THE RACECOURSE AND TERRY'S FACTORY CONSERVATION AREA CHARACTER APPRAISAL



The racecourse enclosure and the former Terry's Factory are two very different groups of buildings on the open space of the Knavesmire to the south of York city centre, representing important aspects of the city's history. Annual race meetings began on the Knavesmire in 1731, continuing a tradition of horse racing within York that can be traced back to the sixteenth century. Chocolate making in York dates from 1767, although the impressive buildings on Bishopthorpe Road were not erected until the 1920s. The buildings of both the racecourse and the factory are major landmarks on the south side of the city.

Prepared by Woodhall Planning and Conservation
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CITY OF YORK COUNCIL

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This Conservation Area Character Appraisal has been produced prior to the redevelopment of the former Terry's factory site, Bishopthorpe Road, York. The document was funded by the developers of the site, GHT Developments LLP, and written by Woodhall Planning and Conservation, Leeds. The format and initial content was agreed with City of York Council Officers within the Design, Conservation and Sustainable Development Section. The document was approved by City of York Council on 26th October 2006 .

1 INTRODUCTION

1.01 Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 requires local planning authorities to designate as conservation areas any "areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance". Also, from time to time authorities are required to review the conservation areas within their districts.

1.02 Section 71 of the same Act requires local planning authorities to formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas and to submit them for consideration to a public meeting. Following designation, the local authority in exercising its planning powers, must pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of the conservation area (Section 72 of the Act).

1.03 The Racecourse and Terry's Factory Conservation Area was designated by the City of York Council in 1975. It is located to the south of the city centre (see Map 1in Appendix A) and the majority of the designated area lies within the Green Belt (see Map 2 in Appendix A). The factory was closed in Autumn 2005 and the Council has prepared a Development Brief to guide the re-development of the site. This is likely to result in significant changes to the Conservation Area and its setting.

1.04 This document sets out the results of a character assessment of the Conservation Area and is in three sections. The first (Chapter 2) is a review of the Conservation Area boundaries. The second section (Chapters 3 to 6) sets the scene by analysing baseline factors for the entire Conservation Area and identifies three different character areas. Finally, Chapters 7 to 9 set out a detailed analysis of each of the character areas.

2 CONSERVATION AREA BOUNDARY

2.01 One of the requirements of the appraisal was a review of the Conservation Area boundaries to establish if it might be appropriate for there to be any changes. Therefore the extent of the existing designated area has been reviewed and areas around the existing Conservation Area have been studied to ascertain whether any new areas should be included.

Existing boundary

2.02 The existing boundary (see Map 2 in Appendix A) runs along the north side of Campleshon Road east from its junction with Knavesmire Road to a point opposite St. Chad's Church (see Plate 1). It then turns south along the boundary of the former Terry's Factory to a point just north of the factory clock tower. From here it extends along the north side of the historic factory buildings (see Plate 4) to Bishopthorpe Road. It then follows the eastern and southern boundaries of the factory to Racecourse Road (see Plate 6).

2.03 From the south-west corner of the factory the Conservation Area boundary runs along the centre of Racecourse Road to the south-east corner of the racecourse enclosure (see Plate 8). It then turns west, excluding the small pavilion building to the south of the enclosure. The boundary follows the line of the racecourse enclosure to the southern end of Knavesmire Road.

Possible alterations

2.04 There are no sections within the existing Conservation Area which are considered unsuitable or inappropriate.

2.05 The boundaries along the northern edge of the Conservation Area exclude the houses and other buildings of South Bank (to the north of Campleshon Road - see Plate 2) and the northern section of the former Terry's Factory from the designated area (see Plate 5). As these have different characteristics from the Conservation Area, this section of the boundary is entirely appropriate.

2.06 The boundary places the early buildings around the factory clock tower within the designated area but excludes the later structures to the north even where they are attached to the boiler house (see Plate 3). A short section of the boundary wall of the factory north of the Head Office building on Bishopthorpe Road is excluded from the designated area. This wall is an important feature on the edge



Plate 1 The boundary along Campleshon Road



Plate 2 Housing north of Campleshon Road



Plate 3 Later extension to Boiler House

of the Conservation Area (see Plate 6) and it would be logical for the whole wall to be within the designated area. However, the wall is considered to be a structure within the curtilage of the listed factory buildings (see Appendix) and is therefore protected by listed building legislation. As a result, an extension to the Conservation Area to include the northern section of the wall would not lead to any additional level of protection. It is therefore recommended that there should be no change to the boundary along this side of the designated area.

2.07 Nun Ings, which lies to the south-east of the present Conservation Area, is of some historic significance as part of the series of water meadows along the river. Also, there are areas of ridge and furrow that is of archaeological interest (see 5.03 below). However, Nun Ings has a very different character from that of the Conservation Area and the section closest to the designated area is partly occupied by a car park for the factory (see Plate 7). Also, Conservation Area designation would not result in any significant additional protection. It is therefore recommended that the Conservation Area should not be extended to the east.



Plate 4 Line of existing boundary along the northern elevation of Head Office



Plate 5 Northern section of factory site



Plate 6 Existing eastern boundary along Bishopthorpe Road

2.08 The existing Conservation Area boundaries to the south and west relate to the site of the factory and the racecourse enclosure. In view of the visual significance of the open space of Knavesmire, its use for the racecourse, and its importance in views to and from the Conservation Area, there would be some logic in extending the designated area to cover the whole of Knavesmire (see Plates 9, 10 and 11). Such an extension would include the open spaces on either side of Knavesmire Road, would extend to the Tadcaster Road Conservation Area to the west, might include Knavesmire Wood to the south-west, and possibly extend over part of Middlethorpe Common to the south.

2.09 The inclusion of the whole of the Knavesmire within the designated area would result in a very substantial enlargement of the Conservation Area, consisting almost entirely of open space (unless the buildings defining its northern edges were included). The Knavesmire is protected by an Act of Parliament dating from 1907, known as the Micklegate Strays Act. The intention of this Act is to maintain the stray as an open space, with leases granted for various temporary uses, recreation and pasturage. Inclusion within the Conservation Area would not result in any significant additional protection for these areas. It is therefore recommended that the Conservation Area should not be extended to the south and west.

Recommendations

2.10 In view of all the above, it is considered that the existing boundaries of the Conservation Area are entirely appropriate and no changes are recommended.



Plate 7 Factory car park on the east side of Bishopthorpe Road



Plate 8 South-east corner of racecourse enclosure



Plate 9 General view of the Knavesmire

3 LOCATION & CONTEXT

3.01 The Racecourse and Terry's Factory Conservation Area lies approximately two kilometres south of the city centre, to the west of the River Ouse (see Map 1 in Appendix A). To the north and north-east there are the predominantly residential areas of South Bank and Nunthorpe. To the south-east there are the open spaces of Nun Ings, alongside the river. The open space of the Knavesmire extends around the south and west sides of the designated area (see Plates10, 11 and 12).

3.02 Tadcaster Road runs along the ridge to the west of the Knavesmire and was the route of a Roman road into the city. The settlement of Dringhouses straddles this road approximately one kilometre to the west of the Conservation Area. The small settlement of Middlethorpe lies one kilometre to the south.

3.03 The majority of the Conservation Area lies within the City of York Green Belt (see Map. 2 in Appendix A). The buildings of both the racecourse enclosure and the factory are major landmarks on the south side of the city, being seen across the open space of the Knavesmire and in association with the large number of trees that surround the various open spaces.



Plate 10 Conservation Area from west



Plate 11 Conservation Area from south

4 TOPOGRAPHY AND SETTING

4.01 The Conservation Area occupies part of the Knavesmire, which is a large flat open area between Tadcaster Road (to the west) and the River Ouse (to the east). The land to the north, west and east (beyond the river) rises gently, giving a slight basin effect, open to the south.

4.02 The area is underlain by mixed sands and gravels, with some alluvial deposits, particularly along the river. Nun Ings, to the south-east of the Conservation Area, is one of a sequence of meadows alongside the River Ouse on either side of the city centre. Tadcaster Road follows the line of a glacial moraine (composed of a mix of pebbles, boulders, sands, gravels, and clays), which runs across the Vale of York.

4.03 The Knavesmire is predominantly amenity grassland, associated with the racecourse and it forms part of the Micklegate Stray, which is one of four historic strays in the City (see Plate 12). There is some use of Nun Ings for farming and allotment gardens. The York and Selby Path and Cycle Route, which is part of the Trans-Pennine Trail and National Cycle Route 66, crosses the area and follows part of the southern boundary of the Conservation Area.



Plate 12 Aerial view of the Conservation Area and its setting

4.04 The open spaces of the Knavesmire are partly defined by trees. Knavesmire Wood to the south-west and the large number of mature trees on the higher ground within the grounds of properties on the east side of Tadcaster Road (see Plate 9) are of particular importance in defining the edge of the main open area. There is also a very significant avenue of mature trees along Knavesmire Road. The north-east edges of the Knavesmire are defined by the houses of South Bank and the buildings of the racecourse.

4.05 There are few trees elsewhere in the vicinity. Within the Conservation Area there is a garden area in the south-east corner of the factory site, which is surrounded by mature trees, and there are significant belts of trees marking the south and west boundaries of the factory (see Plates12 and 14). To the south-east of the designated area there are hedgerows along Bishopthorpe Road and the remnants of hedgerows on some of the field boundaries, a few of which contain mature hedgerow trees.

4.06 The Conservation Area has a predominantly open setting, with few buildings visible to the west, south or east (see Plate 12). Dringhouses to the west is largely concealed by the mature trees on the east side of Tadcaster Road. The small group of buildings that constitute Middlethorpe are some distance from the Conservation Area and are partly screened by trees. There are a few houses on the east side of Bishopthorpe Road to the north of Nun Ings (see Plate 13). The northern section of the former Terry's Factory, which is predominantly open but also contains a number of modern industrial buildings, provides the setting of the designated area to the north-east. The suburb of South Bank, which predominantly consists of terraced housing (see Plate 2), has some impact to the north but this is limited as it only directly abuts the designated area alongside Park Pavilion Field and this is limited.



