

Brick Wall at Sun Court, 12-16 Bridge Street, Hadleigh

(Suffolk HER HAD 046)

Historic Building Record



Leigh Alston MA (Oxon), Architectural Historian

**Leigh Alston MA (Oxon), FSA
4 Nayland Road
Bures St Mary
Suffolk CO8 5BX
Tel. 07905 808322
leighalston1@gmail.com**

January 2024

Content

Page

1	Summary
2	Documentary History, Map Regression & Old Photographs
8	Building Analysis
	Site plan
	Introduction
9	Elevations numbering the wall's phases with explanatory key
11	Listing Entry
12	Historic Significance
13-26	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 was elected to a fellowship of the Society of Antiquaries in 2022.

Brick Wall at Sun Court, 12-16 Bridge Street, Hadleigh

Historic Building Record

This report provides an archaeological record and analysis at Historic England (2016) Level 2 of a brick boundary wall at TM 02329 42957 within the Hadleigh Conservation Area. It lies in the curtilage of a grade II-listed house now divided into cottages and known as Sun Court at 12-16 Bridge Street. The report is intended to fulfil a condition of Listed Building Consent to repair and rebuild the wall (Babergh DC/23/00448, condition 3). It includes a full photographic record of 28 images, but the wall is not of sufficient scale or significance to warrant an additional digital archive. Where possible, each photograph includes a centimetre scale or a 2 m ranging rod with half-metre divisions in red and white. The site is recorded as part the medieval town of Hadleigh on Suffolk County Council's Historic Environment Record (HAD 046) and was inspected on 18th January 2024.*

Summary

Sun Court at 12-16 Bridge Street is a substantial grade II*-listed house immediately north of Hadleigh Bridge and opposite the former offices of Babergh District Council. The ostensibly 16th and 17th century timber-framed building is believed to have been built by the wealthy Britten family of cloth merchants, but under the terms of the 1701 will of Ann Beaumont it was donated along with 18 acres of adjoining land to an educational charity in whose possession it still remains. The house was subsequently converted into cottages and a large threshing barn and other farm buildings stood in close proximity to the rear. These farm buildings were demolished in the late-20th century and the land developed into housing reached by a new road to the south known as Ann Beaumont Way. The 2.2 m tall, curtilage-listed brick boundary wall between Sun Court and Bridge Street to the west dates in part from the 16th or 17th century and reflects the high status of the original house at a time when such walls were expensive and ostentatious. Its original roll-moulded terracotta coping tiles are particularly impressive. The axis of the wall diverges sharply from that of the street and initially adjoined a large triangular area of manorial 'waste' that extended to the bridge and probably developed as a medieval green just outside the principal entrance to the town. The wall now represents the sole physical evidence of this green's existence. Only a short section of original brickwork survived various phases of rebuilding in the 18th and 19th centuries, and another in the late-20th when the wall was truncated to accommodate the new road. The resulting variety of brickwork affords considerable visual as well as historic character.

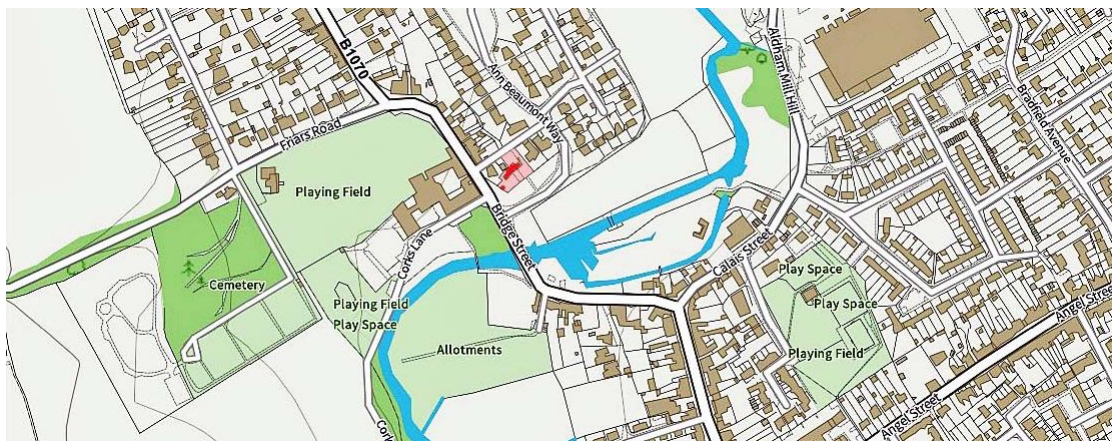


Figure 1. A location map showing the house in red to the north of Hadleigh Bridge.

Documentary History and Map Regression



Figure 2. A current site plan highlighting the sub-divided grade II*-listed house and its gardens in dark and light red respectively. The historic wall adjoining the former waste land to the south-west is also highlighted in dark red.

12-16 Bridge Street is a grade II*-listed timber-framed house immediately north of Hadleigh Bridge at the northern edge of the medieval town. The building lies on the corner of Bridge Street to the west and the entrance to the late-20th century development known as Ann Beaumont Way to the south (opposite the former offices of Babergh District Council). It is listed as 16th century and reputed to contain a ‘fine staircase and panelling’, but Historic England’s listing description is confined to the exterior and the reason for its starred status is unclear. The house is known as Sun Court, as marked on the 1884 Ordnance Survey, but should not be confused with the property of the same name at 107 High Street which is also star-listed. According to respected local historian Sue Andrews it belonged in the 16th century to the wealthy clothier John Britten or Bretton who twice served as mayor of Hadleigh (‘Hadleigh and the Alabaster Family’, Andrews & Springall, 2005, p. 195). His son, the Royalist cleric Lawrence Britten D.D. (1588-1657), also lived here after his ejection by Parliament from Hitcham Rectory in 1643. By the end of the century it belonged to Ann Beaumont, the third and final wife of John Beaumont, gentleman, who was mayor in 1673. Sue Andrews implied that she too lived in the house (p. 286), although its present scale is modest for such a wealthy individual. In her will of 1701 she bequeathed ‘a house and lands near Hadleigh bridge’ to charity (specifically to educate and support six poor children in the town). White’s Suffolk Directory for 1844 notes that the bequest amounted to a cottage and just over 18 acres of farmland leased for £42 per year. The property remains in the possession of Ann Beaumont’s charity, hence the name of the recent housing built on the land. The 1839 tithe map shows the large barn to the north, as do the photographs in figures 8 and 9, but this no longer survives. At that time the house was divided into at least two tenements occupied by John Tampin and John Grimsey. Tampin was recorded in the 1841 census as a chimney sweep living in Bridge Street with his wife, two children and two apprentice sweeps of 11 and 15, while John Grimsey was an 80-year-old of independent means who lived next door with his wife, son (an agricultural labourer), daughter-in-law and two grandchildren. The boundary wall to the south-west adjoined a triangular area of waste ground that continued to the river.

