

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL ALTERATIONS,
THE STABLE BLOCK, SLEDMERE HOUSE,
SLEDMERE, EAST YORKSHIRE YO25 3XG

LEVEL 4 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING



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On behalf of

The Sledmere Estate
Estate Office
Sledmere
East Yorkshire
YO25 3XQ

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In August 2019, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by project architects Francis Johnson and Partners of Bridlington, on behalf of the Sledmere Estate, to undertake a programme of historic building recording prior to and during alterations to part of the Grade II listed stable block at Sledmere House, Sledmere, East Yorkshire. The alterations were required to create expanded kitchen areas to the ground floor, and to create new function rooms and a separate self-contained flat to the first floor. The historic building survey comprised a Level 4 analytical record, which was made a condition of planning permission and Listed Building Consent. The work was wholly funded by the Sledmere Estate.*

The earliest phase of the stable block was built by Richard Sykes (1706-1761) in c.1750, as part of his substantial alterations to the Sledmere estate, which included the erection of a new house. In its original form, the stable block was rectangular in plan, comprising four ranges laid out around an open central courtyard. The structure was brick-built, using brickwork laid without any clear bonding pattern, and was of a single storey only. It is likely that the principal entrance and elevation was placed in the centre of the south range, facing south towards the house, and limited surviving structural evidence in the form of piers and windows suggests that it might have been given some architectural emphasis. An c.1774 plan of Sledmere also indicates that there was a formal arrangement of buildings to the immediate south of the stable block, perhaps framing the south front and again suggesting that its appearance was emphasised in some way.

Between 1775 and 1778, substantial alterations were undertaken by Sir Christopher Sykes, 2nd baronet (1749-1801), in conjunction with other major additions to the house and an expansion to the estate generally. Changes to the stable block almost certainly involved the addition of a second storey, as indicated by a change in brick bonding pattern seen in most elevations. Further money was spent on the stables in 1783. The principal entrance remained in the centre of the south range, with the main elevation facing the house to the south. In 1818, Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, 3rd baronet (1771-1823), built a new south front to the stable block, emphasising the principal entrance and flanking it with new coach houses. This new work was designed by the architects Watson and Pritchett, and was possibly influenced by work undertaken by John Carr of York. It appears that the courtyard and some of the interior of the stables were re-surfaced at the same time, using a mixture of cobbles, clinkers and bricks. By the 1930s, the new coach houses built in 1818 were used to accommodate cars.

The stables would have accommodated hunters, hacks and carriage horses, with farm horses being accommodated in another Home Farm complex on the north side of Main Street. With the establishment of the Sledmere stud, particularly from the late 1820s and reaching a peak in the late 19th century, some of the stud horses would have been housed in the stables and the adjacent paddocks.

The historic building recording has recorded structural evidence relating to the above phases of development, and has, for example, compared the recorded evidence to the advice given in 19th century stable guides. Although most architectural details in the former eastern coach house and adjacent spaces were lost when converted to a cafe, kitchen and WC facilities in the 1960s, much historic material remains in the west range and those parts of the south and north ranges examined as part of the project. At ground floor level, several blocked doorways and other openings indicate the gradual evolution of the internal spaces, and the loose boxes retain their 19th century floor surfaces, wooden ventilators and gas lights. At first floor level, the softwood king-post form of the roof trusses are in keeping with the 1770s date of construction, and a few retain carpenters' assembly marks and Baltic timber marks. The presence of plastered walls with potential early colour schemes, coat pegs and early fitted pine furniture to the first floor over the eastern coach house might imply more of a domestic function rather than an agricultural one; two of the adjacent rooms also contain fireplaces, and the internal stairs retain some 19th century graffiti.

1 INTRODUCTION

Reasons and Circumstances of the Project

- 1.1 In August 2019, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by project architects Francis Johnson and Partners of Bridlington, on behalf of the Sledmere Estate, to undertake a programme of historic building recording prior to and during internal and external alterations to part of the Grade II* listed stable block at Sledmere House, Sledmere, East Yorkshire (NGR SE 93000 64750 centred) (see figures 1 and 2). The alterations were required to create expanded kitchen areas to the ground floor, and new first floor function rooms and a separate self-contained flat to the first floor. The historic building survey comprised a Level 4 comprehensive analytical record and involved a detailed photographic record and architectural description, supplemented with historical research, brought together in a survey report.
- 1.2 The historic building recording was made a condition of full planning permission and Listed Building Consent for the development, both granted by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 11th July 2019 (applications 19/01276/PLF and 19/01277/PLB). The condition (number 4) was the same for both consents, and it stated: *“No redevelopment or refurbishment of Stable building shall take place until the applicant/developer has recorded those parts of the building which are likely to be disturbed or concealed in the course of redevelopment or refurbishment. The recording shall be carried out by an archaeologist or archaeological organisation approved by the Local Planning Authority”.*
- 1.3 The scale and scope of the historic building recording was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by EDAS and approved by the Humber Archaeology Partnership (HAP), who advise the County Council on archaeological matters, on 8th August 2019; a copy of the WSI appears as Appendix 2. The work was funded wholly by the Sledmere Estate.
- 1.4 It should be noted that the development works also involved some below-ground excavations for new services and other connections, but these were monitored by MAP Archaeological Practice, and so have been reported on separately.

Site Location and Description

- 1.5 The stable block, comprising stables and coach house, is sited on the northern edge of the grounds of Sledmere House, some 70m to the north-west of the house itself. The stable block backs onto Main Street (the B1251 road), with the principal entrance facing south-east towards the house. There is a secondary yard to the east, a paved area to the south, and a narrow access track running along the west side. The stable block is open in part to public access at set times, incorporating a tea room and toilets for the use of visitors to the house, grounds and farm shop.
- 1.6 The stable block is mid 18th century in origin but it underwent a number of phases of development during the later 18th and 19th centuries. The complex, named as ‘Stables and Carriage House to Sledmere House’, is a Grade II* Listed Building, first Listed on 20th September 1966 (National Heritage List for England 1161302). The Listed Building description reads as follows:

Stables and carriage house, now garages, workshops and tea rooms. Probably late C18 with later additions and alterations. Yellow brick in Flemish bond to front facade otherwise reddish-pink brick in English garden wall bond, with ashlar and

red brick dressings and Welsh slate roof. Square on plan around central courtyard. Neoclassical. 2 storeys, 4 bays with central pedimented entrance to inner courtyard. Ashlar plinth. Central round-arched opening to full height under portico with engaged Tuscan pilasters and columns, 2 to each side, frieze and moulded pediment containing clock. To either side (alike) are 2 round-arched recesses with part-glazed double garage doors and to first floor are 6-pane windows with ashlar sills. Moulded ashlar cornice. Hipped roof. Central cupola, with bell, of Tuscan columns, frieze, dome and weather-vane. Within, the courtyard has mainly round-arched stable openings with plank doors, overlights with glazing bars, round arches of red gauged brick, central keystones and ashlar impost. First floor has casement windows and pitching doors within elliptically arched opening. Stepped and cogged eaves. Pevsner N, Yorkshire, York and The East Riding, 1978, p 346.

- 1.7 The stable block also lies within the Sledmere Conservation Area, first designated by East Riding of Yorkshire Council in 1974 and subject to a Conservation Area Appraisal in 2009 (ERYC 2009). It is also located within the boundary of the pleasure gardens and park of Sledmere House, which were designated as a Grade 1 Historic Park and Garden on 11th May 1984 (National Heritage List for England 1000925).
- 1.8 As far as can be determined, no previous survey work has been carried out at the stable complex. However, a Heritage Statement in relation to the proposed development has been prepared by Dr David Neave on behalf of the Sledmere Estate (Neave 2019). This identified three distinct phases of development of the stable block. It was initially constructed in c.1750-51 by Richard Sykes, as a single story complex. A second phase of improvements then took place in 1775-78, when Sir Christopher Sykes added a second storey and re-roofed the buildings in Westmorland slate. The third and final phase of development occurred in c.1818, when the York architects, Watson and Pritchett, added the existing main façade to the stables, with the coach houses flanking the impressive pedimented entrance with its Tuscan columns and cupola. Other later internal changes include the conversion of the traditional stabling to loose boxes for the horses, and more recently the eastern coach house was converted into a cafe following the opening of the house to the public in 1964; some of the loose boxes at the south end of the east range were altered to accommodate a kitchen and WCs. Nevertheless, the Heritage Statement concluded that the buildings are an excellent example of a medium-sized country house stable complex, externally as built, and unspoilt by any unsympathetic alterations.

Aims and Objectives

- 1.9 In accordance with the approved WSI (see Appendix 2), the aims of the project were to record the existing structures on the site, prior to their demolition, and place the resulting records in the public domain.
- 1.10 Specifically, the historic building recording work had three main objectives:
- to identify and objectively record those elements of the existing Grade II* stable block likely to be affected by the development by means of photographs, measured drawings and written descriptions, prior to any alteration or restoration work (subject to health and safety considerations), and then enhance that record as necessary and appropriate as work progressed and further information was revealed;

- to analyse and interpret the recorded buildings in terms of their specialist function, and to place that analysis and interpretation into its wider context, both in terms of the development of Sledmere House and its grounds/landscape, and the various technological developments of estate stables and similar structures; and
- to produce an ordered archive and report, and to place this in the public domain - the archive to be deposited with the East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service, and the report deposited with the Humber Historic Environment Record (HER) and with other interested parties.

Fieldwork Methodologies

- 1.11 As noted above, the scale and scope of the historic building recording was defined by the WSI (see Appendix 2). The project equates to a Level 4 comprehensive analytical record defined by Historic England (formerly English Heritage) (2016, 26), and the work was also undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's (CIfA) Standard and Guidance (2019). Additional guidance published by Historic England relating to photographic recording (2015) was also followed.
- 1.12 As previously noted, the relevant condition placed on the Listed Building Consent and planning permission required a Level 4 record be made of 'those parts of the building which are likely to be disturbed or concealed in the course of redevelopment or refurbishment'. The development proposals involved the enlargement/refurbishment of the existing tea room and servery on the ground floor of the south range (formerly the eastern coach house) and the east range, and the creation of new function rooms and storage spaces on the first floor. The ground floor of the western coach house was to remain unchanged, but the first floor was to be converted into a self-contained flat. No change was proposed to the central stable courtyard or its patterned cobbled surface. As a result, the historic building recording was confined to both floors of the east side of the stable complex (the east ends of the north and south ranges and the east range), and the first floor of the west end of the south range (the western coach house).

Documentary Research

- 1.13 A certain amount of historical research relating to the stable block had already been done as part of the preparation of the existing Heritage Statement (Neave 2019). However, additional research was undertaken by Drs Susan and David Neave for EDAS to place the complex into its wider estate and landscape context (Neave & Neave 2019). The East Riding Archive Office (ERAO) hold a small amount of relevant material as part of the Pickering family records (DDX965), as does the Hull History Centre (HCC) as part of the Sykes of Sledmere estate collection (DDSY).
- 1.14 The results of the documentary research were used to discuss the development of the stable complex over time, and the sequence of construction and use of the buildings. It was also possible to place the complex and its individual elements in context and establish their archaeological, architectural and historical significance.
- 1.15 A full list of primary and secondary sources consulted for the project are given in the bibliography (Chapter 5) below.

Pre-Intervention Architectural Survey

- 1.16 This part of the project was undertaken on 13th August and 5th September 2019, and incorporated the following elements.

a) Measured and Drawn Survey

- 1.17 The existing 1:100 scale floor plans produced by Francis Johnson and Partners were utilised to produce a new set of 1:100 plans of the building complex (ground and first floor), as they stood at the start of the redevelopment work. The existing plans of the 'to-be-affected' parts of the stable block (see below) were checked in the field and amendments were made as necessary, while the existing plans of the other unaffected parts of the complex were primarily transposed with relatively little checking, especially at first floor level. The opportunity was also taken to record the internal stable courtyard, as the existing plans were lacking in some detail. There was no requirement to produce any elevation drawings, as these could be recorded adequately by photography, although a full height cross section through the east range was produced at 1:50 scale, again using existing survey plans as a base. Finally, a more detailed 1:50 scale plan of the stables at the north-east corner and the accessible loose boxes in the east range was produced, to show the surviving features such as hay feeders, flooring, etc in more detail.

- 1.18 The survey drawings were produced by hand measurement, and show all significant architectural detail such as openings (blocked or unblocked), differences in build (e.g. brick or stone), tool or timber marks, fixtures and fittings, constructional detail, etc. All drawings were produced in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2016, 13-17), and reduced versions appear as A3 or A4 copies in this report.

b) Photographic Survey

- 1.19 General photographic recording of the complex and its significant parts, together with close-up photography of significant details, was undertaken. The guidelines produced by Historic England (2015; 2016, 17-21) were followed. Coverage also included the whole of the stable block, courtyards, some internal details, and its overall setting, to place the survey into context.

- 1.20 The photographic survey was undertaken with a SLR digital camera which had a minimum of 12 megapixel resolution; photographs were taken in colour, in jpeg format. External photographs were taken, as far as is possible, at a right angle to the elevations, whilst the interior coverage aimed to produce a record of all significant spaces and details. Artificial lighting was used where necessary and all photographs contained a photographic scale, subject to practicalities and access.

- 1.21 A total of 200 digital photographs were taken. All photographs were clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and have been cross referenced to film and frame numbers. A photographic register detailing the location and direction of each shot is presented as Appendix 1.

c) Written Accounts

- 1.22 Sufficient detailed notes and observations were made on site to allow for a detailed description of the stable complex to be prepared, in combination with the drawn and photographic records.

Architectural Recording during Development

- 1.23 The pre-intervention survey work was enhanced by means of an architectural watching brief carried out during the conversion and renovation of the buildings. This watching brief was undertaken once internal stripping out had been done, and also while development was in progress. This allowed for the identification and recording of any architectural material and detail that was uncovered.
- 1.24 The architectural watching brief work involved drawn, photographic and written records, following the methodologies outlined above, and the pre-intervention records particularly the plans and elevation drawings, were amended as necessary. Watching brief visits were made on 4th October 2019, and 3rd and 23rd July 2020. As can be seen, the development work was interrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 1.25 It should be noted that the EDAS work did not extend to any of the below-ground excavations associated with the new foundations and drainage/service trenches (both internal and external). This work was done by a separate archaeological contractor, and is reported elsewhere (MAP 2020). In the event, nothing of below-ground archaeological interest was noted.

Report and Archive

- 1.26 An archive survey report has been produced, based on the results of the documentary research and the information gathered during the fieldwork. This report assembles and summarises the available evidence for the site in an ordered form, synthesises the data, comments on the quality and reliability of the evidence, and how it might need to be supplemented by further field work or desk-based research. The report is illustrated by reduced versions of the survey drawings, historic maps and plans, and a selection of photographic plates, while various appendices include photographic registers and catalogues, as well as a copy of the approved WSI. An electronic version of the final survey report (in pdf format) has also been produced, which has been made available to the Sledmere Estate, the Humber HER and other interested parties.
- 1.27 An archive of material relating to the project has been ordered and indexed according to the standards set by Historic England (EDAS site code SSB 19). This was deposited with the East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service at the end of the project.
- 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 Creator forms. All parts of the OASIS online form were subsequently completed at the end of the project, for submission to Historic England and the Humber HER; this includes an uploaded pdf version of the project report which will be placed in the Archaeology Data Service's Grey Literature Library.

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 2.1 As already noted, a certain amount of historical research relating to the stable block has already been done as part of the preparation of the existing Heritage Statement (Neave 2019), and this was enhanced by additional research undertaken on behalf of EDAS to place the complex into its wider estate and landscape context (Neave & Neave 2019). The following section is taken entirely from this latter source, unless otherwise referenced.
- 2.2 For over 250 years the horse played a key role in the life and economy of the Sledmere estate. The interest of the owners in, and their approach to, the management and accommodation of the horses has been a significant contribution to the distinctive character of Sledmere's landscape.

History and Family

The Origins of the Sledmere Estate

- 2.3 The parish of Sledmere covers 7,043 acres (2,852 hectares), made up of two townships, Sledmere and Croome. The settlement at Croome was depopulated in the later Middle Ages (Neave & Neave 2008b, 173-174).
- 2.4 Sledmere was first recorded in 1086, and it may have been an Anglian settlement. In the Middle Ages, Sledmere township was divided into two manors and several smaller estates. The largest was the Mowbray fee, and in 1721 Mark Kirkby, a Hull merchant, purchased it, when it comprised about 1,000 acres (405 ha) and some 24 houses. He continued to make purchases at Sledmere throughout his life, and in 1745, when he was living in Beverley, he also acquired the Kirkham Priory manor. On his death in 1748 he owned all but a small part of the township, a holding which extended to over 5,600 acres (2,280 ha). He did not marry, and never lived permanently at Sledmere, and on his death in 1748 his nephew Richard Sykes, a Hull merchant, inherited the estate. Sykes then purchased a couple more cottages in 1749, and a close in 1756, bringing the whole of the township into his hands (Neave & Neave 2008b, 180 & 185).

Richard Sykes (1706-1761)

- 2.5 When Richard Sykes inherited, the principal house at Sledmere was probably that associated with the monastic grange which formed part of the Kirkham Priory manor; its precise location is unknown, but it was probably occasionally occupied by Mark Kirkby until his death in 1748, and it almost certainly forms the core of the present Sledmere House (Neave & Neave 2008b, 182 & 203). Richard Sykes decided to make Sledmere his home, swapping his life as a merchant for that of a country squire. He had already developed an interest in hunting and field sports, and by the time that the foundation stone for the new house he had decided to build there was laid, on 17th June 1751, he had already built the stables and a large barn (Neave & Neave 2008b, 203). In 1752 he invited friends and tenant farmers to join him in hunting (Middleton 1995, 47), although the house was probably still being built; it was not until 1755 that Sykes was said to have gone to live 'altogether in the country' (Neave & Neave 2008b, 203). Richard Sykes regularly had visitors to stay to join him on hunting expeditions, and his wife and step-daughter sometimes accompanied him in a coach. Four hunters were sold after his death (Middleton 1995, 47).

- 2.6 Richard Sykes died in 1761, and the Sledmere estate passed to his brother, the Revd. Mark Sykes (1711-83), rector of Roos, who was created a baronet in recognition of the pioneering agricultural work which was then taking place on the Yorkshire Wolds. When his son Christopher came of age in 1770 he became life tenant of Sledmere (Neave & Neave 2008b, 185-186).

Sir Christopher Sykes, 2nd baronet (1749 - 1801)

- 2.7 Further work at the stables was carried out in 1775-78 as part of Sir Christopher Sykes' well-documented scheme to transform his estate. In 1776 he obtained an Act of Parliament to raise money to inclose Sledmere. In addition to inclosing the open fields, he removed all the buildings apart from the church and the house, and closed or altered the course of the roads, including the major route between York and Bridlington (the present B1251 Main Street). The church was rebuilt, and new ranges were added to the house, which was also encased in Nottinghamshire stone and 'turned' so that the main front faced south, and also built a service court to the north; the whole was completed in about 1790 (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 691-693). The whole township was 'landscaped', with extensive planting and new farms carefully sited in relation to the house. He commissioned plans from the noted landscape gardeners, Thomas White and 'Capability' Brown, and then adapted them to suit his own designs and laid out an extensive park covering some 2,000 acres (808 ha) (Neave & Turnbull 1992, 65-67). Only the Triton Inn and the Gardeners' Row cottages were built near the house; at this date the estate and farm workers were accommodated in two rows of isolated cottages. Castle, Marramate and Life Hill farms, built in 1778 (the first designed by John Carr of York and the other by Sir Christopher himself) were planned as eye catchers from Sledmere House (Neave & Neave 2008b, 177-178 & 207).

- 2.8 Unlike his nephew, Sir Christopher does not seem to have been particularly keen on hunting, although he did subscribe to the local hunts. He was, for example, at pains to ensure that his new plantations at Sledmere were not disturbed by foxhunting (Popham 1997 vol 1, 61-62).

Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, 3rd baronet (1771-1823)

- 2.9 On his death in 1801, Sir Christopher was succeeded by his son, Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, 3rd baronet (Neave & Neave 2008b, 186). In 1811-12 he purchased the manor and township of Croome from the Rousby family, thus bringing the whole parish of Sledmere into the hands of the Sykes family (Neave & Neave 2008b, 185). As a hunting and racing enthusiast, Sir Mark Masterman established the celebrated stud at Sledmere (see below), and from 1804 had his own pack of foxhounds (Fairfax-Blakeborough 1929, 61-66).

Sir Tatton Sykes I, 4th baronet (1772-1863)

- 2.10 Following the death of Sir Mark Masterman Sykes in 1823 he was succeeded by his brother, Sir Tatton Sykes I, who re-established the stud. Sir Tatton I was a noted rider, preferring to travel on horseback rather than by carriage. A newspaper account written after his death noted that "he invariably rode from Sledmere to London and back, whenever he had occasion to visit the metropolis, his rule being to ride to London and return as far as Barnet the same night" (*York Herald* 28th March 1863). Similarly, he is reported to have ridden from Sledmere to Hampton Court to look at the stud of King William IV, repeating the journey on the day of the sale to buy an Arabian mare. He kept his own pack of foxhounds, a tradition his son chose not to continue (*York Herald* 28th March 1863). The Sykes' hounds

were based at Eddlethorpe near Westow where Sir Tatton had lived prior to his brother's death (Middleton 1995, 66). He controlled the hunting in what is now the area of the Middleton Hunt in 1824-32 and 1834-53 (Fairfax-Blakeborough 1929, 65-66). His father and brother would have kept carriage horses in the stables, but it is said that Sir Tatton never kept a pair of carriage horses, but instead hired post horses from Malton or from the inn at Sledmere (Sykes 1978, 21).

Sir Tatton Sykes II, 5th baronet (1826-1913)

- 2.11 Sir Tatton I was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Tatton II, 5th baronet, on his death in 1863. Although not directly involved with hunting or horseracing, he continued with the stud, focusing on quality rather than quantity. It was said that 'he never ran any horses, he never betted, and the desire for excitement, or even the congenial company of sportsmen with similar tastes in part to himself, seemed absent from his nature' (Fairfax-Blakeborough 1929, 155). Nevertheless when he died in 1913 he was described as "the most famous sportsman north of the Humber" as well as "perhaps the most lavish church-builder and church-restorer of his day" (*Sheffield Daily Telegraph* 5th May 1913). He left a number of bequests to his servants and estate workers, including £500 to John Nicholson, his coachman, and £500 and £300 each to two stud grooms (*Leeds Mercury* 26th July 1913).

The Estate in the 20th century

- 2.12 Sir Mark Sykes, 6th baronet, inherited the Sledmere estate on the death of his father in 1913. A soldier, politician and expert on the Middle East, Sir Mark was often away and had little interest in hunting or field sports. He established the Waggoners Reserve to support the war effort, with over 1,000 men recruited from local farms to provide a reserve of skilled wagon drivers for the army. He also oversaw the rebuilding of Sledmere House after a disastrous fire in 1911, but for the day-to-day running of the estate and the stud he depended on the agent, his cousin Henry Cholmondeley. Sir Mark died of influenza at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. As his eldest son Mark Tatton Richard Sykes (usually referred to as Richard) was only 14 at that time, the estate was run by his mother and Cholmondeley until he came of age in 1926 (Neave & Neave 2008a, 45-47).
- 2.13 The impact of two sets of death duties and the continuing agricultural depression led to the sale of a major portion of the estate during Sir Richard's lifetime. However, the stud, although costly to run, was a great success in the 1920s-30s, and immediately after the Second World War, and it did much to help the finances of the estate. Sir Richard, the 7th baronet, died in 1978, and his eldest son Sir Tatton III, 8th baronet, is the present owner (Neave & Neave 2008, 186).
- 2.14 The relative size of the Sledmere Estate over the centuries can be shown in the following table (Neave & Neave 2008b, 25 & 47):

<i>Year</i>	<i>Acres</i>
1770	18,137
1801	32,625
1863	34,629
1913	36,622
1922	25,100
1954	11,942

The Stables – A Building History

18th Century Construction and Improvements

- 2.15 The stables were built in around 1750, and this was one of the first actions that Richard Sykes took after inheriting the Sledmere estate from his uncle Mark Kirkby in 1748. The earliest surviving plans of Sledmere, which can be dated to about 1774, show the stables in their present location as a rectangular block with central courtyard (HCC U DDSY/106/4 & DDSY/106/12) (see figures 3A and 3B). Also depicted is a more open courtyard on the south side of the stables, with free-standing buildings on the east, west and south sides, arranged symmetrically about a trackway running in from the south. There is also a further courtyard to the east with a long L-shaped range forming the north and east sides. The purpose of these outer buildings is uncertain, although some may have been additional stabling or farm buildings. There is no reason to doubt that the present buildings incorporate the stables built in c.1750, but they were apparently then only single storey (Neave 2019, 5). These plans show the pre c.1776 road diversion, with the former alignment of the Scarborough to York road some distance to the north of the stable block.
- 2.16 Payments for 'stables' amounting to nearly £500 are recorded in Sir Christopher Sykes' account book in the period 1775-78, the largest amount, £296, occurring in 1777 (Popham 1997 vol 2, 59). Unfortunately, no further details are given. The alterations and additions were probably to his own design, given his capability as an amateur architect. The sums involved suggest major building works in 1775 and 1777 that almost certainly involved adding a second storey to the stables, an alteration still visible in the stable block as a change in brick bonding pattern (Neave 2019, 5) (see Chapter 3 below). In 1775 Sir Christopher Sykes purchased 60,500 Westmorland slates imported via Hull, presumably as part of this work - in 1795 there is mention of Richardson and Overend of Hull having slated not only the buildings at the three main farmhouses but also the stables, presumably a reference back to the work done in the 1770s (HHC U DDSY/3/10/19). Most of the bricks used in the building works would have come from the estate brickyard established by 1776 at Garton-on-the-Wolds and which remained in operation until 1916 (Neave & Neave 2008b, 202).
- 2.17 Almost £60 was spent by Sir Christopher on work at the stables in 1783 (Popham 1997 vol 2, 59), the year his father died and he became the 2nd baronet. In the following year, Lady Sykes laid the foundation stone of offices in the courtyard at Sledmere, confirming that further improvements to the environs of the house were underway at this time (HHC DDSY/102/16). It seems likely that these improvements relate to a new courtyard to the east of the main stable block, which are depicted on maps dating to 1815.

19th Century Enhancements

- 2.18 Two maps dating to 1815 show the stables and surrounding courtyards and buildings in relation to the main house (Sledmere Estate Office; HHC U DDSY/107/29) (see figures 3C and 3D). In relation to the c.1774 plan, the detached buildings around a loose courtyard to the south of the stable block have gone, as has perhaps the L-shaped range to the east, although this is not particularly clear. The main stable block with its central courtyard remains, and there is now a more regular arrangement of ranges around a larger courtyard to the east; this larger courtyard has a building in its centre and is open to the south, and there is a northern entrance off the new alignment of the York to Scarborough

road (the present B1251 Main Street). It is possible that some of the earlier L-shaped range is incorporated into this new arrangement.

- 2.19 In or around 1817 Sir Mark Masterman Sykes decided to make improvements to the stables. He chose the York-based architects Watson and Pritchett to provide designs for a new facade, incorporating a pair of coach houses on either side of a pedimented archway with a clock and topped by a cupola.
- 2.20 Charles Watson had established his architectural practice in Wakefield but in February 1808 he placed notices in the press advertising his recent move to York (*Leeds Intelligencer* 8th February 1808). He has been described as “the leading architect in Yorkshire during the first decade of the nineteenth century” (Colvin 1995, 1024). His major commissions at this time included court houses in Beverley, Wakefield and Pontefract (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 303; Harman & Pevsner 2017, 42). In 1813 he took James Pigott Pritchett, a Welsh architect who had been working in London, into partnership with him and they continued to work together until Charles Watson retired in 1831 (Colvin 1995, 784-786 & 1024-1026). Amongst other East Yorkshire commissions, they provided designs for the lodges at Rise Hall in 1818, and there is little doubt that they also designed the hall itself, built in 1815-18 (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 658-659). They were also responsible for Saltmarshe Hall, another austere Neoclassical house built in 1825-28 (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 594). The main feature at Rise Hall and of the court houses, notably the Sessions House in New Walk in Beverley, is the massive stone portico with columns and pediment, a more modest version of which was used for the new facade of the stable block at Sledmere.
- 2.21 The arched openings to the coach houses echo those seen on the principal facade of Sledmere House. The design of the cupola, a lead-domed rotunda with Tuscan columns, is mirrored by that of the village well, erected in 1840. The latter is said to have been based on a design for a garden temple by John Carr of York in c.1780 (Pevsner & Neave 1995, 697). Had Watson and Pritchett already been influenced by this design when they were drawing up plans for the improvements to the stables? Carr died in 1807, coinciding with Watson’s move to York where he perhaps hoped to take over the practice (Colvin 1995, 217 & 1024). It has been previously suggested that the stable’s entrance front was the work of John Carr, but the documentation (see below) shows this was not the case, and the two lodges to Sledmere House, also designed by Watson and Pritchett, were built around the same time (Neave & Neave 2008b, 206).
- 2.22 The 1818 work at the stables was undertaken by a local builder, Abraham Rogerson Pickering, and he produced estimates for the work in January of that year (ERAO DDX965/3/1). Although the plans and drawings for the work have not survived, Watson and Pritchett approved Pickering’s 1818 account on completion of the work (receipt dated 1st March 1823), confirming they were the architects in charge (photocopy of Pickering accounts in private collection) (see figure 4).
- 2.23 Abraham Pickering was born in 1791, the son of William Pickering, bricklayer and landlord of the inn at Sledmere (www.PickeringsofYorkshire; www.findmypast). Abraham Pickering undertook much of the building work for the Sledmere estate (HHC U DDSY/6/2/2/1/1), and this also included work in 1818 on the two lodges either side of the gate (photocopy of Pickering accounts in private collection). The family had been working as bricklayers in the village for some years; in 1790-91 William Pickering was paid for various building works including improvements at the New (later the Triton) Inn (HHC U DDSY/3/5/13). Abraham Rogerson

Pickering later became an auctioneer in Great Driffield (*Leeds Intelligencer* 30th August 1834), and he died in 1845 (www.findmypast).

- 2.24 The detailed account for the “Bricklayers & Plasterers Work Labour only at the New Coach Houses & Stables for Sir M.M. Sykes” (undated) came to £126 3s 10d (photocopy of Pickering accounts in private collection) (see figure 4). The skilled work included cutting the edges of the ‘white stock’ or pale yellow bricks to fit round the arches; these facing bricks, popular in the early 19th century when it was fashionable to choose something more akin to stone, would have been bought in, rather than made at the estate brickyard. Other works listed in the account include brick foundations, chimney flues and “oversailing courses three courses high middle one angular”.
- 2.25 Pickering’s account also mentions three different types of paving for the stables and yard, namely pebble paving (presumably small cobbles), clinker paving (clinkers being the small hard yellow bricks, originally imported from the Low Countries) and ‘brick on edge’ paving. Clinkers were particularly recommended for use in stables: “*A great variety of materials have been employed at different times for the purpose of flooring stables, but I believe that none of them combine so many advantages with so few defects, as Dutch clinkers; they possess all the hardness and solidity of stone without its slippery, or cold surface, they are more durable, and less absorbent than either brick or wood and consequently freer from smell, and more easily kept clean; their small size and rough surface enable the horse to obtain a secure foot hold ... The very worst material that can be used, is unhappily that, which is the most frequently met with, I mean pebble pitching... The expense of Dutch clinkers may sometimes prove an insuperable objection to their use, in which case common bricks, placed on edge in a herring bone pattern, may be substituted...*” (Miles 1864, 28-29). Much of the present clinker and pebble paving in the yard and loose boxes possibly dates from the early 19th century, although sections will have been re-laid (see Chapter 4 below).
- 2.26 The Ordnance Survey 1855 6" map shows the site in more detail, although there seems little significant change to the arrangement depicted in 1815 (see figure 5A). The south side of the main stable block is shown with its new, wider, southern facade, and the more open courtyard lies to the east, with an entrance on the north side off Main Street. The eastern range extends for some distance to the south, with a return to the west at its south end. The small structure in the centre of the courtyard is shown with two small enclosures attached to its south side, and so it may represent a set of kennels.

