

**St Chloe,
Layer de la Haye,
Essex**

Historic Building Record

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St Chloe, Abberton Road, Layer de la Haye, Essex

(TL 97723 20166)

Historic Building Record

This report provides an archaeological record and analysis at Historic England (2016) Level 3 of a dwelling house that appears on the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1874 and is regarded as an undesignated heritage asset. It has been prepared to the standard normally specified by Dr Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council's Archaeological Advisor, and is intended to fulfil a condition of planning permission for demolition (application 172597).

Introduction

The report is accompanied by a CD containing a full photographic record in the form of 55 Canon 5D digital images of 21 megapixels (Appendix 1), but also includes 16 photographs of key features to illustrate the text. Each image is described in a separate schedule and wherever possible includes a scale rod with half-metre divisions in red and white. The site was inspected on 15th August 2019.

Summary

The brick and tiled small house or cottage known as St Chloe lies on the southern side of Abberton Road immediately east of Malting Green, which represents a surviving fragment of the medieval heath that dominated the area until the early-19th century. The building is absent from the 1838 tithe map but appears on the 1874 Ordnance Survey alongside a Methodist chapel built in or about 1864. A history published by the vicar of the parish in 1972 states that the chapel was demolished in 1970 and that St Chloe, then called Rose Cottage, was at one time used for Bible Classes. The two structures were physically linked by a new porch added to the chapel in the late-19th century. Curiously the cottage is not mentioned in a more detailed 1952 memoir of the site by an elderly member of the congregation (which refers to open-air 'camp' meetings on the green), and its exact original purpose is unclear. The two-storied building reflected the standard domestic layout of the Victorian period, with two ground-floor rooms heated by gable chimneys and divided by a central stair passage, and it was probably designed for a minister or caretaker. The shallow-pitched softwood roof structure suggests it was contemporary or broadly contemporary with the chapel. The cottage contains a number of anomalies, the most obvious of which is the greater height of the roof over its staircase and right-hand section relative to that of the left-hand rooms. This step of some 30 cm creates an asymmetrical appearance suggesting an extension, but the building was shown with its current proportions in 1874 and the ostensibly 19th century sash windows of the front wall are identical. Any precise analysis is hampered by a thick layer of 20th century textured cement which conceals the walls externally and by extensive dry-lining which does the same internally. Unfortunately it has not been possible to locate any photographs or plans that pre-date this concealment. A narrow extension was added to the rear wall between 1920 and 1960, and a major refurbishment of the 1970s or 80s stripped the cottage of any remaining historic fixtures and fittings apart from the front windows and pine floorboards; the staircase and internal partitions were renewed, the fireplaces blocked, removed or rebuilt and even the ceilings clad in plasterboard. Irrespective of these losses the building's chief historic significance derives from its association with the chapel, and was severely diminished by its demolition.

Documentary Evidence and Map Regression

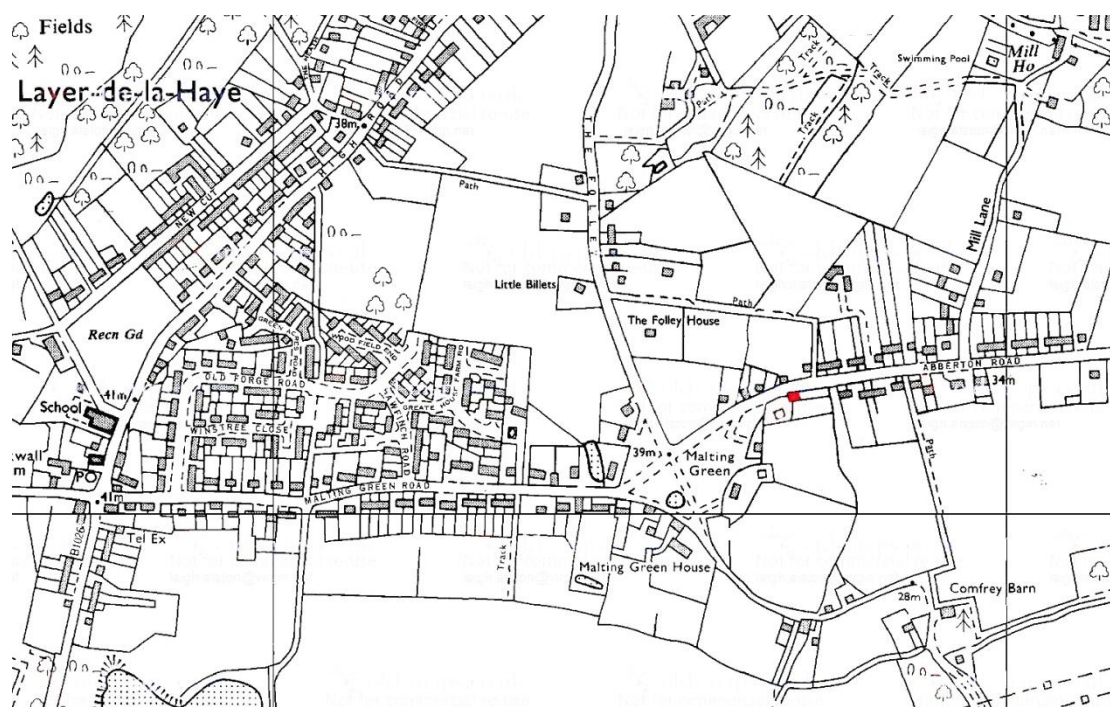


Figure 1. Location plan highlighting St Chloe in red to the north-east of Malting Green.

The small house or cottage known as St Chloe lies on the southern side of Abberton Road immediately east of Malting Green in Layer de la Haye. The parish was dominated by rough heath land until the agricultural improvements of the early-19th century and the building stands to the west of a narrow strip of garden that appears to have originated as a section of heath between the road and an early enclosure shown on Chapman & Andre's map of 1777 to the south (figure 2). Although now isolated, the building formerly adjoined a Primitive Methodist church or chapel that according to a former vicar of the parish was built in 1864 and demolished in 1970 ('A History of the Parish Church of St John the Baptist, Layer de la Haye', Canon James Allen, 1972). Unfortunately no photographs of this chapel have been traced. Non-Conformist chapels were often built on heaths and commons during the 18th and 19th centuries as they were largely beyond the control of the established Church of England. The vicar's account describes the structure as a 'simple building of four walls, a roof and a small porch which serves as the only entrance', and notes that 'the cottage next to the Methodist Church, now known as Rose Cottage, was at one time used for Bible Classes'. St Chloe clearly represents Rose Cottage and is likely to have been occupied by the incumbent Methodist minister or possibly the chapel's caretakers, although this is not specifically mentioned either by Canon Allen or Mrs H J Hayhoe whose memoir was published in 1952 and upon which Canon Allen clearly drew ('Memories of a Village Chapel', The Manor Press, Colchester). Mrs Hayhoe refers to six small cottages that had existed on part of the ground purchased to build the chapel, the rents of which contributed to the Chapel Fund. These were shown on the 1838 tithe map (figure 5) but not the one-inch Ordnance Survey of 1805 (figure 4). Sunday services had previously been held in another cottage on the opposite side of the road. She recalled the subsequent demolition of the six cottages which became dilapidated and are absent from the 1920 Ordnance Survey (figure 8), as well as the addition of a new porch which evidently connected the chapel to St Chloe as shown in 1897 but not 1874 (figures 7 and 6 respectively). The chapel was full on special occasions, with 'camp' meetings sometimes held on Malting Green. Curiously Mrs Hayhoe makes no mention of Rose Cottage (i.e. St Chloe) but it appears on the 1874 map and was presumably built at the same time as the chapel. Figures 6-10 trace its changing outline since 1874.