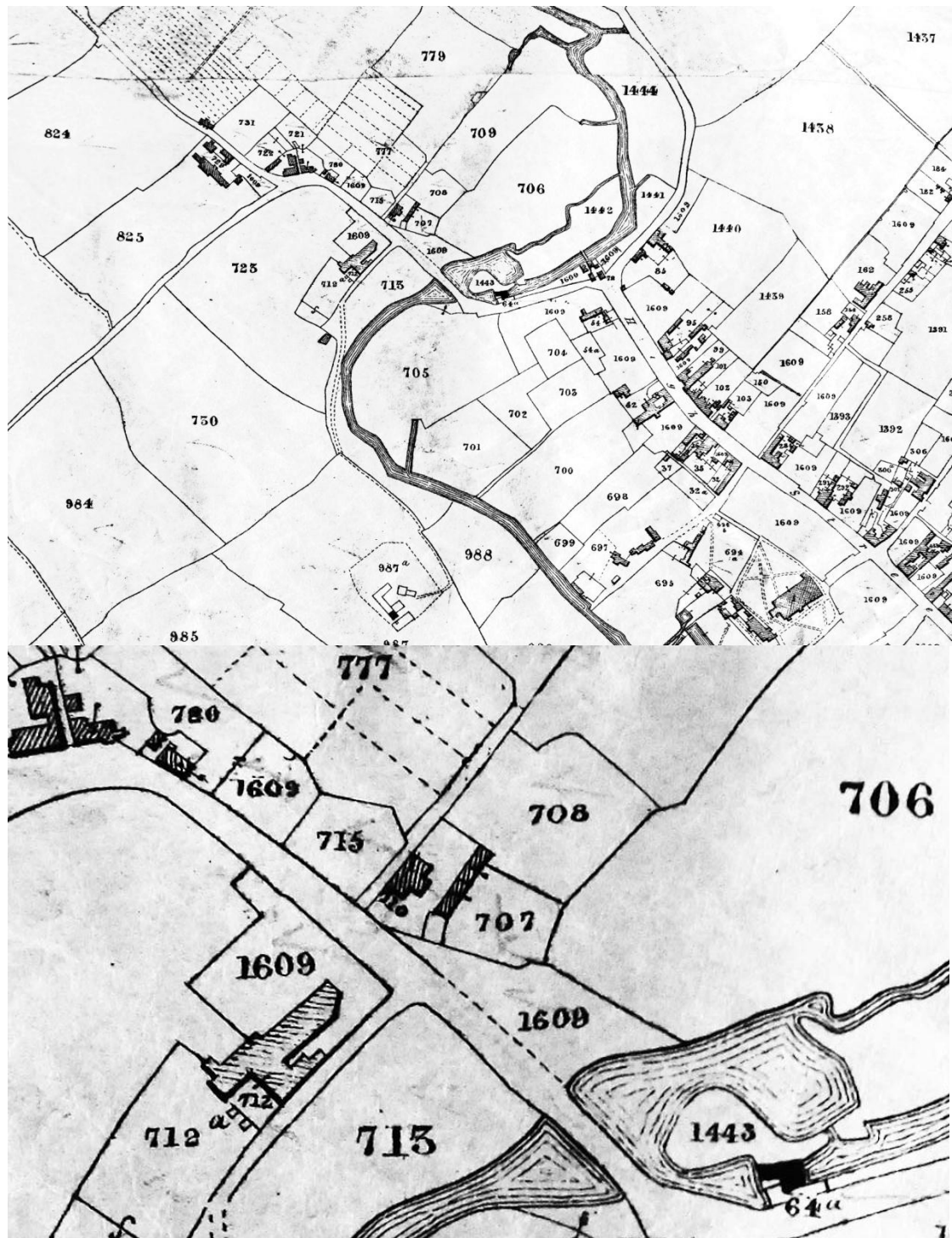


Figure 3. The area on the 1839 tithe map of Hadleigh parish with a detail of the ‘house and garden’ at plot 707 below. The internal partitions suggest the building was divided into four rather than its present three cottages, but the apportionment records only two tenants, John Tampin and John Grimsey, who also occupied the ‘garden’ at plot 708 to the east. It was owned by the trustees of the ‘Hadleigh Grand Feoffment’, which managed charitable properties on behalf of the town. The trust also owned the T-shaped barn in the adjoining yard to the north (plot 710), which was leased separately along with the meadowland to the south and east (plots 706 and 709), and the allotments at plot 777. The wall to the south-west of the house adjoined a triangular area of waste land that formed part of 118 acres scattered across the parish in small plots and described in the apportionment as ‘lands not subject to rent charge, roads, rivers, etc.’

