THE NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, CHESTNUT AVENUE, THORNTON-LE-DALE, NORTH YORKSHIRE YO18 7RR

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 7th May 2019, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by MAP Archaeological Practice, on behalf of their client Mr Chris Mitchell of Park Lane Heathcare Ltd, to complete a programme of historic building recording during alterations to the north-east wing of The Hall, Chestnut Avenue, Thornton-le-Dale, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 83640 83059). The Hall is a Grade II Listed Building.*

The work, which was a condition of Listed Building Consent (NYM/2018/0600/LB) and was defined by a 'Written Scheme of Investigation', was required to provide a Level 3 analytical record of the ground floor of the north-east wing in advance of internal alterations, and to carry out a watching brief to record any historic structural information that was exposed during the development. The recording was started by MAP on 14th February 2019, but it could not be completed due to the serious illness of a key staff member, and so the bulk of the work, including the production of this report, was undertaken by EDAS from 10th May 2019. Unfortunately, development work had started and was significantly advanced by the time of EDAS's first attendance on site.

The project included an examination of primary documentary sources and other research, the preparation of a ground floor plan, section, various internal elevations and detailed drawings of historic fittings, and a detailed photographic record, drawn together in a Level 3 descriptive and analytical report. Additional information was also collected on The Hall and its immediate setting, in order to better place the recorded elements within their architectural, historical and landscape context. The degree of alteration that had previously taken place in the north-east wing during the 20th century, as part of conversions from a private residence to a hotel and then to a care home, as well as that undertaken as part of the current alterations prior to EDAS's attendance, meant that the extent of any surviving historical structural evidence was much reduced. As a result, there has had to be a reliance on documentary evidence to assist with the interpretation of the recording. Of particular importance are a set of drawings attributed to the noted architect John Carr. While this attribution has not been confirmed, enough structural evidence remained at the time of the survey to suggest that these drawings represent an accurate representation of the north-east wing as it existed in the 18th century, and without them it would be difficult to understand much of the other contemporary documentation which details 18th century and later repairs and/or renovations to the north-east wing.

The historic building recording has shown that the north-east wing was purpose-built as a service wing, its main function being to house the kitchen associated with The Hall. The Listed Building description states that the wing was built in the late 18th century, but it must have been present by 1747-48 when documents record substantial alterations rather than a new build, and it may even have been built by the beginning of the 1740s. However, it does not appear to have been built in c.1719-20 when Samuel Buck sketched the north side of The Hall. The current evidence suggests that it was most probably constructed towards the end of the period c.1720 to 1740, either by John Hill II (1654-1738) or John Hill III (c.1689-1753). A limited number of probable mid-later 18th century fittings, including door surrounds and window shutters, survived to the northern part of the ground floor at the time of the recording to substantiate this. The creation of an impressive 'Georgian' facade to the most prominent (east) external elevation, which incorporates several blind windows and a formerly pedimented doorway, is noteworthy.

It was not uncommon for earlier houses to have service blocks or wings containing the kitchen added to them during the 18th century, thus removing the kitchen from the main house, or for new houses of the first half of the 18th century to be built with the kitchen in an attached service wing. Some of the works documented as being undertaken in 1747-48 included the building of a covered passage to link the north-east wing with the main body of The Hall, as well as significantly updating the cooking equipment in the kitchen in the wing. All these, and other,

works formed part of a larger scheme of alterations and renovations which were undertaken at The Hall and its immediate landscape setting in the 18th century.

Other documents, including the 'Carr' drawings, show that, in the later 18th century, the north-east wing comprised a back kitchen or scullery at the north end of the ground floor, a kitchen with an attached larder and meat store beneath in the centre, a cross-passage with stairs to the first floor, and housekeeper's rooms at the south end. This arrangement was designed to keep the kitchen at a suitable distance from the main rooms in the building but also to be conveniently accessed from them. In the mid-18th century, there were at least two bed chambers on the first floor of the wing, but these rooms may have served a different function by the late 18th century. There was also an attic. Several inventories provide detailed lists of the equipment kept within the kitchen and other spaces in the second half of the 18th century. The historic building survey was able to record the 18th century plan form of the back kitchen, as well as evidence for the subsequent alteration and improvement to the cooking and food preparation facilities, and other original features such as fireplaces and now blocked openings were identified. Documentary evidence suggests that the larder was still extant in 1828-29, but that it had been completely demolished and replaced by a larger extension by 1854, and nothing of this remained at the time of the survey. Further additions were made to the west side of the north-east wing between 1854 and 1892.

It is not known when the wing ceased to perform its service function, but it presumably continued into the mid-20th century. After this, the interior of the wing, especially at ground floor level, was subject to much modernisation during the second half of the 20th century, probably when The Hall was converted into a hotel in the 1950s, meaning that only some of the elements depicted on the mid-18th century plans could be identified and interpreted in the context of the overall history and development of the building.

1 INTRODUCTION

Reasons and Circumstances of the Project

1.1 On 7th May 2019, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by MAP Archaeological Practice (MAP), on behalf of their client Mr Chris Mitchell of Park Lane Heathcare Ltd, to complete a programme of historic building recording during alterations to the north-east wing of The Hall, Chestnut Avenue, Thornton-le-Dale, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 83640 83059). It should be noted that, in the following text, the term 'The Hall' is used to reflect the current name of the building, despite it being referred to as 'Thornton Hall' in the historic sources.

1.2 The Hall is a Grade II* Listed Building, first listed on the 10th November 1953, and the development involved the conversion of an existing ground floor bar and restaurant area to residential care bedrooms, together with the construction of an internal lift.

1.3 The required work was to provide a record of the ground floor and any other affected rooms in the north-east wing of The Hall in advance of internal alterations, and to carry out a watching brief to record any historic structural information that was exposed during the development. The pre-intervention historic building recording work was started by MAP on 14th February 2019, but it could not be completed due to the serious illness of a key staff member, and so the remainder, and majority, of the project was undertaken by EDAS from 7th May 2019 onwards. Unfortunately, much of the internal stripping out and some demolition work had been completed by the time that EDAS first attended site in 10th May 2019.

1.4 EDAS's fieldwork elements involved an examination of primary documentary sources and other research, the preparation of a ground floor plan, section, various internal elevations and detailed drawings of historic fittings, and a detailed photographic record, all drawn together in a Level 3 descriptive and analytical report. Records produced by MAP during their pre-intervention survey were incorporated as appropriate. Additional information was also collected on The Hall and its immediate setting, in order to better place the recorded elements within their architectural, historical and landscape context.

1.5 Both planning permission and Listed Building Consent were obtained for the development from the North York Moors National Park Authority (NYMNPA). The historic building recording was made a condition (number 3) of the Listed Building Consent (NYM/2018/0600/LB), granted by the NYMNPA on 29th October 2018, which stated:

"No work shall commence on site to clear or strip out the building to which this permission relates until a programme of building recording and analysis in accordance with a written scheme of investigation has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. This shall comprise the following:

- *a photographic survey of all rooms affected by the development hereby approved;*
- *a photographic survey and measured drawings (including elevations, cross-sections details and moulding profiles) of:*
  the external door, surround and associated ironmongery now located in the cellar;

the inglenook fireplace and panelling in the bar;
the fireplace and bread oven in the beer cellar;
the existing door, surround and associated ironmongery in the bar;

- *a watching brief for works associated with:*
  works to introduce a lift shaft, especially removal of the joists;
  works to an external door now located in the cellar.

The work shall not be carried out otherwise than in accordance with the approved scheme of investigation".

1.6 There was no similar recording condition attached to the planning permission (NYM/2018/0592/FL), granted by the NYMNPA on 30th October 2018.

1.7 As required by the Listed Building Consent (LBC) condition, the scope of the historic building recording was defined by a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by MAP Archaeological Practice (see Appendix 2). This was verbally approved by Dr Suzanne Lilley, Building Conservation Officer for the (NYMNPA) on 12th February 2019. The original development proposals (see Appendix 3) called for an inserted lift shaft to extend above the Hall's external roofline, but the design was changed during construction, with the result that this element of the WSI was no longer required. In addition, it was found that the existing door in the bar area was a modern replacement, and so this element of the recording was not required, although the architrave moulding was drawn.

Site Location and Designations

1.8 Thornton-le-Dale is a village within the North York Moors National Park, in the Vale of Pickering, located some 2.5km east of Pickering and 14km north of Malton. The Hall is located close to the centre of the settlement, south of the main A170 road (Church Hill/Chestnut Avenue), near to Thornton Bridge and on the south side of the Thornton Beck (NGR SE 83640 83059) (see figure 1). The north-east wing is joined to the main body of the building, and is bounded to the north by the boundary wall to the A170 and to the east by a car park positioned between The Hall and the former stables, now an antiques centre (see figure 2). The Hall also lies within Thornton-le-Dale Conservation Area, for which a Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan was published in November 2017 (NYMNPA 2017).

1.9 The Hall is a Grade II* Listed Building (National Heritage List for England 1241248, first listed on the 10th November 1953, previously listed as Thornton Hall, including Stable block, gate piers and walling on main road), the listing including the north-east wing (referred to as the service wing) and the stables (see plates 1 and 2). The Listed Building Description reads as follows:

The Hall Hotel Hall, now residential home for elderly people. C17 probably with earlier origins; main front remodelled early C18; service wing added late C18; refenestrated and main front porch added early C19; extended to rear late C19; present entrance added C20. C17 block: sandstone ashlar on plinth, rendered to centre, with painted raised and chamfered quoins. C18 range: dressed sandstone front, coursed sandstone rubble to rear, with tooled flush quoins. Slate roofs to both builds. Originally H plan, with service wing to right rear added; later extensions to rear. Garden front: 2 storeys; 3- bay centre range with 2-bay crosswings. Pedimented Doric porch to centre containing Gothick-glazed double doors. Gothick-glazed sashes to left and right, and 12-pane sashes to first floor. 12-pane sashes to crosswings with flat brick arches to first floor windows to left.

Stone sills and raised architraves to all windows. Moulded eaves course beneath modillion cornice and panelled parapet. Roof hipped to front of crosswings. Entrance front: 5-bay range to left and 7-bay service wing set forward to right. Single storey porch in re-entrant angle. C20 glazed double doors to porch. Tall 24-pane sash to left of entrance and irregularly placed 12-pane sashes further to left. Same eaves course and parapet as to main front. 16-pane sashes to service wing with raised keyblock lintels throughout. Cavetto-moulded eaves course. Coped gables and shaped kneelers. Rear: 2-storey and attic central gabled extension flanked by similar height gabled crosswings of original house. Chamfered rebated architraves survive with replacement 12-pane sashes to crosswings. Raised keyblock lintels to windows in service wing to left. Ridge stacks to all ranges. A bellcote is formed by paired stacks to service wing.

Interior: fine C19 stone carved fireplace in centre room of original house. C17 staircase with panelling survives to left of C20 entrance, with early C18 replacement balusters and ramped-up handrail. At the head of the staircase three C17 keyed round arches of three orders with moulded imposts and pilasters lead to first floor corridors. Main corridor to centre has raised and fielded panelling and 8-panel doors.

1.10 There are a number of Grade II Listed Buildings in close proximity to The Hall, namely the roadside wall to the east (NHLE 1241246), the Stables (1260622), the wall and gatepiers to the west of The Hall (1241250), the walls forming the north, east and west walls of the former walled garden (1260623), and the ha-ha to the south of The Hall (1241249). The Hall is also listed on the NYMNPA HER (site 17605), together with the roadside wall and gatepiers (sites 17543 and 17610), the wall around the garden (site 17615), the ha-ha to the south of The Hall (site 17611) and the Stables (site 17608).

Previous Architectural and Archaeological Investigations

1.11 The complex manorial and tenurial history of Thornton-le-Dale has been discussed by Jeffery (1931) and Russell (1968), and these accounts include material relevant to The Hall. The Hall itself was the subject of a detailed assessment by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments in England (RCHME - now Historic England) in December 1980 (Pattison *et al* 1980), and some of this information was subsequently included in a wider study of houses across the North York Moors (RCHME 1987). Samuel Buck also published a drawing of the north side of The Hall in c.1719-20 (Wakefield Historical Publications 1979, 301).

1.12 Despite the above, the development of The Hall and its immediate setting prior to c.1700 remains uncertain, and other studies (for example, Copsey 2008) have suggested scenarios which differ from that offered by the RCHME. Although the RCHME (Pattison *et al* 1980) included a brief external description of the north-east wing, and a plan of the first floor, it is not believed to have been the subject of any previous detailed survey or examination.

Aims and Objectives

1.13 In accordance with the original WSI, the aims of the project were:

- to provide a detailed Level 3 analytical survey of the north-east wing of The Hall in advance of internal alterations, through appropriate photographic, drawn and written records;

- to carry out a watching brief during the alterations to record any historic structural information that was thereby exposed.

Fieldwork Methodologies

1.14 As noted above, the scope of the historic building recording was defined by a WSI produced by MAP Archaeological Practice (see Appendix 2). The project equates to a Level 3 analytical survey as defined by Historic England (formerly English Heritage) (2016, 26), and was also undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's (CIfA) Standard and Guidance (2014 & 2019).

1.15 The initial pre-intervention recording was undertaken by MAP on 14th February 2019, and this work comprised the production of site photographs and field sketches. These photographs were taken of the ground floor of the north-east wing as it currently existed, prior to any clearance or removal of furniture etc, and so some of the photographs are cluttered; figure 13 shows the architect's pre-intervention floor plans. MAP also undertook several visits in April 2019 to monitor the excavation of limited groundworks for the installation of the lift shaft. Other internal groundworks, for example lowering of floor levels or installation of services, were not required to be monitored. However, as previously stated, the serious illness of the key MAP staff member meant that it was not possible for them to continue with the main phase of the historic building recording. EDAS were therefore brought in to complete the project from the beginning of May 2019, by which time development work had progressed, with significant internal stripping out and demolition works having been completed by the time that EDAS first attended site on 10th May.

1.16 The bulk of the EDAS fieldwork was carried out in May 2019, while internal conversion work was in progress, with some later visits in June 2019 to monitor the installation of the lift shaft and the removal of the former external door in the northern room; after an initial familiarisation inspection on 7th May, the site recording took place on 10th, 14th, 23rd and 28th May, and 7th and 27th June 2019. The EDAS fieldwork therefore comprised both historic building recording and targeted watching brief work, and the same methodologies (as set out below) were applied to both operations.

1.17 The change of archaeological contractor from MAP to EDAS was notified to Dr Suzanne Lilley, NYMNPA Building Conservation Officer, on 10th May 2019. The on-site recording work was not subject to any monitoring or inspection work by NYMNPA, but the initial fieldwork records (field drawings and photographs) were approved by the NYMNPA Building Conservation Officer on 28th May 2019.

Documentary Research

1.18 A limited amount of primary documentary research was undertaken to provide a context for The Hall and its north-east wing, and to inform the recording work. The relatively small amount of material held by the NYMNP Historic Environment Record (HER) was obtained, and the local history libraries in both Helmsley and Scarborough were consulted. It was also established that the North Yorkshire County Record Office (NYCRO) in Northallerton held the Hill family archive, a substantial collection of material primarily dating to the 17th through to the 19th century; they were important local landowners and successive generations lived at The Hall. A research visit was made to NYCRO on 26th June 2019. Unfortunately, much of this archive is not accurately catalogued, and some historic maps and drawings previously thought to be in this archive could not be located by

NYCRO staff. Some material from this archive was referred to by the RCHME (Pattison *et al* 1980; see below) but it appears that the collection has never been researched in detail. The work undertaken by EDAS for this report makes use of plans, elevation drawings and accounts from this archive which shed important light on the north-east wing and the 18th century development of The Hall as a whole.

1.19 As noted above, The Hall was subject to a previous detailed assessment by the RCHME (Pattison *et al* 1980), and some of this information was subsequently included in a wider study of houses across the North York Moors (RCHME 1987). The original archive held by Historic England in Swindon relating to this former work includes a 21 page hand-written report (which also contains some architectural sketches) and some 98 black and white photographs taken in 1980 (HE Archive BF059495). A copy of this report was obtained, and it does contain much relevant information relating to the history and context of The Hall, but it was also established that there was relatively little information relating to the north-east service wing. The subsequent RCHME volume includes a few photographs of The Hall and a first floor plan (RCHME 1987, 30); presumably there was insufficient access to generate a ground floor plan at the time of this survey.

1.20 A full list of the sources consulted, together with their references, is given in the bibliography (Chapter 6) below.

Drawn Survey

1.21 'As existing' ground and first floor plans of the north-east wing had been produced by the applicant's architects (DC-Architecture of York) at a scale at 1:50. These were utilised and amended as necessary for the historic building recording, to produce a new ground floor plan of the north-east wing and a composite east-west section through the wing (to include the only fully visible roof truss and the different elements of the wing), both at a scale of 1:50; these were produced on site using hand measurements taken in the field. The resulting plan and section show all visible architectural detail such as openings (blocked or unblocked), constructional detail, tool or timber marks, fixtures and fittings etc, and conform to Historic England guidelines (Historic England 2016, 13-17).

1.22 The plan and section were supplemented by more detailed drawings as specified in the LBC condition and the WSI (see Appendix 2). These included internal elevations at 1:20 scale, internal and external faces and surrounds of a number of doorways and other fixtures at 1:10 scale, and profiles of various mouldings at 1:1 scale; in some cases this involved the re-working of some of MAP's initial field sketches. A number of other detailed drawings were also made of fixtures considered to be important, such as early surviving shutters (at 1:5 scale) which became accessible during the course of the works. These drawings appear in this report as reduced A3 or A4 copies.

Photographic Survey

1.23 A detailed external and internal digital photographic record was undertaken, while development works were in progress. The guidelines produced by Historic England (2015; 2016, 17-21) were followed and each photograph was provided with a scale where appropriate. External photographs were taken, as far as is possible, at a right angle to the external elevations, whilst the interior coverage aimed to produce a record of all significant spaces and individual details (subject to

access). Artificial lighting and tripods were used where necessary, again subject to practicalities and access.

1.24 As noted above, one set of pre-intervention photographs was taken on 14th February 2019 by MAP, in jpeg format. EDAS's photographic record was produced using an SLR digital camera with 12 mega-pixel resolution, in RAW and jpeg formats, with the former converted to 8 bit TIFF files for archive purposes. The latter have been used for illustrative purposes only, and do not form part of the site archive. A total of 238 digital photographs were taken, and some appear as plates in this report. All the photographs have been clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and are cross referenced to film and frame numbers. A photographic register detailing the location and direction of each film-based photograph has been produced, and the location and direction of each photograph was noted on the ground floor plan of the building (see Appendix 1).

Written Accounts

1.25 Sufficient notes were taken on site in order for a detailed description of the north-east wing to be prepared, illustrated with the drawn and photographic records.

Report and Archive

1.26 This descriptive and analytical report forms a detailed account of the historic building recording undertaken during the project, prepared from the sources of information set out above (including MAP's pre-intervention records), and analyses the results, placing them within their historical, archaeological and landscape contexts where possible. The first draft of the report was produced in October 2019, but was subject to three phases of revision, following comments from the NYMNPA Building Conservation Officer and an independent reviewer. Copies of the final report in pdf format were supplied to the Client, the NYMNPA Planning Authority and Building Conservation Officer, and the NYMNPA HER.

1.27 As required by the approved WSI, the project archive (EDAS site code THT 19), comprising drawn, photographic and written elements, but not digital photographic files, was deposited with the NYCRO in Northallerton, North Yorkshire; this archive also includes a hard copy of the report and 6"x4" photographic prints printed on archival-stable paper. Appendix 5 provides an index to the archive. The digital photographs were deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) in York as uncompressed TIFF files, accompanied by appropriate metadata and other catalogues.

1.28 EDAS also subscribe to the OASIS (Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) project, and all EDAS projects are fully OASIS compliant. An OASIS online record was initiated during the reporting phase of the project, and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form were subsequently completed at the end of the project, for submission to Historic England and the NYMNPA Historic Environment Record; this includes an uploaded pdf version of the project report which will be placed in the Archaeology Data Service's Grey Literature Library. A copy of the relevant OASIS data collection form appears as Appendix 4.

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

2.1 Thornton-le-Dale lies within, and forms part of, a rich and complex archaeological landscape. However, the following chapter concentrates on the later medieval and post-medieval periods, as it is these which are most relevant to the development and context of The Hall, and that section of the building forming the subject of this report. For ease of description, the settlement is referred to as 'Thornton' - according to Russell (1968, 492), the addition of 'le Dale' is not found before the 19th century and Jeffery (1931, 90) could give no example pre-dating 1816.

2.2 The following chapter makes detailed reference to the relevant plans, letters and other items held in the Thornton estate archive (NYCRO ZN). It is believed that the research undertaken by EDAS for this report constitutes the first time that any part of this material has been consulted in depth. However, although detailed in terms of the 18th century, the research does not qualify as constituting a full history of The Hall, but it does allow the various repairs and renovations dating to this period to be examined. Specific information relating to the north-east wing has been discussed separately, although this of course does not mean that the wing is considered as a separate entity to The Hall itself.

The Hall

The Early Post-Medieval Period: c.1500-c.1700

2.3 The early history of The Hall (previously called Thornton Hall), and its architectural development, is not certain. Although it is now the largest surviving house within the settlement, it probably only became so due to the decline of several other manor houses in the vicinity (Pattison *et al* 1980, 2). The manorial and tenurial history of Thornton, which is given in detail by Jeffery (1931, 196-226) and Russell (1968, 493-496), is complex. There were four medieval manorial estates within the parish, which lay within the former Forest of Pickering, and were centred on High Hall, Thornton Hall, Maltongate and Roxby. The village has clearly developed in a number of planned and un-planned stages, a detailed description of which lies beyond the scope of this report.

2.4 From the 14th century onwards, the Latimer family had been lords of the manor, although they were usually resident at nearby Sinnington. They had a capital messuage in Thornton in 1335/6, worth 13s 4d in terms of in garden produce and herbage, but this was said to be in ruins in 1380 (Jeffery 1931, 206; Russell 1968, 492). It is not known exactly where it was situated (Pattison *et al* 1980, 2), although one possible location might be on or close to the site of The Hall. To the west of Thornton, Roxby Hall was in the possession of the Cholmley family from the late 1400s and remained so until the early 17th century (Pattison *et al* 1980, 2; Swan & Mackay 1989).

2.5 Thornton remained with the Latimer family until the late 16th century when, following the death of John Neville in 1577, the estates were sub-divided amongst four daughters. It eventually passed to Lady Elizabeth Lumley, who died in 1657. Although she lived mainly at Sinnington, one of the bequests in her will established the almshouses in Thornton that now stand across the beck to the north-west of The Hall. It is possible that they were sited here because a house already stood on the site of the existing complex which Lady Lumley occupied infrequently, but this is not certain (Pattison *et al* 1980, 2). Indeed, the date at which The Hall itself

was built has been a matter of some debate. In 1668, the manor was conveyed to retired silk merchant John Hill (d.1695), already 58 years of age when this took place, and it is he who is often credited with building The Hall in its earliest form at some point after 1669 (Pattison *et al* 1980,1; RCHME 1987). If this was the case, then it may have been done after 1674, as the hearth tax assessments for Thornton Dale show that John Hill paid tax on three hearths in both 1670 and 1674 (Pattison *et al* 1980, 1); this seems a small number of hearths for a house the size of The Hall. Could he then have been living in a smaller, earlier house on the site of the existing building or one that was subsequently incorporated into its fabric?

2.6 Other earlier and later assessments have differed from the probable late 17th century date for The Hall advanced by the RCHME. For example, in 1931, Jeffery (1931, 90) wrote "*The Hall was changed in appearance in the reign of Queen Anne* (i.e. between 1702 and 1714)*, when it was enlarged. Parts of it are, of course, far older, being Tudor in character, and to this day there are a Tudor chamfered plinth and mullioned windows in the basement. It is in fact possible that part of the lower outer walls are Elizabethan*".

2.7 It becomes clear from examining 18th and 19th century plans and drawings of The Hall that what Jeffery referred to as the basement was an addition made to the centre of the north side of the house, probably after c.1720, set between the projecting north ends of the east and west wings; the chamfered plinth and mullioned windows were therefore almost certainly in the south wall, which would formerly have been an external wall. The basement was apparently infilled a few years before 1980 (Pattison *et al* 1980,3) and it is assumed that these features are no longer visible. The Listed Building description (see above) suggests that The Hall is 17th century in date, probably with earlier origins, whilst Copsey (2008) also disagrees with the RCHME assessment. He questions why John Hill, a retired silk merchant who would presumably have mixed in the most polite of circles, would have chosen to erect a wholly new house using a plan form (the H-plan) that was then falling out of favour. Furthermore, in the early 2000s, mullioned windows were revealed in the west wall of the east cross wing, of a form common throughout the region by 1600. Copsey draws parallels with houses such as Boynton Hall, near Bridlington (East Yorkshire), and proposes that The Hall is in origin a house that was built between c.1550-1600, and that it was updated and/or refurbished by John Hill.

The 18th Century

Ownership and Occupancy

2.8 When John Hill died in 1695, his estates were inherited by his son John Hill II (1654-1738) and subsequently by John Hill III (c.1689-1753). It is possible that John Hill II was not resident at The Hall, having left when he married and moved to a house at Normanby, some six miles to the west of Thornton (Jeffery 1931, 218). This raises problems of interpretation as stylistically the best surviving internal fittings within The Hall date from his period of ownership (Pattison *et al* 1980, 3).

2.9 It is also during John Hill II's ownership that the first known depiction of The Hall appears, produced by Samuel Buck in c.1719-20 (Wakefield Historical Publications 1979, 301) (see figure 3). The sketch is titled "Thornton The Seat of John Hill Esq to the East South" but it actually shows the north elevation, which is now obscured by the kitchen which was built between the two northward projections of the wings of the H-plan house. Buck also depicts a walled enclosure or court on the north side of The Hall, with a path or drive running through the middle, to the base of a

projecting chimney stack placed at the centre of the north elevation; a ground floor doorway is shown in the centre of the stack. This rather unlikely arrangement is either an invention on the part of Buck, or indicates that the doorway is secondary and that the fireplace served by the stack had become disused. The walled enclosure also has gates with ornamental gate piers at the south ends of the two side walls. Jeffery (1931, 119) quotes another documentary source which states that masonry work was required at The Hall in 1734, and that this was carried out by Robert Gilbank and James Joyner; again, this work would have been done in a period when it is possible that John Hill II may not have been resident.

2.10 John Hill III (c.1689-1753) held the lucrative post of Commissioner of Customs and although many letters were addressed to him at 'the Custom House, London', Jeffery (1931, 220) states that he continued to regularly reside at The Hall. Following his death, the estate was left in trust to his nephew Captain John Hill, who died in 1773. It was then inherited by the three children of an illegitimate child of John Hill III; another John Hill held The Hall between 1773 to 1776, and then Richard (Richard Johnson Hill) who died in 1793 (Pattison *et al* 1980, 3).

Mid-18th Century Repairs to The Hall

2.11 There is good evidence for significant repairs being undertaken to The Hall and its immediate setting in the mid-18th century under John Hill III's ownership (i.e. during 1738 to 1753); much of this evidence comes from a series of letters written to him when in London by the estate steward William Wilmott (NYCRO ZN 206).

2.12 A house such as The Hall would have needed constant maintenance, and some of the surviving labourers' accounts include payments likely to relate to this, such as the 1s 2d paid to James Joyner in March 1745 for one day "*mending the Tyles about the House*" (NYCRO ZN 84). However, from 1746 onwards there was a concerted period of refurbishment and alteration, to both The Hall and its grounds. The key to understanding the former is a set of architectural plans and elevations (NYCRO ZN). These detail two different but ultimately unadopted schemes for the addition of a Palladian garden front to the south side of the original H-plan house, each scheme consisting of an elevation, a ground floor plan and a first floor plan ('the Chamber Story'). The drawings are undated, but are initialled 'J C', and unattributed notes accompanying the Hill archive at NYCRO state that they "*are undoubtedly from the drawing pen of John Carr of York. No mention of these plans, or of John Carr have yet been discovered in the archive. Given the trajectory of Carr's career, however, it is most likely that these plans were commissioned by Captain John Hill between 1753 and 1773. The possibility remains that they were prepared for Richard Johnson Hill, which may explain their ambition, as well as the failure to realise them, if so*". The possibility that these drawings can be definitely attributed to John Carr (1723-1807) has not been confirmed by authenticated sources (e.g. Hall 2013; York Georgian Society 1973), but if they are, they are an important find. Despite no formal attribution, for the purposes of this report, the drawings are referred to as the 'Carr' plans, and are referenced as Scheme 1 and Scheme 2 in the following text; figure 4A provides Scheme 1 while figure 4B provides Scheme 2.

2.13 On 17th March 1746, William Wilmott wrote "*M Bywater & Samuel Taylor Mason were here today & looking at the Fflags before the Hall door, also the Plaistering of wch M Bywater desired I would inform you he thinks necessary to be done - the Expence will amount to a small Sum therefore He did not make an Estimate of it - the Architrave about the Hall door to be done a new in Stucco, the Windows at the Bottom to have stone stools, the other necessary Breaches to be repaired & the*

whole washed over Stucco Colour - Taylor proposes to Lay the Flaggs in the far end of next Month" (NYCRO ZN 206). It is likely that the 'Hall' referred to above is not the house itself, but the former central hall or space of the H-plan house, referred to as either 'the old hall' or 'the billiards room' on the 'Carr' plans.

2.14 In July 1746, the labourers' accounts included the following expense: "*To John Wilson 3 days Pulling down the cieling in the North Garret and putting up Joysts & nailing layths in the said Garret for a new Cieling & mending 2 wheelbarrows - 4s*" (NYCRO ZN 91). In the following month, a payment was made to John Gilbert for seven days "*plaistering the North Garret*" (NYCRO ZN 91). Unfortunately, the 'Carr' plans give no indication as to where this 'north garret' was, although it is not impossible that it was over the north-east wing.

2.15 On 1st November 1747, Wilmott wrote "*When you was here you ordered the (?) on each side of the small beer Cellar should be (?) & paved with Brick for (cost?), but at that time we did not consider how much the small beer Cellar would be reduced by taking off a Passage thro' it to the North Parlour, whereas if those Varrantys were laid open to the small beer Cellar and made use of as such they would make up the loss of the Passage taken off, if we have not those places, we shall want it some where else & it may as well be together as not, for I don't think when fully considered that the Extraordinary Expense of arching & paving with brick will Answer the end of such small places*" (NYCRO ZN 206). On 28th November 1747, payment was made to John Wilson for "*1 day Assisting in putting up the lead gutters on each side of the small beer cellar, 1 day sawing more Laths for the new Passages & 2 days riving Laths for underdrawing the new Corn Chamber*" (NYCRO ZN 91).

2.16 The 'Carr' plans for both schemes have a pair of cellars marked in a northern projection set between the wings of the H-plan house (see figure 4). The projection itself is of interest; it is not shown on Buck's sketch of c.1719-20 (see figure 3) and so, assuming that the 'Carr' plans are mid to later 18th century in date, it must have been added fairly soon afterwards. As will be outlined below, this projection was either rebuilt or more likely raised in height in the early 19th century. On the 'Carr' plans, the cellars have a passage running along their north and west sides, linking the servants' areas in the east and north-east wings of The Hall to the 'Steward's Room' positioned at the north end of the west wing. The RCHME (Pattison *et al* 1980, 6) suggest that the north parlour was probably in the north-east wing; in the 18th century, judgement on tramps was given by a magistrate sitting in the north parlour of The Hall, whilst in the early 20th century, there was said to be a long passage lined with books to the south-west side of the north parlour which was subsequently removed before 1931 (Jeffery 1931, 95 & 223). However, is it in fact possible that the north parlour is actually the 'Steward's Room' marked on the 'Carr' plans? This would fit with the arrangement given in Willmot's 1st November letter, and a passage to the south is shown on the 'Carr' plans.

2.17 The alterations and renovations were nearing completion by April 1748. On 5th April, Wilmott wrote "*Pray would you have the Wood wrk in the Hall painted a White Wall Colour the same of Mr Blombergs, or would you like it of a darker colour such as a light Lead or Stone colours because as the wall will be White, perhaps it may not show this wood work so well being all of one Colour ...*" (NYCRO ZN 206). On 15th April, Wilmott stated "*The Roof is now finished Except Pointing on the inside & outside where there are oepns or Crack in the wall. Ebb is now putting up the Sashes and we shall begin White Washing the house on Monday*" (NYCRO ZN 206). Rushton (1976, 84) also includes an account

regarding the purchase of timber said to relate to the reconstruction of The Hall in 1748.

2.18 On the 29th April 1748, Wilmott wrote to John Hill III with a long list of all the works that had been undertaken:

"*The following are the alterations done since you left, the (Corn Chamber?), the Laundary New roofed, and the Walls Plaistered within, a new Grainary over the Coach House & the walls & roof underdrawn, and a new pair of Steps or Stairs into it out of the Barne, a new Windw oposot the old one in the old Grainary on the East side of the Room, An additional part to the North end of the Holm in Dixon's garth not quite the length of the old one, this you did not order to be done, but as I had almost all the Material for it by me, I think or at least hope when you see it you will not take it ill being partly Convenient Did not cost but little more than 40.02 or thereabouts exclusis of the Value of the Wood.*

The (Strcase?) in the Hall, the 4 doores in the Hall reduced in their height, the floor in the Hall repaired where greatly wanting, the door in the Drawing Room reduced, the floor a little repaired, New windows there, a new Door into the White Parlour out of the old Passage, a door to the Passage going into the ale Cellar or up the back stairs where the Servants go to Bed, Door into the Servants Hall removed, the Nail Cupboard taking down and the walls plankd, a new Passage thro' the Small Beer Cellar into the North Parlour, 2 new Cellars made by that alteration, New window for the Cotton Room over the Drawing Room & the Wainscot mended where necessary, more Windows for the little Room going into the Cotton Room, the Drawing Room windows altered for the Library, new windows for your Room fronting the South, most of the Rooms above & below Stairs washed together with the passages" (NYCRO ZN 206).