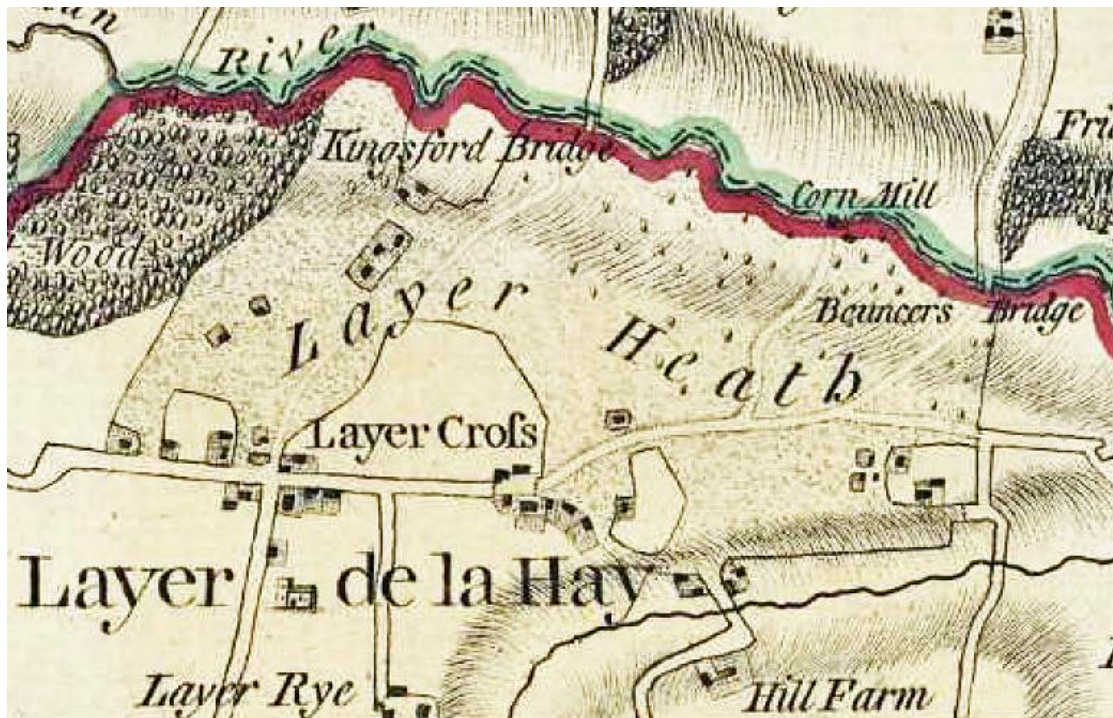


Figure 2. Chapman & Andre's Map of Essex in 1777 showing the extensive empty heath land in the area, unchanged since the Middle Ages. Malting Green lies beneath the final 's' of Layer Cross with a curved area of cleared land to the east. A building lay to the north of the adjoining road (south of the 'H' in Layer Heath) but nothing is shown on the site of St Chloe to the south.

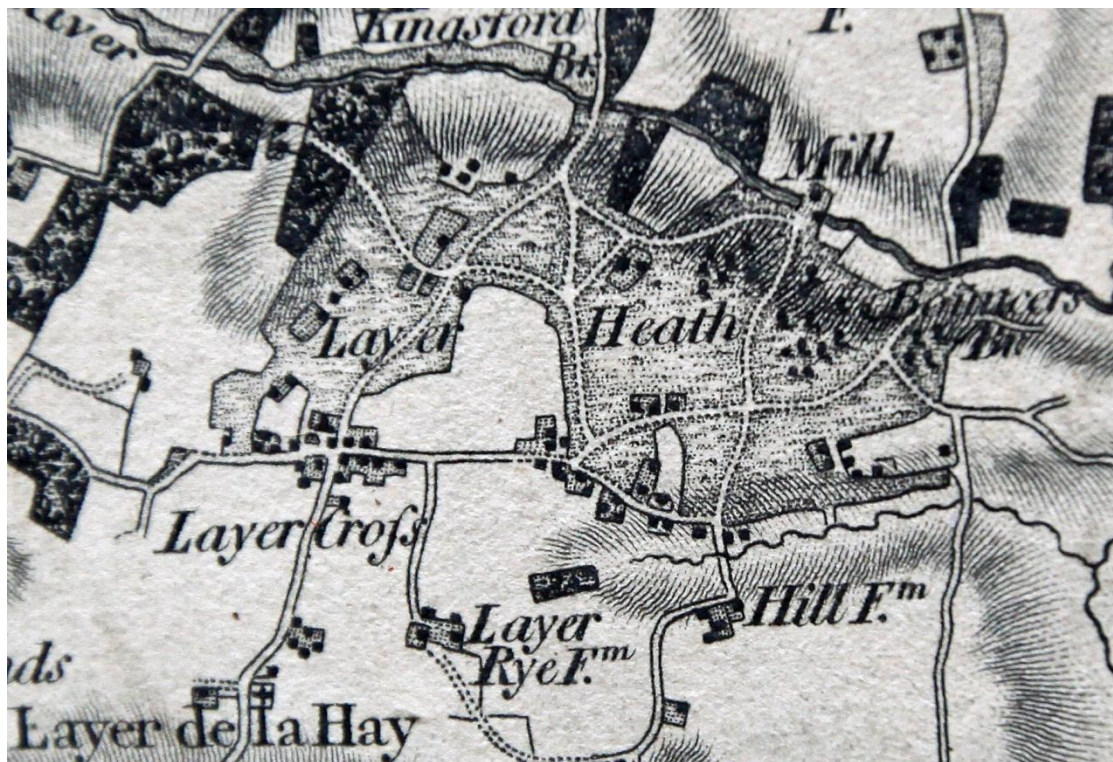


Figure 3. The First Edition 1805 one-inch Ordnance Survey by Colonel Mudge. Little had changed since 1777 with the isolated area of cleared land still shown to the east of the green and two buildings north of Abberton Road. The narrow strip of heath between the cleared land and the road coincides with the site of the later cottages and chapel.



Figure 4. The one inch Ordnance Survey of 1838. A rectangular enclosure containing buildings is now shown for the first time to the south of Abberton Road (above the ‘G’ of Gate House) and the area has been largely cleared of heath.

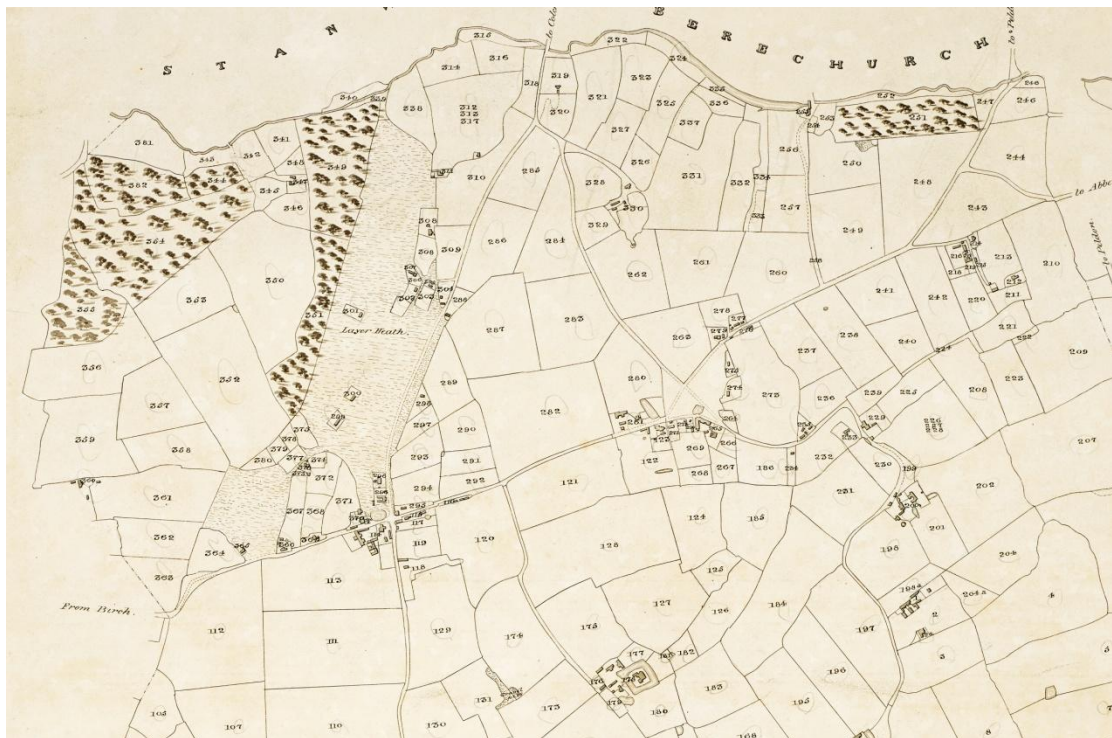


Figure 5a. The 1838 tithe map of Layer de la Haye (ERO D/CT 214B). The heath had been reduced to the area north of Layer Cross, with the rest now converted into fields. Much of the ancient heath and common land in the Colchester area was ‘improved’ in this way during the early years of the 19th century in response to high grain prices and new ideas of agricultural efficiency – often bisected by straight new roads.

