

NYMNP

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Outbuildings at Egton Manor,  
Barnard Road  
Egton Bridge  
North Yorkshire

Historic Building Recording Level II

Report No. Y440/19

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Barnard Road  
Egton Bridge  
North Yorkshire**

**Historic  
Building Recording Level II**

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## Summary

CFA Archaeology Ltd has been commissioned on behalf of Laura Heath to undertake a Level 2 Historic Building Recording on a range of outbuildings prior to their conversion to a wedding venue. The outbuildings are situated to the north of a 19th-century lodge (now Egton Manor) which was initially built as a 'shooting box' (a small country house for accommodating a shooting party) to a large country estate in North Yorkshire which was purchased by John Foster a wealthy cloth manufacturer from West Yorkshire in 1869.

The outbuildings are listed Grade II and comprise 3 ranges; the east range was a former carriage house/garage with accommodation above with a 'keeper's shoot room with accommodation above. The west range contains the former stables, and running perpendicular to the stables there is a cottage range. All the ranges have a dated lintel over the doors with the earliest being the stables dated 1893. The survey has identified some original features like the grain chute in the stables and scarring on the walls and drainage channels in the floors for the original stable stalls.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Site Location and Description

The outbuilding which are the subject of this report are Grade II listed (HLE No. 1316138) and located approximately 5m to the north of Egton Manor House which is also listed Grade II (HLE No. 1173439). The outbuilding are stone built 'T' shaped in plan with the principal elevation facing south towards the Manor house.

The outbuildings at Egton Manor are divided into 3 adjoining ranges: The range to the east, contains the carriage house/garage with modern estate offices above. To the west end of the range, at ground floor level the keeper's shoot room also with accommodation above which has been recently refurbished (Photograph 1).

The west range holds the former stables, a modern game larder, a storeroom and an internal porch with bin store on the ground floor. Above the former stables there is a hay loft with a dovecote (Photograph 2).

The remaining range runs perpendicular to the former stables and contains a cottage with a dining room and a sitting room (Photograph 3). The outbuildings were built over a 20 year period between 1893 and 1913 and are situated within the boundary of the North York Moors National Park Authority (hereafter 'NYMNP').

### 1.2 Planning Background

A planning application NYM/2019/0299/FL has been granted by NYMNP to make alterations to the existing outbuildings which are Grade II listed (HLE No. 1316138) to enable its use as a wedding venue. Condition 5 on listed building consent NYM/2019/0300/LB states that;

*'No work shall commence on site to clear or strip out the building to which this permission relates until a programme of building recording and analysis in accordance with a written scheme of investigation has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The work shall not be carried out otherwise than in accordance with the approved scheme of investigation.'*

A written scheme of investigation (WSI) (Appendix 1) with a timetable, was produced by CFA in September 2019 to record changes made to the building in line with Chapter 12, Section 166 of the National Planning Policy Framework NPPF (Revised 2019).

*'Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.'*

## **2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of this programme of building recording works are to;

- carry out a Level 2 historic building survey, that includes a photographic, written and drawn record of the outbuildings before any works starts;
- produce an historic building survey report outlining the results of the work that gives an account of the developmental stage of the part of the building affected by the development and place that record in the public domain;

### **2.1 Limitations**

Some areas of the outbuildings were not surveyed notably the estate offices above the garages and the first floor above the keeper's shoot room as they are not part of the current development proposal and alterations and refurbishment in those parts have already taken place.

## **3. METHODS AND STANDARDS**

### **3.1 Photographic recording**

A near parallel external photographic record was made of all elevations of the outbuildings within the constraints of the site. A general external photographic record was made including a number of oblique general views showing the building in its setting.

An interior photographic record was made of the outbuildings to record the form, general appearance and manner of construction. Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative feature which was relevant to the building's design, development and use was also photographed.

Photographs were taken of any dates or other inscriptions, signage, makers' plates or graffiti which contribute to an understanding of the building. Any building contents which were assessed to have a significant bearing on the building's history were also photographed.

Photographs were taken with a high resolution digital SLR camera and all photographs included an appropriate sized scale where possible. All photography conformed to industry best practice (Historic England 2016) and (CIfA, 2019). Images were converted to uncompressed baseline v.6 TIFF for archiving. All images have accompanying metadata specifying; photo ID, capture device, converting software, colour space, bit depth, resolution, date of capture, photographer, caption, and any alterations made to the image.

The photographs were allocated a unique reference number on site, once in the office some of the photographs were removed from the record where these duplicated other images, however, the original reference number has been retained. A register of the location, direction and subject of each shot was produced to accompany the photographic record, and the position and direction of each recorded on a copy of the building plans (Appendix 2).

**Please note:** The number on the plans refers to the original number allocated on site and not to the photographic number in the text. The captions to the photographs contain both the report photographic number and the original reference number. This information is also repeated in the register (Appendix 2).

### **3.2 Drawn record**

A drawn record of the buildings was provided by BHD Partnership, these plans were checked on site using hand tapes and an electronic distance measurer (EDM), standardised and amended to form part of the report (Figs. 3 and 4).

### **3.3 Standards and Guidance**

All work was undertaken to the standard of a Level 2 survey as detailed in the Historic England guidance *Understanding Historic Buildings* (2016) and in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standard and guidance for the *Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (CIfA 2019).

### **3.4 Dissemination and Archiving**

The project archive, comprising all the digital records produced by CFA, these will be deposited with the ADS and a digital copy of the report will be deposited for distribution as grey literature. A copy of the OASIS form is attached to the back of this report (Appendix 3). A copy of this report will also be lodged with the Historic Environment Record office of the North York Moors National Park based in Helmsley.

## **4. HISTORIC BACKGROUND**

The estate at Egton was purchased by John Foster with his brother Abraham Briggs Foster in the 1869 as a sporting estate of 15,000 acres. The Foster family had made their fortune in the manufacture of Worsted and Mohair cloth.

John Foster started his company in 1819 and by 1827 Foster was prosperous enough to build Prospect House near Keighley which became the family home as well as a warehouse for bought yarns which he would like to distribute (John Foster Ltd, 2019). By 1828 John Foster rented Cannon Mills and started spinning his own cloth and by 1835 expanded to built the 'now world famous' Black Dyke Mills in Queenbury West Yorkshire (Black Dyke Mills Band, 2017). John Foster retained Prospect House as his family home until he finally retired to live in Hornby Castle in Lancashire (John Foster Ltd, 2019).

