



54 Elloughton Road, Brough East Riding of Yorkshire

Historic Building Record



Planning Ref: 15/03662/PLF,
APP/E2001/W/16/3157839
Ref: 118350.02
October 2017



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Document Information

Document title 54 Elloughton Road, Brough, East Riding of Yorkshire
Document subtitle Historic Building Record
Document reference 118350.02

Client name CgMs Consulting
Address 8 Exchange Quay
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Site location 54 Elloughton Road, Brough
County East Riding of Yorkshire
National grid reference 494329, 427210 (SE 94329 27210)
Planning authority East Riding of Yorkshire
Planning reference 15/03662/PLF, APP/E2001/W/16/3157839

Dates of fieldwork 13-14 September 2017
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Quality Assurance

Version & issue date	Status	Author	Approved by
V1 09/10/2017	First internal draft	AMO	 LED
V2 27/10/2017	First external draft	AMO	 LED



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by CgMs Consulting to produce a historic building record prior to the demolition of 54 Elloughton Road, Brough, East Riding of Yorkshire, HU15 1AE, centred on NGR 494329, 42720. Due to the property at 54 Elloughton Road being a non-designated heritage asset, dating to the 1860s, the Development Management Archaeologist for the Humber Archaeology Partnership recommended that a Historic England Level 2 (descriptive) survey be undertaken prior to its demolition.

The site comprised a large detached house, a rear garden with a tennis court, a detached double garage and a short driveway from Elloughton Road. The house, originally known as Elloughton Rise, was built in 1868, or thereabouts, as a boarding school for boys. However, references to a school operating on the site appear to diminish quickly and by the time of the 1881 census Elloughton Rise is noted as a private house resided by Joseph Atkinson whose occupancy is confirmed from additional Kelly's directories dating from the late 19th century through to the first quarter of the 20th century; and continued being occupied as a private residence with limited alteration to the building.

The historic building record archive is currently held in the Wessex Archaeology Sheffield Office under the project code 118350. The archive will be deposited with the East Riding of Yorkshire Archive and Local Studies Service. An OASIS form ID number wessexar1-298061, has been provisionally completed and will be finalised at the time of deposition.

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by CgMs Consulting and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Pete Owen in this regard. Thanks are also extended to James Goodyear, Development Management Archaeologist for Humber Archaeology Partnership for overseeing the work for the Local Planning Authority.

The occupiers at the time of the survey, Jeremy and Pamela Cridlan, are also thanked for their help during the fieldwork.



54 Elloughton Road, Brough, East Riding of Yorkshire

Historic Building Record

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by CgMs Consulting (hereafter 'the Client') to produce a historic building record of 54 Elloughton Road, Brough, East Riding of Yorkshire (hereafter 'the Site', Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 Planning consent was granted for the demolition of the building on the Site and the erection of new retirement living house, communal facilities, landscaping and car parking (Planning ref 15/03662/PLF, APP/E2001/W/16/3157839). As a condition of planning consent, the Development Management Archaeologist (DMA) for the Humber Archaeology Partnership (HAP) requested archaeological work. A Historic England Level 2 (descriptive) record of the building and archaeological evaluation were recommended. The results of the archaeological evaluation have been reported upon separately (Wessex Archaeology 2017a).
- 1.1.3 The historic building record was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2017b), which was submitted to and approved by the DMA for the HAP in advance of the work.

1.2 Site location and description

- 1.2.1 The Site is located at 54 Elloughton Road, Brough, East Riding of Yorkshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 494329, 427210. The Site is situated to the north of the historic core of the settlement of Brough and to the south of the settlement core of Elloughton cum Brough. The Site is bounded by the Village Hall to the south, residential properties to the east and north, fronting Hunter Road, and Elloughton Road to the west.
- 1.2.2 The building at 54 Elloughton Road consisted of a large detached house dating from around the late 1860s. The Site also comprised the rear garden and a detached double garage with garden areas surrounding the buildings, and a short driveway from Elloughton Road. A fenced hard tennis court was situated at the east of the property, at a lower level than the surrounding landscaped garden area. No. 54 was not listed, nor located within a conservation area.
- 1.2.3 The Site is relatively level at c. 12 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), with localised variations to the rear of the property due to the landscaped gardens and sunken tennis court to the east.
- 1.2.4 The bedrock geology of the Site comprises Sandstone, Mudstone and Siltstone of the Thorcroft Sand Member, and Sandstone and Siltstone of the Kellaways Sand Member. These deposits are overlain by superficial deposits of Gravelly Sand of the Bielby Sand Member (British Geological Survey 2017).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and objectives

2.1.1 The aims of the historic building record were to:

- *establish the character, history, dating, form and development of 54 Elloughton Road; and*
- *provide a better understanding of the building, compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record and then disseminate the results.*

2.1.2 This is a basic visual record of the subject in accordance with the guidelines for Level 2 recording as detailed in the document: *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016). Level 2 is defined as follows:

*'a **descriptive record**... Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project' (ibid., 26).*

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The historic building record involved a combination of documentary research and metric and photographic surveys in order to produce the drawn, photographic and written record compiled in this report. The methodologies employed were in accordance with those set out in the approved WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017b) and are summarised below for reference.

Documentary research

2.2.2 Documentary research was undertaken to inform the historic building record. The existing DBA (CgMs 2017) was utilised to provide a general documentary background history for the Site. Further to this, a programme of documentary research was carried out at the East Riding of Yorkshire Archive and Local Studies Service and any other relevant archives.

2.2.3 Cartographic sources held at the East Riding of Yorkshire Archive and Local Studies Service were consulted to inform the historic building record and provide a historic map regression.

2.2.4 A full list of sources is provided in the References section.

The written account

2.2.5 A written record was made of the building at 54 Elloughton Road, Brough, East Riding of Yorkshire, commensurate with the requirements of a Historic England Level 2 record (Historic England 2016), which comprised:

- *the building's location (NGR and address);*
- *any statutory or non-statutory designations;*
- *the date of the record, the names of the recorders and, if an archive has been created, the location of the archive;*

- *detail of the building's form, function, date and sequence of development;*
- *where possible, detail of the building's structure and materials, evidence of repair, alteration or adaptation; and*
- *where possible, detail of the relationship to other buildings and structures.*

The photographic record

2.2.6 The photographic record comprises:

- *general views of the building in its wider setting or landscape;*
- *the building's external appearance; and*
- *the overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas.*

2.2.7 High quality digital images were taken with a Canon EOS 5D Mark II full frame digital camera (with 21 megapixel capability). A photographic scale of appropriate size was included in all general and specific detailed views, except where considered inappropriate or prevented by on-site conditions or health and safety concerns.

2.2.8 A selection of the images from the photographic record is included in this report.

The drawn record

2.2.9 A metric survey of the building was carried out in order to produce a drawn record of the building comprising measured plans.

2.2.10 The metric survey of the building was carried out using a Leica Disto laser-distance measurer and hand measuring techniques. This data was input into a Motion Tablet PC running AutoCAD software to produce 2D CAD plan drawings.

2.2.11 The principal west elevation of the building was recorded using structure-from-motion (SFM) photogrammetry following the Cultural Heritage Imaging guidelines (2017). A photographic sequence of the elevation was captured maintaining a consistent 66% overlap between photographs, all of which were captured from ground level. The photographic sequence was processed using Agisoft Photoscan software, which uses SFM algorithms followed by Multi-Viewpoint algorithms to generate a dense point cloud. This point cloud was scaled using measurements taken during the site survey.

2.2.12 The drawings produced on site have been enhanced to Historic England (2016) standards and drawing conventions. The drawn record is presented in this report and the project archive at a scale of 1:100, or other appropriate scale.

2.3 Fieldwork

2.3.1 The metric and photographic surveys of the Site was carried out on 13-14 September 2017.

2.3.2 Sources held at the East Riding of Yorkshire Archive and Local Studies Service were consulted on 19 September 2017.

