



**YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**



**MILL HOUSE, SETTRINGTON,  
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

**HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT REPORT**

*by Mark Johnson*

**REPORT NUMBER 2012/49**



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## **SUMMARY**

The Mill House complex of stone-built mill house and mill together with later brick extensions can be regarded as a building of some local significance that for the most part sits comfortably as an integral component within the historic village of Settrington and whose architectural and historical merits make it worthy of its Grade II Listed Building status.

The core fabric of the original mill complex of mill house and the mill survive relatively intact though the exterior, and particularly the interior, of the mill have been subject to considerable structural re-ordering. Remarkably few internal fittings and fixtures of historic interest survive within the complex as a whole.

The surviving parts of the later 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century brick-built extensions to the rear of the mill form part of the developmental history of building complex. However, the 20<sup>th</sup> century removal of parts of these has resulted in them surviving to differential heights and being covered with flat roofs, as opposed to the original pitched roofs. The present appearance of these is incongruous to both the mill buildings and the wider surroundings.

In heritage terms any development at the mill complex should be sympathetic to the older core of the mill and mill house. Effort spent on improving the present appearance of the later and unsympathetically altered brick extensions is likely to improve the overall composition of the complex and render it more comfortable to its historic surroundings.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

This report presents a Historic Building Assessment on Mill House, Settrington. The purpose of this assessment is to establish, in outline form, the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of the Mill House. In doing so the report is intended to assess the significance of the building/s and assist in the formulation of a sympathetic strategy for the alteration of the building. The term Mill House refers to the conjoined elements of the mill complex as a whole. These elements are comprised of the mill house, the core of the former working mill and the later extensions to that mill.



Figure 1 Site location map

## 2. METHODOLOGY

The Assessment is comprised of several investigative strands, both desk-based and on-site. The desk-based elements are intended to provide background cultural heritage information relevant directly to the building itself as well as its wider setting. This background information is derived from a number of sources that include the English Heritage Archive (formerly the National Monument Record), The North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (accessed via Heritage Gateway), English Heritage web-based data sets (e.g. Pastscape, Images of England and The National Heritage List for England) cartographic regression, published works together with a variety of un-published reports and works accessed through internet searches, including the North Yorkshire County Archives online catalogue. Further data, in the form of a number of earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century photographs provided by the Settrington Estate were also consulted.

The on-site element of the work involved an inspection of Mill House itself. During this inspection notes concerning the fabrics, details, arrangement, development and setting of the building were made. These took the form of written notes and sketches within a notebook and the annotation of a set of recently prepared plans and elevations provided by Darren Hargreaves of the Hargreaves Building Consultancy. During the inspection a series of record photographs of the building were also taken.

### **3. LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

The village of Settrington lies a little over 3km east-south-east of the town of Norton, in the parish of the same name, within the county of North Yorkshire. Until the Local Government re-organisations of 1974, this formed part of the historic county of the East Riding of Yorkshire. Topographically this location lies close to the interface of the low-lying former lake lands of the Vale of Pickering and the uplands of the Yorkshire Wolds. A tributary of the River Derwent, known as Settrington Beck, runs through the village and this watercourse was formerly used to power the mill. The geology of the locality is somewhat varied. The area of the site sits over a solid geology of Amthill and Kimmeridge clays and mudstones whilst to the south and east of the village there is a solid geology of Jurassic limestone. Further afield on elevated ground to the south and east there are cretaceous chalks (BGS). The superficial geology in the area of the site is stated as sands and gravels of uncertain age and origin whilst slightly further afield there are a variety of quaternary deposits of clays, silts, sands and gravels, some of which are alluvial in origin (BGS). The presence of limestone in the locality is reflected in the building stone of much of the local vernacular architecture and this contrasts, prior to the truly widespread use of brick, with the use of chalk as a building stone on the uplands of the Yorkshire Wolds.

The bulk of the village of Settrington lies within the two north-west – south-east aligned, and almost parallel, roads of Church Lane and Back Lane. These roads are joined at their northern end by Chapel Road and at their southern end by Horse Course Lane. A central road, whose course broadly mirrors that of Settrington Beck, runs between Church Lane and Back Lane in the northern and central parts of the village before curving round to the south to join Back Lane. Housing within this main part of the village is situated within the two islands of land demarcated by the roads and is set within long tenements separated from one another principally by hedges or tracks. Adjoining the village on its northern side there are areas of housing set along Town Street/Chapel Road and Forkers Lane, the latter of which merges into Church Lane at its southern end and to its north leads to the nearby village of Scagglethorpe.

Mill House is located in the southern part of the village and is accessed via a track extending from the central road through the village.

#### 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Settrington lies in an area possessing a high density of known below ground archaeological remains. The North Yorkshire HER lists 103 sites within 1 km of the village. For the earlier time periods these range from stray finds, prehistoric ditches, enclosures and burial mounds to Roman buildings and roads. For later time periods there are medieval field systems, remnants of medieval settlement earthworks around Town Green, as well as a host of post-medieval sites, these latter being comprised mostly of upstanding buildings.

The National Monument Record Excavation Index lists 4 events involving fieldwork within 1km of the village. One of these is a Desk-Based Assessment, number 1492269 prepared by Northern Archaeological Associates, another a Watching Brief, number 1514645, also carried out by Northern Archaeological Associates within the north central part of the village. Both works related to the same site. The Watching Brief observed a ditch of unknown date and examined a section of early road surface, possibly medieval or post-medieval in date. A programme of field walking, geophysical and topographic survey was carried out in an area containing square cropmarks to the north of the village by students from the University of York, number 1430525 (Feldkamp 2004). The excavation of part of a double ditch boundary of probable prehistoric date was carried out by MAP Ltd in an area to the north-east of the village, number 1036404.

As a nucleated settlement Settrington's origins are likely to lie within the Anglo-Saxon period, the village being recorded as '*Sendriton*' in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Smith 1970, 139-140).

