



**YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**



**LAND OFF MITFORD STREET, FILEY,  
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

**BUILDINGS 6 & 9 RECORDING REPORT**

*by Mark Johnson*

**REPORT NUMBER 2011/43**



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Registered Office: 47 Aldwark, York, UK, YO1 7BX

Phone: +44 (0)1904 663000 Fax: +44 (0)1904 663024

Email: [archaeology@yorkat.co.uk](mailto:archaeology@yorkat.co.uk) Internet: <http://www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk>

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## ABSTRACT

A programme of historic building recoding was carried out at Buildings 6 and 9 within a block of development land off Mitford Street Filey. Building 6 was seen to originate as part of the core of a purpose-built council yard of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The changing functions of the spaces within this building were elucidated from the upstanding material remains, cartographic sources and personal communication with local inhabitants. The small structure, Building 9, also originated in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and is likely to have functioned as a store relating to the fishing industry.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

On 12<sup>th</sup> May 2011 members of York Archaeological Trust's Building Recording Team, undertook a programme of building recording at Buildings 6 and 9 on a block of land to the rear of the Crown Hotel, Filey, North Yorkshire (TA 1183 8083). Recording was carried out prior to the demolition of these buildings as part of the redevelopment of the site. A desk-based assessment of the development plot had previously been carried out by YAT (Evans 2009). This had been followed by an archaeological evaluation and the recording of building 3 (Evans and Milsted 2009; Pritchard 2010). These works, together with the recording of Buildings 6 and 9, were carried out as part of a planning condition on the development.

All works were carried out on behalf of the Accent Group.

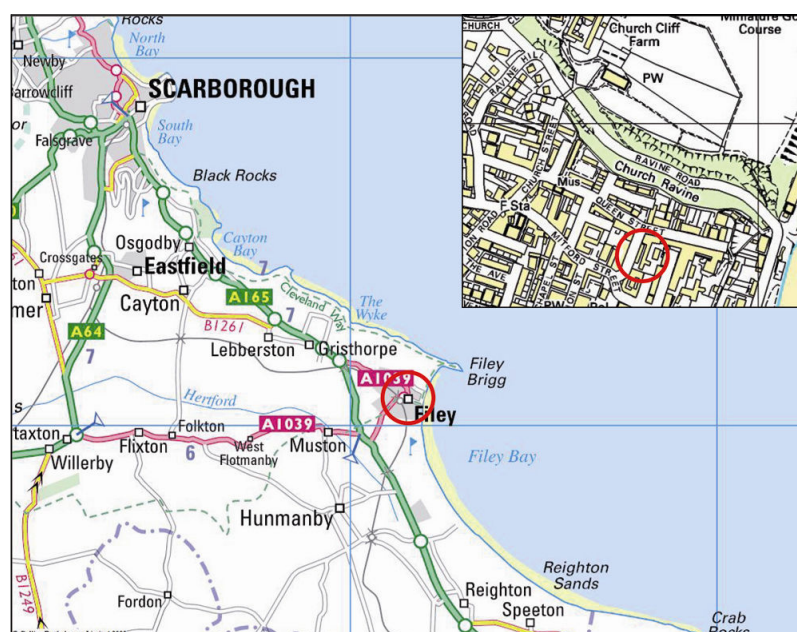


Figure 1 Site location maps

## 2. METHODOLOGY

The building recording followed the methodology outlined in section 4.7 of the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by YAT:

*'The building and walls survey and recording will be undertaken at Level 2, as defined in the English Heritage, 2006, 'Understanding Historic Buildings'. This is a descriptive record of the buildings and walls, with both the exterior and interior viewed, described and photographed (digital and 35mm monochrome). The record will present conclusions regarding the building's development and use, but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based. A simple plan of the building should be made, but the drawn record will not be comprehensive.'* (WSI 2010, 2)

## 3. LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The area of the development site is situated to the rear (south side) of Queen Street between the junction with Reynolds Street and the Filey Town Council building in the heart of old Filey. Old Filey occupies a headland defined by the steep defile known as the ravine north of Queen street and the sea cliff to the east. The land is generally level at around 33m AOD.

The geology of this part of the Yorkshire coast is variable but in the vicinity of the site it is thought to be glacial till overlying Kimmeridge and Ampthill clays.

The buildings lie within a large yard area containing a mix of old brick structures and more modern concrete panel garages and sheds. The land is relatively level with an average height of c.32.5m AOD.

