

23/24 Church Road, Tattingstone, Suffolk

Historic Building Record



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May 2023

Content

Page

1	Summary
2	Documentary History and Map Regression
11	Building Analysis
	Ground and first-floor plans
12	Introduction
	Listing Entry
13	23 Church Road
	Structural differences to no. 24
	Current and original layouts
	Date and link with Lodge Cottage
14	24 Church Road
	Historic Significance
15-39	Photographic Record

Leigh Alston is a building archaeologist and architectural historian who for 20 years lectured on the understanding and recording of timber-framed structures in the Departments of Archaeology and Continuing Education at Cambridge University. He worked as the in-house building archaeologist for Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service for 10 years and still fulfils this role for its successor, Suffolk Archaeology CIC. He also undertakes commissions on a freelance basis for the National Trust, private clients and various county archaeological units. Leigh co-founded the Suffolk Historic Buildings Group in 1993, serving as Chairman for 13 years, and has been involved in several television programmes including 'Grand Designs' and David Dimbleby's 'How We Built Britain'. Publications include 'Late Medieval Workshops in East Anglia' in 'The Vernacular Workshop' edited by Paul Barnwell & Malcolm Airs (CBA and English Heritage, 2004) and the National Trust guidebook to Lavenham Guildhall. He has been elected to a fellowship of the Society of Antiquaries.

23/24 Church Road, Tattingstone, Suffolk

Historic Building Record

This report provides an archaeological record and analysis at Historic England (2016) Level 3 of a semi-derelict grade II-listed cottage at TM 13794 37083. The adjoining grade II-listed cottage in the same ownership is included for context. The report includes a full photographic record of 50 images, but the buildings are not of sufficient scale or significance to warrant an additional archive of digital images. Where possible each photograph includes a 2 m scale rod with half-metre divisions in red and white. The site was inspected on 17th April 2023.

Summary

Nos. 23 and 24 Church Road lie at the eastern end of Tattingstone village and along with Lodge Cottage to their right form a terrace of red-brick 19th century cottages that originally flanked the entrance to Tattingstone Place and its extensive park, which was largely submerged by Alton Water reservoir in the 1980s. They were owned by the 2,083-acre estate and their decorative, largely symmetrical ‘breakfront’ facade was designed to complement the approach to the grade II-listed Georgian mansion, which has since been moved some 80 m to the south. An estate map of 1893 names them as Park Cottages, and one appears to have been occupied by the gardener of the mansion’s adjoining kitchen garden which retains a 19th century brick gateway. Although listed as timber-framed structures of the 17th century or earlier with later brick facings they in fact consist of solid brickwork and were built in three principal phases between the early and mid-19th century. An extensive refurbishment of *circa* 1910 included the present two-storied rear wing behind no. 23 in the centre and the lean-to behind no. 24 on the left together with the uniform Mock Tudor dormer windows of all three. No. 24 represents a rare time capsule of considerable historic interest, having remained largely unaltered since the end of the 19th century and unoccupied at least since the mid-20th. It retains a late-19th century hob grate and oven along with cupboards and doors retaining early if not original brown paint. Unfortunately it is currently in structurally poor condition and its clasped-purlin roof and upper walls may not survive the necessary remedial work. No. 23 was modernised in *circa* 1910 but is the older of the two and preserves a good early-19th century panelled cupboard together with evidence for a bread oven in the side of its fireplace.



Figure 1. A location map highlighting the site in red to the east of St Mary’s Church.

Documentary History and Map Regression

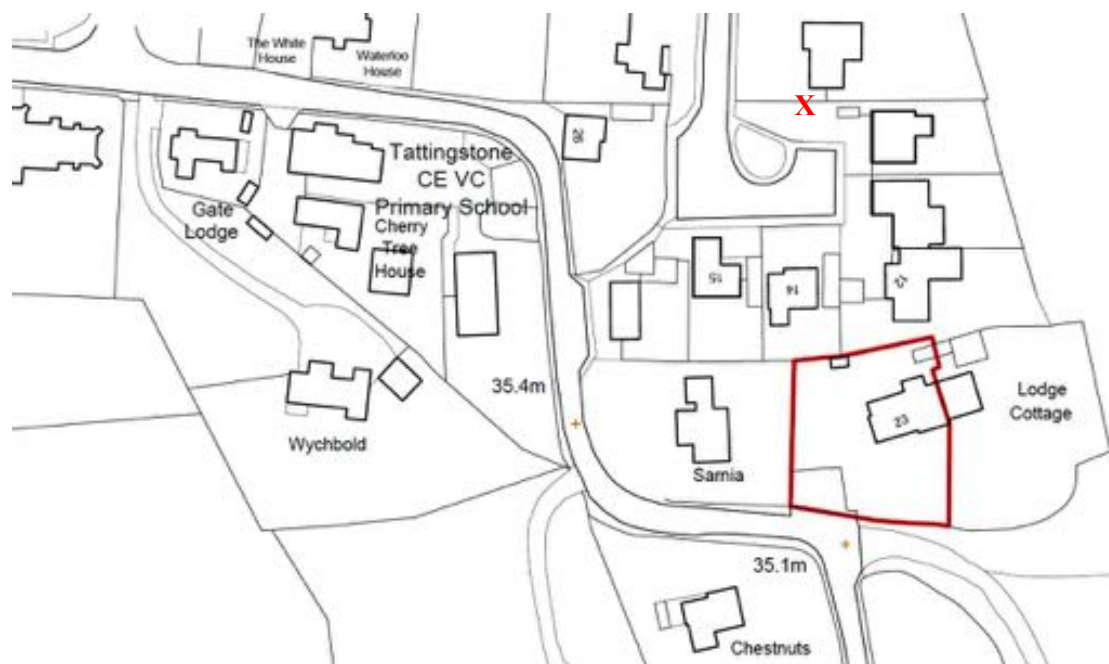


Figure 2. A current site plan outlining the combined site boundary of nos. 23 and 24 in red with Lodge Cottage to the east. 'X' marks the site of a Mock Tudor garden gateway.