Plate 13 Residential development on the east side of Bishopthorpe Road



Plate 14 Open space to the south of the Conservation Area

5 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.01 Before the construction of the Roman fortress, which was the origin of present day York, much of the area alongside the River Ouse would have been marshy although it may have been intensively farmed, especially during the Iron Age. The glacial moraine to the west of the Knavesmire (see 4.02 above) would have provided one of the driest routes across the area and was probably used for an ancient trackway, along the line of the present Tadcaster Road but there is no evidence for pre-Roman settlement in the area.

5.02 Recent archaeological excavations have started to transform understanding of Roman activity to the south of the fortress. Whilst it has been known for some time that Tadcaster Road follows the line of a Roman road, burials and evidence for industrial activity and domestic settlement has been found along its length. A similar pattern appears to be emerging along the line of Bishopthorpe Road. Although the evidence is slight, it would appear that this is also the line of a Roman road, either side of which evidence has been found for agricultural and domestic activity.

5.03 By the medieval period there was some arable farming in the area (most probably linked to Middlethorpe), as evidenced by areas of ridge and furrow at the north and south ends of Nun Ings. The Knavesmire, which was and still is part of Micklegate Stray, was used for common pasture for the manor of Dringhouses and the freemen of Micklegate Ward (see the name Micklegate Stray on Maps 3 and 4 in Appendix A). It was also the location of a public gallows, the site of which is marked by a stone engraved 'Tyburn' alongside Tadcaster Road.

5.04 There are records of horse racing in York from the sixteenth century; the annual race meeting was moved to the Knavesmire from Clifton Ings in 1731. Racing became part of the social calendar and in 1754 the first grandstand was erected. This was designed by John Carr, then a local stonemason, who was to become one of the most successful provincial architects of the period, in part because of this commission. Part of this grandstand survives as part of the Guinness Bar (see Appendix B).

5.05 Horse racing was important to the social and economic development of the city as the annual Race Week was the focus for

aristocratic and gentry life during the eighteenth century. Its significance declined during the first half of the nineteenth century, but York re-emerged in the twentieth century as one of the major racecourses in the country.

5.06 The growth of the racecourse has been almost continuous and a number of its structures are included on the List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest (see Appendix B). The list description for the County Stand indicates that it was erected about 1840 but it is not shown on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1853 (see Map 3 in Appendix A), which only shows the original, John Carr, grandstand (see Plate 15 and 5.04 above). Various other stands and ancillary structures can be identified by 1909 (see Plates 16, 17 and 18, and Map 4 in Appendix A).

5.07 There appears to have been a major development of the racecourse in the 1920s (see Map 5 in Appendix A), which included the formation of Racecourse Road, the construction of the enclosure walls, and the erection of a range of small ancillary buildings, plus the erection of additional stands and an indicator board and clock tower. Three large stands (the Melrose, Ebor and Knavesmire Stands) were erected at the end of the twentieth century (see Plate 21).

5.08 The area remained relatively open, apart from the settlements of Dringhouses, Nunthorpe and Middlethorpe, until the late nineteenth century when the suburb of South Bank began to develop (see Maps 4 and 5 in Appendix A). By the 1930s this growth had extended south to Campleshon Road but due to the 1907 Micklegate Strays Act, the Knavesmire remained as open space.

5.09 Terry's of York began in 1767 as a confectionery business owned by Bayldon and Berry on a site near Bootham Bar. Joseph Terry trained as an apothecary and joined the firm as he was connected by marriage to Berry. By 1830 Joseph was the sole owner and gradually developed the chocolate side of the business. He was succeeded by his sons. The company developed until it became one the major employers in the city; its products and name being inextricably linked to York. New factory premises were built at Clementhorpe in the 1860s to provide better transport links, but continued expansion led to the need for new premises, which led to the Bishopthorpe Works, erected in the 1920s to the design of architects J.G. Davies and L.E. Wade. These works were clearly designed to make a bold statement about the status of the company (see Plate 19).



Plate 15 Early Photo of John Carr's grandstand



Plate 16 View of the stands circa 1909



Plate 17 View of the stands circa 1909

5.10 The early buildings of the new works (see Map 5 in Appendix A) consisted of a head office facing Bishopthorpe Road, time office, five-storey factory, north-light shed (which is slightly earlier than and was originally separate from the five-storey factory), boiler and transformer house, with the boiler flue designed as a clock tower, and a liquor store. The clock has been described by the Royal Horological Society as being of considerable importance, in that it is one of the few remaining examples of a Gent's 'Waiting Train' turret clock system still working in the United Kingdom. All these structures are now included on the List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest (see Appendix B). Later buildings to the north were of lesser architectural significance and included a jam factory, which was used as an underground shelter during the Second World War.

5.11 Developments during the second half of the twentieth century included extensions to the north-light shed, the construction of an additional factory building with bridge links to the five-storey factory and the head office, and various buildings to the north (outside the Conservation Area), some of which have subsequently been demolished.

5.12 Further information on the area can be found in a variety of places including the Central Reference Library, Library Square, York. Of particular interest, the library holds Samuel Parson's map of the Manor of Dringhouses 1624/29, a highly detailed and early map of the area. The Brierley Archive held at the Borthwick Institute, University of York contains many drawings for buildings built by Brierley between 1908 and 1928 at York Racecourse. The Terry's Oral History Project is a recently completed project produced by the York Oral History Society and funded by York Castle Museum. The Society hopes to publish a book drawn from the reminiscences of former factory employees. The archive of the project can be viewed at the Castle Museum by appointment.



Plate 18 View of the County Stand circa 1909



Plate 19 View of the Bishopthorpe Road entrance circa 1940



Plate 20 Aerial view into the Conservation Area circa 1956

6 GENERAL CHARACTER

6.01 This section considers the general character of the whole of the Conservation Area, as distinct from the analysis of the three character areas that have been identified (see 6.09 below).

6.02 The key characteristic of the Conservation Area is that of two groups of substantial buildings within a landscape setting. This open 'parkland' setting, provided by the open spaces outside the designated area, is in sharp contrast to the buildings and is of importance to the character and appearance of the designated area. Also, the many mature trees around and within the Knavesmire provide an important foil to the buildings.

6.03 Views across the open landscape are also of major significance. The stands of the racecourse are inevitably designed to exploit the views out across the Knavesmire. In contrast. the former Terry's Factory has an inward-looking character, being a generally enclosed site, with walls and trees around the perimeter. This limits views out of the factory site at ground level, although there are medium and long distance views from the upper levels of the main factory building and the clock tower.

6.04 Views towards the Conservation Area are of greater significance than views out. The large stands of the racecourse are very prominent in views across the Knavesmire from the west (see Plate 21) and are focal points in views from Tadcaster Road north of the centre of Dringhouses. Locally, the Racecourse enclosure is best viewed from the Knavesmire where it provides a backdrop to a variety of recreational activities such as walking, football matches, concerts and hot-air balloon rides (see Plate 10). Expansive views of the racecourse may also be found at the junction of Campleshon Road, Knavesmire Road and Racecourse Road. More oblique views occur along the higher part of Albemarle Road and at Mount Vale, where the view is complimented by the tree-lined vista of Knavesmire Road.

6.05 The Terry's Factory makes a similarly strong impression. The classic view of the factory complex at the Bishopthorpe Road entrance was clearly intentional on the part of the designers (see Plate 19). The view from Campleshon Road across Park Pavilion Field also shows off the impressive scale and design of the buildings (see Plate 40). The upper levels of the factory and the clock tower



Plate 21 The Ebor and Knavesmire Stands



Plate 22 Pedestrian activity along Racecourse Road on race days

dominate the wider York skyline, being visible for as far as the Minster, sections of the city walls and the A64.

6.06 The landmark quality of the factory is experienced from many positions when approaching the factory. From the south, Bishopthorpe Road, the National Cycle Network path, the River Ouse and various footpaths provides numerous and varied views of the factory (see Plate 11). These views are often combined with attractive natural areas such as Nun Ings and the River Ouse. From the north and east views are less numerous but still imposing, for example at the junction of Bishopthorpe Road and Southlands Road, where the factory is seen along with the roof tops of South Bank, or from various parts of the Fulford side of the River Ouse. From the west the factory is often seen together with the Racecourse buildings, a combination which reinforces the dominance of both sets of buildings in the landscape (see Plate 10).

6.07 At present, except on race days, the character of the Conservation Area is of a quiet location, with limited activity. Although the racecourse is used for conferences and other events these generally make little impact. The historic and intended role of the factory was as one of the city's major companies, employing a large number of people, many of whom lived in the surrounding residential areas, such as South Bank. Following its closure the factory is (currently) no longer a centre of activity (see 9.03 below); this will change following the re-development of the site (see 1.03 above). The wider area is also relatively quiet, with only casual and occasional recreational use of the Knavesmire, although both Campleshon Road and Bishopthorpe Road carry significant volumes of traffic.

6.08 On race days the character is very different, with large numbers of people and vehicles (including helicopters) converging on the racecourse, car parking on Park Pavilion Field and elsewhere around the designated area, and bursts of noise at the conclusion of each race (see Plates 22, 23, 26 and 27).

6.09 The racecourse has a wide variety of buildings, a number of which are included on the List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest (see Appendix B and Map 8). However, the early twentieth century ancillary buildings, which line the west side of Racecourse Road, have a consistency of scale, form, style and materials that provides the entrance to the racecourse with a very distinctive character and appearance.



Plate 23 The open ground known as Park Pavilion Field



Plate 24 View of the frontage buildings along Bishopthorpe Road

6.10 The buildings of the former Terry's Factory that are within the Conservation Area generally have a consistency of architectural form and style, although the scale varies considerably (see Plates 24 and 25). The factory was developed in the 1920s and the original buildings are all constructed of red brick with buff sandstone dressings. They are also all in a consistent Baroque Revival style and have recently been added to the List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest (see Appendix B and Map 8 in Appendix A).