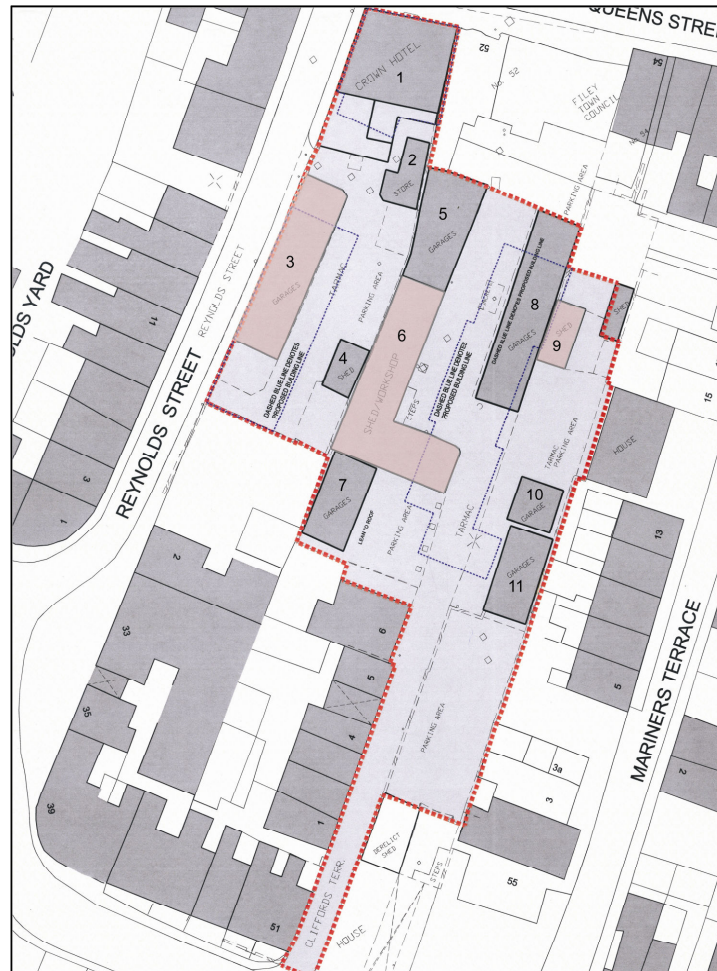


Figure 2 Buildings 6 and 9 locations within development plot

#### 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A more detailed archaeological and historical background for this site has been presented in Evans 2009 to which reference should be made.

The first record of the settlement of Filey is in the Domesday Survey of 1086 where it is called Fielac / Fielace and is recorded as belonging to the manor of Falsgrave. Little is known about its early history but ecclesiastical documents indicate that fishing was an important occupation in the village. It probably remained a small fishing and farming village, centred on Queen Street for many centuries and there are records of a Friday market from as early as 1221 suggesting a degree of local importance. The earliest map to show significant detail of the settlement plan of Filey is the 1788 Enclosure Map (Figure 3). This shows the village on the south side of the ravine with development concentrated along either side of Queen Street with elongated tenements stretching to the rear. On the south side of



the street the tenements end at a back lane which is Mitford Street. This is the typical arrangement of medieval settlements in England from 12<sup>th</sup> century onwards showing that Filey had remained virtually unchanged for some 600 years.

By the 18th century Filey had become popular with visitors and this increased with the coming of the railways in the 1840s. But this was still fairly low key as by the 1890s the settlement was still centred on Queen Street with only sporadic building on some half dozen plots along the sea front to the south. It was in the early to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century that fishing gave way to leisure as the primary economic activity. A Butlins holiday camp in the 1950s marked the heyday of the town which subsequently suffered from competition from cheap foreign holidays in the latter part of the century.

Relatively little is known about the history of the development site itself. The 18th century enclosure map shows the development site itself is shown as belonging to one H. Osbaldeston Esq. though neither Building 6 or 9 appears on this. The street frontages to the north and west were occupied by linear buildings which were likely to be single or low storeyed buildings. The site of the Crown Hotel was occupied by the old Pack Horse Inn which a photograph of the 19<sup>th</sup> century shows to be thatched double storey building. Surviving examples, albeit much modernised, of other 18<sup>th</sup> century buildings can be found on Reynolds Street and at Filey Museum on Queen Street.

The first edition Ordnance Survey of 1854 (Figure 4) shows the site as containing a number of small or medium sized buildings grouped around yards. Building's 6 and 9 do not appear on this map.

A set of photographs from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century are of interest as they show the rear of the Filey Town Council building and one in particular (Plate 1) shows part of Building 6 in the left background. This photograph depicts a horse and cart with two boys, and a dog, on the cart. Behind them are a large pile of what appear to be fish boxes. Behind the boxes is the east/west wing of Building 6 with a gate attached to the south-east end of the structure which marks the boundary of the council yard. Whilst these photos are not dated it must post date the 1890s as Building 6 and the Filey Town Council buildings do not appear on the 1893 OS map. By the time of the 1911 O.S. map Buildings 6 can be clearly identified and the present configuration of buildings and boundaries was established. Building 9 also appears on the 1911 O.S. map and appears to do so on that of 1893 also.

The present configuration on the site represents the remains of the mixed usage of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Building 3 forms redundant garages, Building 6 was until recently used by the local



model railway society and Building 9 is empty and unused. Throughout are various garages and lock ups presumably used for garaging and storage on an individually let basis.

