

single glazed casements of a style that could suggest of early 20th century pattern and are glazed with small pane leaded lights and ironmongery suggesting a similar date. The kitchen window is different from those seen elsewhere in the building.

- 3.6.7.3 Second cottage from the south sitting room - this has what appears to be the original ironmongery fitted. In the front bedroom the window has modern, late 20th C, ironmongery fitted to the casement.

3.7 External Doors

- 3.7.1 All the external doors around the building were boarded up so no external inspection of these was possible.
- 3.7.2 On the front of the building the entrance doors are arranged in pairs and these are all heavily over boarded so a full inspection of these was not possible. These sit within timber frames of a fairly plain type and all of which have been painted and have concrete thresholds.
- 3.7.3 In the link to the bathroom extension the external door are a modern two panel standard joinery door with large glazed panel to the base and small to the upper section. This was all glazed with Georgian wire glass and fitted with aluminium leaver latch set.

NOTE:

All the cottages in this terrace have the same floor plan and the only difference is that adjacent houses have a mirrored layout. Because of this the north cottage has been looked at in detail to establish the form and method of construction and only significant differences identified within the others are highlighted for each.

4 INTERIOR - NORTH SIDE COTTAGE

4.1 Front Lobby



Fig 4.1: Entrance Lobby

- 4.1.1 This has a floor of concrete with granolithic type top.
- 4.1.2 The walls are all of solid construction where the internal face of the external wall is painted plaster on brickwork. The internal walls are of cast in situ concrete that has used timber boarding as formwork and this included the stairs as indicated by casting marks.
- 4.1.3 There was no indication of this having had a door at the bottom of the stairs.
- 4.1.4 The lining to the door to the sitting room is painted softwood, 10 mm stops and a simple ovolo architrave on both sides. The door was missing and was originally mounted on a pair of 75 mm steel butts.
- 4.1.5 The ceiling over this area is a lath and plaster type that has been decorated.

4.2 Sitting Room



Fig 4.2: Sitting room

- 4.2.1 The floor is a solid concrete structure with a plain screeded surface and not a granolithic finish as the lobby.

- 4.2.2 The walls are generally as that described within the entrance lobby being of brickwork to the exterior and cast in-situ concrete for the internal structures. These have all been finished with what appears to be a two coat lime plaster and then painted.
- 4.2.3 The skirting boards to the base are simple painted timber board with a slight rounded top edge.
- 4.2.4 A picture rail was originally fixed around the head of the wall approximately 30 mm down from the ceiling, but this appears to have been removed some time ago with only a shadow line in the decorations remaining.
- 4.2.5 Where modern decorations, such as wall paper, have been removed it was possible to see the original colour scheme to the walls. At first this had been a uniform cream colour and then red paint applied over it to a height of approximately 1.2 m above floor level all the way around, this being just above internal windowsill level. At a later date all of this was over painted with a dark / leaf green paint.
- 4.2.6 Running down the north wall there is a chimneybreast that has a fire opening in the bottom that has been blocked up. Across the base of the chimneybreast is a decorative late 20th century style of fire surround that possibly had the flue for a solid fuel combustion or gas stove passing through it into the chimney above. To the front is a hearth covered with glazed ceramic tiles approximately 75 mm square of a pinkish buff colour that is flush with the main floor.
- 4.2.7 The modern fire surround it built in multicoloured concrete bricks. Just above the top of this modern facing it is possible to see where earlier fire opening has been blocked up using a London Brick Company (LBC) Fletton type bricks laid in cement mortar. It is still possible to see part of the original fire back bricks behind the later closing to the side.
- 4.2.8 At high level to the left hand side of the chimneybreast there is an arch in the head of the wall that extends sideways to the wall to the kitchen. This would suggest that this may have been where a flue from the kitchen at the rear spanned across to this chimney.
- 4.2.9 The ceiling in its present form has the remains of polystyrene ceiling tiles applied over lining paper on top of plasterboard that has been fixed to the underside of the first floor joists. Along the abutting wall to the staircase (south) there is the remains of the lathing of the original ceiling and there is staining to the exposed floor joists to show where this form of ceiling was originally over the whole room.