Later Changes

- 2.27 The Ordnance Survey 1890 25" map shows the main stable block as unchanged, but the larger courtyard to the east has been reduced significantly in scale, with the removal of the east range (see figures 5B and 5C). This more detailed map is important in that it depicts the internal sub-divisions to the ground floor showing, for example, the entrance into the central stable courtyard through the south facade, and a smaller pedestrian entrance through the east range. This 1890 arrangement is essentially the same as that which still exists today, with the northern range forming a shop and the Wagoners’ Museum and the southern building forming the farm shop and ticket office. Historic photographs dating to 1862 and c.1890 also depict parts of the south facade (see figure 6), and these provide useful information on minor details that have since been lost (see Chapter 3 below).

- 2.28 There have been no significant changes to the external appearance of the main stable block since the early 19th century, although there will have been alterations internally. By the 1930s the former coach houses were used for cars, Sir Richard Sykes being a motoring enthusiast, and the first floor rooms were evidently used for storing 'fodder' and 'spare furnishings' (1938 Insurance Plans, Sledmere Estate Office). Many of the internal fittings were removed during the last century from the southern half of the east range of the stables, but in the north and west ranges, still in use for horses, many more of the 19th century fittings remain (Neave 2019, 6). The eastern coach house became a cafe following the opening of the house to the public in 1964, and former loose boxes were altered to accommodate a kitchen and WCs (Neave 2019, 6).

The Sledmere Stud

- 2.29 The Sporting Chronicle of 1924 provided an indication of the importance of the Sledmere stud: "*Is there any place in the world better adapted for the rearing of racehorses than Sledmere? Purer air or water cannot be found than on the Yorkshire Wolds ... In the wettest of weather the turf does not cut up appreciably, and in dry weather the ground is never really hard*" (quoted in Fairfax-Blakeborough 1929, 168).
- 2.30 There is much confusion with regard to the date of the foundation and the founder of the Sledmere Stud. It is usually said to have been 'founded' by Sir Mark Masterman Sykes in 1801 on his succession to the estate in that year, but sometimes its establishment is attributed to his brother Sir Tatton Sykes I. Christopher Simon Sykes cites a list, dated 1801, made by Sir Mark of his horses, which records that his first foal was a brown colt from the Thixendale Mare, sired by 'My Brother's Old Brown Horse' (Sykes 2004, 104). Was this the beginning of the stud?
- 2.31 What is more definite is that in 1803 George Searle, a racehorse trainer, took over the tenancy of Marramatte Farm on the Sledmere Estate and set up a racing stables there for Sir Mark and Tatton Sykes (HHC U DDSY/107/3). George Searle (1744-1815), who began in stables at Middleham, set up on his own at Highfield at Norton, and trained on Langton Wold. He was both jockey and trainer, and he won the St Leger, on horses that he had trained, in 1782, 1785 and 1790 (Fairfax-Blakeborough 1925, 11-12 & 71). Searle established a two-mile gallop at Marramatte where he was until c.1814 (HHC U DDSY/107/29). He then retired and the horses were sent to the training stables at Whitewall at Norton (Fairfax-Blakeborough 1925, 97).
- 2.32 There were said to have been four or five brood mares at Sledmere in 1804, in which year horses trained at Marramatte attended the St Leger meeting at Doncaster (Fairfax-Blakeborough 1929, 54-55; *Racing Calendar* 1804). In 1806 Sir Mark had eight horses in training and Sir Tatton had two (Fairfax-Blakeborough 1929, 230, quoting *The Racing Calendar* for 1806). Ten years later, when evidently no longer being trained at Sledmere, Sir Mark had nine horses in races and Sir Tatton two (*Racing Calendar* 1816). Because of his financial difficulties Sir Mark was advised in 1820 to give up his racehorses and hounds, which it is assumed he did before his death in 1823 (HHC U DDSY/104/31). His brother and heir Sir Tatton Sykes I who had retained his horses, initially at Westow, is said 'from time to time' to have kept a few horses in training at Malton, 'chiefly for the purpose of mounting them himself in races for gentleman riders', up to 1833 and he rode his last race in 1829 (*Baily's Magazine of Sports and Pastimes* vol 2

(1861), 172; 'Thormanby' 1882, 86). His name then disappears as owner from the *Racing Calendar* and his attention was then focussed on bloodstock breeding.

- 2.33 Sir Tatton I moved from Westow to Sledmere sometime between March 1826, the birth of his son Tatton II, and April 1828 when he gave up the tenancy of Westow Hall (*Hull Advertiser* 7th March 1828). It appears that it was then, or soon afterwards, that the Sledmere stud was established in its more permanent form (Fairfax-Blakeborough 1929, 73 & 75). Sir Tatton I steadily built up the stud, the first aim of which it was claimed was 'to produce high-class hunters, and to improve the breed around them of that class of horse' (*York Herald* 17th October 1863). He had some success, and had a horse named after him who won the 1846 2000 Guineas and St. Leger, and finished second in the Derby - apparently he may well have won this too, had the jockey not been 'under the influence; he also bred the winner of the 1838 2000 Guineas (<http://www.yorkshire-racing.co.uk>). The author of an article in the *Edinburgh Veterinary Review* in October 1863 said that the Sledmere stud: "*was differently managed to any other in the kingdom ... As the numbers of mares multiplied and the peculiar notions which Sir Tatton entertained, of keeping them to very mature age before they were put in the stud, and by his carrying out the same practice with the geldings which were to be converted into hunters and riding horses, the effect was that of swelling the number of animals on the estate without tending commensurately to profitable result; whilst the cost of keep became proportionally high, and the stud so spread out, that, beyond the sound land and good pasture in season, there was not and could not be the same care, handling, feeding, &c., which are found to form such essential steps in the development of the colt to form a race-horse. The Sledmere stud was distinguished from the first as being an amateur establishment, as it always continued to be, all modifications notwithstanding...*" (*Edinburgh Veterinary Review* quoted in *York Herald* 17th October 1863).
- 2.34 These comments were published following the sale of the entire stock of the stud farm in September 1863 on the death of Sir Tatton Sykes I. The horses sold comprised 111 brood mares and 55 foals, two stallions, 53 yearlings, 27 two year old colts and fillies, 31 three year old fillies unbroken, 23 four year olds, 18 five year olds, six 6 year olds, ten fillies seven and eight years old, 16 geldings of different ages, and 16 horses that have been used as hacks and hunters, a total of 368; this sale was described as the "most remarkable dispersal of bloodstock which has ever taken place in this or any other country" (*Yorkshire Gazette* 5th September 1863; Fairfax-Blakeborough 1929, xiii). Eleven draught horses were also sold in the following month (*Yorkshire Gazette* 10th October 1863).
- 2.35 Sir Tatton Sykes II only retained one horse, Wensleydale, a three-year-old filly, as the basis of a new stud, one that was based on quality rather than quantity. "*Sir Tatton, on re-establishing the Sledmere Stud [in 1863], moved slowly and cautiously. He had only some four brood mares during the first three years, and during this period they bred him six winners. Not for some years did the number run into teens, and there was rarely more than a score of mares in the paddocks*" (Fairfax-Blakeborough 1929, 149-150). In August 1912 the stud consisted of 25 brood mares, 18 foals and 15 yearlings, a total of 58 horses (*Hull Daily Mail* 31st August 1912). Several classic winners were bred at Sledmere during this time, including Doncaster (who won the 1873 Derby), Mimi (the 1891 1000 Guineas and Oaks) and Disraeli (the 1898 2000 Guineas) (Fairfax-Blakeborough 1929, 237-238; <http://www.yorkshire-racing.co.uk>).
- 2.36 From 1892 the stud was managed by Henry Cholmondeley, Sir Tatton II's nephew, and he carried it on after Sir Tatton's death in 1913, under Sir Mark Sykes, who

died in 1919, and then with Lady Sykes until 1928. The size and fortunes of the stud can be charted by the record of the annual sale of Sledmere yearlings between 1889 and 1951 at Doncaster, as follows (Fairfax-Blakeborough 1929, 197, 235-236; from 1928 newspaper reports):

<i>Decade</i>	<i>Yearlings sold</i>	<i>Sum realised</i>	<i>Average</i>
1889-1898	78	£ 94,246	£ 1,208
1899-1908	88	£ 121,199	£ 1,377
1909-1918	155	£ 194,739	£ 1,256
1919-1928	185	£ 463,194	£ 2,504
1929-1938	126	£ 211,092	£ 1,675
1942-1951	60	£ 291,470	£ 4,858

- 2.37 After 1928 the stud was managed for Sir Richard Sykes, 7th baronet, by Adrian Scrope, his brother-in-law, and during the war by Scrope's wife 'Petsy' until 1942 when Sir Richard, invalided out of the army, took control of the estate (Sykes 2004, 321, 334 & 337). After the war record sums were paid for Sledmere yearlings, one going for 16,000 guineas in 1946 and another for 18,000 guineas in 1949 (Newspaper reports). Success continued in the 1950s but in the following decade the stud was reduced. After further reductions in the 1970s-80s all the remaining bloodstock was sold in 1989. For a time a public stud was run concentrating on boarding horses but with limited success and the stud finally closed in 2002 (Neave & Neave 2008b, 192).

Accommodating the horses at Sledmere: The Stable Block, the Home Farm and the Paddocks

The Stable Block

- 2.38 Although the Ordnance Survey 25" map shows the internal divisions in the ground floor of the stable block buildings (see figure 5C), and thus provides a potential indication of their use and function, no positive information on the internal arrangements has been found from before 1910. However, it is likely that there will have been alterations over time, reflecting the type of horses needing to be housed and changes in methods of horse management. It is likely that loose boxes, in which horses were not tied and therefore given more freedom to move, were introduced by the mid-19th century, replacing much of the more open stabling with or without stalls. In the latter the horses or pairs of horses were restrained and divided from others by simple partitions (Neave 2019, 6).
- 2.39 With regard to loose boxes, J H Walsh, author of one of the numerous Victorian works on horse management, wrote: "*Of late years there has been a great demand for loose boxes, and every private horse-keeper who could afford the extra space has adapted the plan, at all events for a large proportion of his stud. For hunters and racehorses, when they are doing severe work, there can be no doubt that the quiet and liberty allowed in a box are far preferable to the restraint of a stall, where the horse is constantly liable to be disturbed by the ingress and egress of men and horses But the horse is a social animal and does not like solitary confinement any more than the dog; indeed, some which will do well when placed in a stall, will even refuse their food, and actually lose condition, if removed to a loose box, out of sight of companions. If therefore the quiet and comparative liberty of a loose box can be combined with the society of the stall, the only objections to each are got rid of, and the best kind of accommodation for the horse is provided, though in a loose box it is not always desirable to leave the inmate loose*" (Walsh 1869, 190).

- 2.40 From the beginning, the stables would have accommodated hunters, hacks and carriage horses for the use of the squire and his family. With the establishment of the stud, particularly from the late 1820s, there would be some of the stud horses at times in the stables. A visitor in 1890, after admiring some 14 brood mares, some with foals, in the paddocks, then went to the stables. *"Then we dive into the boxes, only to be more and more enraptured, for in all the long years that Sledmere has been devoted to horseflesh, such priceless animals never domiciled there as now...They are all straight of limb, and likely to become useful on racecourses. There are twelve in all, and were riches an endowment of ours, we would gladly dash down a cool 12,000 guineas for their possession."* (*Baily's Magazine of Sports and Pastimes* vol 54, 1890, 163).
- 2.41 The 12 horses, so admired, would have been in loose boxes. A 1910 survey lists the following in the stables, possibly going round the stable yard in an anti-clockwise direction: 3 boxes and 5 stalled stable, 2 boxes, 4 stalled stable & box, box, 4 [stalled?] stable, box, saddle room, harness room, 2 boxes, motor house and coach house, with granary over the whole (TNA IR58/73814). They are described as of brick with slate roofs. Also under the heading of 'stables' are five loose boxes and three loose boxes, which are of brick and tiled. The latter are almost certainly the two buildings on the east side of the stables which now house the farm shop, shop and Wagoners' Museum. The building that houses the last two was recorded as 'loose boxes and convenience' on the 1938 insurance plan (Sledmere Estate Office). By then, the farm shop building had become the 'electricity generating house' and 'charging rooms for batteries'.

The Home Farm

- 2.42 The impressive Home Farm, located on the north side of Main Street (the B1251), with its double foldyard, was built in 1830 by Sir Tatton Sykes I, 4th baronet. Almost certainly it was built partly to accommodate horses from Sir Tatton's recently established stud, as well as cattle, and at times sheep. An insurance plan of 1938 shows a number of loose boxes in the western ranges of both foldyards, opening into the yards. A visitor to the stud in the winter of 1861-62 records *"a well-built, well-sheltered, and well-littered fold-yard, where stood fourteen fillies and thirteen colts, all three-year-olds"* (*The Field*, 4th January 1862). Could this have been one of the foldyards of the Home Farm?
- 2.43 Sir Tatton's use of foldyards in winter in this way for the stud horses came into criticism from the author of the article in the *Edinburgh Veterinary Review* in October 1863: *"There was a defect in the management of Sir Tatton's stud, which was in some measure due to excess in the number of animals kept ... It was the keeping of many horses during the winter in farmyards, where they were constantly standing and moving in wet up to their forelocks. To this the whole stock in the stud were not equally exposed; it was the geldings, which were kept on for making hunters, that were most of all kept in that uncongenial state"* (quoted in *York Herald* 17th October 1863).

The Paddocks

- 2.44 The pattern of neat wooden-fenced paddocks with their brick and pantile shelter sheds to the west of the village is one of the most distinctive and delightful features of the Sledmere landscape. It was in these paddocks that the greater part of the Sledmere stud was kept, not in the stables or at Home Farm. The following is a typical account of the paddocks from a visitor in the mid-19th century: *"Not a few amongst my readers will have pleasing recollections of strolls with the lamented*

owner round the Sledmere paddocks. There were to be seen in such capacious and well-divided inclosures, some twenty or thirty yearlings disporting themselves in the best of pastures many acres in extent; the colts and fillies judiciously and timely separated, whilst the foals with their dams evidenced by their gambols their absolute freedom. Here, it may be said literally, the yearling knew no restraint from the day they were foaled until taken to the place of sale. The best of corn grown on the estate, and hay from the surrounding pastures, given in the mangers running the whole length of the sheds, was the chief, if not only forage supplied to the yearlings. These sheds are the sole protection against the weather, except in severe frost, when exercise would be dangerous. On no other occasions are they kept in the stables, I believe, a single day, except for a short time before the day of sale, to accustom them to a little restraint before being led out. There can be no methods equal to this, to my mind, in which to rear thoroughbred stock....' (Day 1880, 74).

2.45 When the larger enclosure fields were first subdivided into paddocks is unclear but some near the house existed by 1815 (HHC U DDSY/107/29). In 1812 the bricklayer William Pickering was paid for 'Butts Paddock Tiling', presumably for tiling a shelter shed in Butts Paddock; he was also paid substantial sums for 'paddock walls' in 1813-14 (ERAO DDX 965/1/1). The last may be for the walls round Hampton Paddock on the west side of the stables. In 1828 the bricklayer Gibson Mallory was also employed building paddock walls, and two shelter sheds (Butts stable and Dial field shed) (HHC U DDSY/98/111).

2.46 There were some 14 paddocks with shelter sheds in 1850, another five were formed between 1890 and 1910, and three more by 1950 (details shown on Ordnance Survey maps). An insurance plan of 1938 records the following paddocks with 'Bloodstock &/or Cattle Shelters with small Provender Stores' (Neave & Neave 2019):

<i>Paddock</i>	<i>Brick and Pantile Shelters</i>	<i>Timber and Pantile Shelters</i>
Cricket Field Paddock		3 (2 under one roof)
Kirby Road Paddock	2 under one roof	
Three Cornered Paddock	1	
Top Land Hill Paddock	1	
Middle Land Hill Paddock		1
Bottom Land Hill Paddock		1
Slack Paddocks		3 (2 under one roof)
Seed Field Paddock	3 sheds under one roof 2 b & p	1 t & p
Middle Butt Paddock		
First Butt Paddock		
Pavilion Paddock	1	2 (under one roof)
"Walled-In" Paddocks	5 (2 + 3 under one roof)	
First Horse Pastures Paddock	1	
Middle Horse Pastures Paddock		1
Far Horse Pastures Paddock		1
	12 (8 buildings)	13 (9 buildings)

Accommodation for Stablehands

2.47 There is no indication that the upper storey of the stable block was designed as living accommodation for grooms or other staff, although it might have been so used on a temporary basis. In 1851 John Snarry, the head groom, lived at the Lodge (www.findmypast). The servants listed under 'Sledmere House' in 1861

included Edward Ewbank, huntsman, and a groom, both single, but they may have been accommodated in the service quarters rather than at the stables. Three more grooms, one described as 'stud groom', all married men, lived with their families in houses on Front Street (www.findmypast).

- 2.48 There were four permanent stable staff in 1870 (HHC U DDSY/98/39A). In 1881 one of the grooms was listed under Sledmere House but the others lived in the village, as did the coachman (www.findmypast). When the census was taken in 1891, the enumerator noted that the heads of four households were away from the village for a several weeks in charge of brood mares. In 1901 two of the grooms who lodged in Top Row were distinguished as 'groom - carriage horses' to distinguish them from those in charge of the stud horses; the former would have worked at the stable block near the house. There were 203 people employed by the Sledmere estate in 1907, of which 18, comprising 'grooms, coachmen, stablemen, men with bloodstock, and one man hunting occasionally' worked with the horses (HHC U DDSY/98/52).

3 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Introduction

- 3.1 The stable block is described below, beginning with the location and plan form, the structure and materials, then proceeding to external elevations and the interior circulation. In terms of the interior, only those parts affected by the current development works are described in detail. Observations made during the conversion and renovation works are included in the following text for completeness, rather than presenting them as a separate chapter. Figure 7 shows the general layout of the stable block and the divisions into the various ranges used in the following description, and each recorded room or space has been given a unique letter/number identifier (e.g. GF1, 1F1 etc). In several parts of the stable block, such as over the east range, the first floor more closely resembles an attic, but for ease of description it is referred to throughout as the first floor.
- 3.2 In reading the following description, reference should also be made to the various elevation, floor plans and section drawings (see figures 8 to 10). The colour digital photographs are referenced in the following text in square brackets and italic type, the numbers before the stroke representing the date on which the photograph was taken and the number after indicating the specific image number, e.g. [1/130]. A full catalogue detailing the direction of each digital photograph is given in Appendix 1.
- 3.3 The stable block is actually set on a north-west/south-east alignment, but for ease of description, it is considered to be aligned north-south. Unless otherwise noted, the terms used to describe historic 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). In the following text, 'modern' is used to denote features or phasing dating to after c.1945. Finally, it should be noted that the following description draws partly upon that given previously by Neave (2019) as part of his Heritage Statement.

Location

- 3.4 The stable block, comprising stables and coach house, is sited on the northern edge of the grounds of Sledmere House, some 70 metres north-west of the house itself (see figure 2). The stable block backs onto Main Street (the B1251), although this side is now largely obscured by road-side trees. The principal entrance (at least in its most recent form) faces south-east towards the house [5/917] (see plate 1). There is a secondary yard to the east, a paved area to the south, and an access running along the west side from Main Street; the point where the access leaves Main Street is marked by a pair of ornate formal gates set between tall brick gate piers [1/619].
- 3.5 The earliest surviving plans of Sledmere, dating to c.1774, show the stable block as a rectangular arrangement of ranges set around a central courtyard. There were also four buildings to the south, arranged symmetrically about a trackway running in from the south (HCC U DDSY/106/4 & DDSY/106/12) (see figures 3A and 3B); at this time, the stable complex lay some distance to the south of the York to Bridlington road. By 1815, much of this latter arrangement to the south had apparently been swept away, and replaced by several ranges of buildings set around another yard to the east of the stable block, open to the south side (HCC U DDSY/107/29) (see figure 3D). The access from Main Street along the west side

of the block was also in place by this date; the c.1776 realignment meant that the road now ran very close to the north side of the stable block.

- 3.6 By 1854, the building currently housing the farm shop had been erected across the southern side of this yard, but otherwise the arrangement was little changed from 1815 (see figure 5A). By 1890, the majority of the buildings around the eastern yard had been swept away, leaving only the two existing structures which house the Waggoners' Museum and a shop, and the farm shop and ticket office (see figure 5C).

Plan Form, Structure and Materials

- 3.7 Reduced to its most basic elements, the stable block is a rectangular structure, with maximum external dimensions of 40.20m north-south by 28.50m east-west. The four ranges are arranged around a central quadrangle measuring 20.40m north-south by 14.85m east-west. The stable block appears to have been built in three major phases, and the implications of this are discussed in greater detail in Chapter 4 below.
- 3.8 The stable block is now of two storeys throughout, with a pitched, graduated roof of Westmoreland slate across all four ranges, hipped to all four corners [2/158] (see plate 2). There are now only a few visible surviving chimney stacks, although a number of blocked fireplaces survive internally to the south range; the cut-off bases of these stacks can still be seen on the roof line. A surviving ridge stack is also present to the approximate centre of the west range [2/159].
- 3.9 As noted in Chapter 2 above, the stable block with its central courtyard is likely to have been built in c.1750-51, the upper storey was added in 1775-78, and the southern facade with two adjoining coach houses was built in 1818. The walls of the pre-1818 elements are built from red handmade bricks (average dimensions 220mm by 110mm by 55mm), all set with a lime mortar, but displaying a distinct variation in bonding patterns. To the ground floor of the east, west and north external elevations, the pre-1818 south external elevations (visible internally) and the north, west and south courtyard elevations, the bricks are laid irregularly with groupings of headers set in individual courses but with no clear pattern. The first floor of the above listed parts are also built from similarly sized red handmade bricks, but these are laid in a variation of English Garden Wall bond, generally with three to four stretcher courses to each header course. The only exception is the east courtyard elevation, where the whole wall is generally laid in English Garden Wall bond (three stretcher courses to each header course) apart from within the height of the door heads, where there are approximately eight stretcher courses. It has been suggested that the general change in brick bonding pattern between the ground and the upper floors represents the raising of the original single storey stable block to two storeys in 1775-78 (Neave 2019, 5). Internally, in those parts of the block which are the subject of this report, the irregular bonding was also noted in the south wall of the east room in the north range (GF1), whereas the walls of the loose boxes and those of the cross-passage (GF4) to the east range all appear to be built in variations of English Garden Wall bond. The internal east walls of some of the loose boxes in the east range (GFGF5 and GF6), as well as part of the south wall of room GF1, contain stonework in varying degrees. The east external elevation rises from a shallow stepped brick plinth, as do the courtyard elevations; internally, the pre-1818 south external elevation visible in room GF7 can also be seen to rise from a similar plinth. The east, west and north external elevations have cogged eaves, as do the courtyard elevations [1/626].

- 3.10 The south elevation and its returns, added in 1818, are built from handmade pale yellow or cream Gault bricks laid in Flemish bond. It rises from a shallow stepped stone plinth, and makes use of stone dressings, and has over-sailing eaves. The 1818 facade effectively 'wraps' round the south side of the stable block, and the difference in the brickwork, between the yellow Gault bricks of the 1818 returns against the red brick of the earlier west and east external elevations, is visually striking.
- 3.11 Internally, the stable block makes use of a variety of different floor surfaces at ground floor level. The first floors are generally boarded, and all roof trusses appear to be of softwood. These aspects are described in more detail in the circulation description below.

The Central Courtyard (see figure 9)

- 3.12 The central courtyard retains an unusual scheme of decorative paving which, although it was not affected by the current works, is worthy of a brief description.
- 3.13 The patterning of the paving is achieved using a mixture of small yellow clinker bricks and cobbles [1/671-1/674]. The central rectangle is raised slightly above the rest of the yard, designed to prevent effluent and dirty water from the stables entering rainwater or soft water tanks beneath [1/668] (see plate 3). Rainwater was also being collected from guttering on the north external elevation and fed into an above-ground tank or cistern there. To the centre of the rectangle, an 'I'-plan arrangement of stone slabs have a hand pump positioned at the north end; in 1890, two pumps are marked to the central courtyard in this approximate location. To the north and south of these slabs, there are circular stone covers with iron lifting rings, set within a stone collar [1/669] (see plate 4). To the immediate south of the central rectangle, a decorative panel has a large central daisywheel design [1/664, 1/665], flanked by the dates '1842' and '1918' [1/666, 1/667] (see plate 5).
- 3.14 This central area has a wide border, delineated by brick edging. Within the wide border, at the north end there is a decorative six-armed star with a central circle [1/670] (see plate 6), whilst at the south end, there is a second, smaller daisywheel design with a letter 'Y' below [1/663] (see plate 7); the significance of these designs is unknown. On the east side of the border, a pathway with a geometric design leads to the fourth doorway from the north end of the east courtyard elevation [1/660, 1/661] (see plate 8); this door leads to one of the loose boxes (GF5) and not the external passage (GF4). This is one of several doorways where an edged pathway is carried across the narrow, outer border of the courtyard, although these do not have the geometric design. On the east side, the third doorway from the north end of the east courtyard elevation is also delineated in this way, while on the west side, the second and third doorways from the north end of the west courtyard elevation have the same feature; there is also a single line in this area too. Towards the north ends of both the east and west sides of the courtyard, the outer border contains a square drain.

External Elevations (see figure 8)

- 3.15 The main external elevations are described first, starting with the north elevation and proceeding a clockwise direction, and then the courtyard elevations.

North External Elevation

- 3.16 The north external elevation is of two storeys and approximately ten bays in length; the majority cannot be observed from any distance due to the screen of trees to the immediate north [5/913, 5/914] (see plate 9). The B1251 road also passes very close to the elevation. The ground floor, with the exception of a horizontal row of differently-sized vents, is blank, and there is an above ground brick cistern or water tank to the west end. The tank has a stone top, at the west end of which is a rectangular opening cover fitted with two lifting rings [1/620, 1/622] (see plate 10). Guttering is carried across the elevation at two different levels to meet cast-iron downpipes which feed into the tank. At first floor level, there are five identical elliptical arched window openings, each fitted with either a low plank and batten door or other boarding, with a slightly larger loading door at the east end [1/623] (see plate 11).

East External Elevation

- 3.17 The east external elevation is of two storeys and again approximately ten bays in length, although again the distribution of doorways and window openings is irregular. The very north end is obscured by the single storey structure to the east which projects to the north; this now forms the Waggoners' Museum [1/625]. To the immediate south of this, a ground floor window has an elliptical arch with an ashlar sill; it is fitted with a louvred vent. Internal structural evidence suggests that this window once formed a doorway, and there is some external rebuilding evident below the sill, but no clear indication that the shallow plinth at the base was ever broken [1/591]. Above, there is a first floor loading doorway fitted with a plank and batten door hung on strap hinges. Moving south, there is an area of largely blank walling, with several small square vents arranged horizontally and circular wall-tie plates to the ground floor. The next first floor window has an elliptical arch and ashlar sill, and is closed with a low plank and batten door. There is then a tall ground floor doorway with an elliptical arched head giving access to the cross-passage through the east range; it is fitted with a plank and batten door, making use of wide planks [1/594]. The shallow plinth at the base of the elevation breaks for this doorway. A window above the doorway is of the same form as the other first floor windows, and there are two similar windows to the south [1/590, 1/592, 1/593] (see plates 12 and 13).
- 3.18 To the south, there is a flat-headed ground floor doorway, a late 20th century insertion providing toilet access, with an inserted 12-pane sliding sash to the north; the basal plinth becomes obscured just to the south of this doorway [1/596]. To the south of the toilet doorway, there are ground and first floor windows of the same form as the majority within the elevation; the lower window is fitted with a six-pane (three over three) sash, whilst the upper has same low plank and batten door seen elsewhere [1/595]. At the very south end of the elevation, prior to the start of the north return of the 1818 south facade, a ground floor doorway fitted with a plank and batten door is more ornate - it has a round arched head with rubbed-brick jambs and ashlar dressings to take the fittings, of which the upper pintel and a door catch remain [3/600]. It has windows with six-pane (three over three) sashes with elliptical arches and ashlar sills on either side, with two further similar openings above closed with low plank and batten doors, the southern one with an inserted vent; these windows are not horizontally aligned [1/597; 3/597, 3/598, 3/599; 4/830, 4/831] (see plate 14).
- 3.19 As part of the conversion/renovation works, the northernmost ground floor window was made into a doorway, as it had been originally, while the upper loading

doorway was renewed. Elsewhere along the elevation, the upper level windows were also renewed [4/826-4/829].

South External Elevation

- 3.20 The south external elevation, built in 1818, forms the principal or front entrance of the stable block. It is two storeys in height and five bays in length [1/600, 1/602, 1/606] (see plate 15). The central bay is an arched entrance of full height, framed by a portico of pairs of Tuscan stone columns and pilasters supporting a large pediment which contains a clock face [1/603]. Above, there is a domed circular cupola of ten Tuscan columns, containing a bell, with a finial and weather vane [1/601]. Either side of the entrance, the two bays have recessed arches rising to full height, each with part-glazed double doors and a six paned window above lighting the first floor [1/599, 1/604, 1/605]; a photograph taken in c.1890 shows that the glazed parts of the double doors are later insertions and that the windows above opened horizontally about their central axis (see figure 6 bottom).
- 3.21 The east return (which forms the entrance to the tea room) also has a recessed arch, fitted with modern doors and a six paned window above, lighting the first floor [1/598] (see plate 16). The recessed arch to the west return is blank, with the exception of a similar six paned window towards the head [1/607] (see plate 17). There are a number of short stone posts irregularly arranged to the front of the elevation's base, designed to stop coaches or carts bumping against the structure.
- 3.22 The main entrance passage through the south range is described below under the circulation description.

West External Elevation

- 3.23 The west external elevation is of two storeys and approximately ten bays in length, although the fenestration is irregular [1/608]. All the first floor windows have elliptical arched openings with ashlar sills, and all are of similar size; the majority are fitted with four paned windows. Commencing at the south end, beyond the western return of the south elevation, there are windows to the ground and first floors, although they are not horizontally aligned - where they do coincide, the heads of the lower windows are very close to the sills of the upper windows. There is also a horizontal row of rectangular or square vents mid-way up the elevation. The southernmost ground floor window is flanked by square vents, and is fitted with a six-paned frame set within a wide wooden border, and a first floor window above [1/609, 1/610] (see plate 18). To the north, there is a first floor window but no ground floor equivalent. There is then a wide section of blank brickwork, and a further first floor window, of the same form as the others, with a vent below to the south side [1/611, 1/612]. Further west, a ground floor and first floor window are again not horizontally aligned; the ground floor window is fitted with a six-paned (three over three) horned sash, whilst the first floor window is blocked with brick [1/613, 1/614]. The ground floor vents continue. The next first floor window is fitted with a short plank and batten door [1/615]. At the north end of the elevation, there is another ground floor window, with a loading door above; the door has glazing to its upper panels [1/616-1/618] (see plate 19).

North Courtyard Elevation

- 3.24 The north courtyard elevation is of two storeys, again rising from a shallow stepped brick plinth, and is four bays in length. It is symmetrically arranged, with each bay having a ground floor doorway and a first floor window of the same form as those

described to the west courtyard elevation below [1/650, 1/651] (see plate 20). The doorways are fitted with stable doors [1/652, 1/653].

East Courtyard Elevation

- 3.25 The east courtyard elevation is of two storeys, rising from a shallow stepped brick plinth, and is six bays in length [1/654] (see plate 21). To the ground floor, there are six round-arched doorways with red gauged brick voussoirs, keystones and ashlar quoins; again, the keystones are painted white. Each doorway has an overlight, bottom hinged and opening inwards. All but one of the doorways are fitted with plank and batten doors; as with the doors on the west courtyard elevation, a bottom-hinged opening flap cut into the upper part of each door may be a later alteration. The exception is the third doorway from the north end, which opens into the cross-passage (GF4) through the east range. This is constructed with six flat panels, using planks which are wider and the door in general being of older appearance than the others. There appears to be a blocked ground floor window between the first and second doorways from the north end of the elevation [1/658] (see plate 22). If this is the case, then it must pre-date the current arrangement of loose boxes internally as it is crossed by a partition wall. The southern most doorway has a modern vent to its north, but an earlier original vent to the south, adjacent to the end of the elevation. The central four bays have elliptical arched window openings with ashlar sills to the first floor, mirroring that on the west elevation; three are fitted with short plank and batten doors but the northern one has a four-pane frame [1/655-1/657, 1/659]. The first floor plank and batten doors were replaced with four-pane frames as part of the conversion work, and the modern vent towards the south end of the elevation was removed [3/596; 4/833].