6.11 The public consultation exercise, undertaken for this appraisal, largely supported the views expressed in this chapter. The issues of particular importance that were identified included the open setting which the Knavesmire and Nun Ings gives to the area, and the landmark quality of the clock tower and main factory building was seen as very important to maintain.

6.12 As already indicated (see 6.02 above) the Conservation Area consists of two groups of buildings with very different characters; the racecourse enclosure and the former Terry's Factory. In addition, the Park Pavilion Field to the south-east of the junction of Campleshon Road and Racecourse Road also has its own distinct character. As a result, for the purposes of more detailed analysis, the Conservation Area has been divided into three distinct character areas (see Map 6 in Appendix A).



Plate 25 View of the five-storey factory

7 THE RACECOURSE ENCLOSURE

7.01 This character area (see Map 6 in Appendix A) consists of the racecourse enclosure and Racecourse Road. The racecourse loops around the edges of the Knavesmire and only a short section is therefore within the Conservation Area.

7.02 The special interest of this character area is the result of a number of different factors: the size and variety of the stands; their relationship to the open space of the Knavesmire; the consistency of the architectural treatment of the small-scale buildings along the east wall of the enclosure; and the 'party' or 'festive' atmosphere generated on race days.

Uses

7.03 The racecourse enclosure is one of the major leisure complexes within York. It is a hive of activity on race days, attracting very large numbers of people (see Plates 26 and 27). This results in many of the adjacent areas (most of which are outside the Conservation Area) being used for car and coach parking. At other times the buildings are used for a variety of functions but these do not result in the same level of activity. As a result, for much of the year the racecourse enclosure is relatively quiet.



Plate 26 View of the crowds on race day



Plate 27 Crowds on race days

Qualities of buildings

7.04 The buildings within the racecourse enclosure are varied in both their size and architectural qualities. The various stands are arranged in a gentle curve that follows the alignment of the course (see Plate 34). These date from different periods and vary in both scale and style; the earliest are listed (see Appendix B and Map 8 in Appendix A).

7.05 Part of the original grandstand, designed by John Carr in 1754, has been reconstructed and is now part of the Guinness Bar (see Plates 28 and 29 and Appendix B) and is therefore no longer used as a stand. The earliest stand in use is therefore the original section of the County Stand, which dates from the mid-nineteenth century. It has two tiers of arcades supported on slender twisted columns (see Appendix B). The original lower level, which can be seen in Plates. 16 and 18, has now been concealed by stepped terraces. The County Stand has been extended and altered on a number of occasions and its northern end, which was constructed around 1890 and was at one time used as the Press Stand, is listed in its own right (see Appendix B).

7.06 The later stands have a very different character. The Bustardthorpe Stand, at the southern end of the enclosure, dates from the early twentieth century and is a concrete structure with an interesting architectural treatment of panels and fins on its rear (east) elevation (see Plate 33). In contrast, the recent stands (Melrose, Ebor and Knavesmire) are substantial structures, making a major impact upon the surrounding area. The brickwork and pitched roof of the Melrose Stand makes references to the smaller scale buildings of the 1920s (see 7.06 and 7.07 below), although its size makes this design approach inappropriate (see Plates 34 and 38). The Ebor and Knavesmire Stands adopt a bold contemporary approach (see Plates 21, 31 and 34).

7.07 The indicator board and clock tower (now abandoned), which stands in an isolated position within the loop of the racecourse, is listed (see Plate 30 and Appendix B). It was designed by Walter Brierley, a noted York architect of the early twentieth century, who may also have designed the small-scale buildings of this period along the eastern edge of the racecourse enclosure (see Plates 22, 31 and 37). These buildings have a very different character from the stands. These are generally single storey in height and are in a simple vernacular style, with some use of classical details. There are a number of recent buildings along this eastern edge of the enclosure (fronting Racecourse Road), the majority of which have been designed in the same idiom.



Plate 28 The Guinness Bar from north-west



Plate 29 Rear of the Guinness Bar



Plate 30 The abandoned Indicator Board

7.08 As noted in 7.04 above, part of the mid-eighteenth century grandstand of the racecourse has been reconstructed and now forms part of the Guinness Bar. A series of lightweight canopies have been added to the front (west) elevation of the earlier structure, which obscure its architectural qualities (see Plate 28).

7.09 Four of the structures within the racecourse enclosure are listed (see Appendix and Map 8 in Appendix A). Many other structures are considered to make a positive contribution to the Conservation Area (see Map 8 in Appendix A), including all the stands, with the exception of the Melrose Stand, and most of the buildings along the eastern and northern edge of the enclosure.

Other structures

7.10 The boundary wall to the north, east and south sides of the racecourse enclosure appears to date from the 1920s (see 5.05 above), although some sections have been rebuilt. The wall is generally simple in appearance but there is an impressive gateway, flanked by elaborate stone piers at the northern end of the enclosure (see Plate 32). This wall is of significance because of its role in defining the racecourse enclosure and it is therefore considered that it makes a positive contribution to the Conservation Area.

7.11 The pedestrian bridge across Racecourse Road also appears to date from the 1920s (see Plate 35 and Map 5 in Appendix A). Its white-painted concrete provides a sharp contrast to the predominant colours and materials of the other structures along the road, however, its style relates to that of the Bustardthorpe Stand (see 7.06 above). The bridge is typical of its period and is a significant feature of this area. It is therefore considered that this also makes a positive contribution to the Conservation Area.

Spaces and views

7.12 There are four key spaces within this part of the Conservation Area: the wide open area to the west of the stands opening out onto the Knavesmire; the relatively narrow area to the east of the main stands (excluding the area to the east of the Bustardthorpe Stand); the Parade Ring and its surroundings; and Racecourse Road.

7.13 The area to the west of the main stands is the major space of the enclosure as it is overlooked by all the stands and is packed with spectators on race days (see Plate 26). The ground surface is predominantly grass. To the east it is enclosed by the stands but it is open on its other three sides, apart from the barriers alongside the track. On race days a variety of temporary structures are erected around this space. There are major views to the



Plate 31 Racecourse enclosure from south-east



Plate 32 Entrance gates at northern end of the racecourse enclosure



Plate 33 Bustardthorpe Stand from the south-east

west, both from ground level and from the stands. There are also key views across the Knavesmire towards the main stands, which are major landmarks.

7.14 The area to the east of the main stands is effectively the initial gathering space for race goers as it is the transition between the various entrance buildings and turnstiles along Racecourse Road and the main spectator areas (see Plate 37). The ground is largely hard surfaced, although there are limited areas of grass and some key trees in the southern section (see Map 9 in Appendix A). It is an enclosed area, with small-scale buildings to the east and the bulk of the stands to the west. As a result there are no views into or out of this space and no views of any significance within it.

7.15 The Parade Ring to the north of the main stands is of special significance. The area around it is predominantly surfaced with grass. To the north and east the space is surrounded by low-key buildings, but to the south there is the substantial bulk of the Melrose Stand. The space is open to the racecourse to the west, allowing views out to the Knavesmire. There are no significant views into this space from the wider area.



Plate 34 The stands from the race track



Plate 35 Bridge link across Racecourse Road

7.16 Racecourse Road extends along the east side of the racecourse enclosure (see Plate 35). It is a curved linear space and, as a result of the higher ground and retaining walls to the east, there is a sense of being in a cutting. The trees along the west side of the factory site provide a greater sense of enclosure for one section of the road. The wall and buildings of the racecourse enclosure extend along its west side. The bridge punctuates the space but the many entrances to the enclosure mean that there is no single focal point. Views along the road are generally limited because of its curving nature. There are oblique views up to the main stands and to the clock tower and five-storey building of the factory.

Soft landscaping

7.17 There are few trees within this section of the Conservation Area. At the northern end of the racecourse enclosure, inside the gateway (see Plate 32) there is a small group of trees and there are also a few trees within the designated area outside this gateway. The trees that give the southern end of Knavesmire Road its sylvan appearance lie outside the Conservation Area. Similarly, the trees on the higher ground to the east of Racecourse Road are mainly within the former Terry's Factory.

Neutral and negative factors

7.18 There are no negative factors within this part of the Conservation Area. Although the light-weight canopies of the Guinness Bar detract from the listed building (see 7.08 above), they contribute to the 'party' or 'festive' atmosphere of race meetings and are therefore important to the character of the area. The Melrose Stand is considered to be a neutral factor as a result of its uninspired architectural treatment (see 7.06 above). A number of the ancillary structures are also neutral factors as a result of their utilitarian appearance (see Map 10 in Appendix A).



Plate 36 The Parade Ring



Plate 37 Space to the east of the stands



Plate 38 The Melrose Stand

8 PARK PAVILION FIELD

8.01 This character area (see Map 6 in Appendix A) predominantly consists of the open space to the east of Racecourse Road and north of the former Terry's Factory. It also includes Grand Stand Lodge, which is located to the south of the open space adjacent to the factory boundary. This area sits at a higher level than Racecourse Road.

8.02 The special interest of this character area is the nature of the open, grassed space, fringed by trees on three sides, which allows views of the main stands of the racecourse and the major buildings of the factory (see Plate 40).

Uses

8.03 The open space is used for a variety of functions related to the racecourse. On race days it operates as a car park (see Plate 39) and at the southern end a tented village is erected to provide additional ancillary space. When it is intensively used on race days this space has a very different character compared to its emptiness for much of the rest of the year. A strip along the southern edge of the area is occupied by the vehicular ramp up from Racecourse Road and Grand Stand Lodge and its curtilage.