23 and 24 Church Road lie on a bend approximately 200 m east of the parish church. The two properties are in the same ownership but form the western end of a uniform terrace of three cottages that includes Lodge Cottage to the east. The latter is owned separately and was not inspected internally for the purpose of this report. No. 23 in the centre remains habitable but no. 24 to the left of the southern facade appears to have been unoccupied since the mid-20th century and is semi-derelict. A building was depicted on the approximate site in 1783, 1805 and 1826 (figures 3-4), but although listed as '17th century or earlier' no fabric in the present structures pre-dates the first half of the 19th century. The Tattingstone tithe map of 1837 shows all three cottages with much the same outlines as today, although Lodge Cottage was significantly smaller and no. 24 lacked its large two-storied rear extension (figure 5). They belonged to the estate of Thomas Burch Western, Esquire, based at Tattingstone Place, a large three-storied red-brick mansion 250 m to the south-east that was described as newly built in 1764. When offered for sale in 1893 (SRO FB 75/N1/1) the estate extended to 2,083 acres and included 'numerous cottages' as well as 'a large park with ornamental water' (the latter submerged by Alton Water reservoir in the 1980s). Thomas Burch Western was the son of Rear Admiral Thomas Western, but by the 1840s the house was rented to Sir George Crewe, baronet (Augustine Page, 1844), and much of the park was leased to the tenant of nearby Tattingstone Hall Farm. The three cottages flanked the entrance to the mansion and were presumably occupied by estate workers, but the 1837 apportionment wrongly describes them as a 'shrubbery' held in hand by Thomas Western while the enclosure to the north was the 'kitchen garden' leased with the mansion (plots 152 and 153 respectively). Western retained only the estate woodland and lakes in this way. The 1.5 acre size of the garden is recorded correctly and its identification is likely to be correct. The presence of a walled garden would explain the fine Mock Tudor gateway that survives in its northern boundary (now incongruously isolated in a modern housing estate as shown in figures 12 and visible from the rear windows of no. 23) – although the land on the north was a five-acre arable field in separate ownership. The cottages were named as 'Park Cottages' on the 1893 sale plan with 'Top Garden' to the north, and they appear to equate to the cottages known as 'Park Entrance' in the 1911 census, occupied by a gardener living with his wife and a 74-year-old widow living on an old age pension.



Figure 3. Details of Hodskinson's map of Suffolk published in 1783 showing the park and linear lake with a building on the site of 23 Church Road. The building is aligned at right-angles to the road, and may represent the predecessor of the present cottages. The park was not present at the time of Kirby's 1735 map but appeared on his 1766 revision and is probably contemporary with Tattingstone Place, which was described as newly built in 1764. The linear lake was described as 'fish ponds' by the 1837 tithe survey.



Figure 4. The First Edition one-inch Ordnance Survey of 1805 by Col. Mudge (top) and Bryant's map of 1826. Both show buildings on the approximate site of 23 Church Road.

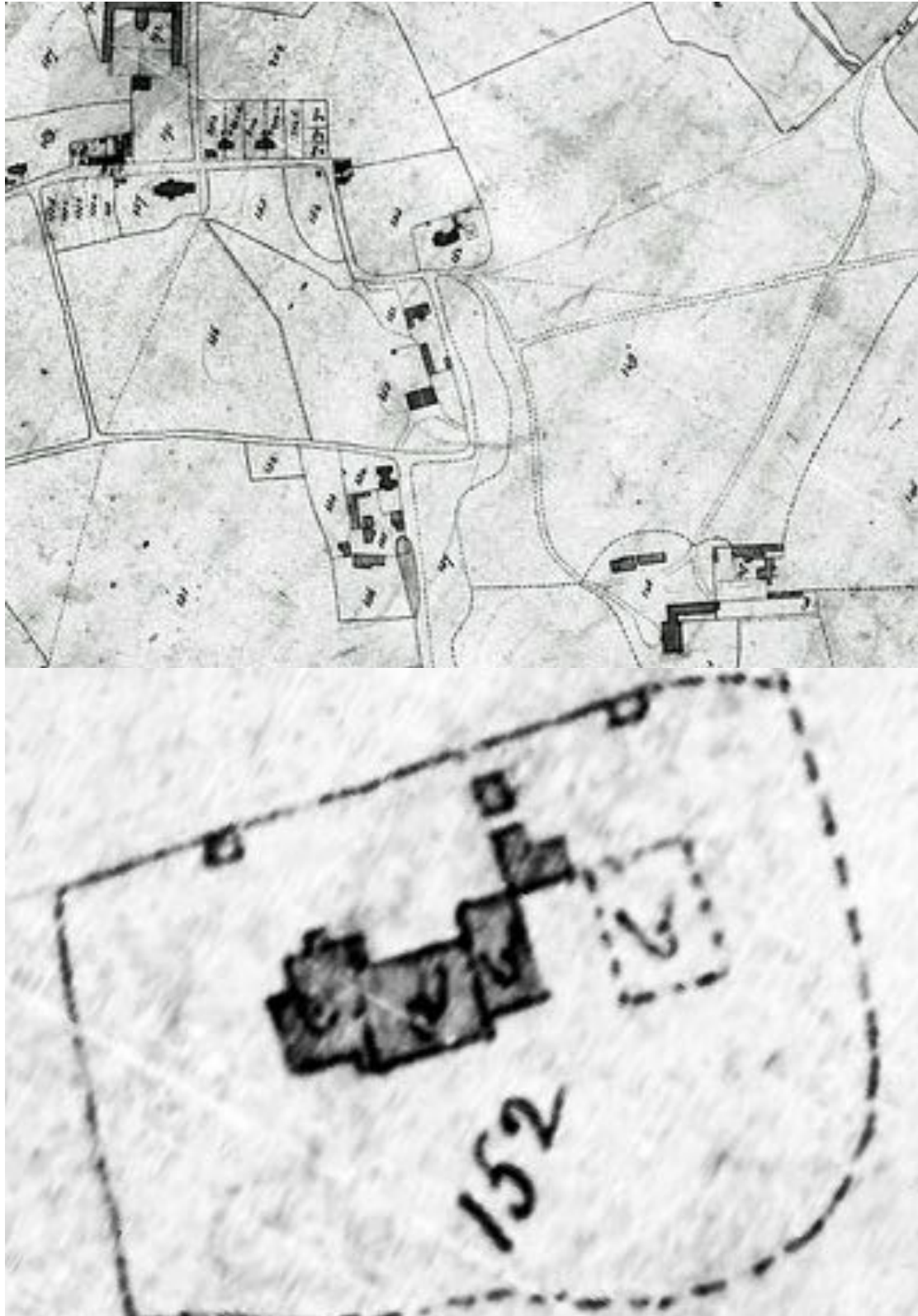


Figure 5. The Tattingstone tithe map of 1837, with a detail below. The three cottages are depicted much as today, with the central section at no. 23 projecting to the south, but Lodge Cottage on the right was significantly smaller. A lean-to with a small chimney adjoined the rear wall of no. 24 on the left. The apportionment records the owner of plot 152 as Thomas Western of Tattingstone Place in the south-eastern corner of the general view, but wrongly describes it as a shrubbery with a kitchen garden to the north. The section of the park leased to the farmer of Tattingstone Hall lay to the east (plot 149).