2.19 In terms of who was responsible for the works undertaken at The Hall, no architects' names have come to light through the documentary research undertaken for this report. Of the masons noted, Samuel Taylor is the most frequently mentioned, and he appears to have been in charge of the works. Other individuals were specified in a letter written by Willmot on 15th November 1748, being "*the Joyners, or the masons who came here on Sunday from Castle Howard, or Dutchman the mason of Scarboro or any of the Pickering masons*" (NYCRO ZN 206); a 'Simon Smithson' may have been a carrier who was carting materials. On 13th December 1748, an estimate was obtained from a 'Hebbs' for work on door architraves and a 'Pannell over the fire place in the Drawing Room' (NYCRO ZN 206); this is presumably the same 'Ebb' noted above doing work on window sashes in April 1748.

Work to the Setting of The Hall

2.20 In addition to the 18th century improvements to The Hall, other work was ongoing to the immediate landscape and setting. The key to understanding this is an undated plan, thought to date to the 18th century (NYCRO ZN); Jeffery (1931, 91) makes several references to a plan of 1729, although it is not certain if this is the same one. The plan (labelled 'Thornton Gardens' on the rear) appears to be an 'as existing' depiction of the gardens and closes around The Hall (see figure 5). The Hall is shown as a H-plan house, with the attached north-east wing present. The stables appear as an L-shaped range mostly on the south side of the yard to the east of The Hall, rather than along the east side as they actually are. To the east of the stables, beyond a road (now called Dog Kennel Lane) leading south from the main street, is a long north-south range named as 'Dixon's House', and to

the east of this range is an enclosure named 'The New Lane', containing several watercourses, springs and a well. To the south of this enclosure, and apparently associated with The Hall, is a wood or plantation with a track running through it to an un-named building. The wall fronting on to the main street through Thornton (named as 'The Town Street') to the north of The Hall is named as the 'New Wall'. Immediately to the west of The Hall, the 'Back Yard as it is now' has a watercourse running through it, branching off the beck. A large rectangular garden area to the south of The Hall is named as 'The Parterre', and this has 'Hall Close' to the west; the latter is flanked by avenues to either side, with a long rectangular, canal-like pond or water feature across the south end and a 'The Long Walk' adjacent. To the west of Hall Close was 'The New Garden', which appears to have had a glasshouse at the very north end. For ease of description, in the following text, this plan is referred to as the 'Garden Plan'.

2.21 Some work was evidently being undertaken in the gardens at the beginning of the 1740s, as the accounts for Michaelmas 1741 to Michaelmas 1742 include a payment of £41 9s 6d "*To Labourers hedging, ditching, planting, levelling & at Gardens & at which no way relate to farm in hand*" (NYCRO ZN 84). On 22nd June 1745 labourers were paid for several days work 'at the Cascade in the Beck' (NYCRO ZN 84) - this may have been related to a weir of some kind, but the 1854 Ordnance Survey map shows numerous weirs in the beck along the carriage drive approaching The Hall through the park, which are labelled as 'waterfalls' on the later 1892 map (see below).

2.22 In a letter dated 13th March 1746, Willmot asks Hill if he would like two walks made through the Hag Wood this year (NYCRO ZN 206), and four days later, on 17th March, Wilmott noted "*when you were here you proposed to have two stone Pillars instead of Posts to be fixed at the end the Avenue next the field where the New Gates is to be hung. Would you have Stone or Wood Post for the gates when it is made*" (NYCRO ZN 206). This work must have been done, as on March 21st a payment was made for "*taking down a Pillar & making up the same, Also hanging one of the Great doors on this Pillar, going out of the Court yard into the Dixons Garth*" (NYCRO ZN 91).

2.23 On May 4th of the same year (1746), Willmot stated that "*Mr Studholme sent you a sketch of the walk thro' the Hags last post*" and that "*the two ponds are finished in the long walk in Sod-holme*" (NYCRO ZN 206). Labourers' accounts for May 17th 1746 record payments to James Joyner for "*1 day making a drain from the Beck to the Ponds in Sod Holme*" and to William Duck for four days "*with the Gardiner levelling the Pond Banks & wheeling some sand from the Beck Banks into the Walk in Sod Holme*" (NYCRO ZN 196). It seems quite likely that these payments refer to the 'Long Walk' and linear pond/canal shown on the Garden Plan (see figure 5). Jeffery (1931, 90) suggested that the two fish ponds shown in the 19th century to the west of The Hall were medieval in origin but that they had been remodelled during the late 17th century, and the latter certainly seems to be the case. The larger 19th century pond does not appear at all on the Garden Plan, but the linear canal-like pond could be a 17th century feature, although the other documentary evidence set out above would suggest that a pond or ponds were being created in the mid-18th century. Jeffery also stated that the high wall around the gardens had needed repair in 1738, and that the sunk fence or ha-ha to the south of The Hall had been made in 1739. Other references in June 1746 record "*the bowling green before the Hall door*" (NYCRO ZN 206), which may have been located within 'The Parterre' as shown on the Garden Plan.

2.24 As noted above, the Garden Plan marks the wall between The Hall and the main road through Thornton as a 'New Wall' (see figure 5). This may be significant in dating the plan itself, as in the late 1740s, there are several references to works in this area. For example, on 21st February 1747, Wilmott wrote "*The Inclosed is all I have by me or indeed all that I have soon of a Design for a road before the House, wch if right, pray return it me & I will have it done, but pray how for is the alteration to extend from the Brook, is it to go only the Length of the Court yard, or up to the end of the New road, which is on the East side of Dixon's garth*" (NYCRO ZN 206). On 5th April 1748, Willmot advised that it was quite necessary for 'the Wall before the Court yard' to have been raised that year (NYCRO ZN 206). On 29th April of the same year, Wilmott's long list of all the works that had been undertaken including items such as: "*The Walls round the House pointed where necessary, Drains made round most part of the House where necessary, a new handsome Little House for (Convenience?), another for (?) adjoyning West, with Drains from the brook under, a Gard.rs House and 5 Roomsteads adjoyning covered by a (Tofall?) at the end of the Garth. The fence wall in ye field where the Nursery is part done & part undone, These are all finished except Painting, the Street Wall was begun with this Morning & in what we shall (?) till finished & then*" (NYCRO ZN 206). A further letter followed on 17th May 1748 regarding the 'Street Wall' and on 10th May 1749 it was stated that "*The Town Street Wall to be raised 3 foot high next the Bridge*" (NYCRO ZN 206).

2.25 No further information has been uncovered relating to alterations or works carried out during the second half of the 18th century. John Hill III's will, made in 1752, contains no relevant details for The Hall or the surrounding area (NYCRO ZN 258). The 1796 Thornton Dale Enclosure map (NYCRO MIC 1541/525) does not specifically cover the area occupied by The Hall, and there are no further details that are not shown on later Ordnance Survey maps.

The 19th Century

2.26 Thornton manor passed to Richard Hill (d.1855) when he came of age in 1807 (Jeffery 1931, 225). The property then remained in the ownership of the Hill family throughout the 19th century and into the early 20th century. On the death of Richard Hill in 1855, the estate passed to his eldest surviving son, John Richard Hill, a clergyman, who continued to live at The Hall until his death in 1896 (Jeffery 1931, 179 & 225).

2.27 A drawing showing an elevation and plan of the rear (north) side of The Hall was made by William Farrah, a builder from Beverley, East Yorkshire; a pencilled date of 1828-29 has been added to it (NYCRO ZN) (see figure 6). This drawing shows an extension to be built between the projecting northern ends of the east and west wings of the house. It has already been noted above that a projection housing the cellars is shown here on the 'Carr' plans (see figure 4), but this appears to have been only of a single storey; this early 19th century addition must therefore have either rebuilt it or raised it a storey.

2.28 The 1851 census shows that The Hall was occupied by Richard Hill, Magistrate and Landed Proprietor, together with his wife and five daughters and two sons, all aged between 29 and 19. In terms of domestic staff, there was a housekeeper, three housemaids, a kitchen maid and a dairymaid, two grooms and a footman (TNA HO 107/2373 p9).

2.29 The 1854 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map shows The Hall and its north-east wing clearly, with the stable block to the east and other buildings, including a

'Kennel' to the south-east; the latter are not shown on the Garden Plan (see figures 7 and 9). Between the north-east wing and the stables, there is a circular arrangement of drives and tracks, and a similar feature lies to the immediate south of The Hall, with the sunken fence or ha-ha on its south side, partly created from the former 'Parterre' as shown on the Garden Plan. To the immediate west of The Hall, and apparently attached to it, there is a small walled enclosure or yard with narrow structures along the north and west sides and also a small circular structure close to The Hall. A large walled garden lies to the south-west, occupying the area marked as 'Hall Close' on the Garden Plan. The interior of the walled garden was sub-divided into six parterres, each containing a different geometric design of planting and pathways; the two southern parterres were twice the size of the four northern ones. There were also two small watering ponds, and a large 'Hot House' built against the internal north wall, with a probable gardeners' bothy placed against the external north end of the west wall. The walled garden has a linear, canal-like, pond running parallel to the south wall, labelled as a 'Fish Pond', which is apparently the only ornamental feature to survive from the earlier Garden Plan. A larger, sub-triangular 'Fish Pond' to the west of the walled garden occupies the area to the west marked as the 'New Garden' on the Garden Plan. The wider area to the south of the ha-ha, and extending into two large fields to the south, which are sub-divided by a straight drain, is shown as parkland. The park extends south almost as far as Bottons Lane, and there is a 'Lodge' in the south-west corner, indicating there was an entrance into the park and up to The Hall from Malton Gate with a track or carriage drive presumably running along the wooded east side of the beck. There are also several 'Weirs' along this part of the beck, and it is possible that some of the wooded areas on the west side between the street-frontage house plots also belong to the park.

2.30 A similar arrangement of The Hall and its surroundings is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1892 25" to 1 mile plan (see figures 8 and 9). The main difference is that the small walled enclosure to the immediate west of The Hall, previously containing several small structures, has been incorporated into the garden, and the six parterres in the walled garden have been simplified into four more equally-sized areas. The more detailed plan also confirms that there is an access into the south-west corner of the park via a ford over the beck and past a lodge, with a carriage drive running north along the east side of the beck - the various weirs in the beck have now turned into 'waterfalls', suggesting they were landscape features to be viewed as visitors passed along the drive. The larger fish pond on the west side of the walled garden is still named as such, but that on the south side is depicted but not named. The park still extends south of The Hall almost as far as Bottons Lane, and the depiction of two parallel north-south lines of trees suggests a wide avenue aligned on The Hall to the north.

The 20th Century

2.31 John Richard Hill continued to live at The Hall until this death in 1896. The 1891 census records that he (aged 69) was there with his wife, two daughters and sister, with a domestic staff comprising a housekeeper and cook, a ladies maid, three housemaids, a butler and two grooms (TNA RG 11/4830 p6). Richard Hill (1843-1906) succeeded to the estate in 1896 and held it until his death in 1906. He was succeeded by his son, also called Richard, who died in 1915; the estates then passed to the second son, George Francis Gordon Hill (Jeffery 1931, 225-226). In 1901 the domestic staff still included a cook, housemaid, parlour maid, kitchen maid and nurse (TNA RG 13/4556 p5).

The North-East Wing

2.32 Buck's sketch of c.1720 appears to show that the north-east wing had not been built by this date, although his depiction may not be entirely accurate (see figure 3). The Listed Building description suggests that the stables to the east of the wing are of early to mid-18th century date (although Copsey (2008) thinks they may be earlier), and that the north-east wing itself was built in the late 18th century. However, the 'Carr' plans make it clear that the north-east wing was present when they were drawn (see figure 4), and it is also shown on the undated Garden Plan (see figure 5). Other documentary evidence demonstrates that the wing must have been built by the late 1740s, as will be outlined below.

2.33 The depiction of the ground floor of the north-east wing in the two schemes illustrated on the 'Carr' plans is the same, although the names given to the rooms contained within are not (see figure 9). Some of the features shown (for example, fireplaces and windows) were still present at the time of the historic building recording, and it seems likely therefore that the drawings represent 'as-existing' plans of the wing. These plans must have been re-used at a later date, as pencilled sketches on the Scheme 1 drawings show additions that were made during the 19th century. The plans show the wing to be rectangular in plan, and aligned north-south. It was joined to the main house by an angled passage or corridor, the north-west wall of which had a concave plan form to the interior. This passage allowed communication with the servant's hall and back stairs in the east wing of the house, the cellars in a projection to the north side of the house and, through this projection, links to the steward's room and butler's room in the house's west wing.

2.34 The 'Carr' plans show that the ground floor of the wing was sub-divided into four main spaces (see figure 9). The northern room had a fireplace in the centre of the south wall, with an external doorway in the west wall and a window in the east wall; this room is named either as the 'Back Kitchen' (Scheme 1) or a 'Scullery' (Scheme 2). A short passage, lit by a window in the west wall, runs south off the west end into the largest room on the ground floor, named as the 'Kitchen' (Scheme 1); on the Scheme 2 plan, the words "Kitchen should have the upper storey added to its present height". This kitchen has a large fireplace to the north wall, and is lit by three windows in the east wall, the southern window being slightly narrower than the other two. A doorway towards the north end of the west wall leads into a small rectangular structure attached to the wing's west elevation, named as 'Larder' (Scheme 1) or 'Pantry' (Scheme 2). To the south of the kitchen, a cross-passage has stairs rising to the first floor on its north side; this passage runs between the aforementioned angled link to the rest of the house at the west end, and an external doorway in the wing's east elevation at its east end. On the south side of the corridor, forming the south end of the wing, are two further rooms linked by an internal door. On the Scheme 1 drawing, the larger eastern room is the 'Housekeeper's Room', which is heated by a fireplace in the south wall and lit by two windows in the east wall, while the smaller room to the west is a 'Closet'. Both rooms are named as 'Housekeeper's Rooms' on the Scheme 2 plan.

2.35 A number of inventories were made of the contents of The Hall during the 18th century, and some of these can be related to the rooms in the north-east wing named on the 'Carr' plans; they also provide valuable evidence for the first floor arrangements. The earliest of the inventories was taken in October 1747 (NYCRO ZN 37). On the ground floor, a very long list of equipment is given 'in the Kitching' (see figure 10). On the first floor, at the north end, the 'Room over the Back Kitching' clearly served as a bed chamber. To the central part of the first floor,

there was 'the Room over the Kitching', which also served as a bed chamber, and which had a closet adjoining. It is possible that the listed 'Store' and 'Passage' were also on the first floor. It is likely that the 'Garrets' listed with nine bedsteads and nine straw mattresses' were used as servant's sleeping quarters, but it is not certain if they were in the north-east wing. A 'Laundry' and 'Brewhouse' also appear in the inventory, but their placing suggests that they formed part of a separate complex to the east of the north-east wing and adjacent to the stables.

2.36 Although there is not the quantity of information as seen above with regard to the repairs and renovations to the main body of The Hall, there are some references to mid-18th century work in the north-east wing. For example, in September 1742, Richard Harding, John Harding and James Harding of Pickering were paid for masons' work done in various places in 1741 and 1742, including the "*Kitching roof*" (NYCRO ZN 131) - this appears to be an isolated reference, and so may represent routine maintenance rather than any substantial building works.

2.37 Other substantial work was carried out to the north-east wing in 1748, at the same time as the body of The Hall was undergoing alteration and redecoration. On the 20th April 1748, Willmot stated that "*we are now in hand with the Penthouse over the Kitchen door*" (NYCRO ZN 206). In this context, 'penthouse' should be seen as an outhouse or extension with a single-pitch roof, built against an existing building. The position of the 'Kitchen door' is not known with any certainty, but it might feasibly refer to the construction of the passage with the curved interior shown on the 'Carr' plans as linking the north-east wing to the rest of the house. Alternatively, it could relate to the construction of the single storey 'larder' on the west side of the kitchen, again as shown on the 'Carr' plans. Both the single storey larder and passage are shown on a later elevation drawing of 1828-29 (see below and figure 6).

2.38 In his long list of works undertaken at The Hall, written by William Willmot on 29th April 1748, there are several items specifically relevant to the north-east wing: "*The old Wine Cellar under the Larder sunk one foot & upwds the Walls Plaistered & fit for Meat to hang in, the use its intended for, with one of the old Wyre paper moulds in the Wind*^{w} *next the Court yard & another in the door in the Passage by whh there is a thor*^{o}*ugh air, 3 New Stoves for the Cook in the Kitching, and the Beef pot & fish Kettle removed & altered in the Back Kitching, The Roof Mossed and pointed all over in some places, being Striped here quite necessary, Kitching Roof Examined Pointed & Replenished with New Tyles where wanting,* .." (NYCRO ZN 206) (see figure 11). On 22nd November 1748, it was also noted that the mason Samuel Taylor had undertaken "*Setting Stoves, potts & c. in the Kitching & Brewhouse*" (NYCRO ZN 206) (see figure 11).

2.39 A later inventory, taken in 1773, again lists 'the Kitchen' and also 'the Larder' (Pattison *et al* 1980, 13-14). A third inventory was taken in July 1775 (NYCRO ZN 32). Once again, on the ground floor, a long list of equipment is given 'in the Kitchng', with a much smaller number of items in 'the Larder'. On the first floor, at the north end, the 'room over the Back Kitching' no longer appears to have served as a bed chamber, in contrast to the 1747 inventory. To the central part of the first floor, 'the room over the Kitching' may by 1775 have functioned as a storage space to judge by the contents; again, no bed is listed. It is likely that the 'Mens garret' and 'Womens garret' were used as servant's sleeping quarters, but it is not certain if they were in the north-east wing.

2.40 Farrah's 1829-29 elevation and plan of the rear (north) side of The Hall (NYCRO ZN) shows a single storey structure with a single-pitch roof in outline only

projecting from the west side of the north-east wing (see figure 6). This must presumably have been the 'Larder' shown here on the 'Carr' plans. If so, then it must either have been demolished or perhaps more likely incorporated into a larger extension made to the west elevation by 1854 (see figure 9); this extension has been pencilled onto the 'Carr' Scheme 1 plan, and the 'Larder' and its access from the wing struck through. The 1828-29 drawing is also important as it shows the north elevation of the single storey passage linking the north-east wing to the main body of The Hall, set to the front of the base of the north gable of The Hall's east wing. By 1892, an addition had been made to the north end of the extension shown in 1854 (see figure 9), and this addition has again been pencilled onto the 'Carr' Scheme 1 plan by a later hand, with a probable access made from an existing window in the west wall of the wing.

2.41 It is not known when the wing ceased to perform a service function associated with The Hall, but it presumably continued to be used as such into the mid-20th century. The Hall then became a hotel at some point in the 1950s (Chris Mitchell, Park Lane Healthcare Ltd., *pers comm.*), and it is likely that some internal alterations were carried out in the north-east wing at this time, such as the creation of the open-plan bar and dining area. Undated, but early 20th century, postcards show that there was a ground floor doorway with a pedimented doorcase to the east elevation of the wing, positioned between the windows in the second and third bays from the south end (see figure 12). This doorway is in the same position as that shown on the 'Carr' plans at the east end of the cross-passage between the 'Kitchen' to the north and the 'Housekeepers Room' to the south; the doorway was removed and blocked up prior to 1980 (Pattison *et al* 1980).

2.42 The Hall was still in use as a hotel in 1980 when the RCHME survey took place (Pattison *et al* 1980), and an application was made for its conversion into a care home in 1983 (NYMNPA application NYM/3/135/0141B/PA). It was determined at that time that no permission was necessary and no alterations were proposed (Ms Jill Bastow, NYMNPA, *pers. comm.*). The Hall was then taken over by Park Lane Heathcare Limited in 2008 (Chris Mitchell, Park Lane Healthcare Ltd., *pers comm.*), by which time the majority of the ground floor north-east wing had assumed the same largely open-plan layout and appearance as at the start of the current project (see figure 13), as evidenced by a ground plan accompanying a July 2008 Listed Building application (NYM/2008/0429/LB). The doorway at the end of the external passage to the north of the main (18th century) body of the north-east wing was created in September 2011 (Listed Building application NMY/2011/0600/LB).

3 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Introduction

3.1 The north-east wing of The Hall is described below in a logical sequence. The plan form, structure and architectural detailing of the wing are described first, followed by the external elevations and then a circulation description of the interior, from the lowest to the uppermost floor level. Reference should also be made to the pre-intervention floor plans (figure 13), the survey ground floor plan, the section drawing, and the various drawings of fixtures and fittings (figures 14 to 17). The digital photographic record taken as part of the historic building recording is referenced in the text below using italics, the number before the stroke representing the date on which the photograph was taken and the number after indicating the specific image number (e.g. *2/001*); a number of the digital photographs are also reproduced below as plates. A full catalogue of the photographs taken as part of the project, as well as plans showing the photographic location points, appears as Appendix 1.

3.2 As previously stated in Chapter 1 above, the historic building recording, in the form of a pre-intervention survey, was undertaken by MAP on 14th February 2019, but it could not be completed due to the serious illness of a key staff member, and so the majority of the project was undertaken by EDAS in May and June 2019. During the intervening period, development continued so that by the time of EDAS's first attendance on site on 10th May 2019, much of the internal stripping out and demolition work had already been completed. As a result, the amount of structural evidence able to be recorded by EDAS was severely restricted.

3.3 The north-east wing is aligned slightly north-west/south-east but, for ease of description, it is considered to be aligned north-south . For similar reasons, each major space has been assigned a unique letter identified code (i.e. A, B etc), starting at the north end of the ground floor. Unless otherwise noted, the terms used to describe the roof structures are taken from Alcock *et al* (1996) and Campbell (2000). Where possible, specific architectural terms used in the text are as defined by Curl (1977). Finally, in the following text, 'modern' is used to denote features or phasing dating to after c.1945.

Location and Plan Form

3.4 The Hall stands on the south side of Church Hill, the name given to this section of the A170 road which runs east-west through the centre of Thornton-le-Dale (see figure 2); in 18th century descriptions, it was named 'Town Street'. A tall c.5m high sandstone rubble roadside wall stands between The Hall complex and the road [*1/156; 2/153*] - it is Grade II Listed (NHLE 1241250). Parts of this wall are almost certainly mid-18th century in date, although the Listed Building description notes that it is late 18th century and was partly rebuilt in the 20th century.

3.5 The entrance into a small yard on the north side of The Hall, immediately west of the north-east wing, is flanked by tall gate piers built of much larger stones than the wall itself, with the east pier surmounted by the truncated remnants of a plinth or base, perhaps for a ball finial like the ones shown on Buck's early 18th century view (see figure 3) [*1/470*] (see plate 3). The entrance is in the same position as the one shown on the undated Garden Plan (see figure 5), and it is aligned on the centre of The Hall, so it may be a remnant of the early 18th century arrangement on the north side of The Hall. To the south of the yard, and south-west of the north-east wing, is the main body of The Hall, which now has a large extension to

the west. To the east, The Hall and the north-east wing are borded by a large car park which has the stable block on its east side. This area previously formed a service yard, as shown on the undated Garden Plan; there also appears to have been a laundry and brewhouse adjacent to the stables in the 18th century. The ground surface is relatively level in all directions around the north-east wing.

3.6 The main 18th century body of the north-east wing is rectangular in plan, with maximum external dimensions of 18.30m north-south by 6.55m east-west. Later additions to the west side now mean that, taken as a whole, the building has a maximum east-west dimension of 15.25m. The main body of the wing is of two storeys with an attic, and has a pitched roof covered with graduated slates. There is a ridge stack at the south end of the roof line, whilst towards the north end, paired stacks form a bellcote. The later additions to the west side are either a single storey or one and a half storeys in height; the most recent have flat or hipped roofs, whereas the 19th century parts have single-pitch roofs.

Structure and Materials

3.7 The main 18th century body of the wing has load-bearing external walls built primarily of rough-faced sandstone, generally squared and coursed, and set with a lime mortar; flush quoins are visible to the north-east and north-west angles. The courses are shallower and the stone less well squared to the north gable or where exposed internally. The external walls of the main building have an average width of 0.50m, although the south wall is somewhat wider at 0.75m, presumably because it incorporates several fireplace flues. The walls of The Hall, at the south-west corner of the wing, have an average width of between 0.60m and 0.75m, rising from a chamfered plinth which remains visible internally within the wing. The majority of the wing's internal walls are plastered, often retaining evidence for several different coats of plaster, including a thicker base coat containing a high proportion of horsehair beneath a thinner finishing coat. The later additions to the west side of the north-east wing are built from either brick or modern blockwork faced with stone.

3.8 Internally, the main body of the wing has ground and first floors, with an attic over. The ground floor has an average floor to ceiling height of 3.20m, but the first floor is only 2.10m high. The form of the roof trusses in the attic suggests that the effective floor to ceiling height was once very similar to the first floor. By the time of the EDAS site recording, much of the ground floor had already been grubbed up, but there was little evidence that any remaining historic floor surfaces had been disturbed, and the majority of the covering to the ground floor appears to have been of concrete. Where they survive, all early floor timbers within the building are of softwood, although there may be a small number of earlier, re-used, timbers towards the south end of the first floor. Only one of the roof trusses remained visible at the time of the survey, but this was heavily stained and it was not possible to discern what kind of wood it was made from. It retained incised carpenter's marks in the form of Roman numerals, and also setting-out marks (see Circulation Description below).

External Elevations

3.9 The principal elevation of the wing faces east, and is described by Copsey (2008) as 'the only true Georgian facade' in the complex [*1/467, 1/468; 2/027, 2/028, 2/151, 2/152*] (see plates 2 and 4). It is of seven bays, each bay once having a window to both ground and first floors fitted with 16-pane (8 over 8) sashes, with raised keyblock lintels throughout [*3/176, 3/177*]; the original window frames to the

southernmost ground floor bays have been replaced with 19th century 12-pane (6 over 6) sashes. The windows to the second bay from the north end are blind, facing out from an internal chimney stack. A former ground floor doorway with a pedimented doorcase shown towards the south end of the elevation on an early undated postcard (reproduced in Pattison *et al* 1980; see figure 12) was blocked prior to 1980, and is now only evidenced by some infill material. The east elevation rises to a cavetto moulded eaves course.

3.10 A modern extension against the base of the south gable now forms the principal pedestrian entrance to the care home complex [*2/026; 4/328*] (see plate 5). This obscures the lower part of the south gable of the wing, and above this there is a thick covering of vegetation. However, an early 20th century postcard taken before the pedestrian entrance was built (see figure 12) appears to shown no features at the lower level. There is a small window opening at attic level with a wooden lintel, fitted with a 12-pane (6 over 6) sash. The gable is coped, with shaped kneelers [*4/327*] (see plate 6).

3.11 The west elevation of the main 18th century body of the wing has been largely obscured by later additions [*1/436-1/438*], and so is described in detail under the circulation description below. However, in summary, and as would be expected, it was quite different to the east elevation, with much less fenestration. There was a doorway at the north end of the ground floor, and another towards the centre which led into the 'Larder' formerly standing against the west elevation. The RCHME (1987, 30) show four windows to the first floor on their plan of the north-east wing (see figure 12), although only two remained clearly visible externally at the time of the survey, cut in half by the single-pitch roof line of one of the later additions to the west elevation. Both window openings have the same raised keyblock lintels as seen to the east elevation, and are fitted with 16-pane (8 over 8) sashes. Between them, a shallow projection rises up the elevation, fitted with an iron vent towards the top; it is presumably some kind of vent, although it is not clear what is was formerly associated with.

3.12 Of the later additions to the west elevation, the earliest (occupying approximately the same position as the 'Larder' shown on the 'Carr' plans) has a single-pitch slated roof. To the west of this, there is a modern single-storey extension with a hipped, slated roof, with another modern extension to the north, incorporating a re-used moulded stone as a window lintel [*2/108, 2/111*]. A third modern extension with a single-pitch, pantiled roof, fills the space between the structures on the west side of the wing and the boundary wall to the north [*4/313*] (see plate 7). The south end of the north-east wing's west elevation is now obscured by a two-storey addition to the north gable of The Hall's east wing [*3/258, 3/259; 4/317*] (see plate 8), which may have been in place by 1854.

3.13 The north gable of the north-east wing is now difficult to observe closely, due to the proximity of the roadside boundary wall and vegetation. There is a blocked window at ground floor level, set to the east of centre, and a window opening with a projecting stone lintel and sill, fitted with a 12-pane (6 over 6) sash, to the attic [*2/153*] (see plate 9). The gable is coped with shaped kneelers. A photograph taken in 1980 (Pattison *et al* 1980) when the vegetation was less dense suggests a change in the character of the stonework at attic level, from thinly coursed material to deeper courses and more regularly cut stone.

Internal Description and Circulation

Ground Floor (see figure 14)

Northern Room (Space A): the former Back Kitchen

3.14 At the time of the EDAS survey, the only external access into the ground floor part of 18th century body of the north-east wing was through one of the modern extensions on its west side.

3.15 The northern room or space measured 2.40m (north-south) by 5.50m (east-west); it was formerly the 'Back Kitchen' as shown on the 'Carr' plans (see figure 9). At the time of the pre-intervention survey, this was partially partitioned and filled with stored material. The window in the east wall, and another to the north wall, had both been blocked and infilled with shelving [*1/455-1/457, 1/459*] (see plate 10). The floor level had been reduced by c.0.30m to earth by the time of the EDAS attendance, although MAP had taken some photographs soon after the work was done; nothing significant was recorded in the reduced floor surface.

3.16 Once stripped out, the former external doorway to the west wall was seen to retain a moulded surround (see Profile G-H on figure 17), significantly taller than the door itself, the rather bulbous profile of which more closely resembles a late 17th or early 18th century moulding rather than a late 18th century one (see plate 11). The plank and batten door (see figure 15), which was lockable, was hung on spearhead strap-hinges with iron pintels on the frame, and it retained a number of original iron fittings, including a round-section bolt, latch and door-handle on the internal (east) side which are all of mid-18th century form [*2/092; 3/219, 3/221, 3/222; 4/271, 4/274; 6/352*] (see plate 12); a shadow to the upper central part of the former external (west) side of the door also shows the position of a door knocker [*1/448; 2/076; 3/194, 3/195, 3/198, 3/199; 4/265-4/267*] (see plate 13). The west (external) face of the doorway also retained a moulded surround (see Profile E-F on figure 17), of mid-18th century form [*6/346, 6/347, 6/358*]. The monitoring of the removal of the doorway showed it to have a substantial wooden lintel [*6/344, 6/345, 6/348, 6/355, 6/357, 6/360, 6/362*].

3.17 After stripping, the north wall of the room remained relatively featureless, with the exception of the externally blocked window to the east of centre which was shown to have a wooden lintel [*2/089*] (see plate 14). The single window to the east wall was fitted with folding panelled shutters of mid-18th century date (see figure 16). The north shutter was a single leaf, and the south shutter was of two leaves, and the main leaf to each side had three raised and fielded panels. The leaves were joined with butterfly hinges, whilst the shutters were hung on strap hinges with base plates. When closed, the shutters were secured by a square-section, wrought-iron, security bar [*2/085, 2/138; 4/318, 4/319, 4/321, 4/322*] (see plates 15 and 16).

3.18 The south wall of the room (see Elevation B on figure 15) was formed by the north side of the large internal stack which ran across the north part of the north-east wing. This was largely hidden at the time of the pre-intervention survey [*1/460-1/462*], but once cleared and stripped out, it became evident that the opening had been much modified [*2/087; 3/224, 3/227*] (see plate 17). In its original form, it had been c.2.00m wide by 1.75m high, with a timber lintel which had subsequently had thin metal sheets nailed to the soffit. The removal of tongue and groove panelling revealed the west side of the opening to be of stone [*2/134*], and probably original, although it did contain one large and one smaller ends of pieces of timber

presumably running north-south; the larger timber appears to be associated with a large crack in the stonework.

3.19 The interior of the fireplace opening had been infilled and/or altered in a number of successive phases, presumably as the cooking equipment within was updated and improved. An area at the back of the recess had been rebuilt in brick, using neatly hand-made red bricks (average dimensions 220mm by 110mm by 80mm) and a slightly projecting brick pier had been added to the centre; the flue over, which is assumed once to have been open, was also infilled. The area to the east of the pier had further brickwork added, probably in relation to the installation of a new or replacement cast-iron range during the 19th century; what remains of this may include a warming compartment for plates or dishes (Yarwood 1981; Eveleigh 1983) [*2/136; 3/234-3/236*]. Possibly as part of the same works, a shallow brick arch was erected over this, with a flat iron bar set directly beneath [*2/088*] (see plate 18).

3.20 The east side of the original fireplace opening had also been rebuilt using bull-nosed bricks, and a tall, arched, recess created to its east. This recess was built from machine-made red bricks (average dimensions 230mm by 110mm by 70mm). The arched head of the recess was supported internally by several iron bands [*3/229*], and the interior was once divided into several compartments by horizontal partitions, with a flagstone base; there was a small square opening to the interior of the arched head that could have functioned as a flue, although this was not certain [*2/143, 2/144; 3/228; 6/354*] (see plate 19). To the east of this, a shallow brick pier projected from the wall, again with bull-nosed bricks to the east side. The pier partially supported a stone shelf set at a high level; the west end of the shelf was supported on a stone corbel [*2/142; 3/226*].

3.21 The room was crossed by a single north-south aligned ceiling beam, set to the west of centre. The removal of the lath and plaster ceiling revealed that the beam supported east-west aligned softwood joists with softwood floor boards laid over them [*6/351*].

