

- 48 The Cottage on Cock Lane (grade II) shows a much more modest example of the same type, with far lighter box framing and plain jetty brackets. Similar framing, with surviving (or restored) frieze windows, can be seen at Manor House Cottage (grade II). Other post-medieval jettied houses now hide behind later brick and tile fronts, as at Oriel Cottage, Well Cottage and the King's Head (all grade II). One house of this period, Water Farm (grade II), seems to have been brick-built from the beginning: blocked C17<sup>th</sup> cross windows of moulded brick can still be seen in between later sashes on its main front.



*Water Farm, with blocked cross windows visible on main front*

- 49 Although vernacular features survive in some more modest houses of the C18<sup>th</sup>, such as Windlass Cottage, Anne's Cottage and Mill House (all grade II), they tended to give way during this period to a rudimentary classicism. Elham's most pleasing piece of Georgian street architecture is actually another piece of re-fronting, Well House (grade II), where a timber-framed building has been very successfully hidden behind an almost symmetrical 3-bay façade of rendered brick, the entrance being treated as a *serliana* with an arched shell-hooded doorway flanked by two square-headed windows.



*Left: doorway to Well House. Right: horizontally sash window at Monks Cottage*

- 50 In this period we start to see houses built in pairs and rows: Loriners and Trentham (grade II) are a good semi-detached pair dated 1742, and nos. 1-3 on the Square (grade II) appear to have been built – or rebuilt – as a terrace in the late C18<sup>th</sup>. Casements and diamond glazing give way in this period to multipane sashes, including one or two which slide horizontally, like those on the first floor of Monks Cottage (grade II).
- 51 Classicism remained in vogue in the early C19<sup>th</sup>, as is seen at Coopers (grade II), a detached villa built in 1812 on what was then the edge of the village, the New Inn (grade II), and the temple-fronted Methodist Church of 1839 (unlisted).
- 52 Later Victorian and Edwardian builders were more eclectic in their choice of historical inspiration. The unlisted former schoolroom on Vicarage Lane echoes the Elizabethan in its mullioned diamond-paned windows and hood-moulds, while the C19<sup>th</sup> frontage to Oriel Cottage (grade II) is a strange vernacular fantasy of fish-scale tiling with a miniscule triangular oriel resting on a curly bracket as its centrepiece.
- 53 A more sober and scholarly expression of the same impulse is FC Eden’s elegant re-fronting of the old Vicarage (grade II) in a Stuart style, with long ranks of cross windows on both floors, the lower storey projecting outwards as a shallow pentice. Not that Eden was averse to the fantastic, as his remodelling of the adjacent gateway (grade II) as a kind of cross between a triumphal arch, a dovecote and a pagoda, plainly shows.



*Gateway to the old Vicarage, with main house visible behind*

- 54 Later C20<sup>th</sup> buildings have sometimes attempted continuity with earlier styles, usually with very limited success, while others have been built on purely utilitarian lines. Only the 1960s primary school (unlisted) shows the influence of stylistic Modernism, although this is softened a little by vernacular touches like weatherboarding and striped brickwork.

**Contribution made by key unlisted buildings**

55 The majority of the Elham's pre-C20<sup>th</sup> buildings are listed, but there are some exceptions. The most striking is the Methodist Church, a crude but imposing 1839 building with a temple front of four square pilasters topped by a heavy pediment. Attached to it is an earlier 18<sup>th</sup>-century chapel, now used as the church hall, in front of which is a tiny burial ground. The Old House on High Street and St Katherine's Cottage on Pound Lane are two small 3-bay houses of the late C18<sup>th</sup> or early C19<sup>th</sup>; adjoining the latter is a much smaller pair of cottages which may be of similar date, although one of them has been re-fronted.



*The Methodist Church*

56 Flint Cottage on New Road and Holly Tree Cottage on Cock Lane present interesting double-pile variants on the same theme, both retaining their multipane sashes. Just off Vicarage Lane is a row of three rather charming weatherboarded cottages of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, with fanciful (possibly later) porches embodying miniature columns, barge-boards and other conceits.



*Cottages on Vicarage Lane*

- 57 The C20<sup>th</sup>, at least in its first half, made a number of pleasing contributions to the village. Bank Side and St Zita are a pair of substantial Edwardian houses with a first floor faced in ornamental tilework and an elaborately moulded segmental brick arch over the entrance. Lime Villas is a pretty red-brick Edwardian terrace, made charming by the little pentice roofs that run across the main front of each house pair, terminating in bracketed and barge-boarded porches with spike finials. Of a similar date but worlds away in style is the row of whitewashed cottages on Duck Street, which look almost like vernacular houses of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, but do not appear on any Ordnance Survey map prior to 1938.



*Left: Lime Villas. Right: cottages on Duck Street*

- 58 The old Garage is an appealing building of the inter-war years, its tiled carriage arch and five-bay mock-Tudor frontage cheerfully dissimulating its decidedly untraditional function. Finally there is the War Memorial, whose sophisticated design – six circular steps rising to a square plinth, upon which rests an octagonal shaft topped with an acorn finial and an elaborate wrought-iron crucifix – is attributed to the restorer of the church and vicarage, FC Eden.



*Left: the former Garage, now the Post Office. Right: the War Memorial*

**Prevalent local and traditional building materials & the public realm**

59 Four materials comprise the architectural palette of historic Elham: flint, timber, brick and tile. The first is best seen in St Mary’s Church, which apart from the north porch’s brick gable is walled entirely in knapped flint with limestone dressings, the latter replaced here and there with brick. Of the domestic buildings, only Chichester Lodge and Holly Tree Cottage are wholly flint-walled, although some others (Flint Cottage, Hunter’s Moon, Mill House) incorporate some flint walling, and many of the older brick and timber houses rest on flint plinths.



*Flint walling: Holly Tree Cottage (left) and Chichester Lodge (right)*

60 Timber construction is in evidence in Elham’s many fine oak-framed houses. Framing varies in style and quality, from the sturdy close-studding on the Abbot’s Fireside, via the lighter box construction of the Manor House and Manor Cottage, to the flimsy framing of The Cottage. The timbers are now painted or stained black, with white plaster infill. Even where older houses have been refaced, their timber construction may still be visible in the projecting jetty brackets, as at Oak Cottage. In the C19<sup>th</sup> and C20<sup>th</sup>, timber framing returns as a purely decorative device, as at the Garage, or applied to an older building as at the Old Bakery. A few C19<sup>th</sup> buildings, like the cottages off Vicarage Lane or the barn behind the Rose and Crown, are faced with softwood weather-boarding.



*Timber framing, exposed and concealed: The Cottage (left) and Oak Cottage*