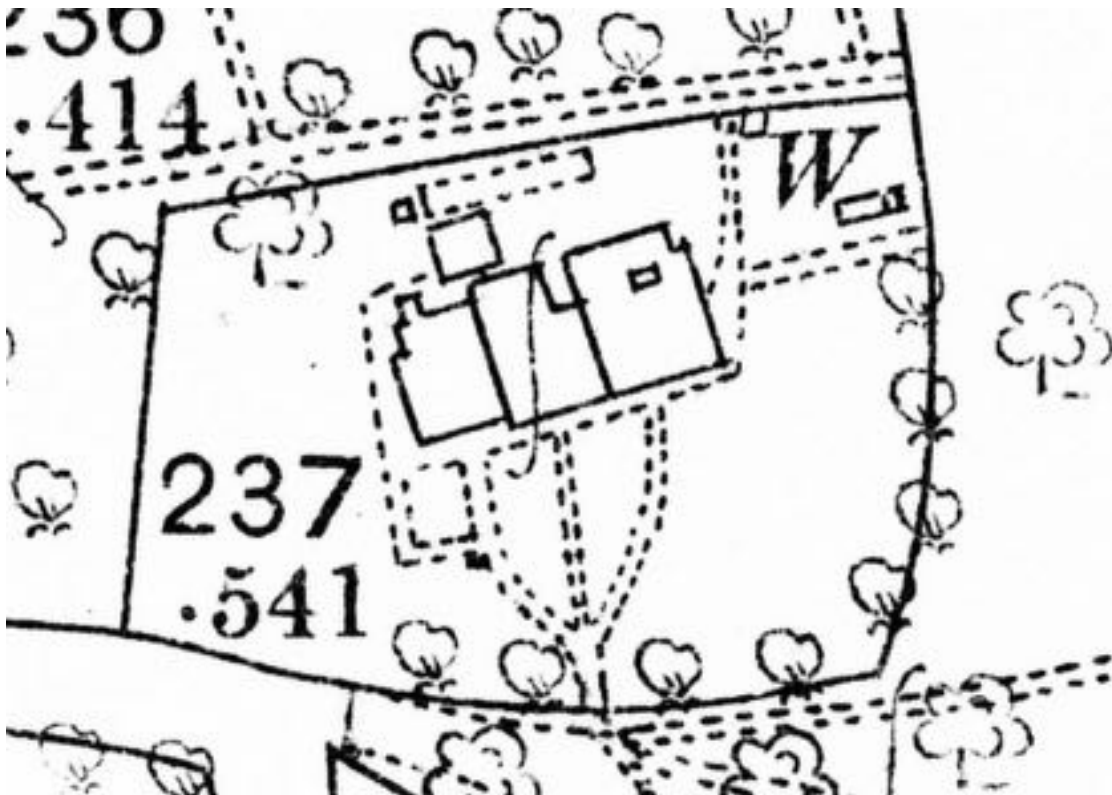


Figure 6

The highly accurate 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1881. No. 24 on the left retained the same outline as in 1837, with a continuous rear lean-to and a small projection that must represent a chimney, while a new rear lean-to had been added to no. 23 in the centre.

Lodge Cottage had been enlarged to its present length, but its southern facade is depicted level with that of no. 23 – presumably in error.

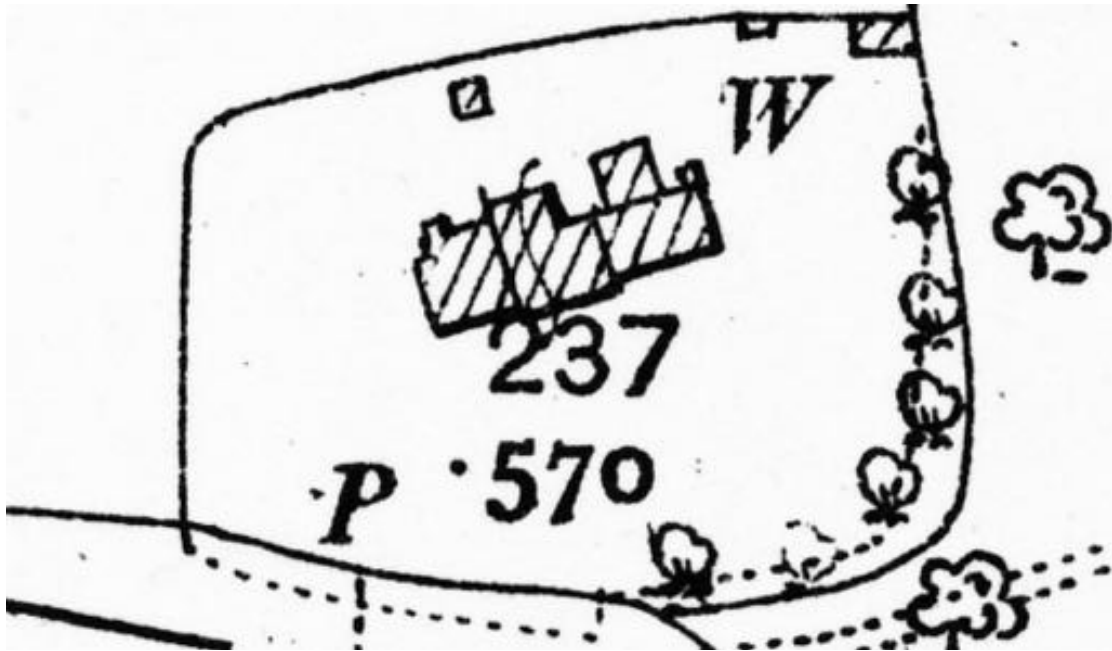


Figure 7. The 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1902. The outlines of nos. 23-24 remained unchanged, but the detached outbuilding shown to the rear in 1881 had been demolished. The front wall of Lodge Cottage is shown recessed behind that of no. 23 as it remains and its rear additions had been altered.