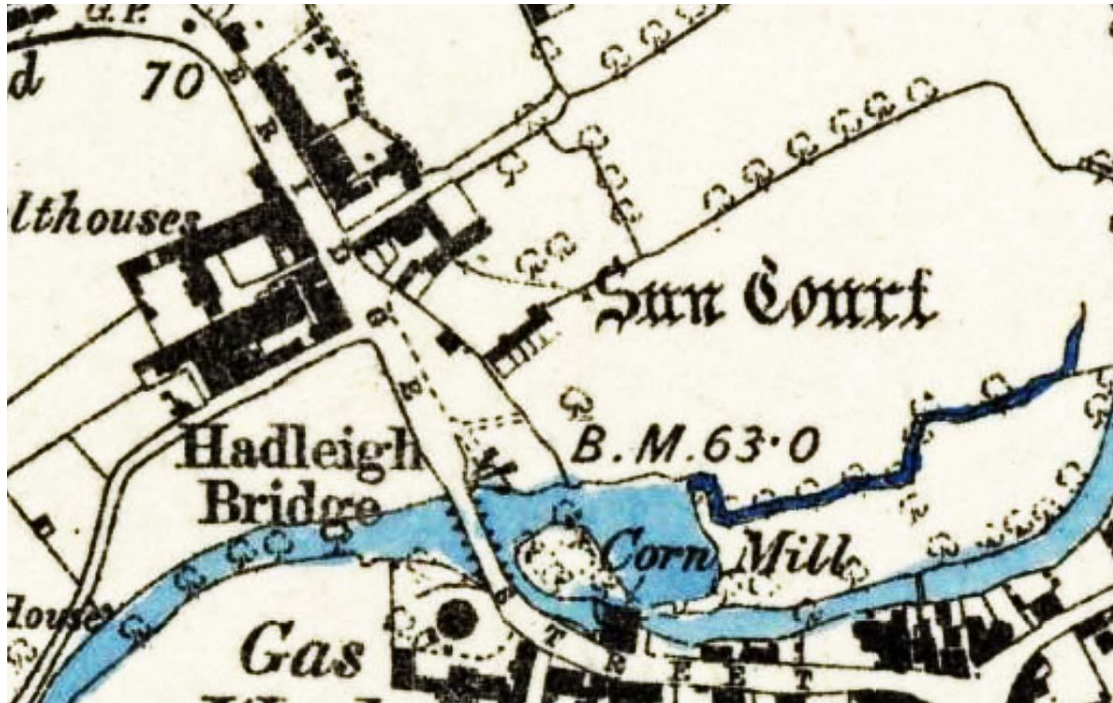


Figure 4. The six-inch Ordnance Survey of 1884. The two single-storied sheds in figures 8 and 9 had been added to the western gables of both the house and barn since 1839 along with an additional structure to the east of the barn. The site of the 20th century council offices was occupied by a range of malthouses.

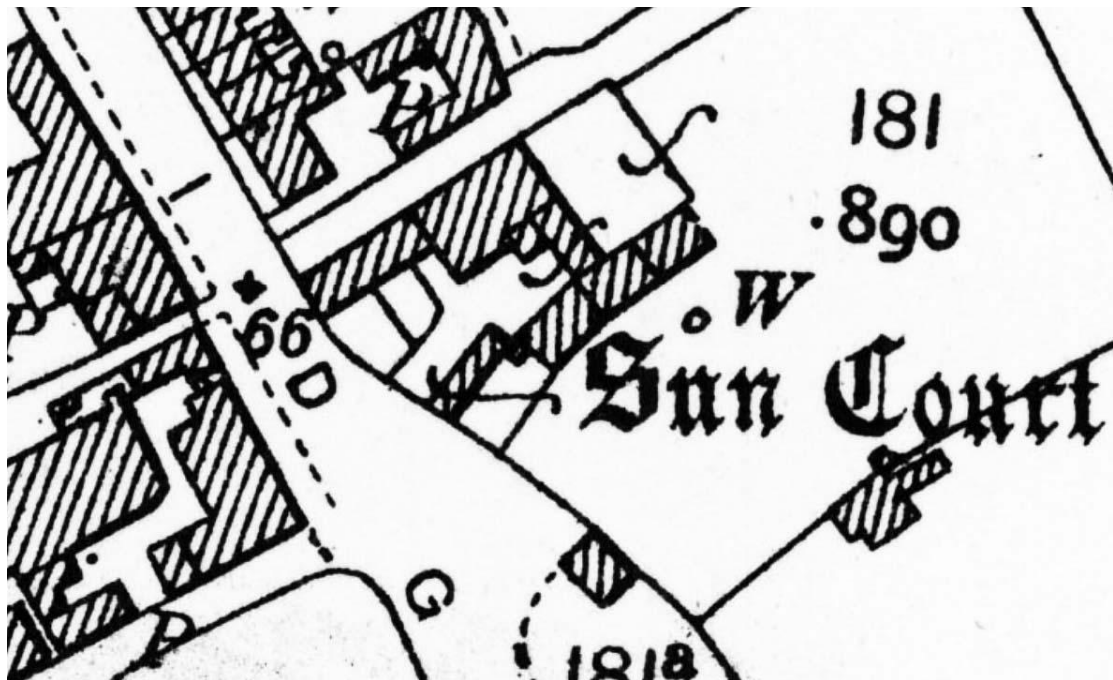


Figure 5. The highly accurate Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1902, which clearly shows the change of orientation between the western cottage (no. 12) and its two neighbours at nos. 14 & 16. A narrow shed connected the former's north-western corner to the road and adjoined a yard defined by a boundary wall projecting from the south-western corner of the house. This southern boundary wall was also shown in 1839, dividing the yard from the garden, and a short section still survives (section 8 in figure 11 and illustration 20). The main entrance of the barn is likely to have faced the field track on the north, with the central projection in 1839 forming a lean-to rear porch.