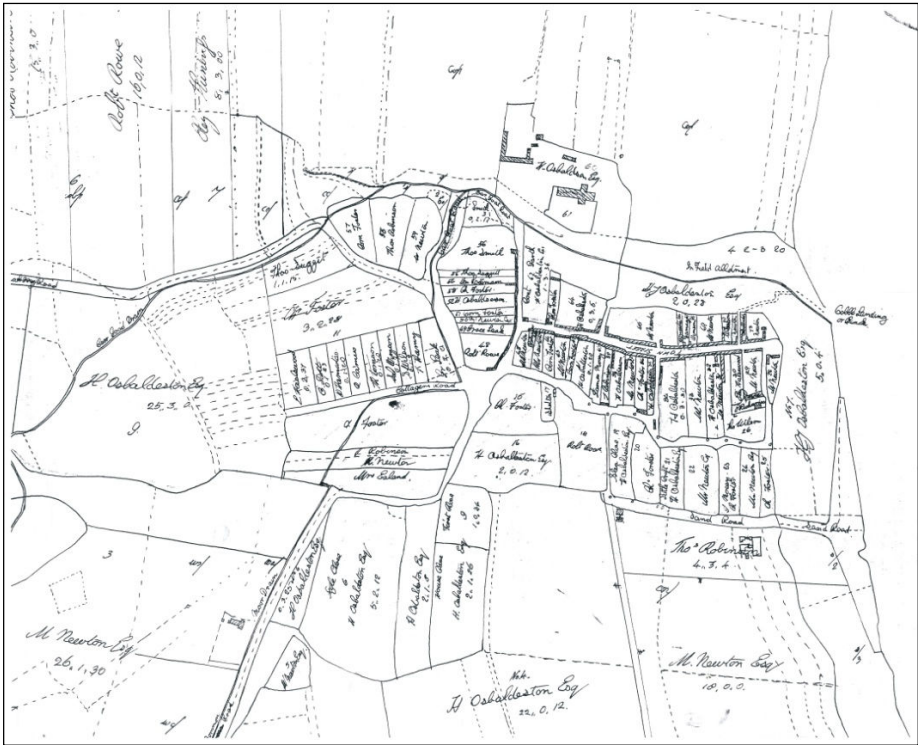


Figure 3 1788 enclosure map



Figure 4 1854 O.S. map



Plate 1 Photograph of the later 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries with part of Building 6 to the left

## 5. RESULTS

### 5.1 BUILDING 6

Building 6 is formed of an 'L' shaped block. The short east-west aligned arm at its southern end is single storied and has a mono-pitch roof. The northern end of the main north-south part is also single storied with a mono-pitch roof. The remainder of the building is of two stories and has a pitched roof. For the purposes of this report each room space within the building has been allocated a unique letter, the distribution of these spaces is depicted in Figure 5. The brickwork of Building 6 is of machine made orange/red common bricks of late 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century form and has roofs of slate with grey ceramic ridge tiles. All windows and doors are to the east elevation, the west elevation is completely of plain brickwork. The windows, all of which occur within the two storey part of the building, are of wood, some of horizontal sliding sash type, others non-opening 20<sup>th</sup> century replacements. Many of these windows are now boarded over. Sills to the windows are nearly all of moulded brick. The majority of ground floor windows have segmental arches of bricks to their heads whilst those to the first floor have horizontal lintels of timber. All the Building 6 doors are of wood, with those to the single storey parts all being of large double door type with timber lintels over. To the ground floor of the two storey part, two of the doors have segmental arches of brick to their heads, the remaining door, that towards the south end, has a horizontal lintel of timber. To the first floor both doors have timber lintels. The doors to spaces E and F are



replacements, the remaining doors may be original. A hoist, in the form of a projecting timber beam, is present above the northern of the first floor doors. The principal means of access to the first floor is via an external staircase towards the southern end of the east side of the building. The present staircase is of steel and later 20<sup>th</sup> century in date. The O.S. map of 1911 indicates there to have been a staircase in the same position at this time also. Guttering and down-pipes are of modern materials.

The north-east corner of the single storied east-west part of Building 6, which incorporates spaces A and B, has a rounded corner and a guard stone at its lower part to protect it from damage by vehicle wheels. The south and east elevations of this part of Building 6 are entirely of plain brickwork with cement rendering to the lower part of the south side, whilst to the north elevation there are two large double doors separated by an elongated column of brickwork. These double doors form the only means of access to spaces A and B.

All timber to Building 6, both internal and external, was of machine sawn softwood.



*Plate 2 E elevation of two-storey part of Building 6, looking W*



Plate 3 S elevation of Building 6, looking N



Plate 4 Rear of Building 6, looking S



## GROUND FLOOR SPACES

**Space A** has a floor of concrete, a ceiling of timber planks supported on east-west aligned joists, and a timber partition separating it from Space B. The floor surface, timber ceiling and partition all appear to be later additions.

**Space B** has a floor of concrete is fully open to the roof and separated from Space A by a timber partition. Space B is also separated from Space C of the two storey part of the building by a further partition, this of timber with a glazed upper part.

A single north – south roof truss spans this single storey part of the building. This is comprised of a principal rafter extending from the higher southern wall down to the lower northern wall where it is seated within the brickwork of the elongated brick column. Support to the underside of the southern end of the rafter is provided by a wall mounted vertical timber which rests on a corbel of brick. Additional support to the rafter is afforded by a brace which extends from the lower part of the wall mounted timber to the underside of the rafter. A horizontal tie-beam extends along the base of the truss. Two trenched purlins, secured in the walls to east and west, are supported between spaces A and B by the rafter. Common rafters sit atop the purlins and are supported at their ends by the north and south walls. Battens secured to the upper sides of the rafters support the roof covering of slates.



