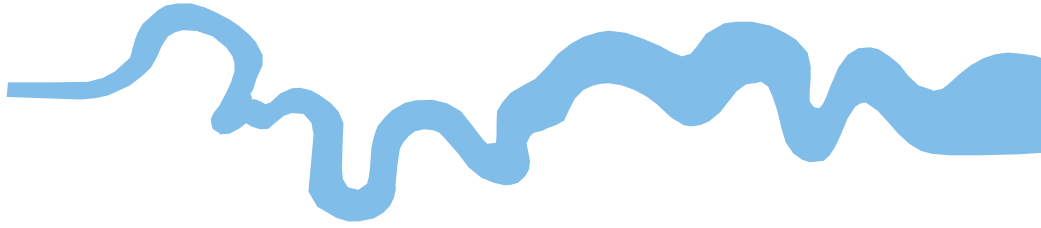


**T V A S**



**NORTH MIDLANDS**

**Ellerton Manor, Ellerton On Swale, Richmond,  
North Yorkshire**

**Building Recording**

**by Genni Elliott**

**Site Code: EMR23/01**

**(SE 2582 9744)**

**Ellerton Manor, Ellerton On Swale,  
Richmond, North Yorkshire**

**Building Recording  
For Mr Myles Monaghan**

by Genni Elliott  
TVAS North Midlands

Site Code RMR 23/01

**February 2023**

## Summary

**Site name:** Ellerton Manor, Ellerton On Swale, Richmond, North Yorkshire

**Grid reference:** SE 2582 9744

**Site activity:** Building Recording

**Date and duration of project:** 7th February 2023

**Project coordinator:** Helen Daniel

**Site code:** EMR 23/01

**Summary of results:** Only the section of chimney breast within the first floor may be original. Within the second floor and the stack above the roof the chimney has been rebuilt, perhaps in the late 19th century as suggested by the surviving fire place. Evidence remains for a blocked door on either side of the chimney breast within the first floor, at least one of which will represent the original opening between bays 1 and 2. An impression left within the brickwork may indicate the shape of the former fireplace and over-mantle.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at TVAS North Midlands and will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) in due course.

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[www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp](http://www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp).*

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 02.03.23
	Steve Preston ✓ 02.03.23

# Ellerton Manor, Ellerton On Swale, Richmond, North Yorkshire Building Recording

by Genni Elliott

Report 23/01

## Introduction

This report documents the results of building recording at Ellerton Manor, Ellerton On Swale, Richmond, North Yorkshire (SE 2582 9744 (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr James Elliott of HG2 architects, Studio 26, Harrogate Business Centre, Hammerain House, Harrogate on behalf of Mr Myles Monaghan of Ellerton Manor.

Planning consent (app ons 22/00452/FULL and 22/00453/LBC) has been granted by Richmondshire District Council for extensions, remodelling and renovation works to the property. The consent is subject to a condition (3) which requires a programme of building recording prior to the demolition of the chimney breast above the lounge in order that the historic fabric of the structure can be preserved by record. This report documents the results of the building survey.

This is in accordance with The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2021), and the District's policies on the historic environment. This recommendation was requested by Martin Lowe of Historic England upon consultation of the proposed works. The fieldwork was undertaken by Helen Daniel on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2023 and the site code is EMR 23/01.

The archive is presently held at TVAS North Midlands and will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and a copy sent to the Historic England Archive in due course.

## Location, topography and geology

Ellerton Manor is located at the southern end of the village of Ellerton, on the eastern side of the track that runs through the village (SE 2582 9744) (Fig. 1). The building to be recorded is the most easterly of a group on the site (Fig. 2). To the west is Ellerton Stables, beyond which is the River Swale, and beyond that Catterick. To the north-west and south-east are lakes. The site lies at approximately 48m above Ordnance Datum and the underlying geology is recorded as undifferentiated river terrace deposits (BGS 1997).

## Historical Background

The background and history of the site have been highlighted in a design and access statement (HG2 Architects, 2022). In summary, the Manor House is one of the largest buildings in the area, with the village growing up around it. It does not appear to have attracted the attention of Pevsner (1966). It is grade II listed and described as follows:

‘Manor house. Probably late C17, with early - mid C18 and later alterations. Brick; pantile, stone slate and Welsh slate roof. T-shaped plan. 3 storeys, 3 bays. Between second and third bays, 6-panel door below 3-pane overlight with flat arch. In third bay, 1950s 2-storey segmental bow window with sashes with glazing bars. Other ground and first-floor windows sashes with glazing bars and flat arches. Second floor: 8-pane side-sliding sash windows. First- and second-floor string bands. Corbelled brick kneelers, raised brick verges. Stone slate eaves courses. Corniced stack between first and second bays. Rear: narrow early-looking central gabled wing forming stair turret, with tall 8-pane sash window, shaped kneelers and ashlar coping to gable. C19 extension on left with Welsh slate roof, and projecting service wing with C20 pantile roof on right, now part of house. Interior: staircase in turret with Jacobean-style splat balusters.’