The National Heritage List for England provides details just under 50 buildings and structures within Settrington, all of which are Grade II Listed. Although this includes a K6 telephone box, All Saints Church, Settrington Hall, its stables, pavilions and associated structures, the majority relate to domestic dwellings within the village and this represents a significant proportion of the local building stock. The majority of these are two storey houses constructed of local limestone, often with a brick eaves course and set under pantile roofs. Although many of these were built as single dwellings a number were originally constructed as pairs or short terraces and in many instances have been amalgamated and remodelled.

Settrington is historically fortunate in that a great survey of the manor was carried out in 1599-1600 by John Mansfield, Queen's Surveyor in the North Riding (King and Harris 1962). Prior to 1537 the manor was in the hands of the Bigod family, though following the Bigod's treasonous role in an insurrection subsequent to the rebellion known as the Pilgrimage of



Grace, the manor was escheated to the Crown. It was subsequently held by the Lennox family and later still by local gentry. The survey of 1600, which is accompanied by a map of the manor, shows the essential layout of the village to closely mirror that of today (Figure ?).

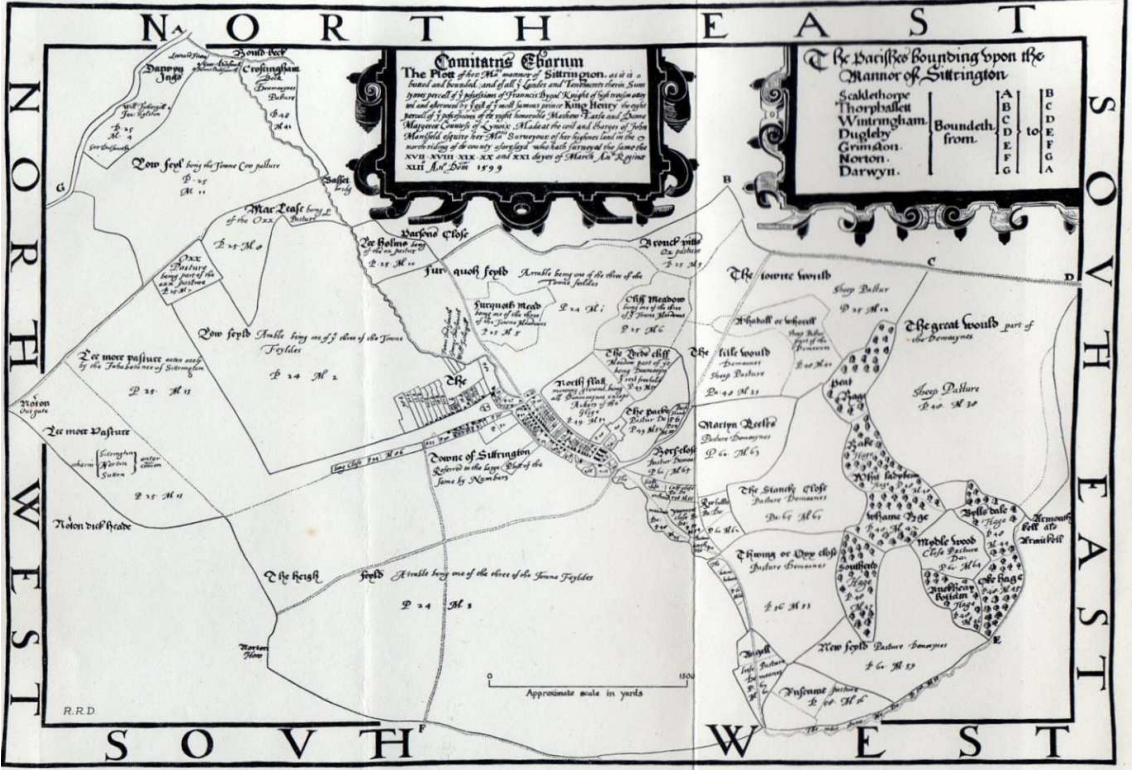


Figure 2 Copy of the map accompanying the ‘Survey of Settrington 1600’

This survey is informative on a number of other grounds. It provides a unique record of contemporary agriculture and land management and details a substantial village of 78 houses and cottages, lists their tenants and provides clues to the sizes of the buildings. The document unambiguously provides evidence that the majority, if not all, of these buildings were of cruck construction, a building method of the medieval and earlier post-medieval period that dominated in this part of the country. It is noteworthy that King and Harris’s transcription of the survey of 1600 makes reference to at least one mill, if not two:

P. 26:

*Demesne land of the Manor of Settrington, farm of George Blenkoe: ... A watermill with appurtanances*

P. 37:

*arm of George Dodesworth: ... A close of meadow called Le Mill Close...of 2 (acres) – (the same entry refers to earlier leases of the mill and mill close dating back to the 37<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of Henry VIII).*

At the time of the survey of 1600 it is clear that a/the mill was a corn mill and water powered. Further, the maintenance of the mill building and its mechanism was the responsibility of the manor and not the tenant. Further in the document there is reference to:

P.100:

*'corne myll called or knowen by the name of the water mill'*

Also that the manor was to:

P. 103:

*'finde furnishe laye and deliver all manner of Tymber stone Brick Slate Tyle and Stones for the Millne or Millnestones ... and use of the said Mill'*

No buildings dating back to the time of the survey of 1600 are known to survive within Settrington today, nor indeed any cruck buildings, though a number of examples of the latter do survive within the county. A significant factor in the non survival of cruck buildings within the village relates to a large-scale re-building of buildings within the estate around the cusp of the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Excepting cartographic data from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards and a handful of photographs of the earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century, there is little readily available archival information relating to the present Mill House which on the basis of a date-stone was constructed in 1790. This date would suggest that the mill and house were rebuilt at this time along with much of the rest of the village. The exception to this dearth of archival information is a gazetteer entry in Allison's 'East Riding Water-mills' (Allison 1970, 48). This entry records that a miller at the corn mill was last mentioned in 1933 and that the mill itself went out of use during the Second World War. By 1970 the mill, in addition to the mill house, was already in use as living accommodation. The entry goes on to state that the dam from which the wheel was fed was now dry and that oil power (an oil engine rather than a steam engine) was introduced in 1925.