*Plate 5 Exterior of Spaces A and B, Building 6, looking SW*



*Plate 6 Roof truss of Space B, Building 6, looking SSE*

**Space C** has a floor of concrete and walls to the south and west sides that are of whitewashed plain brickwork. The east wall is also plain save for a doorway at its east side that provides access to Space D. The room is lit by a two piece sliding sash window to the east wall which abuts the north side of the doorway providing access to the room from the exterior. To the south part of the east wall, i.e. that part adjacent to Space C, there is a timber partition with glazed upper part that serves to separate Spaces C and D. An old gas lamp fitting is affixed to the upper part of this partition. A floor mounted gas fire, probably of mid 20<sup>th</sup> century date, is located against the south wall. There are numerous suspension nails to all internal walls. Joists supporting the first floor are exposed in this room and there have diagonal bridging pieces (strutting) between. Two parallel metal suspension fittings are secured to the underside of the joists in the north-west part of the room.





*Plate 7 Partition between Spaces C and B, looking SE. Note gas lamp towards right*

**Space D** is a small ground floor room that has a floor of black and white tiles, white painted brick walls and a plaster ceiling. The room is accessed from the exterior by a door to the east wall. Doors to the east side of the south and north walls provide access to Spaces C and E respectively. The room is lit by a window, boarded up, to the east wall. The only original internal feature is a chimney breast with boarded over fireplace to the centre of the south wall. A small ceiling hatch is present to the north-east corner area of the ceiling. There is a variety of modern shelving, storage units and work surfaces within the room

**Space E** is accessed from the exterior by a wide doorway to the centre of the east wall. Earlier pintels to the frame of this door indicate that it originally housed a two-piece, stable-type, door. This door is flanked by windows to both north and south. To the east side of the south wall a door provides internal access to Space D. The west and north walls are of painted brickwork whilst the ceiling is of plaster. Two full height square section timber posts, equidistantly spaced between the north and south walls, are present in the eastern part of the space. These correspond with paint scars to the west wall and to changes in level of the concrete floor. The ridged concrete floor itself has a north – south aligned drain immediately to the east of the line of the timber posts. This evidence, combined with variations to the paint scheme, indicates that the western 2/3rds of Space E was formerly divided into three parts.



Space E clearly functioned as a stable. Two spaces appear to relate directly this stable. The adjacent and directly accessed, Space D may have served as a harness room/tack room whilst Space I above served as a hayloft.



*Plate 8 Space E – former stables, looking WSW*

**Space F** has a floor of concrete and is accessed from the exterior by a door located towards the north end of the east wall. A single window is present to the south of the doorway. The walls to the south, west and north contain no windows or other openings. The lower part of the walls, up to a height of around 1.2m, are covered in plain white tiles, whilst above this level the wall finish is of white paint. Two small high level vents, now blocked, are present to the west wall. The only internal fitting is a small square, white ceramic sink mounted in the north-west corner of the room.

The original function of this room is uncertain though apparently it served as a mortuary in the mid and late 20<sup>th</sup> century.



Plate 9 Space F, looking W

**Spaces X, Y and Z** form a single storey range immediately to the north of the two-storey block. The western, rear, wall of these spaces is formed of a continuation of the west wall of the two-storey block. As this wall splays out slightly to the north, these spaces are of slightly irregular size and shape. The south wall of the range is formed of the gable end of the two-storey block whilst the northern end is of plain brickwork. The east side of this single storey range is of open construction, this being formed of small brick returns to the south and north ends and of three roughly equidistantly spaced cast iron columns (mostly obscured by wood) between. Timber lintels extend between the columns. The brick return to the south end of the east side of this range is keyed into that of the two-storey block though the brick is of slightly different type, the effect being to suggest that this single storey range is an addition to that of the two-storey block.

The three spaces all have concrete floors and are open to the roof structure. All access to the spaces is via four large sets of double doors of similar form to those fronting Spaces A and B. The doors and door frame to Space Z projects slightly further to the east than those of the other spaces. The iron columns and doors create four bays, though as there are just two internal partitions, between Spaces X and Y, and Y and Z, there are just three differentiated spaces. Space X is effectively a double bay space and Spaces Y and Z are single bay spaces. The partition between Spaces X and Y is of corrugated asbestos and extends only to the height of the roof tie-beam. The partition between Spaces Y and Z is of timber and is of full, roof, height.

The roof of this single storey range is mono-pitch and slopes from the west down to the east. The roof structure has three timber trusses, the tie-beams of which are retained in a metal housing atop the iron columns at the east side and sit on top of brick pilaster-like settings at the west side. Directly above the tie-beams to the west side there are wall mounted vertical baulks of timber. Extending from the tops of these baulks are principal rafters which at their east ends are secured towards the ends of the tie-beams. These are each supported by a raking strut that extends from the lower part of the vertical baulk to the underside of the tie-beam. Two sets of trenched purlins extend across the principal rafters and at their north and south ends are secured within the brick walls. Common rafters extend over the purlins and are secured into the lintels at their east ends and into the brick walling at their west ends. Battens are affixed to the rafters and these support the roof covering of slate. Guttering and a downpipe, at the north end, are of plastic.