3.22 A doorway to the west of the internal stack led into a 0.5m wide passage giving access to the room (Space B) to the south (see plate 20). The doorway retained a moulded surround (see Profile C-D on figure 17) with a probable mid-18th century profile. Inside the passage, there was a cast-iron bracket set at ceiling level on the west side. This bracket was pierced by a circular hole, as if to support a horizontal rod, but its exact function was unclear [*2/132; 3/218; 4/270*] (see plate 21). Two substantial recesses had been built into the east wall of the passage, set into the stack [*1/446, 1/451, 1/452; 3/237*] (see plate 20). Both had a base set c.0.60m above the original level of the passage floor, and they extended back up to 0.90m into the stack, with lintels formed from several substantial pieces of timber. The interior of the northern recess was plastered and covered with an ochre-coloured paint or wash [*1/453, 1/454*].

Central Room (Space B): the former Kitchen

3.23 The central room in the 18th century body of the north-east wing (Space B) was formerly the 'Kitchen' as shown on the 'Carr' plans (see figure 9), although the interior had been much modernised [*1/426, 1/427, 1/431, 1/444*] (see plate 22). Although the southern partition, formerly separating this room from that to the south (Space C; see below), had been removed by the time of EDAS's attendance on site, it was clear that the original space would have measured c.7.00m north-

south by 5.50m east-west. The floor level had also been reduced by c.0.30m to earth before EDAS's attendance on site.

3.24 The north wall of the room is formed largely by the south side of the large internal stack which ran across the north part of the north-east wing (see Elevation A on figure 15). The large fireplace to the north wall had been much modified [*2/047; 3/207, 3/209, 3/211, 3/255*] (see plate 23). In its original form, it was c.3m wide; it now stood 2.00m high, although the head was revealed to comprise an I-section steel joist, and so the original height was uncertain. The interior contained a fireplace set within a semi-circular keystoned surround which, stylistically, could date to the 1930s or 1940s but was suspected to be much more recent [*2/034*]. Fielded panels had been introduced to either side of the fireplace opening [*1/428, 1/430; 2/036, 2/037, 2/128; 3/212-3/214, 3/216*] (see figure 15, Profile A-B on figure 17, and plate 24), but to the top of the east side, there was a shallow corbelled projection that may relate to the fireplace's earlier form. A doorway at the west end of the north wall gave access to the 0.5m wide passage leading to Space A to the north; the doorway retained a moulded surround of possible 18th century date [*1/445; 2/045, 2/130; 3/208, 3/217*] (see Profile I-J on figure 17 and plate 25), although the door itself was a modern replacement.

3.25 The east wall contained three windows [*2/123;* 3/249, *3/254*] (see plate 26). Each window was fitted with folding panelled shutters of the same form (see figure 16). Both shutters were of two leaves, the outer leaves having two fielded panels. The leaves were joined with butterfly hinges, whilst the shutters were hung on plain H-hinges. When closed, the shutters were secured by a square-section, wrought-iron, security bar [*2/058, 2/127; 3/250, 3/252; 4/323, 4/324*] (see plates 27 and 28). The shutters are probably 18th century in date, but may be later than those described above in Space A to the north.

3.26 The west wall of the room contained several large, modern, inserted openings, although some evidence for an earlier arrangement still survived. Towards the north end of the wall, there was a doorway opening with a wooden lintel, blocked with light red hand-made bricks (average dimensions 230mm by 100mm by 60mm) [*2/048; 3/203, 3/205*] (see plate 29). To the south, an inserted doorway opening had been infilled with blockwork [*2/049; 3/206*].

3.27 The space was crossed by a single east-west aligned ceiling beam placed centrally between the north and central windows in the east wall, with an I-section steel beam to the south between the central and south windows. The beams supported north-south aligned softwood joists with scissor-bracing between them. A narrow section of the ceiling adjacent to the east and west sides of the room had east-west, rather than north-south, aligned ceiling joists.

Southern Room (Space C): the former Cross Passage and Housekeeper's Rooms

3.28 This space had been subject to much modern alteration, with modern partitions defining toilet facilities in the south-east corner [*1/432, 1/433, 1/435*] (see figure 13 and plate 30). By the time of the EDAS attendance on site, these partitions had been removed, although their scars remained in the east wall; the floor level had also been lowered by c.0.30m. A new breeze-block wall was also in the process of construction across the northern part of the space, and comparison with the architects' pre-intervention plan (see figure 13) showed that the majority of an angled passage (see Space D below) on the west side had been demolished as part of a previous phase of alterations, leaving a wide opening in the west wall.

3.29 The two windows in the east wall were fitted with later 19th century frames. The jambs of the southernmost window extended down to the former floor level, but neither window retained any shutters, and in their existing form were not intended to have any [*2/093, 2/097; 3/240*] (see plate 31). Any internal evidence for the former doorway to the north of the northern window was obscured by plaster and the new breeze-block wall. In the south wall, a fireplace opening had a flat head of rubble voussoirs [*2/041, 2/094, 2/098; 3/241*] (see plate 32), while to the east of the fireplace, a recessed section of wall had a slight step set c.0.70m above the former floor level, with three sawn-off timbers set immediately above the step [*2/099; 3/243*]. There is no convincing evidence for a raised floor having been present across the wider area of this space, and so it is assumed that the sawn-off timbers were associated with a fixture within the recess, perhaps a piece of fitted furniture. The west wall of the space was largely formed by the earlier external face of The Hall's east wing. It rose from a chamfered plinth, which had been partially cut away at the north end, where a series of quoins were exposed; the masonry was quite different to that of the rest of the north-east wing, with keyed or grooved pointing [*2/043, 2/103; 3/244, 3/246*] (see plate 33).

3.30 The room was crossed by east-west aligned softwood ceiling joists, within which there were a small number of earlier re-used timbers [*2/120-2/122; 3/263*] (see plate 34). These were not clearly visible at the time of the EDAS survey, but most displayed evidence for former joints, such as mortices or pegs, relating to their original use, whilst one had a halved-joint that might conceivably indicate that it came from a former cruck-framed structure.

Western Room (Space D): The West Extensions

3.31 As outlined in Chapter 2 above, the area to the west of the main (18th century) body of the north-east wing developed in a number of different phases in the 19th and 20th centuries. The architects' plans made prior to the start of the current works (see figure 13) show that the interior had already been opened out to form a large dining room, with the addition of a bar and toilet facilities, and so much of the evidence for any historic phasing had already been removed, presumably as part of an earlier development scheme [*1/439-1/441*] (see plate 35); the bar appears to have roughly corresponded to the former 'Larder' as shown on the 'Carr' plans, but this is just a coincidence. Although MAP had been able to photograph some of the modern alterations as part of their pre-intervention survey, much of the stripping out had already been undertaken within this part of the building prior to EDAS's attendance on site. Nevertheless, some structural evidence survived relating to the earlier phases of development here.

3.32 With the exception of the aforementioned blocked doorway leading from Space B to the east, there was no trace of the 'Larder' shown on the 'Carr' plans on the west side of the north-east wing, and it appears to have been completely demolished, probably during the first half of the 19th century. There was little visible scarring on the west elevation of the north-east wing to suggest its former position, and all features of interest have already been described under Spaces A and B above [*1/442; 2/114*]; a keyblock lintel in the east wall of Space D is re-used here (Steve Yates, York Heritage, contractor, *pers. comm.*), and it does not relate to the position of any former window opening here [*2/077; 3/200*].

3.33 The architects' pre-intervention plans (see figure 13) show that much of the plan form of the angled passage at the southern end of this space could still be read, and some pre-intervention features were recorded by MAP [*1/433*] (see plate 36). However, much of this area had been demolished by the time that EDAS were asked to attend. The portion that did survive was once set at the west end of the

angled passage. This passage, which measured 1.75m wide, was clearly a later addition to The Hall, as the former external plinth and masonry of The Hall's east wing were visible to its southern side [*3/184, 3/202*] (see plate 37). The north wall of the angled passage also contained a former window opening with a projecting stone sill [*4/331*] (see plate 38).

3.34 The east end of the surviving section of the angled passage's north wall was butted by a short section of north-south wall, with a recess to its west face. This wall line is pencilled in a later hand onto 'Carr' Scheme 1 plan, and represents part of a structure present by 1854 (see figures 4 and 9). Although 20th century alterations have removed much of this structure's walls, the single-pitch, softwood, principal rafter roof over survived. Each principal supported a pair of staggered purlins, and the roof line cut the earlier first floor windows of the north-east wing's west elevation in half [*2/116, 2/118; 3/260, 3/262*].

3.35 The north end of Space D was formed by the roadside boundary wall, which was blank on its south face [*2/063-2/065; 3/188*] (see plate 39). Part of this space was formerly occupied by toilets and store rooms in 2011, most of which had been removed prior to the start of the current project (see figure 13). An opening at the north end of the east wall formerly gave access into an external narrow passage along the north side of the north-east wing; this opening had been created in 2011 (Listed Building consent application NYM/2011/0600/LB), but had since been blocked with modern breeze blocks [*1/447, 1/469; 2/071*]. The remainder of the western side of the space comprised modern structures, including a doorway and recess, which contained no historic features of interest, and there was no surviving evidence for any of the other 20th century spaces which had been located here [*3/190, 3/191, 3/256*].

3.36 As part of EDAS's monitoring works, the construction and installation of a new lift shaft was observed. This shaft was placed towards the south end of Space D, rising through the first floor into a two-storey addition to the north gable of The Hall's east wing. As has already been noted, this latter addition was not present when the plans and elevations for an extension to The Hall's north front (NYCRO ZN) were drawn up, apparently in 1828-29, but may have been in place by 1854. The excavations for the lift shaft measured 2.50m north-south by 1.50m east-west by 1.90m deep - little of interest was revealed in the section, although a possible former floor surface of sand and gravel was seen below a 0.40m depth of modern hardcore, below which was a 0.60m thick levelling horizon of mixed deposits including charcoal; this overlay a sand and gravel layer with mixed pebbles with natural deposits beneath (see plate 40).

3.37 The ground floor part of the lift shaft was constructed in blockwork on a concrete base [*2/149; 3/185, 3/239*] (see plate 41). It was cut through the east-west softwood ceiling joists above [*2/014, 2/016*] (see plate 42), and then rose up into the first floor of the 19th century addition to the north gable of The Hall's east wing (see below). Again, no structural information of any historic significance was revealed by the insertion of the lift shaft.

The First Floor and Attic Spaces

3.38 Apart from the installation of the lift shaft, no redevelopment works took place within the first floor or attic of the north-east wing. However, the opportunity was taken to briefly examine these areas for completeness, and a brief description is given below as it informs the general development of the building. A few

photographs were also taken, although the rooms had not been cleared or stripped as no development was taking place.

3.39 The 'Carr' plans indicate that the first floor of the north-east range was formerly accessed by an internal staircase set on the north side of the cross-passage forming part of Space C (see figure 9), but these had been demolished as part of a previous phase of alterations. At the time of the EDAS survey, it could only be reached by passing through The Hall's east wing and ascending the staircase there.

3.40 The RCHME (1987, 30) (see figure 12) show the first floor of the north-east wing to be sub-divided into a series of smaller rooms placed to the east of a north-south aligned corridor which ran along the west side of the first floor, with a larger room at the very north end to the north of the internal stack. With some minor changes, this remained the overall arrangement at the time of the inspection; the other two windows shown to the west wall by the RCHME (1987, 30), not visible externally, can be seen internally as infilled features in the corridor [*4/305, 4/306*] (see plate 43). No features of interest were visible in the south side of the stack [*4/307*]. The room at the south end of the first floor had a fireplace with a plain stone surround and a cast-iron hob grate of late 18th century appearance. This was utilising the same stack/flue as the ground floor fireplace below, but is not shown by the RCHME on their plan.

3.41 The attic over the north-east wing was accessed via a narrow staircase rising from the first floor [*4/303*]. At the head of these stairs, a plank and batten door leading to a small cupboard space had been made from wide boards and hung on butterfly hinges similar to those surviving to the ground floor shutters [*4/310*]. The attic space itself was sub-divided into three main rooms, with the northern room set to the north of the internal stack and with a small window with a wooden lintel and cill, fitted with a 12-pane (6 over 6) sash visible externally [*4/300, 4/301*]. The south wall of the southern room also has a window fitted with a 12-pane (6 over 6) sash, again visible externally [*4/292, 4/294*].

3.42 The attic was once crossed by a number of east-west aligned roof trusses, but the southernmost room had the only fully exposed original roof truss within the building. It had been heavily stained, but was of pegged construction throughout. The truss comprised principal rafters, raised on an interrupted tie-beam, post and strut; the posts and strut rested on a beam set directly below and visible from the first floor. Each principal supported a single staggered purlin with keyed through-tenons. There was no ridge piece. A collar was (bolted?) to the south face of the principals and so may be a later addition [*4/279-4/281, 4/295*] (see plate 45). The principals were numbered 'II' and the elements which support them either 'T' or 'V'; the principals also retain setting out marks, just visible within the staining [*4/283, 4/285, 4/286, 4/290*] (see plate 44). The form of the trusses suggests that the attic was originally meant to be accessible and used.

3.43 Another truss was partly visible to the central attic room, although this retained a lath and plaster ceiling at the level of the collar soffit [*4/297*]. The doorway leading from the central room to the north room along the west side of the internal stack was fitted with a plank and batten door of mid-18th century form, again made from wide planks and hung on strap-hinges with base-plates [*4/298, 4/299*].

3.44 The first floor room of the 19th century addition to the north gable of The Hall's east wing through which the lift shaft was inserted was plain in appearance internally, with no visible features of historic interest evident [*1/471, 1/473, 1/474;*

2/104, 2/105; 4/276, 4/278] (see plate 46); the adjacent corridor and stairs rising from the ground floor also contained no features of interest [*1/464-1/466; 4/312*]. In order to insert the shaft, it was necessary to cut a rectangular hole in the ceiling of the first floor [*5/341, 5/343*]. Inspection of the attic space over this space revealed the roof to be of modern construction, replacing the 19th century original [*5/334-5/336, 5/338, 5/339*] (see plate 47). Although it was originally planned for the lift shaft to extend above the external roofline, it was determined during construction that this was not actually necessary.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 The survey work on the north-east wing of Thornton Hall has raised a number of questions meriting further discussion, which are outlined below.

The Structural and Documentary Evidence

4.2 It has been previously noted that a considerable amount of modern alteration had taken place to the ground floor of the north-east wing prior to the current scheme of works, as evidenced by MAP's pre-intervention photographs and the project architect's pre-intervention plans (see figure 13), and also that significant internal stripping out and demolition had taken place before EDAS were appointed to the project and attended site. It is therefore necessary for the documentary evidence to be given at least equal weight to the surviving structural evidence when attempting any interpretative discussion and analysis of the results of the historic building recording.

4.3 The 'Carr' plans as described in Chapter 2 are extremely important in trying to understand the earlier and original layout of the north-east wing (see figure 9). Whilst it is acknowledged that their attribution remains unconfirmed, and with all other necessary caveats, they are the only known 18th century depictions of the interior of the wing, and indeed of The Hall itself. Without them, it would be difficult to interpret many of the spaces examined and recorded by the project, and to place the 18th century documentation detailing repairs and/or renovations into context, particularly given the extent of 20th century modernisation that has taken place. Nevertheless, enough structural evidence remained in places, for example at the north end of the ground floor, to suggest that the 18th century 'Carr' plans are an accurate representation of the north-east wing at that time. It should also be noted that there appear to be no other 19th or early 20th century ground floor plans of the north-east wing, and it is interesting to see that, while the first floor layout was recorded by the RCHME in 1980, the ground floor was not, presumably because it had already been significantly altered.

4.4 The recorded structural evidence suggests that the northern room of the north-east wing's ground floor (Space A) broadly retains its 18th century form and dimensions. It had an external lockable door in the west wall, leading to the entrance court in front of The Hall to the west. Internally, this doorway retained a moulded surround (significantly taller than the door itself) of late 17th or early 18th century appearance, whereas the external moulding, the plank and batten door itself, and its associated furniture were of mid-18th century form (see figure 15). The room was lit by a window in the east wall which retained mid-18th century folding shutters with raised and fielded panels (see figure 16), although the window in the north wall is not original and was inserted later. Another doorway in the south-west corner of the space, retaining its probable mid-18th century moulding profile, led into a passage giving access to the room (Space B) to the south. The main feature of the northern room was the internal stack forming the south wall. This contains a deep recess for a fireplace which, as would be expected, had been much modified as contemporary cooking and food preparation technology changed, including the probable installation of a new or replacement cast-iron range during the 19th century; the exact function of the tall arched recess towards the east end remains unclear (see figure 15). On the 'Carr' plans, the room formed either the 'Back Kitchen' (Scheme 1) or the 'Scullery' (Scheme 2) (see figure 9). These plans also indicate that the passage leading to the room to the south (Space B) was lit by a window in the west wall, but no clear structural evidence for this remained at the time of the EDAS survey.

4.5 By the time that EDAS took over the historic building recording, the remainder of the wing's ground floor was essentially formed by a single space. The modern pre-intervention plans made by DC Architects (see figure 13), and MAP's pre-intervention photographs, show that this arrangement existed prior to the current phase of works, and it is likely to result from the opening out of the area to form a bar during the second half of the 20th century, most probably as part of the conversion of The Hall to a hotel in the 1950s. In contrast, the 'Carr' plans indicate that this single space formerly comprised three separate rooms, the largest room at the northern end (the 'Kitchen' - Space B), then a narrow cross-passage and finally two 'Housekeeper's Rooms' at the southern end (both contained within Space C). The recorded structural evidence confirmed that the 'Kitchen' (Space B) had a large fireplace to the centre of the north wall, and was lit by three windows in the east wall; these retained their probable 18th century shutters (see figure 16), although they may be slightly later in date than those surviving in Space A to the north. The 'Carr' plans suggest that the southernmost window was formerly set within a small understairs storage area accessed off the main space, but no structural evidence for this storage area survived at the time of the survey. A blocked doorway towards the north end of the Kitchen's west wall, revealed by the stripping out, once linked it to a 'Larder'; on the Scheme 1 'Carr' plan, it appears that this opening was filled in following the demolition of the larder (see figure 9), and this blocking is likely to be represented by the light red hand-made bricks seen at the time of the survey. The south wall of the Kitchen appears to have been formed by a screen or partition separating it from a cross-passage (part of Space C) to the south, and a doorway at the west end of the south wall gave access to this cross-passage. However, little or nothing of this arrangement could be seen at the time of the current survey.

4.6 The cross-passage linked an external doorway in the east wall with an angled passage or corridor at the west end, to provide access to and from the servant's hall, back stairs and cellars within the east wing of The Hall; the north-west wall of this angled passage had a concave plan form to the interior (see figure 9). Once again, little of this arrangement survived by the time that EDAS were in attendance on site, although some elements could be read on the architect's pre-intervention plans (see figure 13) and MAP's pre-intervention photographs (see plate 36). Nevertheless, it was clear from what did remain that the angled passage was a later addition to The Hall (possibly in 1748; see below), as the former external plinth and masonry of The Hall's late 17th century east wing were visible to its southern side. Evidence for a former window opening in the north wall of the angled passage did survive at the time of the EDAS survey, and this is illustrated on the 'Carr' plans as well on the c.1828-29 rear elevation of The Hall, when the angled passage was still of a single storey (see figures 4 and 6). Also, the cross passage's former east doorway could be evidenced from a blocked opening in the external elevation of the north-east wing; this doorway is shown as being open with a pedimented doorcase in an early undated postcard (see figure 12), but it had been blocked by the time of the RCHME survey in December 1980.

4.7 The 18th century 'Carr' plans show that the north side of the cross-passage also had a stair rising to the first floor. There were two rooms on the south side of the cross-passage - the Scheme 1 plan shows that the larger eastern room was the 'Housekeeper's Room' with the smaller room to the west being a 'Closet', while the division is shown on the Scheme 2 plan, both are labelled 'Housekeeper's Rooms (see figure 9). Both the former cross-passage and the housekeeper's rooms formed part of the large open internal space (Space C) at the time of the EDAS survey, and the architect's pre-intervention plans (figure 13) and MAP's pre-intervention photographs show that the 18th century divisions had been removed

sometime ago (although the modern toilets in the south-east corner broadly coincided with the eastern housekeeper's room; see plate 30). Although there was no clear surviving evidence for either the cross-passage or the stair shown on the 'Carr' plans at the time of the EDAS survey, the windows in the east wall were fitted with later 19th century frames. The jambs of the southernmost window extended down to the former floor level, but neither window retained any evidence to suggest they were originally shuttered. In addition, a small fireplace in the south wall of the former larger, eastern, housekeeper's room, with a small recess to its east, remained at the time of the survey, and both are shown on the 'Carr' plans (see figure 9).

4.8 The southern part of the west wall of the Space C was formed by the earlier external face of The Hall's east wing. This rose from a chamfered plinth, which had been partially cut away at the north end, where a series of quoins were exposed; the masonry was quite different to that of the rest of the north-east wing, with keyed or grooved pointing.

4.9 With the exception of the aforementioned blocked doorway leading from the Kitchen (Space B) to the west, there was no trace of the 'Larder' shown on the 'Carr' plans on the west side of the north-east wing at the time of the EDAS survey. It appears to have been completely demolished, probably during the first half of the 19th century, when the eastern part of the existing space (Space D) was created. There was also little visible scarring on the west elevation of the north-east wing to suggest its former position.

The Date of the North-East Wing

4.10 The Listed Building description (see Chapter 1 above) suggests that the north-east wing (Spaces A, B and C) was built in the late 18th century, but the research undertaken for this project shows that it must have been present by 1747-48 when substantial alterations (rather than a new build) were undertaken; indeed, payments to masons for work done in 1741-42, including the 'Kitching roof' could suggest that the wing was built by the beginning of the 1740s. The north-east wing is not shown by Samuel Buck in his sketch of The Hall dating to c.1719-20 (see figure 3), although it was previously noted that the sketch is problematic in several respects; it is worth noting that his sketches do sometimes show shadowy secondary structures which were subsequently omitted from the later engravings published by himself and Nathaniel Buck, for example, as at Harlsey Castle, North Yorkshire (Matthews & Richardson 2011-12, 272-286), but it is quite possible that the wing was not yet built when Buck sketched The Hall. It should further be noted that Buck's sketch shows striking similarities with York House, on Yorkersgate in Malton, which was built at approximately the same time and has earlier origins (Paula Ware, MAP, *pers. comm.*; Copsey 2007).

4.11 The above analysis would give a construction date for the north-east wing of between c.1720 and c.1740, but it would surely have to be towards the end of this period; the limited number of surviving internal fittings such as door surrounds and window shutters, concentrated in Spaces A and B (and assuming that they are not re-used here), appear mostly to be of mid-18th century date. Such a date range would associate the construction of the north-east wing with the ownership of either John Hill II (if before 1738) or John Hill III (between 1738 and 1753). It was not uncommon for earlier houses to have service blocks or wings containing the kitchen added to them during the 18th century (such as at the Old Hall in Ugthorpe, North Yorkshire), thus removing the kitchen from the main house, or for new Yorkshire houses of the first half of the 18th century to be built with the kitchen in

an attached service wing (RCHME 1986, 99-101). The work on the north-east wing therefore formed part of a larger scheme of alterations and/or improvements being undertaken to The Hall and its immediate landscape setting during this period.

4.12 It is interesting that the extension to the centre of the north side of The Hall, between the two wings, containing the beer cellar, was also not shown by Buck in c.1720 but it was again present by 1747-48 when it is mentioned in Wilmott's letters. Could both this and the north-east wing be part of the same phase of works, perhaps built towards the end of John Hill II's ownership, but then updated by John Hill III? In relation to this, it is interesting that the 'Penthouse over the Kitchen door' was being constructed in April 1748. If this does, as previously proposed, refer to the passage linking the north-east wing to the rest of The Hall, or even the larder on the west side of the kitchen (as shown on the 'Carr' plans), then this too could support the idea that the wing was a late work of John Hill II that was updated by John Hill III; the angled part of the passage looks to have been cut into the wing's west wall to line up with an earlier cross-passage, so there may initially have been no covered communication between The Hall and the north-east wing. This would have been an inconvenience, and it is not surprising that John Hill III would have wished to remedy it.

4.13 Finally, the appearance of the east (front) elevation of the north-east wing is noteworthy. The 'Carr' plans confirm that the ground and first floor windows to the second bay from the north end of the north-east wing are blind, facing out from an internal chimney stack, and it is clear that they were originally built this way to give a greater visual balance to the east external elevation, particularly when viewed from the yard to the east and from the main road through the village. These blind windows, and the inclusion of a Classical doorcase towards the south end of the elevation (as evidenced by the undated by 20th century postcard), demonstrate a contemporary desire to give the new addition to The Hall a markedly polite character. As Copsey (2008) has previously remarked, the principal (east) elevation is "the only true Georgian facade" in the complex.

4.14 The list of works undertaken to the north-east wing, as detailed by estate steward Wilmott to John Hill III in April 1748 (NYCRO ZN 206), demonstrates that the larder on the west side of the kitchen had originally been provided with a wine cellar beneath it; there must have been steps to access this space, but no trace of these or indeed the cellar itself came to light during the EDAS survey. The wine cellar was converted into a meat store, with three new stoves being installed in the kitchen and some of the functions of the kitchen being moved into the back kitchen. The 1747 inventory shows that there were bed chambers on the first floor over both the back kitchen and the kitchen at this date, but it is not known by whom they were used. It is possible, but not certain, that there may have also been sleeping accommodation for servants in the attic.

4.15 The 1854 Ordnance Survey map shows that a larger extension had been constructed on the west side of the north-east wing by this date, and this extension has been pencilled onto the 'Carr' Scheme 1 plan, and the 'Larder' and its access from the kitchen room struck through (see figure 9). This extension is shown in more detail on the 1892 edition, when a further small addition had also been made to the north end, again pencilled onto the 'Carr' Scheme 1 plan by a later hand, with a probable access made from an existing window in the west wall of the wing. This 19th century extension corresponds to the eastern part of Space D although, apart from a short section of north-south wall (pencilled on the 'Carr' Scheme 1 plan), which butted up to the surviving section of the angled passage's north wall,

no structural elements remained at the time of the EDAS survey, having all been removed by 20th century alterations. However, the single-pitch, softwood, principal rafter roof over did survive, with each principal supporting a pair of staggered purlins; the roof line cut the earlier first floor windows of the north-east wing's west elevation in half. The remainder of the western side of Space D comprised wholly modern structures of no historic interest, and it likely that this extension was constructed when The Hall was converted to a hotel in the 1950s.

4.16 A summary of the various phases of construction for the north-east wing, in relation to the earlier north-east corner of the east wing of The Hall, can be seen in figure 18.

How did the North-East Wing Function?

4.17 Combining the surviving structural evidence with the information contained in the 'Carr' plans (see figure 9) and the other 1740s documentation, it is possible to suggest how the north-east wing might have functioned in the later 18th century. It was clearly purpose-built as a service wing, its main function being to house the kitchen. The placing of the kitchen in a separate service wing meant that the smells and business of food preparation were kept away from the best rooms of The Hall, but it was also easily reached from the main house; as was common practice, the other day-rooms for servants such as the servants' hall at Thornton remained in the lower floor of the main house, so that the servants could be conveniently on call (Girouard 1978, 219). The cross-passage towards the southern end of the north-east wing, and the angled passage attached to its west end (as depicted on the 'Carr' plans) allowed communication with the servant's hall and back stairs in the east wing of The Hall, the cellars in the projection to the north side of The Hall and, through this projection, the steward's room and butler's room in The Hall's west wing (see figure 4).

4.18 The external doorway at east end of the north-east wing's cross-passage may have been the main external point of access to the north-east wing, and it would have allowed persons and/or materials arriving to be checked here before they entered the building. The external doorway in the east elevation also gave access to the larger yard to the east, and therefore to the other service buildings such as the laundry and brewhouse on the further, east, side of the yard. The back kitchen also had its own separate external doorway in its west wall, leading out into the courtyard on the north side of The Hall.

4.19 The back kitchen (Space A) (or the 'Scullery' as it is also named on one of the 'Carr' plans) would have been used for the dirtier, wetter processes, with the main kitchen reserved for most of the cooking (Brears 1998, 31); at Middleton Tyas, North Yorkshire, one of the boilers in the back kitchen could be used to boil vegetables or puddings, or to scald chickens ready for the kitchen (Brears 1991, 191-192). The main kitchen (Space B) would have been where the majority of the cooking took place; the fireplace in the north wall may originally have been equipped with a variation on the 18th century arrangement illustrated by Yarwood (1981, 60), comprising a fire contained within a basket, a spit powered by a smoke jack or other mechanism, a dripping tray, a chimney crane and a kettle. However, the documents show that, in the late 1740s, the original arrangement was replaced by 'three stoves'. The kitchen was obviously well equipped as evidenced by the various inventories, and examples of many of the items listed are illustrated by Brears (1979). There would, no doubt, also have been a long kitchen table placed beneath the windows in the east wall (Brears 1998, 31) and also a dresser (Brears

1991, 193). The larder to the west of the kitchen was only accessible internally from the kitchen itself, and had a sunken meat store beneath it.

4.20 The housekeeper's rooms were located on the south side of the cross-passage at the southern end of the north-east wing (Space C). The role of the housekeeper had become more important during the early 18th century, and she was in charge of all of the female servants. The housekeeper was recognised as the female counterpart of the steward or the butler, but was probably paid only half as much as them. She was usually given her own room, with a store-room next to it (Girouard 1978, 208), although at Thornton she was housed in the service wing, with the butler and steward remaining in the west wing of The Hall itself.

4.21 As has already been noted, very little evidence for this functional arrangement survived at the time of the historic building recording, with the largest space, comprising the former main kitchen (Space B) and the housekeeper's rooms (Space C), having been significantly altered, opened out and modernised to form a bar area presumably in the mid or later 20th century, once its service function was no longer needed. Nevertheless, the former back kitchen forming the northern space (Space A) broadly retained its original 18th century plan form and dimensions, with associated door and window fittings, although the large fireplace in the southern wall had been replaced by a 19th century range.

Later History

4.22 The north-east service wing would clearly have continued to change and develop throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, both to accommodate the differing needs of the household and to incorporate new technologies. Documentary evidence suggests that the larder was still extant in 1828-29, but that it had been either extended or more likely completely demolished and replaced by 1854. Census records show that a housekeeper remained at The Hall until at least 1901, and her rooms may still have been situated at the south end of the north-east wing. Further additions were made to the west side of the north-east wing between 1854 and 1892.

4.23 It is not known when the wing ceased to perform a service function associated with The Hall, but it presumably continued to be used as such into the mid-20th century. It is quite possible that some of the earlier cooking equipment remained in use until then, as established families (as opposed to those who had made their money through industry, for example, during the 19th century) in older large or country houses were often slow to modernise (Palmer 2005). It is assumed that the major internal alterations, such as the creation of the open-plan bar and dining room areas and also the blocking of the eastern external doorway, took place after The Hall had became a hotel in the 1950s. The Hall was then converted into a care home in 1983, and further alterations may well have been made subsequent to this. By the time the complex was taken over by the current owners in 2008, the majority of the ground floor of the north-east wing had assumed the same open-plan design as was seen at the start of the current project (see figure 13).

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 The historic building recording undertaken at the Hall has drawn its conclusions based on a number of different sources, primarily the structural evidence which survived when MAP and EDAS attended the site, but also the available documentary material researched by EDAS at the NYCRO.

5.2 A number of limitations were placed on the structural evidence recorded on site. With the exception of the north end, much of the north-east wing's ground floor had been significantly modernised and opened out during the second half of the 20th century, well in advance of the current scheme of works, meaning that the potential for the existing structure to provide evidence for historical development had already been reduced. The initial pre-intervention recording was undertaken by MAP on 14th February 2019, but the serious illness of a key staff member meant that EDAS were brought in to complete the project from May 2019. Unfortunately, development work started and continued during this interval, meaning that significant stripping out and demolition work had already taken place by the time of EDAS's first attendance on site on 10th May 2019.

5.3 This notwithstanding, the documentary research is believed to be the first time that any part of the substantial archive relating to Thornton Hall has been examined, and the evidence thus uncovered has been able to significantly enhance the interpretation of the structural evidence recorded by this project in the north-east wing. A set of drawings initialled 'J C' and attributed to the architect John Carr proved particularly valuable. However, it is acknowledged that this attribution remains unconfirmed and, were the drawings to be re-attributed to another architect, and if their likely date was to be revised, then the conclusions set out in this report would need to be re-examined.

5.4 A combination of the 'Carr' plans and other documents detailing repairs and alterations undertaken at The Hall, show that, in the mid-later 18th century, the north-east wing comprised a back kitchen or scullery at the north end of the ground floor (Space A), a kitchen with an attached larder and meat store beneath in the centre (Space B), and a cross-passage with stairs to the first floor and the housekeeper's rooms at the south end (Space C). This arrangement was designed to keep the kitchen and service rooms at a suitable distance from the main rooms in The Hall but also to be conveniently accessed from them via an angled passage. In the mid-18th century, there were at least two bed chambers on the first floor of the north-east wing, but these rooms may have served a different function by the late 18th century. There was also an attic. Several inventories provide detailed lists of the equipment kept within the kitchen and other spaces in the wing in the second half of the 18th century. Other documents suggest that the larder was still extant in 1828-29, but that it had been completely demolished and replaced by a larger extension by 1854. Further additions were made to the west side of the north-east wing between 1854 and 1892.

5.5 The historic building recording work, particularly that undertaken during and after the stripping out of the ground floor, recorded evidence for the 18th century plan form of the northernmost room (Space A) to the ground floor, including an early fireplace, door surrounds and window shutters. Evidence was also noted for the subsequent alteration and improvement to the cooking and food preparation facilities formerly housed within this room. The remainder of the wing's ground floor had been opened out and modernised during the second half of the 20th century, removing much of the structural evidence for the earlier arrangements, although the three windows in the east wall to the central area (Space B) retained

their probable later 18th century shutters. The southern part of the ground floor (Space C) was most affected by later and modern alterations, with minimal surviving structural evidence for its earlier form and function, although the two windows in the east wall were fitted with later 19th century frames, and there was a small original fireplace in the south wall with a small recess to its east. Evidence for an external doorway, blocked before 1980, could be seen in the east elevation, forming the east end of a former cross passage, but there was very little surviving structural evidence for the former angled passage linking The Hall to the north-east wing. This was also the case for the 19th century structures which replaced an earlier structure formerly attached to the wing's external west wall.