## 5. MILL HOUSE COMPLEX

The building known as Mill House incorporates both what was once the working mill, along with its later extensions, together with the attached mill house which would once have served as the residence of the miller and his family. All elements have to some degree been altered, both internally and externally, from their earlier forms. This is especially the case for the mill and its extensions.

## 5.1 STATUTORY LISTINGS

The Mill House complex is a Grade II Listed Building (Listed Building), English heritage Building id: 329778, and lies within the Settrington village Conservation Area (Conservation Area).

## 5.2 EARLY CARTOGRAPHIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

### 5.2.1 MAP REGRESSION

The earliest cartographic evidence for the mill and mill house is the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854. The known earlier maps, Mansfield's survey of 1600 and the Enclosure Award Map of 1799, do not depict the mill in identifiable form. The map of 1854, although relatively un-detailed owing to its scale, does depict the mill (titled as a corn mill) and adjacent house with a centrally placed outshot to the rear. The only adjacent buildings are a few to the west and north-west. The water-mill is shown as being supplied with water from an elongated mill-pond that extended from the north-east corner of the mill in a south-easterly direction to the point where it was fed by a leat of curvilinear form that ran from the large pond to the south of Horse Course Lane. The flow of water along the leat was controlled by a sluice at the north-eastern end of the large pond. The outflow of spent water from the mill was via a leat that flowed north-westwards to join Settrington Beck.



Figure 3 1854 OS map, the mill is circled

Ordnance Survey mapping of 1891-2 shows the mill as having been extended to the north on its rear, north-western side, this new block extending slightly beyond the original north-

eastern limits of the mill. Otherwise there appears to have been little change to either the setting of the mill, including its mill-pond.

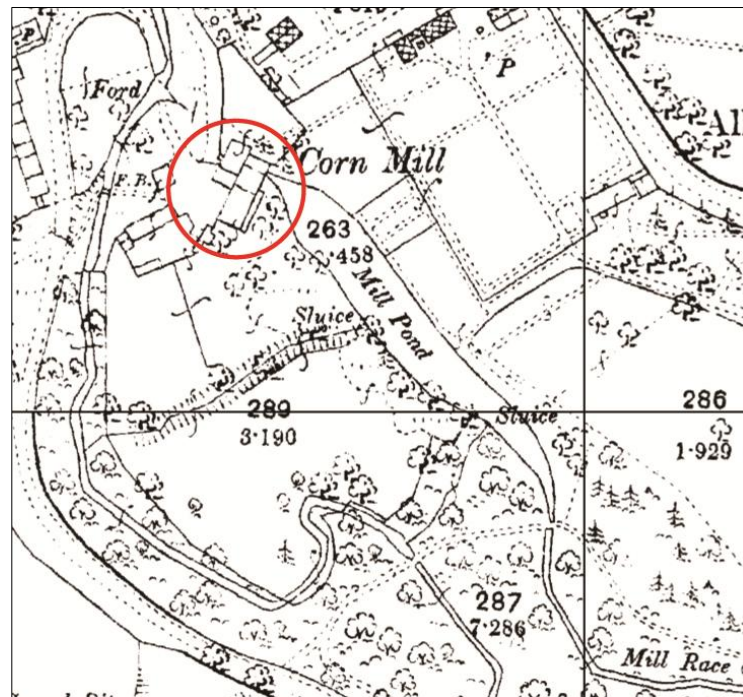


Figure 4 1891 OS map, the mill is circled

Mapping of 1912-3 indicates further expansion of the mill complex to have taken place by this date. This included the provision of a number of small structures to the rear of the mill house and the extension to the south-west of the block to the rear of the mill.

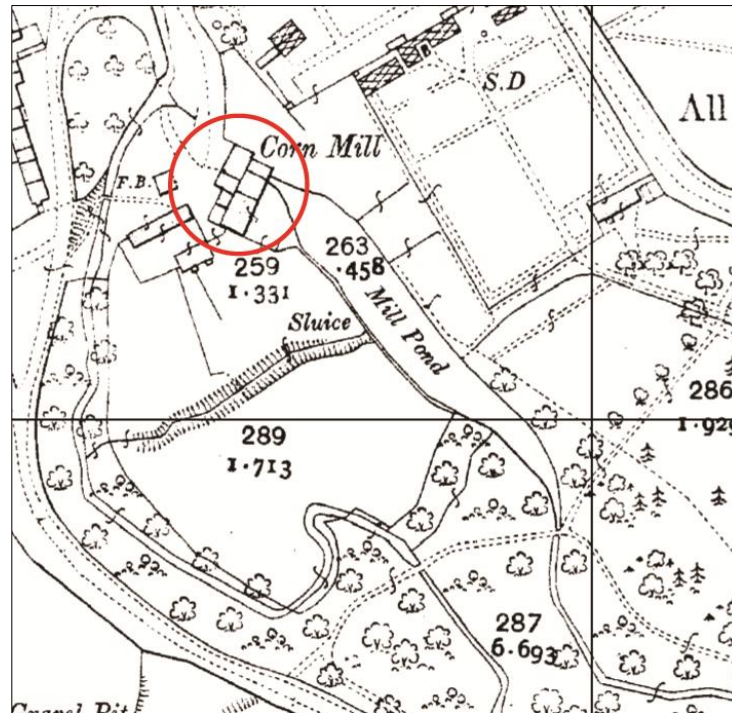


Figure 5 1911 OS map, the mill is circled

The Ordnance map of 1928 indicates the structural arrangements to have remained unchanged, excepting two elements. Firstly a chimney to the rear of the mill is indicated and secondly the mill pond is indicated as being marshy ground. Both factors are significant and indicate that motorised power, rather than water power, was now being used to power the mill. In all probability this structural arrangement shown on this map is likely to have been the same as that shown in the early photographs of Plates 1 - 5. That said, the overwhelming majority of the structural arrangements at this time were already in place around the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century with the core of the mill complex being established around 1790. Succeeding Ordnance maps of the early to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century indicate little obvious significant change.