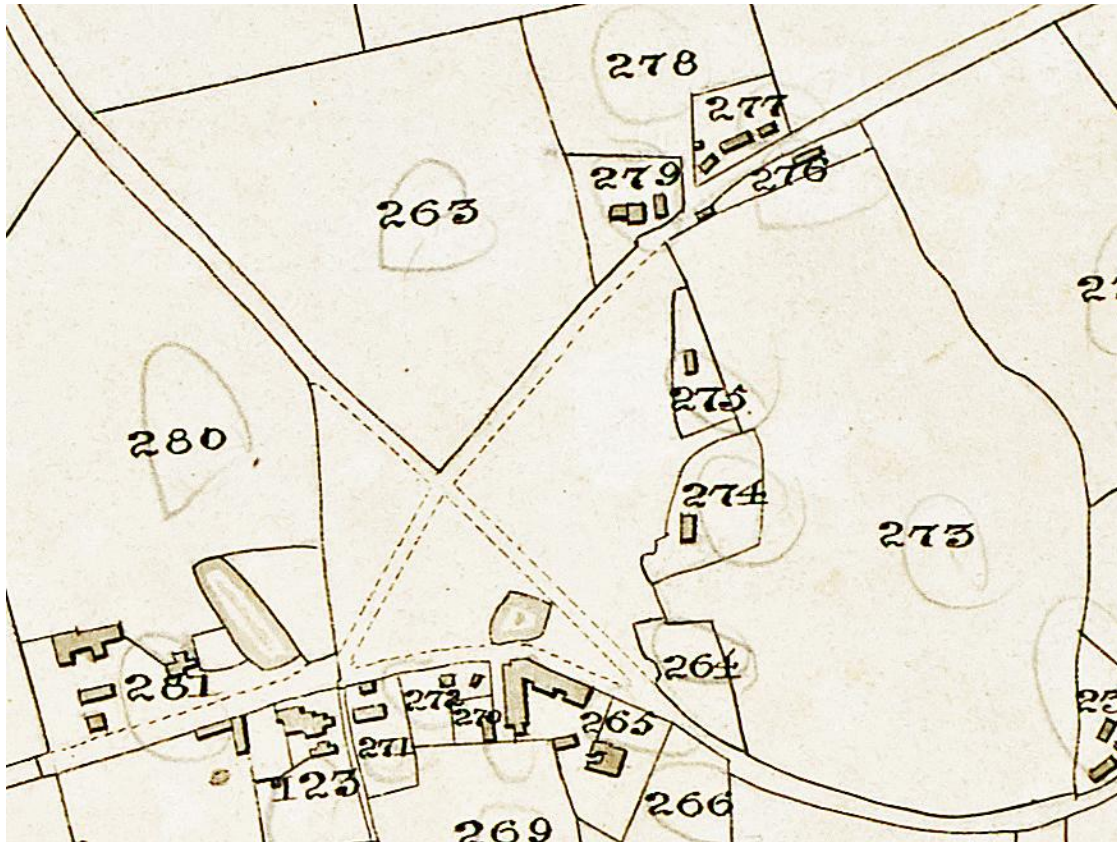


Figure 5b. A detail of the 1838 tithe map. The once isolated area of cleared land as shown in 1777 was known as ‘Potash Field’ and extended to 9 acres (plot 273). It may have been used initially to manufacture potash on the heath – or have been improved by it. The long rectangular building to the north (plot 276) was described as ‘cottages and gardens’ owned by Sarah Rands & occupied by William Barrell and George Whybrow.

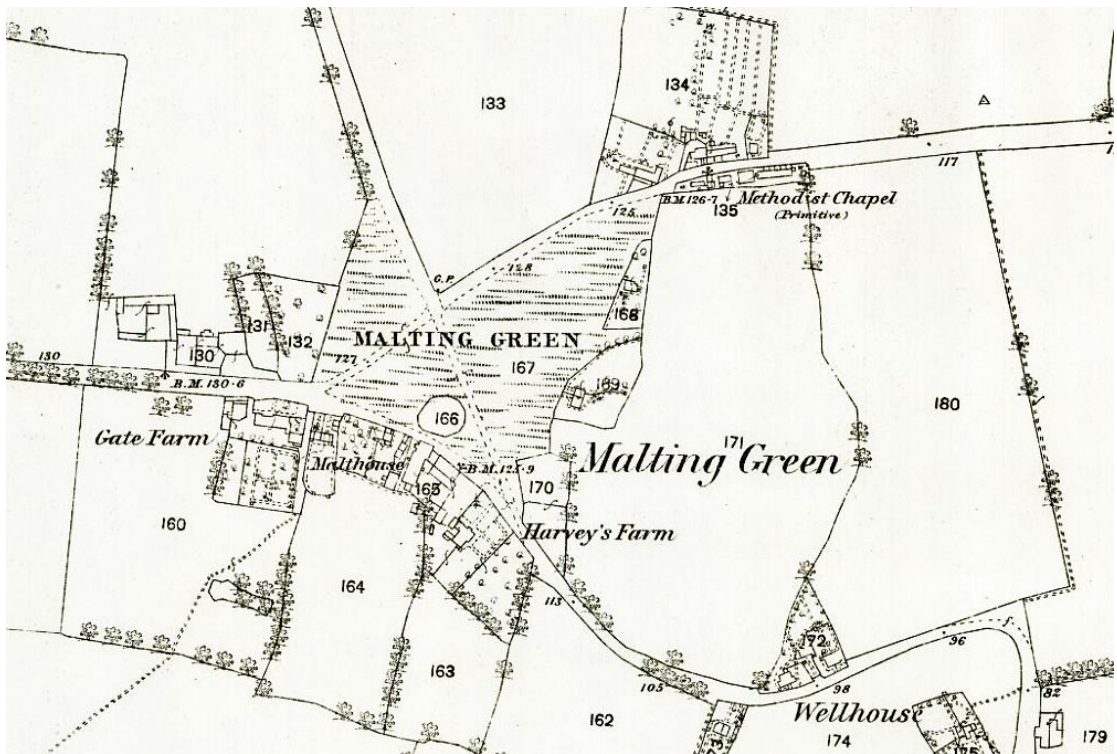


Figure 6a. The general area on the first edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1874.

