

Egmanton



An Appraisal of the
Character & Appearance
of the Conservation Area



NEWARK &
SHERWOOD
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Department of Development and Planning

2001

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This report following consultation with local residents was adopted and the new boundary designated by the District Council, as Supplementary Planning Guidance on 16th. July 2001.

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Introduction

1. Conservation Area Appraisals

- 1.1 A conservation area is an area of special architectural or historic interest which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. These areas are designated by the Local Planning Authority. Conservation area appraisals are an assessment of the features which give an area its own special character. Identification of these special features is essential so that the Local Planning Authority can preserve and enhance them.
- 1.2 Egmanton was designated as a conservation area on 19 April 1994.

2. Location and Population

- 2.1 Egmanton is situated in the north of the district, eleven miles from Newark. The nearest small town is Tuxford which is one and a half miles away in the district of Bassetlaw. The village is set in a shallow valley amongst gently rolling hills within a rural landscape of deep fertile soils.
- 2.2 There is a population of 199 (1991) living within the parish. This compares with 198 in 1981 indicating little expansion in ten years. These population figures contrast sharply with the figures from the 1851 census where the population peaked at 429.

3. Origins and Development of the Settlement

- 3.1 The motte and bailey castle at Egmanton suggest a Norman occupation and Egmanton is mentioned in the Domesday book (1086) as being in the Manor of Roger de Busli. When the Normans entered an area the quickest way to establish control was to dominate the Parish Church, either by building a castle close by or sometimes even around the church. This may explain the close proximity of the castle and church at Egmanton. Also St Mary's Church has an early 12th century door and font so the church and castle could have a shared history.
- 3.2 At the time of the Parliamentary Enclosure 1821-1825 the village was very similar in form as it is at present. It does however appear to be a time when many buildings were built or re-built within the existing framework.
- 3.3 Egmanton developed as a community largely dependent on agriculture and the seven farmstead groups located within the village are evidence of this. As well as the usual crop growing and animal farming, in the 18th century hop gardens flourished in Egmanton and this was sold locally at Tuxford market. The farming of beef cattle were also very prevalent in the village and a Tannery existed on the corner of Tanyard and Kirton Road. The building no longer exists but its existence probably led to the name of the road, Tanyard.

4. Layout

- 4.1 Egmanton is a nucleated village which has grown around the junction of the four roads which lead into it from Kirton, Laxton, Tuxford and Weston. These converge on Main Street at the centre of the village. The east west alignment of Egmanton follows the course of a small stream. An unusual feature created by this stream is the island of land at the western end of Main Street now occupied by Island Farm, converted farm buildings and two new houses.
- 4.2 The village layout is characterised by farmsteads interspersed with a mixture of modern and traditional buildings. There is a contrast in the layout of buildings in the east and west of the village. In the east at the junction of Tuxford Road, Weston Road and Main Street there is a very open feel to the conservation area. There are no strong building lines and the layout of dwellings along the roads is very informal and open. At the west of the village on the Kirton Road, the layout is still informal but in contrast the buildings are located on the road edge giving a very enclosed feel, in particular Twitchell Farm, Stone House and Blossom Cottage. The small paddocks, former orchards and fields, together with the large gardens of many properties creates a very open and rural feel to the village. The essential character of the village is a rural farming settlement surrounded by open countryside.



*View over pantile roofs from the rear of
Twitchell Farm, Kirton Road*

5. Landscape Setting

- 5.1 Egmanton sits in a shallow valley with a small stream running through the centre. It is enclosed by gently rising land to the north and south and the village itself is not greatly visible in the wider landscape. The village is surrounded by open countryside and fields which contribute significantly to its rural character and setting. Much of the surrounding countryside is designated in the Local Plan as Mature Landscape Area.
- 5.2 When approaching the village from Laxton the valley setting is obvious as the houses are viewed below nestling among the trees. The village is hardly visible in the landscape on the Kirton Road and the same applies also from Tuxford, as the road is enclosed within steep banks and high hedges. The road from Weston, through open fields provides glimpses of roof tops and the church tower, once on the edge of the village there is a marvellous view of the church, Egmanton House (formerly North Farm) and the Village Hall. The trees surrounding St Mary's Church are also impressive in the view. Views out of the conservation area are of open countryside.



Laxton Road gently curves over the stream to meet Main Street, the tower of St Mary's Church can be seen behind The Plough Public House.