Plate 39 View north across Park Pavilion Field



Plate 40 View south-east across Park Pavilion Field

Structures

8.04 There are few buildings or structures within this part of the Conservation Area. On the western edge of the open space there is a small brick pump house with a flat roof (see Plate 41). To the north-east of the pedestrian bridge there are two links between the open space and lower level of Racecourse Road; one pedestrian, the other vehicular. The pedestrian link consists of a double flight of steps below a pergola and a short underpass (see Plate 42). The vehicular route is a ramp, which has a short bridge at its western end to carry the raised route along the east side of the road. Grand Stand Lodge, at the southern end of this section of the Conservation Area, is a medium-size house typical of the mid-twentieth century (see Plate 43). It is constructed of buff bricks and with a shallow-pitched, concrete-tiled roof.

Spaces and views

8.05 The majority of this part of the Conservation Area consists of an open space of maintained grass. This is semi-enclosed on the north, east and south sides by lines of trees (see Plate 39). Views are possible through these trees to the houses on the north side of Campleshon Road, to the modern buildings of the former Terry's Factory to the east, and to the upper levels the original factory buildings to the south (see Plate 40). The western side of the space is open, allowing views across Racecourse Road to the main stands. There are views into this open space from Campelshon Road and important long-distance views from the north across the space to the landmark buildings of the factory. The curtilage of Grand Stand Lodge is a small, domestic enclave at the southern end of the space.

Soft landscaping

8.06 The maintained grass of the open space and the surrounding trees are important in establishing the character of this part of the Conservation Area.

Neutral and negative factors

8.07 There are no negative factors within this section of the Conservation Area. It is considered that the pump house, the pedestrian steps and Grand Stand Lodge are all neutral factors (see Map 10 in Appendix A).



Plate 41 Pump house



Plate 42 Steps across Racecourse Road



Plate 43 Grand Stand Lodge

9 FORMER TERRY'S FACTORY

9.01 This character area (see Map 6 in Appendix A) consists of the southern section of the former Terry's Factory (the northern section is not within the Conservation Area) and includes all the early buildings of the complex .

9.02 The special interest of this character area is the result of the consistent, high-quality Baroque Revival design approach adopted for the early factory buildings (see Plates 44, 46, 47, 48 and 51), the layout of the factory buildings on a rectilinear grid arranged around two axis (one through each of the entrance gates), the generally inward-looking nature of the site, and its former role as a major centre of employment.

Uses

9.03 The factory was a major industrial complex (see Map 7 in Appendix A) but has now closed and the buildings are empty. As a result this part of the Conservation Area is currently very quiet, with few people and little vehicle movement. However, this is very different from its intended and historic character (or its character when the Conservation Area was designated), which must have generally been a bustling and noisy environment. The re-



Plate 44 The Bishopthorpe entrance



Plate 45 View looking north-west within factory grounds

development of the site (see 1.03 above) will re-establish something of the site's original character.

Qualities of buildings

9.04 The character and appearance of this part of the Conservation Area is largely determined by the layout, scale and qualities of the early buildings of the factory (see Plates 44, 46, 47, 48 and 51). These were laid out in response to two axes: one east-west through the main entrance on Bishopthorpe Road (see Plate 19); the other north-south from the Campleshon Road entrance. As a result the buildings form a very strong grid pattern on the site, which has also been followed by the later buildings both within and outside the designated area.

9.05 The early buildings of the complex were all designed on a large scale, in particular the five-storey factory. These buildings are all in a Baroque Revival style, with external walls of red brick and extensive use of ashlar sandstone dressings. The head office has an ornate front elevation with its own drive approach from Bishopthorpe Road (see Plate 51). The other buildings have less elaborate detailing but are still designed to impress. The window openings are vertically proportioned and contain sashes sub-divided into small panes. All of these buildings, apart from the north-light shed, have flat roofs concealed by parapets. The consistency of materials and detailing used on these buildings provides a strong and uniform character to this part of the Conservation Area.

9.06 These early buildings are generally unaltered; the main change being the partial demolition and subsequent extensions to the north-light shed. In addition, all the windows on the time office have been replaced.

9.07 The extensions to the north-light shed (which is itself the least significant of the early factory buildings) are poorly detailed being typical industrial structures of their period, although they generally make extensive use of red bricks, which is the predominant material of the early buildings (see Plates 45, 55 and 56). The building of the 1970s, to the north of the main access road, and its two bridge links are very different, having extensive areas of white concrete cladding and glazing (see Plate 57).

9.08 The principal buildings in this part of the Conservation Area (the head office, time office, five-storey factory, boiler and transformer house, clock tower, and liquor store) are all listed (see Map 8 in Appendix A and Appendix B. None of the other buildings on the factory site (including the remaining section of the



Plate 46 Simple palette of materials



Plate 47 The Time Office



Plate 48 The Liquor Store

north-light shed) are considered to make a positive contribution to the Conservation Area (see Map 8 in Appendix A).

Other structures

9.09 The eastern boundary of the factory, along Bishopthorpe Road and on either side of the forecourt of the head office building, appears to be of two phases (see Plate 49). The early sections, which were contemporary with the original factory buildings, comprise a brick and stone plinth that would have supported railings between tall brick piers. Subsequently the piers have been raised in height, the railings removed and replaced with a brick panel. This wall is within the curtilage of the listed factory buildings but is also of significance because of its role in defining the edge of the Conservation Area along Bishopthorpe Road. The gate piers at the main entrance, to the south of the head office, appear to be largely unaltered, although the original gates have been replaced (see Plate 44). It is considered that the wall, together with the gate piers, makes a positive contribution to the Conservation Area (see Map 8 in Appendix A).

9.10 There are a variety of other minor structures and elements within the factory site that are reminders of its industrial function. These are interest but are not considered to make a significant contribution to the character of the Conservation Area.

Spaces and views

9.11 There are three key spaces within this part of the Conservation Area: the forecourt to the head office; the main access road; and the garden area in the south-east corner of the site. Other spaces are simply the roads and spaces around and between the buildings.

9.12 The forecourt to the head office opens off Bishopthorpe Road (see Plate 51). To the west there is the elaborate main elevation of the head office, while to the north and south it is enclosed by the brick boundary walls (see 9.05 above). This space has a simple open character, consisting of the sweep of the access drive with lawns on both sides. There are important views across this space to the main elevation of the head office and the main gates of the factory.

9.13 The main access road runs from the main gates into the complex off Bishopthorpe Road westwards across the full extent of the factory site (see Plate 44). It is flanked by buildings, which are set back behind narrow areas of lawn with some shrubs planting and a few trees. There are strong east-west axial views along this space, particularly to the clock tower and



Plate 49 Detail of the boundary wall along Bishopthorpe road



Plate 50 Metal ventilator



Plate 51 Forecourt to the Head Offices

to the Ebor Stand of the racecourse. There are also views out to the north and south between the buildings.

9.14 The garden area in the south-east corner of the site (see Plates 25 and 52), which was presumably designed for the use of the factory workers, has a very different character and appearance from the predominantly hard nature of the majority of this section of the Conservation Area. It is a soft green oasis, where wildlife is both audible and visible. It consists of an irregular shaped lawn surrounded by trees and shrubs. At the centre of the space is a formal pond and fountain. This is an enclosed area with few views in or out.

Soft landscaping

9.15 This part of the Conservation Area has important belts of mature trees along its western, southern and eastern boundaries, and along the west end of its northern boundary (see Map 9). These trees provide the setting to the various buildings and screen the factory site from the surrounding areas. There are also important belts of trees to the north and west of the garden area in the south-east corner of the site, which screen it from the adjacent buildings. There are also a few trees and shrubs in the lawn areas on either side of the main access road.



Plate 52 Garden area with water feature



Plate 53 Boiler and Transformer house



Plate 54 Industrial paraphernalia



Plate 55 Modern extension to five-storey factory



Plate 56 Modern extension to north light shed



Plate 57 1970s block and bridge link

Neutral and negative factors

9.16 The only neutral factor within this part of the Conservation Area is the surviving section of the north-light shed (see 9.06 above). There are, however, a large number of negative factors as noted below and identified on Map 10 in Appendix A.

9.17 Due to the ever changing requirements for the manufacture of chocolate products, many of the buildings of architectural value have suffered from unsympathetic alterations. Windows openings have been blocked or altered, and the five-storey factory has several inappropriate extensions to its southern elevation (see Plate 55). Also, the modern industrial buildings to the south and west of the remaining section of the north-light shed are detrimental to the appearance of the area because of their form and materials (see Plates 45 and 56).

9.18 The 1970s building on the north side of the main access road, together with its two bridge links, has a detrimental impact on the appearance of the area, because of its uncharacteristic materials, horizontal emphasis and expressed frame (see Plate 57). The bridge link to the five-storey factory is particularly intrusive as it disrupts the view west from the main gates (see Plate 44).

9.19 The confusion of signage on the gate piers of the main entrance from Bishopthorpe Road detracts from the quality of these important structures (see Plate 58).