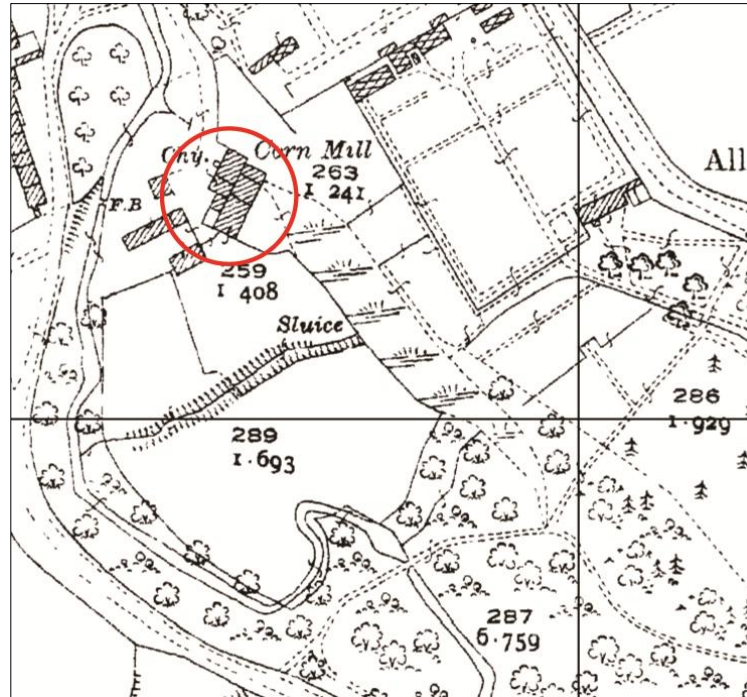


Figure 6 1928 OS map, the mill is circled

#### 5.2.2 HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

A series of monochrome photographs of the mill complex, held by the Settrington Estate are reproduced here as Plates 1-5. These are thought to date to the earlier part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, probably the 1920s or 30s, and show the exterior of the buildings in some detail. As has been noted above the details shown in these photographs mirror the arrangements indicated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1928. Plates 1 and 2 are of the south-east (front) and south-west (end) elevation of the mill complex. The mill house can be seen to be constructed of coursed small blocks of limestone with larger stone quoins to the south-west corners, to have a brick chimney supporting three pots central to the south-west end and to have a roof of pantiles. Two single small lights appear to be present to both the front and rear sides of the roof and serve to illuminate an attic. The entrance to the house from this elevation is via a central doorway with stone lintel. To either side of the doorway there is a symmetrical arrangement of two, twenty pane, sash windows with stone cills and lintels. A smaller window of nine panes is located above the doorway. All openings to this elevation are set at ground and first floor levels. The south-west elevation is of plain stonework, save for a round-headed window set at a second floor, attic, level. A small lean-to structure, with mono-pitch roof and seemingly constructed of corrugated iron, is situated against this elevation. The depth of the house, together with the window arrangements to the front and rear of the building, indicate it to have been double pile, or two rooms deep.

The rear, north-west facing, elevation of the mill house appears to lack the symmetry of the front, though it is partly masked by a single storey mono-pitch extension. However, to the ground floor a fifteen pane sash window is present, any further windows and the doorway lie behind the extension. To the first floor there are two nine pane sash windows, with a wider eighteen pane sash window between these. The mono-pitch extension can be seen to have been constructed of brick and to have had a roof cover of corrugated iron. Entrance to this extension is via a doorway on its south-west side, immediately adjacent to the rear wall of the house. Lighting is provided by a nine pane sash window as well as by a roof-light. A brick chimney supporting a single pot is present to the south wall. The spatial relationship of this extension to the house and the presence of the chimney suggest that one function of this structure may have been as a wash-house.

Many details of the mill building are not visible in the photographs although it is clear that it was constructed of limestone blocks to a height corresponding to the eaves of the adjacent mill house. Above this level the mill is constructed of brick and has a roof cover of slate rather than pantile. A brick chimney is present to the south-west side. The brick element of the mill is almost certainly a later heightening of the original building, a notion not just supported by the use of different materials but also by the staggered arrangement of small windows to the south-west elevation of the mill just above the level of the mill house roof.

A substantial extension is evident to the rear of the mill. This was constructed of brick with a roof cover of pantiles. Plate 3 shows a high level window to be present to the south-west elevation that appears to have been reduced in height, this seemingly being owed to the later addition of the lean-to at the rear of the mill house. Plate 4 shows a large ground floor opening and small high level window to the south-western part of the north-western elevation. Further high level windows are also shown at the north-eastern end of the extension. These observations strongly suggest that parts, if not all, of this large extension was of two storeys. The large opening to the north-west side will probably have been provided to permit the access of carts of carts into the building. At the time of the photograph this had been bricked up and a narrow doorway and window inserted. An apparent change in brickwork is suggested by a vertical line extending upwards from the north-eastern side of the old large doorway. This almost certainly relates to the extension of the block depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps around the cusp of the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Plate 5 shows what appear to be two entrances at the north-east end of the extension.

A large brick-built chimney dominates the rear elevation of this extension to the mill. It is known from cartographic evidence that this chimney was in place by 1928. It is also known from documentary sources that an oil engine was introduced to the mill in 1925. However,

the chimney seems rather large to have been specifically built to remove exhaust fumes from an oil engine. In this respect it is worth noting that the number of water-mills in the old East Riding declined rapidly from the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards, this being owed primarily to the introduction of larger more efficient urban roller mills and to the introduction of more reliable forms of motive power, first steam – predominantly from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards, and latterly electricity. Although no chimney is indicated on the Ordnance Survey of 1891-2, occasional omissions of structures on maps is not unheard of and it cannot be ruled out with absolute certainty that the chimney was built in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. Again, although there is no known record of the introduction of a steam engine at the Settrington mill, the scale of the chimney argues that we should keep an open mind on this point.