5.6 The north-east wing was purpose-built as a service wing, its main function being to house the kitchen associated with The Hall. The Listed Building description states that the wing was built in the late 18th century, but it must have been present by at least 1747-48 when substantial alterations (rather than a new build) were undertaken, and it may even have been built by the beginning of the 1740s. The current evidence suggests that it was most probably built towards the end of the period c.1720 to 1740, either by John Hill II (1654-1738) or John Hill III (c.1689-1753). It was not uncommon for earlier houses to have service blocks or wings containing the kitchen added to them during the 18th century, thus removing the kitchen from the main house, or for new houses of the first half of the 18th century to be built with the kitchen in an attached service wing. References to the building of a covered passage to link the wing with the main body of The Hall in 1747-48 almost certainly relate to the angled passage noted above, meaning that there was an alteration to the slightly earlier arrangements, and the cooking equipment in the kitchen was also significantly updated at this time. All these works formed part of a larger scheme of alterations undertaken to The Hall and its immediate landscape setting during the 18th century.

5.7 It is not known when the north-east wing ceased to perform its service function, but it presumably continued into the mid-20th century. After this, the interior of the wing, especially at ground floor level, was subject to much modernisation during the second half of the 20th century, as a result of converting The Hall to a hotel complex in the 1950s, and then to a care home in 1983. As result, only some of the elements depicted on the mid-18th century plans could be identified and interpreted in the context of the overall history and development of the building.

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c.1742-43 Various Accounts for the Thornton Estate (NYCRO ZN 131)

1746 Labourers' Accounts for the Thornton Estate (NYCRO ZN 91)

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c.1746-49 Letters from estate steward William Wilmott to John Hill III (NYCRO ZN 206)

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Undated (18th century) Set of six plans and elevations attributed John Carr of York for additions at Thornton Hall (NYCRO ZN)

Undated (18th century) Plan of Thornton Gardens (NYCRO ZN)

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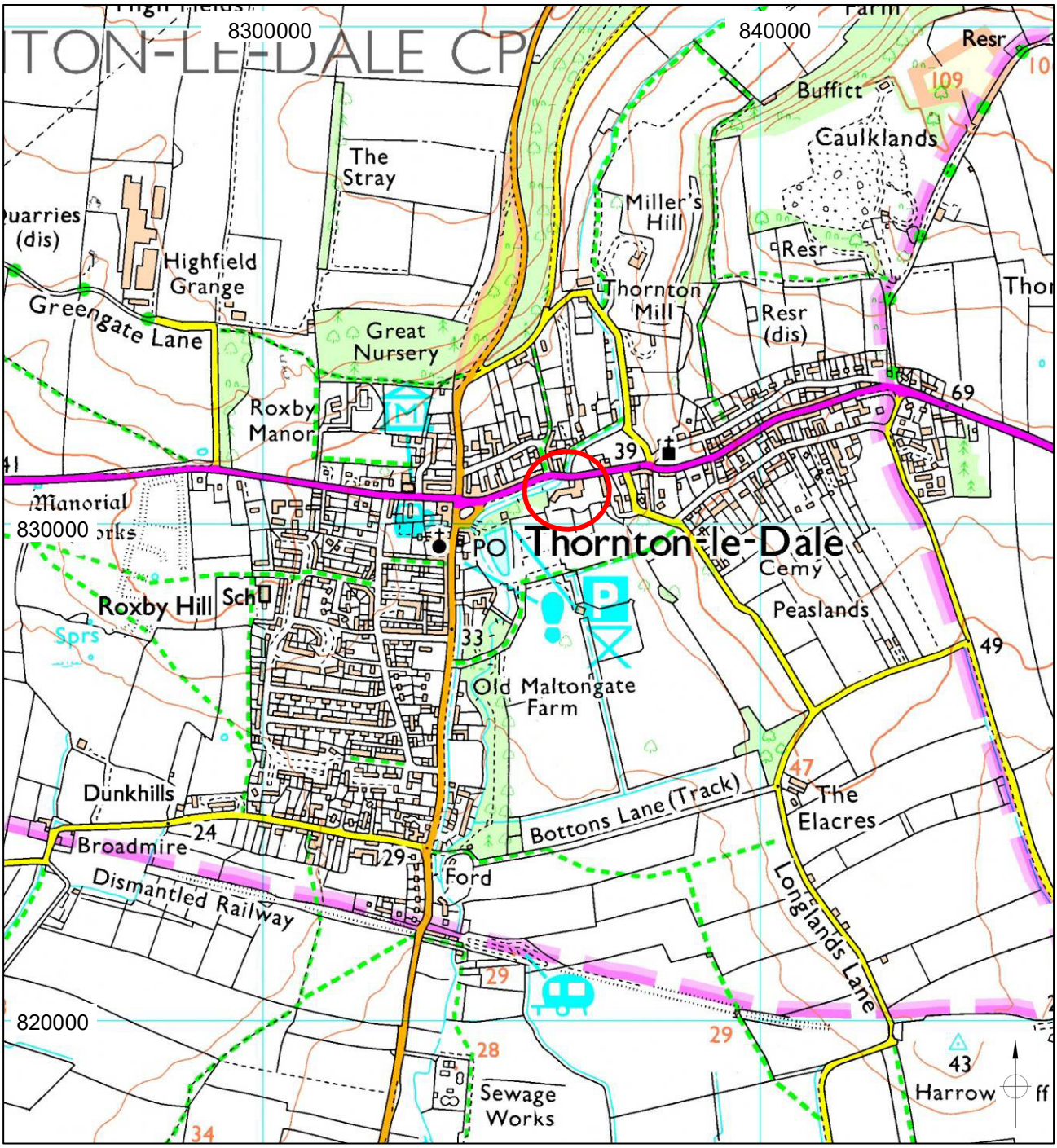
7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

7.1 The historic building recording was commissioned by Mr Chris Mitchell of Park Lane Heathcare Ltd. The project was started by MAP Archaeological Consultancy, but it could not be completed due to the serious illness of a key staff member, and so the bulk of the work, including the production of this report, was undertaken by EDAS. EDAS would like to thank Steve Yates of York Heritage (building contractors) for all his help and co-operation during the site recording work, and Dr Suzanne Lilley (NYMNPA Building Conservation Officer) and Margaret Boustead and Tom Richardson (NYCRO) for their help during the reporting phases. Thanks are also due to Paula Ware and Sophie Coy of MAP for their assistance throughout the project.

7.2 The initial on-site survey work was undertaken by Kelly Hunter, with additional recording by Paula Ware, both of MAP. The remainder of the project was completed by Shaun Richardson BA DipPracArch and Ed Dennison BSc MA MIfA of EDAS; both have over 25 years of historic building recording, and EDAS is an Archaeological Organisation registered with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Shaun Richardson produced the drawings and Shaun Richardson and Ed Dennison took the photographs. A first draft of this report was produced in October 2019, but was subject to three phases of revision, following comments from the NYMNPA Building Conservation Officer (Dr Suzanne Lilley) and an independent reviewer (Ms Esther Robinson Wild). The final report and drawings were produced by Ed Dennison, who retains responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies. Copies of the final report were supplied in pdf format to the Client, the NYMNPA Planning Authority and Building Conservation Officer, and the NYMNPA HER.



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PROJECT: NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, THORNTON-LE-DALE	
TITLE: GENERAL SITE LOCATION	
SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: AUG 2020
EDAS	FIGURE: 1

0 100m

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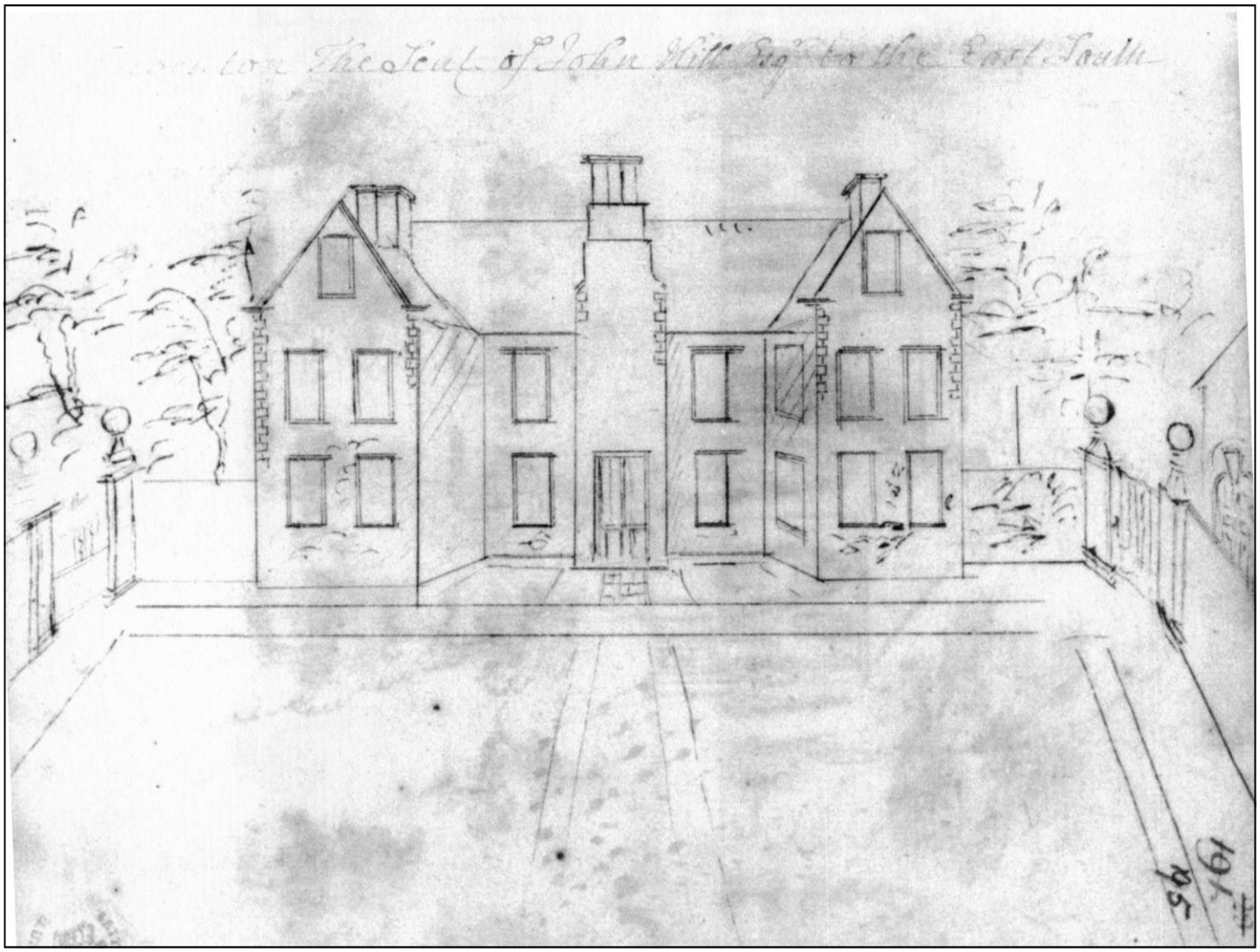
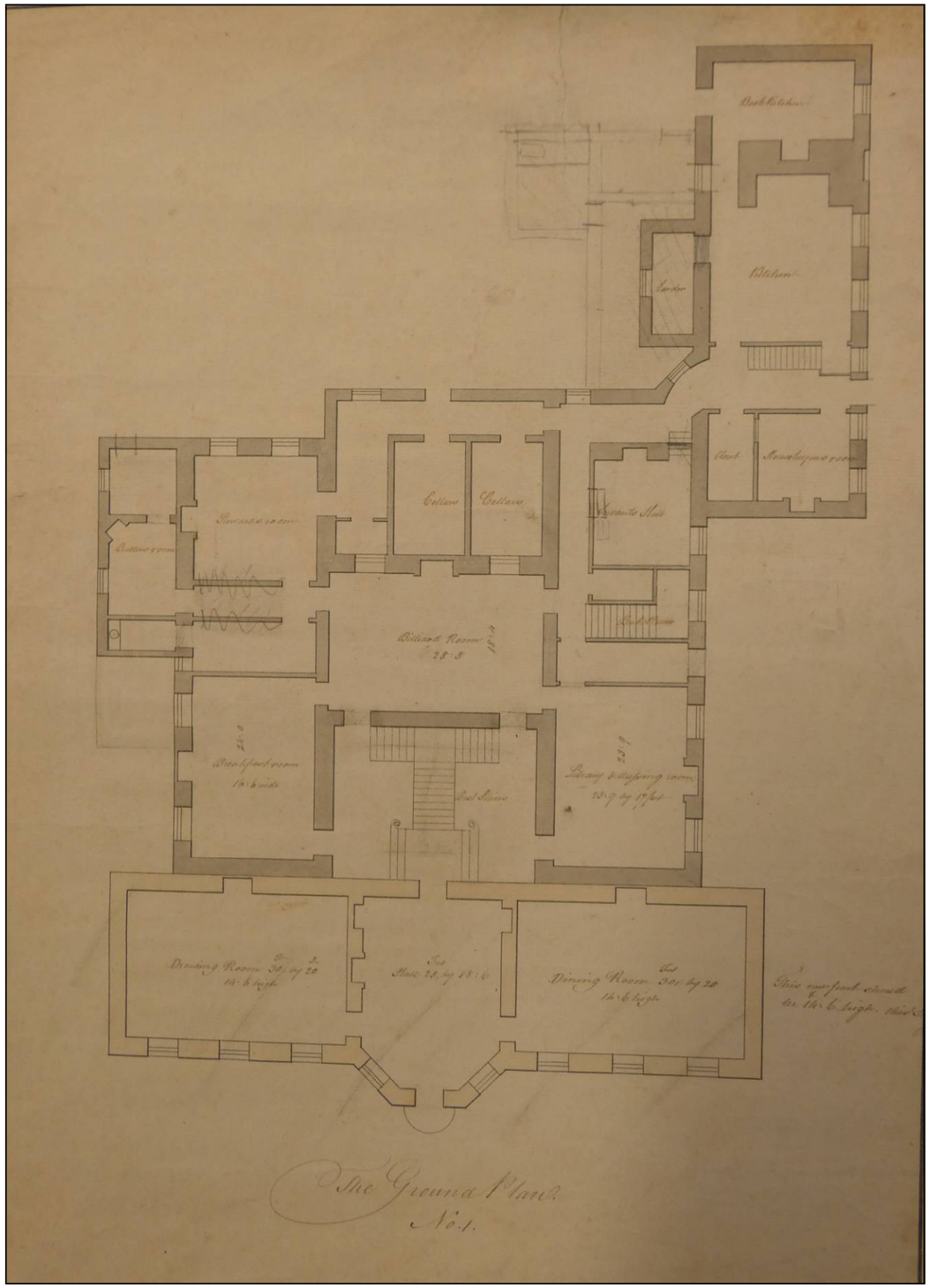
PROJECT: NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, THORNTON-LE-DALE	
TITLE: DETAILED SITE LOCATION	
SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: AUG 2020
EDAS	FIGURE: 2

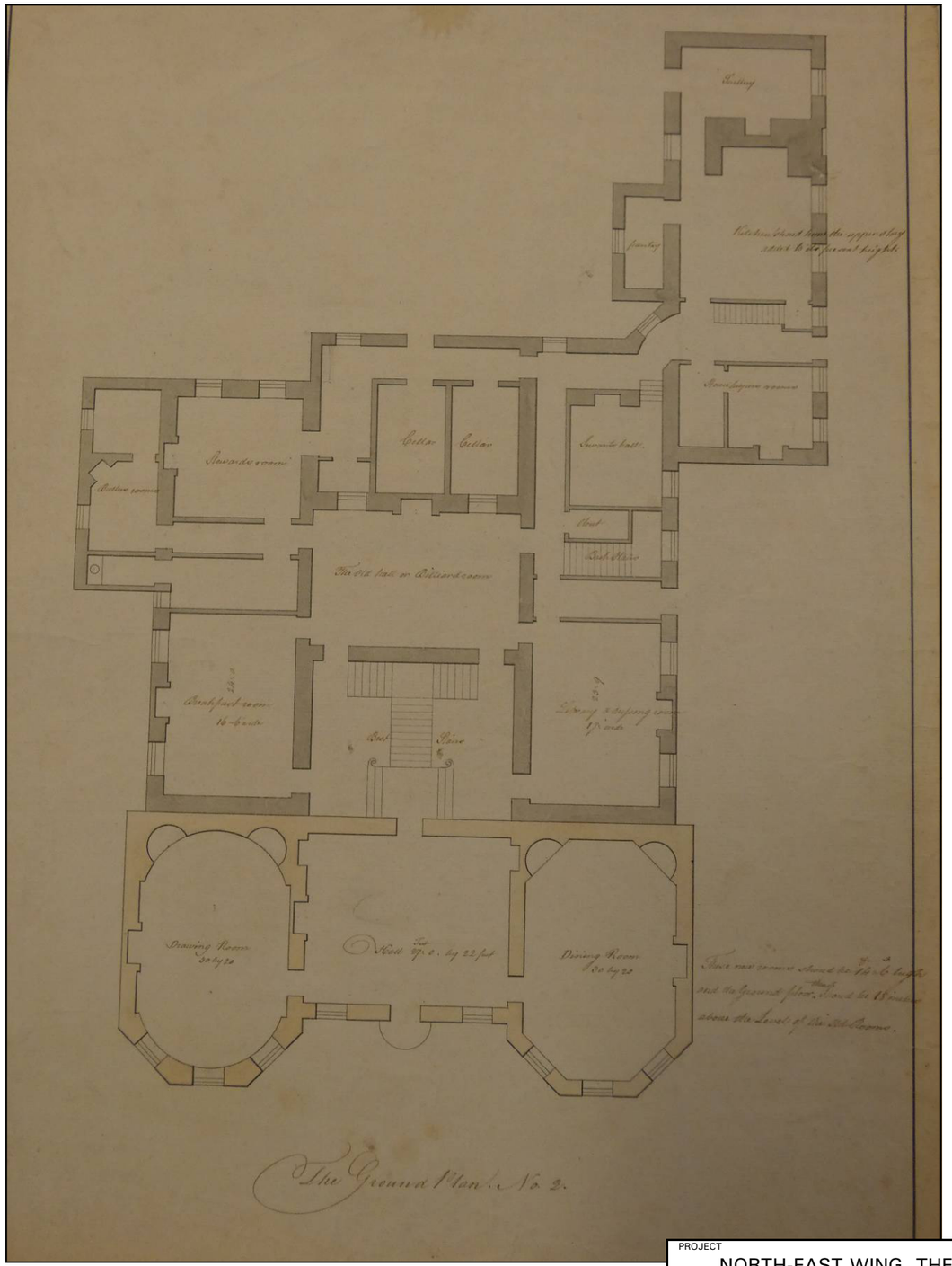


Source: Wakefield Historical Publications 1979
Samuel Buck's Yorkshire Sketchbook, 301.

PROJECT: NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, THORNTON-LE-DALE	
TITLE: BUCK'S c.1719-20 SKETCH	
SCALE: NTS	DATE: AUG 2020
EDAS	FIGURE: 3

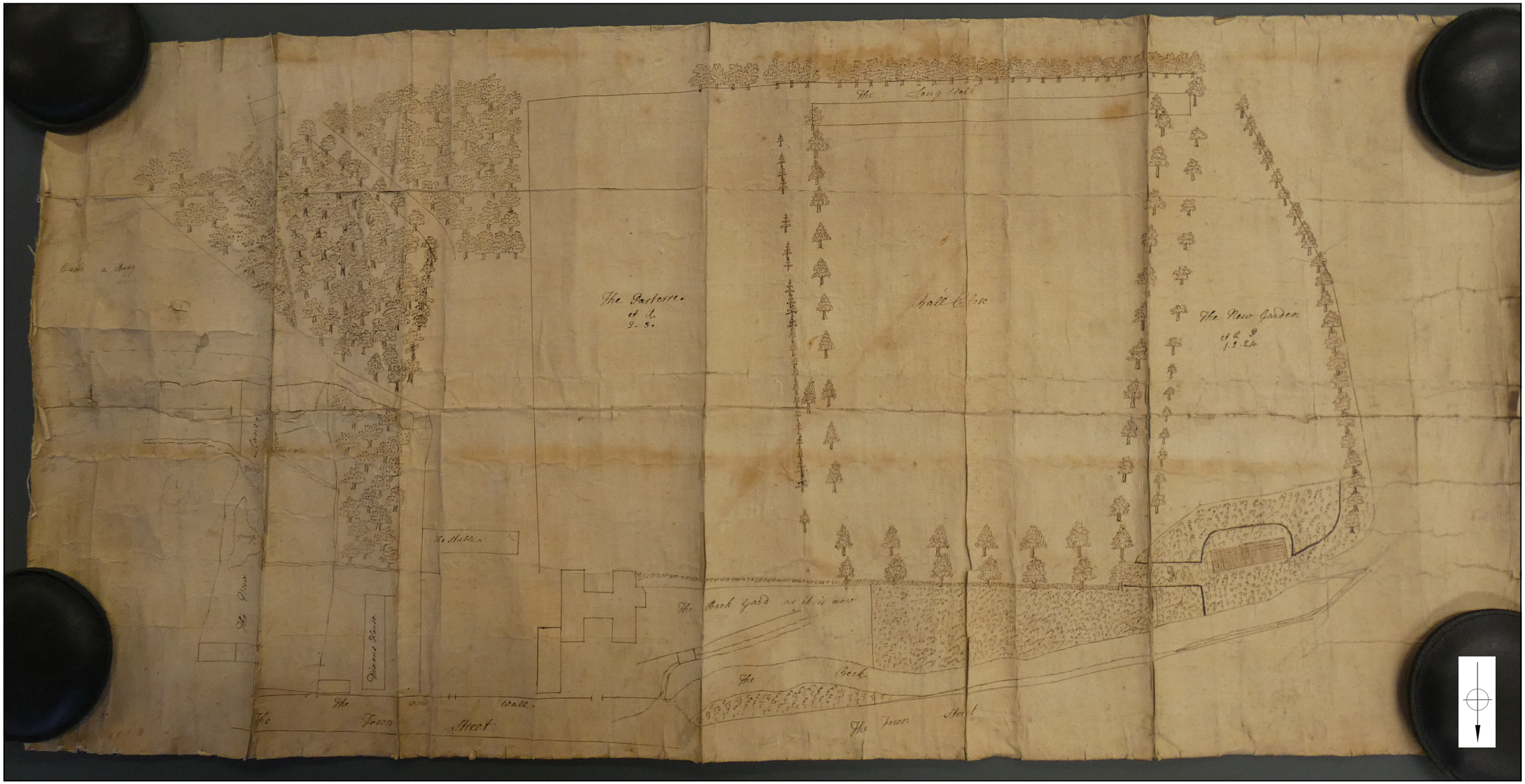


A: The Ground Plan No 1 (Scheme 1) (Source: NYCRO ZN).



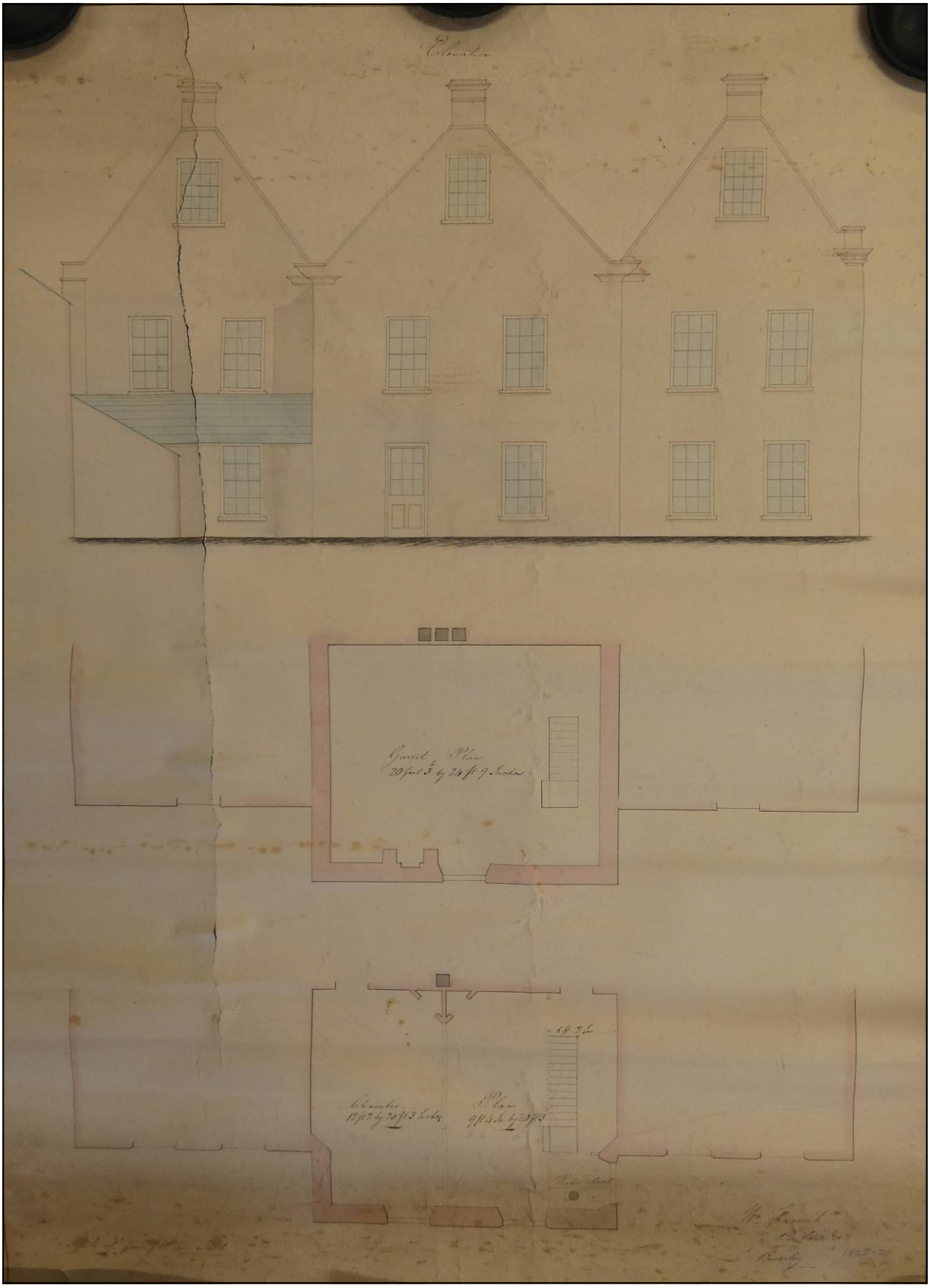
B: The Ground Plan No 2 (Scheme 2) (Source: NYCRO ZN).

PROJECT	NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, THORNTON-LE-DALE
TITLE	18th CENTURY 'CARR' PLANS
SCALE: NTS	DATE: AUG 2020
EDAS	FIGURE: 4



The Garden Plan (Source: NYCRO ZN).

PROJECT: NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, THORNTON-LE-DALE	
TITLE: 18th CENTURY GARDEN PLAN	
SCALE: NTS	DATE: AUG 2020
EDAS	FIGURE: 5



Source: 1828-29 An elevation and plan of the rear (north) side of the Hall by William Farrah, Builder, Beverley (NYCRO ZN).

PROJECT: NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, THORNTON-LE-DALE	
TITLE: 1828-29 FARRAH'S DRAWINGS	
SCALE: NTS	DATE: AUG 2020
EDAS	FIGURE: 6

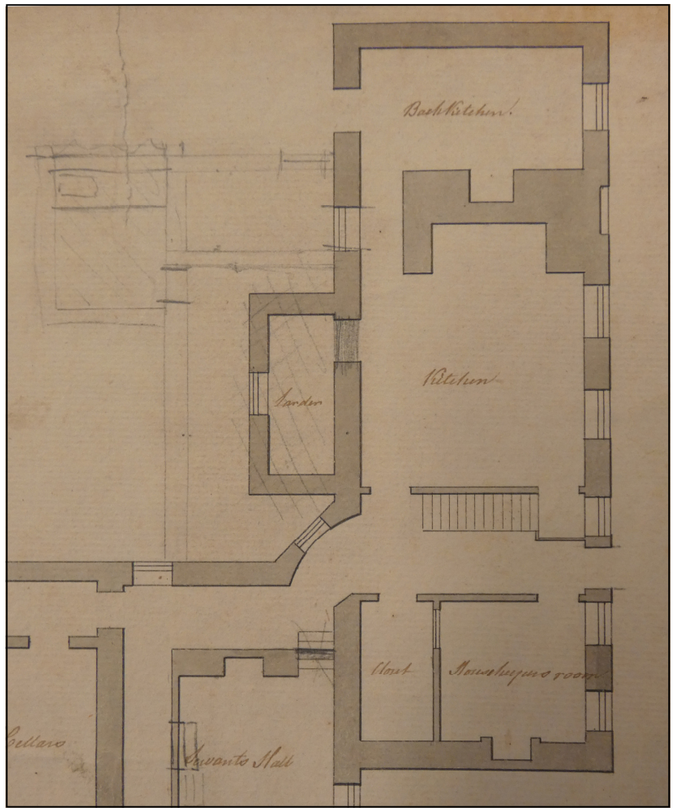
Source: 1854 Ordnance Survey 6” map Yorkshire sheet 91 (surveyed 1848-50).

PROJECT: NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, THORNTON-LE-DALE	
TITLE: 1854 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP	
SCALE: NTS	DATE: AUG 2020
EDAS	FIGURE: 7

Source: 1892 Ordnance Survey 25” map Yorkshire sheet 91/12 (surveyed 1890).

PROJECT	NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, THORNTON-LE-DALE
TITLE	1892 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP
SCALE: NTS	DATE: AUG 2020
EDAS	FIGURE: 8

'Carr' plan Scheme 1:
The Ground Plan No 1
(Source: NYCRO ZN).



Source: 1854
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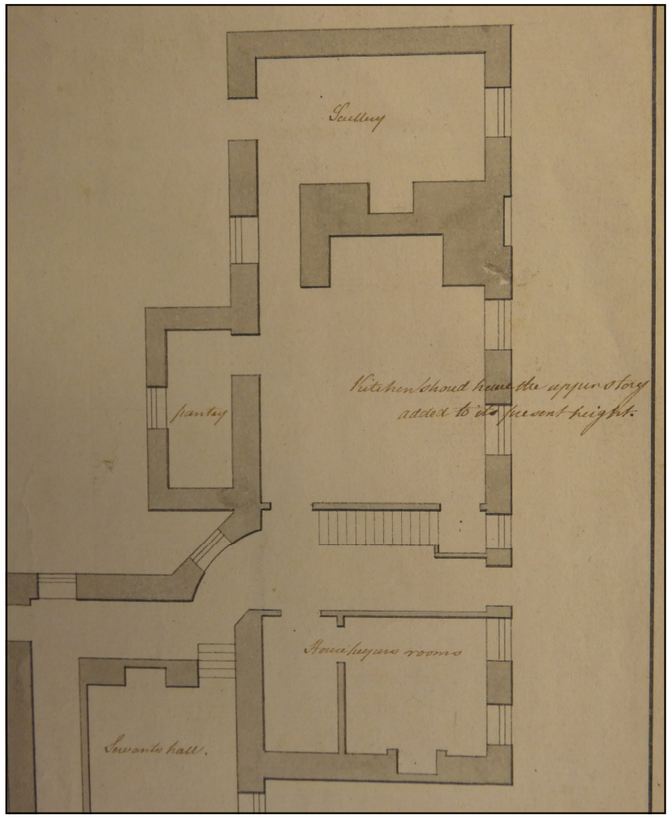
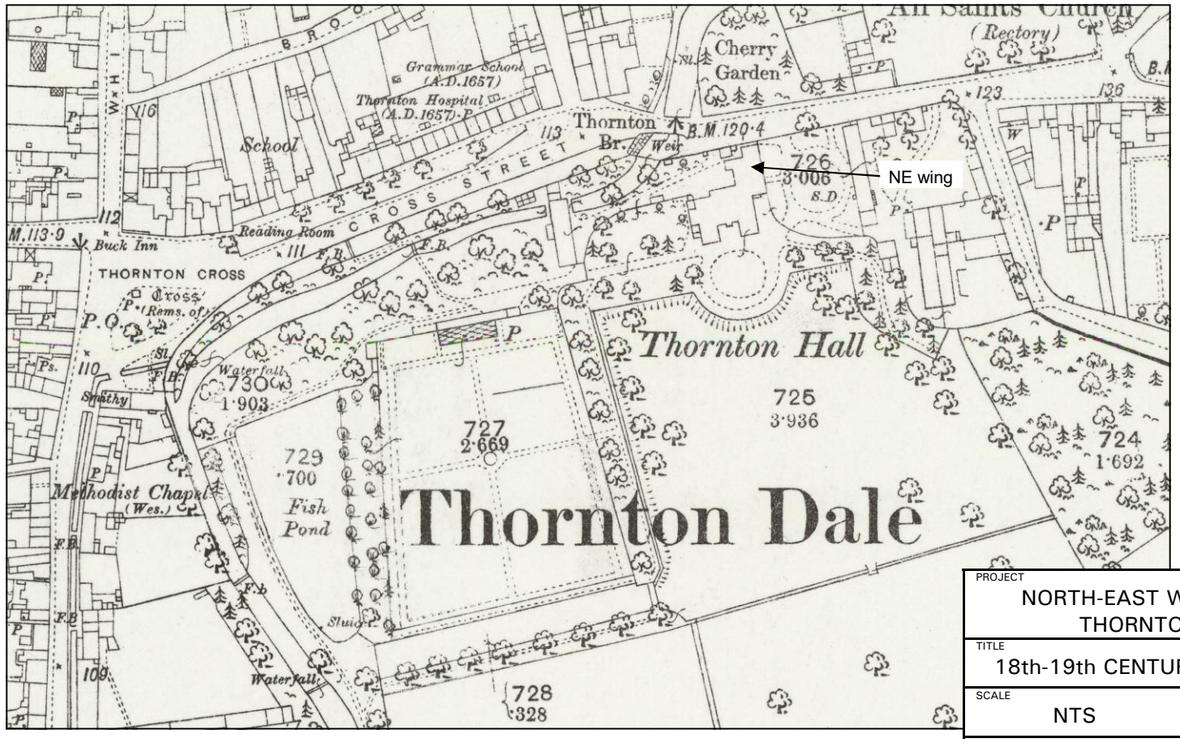
Survey 6” map
Yorkshire sheet 91
(surveyed 1845-50).

