

Appendix 4: Structures that make a positive contribution to the Conservation Area

The character and appearance of the Conservation Area are shaped by the structures and spaces within it. This appendix contains a list of the built structures which have been identified as making a positive contribution to the Conservation Area (as per section 4. *Positive Contributors* of the CAAMP). The list contains designated as well as undesignated structures. The list is illustrated on maps in the CAAMP.

4.A – The Castle Character Area

Castle Lane (south of Bridleway)

See Scott House, Earsham Street (Market Character Area) for garden walls, outbuildings, and folly tower on southern side of Castle Lane. See Market Character Area for Nos. 1-4 and the steps to Nathan's Yard. For No.1 Castle Lane see rear wing of Nos.69-71 (Odd) Earsham Street



Willow Fen, Castle Lane

Willow Fen, Castle Lane A single storey flat roofed detached dwelling of c1960 within a contemporary landscaped garden. Faced in Suffolk white brick. Its entrance façade has a row of narrow casement windows beneath the eaves and a painted wooden fascia. Glazed door in recessed porch. An inventively designed and well preserved 1960s dwelling. Sympathetically designed single-storey side addition of c2005.

Castle Orchard

See also No.16 Market Place, No.2 St Mary's Street, and boundary walls of Nos.2-18 (even) St Mary's Street.



The Castle

The Castle (grade I and scheduled monument). Prior to the Norman Conquest, the land of which Bungay Castle stands formed part of estates held by Stigand, Anglo-Saxon archbishop of Canterbury. Post-Conquest, it was first held by William of Noyers, then, in 1103, the site was bestowed by Henry I on Roger Bigod, beginning a tumultuous phase of ownership by the Bigod family. The first development of the castle site is thought to have been initiated by William de Noyers, with the construction of a motte and bailey with a timber hall and defensive palisade set within surrounding ditches, and it was not until 1140 that more permanent structures in the form of stone fortifications appear on the site, begun by Hugh Bigod, the youngest son of Roger Bigod's heir, William.

Hugh Bigod had rebelled against King Stephen in 1136, but following negotiations, he was granted the title of Earl of Norfolk and was permitted to retain Bungay Castle and the much larger Framlingham Castle. Hugh rebelled against Stephen once more in support of Henry I's daughter Matilda, and following the accession of Henry II, was deprived of both Bungay and Framlingham castles. These were not restored to him until 1163, despite his having been allowed to retain the title of Earl of Norfolk, but the restoration triggered a major phase of development at Bungay with

the construction of a massive stone keep on the castle mound established by William de Noyers. This is thought to have begun around 1165 and took a decade to complete. In 1173, Bigod once more rebelled against the monarch in support of Henry II's son, the Earl of Leicester. Despite Leicester's defeat at the battle of Fordham St Genevieve, Bigod continued his campaign against the king, who subsequently laid siege to Bungay Castle. Bigod capitulated before serious damage to the castle, and Bungay survived the king's requirement that both Bungay and Framlingham castles be destroyed, Bigod being required to pay a huge fine of a thousand marks in order to retain Bungay.

Both Bungay and Framlingham castles were restored to Hugh Bigod's son Roger following the payment of a further fine of a thousand marks, but there was no further development at Bungay until 1294 when a descendant of Hugh's son Roger, also Roger, as the 5th Earl of Norfolk, was granted a licence to crenellate the castle, after more than a century of neglect following Hugh Bigod's capitulation in 1174. It is thought that the gatehouse, the curtain wall surrounding the keep and the inner bailey wall date to this period, together with a reduction in the height of the keep, and the renewal of its external masonry.

Upon Roger's death in 1297, as there was no direct heir to the Bigod estate, they reverted to Crown ownership, and thereafter to a succession of owners until being described in 1382 as 'old and ruinous and worth nothing a year'. In 1483 it was acquired by the Duke of Norfolk, and for most of the next five centuries remained part of the Norfolk estate. Little or no maintenance or repair took place for over two centuries, the decline of the site being recorded in a series of illustrations of the site in 1746 (Joshua Kirby), 1748 (Joshua Kirby), 1800 (unknown) and 1827 (Henry Davy). A number of these illustrations show the castle gatehouse with a dwelling located between the gatehouse towers, the 1748 engraved print also depicting other small dwellings built against the curtain wall to the south-east of the towers. Further damage occurred after 1766

when the site was sold to Robert Mickleborough who quarried the keep and curtain walling for road building materials. A more benign ownership followed in 1792 when Daniel Bonhote purchased the site, which was subsequently popularised by the two-volume novel 'Bungay Castle' published by his wife, the novelist Elizabeth Bonhote. The site was sold back to the Duke of Norfolk around 1800, and little further repair to, or interest in, the site took place until the C20, apart from the removal, in 1841, of the dwellings built on the site by the antiquarian JB Scott (see Scott House Earsham Street).

In 1934, the Bungay Town Trust leased the site from the Norfolk Estates, when archaeological excavation and repair works were carried out, supervised by the architect and archaeologist Hugh Braun, until 1935. Responsibility for the castle remains later passed from the Bungay Town Trust to the Bungay Castle Trust, and the site was gifted to the town by the Duke of Norfolk in 1987. In 1999, the Trust acquired land to the west of the castle remains which previously had formed the castle's inner bailey.