*Plate 10 Façade of Spaces X,Y,Z, looking SW*

#### FIRST FLOOR SPACES

The two-storey part of Building 6 contains four spaces. These divisions are of brick walling and directly mirror the division of space below. There are no ceilings to any of these rooms.

**Space G** is the largest of the first floor rooms and is accessed via the modern external steel staircase mid way along its eastern side. Also to the eastern wall are two sliding sash windows, one towards the southern end of the wall, the other towards the northern end. The



north and west walls are of plain whitewashed brickwork whilst to the south wall there is a small centrally placed fireplace and a door leading to Space H at the eastern end. The floor of Space G is of very narrow (115mm) pine boards.

Within this room the roof structure contains two trusses the east and west ends of which are embedded within the walls. These trusses are of very simple design, consisting simply of principal rafters connected at a high level by a collar. A single purlin runs down each side of the roof and supports the common rafters. The lower ends of the common rafters are housed within a thin wall-plate whilst their upper ends are connected to a ridge plank. Battens atop the rafters support the roof covering of slate. To the west side of the roof there is a long, thin glazed section clearly intended to supply the room with as much light as possible.



*Plate 11 Space G, looking SW*

**Space H** is a narrow room accessed from Space G via a doorway at the eastern end of the south wall. Centrally located to this southern wall is a chimney breast and blocked-up fireplace. The west wall is of plain brickwork and, like all the internal walls to the first floor, is white-washed. To the east wall there is a single, non-opening window. A doorway located roughly central to the north wall provides access to Space I. The flooring is of plain, narrow, pine boards and the room is fully open to the roof. There are no roof trusses within this room, the purlins simply extending between the north and south walls. The arrangement of rafters, wall-plate and other roof elements is the same as that in Space G.

**Space I** is accessed via a doorway central to its southern wall. The west wall is of plain whitewashed brickwork whilst the north wall has a doorway towards its eastern end that leads into Space J. To the east wall there is a doorway extending fully from the floor to the eaves whilst to both north and south of this there are windows. That window to the north is of sliding sash type, that to the south non-opening. The flooring to this room is of narrow pine boards. There are two roof trusses to Space I. These, and all other roof elements, are identical to those of Space G. Additionally however, a large beam extends fully across the room in an east – west direction, this being supported by the door lintel to the east and by the wall-plate to the west. This beam, which also projects out slightly from the eastern façade of the building, clearly functioned as a hoist.

The presence of this hoist, combined with the location of the former stable below, argues strongly for Space I originally functioning as a hay-loft.



*Plate 12 Space I, looking NE. Note nearest beam forms part of hoist*

**Space J** forms the northernmost of the first floor rooms and is accessed from Space I by a doorway towards the eastern end of the south wall. The west and north walls of this small room are of plain whitewashed brickwork whilst to the east wall there is a single sliding sash window. The flooring to this room is of chipboard and clearly represents a modern replacement. There are no roof trusses in Space J and no elements of the roof structure are visible, these being boarded over by large sheets of plywood.