The Foster family built Egton Lodge in 1982 as a 'shooting box' (small country house for accommodating a shooting party) along with the some of the present outbuildings (Heath, 2019). In the latter part of the 1890's, John Kenneth Foster (the owner) built onto the Lodge to create Egton Manor (Heath, 2019). The outbuildings were also extended and between 1911 and 1913 when a laundry and the garages/carriage house were added. The original stables in the outbuildings were stripped out and new

stables and a cottage were built to the north (Heath, 2019). These later buildings still form part of the current Manor complex which has been run as commercial operation over recent years.

In the 1950 some 10,000 acres of the estate were sold to cover death duties and in 1979 the architect Sir Martyn Beckett demolished parts of the Manor house and some outbuildings under the ownership of Simon Foster (Heath, 2019). A photograph supplied by the current owners shows an extension that was removed from the later outbuilding as part of the works undertaken by Sir Martyn Beckett (Fig. 5).

The North York Moors Historic Environment Record (under reference 15815) notes that the Foster family during the First World War allowed rooms in the Manor and the stable block to be used as a military hospital for gas casualties. A photograph is also noted in the records that show eight patients and three nurses that give some indication to the high-quality care given to the soldiers. Unfortunately, no copy of the photograph could be sourced.

## **5. MAP REGRESSION**

The first edition 6 inch to the mile scale Ordnance Survey map of Egton published in 1853 shows the area before the construction of the lodge and outbuildings by the Foster family (Fig.2a). The area to the south of the outbuildings is shown occupied by a small cluster of buildings under the title of Bridge Holme Green.

By the time of the first edition larger scale mapping published in 1894 (Fig 2b), Egton Lodge has been built along with an 'L shaped building. The map also shows that to the north of the Lodge complex Barnard's Road has been built to the east of the Lodge complex and there extensive footpaths. The outline of the 'L' shaped building on the historic map matches the current layout of the cottage and the former stables. The map shows the structure subdivided internally with the smallest subdivision at the west end of the stable range.

By the time the second edition of the larger scale Ordnance Survey mapping is published in 1913 (Fig. 2c), the outbuildings are built and stand in their current position. There is one exception, however, in that a small outshot is shown attached to the east side of the cottage that appears to have external pens. The internal subdivisions shown on the earlier map are still present and some minor alteration to the footprint of the Lodge has taken place.

Newer stables and outbuildings, further to the north of the Lodge, are shown on the Ordnance Survey map published after 1950 (not illustrated), when the site is then shown as Egton Manor.



## **6. BUILDING RECORD**

### **6.1 External description**

The outbuildings at Egton Manor, as noted above, are split into 3 ranges (Fig.3).

#### **East range**

The east range is constructed from herringbone dressed sandstone and is rectangular in plan with 4 bays of semi-circular arched openings in the south west elevation (Photograph 1). A fifth bay, at the west end of the range, turns in plan through 45° and faces south and contains the keeper's shoot room on the ground floor (Photograph 4) with accommodation above.

On the south west elevation of the east range there is a dated water hopper (1910) with the letters K M F (Photograph 5) and the semi-circular arched openings into the garages are partially infilled above the height of door lintel (Photograph 6). Over the two central 2 bays of carriage openings there is a stepped gable with ball finials. There is a first-floor semi-circular-arched headed window opening fitted with a sash frame and an oculus opening towards the apex of the gable. To the north west of the carriage house/garage opening there is a ground floor doorway with stairs leading up to the first-floor.

There is a second stepped gable at the west end of the range, which at first floor level, has a semi-circular-arched headed window opening fitted with a sash frame and to either side there is a smaller rectangular window (Photograph 4). Above the doorway into the keeper's shoot room there is a dated lintel (1910) with a crossed guns motif and a panel to either side with carvings of rabbits and grouse (Photograph 7).

The south east gable end of the range has a stepped gable with ball finials and a first-floor arched headed doorway with a window opening to each side (Photograph 8). The doorway is accessed via a stone staircase and an unsupported stone landing.

The north east elevation of the east range presents 3 identical gables (Photograph 9); each has a first-floor window opening which match those in the front of the building (Photograph 10) and at ground floor level there is a flat headed window opening fitted with a vertical sliding box sash frame. Between each of the gables, there is a rainwater valley and a cast-iron down fall pipe with a dated hopper (1910). The north west corner of the east range has a return wall that connects to the west range and this return has a door into the keeper's shoot room (Photograph 11).

#### **West Range**

Like the east range, the west range is constructed from sandstone; however, the stone is not dressed. The south elevation of the range has a symmetrical façade with a gabled entrance facing on to the Manor house. The gable has stone kneelers, an oculus opening to apex, and a bracketed stone surround with a wooden board with flight holes in to a dovecote (Photograph 12). Above the doorway there is a pedimented stone lintel with the inscription '18F93' (Photograph 13) and to either side there is a 6 light window frame with a bottom opening casement.

The west gable end of the range has a stepped gable with ball finials on stone kneelers and at first floor level there is a window opening with stone mullions and a drip mould (Photograph 14). Above this, there is an oculus opening with wooden slatted vents and at ground floor level there is a casement window and a semi-circular arched opening to an entrance porch now used as a bin store.

The north elevation of the west range (Photograph 15) contains a part-glazed door into the modern game larder and there are short rectangular windows to the west lighting an internal storeroom. At the east end of the elevation, there are two square windows lighting the former stable area and at the intersection between the east and west ranges there is a marked change to the surface finish of the ashlar (Photograph 16). The slate covered roof to the west range has oversailing eaves and ridge mounted metal ventilator covers (Photograph 17).

### **The Cottage**

The cottage runs perpendicular to the former stables and the gable end faces onto the Manor house (Photograph 18). The gable has an octagonal window opening with a fixed light wooden frame and there is a ball finial to each of the corner steps in the gable wall.

The west elevation of the cottage has a doorway with a dated lintel (JKF 1913) (Photograph 19) and at the north end of the elevation there is a further doorway, but the lintel is plain (Photograph 3). The east elevation of the cottage has two window openings with plain flush stone lintels and cills, each opening is fitted with a bottom opening casement frame. There is a concrete base in front of the east elevation of the cottage showing the location of a former lean-to structure which has now been demolished (Photograph 20). The roof over the cottage is slate covered and there is a central ridge-mounted chimney stack.