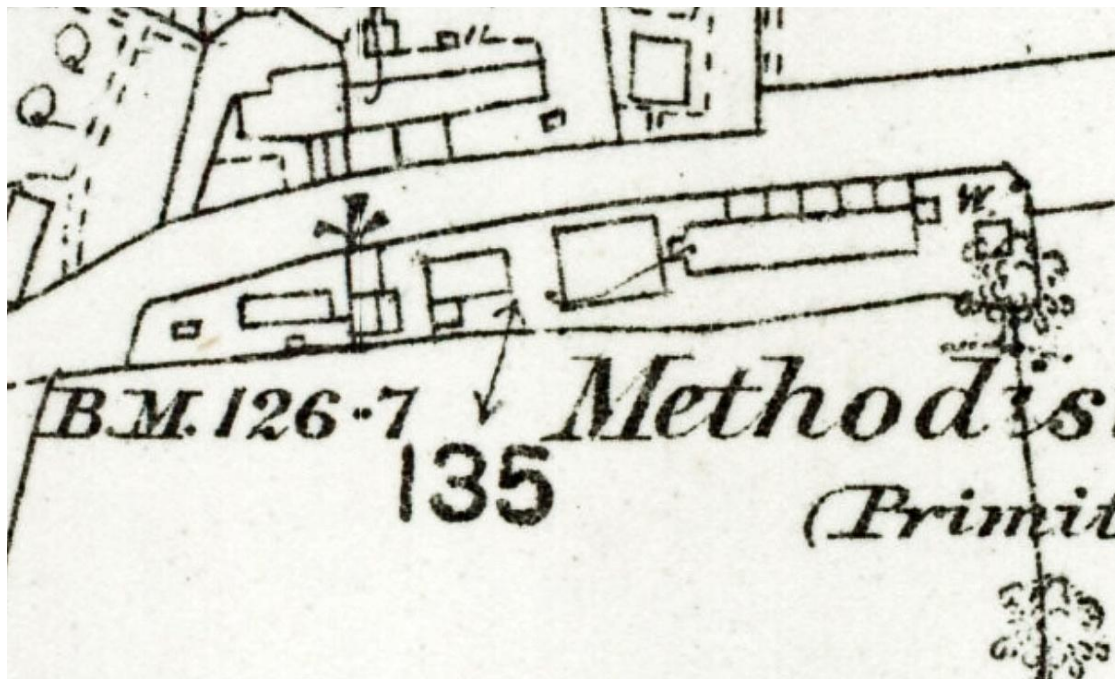


Figure 6b. A detail of the 1874 map showing the row of cottages first marked in 1838 to the right with five small yards or gardens and another garden adjoining the new Primitive Methodist Chapel with its almost square outline on the west. The building now known as St Chloe was also shown for the first time as a detached rectangular structure to the west of the chapel with a small projection at the western end of its rear wall. The long building to the west of the narrow strip of land was present in 1838 but has since been demolished.

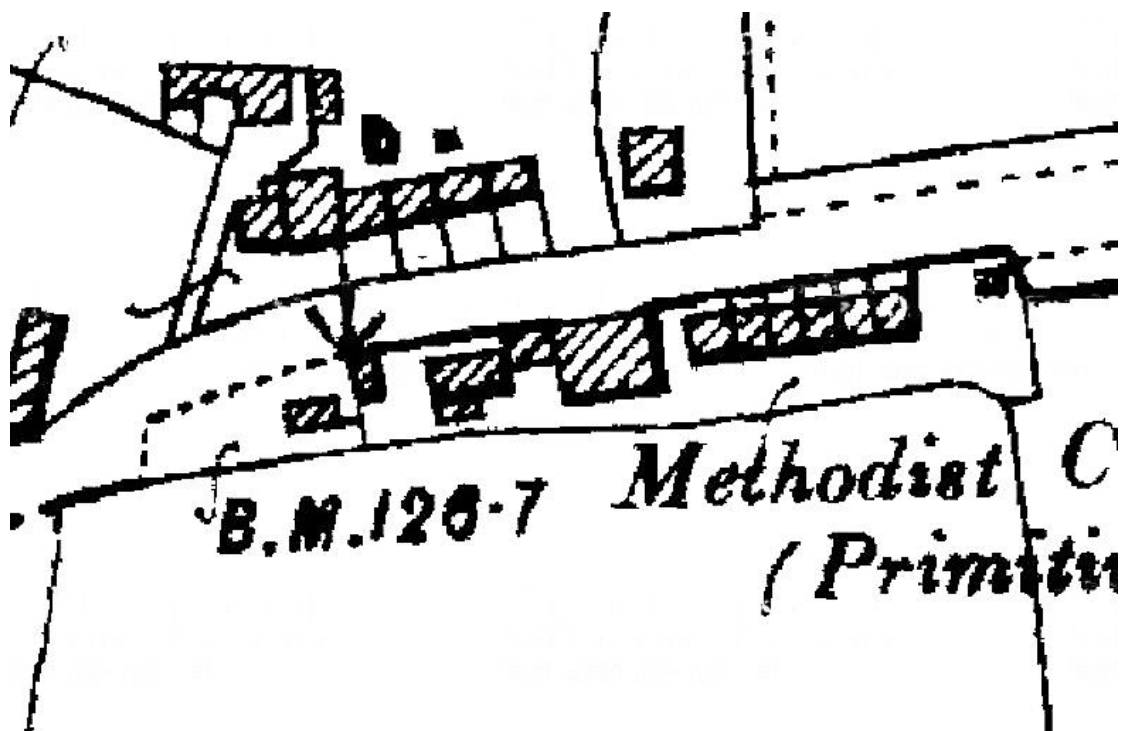


Figure 7. The Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1897. The six cottages to the east are clearly delineated and a new structure adjoining the road had been built since 1874 to link the chapel to St Chloe. This was almost certainly the porch mentioned in Mrs Hayhoe's account. St Chloe had been provided with a slightly larger rear extension and the long building to the east had been truncated.

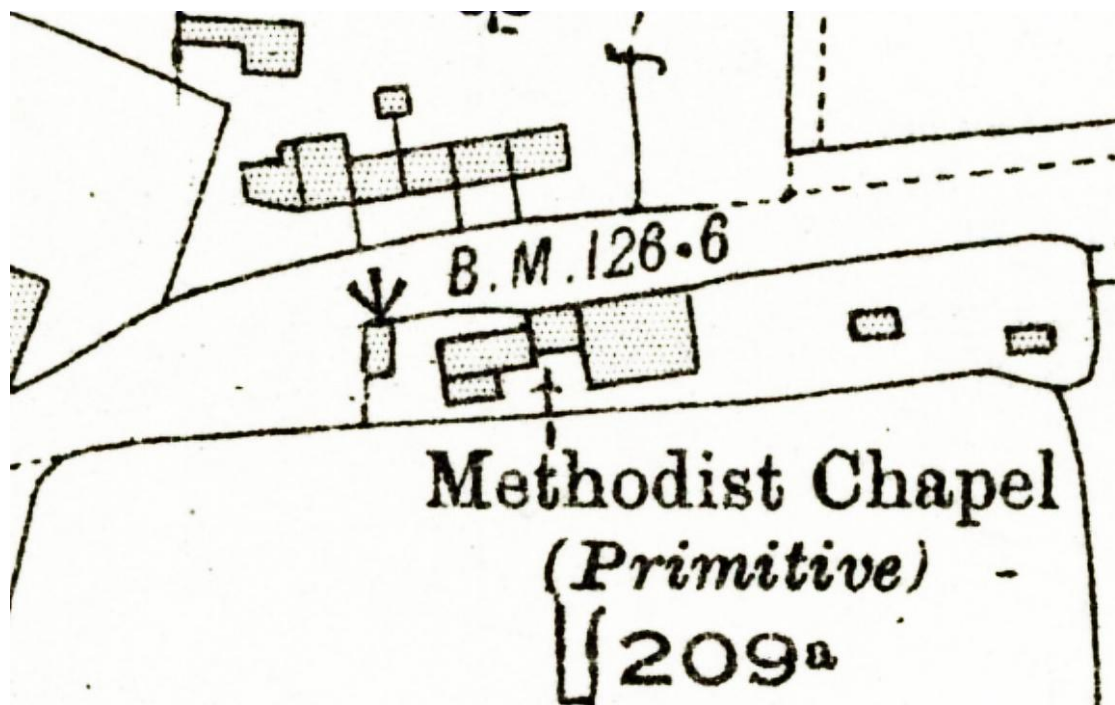


Figure 8. The 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1920. The terrace of six cottages had been demolished since 1897 along with the long building to the east (the site of which appears to have been absorbed by the road), but the chapel, St Chloe and the intermediate porch survived much as before.