A range of Ordnance Survey and other historical maps of the area were consulted online in order to ascertain the development of the building throughout the site’s later history. The Ellerton tithe map of 1839 is the first available map to show the area in detail (Fig. 3). The manor house stands within a parcel of land numbered ‘7’ which contains three rectangular buildings; two of which appear to have a small yard associated with them. The accompanying apportionment records the owner as John Deaval Carpenter, Earl of Tyrconnel and the occupier as John Earl, with the parcel of land labelled as ‘Homestead and Garth.’ The location of the buildings does not make it easy to match up with the earliest Ordnance Survey maps, but it is likely that the tithe map shows part of the eastern range of the Manor House as identified on later maps.

The first Ordnance Survey map to show the Manor House in detail dates to 1854. It shows the House prior to incorporation of a set of outbuildings in the north-west corner of the site (Fig. 4). The main building consists of an ‘L-shaped’ building with ranges along the southern and eastern sides of the site to form a small courtyard to the west. This has clearly undergone significant change since the tithe map of 1839 and in the intervening 15 years the house has either been extended to the west and the associated farm significantly increased in size or the older buildings demolished and rebuilt.

## Methodology

The building survey was carried out in accordance with guidelines set out by Historic England for a level 2 record (HE 2016; RCHM(E) 1996), and in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for

archaeologists (CIfA 2020). The survey comprised a photographic survey, paying attention to the methods of construction, chronological development and alterations, and features of special interest present within the chimney breast to be demolished. The building has been recorded photographically using digital media which is catalogued (Appendix 1). The locations and directions of view of the photographs taken are shown in Figures 2 (external), and 6–7 (internal), while Appendix 1 provides cross-referencing to those used as plates in the report.

## **Description**

### *Exterior*

In general the frontage of the building (east elevation) is three bays wide with a cross passage, and two and a half storeys high, brick built with a gable end roof covered in pantiles and stone slates along the eaves (Pl. 1). The bricks are predominantly laid in stretcher bond and are brown-orange in colour. Each floor has three windows; two at the southern end of the elevation and one at the northern end. On the ground floor the door is located between the southern and northern windows and on the ground and first floor the northern window has been replaced with a bay window. Above the ground and first floor windows are flat arches and a string course. The flat arch above the door cuts through the string course. To the rear of the building, in its earlier form is a turret which houses the staircase.

### *Interior*

#### Ground floor (Fig. 5)

A chimney breast which is the specific subject of this report is located centrally between bays 1 and 2 of the building, likely creating a back-to-back fireplace within the bays. Historically this has been removed on the ground floor (Fig. 5) and supported in the ceiling with iron rails but remains on the first and second floors (Figs 6 and 7). The chimney stack above the roof had been removed on the day of the survey but provided photographs show that it was regularly coursed in orange-red bricks similar to that seen on the second floor (Pl. 9). Bricks were laid in stretcher bond. The cap consisted of three courses of projecting bricks above which were a further two courses of brick onto which five flues are set within mortar.

#### First floor (Fig. 6)

Within bay 1 of the first-floor plaster had been removed from the chimney breast to reveal the underlying structure (Pl. 2). This consisted of a brick chimney breast, with the bricks laid in stretcher bond. Towards the western end of the chimney breast is the opening for the fireplace; now infilled with concrete (Pl. 3). Above the opening is a narrow timber lintel above which is a brick arch with the bricks laid in rowlock bond. Either side of the arch is a wooden block, possibly where a previous fireplace was attached to the chimney breast. An imprint

within the bricks to the right of the opening may be trace remains of the former fireplace surround. The imprint appears to extend part way up above the opening and perhaps suggests a former fireplace with an over-mantle. At the eastern end of the chimney breast is a blocked opening to bay 2 (Pl. 4). Above the former opening is a timber lintel that extends beyond the width of the doorway.

Located centrally within the room is a beam running north-south, extending into the chimney breast structure. Cracking has occurred within the structure giving it a somewhat historic appearance with the brick coursing not level. The western end of the chimney breast has been rebuilt or extended to create a small alcove to the rear. The variation in brick sizes attests to this rebuild, being somewhat thicker than the main section of chimney breast. Brick sizes at the western end of the chimney breast were 229mm x 76mm whilst above the opening they measured 229mm x 54mm. To the east of the opening the bricks measured 222mm x 53mm and similarly above the door lintel they measured 223mm x 54mm. Bricks within the blocked doorway measured 228mm x 54mm suggesting reuse of older bricks.

To the left of the chimney breast within the dividing wall is an area of lath and plaster suggesting a second opening between the two bays (Pl. 5). The height of the former opening is not clear due to the presence of the plaster but the area of brickwork remaining suggests the presence of a door.

The decorative finish had not been removed in bay 2 though it was possible to see evidence of the former opening within the chimney breast and the heath stone within the floor (Pl. 6).