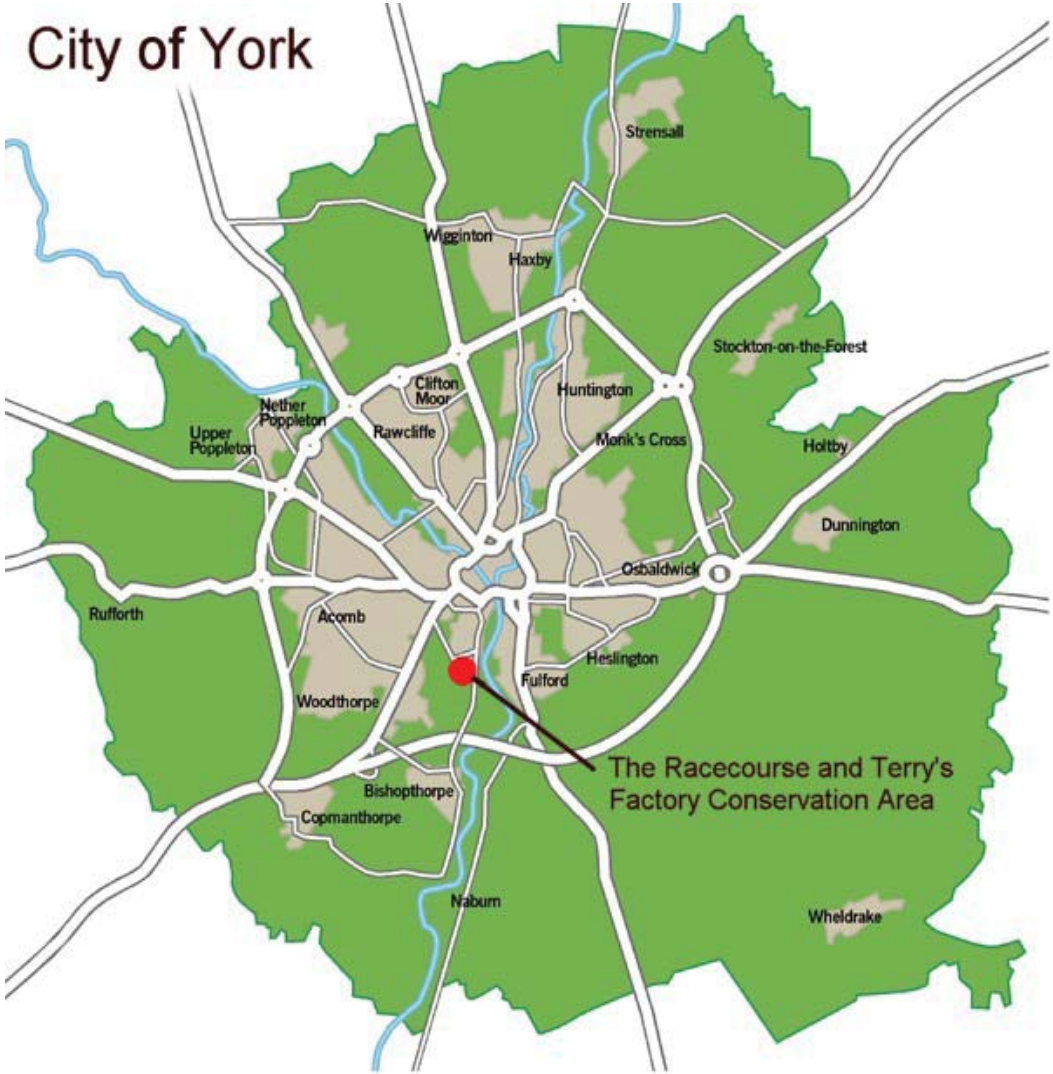
9.20 The two tall metal storage tanks in the belt of trees to the west of the garden area also detract from the character and appearance of the area.



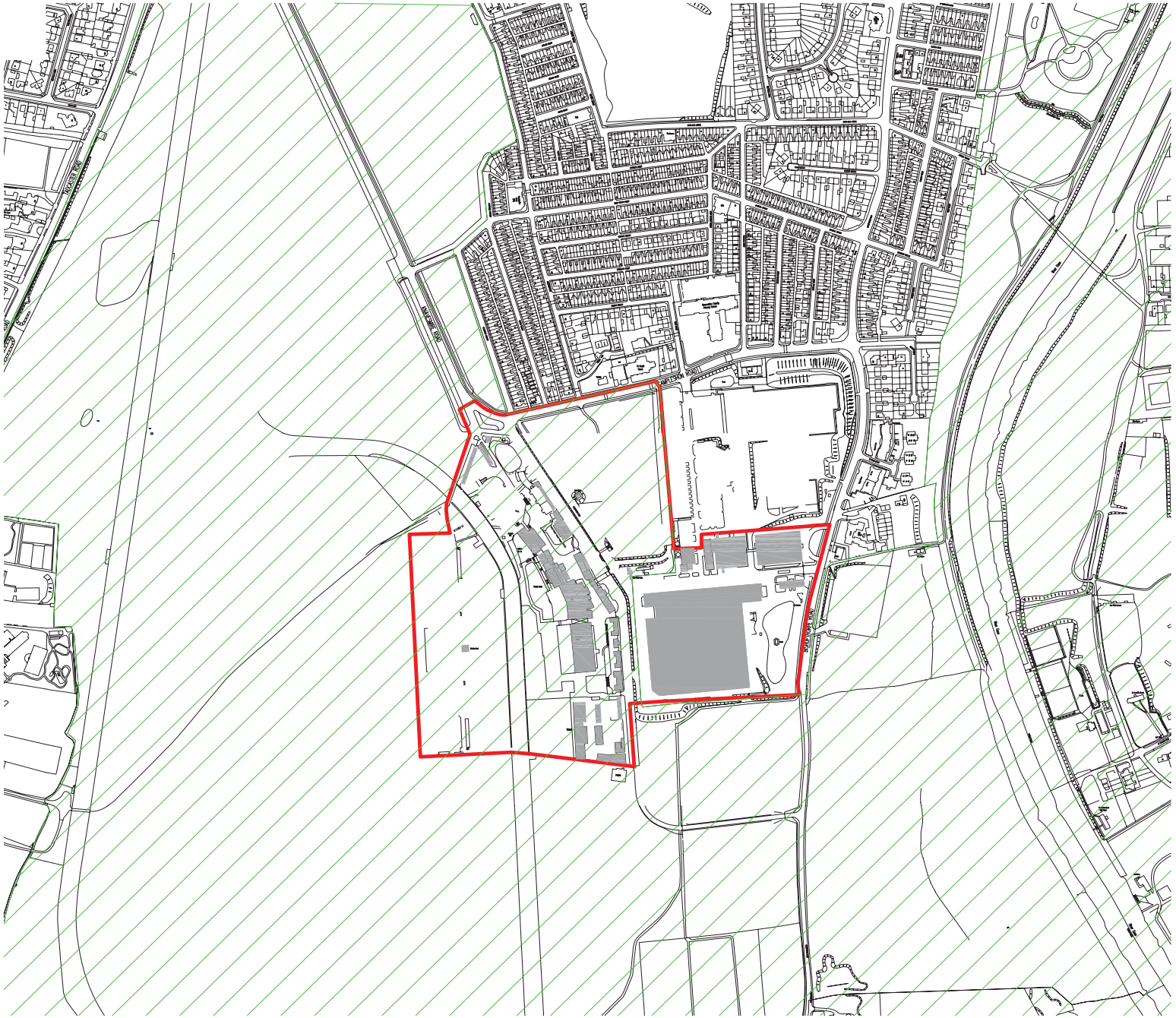
Plate 58 Inappropriate signage at main entrance