## **6.2 Internal description (Figs 3-4)**

### **East Range (Fig 3)**

The wooden garage doors in the south west elevation of the west range opens on to an open space now used for storage. The ceiling over the space has been plaster boarded but between these the original beams are visible in each of the 4 bays (Photograph 21). The walls are plastered and painted and the floor was covered by concrete scree, however, due to materials stored in the space the full extent of the floor was not observed.

The plank wooden double doors to the garages have diagonal and horizontal rails to their inner faces (Photograph 6) and in the west corner of the room there are wooden sliding doors to a storage space beneath the stone steps to the first floor (Photograph 22). Above this, in the ceiling there are stone brackets supporting a possible hearth on the floor above (Photograph 23).

The keeper's shoot room has an entrance in the north wall with a plank door that has stop chamfered diagonal and horizontal rails to the rear (Photograph 24). There is

wooden panelling below the dado rail (Photograph 25), but this is missing to the east side of the entrance door in the south wall (Photograph 26) some of the panelling has also been reused to create a storage area to the north of the fireplace.

The floor of the keeper's shoot room has a parquet covering but this has been removed towards the northern end and the void has been infilled with by concrete scree (Photograph 27). Against the east wall of the room, there is a fireplace with a stone surround with a cast-iron warming plate (Photograph 28). The windows the northern side of the room have splayed internal wide openings and are fitted with vertical sliding sash windows (Photograph 29), while on the southern side of the room the window openings either side of the doorway are smaller (Photograph 26).

In the south-west corner of the keeper's shoot room there is a panelled cupboard that houses modern electrical fuse box (Photograph 30) and on the west wall there is a map of the Egton Estates Company of unknown date (Photograph 31). The ceiling to the room shows signs of modern repair and there are modern surface mounted pull switches and a neon light strip light (Photograph 32).

### **West Range (Fig 3)**

The west range has 3 doorways in the south elevation; the central doorway and the doorway at the east end of the elevation both lead in to the former stable area, which is divided internally by a brick partition wall. The stable area to the west is currently used for storage and has red painted brick walls (Photograph 33). The north wall contains rectangular panels made from hexagonal glazed tiles which were part of the original stalls (Fig 3). Above these, are covered ventilators (Photograph 34) and the on the east wall there is a curved scar in the paint work indicating the position of the one of the side panels of the stalls.

The floor surface is stone flagged to the southern side of the stables, but within the confines of the former stalls, the floor surface is made from concrete with chevron pattern grooves cut by drainage channel (Photograph 35). In the south wall there is a recess in the brickwork and a lead pipe which would have once fed a water trough (Photograph 36). The ceiling over the western half of the former stables is constructed from lath and plaster while an inserted breezeblock wall at the western end of the room hides the modern game larder beyond (Photograph 37).

The former stable area on the east side of the internal partition wall has similar features of those on the west side: There are ceramic panels to the north, east and west walls (photographs 38 and 39) and the floor surface is made of concrete with drainage channels and chevron pattern grooves. The partition wall between the two areas contains scarring from one of the side panel to the stalls (Photograph 40) and the doorway from the external courtyard in the south wall has cast iron furniture to its original six panelled door (Photograph 41). The ceiling above the space has exposed beams with a lath and plaster infill, and on the south wall there is a wooden grain chute from the loft above (Photograph 42).

To the west of the former stables, there is a modern game larder with lined walls and hooks for hanging game (Photograph 43). Above the doorway in the north wall of the larder there is a modern cooling unit and a door in the west wall to a store room

(Photograph 44). The store room to the west of the game larder has tiled walls (Photograph 45), an under stairs storage cupboard and a doorway to an internal porch in the gable end (Photograph 46).

### **Loft (Fig 4)**

A doorway in the south wall of the west range (Fig. 3) accesses a short flight of stone staircase to the hay loft over the former stables (Photograph 47). In the loft area, the walls of the stairwell are panelled forming separate spaces on either side. The space to the west side of the stairs has a window lighting a small room and the ceiling has a lath and plaster coating to the undersides of the rafters (Photograph 48).

To the west side of the stairs, there is a room containing a large wooden storage bin (Photograph 49) and through a mesh door between the principal rafters, to the east, the space opens out into the loft (Photograph 50). There are wire caged areas within the loft space between the principal rafters and there is a large cage area at the western end of the space to contain birds accessing the flight holes of the dovecote (Photograph 51).

### **The Cottage (Fig 3)**

The internal space of the cottage is divided across its width by a wall containing an open backed fireplace (Photograph 52). Both rooms within the cottage are open to the rafters and over the dining room area to the south, there is an exposed king post roof truss with side braces to the principal rafters (Photograph 53). In the south-west corner of the dining room there is a sink (Photograph 54) and the floor surface is covered by modern block flooring. There is a large bracketed storage shelf above the fireplace and an opening through the partition wall.

The sitting room area to the north of the partition wall has a slightly raised wooden floor level with painted brick walls and is lit from the east and west by window openings fitted with single glazed frames. The room is open to the roof which is supported on purlins and is filled by modern plasterboard. There is a panelled entrance door in the west wall (photograph 55) and a panelled cupboard attached to the east wall (photograph 56). The partition wall has a chimney breast which projects into the room and has an open fire back fitted with a wood burning stove (photograph 57).

## **7. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

The phased development of the outbuildings at Egton Manor (Fig.3) is straightforward in that the dates of construction of the individual parts are presented on the buildings themselves. The west range has a lintel over the central doorway with the inscription '18F93' (Photograph 13) with the 'F' representing the Foster family who built both the original Lodge and the stables. The stables can be seen as part of the L-shaped structure shown on the Ordnance Survey map published in 1894 (Fig.2b). The construction of the Lodge and the outbuildings appears to have taken some considerable time to build as the survey date for the map is 1892 and construction must have been well underway by the time of the area was first surveyed.

The internal divisions in the L-shaped structure shown on the early map (Fig.2b), replicates in part what is present today if the modern game larder is removed from the modern plan (Fig. 3). The dovecote over the entrance to the west range is somewhat of a mystery as the stone surround seems to be part of the original building but the inserts containing the flight holes made in a modern timber (Photograph 12) and usually flight holes in such situations would be cut into more resilient material such as brick or stone. The bird cages in the loft space over the west range are modern (Fig 4) (Photograph 50) and according to the current owner used to breed game birds.