3 BUILT HERITAGE

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The building recorded at 54 Elloughton Road, Brough, consisted of a large two storey detached house set back from Elloughton Road, with its principal elevation fronting the road. Detailed floor plans were compiled with selected plate viewpoints (Figures 3 and 4). Photogrammetry of the west elevation (Figure 5) and phased plans were also produced (Figure 6).

3.2 Historical development

3.2.1 A detailed Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was recently undertaken by CgMs (2017) which studied the archaeological and historical background of the Site including a cartographic regression analysis. The following is a summary taken from the DBA, with additional information gathered by Wessex Archaeology.

3.2.2 Brough is best known as the site of the Roman town of *Peturia*, located approximately 750 m to the south-west of the Site. There is some evidence for pre-Roman native settlement in the area, which was superseded by a coastal fort and store depot established in c. AD 70, subsequently abandoned and re-occupied in the early 2nd century until c. AD 125. By this time a civilian settlement or *vicus* had developed outside the fort, and appears to have served as the capital of the local Parisi tribe, on the basis of an inscription excavated in the area. A series of earthwork defences were constructed in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, being rebuilt in stone in the late 3rd century, with projecting bastions added in the 4th century. The nature of the walled enclosure is not clear; it may have been a civilian settlement, or a military establishment. Nevertheless, excavations have confirmed the presence of an extramural settlement to the north of Welton Road, approximately 300 m to the south of the Site.

3.2.3 The fortified Roman settlement at Brough seems to have been largely abandoned by the end of the Romano-British period in the early 5th century and there is little evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity in the vicinity of the Site. A number of burials have been identified approximately 700 m to the north-west associated with 5th and 6th century finds of a silver wire ring, brooches, knives and beads.

3.2.4 Brough does not appear in the Domesday Book, although it may have been included in the entry for Elloughton, which was then owned by the Archbishop of York. The two settlements are now largely contiguous and form part of the same civil parish. Both place names are of pre-medieval origin.

3.2.5 Brough is an Old English derivation from burh, or fortified settlement, and undoubtedly refers to the Roman defences. The derivation of Elloughton is less clear, it may mean '*Helgi's Hill*', from the Old Norse personal name Elgr and the Old English, dun. Brough itself is, however, not documented until a charter of 1239, when the burgesses of the town were granted burgage plots by the Archbishop of York for a rent of 4d per year.

3.2.6 In the post-medieval period, Brough and Elloughton remained small agricultural communities until the 19th century and it was only with the advent of the railway that the character of the settlements started to change. The two settlements subsequently extended to the north and south respectively, such that there is now no discernible separation between them along Elloughton Road (CgMs 2017).

- 3.2.7 The property at 54 Elloughton Road was recorded by Nikolaus Pevsner in his works for East Yorkshire which stated “*Elloughton Road, which is really in Brough, has some late 19th century housing, with No. 54, a more restrained Italianate house, stucco with slate roof*”. The building was constructed in the 1860s as a boarding school, but was converted to a single private dwelling in the 1880s (ERYC Decision Notice 2016).
- 3.2.8 The building on the Site, originally known as Elloughton Rise, was built in 1868 or thereabouts as a boarding school for boys. However, references to a school operating on the Site appear to diminish quickly and by the time of the 1881 census Elloughton Rise is noted as a private house resided by Joseph Atkinson (a steamship owner) and family. Moreover, Joseph Atkinson is also recorded as the occupier of such a property in the 1879 Kelly’s directory. The occupancy of the Atkinson’s family at Elloughton Rise is confirmed from additional Kelly’s directories dating from the late 19th century through to the first quarter of the 20th century although it is uncertain whether the name of the house changed slightly or the family lived in a different property known as Elloughton House or Elloughton Dale from the 1910s onwards. Indeed, by the 1930s Elloughton Rise appears to have been occupied by Robert P. Carmichael. A summary of relevant Kelly’s directory entries is included below:
- 1879 Elloughton: *Atkinson Joseph, Elloughton rise*
 - 1889 Elloughton: *Atkinson Joseph, Elloughton rise*
 - 1893 Elloughton: *Atkinson Joseph, Elloughton rise*
 - 1905 Elloughton: *Atkinson Joseph, J.P. Elloughton rise*
 - 1913 Elloughton: *Atkinson Arthur Joseph, J.P. Elloughton house*
 - 1925 Elloughton: *Atkinson Arthur Joseph, M.B.E., J.P. Elloughton house*
 - 1933 Elloughton: *Atkinson Sir Arthur J., K.B.E., J.P. Elloughton dale*
 - 1933 Elloughton: *Westerdale George, Elloughton ho.*
 - 1933 Brough: *Carmichael Robert P. Elloughton rise*
- 3.2.9 The Appeal Decision includes a section dealing with former occupiers based on the proof of evidence within the planning document and oral evidence given. It states that “*There are associative historical links with figures such as Sir Alfred Gelder (known as maker of modern Hull) which the evidence suggests attended the school during the three or four years it operated. A later resident was a Mr J Portas Richardson, who was treasurer to the committee that oversaw the royal visit to Hull in 1869*”. (Appeal Decision ref APP/E2001/W/16/3157839, dated 20 July 2017).
- 3.2.10 The Ordnance Survey map issued in 1890 (Figure 2) shows the Site with the extant building labelled as ‘Elloughton Rise’ which is set back from the main road, behind a narrow belt of trees. There were two entrances from the road, onto a forecourt to the west of the house, and some attached outbuildings are shown at the southern end of the east elevation. The outline of the house includes the present bay windows and a porch to the west elevation. A footpath is indicated through the belt of trees to the west with a winding footpath through the gardens to the east of the house. To the south was a large paddock and this appeared to belong to the property, with an entrance at the southern end of the western boundary. At this period the area was relatively undeveloped with a semi-detached property to the north called ‘Elloughton Mount’, and a farm complex to the south on the west side of the road. Further to the south there were several detached villas.

- 3.2.11 The house remained virtually unaltered until the 1960s; however, the Ordnance Survey map issued in 1969 (not reproduced) indicates that by this time the northern boundary of the Site was extended further north and a detached garage was built to the south-east of the house. In the 1970s the attached outbuildings to the east elevation were removed as indicated by the Ordnance Survey map issued in 1974 (not reproduced) which also shows that the eastern area of the Site was reduced significantly, being developed with several houses. During the last 30 years, when the Site was occupied by Jeremy and Pamela Cridlan, the garden appears to have been slightly modified with later features including the erection of a tennis court towards the eastern end of the Site.

3.3 Building description

External

- 3.3.1 The house consisted of a large two storey detached house designed in a neo-classical style with stucco walls that were scored to give the appearance of masonry. It had a slated pitched roof with pedimented gables creating the impression of cross-wings at each end.
- 3.3.2 The principal west elevation (Figure 5) facing onto the main road was composed of five bays, of which the northern and southern bays included cross-wing pedimented gables with canted bay windows to the ground floor (Plates 1 – 6). This elevation contained a deep cornice with modillions throughout the entire eave as well as within the raking cornices of the pedimented gables (Plate 9). The ridge of the slated roof was pierced by two chimney stacks at each side of the cross-wings which contained moulding cornices and terracotta chimney pots.
- 3.3.3 The window openings had decorative stucco surrounds with key stones and chamfered projecting sills with flush undersides. The openings also included projecting sills each supported by a pair of fluted brackets or corbels. The fenestration comprised horned two-over-two timber sliding sashes.
- 3.3.4 The canted bay windows appeared to be later additions whose timber frames included moulding engaged capitals, friezes and dentil cornices. These may have been added in the late 1880s when the building became a private dwelling. The front side of the bay windows consisted of two-over-two horned sashes whereas the flanking canted sides were single sashes. The projecting sills imitated the design observed within the primary window openings although these included underside drip grooves.
- 3.3.5 The entire elevation included a continuous stucco plinth topped with a torus moulding except for the central bay which contained an inserted canted porch in the form of a conservatory with multiple panes glazed panels including a door of equivalent pattern. The plinth appeared to have been added to the building when the bay windows were inserted in the 1880s. The porch's design bore some resemblance with the bay windows although this was devoid of dentil cornice. The porch led to the interior of the house through an inserted doorway with panelled jambs, a rectangular etched fanlight and a panelled timber door whose upper panels consisted also of equivalent etched glazed panes (Plate 7). The door had a brass knocker in the form of a leaping salmon (Plate 8).
- 3.3.6 The rear east elevation facing onto a large garden area was much plainer than its counterpart despite being arranged with equivalent cross-wing gables to each end. The gables consisted of open pediments with modillions along the short section of the cornices only, and the raking cornices were plain with projecting verges. The bay arrangement was rather asymmetrical due to significant alterations including the removal of former openings and later insertions throughout the entire façade (Plates 10 and 11).