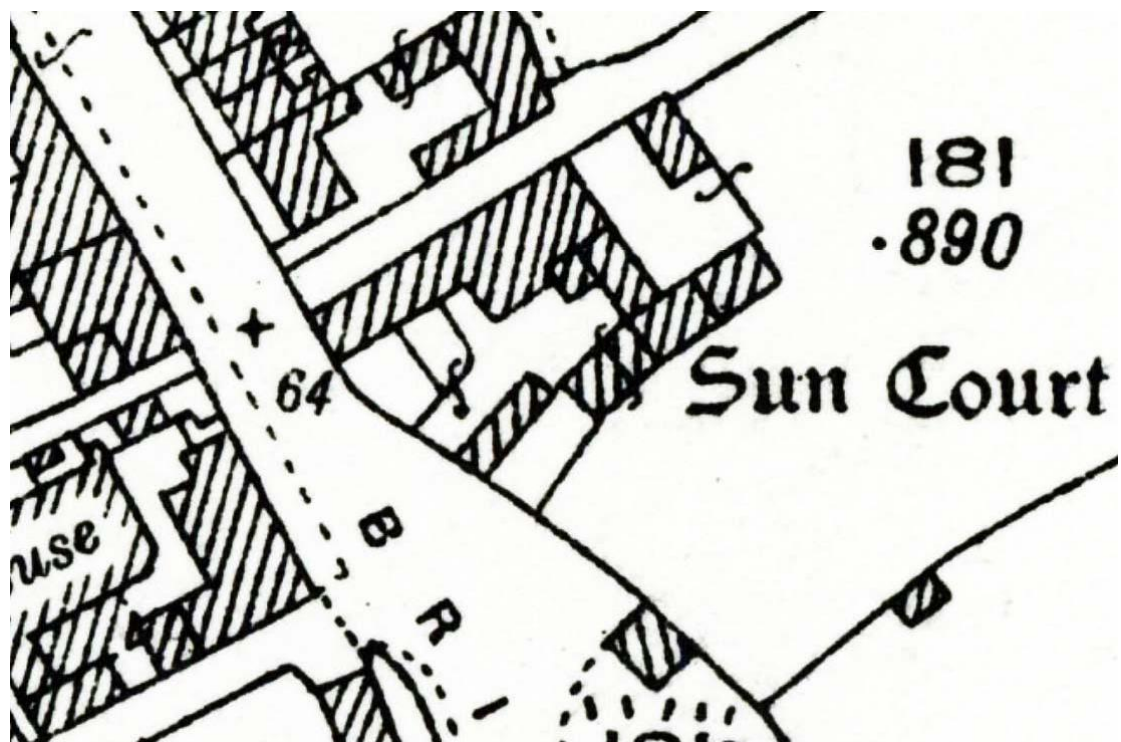


Figure 6. The 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1924. A new shed had appeared to the east of the large barn but the layout was otherwise unchanged since 1902. The various yards and sheds flanking the barn to the north of the house are likely to have contained cattle and other animals in the usual manner – despite the fact that one shed adjoins the central cottage. The small shed coloured orange in figure 11 did not exist at this date but must have been built soon afterwards in the north-western corner of the large garden to the south of the house.

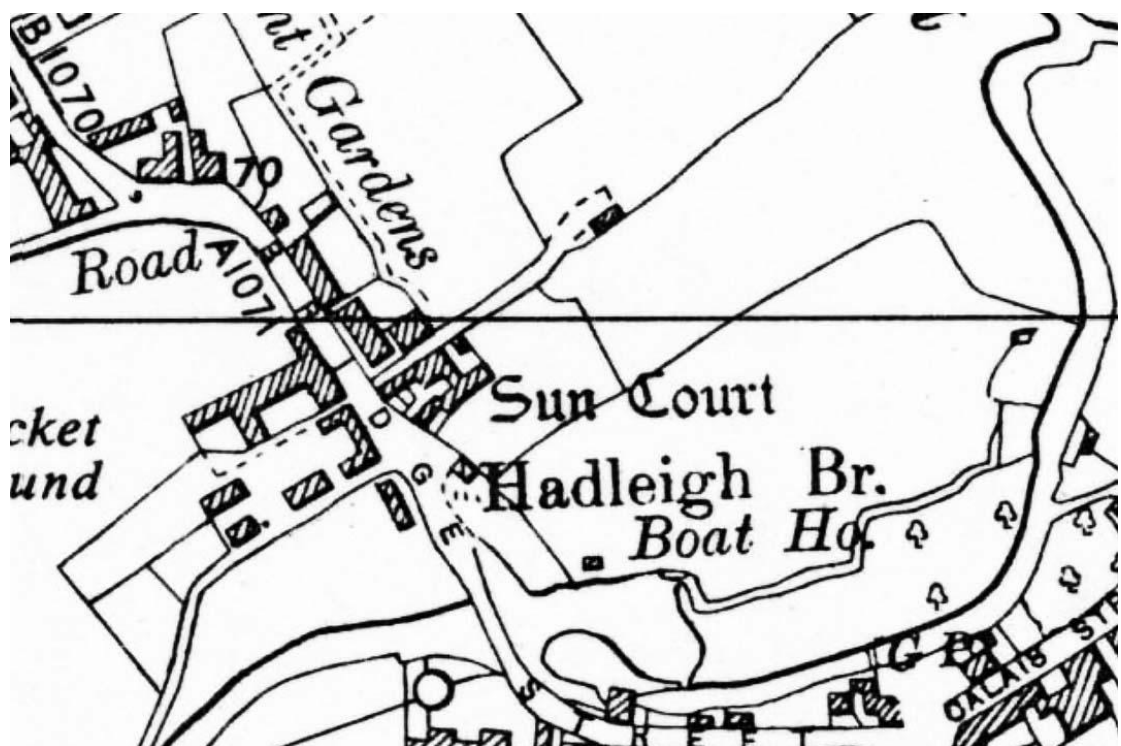


Figure 7. The six-inch Ordnance Survey of 1957, showing little change since the 1880s (although smaller additions such as the garden shed may have been omitted).



Figure 8. An early-20th century photograph looking north from the bridge with the mid-19th century single-storied pantiled shed that adjoined the north-western corner of the house visible to the right. The western gable of the demolished barn can be seen in the rear to the right with another single-storied shed connecting it to the road in the centre. A gap flanked by doors in the wall between these sheds resembles the entrance to a cattle yard. The surviving wall buttress lies to the right of a parked wagon or van that hides the position of the present access to no. 12. The corner of the detached mid-19th century shed on the waste ground is just visible to the extreme right.



Figure 9. A similar early-20th century view to that in figure 8, showing the house to the right with the large demolished barn in the rear. A mobile shepherd's hut lies on the waste ground to the right and the house is partly obscured by the detached shed that appeared against the wall between 1839 and 1884. This shed has also been demolished.



Figure 10

The house from the south in 1962 (Historic England archive). The tall roof of the historic barn is still visible to the left of the brick gable, as is the pantiled single-storied shed (the southern wall of which still survives as shown in illustration 4). This shed appears to adjoin a demolished brick buttress supporting the north-western gable of the house, matching that of the roadside wall. The short section of brick wall attached to the gable's south-western corner has also been demolished but formerly continued to the road and its western end has been incorporated into the garden shed (section 8 in figure 12 as shown in illustration 20). This house was not inspected internally and its development is a matter for speculation. At first glance the jettied range to the left represents the rebuilt parlour of an older house to the right, but the change of orientation may be significant: it could instead have formed the rear range of a Tudor courtyard (as the name Sun Court suggests), with the lower right-hand section added later. The brick gable may have been added when the street range was demolished in the late-17th or early-18th century.