6. Archaeological Significance

- 6.1 Egmanton has an important archaeological site at Gaddick Hill. The remains of the motte and bailey castle and post medieval manor house are a scheduled ancient monument (National Monument No 13396). Motte and bailey castles are early medieval fortifications introduced into Britain by the Normans. They comprise of a large conical mound of earth, the motte, surmounted by a palisade and a stone or timber tower. Usually an embanked enclosure containing additional buildings, the bailey, adjoined the mottee. They acted as garrison forts during offensive military operations and in many cases as aristocratic residences and as centres of local or royal administration. They usually occupied strategic positions dominating their immediate locality and as a result are the most visually impressive monuments of the early post-Conquest period surviving in the modern landscape. The Gaddick Hill motte and bailey is a very well preserved example. The conical mound of the mottee is clearly visible from Main street to the rear of Manor Farm. The mound is about 14 metres high and the bailey which stands to the west is 100-150 metres in width and contains the buried remains of the medieval Manor House.
- 6.2 Approximately 260 metres from the edge of the village, outside the conservation area on the Kirton Road is another scheduled ancient monument (National Monument No13388). This is the remains of a medieval moated fishpond complex.
- 6.3 The whole of the village of Egmanton is shown on the Nottinghamshire County Sites and Monuments Record as having archaeological significance.

7. Architectural and Historic Qualities of Buildings

- 7.1 The village displays a mixture of domestic and agricultural buildings mostly dating from the early 19th century. The buildings have a distinctly vernacular rural character built of local materials and largely the work of local builders and craftsmen rather than architects. The only non-vernacular building are the Church, Village Hall and The Methodist Church. Agricultural buildings are a dominant building type throughout the village acting as a reminder of the past agricultural economy of the village.
- 7.2 The predominant building materials are red/orange brick and clay pantiles. This predominant building material acts as a unifying feature in the conservation area. Welsh blue slate occurs on some roofs. Stone is a less common building material, the only two buildings built of predominantly stone are St Mary's Church and Stone House on Kirton Road. Render and painted brick is evident on only a very small number of buildings namely The Old Plough, Sunny Cottage, The Vicarage and Ivy House. Rendering was generally carried out as a repair to poor quality or under fired bricks usually done in the last century.
- 7.3 Domestic buildings display the following features;
 - they are built of natural materials usually red brick and clay pantiles, larger houses have blue slate roofs.

- they are simple shapes generally rectangular, extensions usually have a separate roof at a different height.
- roofs are simple and generally gabled
- chimneys are on the ridge and are usually on the gable ends.
- windows usually have a vertical emphasis and are arranged symmetrically on the main elevations
- gable elevations are usually plain.
- dormer windows are not a typical feature.



Moat Farmhouse displaying some of the features typical of domestic buildings in the village, including symmetrically arranged windows, gable chimney stacks and a blue slate roof.

7.4 Agricultural buildings display the following features:

- they are simple shapes usually rectangular built of brick with a pantile roof.
- they do not have chimneys
- openings are limited and randomly placed on the elevations, they are traditionally shuttered with no glazing.
- strong solid to void ratio on all elevations.
- many of the barns have interesting brickwork patterns formed by the air breather holes. Their variety is a feature more distinctive in Egmanton than in other nearby villages.

7.5 The layout of all the buildings in Egmanton is informal. There are no rigid building lines and buildings are located in a variety of positions on the street for example on the frontage, set back, at right angles to the road or facing it. The farm groups in the village contribute significantly to this informal layout and a very good view of the juxtaposition of buildings can be seen from the footpath at the side of Twitchell Farm.



Threshing Barn, Tuxford Road, a good example of an agricultural building which is prominent on one of the approaches into the village.

8. Listed Buildings and Unlisted Buildings of Architectural and Townscape Interest

8.1 There are seven listed buildings and structures in Egmonton. They are listed Grade II except for the Church which is listed Grade I.

Kirton Road	-	Stone House
	-	Barn south east of Stone House
Laxton Road	-	Portland Farm House
Main Street	-	Island Farm House
Tuxford Road	-	Church of St. Mary
	-	Sundial at Church of St. Mary
	-	Egmonton House (formerly North Farm)

8.2 There are also several other unlisted buildings of considerable merit which contribute significantly to the character of the village and are therefore considered to be locally important. These are listed below;

Kirton Road	-	Twitchell Farm and Outbuilding
	-	Moat Farm and Outbuildings
	-	Brynleigh Cottage
	-	Blossom Cottage
Laxton Road	-	Rotherwood
	-	Richmond House
	-	The Methodist Church

Main Street	-	The Cottage
	-	The Old Plough Public House
	-	Yew Tree Farmhouse
	-	Ivy House
	-	Manor Farm and Outbuildings
Weston Road	-	Barn next to Ivy House
	-	Glebe Farmhouse
Tuxford Road	-	The Vicarage
	-	The Village Hall

Descriptions of these buildings and the reasons for including them appear in Appendix 2.