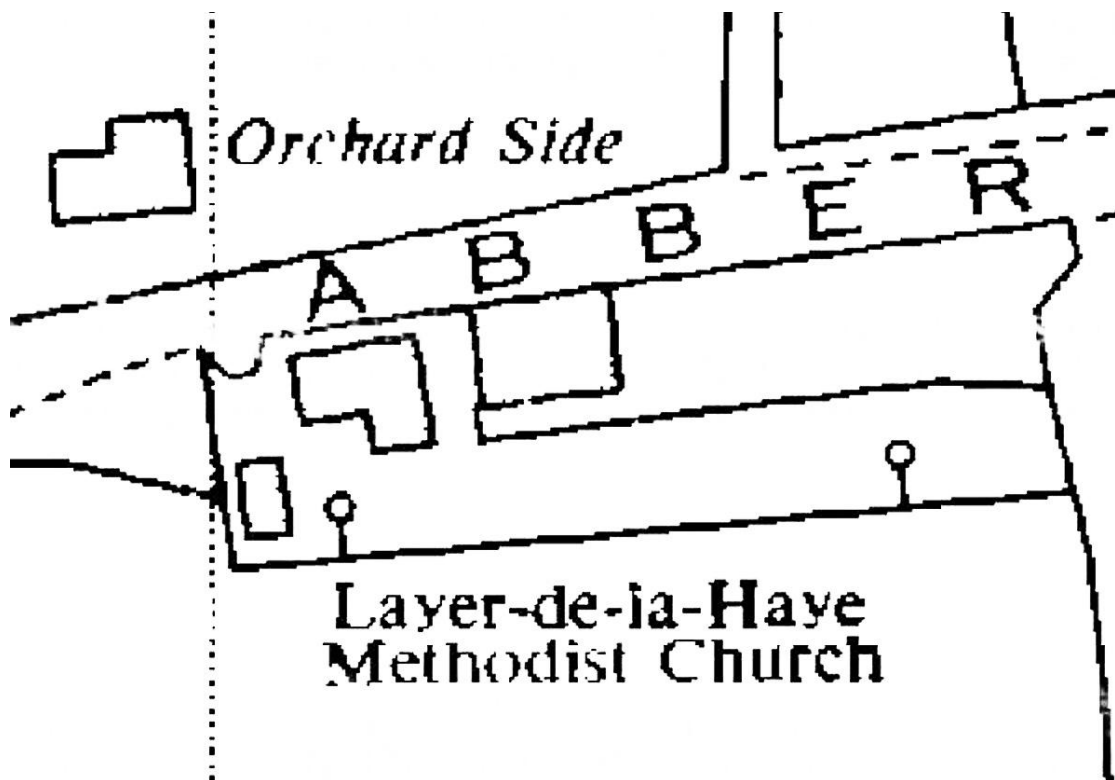


Figure 9. The Ordnance Survey of 1964. The chapel still remained at this date but the probable porch linking it to St Chloe had been demolished. A new extension which represents the existing kitchen and bathroom had been added to the west of St Chloe's back wall (structure 3 in figure 12), replacing the earlier projection, and its detached garage had also been built to the south-west since 1920.

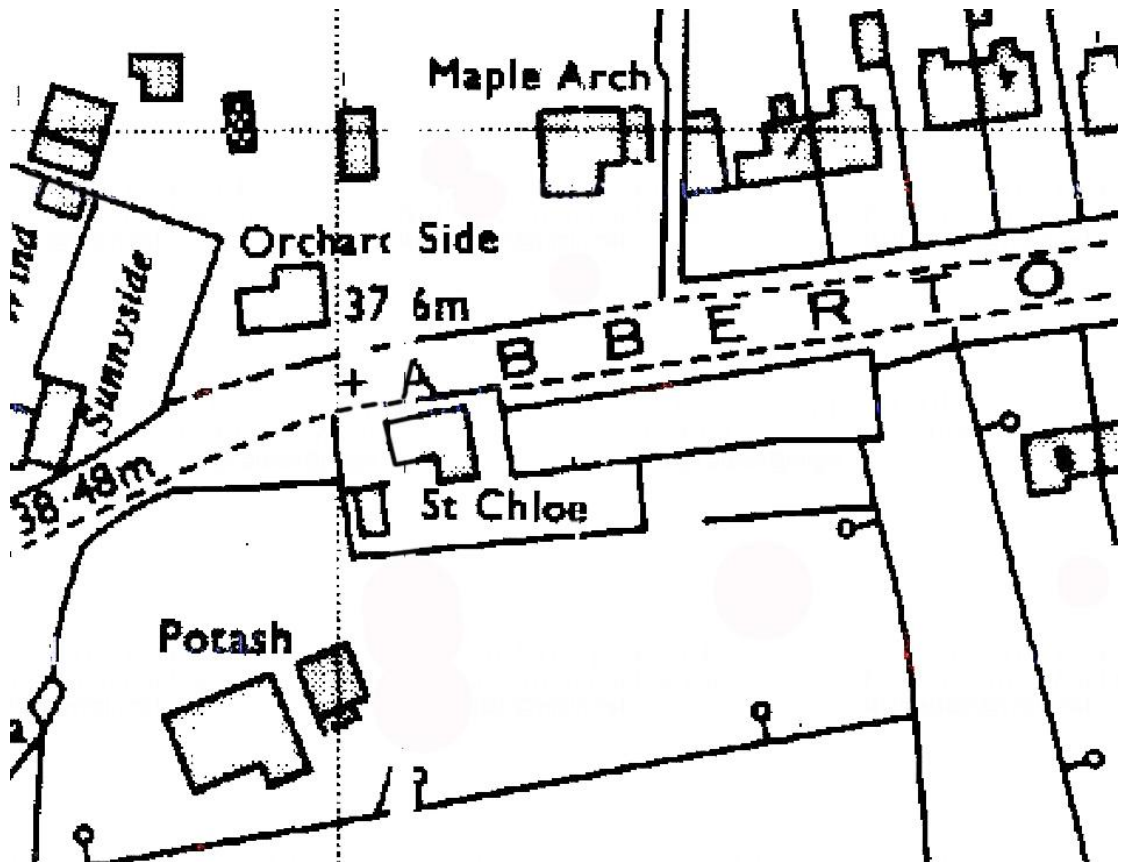


Figure 10.
The Ordnance Survey of 1977.
The chapel had been demolished since 1964 leaving the outline of St Chloe and its detached garage unchanged.