'Carr' plan Scheme 2:
The Ground Plan No 2
(Source: NYCRO ZN).





Source: 1892
Ordnance
Survey 25” map
Yorkshire sheet 91/12
(surveyed 1890).

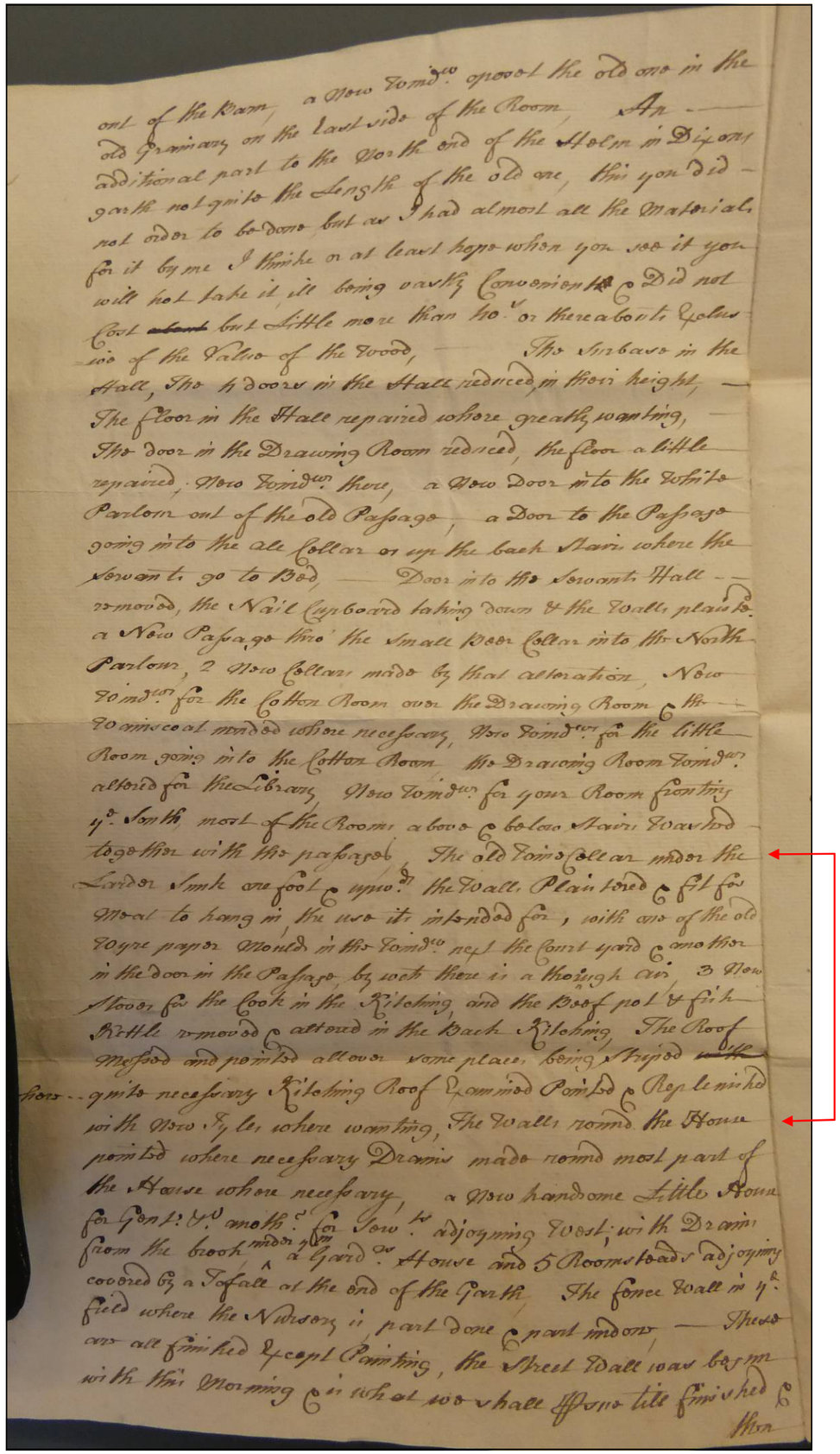
PROJECT: NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, THORNTON-LE-DALE	
TITLE: 18th-19th CENTURY PLANS (DETAIL)	
SCALE: NTS	DATE: AUG 2020
EDAS	FIGURE: 9

In the Kitching

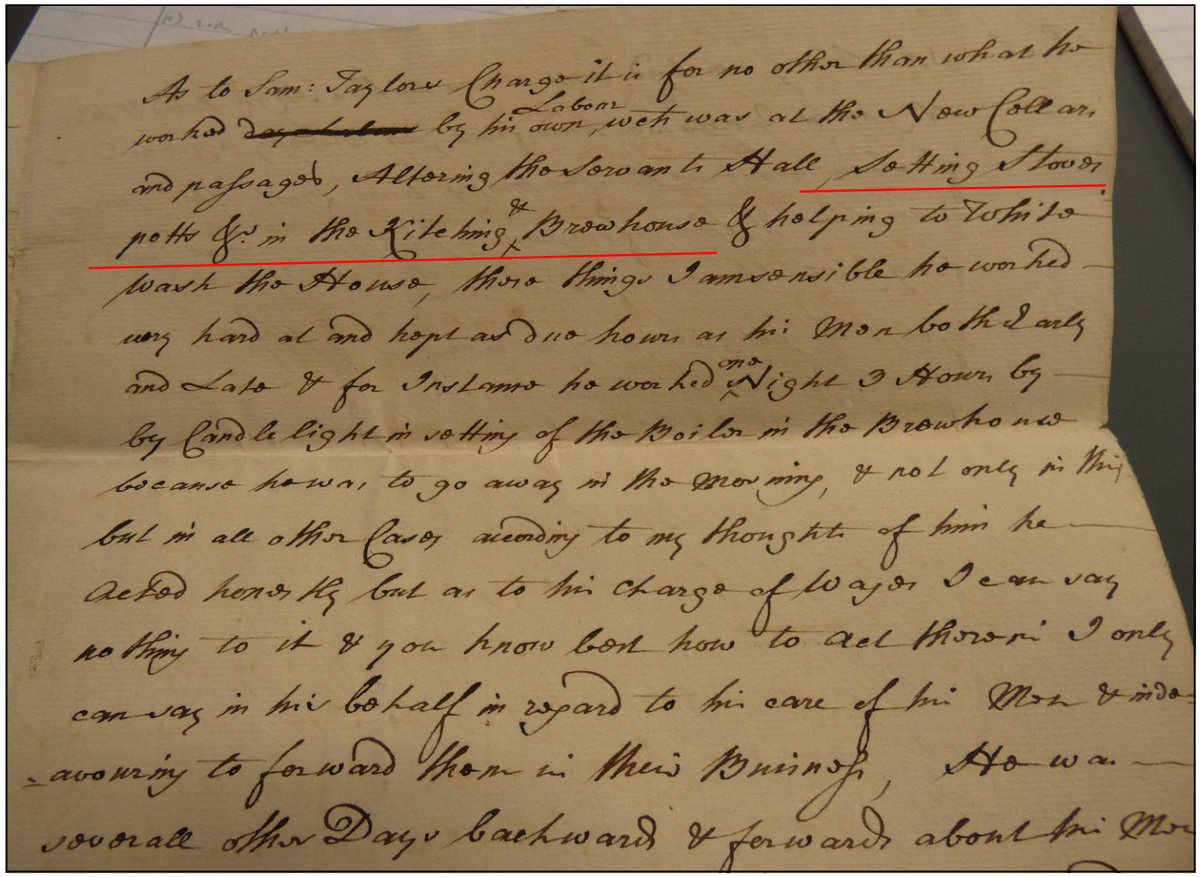
Pewter / 2 large Dishes, 4 of a 2nd Size, 4 of a 3d Size, 6 of a 4th Size 6 of a 5th Size, 6 doz.r of Plate, 1 doz.r of Soop plate, 3 Dish Covers / old Pewter / 12 Dishes 2 Doz.n and 8 plate, 1 Limbeck with an Iron pot set 1 Cold Stile 4 Masereens 1 Collander, 1 Sunnile 1 Gallon flaggon, 1 quart 1 Pint / Tenn, 1 Hoven, 1 Dreeping pan, 2 Drugging boxes, 2 Grate 3 dish Covers 2 Lanthorns, 4 Gingerbread Tins 3 Slyces, 1 fish plate, 1 dish plate, / Copper / 1 large Pastye Dish, 3 Stewpans & 1 Cover, 1 preserving pan 2 Coffee potts, 1 Chocolate Pott and mille, 5 Sauce pans & 4 Covers 3 Boiling potts w.th Covers, 1 large Beef pott ~~with~~ and Cover, 2 Tea kettles, 2 Warming pans, 1 fish kettle set, 2 beer Cans, 1 Little Copper set, / Iron / 3 Boiling pots, 1 Raingo Tongs, fireshovel poker and fender 2 Cranes 1 Jack 4 Reckons, 2 frying pans, 6 Spitts 2 Chafing Dishes, 1 Dreeping pan 2 frames for dreeping pans 3 Stove Irons, 1 doz.n of Iron Scewers 1 Toaster, 1 pair of Steak Tongs, 1 Iron Rim for the Table, 1 pair of Wafling Tongs, 3 Iron racks 2 grid Irons 1 Shreading knive, 2 beef forks 1 Pig plate 1 Browing Iron 1 Coffee Mill 1 pair of Billiards 6 Candlesticks 2 pair of Snuffers, 1 Smoothing Irons 5 heaters, and 2 rests, 6 Fenders, 7 fireshovels 5 pair of Tongs and 6 Hearthbrushes These belong to the Chambers and Parlours Brasses, 3 Kettls, 1 pan 3 double mettle pans, 1 double mettle preserving pan 1 fish plate 2 Slices, 1 Ladle 3 Drugging Boxes, 1 pair of Candlesticks 2 pair of Sconces 4 hand candlesticks, 1 brass pot and Cover, 1 large fir Table, 1 large Oak Table 1 Clock, 7 Chairs, 1 Sconce for the fire 2 marbled Cashits and 8 small ones, 2 Dose Cashits, 2 Steps for the Jack 1 Chopping block 1 Cleaver 2 Meal tubs and Chest, 1 Meal Sives, a parcel of Tin pattypans, 1 Cake Tin 1 little Marble Morter 2 Leather Caggs for Meal, —

October 1747 Inventory detailing equipment in the Kitchen (Source: NYCRO ZN 37).

PROJECT	NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, THORNTON-LE-DALE
TITLE	1747 INVENTORY FOR THE KITCHEN
SCALE: NTS	DATE: AUG 2020
EDAS	FIGURE: 10



out of the Barn, a New Wind^w. oposet the old one in the
old Grainary on the East side of the Room, An
additional part to the North end of the Helm in Dixons
garth not quite the Length of the old one, this you did
not order to be done but as I had almost all the Materials
for it by me I think or at least hope when you see it you
will not take it ill being vastly Convenient & Did not
Cost ~~about~~ but Little more than 40^s. or thereabouts Exclus
ive of the Value of the Wood, — The Surbase in the
Hall, The 4 doors in the Hall reduced in their height, —
The floor in the Hall repaired where greatly wanting,
The door in the Drawing Room reduced, the floor a little
repaired, New Wind^ws. there, a New Door into the White
Parlour out of the old Passage, a Door to the Passage
going into the all Cellar or up the back Stairs where the
Servants go to Bed, — Door into the Servants Hall —
removed, the Nail Cupboard taking down & the Walls plaisted
a New Passage thro' the Small Beer Cellar into the North
Parlour, 2 New Cellars made by that alteration, New
Wind^ws. for the Cotton Room over the Drawing Room & the
Wainscoat minded where necessary, New Wind^ws. for the little
Room going into the Cotton Room the Drawing Room Wind^ws.
altered for the Library, New Wind^ws. for your Room fronting
y^e. South, most of the Rooms above & below Stairs Washed
together with the passages, The old Wine Cellar under the
Larder Sunk one foot & upw^ds. the Walls Plaistered & fit for
Meat to hang in, the use its intended for, with one of the old
Wyre paper Moulds in the Wind^w. next the Court yard & another
in the door in the Passage, by wch there is a thorough air, 3 New
Stoves for the Cook in the Kitching, and the Beef pot & fish
Kettle removed & altered in the Back Kitching, The Roof
Mossed and pointed allover some places being Striped ~~with~~
here quite necessary Kitching Roof Examined Pointed & Replenished
with New Tyles where wanting, The Walls round the House
pointed where necessary Drains made round most part of
the House where necessary, a New handsome Little House
for Gent^s. &c. anoth^r. for Serv^ts. adjoyning West, with Drains
from the brook under y^m. a Gard^rs. House and 5 Roomsteads adjoyning
covered by a Tofall at the end of the Garth, The fence Wall in y^e.
field where the Nursery is part done & part undone, — These
are all finished Except Painting, the Street Wall was begun
with this Morning & is what we shall Issue till finished &
then

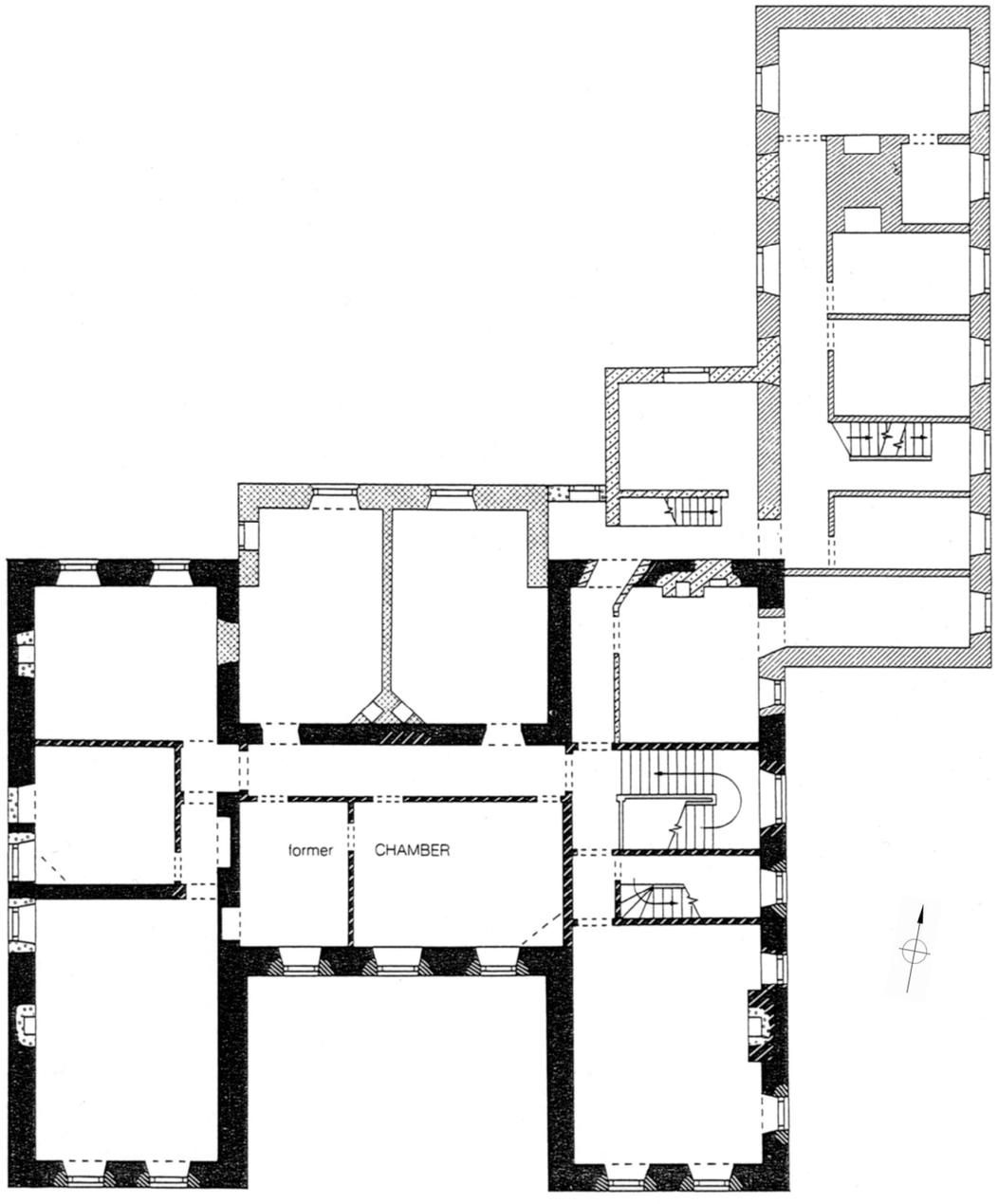


As to Sam: Taylors Charge it is for no other than what he
worked ~~day labour~~ by his own Labour, wch was at the New Cellars
and passages, Altering the Servants Hall, Setting Stoves
potts &c. in the Kitching & Brewhouse & helping to White
wash the House, these things I am sensible he worked
very hard at and kept as due hours as his Men both Early
and Late & for Instance he worked one Night 3 Hours by
by Candle light in setting of the Boiler in the Brewhouse
because he was to go away in the Morning, & not only in this
but in all other Cases according to my thoughts of him he
Acted honestly but as to his charge of Wages I can say
nothing to it & you know best how to act therein I only
can say in his behalf in regard to his care of his Men & inde-
avouring to forward them in their Business, He was
severall other Days backwards & forwards about his Men

Letter of 22nd November 1748, noting that the mason Samuel Taylor had undertaken "*Setting Stoves, potts & c. in the Kitching & Brewhouse*" (Source: NYCRO ZN 206).

Letter of 29th April 1748, noting a long list of all the works that had been undertaken, including those relevant to the north-east wing: "*The old Wine Cellar under the Larder sunk one foot & upwds the Walls Plaistered & fit for Meat to hang in, the use its intended for, with one of the old Wyre paper moulds in the Wind^w next the Court yard & another in the door in the Passage by whh there is a thor^o ugh air, 3 New Stoves for the Cook in the Kitching, and the Beef pot & fish Kettle removed & altered in the Back Kitching, The Roof Mossed and pointed all over in some places, being Striped here quite necessary, Kitching Roof Examined Pointed & Replenished with New Tyles where wanting, ..*" (Source: NYCRO ZN 206).

PROJECT NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, THORNTON-LE-DALE	
TITLE 1748 LETTERS	
SCALE NTS	DATE AUG 2020
EDAS	FIGURE 11

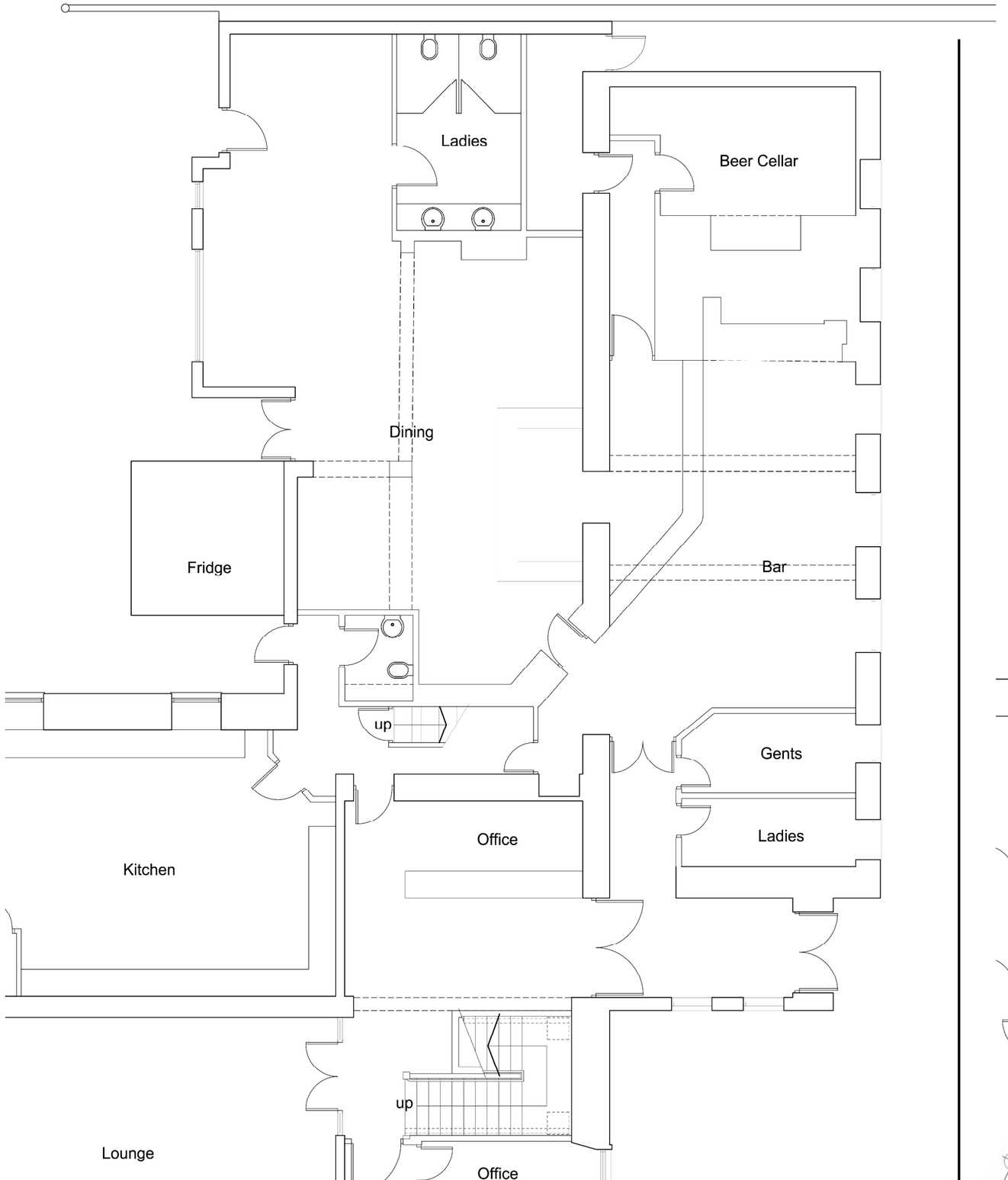


First floor plan of Thornton Hall, produced by RCHME (Source: RCHME 1987 *Houses of the North York Moors*, 30).

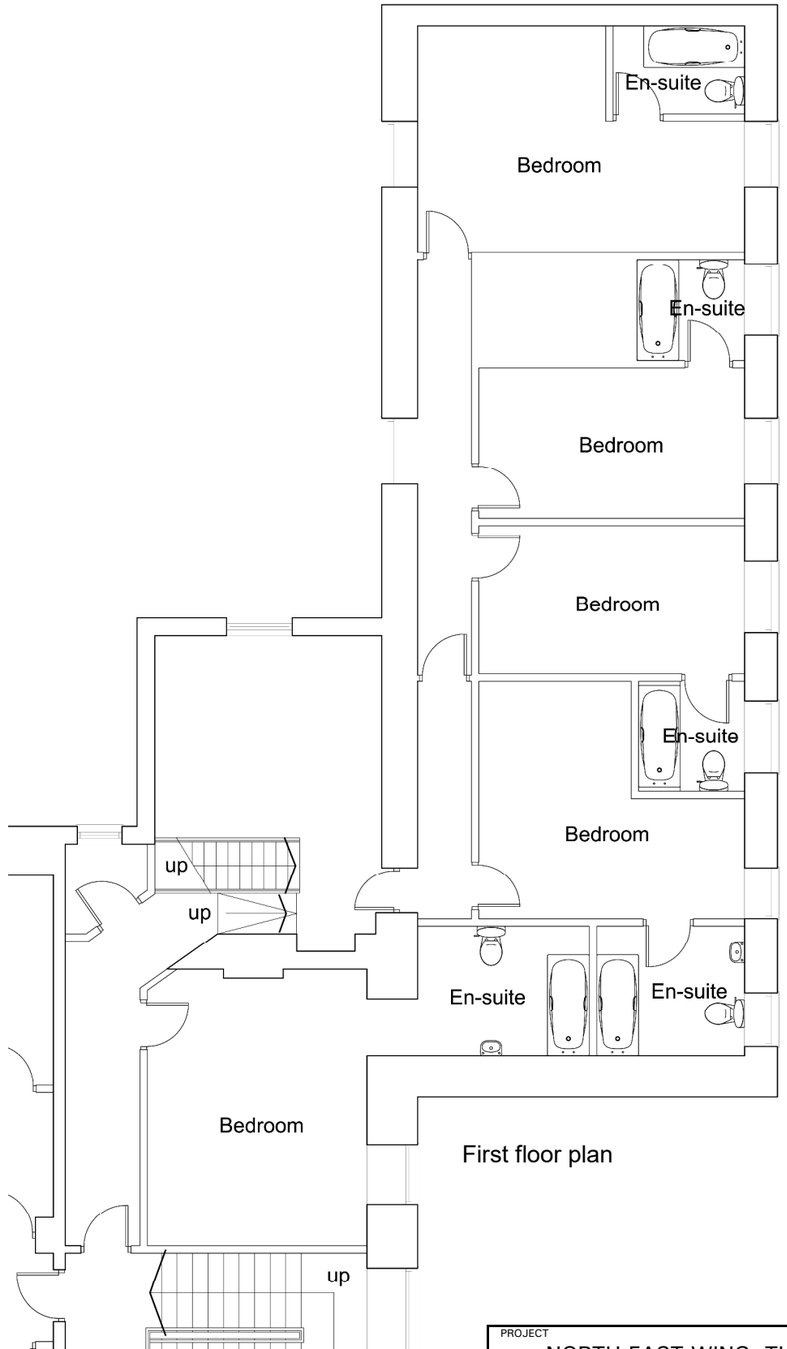
Early 20th century postcard of the north-east wing, Thornton Hall (Source: Pattison, I, Heward, J & Goodall, J 1980 *The Hall Hotel, Thornton Hall: No. 29/59495* (RCHME field notes held in NMR)).

Early 20th century postcard of the north-east wing, Thornton Hall (Source: Pattison, I, Heward, J & Goodall, J 1980 *The Hall Hotel, Thornton Hall: No. 29/59495* (RCHME field notes held in NMR)).

PROJECT: NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, THORNTON-LE-DALE	
TITLE: RCHME INFORMATION	
SCALE: NTS	DATE: AUG 2020
EDAS	FIGURE: 12



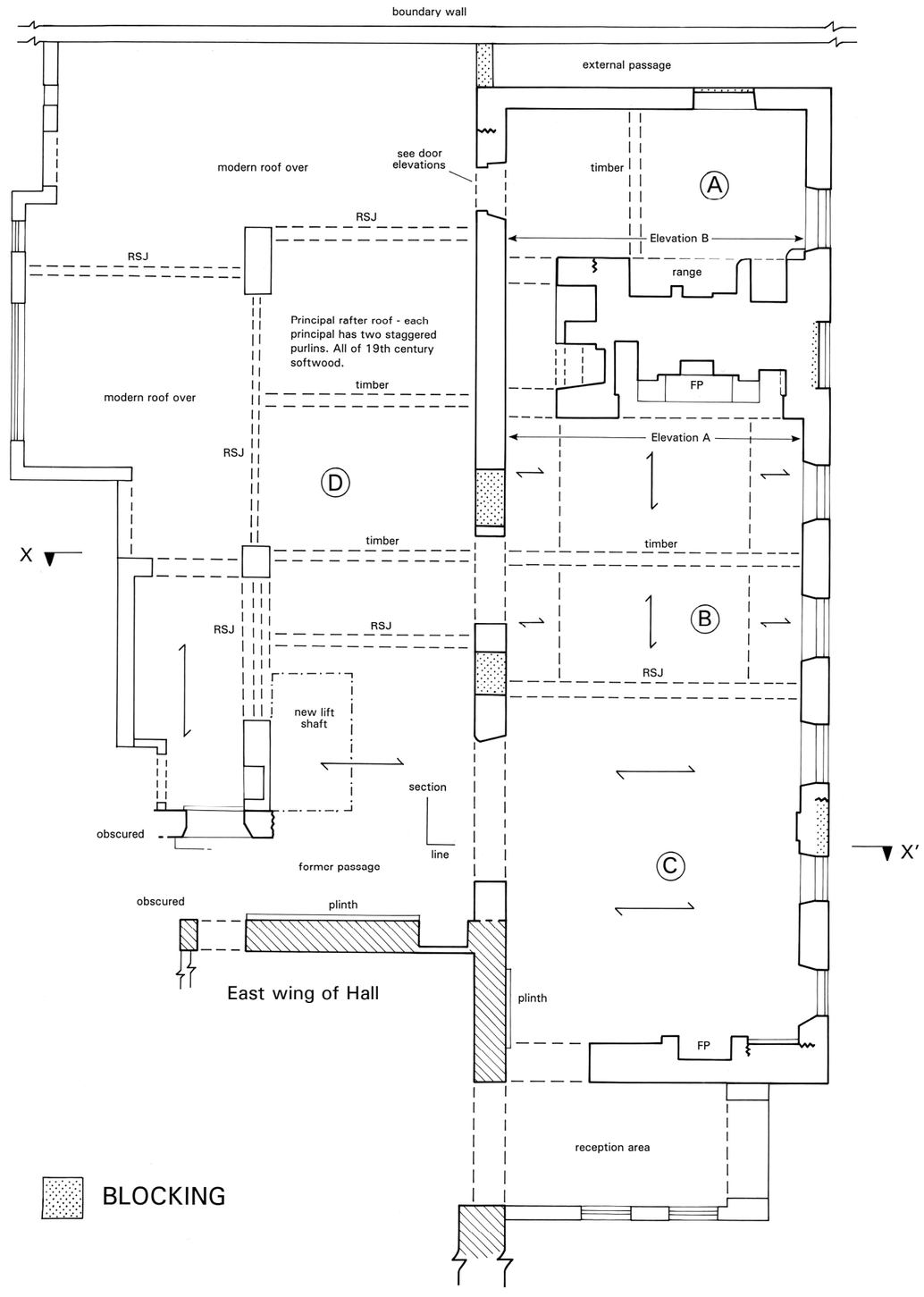
Ground floor plan



First floor plan

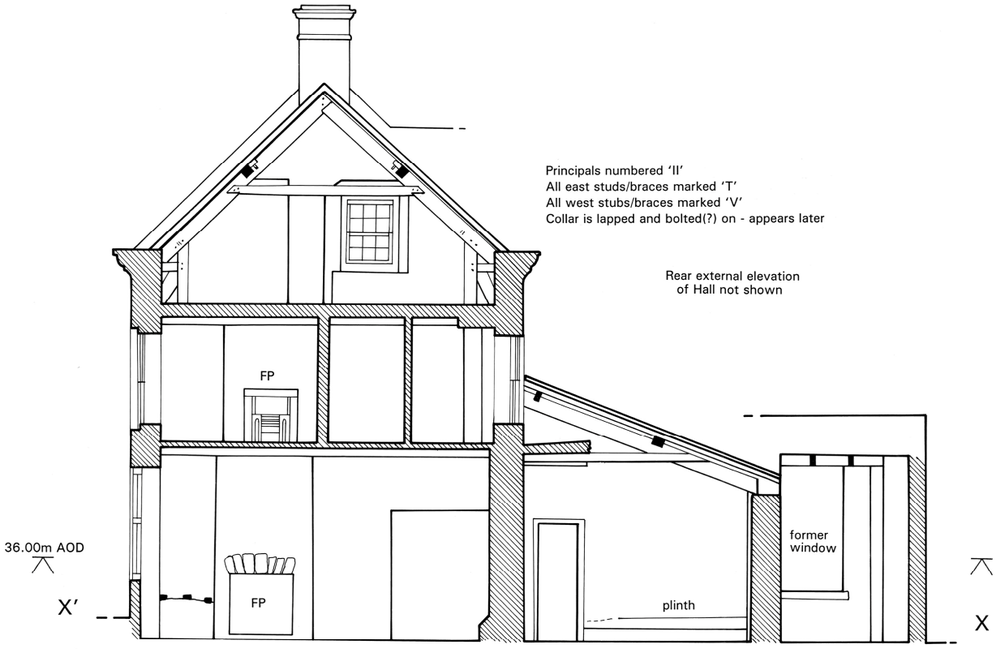
PROJECT: NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, THORNTON-LE-DALE	
TITLE: PRE-INTERVENTION FLOOR PLANS	
SCALE: NTS	DATE: AUG 2020
EDAS	FIGURE: 13

Plans produced by DC Architecture, reproduced with permission.