St. Mary's Church

9. Open Spaces and the Contribution of Trees and Hedges

- 9.1 The open, informal and unplanned feel of Egmonton is an essential character of the Conservation area. This rural character is created by the generous plot sizes and the fields and small paddocks which penetrate into the village centre. Also the positioning of many buildings set back from the road, contributes to the open feel of the village. The small paddocks within the village provide attractive settings for the farm groups and especially contribute to the strong rural character of the village.

9.2 The important areas of open space within the village include -

- The open spaces around Manor Farm and Portland Farm
- The field to the east of Moat Farm.
- The field to the east of Stone House barn.
- The large field penetrating the village in the "V" produced by Tuxford Road and Weston Road (presently not within the conservation area boundary).

9.3 There are also a number of large gardens within the village which contribute to the character of the conservation area, mainly enhancing the open rural feel of the village and the contribution made by the rich and diverse planting in these gardens. These areas include the gardens adjacent to;

- Blossom House, Kirton Road
- No 18 Laxton Road
- Yew Tree Farm, Main Street

9.4 Other features which contribute to the rural character of the conservation area are the grass verges on both sides of the road throughout most of the village and the small stream. The stream is not easily visible because it runs in a steep sided ditch. It contributes significantly to the character of the village because bridges are required along its length to access properties. They display a variety of styles and are more functional than decorative.

9.5 Trees are generally important in the village and they appear throughout to soften the built form. The most prominent group of trees are those around St Mary's Church, they contribute significantly to the character of this part of the conservation area. Trees in the conservation area are predominantly Silver Birch, Ash, Willow, Sycamore, Horse Chestnut and Yew. Laurels and conifers are commonly found in urban areas and their existence in Egmonton are intrusive in a rural setting. The remnants of former orchards are a common feature in the village and they contribute to the openness of the conservation area.

10. Pressures and Issues

10.1 An increasing pressure within the village is the recent new development including the new houses and the farm building conversions. New houses have been located on former paddocks which are a feature important to the character of the village. These houses are of a design which relate poorly to the traditional buildings and their position in the plots is alien to the townscape. The farm conversions whilst retaining the form of the buildings, introduce domestic features which are unfamiliar on agricultural buildings, in particular the garden areas and boundary treatments. The scale of modern development has also not always respected the small scale character of traditional buildings.

10.2 The potential of the stream to provide a distinctive and attractive feature has been spoilt by the ugly concrete and metal fence which bounds it. New fences would make a positive contribution to the village.

- 10.3 The informal open space at the centre of the village adjoining Island Farm is disappointing as a natural focal point. The substantial grass verge around the telephone box and the collapsed seat has been spoilt by a clutter of road signs and the replacing of the red telephone box by a modern version. There is potential here for improvement.
- 10.4 The electricity sub station on Tuxford Road detracts from the important view of the motte and the church. Ideally its removal to a less sensitive location would be desirable or locating it inside a traditional building would be an improvement.



The Laxton Road enters the village from the south and gently curves to follow the line of the stream.

11. Proposed Changes to the Conservation Area Boundary

- 11.1 Changes to the conservation area boundary are proposed to include additional land on the eastern boundary of Egmanton and to exclude land to the north of Egmanton. The conservation area will then be more linear in form and follow the west east axis of the village.
- 11.2 Changes at the east end of the village -
It is proposed to include the whole of the field between Tuxford Road and Weston Road because the field allows the only long distance views of the Church. The field provides an important setting for the Church and the view should be afforded some protection because it so important.

11.3 Changes to the north of the village -

It is proposed to exclude the fields to the rear of properties along Kirton Road from New Farm to the copse behind Moat farm. These fields are not significant in the village scene and because of the topography are not visible from within the village. It would also be consistent with the approach taken to the south of the village where the line is drawn at the back of property boundaries.



The buildings are built upto the road edge giving an enclosed feeling to this part of the conservation area

12. Sources

Speight, S. "Early Medieval Castles in Nottinghamshire" Thoroton Society Volume 98
1994

Pevsner, N. "The Buildings of Nottinghamshire" Second Edition





White's History, Gazetteer and Directory of Nottinghamshire 1832, 1864

13. Acknowledgement





The District Council is grateful for the help of Mr P Lynd - Evans of Egmanton for giving advice on the history of the village.