- 3.3.7 The southern gable wall encompassed an inserted doorway and a large window opening with a projecting sill on the ground floor. The doorway comprised a modern glazed door that provided access to a kitchen and the window consisted of a contemporary multi-pane glazed type. The first floor within the southern gable wall comprised a central window opening with projecting sill and an unhorned sash window of two-over-two panes. There was also a smaller additional window opening to the southernmost end of the upper floor which appeared to have been a later insertion containing a modern simple window.
- 3.3.8 The central wall between the pedimented gables contained a projecting eave, supported with plain brackets, which was positioned lower than the height of the cornice of the pediment. The lowermost section of the sloping pitched roof was slightly concave. The roof comprised additional chimney stacks, although shorter and smaller than the main ones projecting from the ridge. These also had decorative cornices and terracotta pots (Plate 12).
- 3.3.9 The ground floor of the central wall contained a canted bay window towards the northern end equivalent to the ones within the west elevation. It was noteworthy that the bay window encompassed the continuous plinth which extended further along the northern gable wall although this did not continue along the remainder of the east elevation as this appeared to have been substantially altered through time. A short distance to the south of the bay window there was a small window opening with a round arched head and projecting sill. The window appeared to have been inserted within a former doorway which was subsequently blocked up. There was another window opening towards the south with a projecting sill which may have also been a later insertion consisting of a six-over-six sash window of late 18th century date which may have been salvaged from an earlier building and subsequently reinstated here. Construction scars of another possible blocked-up doorway were discerned immediately to the northern side of this sash window opening. These blocked-up openings and the lack of plinth within most of the east elevation appeared to have been related with former attached outbuildings shown on earlier cartographic records which were removed in the 1970s.
- 3.3.10 The first floor of the central wall contained a central tall window opening with a round arched head, projecting sill and a two-over-two sash window which lit the internal staircase. Immediately above the bay window there was an inserted small window opening with a modern casement window of multiple panes which lit internally two adjacent bathrooms. A possible original window opening with a two-over-two sliding sash was present to the south (Plates 11 and 12).
- 3.3.11 The northern gable wall comprised an original doorway with surrounds comparable to the window openings within the west elevation (Plate 13). The doorway was accessed through a short step from where the continuous plinth emanated sideways. It contained a glazed double door with a plain fanlight above it. It is suggested that the actual door might have been a later replacement whereas the fanlight was a primary feature. The first floor of the northern gable wall contained a large tripartite window which would have replaced a smaller opening comparable to the corresponding sash window within the southern gable.
- 3.3.12 The north elevation encompassed an elegant tripartite bay window on the ground floor with comparable design to the canted bay windows observed within the west and east elevations. It also included the modillioned cornice and moulding plinth contiguous within the principal west elevation including. The pitched slated roof contained short copings covered with lead flashing (Plates 14 and 15).
- 3.3.13 The south elevation was similar to the north one although it contained two original window openings at each level. This elevation had suffered limited alterations from its primary

construction including the insertion of the plinth along the wall and a slight alteration of the ground floor sash window whose lower section had been reduced in height in the late 20th century so that the bottom rail of the frame was positioned internally higher than a kitchen's worktop (Plates 16 and 17).

Ground floor

- 3.3.14 The house was fully occupied by the time of the survey containing furniture and domestic fixtures and fittings throughout the interior. However, the overall fabric of the building was composed generally of carpeted floorboards, rendered walls with plaster moulded cornices, moulded skirting boards, four-panelled timber doors with mortice locks, knob handles (including decorated porcelain types) and escutcheon plates. The doors were attached to broad architraves with butt hinges. The ceilings consisted of lath-and-plaster of three meters in height which were often coated with decorative embossed papers although these were later additions.
- 3.3.15 The ground floor (Figure 3) was accessed from the main doorway within the porch which led to a long hallway G1 that in turn provided access to a series of adjacent rooms and a staircase to the east (Plate 18). The external doorway appeared to have been a later insertion whose architrave lacked its northern side board due to its proximity with the partition wall to hall G2 (Plates 19 and 20). The external panelled door contained etched glazed upper panes and a rectangular fanlight (Plate 21). The eastern area of the hallway G1 encompassed a dog-leg staircase with half landing, close strings with panelling, turned balusters, flat-topped handrail and newel posts with ball finials of which the bottom one was taken by a curtail step (Plate 22). To the easternmost end of the hallway included a small step down which led to a small toilet G5, located underneath the landing of the staircase.
- 3.3.16 The hallway led to a spacious hall G2 through a wide opening with a decorated soffit supported by plaster consoles or corbels (Plates 23 and 24). The hall was lit by a sash window within the west wall and contained two doorways to the adjacent drawing room G3 to the north and a dining room G4 to the east. The doorway to the drawing room G3 comprised a semi-circular arched head within a recessed panel from where the door frame and architrave were fixed (Plate 25).
- 3.3.17 The drawing room G3 was a large elegant space lit naturally by a canted bay window to the west and a tripartite bay window to the north, as well as an external glazed double door to the east which provided access to the garden (Plates 26 and 27). This room had a long chimney breast within the south wall containing a modern fire place and mantelpiece. The chimney breast was flanked by equidistant doorways to the adjacent rooms with panelled doors retaining their original handles, locks and key escutcheon plates. The walls were decorated with picture rails, moulded frames, dado rails and tall skirting boards of different profile than the remaining ones within the house (Plates 28 – 31).
- 3.3.18 The dining room G4 contained a canted bay window, of comparable design to the one observed within the drawing room G3, located within the east wall facing the rear garden (Plate 32). The north wall encompassed a chimney breast with a later fire place and mantelpiece equivalent to the one within G3 and an inserted built-in cupboard to the west of the chimney breast creating a flush face with additional skirting board and plaster cornice (Plate 33).
- 3.3.19 The small toilet G5 located underneath the landing of the staircase appeared to have been designed in the mid-to late 20th century with the removal of a doorway within the east wall. The doorway, which had led to the garden, was subsequently blocked up and a small sash window with a round arched head was inserted (Plate 34).

- 3.3.20 A corridor G6 (Plate 35) to the south of the hallway (G1) provided access to several rooms within the southern area of the ground floor. Storage room G7 to the west contained modern built-in cupboards and an original sash window within the west wall (Plate 36). A lounge G8 located to the south-west corner of the ground floor comprised a canted bay window, equivalent to the ones in G3 and G4, within the west wall and a chimney breast with a modern fire place and mantelpiece within the north wall (Plates 37 and 38). The ceiling had a decorative plaster rosette of a chandelier (Plate 39).
- 3.3.21 To the east of the corridor G6 there was a breakfast room G9 which contained a false boarded ceiling yielding a height of 2.74 m. It had a chimney breast within the south wall which had been modified into a recessed niche with shelves. To the east of the chimney breast there was an inserted doorway with a segmental arched head which led to the adjacent kitchen G10. Of note was a late 18th century sash window which appeared to have been inserted within a blocked-up doorway to the east wall (Plates 40 and 41). The west side of the chimney breast was converted into a cupboard (Plate 42). The panelled door, architrave and skirting boards within this room were much plainer than the fixtures and fittings observed within the remaining rooms, except for the small toilet G5.
- 3.3.22 The kitchen G10 to the south-east corner of the ground floor had been modified significantly with the insertion of a large modern window and an external doorway within the east wall. The ceiling was also boarded the same as the adjacent breakfast room G9. The south wall contained an original sash window although its bottom rail had been slightly modified with the insertion of a broader board in order to be positioned at a higher level than the kitchen's worktop (Plates 43 and 44).