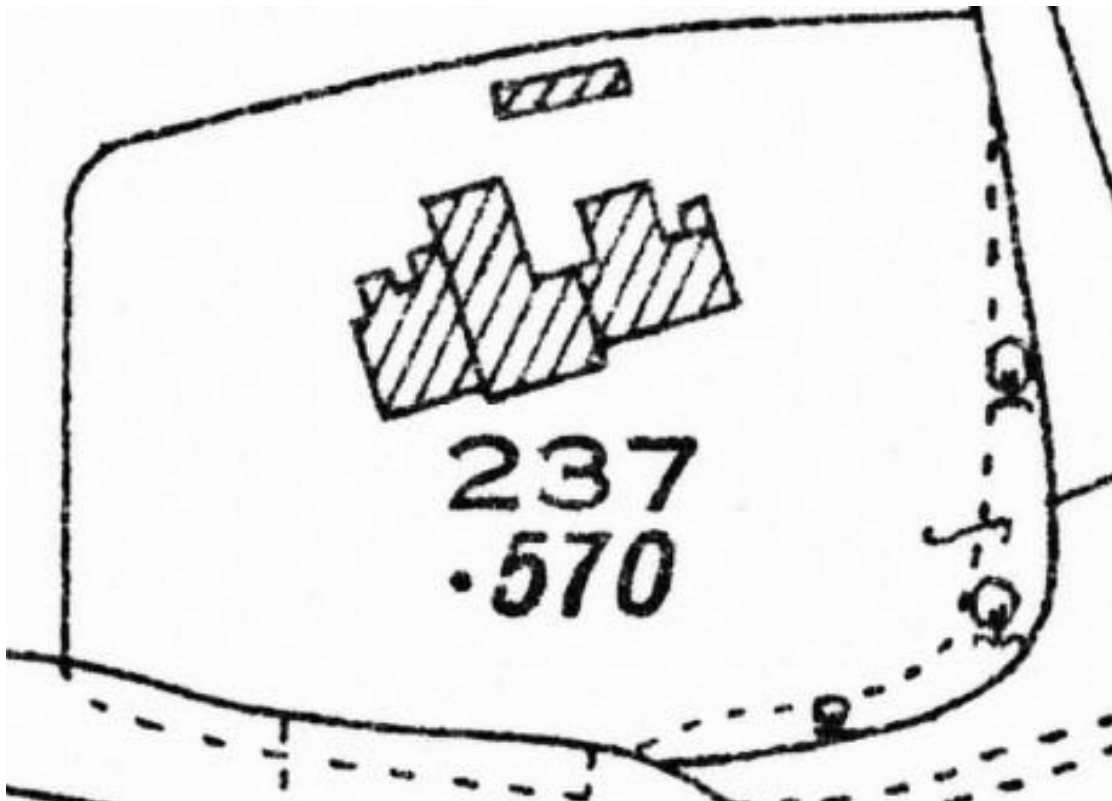


Figure 8. The 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1924. Nos. 23-24 had acquired their current outlines after an extensive refurbishment since 1902, presumably by Roger Kerrison whose family bought the estate in 1893. The present two-storied extension had been added behind no. 23 and the rear lean-to at no. 24 had been rebuilt with an internal chimney and a small gap that divided it from the lean-to larder of no. 23 (illustration 9). The surviving detached linear outbuilding had also appeared to the rear.

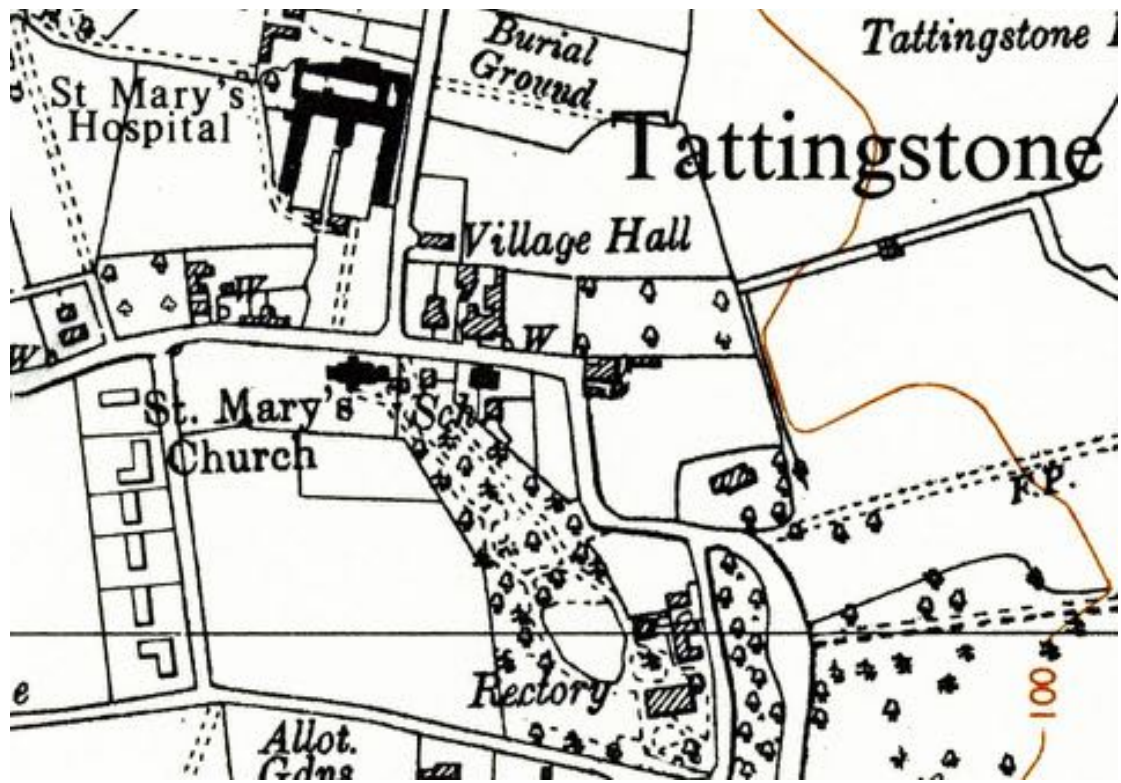


Figure 9. The six inch Ordnance Survey of 1958. The L-shaped kitchen garden remained intact with a rectangular orchard to the north, but the surviving gate in the dividing wall is not indicated (figure 13). The 18th century workhouse had become a hospital.

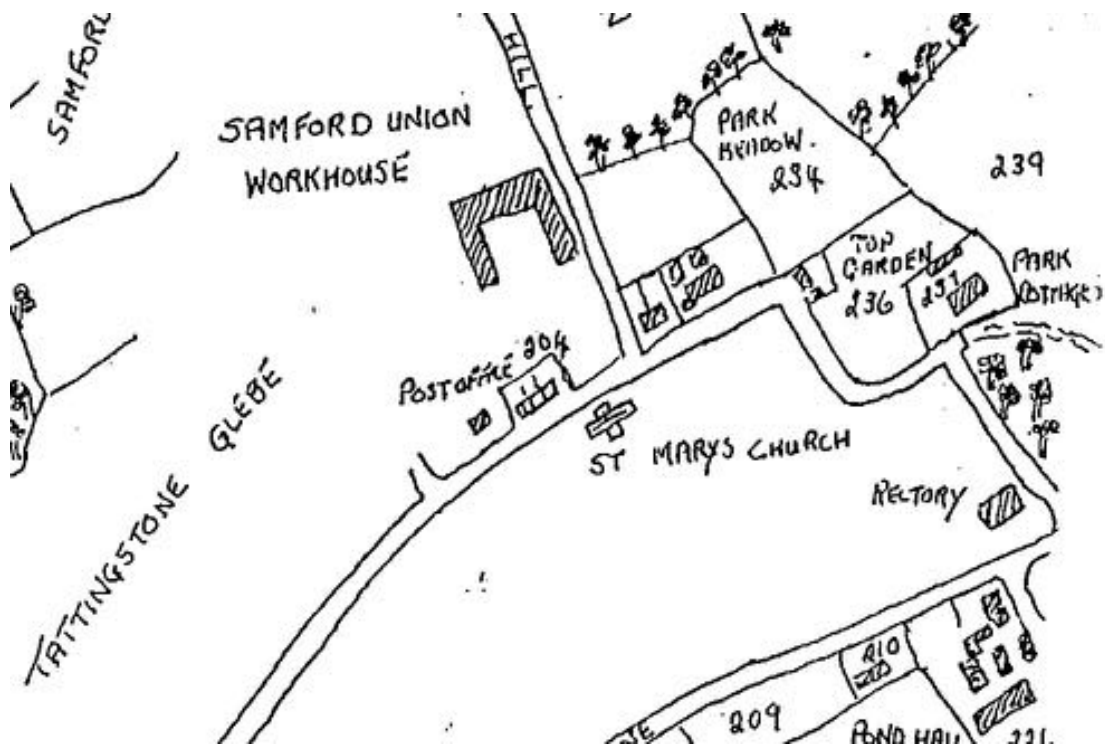


Figure 10. A sketch by Philip Willis of the plan accompanying the 1893 auction particulars (Stutton Local History Group, Journal 10, 1992, available on its website). 23-24 Church Road and Lodge Cottage are named as Park Cottages and adjoin 'Top Garden' on the north. The Cottages probably equate to those labelled 'Park Entrance' in the 1911 census occupied by a gardener and an elderly widow.