Ground floor plan

East wing of Hall



Composite section

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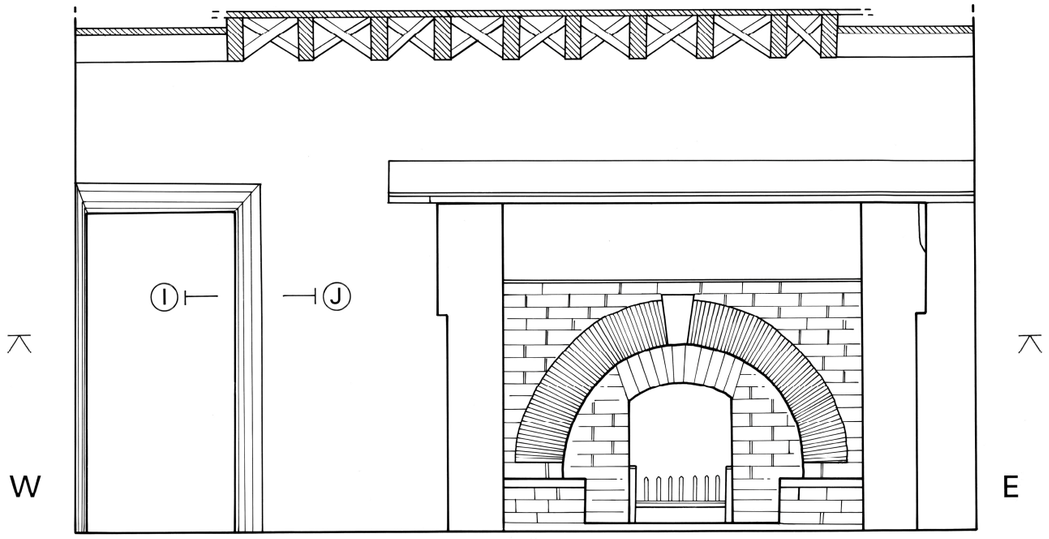
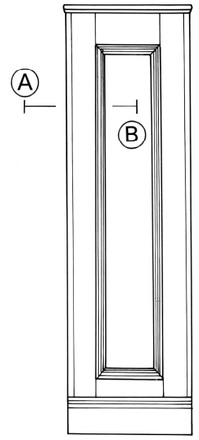
PROJECT: NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, THORNTON-LE-DALE	
TITLE: GROUND FLOOR PLAN & SECTION	
SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: AUG 2020
EDAS	FIGURE: 14

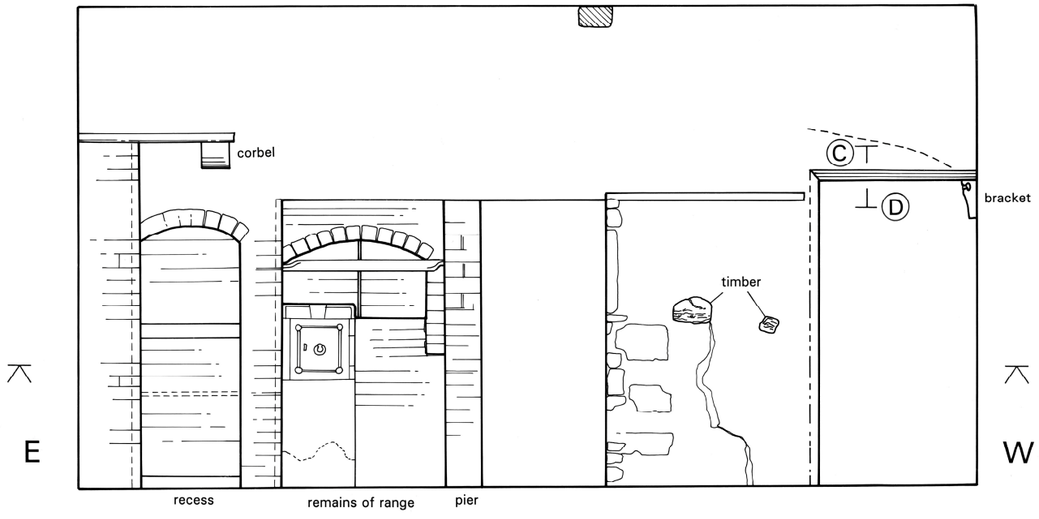
PROJECT	NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, THORNTON-LE-DALE
TITLE	INTERNAL ELEVATIONS
SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: AUG 2020
EDAS	FIGURE: 15



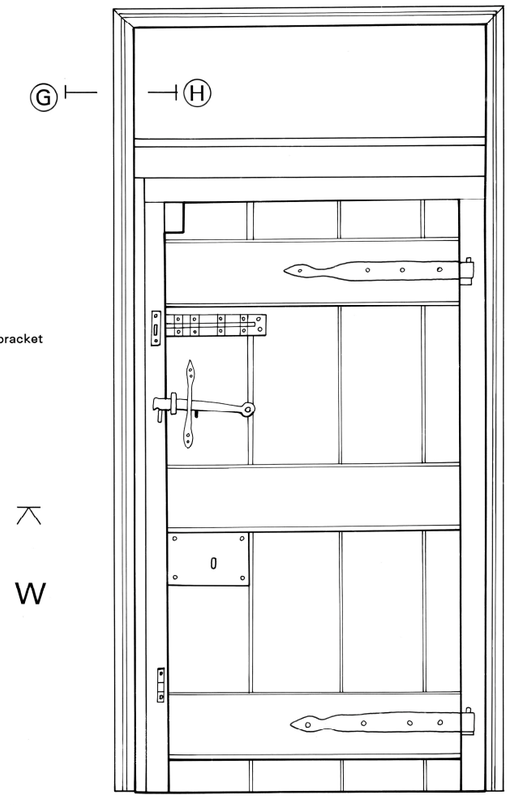
Elevation A - north wall of Space B



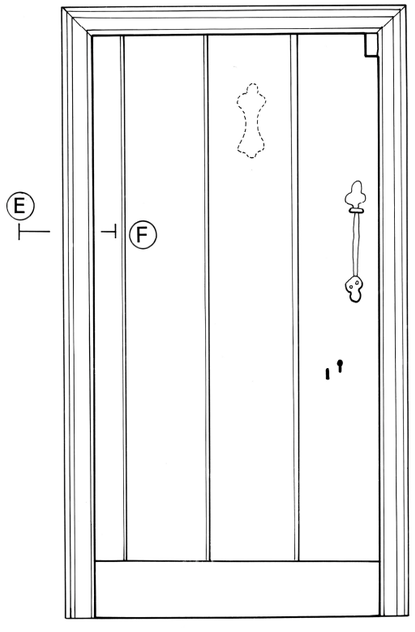
Space B fireplace panel elevation



Elevation B - south wall of Space A



'Back' (east) side



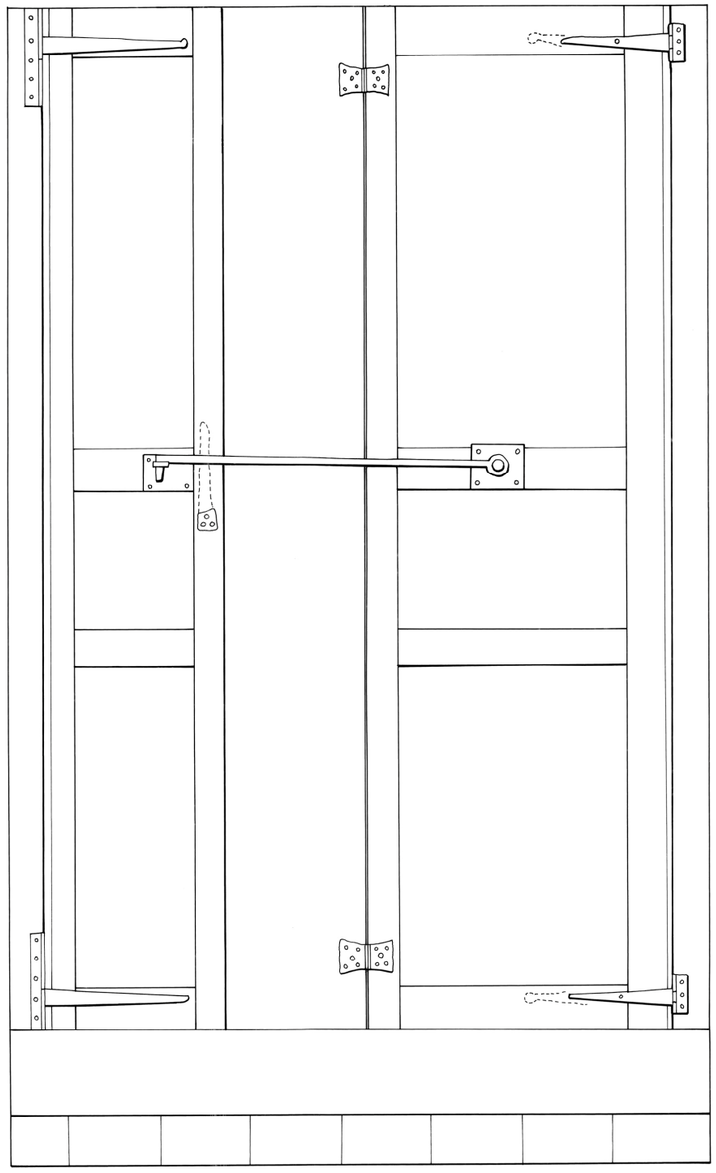
'Front' (west) side

Elevations of door on west side of Space A

0 3m

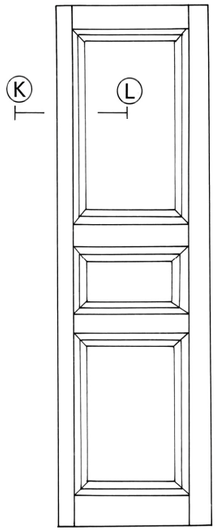
0 1m

Space A window shutter (rear) shown closed with bar across

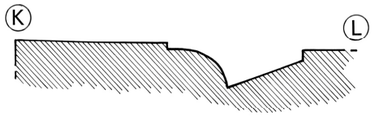


0 500mm

Space A window shutter panel (front)



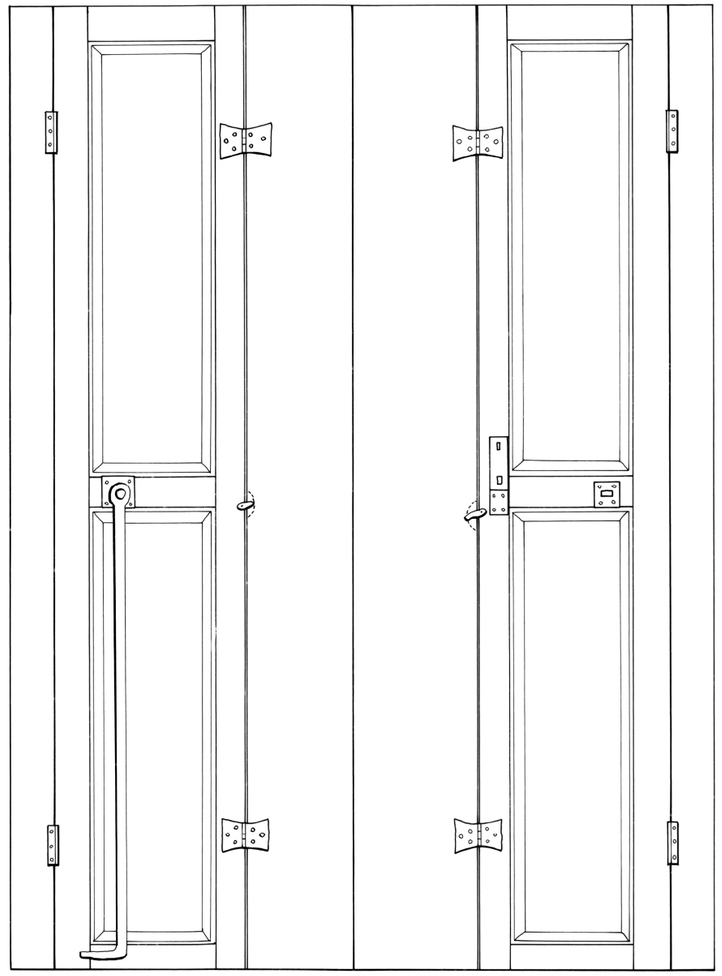
0 500mm



0 50mm

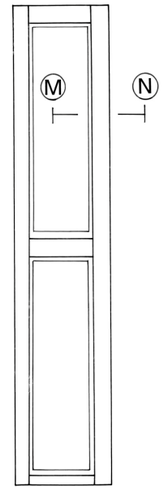
Profile K-L:
Space A window shutter

Space B window shutter (rear) shown closed with bar open

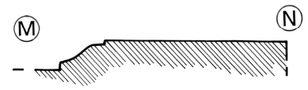


0 500mm

Space B window shutter panel (front)



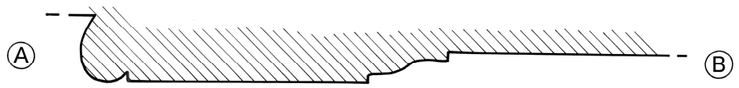
0 500mm



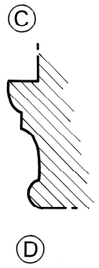
0 50mm

Profile M-N:
Space B window shutter

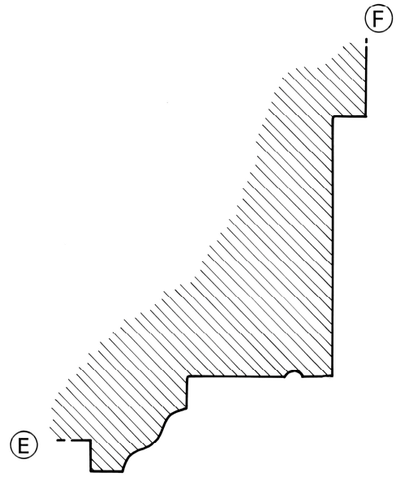
PROJECT: NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, THORNTON-LE-DALE	
TITLE: SHUTTERS	
SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: AUG 2020
EDAS	FIGURE: 16



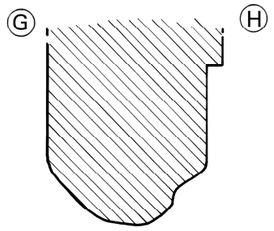
Profile A-B: Space B fireplace panel



Profile C-D: Space A door lintel

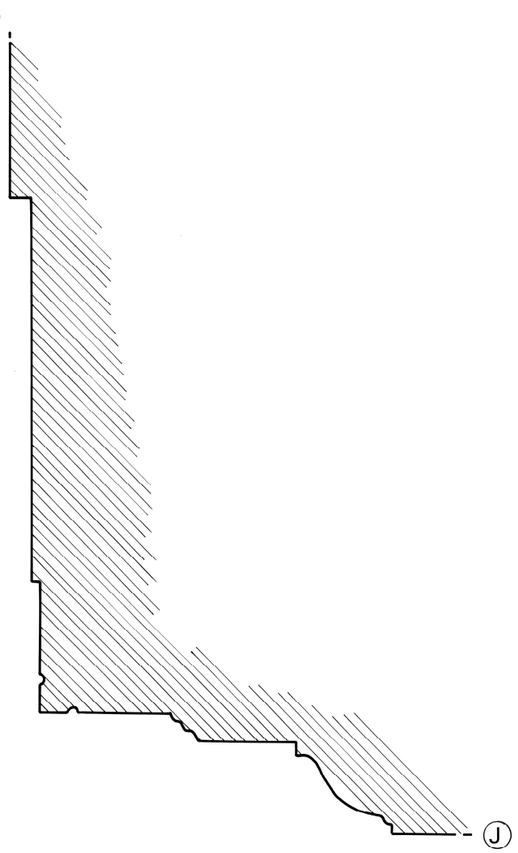


Profile E-F: Space A 'front' face of door architrave



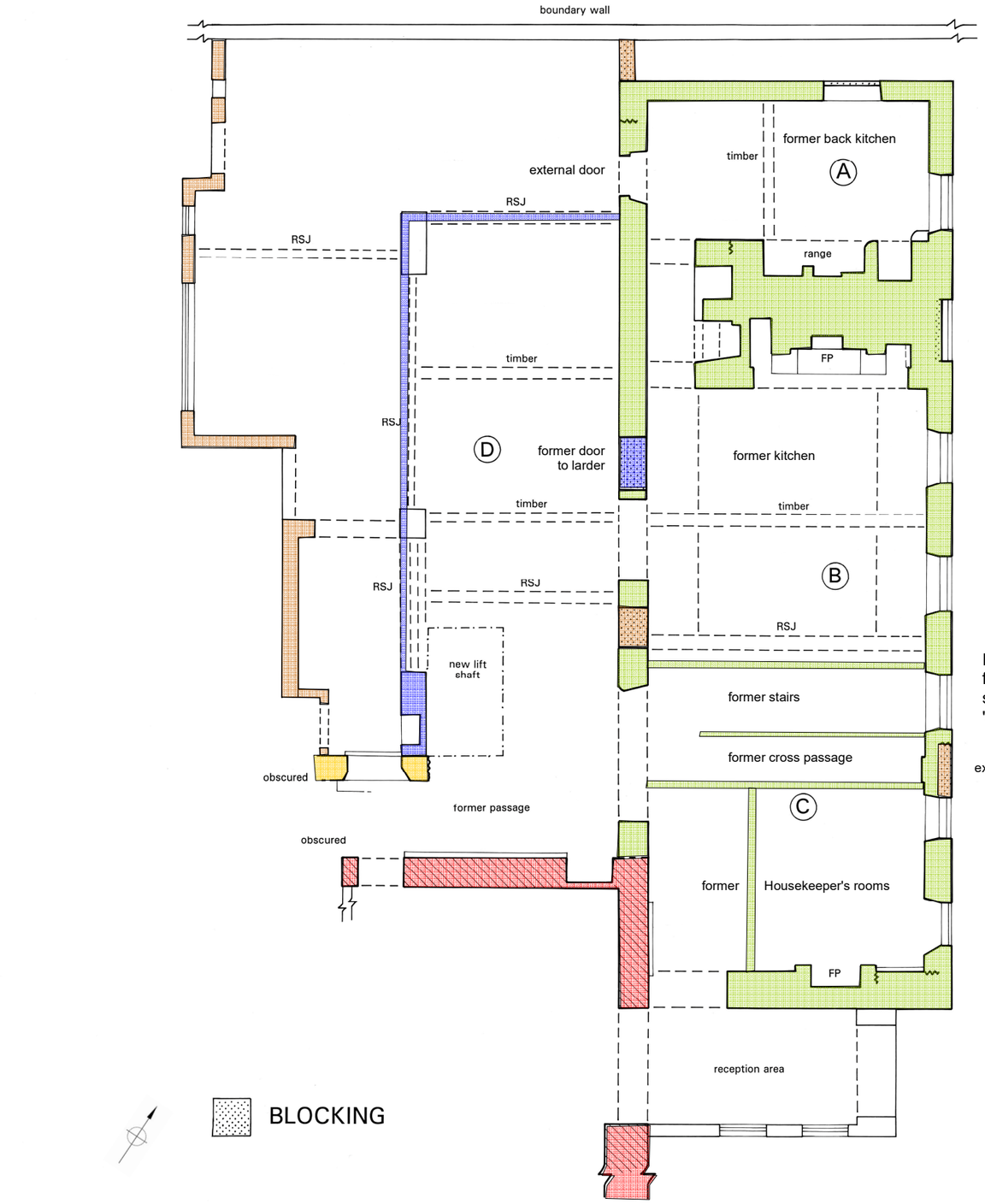
Profile G-H: Space A back face of door architrave

0 100m



Profile I-J: Space B door architrave

PROJECT: NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, THORNTON-LE-DALE	
TITLE: MOULDING PROFILES	
SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: AUG 2020
EDAS	FIGURE: 17



Boundary wall probably rebuilt and altered several times, but current form suggests c.1740, i.e. contemporary with NE wing.

Internal divisions and functions marked schematically from 'Carr' plans

HALL: Late 17th century remodelling of a house originally built c.1550-1600?

NE WING: c.1720-1740 with 1740s remodelling?

NE WING: 1748?
Remains of angled passage.

NE WING: c.1828/29-1854. Replaces smaller earlier larder. Also includes modern alterations.

Modern.

PROJECT: NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, THORNTON-LE-DALE	
TITLE: GROUND FLOOR PHASING PLAN	
SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: AUG 2020
EDAS	FIGURE: 18

Plate 1: South front of The Hall, looking NE (photo 2/021).

Plate 2: East elevation of the north-east wing, looking SW (photo 2/028).

Plate 3: Roadside boundary wall and gateway to the yard on the north side of The Hall, looking SE (photo 1/470) (MAP Archaeological Practice).

Plate 4: East elevation of the north-east wing, looking W (photo 2/027).

Plate 5: East elevation of The Hall showing reception area and north-east wing, looking W (photo 2/026).

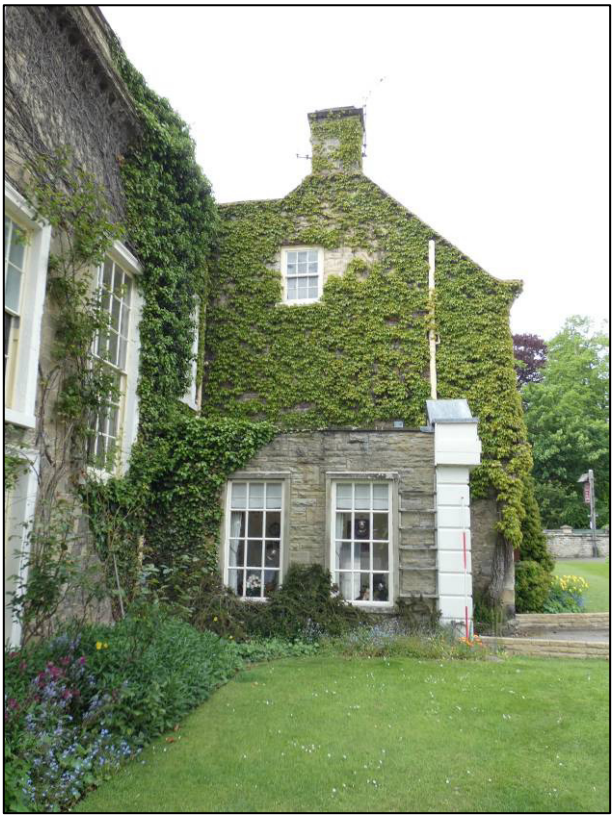


Plate 6: South gable of the north-east wing, looking N (photo 4/327).

Plate 7: North part of west elevation of the north-east wing, with the earlier part in the background and modern structures in the foreground, looking NE (photo 4/313).

Plate 8: South part of west elevation of the north-east wing, with earlier part and 19th century extension of The Hall in the background, and modern structures in the foreground, looking E (photo 4/317).

Plate 9: North-east wing and roadside boundary wall, looking SW (photo 2/153).

Plate 10: Northern ground floor room (Space A), prior to clearance, looking E (photo 1/455) (MAP Archaeological Practice).

Plate 11: Northern ground floor room (Space A), door to west wall, looking W (photo 3/219).

Plate 12: Northern ground floor room (Space A), door to west wall, looking W (photo 2/092).

Plate 13: Western ground floor room (Space D), doorway at north end of east wall, looking SE (photo 1/448) (MAP Archaeological Practice).

Plate 14: Northern ground floor room (Space A), blocked window to north wall, looking N (photo 2/089).

Plate 15: Northern ground floor room (Space A), shutters to window in east wall (open), looking S (photo 4/319).

Plate 16: Northern ground floor room (Space A), shutters to window in east wall (closed), looking E (photo 4/322).

Plate 17: Northern ground floor room (Space A), fireplace to south wall, looking SE (photo 3/224).

Plate 18: Northern ground floor room (Space A), remains of range in south wall, looking S (photo 2/088).

Plate 19: Northern ground floor room (Space A), recess to east of fireplace to south wall, looking S (photo 6/354).

Plate 20: Northern ground floor, passage with recesses between the two northern rooms (Spaces A and B), looking N (photo 3/237).

Plate 21: Northern ground floor, bracket to passage between the two northern rooms (Spaces A and B), looking S (photo 4/270).

Plate 22: Central ground floor room (Space B), fireplace to north wall, looking N (photo 1/427) (MAP Archaeological Practice).

Plate 23: Central ground floor room (Space B), fireplace to north wall, showing fielded panels, looking NW (photo 3/209).

Plate 24: Central ground floor room (Space B), fielded panel to west side of fireplace in north wall, looking W (photo 3/216).

Plate 25: Central ground floor room (Space B), doorway in north wall, looking N (photo 3/208).

Plate 26: Central ground floor room (Space B), windows to east wall, looking SE (photo 3/254).

Plate 27: Central ground floor room (Space B), typical window shutters to east wall (open), looking S (photo 4/324).

Plate 28: Central ground floor room (Space B), typical window shutters to east wall (closed), looking E (photo 3/250).

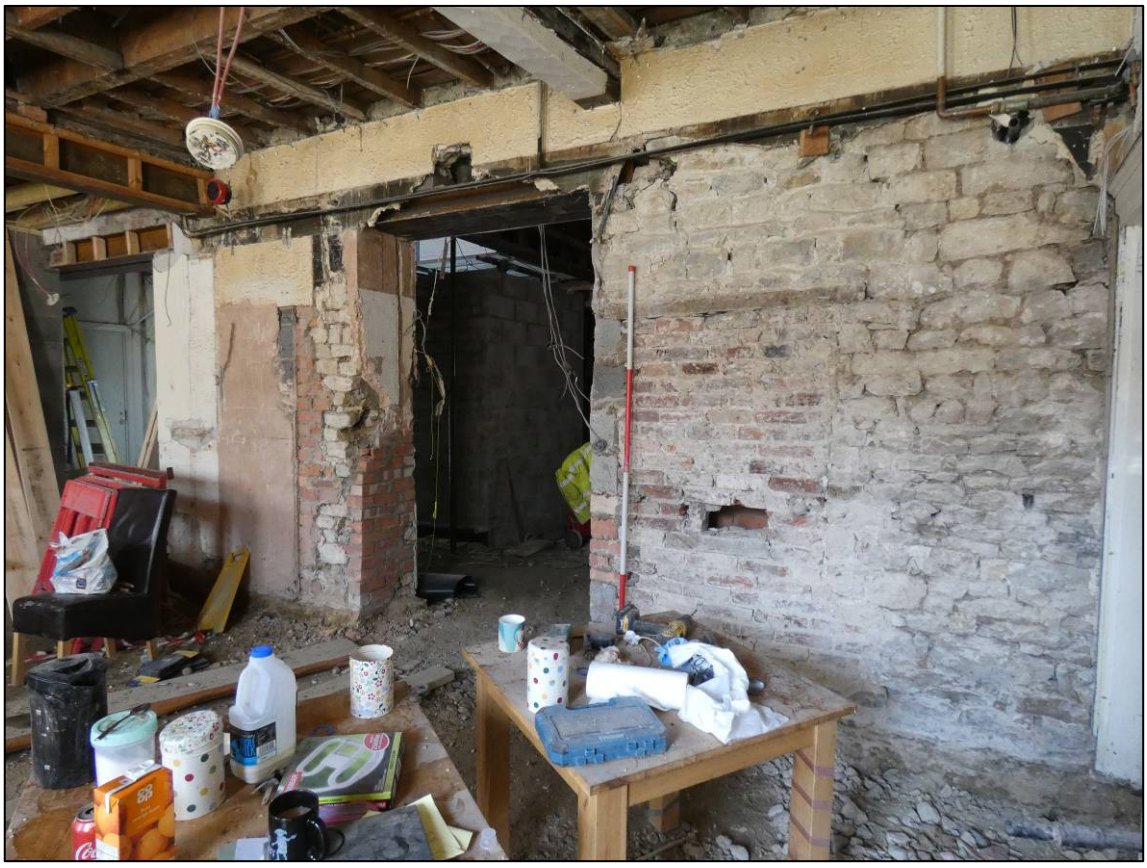


Plate 29: Central ground floor room (Space B), blocked doorways and new openings in west wall, looking SW (photo 3/203).

Plate 30: Southern ground floor room (Space C), prior to stripping out, looking S (photo 1/432) (MAP Archaeological Practice).

Plate 31: Southern ground floor room (Space C), east and south walls, looking SE (photo 3/240).

Plate 32: Southern ground floor room (Space C), fireplace in south wall, looking S (photo 3/241).

Plate 33: Southern ground floor room (Space C), west wall showing the plinth of the east wing of The Hall, looking W (photo 3/246).

Plate 34: Southern ground floor room (Space C), ceiling, looking N (photo 3/263).

Plate 35: Western ground floor room (Space D), showing modern additions, prior to start of works, looking S (photo 1/441) (MAP Archaeological Practice).

Plate 36: Southern ground floor room (Space C), south-west corner showing former angled passage, looking SW (photo 1/433) (MAP Archaeological Practice).

Plate 37: Western ground floor room (Space D), plinth of the east wing of The Hall to the south side of the angled passage, looking SW (photo 3/184).

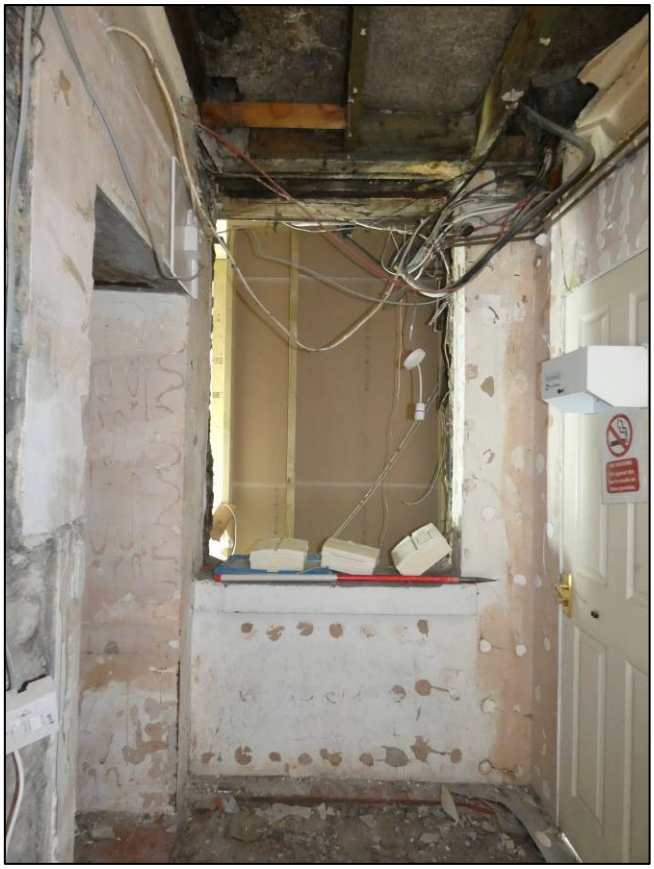


Plate 38: Western ground floor room (Space D), former north wall of angled passage with window, looking S (photo 4/331).

Plate 39: Western ground floor room (Space D), north wall, looking N (photo 2/063).

Plate 40: Western ground floor room (Space D), excavation for lift shaft, looking S (photo 7/1587) (MAP Archaeological Practice).

Plate 41: Western ground floor room (Space D), lift shaft, looking S (photo 3/239).

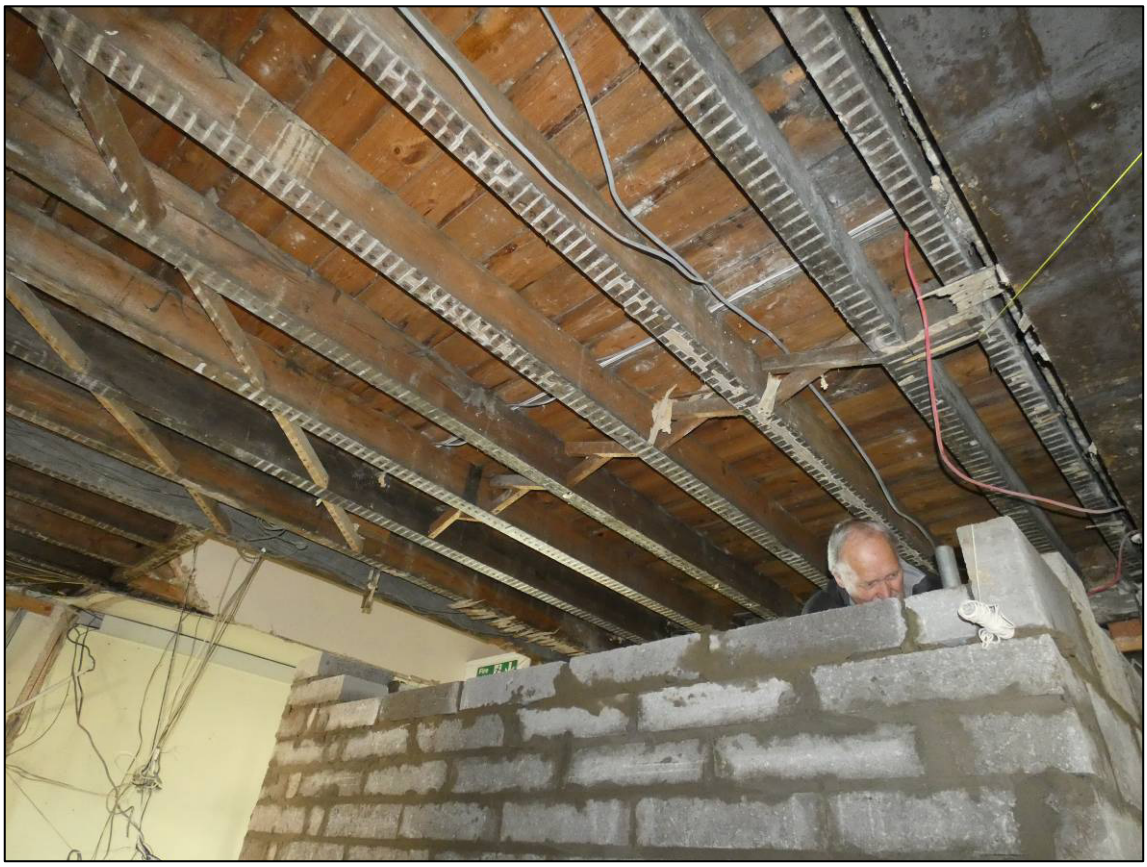


Plate 42: Western ground floor room (Space D), ceiling prior to cutting for lift shaft, looking SW (photo 2/016).