First floor

- 3.3.23 The first floor was accessed via the dog-leg staircase which led to a long corridor F1 extending through to the south and F2 within the northern end of the floor (Figure 4). The overall fabrics of the first floor were less remarkable than the ones on the ground floor. They composed generally of carpeted floorboards, rendered walls with plaster moulding cornices, plain skirting boards, four-panelled timber doors with architraves and lath-and-plaster ceilings with later embossed decorative paper. However, well-preserved original cast-iron fire places were extant in three bedrooms.
- 3.3.24 The stairwell had an angled ceiling to the east. The angled ceiling was also present within the continuous rooms F5 to the south and F9 and F10 to the north, as this side of the central pitched roof, flanked by the end cross-wings, extended further down than its western counterpart. The top of the staircase contained a decorated lintel supported with plaster consoles or corbels (Plate 45). The staircase was lit naturally by a tall sash window with a round arched head positioned within the east wall and above the landing (Plate 46). Half-way along the corridor F1 there was another lintel supported with plaster consoles (Plate 47). Immediately beneath the consoles, scars of vertical joints were discerned within the walls which appeared to have been of a removed former partition wall that would have incorporated a doorway. Thus, the decorative lintel and consoles may have been inserted to disguise further unsightly scars of such an obliteration. Corridor F1 provided access to rooms F3, F4 and F5 to the east and F6, F7 and F8 to the west. The northern corridor F2 was accessed through a panelled door with upper glazed panes (Plate 48). This corridor F2 led to bathrooms F9 and F10 to the east, a master bedroom F11 to the north and another bedroom F12 to the west.
- 3.3.25 Bathroom F3 located to the south-eastern corner of the first floor contained an angled ceiling comparable to the central rooms along the eastern side of the first floor. It is unknown the reason for such arrangement as this room was positioned within the southern cross-wing

which comprised a pitched roof aligned east to west. It contained modern fabrics including an inserted window and an inserted wall acting as a partition to the adjacent room F4 (Plate 49).

- 3.3.26 Room F4 was used as a craft studio at the time of the survey and despite containing modern fabric, it retained an original sash window as well as a panelled door with simple architrave (Plates 50 and 51). The adjacent bedroom F5 was also unremarkable although it contained an obsolete chimney breast and a built-in cupboard within the south wall (Plate 52). Opposite the staircase there was an office room F6 substantially modernised although with its original sash window within the principal west elevation. The ceiling included a hatch which enabled access to the loft (Plates 53 and 54).
- 3.3.27 Bedrooms F7 and F8 were noticeably similar containing chimney breast with original cast-iron fire places with plain marble mantelpiece. Each bedroom included a primary sash window, moulding cornices and a panelled door (Plates 55 – 58).
- 3.3.28 Bathrooms F9 and F10 consisted of a later arrangement created with the insertion of a dividing stud wall between them. Each bathroom encompassed a panelled door comparable to the ones observed within the entire first floor although the one within F10 was a later insertion which might have reused an original one dismantled from corridor F1 as indicated by vertical scars beneath the plaster consoles. The bathrooms contained modern fabrics and an inserted window within the east wall which lit both parts despite being divided by the inserted stud wall. Of note was an obsolete chimney breast within the north wall of bathroom F10 (Plates 59 – 61).
- 3.3.29 Master bedroom F11 located within the northernmost area of the first floor had been altered significantly including the insertion of a large window within the east wall and a stud wall with a wide segmental arched opening bisecting the room into two spaces. The skirting boards and plaster cornices were later replacements. The west wall, however, retained its original sash window (Plates 62 – 64).
- 3.3.30 Bedroom F12 was comparable to F7 and F8 containing a chimney breast with a well-preserved cast-iron fire place within the north wall, a sash window within the west wall, moulding cornices and a panelled door (Plates 65 – 67).
- 3.3.31 Access to the loft was gained from the ceiling hatch within room F6 which included a loft ladder. Despite limited accessible space inside the loft, it was possible to identify that the roof structure consisted of a modern replacement with soft-wood common rafters some of which with upper collar clasp single scantling purlins. The chimney stacks projecting through the ridge were built with hand-made orangey bricks bonded with lime mortar (Plate 68).

3.4 Conclusion

- 3.4.1 The house, originally known as Elloughton Rise, was built in and around 1868 as a boarding school for boys. However, references to a school operating on the Site appear to diminish shortly after and by the time of the 1881 census, Elloughton Rise is noted as a private house resided by Joseph Atkinson whose occupancy is confirmed from additional Kelly's directories dating from the late 19th century through to the first quarter of the 20th century. This continued being occupied as a private residence with limited significant alteration to the building. When the school was converted into a residential house the bay windows and porch were inserted as well as the plinth. It is likely that some internal subdivisions may have also been created with the insertion of partition walls although these were not

discernible during the historic building recording. Later alterations, including new windows, stud walls, etc., of 20th century date were identified.

4 STORAGE AND CURATION

4.1 Archive

4.1.1 The records produced a drawn, written and photographic archive. This is currently held in Wessex Archaeology Sheffield Office and will be deposited with the East Riding of Yorkshire Archive and Local Studies Service in due course. Digital data will also be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). An OASIS form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis> for inclusion in the ADS database. This will include an electronic copy of this report in PDF format which will be accessible six months after deposition.

4.2 Copyright

4.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The Client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification.

4.2.2 This document, the report and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

4.3 Security copy

4.3.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.



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Bibliography

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Internet sources

- British Geological Survey 2017 <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed September 2017)
- Cultural Heritage Imaging 2017 <http://culturalheritageimaging.org/Technologies/Photogrammetry/>

Documentary and cartographic sources

- Ordnance Survey map 1890
- Ordnance Survey map 1969
- Ordnance Survey map 1974



APPENDICES

Appendix 1 OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-298061

Project details

Project name	54 Elloughton Road, Brough, East Riding of Yorkshire. Historic Building Recording
Short description of the project	Historic building record level 2 of an extant building on site was undertaken prior to its demolition. The house, originally known as Elloughton Rise, was built in 1868 or thereabout as a boarding school for boys. However, references to a school operating on the site appear to diminish and by the time of the 1881 census Elloughton Rise is noted as a private house resided by Joseph Atkinson whose occupancy is confirmed from additional Kelly's directories dating from the late 19th century through to the first quarter of the 20th century; and continued being occupied as a private residence with limited significant alteration to the building.
Project dates	Start: 13-09-2017 End: 15-09-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	15/03662/PLF, APP/E2001/W/16/3157839 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Monument type	HOUSE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Photogrammetric Survey", "Photographic Survey", "Measured Survey"

Project location

Country	England
Site location	EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE ELLOUGHTON CUM BROUGH 54 Elloughton Road, Brough, East Riding of Yorkshire
Study area	0.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	SE 9432 2720 53.732424268577 -0.570058703213 53 43 56 N 000 34 12 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project design originator	Wessex archaeology
Project director/manager	Lucy Dawson
Project supervisor	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano



Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	East Riding of Yorkshire Archive and Local Studies Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	East Riding of Yorkshire Archive and Local Studies Service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