The current owner also indicated that the concrete platform on the east side of the cottage (Photograph 20) was the foundation for a dog run. An extension can be seen on the map published in 1913 with small pens attached to the outside (Fig 2c), this would seem to indicate that the extension shown on the map was likely used for a similar purpose or as kennels for hunting dogs.

The cottage has a dated stone lintel J K F 1913 (Photograph 19) with the initials representing John Kenneth Foster who extended Egton Lodge in the 1890s. The date on the lintel is somewhat confusing as the mapping indicates (Fig. 2b) a building was present in this location by 1894. The date stone therefore indicates that the current building has been rebuilt or more likely repurposed prior to the start of World War One.

The east range has a dated lintel of 1910 (Photograph 7) and this date is confirmed by the building shown on the on map published in 1913 (Fig. 2c). Further physical evidence in the structures show a change in the surface tooling of the stonework in the north wall between the east and west ranges confirming separate phases of construction (Photograph 16).

The building of the east range and the keeper's shoot room shows an expansion in the use of the estate. The keeper's shoot room would have been used before and after a shoot and the space above probably used to accommodate a full-time gamekeeper.

The carriage house/garage would have been used to hold carriages as well as motorised vehicles which were in use on such estates in the early part of the 20th-century. The space above the garage (now estate offices) would have been used to accommodate chauffeurs and possibly grooms. The expansion of the estate as a shooting venue also facilitated the building of additional stables, and workers accommodation to the north of the outbuildings which still stand today.

## 8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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**FIGURES 1-3**




**Key:**

- Site location
- Building outline




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Title: <b>Site location</b>		
Project: <b>Egton Manor, Egton Bridge</b>		
Client: <b>Laura Heath</b>		
Scale at A3: <b>1:500</b>		
Drawn by: <b>CA</b>	Checked by: <b>PG</b>	Date: <b>13/11/2019</b>
Report No: <b>Y440/19</b>	Fig. No: <b>1</b>	





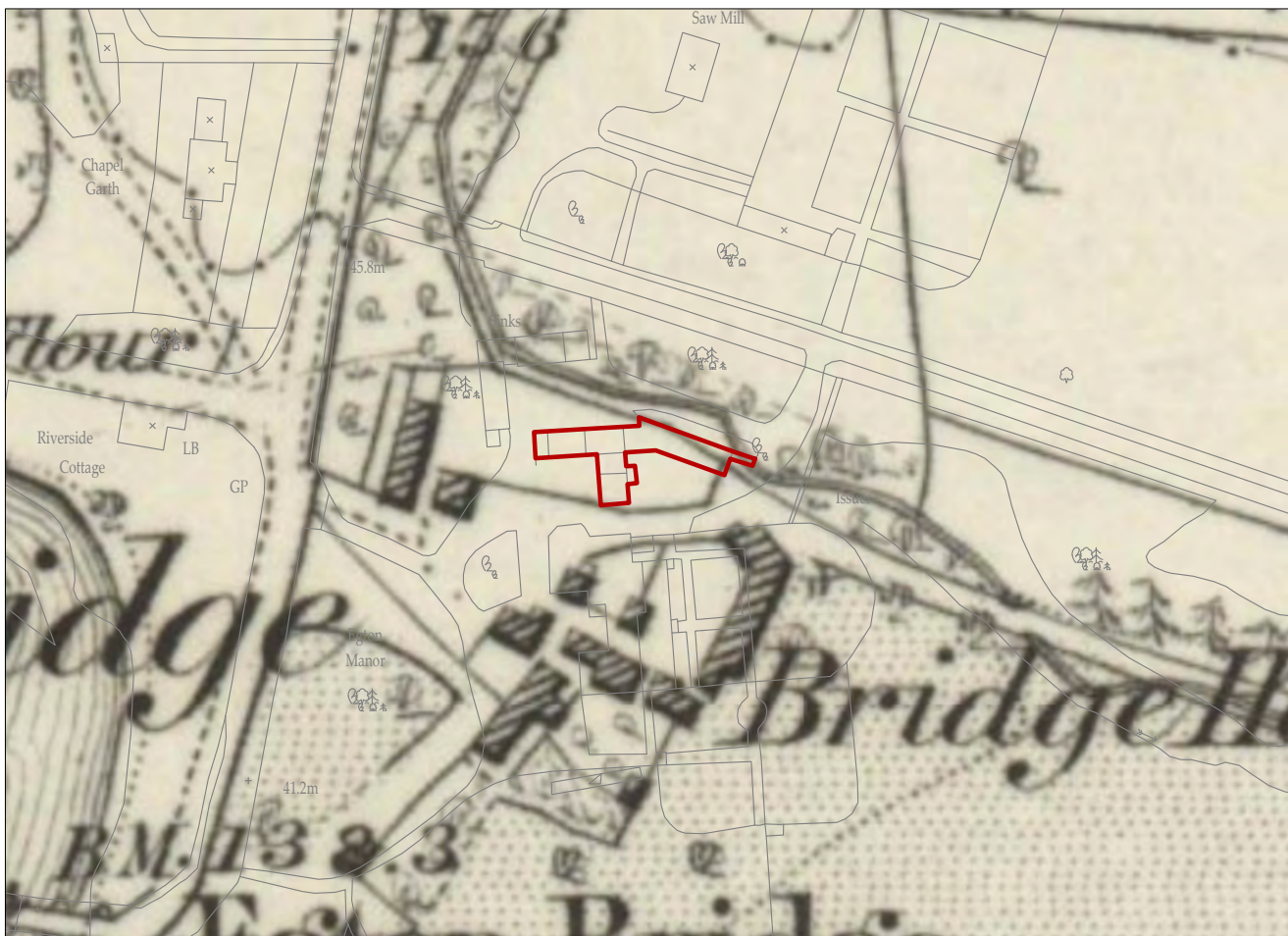


Fig.2a - Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile scale map. Sheet: Yorkshire 45 (includes: Egton.)  
Surveyed 1849 Published 1853