### Second floor (Fig. 7)

Within bay 1 of the second floor the plaster had been removed revealing the underlying structure (Pl. 7). This consisted of a brick chimney breast with the bricks predominantly laid in stretcher bond with some headers interspaced. There are no features within this section of the chimney breast. Within this section the brick coursing is fairly level and consistent unlike that in the room below. This construction continued round the eastern side of the stack extending up into the roof space. Where the chimney had not been covered in plaster the bricks could be seen to be orange-red in colour. The bricks were consistent in size, measuring 228mm x 76mm.

The plaster had not been removed within bay 2. A single piece cast-iron fireplace was still present within bay 2 of the second floor typical of the late 19th century (Pl. 8).

## **Interpretation**

The location of the chimney stack is likely historic, being a traditional house arrangement. The chimney has been removed from the ground floor historically to open up bays 1 and 2 into a single room. The chimney breast

within the first floor appeared to be original with bricks similar in colour to the building frontage. There was evidence for two openings between the bays; one on either side of the chimney breast with one of these remaining on the east side of the chimney within bay 2 as a cupboard, the rear of which contained a bricked up opening within bay 1. It is not clear which was the original entrance to the room from bay 2 or whether openings were present on either side of the chimney.

Historically the western end of the chimney breast has been extended or rebuilt at the same time as the second floor. The chimney breast within the second floor and rising up to the stack above the roofline is a later rebuild, perhaps dating to the cast iron fireplace within bay 2 of the second floor. Such a fireplace is indicative of a late 19th-century date.

## **Conclusion**

The location of the chimney breast is historic, though much of it has been removed or rebuilt leaving only the first-floor section as likely containing original material. This has undergone alterations with the western end of the chimney extended or rebuilt, likely contemporary with the rebuild on the second floor. The eastern end of the chimney breast contains a cupboard opening within bay 2 and a blocked opening within bay 1 (the rear of the cupboard). The blocking within bay 1 is located beneath a substantial length of timber that extends well into the chimney breast. To the west of the chimney breast is a further blocked opening between the dividing wall of bays 1 and 2.