Note: Any omission in the appraisal of a particular building, feature or space should not be taken to imply that it is of no interest

Appendix 1 - Landscape Features

-  Conservation area boundary
-  Significant and important views (see page 13)
-  Important open areas
-  Garden areas which contribute to the character of the conservation area

Boundaries which contribute to the character of the conservation area

-  Important hedges
-  Important walls
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
-  Important trees in the landscape
Note: this symbol does not indicate the exact number or position of the trees

(This plan does not identify any trees protected by Tree Preservation Orders.
Check with the District Council for this information)



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PLAN 1: Landscape Features
 SCALE : 1:2500 Date : Aug. 2001

Significant & Important Views (*see plan 1*)

1. Open view across field from Main Street.
2. Barn at Stone House prominent in the view and the gable of Moat Farm.
3. Moat Farm stops the view.
4. Stone House stops the view, enclosed feel as buildings are built up to the road edge.
5. Elevated view of the pantile roofs of Twitchell Farm and Moat Farm.
6. View of open countryside.
7. Long distance view of rising hillside and fields.
8. Long distance views of open countryside.
9. Richmond House stops the view.
10. Rotherwood and Moat farmhouse are prominent, glimpses can be seen of the church tower over the pantile rooftops.
11. Open feel to the view with the Old Plough and Sunny Cottage prominent with the church tower and tree tops of the churchyard behind.
12. Willow tree prominent in the view with Yew Tree Farm beyond.
13. View unfolds of Egmanton House as road curves around the church.
14. Open feel to the view with Yew Tree Farm House and garden prominent.
15. Road gently curves around the church, the large trees in the churchyard producing a tunnel effect. The gable of Glebe Farmhouse and large conifers stop the view.
16. Open view over former orchard in front of Manor Farm.
17. Long distance view over field of St Mary's Church and the magnificent trees in the churchyard.

Appendix 2 - Listed Buildings and Unlisted Buildings of Architectural and Townscape Interest (see plan 2)

Listed Buildings

Kirton Road

1. Stone House. Grade II

The house is 1734 of dressed stone with a pantile roof and is one of the oldest buildings in the village. It terminates the view out of the village along Kirton Road and makes a particularly important contribution to the village character.

2. Barn south east of Stone House. Grade II

The threshing barn is C18 and is constructed of brick with a pantile roof. Together with the Stone House, it is important in the views along Kirton Road.

Laxton Road

3. Portland Farm House. Grade II

The farmhouse is early C19 and is constructed of brick with concrete roof tiles. Although it is unusual for Egmanton, being three storeys high, it is not evident in the street scene, being well set back from the village and facing in the opposite direction. It is most important for the views into the village from Laxton where it can be seen from across the fields.

The outbuildings, which are part of the curtilage of the listed house, are more important to the village scene and comprise another of the large farm groups. They are traditional brick and pantile with a variety of buildings.

Main Street

4. Island Farm. Grade II

The farmhouse is listed Grade II. It is late C18 of brick with a C20 pantile roof. It is set back on the site surrounded with hedges and trees and is not very dominant in the street scene.

The attached farm buildings are more important to the visual character of the village and occupy a very prominent position on the corner of Tanyard and Kirton Road. The range consists mainly of two storey brick and pantile barns with wooden shutters and air holes. The buildings have recently been converted to residential and the original character has been retained and they still provide a very important contribution to the townscape.

Tuxford Road

5. *Church of St. Mary. Grade I* C11, C12, C13, C14, C15, restored C19. Besides its architectural qualities, the church is interesting for being the site of an annual pilgrimage which began in medieval times. Together with the medieval motte, it is an important focus at the eastern end of the village.
6. *Sundial at Church of St. Mary. Grade II* C18 stone sundial on the south side of the Church.
7. *Egmonton House. (formerly North Farmhouse) Grade II* North farmhouse is mid C18 with extensive additions in 1899. It is brick with pantile and slate roofs.
The threshing barn, which is a curtilage building, is particularly important as it defines the start of the village from the Tuxford road.

Unlisted Buildings

The following buildings are noted for their architectural character and historic interest. Several are also important for their contribution to the townscape and where this is the case, it is included in the description.