APPENDIX A

MAPS



Map 1 Context map



Map 2 - Conservation area boundary



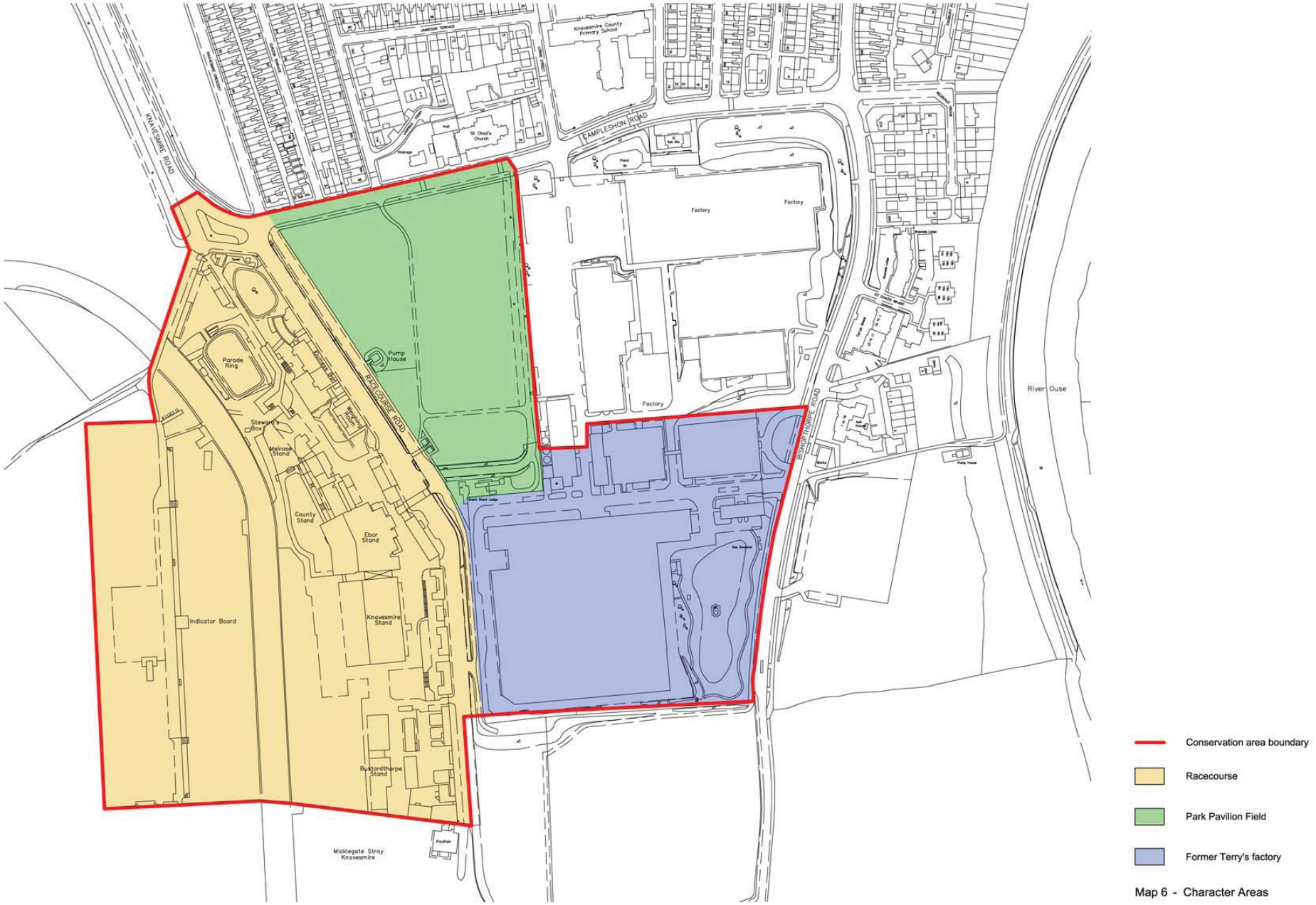
Map 3 1853 Ordnance Survey



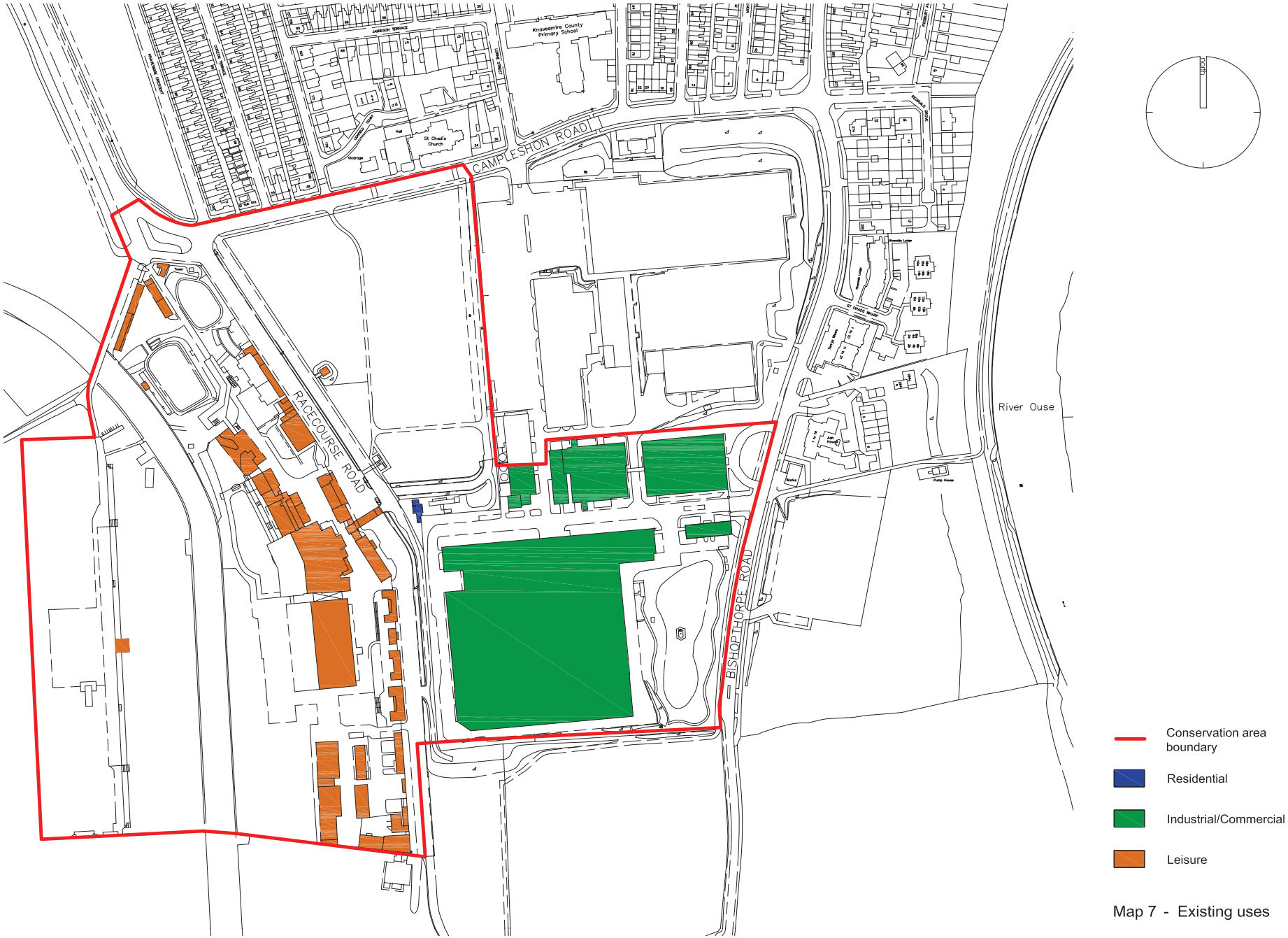
Map 4 1909 Ordnance Survey



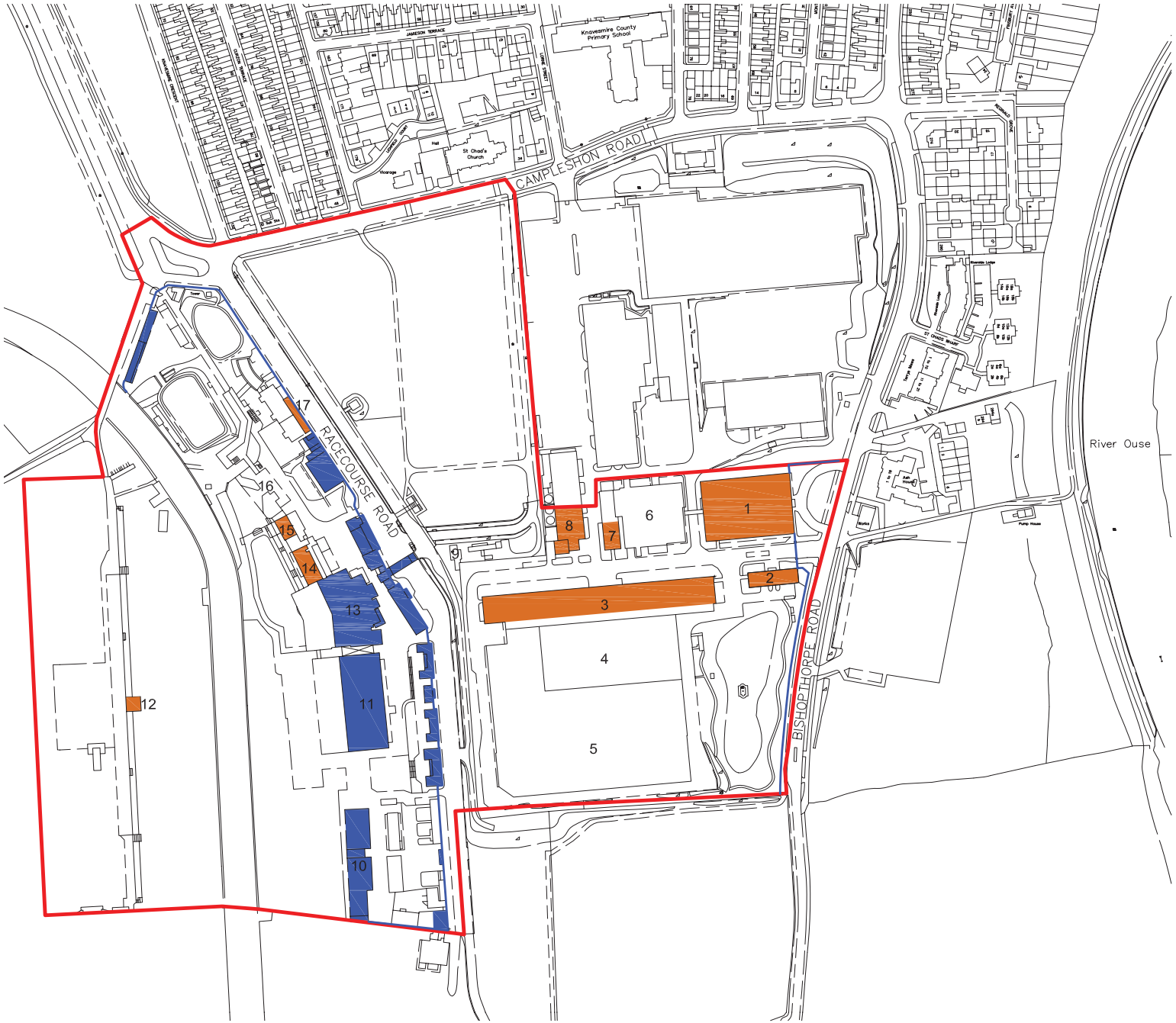
Map 5 1931 Ordnance Survey



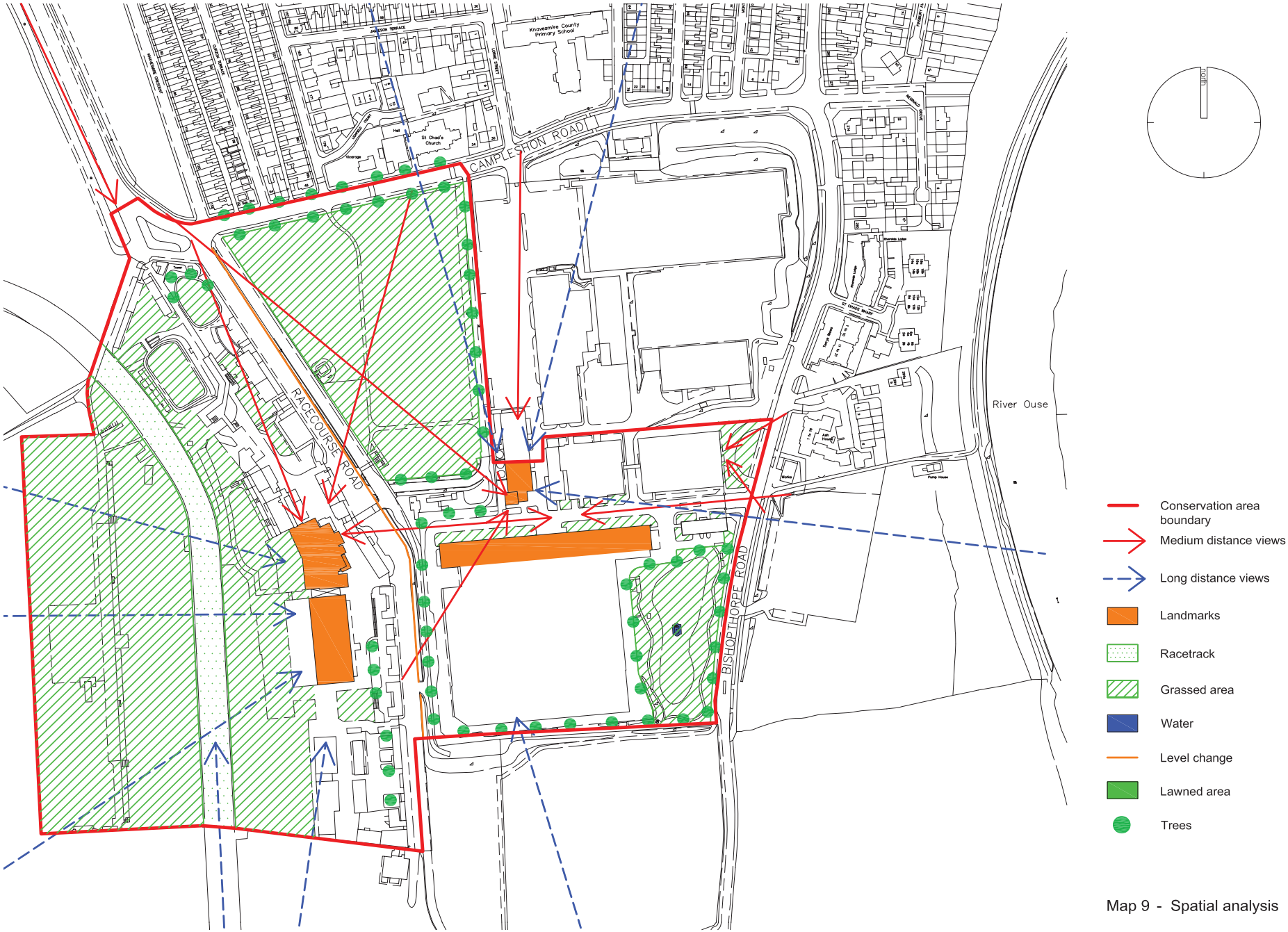
Map 6 - Character Areas



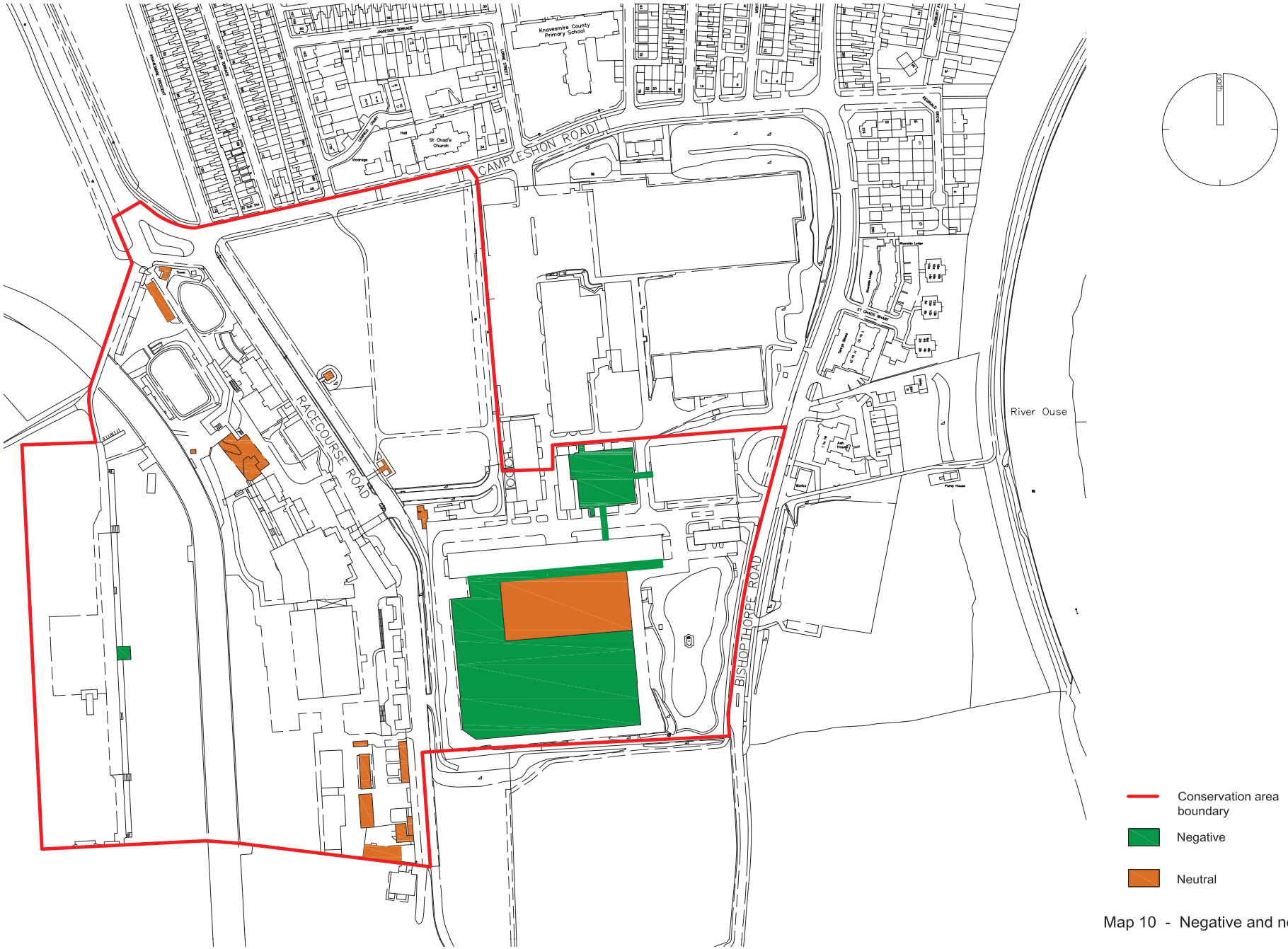
Map 7 - Existing uses



Map 8 - Buildings or structures of significance



Map 9 - Spatial analysis



Map 10 - Negative and neutral

APPENDIX B

LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

Guinness Bar in the Old Grandstand
York Racecourse

Grade II*

Grandstand, now bar. 1755; demolished and partly reconstructed c1920. By John Carr. Orange brick in English bond with dressings of ashlar sandstone: roof not visible.
EXTERIOR: 1-storey 9-bay front on moulded stone plinth: centre and end bays are faced with rusticated stone and break forward; centre bay is pedimented. Bays are arcaded, the end and centre ones with round arches of radiating voussoirs, elsewhere rubbed brick arches with stone impost band. Each arch has a C20 canopy over. Moulded stone eaves cornice beneath balustraded parapet of bulbous balusters with plain stone piers and moulded coping.
Rear: 1 storey 9 bays, on brick plinth. Outer and centre bays are blind; elsewhere blind arcaded beneath stepped brick cornice and plain parapet with flat stone coping.
INTERIOR: not inspected.
HISTORICAL NOTE: this is all that remains of one of the most impressive C18 Grandstands in England.
(Murray H, Riddick S & Green R: York through the Eyes of the Artist: York City Art Gallery: 1990 - : 24; RCHME; City of York: London: 1972 - : 50).





County Stand
York Racecourse

Grade II

Racecourse stand. C1840 with early C20 alterations and extensions. Cast-iron and timber with boarded awning on iron trusses: slate hipped roof with wide eaves on timber brackets. EXTERIOR: 2-storey 11-bay front arcaded in two tiers of segmental arches on twisted columns with floral capitals on tall pedestals and with spandrels filled with openwork arabesques. Lower tier is open at the front: 8 bays have curved awning with scalloped valance above. Upper tier has ornate balustrade of cast-iron openwork panels. INTERIOR: lower tier stepped and fitted with wooden bench seats. Rear partition wall incorporates glazed and panelled doors and coat pegs. Behind partition wall, close string staircase has substantial turned balusters and shaped handrail on square sunk-panel newels with ball and pedestal finials. Both tiers have moulded cornices.