South Courtyard Elevation

- 3.26 The south courtyard elevation is of two storeys and two bays in length to either side of the round-headed entrance arch; the arch itself has been renewed with machine-made red bricks [1/643, 1/645] (see plate 23). To the east side, each bay has a ground floor and first floor window or opening, all of the same form with elliptical arches and ashlar sills. The ground floor windows have six-pane (three over three) sashes and those to the first floor have short plank and batten doors [1/642]; the eastern ground floor window has an area of rebuilding around it and there is a vent on its upper east side. A set of stone mounting steps are positioned at the base of the elevation here [1/646] (see plate 24). To the west side of the entrance arch, there are two pairs of part-glazed plank and batten garage doors to the ground floor, with two first floor openings of the same form as to the east side [1/644].

West Courtyard Elevation

- 3.27 The west courtyard elevation is of two storeys, rising from a shallow stepped brick plinth, and seven bays in length. To the ground floor, there are five round-arched doorways with red gauged brick voussoirs, keystones and ashlar quoins; the keystones are painted white [1/647-1/649] (see plate 25). Each doorway has an overlight, bottom hinged and opening inwards. The two southernmost doorways retain plank and batten doors; a bottom-hinged opening flap cut into the upper part of each door may be a later alteration. The northernmost doorway has the painted words 'RAMC Billets 1 & 2' just visible to the top left ashlar quoin; it is possible that these were later overpainted with 'RASC' [2/160, 2/161] (see plate 26). The central doorway is flanked by elliptical arched window openings with ashlar sills, fitted with

12-pane sash frames. There are four similar but smaller windows to the central bays of the first floor, fitted with four-pane frames.

Circulation (see figures 9 and 10)

- 3.28 As previously noted, only those parts of the stable block which were to be affected by the conversion and renovation proposals were subject to a detailed internal inspection, i.e. both floors of the east range, the east end of the north range, and the south range either side of the entrance passage. Internal details of the other ranges in the stable block are shown on the floor plans (see figure 10), but these were taken from the 'as-existing' plans provided by the project architects. The following circulation description details the internal spaces in a clockwise direction.

Ground Floor: East end of North Range (GF1)

- 3.29 Starting at the north-east corner of the ground floor, the room at the east end of the north range (GF1) was formerly a stables, most probably with five north-south aligned stalls set across the northern half of the room [1/694]; this room is shown with the same approximate dimensions on the Ordnance Survey plan of 1890. The room is floored with concrete, which slopes down on the north and south sides to an east-west central line; it is assumed that there was originally a drain set beneath this [1/693]. The lower 1.00m of the brick walls are painted black, the areas above being whitewashed.
- 3.30 The west wall of the room has an angled southern end, with a small opening within giving a view and/or access into the loose box to the immediate west [1/686; 5/903] (see plate 27). A set of steeply inclined wooden steps providing access to the room above (1F1) rise against the west wall. At the north end of the west wall, there are the remains of a curved ramped stall partition, painted black and made in sections from what appear to be dressed stone slabs, sometimes with iron plates or edging fixed to the surface or the top [1/687, 1/688]. To the north wall, there are five circular recesses at a high level, each c.1.00m in diameter, 0.35m deep and lined with plaster [1/676, 1/689; 2/110] (see plate 28). The removal of part of one of the recesses during the conversion works revealed that it had been cut into the brickwork of the wall, the interior crudely lined with pieces of unglazed ceramic pipe or flowerpots and then plastered over [2/111, 2/112]. They must therefore be later insertions, but their purpose is unclear. The most obvious is that they denote that there were once five stalls here along the north side of the room; they might have each housed a curving hay rack, as suggested by Neave (2019, 8) and on an interpretation panel in the room, but there is no remaining evidence for any, such as damage to the wall where they have been removed. The east wall of the room also preserves the remains of a black painted curving ramped stall partition, again apparently made from dressed stone slabs with iron plate edging, with a wooden heel post at the south end [1/679, 1/680] (see plate 29). At the south end of the east wall, a window with a louvred vent has been created by blocking a tall doorway with brick; the doorway had a flat-head with a timber lintel [1/678]. The plasterwork on the south splay of the window is very similar to that seen to the recesses in the north wall, perhaps suggesting that the blocking of the doorway was contemporary with these.
- 3.31 There are also a number of blocked openings to the south wall [1/681] (see plate 31). To the east of centre, there appears to be a blocked doorway, with a flat-head formed by a timber lintel [1/682]. Further west, there is low level blocked opening with an arched head [1/683], apparently set within a larger opening with a timber lintel; this was exposed when the conversion works were in progress [2/114,

2/115]. The west jamb of the low level arched opening coincides with a section of hammer-dressed stonework which rises the full height of the wall and continues west for c.2.5m, almost as far as the courtyard doorway at the room's south-west corner [1/684] (see plate 30); there is no evidence for this stonework externally. The room is crossed by four north-south ceiling beams, with joists running between [2/162-2/164] (see also plate 31).

Ground Floor: East Range (GF2 to GF7A-B)

3.32 Moving south, the northernmost loose box in the east range (GF2) preserves a variety of floor finishes. The eastern part is floored with cobbles [1/698]. The western part is floored with north-south lines of red handmade bricks (average dimensions 230mm by 70mm) set on edge. Both parts of the floor slope gently downwards towards a central north-south aligned drainage channel, which passes through the base of the south wall [1/699]. The walls of the loose box are lined with black-painted tongue and groove planking to c.1.50m above floor level, which runs around into the rebates of the doorway in the west wall with some iron reinforcement plates; there is whitewashed brick above [1/696, 1/701] (see plate 32). A raised manger, made from semi-circular salt-glazed sections, runs across the east end of the loose box. There is a semi-circular hay rack above the manger at the north end, and a tethering ring to the centre [1/708, 1/710] (see plate 33). At the top of the east wall, above the tethering ring, there is an external vent, c.0.3m square, set within a 0.8m wide rectangular wooden frame which incorporates a sliding wooden cover which allows the vent to be closed [1/709] (see plate 33). To the west wall, the door in the central doorway is hung on substantial strap hinges and has a curving latch; as previously suggested, the opening panel to the upper part of the door appears to be a later insertion [1/703, 1/704] (see plate 34). A small wooden box is set into the wall to the north of the doorway, above the tongue and groove planking, with a section of pipe running up the wall above it. Comparison with better preserved examples in the other loose boxes (see below) indicates that this once housed a control tap or valve for a gas light fitting. Although mostly obscured by whitewash, a possible straight joint above the tongue and groove panelling to the south of the doorway may relate to the blocked opening visible externally, and there was a corresponding area of blocking, 0.25m wide, at the west end of the south wall. The loose box is crossed by two east-west ceiling beams. Stripping out during the conversion works revealed no further features of interest; the manger at the east end could be seen to be a relatively modern brick-built construction [2/117, 2/119-2/121, 2/123].

3.33 The north central loose box (GF3) is of similar form to that to the north. The western part of the floor is laid with the same red handmade bricks as seen to the north, but the eastern part has modern specialist paving bricks. Both parts of the floor slope gently downwards towards a central north-south aligned drainage channel, which feeds into a circular drain cover at the base of the south wall. The walls of the loose box are again lined with black-painted tongue and groove planking to c.1.50m above floor level, which runs around into the rebates of the doorway in the west wall with reinforcing plates. A raised manger, made from semi-circular salt-glazed ceramic sections, runs across the east end of the loose box. There is a semi-circular hay rack above the manger at the south end of the east wall, a tethering ring to the centre, and an external vent with a sliding wooden cover at the top of the wall between the two ceiling beams, as described for GF1 above [1/716, 1/717] (see plate 35). To the west wall, the door in the doorway is hung on substantial strap hinges and has a curving latch with an apparently later opening panel to the upper part of the door [1/719]. Once again, there is a small wooden box, this time set into the wall to the south of the doorway, which formerly

housed a control tap or valve for a gas light fitting. Although mostly obscured by whitewash, a possible straight joint above the tongue and groove panelling to the north of the doorway may relate to the blocked opening visible externally, and there was a corresponding area of blocking, 0.25m wide, at the west end of the north wall. The loose box is crossed by two east-west aligned ceiling beams. Stripping out during the conversion works revealed no further features of interest, although the brickwork behind the tongue and groove panelling was painted black to a height of 1.25m above ground level, with a yellow band above; the manger at the east end could be seen to be a relatively modern construction [2/124, 2/126-2/128] (see plate 36).

- 3.34 The cross-passage through the east range (GF4) is floored with historic specialist glazed paving bricks or tiles, each apparently having two raised squares, each 110mm square, with chamfered edges to the upper surface [1/722, 1/723] (see plate 37). There are three rectangular wooden drain covers to the north side of the passage, set within wooden surrounds; the central one lines up with the north-south drainage channel running through the two loose boxes to the north [1/725]. The plank and batten door to the doorway at the east end of the passage is hung on long, round-ended strap hinges [1/724]. The door at the west end is hung on similar hinges, and has flat, plain panels [1/727] (see plate 38). The walls of the passage are painted black to a height of 1.50m above ground level, with whitewash above. There is a blocked opening to the west end of the north wall, 1.40m wide; it has an elliptical arched head, and is both tall enough and wide enough to admit a horse [1/732, 1/733] (see plate 39); there was no obvious evidence for the other side of the opening in the loose box (GF3) to the north. There is a second 1.40m wide flat-headed opening, also now blocked, at the west end of the south wall, and a more substantial wooden vent over which opened by the cover sliding along runners [1/729] (see plate 40). The cross-passage is shown in this position on the Ordnance Survey 1890 map (see figure 5C).
- 3.35 To the south of the cross passage (GF4), the south central loose box (GF5) is of a similar form to the other two already described, although slightly wider, 3.60m wide compared to 3.40m. The eastern part of the floor is floored with cobbles, within which there are two east-west linear patches of clinker bricks, presumably representing repairs. A more modern repair of concrete lies against the south wall. To the west of the cobbles, there are three north-south lines of clinker bricks laid in a herringbone pattern, and a single north-south line of red handmade bricks; this marks the line of a drain, and there is a rectangular drain cover at the north end. The remainder of the western part of the floor is floored with north-south lines of clinker bricks also laid in a herringbone pattern [1/736-1/738, 1/743] (see plate 41). The floor slopes downwards in both directions towards the aforementioned drain. The walls of the loose box are lined with black-painted tongue and groove planking to c.1.50m above floor level, which runs around into the rebates of the doorway in the west wall with some reinforcing plates. Stripping out revealed that there had once been a ramped stall partition set against the north wall, of similar dimensions to those still surviving in the north-east corner room (GF1) [2/131, 2/133]. A raised manger, made from semi-circular salt-glazed ceramic sections, runs across the east end of the loose box. There is a semi-circular hay rack above the manger at the north end of the east wall, and an external vent with a sliding wooden cover to the top of the wall towards the south end [1/734] (see plate 42); most of the wall above the manger appears to be faced with coursed stone, rather than brick [2/134]. To the west wall, the door in the doorway is hung on substantial, round-ended strap hinges with the usual bottom-hinged overlight which opens inwards; as previously suggested, the opening panel to the upper part of the door appears to be a later insertion [1/745, 1/746] (see plate 43). A small wooden box is set into

the wall to the north of the doorway above the tongue and grooved planking, with a section of pipe running up the wall above it - when opened, this revealed an ornate circular control tap or valve for a gas light fitting, with evidence for another since removed [2/141, 2/142] (see plate 44). The recessed panel within which the doorway is set is much wider than the equivalent panels to the other three loose boxes [1/741]; stripping out revealed that this was partly filled with lath and plaster [2/144] (see plate 45). The loose box is crossed by two east-west ceiling beams, and a single north-south beam.

- 3.36 The southernmost loose box (GF6) is very similar to the south central box (GF5), although not as wide (3.10m compared to 3.60m). The eastern part of the floor is floored with cobbles, within which there are two east-west linear patches of clinker bricks (again presumably a repair) and a north-south line of bricks to their east forming a drain. To the west of the cobbles, there are three north-south lines of clinker bricks laid in a herringbone pattern, and a single north-south line of red handmade bricks marking the line of a central drain. The remainder of the western part of the floor is floored with north-south lines of clinker bricks laid in a herringbone pattern [1/749]. The floor slopes downwards from the east and west towards the central drain. The walls of the loose box are lined with black-painted tongue and groove planking to c.1.50m above floor level; this runs around into the rebates of the doorway in the west wall, again with reinforcing plates. The upper part of the north wall was a modern partition, and the wall itself was much thinner than those dividing the loose boxes to the north. A raised manger, made from semi-circular salt-glazed ceramic sections, runs across the east end of the loose box. There is a semi-circular hay rack above the manger to the north, and an external vent with a sliding wooden cover to the top of the wall adjacent to the southern ceiling beam [1/748]; as with the loose box to the north (GF5), most of the wall above the manger appears to be faced with coursed stone, rather than brick [2/135] (see plate 46). To the west wall, the door in the doorway is hung on substantial strap hinges, with an apparently later opening panel to the upper part [1/750]. As noted above, stripping out revealed that the aforementioned wider panel to the doorway in the loose box to the north (GF5) had been partly infilled with lath and plaster. In GF6, another box containing a former control tap or valve for a gas light had been set into this lath and plaster [2/140]. The loose box is crossed by two east-west ceiling beams, and a single north-south beam. The stripping out also revealed an area of brick repair on the north side of the doorway [2/137, 2/139].

- 3.37 At the south end of the east range, another former loose box (GF7A-B) had been sub-divided some time ago, the main space to the east now being female toilets (GF7A), accessed from the east external elevation, and no historic fixtures or fittings were visible. It was also not possible to access the smaller space on the west side of the toilets (GF7B), which was used a store room, at the time of the EDAS pre-intervention work.

Ground Floor: East side of the South Range (GF7C-D, GF8 and GF9)

- 3.38 The main ground floor room (GF8), representing the former eastern coach house, and the adjacent room to the north (GF9), were converted into a cafe at some point after 1964. This space, and the associated kitchen area to the east (GF7D), were still in use at the time of the EDAS pre-intervention survey, and in any cases many historic surfaces were concealed behind modern fixtures and fittings. However, stripping out during the renovation and conversion works revealed that the southern room (GF8) had the same structure over as that which survives to the western coach house (GF12), comprising one north-south aligned ceiling beam,

with staggered east-west beams running to either side; all were roughly chamfered [3/589, 3/590; 4/796, 4/801-4/804] (see plate 47). Some brickwork was also exposed in what remained of the north wall, a large opening having been inserted to access part of the kitchen (GF7D) [3/588, 3/595; 4/794, 4/799]. A low doorway at the south end of the west wall had a segmental arch over and led to an understairs storage space [4/795], similar to that seen in the western coach house. Adjacent to the north side of this opening, a small wooden box was set into the wall - this revealed a well-preserved example of a gas control tap or valve for a light fitting which could be swung into the room [4/834, 4/836] (see plate 48). As noted above, similar examples were identified in the loose boxes of the east range. A small exploratory hole dug against the internal corner of the room showed that there was a 450mm deep void under the floor boards [4/825].

- 3.39 Clearance of the former northern cafe space (GF9) revealed modern fixtures to all areas, although the two six-pane (three over three) sashes in the north wall were visible [3/592]. The room was also crossed by a single east-west ceiling beam, set to the north of centre [4/789]. Subsequent stripping out revealed that the brickwork had previously been covered with ochre-painted plaster [4/787], and there was evidence for previous repair at the east end. The west wall retained tongue and groove panelling [3/593], but when this was removed, a sloping scar was revealed to the brickwork behind, reminiscent of the ramped stall partition seen to the ground floor room (GF1) at the east end of the north range [4/791] (see plate 49). The east wall had been subject to much modern alteration [3/594; 4/785, 4/786] (see plate 50).
- 3.40 The room to the east (GF7D) had a concrete and tiled floor and it was crossed by three east-west aligned ceiling beams [4/806-4/808, 4/811]; many of the dividing partition walls, built to create the adjacent WC facilities, were of modern breeze block construction. No features of historic interest were noted in the WCs to the north-east (GF7A and GF7C), and it also had a concrete floor. A small exploratory hole dug against the north wall of space GF7D showed that there was a 450mm deep void under the concrete floor [4/824].

Ground Floor: Entrance Passage through the South Range (GF10)

- 3.41 Each side of the entrance passage through the south range is divided into two parts, the later parts to the south having been built in 1818 as part of the existing main (south) front; a straight joint between the two parts is visible in both walls, with an arch springing from c.2.20m above ground level in line with the joint [1/630, 1/632] (see plate 51). The c.1774 maps suggest that the main access into the courtyard was also then through the south range (see figures 4A and 4B), and so it seems likely that this was also the original arrangement in c.1750 when the stable block was first built. To both passage walls, the southern 1818 sections are built from brownish-red handmade bricks (average dimensions 240mm by 120mm by 60mm) set with a lime mortar and laid in English Garden Wall bond (three/four stretcher courses to each header course). Each has a doorway at the north end with a flat gauged brick head which provides external access to the first floor [1/629, 1/631, 1/634] (see plate 52). The roof over this part of the passage is divided into three panels by two east-west beams; there is a trimmer across one corner of the central panel [1/636]. The northern, earlier, parts of the passage walls display the same lack of a regular bonding pattern to the brickwork as noted to the ground floor of the external and courtyard elevations. There are few early features in this section; the existing vent in the west side and a flat-headed doorway at the north end of the east wall all appear to be later insertions [1/628, 1/633; 4/839] (see plate 53), but there are pintles/hooks to each side which may

have been used to hold open an earlier pair of doors here. The roof over this northern part of the passage is divided into two parts by a single east-west beam [1/639]. The entrance passage is floored with yellow paving bricks throughout.

Ground Floor: West side of the South Range (GF11 and GF12)

3.42 The former western garage/coach house (GF12), now used to house a couple of historic wagons and carts, is largely floored with concrete, although a narrow strip of brick paving survives along the eastern side. The walls are whitewashed, apart from the lowest parts which are painted black, to a height of 0.5m. A north-south aligned vehicle inspection pit, covered with wooden boards, is set into the eastern half of the floor, in line with the east set of double doors in the south wall [1/753, 1/761] (see plate 54). There is an early, two-part pine cupboard set against the west wall [1/752], although it is not known how long this has been in this position and it could well have been brought in from elsewhere. The north wall once formed the pre-1818 south elevation of the stable block, and this preserves a number of features which probably relate to this. Towards the western end, there is what appears to be a high blocked window opening, c.1.00m wide [1/757]. Further to the east, a shallow pier (which does not support a ceiling beam or perform any other obvious function) rises the full height of the wall, whilst to the east end, an inserted doorway giving access to the room to the north (GF11) is flanked by straight joints which again rise the full height of the wall. The base of the wall also contains a narrow brick plinth, which extends around the shallow pier. There is a bench of early appearance against the east wall [1/759], and a doorway at the south end of the east wall with a shallow relieving arch over the head giving access to an understairs space [1/758] (see plate 55). At the north end of the adjacent staircase to the east, at ground floor level, there is a shallow pier of neat brickwork, revealed by eroding plaster, which might represent a remnant of the pre-1818 south elevation of the stable block [1/799] (see plate 56). The garage/coach house is crossed by a north-south ceiling beam, with staggered east-west beams running to either side; all are roughly chamfered [1/754, 1/760].

3.43 The ground floor room (GF11) to the immediate north of the western coach house had not been accessible at the time of the EDAS pre-intervention survey, and in any case it was not included in the development works. This room forms the stables office and administration centre, and a brief inspection was allowed during the watching brief stage of the project. The room was crossed by an east-west ceiling beam, now boxed in and of modern appearance, but there were two vents placed at a high level to the west wall, fitted with sliding wooden covers [4/837, 4/838], as seen elsewhere in the east range loose boxes. A cursory visit to the loose boxes in the west range, which are still in use and open to the public, also revealed the same arrangement of vents and wooden boxes containing valves or control taps for gas lightings [4/840-4/842].

First Floor: East end of North Range (1F1)

3.44 The first floor room (1F1) at the east end of the north range is accessed by a set of steeply inclined wooden steps rising from the room below (GF1). The first floor room is floored with north-south softwood boards and the brick walls had all been whitewashed; the stonework seen towards the centre of the south wall at ground floor level does not extend to the first floor level. There are two low openings in the north wall, separated by shallow piers which support the roof trusses. The west opening is fitted with a low plank and batten door with a relieving arch over [1/833], whilst the east opening has a four-panelled loading door [1/834]; the upper panels were formerly glazed, and it is similar to the other example seen at the north end of

the west external elevation. The east wall has a loading doorway with a plank and batten door positioned towards the south end [1/836]. The east end of the south wall is blank [1/837], but towards the centre, a doorway leads to the space (1F2) in the east range to the south. This doorway retains a plank and batten door made from wide planks and hung on round-ended strap hinges [1/839] (see plate 57). There is also a window with a relieving arch above to the west. The west wall of the room is formed by a modern tongue and groove partition, with a door at the north end.

- 3.45 The room is crossed by two roof trusses. The west truss is aligned north-south, appears to be of softwood, and is of pegged construction throughout. It comprises a chamfered tie-beam supported on brick piers, with principal rafters having a raised plank collar running between them. Each principal supports a pair of staggered purlins with keyed through tenons. There is a plank ridge piece, and some of the common rafters are modern replacements [1/841]. The east truss supported the hipped north-east corner of the roof, and is aligned north-east/south-west. It is of king-post form, the substantial tie-beam being set into the wall at either end. The king-post has a joggled foot, bolted through the tie-beam, and a splayed head. There are raking struts to the principal rafters, each of which support a pair of staggered purlins. As to the west, some of the common rafters are modern replacements. The main truss is met by two half-trusses of similar construction to either side, set at an angle of 45 degrees to the main tie-beam [1/842] (see plate 58).

First Floor: East Range (1F2 and 1F3)

- 3.46 The room (1F2) to the south, at the north end of the east range, could not be inspected in detail due to the unsafe nature of the floor; the floor beams and joists were revealed during stripping out [2/148, 2/150]. The brick walls are all whitewashed. There are two openings fitted with low plank and batten doors to the southern half of the east wall, and two corresponding windows to the west wall [1/843]. The brickwork of the north and south walls is roughly laid and poorly pointed; the east end of the north wall is not tied into the east wall [2/149]. The room is crossed by three east-west softwood roof trusses, of pegged construction throughout and set at equal centres. They are all of the same king-post form, the tie-beams being supported on shallow brick piers at either end. Each king-post has a joggled foot and a splayed head. There are raking struts to the principal rafters, each of which support a pair of staggered purlins with keyed through tenons. The plank ridge piece and most of the common rafters are modern replacements [1/844, 1/845; 2/147] (see plate 59). The southern end of the room lies over the ground floor passage through the east range (GF4).
- 3.47 The southern first floor room in the east range (1F3) could only be accessed through the rooms at the south-east corner of the south range (see below). The room could not be inspected in detail due to the unsafe nature of the floor, but it is generally floored with north-south boards. At the south-west corner of the floor, a hatch or trapdoor remains visible [1/785] (not able to be measured); this is the sort of opening that one might expect to be used to feed hay into a rack below from a hay chamber (Haycock 1861, 21), although it is placed on the wrong side of the floor for this. There are two openings fitted with low plank and batten doors to the northern half of the east wall, with long timber lintels and relieving arches over [1/786, 1/788; 2/157], and the same to the west wall [1/790] (see plate 60). None of the walls are whitewashed, but the southern end of the west wall retains some wall plaster, covered with a light-ochre coloured wash [1/791]. The north [1/787]

and south walls are relatively plain, and there is a flat-headed plank door at the west end of the south wall [1/789].

- 3.48 The room (1F3) is crossed by four softwood east-west roof trusses, of pegged construction throughout [2/151] (see plate 61). The southernmost truss is not set at the same equal centres as the other three, and is also not supported on shallow piers at either end, suggesting that it has been moved at some point. Apart from this, the trusses are all of the same king-post form, the tie-beams being supported on shallow brick piers at either end. Each king-post has a joggled foot and a splayed head [2/252]. There are raking struts to the principal rafters, each of which support a pair of staggered purlins with keyed through tenons. The plank ridge piece and most of the common rafters are original, with laths over the common rafters. Some of the truss timbers preserve 'Baltic' timber marks, relating to their importation from the Baltic area [1/792] (see plate 62). A number of trusses also retain carpenters' assembly marks in the form of Roman numerals [1/793; 2/153-2/155] (see plate 63); these marks appear to refer to the elements of each individual truss only, rather than comprising an overall numbering scheme to the trusses themselves.

First Floor: East side of South Range (1F4 to 1F7)

- 3.49 Turning to the south range, the first floor rooms to the east of the entrance passage were accessed through a doorway at the north end of the west wall of the cafe on the ground floor (GF8). This doorway leads into a narrow staircase with stone steps which rise to the south [1/762] (see plate 64); there is a similar door to these steps from the entrance passage (GF10). The staircase walls are plastered, and retain a possible later 19th century colour scheme, being painted black to dado level, with a brown or ochre dado, and then white above [1/763]. On the west wall, the words "Ladas will the Derby 1894" is written in three different hands on the plaster [1/848] (see plate 66) - it is interesting to note that this horse was not part of the Sledmere Stud, but was owned by the Prime Minister, 5th Earl of Rosebery, in 1894, and he did indeed win the Epsom Derby in that year (<http://www.horseracinghistory.co.uk/hrho/action/viewDocument?id=1227>). There are a number of weights associated with the mechanism for the clock sited in the large pediment of the south external elevation emerging from the space above the north side of the staircase wall [5/909]. The subsequent removal of the ceiling revealed a roof truss adjacent to the west wall, of the same form as those which will be described over room 1F9 above the western coach house (see below) [3/584].

- 3.50 At the head of the stairs, a doorway retains a dark green door with four raised and fielded panels [1/764; 3/583] (see plate 65). The first room to the east (1F6) has modern finishes to the floor and ceiling, and contained a certain amount of stored material during the initial visit [1/769]; a subsequent visit was therefore made once the room had been cleared out. The walls are plastered, and again retain a possible later 19th or early 20th century colour scheme, being painted brown to dado level (c.1.0m high), with a green dado and then cream above [1/766, 1/770; 3/563, 3/568, 3/573] (see plate 67). The west and east walls have a row of wooden pegs (also painted green) running much of their lengths [1/767; 3/566, 3/582] (see plate 68). The south wall has a similar row running its whole length, over the six-paned window here; this window opens horizontally about its central axis and there is a significant crack following the external recessed arch [1/769; 3/570] (see plate 69). The north wall has a doorway at its west end, retaining a four panelled door, painted green [1/771, 1/772; 3/572] (see plate 67); there was no access into the room to the north (1F7) through this door, and it appears to be

bricked up behind (see below). The east wall has a doorway at the south end which retains another green-painted door with raised and fielded panels, which leads through to the room (1F5) to the east [3/564, 3/581]. A hatch in the ceiling of the room revealed the roof space above, which contained two north-south two roof trusses, with another above the east wall. All are of the same softwood king-post form. The ends of the tie-beams are partly set into the north and south walls. Each king-post has a joggled foot, bolted through the tie-beam, and a splayed head. There are raking struts to the principal rafters, each of which support a pair of trenched purlins. The plank ridge piece and most of the common rafters are modern replacements [3/579, 3/580] (see plate 70). Also visible over the west side of the room was part of the presumed clock mechanism.

3.51 As noted above, the doorway into room 1F5 retains a four panelled door [3/562]. This room had modern flooring, laid across original east-west softwood boards, and a lath and plaster ceiling over. The walls are plastered and painted off-white. There is a large pine fitted cupboard with sliding doors of early appearance to the west wall [1/774, 1/776; 3/558] (see plate 71). The north wall retains the remains of full height tongue and groove panelling, with a doorway with a concrete lintel crudely cut through the east end, through what would have been the pre-1818 southern elevation [1/775]. There are six pane horizontally-opening windows to the south and east walls, showing the same cracking around the top of the external recessed arch as in the room to the west [3/556, 3/559], and the east wall has a second pine fitted cupboard of early appearance, of a similar to design as the other, to the south end [1/777, 1/778; 3/555] (see plates 72 and 73).

3.52 Difficulties over access at the time of the EDAS pre-intervention survey meant that the room to the north (1F4) could only be accessed from the room (1F5) to the south; as noted above, the doorway had been crudely cut through the east end of the connecting wall. The room (1F4) itself could not be inspected in detail as there was a lack of floorboards. None of the walls are whitewashed, although the lower parts have a plaster skin applied to them to c.0.80m above floor level. There are two openings fitted with low plank and batten doors, wide timber lintels and relieving arches over, to the east wall [1/782], visible externally; the southern window provides a vent from the kitchen area below (see plate 75). There is a flat-headed doorway fitted with a four-panelled door with its original catch towards the south end of the west wall [1/779, 1/781] (see plate 74). The north wall is blank except for a wooden plank doorway at the west end [1/780], which leads into the space to the north (1F3), and also a possible stone lintel below and another to the west. The south wall has a blocked fireplace within a shallow chimney breast to the east of centre which breaks the plaster skin, and there is also a higher level opening with a low plank and batten door with narrow strap hinges above and to the west, giving access to the roof space above room 1F5 to the south [1/783]. The room is crossed by three east-west softwood trusses, set at equal centres and of similar form to those described above in the room to the north (1F3). The only difference is that the joints are not pegged [1/784; 4/810] (see plate 75). Once conversion and renovation works were in progress, the floor of this room was removed, allowing it to be viewed from below - this gave a better view of the south wall containing the blocked fireplace, the higher level opening and the cut-through doorway [4/812, 4/813], the two openings in the east wall [4/814-4/816], and the doorway at the west end of the north wall [4/818].

3.53 Access into the first floor room (1F7) over the kitchen (GF9), set to the west of the north-east room (1F4), had not been accessible during the pre-intervention survey due to the poor state of the floor. However, the removal of the ceiling over the kitchen as part of the development works meant that it could be viewed from

below. The walls were seen to have a plaster skin applied to them to a height of c.0.80m above floor level [4/792, 4/822]. There are two openings fitted with low plank and batten doors to the north wall (visible externally), with substantial timber lintels and relieving arches over [4/788, 4/819]. A doorway towards the south end of the east wall retains a four-panelled door, which provided access into room 1F4 to the east [4/790, 4/820] (see plate 76). The south wall has a blocked doorway towards the west end (which retains its four panelled door in room 1F6), and what appears to be a blocked window with a wooden lintel to the east end [4/821]. The room was crossed by three north-south aligned roof trusses, all of the same softwood king-post form [4/793]. The ends of the tie-beams are partly set into the north and south walls. Each king-post has a joggled foot, bolted through the tie-beam, and a splayed head. There are raking struts to the principal rafters, each of which support a pair of trenched purlins. The plank ridge piece and most of the common rafters are modern replacements.

First Floor: West side of South Range (1F8 to 1F11)

- 3.54 The first floor rooms on the west side of the entrance passage are accessed through the doorway in the west wall of the ground floor passage (GF10). This leads into a narrow staircase with stone steps which rise to the south, similar to that seen on the east side of the passage [1/796] (see plate 77). The doorway at the head of the stairs has 'HB 1914' and 'HB 1929' rather roughly painted on the back or inside [1/797, 1/798]. As noted above, there is a shallow pier of neat brickwork at ground floor level in the north wall of the staircase, and also an apparent four panelled door above (see plate 56). Unlike the east staircase, the plastered walls of the west staircase are whitewashed, and they retain pencilled graffiti of late 19th or early 20th century date at the head of the stairs, on the south and west walls; it includes the names 'John Charles', 'E Jackson', 'Richard Melenby', 'Christopher Scott', 'John Coates August' amongst others, as well as some crudely drawn figures [1/800-1/804, 1/823] (see plate 79).
- 3.55 A doorway retaining a brown-painted door with four raised and fielded panels leads into the first room to the west (1F10) [1/805] (see plate 78). The room is floored with east-west aligned boards, averaging 0.25m in width. There is a raised wooden rectangular base to the east side of the floor. This had a later 19th century hand-operated chaff or hay cutter bolted to it at the commencement of the EDAS survey, but it was removed before it could be photographed [1/813]. The east, south and north walls of the room are whitewashed, with a band of plaster rising from the base to a height of 0.6m; the north wall, representing the south external face of the pre-1818 stables, contains no features of interest above the plaster [1/810]. The room is lit by a six pane window in the south wall, which opens horizontally about its central axis; above the window, along the top of the wall, there is a course of large, crudely dressed stones, tied into the brickwork beneath using iron clamps [1/807]. The west wall is formed by a thin tongue and groove partition, with a doorway at the south end leading to the west room (1F11) [1/808] (see plate 80). The east wall has a second doorway at the north end, which runs into a small circulation area (with the possible re-used four panelled door on the south side), before giving access to the spaces to the east and north (1F8 and 1F9 - see below) [1/812]. The room is crossed by two roof trusses, with another above the partition forming the west wall. All are of the same softwood king-post form. The ends of the tie-beams are partly set into the north and south walls. Each king-post has a joggled foot, bolted through the tie-beam, and a splayed head. There are raking struts to the principal rafters, each of which support a pair of trenched purlins. The plank ridge piece and most of the common rafters are modern

replacements [1/809]. This arrangement mirrors that seen in the corresponding room (1F6) on the east side of the entrance passage.