Building Analysis

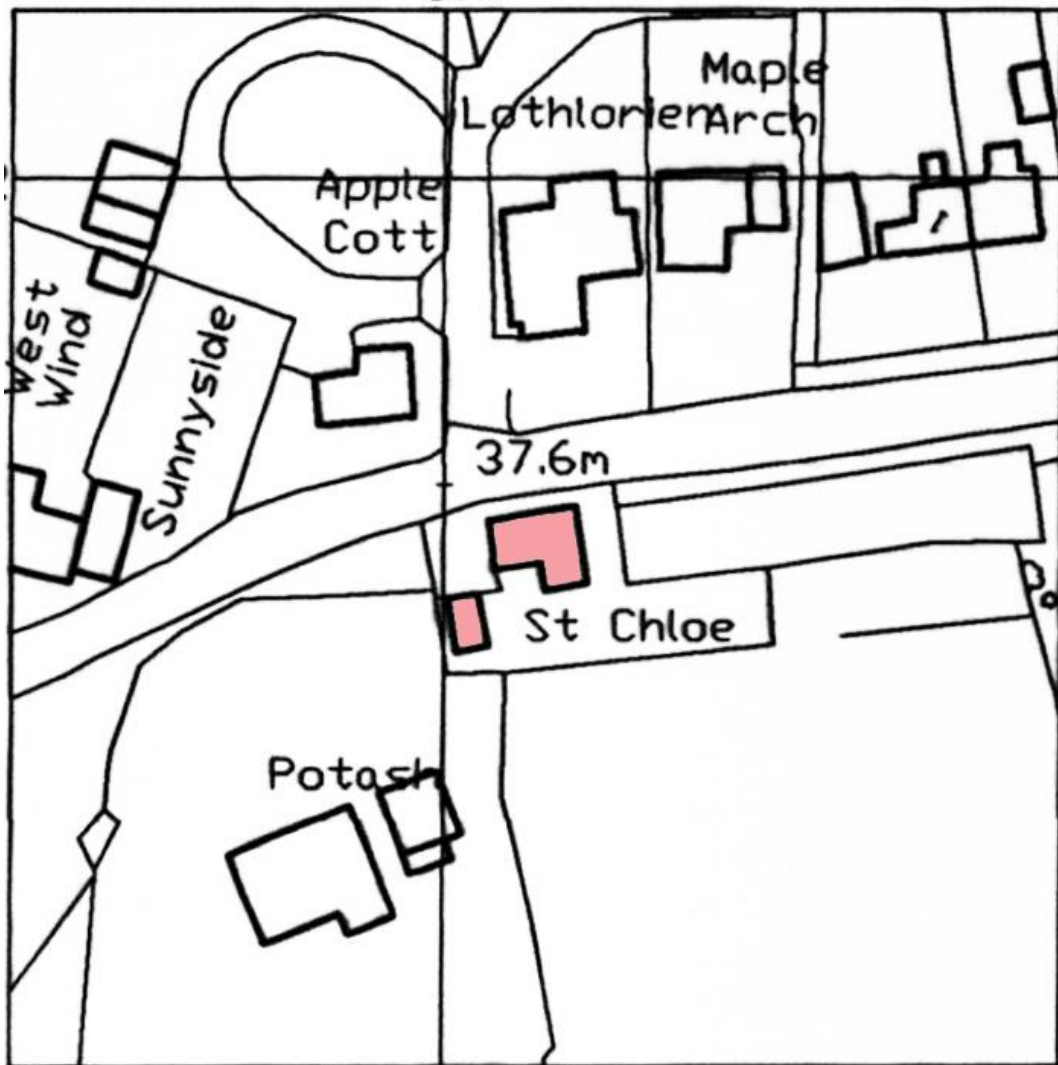


Figure 11. The existing site plan submitted with the current application highlighting the house and its detached rear garage in red.

Introduction

St Chloe is a small dwelling of rendered brick that according to the parish vicar's published account of 1972 was formerly known as Rose Cottage and used for Bible Classes by the congregation of the adjacent Methodist chapel. Mrs Hayhoe refers to a Sunday School but makes no mention of its location. As the building formerly adjoined the chapel's porch and ostensibly occupied the same plot of land it may be presumed to have been in the same ownership - but no clear documentary evidence of this has been found. Both the cottage and chapel were shown on the Ordnance Survey of 1874 but not the tithe map of 1838, and may have been built together in 1864 (which date is given for the chapel by both the vicar and Mrs Hayhoe). The cottage's present name first appears on the Ordnance Survey for 1977 and is unlikely to derive from any Methodist dedication. Chloe appears in the Bible as an associate of St Paul in Corinth (1 Corinthians 1:11), and although not an official saint represents an unusual recorded instance of a woman of influence in the early church. The name may also have been chosen as the Greek term for a green shoot associated with the fertility goddess Demeter. The building is described in detail in the following account which is intended to be read in conjunction with the descriptive captions to illustrations 1-16.

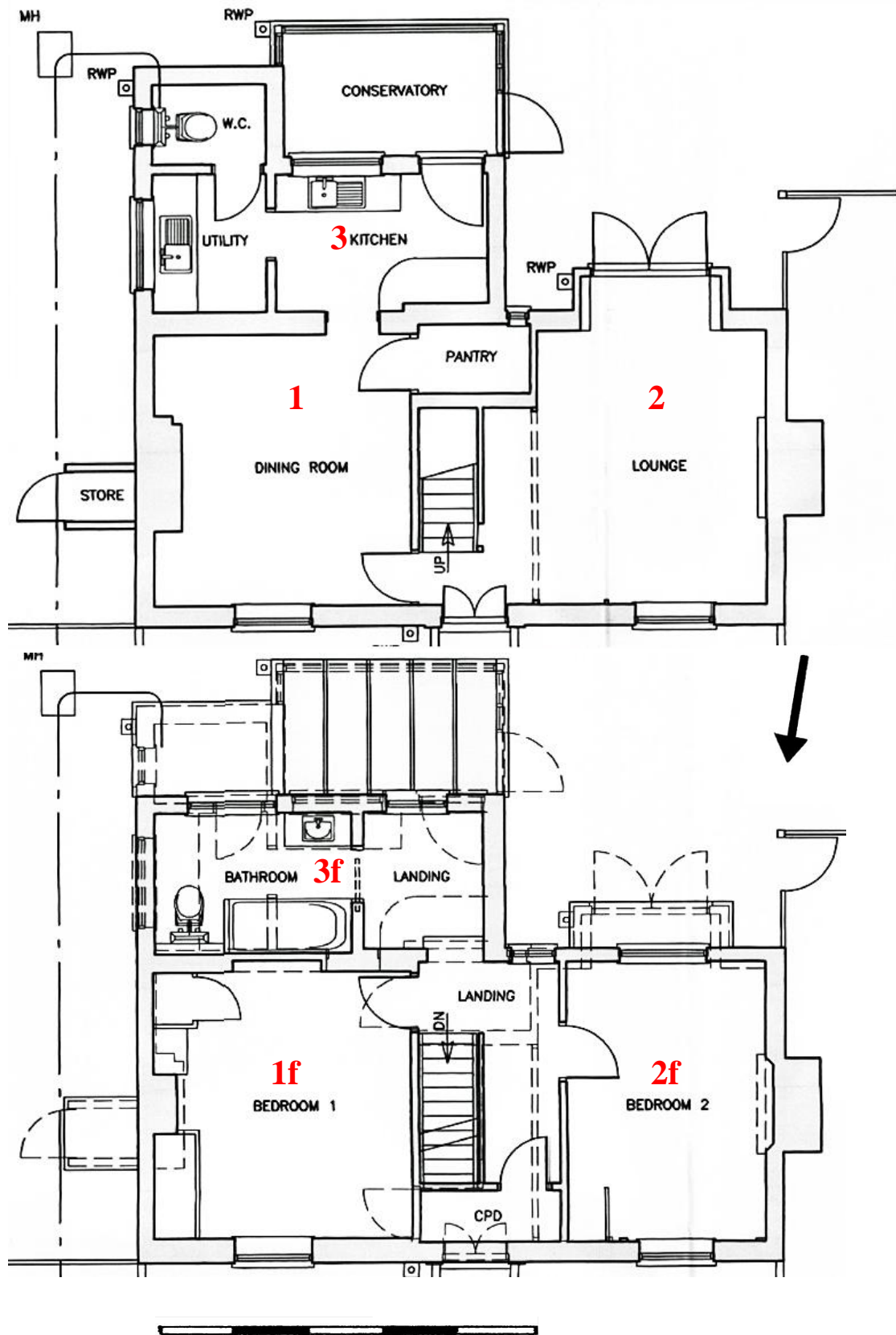


Figure 12
Ground (top) and first-floor plans by Manor Services identifying each compartment with a number for ease of reference in the text and photographic record. Scale in metres.

Proportions, fabric and date

The two-storied building extends to 8.5 m in length on an approximately east-west axis by an unusually narrow 4 m in total width (28 ft by 13 ft), and contains two rooms on each floor divided by a central entrance lobby and staircase. A two-storied extension of some 2 m in width was added to the east of the rear wall in the mid-20th century (area 3 in figure 12, which appeared on the 1960 Ordnance Survey but not that of 1920). The northern facade contains four uniform small-paned sash windows but unusually the roof above the central staircase and the western section of the house to the right (area 2) is approximately 0.3 m (1 ft) higher than its counterpart to the left (area 1), creating an oddly asymmetrical appearance (illus. 2). The building's current proportions were already present by 1874 and whether this anomaly is the result of an early extension or was part of the original structure is unclear. The ostensibly brick fabric of the front wall and both gables is hidden by textured late-20th century cement render which conceals any evidence of extension, although an area of red brickwork has been exposed in the eastern gable (illus. 4). The brickwork surrounding the entrance door is laid in cement mortar and dates only from the 20th century. The taller western section may have formed a small one-up, one-down dwelling with a staircase initially, but its diminutive scale makes this unlikely and there is no evidence of a brick partition adjoining the eastern section – nor of any cracking in the render as might be expected if a joint existed in the northern facade. A small area of gault (white) brick exposed in the western roof gable lends credence to the possibility of an extension (illus. 15) but the eastern section is too small to have stood alone, with no space for a stair. The internal partition consists only of boarded studwork in the roof (illus. 16), but any precise analysis is hampered both by the external render and the extent to which the internal walls and ceilings were clad in plasterboard during an extensive late-20th century refurbishment. Apart from the sash windows no historic fixtures or fittings survive, and the softwood roof structures of both sections are consistent with a date in the 1860s.