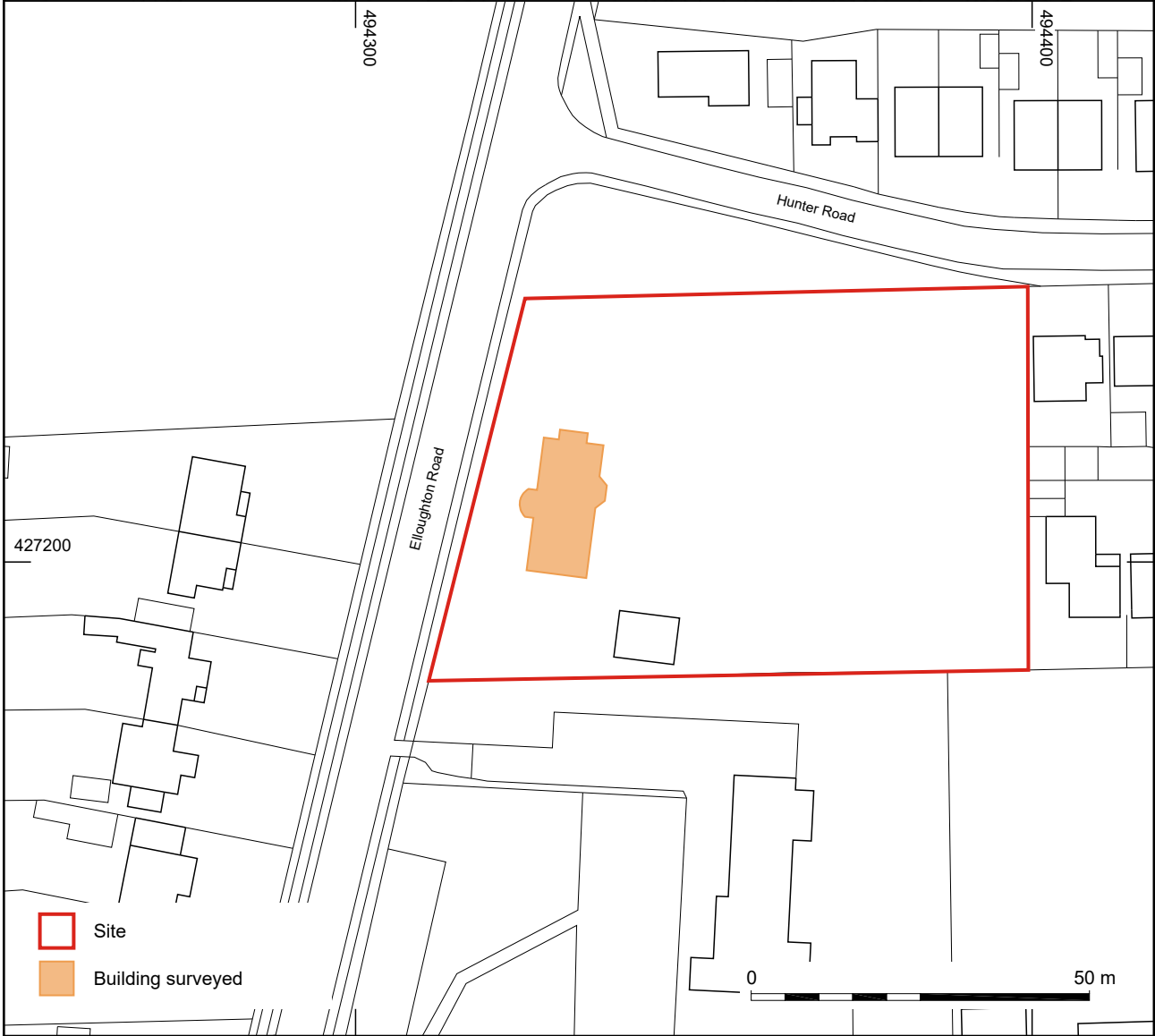
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	54 Elloughton Road, Brough, East Riding of Yorkshire. Historic Building Record
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Mora-Ottomano, A.
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Entered by	Jess Tibber (j.tibber@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	11 October 2017


OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](mailto:historice@historicengland.org.uk) for OASIS help and advice

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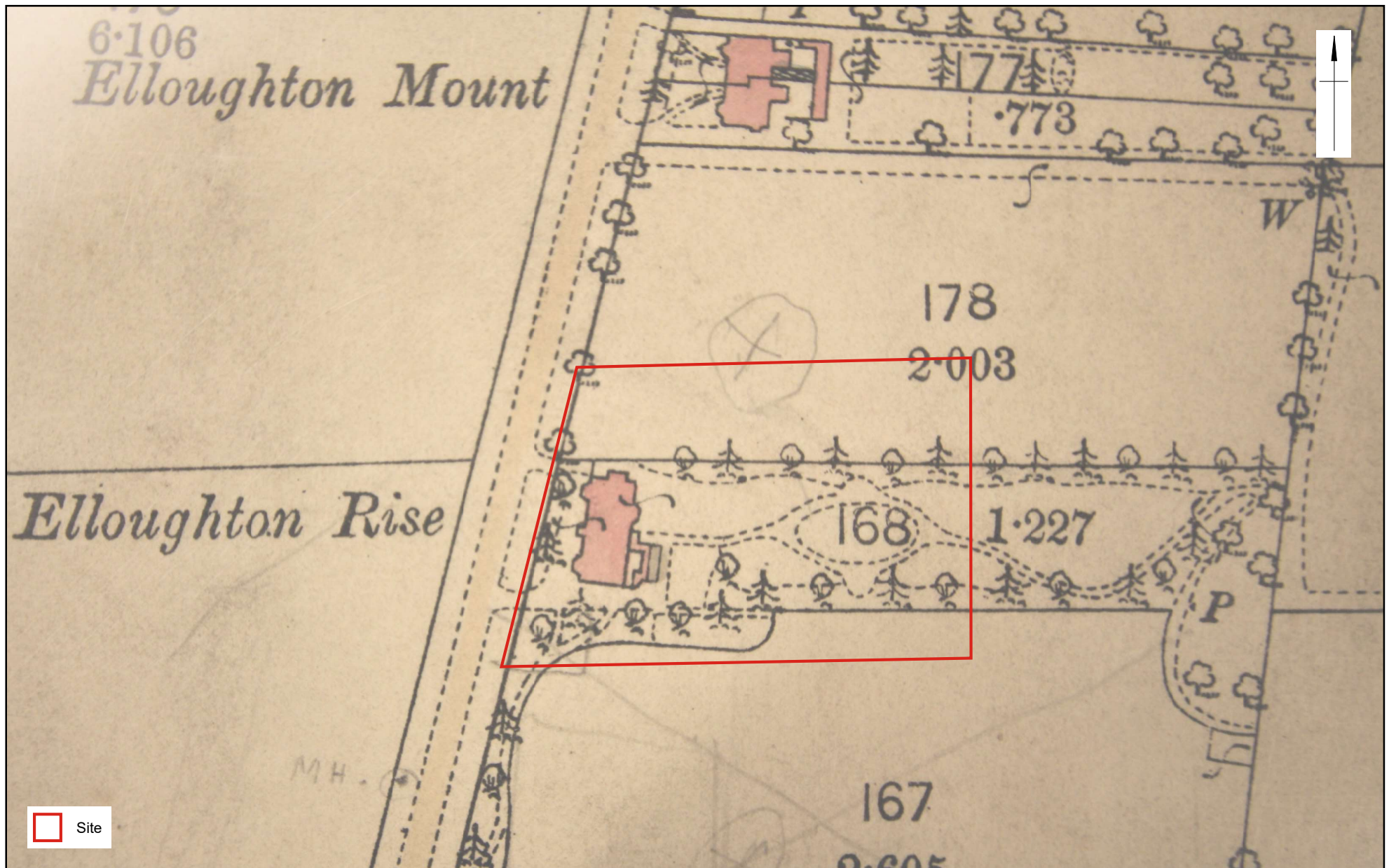
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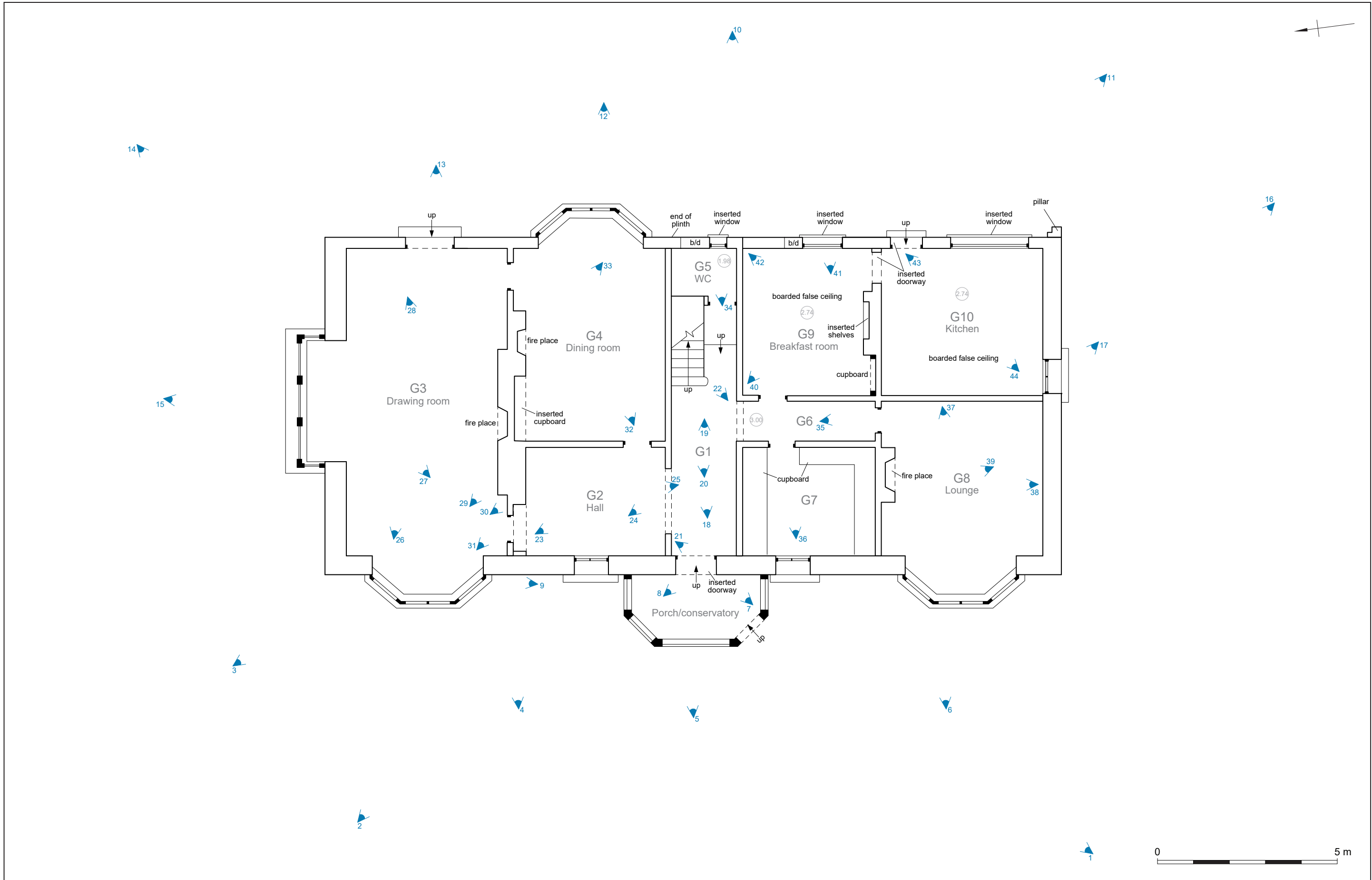
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Site location