- 3.56 The west room (1F11) is also floored with east-west aligned boards, although immediately adjacent to the doorway in the partition forming the east wall, there is a rectangular area of plaster/lime ash laid over the boards [1/820]. Apart from the east wall, the walls are whitewashed with a band of plaster rising from the base to a height of 0.6m. The room is lit by six pane horizontally-opening windows in the south [1/822] and west walls [1/815] (see plate 81); above the both windows, at the top of the walls, is a course of large, crudely dressed stones, tied into the brickwork beneath using iron clamps, as seen in the room to the east. There is a blocked fireplace set within a shallow chimney breast to the north wall [1/818] (see plate 82); this is obviously a later addition to the former pre-1818 southern elevation. The room is crossed by a single north-south ceiling beam, with two further east-west beams jointed into its west face which support east-west boards over. A trimmer is set across the south-west angle of the ceiling [1/819].
- 3.57 As already noted, the doorway at the north-east corner of the eastern room (1F10) leads into a small circulation space, positioned over the western staircase, and giving access to two further spaces. To the east, a chamber (1F8) houses the clock mechanism in its case, with the wooden framework of the cupola above [1/824] (see plate 83); the aforementioned four panelled door forms the south side of this space and there is a short wooden stair into the mechanism chamber.
- 3.58 A further door on the north side of this space leads into a larger room (1F9), once the western part of the pre-1818 south range of the stable block. The floor is partly boarded, and all four walls are whitewashed and plastered to c.0.60m above floor level. There are two openings with wide wooden lintels and a relieving arch over, fitted with low plank and batten doors to the north wall [1/829], but otherwise the remaining walls are blank [1/826, 1/828]. The east side of the room is raised over the entrance passage through the south range; the 0.8m high brick wall defining the west side of this area is plastered and has a boarded surface [1/827, 1/830] (see plate 84). The room is crossed by four softwood king-post trusses, of the same form as those described in the room (1F10) to the south. Several of the trusses retain what appear to be shallow Baltic timber marks, and there are also markings in red pencil which are commonly found on trusses in 18th and 19th century buildings [1/831, 1/832] (see plate 85).

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 The historic building recording work undertaken at the stable block has raised several comments and questions meriting further discussion, as outlined below.

Phases of Development

- 4.2 The earliest parts of the stable block were built by Richard Sykes (1706-1761) in c.1750, as part of his substantial alterations to the Sledmere estate, which also included the erection of a new house. In its original form, the stable block was rectangular in plan, comprising four ranges laid out around an open central courtyard; it measured approximately 28m east-west by 31m north-south, with each range being c.10m wide. The courtyard plan was commonly adopted for larger stables during this period, which increasingly became separate from the house. From the beginning, the stables would have accommodated hunters, hacks and carriage horses, with farm horses being accommodated in the Home Farm complex on the north side of Main Street. However, with the establishment of the Sledmere stud, particularly from the late 1820s, meant that at times some of the more valuable stud horses would have been housed in the stables.
- 4.3 At Sledmere, the earliest stable block was brick-built, using brickwork laid without any clear bonding pattern, and was apparently of a single storey only. It is likely that the principal entrance was in the centre of the south range, facing where the new house was to be erected. The principal elevation therefore probably also faced south towards the house. It is possible that the principal entrance was slightly higher than the ranges to either side, as seen at other large later 18th century country house stable blocks, including those at Burton Constable Hall, East Yorkshire, designed by Timothy Lightoller for William Constable in c.1760-1770 or at Sandon Hall, Staffordshire, designed by Samuel Wyatt for the first Lord Harrowby in c.1777 (Robinson 1983, plate 78). The c.1774 plan of Sledmere also indicates that there was a formal arrangement of buildings to the immediate south of the stable block, perhaps framing the south front and again suggesting that its appearance was emphasised in some way. However, the stable block appears never to have developed a formal two-courtyard plan, as seen at the stables and carriage house at the aforementioned Burton Constable Hall.
- 4.4 Between 1775 and 1778, substantial alterations were undertaken to the stable block by Sir Christopher Sykes (1775-1778); payments amounting to nearly £500 are recorded in the relevant estate account books. These alterations almost certainly involved the addition of a second storey to the block, as indicated by a change in brick bonding pattern observed in most elevations. This new first floor was roofed with Westmoreland slates. Additional money was again spent on the stables in 1783, although the principal entrance remained to the centre of the south range, with the principal elevation facing the main house to the south; the c.1774 map suggests that the main access into the courtyard was then through the south range, and so it seems likely that this was the original arrangement in c.1750 when the stable block was first built.
- 4.5 In 1818, Sir Mark Masterman Sykes (1771-1823) built a new south front to the stable block, emphasising the principal entrance in the south elevation and flanking it with new coach houses. This new addition was designed by the architects Watson and Pritchett, and it was possibly influenced by work undertaken by John Carr of York. The work was undertaken by a local builder, Abraham Pickering, and his 1818 accounts survive. The incorporation of a clock or clock tower into the design is a feature commonly found in large 19th century country house stables

(Powell 1991). It appears that the courtyard and some of the floors to the loose boxes were also re-surfaced during the early 19th century, using a mixture of cobbles, clinkers and bricks (e.g. GF5 and GF6). By the 1930s, the new coach houses built in 1818 were used to accommodate cars.

Structural Evidence for the Main Phases of Development

- 4.6 There is some surviving structural evidence in the post-1818 western coach house (room GF7 and the adjacent stairway) to suggest that the south external elevation of the earlier c.1750 stable block might have been emphasised with the use of brick piers running the full height of the elevation, perhaps with window openings between (as also visible in room 1F7); it also had a brick plinth, similar to that which remains on the east external elevation. Evidence for the raising of the c.1750 single storey block to two storeys in the later 1770s can be seen in a change of brick bonding, with the former having irregular groupings of headers set in individual courses but with no clear pattern, compared to the latter having a variation of English Garden Wall bond, generally with three to four stretcher courses to each header course; this difference can be seen in the external and courtyard elevations apart from the east courtyard elevation, where the whole wall is generally laid in English Garden Wall bond. The courtyard elevations also rise from a shallow stepped brick plinth, but this embellishment is confined to only the east external elevation. Internally, in those parts of the stable block which are the subject of this report, the irregular bonding was noted in part of the south wall of the east room in the north range (room GF1), whereas the walls of the loose boxes and those of the cross-passage (GF2 to GF6) to the east range all appear to be built in variations of English Garden Wall bond. The internal face of east walls of the southern two loose boxes in the east range (GF5 and GF6), as well as the internal face of western part of the south wall of room GF1, contain stonework in varying degrees, rather than the ubiquitous brick; the reason for this is, at present, unexplained.
- 4.7 The south elevation and its returns, added in 1818, are built from handmade pale yellow or cream Gault bricks laid in Flemish bond; these 'white stock' bricks are mentioned in the building account. The new facade also rises from a shallow stepped stone plinth, and makes use of stone dressings, and has over-sailing eaves. The 1818 facade effectively 'wraps' round the south side of the stable block, and the contrast between the yellow Gault bricks and the earlier red bricks of the rest of the block is visually striking.

Other Structural Developments in the East Range

- 4.8 The internal layout of the stable block was no doubt modified throughout its history, and there are a number of other internal features which point to its gradual evolution.
- 4.9 Starting in the north-east corner, in the south wall of the stables at the east end of the north range (GF1), there is a former blocked doorway in the east wall, and a possible second blocked doorway and a separate low arched blocked opening in the south wall. A further possible blocked window in the east courtyard elevation is placed across the internal wall separating the two northern loose boxes (GF2 and GF3), suggesting that they were originally a single space. The southern of these two loose boxes (GF3) also had a now-blocked access into the passage (GF4) to the south. A similar opening in the passage's south wall would have once given access to the loose box (GF5) to the south.

- 4.10 In addition, the doorway in the west wall of this loose box (GF5) is set within a recessed panel much wider than that to all of the other boxes, the arrangement of ceiling beams over it and the box to the south (GF6) is different to those seen elsewhere, and both boxes have red or clinker bricks laid in a herringbone pattern compared to the less ornate north-south rows in the other boxes. This combined evidence suggests that these two southern loose boxes (GF5 and GF6) once formed a single space, a fact confirmed by the Ordnance Survey 1890 map and inferred from the first floor arrangements; the southern single space is depicted on the map as extending into the later kitchen store and female WC (GF7A and GF7B) to the south. Finally, a scar exposed behind tongue and grooved panelling to the west wall of the kitchen (GF9), resembles the ramped stall partition seen in room GF1; this could suggest that there were once stalls placed across the south side of the room that later became the kitchen.
- 4.11 Any close dating of these alterations is difficult, as the internal arrangements are likely to have been modified throughout its history and not just in association with the major phases of development noted above. Ideas about what was considered 'best practice' for stabling horses would also have changed, and it is probable that fittings as well as layout were changed to keep up with this. It has been suggested (Neave & Neave 2019) that the current arrangement of loose boxes were in place by the mid 19th century, although the doorways that open into them from the courtyard must belong to one of the earlier phases of building. If this was the case, then perhaps the loose boxes to either side of the passage (GF4) in the east range once formed two larger spaces, possibly with stalls along the east side. However, there is nothing in the surviving floor surfaces within the boxes to indicate that stalls have been removed, and some of the surfaces, particularly those in the boxes GF5 and GF6, closely resemble the materials described in the 1818 building account. It might therefore be tentatively suggested that more open stabling on either side of the passage in the east range was a remnant of the 18th century layout, and that it was removed during the early 19th century; perhaps this was done when the stud became properly established, as a greater number of loose boxes was recommended for breeding establishments (Haycock 1861, 25).
- 4.12 The walls of the loose boxes are lined with black-painted tongue and groove planking to c.1.50m above floor level, with whitewashed brick above; such lining was recommended for loose boxes in 19th century stable manuals (Haycock 1861, 24). Surviving taps/valves in the west wall of the east range, and elsewhere, indicate that each box was lit by gas, while the provision of external ventilators with a sliding wooden cover show that ventilation was important; again, similar vents with sliding covers are described in 19th century stable manuals (e.g. Haycock 1861, 19-20), and are commonly found in riding-horse stables (Wade-Martins 1991, 179). The cross-passage through the east range (GF4) is floored with historic specialist paving bricks, each brick apparently having two raised squares, each 110mm square, with chamfered edges to the upper surface, very similar specialist paving bricks are illustrated in late 19th/early 20th century catalogues of brick and tile manufacturers (for example Caddick and Son c.1927), although they are not included under those specifically made for stable use. Finally, a wash house for the horses would also be expected in a stable block of this size and, while this is likely to have been located in one of the spaces in the pre-1818 part of the south range, close to the main entrance (Haycock 1861, 26-27), it could have been placed in the unexamined west range.
- 4.13 It is also possible that elements of the internal courtyard elevations of the stable block were altered in the 19th century from their earlier original arrangement. For example, each of the loose boxes doorways has an overlight, which is bottom

hinged and opens inwards. Such lunette or overlights are commonly seen on early 19th century stables, replacing the square or rectangular windows, and they have come to be recognised as a distinctive and almost universal feature of stable architecture, although no reason for this design has been found (Wade-Martins 1991, 179).

- 4.14 It is assumed that, in those first floor areas of the north and east ranges that could be accessed, the majority of the roof trusses date from the later 18th century, specifically to the addition of a first floor between 1775-1778; their softwood king-post form would be in keeping with this date. A single truss with a raised collar rather than a king-post survives at the west end of room 1F1 at the east end of the north range. This truss, and those within boxes 1F2 and 1F3 in the east range, are all of pegged construction throughout; a few retain carpenters' assembly marks, referring to the elements of each individual truss only, and not to an overall numbering scheme to the trusses themselves. In general, the trusses over the east range are spaced at broadly equal centres, and are supported on shallow brick piers; the exception is the southernmost truss to the south room (1F3) of the east range, which was probably re-positioned south of its original position at some point. The truss in room 1F4 at the south end of the east range does not have pegged joints, and so may be a later replacement. Finally, the southernmost bay of the west wall of the east range's southern room (1F3) retains some wall plaster, which has generally not survived elsewhere, again implying more than a basic agricultural storage function.

The South Range

- 4.15 In terms of the south range, the 1818 coach houses flanking the main entrance may both have been converted into accommodation for motor vehicles during the early 20th century; that to the west of the entrance (GF12) retains an inspection pit while the subsequent conversion of the eastern to a cafe (GF8) means that most historic detail has been lost. On the 1890 Ordnance Survey map, both east and west coach houses (GF12 and GF8) are single spaces, as is the earlier pre-1818 room to the north of the east side, now sub-divided (GF9 and GF7C/D); the room to the north of the west side (GF11) retains its original footprint.
- 4.16 It would appear that, in the 1910 survey, the ground floor of the western coach house was described as a motor house, while that to the east was still a coach house; it is not certain if 'granary over the whole' refers just to the south range or more extensively over the stable block. One would also have expected hay lofts over parts of the building, at least in the early phases, although from the 19th century they tended to be discontinued, as hay chamber floors rotted and it was felt to be better for the horses' health (Wade-Martins 1991, 174 & 177). The eastern first floor room (1F10) of the western coach house could well have served a feedstuff storage or processing function, and indeed a later 19th century hand-operated chaff or hay cutter remained in place here at the start of the EDAS survey. The western first floor room (1F11) was heated by a fireplace in the north wall (inserted against the pre-1818 south external elevation of the stable block); presumably this resulted in the 'internal chimney flue' mentioned in the 1818 building account. This room might possibly have been used for accommodation of more junior staff, and perhaps they are commemorated in the names pencilled onto the whitewashed walls of the western staircase leading to this room (e.g. John Charles, E Jackson, Richard Melenby, Christopher Scott and John Coates). The two first floor rooms (1F10 and 1F11) are now separated by a thin tongue and groove partition, and may originally have been one larger space, mirroring that below.

- 4.17 The first floor rooms over the eastern coach house (1F5 and 1F6) are also more 'domestic' than agricultural in nature, and a projection from the north wall of the east room (1F5) might also have once housed an inserted fireplace. The staircase leading to these rooms, and both rooms themselves, retain potential early colour schemes, as well as early fitted pine furniture and coat pegs; they may have been used for the storage of clothing or kit relating to the stable block, although a tack room would normally be expected on the ground floor. The room at the east end of the pre-1818 south range (1F4) also has a fireplace to the south wall; it is not known whether this was original to the pre-1818 south range, or when it was added after 1818, and it may have served as accommodation for the grooms. The two eastern rooms of the pre-1818 south range (1F4 and 1F7) are linked to the later facade by inserted doorways which have been hacked through the earlier south elevation.

The Central Courtyard

- 4.18 The patterning of the paving in the central courtyard is achieved using a mixture of small yellow clinker bricks and cobbles. Pickering's building account of 1818 mentions three different types of paving for the stables and yard, namely pebble paving, clinker paving and brick on edge paving; the use of clinkers was particularly recommended for use in stables (Miles 1864, 28-29). Many of the present surfaces in both the yard and indeed the loose boxes probably date from the early 19th century, although sections will have been re-laid. No explanation has been found for the 1842 and 1918 dates, or the letter 'Y' in the courtyard. It has been suggested that the dates refer to the birth and death of one of the members of the Sykes family (local information, *pers. comm.*), but they do not appear to tally with published family histories. It is possible that the dates commemorate some event connected with the Sledmere Stud, but again no obvious correlation can be found. It is also not known why the doorway in the west wall of the loose box (GF5) was emphasised in the courtyard paving by having a patterned pathway leading to it, instead of the entrance to the passageway through the east range which would have expected a more intense footfall, unless it was for visual effect, to preserve an element of symmetrical design.
- 4.19 The central rectangle in the courtyard is raised slightly above the rest of the yard to prevent effluent and dirty water from the stables entering rainwater or soft water tanks beneath. The provision of clean, soft water for horses was considered essential (Haycock 1861, 27), and in the later 19th century some large Victorian stables even took the step of including a separate water tower to house a tank (Richardson 1999), although below-ground storage was always more common.
- 4.20 Although the association of Sledmere with the Waggoners' Special Reserve is well known, the painted words/numbers 'RAMC Billets 1 & 2' to the top left ashlar quoin of the northernmost doorway in the west courtyard elevation demonstrates another temporary military usage for the stable block. It is known that the RAMC (Royal Army Medical Corps) were present at Sledmere during the Second World War (local information, *pers. comm.*). Many of the Wolds Waggoners were sent to the 4th Reserve Park Army Service Corps during the First World War, and they had a medical officer, Lt. E W Wade, seconded from the RAMC (Anon 2020); the inscription may well relate to his period of occupancy at the stables.

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HCC = Hull History Centre
TNA = The National Archives

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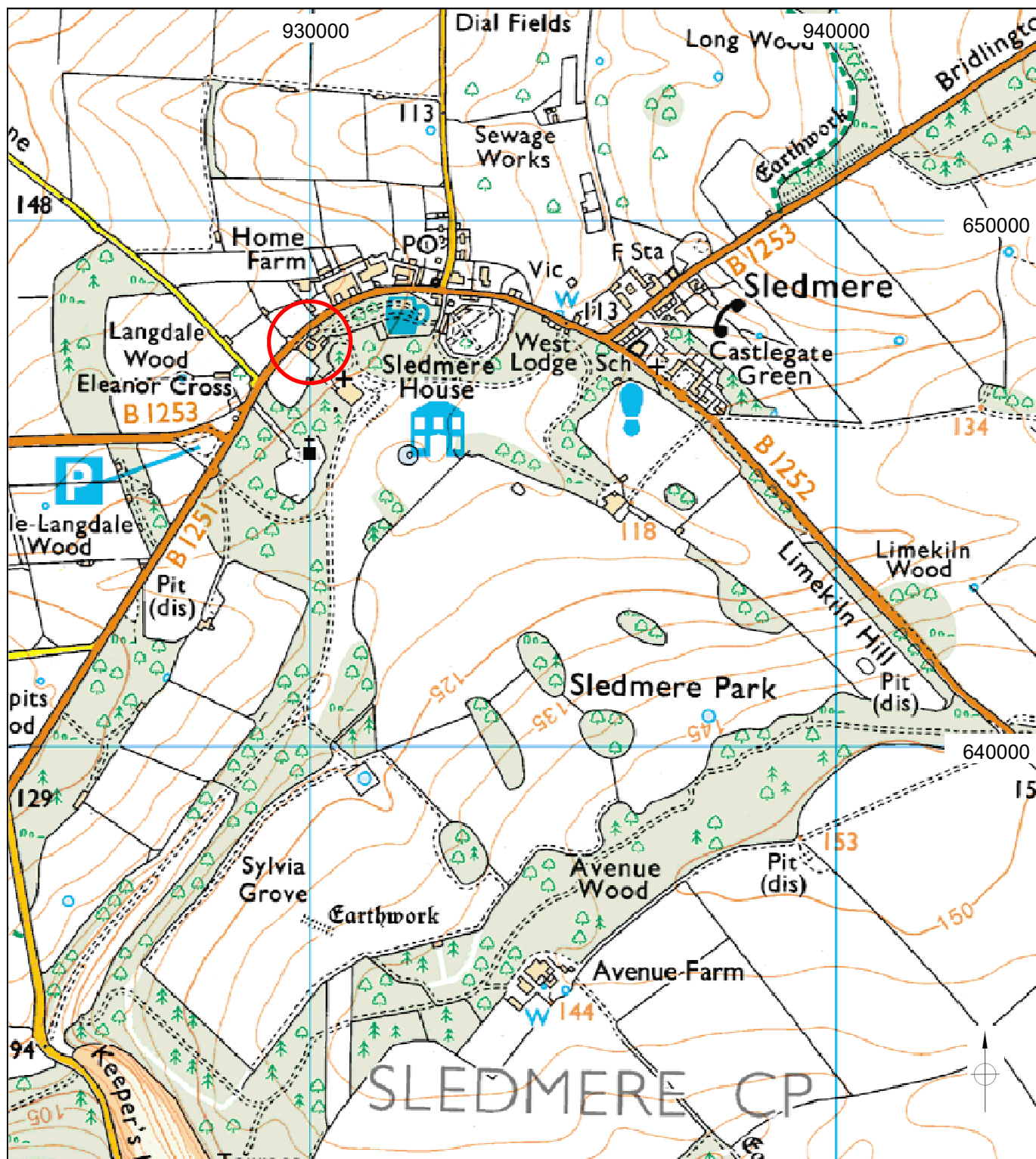
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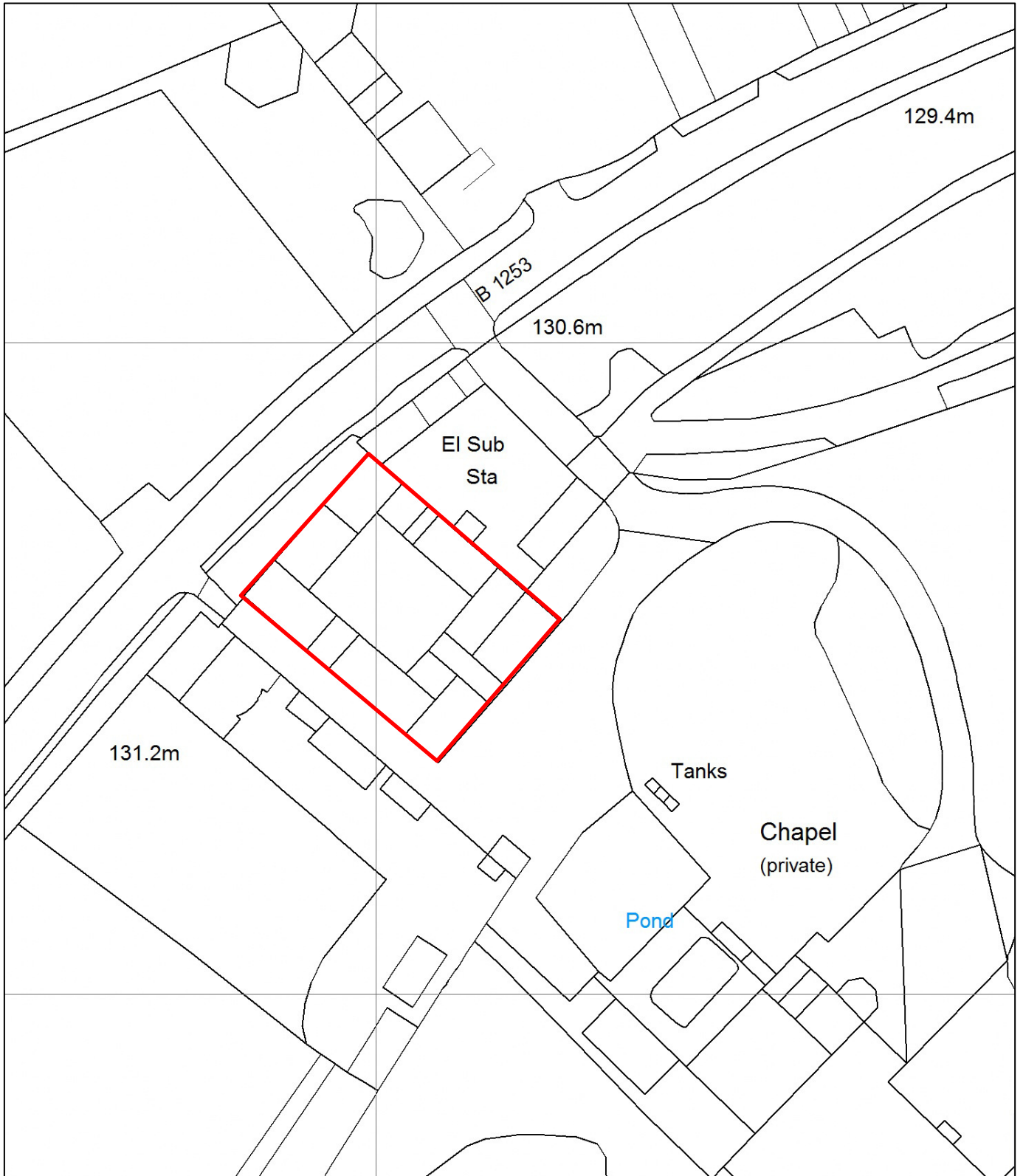
6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- 6.2 The on-site survey work was undertaken by Shaun Richardson and Ed Dennison of EDAS, assisted by Richard Lamb; Shaun Richardson took the films 1 and 2 photographs, with Ed Dennison taking the others. The historical research was undertaken by Drs David and Susan Neave. 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 Humber Historic Environment Record, and other interested parties.



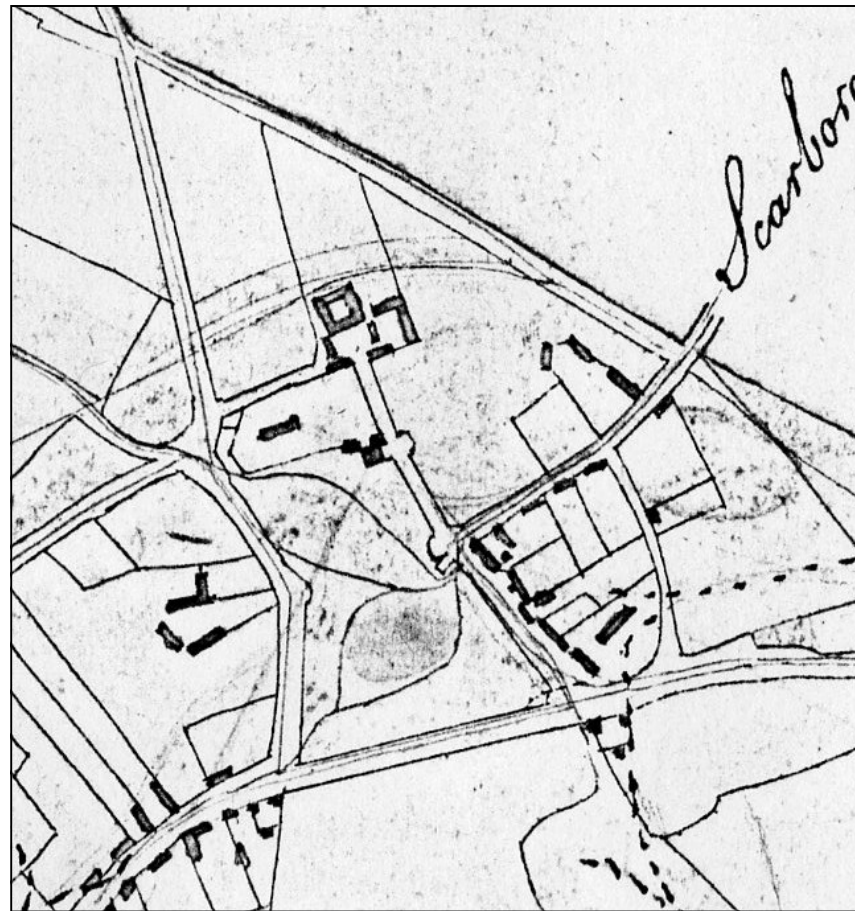
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PROJECT		SLEDMERE STABLE BLOCK	
TITLE		GENERAL SITE LOCATION	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	OCT 2020
EDAS		FIGURE	1



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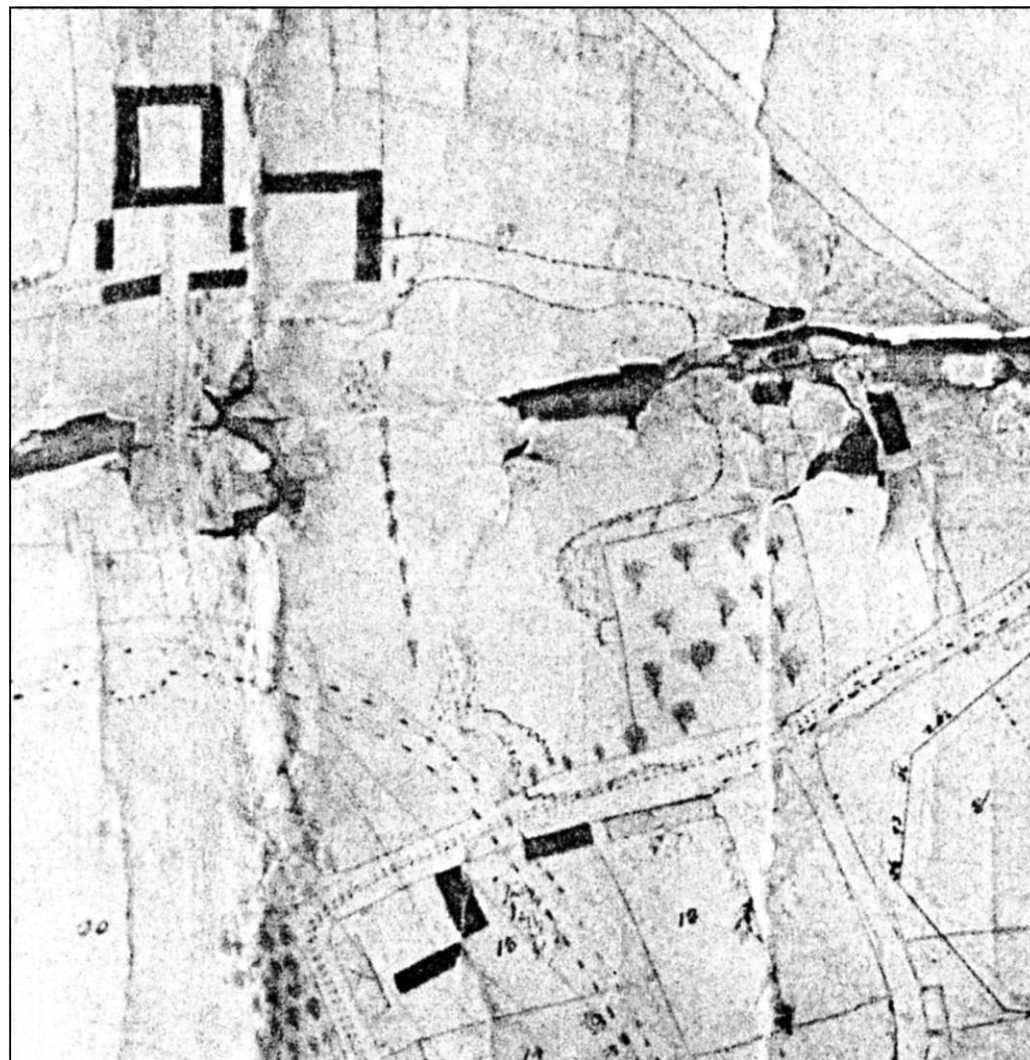
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SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	OCT 2020
EDAS		FIGURE	2



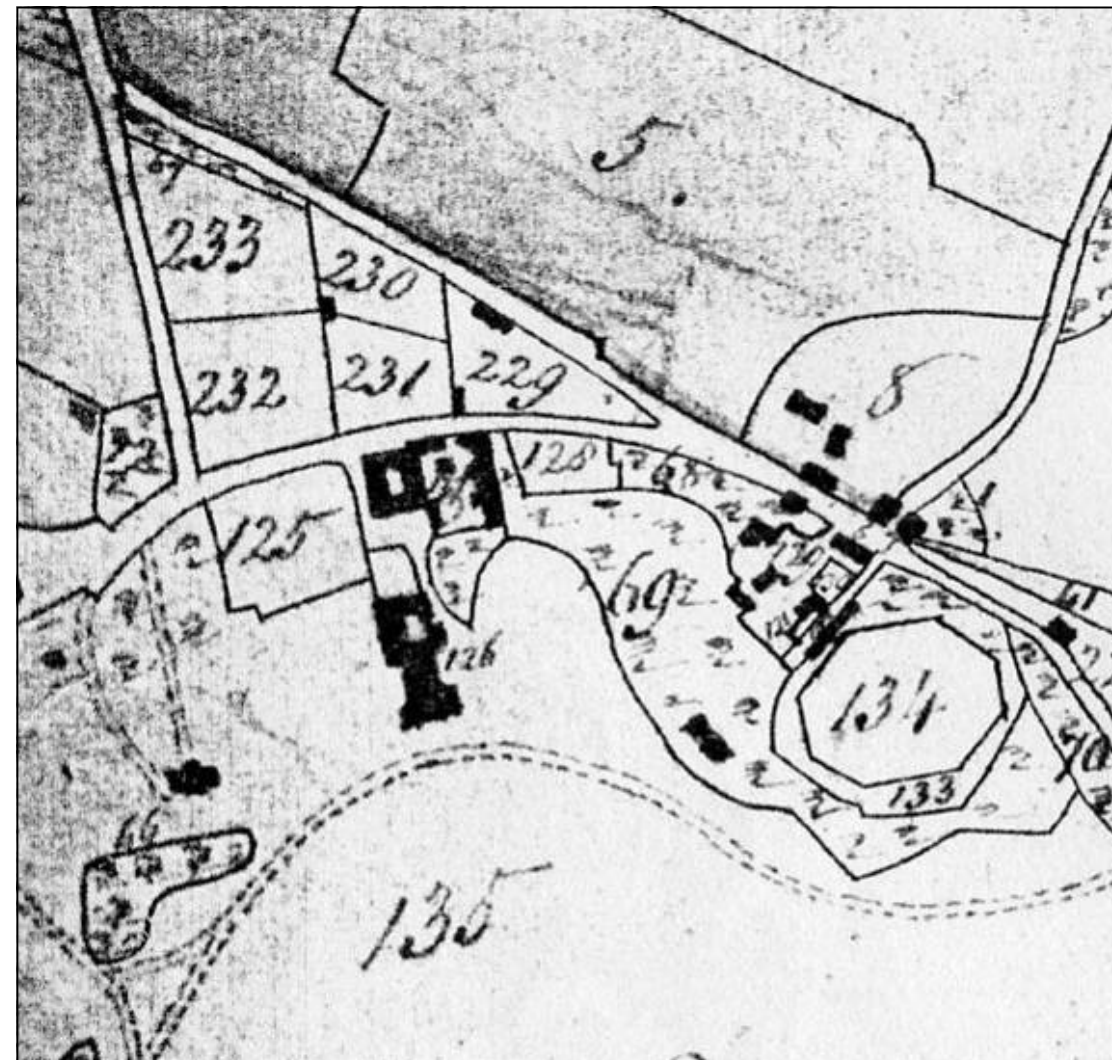
A: c.1774 Plan of Sledmere (HHC U DDSY/106/12).