Press stand
York Racecourse

Grade II

Racecourse stand, now press stand. C1890 with later alterations. Rear of orange brick in English garden wall bond banded in white brick and with stone copings: at front, cast-iron columns on stone pedestals support shallow hipped slate roof on shaped timber brackets which has cast-iron guttering and terracotta finials.
EXTERIOR: 2-tiered front of 4 bays defined by columns with foliate capitals on high pedestals. Lower tier is terraced. Upper level is partitioned off with glazed and boarded screen incorporating glazed and flush panelled doors, one sliding.
Rear: 3 storeys 5 bays, bays defined by pilasters with openings set between them in recessed vertical panels. Ground floor altered for tote windows. First floor has 4-pane sash windows with stone sills and stone keyed flat arches of rubbed brick: fifth window at right end altered. Second floor windows are 1-pane lights with stone sills and top hung shutters. Bands of cogged brick over ground floor openings and at eaves level.
INTERIOR: not inspected.



Indicator Board and Clock Tower
York Racecourse

Grade II

Indicator board and clock tower. 1922. Designed by Walter Brierley. Steel framed, wooden and re-constituted stone with a hipped slate roof.
EXTERIOR: 3 storeys plus attic. Square plan. Ground floor has square corner piers and between on 3 sides 2 Doric columns in antis, all of re-constituted stone. First and second floors are divided into 3 panels on each of the 3 front faces, these panels are each divided into 6 spaces for name boards. In the centre of each of these faces is a seventh panel in a central square dormer with a flat lead roof. The main front has attached frames to each side for further name boards. The square hipped roof is topped by a square lantern with a circular clock face to each side, and a moulded square lead dome topped with a finial. The 7 day clock was made by GJF Newey of York and installed in 1923.
INTERIOR: retains all its original structure and fittings.