Figure 1



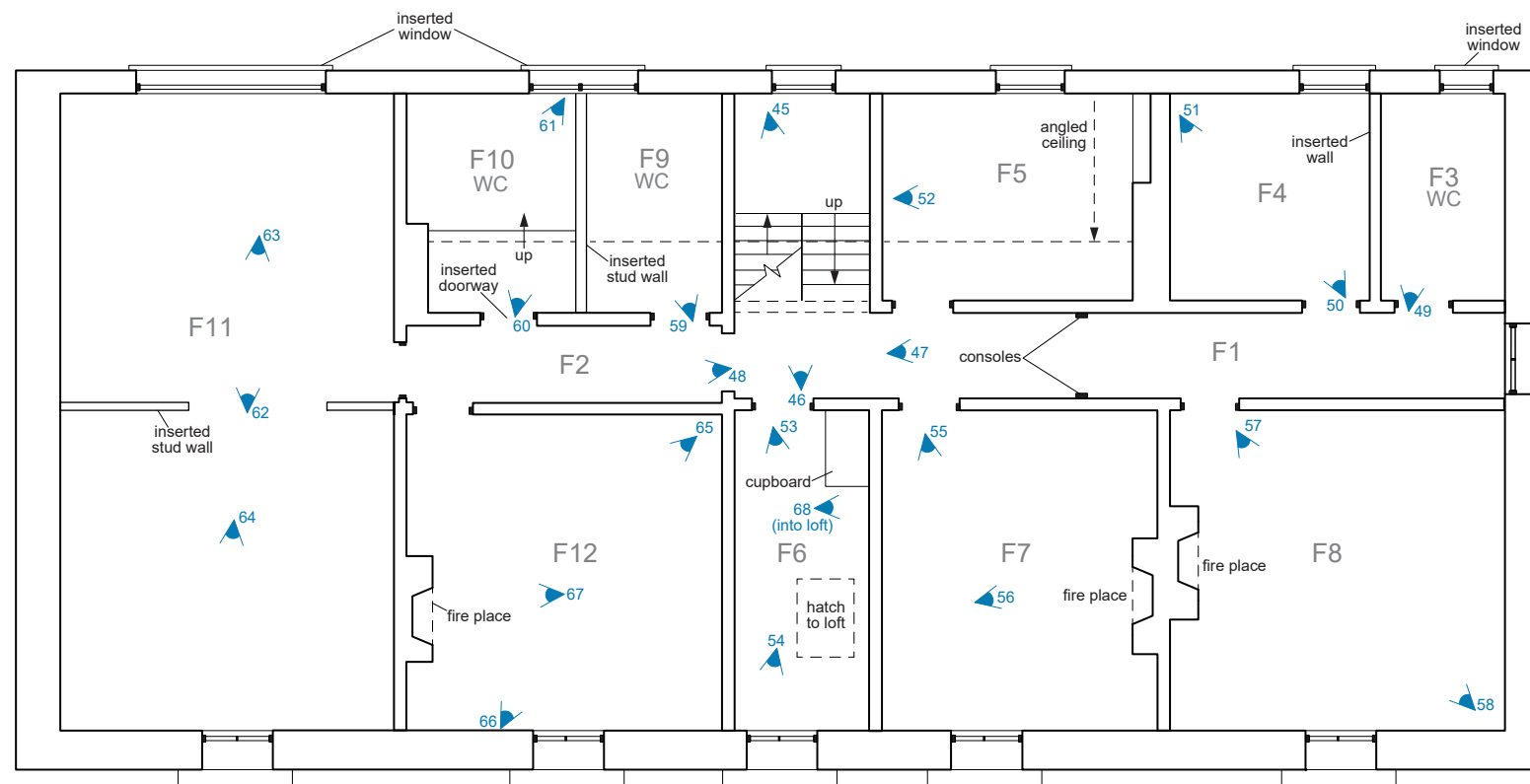
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Ground floor plan with external and internal plate viewpoints

Figure 3



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First floor plan with internal plate viewpoints