*Plate 1 Front, SE facing, elevation of Mill House and adjacent mill*





*Plate 2 SE and SW facing, elevations of Mill House and adjacent mill*



*Plate 3 Rear, NW facing, elevation of Mill House and parts of NW facing sides of mill*



*Plate 4 Rear, NW facing, elevation of Mill House and adjacent mill*



*Plate 5 View of the rear of Mill House and adjacent mill*

**5.3 THE BUILDING TODAY** (as of October 2012)

During the course of an inspection of the mill complex a series of notes relating to the fabric and development of the mill were made and a series of photographs taken.

Mill house and the main body of the mill are constructed of oolitic limestone with quoins and dressings of larger blocks of a finer grained limestone. There is no building break, or vertical scar, between the house and mill, the coursing of the stonework runs uninterrupted between the two and quoins are present only at the corners of the combined complex. It is clear from these observations that the mill house and the mill were constructed at the same time as part of a single build. A date stone above the original entrance to the rear of the mill bears the date 1790. The date stone is remarkably crisp and fresh, though this is likely to be the result of its having been protected from the elements by the later brick extensions. In terms of architectural style there seems little to dispute a late 18<sup>th</sup> century date for mill house and the mill.

The appearance of mill house is remarkably unchanged from that of the earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century photographs, save for the loss of the corrugated iron lean-to against the south-west elevation and the re-configuration of the out-shots to the rear, north-west elevation, which are predominantly of later 20<sup>th</sup> century origin. A further change is apparent towards the north-eastern end of the rear elevation. Here a former narrow between floors window has been blocked-up (see Plate 9). These minor alterations aside, the present, and early photographic, external appearance of the mill house is essentially that of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century build. Again, although subject to limited internal inspection, it is understood that the internal configuration of mill house is, for the most part, structurally that of the original build. Such survival with only minor change is largely owed to the unchanged use of mill house as residential accommodation.



*Plate 6 Front (SE) elevation of Mill House and adjacent mill*



*Plate 7 End (SW) elevation of Mill House. Note the truncated remains of the brick extensions including chimney.*

The mill part of the building has undergone a greater degree of change than the mill house, this being owed to the alterations made during its life as a working mill and subsequently by its conversion to domestic accommodation. The height of this part mirrors that of the mill house and in all probability this was the height to which it was originally constructed as the historic photographs show the former upper storey's to have been built in brick. The now demolished upper storey's are likely to have been added around the time elements of the brick extensions to the rear were built. The present arrangement of sash windows to the front, south-east, façade of the mill are very much in keeping with those of the mill house. However, this arrangement is quite different from that in the historic photographs and is clearly the result of 20<sup>th</sup> century alterations, all be they sympathetically formed. The dormer arrangement to the front elevation is of later 20<sup>th</sup> century date and relates to the provision of accommodation at this level, presumably when the building was converted to residential usage.

The location of the water wheel powering the mill was originally have been located against the end (north-east) wall of the mill. Such wheels were more often than not located externally and this position is also attested by the cartographic evidence. The wheel, its pit and mill race no longer survive in this area and the lower parts of this elevation are now formed of brickwork of late 19<sup>th</sup> – earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The existing entrance to the mill via a lean-to timber arrangement is again of 20<sup>th</sup> century date and is likely to be contemporary with the conversion of the mill to domestic accommodation.



*Plate 8 Side (NE) elevation of the mill. The present entrance to the former mill building is via the timber lean-to. Note the altered brick extensions now covered by flat roofs*

The rear, north-west elevation of the mill is partly obscured by elements of the later brick extensions, though the parts so obscured do survive within these later additions. Throughout much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century this rear elevation was completely obscured by the brick extensions. In those parts presently visible we can see the wide original entrance to the mill, with date-stone above. This opening has subsequently been partially infilled and a narrower door with side light inserted (see Plate 9). First floor windows are present above this doorway and the form and arrangement of these, together with their concrete lintels, suggests that they are insertions of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



*Plate 9 View of the rear of mill showing the narrowed original entrance with date-stone above and brick extension to left. Parts of the brick wall to the right once formed part of an extension also. Note the blocked-up window to the mill house and later windows at first floor level within the mill.*

Excepting the ground floor of the mill, which simply forms a single space, only cursory inspection of parts of the first floor of the mill house was possible. However, this limited inspection does suggest that apart from the external walls, little, if anything, of the original internal fabric and fittings still survive. There is also reason to suggest that the floor levels within the mill are not those of the past. Evidence for this can be found in the height setting of a window to the front elevation visible in Plate 2, which is different from that of today, as well as in the ground floor storage room which has a later 20<sup>th</sup> century ceiling.

Elements of the later 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century brick additions to the rear of the mill complex, including the lower parts of the chimney, still survive. In the earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century these covered the entirety of the rear of the mill and stood to a height greater than today. Those parts in the area of the main entrance to the mill have been removed (though the lower parts of the south-western wall of this are incorporated in the existing lean-to at the rear of the mill house) as have the upper parts at their north-east end that are now covered by flat roofs.

The two openings to the north-east elevation of these extension works appear to correlate to the present two openings that have been bricked up in their lower parts and had windows inserted above this (see Plate 8). At the present time the ground floor elements of the brick additions form two concrete floored spaces of equal size separated by a brick wall whilst the smaller first floor part is comprised of two rooms forming part of the accommodation of the mill building.



*Plate 10 Rear of the mill complex. Note the truncated chimney and brick extensions.*

Within the wider landscape setting of the mill complex it was noted during the inspection that traces of former mill pond and the outflow leat to the Settrington beck still survive (see Plates 11 and 12).





*Plate 11 View of upper part of mill pond (right), looking NW*



*Plate 12 View of outlet leat to Settrington Beck, looking SE (compare to historic Plate 5)*

#### **5.4 DISCUSSION**

The mill complex is worthy of its Grade II Listed Building status, both in terms of its architectural merit and character and on historical grounds. Excluding the flat roofs of the brick extensions, the complex sits comfortably as an integral component within the historic village. On these grounds the complex can be regarded as locally significant.