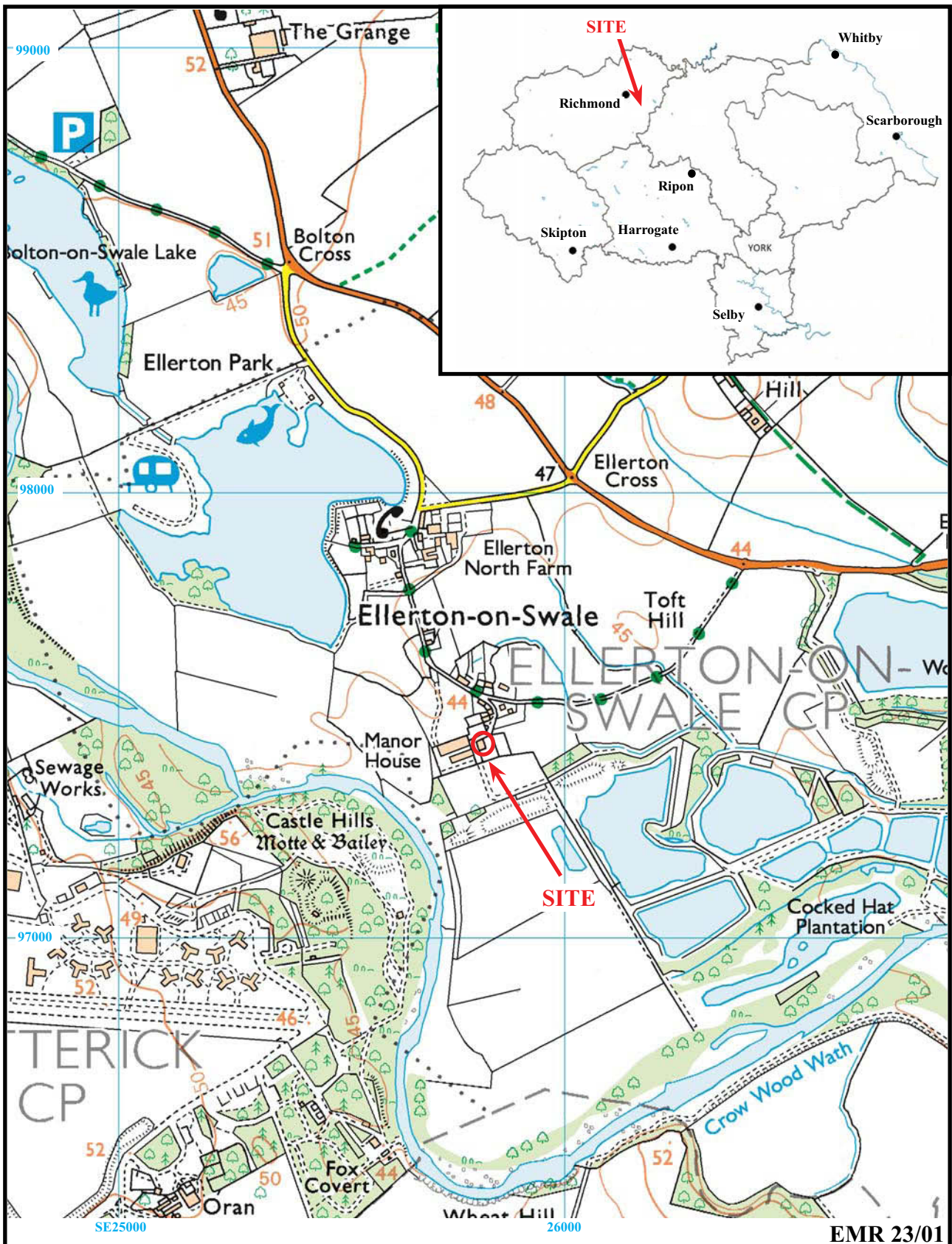
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## APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Scales</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	2m, 1m	First floor	N	Blocked up fireplace and opening. <b>[PI. 2]</b>
2	2m, 1m	First floor	N	Blocked up fireplace and opening.
3	2m, 1m	First floor	N	Blocked up fireplace and opening.
4	2m, 1m	First floor	N	Blocked up door. <b>[PI. 4]</b>
4a	2m, 1m	First floor	N	Blocked up door.
5	2m, 1m	First floor	N	Blocked up door.
6	2m, 1m	First floor	N	Blocked up fireplace. <b>[PI. 3]</b>
6a	2m, 1m	First floor	N	Blocked up fireplace.
7	2m, 1m	First floor	N	Blocked up fireplace
8	2m, 1m	First floor	N	Blocked up opening to the side of the chimney. <b>[PI. 5]</b>
9	2m, 1m	First floor	N	View of alcove
9a	2m, 1m	First floor	N	View of alcove
10	2m, 1m	Second floor	N	View of fireplace and door. <b>[PI. 8]</b>
11	2m, 1m	Second floor	N	View of fireplace and door.
12	2m, 1m	Second floor	N	View of fireplace and door.
12a	2m, 1m	Second floor	N	View of fireplace and door.
13	-	Second floor	N	View of attic (timber frame) through second floor ceiling.
14	-	Second floor	N	View of attic (timber frame) through second floor ceiling.
15	2m, 1m	Second floor	S	View of wall.
15a	2m, 1m	Second floor	S	View of wall.
16	2m, 1m	Second floor	S	View of wall. <b>[PI. 7]</b>
17	2m, 1m	Second floor	S	View of wall.
18	2m, 1m	Second floor	S	Corner of room.
19	2m, 1m	Second floor	E	Width of wall (bricks exposed)
20	2m	Second floor	E	Width of wall (bricks exposed).
21	2m	First floor	SE	View of wallpapered wall and door to storage <b>[PI. 6]</b>
22	2m	First floor	SE	View of wallpapered wall
23	-	First floor	SE	Storage unit.
24	-	Second floor	UP	View of attic (timber frame).
25	-	Second floor	UP	View of attic (timber frame).
26	-	Second floor	UP	View of attic (timber frame).
27	-	Second floor	UP	View of attic (timber frame).
28	-	Second floor	UP	View of attic (timber frame).
29	-	Second floor	UP	View of attic (timber frame).
30	-	External	W	House frontage <b>[PI. 1]</b>
31	-	External	W	Chimney detail <b>[PI. 9]</b>
32	-	External	NW	Chimney detail
33	-	External	E	Chimney detail