Kirton Road

8. *Twitchell Farm and Outbuildings.* Twitchell farmhouse is brick laid in flemish bond with concrete roof tiles. The building has some interesting brick chimney stacks, overhanging eaves and a brick storey band. It also has an interesting plan form which suggests the origins of an early building. The outbuildings form a traditional range of brick and pantile barns which have recently been converted into residential use. They still retain their original character and form. The farmhouse and barns comprise one of the large farmstead groups that contribute significantly to the character of the village.
9. *Moat Farm and Outbuildings.* The house is brick laid in English garden wall bond or common bond with a blue slate roof. The two gable stacks have corbelled brickwork. There are four bays, the windows are sliding sashes with margin lights and have stone cills and lintels. The building is important for terminating the views along Tanyard and glimpses of it are evident on entering the village from Laxton.
The outbuildings form a traditional group of barns with brick with pantile roofs, shutters and air holes.
The associated cottage is brick with a pantile roof and a dentil eaves course. The windows are small and the doors are plank doors. It appears on the enclosure map of 1825.
The whole range comprises one of the large farmstead groups within the village.

10. **Brynleigh Cottage.** Attractive small cottage set back from the road. The cottage is brick laid in flemish bond with a concrete pantile roof and cogged eaves. The building has a small brick open porch.
11. **Blossom Cottage.** Brick cottage with a pantile roof and gable chimney stacks. This cottage is built onto the street frontage with attractive metal railings at the front. Blossom Cottage and Brynleigh cottage make an interesting contribution to the townscape and the gable of Blossom cottage is prominent when entering the village from Kirton. It also forms a narrowing of the road together with Stone House on the opposite side of the road. The enclosed feel to the road at this point in the village is worth a mention given the contrast to the rest of the village which has a very open feel.

Laxton Road

12. **Rotherwood.** This is a prominent building when entering the village from Laxton. It is two storeys constructed of brick laid in flemish bond with a hipped blue slate roof. The building has large multi-paned sliding sash windows. The small derelict building to the south of Rotherwood built on the road side was originally a small Methodist Chapel which was used by John Wesley around 1850. The building then became the local smithy and was used by a blacksmith from Laxton. Opposite was a small pinfold which no longer exists.
13. **Richmond House.** This is a two storey, three bay house with a central doorway. It is constructed of brick with flemish bond on the front elevation and a pantile roof. A single storey outbuilding is attached to the side. This is an important building terminating the views along Main Street before the road turns to leave the village towards Laxton. It is also a prominent building when entering the village from Laxton.
14. **The Methodist Church.** The church, with a date stone of 1894, is brick with a slate roof and decorated ridge tiles. It is simple in style and but nevertheless makes a valuable contribution to the street scene. It also has social importance in the development of the village.

Main Street

15. **The Cottage.** Attractive cottage built using an unusual colour brick for the area and a pantile roof with two brick chimney stacks. The building has some interesting architectural features including dentilled eaves cornice, brick storey band and contrasting coloured bricks at the eaves. The cottage also has traditional side opening timber casements and a timber ledged and braced door. The cottage is prominent on Main Street.
16. **The Old Plough Public House.** The Old Plough is included for its social and historic importance. The painted brick and pantile building has been altered but nevertheless it makes a positive impact on the character of the village. The Plough is the only licensed premises in Egmanton but inbetween 1830 - 1850 there were four public houses in Egmanton. The Plough was important socially as it used to contain the parish oven which was used for general baking by the villagers.

17. ***Yew Tree Farm and Outbuildings.*** Yew Tree Farm is another of the farm groups which are characteristic of the village. The farmyard makes little impact on the street scene but the farmhouse itself is a prominent building on Main Street and is visible from many parts of the village. It is a three storey brick building with a blue slate roof and two brick gable chimney stacks. Mature Holly and Yew trees in garden make a positive contribution to the street scene.
18. ***Ivy House.*** This is an attractive and well proportioned cottage prominently located at the junction of Main Street, Tuxford Road and Weston Road. The building is rendered with a concrete pantile roof and two gable chimney stacks. Windows are sliding sashes with margin lights arranged symmetrically on the front elevation. Despite the lack of brick and traditional pantile roof the building still makes a positive contribution to the conservation area.
19. ***Manor Farm and Outbuildings.*** Manor Farm is another of the large farm groups which makes a significant contribution to the character of the conservation area. The open space in front of the buildings is particularly important for adding a rural quality to the village. It also provides the setting for the interesting group of traditional farm buildings and allows glimpses to the mound of Gaddick Hill behind.