Figure 11

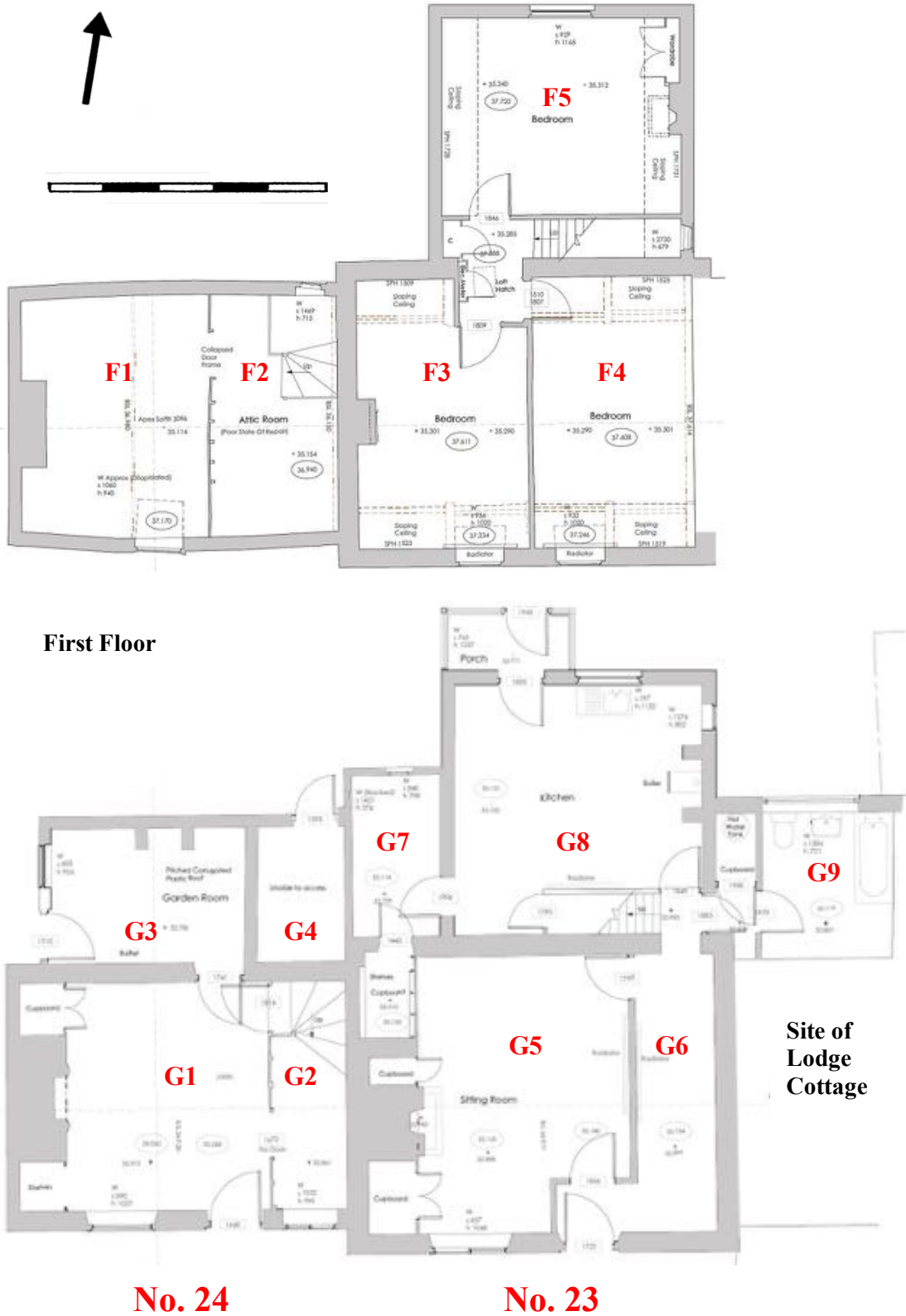
Images of the cottages from the south and south-west said to have been taken on March 3rd 2023 and uploaded to Historic England's website. Included to show the buildings without the scaffolding present at the time of inspection. Lodge Cottage on the right appears to have terminated originally at its axial chimney so the facade would have been more symmetrical in the past.



Figure 12

The isolated Victorian Mock Tudor gateway in the modern housing estate to the north (as seen from the south). This striking 19th century feature is all that remains of the boundary between the kitchen garden belonging to Tattingstone Place in 1837 and the orchard depicted on later maps to the north ('X' in figure 2). As one of the cottages was occupied by a gardener and his wife in 1911 he may well have worked here, so the structures can be regarded as historically linked.

Building Analysis



No. 24 **No. 23**

Ground Floor

Figure 13
Ground and first-floor plans by SJB Designs, adapted to identify each room for ease of reference in the text and photographic record.

Introduction

The two cottages known as 23 and 24 Church Road are red-brick and plain-tiled structures of 1.5 storeys that form a roughly symmetrical terrace in conjunction with Lodge Cottage to the right (east). Aligned on an approximately ENE/WSW axis that is simplified to east/west for the purpose of this report they originally flanked the main entrance to Tattingstone Place and its surrounding park as shown in figure 5 and were intended to form a decorative feature of the seigneurial landscape. Whether Lodge Cottage ever operated as a lodge occupied by a gatekeeper as its name suggests remains unknown, and the mansion is currently approached by a new entrance further to the south. Other local buildings designed for the same decorative purpose include the famous Tattingstone Wonder as marked on Bryant's map of 1826 approximately 750 m to the south (an estate house disguised as a church). The cottages should be regarded as complementary features of Tattingstone Place and its park, which are recorded on Suffolk County Council's Historic Environment Record (TAT 015). They were not constructed in a single phase, as the historic maps make clear, and this analysis is intended to establish their original arrangement and process of development. The text is intended to be read in conjunction with the captions to the 50 illustrations of the photographic record which form part of the description.