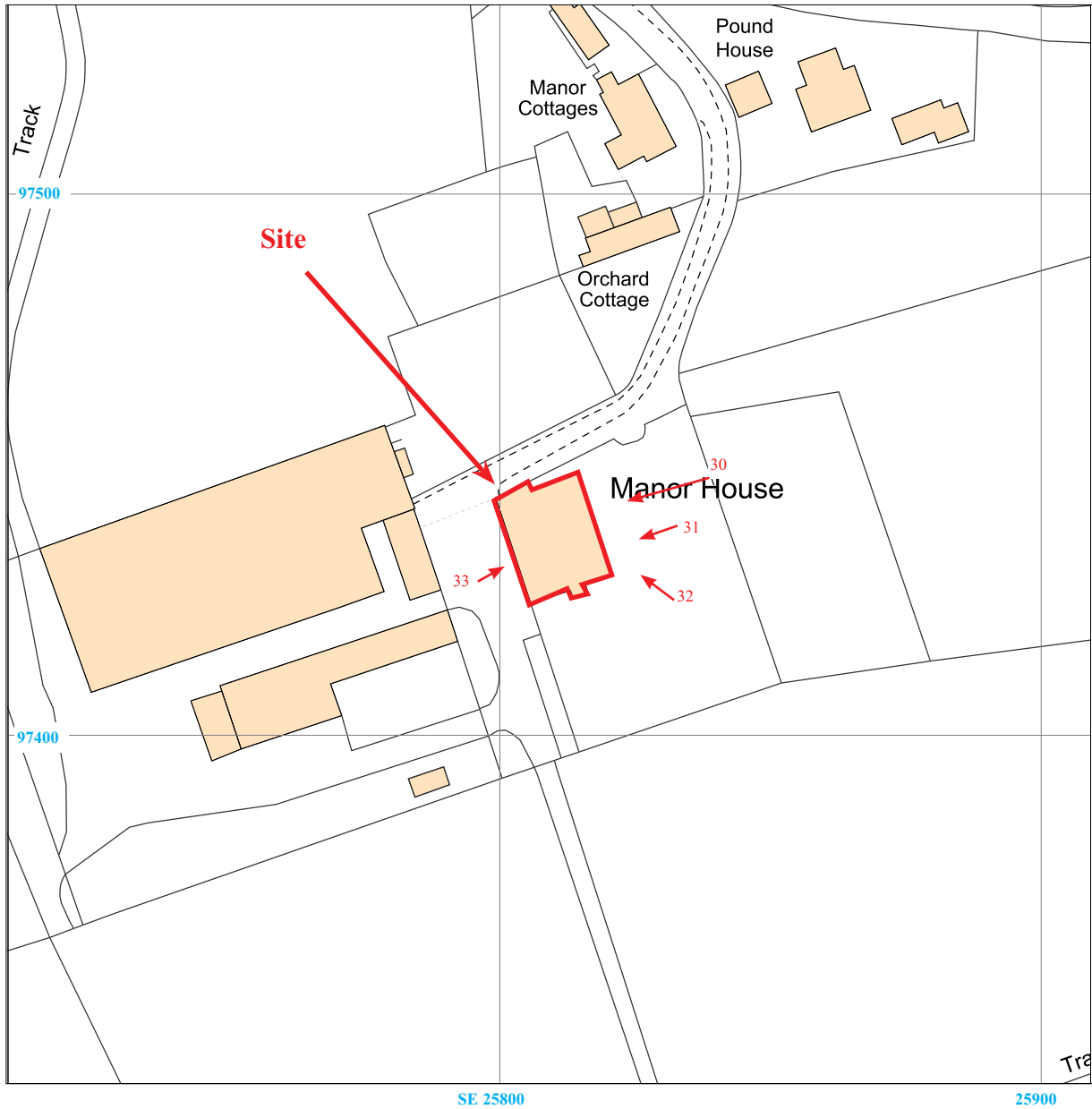


**Ellerton Manor, Ellerton On Swale,  
Richmond, North Yorkshire, 2023  
Building Recording**

Figure 1. Location of site within Ellerton on Swale and North Yorkshire.

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**Ellerton Manor, Ellerton On Swale,  
Richmond, North Yorkshire, 2023**

**Building Recording**

Figure 2. Detailed location of site, showing locations of exterior photographs.

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**Ellerton Manor, Ellerton On Swale,  
Richmond, North Yorkshire, 2023  
Building Recording**  
Figure 3. Ellerton Tithe Map, 1839.