*Plate 13 Space J, looking E*



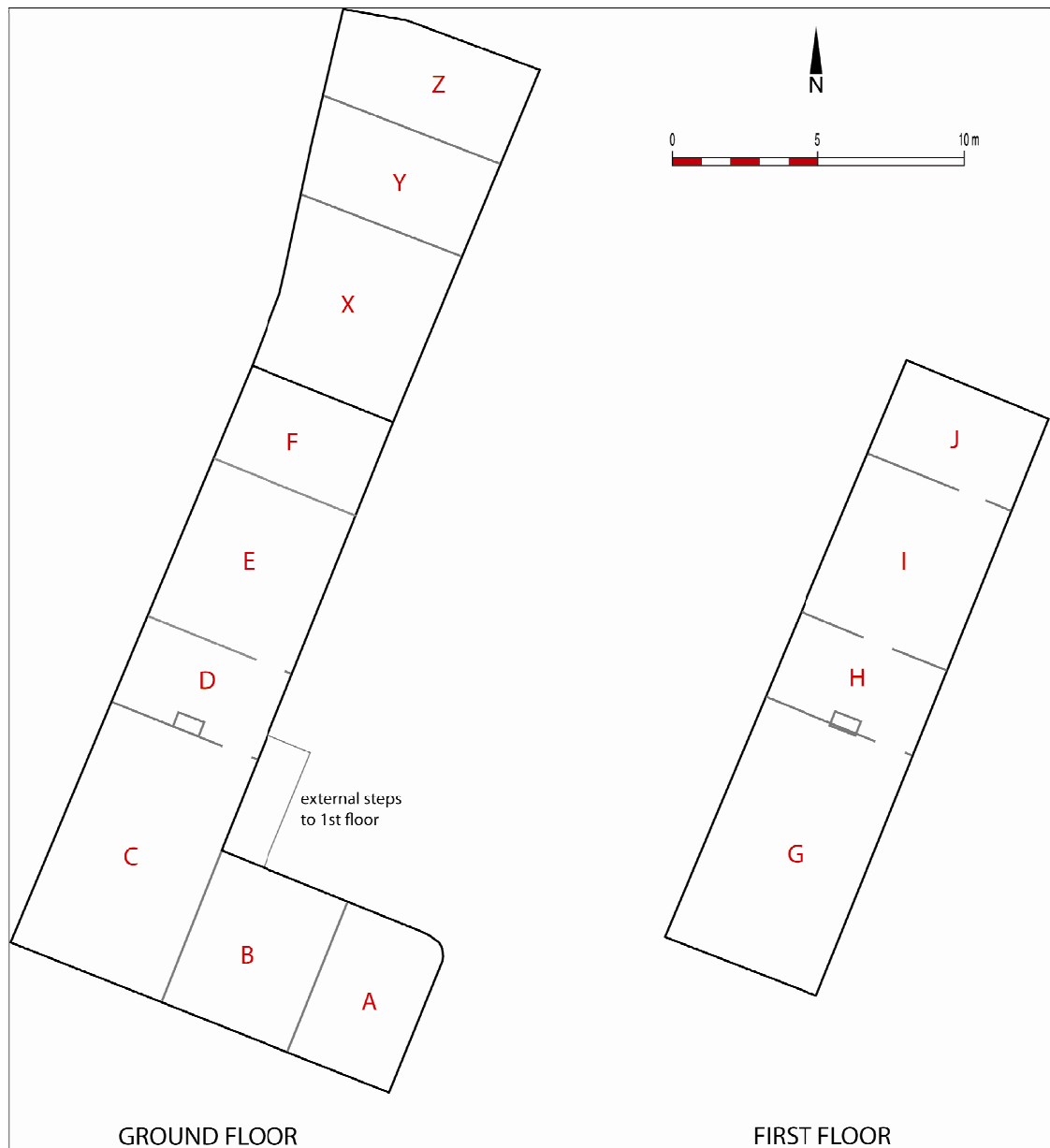


Figure 5 Ground and first floor plans of Building 6 with room spaces lettered in red

## 5.2 BUILDING 9

Building 9 is a small, narrow building of two storeys located to the east of building 9. It is built of machine made red brick of late 19<sup>th</sup> century type bonded with lime mortar. The south, north and east walls are all 220mm thick, i.e.: one brick length. This building incorporates parts of an older stone boundary wall, up to 480mm wide, to its western side, this being visible up to a height of around 1.7m within the ground floor. This stone walling is of coursed cobbles, together with the occasional fragmentary stone, bonded with copious amounts of lime mortar.



The exterior of the building is nearly completely plain to the south, west and north sides, save for high level iron vents to both the north and south elevations. To the east elevation there is a low doorway flanked by two boarded-up windows at ground floor level whilst to the first floor there are two further windows, that to the south of vertical sash type – the other non-opening, set over those to the ground floor. Each of these openings has a timber lintel. The two ground floor windows have sills of moulded brick, those to the first floor have sills of concrete. Curiously, each of the windows is of a different size in terms of both width and height.

Internally, the ground floor is formed of a single room with no internal divisions. It has a floor of concrete and walls that are plain save for traces of a whitewash finish applied to the brick and stonework. Excepting the door and windows to the east side, a few suspension nails within the ceiling joists and a simple staircase there are no internal features, fixings or fixtures to the ground floor. The staircase is built of machine sawn softwood, with no surface finish, against the western wall. This is a straight flight of ten treads, with no risers and with no newels or handrail, nor guard-rail at its head. The ceiling is formed of machine sawn, softwood, east – west aligned joists with pine floor boards over. At their east side the joists are lodged within the body of the brick walling whilst at their west sides they sit atop five courses of brickwork that surmount the stone wall. The majority of the joists were of a size of 130mm x 90mm whilst the remainder were of different proportions though did not show obvious signs of re-use.

The first floor is again formed of a single open space with no internal divisions and, save for the two windows to the east wall and blocked-up high level vents to the north and south gable walls, is completely devoid of internal fittings and features. The flooring is of pine boards.

The roof structure is formed of three equally spaced trusses of unusual form. Each contains a tie-beam, the east and west ends of which are embedded within the upper part of the brick walling below the level of the wall-plate. Two raking struts extend from the centre of the tie-beam to the underside of the purlins. In two of the trusses support is provided to the struts by a collar. The purlins themselves, of which there is one to each side of the roof, are simply fashioned from two planks, doubled up so as to provide the necessary thickness. Each purlin is fabricated in two lengths and staggered at their point of junction with the central truss, whilst to the north and south ends of the building they are secured within the gable walling. The trusses do not contain principal rafters. Instead a series of common rafters extend from the wall-plate, over the purlins, to connect with a ridge plank at the apex of the

roof. The rafters are in turn covered by edge to edge lath, on top of which is secured the roof covering of pan-tiles. There is guttering to the west, east and north sides of cast iron.