The core of the original mill complex of mill house and mill survive relatively intact though following its conversion to residential accommodation the interior of the mill bears virtually no similarity to its original appearance. Whilst the external appearance of the mill house is still very much that as originally built that of the mill has changed considerably. At one point heightened in brick and subsequently reduced in height, the fenestration to the front elevation has been altered, though sympathetically so, whilst a dormer has been added to the roof. To the north-east elevation the wheel, leat and pit have all been removed and a lean-to entrance added. These changes and alterations form part of the developmental history of the mill that are an integral part of its present fabric and character. There is however, a paucity of original interior fittings and fixtures within the mill complex. The surviving parts of the brick-built extensions to the rear of the mill are equally a part of the history of this building. However, the removal of parts of these has resulted in them surviving to differential heights and being covered with flat roofs, as opposed to the original pitched roofs, that are entirely incongruous to both the mill buildings and its surroundings.

#### **6. THE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS**

It is understood that proposals for the mill complex do not involve alteration to the mill house. Changes to the former mill building are to involve only the re-integration of the ground floor to the rest of the mill. A third unit of accommodation is to be formed of the rear brick extensions. Works to this unit will involve the re-building of a first floor (in areas where presently absent) and see the flat roofs replaced by a pitched roof.

The absence of external works to the mill house and mill that form the older original part of the complex will not involve any significant alteration to their external appearance. The re-integration of the ground floor to the rest of the mill will involve some internal alterations. Given the absence of original fittings and features the impact on the historical fabric of the mill will be minimal, though it will serve to give new life to a part of the building that is presently neglected. The proposals for the existing brick rear additions to the mill will involve the re-building of a second storey, where presently only part of this survives, and the covering of this with a pitched roof. These latter works will secure a long-term use for the

ground floor, remove the incongruous flat roofs and in many respects return this rear part of the complex to an appearance akin to that of the historic photograph of Plate 5. Such a scheme could be seen as maintaining the integrity of the older parts of the mill complex and enhancing the somewhat presently disfigured character of the later brick additions.

## 7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Research and author	M. Johnson
Illustrations and Photographs	M. Johnson
Building drawings	Hargreaves Building Consultancy
Editor	M. Stockwell

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North Yorkshire County Archives: online catalogue search (accessed 26/09/2012) via:

<http://www.northyorks.gov.uk>

APPENDIX 1: DRAWINGS AS EXISTING

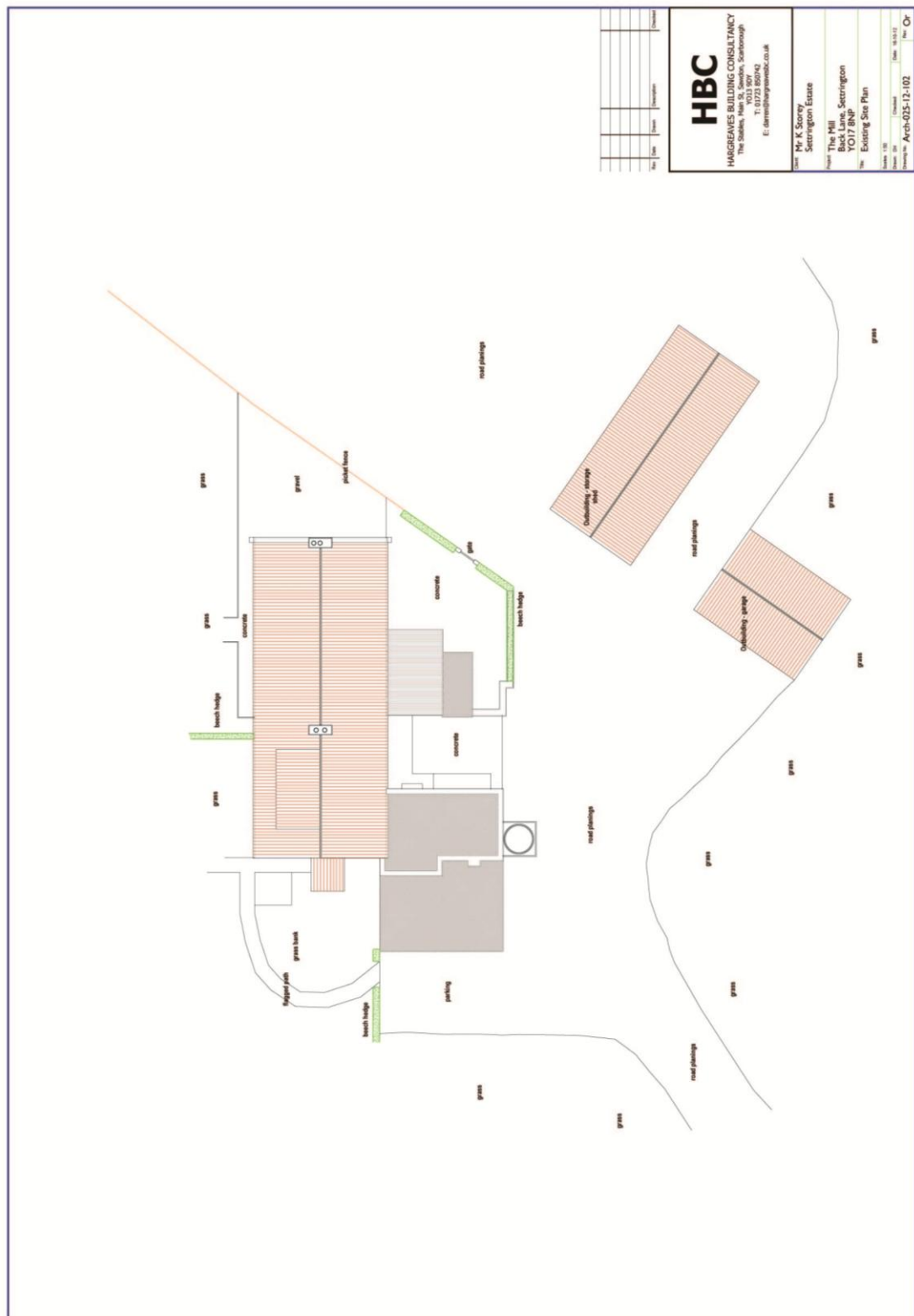


Figure 7 Existing site plan

(Supplied by Hargreaves Building Consultancy, not reproduced at scale)