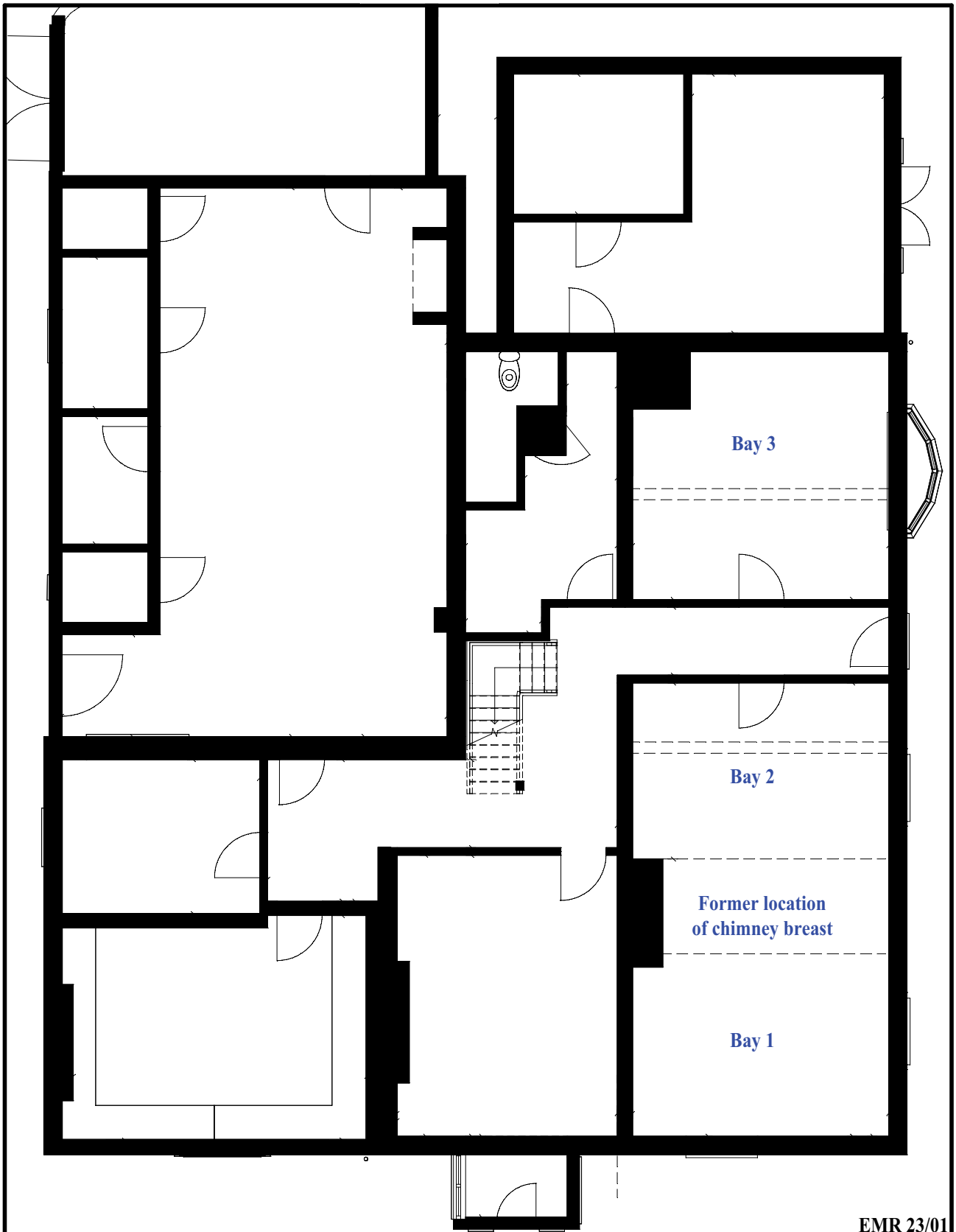


EMR 23/01



**Ellerton Manor, Ellerton On Swale,  
Richmond, North Yorkshire, 2017  
Building Recording**  
Figure 4. Ordnance Survey, 1854.



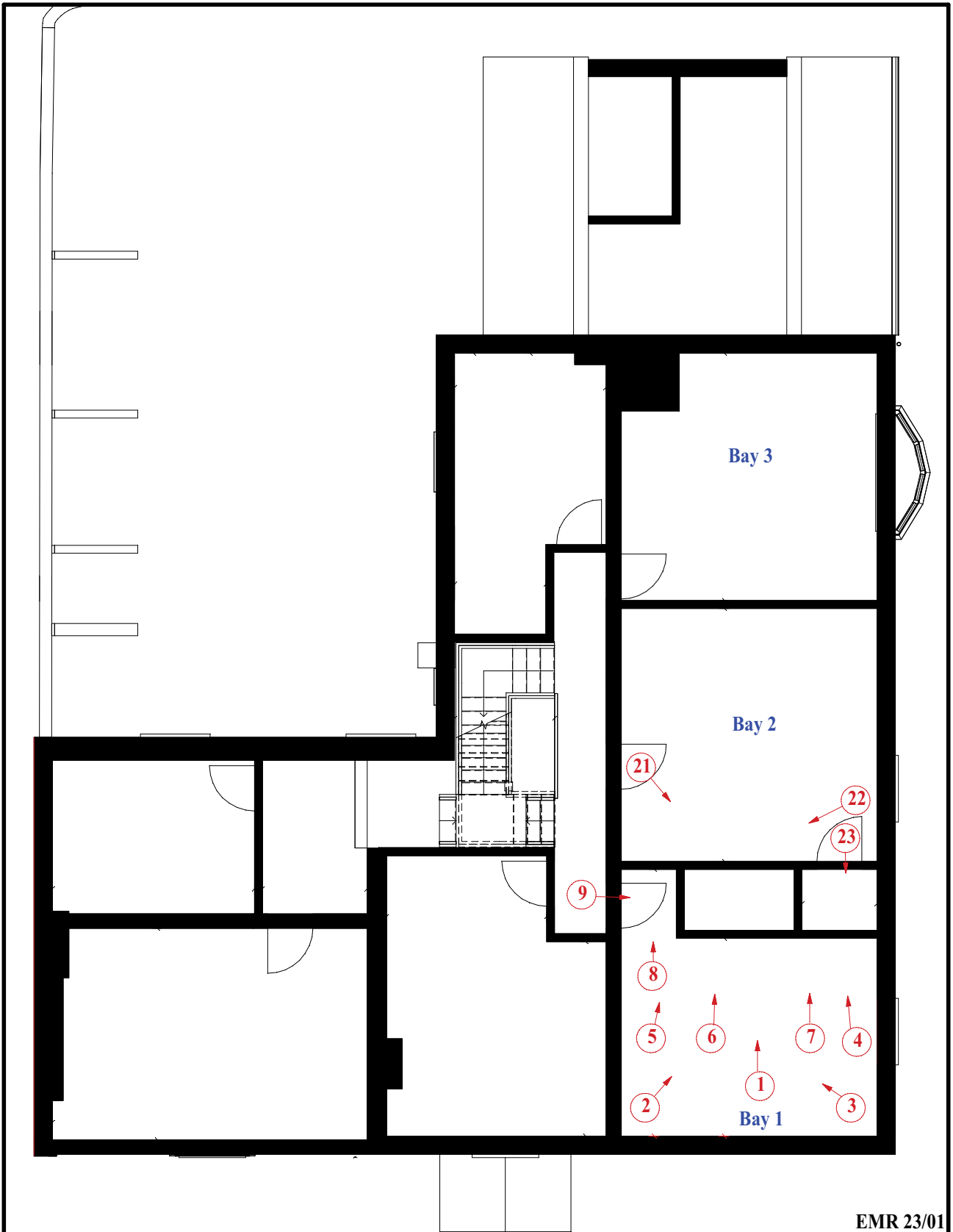


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**Ellerton Manor, Ellerton on Swale,  
Richmond, North Yorkshire, 2023  
Building Recording**