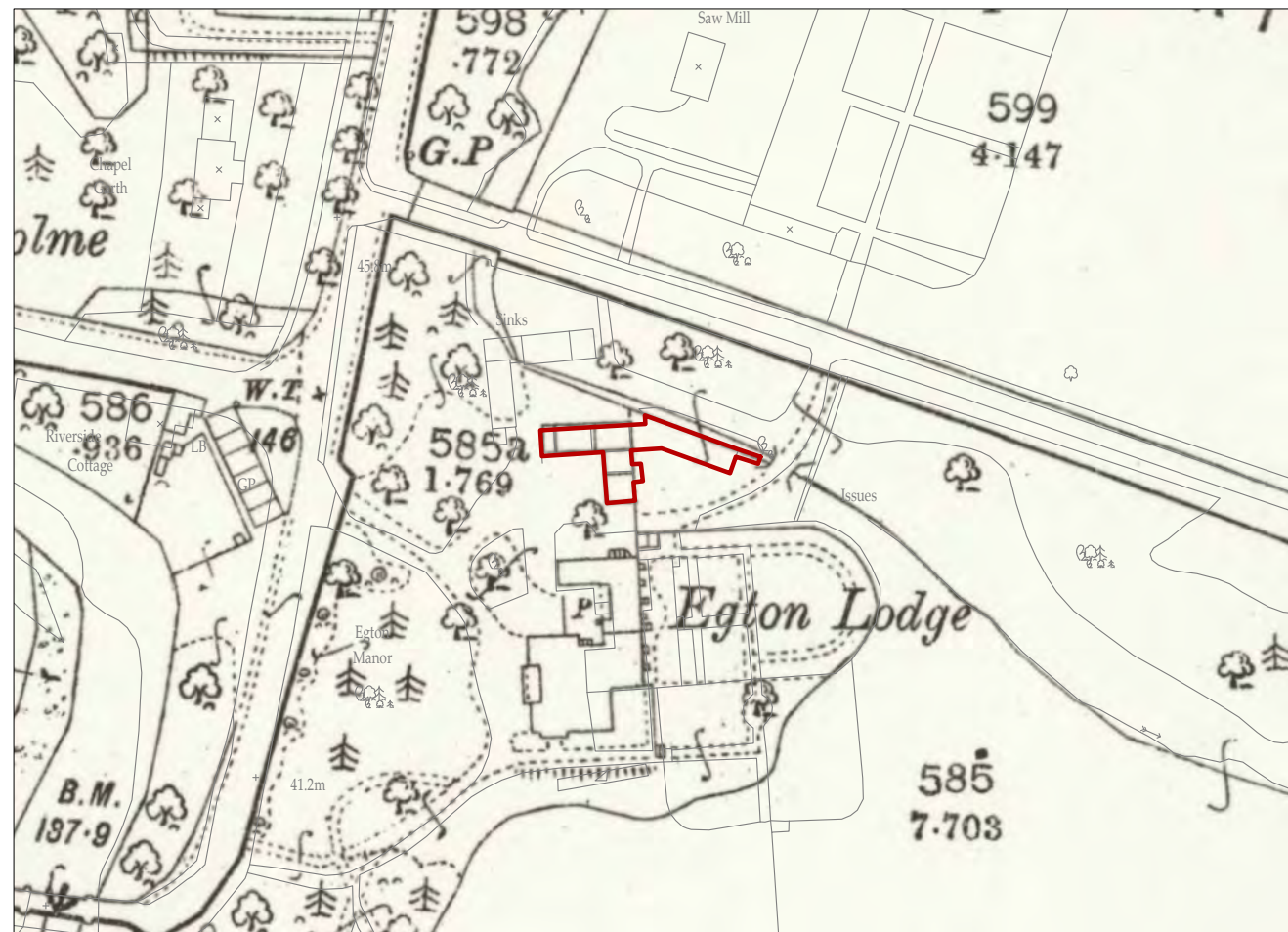


Fig.2b - Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile scale map. Sheet: Yorkshire XLV.3 (Egton)  
Surveyed 1892 Published 1894

