3.3.2 In the centre of the front and rear walls under the ends of the central roof wall there is a plain rendered angled bracket. This projects out from the face of the wall and merges with the underside of the eaves.

3.3.3 At under the verge at either end of the roof a gable rafter is fixed to the head of the wall. The wall plate at gables at either end projects slightly beyond the face of the walls and the gable rafter is notched over it.

3.3.4 Supported on brackets from the fascia board to both sides of the building are half round section black PVCu guttering that drains to downpipes at either end. On the front south end the downpipe is a mixture of cast-iron and PVCu, whilst that on the north end of the front is all of cast-iron. At the base both of these finish with shoes that discharge over the ground at the base.

3.3.5 On the rear there is a downpipe at the south end and one to the south side of the central support bracket. Both of these have the straight section of down-pipe is in cast-iron with the swan necks at the top in PVCu.

Fig 3.3.6: Flat roof eaves

3.3.6 To the perimeter of the flat roofs there is a fascia board fixed directly to the head of the wall all the way around including the closed end on the west side. On this at either side is half round section cast-iron guttering that runs to a cast-iron downpipe at the west end of each side and then runs down and discharges over gulley grids at the base.

3.4 Ancillary Roofs

3.4.1 There are flat roofs over the rear extensions with supporting structures of timber boarding under built-up bituminous felt roofing and these fall from the centres to the eaves on either side. Where these roofs abuts the rear wall of the house the felt is dressed up the wall and has a lead cover flashing built-in and this has been cut through the pebbledash above.

Fig 3.4.2: Front porch

3.4.2 Over the front doors are flat roofed canopies spanning both sets and is timber framed with a top covering of lead sheet with welted joints. These are supported

by single painted timber brackets that project out from the sides of the door openings.

3.5 External walls

Fig 3.5.1: External wall of cottages

3.5.1 The external walls to the main house are all apparently of solid construction and are approximately one and a half bricks thick. These have facings in two distinct sections with the division being a line at ground floor window head height where there is a horizontal tile creasing band all the way around the building that appears to have been painted historically.

3.5.2 The section above head height is apparently of solid construction and is finished with heavily over painted pebbledash render that extends up from a bell mouth drip at the bottom above the creasing course.

3.5.3 The walls below the tile creasing are now finished in a hard cement spatter dash type render that has used a coloured mortar over a plain cement type rendered base that has failed all around the building and is coming off. Where is has been lost it exposes the underlying wall structure which is orangey coloured brickwork that is laid in English bond using a fairly hard lime mortar with a joint width of approximately 4 mm. This was originally pointed with a white cement type mortar finished with a struck joint to create a heavily defined, but narrow joint.

3.5.4 To the base of the wall can be seen where there was originally a slightly projecting chamfered top rendered plinth all the way around the building in a hard mortar. Much of this has been lost or over rendered by subsequent work to the property.

3.5.5 Within the face of the lower walls there is some localised evidence for historic brickwork repairs, but not to a significant extent.

3.5.6 At both ends of the house at high level in the gables either side of the chimney flues there are vertical terracotta ventilated units built-in to the roof space.

3.5.7 In the base of the walls to the front elevation at just about floor level in a central position below each window is a built-in terracotta airbrick.

3.5.8 Because of the application of the hard cement render to the lower part of the building there is much evidence of brick spalling and loss of the face of the brickwork from ground level up to approximately 1.2 m above ground level. This is likely to be due to a combination of condensation, general moisture entrapment and frost action resulting from this modern applied surface coating.

3.5.9 On the front elevations there is tile creasing under sills to the windows under the window sills above which the timber frames are positioned. The cills above the tile creasing have been rendered over and these appear to be formed of bull nose or other decorative brickwork and have all been painted.

3.5.10 At first floor level are similar painted tile sills, but these appear to sit directly under the frames to the windows. A full inspection of this area was not possible due to the external openings being fully boarded up and covering those areas.