Figure 5. Plan of Ground Floor



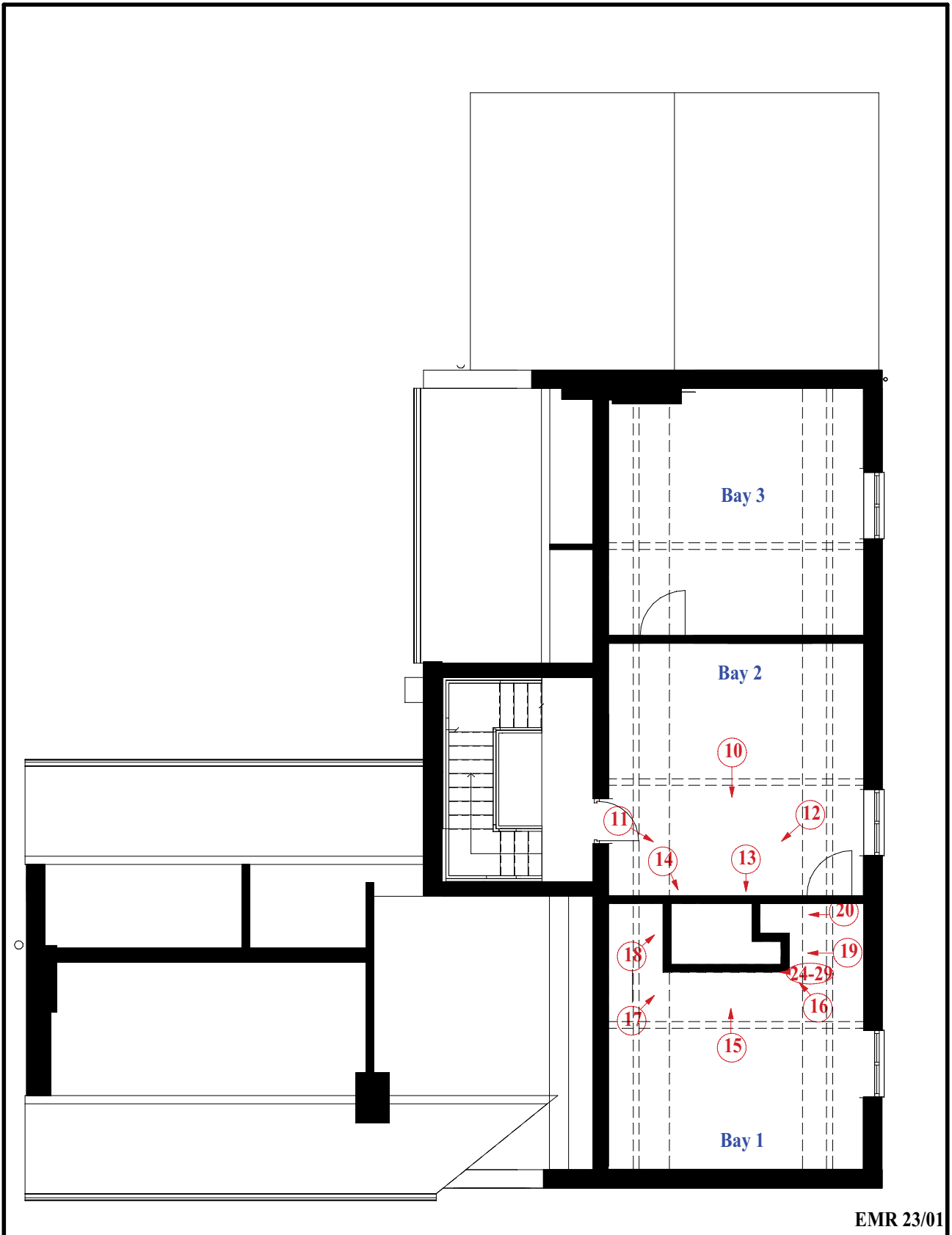


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**Ellerton Manor, Ellerton on Swale,  
Richmond, North Yorkshire, 2023  
Building Recording**

Figure 6. Plan of First Floor showing photo locations





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**Ellerton Manor, Ellerton on Swale,  
Richmond, North Yorkshire, 2023  
Building Recording**

Figure 7. Plan of Second Floor showing photo locations

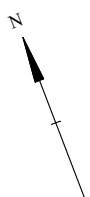






Plate 1. Exterior, house frontage, looking west.