Listing Entry

The three cottages are listed at grade II with the following entry in Historic England's schedule (no. 1180411):

Church Road, Tattingstone (East Side). 1, 2 & 3 Lodge Cottages

Row of cottages. 17th century or earlier with later alterations and red brick facing. Timber framed, brick faced of 3 or more builds, red plain tiled roofs, that to central cottage raised, all with parapet verges. End left chimney stacks to left and central cottages, central stack to right cottage. One storey and attics. 1:2:2: gabled dormers. Dentilled eaves cornices 2:1:3 2-light casement windows with glazing bars, segmental heads. Central board door to left cottage, door with top light to right of central cottage, no front door to right cottage. Although much of the original frame is covered, chamfered bridging joists and some wall studs are visible in the left cottage, also two C18 corner cupboards. There is a small C19 bakehouse at the rear. Originally estate cottages to Tattingstone Place.

This description dates from 1990 when the cottages were first listed. It is not clear that they were ever known as 1-3 Lodge Cottages as the doors to both 23 in the centre and 24 on the left bear corresponding cast numerals that pre-date 1990. As no. 24 has been long unoccupied and apparently used as an ancillary store to no. 23 only Lodge Cottage to the right and 23 Church Road are currently registered addresses with the Royal Mail. Lodge Cottage may have operated as such before the entrance to Tattingstone Place was moved. The listing entry is also mistaken with regard to its '17th century or earlier' dating, as the walls consist of solid obviously 19th century brickwork exposed both internally and externally in no. 24 (which is the only one of the three properties to which the inspector appears to have gained access). The only wall studs lie in the internal partitions and are typical of the 19th century, as are the two cupboards which flank the gable fireplace but are not corner cupboards in the usual sense (illustrations 14, 20-21). No fabric is any earlier than the beginning of the 19th century. The ground-floor windows are all old horizontally-sliding sashes rather than casements as stated and the 'small 19th century bakehouse at the rear' presumably refers to the lean-to 'garden room' in no. 23 which contains no evidence of a bread oven and was not added in its current form until after 1902. The detached brick wash-house behind no. 23 also contains a fireplace but no oven and was built at or about the same time.

23 Church Road

Structural differences to no. 24

The three red-brick cottages present a uniform appearance to the former entrance drive of Tattlingstone Place to the south, with the taller building at no. 23 in the centre projecting by approximately 0.4 m (16 ins) to both the front and rear of its neighbours. Such projections are part of the grammar of Classical architecture and are often seen in Georgian and Victorian furniture. The brickwork is laid in a regular Flemish Bond throughout, and the horizontal sash and Mock Tudor dormer windows of the facade are identical (with the exception of the modern replica to the left of Lodge Cottage which probably replaced its entrance door). However, close inspection reveals a number of anomalies that indicate the terrace evolved in a complex manner and its current uniformity derives largely from late-19th and early-20th century alterations. While the majority of Lodge Cottage appears to form part of the same structure as no. 23, for example, no. 24 is entirely separate and simply abuts the latter's western gable. The roof structures differ along with the brick arches of the windows and doors which have flat tops in no. 23 and Lodge Cottage but segmental (curved) tops in no. 24. These differences suggest no. 24 was built slightly later than no. 23, although it may have replaced a timber-framed predecessor on the same site and the entire terrace may represent the piecemeal reconstruction of an older house.

Current and original layouts

The original structure of no. 23 extends to 5.6 m in length internally by 5.1 m in width, excluding its 35 cm or 14-inch thick brick walls (18.25 ft by 16.75). It now contains a single ground-floor sitting room of 4.1 m in length on the west (G5) with an entrance passage to the east (G6) that connects the front door directly to the staircase and kitchen in the rear (G8). This layout dates from a major refurbishment of *circa* 1910 that included the addition of the two-storied rear extension containing the stair and kitchen that was depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1924 but not that of 1902. The distinctive late-Victorian or Edwardian dormer windows with their Mock Tudor false timbers are likely to have been added to all three cottages at the same time, along with the internal porch in no. 23, the cupboard to the right of its late-20th century brick fireplace in illustration 37 and probably the lath-and-plaster ceiling. The original room contained a wider fireplace with a bread oven to its right as demonstrated by its arched ash-hole in illustration 41 and the surviving early-19th century cupboard to its left. The ceiling joists were probably exposed to match those of no. 24 as the visible examples preserved within the cupboard bear neatly chamfered edges. The stair evidently lay in the south-eastern corner to the right of the entrance, as indicated by the only area of renewed floorboards visible from above, and a roughly central door in the rear wall opened into a rear lean-to that pre-dated the present kitchen (shown in figure 6). The outline of a second door is visible in the boarded partition of the present entrance passage, and this is likely to have opened into a storage area behind the stair in much the same manner as no. 24 (albeit in reverse). A matching door with its original brown paint has been re-exposed in the early boarded partition that divides the two first-floor bedrooms (illustration 46).

Date and link with Lodge Cottage

The roof structure contains two tiers of staggered butt-purlins, one of which is hidden above the first-floor ceiling, and consists entirely of pine with flat-sectioned common rafters. Structures of this kind are typical of the first half of the 19th century, with pine rarely used in the 18th, and a late-Georgian date is fully consistent with the ground-floor fireplace and cupboard as well as the external brickwork. The horizontal or Yorkshire sash windows of the facade are more typical of the mid- to late-19th century and were probably inserted as part of an intermediate refurbishment of this period, although they could be as late as *circa* 1910. The

1837 tithe map shows Lodge Cottage significantly smaller than today, and a vertical joint in its brickwork suggests it too contained only a single room initially heated by a gable chimney. The modern room to the east was added before 1881, and a recent window to the left of its facade is likely to occupy the position of its entrance door (although detailed analysis is speculative in the absence of close inspection). The older section was built with no. 23 as the two structures share the same tie-beam with neatly cut notches for its narrower walls as shown in illustration 48-49. The horizontal sashes may have been inserted to unify the terrace when it was extended.

24 Church Road

No. 24 is stylistically later in date than no. 23 and was built against its brick western gable. The two cottages are structurally separate, unlike no. 23 and the left-hand section of Lodge Cottage which were built together. Its external window and door arches are fully segmental, without the flat tops at no. 23, but the Flemish Bond brickwork is otherwise very similar and the building is likely to have been relatively new when depicted on the 1837 tithe map. Its interior appears older than that of its neighbour as it escaped the extensive refurbishment of *circa* 1910 and the neatly chamfered ceiling joists in illustration 17 remain exposed. At 5.2 m or 17 ft in length the interior is slightly shorter than no. 23 but considerably narrower at only 4.25 m or 14 ft. The ground floor is divided into a single principal room (G1) of 3.75 m (12.25 ft) and a narrow storage cupboard in front of the corner stair to the rear (G2). The fireplace against the western gable in illustration 14 retains a reeded wooden surround typical of the 1830s and 40s and was designed for a hob grate and oven similar to that which still survives (although the present range was manufactured by Cocksedge & Co. of Ipswich after the company's foundation in 1879). The twin cupboards with panelled doors on each side retain their possibly original brown paintwork, as do the doors to the stair and the rear lean-to. The doors of the front cupboard have been removed and they lack the fielded panels and H-hinges of the earlier cupboard in no. 23. The rear lean-to preserves the lower part of a fireplace against its back wall (G3) and would have operated as a wash house, but its brickwork is not integral to the walls and was added in *circa* 1910 to replace a probably timber-framed predecessor shown on earlier maps. The absence of rear windows confirms the evidence of the tithe map that a smaller lean-to with a projecting chimney existed from the outset. The clasped-purlin roof structure is stylistically later than that of no. 23 and the upper storey was originally provided with a lath-and-plaster ceiling nailed to its collars. The present studwork partition between the stair landing and bedroom is a later insertion probably of *circa* 1910 and the bedroom ceiling was raised to accommodate the dormer. A plain original coal grate survives in the chimney (illustration 34), and the boarded partition against the stair in illustration 31 is also likely to be an original feature retaining original or early paint.