C: 1815 Plan of Sledmere and Croome (Sledmere Estate Office).



B: c.1774 Plan of Sledmere (HHC U DDSY/106/4).



D: 1815 Plan of Sledmere and Croome (HHC U DDSY/107/29).

PROJECT		SLEDMERE STABLE BLOCK	
TITLE			
SCALE		DATE	
NTS		OCT 2020	
EDAS		FIGURE	
		3	



Images provided by Drs S & D Neave.

A Note of the Bricklayers & Plasterers Work Labour only at the
New Coach Houses & Stables at Sledmere for Sir M. M. Sykes
By Abraham Pickering

Read	H. L.			\$	o	d
55	21	Supl 1 Brick Wall Labour only and scaffolding	} 3/	13	16	8
		the mixing of the Mortar is charged by day				
34	44	1 1/2 D ^o gouted every 2 Courses	7/6	13		3
3	57	2 D ^o D ^o	10/1	1	19	
37	44	D ^o D ^o faced with white stocks walled	} 15/	28	5	5
		in bond				
	30	1 Brick D ^o D ^o	9/		4	4
8		3 Brick Foundations	14/	5	12	
484		Pebble Paving	4/	9	14	8
584		Clinker Paving	6/	1	10	8
684	61 1/3	Brick on edge paving gouted	5/	2	1	11
100	1/2	Rubbed & Guaged Arches	13/	19	10	3
312	.2	Lint Chimney Flue	18/	2	15	10
33	1/2	Cutting to the Pediment	3/		6	
24		Cutting the edges of the white bricks	} 2/	2	3	11
263	.6	round the Arches				
103		Oversailing Courses 3 Course high middle	} 3/	1	5	9
		one angular				
86	1	1 1/2 Brick Arch 10-6 span 6 D ^o 10-10 span	1/	1	5	
		27 Rough Brick Arches	1/2	1	7	
232	1/3	Hucco Walls	9/	9	3	11
6	1/2	2 Coat Ceilings	6/		3	3
148		2 Coat Walls	5/	3	1	8
210	1/3	3 Coat Ceilings	8/	7		3
104	1/2	3 Coat Walls	6/	2	12	3
46		Double Quirks	7/		3	10
				£ 126	3	10

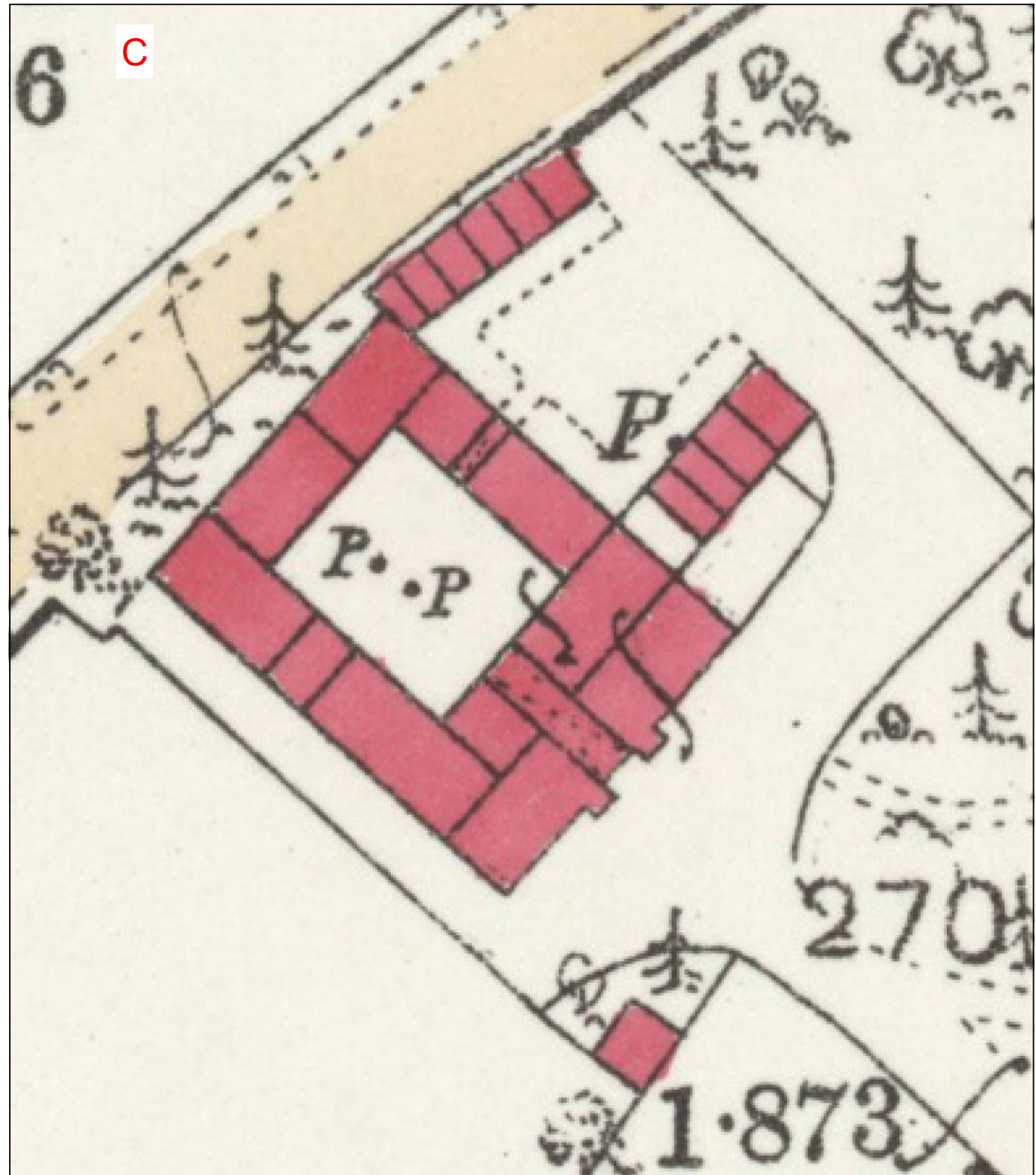
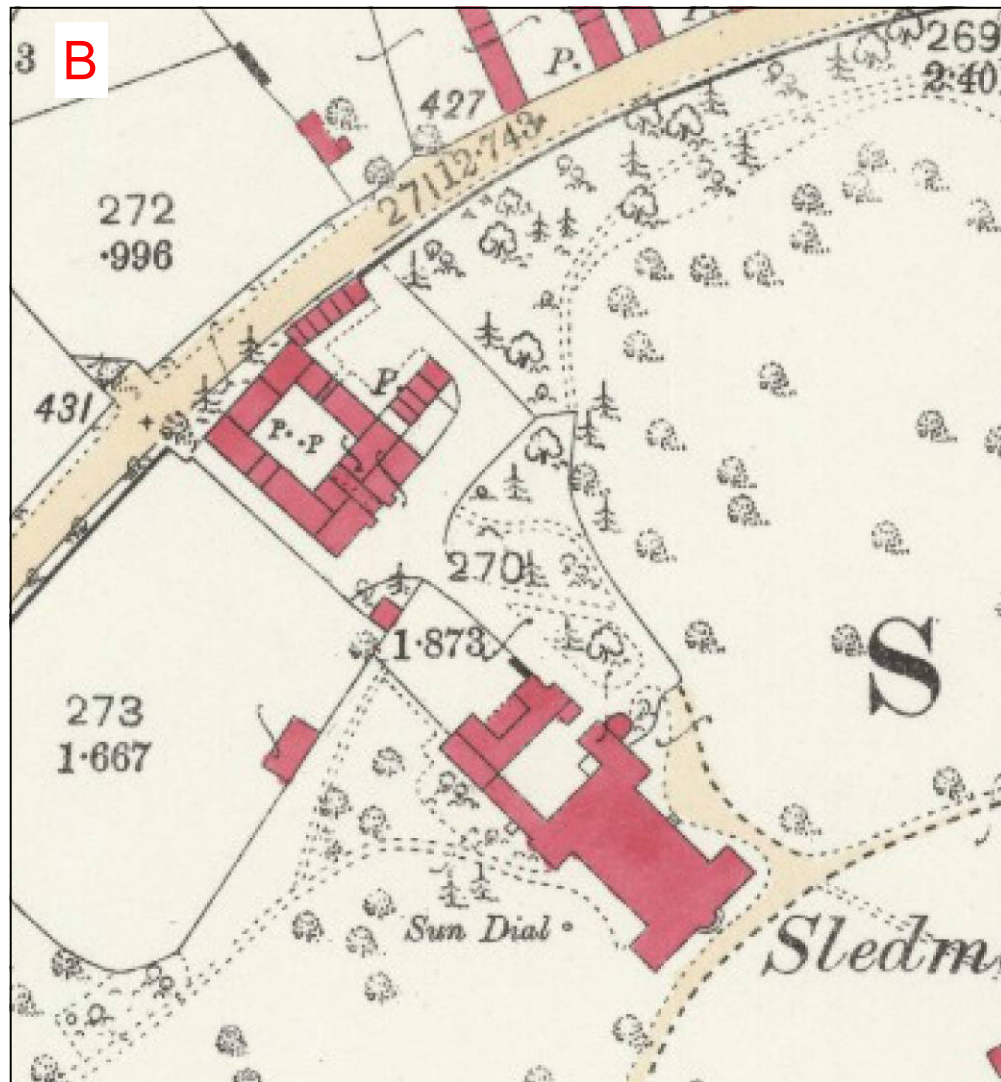
Asd valued & allowed

Watson & Pritchett

2...14...4

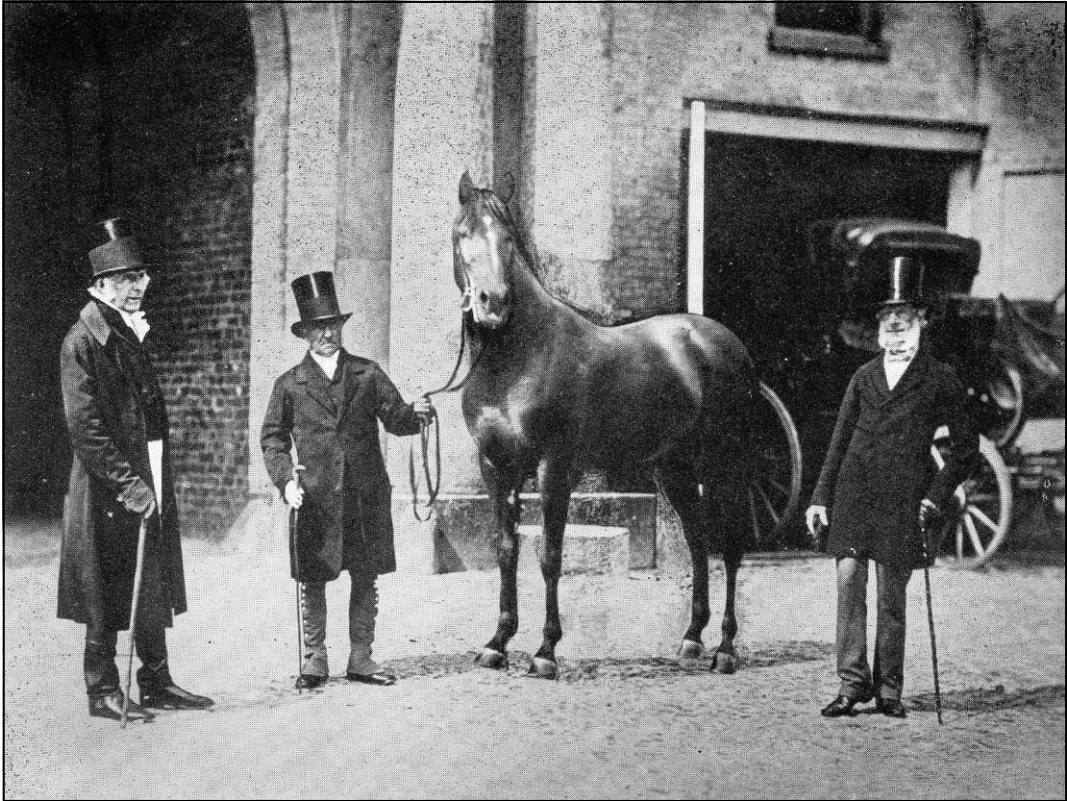
Abraham Pickering's account for work on the new coach house and stables 1818, approved by architects Watson and Pritchett (copy in private collection, supplied by Drs S & D Neave).

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EDAS	FIGURE		4

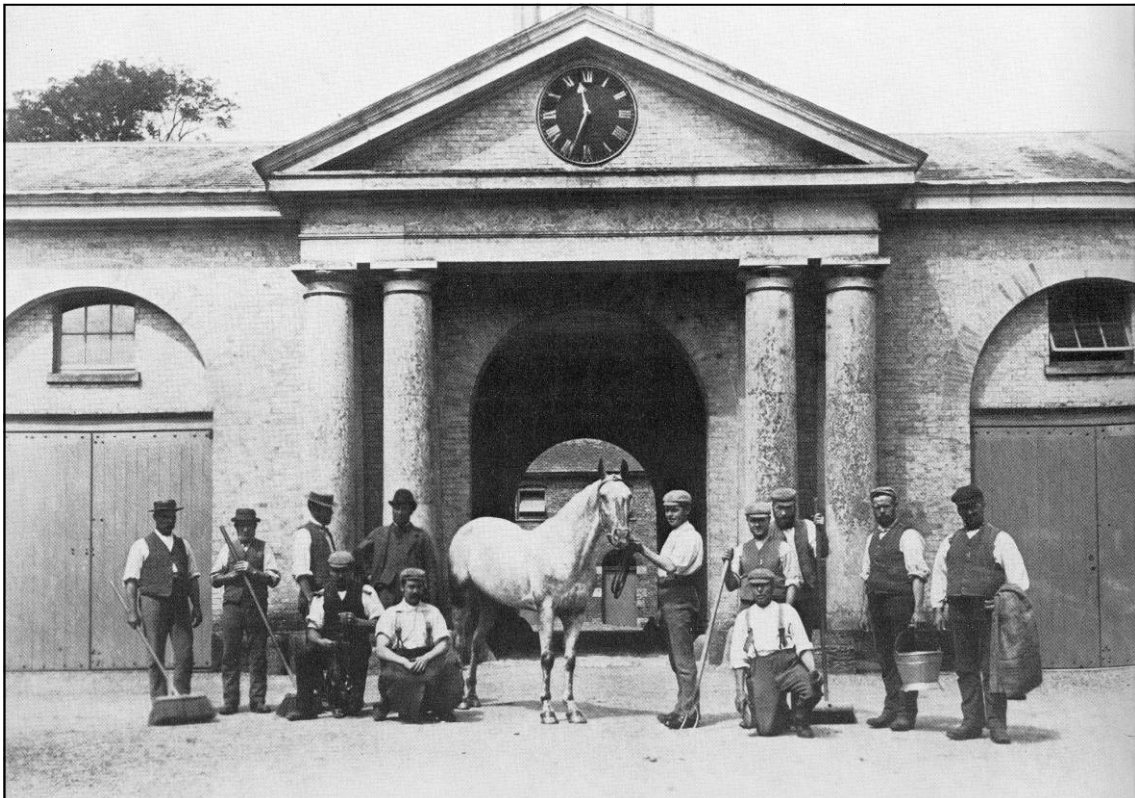


A) 1854 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map sheet 143 (surveyed 1850-1851).
 B) 1890 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map sheet 143.12 (surveyed 1888).
 C) 1890 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map sheet 143.12 (surveyed 1888), enlarged.

PROJECT		SLEDMERE STABLE BLOCK	
TITLE			
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EDAS		FIGURE	5



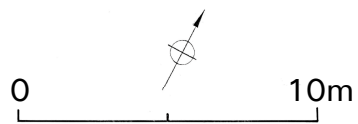
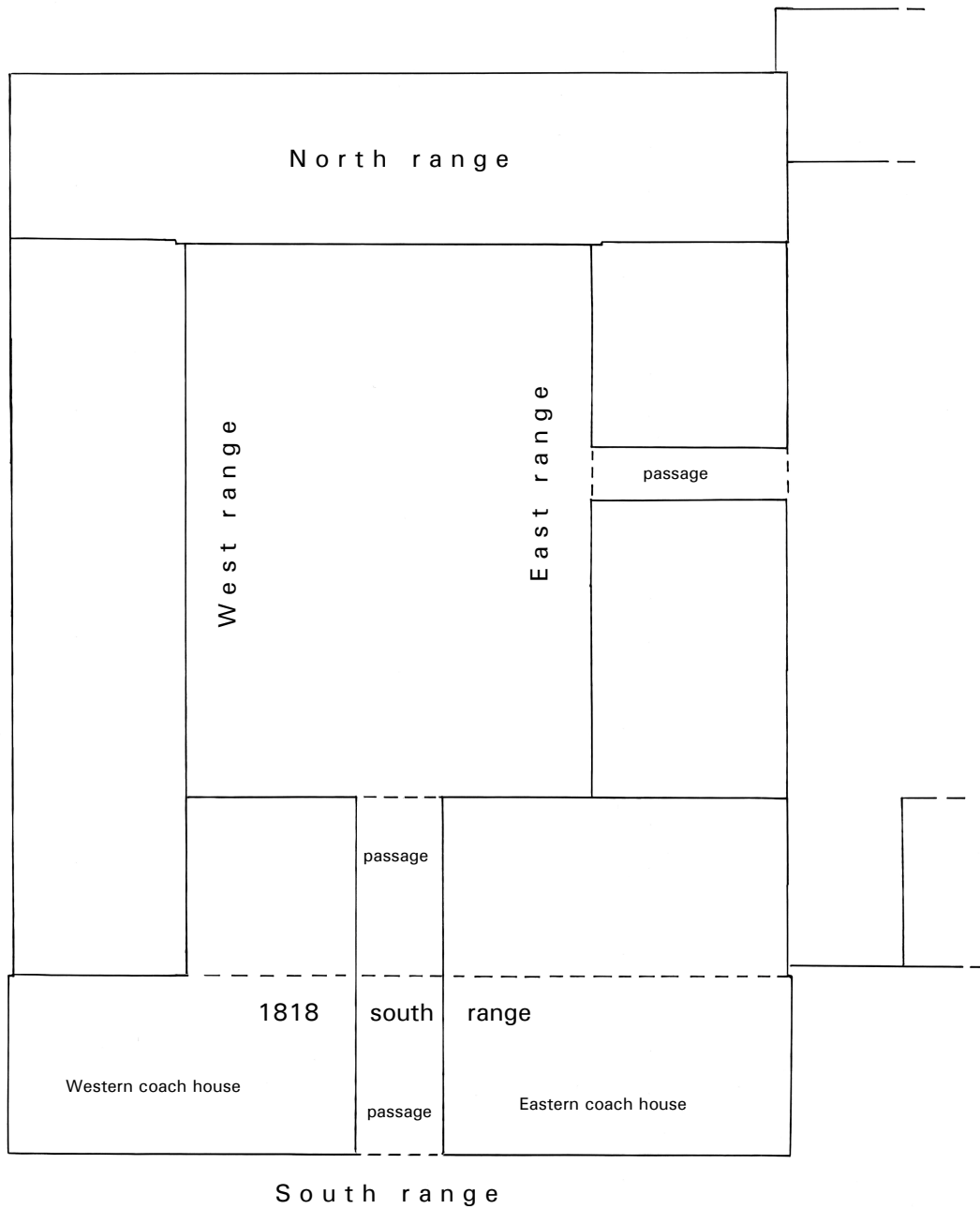
Sir Tatton Sykes, Bt, John Snarry, stud groom, 'Fandango' and Sir George Strickland, Bt, outside the stables in 1862 (taken from Fairfax-Blakeborough, J 1929 *Sykes of Sledmere*).



Sledmere stables and staff by Henry Thelwell c.1890 (taken from Sykes, C S 1978 *The Visitors' Book*).

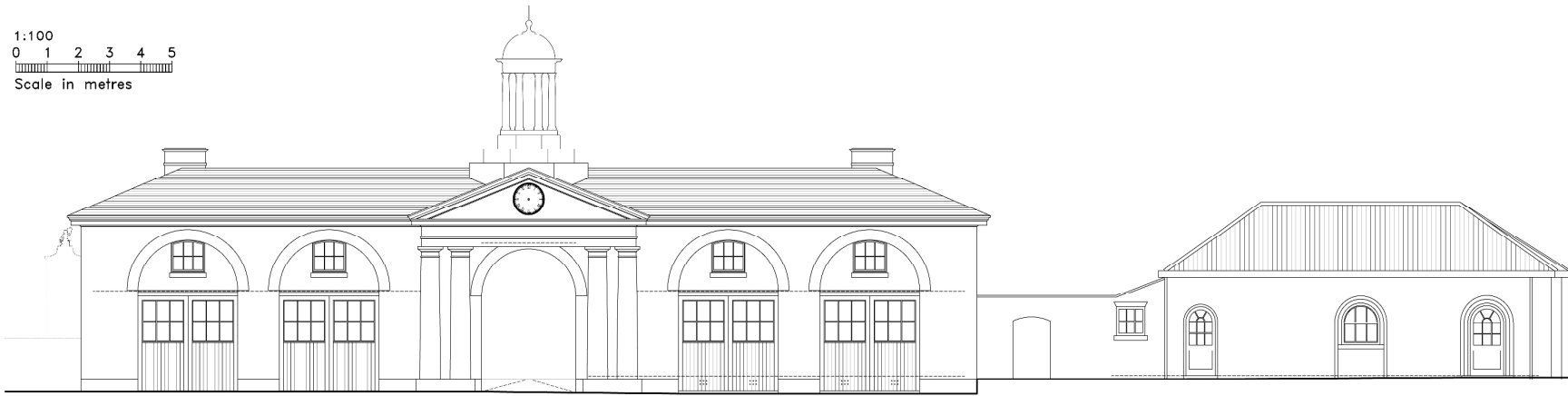
Images supplied by Drs S & D Neave.

PROJECT		SLEDMERE STABLE BLOCK	
TITLE			
EARLY PHOTOGRAPHS			
SCALE		DATE	
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EDAS		FIGURE	
		6	

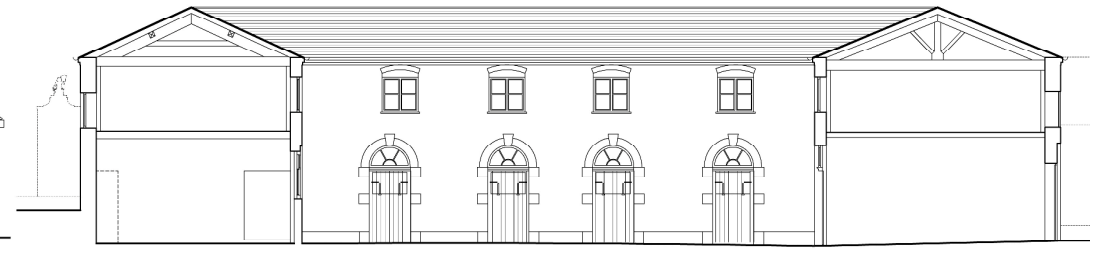


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TITLE		GENERAL LAYOUT OF RANGES	
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EDAS		FIGURE	7