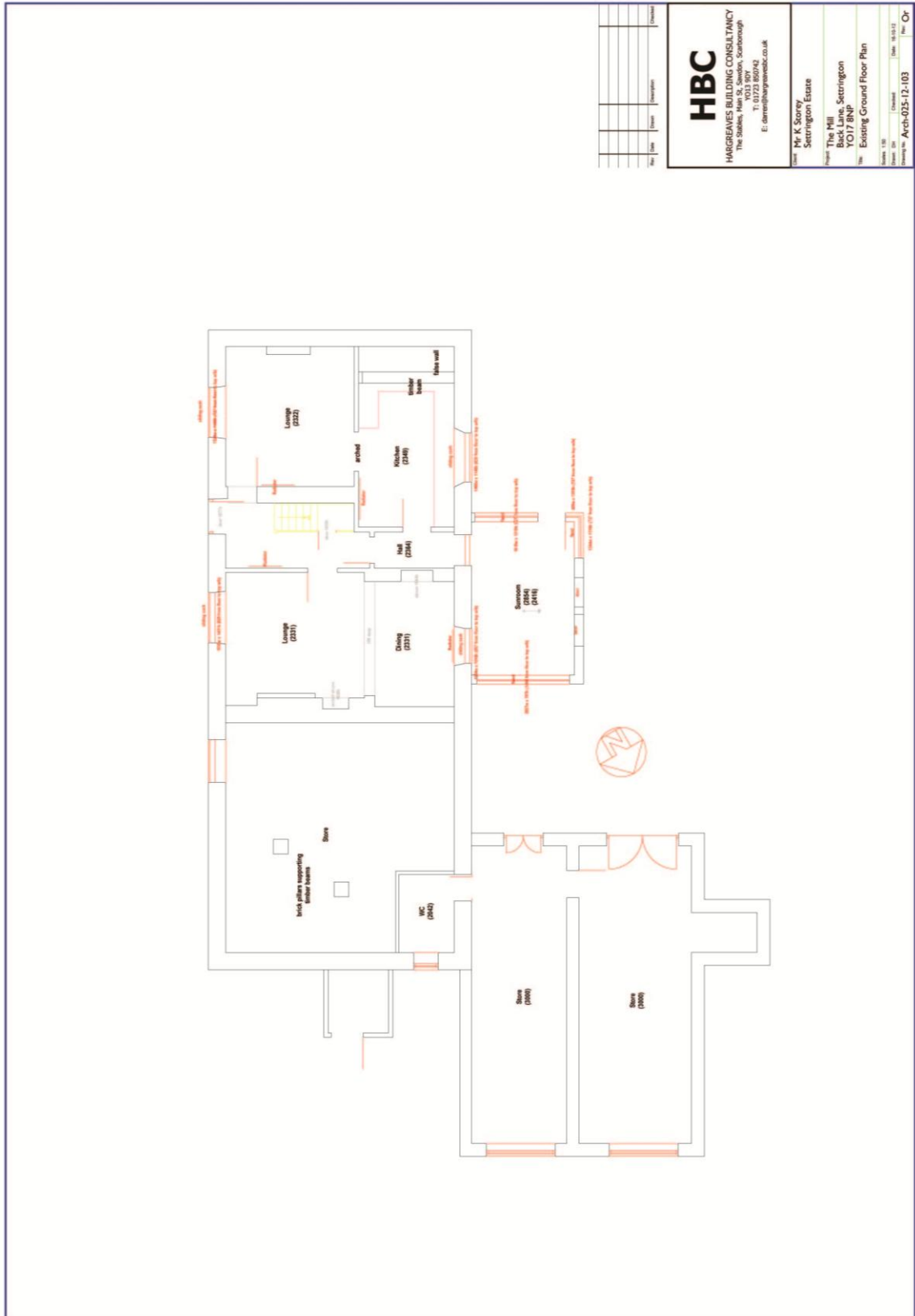


Figure 8 Existing ground floor plan  
 (Supplied by Hargreaves Building Consultancy, not reproduced at scale)