Building Analysis

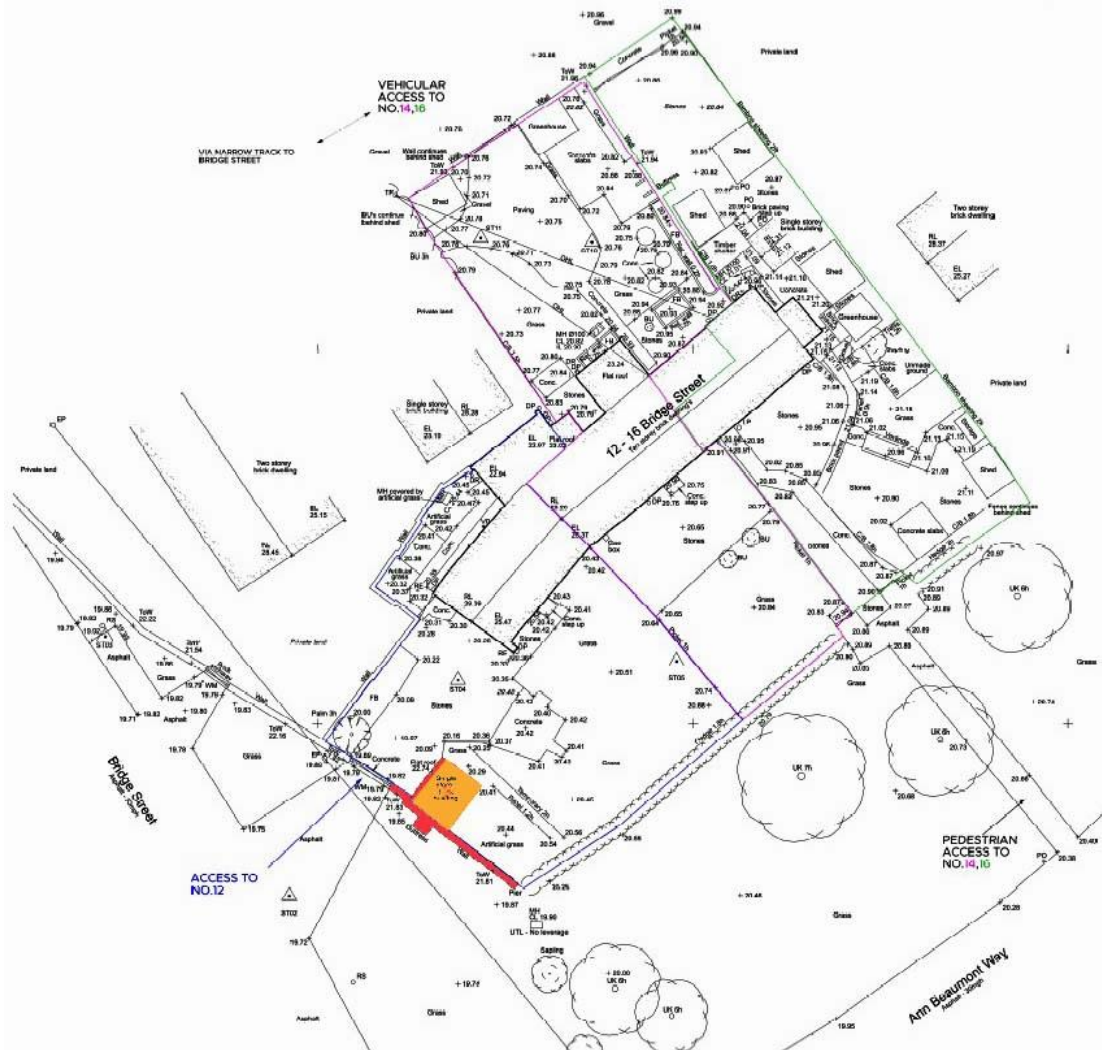


Figure 11

A site plan by Wincer Kievenaar highlighting the historic boundary wall in red with the 20th century garden shed of 12 Bridge Street in orange. The northern wall of this shed incorporates part of an 18th or early-19th century wall that initially continued to the south-western corner of the house and divided the larger southern garden in figure 3 from a narrow yard between the gable and the road.

Introduction

The wall that divides 12-16 Bridge Street from the road to the west as highlighted in figure 11 is a relatively short structure of 8.5 m or 28 ft in length but contains evidence of five phases of construction as numbered and described in figure 12. A second wall projects at right-angles by an additional 2.75 m or 9 ft to the rear and now forms part of the mid-20th century brick garden shed coloured orange on the plan. A separate wall that continues to the north and returns to the east against the garden of no. 12 survives from a single-storied pantiled shed that served a yard adjoining a demolished barn and was shown on the 1884 Ordnance Survey but not the 1839 title map. The roadside wall is aligned on an approximately NNW/SSE axis which is simplified to north/south for the purpose of this report, and originally divided the house and a larger enclosed garden to the south from a triangular area of manorial ‘waste’ as

shown on the 1839 tithe map (figure 3). The tithe survey includes an unusually large area of such waste land amounting to 118 acres and scattered in small parcels about the town and parish, all of which bear the same plot number (1609). Many road junctions in medieval Suffolk were adjoined by small common greens known as tyes which were often triangular in outline, and the waste at the entrance to Hadleigh Bridge probably originated in this way. It is unclear whether the wall continued to the bridge or was confined to the western side of the garden, with the other boundaries on the tithe map formed by fences or hedges. Each of its phases is discussed in turn below with reference to the captions in the 28 illustrations of the photographic record which form part of the description.