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 Scale in metres



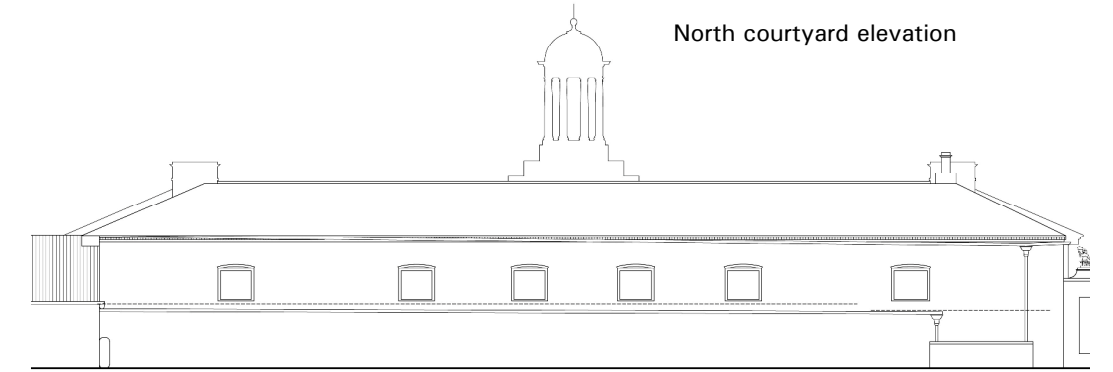
South external elevation



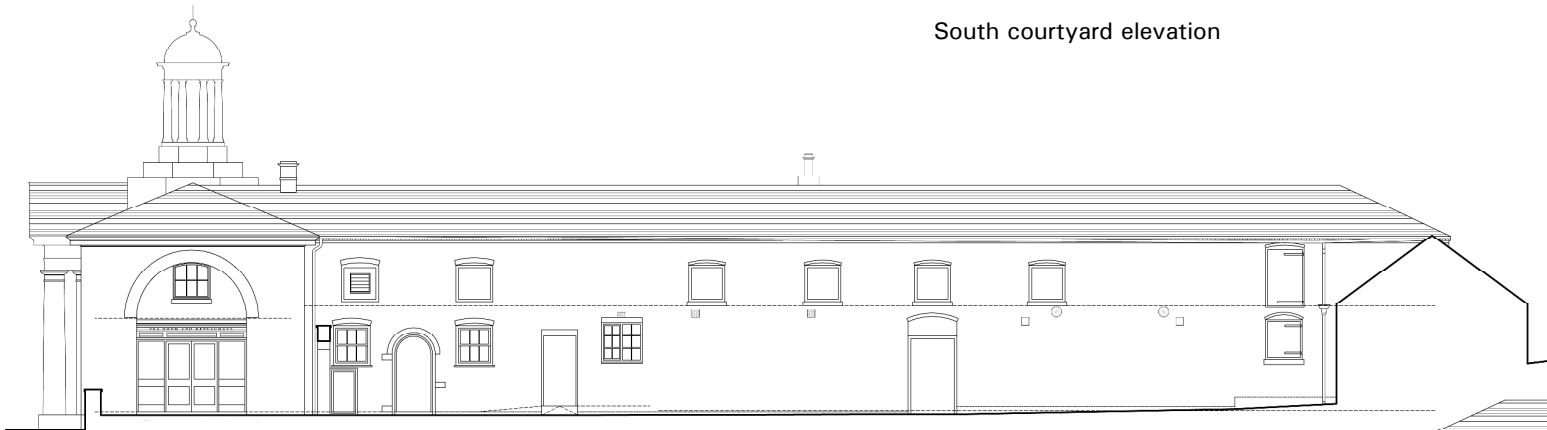
North courtyard elevation



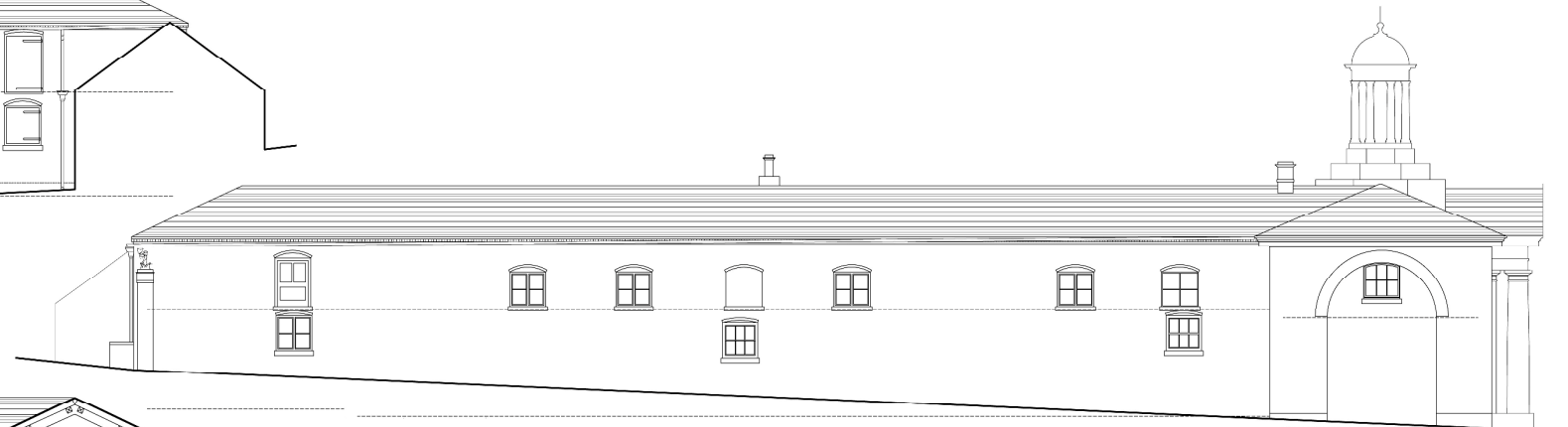
South courtyard elevation



North external elevation



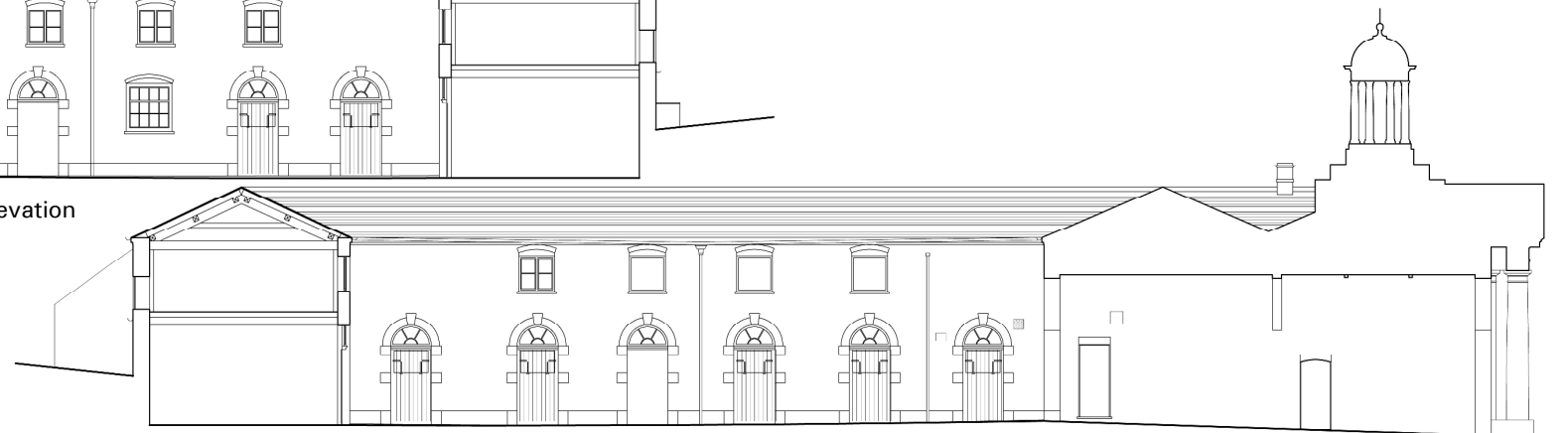
East external elevation



West external elevation

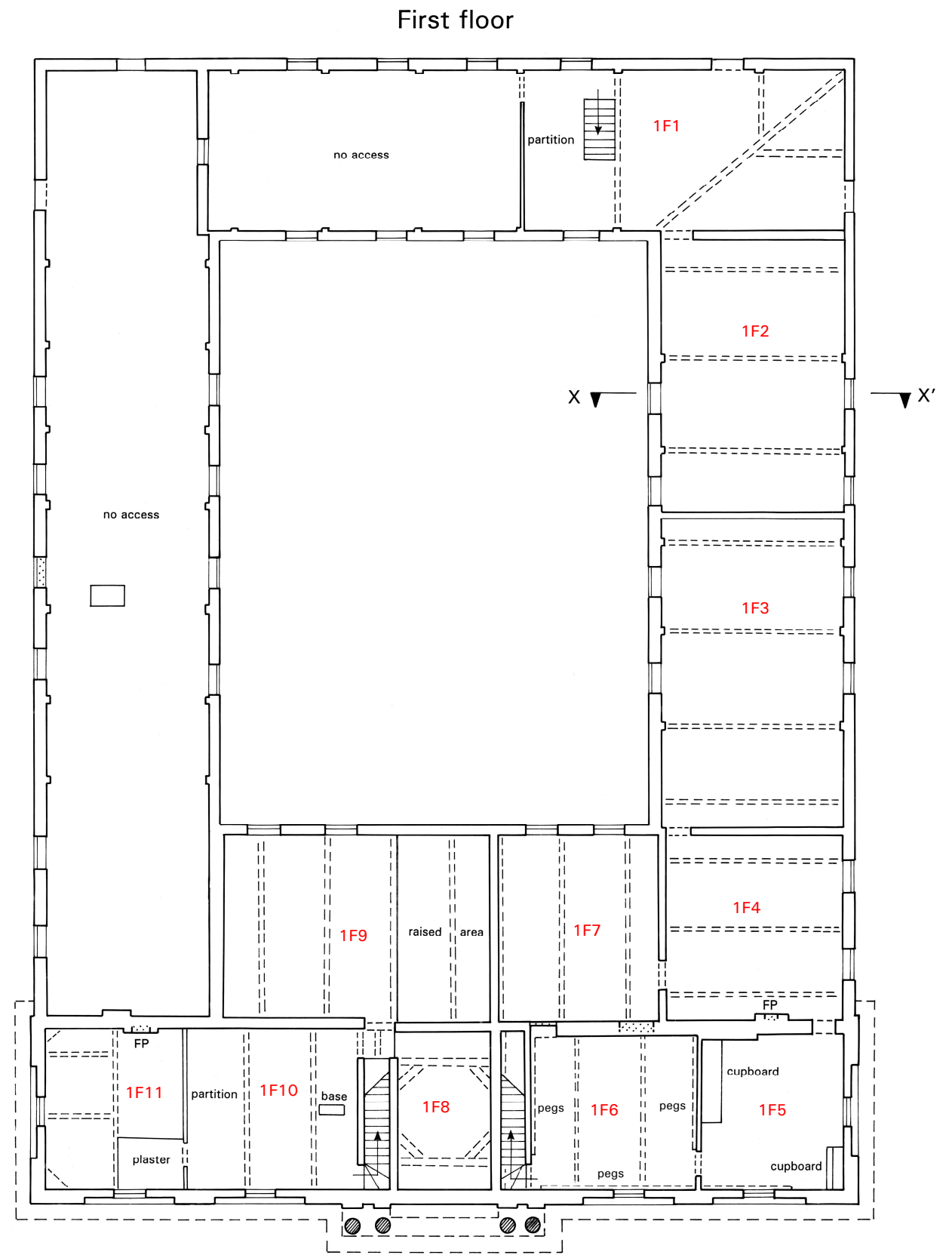
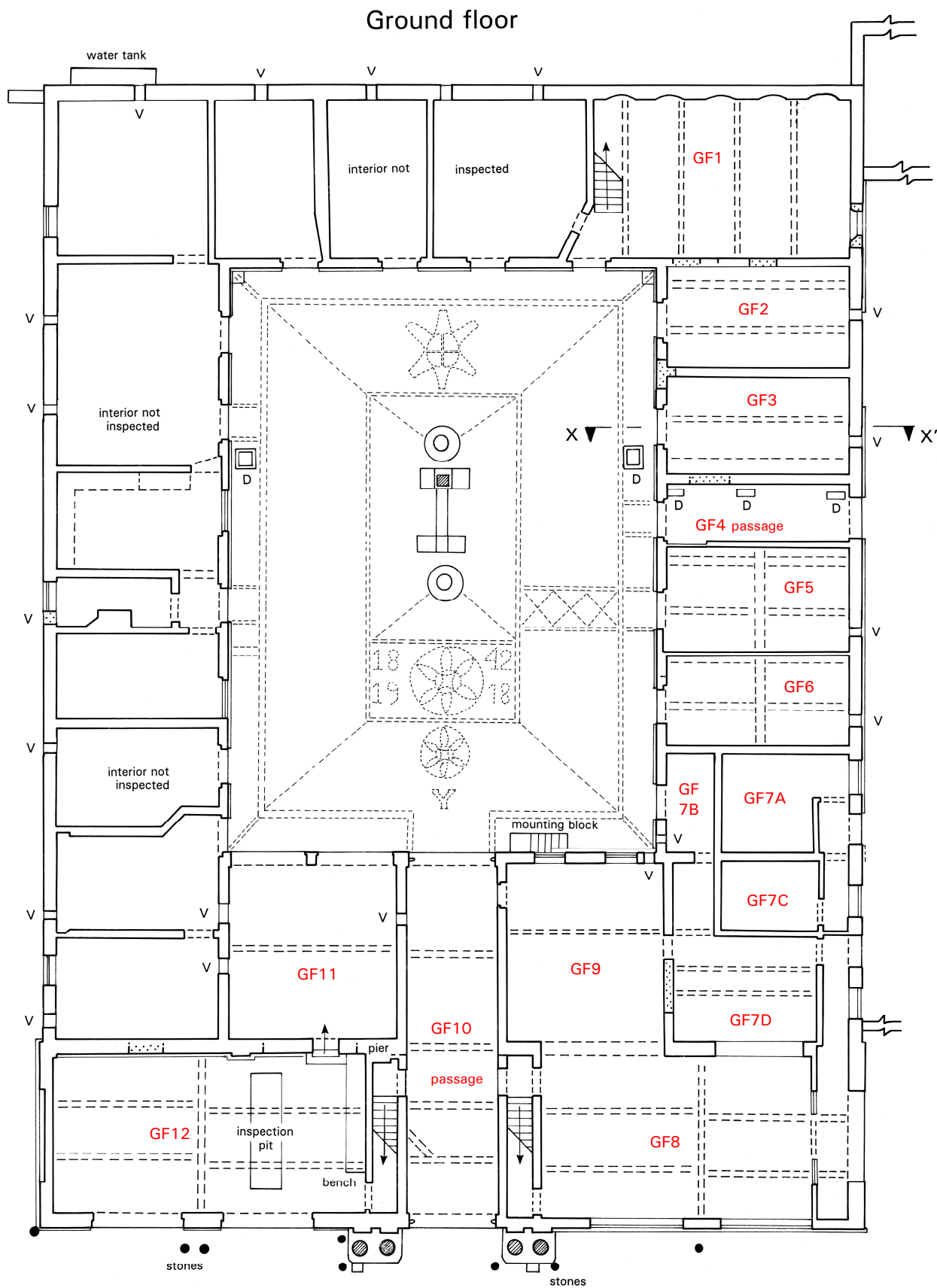



West courtyard elevation

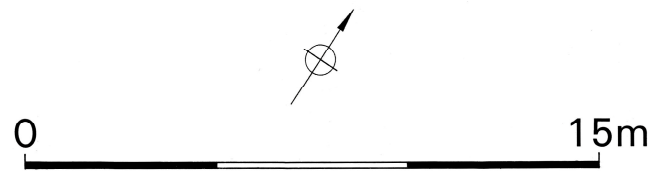


East courtyard elevation

PROJECT		SLEDMERE STABLE BLOCK	
TITLE		ELEVATION DRAWINGS	
SCALE	DATE	AS SHOWN	OCT 2020
EDAS	FIGURE	8	

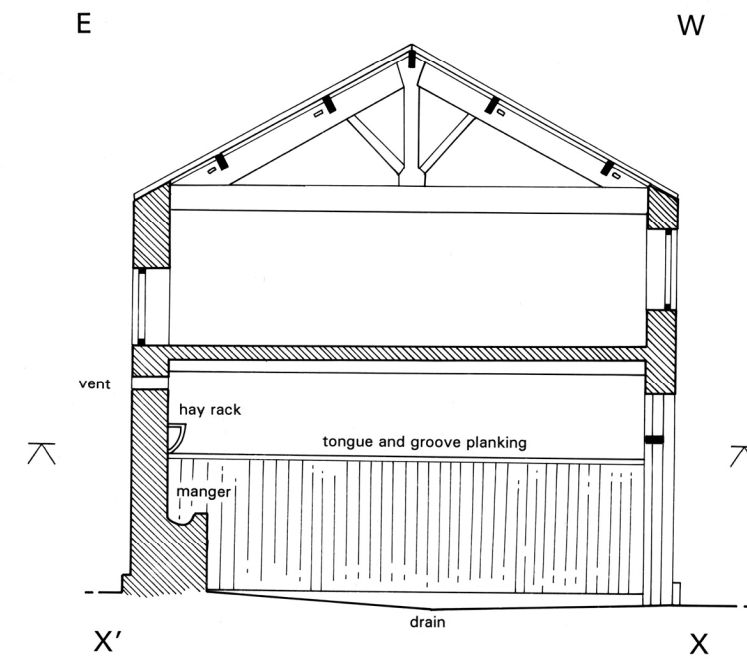
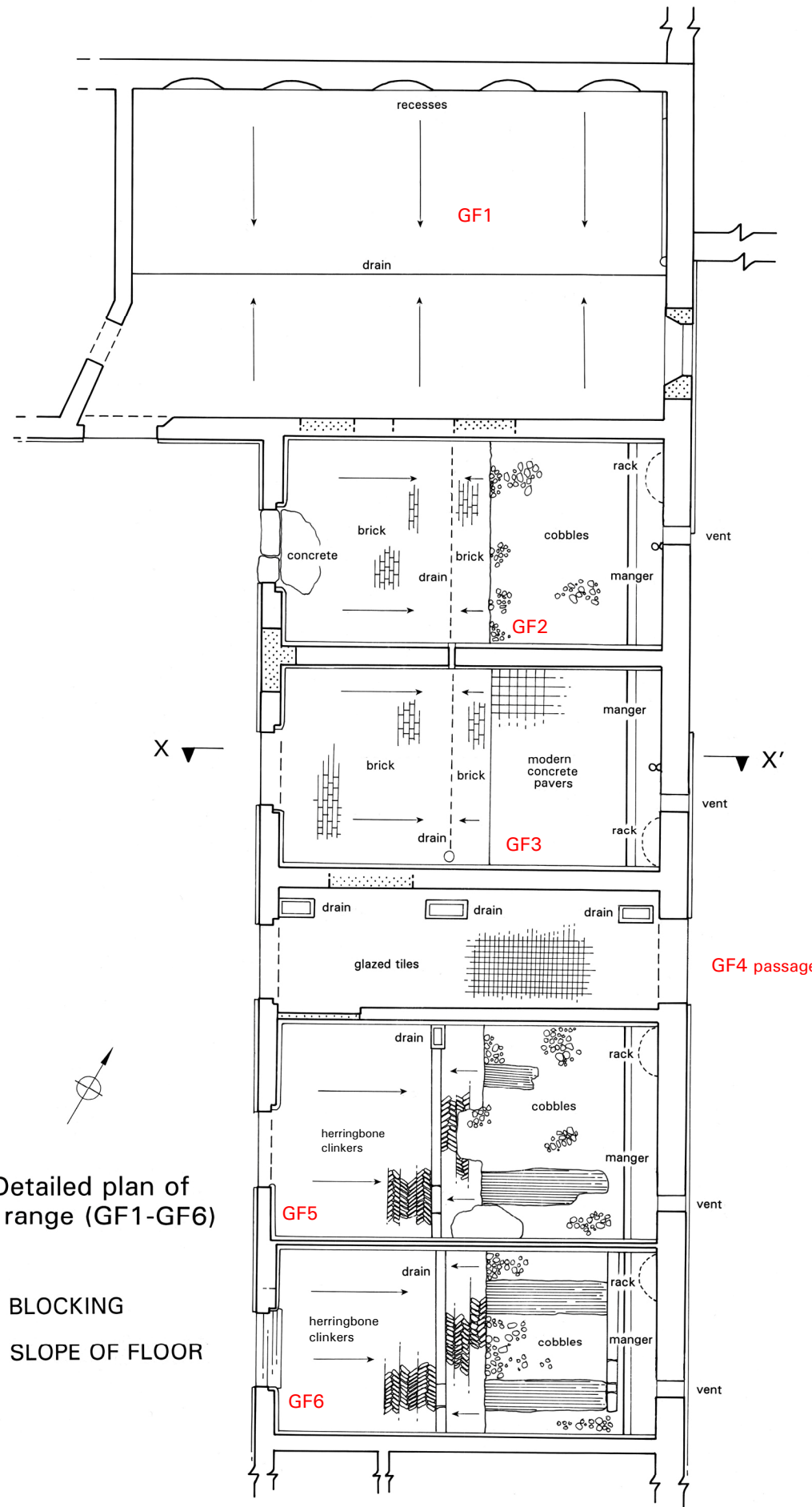


-  BLOCKING
- v VENT
- D DRAIN



Plans based on 'as existing' drawings produced by Francis Johnson and Partners.

PROJECT		SLEDMERE STABLE BLOCK	
TITLE		FLOOR PLANS	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	OCT 2020
EDAS		FIGURE	9



PROJECT		SLEDMERE STABLE BLOCK	
TITLE			
DETAILED FLOOR PLAN & SECTION		DATE	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	OCT 2020	FIGURE
EDAS		10	



Plate 1: South external elevation, 1818 facade, looking NW (photo 5/917).



Plate 2: West courtyard elevation and roof, looking SW (photo 2/158).



Plate 3: Courtyard mosaic, central cistern and pump, looking W (photo 1/668).



Plate 4: Courtyard mosaic, cover to central cistern, looking NW (photo 1/669).



Plate 5: Courtyard mosaic, detail of south side, daisywheel and dates, looking N (photo 1/665).



Plate 6: Courtyard mosaic, detail of north side, six-armed star, looking NE (photo 1/670).



Plate 7: Courtyard mosaic, detail of south side, daisywheel and Y, looking NW (photo 1/663).



Plate 8: Courtyard mosaic, detail of east side design to doorway, looking NE (photo 1/661).



Plate 9: North external elevation and entrance gates, looking SE (photo 5/914).



Plate 10: North external elevation, water tank at west end, looking SW (photo 1/622).



Plate 11: North external elevation, looking NE (photo 1/623).



Plate 12: East external elevation, north end, looking SW (photo 1/590).



Plate 13: East external elevation, central part and south end, looking S (photo 1/592).



Plate 14: East external elevation, S end, during alterations, looking SW (photo 3/598).



Plate 15: South external elevation, 1818 facade, looking N (photo 1/606).



Plate 16: East external elevation, south end, 1818 facade, looking SW (photo 1/598).



Plate 17: West external elevation, south end, 1818 facade, looking NE (photo 1/607).



Plate 18: West external elevation, looking N (photo 1/609).



Plate 19: West external elevation, north end, looking N (photo 1/616).



Plate 20: North courtyard elevation, looking N (photo 1/651).



Plate 21: East courtyard elevation, looking NE (photo 1/654).



Plate 22: East courtyard elevation, north end, looking NE (photo 1/658).



Plate 23: South courtyard elevation, looking E (photo 1/645).



Plate 24: South courtyard elevation, mounting steps, looking E (photo 1/646).



Plate 25: West courtyard elevation, looking W (photo 1/647).



Plate 26: West courtyard elevation, stencilled detail to quoin of north doorway, looking SW (photo 2/160).



Plate 27: North range, east end, ground floor room (GF1), door in angled west wall, looking W (photo 5/903).



Plate 28: North range, east end, ground floor room (GF1), recesses to north wall, looking N (photo 1/676).



Plate 29: North range, east end, ground floor room (GF1), stall partition to east wall, looking N (photo 1/680).

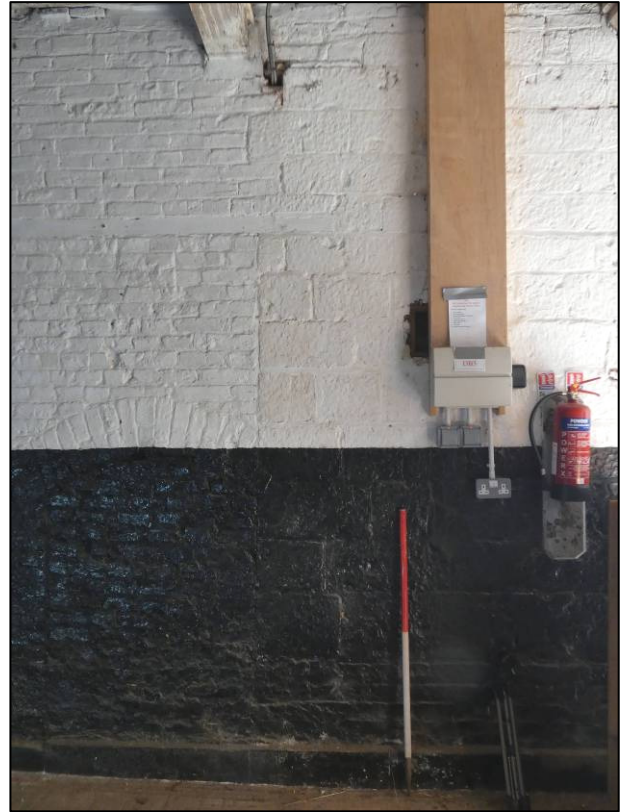


Plate 30: North range, east end, ground floor room (GF1), blocked opening and stonework to south wall, looking SE (photo 1/684).



Plate 31: North range, east end, ground floor room (GF1), south wall, looking SE (photo 1/681).



Plate 32: East range, ground floor loose box (GF2), looking NE (photo 1/696).



Plate 33: East range, ground floor loose box (GF2), hay rack, tethering ring and wooden ventilator, looking NE (photo 1/708).



Plate 34: East range, ground floor loose box (GF2), looking SW (photo 1/703).

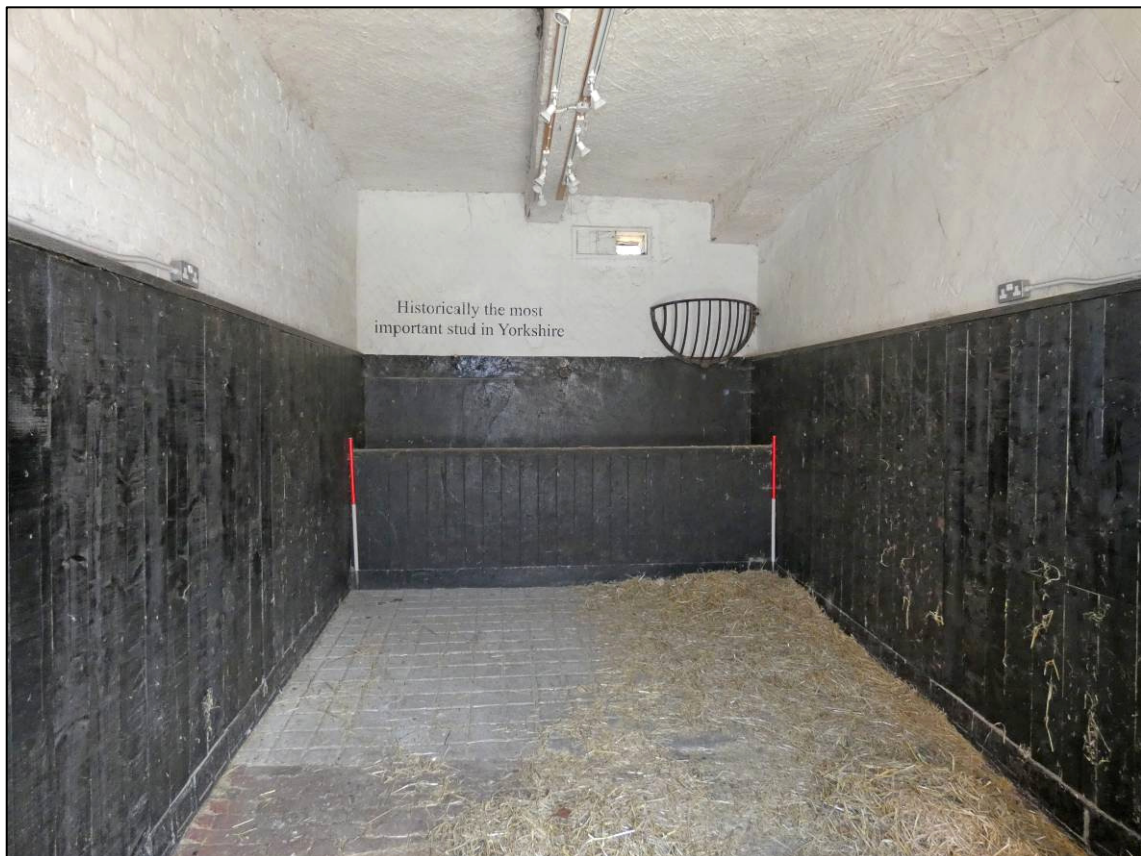


Plate 35: East range, ground floor loose box (GF3), looking NE (photo 1/716).



Plate 36: East range, ground floor loose box (GF3) during alterations, north wall showing decoration and blocking at west end, looking W (photo 2/124).



Plate 37: East range, ground floor passage (GF4), looking NE (photo 1/722).



Plate 38: East range, ground floor passage (GF4), looking SW (photo 1/727).



Plate 39: East range, ground floor passage (GF4), blocked opening to north wall, looking N (photo 1/732).



Plate 40: East range, ground floor passage (GF4), blocked opening to south wall, looking S (photo 1/729).



Plate 41: East range, ground floor loose box (GF5), cobble, brick and clinker floor, looking S (photo 1/738).



Plate 42: East range, ground floor loose box (GF5), looking NE (photo 1/734).



Plate 43: East range, ground floor loose box (GF5), overlight to door in west wall, looking NW (photo 1/746).



Plate 44: East range, ground floor loose box (GF5), gas light control box with fitting to west wall, looking SW (photo 2/142).



Plate 45: East range, ground floor loose boxes (GF5 and GF6) during alterations, showing joint and lath and plaster panel to west wall, looking S (photo 2/144).



Plate 46: East range, ground floor loose boxes (GF5 and GF6) during alterations, showing hay racks, manger, ventilators and stonework to east wall, looking E (photo 2/135).



Plate 47: South range, ground floor room (GF8 - cafe) during alterations, ceiling beams, looking SW (photo 4/802).



Plate 48: South range, ground floor room (GF8 - cafe), gas light control box with fitting to west wall, looking SW (photo 4/836).



Plate 49: South range, ground floor room (GF9 - cafe) during alterations, showing scar of ramped stall partition to west wall, looking SW (photo 4/791).



Plate 50: South range, ground floor room (GF9 - cafe) during alterations, showing modern blocking to east wall, looking NE (photo 4/785).

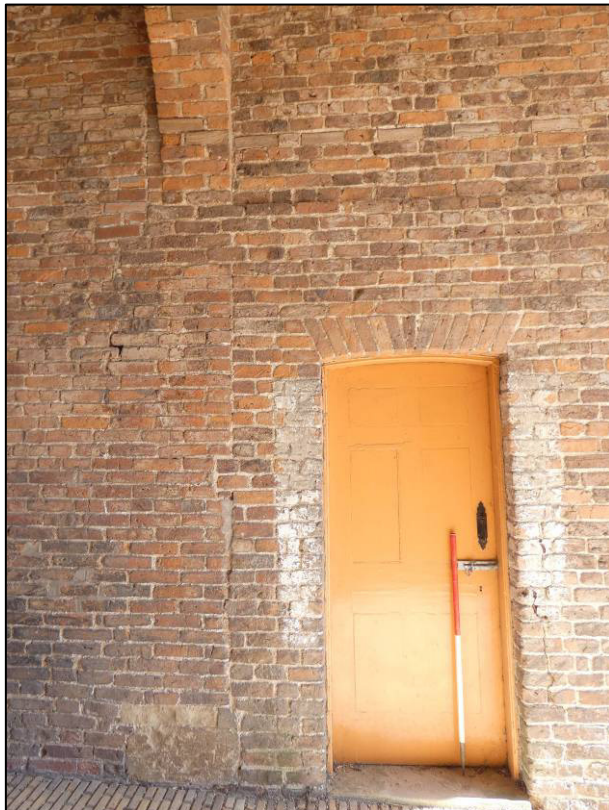


Plate 51: South range, ground floor passage (GF10), doorway to first floor and joint to east wall, looking NE (photo 1/630).

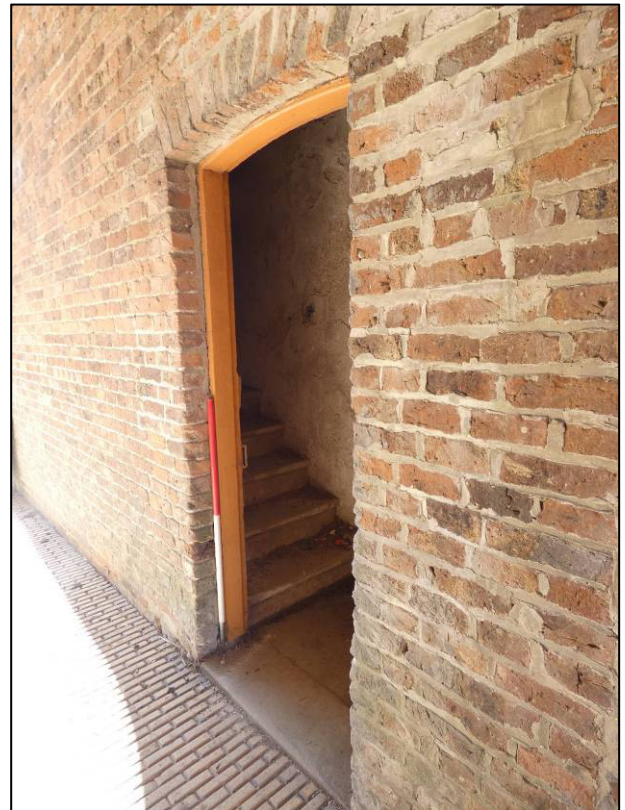


Plate 52: South range, ground floor passage (GF10), doorway to first floor to west wall, looking SW (photo 1/634).



Plate 53: South range, ground floor passage (GF10), east wall, looking E (photo 1/628).



Plate 54: South range, ground floor garage (GF12), looking NE (photo 1/753).



Plate 55: South range, ground floor garage (GF12), doorway to understairs space in east wall, looking NE (photo 1/758).

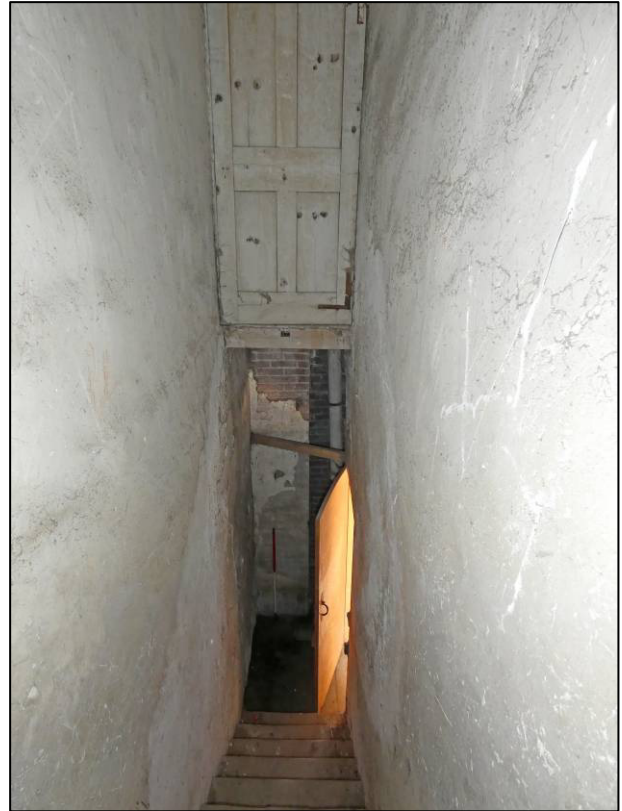


Plate 56: South range, western stairs to first floor, looking NW (photo 1/799).



Plate 57: North range, east end, first floor room (1F1), west part of south wall, looking SE (photo 1/839).



Plate 58: North range, east end, first floor room (1F1), corner truss, looking NE (photo 1/842).



Plate 59: East range, first floor room (1F2), looking SE (photo 1/844).



Plate 60: East range, first floor room (1F3), west wall, looking SW (photo 1/790).



Plate 61: East range, first floor room (1F3), truss, looking SE (photo 2/152).



Plate 62: East range, first floor room (1F3),
Baltic timber marks to truss, looking SE
(photo 1/792).



Plate 63: East range, first floor room (1F3),
carpenters' marks to truss, looking SE
(photo 2/154).



Plate 64: South range, eastern stairs to first floor
rooms (1F5 and 1F6), looking SE
(photo 1/762).



Plate 65: South range, first floor room
(1F6), doorway to west wall stairs, looking
SE (photo 3/583).

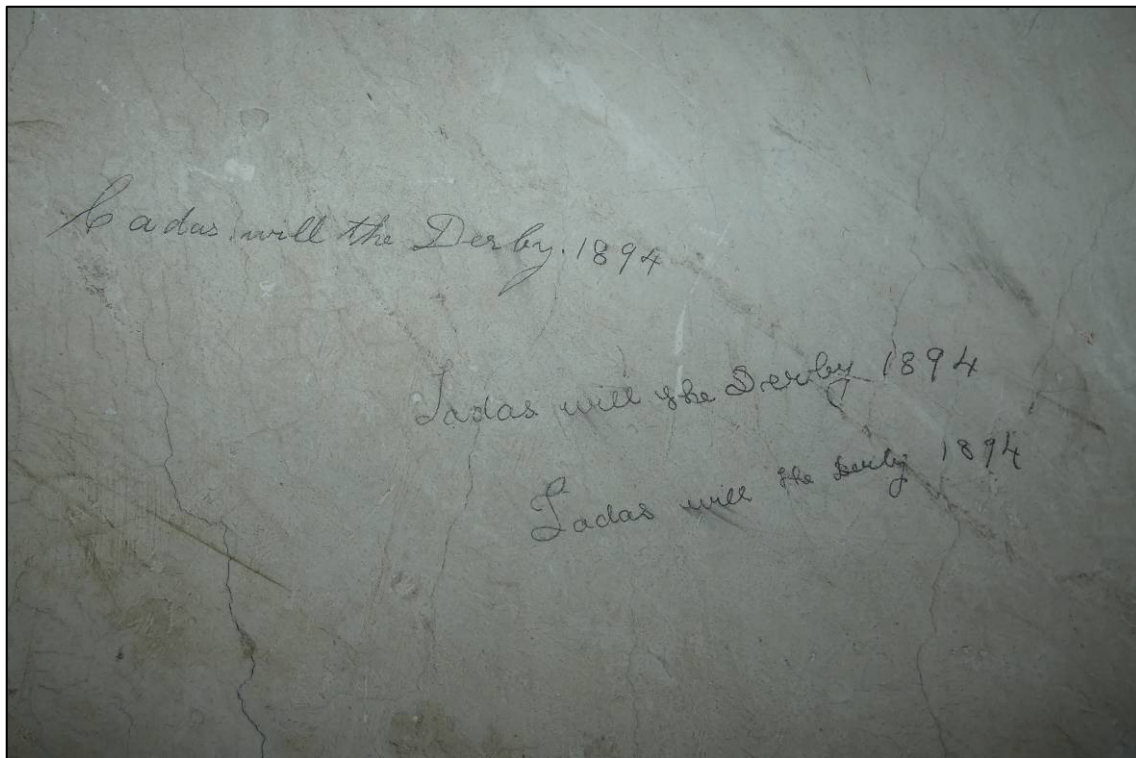


Plate 66: South range, eastern stairs to first floor, graffiti to west wall, looking SW (photo 1/848).