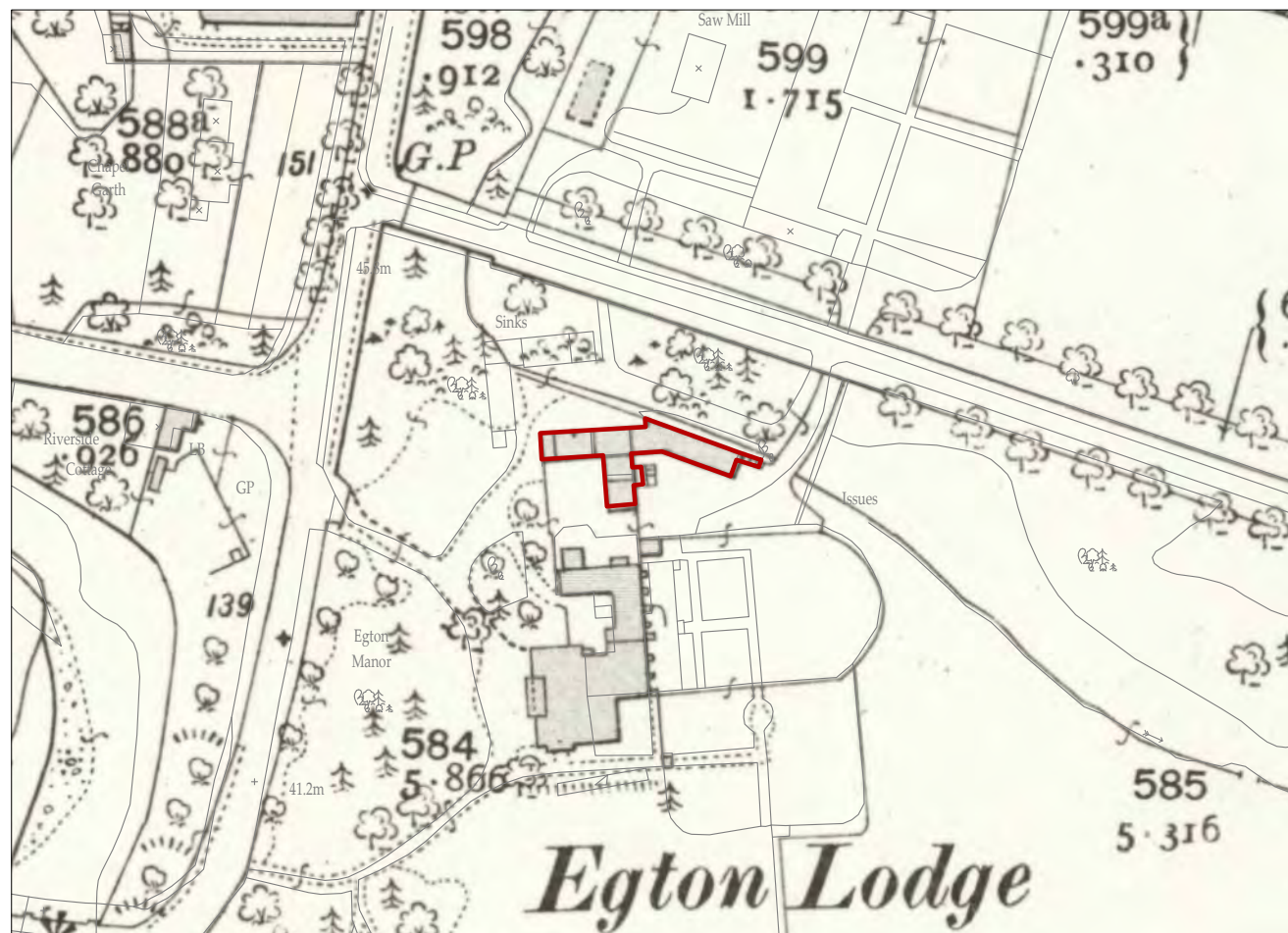



Fig.2c - Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile scale map. Sheet: Yorkshire XLV.3 (Egton)  
Revised 1910 Published 1913

Key:

 Building outline



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Title:  
Historic map regression

Project:  
Egton Manor, Egton Bridge

Client:  
Laura Heath

Scale at A3:  
1:1500

Drawn by: CA	Checked: PG	Date: 13/11/2019
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Report.No: Y440/19	Fig. No: 2
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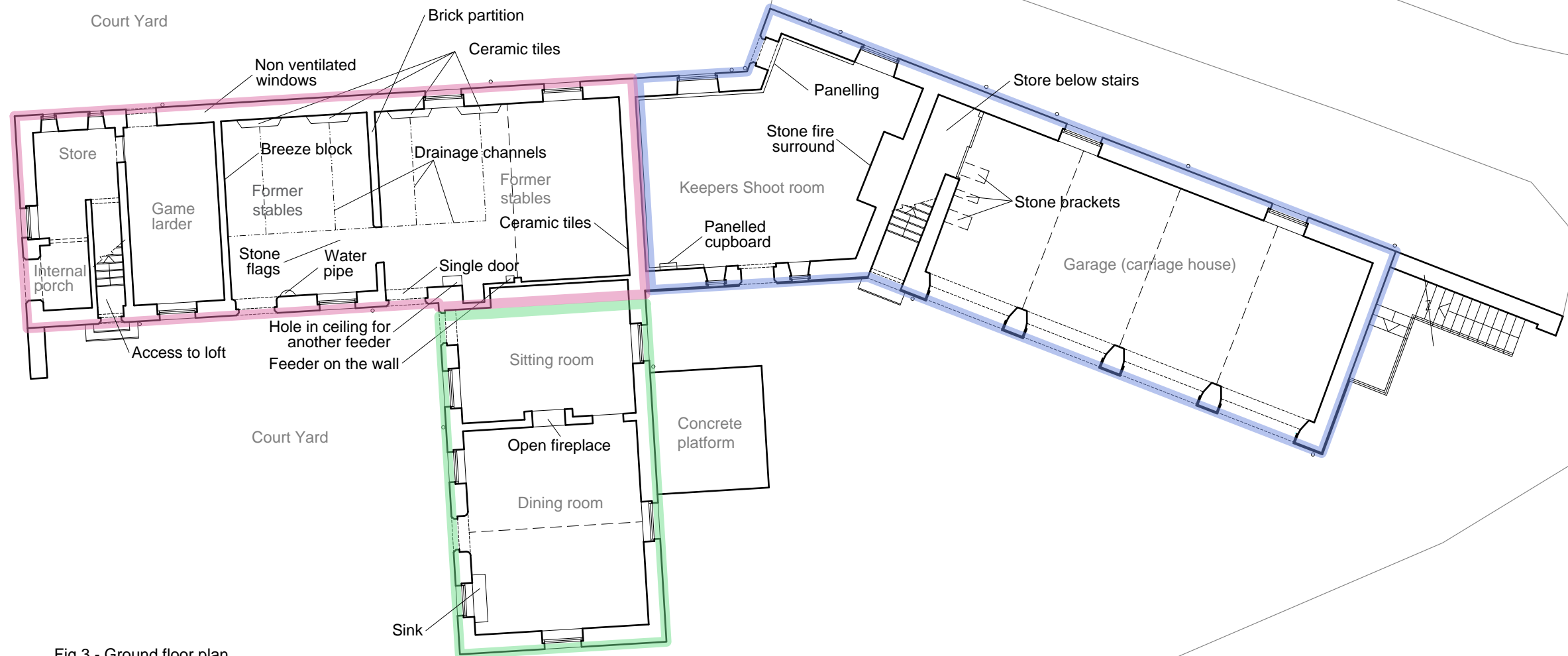


Fig.3 - Ground floor plan

**Key:**

- 1893
- 1910
- 1913



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Title:  
**Plans and phases**