There are a number of peculiar aspects to Building 9, all of which relate to the irregularity of its construction. It has already been noted that much of the ground floor walling to the west side of the building is formed of an earlier wall, that each of the windows is of a different size, and that a significant proportion of the joists are again of irregular proportions. Again the roof structure is 'somewhat eccentric' in both its design and fabrication. Taken together, these observations suggest that the building was 'constructed on the cheap' and in the timber-work at least, utilising whatever materials were readily available.

The absence of a chimney or fireplace argues against this building forming a residential dwelling. At the time of recording a local inhabitant stated that Building 9 had rented by a fisherman or fish-merchant and that it may have been used for smoking fish. It is indeed possible that this building could have served as a store in which lines, pots, nets and other equipment could have been stored and worked on. However, there is no real evidence to suggest that the building was used for smoking. Were this to be the case it is improbable that there would have been a first floor, or indeed the present window arrangement. Also, it would be anticipated that oil and smoke residues would be present throughout the building, particularly on the roof timbers.



Plate 14 Building 9, looking NW



Plate 15 Building 9, ground floor, looking SW





Plate 16 Building 9, first floor, looking NE



Plate 17 Building 9, detail of roof structure, looking N

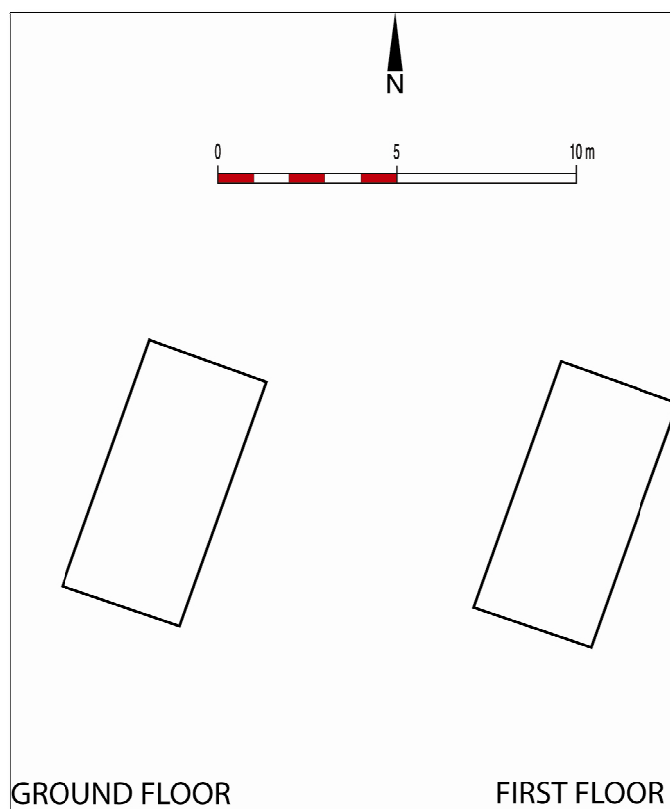


Figure 6 Ground and first floor plans of Building 9

## 6. DISCUSSION

It is known from cartographic evidence that Building 6 post-dates 1893 but pre-dates 1911. Information supplied by Mr Eric Pindar of Filey Town Council suggests that Building 6 was built around 1898 as part of a larger purpose-built Council buildings and yard complex. In addition to Building 6 this complex also included the present Council offices fronting onto Queens Street. The eastern part of the extant Council offices was formerly the fire station and a large blocked-up arch relating to this is still visible to its south elevation. It is known from a number of long-standing local inhabitants that after World War II the single storey elements of Building 6, that is Spaces A, B, X, Y and Z served as garaging for various council motor vehicles and that fuel for these was stored in the yard area in front of Spaces D and E. At this time it is understood that Spaces C and D performed office functions whilst Space F became a mortuary. It is said that the entirety of the first floor, that is Spaces G, H, I and J, served as a carpentry workshop, again for the council. The functions of the Building 6 spaces as originally built is slightly less certain. Space E clearly served as a stable for up to three horses and it is likely that Space D or F functioned as a harness/tack room. It has been suggested that Spaces X, Y and Z are of slightly later date than the rest of Building 6 and so

horse drawn carts appear likely to have been originally housed in Spaces A and B. Space C may originally have performed office functions. To the first floor Space E originally functioned as a hayloft. The original functions of the other first floor rooms is uncertain.

Building 9 may be slightly earlier than Building 6 as it appears to be present on the O.S. map of 1893. There is no suggestion that Buildings 6 and 9 were in any way related in terms of ownership or function. Whereas Building 6 was part a well-constructed purpose built council yard, Building 9 appears less well built and to have utilised whatever timber was readily and cheaply available. It has been suggested that Building 9 may have been related to the fishing industry, perhaps as a store or workshop. There is also the possibility that it may relate to a Rope Walk, perhaps as a store, known to have been located in the near vicinity.