Plate 43: First floor, corridor to west side, showing blocked window, looking N (photo 4/305).

Plate 44: Attic, detail of roof truss to southern room, looking N (photo 4/290).

Plate 45: Attic, roof truss to southern room, looking N (photo 4/280).

Plate 46: First floor, 19th century addition to north end of The Hall's east wing, showing floor taken up for lift shaft, looking NW (photo 4/276).

Plate 47: Attic, 19th century addition to north end of The Hall's east wing, looking N (photo 5/334).

APPENDIX 1
EDAS/MAP PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

NORTH-EAST WING, THORNTON HALL - PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

Film 1: Colour digital photographs taken 14th February 2019 (MAP - pre-development)
Film 2: Colour digital photographs taken 10th May 2019 (EDAS)
Film 3: Colour digital photographs taken 14th May 2019 (EDAS)
Film 4: Colour digital photographs taken 23rd May 2019 (EDAS)
Film 5: Colour digital photographs taken 7th June 2019 (EDAS)
Film 6: Colour digital photographs taken 27th June 2019 (EDAS)
Film 7: Colour digital photographs taken April 2019 (MAP)

Film	*Frame*	*Subject*	*Scale*
1	426	Ground floor, central room (B), fireplace to N wall, looking N	1m
1	427	Ground floor, central room (B), fireplace to N wall, looking N	1m
1	428	Ground floor, central room (B), fireplace to N wall, panel to E side, looking E	1m
1	430	Ground floor, central room (B), fireplace to N wall, panel to W side, looking W	1m
1	431	Ground floor, central room (B), looking SW	1m
1	432	Ground floor, south room (C), looking S	1m
1	433	Ground floor, south room (C), SW corner showing former passage, looking SW	1m
1	435	Ground floor, south room (C), former passage, looking E	1m
1	436	W elevation, modern additions, looking E	1m
1	437	W elevation, 19th century addition to N end of Hall's E wing, with modern additions, looking SE	1m
1	438	W elevation, modern additions, looking E	1m
1	439	Ground floor, looking into west room (D), looking NW	1m
1	440	Ground floor, west room (D), looking NE	1m
1	441	Ground floor, west room (D), looking SE	1m
1	442	Ground floor, west room (D), re-used keyblock lintel to E wall, looking E	1m
1	444	Ground floor, door to passage between rooms B and A, looking N	1m
1	445	Ground floor, passage between rooms B and A, looking N	1m
1	446	Ground floor, passage between rooms B and A, looking N	1m
1	447	Ground floor, west room (D), blocked doorway to NE corner, looking NE	1m
1	448	Ground floor, west room (D), doorway at N end of E wall into north room (A), looking SE	1m
1	450	Ground floor, west room (D), doorway at N end of E wall into north room (A), looking S	1m
1	451	Ground floor, passage between rooms B and A, recesses to E wall, looking NE	1m
1	452	Ground floor, passage between rooms B and A, S recess to E wall, looking SE	1m
1	453	Ground floor, passage between rooms B and A, recess to E wall, looking NE	1m
1	454	Ground floor, passage between rooms B and A, recess to E wall, looking SE	1m
1	455	Ground floor, north room (A), shelved window openings, looking E	1m
1	456	Ground floor, north room (A), shelved window openings, looking NE	1m
1	457	Ground floor, north room (A), looking W	1m
1	459	Ground floor, north room (A), shelved E window and fireplace to S wall, looking SE	1m
1	460	Ground floor, north room (A), fireplace to S wall, looking SE	1m
1	461	Ground floor, north room (A), recess to S wall, looking S	1m
1	462	Ground floor, north room (A), fireplace and recess to S wall, looking S	1m
1	464	First floor, stairs giving access to 19th century addition to Hall's E wing, looking W	1m
1	465	First floor, stairs giving access to 19th century addition to Hall's E wing, looking W	1m
1	466	First floor, stairs giving access to 19th century addition to Hall's E wing, looking W	1m
1	467	E elevation, N part, looking W	1m
1	468	E elevation, N part, looking W	1m
1	469	E elevation, external passage between N gable and roadside wall, looking W	1m
1	470	Roadside boundary wall and gateway to yard, looking SE	-
1	471	First floor, room in 19th century addition to Hall's E wing where lift to be installed, looking N	1m
1	473	First floor, room in 19th century addition to Hall's E wing where lift to be installed, looking NW	1m
1	474	First floor, skylight over corridor to S side of 19th century addition to Hall's E wing, looking W	-
2	014	Ground floor, west room (D), ceiling prior to cutting for new lift shaft, looking E	-

2	016	Ground floor, west room (D), ceiling prior to cutting for new lift shaft, looking SW	-
2	018	Hall, south front, looking N	-
2	020	Hall, south front, E wing, looking N	-
2	021	Hall, south front, looking NE	-
2	023	Hall, south front, W elevation of E wing, looking E	-
2	024	Hall, south front, central part, looking N	-
2	025	Hall, south front, E elevation of W wing, looking NW	2m
2	026	East elevation of Hall with reception area and NE wing, looking W	-
2	027	E elevation, N end, looking W	2m
2	028	E elevation, looking SW	2m
2	034	Ground floor, central room (B), fireplace to N wall, looking N	0.50m
2	036	Ground floor, central room (B), panel to E side of fireplace to N wall, looking E	0.50m
2	037	Ground floor, central room (B), panel to E side of fireplace to N wall, looking E	0.50m
2	041	Ground floor, south room (C), fireplace to S wall, looking S	2m
2	043	Ground floor, south room (C), W wall, external plinth of Hall's E wing, looking W	2 x 1m
2	045	Ground floor, central room (B), doorway to N wall, looking N	2m
2	047	Ground floor, central room (B), fireplace and doorway to N wall, looking N	2m
2	048	Ground floor, central room (B), blocked doorway to W wall, looking W	2m
2	049	Ground floor, central room (B), blocked doorways to W wall, looking W	2m
2	058	Ground floor, central room (B), typical window shutters to E wall (closed), looking E	2m
2	063	Ground floor, west room (D), N wall, E end, looking N	2m
2	064	Ground floor, west room (D), N wall, W end, looking N	2m
2	065	Ground floor, west room (D), N wall, W end, looking N	2m
2	071	Ground floor, west room (D), doorways at N end of E wall, looking E	2m
2	076	Ground floor, west room (D), door to north room (A), W face, looking NE	2m
2	077	Ground floor, west room (D), re-used keyblock lintel to E wall, looking E	2m
2	085	Ground floor, north room (A), E wall, looking SE	2m
2	087	Ground floor, north room (A), fireplace and recess to S wall, looking S	2m
2	088	Ground floor, north room (A), remains of range in fireplace to S wall, looking S	0.50m
2	089	Ground floor, north room (A), N wall and blocked window, looking N	2m
2	092	Ground floor, north room (A), door to W wall, looking W	2m
2	093	Ground floor, south room (C), fireplace to S wall, looking SE	2m
2	094	Ground floor, south room (C), fireplace to S wall, looking S	2m
2	097	Ground floor, south room (C), window to E wall, looking SE	2m
2	098	Ground floor, south room (C), fireplace to S wall, looking S	2m
2	099	Ground floor, south room (C), timbers to E of fireplace to S wall, looking S	2m
2	103	Ground floor, south room (C), W wall, external plinth of Hall's E wing, looking SW	0.3m
2	104	First floor, room in 19th century addition to Hall's E wing, where lift to be installed, looking NW	2m
2	105	First floor, room in 19th century addition to Hall's E wing, where lift to be installed, looking W	2m
2	108	W elevation, modern additions and 19th century addition to N end of Hall's E wing, looking SE	2m
2	111	W elevation, modern addition, re-used lintel, looking E	2m
2	114	Ground floor, west room (D), doorways at N end of E wall, looking NE	2m
2	116	Ground floor, west room (D), first floor window to E elevation, looking E	-
2	118	Ground floor, west room (D), roof structure over E side, looking S	-
2	120	Ground floor, south room (C), ceiling, looking N	-
2	121	Ground floor, south room (C), ceiling, looking N	-
2	122	Ground floor, south room (C), ceiling above fireplace to S wall, looking S	-
2	123	Ground floor, central room (B), north window to E wall, with shutters, looking NE	2m
2	127	Ground floor, central room (B), north window to E wall, with shutters, looking E	0.50m, 2m
2	128	Ground floor, central room (B), panel to W side of fireplace to N wall, looking W	0.50m
2	130	Ground floor, central room (B), doorway to N wall, looking N	-
2	132	Ground floor, bracket to passage between rooms A and B, looking N	-
2	134	Ground floor, north room (A), stonework with timbers to W of fireplace to S wall, looking S	2m
2	136	Ground floor, north room (A), remains of range in fireplace to S wall, looking S	0.50m
2	138	Ground floor, north room (A), shutters to window to E wall, looking SE	0.50m
2	142	Ground floor, north room (A), recess to E of fireplace to S wall, looking S	2m
2	143	Ground floor, north room (A), recess to E of fireplace to S wall, looking S	-
2	144	Ground floor, north room (A), recess to E of fireplace to S wall, looking SW	2m
2	149	Ground floor, west room (D), new lift shaft, looking SW	-

2	151	E elevation, looking W	2m
2	152	E elevation, N end, looking W	2m
2	153	NE wing and roadside boundary wall, looking SW	-
2	156	NE wing and roadside boundary wall, looking SW	-
3	176	E elevation, N end, looking W	2m
3	177	E elevation, N end, looking W	2m
3	184	Ground floor, west room (D), S wall, external plinth of Hall's E wing, looking SW	2m
3	185	Ground floor, west room (D), S end, N side of former passage and new lift shaft, looking NW	-
3	188	Ground floor, west room (D), N wall, W end, looking N	2m
3	190	Ground floor, west room (D), W wall of modern extension, N end, looking W	2m
3	191	Ground floor, west room (D), W wall of modern extension, looking SW	2m
3	194	Ground floor, west room (D), door to north room (A), W face, looking E	2m
3	195	Ground floor, west room (D), door to north room (A), W face, looking SE	2m
3	198	Ground floor, west room (D), door to north room (A), handle on W face, looking SE	0.50m
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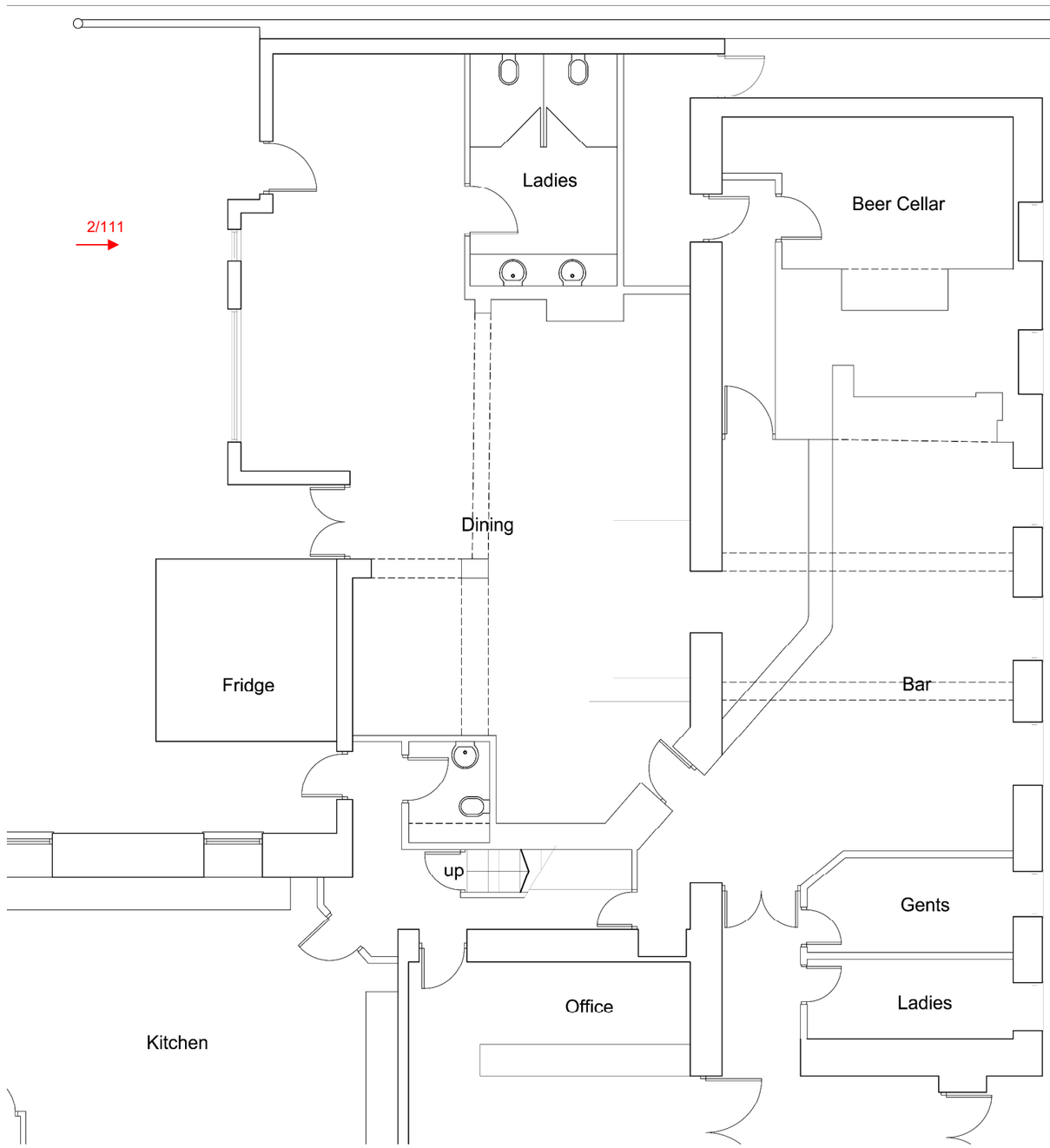

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(distant)

PROJECT	
NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, THORNTON-LE-DALE	
TITLE	
PHOTO POINTS (EXTERNAL)	
SCALE: NTS	DATE: AUG 2020
EDAS	FIGURE: A1-1

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Film / frame numbers
Film 1: 14th February 2019 (MAP)
Film 2: 10th May 2019
Film 3: 14th May 2019
Film 4: 23rd May 2019

Note: Photos 2/018, 2/020-2/025 (south side of Hall) not shown.

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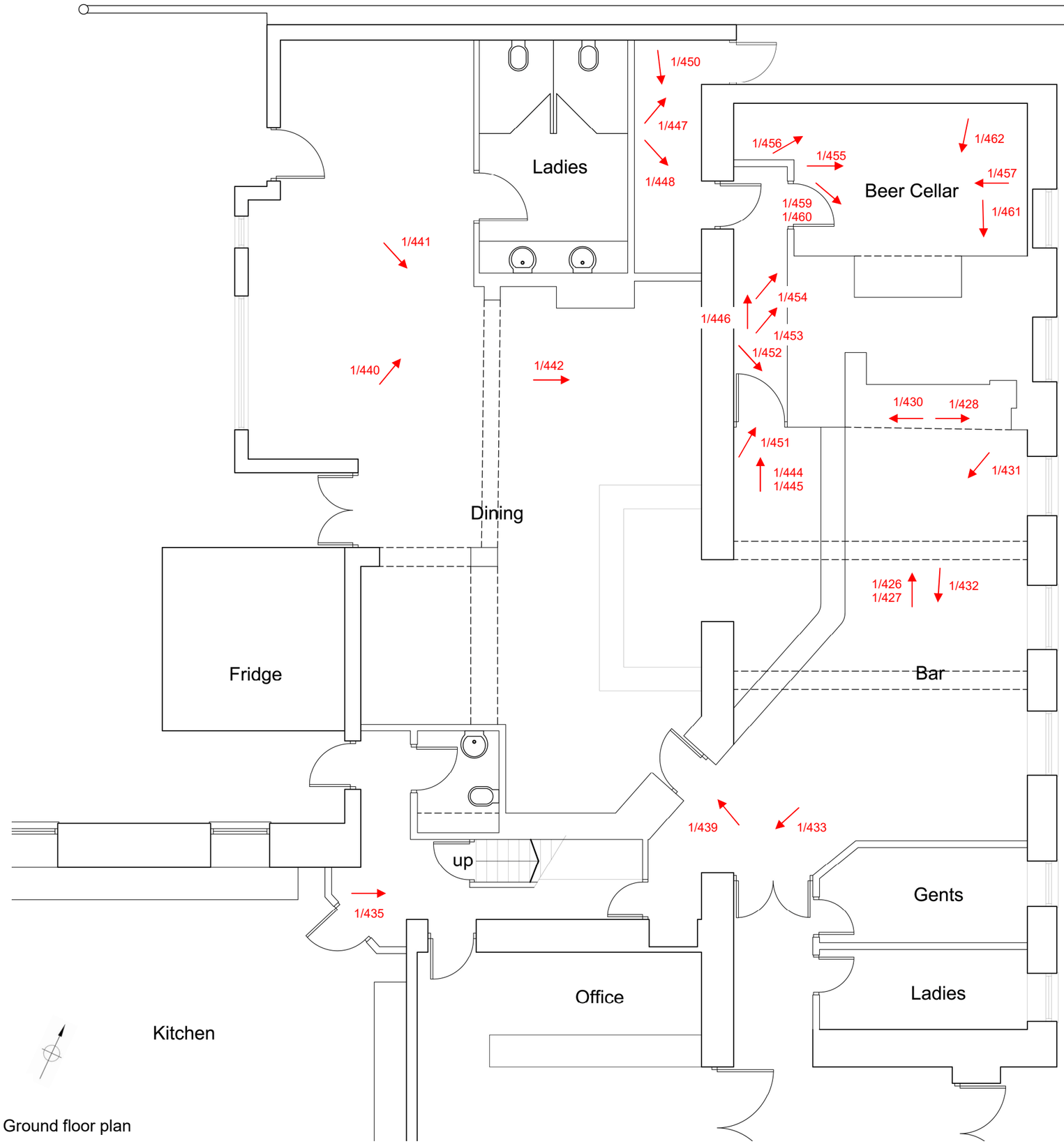

Ground floor plan

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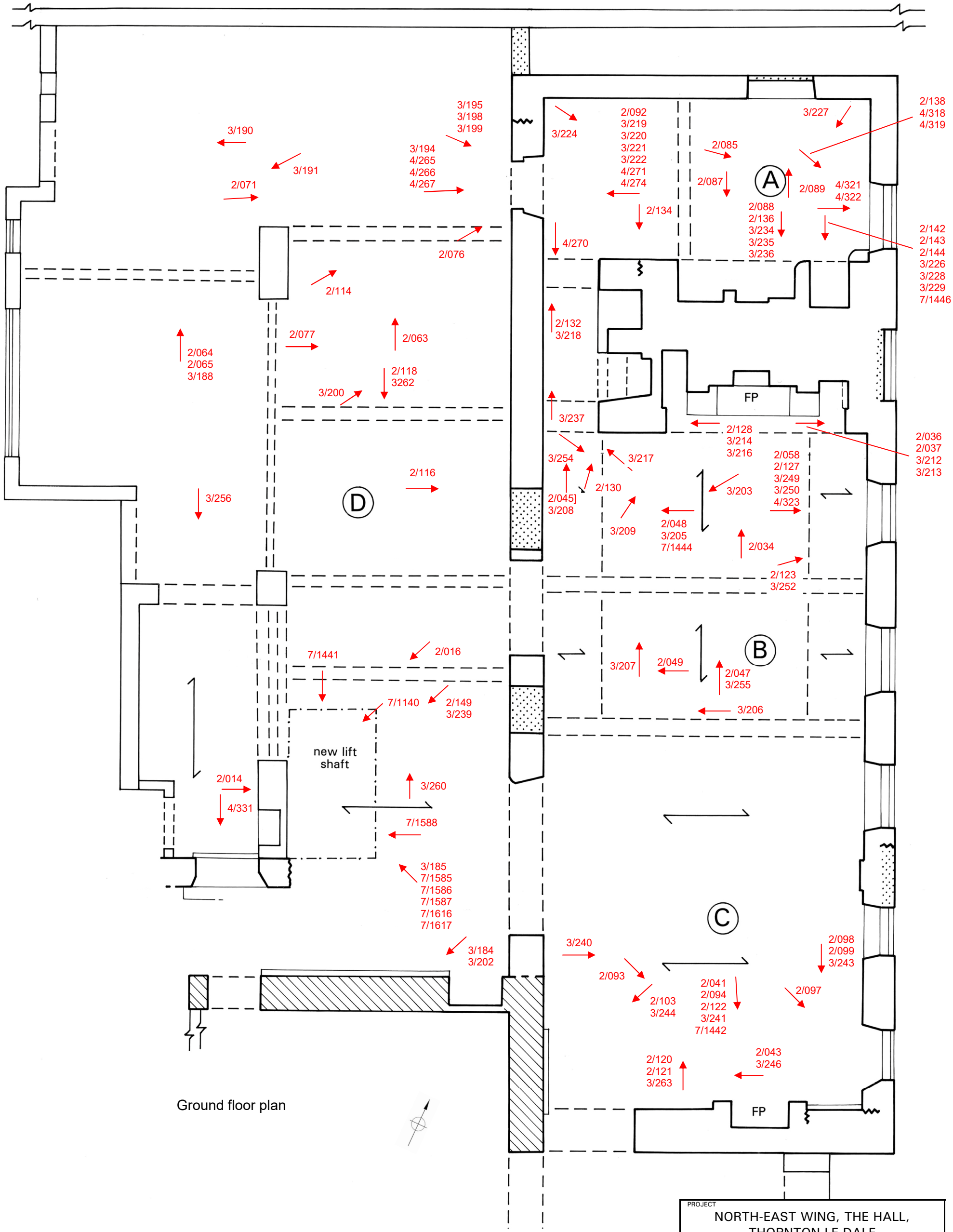
Film / frame numbers
Film 1: 14th February 2019 (MAP)

Note: Photos 1/464, 1/465, 1/466, 1/471, 1/473 & 1/474 shown on figure A1-4.

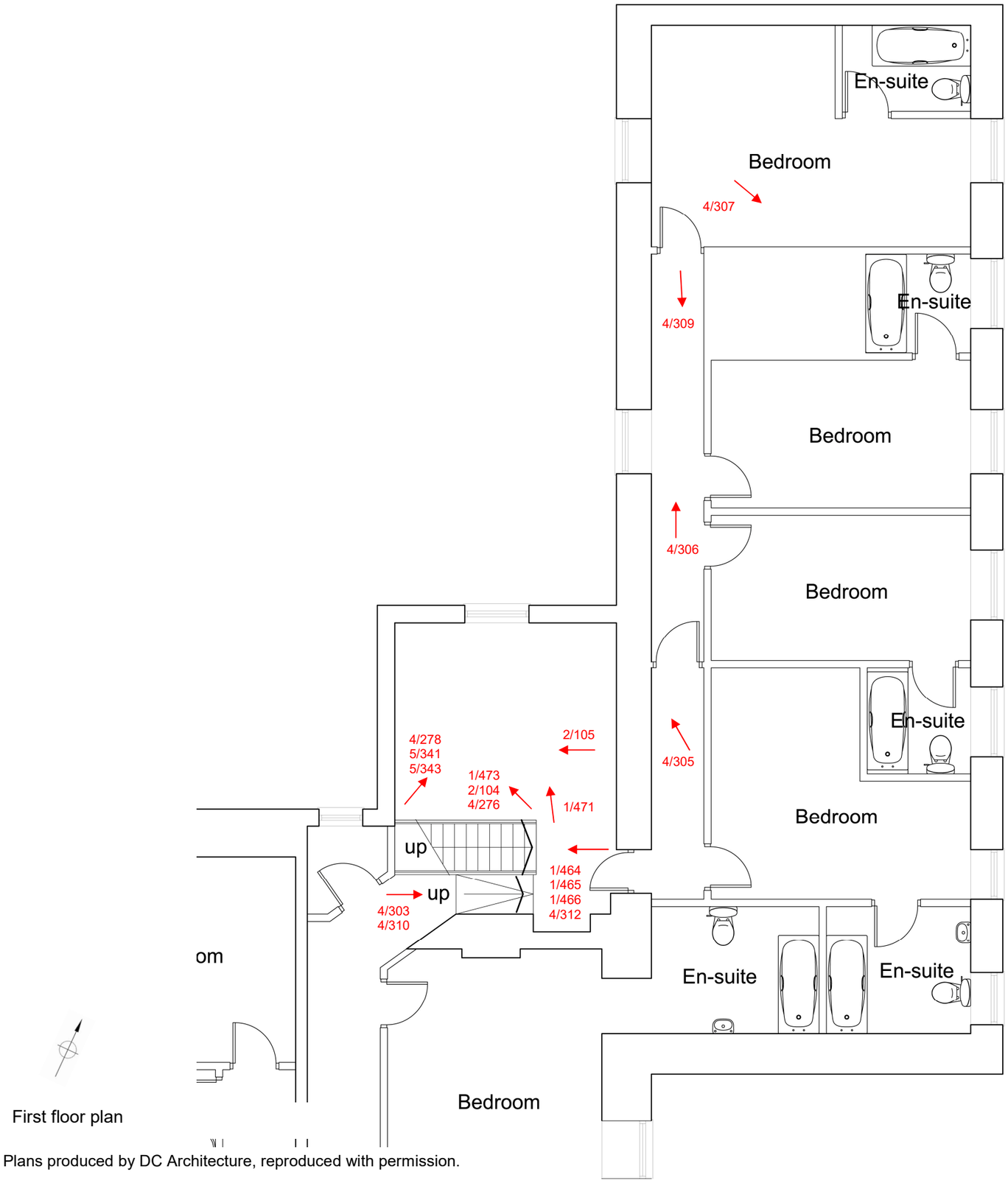
PROJECT: NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, THORNTON-LE-DALE	
TITLE: GROUND FLOOR PRE-INTERVENTION PHOTO POINTS (INTERNAL)	
SCALE: NTS	DATE: AUG 2020
EDAS	FIGURE: A1-2



Ground floor plan

Film / frame numbers
Film 2: 10th May 2019
Film 3: 14th May 2019
Film 4: 23rd May 2019
Film 7: April 2019 (MAP)

PROJECT: NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, THORNTON-LE-DALE	
TITLE: GROUND FLOOR PHOTO POINTS (INTERNAL)	
SCALE: NTS	DATE: AUG 2020
EDAS	FIGURE: A1-3



First floor plan

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Film / frame numbers
Film 1: 14th February 2019 (MAP)
Film 2: 10th May 2019
Film 4: 23rd May 2019
Film 5: 7th June 2019

PROJECT: NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, THORNTON-LE-DALE	
TITLE: FIRST FLOOR PHOTO POINTS (INTERNAL)	
SCALE: NTS	DATE: AUG 2020
EDAS	FIGURE: A1-4

APPENDIX 2
MAP WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

The Hall
Chestnut Avenue
Thornton-le-Dale
North Yorkshire

MAP 5.42.2018

NYM/2018/0592/FL & NYM/2018/0600/LB

SE 83647 83075

WRITTEN SCHEME OF WORKS: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING (PHOTOGRAPHIC & DESCRIPTIVE RECORD) AND WATCHING BRIEF

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1 Introduction

1.1 This document is a Written Scheme of Works (WSI) for Historic Building Recording and Watching Brief, which sets out the details for recording work required for the Hall, Chestnut Avenue, Thornton-le-Dale, North Yorkshire (Planning Application Refs. **NYM/2018/0592/FL** & **NYM/2018/0600/LB**). The Hall is a Grade II* Listed Building within the North York Moors National Park. The Written Scheme of Works has been commissioned by Chris Mitchell and the proposed change of use and will provide a record of the buildings in advance of internal alterations including the insertion of a lift shaft. The Historic Building Recording shall be undertaken in a manner consistent with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's (ClfA) Standard and Guidance '*Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*' revised December 2014 and the Historic England's Guidelines '*Understanding Historic Buildings, A Guide to Good Recording Practice'*, 2016, the MAP Site Recording Manual, the ClfA '*Code of Conduct*' and '*Standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs*' (December 2014).

1.2 In accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018) states that the *'Local Planning Authority…. should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible [within the Historic Environment Record].'* The Historic Building Recording and Report

will be undertaken to satisfy Condition 3 on the Listed Building Consent (**NYM/2018/0600/LB**), which states: -

> *No work shall commence on site to clear or strip out the building to which this permission relates until a programme of building recording and analysis in accordance with a written scheme of investigation has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. This shall comprise the following:*
> - *a photographic survey of all rooms affected by the development hereby approved;*
> - *a photographic survey and measured drawings (including elevations, cross-sections details and moulding profiles) of:*
> *the external door, surround and associated ironmongery now located in the cellar;*
> *the inglenook fireplace and panelling in the bar;*
> *the fireplace and bread oven in the beer cellar;*
> *the existing door, surround and associated ironmongery in the bar;*
> - *a watching brief for works associated with*
> *works to introduce a lift shaft, especially removal of the joists;*
> *works to an external door now located in the cellar*
>
> *The work shall not be carried out otherwise than in accordance with the approved scheme of investigation.*

1.3 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. License No. AL 50453A.

2 Compliance

2.1 The Historic Building Recording shall be undertaken to a Level 3 Record in Section 5 of Historic England's Guidelines '*Understanding Historic Buildings, A Guide to Good Recording Practice'*, 2016. All recording will be undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's (CIfA) Standard and Guidance '*Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures'* revised December 2014, Historic England's Guidelines '*Understanding Historic Buildings, A Guide to Good Recording Practice*', 2016, MAP Site Recording Manual (revised 2018), the CIfA '*Code of*

Conduct' and the 'Standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs' (December 2014). Before work commences on site a documentary research into the hall including a map regression and will consult documentary resources (local history library in Helmsley, the North Yorkshire County Record Office in Northallerton and the NYMNP HER).

2.2 All relevant Historic England and CIfA guidance on archaeological practice must be followed.

3. Site Description

3.1 Thornton-le-Dale is a village in the North York Moors National Park in the Vale of Pickering and located 14 kilometres north of Malton, 2.5 kilometres east of Pickering.

3.2 The Hall is located in the centre of the village of Thornton le Dale, south of the A170 (Church Hill/Chestnut Avenue), Thornton Bridge and Thornton Beck.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 The place-name *Torentun* derives from the Old English meaning '*an enclosure made by thorn bushes*' (Smith 1969, 88). In 1086, Thornton (*Torentune*) was listed under the land of King William the Conqueror, Land of Berenger of Tosny and the Holdings of Robert the Brus in the Domesday Book. The first entry under Land of the King stated 'to *this Manor (Pickering) belongs the jurisdiction of…. Thornton (Dale)*' (Faull and Stinson 1986, 1Y4) and "*In THORNTON (Dale), Thorbrandr, Gospatric and Thorr, 3 carucates taxable. Land for 2 ploughs.' (*ibid, 1N48*),* which formed part of the *'5 ½ carucates' held by the King (SN D15-16).* The entry under

and of Berenger of Tosny stated '*In THORNTON (Dale), 1 carucate of land taxable and land for ½ plough*' (ibid, 8N15). The Holdings of Robert de Brus stated '*In THORNTON (Dale) 11 oxgangs*.' (ibid 31N8).

4.2 The Township of Thornton in the Medieval Period was documented as the separate Townships of Thornton, Farmanby and Roxby. Farmanby was in the Parishes of Thornton and Ellerburn. Thornton and Ellerburn are parishes in the Wapentake and liberty of Pickering. The ownership of the area is discussed in the Victoria County History (Page 1923, 492-497) and the Archives are noted in the North Yorkshire County Record Office, the East Riding of Yorkshire Archives and Local Studies Service, Hull History Centre (Hull University Archives) and St. Georges Chapel Archives and Chapel Library Windsor, York Minster Library, Lambeth Palace Library and Sandbeck Park.

4.3 The Hall was built in the 17th century with earlier origins and remodelled in the early 18th century with a service wing added in the late 18th century and a porch in the early 19th century. This is a sandstone, two storey structure with three bay central range and 2 bay cross wings (H-plan). The building was listed in 1953 (Grade II*; Ref. 1241248).

4.4 The hall, gardens and parkland are depicted on the 1890 twenty-five inch edition Ordnance Survey map.

5. Aims and Objectives

5.1 The Objective of the Historic Building Recording and targeted watching brief of the internal rooms to be altered during the change of use: -

- Provide *a photographic survey of all rooms affected by the development hereby approved;*

- *Provide measured drawings (including elevations, cross-sections details and moulding profiles) of:*

  the external door, surround and associated ironmongery now located in the cellar; the inglenook fireplace and panelling in the bar; the fireplace and bread oven in the beer cellar; the existing door, surround and associated ironmongery in the bar;
- *To undertake a watching brief for works associated with: -*
  works to introduce a lift shaft, especially removal of the joists; works to an external door now located in the cellar

5.2 The aim and scope of the Level 3 recording work is to take general and detailed photographs all areas of the Hall to be affected by the proposed alterations prior to work commencing, to draw elevations, plans and mouldings of interior architectural features detailed above and to be in attendance for a watching brief to record the internal alterations detailed above in Para 5.1.

5.3 The purpose of the building record will advance the understanding of the significance of this heritage asset and to enable the preservation by record of any architectural or archaeological feature uncovered or altered during the building work; the observation and record will establish the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of surviving historic building fabric exposed by the alteration works, and the work will place any identified historic building fabric within their archaeological and/or historic context; then produce a report that will present the results of this programme of Historic Building Recording.

5.4 The scope of this work is detailed in the attached plans and will be undertaken in the specific areas of alteration in the interior and exterior on the ground floor, first floor and roof, prior to the alteration/construction work commencing and then observing the

internal/external alterations to walls, floors, doors, windows and roof structures.