Figure 4

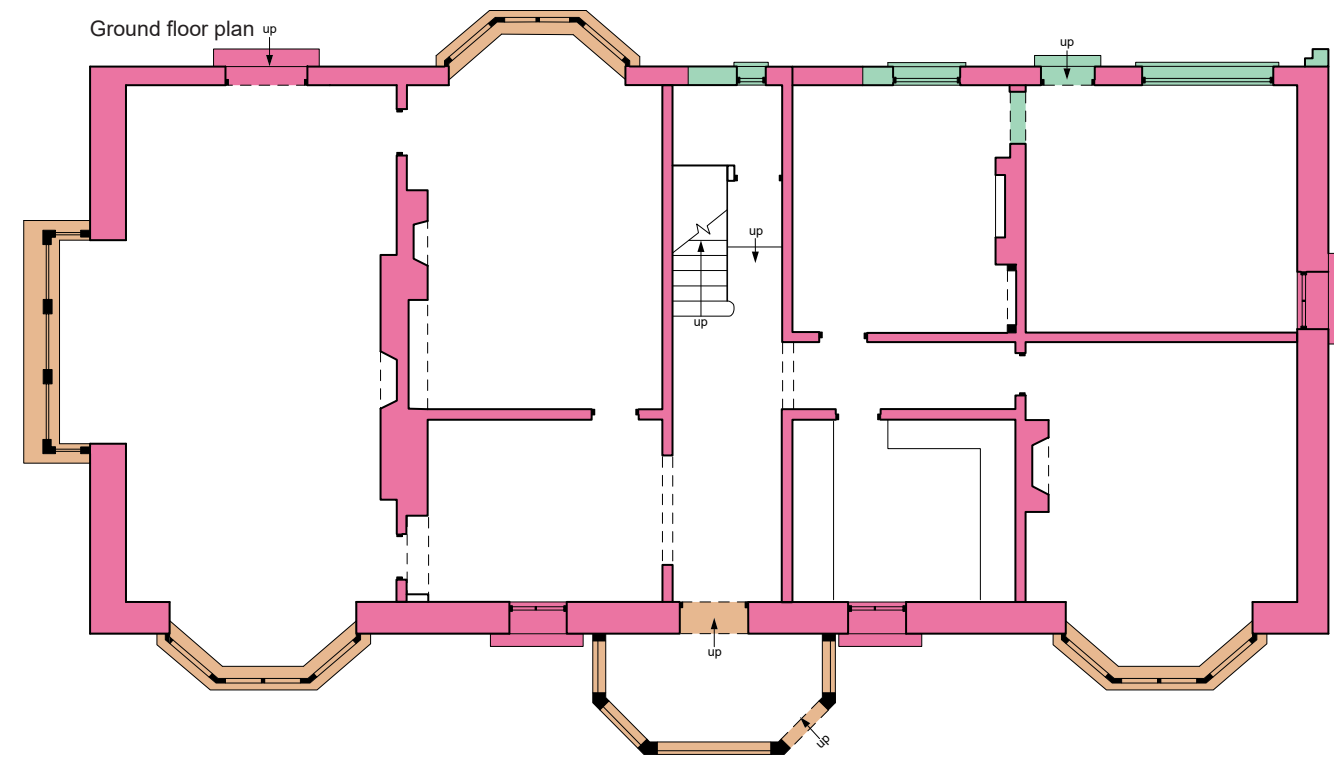


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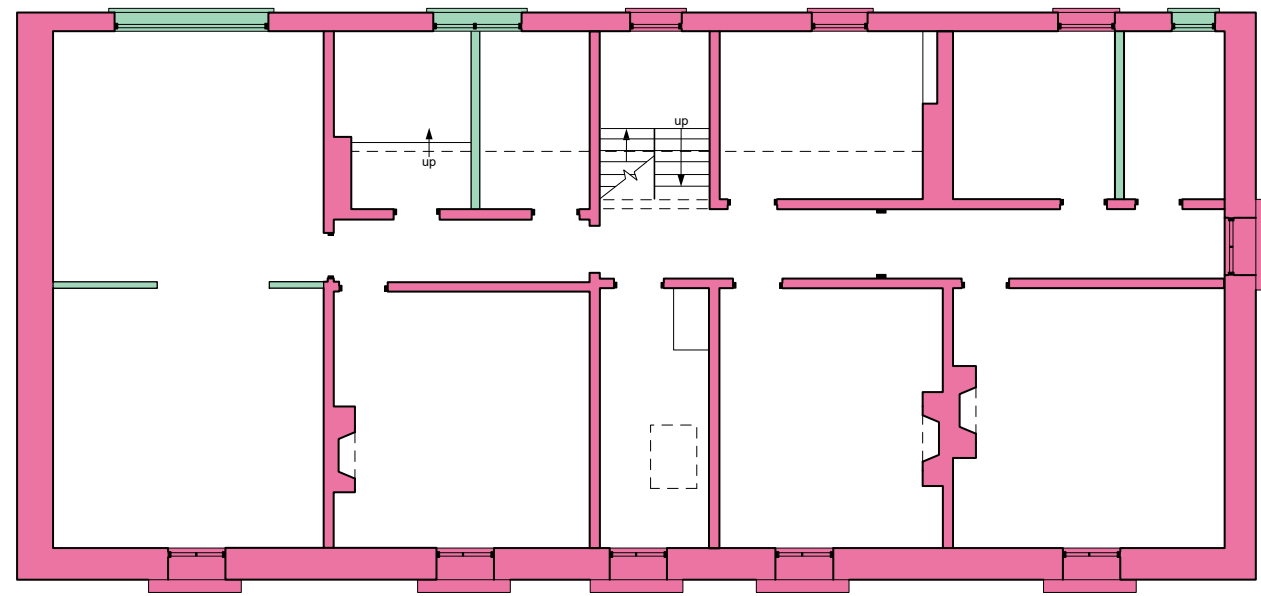
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West elevation

Figure 5



First floor plan



- 1868
- 1880s
- 20th C.



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Plate 1: General view of 54 Elloughton Road



Plate 2: West elevation viewed from Elloughton Road


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Plate 3: Northernmost bay of the west elevation viewed from the north-west



Plate 4: Northern and central area of the west elevation


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Plate 5: Central area of the west elevation with projecting porch



Plate 6: Southernmost bay of the west elevation


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Plate 7: Doorway viewed from the porch within the central bay of the west elevation

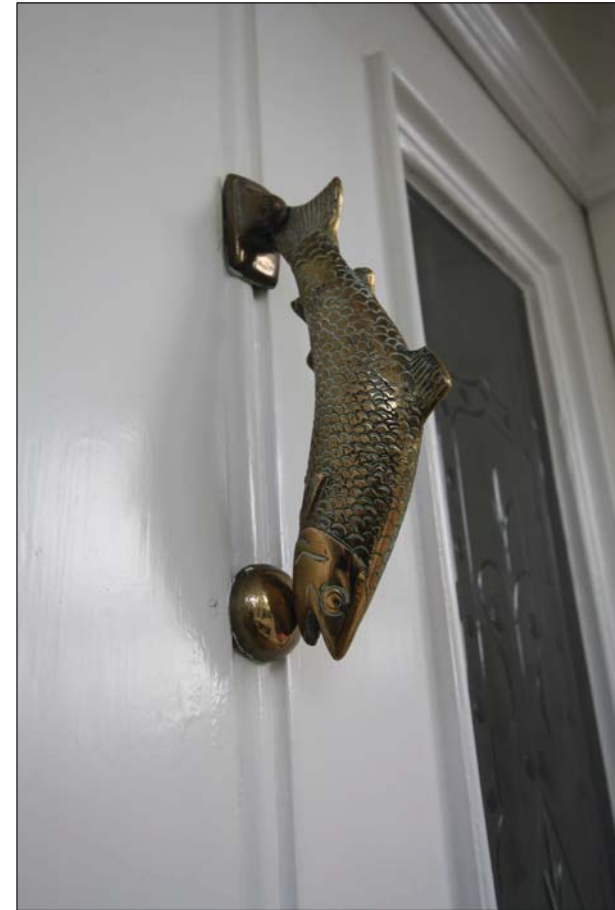


Plate 8: Detail of door knocker


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Plate 9: Detail of modillions along the cornice of the west elevation



Plate 10: East elevation facing onto the rear garden


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Plate 11: East elevation viewed from the south-east



Plate 12: Central area and northernmost bay of the east elevation


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Plate 13: Detail of doorway within the northernmost bay



Plate 14: General view of the north elevation


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Plate 15: Detail of the northern elevation with tripartite bay window



Plate 16: South elevation


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Plate 17: Detail of window opening within the south elevation



Plate 18: Hallway G1 looking east towards the staircase and toilet G5


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Plate 19: G1 with doorway within the west elevation