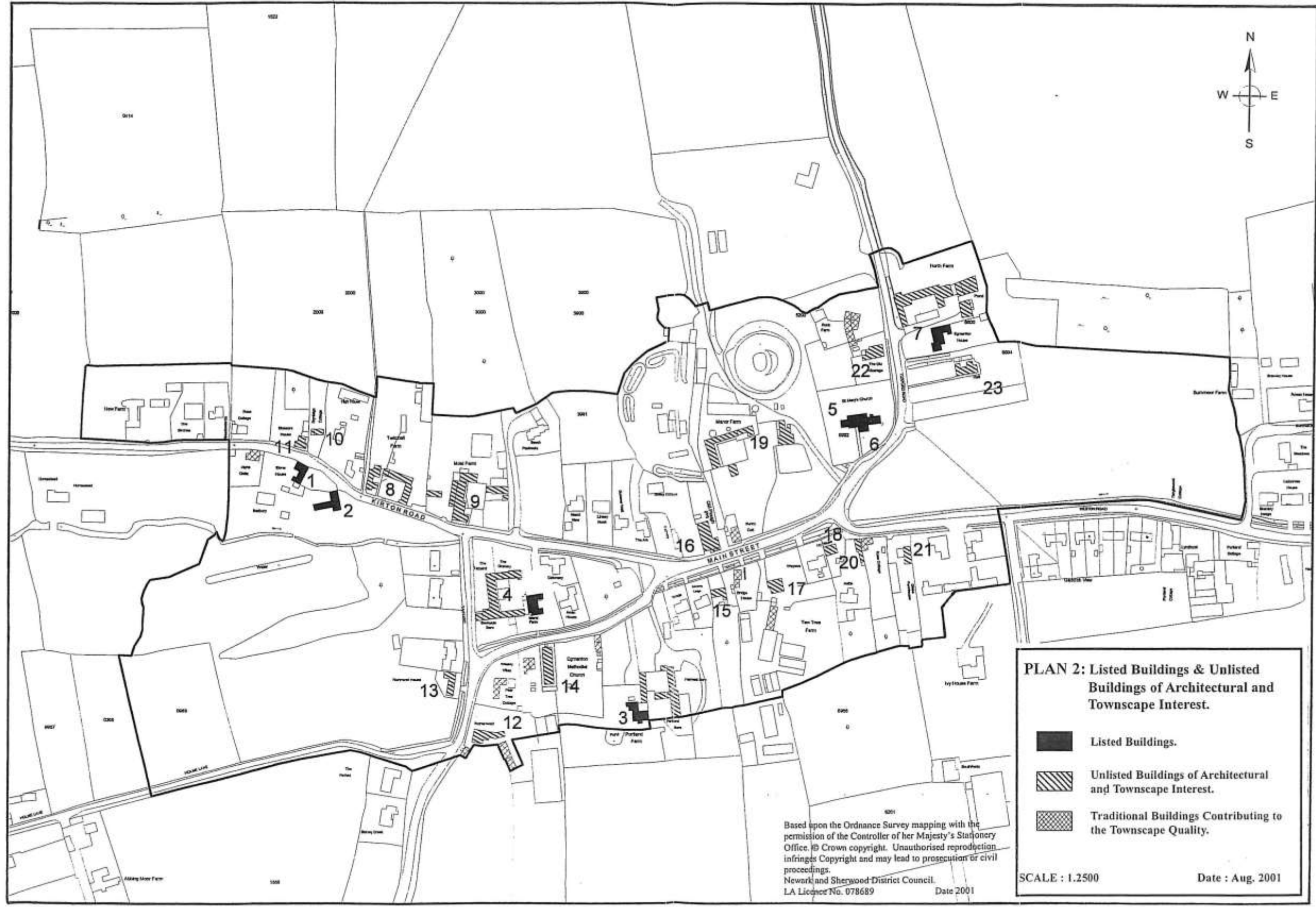
Weston Road

20. ***Barn next to Ivy House.*** The barn is brick and pantile and the gable end which is prominent in the street scene has an interesting pattern of air holes and a wooden pitching door.
21. ***Glebe Farmhouse.*** Although substantially altered this building has important historical connections with the village. It was originally the church farm and had 56 acres. It was a timber framed building which was rebuilt in 1938 only part of the original building can be seen on the rear gable. The existing farmhouse is brick with a pantile roof.




Tuxford Road

22. ***The Vicarage.*** The vicarage is largely hidden from view by large trees and is included for its social importance. It is rendered with a slate roof and has five dormers with decorated bargeboards.
23. ***The Village Hall.*** The village hall has a date stone of 1899. It is constructed of brick and slate with dentil eaves incorporating a cream coloured brick. It is highly visible from Weston road and is seen in the same panorama as the church.