Historic Significance

The three cottages are wrongly dated to the 17th century or before in their listing entry, and are in fact early- to mid-19th century brick structures that were extensively altered in the late-19th and early-20th centuries. The case for listing is therefore marginal as Historic England's current criteria require domestic buildings of *circa* 1850 or later to survive in exceptionally original condition. Having remained unoccupied since at least the mid-20th century and largely unaltered since the end of the 19th, no. 24 is by far the best preserved of the three and represents an unusual time capsule with good mid-19th century fixtures and fittings in largely untouched condition. Unfortunately its roof structure and much of its wall fabric is currently in poor condition and unlikely to survive the necessary remedial work. Whether or not the buildings warrant listing, they are clearly heritage assets for planning purposes and their historic significance is enhanced by their connection with grade II-listed Tattingsstone Place and its adjoining park. A link can also be made with the remaining Mock Tudor brick gatehouse of the former kitchen garden on the north, which is an undesignated heritage asset.

Photographic Record (pages 15-39)



Illus. 1. The three cottages from the south-west, with the semi-derelict no. 24 on the left, no. 23 projecting in the centre and Lodge Cottage in separate ownership to the right. Lodge Cottage was not inspected for the purpose of this report, but the brickwork of its facade is identical to that of no. 23 and contains evidence of a vertical junction indicating the section to the right of its chimney was added later.



Illus. 2. The facade of no. 24 showing its entrance flanked by horizontal sash windows identical to those of no. 23. The segmental arches differ from the flat-topped arches of no. 23, indicating a slightly later date of construction, and the window on the right appears to be an early insertion as its arch consists of headers rather than stretchers. The Mock Tudor roof dormer is identical to those of no. 23 (see figure 10).



Illus. 3. A detail of what appears to be the original 19th century plank-and-batten entrance door in the southern facade of no. 24, lacking a letter box but with the house number applied in cast numerals. The segmental brick arch contrasts with the horizontal tops of those at no. 23 and Lodge Cottage (indicating two separate phases of construction).



Illus. 4. A detail of the window to the left of the entrance door in illustration 2 showing its segmental arch and typically mid- to late 19th century horizontal sash window. The brickwork is defined by closers (quarter-bricks) behind the scaffolding planks.



Illus. 5. A detail of the junction between nos. 24 on the left and 23 to the right, showing the mortar-filled vertical joint between their respective brick walls which demonstrates they were not built together. The 19th century horizontal sash window of no. 24 is visible to the left.



Illus. 6. The projecting or 'breakfront' southern facade of no. 23 showing the Mock Tudor dormer windows that probably date from the later refurbishment of *circa* 1910 that included the rear extension. The brickwork is identical to that of Lodge Cottage on the right but the flat tops of the brick arches above the ground-floor window and entrance door differ from their arched counterparts at no. 24.



Illus. 7. The building from the north-west showing the brick lean-to 'garden room' behind no. 24 in the foreground and the two-storied rear extension of no. 23 added between 1902 and 1924. The 19th century brick shed on the left contains a small chimney and was probably a wash house for no. 23 shared with Lodge Cottage.



Illus. 8. The building from the north-east showing the large early-20th century two-storied extension of no 23 added between 1902 and 1924 with the flat-roofed extension behind Lodge Cottage that contains its modern kitchen (G9) to the left. The modern rear glazed entrance porch preserves the scar of a smaller, earlier porch with a pitched roof.



Illus. 9. The lean-to larder of no. 23 in the north-eastern angle of the southern range and its early-20th century rear extension (G7). This appears to represent a fragment of the mid-19th century lean-to that extended further to the left prior to the construction of the extension. It is adjoined on the right by a narrow gap, now enclosed by a door, with the lean-to of no. 24 to the extreme right.



Illus. 10. The rear wall of no. 24 from the narrow gap between its rear lean-to and that of no. 23 on the left (G4). The corner of the brickwork is respected by closers on the left and is not integral with the fabric of no. 23 which projects by approximately 0.4 m to the north just as it does to the south. The stair window above is respected by the bonding.



Illus. 11. The fireplace in the rear (northern) internal wall of the lean-to 'garden room' behind no. 24, which evidently operated as a wash house (G3). There is no evidence of a bread oven and the chimney has been lost. In its current form this structure was built between 1902 and 1924.



Illus. 12. The eastern internal gable of the lean-to 'garden room' showing the back door of no. 24 on the right and the northern chimney to the left (G3).



Illus. 13. The rear wall of no. 24 from its rear lean-to (G3) showing the windowless brickwork demonstrating that a lean-to existed in this position from the outset. The present western brick gable of the lean-to on the right is a later addition that is not keyed to the wall so the existing structure probably replaced a timber-framed predecessor.



Illus. 14. The ground-floor fireplace in the western gable of no. 24 flanked by identical pairs of cupboards retaining their probably 19th century paint scheme of light and dark brown (G1). The original cupboard doors survive in part to the right and hinges remain on the left.



Illus. 15. A detail of the fireplace in illustration 14 showing its mid-19th century reeded wooden fire surround with a slightly later hob grate and oven. The register plate is cast with the name of the manufacturer 'Cocksedge & Co. Ipswich', founded in 1879.



Illus. 16. The southern internal ground-floor wall of no. 24 showing the storage area in front of the stair (G2) and the entrance door on the left with the horizontal sash window and arched cupboard to the right (G1). The external walls consist entirely of 35 cm 19th century brickwork visible here beneath the window and there is no trace of earlier fabric.



Illus. 17. A detail from the south-west of the original ground-floor ceiling joists of no. 24, showing the small chamfered edges that demonstrate they were intended to be visible as they remain (G1). The lath-and-plaster nailed to the undersides of the floorboards is also original. These narrow-sectioned joists of 4 ins by 3.5 are typical of the early- to mid-19th century, but would have been rendered in houses of higher status.



Illus. 18. The eastern wall of the sitting room at no 24 (G1) showing the stair door on the left and the entrance to the storage cupboard in front of the stair (G2). A set of storage shelves bearing old green paint divides the two.



Illus. 19. The rear (northern) interior of the sitting room at no. 24 (G1) showing its lack of windows, exposed original brick fabric and the door to the lean-to 'garden room'.



Illus. 20. The 19th century panelled doors of the cupboard to the north of the western fireplace in the sitting room at no. 24 (G1). Like the other doors of the room they retain what appears to be their original paintwork.