6. Methodology

6.1 The Proposed Development will alter the ground and first floor interior of the Grade II* Listed Building. Documentary research and a record of the building will be undertaken prior to work commencing, where local study library in Helmsley, HER in Helmsley and the North Yorkshire archives consulted. Then, an archaeologist will be in attendance prior to and during the alteration work on the ground and first floors, insertion of the lift shaft and other interior alterations. Recording of any features uncovered should be consistent with the recording undertaken prior to work commencing and used to update, and if necessary reinterpret, earlier findings. The findings from the documentary research will be listen in the written report as a detailed historic background with figures to cartographic sources as necessary or may inform the written description of the building record if structural elements or actual building phases can be interpreted.

6.2 The Historic Building Recording will be a full record prior to work commencing and during internal alterations and determine the buildings original nature, date and survival of any earlier structure and fabric and their development to present, to inform an assessment of significance. The areas to be recorded are the external alterations of an external door and windows on the ground floor, first floor windows and alteration of the roof line, where the new lift will be inserted (see associated documents) and the areas of internal alterations including internal doors, walls, the inglenook fireplace, bar and staircase (see associated documents). Measured drawings to be undertaken for the external door,

surround and associated ironmongery now located in the beer cellar; the inglenook fireplace and paneling in the bar; the fireplace and bread oven in the beer cellar; the existing door, surround and associated ironmongery in the bar. The watching brief will be undertaken on the removal of internal structures prior to insertion of the lift on the ground and first floor and work on the external door in the cellar. Prior to work commencing general external and internal photographs will be taken of the building. Any doors, windows and internal architectural details will be photographed. Drawing including Sections, elevations and of coving recorded at this point. During the observed alterations (watcjing brief), photographs will be taken as internal and external details are removed and or exposed and notes and drawings undertaken to record architectural details exposed or prior to their destruction where the lift is to be inserted.

6.3 Assessment of all internal and external features of historical or architectural interest shall be undertaken to a professional standard by fully trained and competent archaeologist. A detailed examination of the buildings internal and external fabric will be undertaken and will include the appraisal of the building fabric including building construction details, architectural styles, uses of rooms and decoration, floor plan, elevations and past alterations. Each feature shall be place in its context within the present structure. Investigation, which will comprise structured note-taking, accompanied by photographic record, which will also help to identify where a drawn record is appropriate. High resolution digital photographs (20 megapixel or greater) shall be taken for the photographic record. The roof structure will be photographed and recorded internally, using ladders/steps as necessary, and externally,

using scaffolding (if in place for the lift construction work) or by drone if not.

6.4 The photographic record will be undertaken in accordance with Section 4.4.1-4.4.4 and 4.4.10 and 4.4.14 of Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England 2016, 17-18 & 20-21) and will comprise:

- A full photographic register will be compiled including site code, date, photographic file number, location of shot, direction of the shot, and a brief description of the subject.
- A full archive record will be compiled of all drawings (plans, sections, elevations and mouldings) including type of drawing, scale, date and site code.
- The camera used will have a minimum sensor size (APS-C) of 22mm by 15mm. All photographs will be taken in RAW format.
- The photographs will then be converted from RAW format to uncompressed TIFF at 8 bit. The resolution of digital photography should be no less than 300 dpi.
- Digital photographs must not be manipulated or altered prior to inclusion in a project archive.
- The building in the context of the immediate surrounding (i.e. the relationship to other buildings and structures)
- External elevations
- A general internal photographic record should be made of the building, including internal walls/subdivisions
- Details, e.g. windows, openings, doors, decorative brickwork, carpentry joints, joists, the bar and stairs, reused timbers and any other interesting features, fixtures or fittings. Where particular

features such as windows or openings of a single type, occur more than once within the structure, only representative photographs need be taken.

- General views should be taken of each room/space to be altered, and on each floor or discrete internal space, from a sufficient number of vantage points to adequately record the form, general appearance and method of construction of each area photographed; this may require ancillary lighting or flash equipment.
- Wherever possible photographs should be taken at right angles to the elevations or detail. A metric scale of an appropriate length will be used (preferably a 0.5m, 1m or 2m ranging pole as appropriate).
- Electronic flash and/or battery powered strip lights may be used for fill in lighting for the internal shots.

6.5 The drawn record will comply with Sections 4.3.3 to 4.3.11 Understanding in Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England 2016, 14-16. Floor plans will be produced at a scale of 1:100. Section and elevation drawings will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Mouldings will be drawn at a scale of 1:1. Floor plans will depict the form and location of any structural features of historic significance, such as blocked doorways, windows and fireplaces, masonry joints, ceiling beams and other changes in floor and ceiling levels, and any evidence for fixtures of significance. Measured drawings will record the form or location of other significant structural detail. Measured cross-sections or long-sections will illustrate the vertical relationships within a building (for example floor and ceiling heights, the form of roof trusses). Measured drawings will show the form of any architectural decoration (for example the moulding profiles of door surrounds, beams, mullions

and cornices) or any small scale functional detail not easily captured by photography. A measured detail drawings are particularly valuable as an aid to dating. Measured elevations can aid the understanding of the building's design, development or function. A site plan will be produced to relate the building to other structures nearby and to any related topographical and landscape features in Thornton Dale. Floor plans will identify the location and direction of accompanying photographs. The documentary search may uncover earlier drawings throwing light on the building's history. All drawings produced will comply with the Architectural Drawing Conventions as outlined in Chapter 7 of Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England 2016, 35-57).

6.6 For the observation of the building alterations (Watching Brief), the site owner or the building contactor will allow at least two days notice prior to work commencing for attendance of the archaeologist to be arranged and programmed in, as an archaeologist will need to be in attendance for all alterations and construction work. Time must be allotted for any necessary recording, either by photograph or detailed drawing to be undertaken and all areas of alteration must be observed to comply with the planning condition.

6.6 The written notes will inform the report production, description and phasing; with photography accompanying as detailed plates and drawing as illustrated figures i.e. floor plans, sections and detail plans of joists, mouldings and coving etc. All photographs and drawings will form the site archive.

7. Report Preparation, Contents and Distribution

7.1 Upon completion of the building recording and watching brief, all records will be assessed, archive compiled, a report and an OASIS record produced.

7.2 A report will be prepared in accordance with Section 4.5.2 Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England 2016, 22-23): Items 1-5, 7-9, 11, 16-18, 20, 21- and paragraph 6.4.12 of CIfA's Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures; and, section 3.8 of Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief and to include the following:

a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work, introduction and aims and objectives.

b) An introduction which should include
- the site code/project number
- planning reference number
- dates when fieldwork took place
- grid reference

c) An account of the methods and results of the Building Recording, describing materials, structure, development and phasing and include:
- Basic dimensions and layout of the buildings and individual rooms/internal spaces
- Building fabric and roof covering,
- Structural detail and construction e.g. windows, openings, doors, decorative brickwork, carpentry joints, joists/roof structures, re-used timbers and any other interesting features, fixtures or fittings
- Any observations on date, phasing, development and function of the building/s, including any fixtures and fittings,

d) The written description should be cross-referenced to the photographic survey and individual images, and to an accurate scale plan of the buildings.

e) The report figures should include: -

6 A location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the site in relation to other buildings on in the immediate area.

7 An overall keyed plan of the site.

8 Phased plans, with features associated with particular phases readily distinguishable.

9 Any relevant historic map editions, with the position and extent of the site clearly indicated.

10 A complete set of site drawings completed to publication standard.

11 A complete set of building plans, on which position and direction of each photograph has been noted.

12 Any additional illustrations pertinent to the site.

f) All plates should be captioning, by means of a running sequence of numbers (e.g. Plate no. 1; Plate no. 2), and it is this numbering system which should be used in cross-referencing throughout the report and on the photographic plans. However, the relevant original film and frame number should be included in brackets at the end of each caption. A maximum of two plates per side of A4.

g) Appendices, as appropriate, including Detailed archive description and photographic record and location and destination, and a copy of the Written Scheme of Investigation

h) References and bibliography of all sources used

i) All final versions of the written report must include a copy of the relevant OASIS data collection form.

7.3 Copies of the final report will be submitted to the client, the North York Moors National Park Authority (NYMNPA) and the North York Moors National Park HER within eight weeks of completion of fieldwork, unless an extension is agreed with the NYMNPA. The information content of the written report will become publicly accessible once deposited with the NYMNPA, unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposit.

7.4 We will provide a digital copy of the report in PDF format to the North York Moors National Park HER.

7.5 A Brief, interim report may be required shortly after the completion of fieldwork.

8. Archive

8.1 The historic building archive of the photographs will be deposited with the North Yorkshire County Records Office. Archives should be submitted to the agreed repository within 150 working days of the submission of a project's final written report. All material originally created in digital form must be created and prepared for deposition according to recognised standards and guidelines such as those made available by the Archaeology Data Service (http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/). In particular, file formats should be considered carefully (uncompressed TIFF at 8 bit).

8.2 The photographic archive should be accompanied by a short written summary providing brief details of the photographic survey, the equipment and methodology used, the name of the photographer and the date and duration of the photographic survey.

8.3 Metadata for each photo will include the name and address of the building, date recorded, photographer's name, and the site national grid reference.

8.4 A photographic register and photo location plan are required. The photographic register should (as a minimum) include location, direction and subject of shot must accompany the photographic record; a separate photographic register should be supplied for any colour slides and digital photographs. Position and direction of each photograph and slide should be noted on a scaled copy of the building plan, which should also be marked with a north pointer and a scale.

9. Copyright, Confidentiality and Publicity

9.1 Unless the individual/organisation commissioning the project wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic records and reports rests with MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. By depositing the written report, the historic environment contractor gives permission for the material presented within the document to be used by the NYMNPA, in perpetuity, although the historic environment contractor retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the NYMNPA to reproduce material, including for non-commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

10 Monitoring, Health and Safety & Insurance

10.1 The NYMNPA will be aware of the commencement of the recording and informed when all site works will be undertaken.

10.2 Health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. All archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must comply with all Health and Safety Legislation, this includes the preparation of a Risk Assessment.

10.3 Necessary precautions should be taken over underground services and overhead lines.

10.4 MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd will provide evidence of all necessary insurances, including Employer's Liability, Professional Liability and Public Liability Cover.

11. Timetable and Staffing

11.1 On site work to commence in January 2019. The historic environment contractor shall give no less than ten working days notice in writing of commencement of works to the NYMNPA, and no works shall commence on site until the ten working day notice period has expired.

- Prior to the commencement of any work, the Historic Building Recording contractor must provide the NYMNPA in writing with:
- A projected timetable for the site work
- Details of project staff structure and numbers
- Names and CVs of key project members (the project manager, site supervisor, any proposed specialists, sub-contractors etc.)
- Details of any specialist sub-contractors

12. References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Code of Conduct*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Recording of Buildings and Structures*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Watching Briefs*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 Code of Conduct.

Faull, M.L. & Stinson, M. 1986 Domesday Book. Yorkshire. Parts One and Two. Phillimore Chichester.

Historic England 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings, A Guide to Good Recording Practice*.

Lee, E. (2006) *Management of Research Project in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*. Swindon: English Heritage.

MAP 2018 Site Manual – MAP Archaeological Practice. 5/10/2018

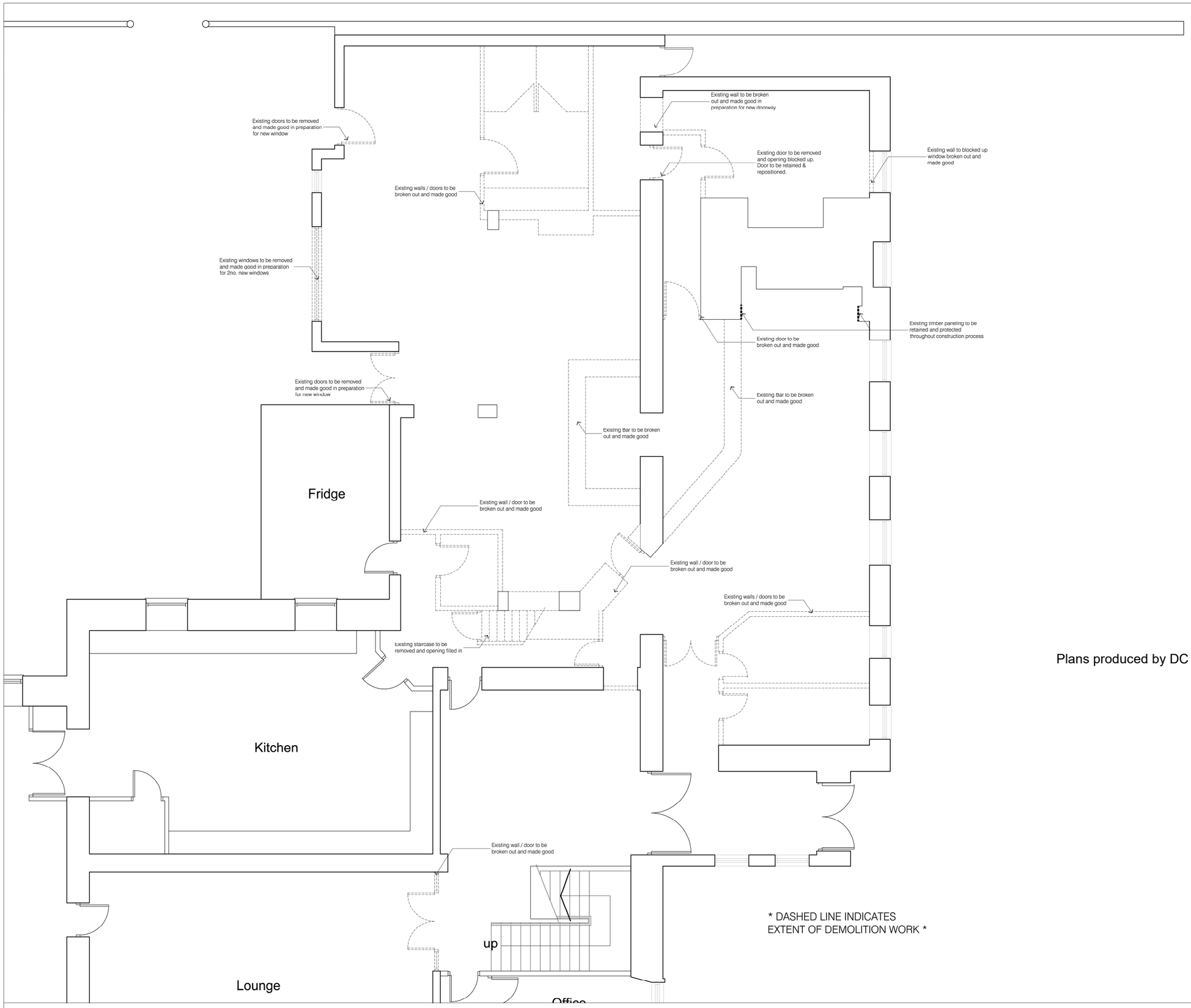
National Planning Policy Framework: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government - July 2018

Page, W. 1923 A History of the County of York North Riding: Volume 2. Victoria County History, London. www.british-history-ac.uk

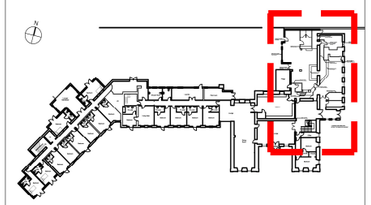
Smith, A.H. 1969 The Place-names of the North Riding of Yorkshire. The English Place-name Society. Cambridge University Press.

Walker, K., 1990. *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*, Archaeology Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

APPENDIX 3
DEMOLITION AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLANS



GROUND FLOOR DEMOLITION PLAN



KEY PLAN

N

PROJECT	NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, THORNTON-LE-DALE
TITLE	GROUND FLOOR DEMOLITION PLAN
SCALE: NTS	DATE: AUG 2020
EDAS	FIGURE: A3-1

Plans produced by DC Architecture, reproduced with permission.

revision date description

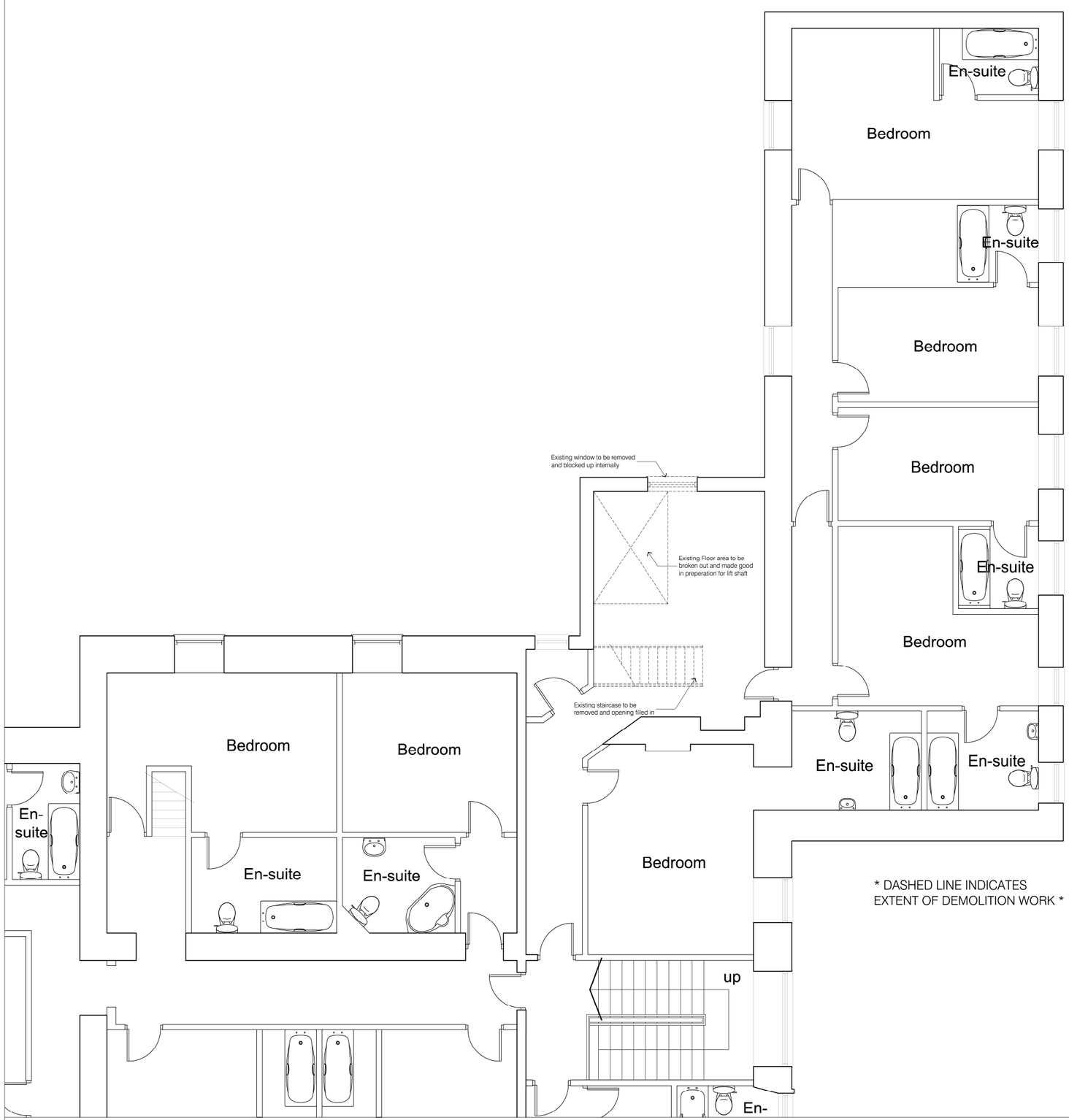
dc-architecture
Studio 4, Middlethorpe Business Park
Sim Balk Lane, Bishopthorpe, York, Y023 2BD
t: 01904 700941 e: studio@dc-architecture.com

project
The Hall
Thornton Le Dale, Pickering

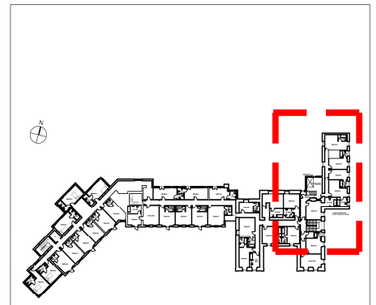
drawing
Ground Floor Demolition Plan

scale
1:50 @ A1
1 2 3 4 5

job number	date	status	drawing number	revision
1521	26/10/15	Planning	06	-



FIRST FLOOR DEMOLITION PLAN



KEY PLAN

N

* DASHED LINE INDICATES
EXTENT OF DEMOLITION WORK *

PROJECT	
NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, THORNTON-LE-DALE	
TITLE	
FIRST FLOOR DEMOLITION PLAN	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	AUG 2020
EDAS	FIGURE A3-2

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revision date description

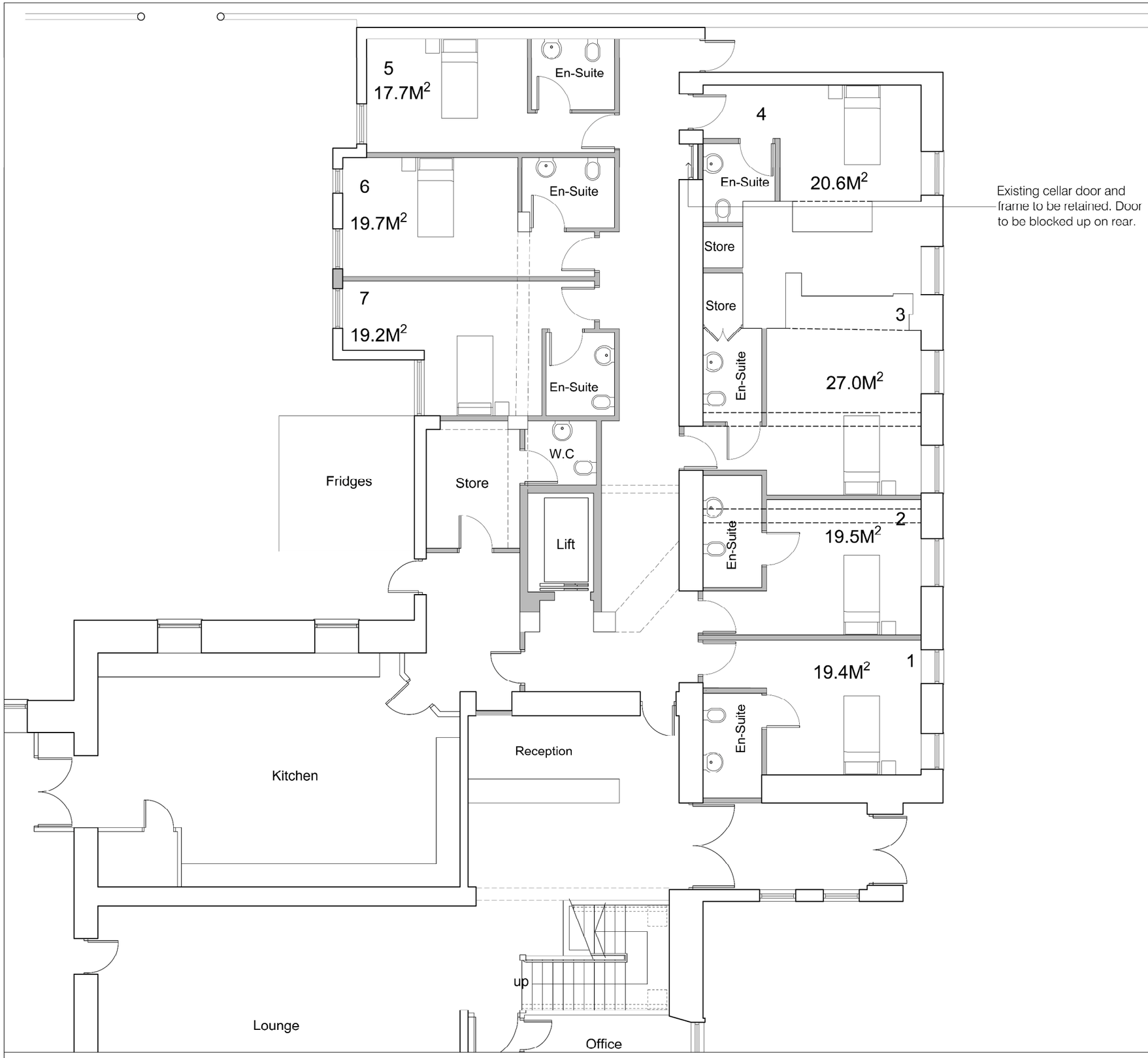
dc-architecture
Studio 4, Middlethorpe Business Park
Sim Balk Lane, Bishopthorpe, York. Y023 2BD
t: 01904 700941 e: studio@dc-architecture.com

project
The Hall
Thornton Le Dale, Pickering

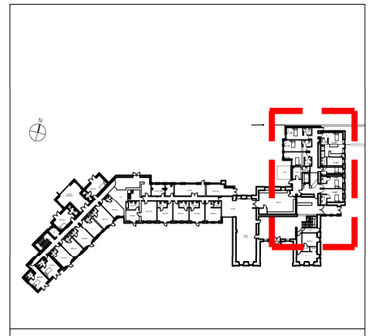
drawing
First Floor Demolition Plan

scale
1:50 @ A1
1 2 3 4 5

job number	date	status	drawing number	revision
1521	26/10/15	Planning	07	-



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



KEY PLAN

N

PROJECT	
NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, THORNTON-LE-DALE	
TITLE	
PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR PLAN	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	AUG 2020
EDAS	FIGURE A3-3

Plan produced by DC Architecture, reproduced with permission.

revision	date	description
P02	09.10.18	Internal glazed screen omitted
P01	14.01.16	Existing cellar door added

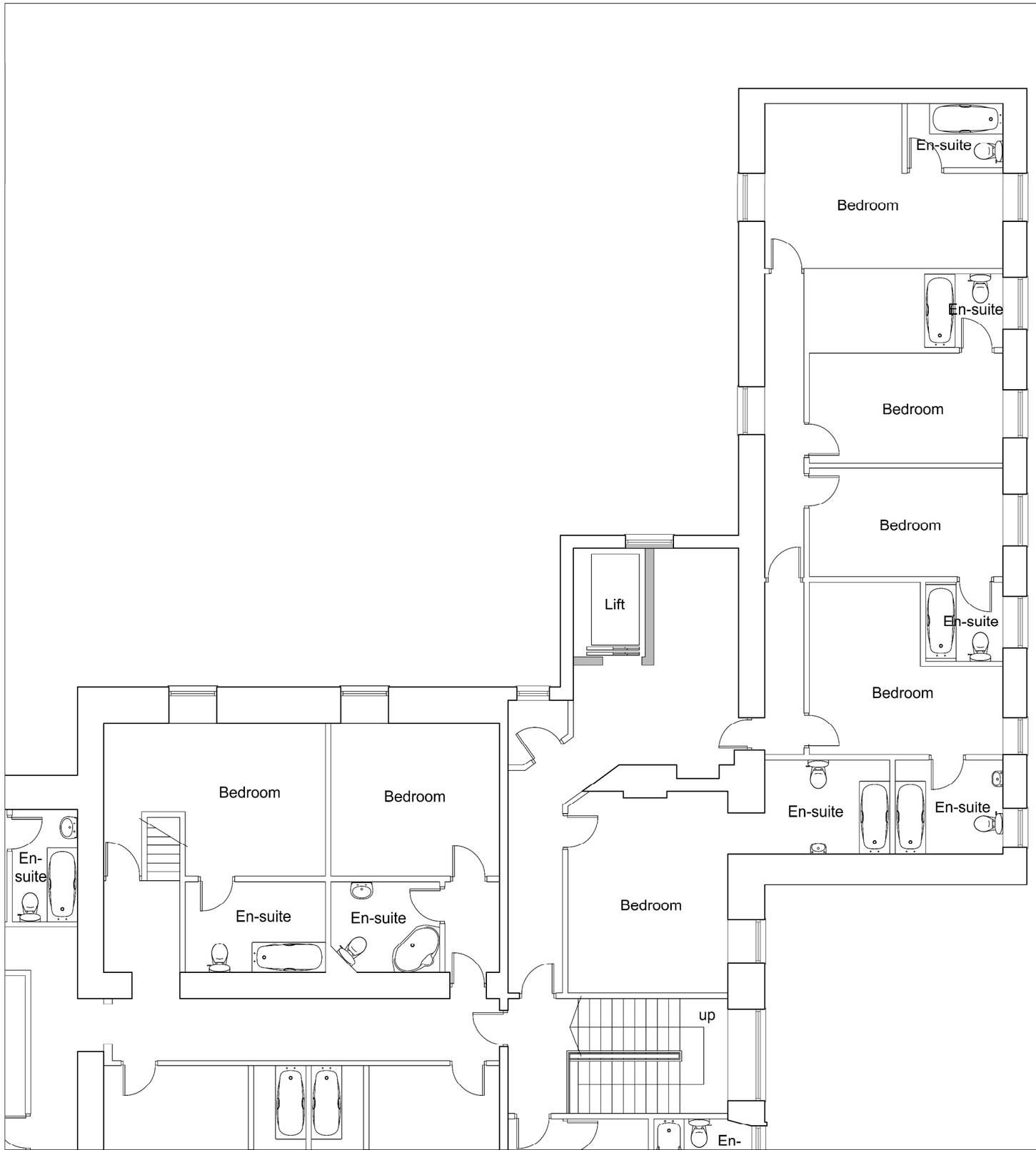
dc-architecture
Studio 12, Middlethorpe Business Park
Sim Balk Lane, Bishopthorpe, York, Y023 2BD
t: 01904 700941 e: studio@dc-architecture.com

project
The Hall
Thornton Le Dale, Pickering

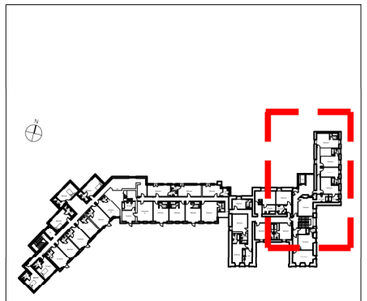
drawing
Proposed Partial Ground Floor Plan
-

scale
1:50 @ A1
1 2 3 4 5

job number	date	status	drawing number	revision
1521	26/10/15	Planning	08	P02



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



KEY PLAN

N

PROJECT	NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, THORNTON-LE-DALE
TITLE	PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: NTS	DATE: AUG 2020
EDAS	FIGURE: A3-4

Plan produced by DC Architecture, reproduced with permission.

revision	date	description
P01	09.10.18	Glass balustrade removed

dc-architecture
Studio 12, Middlethorpe Business Park
Sim Balk Lane, Bishopthorpe, York, YO23 2BD
t: 01904 700941 e: studio@dc-architecture.com

project
The Hall
Thornton Le Dale, Pickering

drawing
Proposed Partial First Floor Plan

scale
1:50 @ A1
1 2 3 4 5

job number	date	status	drawing number	revision
1521	26/10/15	Planning	10	P01

APPENDIX 4
OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: eddennis1-369264

Project details

Project name	North-east wing, Thornton Hall, Thornton-le-Dale, North Yorkshire
Short description of the project	Pre-intervention recording and watching brief during conversion of building to expand residential care home.
Project dates	Start: 01-02-2019 End: 01-07-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2019/596 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	THT 19 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	1241248 - NHLE No.
Any associated project reference codes	17605 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	HALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch","Measured Survey","Photographic Survey","Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Listed Building Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORTH YORKSHIRE RYEDALE THORNTON LE DALE Thornton Hall
Postcode	YO18 7RR
Study area	20 Square metres
Site coordinates	SE 83640 83059 54.236225404512 -0.716584284221 54 14 10 N 000 42 59 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator	Ed Dennison
Project director/manager	Ed Dennison
Project supervisor	Shaun Richardson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Park Lane Heathcare Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	ADS
Digital Archive ID	2019/596
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	North Yorkshire County Record Office
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Map","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The North-East Wing, The Hall, Chestnut Avenue, Thornton-le-Dale, North Yorkshire YO18 7RR
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Richardson, S
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Dennison, E
Other bibliographic details	EDAS Report 2019/596.R01
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Beverley
Description	A4 comb bound report

Entered by	Ed Dennison (edarchserv@aol.com)
Entered on	6 October 2019

OASIS:

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OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: eddennis1-369264

Project details

Project name	North-east wing, Thornton Hall, Thornton-le-Dale, North Yorkshire
Short description of the project	Pre-intervention recording and watching brief during conversion of building to expand residential care home.
Project dates	Start: 01-02-2019 End: 01-07-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2019/596 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	THT 19 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	1241248 - NHLE No.
Any associated project reference codes	17605 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Site status	Conservation Area
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Monument type	HALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch","Measured Survey","Photographic Survey","Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Listed Building Consent

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Paper Archive recipient	North Yorkshire County Record Office
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Map","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The North-East Wing, The Hall, Chestnut Avenue, Thornton-le-Dale, North Yorkshire YO18 7RR
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Richardson, S
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Dennison, E
Other bibliographic details	EDAS Report 2019/596.R01
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Beverley
Description	A4 comb bound report

Entered by	Ed Dennison (edarchserv@aol.com)
Entered on	6 October 2019

OASIS:

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APPENDIX 5
INDEX TO PROJECT ARCHIVE

ED DENNISON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES LTD
ARCHAEOLOGY ARCHIVE

PROJECT: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING, THE NORTH-EAST WING, THE HALL, CHESTNUT AVENUE, THORNTON-LE-DALE, NORTH YORKSHIRE
EDAS JOB NO: 2019/596
EDAS SITE CODE: THT 19
ACCESSION NO: NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY RECORD OFFICE

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- prints (8 wallets)

2.4.5 Film 3 (digital photos)
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- prints (7 wallets)

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- film record sheet with b/w thumbnails
- prints (6 wallets)

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- film record sheet with b/w thumbnails
- prints (1 wallet)

2.4.8 Film 6 (digital photos)
- film record sheet with b/w thumbnails
- prints (2 wallets)

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- film record sheet with b/w thumbnails
- prints (2 wallets)

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