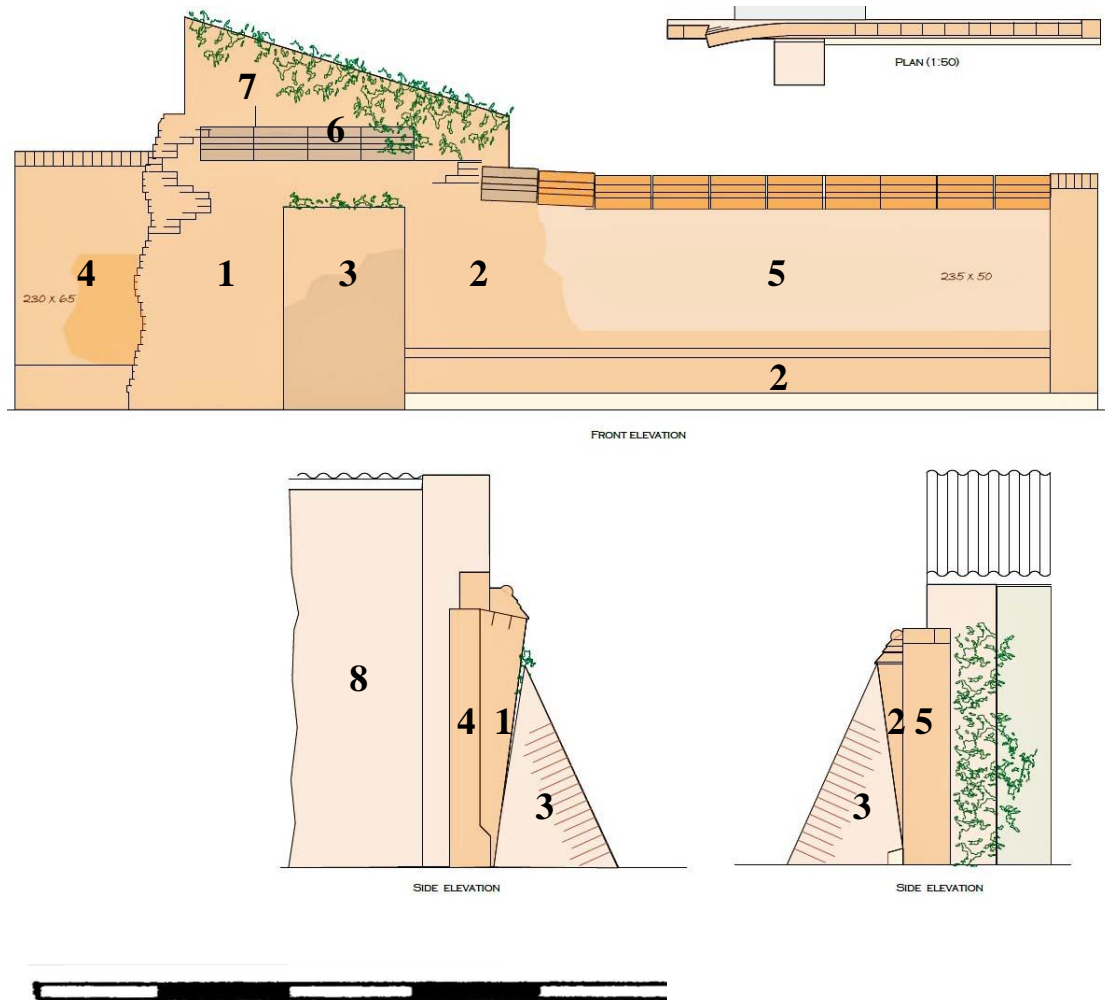


Figure 12
Elevations of the wall by Franklyn Nevard Associates with the western face above and the northern and southern side sections to left and right below. Scale in metres.

Key to Figure 12

- 1** The earliest surviving section of the wall, which may be contemporary with the ostensibly 16th and early-17th century house (illus. 14). It extends to only 4 ft or 1.2 m to the north of the 19th century buttress which has arrested an outward lean caused in part by the higher ground in the garden to the east, although more is likely to be hidden behind the buttress. It has been truncated on the north where its irregular edge

consists of broken brickwork. The wall rises to 75 inches or 1.9 m in height on the west excluding its coping tiles and is 14 inches or 35 cm-thick. The ground to the east is approximately 0.75 m higher, reflecting the once gentle slope of the ground. The bricks vary in colour and texture, and are narrow in the typical manner of the late-16th and early-17th century at 2 inches by 9.25 by 4.5 (5 cm by 23.5 by 11.5). The irregular bond is also typical of the period, consisting of several courses of stretchers interspersed with courses of alternating headers and stretchers. The plinth of 27 inches or 0.7 m in height is defined by chamfered plinth bricks and consists chiefly of headers. The lime mortar initially overlapped the individual bricks and would have been painted with red ochre to unify their appearance in the standard Tudor manner. This feature remains most apparent in an ostensibly original recess of uncertain function which extends to 8 inches in height by 5 in width and 4.5 in depth as shown in illustration 15 (20 cm by 13 by 11.5).

- 2 A rebuilt section of 4 ft in length to the right of the buttress. This probably dates from the 18th century but consists of the same or similar narrow bricks to those of section 1 laid in a regular Flemish Bond with a plinth chiefly of stretchers (illus. 13). The bricks are likely to have been re-used from the previous wall.
- 3 A substantial 19th century buttress of 3 ft or 0.9 m in width consisting of uniform red bricks of 2.5 inches by 9 laid in English Bond as shown in illustration 12 (6.5 cm by 23). This is visible in the early-20th century photograph in figure 8 and a similar buttress adjoined the north-western corner of the house in 1962 as shown in figure 10. It presumably supports and conceals a junction between sections 1 and 2 that may be more apparent in the garden shed to the east which was inaccessible at the time of inspection. This buttress was necessary to inhibit the westward lean of the two sections which does not appear to have increased since its construction.
- 4 A mid- to late-19th century section of 3 ft or 0.9 m in length adjoining the entrance gate to no. 12 and consisting of standard 2.5 inch uniform soft reds laid in typically Victorian Monk Bond with two stretchers between each header (illustration 16). This is matched by another section to the north of the same entrance. The northern section contains closers (quarter bricks) that respect the present gate but the edge of this southern section has been rebuilt so the gate may have been widened. It remains vertical (illus. 17). Although structurally distinct, as shown in illustrations 27-28, the fabric is identical to that of the partly demolished pantiled shed built between 1839 and 1884 that faced the former farm yard between the road and the large threshing barn in figures 8-9.
- 5 A recently rebuilt section consisting of miscellaneous re-used bricks of varying sizes laid in Flemish Bond on the surviving stretcher plinth of section 2 (illus. 9). The terminal post or pilaster to the south is also part of this phase and the wall previously continued against the garden shown on the historic maps which was reduced to accommodate the new housing development reached from Ann Beaumont Way. It rises to 66 inches or 1.7 m in height excluding the coping tiles which were re-used from the previous wall.