The buildings cross hatched on plan 2 are buildings which contribute to the townscape quality but are not of significant interest to be worthy of particular note. They are usually altered buildings where the original character and appearance has been changed.



PLAN 2: Listed Buildings & Unlisted Buildings of Architectural and Townscape Interest.

-  Listed Buildings.
-  Unlisted Buildings of Architectural and Townscape Interest.
-  Traditional Buildings Contributing to the Townscape Quality.

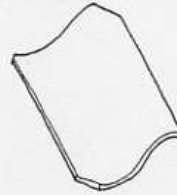
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APPENDIX 3 - Typical Architectural Details of the Conservation Area

There is a great variety in the architectural details of the Egmonton Conservation Area. This Appendix is intended to provide a general understanding and explanation of these architectural details. It may also be used in conjunction with the rest of the appraisal to assist with the sympathetic design of new houses in cases where a traditional appearance is desirable.

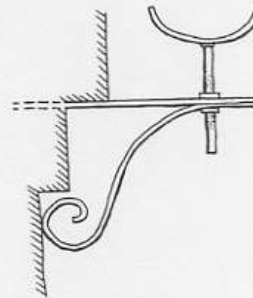
1. **Clay pantiles to roof.** Pantiles were not used in England until the 17th century and their use was a result of trade with Holland and were imported in considerable quantities. Imported Tiles gradually declined by the 18th century as they were then made in England.



2. **Plain tiles to the roof.** Plain tiles hand made from clay date back to the Roman times but this skill departed with the Romans and in the non-stone areas traditional roofing materials were thatch or shingles. The making of tiles began much earlier than bricks and by 1300 small manor houses in the south and east had tiled roofs. Plain tiles were used widely until the end of the Georgian period when the use of slate superseded tiles.

3. **Welsh slate** became a common alternative to pantiles from the early 19th century onwards. At first, it tended to be used for better class buildings.

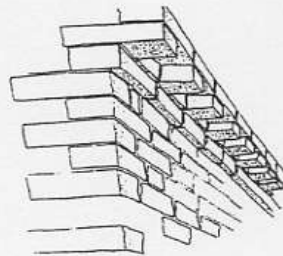
4. **Gable parapets, coped with brick.**

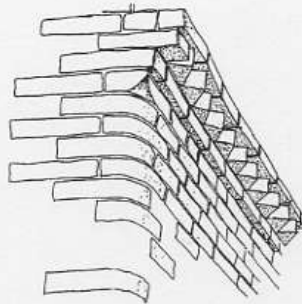


5. **Wrought iron gutter brackets** with cast iron gutters and downpipes.

6. **Dentilled eaves cornices.**

7. **Sawtooth eaves cornices.**

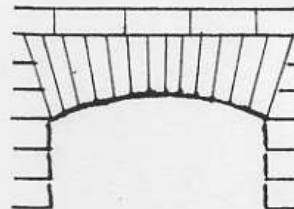




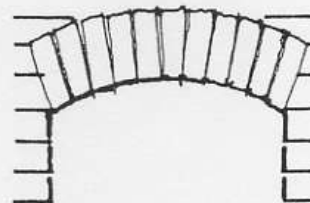
8. **Moulded eaves cornices.**

These are the most types of cornice in the district, but there are many variations. Heavy cornices with a combination of both types are sometimes found in the District, particularly on buildings erected before C1800. Roof verges were usually plain and eaves cornices were seldom used on verges before the Victorian period.

9. **Brick wedge lintels.** Arched to the lower edge and flat on top, and usually about nine inches or fourteen inches deep. The pointing of the lintels is sometimes exceptionally fine and white, deliberately intended to stand out.

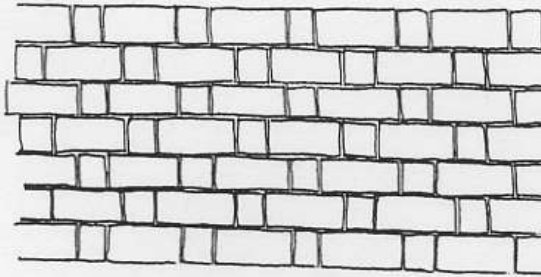


10. **Segmental brick arch.** These are a segment of a circle, usually half a brick or a full brick deep. Where they are a full brick deep, and formed of brick on end, each alternate brick was sometimes grooved down the middle and pointed to resemble a pair of header. This gave the impression of a more attractive and superior bonding pattern.