Plate 67: South range, first floor room (1F6), north wall, looking NW (photo 3/573).



Plate 68: South range, first floor room (1F6), pegs to west wall, looking NW (photo 3/582).



Plate 69: South range, first floor room (1F6), window to south wall, looking SE (photo 3/570).



Plate 70: South range, first floor room (1F6), truss to west wall, looking SW (photo 3/580).



Plate 71: South range, first floor room (1F5), cupboard to west wall, looking SW (photo 3/558).



Plate 72: South range, first floor room (1F5), looking SE (photo 3/559).



Plate 73: South range, first floor room (1F5), cupboard to east wall, looking SE (photo 1/777).



Plate 74: South range, first floor room (1F4), door in west wall, looking SW (photo 1/781).



Plate 75: South range, first floor room (1F4), truss, looking SE (photo 1/784).



Plate 76: South range, first floor room (1F7), east wall, looking NE (photo 4/820).



Plate 77: South range, western stairs to first floor rooms, looking NW (photo 1/796).



Plate 78: South range, first floor room (1F10), door at head of stairs in east wall, looking SE (photo 1/805).



Plate 79: South range, western stairs to first floor rooms, graffiti to wall at head of stairs (photo 1/803).



Plate 80: South range, first floor, partition between rooms 1F10 and 1F11, looking SW (photo 1/808).



Plate 81: South range, first floor room (1F11), window and stonework with iron clamps to west wall, looking SW (photo 1/815).



Plate 82: South range, first floor room (1F11), blocked fireplace to north wall, looking NW (photo 1/818).



Plate 83: South range, first floor room (1F8), frame for cupola and case for clock mechanism, looking SE (photo 1/824).



Plate 84: South range, first floor room (1F9), showing raised area at east end, looking E (photo 1/827).



Plate 85: South range, first floor room (1F9), Baltic timber marks to truss, looking S (photo 1/831).

APPENDIX 1
EDAS PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

Sledmere Stable Block Photographic Catalogue

Film 1: Colour digital photographs taken September 5th 2019 (pre-intervention)

Film 2: Colour digital photographs taken October 4th 2019 (initial parts of development)

Film 3: Colour digital photographs taken July 3rd 2020 (during development)

Film 4: Colour digital photographs taken July 23rd 2020 (during development)

Film 5: Colour digital photographs taken 19th August 2019 (initial site visit)

<i>Film</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	590	E external elevation, N end, looking SW	2 x 1m
1	591	E external elevation, N end, blocked doorway, looking SW	1m
1	592	E external elevation, central part and S end, looking S	1m
1	593	E external elevation, central part, looking SW	1m
1	594	E external elevation, central part, looking SW	2 x 1m
1	595	E external elevation, S end, looking S	1m
1	596	E external elevation, S end, looking SW	1m
1	597	E external elevation, S end, looking SW	-
1	598	E external elevation, S end, looking SW	-
1	599	S external elevation, E end, looking NW	2 x 1m
1	600	S external elevation, looking W	2 x 1m
1	601	S external elevation, pediment and cupola, looking W	-
1	602	S external elevation, looking NW	2 x 1m
1	603	S external elevation, central part, looking NW	2 x 1m
1	604	S external elevation, W end, looking W	2 x 1m
1	605	S external elevation, W end, looking NW	2 x 1m
1	606	S external elevation, looking N	2 x 1m
1	607	W external elevation, S end, looking NE	2 x 1m
1	608	W external elevation, looking N	2 x 1m
1	609	W external elevation, looking N	2 x 1m
1	610	W external elevation, central part, looking NE	1m
1	611	W external elevation, central part & N end, looking N	2 x 1m
1	612	W external elevation, central part, looking NE	1m
1	613	W external elevation, N end, looking N	1m
1	614	W external elevation, central part, looking NE	1m
1	615	W external elevation, central part, looking E	2 x 1m
1	616	W external elevation, N end, looking N	2 x 1m
1	617	W external elevation, central part & S end, looking SE	2 x 1m
1	618	W external elevation, N end, looking N	1m
1	619	W external elevation, gates adjacent to N end, looking NW	-
1	620	N external elevation, water tank at W end, looking NE	1m
1	622	N external elevation, water tank at W end, looking SW	1m
1	623	N external elevation, looking NE	1m
1	625	N external elevation, with W external return of Waggoner's building, looking NE	1m
1	626	N external elevation, coggled eaves, looking NE	-
1	628	S range, ground floor passage (GF10), E wall, looking E	2 x 1m
1	629	S range, ground floor passage (GF10), looking NW	2 x 1m
1	630	S range, ground floor passage (GF10), door to first floor and joint to E wall, looking NE	1m
1	631	S range, ground floor passage (GF10), W wall, looking W	2 x 1m
1	632	S range, ground floor passage (GF10), door to first floor and joint to W wall, looking W	1m
1	633	S range, ground floor passage (GF10), door to first floor and ventilator to W wall, looking E	2 x 1m
1	634	S range, ground floor passage (GF10), door to first floor in W wall, looking SW	1m
1	636	S range, ground floor passage (GF10), ceiling over S part, looking SE	-
1	639	S range, ground floor passage (GF10), ceiling, looking NW	-
1	642	S courtyard elevation, E part, looking E	1m
1	643	S range, ground floor passage (GF10), looking SE	1m
1	644	S courtyard elevation, W part, looking S	1m
1	645	S courtyard elevation, looking E	2 x 1m
1	646	S courtyard elevation, mounting steps, looking E	1m
1	647	W courtyard elevation, looking W	2 x 1m

1	648	W courtyard elevation, S part, looking SW	1m
1	649	W courtyard elevation, N part, looking SW	1m
1	650	N courtyard elevation, looking NW	2 x 1m
1	651	N courtyard elevation, looking N	2 x 1m
1	652	N courtyard elevation, western stable door, looking NW	-
1	653	N courtyard elevation, west central stable door, looking NW	1m
1	654	E courtyard elevation, looking NE	2 x 1m
1	655	E courtyard elevation, S part, looking NE	1m
1	656	E courtyard elevation, central part, looking NE	2 x 1m
1	657	E courtyard elevation, N part, looking N	1m
1	658	E courtyard elevation, N part, blocked window, looking NE	1m
1	659	E courtyard elevation, north central stable door, looking NE	1m
1	660	Courtyard mosaic, detail of E side design to doorway, looking W	1m
1	661	Courtyard mosaic, detail of E side design to doorway, looking NE	1m
1	663	Courtyard mosaic, detail of S side, daisywheel and Y, looking NW	-
1	664	Courtyard mosaic, detail of S side, looking W	1m
1	665	Courtyard mosaic, detail of S side, daisywheel and dates, looking N	1m
1	666	Courtyard mosaic, detail of S side, looking NW	-
1	667	Courtyard mosaic, detail of S side, looking NW	-
1	668	Courtyard, central cistern and pump, looking W	-
1	669	Courtyard mosaic, cover to central cistern, looking NW	1m
1	670	Courtyard mosaic, detail of N side, six-armed star, looking NE	1m
1	671	Courtyard, looking S	-
1	672	Courtyard, looking E	-
1	673	Courtyard, looking N	-
1	674	Courtyard, looking W	-
1	676	N range, E end, ground floor room (GF1), recesses to N wall, looking N	2 x 1m
1	678	N range, E end, ground floor room (GF1), E wall, looking NE	2 x 1m
1	679	N range, E end, ground floor room (GF1), stall partition to E wall, looking NE	1m
1	680	N range, E end, ground floor room (GF1), stall partition to E wall, looking N	1m
1	681	N range, E end, ground floor room (GF1), S wall, looking SE	2 x 1m
1	682	N range, E end, ground floor room (GF1), blocking detail to S wall, looking SE	1m
1	683	N range, E end, ground floor room (GF1), blocked opening to S wall, looking SE	1m
1	684	N range, E end, ground floor room (GF1), blocked opening and stonework to S wall, looking SE	1m
1	686	N range, E end, ground floor room (GF1), door in angled W wall, looking S	-
1	687	N range, E end, ground floor room (GF1), stall partition in W wall, looking SW	1m
1	688	N range, E end, ground floor room (GF1), stall partition in W wall, looking SW	1m
1	689	N range, E end, ground floor room (GF1), recess in N wall, looking NW	-
1	693	N range, E end, ground floor room (GF1), looking NE	1m
1	694	N range, E end, ground floor room (GF1), looking W	1m
1	696	E range, ground floor loose box (GF2), looking NE	2 x 1m
1	698	E range, ground floor loose box (GF2), floor, looking NE	2 x 1m
1	699	E range, ground floor loose box (GF2), S wall, looking E	1m
1	701	E range, ground floor loose box (GF2), E wall, looking N	2 x 1m
1	703	E range, ground floor loose box loose box (GF2), looking SW	1m
1	704	E range, ground floor loose box (GF2), doorway to W wall, looking SW	1m
1	708	E range, ground floor loose box (GF2), hay rack, tethering ring and wooden ventilator, looking NE	-
1	709	E range, ground floor loose box (GF2), ventilator, looking NE	-
1	710	E range, ground floor loose box (GF2), tethering ring, looking NE	-
1	716	E range, ground floor loose box (GF3), looking NE	2 x 1m
1	717	E range, ground floor loose box (GF3), E wall, looking E	1m
1	719	E range, ground floor loose box (GF3), looking SW	1m
1	722	E range, ground floor passage (GF4), looking NE	1m
1	723	E range, ground floor passage (GF4), looking NE	2 x 1m
1	724	E range, ground floor passage (GF4), door at E end, looking NE	1m
1	725	E range, ground floor passage (GF4), drain detail, looking SW	1m
1	727	E range, ground floor passage (GF4), door at W end, looking SW	1m
1	729	E range, ground floor passage (GF4), blocked opening to S wall, looking S	1m
1	732	E range, ground floor passage (GF4), blocked opening to N wall, looking N	1m
1	733	E range, ground floor passage (GF4), blocked opening to N wall, looking W	1m
1	734	E range, ground floor loose box (GF5), looking NE	2 x 1m
1	736	E range, ground floor loose box (GF5), cobble and brick floor, looking NE	2 x 1m

1	737	E range, ground floor loose box (GF5), cobble floor, looking SE	1m
1	738	E range, ground floor loose box (GF5), cobble, clinker and brick floor, looking S	1m
1	741	E range, ground floor loose box (GF5), looking SW	1m
1	743	E range, ground floor loose box (GF5), clinker brick floor, looking SW	1m
1	745	E range, ground floor loose box (GF5), door to W wall, looking SW	1m
1	746	E range, ground floor loose box (GF5), overlight to door in W wall, looking W	-
1	748	E range, ground floor loose box (GF6), looking NE	2 x 1m
1	749	E range, ground floor loose box (GF6), floor, looking NE	2 x 1m
1	750	E range, ground floor loose box (GF6), looking SW	1m
1	752	S range, ground floor garage (GF12), cupboard to W wall, looking W	1m
1	753	S range, ground floor garage (GF12), looking NE	-
1	754	S range, ground floor garage (GF12), ceiling, looking NE	-
1	757	S range, ground floor garage (GF12), N wall, looking NW	1m
1	758	S range, ground floor garage (GF12), doorway to understairs space in E wall, looking NE	1m
1	759	S range, ground floor garage (GF12), bench to E wall, looking N	1m
1	760	S range, ground floor garage (GF12), looking SW	-
1	761	S range, ground floor garage (GF12), inspection pit, looking NE	1m
1	762	S range, eastern stairs to first floor, looking SE	-
1	763	S range, eastern stairs to first floor, early paint scheme, looking SW	1m
1	764	S range, first floor room (1F6), door in W wall, looking NE	-
1	766	S range, first floor room (1F6), prior to clearance, looking W	-
1	767	S range, first floor room (1F6), pegs to W wall, looking W	-
1	769	S range, first floor room (1F6), prior to clearance, looking E	-
1	770	S range, first floor room (1F6), prior to clearance, looking SW	-
1	771	S range, first floor room (1F6), N wall, looking W	-
1	772	S range, first floor room (1F6), door in N wall, looking W	-
1	774	S range, first floor room (1F5), prior to clearance, cupboard to W wall, looking W	-
1	775	S range, first floor room (1F5), prior to clearance, N wall, looking NW	-
1	776	S range, first floor room (1F5), cupboard to W wall, looking SW	-
1	777	S range, first floor room (1F5), cupboard to E wall, looking E	-
1	778	S range, first floor room (1F5), cupboard to E wall, looking NE	-
1	779	S range, first floor room (1F4), W wall, looking SW	-
1	780	S range, first floor room (1F4), N wall, looking NW	-
1	781	S range, first floor room (1F4), door in W wall, looking SW	-
1	782	S range, first floor room (1F4), E wall, looking NE	-
1	783	S range, first floor room (1F4), S wall, looking SE	-
1	784	E range, first floor room (1F4), truss, looking SE	-
1	785	E range, first floor room (1F3), trap in floor, looking NW	-
1	786	E range, first floor room (1F3), E wall, looking N	-
1	787	E range, first floor room (1F3), N wall, looking NW	-
1	788	E range, first floor room (1F3), E wall, looking NE	-
1	789	E range, first floor room (1F3), S wall, looking SE	-
1	790	E range, first floor room (1F3), W wall, looking SW	-
1	791	E range, first floor room (1F3), S end of W wall, wall plaster, looking SW	-
1	792	E range, first floor room (1F3), Baltic timber marks to truss, looking SE	-
1	793	E range, first floor room (1F3), carpenters' marks to truss, looking SE	-
1	796	S range, western stairs to first floor, looking NW	1m
1	797	S range, western stairs to first floor, graffiti to rear of top door, looking SE	-
1	798	S range, western stairs to first floor, graffiti to rear of top door, looking SE	-
1	799	S range, western stairs to first floor, looking SE	1m
1	800	S range, western stairs to first floor, graffiti to walls at head of stairs	-
1	801	S range, western stairs to first floor, graffiti to walls at head of stairs	-
1	802	S range, western stairs to first floor, graffiti to walls at head of stairs	-
1	803	S range, western stairs to first floor, graffiti to walls at head of stairs	-
1	804	S range, western stairs to first floor, graffiti to walls at head of stairs	-
1	805	S range, first floor room (1F10), door at head of stairs in E wall, looking SE	1m
1	807	S range, first floor room (1F10), S wall, looking SE	1m
1	808	S range, first floor, partition between rooms 1F10 & 1F11, looking SW	1m
1	809	S range, first floor room (1F10), roof truss, looking SW	-
1	810	S range, first floor room (1F10), N wall, looking NW	1m
1	812	S range, first floor room (1F10), E wall, looking NE	1m
1	813	S range, first floor room (1F10), machine base, looking NE	1m

1	815	S range, first floor room (1F11), window and stonework with iron clamps to W wall, looking SW	-
1	818	S range, first floor room (1F11), blocked fireplace to N wall, looking NW	-
1	819	S range, first floor room (1F11), ceiling and trimmer, looking S	-
1	820	S range, first floor room (1F11), E partition wall, looking NE	-
1	822	S range, first floor room (1F11), window to S wall, looking SE	-
1	823	S range, western stairs to first floor, graffiti to walls at head of stairs	-
1	824	S range, first floor room (1F8), frame for cupola and case of clock mechanism, looking SE	-
1	826	S range, first floor room (1F9), S wall, looking SE	-
	827	S range, first floor room (1F9), raised area at E end, looking E	-
1	828	S range, first floor room (1F9), W wall, looking SW	-
1	829	S range, first floor room (1F9), N wall, looking NW	-
1	830	S range, first floor room (1F9), raised area at E end, looking NE	-
1	831	S range, first floor room (1F9), Baltic timber marks to truss, looking S	-
1	832	S range, first floor room (1F9), red pencil marks to truss, looking S	-
1	833	N range, E end, first floor room (1F1), W window to N wall, looking NW	1m
1	834	N range, E end, first floor room (1F1), E door to N wall, looking N	2 x 1m
1	836	N range, E end, first floor room (1F1), E wall, looking NE	1m
1	837	N range, E end, first floor room (1F1), E part of S wall, looking SE	1m
1	839	N range, E end, first floor room (1F1), W part of S wall, looking SE	1m
1	841	N range, E end, first floor room (1F1), W wall & truss, looking SW	-
1	842	N range, E end, first floor room (1F1), corner truss, looking NE	1m
1	843	E range, first floor room (1F2), prior to clearance, looking E	-
1	844	E range, first floor room (1F2), prior to clearance, looking SE	-
1	845	E range, first floor room (1F2), N wall, looking N	-
1	848	S range, eastern stairs, graffiti to W wall, looking SW	-
2	110	N range, E end, ground floor room (GF1) during alterations, recesses to N wall, looking N	1m
2	111	N range, E end, ground floor room (GF1) during alterations, detail of recess to N wall, looking N	0.30m
2	112	N range, E end, ground floor room (GF1) during alterations, detail of recess to N wall, looking NW	0.30m
2	114	N range, E end, ground floor room (GF1) during alterations, opening blocking in S wall, looking SE	1m
2	115	N range, E end, ground floor room (GF1) during alterations, opening blocking in S wall, looking E	1m
2	117	E range, ground floor loose box (GF2) during alterations, N wall, looking W	1m
2	119	E range, ground floor loose box (GF2) during alterations, N wall, looking N	1m
2	120	E range, ground floor loose box (GF2) during alterations, E wall, looking NE	1m
2	121	E range, ground floor loose box (GF2) during alterations, S wall, looking E	1m
2	123	E range, ground floor loose box (GF2) during alterations, S wall, looking S	1m
2	124	E range, ground floor loose box (GF3) during alterations, N wall with decoration and blocking at W end, looking W	1m
2	126	E range, ground floor loose box (GF3) during alterations, N wall showing decoration, looking E	1m
2	127	E range, ground floor loose box (GF3) during alterations, looking NE	1m
2	128	E range, ground floor loose box (GF3) during alterations, S wall, looking E	1m
2	131	E range, ground floor loose box (GF5) during alterations, scar of stall partition to N wall, looking N	1m
2	133	E range, ground floor loose box (GF5) during alterations, scar of stall partition to N wall, looking NW	1m
2	134	E range, ground floor loose box (GF5) during alterations, E wall, looking N	1m
2	135	E range, ground floor loose boxes (GF5 & GF6) during alterations, hay racks, manger ventilators and stonework to E wall, looking E	1m
2	137	E range, ground floor loose boxes (GF5 & GF6) during alterations, joint to W wall, looking SW	1m
2	139	E range, ground floor loose boxes (GF5 & GF6) during alterations, joint and gas light control box to W wall, looking W	1m
2	140	E range, ground floor loose box (GF6), gas light control box to W wall, looking W	0.3m
2	141	E range, ground floor loose box (GF5), gas light control box to W wall, looking W	0.3m
2	142	E range, ground floor loose box (GF5), gas light control box with fitting to W wall, looking SW	0.3m

2	144	E range, ground floor loose boxes (GF5 & GF6) during alterations, showing joint and lath and plaster panel to W wall, looking S	1m
2	147	E range, first floor room (1F2) during alterations, looking E	-
2	148	E range, first floor room (1F2) during alterations, looking NW	-
2	149	E range, first floor room (1F2) during alterations, butt joint to N wall, looking N	-
2	150	E range, first floor room (1F2) during alterations, floor joints, looking NW	-
2	151	E range, first floor room (1F3) during alterations, looking SE	-
2	152	E range, first floor room (1F3), truss, looking SE	-
2	153	E range, first floor room (1F3), carpenters' marks to truss, looking S	-
2	154	E range, first floor room (1F3), carpenters' marks to truss, looking SE	-
2	155	E range, first floor room (1F3), carpenters' marks to truss, looking SE	-
2	157	E range, first floor room (1F3), N door in E wall, looking NE	1m
2	158	W courtyard elevation and roof, looking SW	-
2	159	W courtyard elevation and roof, chimney, looking W	-
2	160	W courtyard elevation, N doorway, stencilled detail to quoin, looking SW	0.3m
2	161	W courtyard elevation, N doorway, stencilled detail to quoin, looking W	0.3m
2	162	N range, E end, ground floor room (GF1) during alterations, ceiling, looking N	-
2	163	N range, E end, ground floor room (GF1) during alterations, ceiling, looking W	-
2	164	N range, E end, ground floor room (GF1) during alterations, recesses to N wall, looking W	-
3	555	S range, first floor room (1F5), cupboard to E wall, looking NE	1m
3	556	S range, first floor room (1F5), window to S wall, looking SE	1m
3	558	S range, first floor room (1F5), cupboard to W wall, looking SW	1m
3	559	S range, first floor room (1F5), looking SE	-
3	562	S range, first floor room (1F5), door to W wall, looking SW	1m
3	563	S range, first floor room (1F6), E wall, looking N	1m
3	564	S range, first floor room (1F6), door to E wall, looking NE	1m
3	566	S range, first floor room (1F6), pegs to E wall, looking N	-
3	568	S range, first floor room (1F6), decoration to S wall, looking E	-
3	570	S range, first floor room (1F6), window to S wall, looking SE	1m
3	572	S range, first floor room (1F6), door to N wall, looking W	1m
3	573	S range, first floor room (1F6), after clearance, N wall, looking NW	1m
3	579	S range, first floor room (1F6), truss to W wall, looking SW	-
3	580	S range, first floor room (1F6), truss to W wall, looking SW	-
3	581	S range, first floor room (1F6), after clearance, looking N	1m
3	582	S range, first floor room (1F6), pegs to W wall, looking NW	-
3	583	S range, first floor room (1F6), doorway to W wall stairs, looking SE	1m
3	584	South range, roof structure over eastern stairs to first floor, looking NW	-
3	588	South range, ground floor room (GF8 - cafe) during alterations, looking NE	1m
3	589	South range, ground floor room (GF8 - cafe) during alterations, ceiling beams, looking N	-
3	590	South range, ground floor room (GF8 - cafe) during alterations, ceiling beams, looking S	-
3	592	South range, ground floor room (GF9 - cafe) after clearance, N wall, looking NW	-
3	593	South range, ground floor room (GF9 - cafe) after clearance, W wall, looking SW	1m
3	594	South range, ground floor room (GF9 - cafe) during alterations, E wall, looking NE	1m
3	595	South range, ground floor room (GF8 - cafe) during alterations, N wall, looking NW	1m
3	596	E courtyard elevation during alterations, looking N	-
3	597	E external elevation, S end, during alterations, looking SE	1m
3	598	E external elevation, S end, during alterations, looking SW	1m
3	599	E external elevation, S end, during alterations, window, looking SW	1m
3	600	E external elevation, S end, during alterations, doorway, looking SW	1m
4	785	S range, ground floor room (GF9 - cafe) during alterations, modern blocking to E wall, looking NE	1m
4	786	South range, during alterations, E walls of ground and first floor rooms (GF9 & 1F7), looking NE	1m
4	787	South range, ground floor room (GF9 - cafe) during alterations, N wall, looking NW	1m
4	788	South range, first floor room (1F7) during alterations, N wall, looking NW	-
4	789	South range, ground floor room (GF9 - cafe) during alterations, ceiling beam, looking N	-
4	790	South range, first floor room (1F7) during alterations, door in E wall, looking NE	-

4	791	S range, ground floor room (GF9 - cafe) during alterations, scar of ramped stall partition to W wall, looking SW	1m
4	792	S range, first floor room (1F7) during alterations, W wall, looking W	-
4	793	S range, first floor room (1F7) during alterations, W wall & roof truss, looking W	-
4	794	S range, ground floor room (GF8 - cafe) during alterations, W wall, looking SW	1m
4	795	S range, ground floor room (GF8 - cafe) during alterations, door to understairs space in W wall, looking SW	1m
4	796	S range, ground floor room (GF8 - cafe) during alterations, looking E	1m
4	799	S range, ground floor room (GF8 - cafe) during alterations, W end of N wall, looking NW	1m
4	801	S range, ground floor room (GF8 - cafe) during alterations, looking NE	-
4	802	S range, ground floor room (GF8 - cafe) during alterations, ceiling beams, looking SW	-
4	803	S range, ground floor room (GF8 - cafe) during alterations, ceiling beams with lath and plaster over, looking NW	-
4	804	S range, ground floor room (GF8 - cafe) during alterations, ceiling beams, looking SW	-
4	806	S range, ground floor room (GF7D) during alterations, E wall, looking NE	1m
4	807	S range, ground floor room (GF7D) during alterations, W wall, looking SW	1m
4	808	S range, ground floor room (GF7D) during alterations, ceiling beams, looking NE	-
4	810	S range, first floor room (1F4), roof truss, looking N	-
4	811	S range, ground floor room (GF7D) during alterations, ceiling beams, looking SW	-
4	812	S range, first floor room (1F4), blocked fireplace to S wall, looking E	-
4	813	S range, first floor room (1F4), blocked fireplace to S wall, looking SE	-
4	814	S range, first floor room (1F4), S window in E wall, looking NE	-
4	815	S range, first floor room (1F4), N window in E wall, looking NE	-
4	816	S range, first floor room (1F4), N window in E wall, looking NE	-
4	818	S range, first floor room (1F4), door in N wall, looking W	-
4	819	S range, first floor room (1F7) during alterations, N wall, looking NW	-
4	820	S range, first floor room (1F7) during alterations, E wall, looking NE	-
4	821	S range, first floor room (1F7) during alterations, S wall, looking SE	-
4	822	S range, first floor room (1F7) during alterations, W wall, looking SW	-
4	824	S range, ground floor room (GF7D), test pit against N wall, looking NW	1m
4	825	S range, ground floor room (GF8 - cafe), test pit against N wall corner, looking NW	1m
4	826	E external elevation during alterations, N part, looking SW	-
4	827	E external elevation during alterations, S part, looking S	-
4	828	E external elevation during alterations, N end, looking SW	-
4	829	E external elevation during alterations, central part, looking S	-
4	830	E external elevation during alterations, S end, looking S	-
4	831	E external elevation during alterations, S end, looking N	-
4	833	E courtyard elevation during alterations, S end, looking E	-
4	834	S range, ground floor room (GF8 - cafe), gas light control box to W wall, looking SW	-
4	836	S range, ground floor room (GF8 - cafe), gas light control box with fitting to W wall, looking SW	-
4	837	S range, ground floor room (GF11), vents in W wall, looking SW	-
4	838	S range, ground floor room (GF11), vent in W wall, looking SW	-
4	839	S range, ground floor passage (GF10), inserted vent to W wall, looking W	-
4	840	W range, loose box, gas light control box	-
4	841	W range, loose box, gas light control box fitting	-
4	842	W range, loose box, ventilator	-
5	885	Courtyard mosaic, detail of S side, looking N	-
5	903	N range, E end, ground floor room (GF1), door in angled W wall, looking W	-
5	909	S range, eastern stairs to first floor, clock weights to N wall, looking NW	-
5	913	N external elevation obscured by trees, looking S	-
5	914	N external elevation and entrance gates, looking SE	-
5	917	South external elevation, looking NW	-

APPENDIX 2
EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING DURING INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL ALTERATIONS TO FORM A CAFE, FUNCTION ROOM AND FLAT, THE STABLE BLOCK, SLEDMERE HOUSE, SLEDMERE, EAST YORKSHIRE

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of historic building recording that will be undertaken prior and during internal and external alterations associated with the conversion of part of the existing stable block at Sledmere House, Sledmere, East Yorkshire (NGR SE 93000 64750 centred), to create expanded kitchen areas to the ground floor, and new first floor function rooms and a separate self-contained flat to the first floor.
- 1.2 This WSI has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS). This will allow all relevant parties, including the project architects, Francis Johnson and Partners of Bridlington, and the Sledmere Estate, to see what work is being proposed to comply with Condition 4 of both the Listed Building Consent (application 19/01277/PLB) and the full planning permission (application 19/01276/PLF), both approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council (ERYC) on 11th July 2019. The content of this WSI has been discussed and approved by the Humber Archaeology Partnership, who advise ERYC on archaeological matters.
- 1.3 A site visit was made to the complex by Ed Dennison of EDAS on 19th July 2019.
- 1.4 It should be noted that the proposed works also involve some below-ground excavations for new services and other connections, but these will be monitored by another archaeological organisation, and so are not covered by this WSI.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The stable block, comprising stables and coach house, are sited on the northern edge of the grounds of Sledmere House, some 70m north-west of the house itself. The stable block backs onto Main Street (the B1251 road), with the principal entrance facing south-east towards the house. There is a secondary yard to the east, a paved area to the south, and a narrow access track running along the west side. The stable block is open in part to public access at set times, incorporating a cafe and toilets for the use of visitors to the house, grounds and farm shop. The stable block is mid 18th century in origin but underwent a number of subsequent phases of development during the later 18th and 19th centuries.
- 2.2 The complex, named as "Stables and Carriage House to Sledmere House", is listed Grade II*, first Listed on 20th September 1966 (National Heritage List for England 1161302). The Listed Building description reads as follows:

Stables and carriage house, now garages, workshops and tea rooms. Probably late C18 with later additions and alterations. Yellow brick in Flemish bond to front facade otherwise reddish-pink brick in English garden wall bond, with ashlar and red brick dressings and Welsh slate roof. Square on plan around central courtyard. Neoclassical. 2 storeys, 4 bays with central pedimented entrance to inner courtyard. Ashlar plinth. Central round-arched opening to full height under portico with engaged Tuscan pilasters and columns, 2 to each side, frieze and moulded pediment containing clock. To either side (alike) are 2 round-arched

recesses with part-glazed double garage doors and to first floor are 6-pane windows with ashlar sills. Moulded ashlar cornice. Hipped roof. Central cupola, with bell, of Tuscan columns, frieze, dome and weather-vane. Within, the courtyard has mainly round-arched stable openings with plank doors, overlights with glazing bars, round arches of red gauged brick, central keystones and ashlar imposts. First floor has casement windows and pitching doors within elliptically arched opening. Stepped and cogged eaves. Pevsner N, Yorkshire, York and The East Riding, 1978, p 346.

- 2.3 The stable block also lies within the Sledmere Conservation Area, first designated by East Riding of Yorkshire Council in 1974 and subject to a Conservation Area Appraisal in 2009 (ERYC 2009). It is also located within the boundary of the pleasure gardens and park of Sledmere House, which were designated as a Grade 1 Historic Park and Garden on 11th May 1984 (National Heritage List for England 1000925).
- 2.4 A Heritage Statement in relation to the proposed development has been prepared by Dr David Neave on behalf of the developer, and was submitted with the original planning application (Neave 2019). The Statement describes the stables and coach houses as forming a rectangular block, measuring c.40m by 30m externally, arranged around a central quadrangle (see figure 1). The buildings are of red and pale yellow brick with some stone details, of two storeys throughout, and with a Westmorland slate roof. The principal elevation faces south, forming the south or entrance front. It is of five bays, the central bay comprising an arched entrance of full height, framed by a portico of pairs of Tuscan stone columns and pilasters supporting a large pediment which contains a clock face. Above is a domed circular cupola of ten Tuscan columns, containing a bell, with finial and weather vane. Either side of the entrance, the two bay coach houses have recessed arches rising to full height, each with double garage doors and a 6-paned window above lighting the first floor. The east elevation has a full height recessed arch containing large glazed entrance doors to the present cafe with a window above to the southernmost bay, the rest of the elevation having seven openings to the ground floor and seven elliptical arched openings to the first floor. The west elevation has irregular fenestration to the ground floor and eight openings (one blocked) to the first floor. The north elevation, facing the road, has five identical elliptical arched openings to the first floor, all with loading doors, although much is obscured by vegetation. The entrance to the internal courtyard from the south front is floored with yellow paving bricks, and the courtyard itself is cobbled, with decorative patterning made up of small yellow clinker bricks and pebbles. The north, east and west courtyard elevations are all similar, containing varying numbers of round-arched doorways to the ground floor; the south elevation has two elliptical arched 6-paned windows to the left of the entrance arch and two pairs of garage doors to the right.
- 2.5 Internally, the ground floor of the east range contains four former loose boxes, two either side of a passageway, and a larger stable at the north end. The walls are plank panelled halfway up and there is a variety of floor finishes incorporating brick, clinker and pebbles with drainage channels. The stable retains one curved plank side of a stall against the east wall and four circular niches in the north wall. This space was later converted to a feed mill. At the west end of the stable a simple wooden staircase leads to the first floor. This was possibly formerly used for daytime accommodation for stable workers, and retains some historic fittings. Other first floor rooms in this area were almost certainly used to store feedstuffs. The roof, which is chiefly of king-post construction, is typical for late 18th century buildings of this type in East Yorkshire. The interior of the north and west ranges

are still used to accommodate horses, and so have preserved a greater number of historic fittings and fixtures. The first floors of the two coach houses either side of the southern entrance are accessed by doors in the entrance passage and steep internal stairs; the eastern rooms over the cafe contain some historic features such as tack hooks.