- 6 **An impressive series of triangular terracotta coping tiles spanning the 14-inch wall and rising to 12 inches in height with a broad roll moulding at the ridge and two narrow roll-mouldings to each side (illus. 11, 19 & 24). The upper side moulding is 3 cm in width and the lower 2 cm. These tiles may be as early as the 16th century and are unlikely to post-date the 17th but are difficult to date closely. They were re-used at a lower level on the recently rebuilt section of wall (5).**
- 7 **The western gable of a mid-20th century brick shed laid in stretcher bond that rests directly on the oldest two sections of the wall and includes a recently renewed corner pier to the north (illus. 20 & 22). The shed was not shown on the accurate 1924 Ordnance Survey but was probably present by that of 1957 in figure 7 which omits smaller structures. Its interior was inaccessible at the time of inspection. The weight and drainage of this shed is evidently damaging the historic wall beneath.**
- 8 **An ostensibly early-19th century 9-inch wall consisting of probably re-used narrow bricks laid mainly in header bond which projects at right-angles from the roadside wall and initially continued to the south-western gable of the house as shown on the historic maps (illus. 20). Its western corner contains closers where it abuts the oldest section of wall (1) against which it was built. A fragment of the same structure survived to the east in 1962 as shown in figure 10. This wall served to divide the garden to the south of the house from a narrow enclosed yard against its western gable.**

Listing Entry

The wall is listed at grade II* as part of the curtilage of the house with the following entry in Historic England's schedule (no. 1193958):

'Sun Court, 12-16 Bridge Street, Hadleigh (north-east side)

House now several tenements, but once a good 16th century building. 2 storey, timber framed and plastered, roofs tiled. Diagonally set multiple flue chimney stacks. The South west gable is of brick with brick copings. The upper storey projects on South front at South west end and at the back of this part of the building is the sill of a former oriel window. Interior said to have fine staircase and panelling.'

The National Monuments Record includes a number of external photographs taken in 1962 such as that in figure 10, but there are no internal views showing the staircase and panelling and the inspector's terminology suggests the existence of these features was based on hearsay. The property was first listed in 1950 but this entry is likely to have been revised in the 1970s before internal inspection was required in the 1980s. Only 5.8% of listed buildings are awarded stars to indicate their 'particular importance' and 'more than special interest', and it is not clear why this example was included in the category on the basis of an apparent rumour. It was not inspected internally for the purpose of this report and it is not known whether the reputed staircase or panelling survives. The section that now forms no. 12 to the west of the principal chimney is jettied to the south and is slightly taller than the rest in a manner that usually indicates the addition of a new enlarged parlour of the late-16th or early-17th century to a slightly earlier hall and service range. The building's scale is more typical of a farmhouse than the high-status gentleman's residence suggested by local historians, as is the close proximity of the demolished threshing barn on the north. It may have been larger initially, perhaps possessing an additional front range which would explain its recessed position with respect to the street. The southern jetty may have faced a rear yard, as the name

Sun Court implies and as often seen in the courtyards of contemporary merchants' houses elsewhere in the region. Such courtyard wings frequently project at irregular angles in order to maximise the widths of their respective yards. If the jettied range did adjoin the back wall of a missing house on the street in this way, the lower structure containing nos. 14 and 16 to the east may represent a later addition. Given its close proximity to the house, the barn may have post-dated the property's acquisition by the Ann Beaumont charity, although wealthy Tudor clothiers often possessed landholdings and barns to serve them.

Historic Significance

Given its short length, the roadside wall contains a remarkable number of phases and possesses considerable historic character and interest in its own right. Part of its brick fabric and the particularly impressive coping tiles may be contemporary with the grade II*-listed house, and along with the reputed internal staircase and panelling demonstrate the property's high status at a time when substantial brick boundary walls were expensive and rare. The wall's angle with respect to Bridge Street also provides the only remaining physical evidence of the large triangular area of 'waste' adjoining the bridge which probably developed as a medieval green just outside the town's northern entrance. Until its reconstruction in the 19th century and again in the 20th this bridge was a medieval or Tudor structure with similar arches to the famous Toppesfield Bridge at Hadleigh's western entrance (as illustrated on a map of 1688 published in 'Hadleigh and the Alabaster Family', p. 66). The wall is accordingly of considerable historic significance to the context of both the house and the town in general.

Photographic record follows on pages 13-26

Photographic Record (pages 13-26)



Illus. 1. A general view from Hadleigh Bridge to the south showing the remnant of waste ground between the highway and the meadow on the right. 12-16 Bridge street lies in the centre beyond the recent road known as Ann Beaumont Way leading to the modern housing development visible in the rear to the right.



Illus. 2. The house and wall from Ann Beaumont Way to the south with the former council offices to the west of Bridge Street on the left. As the sign notes, Ann Beaumont Way leads to Sun Court Gardens. The public land in front of the house to the right was formerly part of its garden as shown in figure 3, and the course of the demolished section of boundary wall is indicated by the marked change between the flat grassland of the waste in the centre and the sloping ground of the former garden to the right.



Illus. 3. The southern facade of the house, with nos. 14 and 16 to the right and the taller jettied range of no. 12 on the left. The gardens are now divided by fences but were formerly a single, larger garden separated by the brick boundary wall from the waste ground against the road. No. 12 was built either as the rear wing of a demolished house on the street to the left or as the new parlour of an older and lower house on the right.



Illus. 4. The house from the south-west showing the slightly different axis of the two-bay jettied range at no. 12. This may have resulted from a desire to enlarge the rear courtyard of a demolished principal house in the foreground. The boundary wall to the left survives from the mid-19th century single-storied shed shown in figures 8-10 which served the animal yard on the site of the modern house beyond. It has been cut on the right to create the present rear access to the no. 12. The latter's 'eared' brick gable may have survived from the 17th century but has been rebuilt in recent years.



Illus. 5. The house from Bridge Street to the south-west showing the angle of the boundary wall that divided the property and its southern garden from the triangular area of waste ground separating both from the highway. The tall, Monk Bond wall to the left of the telegraph pole survives from the mid-19th century pantiled shed and now defines the garden of the modern house known as River View. The lower section of the latter's wall on each side of its arched entrance gate is modern and replaced the apparent yard entrance in figure 8.



Illus. 6. Bridge Street from the north showing the marked change in angle of the farm yard wall that now belongs to River View. The demolished barn adjoined the field track on the left known today as Sun Court Gardens.



Illus. 7. The roadside wall of River View consists of similar narrow bricks to those of 12-16 Bridge Street, but the bonding differs and it was probably rebuilt as part of the new animal yard in the 19th century. The plinth lacks chamfered plinth bricks and consists chiefly of stretchers while the rest is a random mixture of bonds. It has been heavily repointed and partly rebuilt using a hard cement mortar which has exacerbated the process of decay.