Project:  
**Egton Manor, Egton Bridge**

Client:  
**Laura Heath**

Scale at A3:  
**1:150**

Drawn by: CA	Checked: PG	Date: 13/11/2019
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Report.No: Y440/19	Fig. No: 3-4
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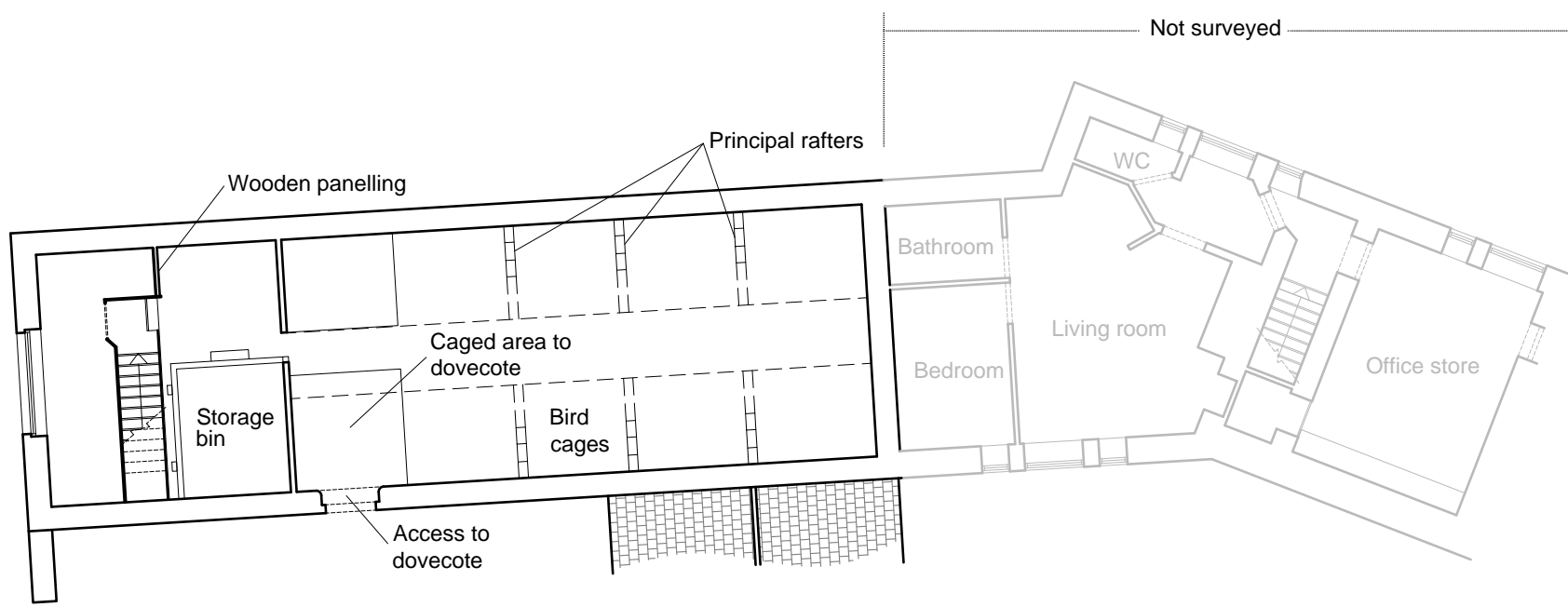


Fig.4 - Loft plan





Fig. 5 - A photograph supplied by the owner of a building to the west of the stables, which was demolished in 1979

Project:  
Egton Manor, Egton Bridge



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Client:  
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Drawn by: CA	Checked: PG	Date: 15/11/19
Report No: Y440/19		Fig. No: 5

## PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph: 1

Digital Reference: EMBR\_020

Description: External view showing the garages and the south elevation of the keepers  
shoot room

Direction: NE



Photograph: 2

Digital Reference: EMBR\_018

Description: South elevation to the former stables with the dovecot above

Direction: N



Photograph: 3  
Digital Reference: EMBR\_027  
Description: West elevation of the cottage  
Direction: E



Photograph: 4  
Digital Reference: EMBR\_025  
Description: Gabled South elevation over the keeper's shoot room  
Direction: N



Photograph: 5  
Digital Reference: EMBR\_016  
Description: Dated hopper on the south west wall of the garage  
Direction: NE



Photograph: 6  
Digital Reference: EMBR\_029  
Description: Semi-circular arch opening into one of the garages  
Direction: NE



Photograph: 7

Digital Reference: EMBR\_015

Description: Carved stone over the doorway in the south wall to the keepers shoot room

Direction: N



Photograph: 8

Digital Reference: EMBR\_030

Description: South east gable to the garages

Direction: NW





Photograph: 9  
Digital Reference: EMBR\_032  
Description: Gabled north east elevation of the garages  
Direction: W



Photograph: 10  
Digital Reference: EMBR\_033  
Description: Detail of one of the gables in the north east elevation of the garages  
Direction: SW



Photograph: 11  
Digital Reference: EMBR\_003  
Description: Doorway in north west elevation of the keepers shoot room  
Direction: SE



Photograph: 12  
Digital Reference: EMBR\_019  
Description: Gabled entrance porch with the light holes to the dovecote  
above Direction: N



Photograph: 13  
Digital Reference: EMBR\_017  
Description: Carved stone over the doorway to the former stables  
Direction: N



Photograph: 14  
Digital Reference: EMBR\_036  
Description: Gabled west end showing the bin store  
Direction: SE



Photograph: 15

Digital Reference: EMBR\_034

Description: North elevation of the former stables with the game larder at the west end

Direction: SE



Photograph: 16

Digital Reference: EMBR\_002

Description: Detail showing the change in stone work in the north elevation of the former stable block

Direction: S



Photograph: 17

Digital Reference: EMBR\_023

Description: Detail of the chimney stack and a ventilator over the former stables

Direction: NW



Photograph: 18

Digital Reference: EMBR\_038

Description: South gable of the cottage showing the octagonal window opening

Direction: NE



Photograph: 19

Digital Reference: EMBR\_028

Description: Doorway in the west elevation to the cottage with a dated lintel

Direction: E



Photograph: 20

Digital Reference: EMBR\_021

Description: East elevation of the attached cottage to the south side of the former stables

Direction: W



Photograph: 21  
Digital Reference: EMBR\_068  
Description: View inside the garage showing modern plasterboard on the ceiling  
Direction: E



Photograph: 22  
Digital Reference: EMBR\_069  
Description: Detail of the sliding doors so a storage space below the stairs at the north-west end of the garage  
Direction: N



Photograph: 23

Digital Reference: EMBR\_072

Description: View inside the garage showing modern plasterboard on the ceiling and stone brackets supporting a hearth above

Direction: NW



Photograph: 24

Digital Reference: EMBR\_013

Description: Keepers shoot room detail of the back of the door in the north west wall

Direction: NW





Photograph: 25

Digital Reference: EMBR\_009

Description: Keepers shoot room detail of the panelling below the dado rail

Direction: NW



Photograph: 26

Digital Reference: EMBR\_014

Description: Keepers shoot room door and windows in the south wall with missing panelling to the east

Direction: S



Photograph: 27  
Digital Reference: EMBR\_010  
Description: Remains of the parquet floor surface in the Keepers shoot room  
Direction: S