- 2.6 The Heritage Statement (Neave 2019) identified three distinct phases of development of the stable block. It was initially constructed in c.1750-51 by Richard Sykes, as a single story complex. A second phase of improvements took place in 1775-78, when Sir Christopher Sykes added a second storey and re-roofing the buildings in Westmorland slate. The third and final phase of development occurred in c.1818, when the York architects, Watson and Pritchett, added the main façade of the stables, with the coach houses flanking the impressive pedimented entrance with its Tuscan columns and cupola. Other later internal changes include the conversion of the traditional stabling to loose boxes for the horses, and the eastern coach house was converted into a cafe following the opening of the house to the public; some of the loose boxes at the south end of the east range were altered to accommodate a kitchen and WCs. Nevertheless, the Heritage Statement concludes that the buildings are an excellent example of a medium-sized country house stable complex, externally as built and unspoilt by any unsympathetic alterations.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 As noted above, both the Listed Building Consent (application 19/01277/PLB) and the full planning permission (application 19/01276/PLF) were approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 11th July 2019. Both approvals contain the same condition relating to historic building recording (number 4), as follows:

No redevelopment or refurbishment of Stable building shall take place until the applicant/developer has recorded those parts of the building which are likely to be disturbed or concealed in the course of redevelopment or refurbishment. The recording shall be carried out by an archaeologist or archaeological organisation approved by the Local Planning Authority.

This pre-commencement condition is imposed in accordance with policy ENV3 of the East Riding Local Plan and in order to ensure that features of archaeological or architectural importance within a building are recorded before their destruction or concealment.

- 3.2 In response to the planning and Listed Building Consent application, the Humber Archaeology Partnership stated that, in view of the historical and architectural significance of the stable complex, all affected rooms and other historic architectural features should be subject to a Level 4 Building Survey, as defined by Historic England, both before and during the proposed works (HER ref CONS/2740). It should be noted that there is no requirement to formally submit a WSI prior to the start of the recording, only that ERYC should approve the archaeological organisation undertaking the work.

4 PROPOSED WORKS

- 4.1 The proposed scheme (see figure 2) involves the enlargement/refurbishment of the cafe and servery on the ground floor of the east range, to include preparation and storage areas, and new WC facilities, and the creation of new function rooms on the first floor. The first floor of the eastern coach house, above the present

cafe, will also be converted to storage use, and new staff WCs will be inserted. The ground floor of the western coach house will remain unchanged, but the first floor will be converted to a self-contained flat.

- 4.2 Only minor changes are proposed to the exterior of the building, for example the insertion of some new doorways, although the majority of external openings will be retained, although they may be blocked on the inside. The major internal change involves lowering the first floor ceiling to the east range by 480mm, to create workable spaces above and to preserve the existing roof structure. Other internal changes include the removal of the existing timber staircase in the north-east stable room, to be replaced by a new staircase and disabled lift. Elsewhere, some new openings will be created in the existing loose boxes, but many original features will be preserved behind internal partitions or new flooring. Another new staircase will be placed in the area behind the cafe, to access the first floor, which will involve blocking a doorway that at present opens into the arched stable entry. At first floor level in the east range, an existing dividing wall will be replaced by a folding screen, and smaller spaces for storage will be created by inserted partitions. The conversion of the room over the western coach house will involve no significant changes to the present historic fabric except for the introduction of modern partitions. No change is proposed to the central stable courtyard or its patterned cobbled surface.
- 4.3 The Heritage Statement concluded that only minor changes were proposed to the stable complex and that, if these were to be carried out as proposed, they would not adversely alter the character of the buildings.

5 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING SURVEY METHODOLOGIES

General Comments

- 5.1 The scale and scope of the historic building recording work will be determined by this WSI. The work will correspond to a Level 4 survey, defined as a comprehensive analytical record by Historic England (2016, 27). Additional standards and guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2019) will also be followed.
- 5.2 The historic building recording work should not unduly delay the overall programme of site works, although there will need to be effective liaison and co-operation with the building contractor/developer. All parties will need to ensure that EDAS have sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of this WSI. It is likely that both the pre-intervention and intervention survey work will be accomplished through a limited number of separate site visits, and so access to the site will therefore need to be afforded to EDAS at all reasonable times.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.3 The historic building recording work has three main objectives:
 - to identify and objectively record those elements of the existing Grade II* stable block to be affected by the development by means of photographs, measured drawings and written descriptions, prior to any alteration or restoration work (subject to health and safety considerations), and then enhance that record as necessary and appropriate as work progresses and further information is revealed;

- to analyse and interpret the recorded buildings in terms of their specialist function, and to place that analysis and interpretation into its wider context, both in terms of the development of Sledmere House and its grounds/landscape, and the various technological developments of estate stables and similar structures;
- to produce an ordered archive and report, and to place this in the public domain; the archive will be deposited with the East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service, and the report will be deposited with the Humber Historic Environment Record and with other interested parties.

Documentary and Historical Research

- 5.4 A certain amount of historical research relating to the stable block has already been done as part of the preparation of the existing Heritage Statement (Neave 2019). However, additional research will be undertaken to place the complex into its wider estate and landscape context. It is envisaged that this will involve a short summary of the history and development of the Sledmere Estate through its owners, especially in relation to the building and expansion of the stable complex, and its incorporation into the wider estate landscape. Various estate documents and accounts (where available) will also be examined, to provide additional information on the architects and method of construction/alteration; it has already been established that original plans and other drawings do not exist. This documentary research will be undertaken by Drs David and Susan Neave, on behalf of EDAS - both are acknowledged experts on the Sledmere estate and its buildings.
- 5.5 The results of the documentary research will be used to discuss the development of the complex over time, and the sequence of construction and use of the buildings. The results will be used to put the complex and its individual elements in context and establish their archaeological, architectural and historical significance.

Pre-Intervention Architectural Survey

Measured and drawn survey

- 5.6 The condition placed on the Listed Building Consent and planning permission (see Section 3 above) requires a Level 4 record be made of “those parts of the building which are likely to be disturbed or concealed in the course of redevelopment or refurbishment”; these areas are shown on figure 2 and are discussed in Section 4 above.
- 5.7 The existing 1:100 scale floor plans produced by Francis Johnson and Partners will be utilised to produce a new set of 1:50 architectural plans of the building complex (ground and first floor), to record the “to-be-affected” parts of the stable block as they currently stand. The drawings will be produced by hand measurement, and will show all significant architectural detail such as openings (blocked or unblocked), differences in build (e.g. brick vs stone), tool or timber marks, fixtures and fittings, constructional detail, fixtures and fittings etc. In addition to the plans, two full height sections through the east range and the stable in the north-east corner will be produced at 1:50 scale, again using existing survey plans as a base. The location of these sections have not yet been determined, as they will partly be influenced by the floor plan surveys and a detailed site inspection. In addition, a 1:20 scale plan of a typical loose box in the

east range will be produced, to show the surviving features such as hay feeders, flooring, etc in more detail. The above plans and sections will be supplemented by more detailed drawings (e.g. at 1:20 and/or 1:10 scales to show original fixtures, fittings, joinery etc), sketch illustrations, phased plans etc. where appropriate relevant. All drawings would be produced according to the guidelines established by Historic England (2016, 13-17).

- 5.8 The measured and drawn survey will be undertaken before any stripping out is undertaken on the site, but after the various equipment and other material have been cleared out. Given that additional architectural detail and information is almost certainly to be revealed by subsequent stripping out, the plans and sections will be amended, enhanced and improved as site work progresses (see below).

Photographic survey

- 5.9 General photographic recording of the site and its significant parts, together with close-up photography of significant details, will be undertaken. The guidelines produced by Historic England (2015; 2016, 17-21) will be followed. The photographic survey will record the “to-be-affected” parts of the complex as they currently stand, and further photographic survey will be undertaken once stripping out has been completed, i.e. when most internal architectural features are visible. Other general photographs will also be taken of the whole stable block, courtyards, some internal details, and its setting, to place the survey into context.
- 5.10 The photographic survey will be taken with a SLR digital camera which has a minimum of 12 megapixel resolution. External photographs will be taken, as far as is possible, at a right angle to the elevations, whilst the interior coverage will aim to produce a record of all significant spaces and details. Artificial lighting will be used where necessary and all photographs will contain a photographic scale, subject to practicalities and access. The photographs will be taken in jpeg format.
- 5.11 All photographs will be clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and will be cross referenced to film and frame numbers. A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) the location and direction of each shot will be completed.

Written accounts

- 5.12 Sufficient notes will be taken on site in order for a detailed description of the building complex to be prepared, in combination with the drawn and photographic records.

Architectural Recording during Development

- 5.13 The pre-development survey work will be enhanced by means of an architectural watching brief carried out during the conversion/renovation of the buildings. This watching brief will cover any internal stripping out, but will not extend to any below-ground excavations associated with the foundations and drainage/service trenches (both internal and external); this work is being done by a separate archaeological contractor. An appropriate level of site attendance will be maintained to ensure the proper identification and recording of any architectural material and detail that might be uncovered.

- 5.14 The records made during the development work will comprise, drawn, photographic and written elements, and the methodologies outlined above will be adhered to.
- 5.15 If it becomes clear during the monitoring work that little of architectural interest is likely to survive, the recording work during development may be halted, in consultation with the Humber Archaeology Partnership.

Scientific Analysis

- 5.16 Although it is considered to be a requirement of this project, a contingency allowance will be made for any specialist architectural analyses that might be required, for example the analysis of paint, mortar, stucco, etc and/or dendrochronological dating of timbers, radiocarbon dating etc. The requirement for this work will be discussed and agreed with the project architect/client in advance, and it will to a large extent be determined by the impact of the proposals, e.g. timbers will not be subject to dendrochronological survey if they are to be retained as visual features in the refurbished building.

Modifications

- 5.17 The programme of recording work outlined above may be modified in accordance with the professional judgement of the staff undertaking the work, insofar as the overall provisions and objectives of this WSI would not be changed. Any variations in the project would be discussed and agreed in advance with the project architect and the Humber Archaeology Partnership.

6 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 6.1 On completion of the project, a fully indexed field archive would be prepared, following the guidance produced by Historic England, the ClfA and others (ClfA 2014; Brown 2011). The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive.
- 6.2 EDAS will obtain consent from the Sledmere Estate for the deposition of the project archive with the East Riding of Museum Service at the end of the work. EDAS would contact the museum at the start of the project to determine their requirements for the transfer and deposition of the project archive, and the name of the recipient museum will be included in the project report. EDAS will also adhere to any specific conservation, transfer and deposition requirements which the museum might impose; these are likely to include charges for the storage and long-term curation of the site archive.
- 6.3 Within six weeks of the completion of all the site work (or longer if agreed with the Humber Archaeology Partnership), an archive survey report detailing the pre-intervention recording and any subsequent watching brief work will be produced. The final report will include the following (as appropriate):
- A non-technical summary;
 - Site code/project number;
 - Planning reference number and SMR casework number;
 - Dates of fieldwork visits;
 - National Grid reference;
 - A brief account of the project plan, research objectives, survey methodology, procedures and equipment used;

- A summary of the historical and archaeological background to the site;
- The results of the architectural and archaeological survey work, and an account of the overall form and development of the site and of the evidence supporting any interpretation, in the context of the known architecture/archaeology of the area;
- Conclusions, including an assessment of the importance of the findings in relation to the other remains on the site and in the region as a whole;
- A bibliography and list of sources consulted;
- A location plan, with scale;
- Survey plans and section drawings, showing ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales;
- Selected illustrative material, including general site photographs and photographs of any significant archaeological deposits or architectural material artefacts that are encountered;
- Appendices containing a copy of this methods statement, together with the details of any departures from that design, survey data and photographic registers and catalogues.

Appropriate drawn records of the structures and the complex as a whole would be produced as reduced A4 or A3 size paper copies within the body of the report; full scale drawings would be included within the site archive.

- 6.4 Electronic copies (pdf format) of the final report will be supplied, for distribution to the developer/client, the Local Planning Authority and the Humber HER. A hard copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive.
- 6.5 If the architectural survey report produces results of sufficient significance to merit publication in their own right, allowance will be made for the preparation and publication of a brief note detailing the findings of the project in an appropriate local journal, subject to the client's permission.
- 6.6 EDAS also subscribe to Historic England's OASIS (Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) project, and all EDAS projects are fully OASIS compliant. Prior to the start of the fieldwork, an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be subsequently completed for submission to Historic England and the Humber HER. This will include an uploaded pdf version of the entire report.

7 MONITORING

- 7.1 The archaeological recording work may be monitored by the Humber Archaeology Partnership, and appropriate site meetings and liaison will be arranged as necessary.

8 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 8.1 All recording work on site will be carried out with due regard for all Health and Safety considerations, and Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. As some of the recording work will be carried out at the same time as the contractor's work, EDAS will also have regard for any constraints or restrictions imposed by the building contractor.
- 8.2 EDAS would comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the work. A full copy of their Health and Safety Policy is available

on request. The site is privately owned and EDAS would indemnify the landowner in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to persons or damage to property arising on site in connection with the recording brief, to the extent of EDAS's Public Liability Insurance Cover (£5,000,000).

9 REFERENCES

Brown, D H 2011 *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum)

CIFA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2019 *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014 *Standard and guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*

ERYC (East Yorkshire of Riding Council) 2009 *Conservation Area Appraisal: Sledmere*

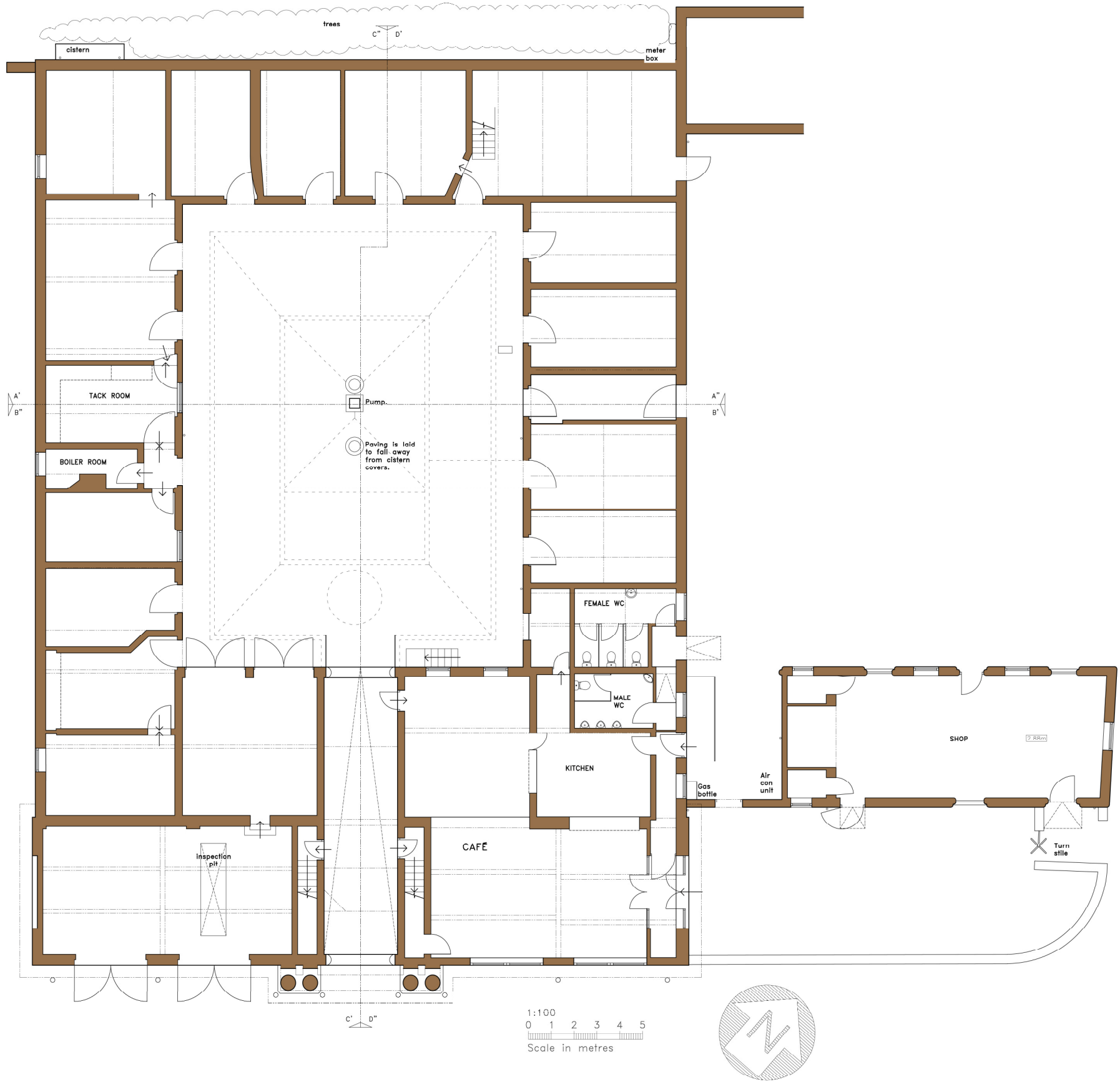
Historic England 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: a Guide to Good Recording Practice*

Historic England 2015 *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice*

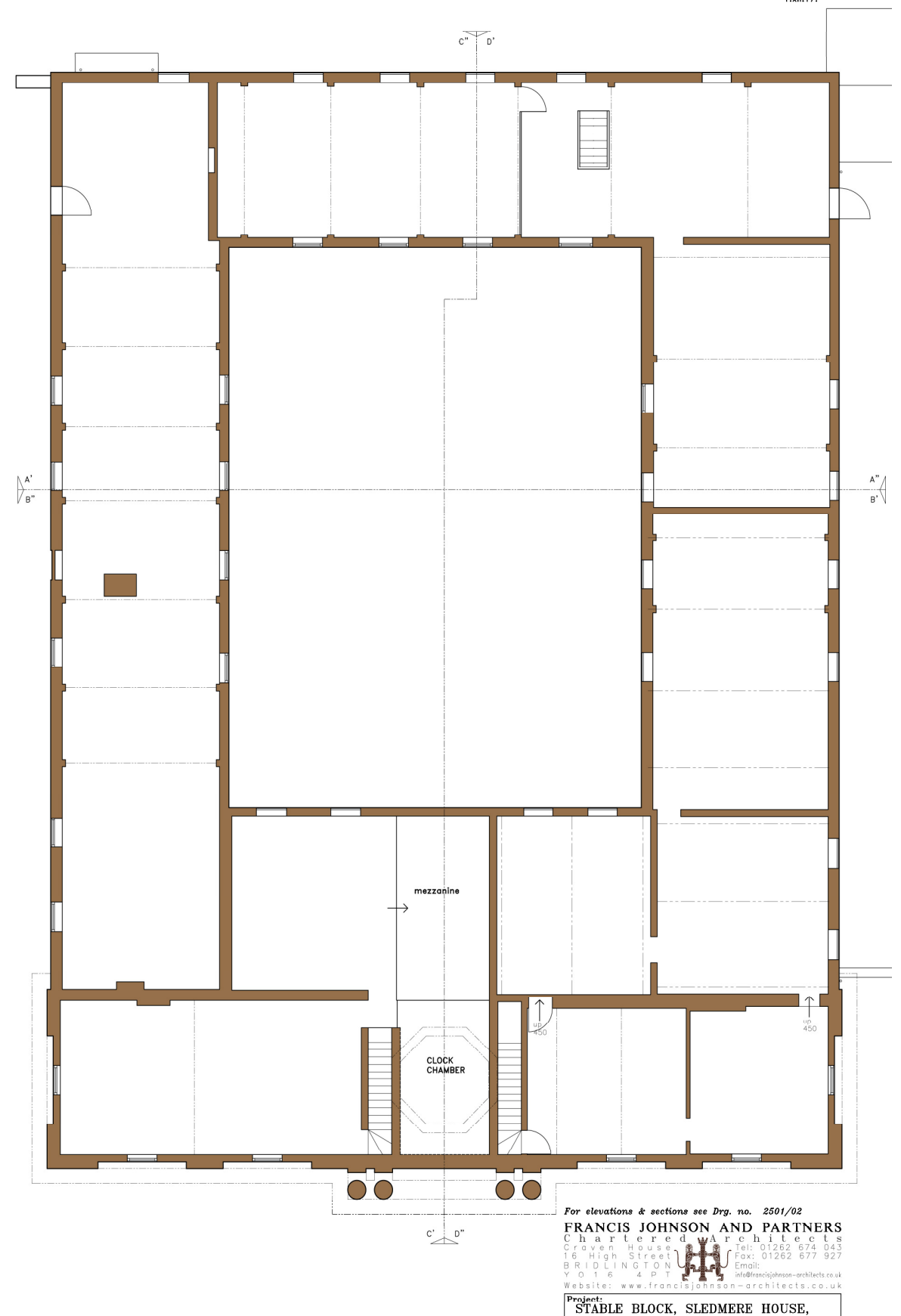
Neave, D 2019 *Stables and Coach Houses, Sledmere House, Main Street, Sledmere: Heritage Statement* (unpublished document)

Ed Dennison, EDAS
5th August 2019

REVISION	DATE
A. Location Plan removed to new sheet.	17.Iv.08.
B. Plan of shop added and extra information added.	1.XII.17.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

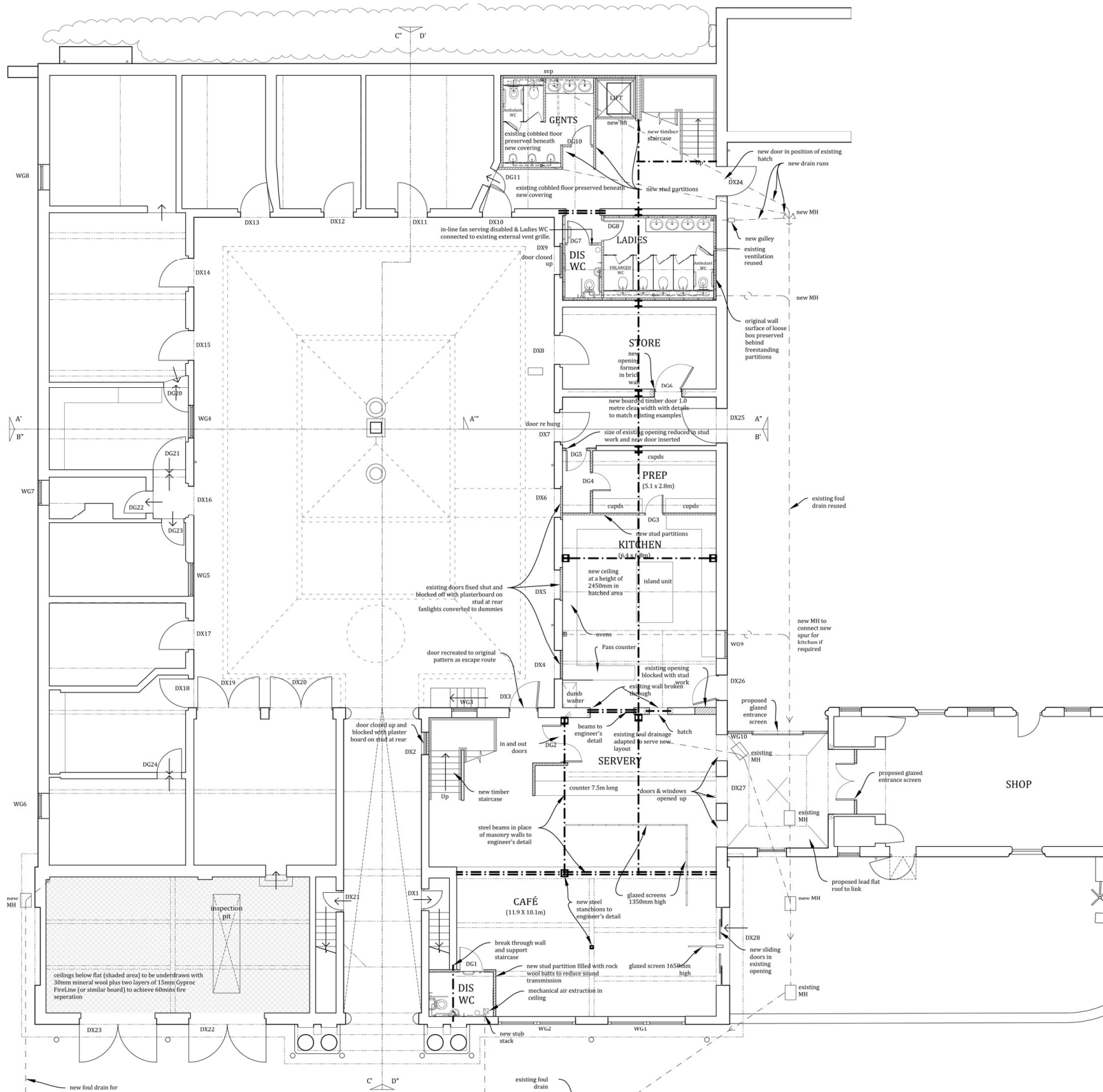
FIGURE 1: EXISTING FLOOR PLANS
(reproduced with permission)

For elevations & sections see Drg. no. 2501/02
FRANCIS JOHNSON AND PARTNERS
 Chartered Architects
 Crown House, 16 High Street, Bridlington, East Yorkshire YO1 6 4PT
 Tel: 01262 674 043 Fax: 01262 677 927
 Email: info@francisjohnson-architects.co.uk
 Website: www.francisjohnson-architects.co.uk

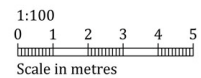
Project:
**STABLE BLOCK, SLEDMERE HOUSE,
 EAST YORKSHIRE**
 Drawing Title:
SURVEY PLANS

Scale: 1:100 @ A1 Date: 4.vi.06

Drg. No. **2501/01** Revision: **B**



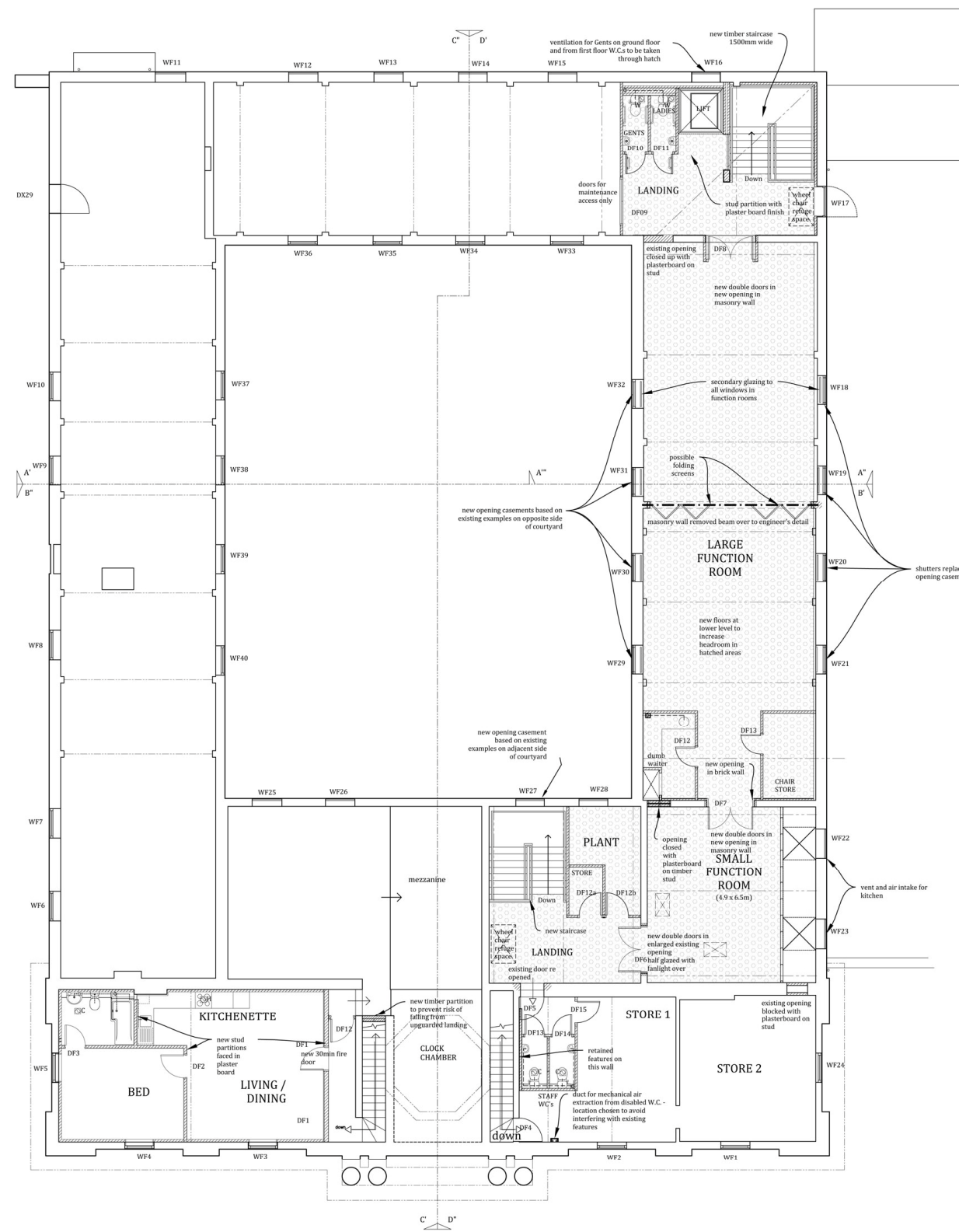
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



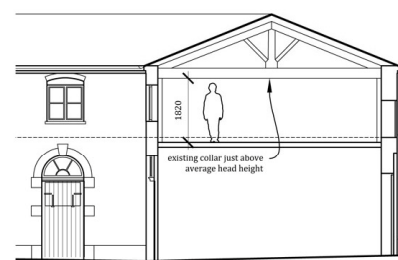
REVISION	DATE
A. Plan revised in all areas except first floor flat. 30.viii.16	21.ix.16
B. Staircases modified. Kitchen and W.C.s amended.	21.ix.16
C. Pot wash area added to kitchen and size of kitchen increased.	11.x.16
D. Disabled WC moved, servery area replanned and new staircase reversed.	14.xi.16
E. Notes regarding floor finishes and fire protection added. Sections to show raised collars to trusses shown.	22.12.16
F. Updated to comments from English Heritage and ERYC Building Conservation Officer.	15.iii.17
G. Flat over cafe omitted. Staircase adjacent to large function room removed and new staircase added for access to cafe overspill at first floor.	9.v.17
H. Additional seating over front of cafe omitted. Notes regarding fire doors amended. double doors shown between large and small function rooms and small function room and landing.	10.v.17

- I. (Designation not used)
- J. New lift shown, W.C.s replanned and additional facilities added a first floor. Existing extract system from kitchen shown boxed in.
- K. Window note added
- L. In-line fans added to disabled and ladies W.C.
- M. Route of mechanical ventilation for disabled W.C. shown.
- N. Cafe staircase revised. Window and door references added.
- O. NOT USED
- P. Changed to show first floor dropped. Alterations made in Building Regulation drawings shown.
- Q. New staircases, and doors DX3 & DX24 enlarged.

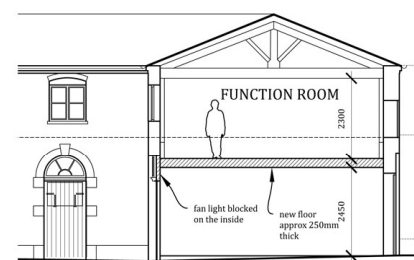
FIGURE 2: PROPOSED WORKS
(reproduced with permission)



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECTION A''-A' AS EXISTING



SECTION A''-A' AS PROPOSED

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Project: **STABLE BLOCK AT SLEDMERE HOUSE, EAST YORKSHIRE**
Drawing Title: **PROPOSED GROUND & FIRST FLOOR PLANS**

Scales: 1:100 @ A1 Date: 18.viii.16
Drg. No. **2501/13** Revision: **Q**

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