Illus. 8. The garden wall of no. 12 seen from Bridge Street to the south-west. The lower section to the right is lighter in colour and represents a recent reconstruction using old bricks on an earlier plinth but retains the impressive original coping tiles. It terminates in a new pilaster to the right but once continued further as shown on the historic maps. The section to the right of the 19th century buttress is laid in Flemish Bond and is likely to date from the 18th century while the section to the left is more random and may date from as early as the 16th century. The short section adjoining the entrance to the extreme left was rebuilt in the mid-19th century and matches its Monk Bond counterpart to the north of the entrance.



Illus. 9. A detail of the southern section of the wall in illustration 8 which has been entirely rebuilt in recent years using a patchwork of re-used bricks laid in a light-coloured cement mortar imitating lime (section 5 in figure 12). The terminal pilaster to the right is also modern, but the plinth survives at least from the 19th century and consists of stretchers with a single course of headers below the plinth. The coping tiles have also been re-used.



Illus. 10. The rebuilt section of wall from the south (5) showing its slight lean supported by the buttress and caused by the weight of the 20th century garden shed and the much higher ground in the garden to the east (producing a differential of some 0.75 m).



Illus. 11. A detail of the coping tiles in illustration 10 showing their two horizontal ribs of different sizes (6 in figure 12). These impressive features are difficult to date closely but may be as early as the 16th century and are unlikely to be any later than the 17th.



Illus. 12. The large 19th century buttress (3) pre-dates the overgrown 20th century brick garden shed which overtops the wall at this point. The coping tiles probably indicate the wall's original height of 8 ft or 1.2 m, which is taller by three courses than the rebuilt section (5) to the right.



Illus. 13. Section 2 between the buttress (3) and the reconstruction (5) consists of narrow bricks laid in regular Flemish Bond in contrast to the irregular section to the left of the buttress (1). Uniform Flemish Bonding can be found in the 17th century but is more usual in the 18th and early-19th centuries when this section was probably rebuilt.



Illus. 14. The section to the left of the buttress in illustration 12 (1) is the oldest part of the structure and differs significantly from its counterpart to the right (2). Its narrow bricks of 9.25 inches by 2 (23.5 cm by 5) are laid in an irregular bond consisting of two or three courses of stretchers divided by courses of alternating headers and stretchers. The plinth is formed chiefly of headers. Brickwork of this kind is typical of the late-16th and 17th centuries, and may be contemporary with the jettied range of the house (i.e. no. 12). It has been truncated on the left where the corner consists of broken bricks, and the buttress presumably supports a hidden vertical joint against the rebuilt section (2).



Illus. 15. A detail of a damaged but once neatly cut and ostensibly original recess in the earliest section of wall (1) at bottom left in illustration 14. Such recesses are usually associated with horizontal locking bars, but it is difficult to see how a doorway could have projected at this point.



Illus. 16. The short section adjoining the present entrance to the left (4) consists of uniform soft reds of 2.5 inches by 9 in the typical manner of the 19th century. It bears a surprising number of incised initials that would have been impossible on the harder 17th century bricks to the right. The left-hand half of this section has been recently built with matching bricks as indicated by their lighter colour and cement mortar.



Illus. 17. The historic wall from the entrance to no. 12 to the north-west, showing the 19th century boundary wall (8) overtopped by the 20th century shed (7) on the left. The 16th or 17th century wall (1) is leaning outwards relative to the vertical 19th century section in the foreground, but the 19th century buttress is evidently doing its job as no further movement seems to have occurred since its construction. The recent damage to its top corner has been caused by the ostensibly new corner pier of the 20th century shed which has been built directly above.



Illus. 18. A detail of the recently damaged corner of the 16th or 17th century wall in illustration 17 (1), showing its width of 14 inches or 35 cms.



Illus. 19. A detail of the impressive coping tiles in illustration 18 which contain triangular frogs and side ridges of two different sizes below the roll of the ridge. The damaging new brickwork of the 20th century shed (7) is visible at top left. The presence of a root has compounded the problem.



Illus. 20. The former northern wall of the 19th century garden to the south of the house (8), as seen from the entrance to no. 12 to the north. The left-hand edge is formed by broken bricks and this wall once continued to the south-western corner of the house (connecting to the fragment that still remained in 1962 as shown in figure 10). It is crudely constructed almost entirely of headers and is overtopped by the lighter and more uniform bricks of the mid-20th century garden shed which terminates to the right in a recent pier built directly upon the oldest part of the wall.



Illus. 21. A detail of the probably 19th century but possibly 18th century garden wall in illustration 20 (8) showing the closers or quarter bricks that respect its right-hand edge where it directly abuts the oldest 16th or 17th century section of the roadside wall (1). This edge remains vertical and no gap has opened against the earlier wall, indicating that the latter's lean has not increased since the addition of the buttress.



Illus. 22. The roadside wall from the garden of no. 12 to the east showing the mid-20th century shed that was not present in 1924 (figure 6). The poorly built walls of the shed consist entirely of stretchers and are presumably only 4.5 inches thick, but the interior was inaccessible at the time of inspection.



Illus. 23. The eastern side of the roadside wall in illustration 22 showing the vertical step in its face that coincides with the recently rebuilt section (5) to the left.



Illus. 24. A detail of the finely moulded re-used coping tiles above the recently rebuilt section of the roadside wall seen from the garden of no. 12 to the east (hidden behind the green portable shed in illustration 22).



Illus. 25. The garden of no. 12 from the east with the roadside wall visible to the left of the green garden shed. There is no trace of the boundary wall in figure 10 that connected the corner of the house to the remnant preserved by the brick shed in illustration 20 (8).



Illus. 26. The north-western internal corner of the garden belonging to no. 12 with the remnant of the pantiled mid-19th century shed to the right and the contemporary or broadly contemporary section of roadside wall to the left. Both consist of uniform soft reds laid in Monk Bond with two stretchers between each header.



Illus. 27. The northern end of the roadside wall from the triangular section of waste ground showing the straight vertical joint between the surviving gable of the mid-19th century pantiled shed to the left of the telegraph pole and the yard wall of no. 12 to the right. Although structurally distinct these walls are almost identical and clearly contemporary or almost contemporary. The right-hand edge of the yard wall is respected by closers and adjoined a gate from the outset (although the entrance may have been less wide than today as the opposite edge in illustration 16 has been rebuilt).



Illus. 28. The roadside wall from the north showing the vertical joint between the yard wall and the matching remains of the post-1839 pantiled farm shed to the left.