## **7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Research and author	M. Johnson
Photography	M. Andrews
Illustrations	M. Johnson
Editor	M. Stockwell

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## APPENDIX 1: Photographic archive

FORMAT	SHOT #	DETAILS	DIR.
digital	5240-01	Building 6, S elevation (exterior)	NW
digital	5240-02	Building 6, Space C, ground floor	SSW
digital	5240-03	Building 6, Space C, ground floor	NNE
digital	5240-04	Building 6, Space C, ground floor	SE
digital	5240-05	Building 6, Space C – detail of gas light, ground floor	SE
digital	5240-06	Building 6, Space C – detail of gas fire, ground floor	S
digital	5240-07	Building 6, Space E, ground floor	WNW
digital	5240-08	Building 6, Space E, ground floor	SW
digital	5240-09	Building 6, Space E, ground floor	NW
digital	5240-10	Building 6, Space D, ground floor	SE
digital	5240-11	Building 6, Space D, ground floor	W
digital	5240-12	Building 6, E end of southern single storey part (exterior)	WNW
digital	5240-13	Building 6, Space F, ground floor	W
digital	5240-14	Building 6, Space F, ground floor	W
digital	5240-15	Building 6, Space F, ceiling hatch	-
digital	5240-16	Building 6, Space G, first floor	N
digital	5240-17	Building 6, Space G, first floor	NNE
digital	5240-18	Building 6, Space G, first floor	NNE
digital	5240-19	Building 6, Space G, first floor	N
digital	5240-20	Building 6, Space G, roof, first floor	S
digital	5240-21	Building 6, Space G, first floor	SE
digital	5240-22	Building 6, Space G, detail of fireplace, first floor	N
digital	5240-23	Building 6, Spaces A & B (exterior)	SSW
digital	5240-24	Building 6, Space H, first floor	NW
digital	5240-25	Building 6, Space H, first floor	E
digital	5240-26	Building 6, Space H, first floor	SW
digital	5240-27	Building 6, Space I, first floor	N
digital	5240-28	Building 6, Space I, first floor	N



digital	5240-29	Building 6, Space I, roof, first floor	NNW
digital	5240-30	Building 6, Space J, first floor	E
digital	5240-31	Building 6, Space J, first floor	E
digital	5240-32	Building 6, Space J, first floor	E
digital	5240-33	Building 6, Space J, first floor	W
digital	5240-34	Building 6, main part of E elevation (exterior)	NW
digital	5240-35	Building 6, Space J, first floor	S
digital	5240-36	Building 6, Space G, roof & roof-light, first floor	SW
digital	5240-37	Building 6, Space G, roof & roof-light, first floor	SW
digital	5240-38	Building 6, Space G, wall-plate, first floor	SE
digital	5240-39	Building 6, Space G, S.most window, first floor	SE
digital	5240-40	Building 6, Space Z	NW
digital	5240-41	Building 6, Space Z	NW
digital	5240-42	Building 6, Space Z, roof structure	W
digital	5240-43	Building 6, Space Z	NW
digital	5240-44	Building 6, Space Z, roof structure	-
digital	5240-45	Building 6, S. end, E elevation (exterior)	SW
digital	5240-46	Building 6, Space Y	WNW
digital	5240-47	Building 6, Space Y	NW
digital	5240-48	Building 6, Space Y	NW
digital	5240-49	Building 6, Space X	NW
digital	5240-50	Building 6, Space X	NE
digital	5240-51	Building 6, Space X	NW
digital	5240-52	Building 6, Space X, roof structure	-
digital	5240-53	Building 6, Space X	SW
digital	5240-54	Building 6, Space X	W
digital	5240-55	Building 6, Spaces X,Y, Z (external)	W
digital	5240-56	Building 6, E side (external)	SW
digital	5240-57	Building 6, N end of Space Z (external)	SW
digital	5240-58	Building 6, Spaces X,Y, Z, detail of iron column	NW

digital	5240-59	Building 9, S elevation (external)	NNE
digital	5240-60	Building 9, S & E elevations (external)	NW
digital	5240-61	Building 9, ground floor	NW
digital	5240-62	Building 9, ground floor	WNW
digital	5240-63	Building 9, ground floor	SE
digital	5240-64	Building 9, ground floor	SE
digital	5240-65	Building 9, ground floor	NE
digital	5240-66	Building 9, ground floor, ceiling	-
digital	5240-67	Building 6, Space A	SSW
digital	5240-68	Building 9, ground floor, N. most window	SE
digital	5240-69	Building 9, ground floor, S. most window	SE
digital	5240-70	Building 9, first floor	NNE
digital	5240-71	Building 9, first floor	NE
digital	5240-72	Building 9, first floor	NNE
digital	5240-73	Building 9, first floor	SW
digital	5240-74	Building 9, first floor, N. most window	SE
digital	5240-75	Building 9, first floor, roof structure	-
digital	5240-76	Building 9, first floor, roof structure	-
digital	5240-77	Building 9, first floor, head of staircase	W
digital	5240-78	Building 6, Space Z	NW
digital	5240-79	Building 9, S & E elevations (external)	NW
digital	5240-80	Building 6, W elevation (rear) of 2 storey part (external)	E
digital	5240-81	Building 6, W elevation (rear) (external)	NE
digital	5240-82	Building 6, W elevation (rear) (external)	S
digital	5240-83	Building 6, E side (external)	SSW
digital	5240-84	Building 6, E side (external)	SSW
digital	5240-85	Building 9, W elevation (external)	E
digital	5240-86	Building 9, S & W elevations (external)	S
digital	5240-87	Building 6, Space Z	W