Plate 2. Looking north at the blocked up fireplace and opening on the first floor, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 3. Looking north at the blocked up fireplace on the first floor, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 4. Looking north at the blocked up door on the first floor, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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**Ellerton Manor, Ellerton On Swale,  
Richmond, North Yorkshire, 2023  
Building Recording  
Plates 1 - 4.**





Plate 5. Looking north at the blocked up opening to the side of the chimney on the first floor, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 6. Looking SE, view of wallpapered wall and door to storage on the first floor, Scales: 2m.



Plate 7. Looking south at the wall on the second floor, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 9. External chimney detail, looking west.



Plate 8. Looking north at the fireplace and door on the second floor, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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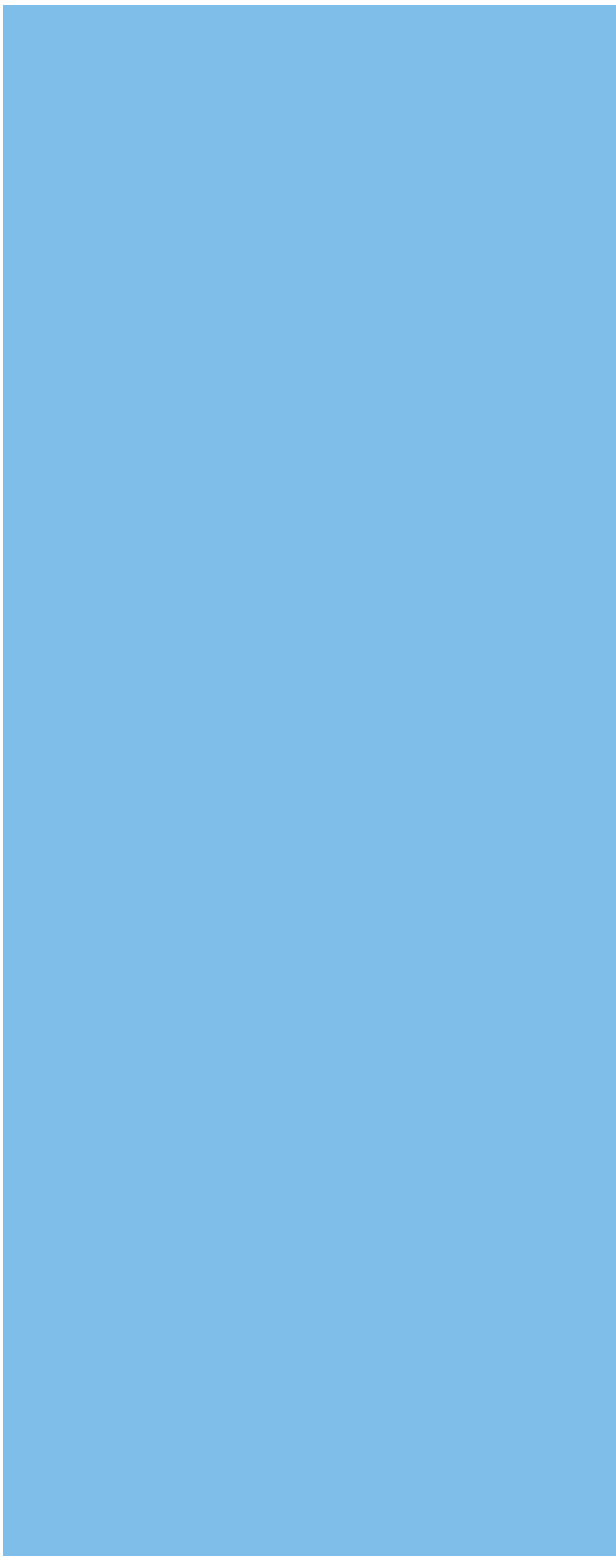
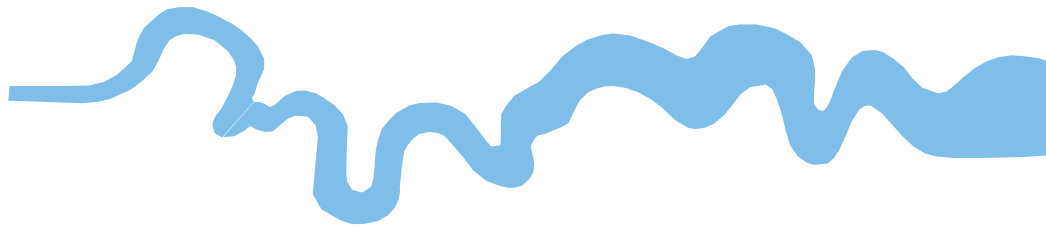
**Ellerton Manor, Ellerton On Swale,  
Richmond, North Yorkshire, 2023  
Building Recording  
Plates 5 - 9**

**T V A S**  
  
**NORTH MIDLANDS**

## TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late .....	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early .....	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late .....	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early .....	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper .....	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle .....	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower .....	2,000,000 BC





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