Illus. 21. A detail of the cupboard to the south of the western fireplace in the sitting room at no. 24 showing the hinges of its missing doors (G1).



Illus. 22. A detail of the plank-and-batten stair door in the north-eastern corner of the sitting room at no. 24 with the door to the lean-to 'garden room' on the left (G1). Both retain original or early paintwork and an original wooden pull handle is visible above the latch of the stair door.



Illus. 23. The narrow original staircase of deal boards in the north-eastern corner of no. 24, as seen from the west (G1).



Illus. 24. The storage area in front of the staircase (G2) with the lath-and-plaster partition adjoining the sitting room of no. 24 on the right. This area may have been unlit initially as the horizontal sash window lies beneath a segmental arch that differs from the others of the southern facade and appears to be an insertion.



Illus. 25. The storage area in front of the stair at no. 24 (G2), as seen from the south with the partition adjoining the sitting room on the left. The shaped bracket of a missing shelf is nailed to a stud of the partition.



Illus. 26. A detail of the 19th century gault floor bricks in the storage area in front of the stair in no. 24 (G2), as seen from the south.



Illus. 27. The first-floor stair landing in no. 24 showing its window in the northern wall and the boarded partition framing the stair trap (F2).



Illus. 28. The narrow stair landing of no. 24 as seen from the north (F2), showing the structure's clasped-purlin roof with pegged collars and narrow-sectioned purlins. The remains of a lath-and-plaster ceiling that extended to the collars survive on the rafters.



Illus. 29. The upper storey of no. 24 from the stair landing to the east (F2) showing the lath-and-plaster partition of the bedroom (F1) adjoining the clasped-purlin roof truss in the foreground. Much of the lower lath-and-plaster ceiling on the landing has collapsed.



Illus. 30. The stair landing of no. 24 from the west showing the boarded partition against the corner stair on the left and the tie-beam abutting the rendered eastern gable in the rear (F2). The structure of no. 23 effectively borrows the brickwork of no. 24 and possesses no eastern gable of its own.



Illus. 31. A detail from the west of the 19th century plank-and-batten partition adjoining the corner stair of no. 24 showing its original or early brown paintwork with the exposed 19th century brickwork of the northern wall on the left (F2).



Illus. 32. The first-floor bedroom at no. 24 from the north (F1), showing its dormer window and the lath-and-plaster ceiling which extends to the apex of the roof. Nails in the underside of the roof collar indicate that an earlier lower ceiling matched that of the stair landing to the east.



Illus. 33. The first-floor bedroom at no. 24 from the east showing the rendered chimney breast against its western gable (F1).



Illus. 34. A detail of the wrought iron basket grate in the western gable of the first-floor bedroom at no. 24 (F1).



Illus. 35. The lath-and-plaster partition to the east of the first-floor bedroom in no. 24 showing the doorway to the stair landing on the left (F1).



Illus. 36. The northern internal wall of the first-floor bedroom at no 24 showing its lack of windows and the structure of its clasped-purlin roof (F1).



Illus. 37. The 20th century brick fireplace in the western gable of the sitting room at no. 23 flanked by 19th century cupboards with panelled doors (G5). The fireplace and right-hand cupboard occupy the position of a wider 19th century fireplace.



Illus. 38. A detail of the early- to mid-19th century cupboard doors with fielded panels to the left of the fireplace in illustration 37 showing their Georgian H-hinges (G5). The plain panelled cupboard door to the right of the fireplace is a late-19th century insertion with rectangular butterfly hinges.



Illus. 39. The ceiling joists exposed in the cupboard shown in illustration 38 (G5). Their small chamfers and lack of lath nails indicate they were intended to be exposed like those in no. 24 and presumably extend to the rest of the sitting room where they are now concealed by later plaster.



Illus. 40. The cupboard door to the right of the fireplace in illustration 37 opened to reveal its 19th century brown paint and the side of the wider original fireplace with evidence of a bread oven (illustration 41).



Illus. 41. A detail of the right-hand pier of the original wider fireplace in illustration 40 showing the blocked arch of an ash hole under a bread oven (into which the hot ashes of the faggots would have been raked after heating the oven). The soldier course above formed the oven floor but its aperture is hidden by plaster above. The position of the oven is now occupied by the storage cupboard in illustration 45.



Illus. 42. The rear (northern) wall of the sitting room at no. 23 (G5) showing the chamfered pine binding joist of the original ceiling and the outline of a blocked door to its left. This doorway is likely to have opened into the lean-to that pre-dated the present kitchen extension and is also indicated by an insert in the skirting board.



Illus. 43. The front (southern) interior of the sitting room at no. 23 showing its internal porch, horizontally sliding sash window and wide deal floorboards (G5).



Illus. 44. The entrance passage to the east of no. 23 as seen from the rear (north) with the door to the sitting room on the right (G6). This passage now connects the southern door with the early-20th century kitchen extension but originally contained the staircase in a similar manner to no. 24. A section of later infill to the first-floor floorboards indicates that the stair lay in the front corner as opposed to the rear, and the outline of a blocked door in the centre of the internal partition on the right indicates the entrance to a storage area in the foreground.



Illus. 45. The interior from the north of the cupboard that now occupies the position of the original bread oven with inserted narrow-sectioned studs adjoining the sitting room of no. 23 on the left. Any evidence of the oven is hidden by plaster. The arched shelf in the brickwork to the right adjoins the rear corner stair of no. 24.



Illus. 46. The probably original first-floor partition between the western bedroom in no. 23 in the foreground and its counterpart to the east (F3). The horizontal deal boards are plain and the partition retains an original plank-and-batten door that was nailed shut and hidden behind wallpaper when the new staircase and extension were built. The door retains its probably original brown paint, matching that of no. 24.



Illus. 47. The western bedroom of no. 23 seen from the south (F3), with the blocked door of the original internal boarded partition on the right and the late-19th or early-20th century cast iron coal grate of its western fireplace on the left. The roof-structure of staggered butt-purlins is visible to the left of the early-20th century internal porch which opens onto the new stair and rear bedroom of the same period.



Illus. 48. The eastern internal gable of the eastern bedroom in no. 23 (F4) showing the lower of the two tiers of staggered butt-purlins and a tie-beam that is notched over the narrower walls of Lodge Cottage (illustration 49).



Illus. 49. A detail of the tie-beam in illustration 48 showing original or early red pigment and the notch that accommodates the brick rear wall of Lodge Cottage (F4). An identical notch is visible at the southern end of the same timber to the right in illustration 48, indicating the two cottages were built together. The tie-beam is tenoned to the roof-plates in a manner not seen prior to the 19th century when such timbers were usually dovetailed.



Illus. 50. A detail of the staggered butt-purlins with chamfered ends and pegged joints in the southern elevation of the eastern bedroom in no. 23 (F4). A second tier of matching purlins is hidden above the ceiling. The use of pine timber and the butt-purlin structure is typical of the early- to mid-19th century.