Photograph: 28  
Digital Reference: EMBR\_005  
Description: Keepers shoot room showing the fireplace  
Direction: SE



Photograph: 29

Digital Reference: EMBR\_012

Description: Keepers shoot room showing the sash window in the north wall

Direction: N

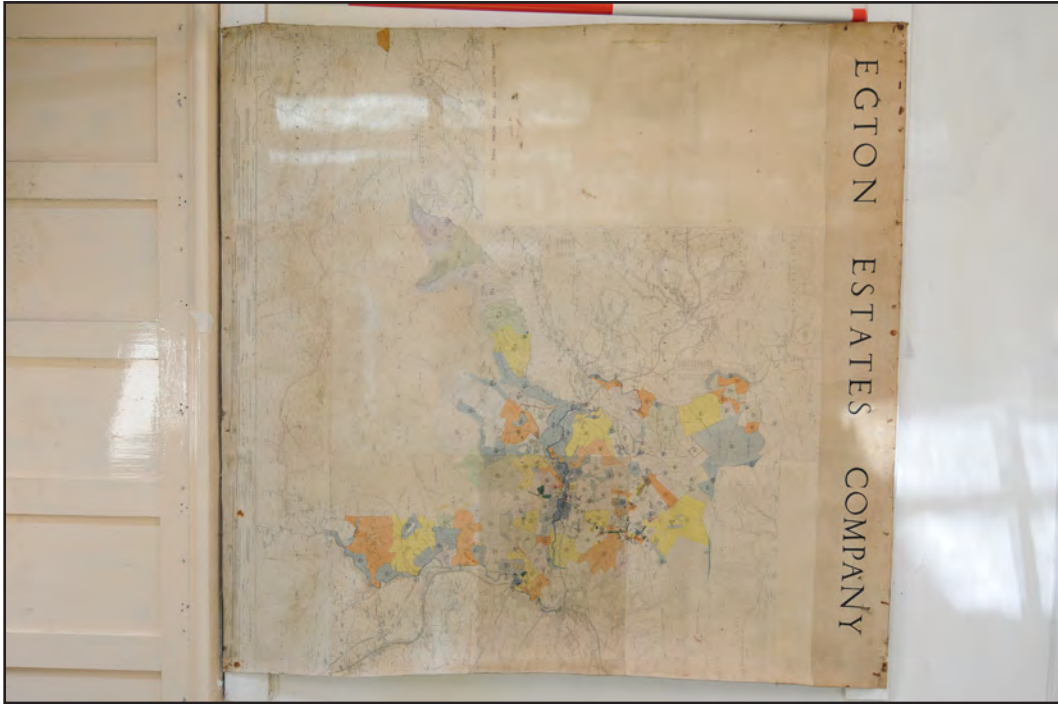


Photograph: 30

Digital Reference: EMBR\_011

Description: Keepers shoot room cupboard holding electricity switches

Direction: S



Photograph: 31  
Digital Reference: EMBR\_006  
Description: Keepers shoot room showing a map of the estate  
Direction: W



Photograph: 32  
Digital Reference: EMBR\_007  
Description: Keepers shoot room general view  
Direction: SW



Photograph: 33  
Digital Reference: EMBR\_051  
Description: Former stable area  
Direction: NE



Photograph: 34  
Digital Reference: EMBR\_053  
Description: Octagonal tiles on the north wall of the stable area  
Direction: N



Photograph: 35

Digital Reference: EMBR\_052

Description: Detail of the stone flags, drainage channel and cast concrete floor

Direction: NE



Photograph: 36

Digital Reference: EMBR\_054

Description: Position for a water trough near the entrance in the south wall stable

Direction: S



Photograph: 37

Digital Reference: EMBR\_055

Description: Modern breeze block wall separating the stables from the game larder

Direction: W



Photograph: 38

Digital Reference: EMBR\_056

Description: Tile wall surfaces in the former stable area

Direction: NE



Photograph: 39

Digital Reference: EMBR\_057

Description: Tiled wall surfaces and scarring showing the shape of the stall dividers

Direction: NW



Photograph: 40

Digital Reference: EMBR\_061

Description: Brick partition in the former stable

Direction: W





Photograph: 41  
Digital Reference: EMBR\_058  
Description: Six panelled door to the former stable  
Direction: W



Photograph: 42  
Digital Reference: EMBR\_060  
Description: Detail of the grain Shute on the north wall of the former stable  
Direction: SE



Photograph: 43  
Digital Reference: EMBR\_039  
Description: Game larder  
Direction: S



Photograph: 44  
Digital Reference: EMBR\_040  
Description: Game larder  
Direction: N



Photograph: 45

Digital Reference: EMBR\_041

Description: Windows in the north elevation of the store room to the west of the game larder

Direction: NE

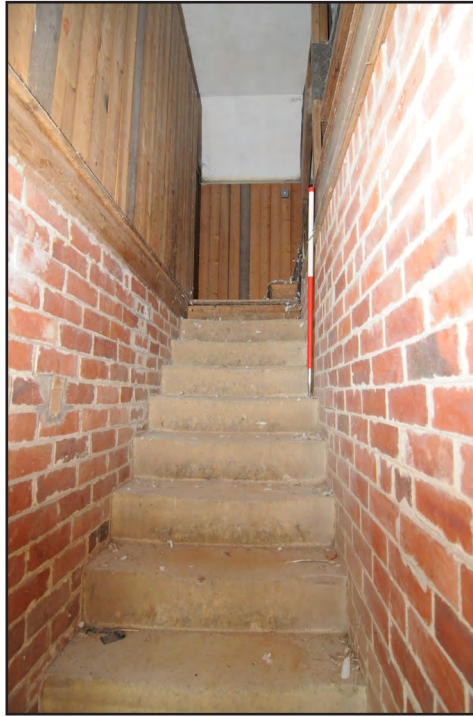


Photograph: 46

Digital Reference: EMBR\_042

Description: Cupboard in the store room to the west of the game larder and a door to the internal porch at the west end of the building

Direction: SW



Photograph: 47  
Digital Reference: EMBR\_062  
Description: Stone stairs so the left above the former stables  
Direction: N



Photograph: 48  
Digital Reference: EMBR\_064  
Description: Detail of the window in the west gable  
Direction: SW