Layout

Despite its small scale the building forms a typical domestic house with chimneys at both gables. One room is likely to have operated as a kitchen with a cooking range and the other as a parlour, but both ground floor fireplaces have been altered: the westernmost rebuilt in late-20th century brickwork and the easternmost blocked. The western chimney is significantly wider and must have contained two fireplaces but only an unusual recess is currently visible on the upper storey and its brick fabric may have been removed at this level. Identical narrow pine floorboards survive in both ground-floor rooms, with a broad area of concrete alongside the stair indicating the removal of a partition that divided the western room from a passage connecting the entrance with a now missing rear door. The stair must occupy its original partition but was rebuilt in the late-20th century. The floors of the smaller eastern section are 10 cm lower on the ground floor and 15 cm on the first, and although the ground-floor ceilings offer roughly equal clearance the western bedroom (2f) is 25 cm taller. A small projection from the back wall of the western room shown in 1874 was probably an unheated lean-to pantry suggesting this room operated as the kitchen, but no trace of it remains.

Alterations

The narrow, two-storied rear extension was added to the back wall at some point between 1920 and 1960, and was built in the Mock Gothic style with deliberately exposed pine ceiling joists on the ground floor. Several other inserted timbers in the original structure may have been inserted at the same time, such as the mantle shelf above the blocked eastern fireplace. The entire building subsequently underwent a major refurbishment during the latter part of the 20th century, probably during the 1970s or 80s when the present first-floor bathroom of varnished pine boards was inserted into the extension. This involved the renewal of the

staircase and the cladding or rebuilding of the ceilings and internal partitions with plasterboard. The doors and door frames on the upper storey date from this period, as do the windows of the back wall and probably the lean-to fully-glazed rear conservatory. The removal of the partition to the east of the western lounge, creating a recess adjoining the new stair, may have occurred as part of the mid-20th century alterations. The ground-floor fireplace in the lounge was also rebuilt and its counterpart on the first floor apparently removed altogether, leaving a recess in the internal wall. The textured cement render was probably part of the same phase. These changes considerably depleted any historic character the property may have retained after its mid-20th century remodelling.

Historic Significance

Despite its standard domestic layout of the mid-19th century St Chloe is unusual in a number of respects, and it is frustrating that no early photographs or plans have been traced to illuminate its various anomalies. The building's thick layer of 20th century cement render conceals any evidence of the early extension that might explain its distinctive stepped roof and the apparent presence of gault brick in one gable and red brick in the other. The heavy renovation of the 1970s or 80s succeeded in destroying much of its historic interior and hiding what little might survive behind plasterboard. The building's chief interest derives from its link to the Methodist chapel which it once adjoined, but the precise nature of the two buildings' relationship also remains uncertain as the cottage is oddly absent from the most detailed memoir of the site and described only as the venue of a Bible Class in the other. It seems likely that it was designed as the residence of a minister or caretaker, but even had it survived in entirely original condition the building would not have met the criteria for listing once the associated chapel had been demolished.

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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 (Council for British Archaeology and English Heritage, 2004) and the NT guidebook to Lavenham Guildhall.

Schedule of full photographic record follows (pp. 13-16)

Appendix 1 (on accompanying CD): Full Photographic Record

Descriptions of Photographs in Appendix 1

Photograph no.

1. A view of Malting Green from the west showing the site of St Chloe hidden by trees behind the red car in the distance. Included for site context.
2. A general view of the site from Abberton Road to the east showing the site of the six cottages and chapel to the left with St Chloe in the rear.
3. The house from the north-east showing its cement-rendered brickwork with the slightly lower eastern section (1) on the left.
4. A detail of the eastern external gable showing its high-quality red brickwork laid in what appears to be a form of Monk Bond beneath the modern cement render.
5. The northern facade showing the uniform 19th century sash windows without horns and the lower height of the eastern section (1) to the left.
6. A detail of the Mock Gothic possibly 19th century northern entrance door defined by 20th century brickwork.
7. The building from the west showing the shallow pitch of its roof which would normally suit slate rather than its present peg-tiles.
8. The western external gable showing the exposed red brickwork of the chimney with the narrow pitched extension (3) in the rear to the right.
9. The building from the south-west showing its late-20th century windows and conservatory with the pitched roof of the mid-20th century extension (3) to the right.
10. The rear (northern) external elevation showing the late-20th century projecting French doors to the western lounge (2) on the left.
11. The building from the south-east showing its cement-rendered gable and pitched narrow extension (3) with the site of the chapel on the right.
12. The interior of the lounge (2) from the north showing the late-20th century rear French doors with the gable fireplace on the right.
13. The western internal gable of the lounge (2) showing its 20th century brick fireplace with the projecting 20th century French doors on the left.
14. The late-20th century brick fireplace in the western internal gable of the lounge (2).
15. The lounge (2) from the south showing the entrance door and central staircase on the right with the late-20th century brick fireplace on the left.
16. The lounge (2) from the west showing the recess adjoining the staircase supported by a late-20th century timber joist and bracket with the entrance to the left.

17. A detail from the north of the late-20th century Mock Gothic joist and bracket supporting the recess adjoining the staircase to the east of the lounge(2).
18. The floor of the lounge (2) from the north showing the ostensibly original pine boards to the right with concrete in the stair recess indicating a missing wall.
19. The foot of the late-20th century boarded staircase from the north-east with the boarded floor of the lounge (2) in the rear and the entrance door to the right.
20. The late-20th century boarded central staircase from the north showing the door to the bathroom lobby (3f) above.
21. The dining room (1) from the east showing the door to the entrance lobby on the right and the under-stair cupboard to the left.
22. The dining room (1) from the north showing the door to the kitchen (3) with the gable fireplace on the left.
23. The dining room (1) from the south showing the door to the entrance lobby on the left and a Mock Gothic inserted timber to the left of the window.
24. The internal eastern gable of the dining room (1) showing its blocked fireplace with a 20th century Mock Gothic wooden mantle shelf.
25. A detail of the internal eastern gable of the dining room (1) showing its blocked fireplace with a 20th century Mock Gothic wooden mantle shelf.
26. The interior of the mid-20th century kitchen extension (3) from the east showing its southern Crittall window on the left.
27. The interior of the mid-20th century kitchen (3) from the west showing its southern Crittall window on the right with the door to the dining room (1) on the left.
28. The northern interior of the kitchen (3) showing the door to the dining room (1) with the exposed softwood studwork of the original rear wall to the left.
29. A detail of the exposed softwood studwork of the original rear wall in the northern interior of the kitchen extension (1).
30. The plasterboarded interior of the under-stair cupboard seen from the dining room (1) to the east.
31. The eastern internal gable of the eastern bedroom (1f) showing its late-20th century fixtures & fittings with the recess of the former rear window on the right.
32. A detail of the sash window with a possibly original catch in the northern interior of the eastern bedroom (1f).
33. The southern interior of the eastern bedroom (1) showing the recess of the original rear window blocked by the kitchen & bathroom extension (3).
34. The western interior of the eastern bedroom (1f) showing the plasterboard fabric of the partition adjoining the staircase.