Head Office
Terry's of York

Grade II

Head office building for Terry's of York Chocolate manufacturers, built in 1924-30, by architects J G Davies and L E Wade. Red brick in English bond with sandstone ashlar dressings, centrepiece and corner sections, two storeys with roof of north lights surrounded by concrete and ashlar. Baroque Revival style. Façade facing Bishopthorpe Road has centre entrance with panelled double doors and overlight, and distyle in antis porch with Doric columns, all in ashlar. French doors on first floor above with elaborate pedimented triple-key surround and balustraded balcony over the porch. Five windows to either side with six-over-six vertical sashes in architraves, those on ground floor with alternating triangular and segmental pediments and on first floor with cornices. Beyond these, slightly projecting end blocks in sandstone ashlar with quoin strips of alternating bands of brick and ashlar, with central six-over-six sash flanked by narrow four-over-four sashes, of which the central first floor windows have Doric pilasters and triangular pediment with corbelled balustraded balconies. A parapet conceals the roof and is stepped above the end blocks, and in the centre rises to an attic decorated with a festooned cartouche. Left return facing entrance road and right return are identical, with centrepiece between 7 window ranges and end blocks which repeat front façade design. Centrepiece is ashlar with pilasters at the angles and three six-over-six windows on each floor, divided by quoin strips of alternating brick and sandstone. Parapet above has urns over the quoin strips.

Interior: the plan is of a central double height space surrounded on all four sides by ground and first floor corridors and offices that face the exterior of the building. The original entrance, no longer used, has entrance lobby with inner door leading to broad hallway with tiled floor. Grand staircase rising from centre rear of hall, with splayed lower flight, wrought iron balusters and square wooden newels and handrail, bifurcating from central landing to two flights with quarter turns from centre and higher landings. Wood panelled reception area to right of and partly beneath stair, and corridors off to each side. Central cupola over hallway with coloured glass and ironwork. Ceiling elsewhere is coffered with dentillated cornices and glass panels. Half-height wood-panelled corridors off hallway lead round building, enclosing central large open double height office space, which has glass panelled barrel-vaulted ceiling with dentillated cornices, below roof with north lights. Space partly partitioned with glass and wooden screens, not original. Walls are panelled with pilasters at the corners and semi-circular windows to the first floor at each end. Corridors have original double doors at intervals with decorative glass panels. Offices and other rooms to the outer side of the corridor all have oak panelled doors with eared architraves, and original wooden framed windows. The rooms vary in the amount of architectural detail, the manager's room and the board room having decorated plaster ceilings, classical moulded cornices, and waist-high wainscoting, while other offices are plainer. The

boardroom additionally has a triangular pediment over a plain frieze over the main door, and consoles supporting a cornice above another. First floor rooms are in general of lower status. Some original washbasins and wood screens in lavatories.

HISTORY: Terry's of York began as a confectionery business owned by Bayldon and Berry in 1767 on a site near Bootham Bar. Joseph Terry, connected by marriage to Berry and trained as an apothecary, joined the firm, which moved in 1824 to St. Helen's Square. By 1830, Terry was the sole owner, and gradually developed the chocolate side of the business. New factory premises were built at Clementhorpe in 1862 to provide better transport links, but continued expansion led to the need for new premises which were built at Bishopthorpe Road.

SUMMARY: This building is one of a group consisting of headquarters offices, factory, clocktower, Time Office block and liquor factory, which were built at the same time. The complex is a strong group in architectural terms, presenting a unified style which reflects the strength and importance of the corporate image of Terry's chocolate firm. The buildings also have a strong historic interest, representing the most complete surviving expression of the importance of the confectionary business in York, and confirming, on a national scale, York's high status in this business.

SOURCE: Colbeck, Maurice, 'Made in York' 1992, pp. 23-32.
'Terry's of York 1767-1967' 1967, (Private publication).
'C.M.W.', Journal of Jos. Rowntree, 1925 (pamphlet).



Time Office
Terry's of York

Grade II

Office and transit/recreation room, 1924-30, architects J G Davies and L E Wade for Terry's of York chocolate manufactures. Red brick in English bond with sandstone ashlar dressings, two storeys, flat concrete and asphalt roof. Baroque Revival style.
Façade facing entrance road and headquarters block; central single storey entrance porch with tripartite window above, flanked by quoin strips in alternating red brick and sandstone, with frieze above. Three 2-light windows to either side plus slightly projecting end blocks with tripartite windows similar to centre on both floors. End blocks are framed in ashlar pilaster strips with a frieze over. All windows and frames are C20 replacements. Ashlar faced parapet which is stepped up over centre and blocks. Left return has one 3-light first floor window; right return has two 3-light windows to each floor. Rear has similar fenestration to front, with end blocks defined by quoin strips of alternating brick and ashlar, a door replacing one of the windows to the right of the end block and a central door framed by windows and on overlight.
Interior: the interior is now largely empty and the building is unused. Spiral iron staircase leads to first floor.
The building originally had two archways leading through it from front to back, through which delivery vehicles would pass. The brick infill can be clearly seen at the rear of the building, showing that the ground floor windows in the ranges to either side of the centre block are later additions. This building was also where employees clocked in, hence its name of the Time Office Block. The building is included for group value.



Factory
Terry's of York

Grade II

Factory built 1924-30 by J G Davies and L E Wade for Terry's of York chocolate manufacturers. Steel framed construction with red brick in English bond with sandstone ashlar dressings and centrepiece, with concrete and ashlar roof. Five storeys, 500 ft. long with entrance front towards central road through site. Central entrance block of ashlar, slightly projecting, flanked by quoin strips of alternating red brick and ashlar sandstone. Double large doors for vehicular access with smaller personal doors to either side separated by Tuscan order columns, with antae to the sides and plain frieze and cornice above. This doorway and a row of small-paned windows above occupy two floors in height. Second and third floors have symmetrically arranged one and two light mullioned and transomed windows with cornices. Vestigial pediment over centre window on second floor. Fourth floor has paired mullion and transom windows in the centre flanked by glazed oculi in keyed ashlar surrounds. To either side of the windows on all floors are mullions and transomed with those on the first floor having cornices and those on the top floor with triple keyed lintels, slightly projecting bay on either side mid way between centre and end blocks. End blocks also project and have mullioned and transomed windows flanked by transomed single window, all with cornices, except top floor which has glazed oculus in keyed surround flanked by transomed single lights with keyed lintels. Outside projecting end blocks, a tier of single lights in an ashlar strip to full height and alternating quoin strips on corner. Ashlar parapet is stepped above projecting bays, left return towards Bishopthorpe Road has single light tiers in ashlar strip as at front flanking projecting bay with same window arrangement as end blocks to front. Rear is plainer with ranks of metal framed windows with ashlar sills and lintels throughout. At ground level an extension joins the factory to further buildings to the rear which were formally separate.

Interior: Ground floor not fully examined as still in use; entrance leads to hallway with free-standing and engaged pillars. First and remaining floors are now empty. Staircases near each end of building, with toilet facilities on half landings; open spaces within walls half-tiled with white tiles and black banding. Pillars run down the centre length of each floor, and steel frame construction is visible in boxed beams. To the rear of each floor, wooden loading bay doors. Roof houses heating systems etc.

PROCESS: Goods were loaded in at the top floor and manufacturing processes cascaded downwards. The blended beans were roasted, cracked and winnowed, then taken to the nibbing machine where the 'nib' of the bean was extracted, this being the part used for chocolate making. The nibs were ground to produce the cocoa mass, at which point other ingredients such as sugar or milk were added as required. The result was a paste which was refined several times. The next process was 'conching' where the mass was stirred for many

hours at a constant temperature, to produce a smooth cream. In the enrober department the chocolate was added to the various fillings, and the results were then foiled, packaged and dispatched. These processes, once carried out in the factory building, are now more compactly completed in the ground floor of the factory and the 1970 building opposite.



Liquor Factory
Terry's of York

Grade II

Liquor store, now disused, built 1924-30 for Terry's of York by architects J G Davies and L E Wade. Red brick in English bond with sandstone ashlars dressing. Single storey, with raised entrances and a brick parapet concealing a concrete and asphalt flat roof. Frontage to entrance road: central double half-glazed wooden doors with overlights approached up flight of nine steps with brick walls and posts, one side demolished. Former basement windows now bricked up. Mullioned and transomed small pane window to each side. Eaves strip in sandstone below parapet. Left return has two raised entrances up short flights of open stairs, both having overlights. Additional larger entrance to ground level at left end of building. Four windows as at front, basement windows bricked up but two with sandstone lintels remaining. Further buildings added to the rear, not of architectural or special interest. Interior: viewed through windows: now an empty space.



Clock Tower, Water Tower and Boiler house with transformer house
Terry's of York

Grade II

Clock tower, water tower and boiler house, with attached transformer house, built in 1924-30, with later additions, by J G Davies and L E Wade for Terry's of York. Red brick in English bond with sandstone dressings and parapet. Concrete and asphalt roof, metal framed windows. Tower has six stages and attached buildings have three storeys. Tower has brick angle pilasters with sunk-panel ashlar heads at the fifth stage, and large small-paned sash windows with triple keyed lintols. Top stage has ashlar quoins and a clock face on each side on which the letters TERRY YORK replace numbers. The parapet has large corner blocks with balustrades between. The boiler house and transformer house both have small-pane sashes in plain surrounds, and brick parapets above sandstone eaves bonds.
Interior: ground floor only: boiler/transformer house still operational with machinery filling the ground floor.