Plate 20: G1, detail of doorway


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Plate 21: G1, detail of etched fanlight



Plate 22: G1, detail of newel post of the staircase


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Plate 23: Hall G2 looking towards G1 with large doorway



Plate 24: Detail of decorative plaster consoles of doorway opening between G1 and G2


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Plate 25: G2 looking north towards the drawing room G3



Plate 26: General view of G3 looking east


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Plate 27: G3 with tripartite bay window and doorway, viewed from the south-west



Plate 28: Detail of decorative plaster ceiling


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Plate 29: Detail of moulded cornice along the south wall and chimney breast of G3



Plate 30: Detail of skirting board, dado rail and panelled door within G3


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Plate 31: Detail of door lock, key escutcheon plate and handle



Plate 32: Dining room G4 looking east with canted bay window



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Plate 33: G4 looking west



Plate 34: Toilet G5 looking east

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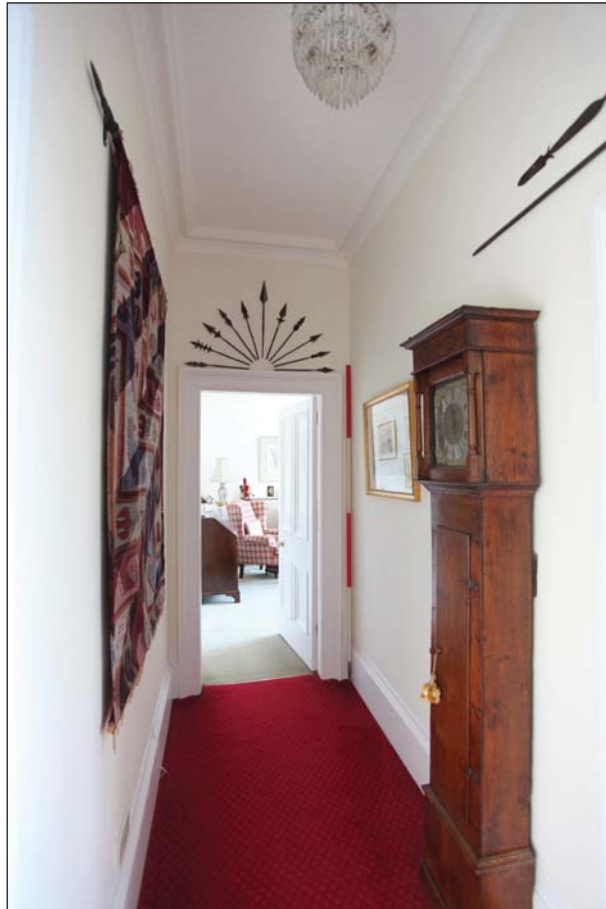


Plate 35: Corridor G6 looking south to lounge G8



Plate 36: Room G7 looking east to corridor G6

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Plate 37: Lounge G8 looking west



Plate 38: G8 looking north


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Plate 39: Detail of ceiling rosette



Plate 40: Breakfast room G9 looking south-east


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Plate 41: Detail of inserted sash window within the east wall of G9



Plate 42: G9 looking south-west


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Plate 43: Kitchen G10 looking south-west



Plate 44: G10 with window and doorway along the east wall


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Plate 45: Staircase to the first floor

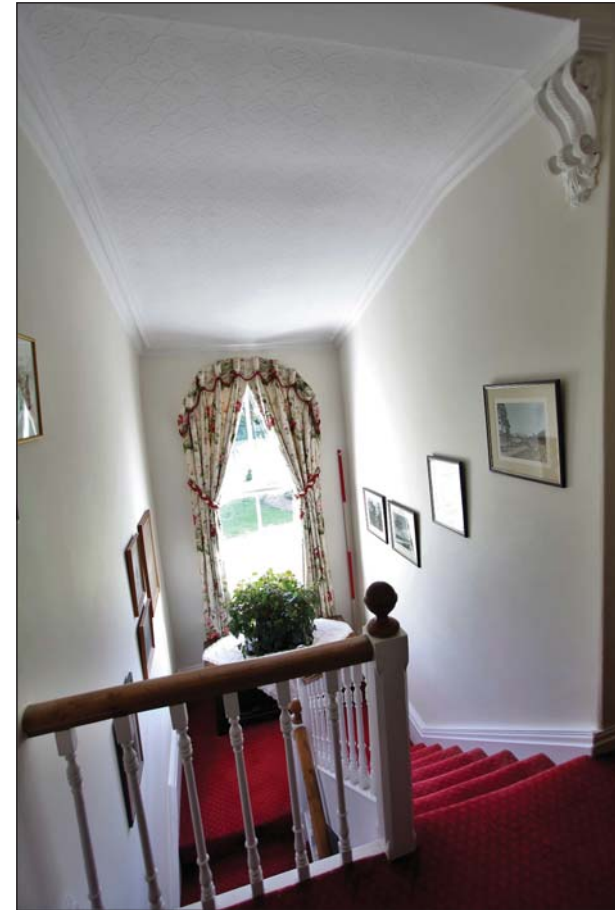


Plate 46: Staircase with half landing lit by an arched sash window

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Plate 47: Corridor F1 looking south with consoles supporting a lintel



Plate 48: Corridor F2 looking north

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Plate 49: Bathroom F3 looking east



Plate 50: Craft room F4 looking north-east

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Plate 51: F4 looking south-west

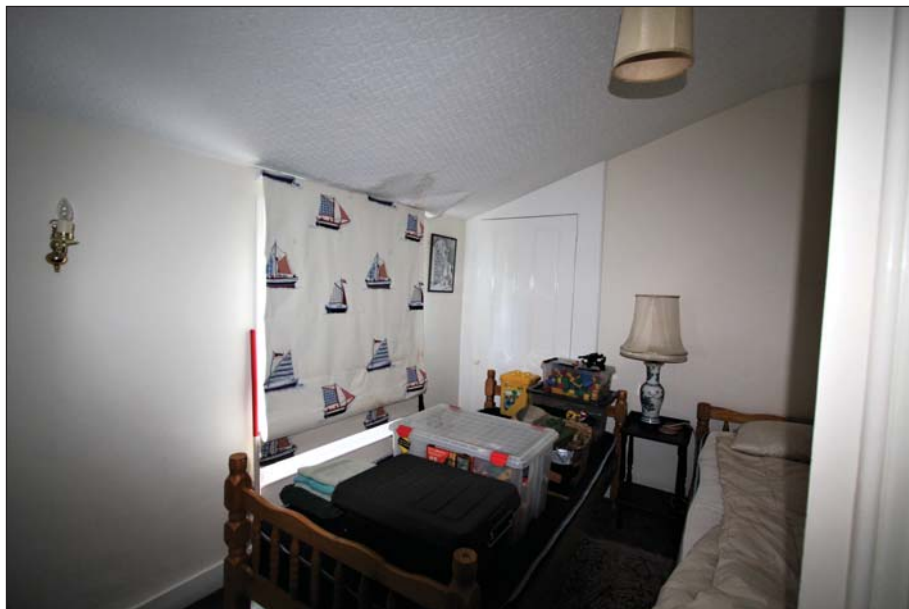


Plate 52: Bedroom F5 with chimney breast within the south wall


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Plate 53: Office room F6 with ceiling hatch to the loft area



Plate 54: Detail of sash window within F6

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Plate 55: Bedroom F7 looking south-west



Plate 56: F7 with fire place along the south wall


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Plate 57: Bedroom F8 south-west



Plate 58: F8 looking north-east


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Plate 59: Bathroom F9



Plate 60: Bathroom F10

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Plate 61: F10 with chimney breast within the north wall



Plate 62: Bedroom F11 looking east


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Plate 63: F11 with inserted stud partition wall, looking west



Plate 64: Detail of sash window within the west wall of F11


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Plate 65: Bedroom F12 looking north-west



Plate 66: F12 looking east



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Plate 67: Detail of fire place within F12



Plate 68: Loft area showing brick chimney stack

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