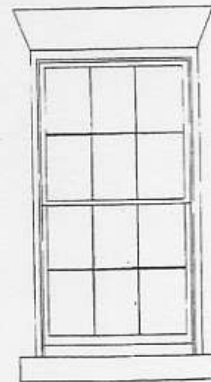
11. **Painted wedge lintels.** These are a common feature on the larger Georgian town houses. They are either painted stone or painted stucco marked to look like stone. The lintel consists of small blocks called voussoirs (usually in the shape of a truncated wedge) and a large central block called a keystone which can be decorated.

12. **Flemish bond brickwork.** Flemish bond brickwork, with alternate longways ("stretchers") and endways ("headers") bricks in each course, was often used for house fronts, often in conjunction with a pale superior quality mortar. The mortar joints were sometimes "penny struck", i.e. grooved down the middle to give a sharper and crisper appearance. Flemish bond brickwork was expensive to lay, so cheaper bonding patterns with less headers were usual on side and rear elevations. The bricks and mortar would often be less fine than on the front, and the pointing might be less carefully finished.



13. **Plat band or Storey band.** A slightly projecting horizontal band of brickwork, often three courses deep. They usually occur at first and second floor levels. Originally, their purpose was to form an internal ledge for support of the floor joists, but they were sometimes used purely as a decorative device. They were little used in ordinary buildings after about 1800.
14. **Sash windows.**

These were introduced to England in the second half of the 17th century and began to be used in the fronts of middle class rural housing by the later 19th century. Small cottages tended not to have sash windows until about 1840 or so. Sash windows were commonly specified for houses of all classes until the 1920's, but casement windows with side opening lights, and "Yorkshire" sashes with horizontally sliding lights, were often used in conjunction with sash windows, for side and rear elevations. Multi-paned vertical double hung sliding sashes are a common feature on the front elevations in larger town houses, either with six or eight panes in each sash.



15. **Panelled doors.** From the Georgian Period onwards, almost all houses of quality had panelled front doors, although cheaper planked doors might be used elsewhere in the house. As a general rule, the more panels a door had, the better its quality. On external doors, it was common practice to make the bottom panels thicker and less decorative than the upper ones, for greater weather resistance and strength. This detail was sometimes copied on the external shutters too.
16. **Casement windows.** Casement windows are the earliest and simplest form of window, and are still in common use today. Until about 1830, the glazing in them commonly consisted of leaded lights with small rectangular panes, and the opening lights were made of wrought or cast iron. Many of the old timber frames which housed these leaded lights still survive today, but the leaded lights have usually been removed from them and replaced with glazing of a different pattern, with timber glazing bars. Today, there is a prevalent opinion that leaded lights are inappropriate in Georgian houses, but this is not accurate. Unfortunately, modern leaded windows are seldom detailed in a traditional manner. 18th century casement window frames can often be identified by the distinctive mouldings (often "cyma" or "ovolo") on the jambs and mullions, the heavy sections of the timber used, and by marks in the jambs showing where the original saddle bars have been taken out.
17. **Yorkshire sash windows.** So-called "Yorkshire" sash windows are very common in Nottinghamshire. They have horizontally sliding opening lights, and the constructional details and appearance are more varied than most of the vertically sliding sash window. Panes of glass in the non-opening parts of a Yorkshire sash window may be in a frame similar to the sliding frame and nailed into the outer wooden frame, or the panes may sometimes be rebated directly into the outer frame itself.
18. **Stone eills.** Georgian windows, particularly in rural buildings, often have no sills at all. In these cases, small plain lead flashings may be added if necessary to protect the exposed brickwork edge in an unobtrusive manner. Where stone sills are used they are usually one or two courses of brickwork deep. They are often painted, which gives protection from the weather.
19. **Walls and gateposts.** Most boundary walls in Egmont are of brick, often with brick copings of half-round section or "saddleback" section. Some are built of stone usually with half-round copings.
20. **Air vents.** Air holes provided the bricklayers with a wonderful opportunity to produce geometric shapes and patterns on what was otherwise a plain brick wall by removing half a brick or less to provide a ventilation hole. Air vents prevented the crops inside from becoming mouldy as a result of any damp left in them when they were housed. Vents also provided some light when the barn was empty but this was a secondary benefit.
21. **Pitch holes.** Window like openings in the sides or ends of barns usually with timber shutters, used for pitching corn or hay into the barn from a cart outside.

22. **Threshing door.** Large wide doorway closed by double doors. The door was very high to allow laden carts into the barn.