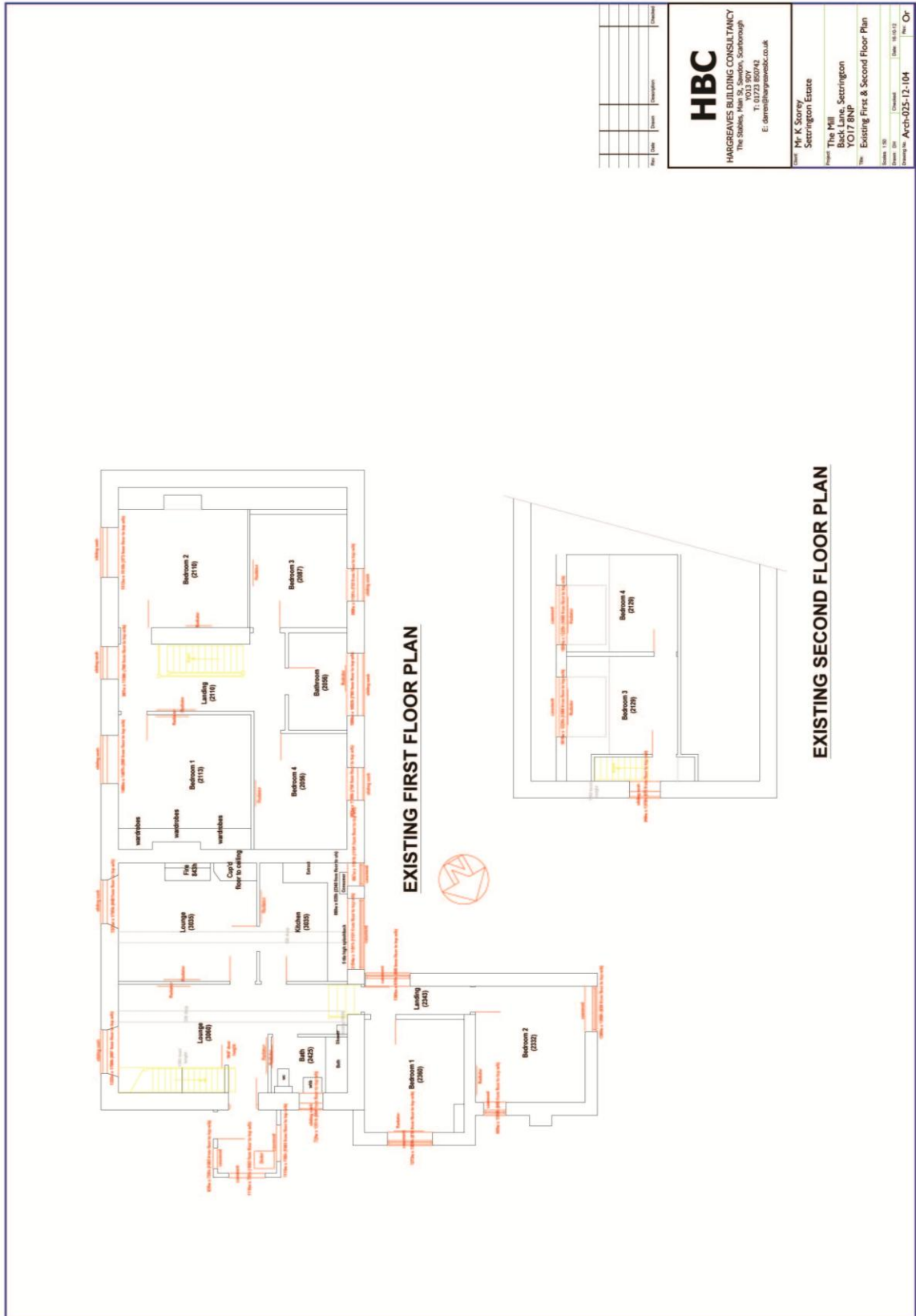


Figure 9 Existing first and second floor plans  
 (Supplied by Hargreaves Building Consultancy, not reproduced at scale)



Figure 10 Existing NE and SW elevations  
(Supplied by Hargreaves Building Consultancy, not reproduced at scale)



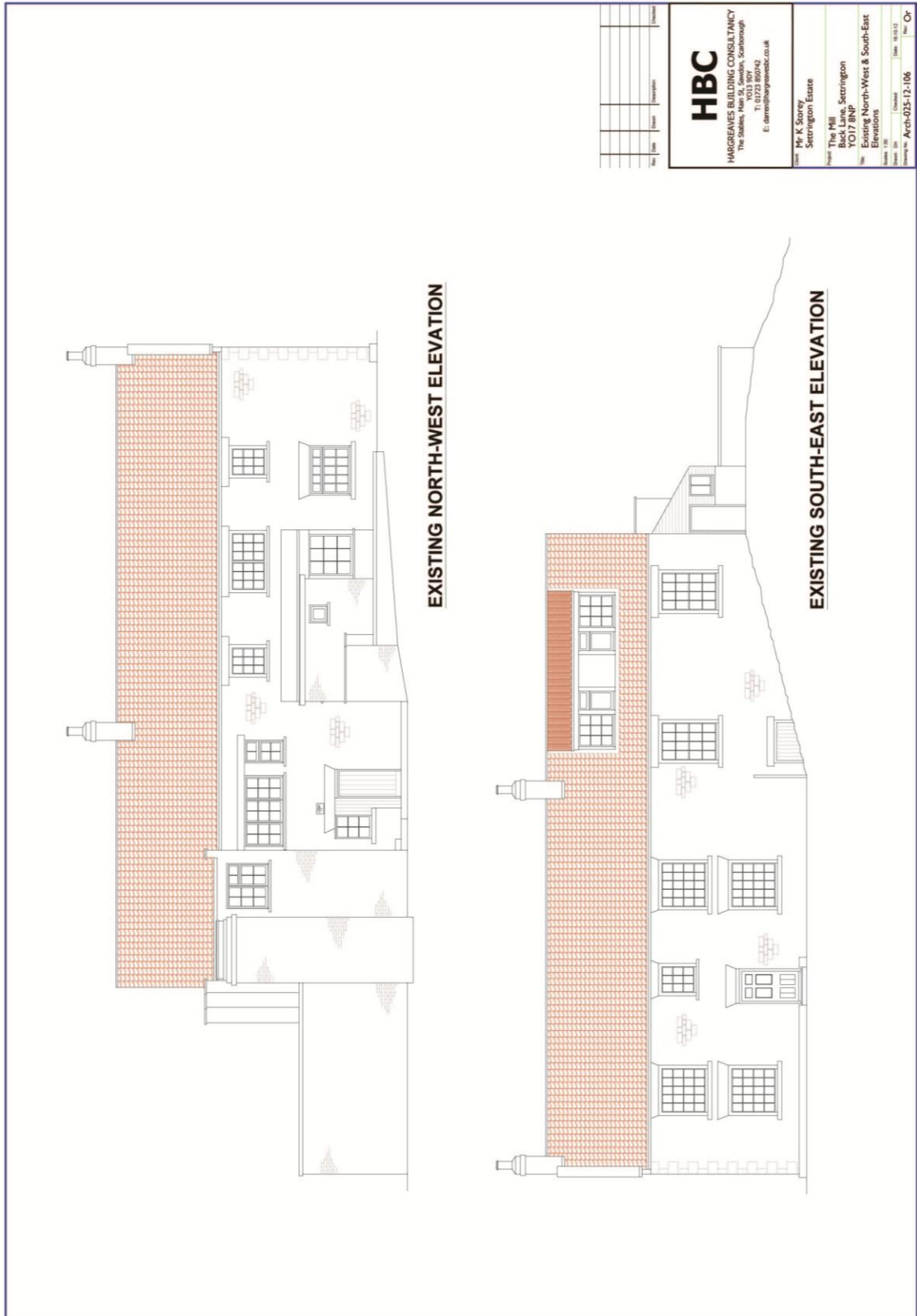


Figure 11 Existing NW and SE elevations  
 (Supplied by Hargreaves Building Consultancy, not reproduced at scale)