35. A detail from the north of the original lath-and-plaster ceiling of the eastern bedroom (1f).
36. The first-floor stair landing from the rear (south) showing its late-20th century architraves with the entrance to the western bedroom (2f) on the left.
37. The first-floor stair landing from the east showing the entrance to the bathroom lobby (3) on the left and the linen cupboard on the right.
38. The first-floor stair landing from the west showing the doors to the bathroom (3) and eastern bedroom (1f).
39. The first-floor stair landing from the north showing its late-20th century architraves with the entrance to the bathroom lobby (3) at the head of the stair.
40. The western bedroom (2f) from the north showing its late-20th century window with the door to the stair landing on the left.
41. The western internal gable of the western bedroom (2f) showing the central recess indicating the position of the chimney.
42. The northern interior of the western bedroom (2f) showing two inserted Mock Gothic decorative timbers flanking the possibly original sash window.
43. The interior of the bathroom (3f) from its entrance to the west showing its pine cladding of the 1970s or 80s.
44. The interior of the bathroom (3f) from the east showing its pine cladding of the 1970s or 80s with the door to its entrance lobby in the centre.
45. The sliding door to the bathroom (3) from its entrance lobby to the west.
46. The entrance lobby of the bathroom (3) from the east showing the door to the stair landing on the right with an area of exposed fabric.
47. A detail of the northern interior of the bathroom lobby (3) showing the softwood studwork of the original back wall with inserted modern brickwork.
48. The roof structure of the western section (2) looking towards the apparent gault-brick fabric of the western gable with the red-brick chimney in the centre.
49. The typically 19th century clasped-purlin roof structure of tall-sectioned softwood with a ridge board & nailed collars above the western section of the house (2).
50. The roof structure from its taller western section (2) showing the boarded studwork partition adjoining the lower section (1) to the east.
51. The tall-sectioned softwood rafters and ridge board of the eastern section (1) with the red-brick gable in the rear as seen from the western section of the roof (2).
52. The mid-20th century single-storied garage from the east with the western section of the house (2) on the right.
53. The false Mock Gothic applied timbers of the southern gable of the detached garage to the south-west of the house.

54. The mid-20th century vehicle doors in the northern external gable of the detached garage to the south-east of the house.
55. The interior from the east of the detached garage to the south-west of the house showing its softwood framing clad in corrugated iron and asbestos.

Appendix 2 follows on pp. 17-24 (selected photographs to illustrate the text)

Appendix 2 (pp. 17-24): Selected Photographs to Illustrate the Text



Illus. 1. A general view of the site from Abberton Road to the east showing the site of the six cottages and chapel to the left with St Chloe in the rear.



Illus. 2. The unusually asymmetrical northern facade with uniform mid-19th century sash windows without horns to their corners (as would be expected in the late-19th century). The brickwork is entirely concealed by 20th century cement render and it is unclear whether the lower section of the building on the left (1) represents a slightly later addition to the taller section on the right (2).



Illus. 3. The house from the north-east showing the uniform peg-tiled roofs of the building's two sections with shallow pitches more usually intended for slate. The gable chimney of the taller western section is wide enough for two flues but its counterpart on the east only one.



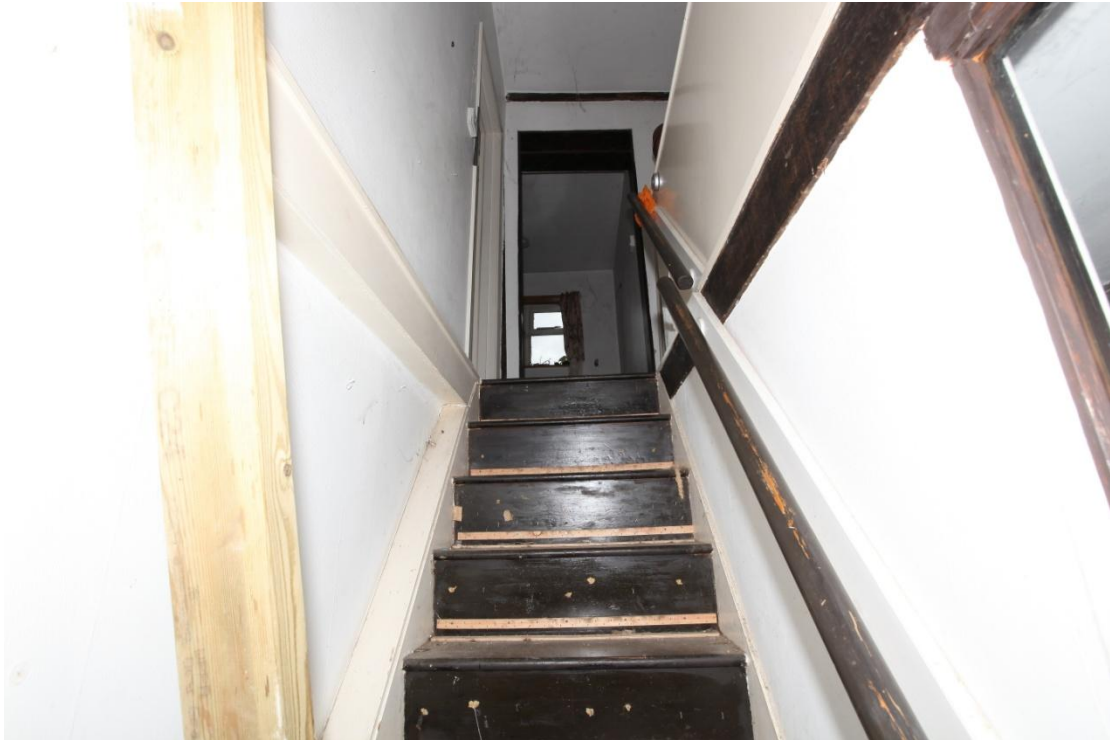
Illus. 4. A detail of the eastern external gable showing its high-quality red brickwork laid in what appears to be a form of Monk Bond beneath the modern cement render. The brickwork of the western gable exposed in the roof appears to consist of contrasting gault (white) brick (illus. A2. 15).



Illus. 5. The building from the south-west showing its late-20th century windows, French doors and conservatory with the narrow pitched roof of the mid-20th century rear extension (3) in the centre.



Illus. 6. The modern lounge (2), as labelled in figure 12, seen from the rear (south) with the entrance door and central staircase on the right. The late-20th century brick fireplace in the western gable is visible on the left. The ostensibly original narrow pine floorboards meet concrete at the 20th century black-painted ceiling timber adjoining the modern staircase on the right – suggesting this timber replaced the partition of a wider original stair and/or entrance passage.



Illus. 7. The narrow late-20th century boarded central staircase viewed from the entrance lobby to the north and showing the door to the first-floor bathroom lobby in the extension (3f) immediately above.



Illus. 8. The dining room (1) from the north showing the door to the kitchen (3) in the centre with an under-stair cupboard on the right and the gable fireplace on the left. The fireplace is blocked and lies beneath a 20th century Mock Gothic wooden shelf. The narrow pine floorboards are identical to those of the lounge (2) but the height of the dining room floor is 10 cm lower (4 ins).



Illus. 9. The interior of the mid-20th century kitchen extension (3) from the east showing its southern Crittall window on the right with the door to the dining room (1) on the left. The ceiling joists appears to have been exposed from the outset to create a Mock Gothic appearance.



Illus. 10. A detail of the exposed softwood studwork of the original rear wall in the northern interior of the kitchen extension (1). It appears that the entire back wall consisted of rendered studwork in contrast to the more expensive brick of the northern facade and gables.



Illus. 11. The southern interior of the eastern bedroom (1) showing the recess of the original rear window blocked by the 20th century extension (3) with the door to the stair landing on the right. There is no evidence of a fireplace in the eastern gable to the left and the narrow chimney served only the ground floor.



Illus. 12. A detail from the north of the original lath-and-plaster ceiling of the western bedroom (1f). The coarse lime plaster is typical of the 19th century, but was hidden by plasterboard during the late-20th century refurbishment.



Illus. 13. The first-floor stair landing from the rear (south) showing its late-20th century plasterboard walls and architraves with the entrance to the western bedroom (2f) on the left.



Illus. 14. The western internal gable of the western bedroom (2f) showing the unusual central recess indicating the position of the chimney. A fireplace may have been removed from this position. The timber to the right is a 20th century Mock Gothic insertion.



Illus. 15. The original softwood roof structure of the taller western section (2) looking towards the apparent gault-brick fabric of the western gable with the red-brick chimney in the centre. The edges of the gault brickwork appear to be broken suggesting the present chimney may be represent an alteration.



Illus. 16. The roof structure of the taller western section (2) showing the boarded studwork partition adjoining the lower section (1) to the east. The connecting aperture has been inserted by cutting the boarding. The softwood rafters of the eastern section are much the same but appear to lack purlins.