Bungay Castle was first scheduled in 1915 and was subsequently listed at Grade I in May 1949. Such was its importance that it was one of the first sites to have been protected under the provisions of the 1913 Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Act, the pioneering legislation which laid the foundations for the legal structure by means of which all aspects of Britain's rich and varied historic environment are protected and managed. The area of protection was extended in 1982 to include the earthwork remains of the western inner bailey wall and Castle Hills, to the south of the standing remains of the Castle, were scheduled in their own right in 1925.

The castle, curtain walls and inner bailey walls now mainly consist of flint rubble core material, bound in lime mortar, with almost all former dressed stone or flint facing material now lost, apart from the retained ashlar work to the base of the gatehouse towers. There have been extensive repairs to the inner bailey

wall immediately to the west of the castle remains, some of considerable age, using facing brickwork in some instances. In the northern section of the inner bailey wall enclosure, some areas of walling have collapsed and become detached from the main masonry body and have settled below the line of the outer face of the wall in the area of the former ditch, now occupied by buildings forming the southern side of Earsham Street.

The core element of the castle site is the square base of the keep. Attached to the south wall are the remains of the forebuilding. Surrounding the keep are the curtain walls, which are roughly octagonal on plan, and which incorporate the twin semi-circular towers of a gatehouse to the west of the keep. The inner bailey extended from the castle's curtain wall and enclosed a roughly rectangular area to the west of the castle. Beyond the perimeter of this inner bailey area, and loosely conforming to its shape, was a wide ditch which is believed to have completely encircled the castle site. The inner bailey wall extended from the castle curtain wall approximately adjacent to the north-west angle of the castle keep, continuing westwards then abruptly turning southwards, then eastwards, then finally turning north-eastwards to reconnect with the curtain wall a short distance from the southern tower of the castle gatehouse. The final short length of inner bailey wall once incorporated a gateway to the south south-west of the keep and curtain wall, thought to be the second of a series of four entrances to the castle site, this one at the crossing of the inner ditch leading into the inner bailey

Bungay Castle survives as an extensive ruin, comprising the substantial remains of the C12 keep built by Hugh Bigod and the C13 curtain wall added by Roger Bigod, together with the fragmentary remains of the wall which originally enclosed the inner bailey to the west of the keep and curtain wall. The remains of the keep are square on plan, with the surviving fabric of the castle forebuilding extending from the western section of its south elevation. The keep is thought to have been around 22 metres square, whilst the attached forebuilding was

around 12 metres in length and extended around 6 metres from the face of the keep. At the base of the south-west corner of the keep is an opening formed as the entry to a tunnel intended to undermine this corner of the keep. It was excavated around 1174 when the castle was besieged by Henry II as a consequence of Hugh Bigod's rebellion. In the north wall of the keep is a red-brick arched doorway which gives access to what was the basement floor of the keep, where the massively thick base sections of the keep walls are exposed to view.

Surrounding the keep are the substantial remains of the castle curtain wall. These survive at varying heights, and form a roughly octagonal enclosure, with a gatehouse on the western side and with the remains of the inner bailey walls extending from the north-west and south-west angles. The walls, like the keep, are now bereft of their facing materials, with the exception of the base sections of the twin gatehouse towers, which retain ashlar limestone masonry set below a moulded string course. The towers are semi-circular on plan and approximately 6.5 metres in diameter, each rising from a square base and open to the rear. Excavations carried out in 1934-1935 revealed the remains of a drawbridge pit, now retained in its excavated form, located between the gatehouse towers, to the rear of the ditch in front of the gatehouse. This is thought to have been spanned by a counter-poised bridge which could be raised to prevent access to the keep.

To the west of the remains of the keep and its curtain walls are the surviving sections of the inner bailey wall, the second of four defensive lines surrounding the castle keep, the other three being the curtain wall, the ditch beyond the inner bailey and the ditch around the outer bailey. The most substantial surviving sections of the inner bailey wall are located in the southern and western edges of the site. Smaller sections of the wall survive on the northern side of the enclosure, some forming parts of standing buildings. As with the castle remains, what survives of the wall is the core material of mortar-bound flint rubble together with some areas of brick-faced repair. The wall

survives as a series of substantial lengths of varying height, interrupted by breaches where there appear to be no surface remains.

The wall extends westwards from its junction with the castle curtain wall at grid reference TM 33541 89794, and defines parts of, or the whole of, the ends of gardens to houses fronting Earsham Street, beginning at Castle House, (No 15, Grade II), then continuing in the gardens of Nos 17, 19 and 21. At grid reference TM 33529 89796 it becomes a rear retaining wall to Keepers Cottage beyond which, between grid references TM 33521 89797 and TM 33499 89796, there is no visible original surface fabric. This section forms the retaining garden wall to No 31 Earsham Street (Grade II), and original fabric is concealed by later facing materials. Further west, a small detached section of the wall lies on sloping ground to the east of No 35a Earsham Street, which itself incorporates a further wall section as an internal partition extending the full length of the building. Between grid references TM 33482 33465 and TM 33465 89790 there is again no visible surface fabric, but earthworks show the continuation of the line and the wall then reappears as a low retaining wall on land to the rear of No 43 Earsham Street, No 49 Earsham Street (Grade II) and Nos 51 and 55 Earsham Street (Grade II). At map reference TM 33454 89785, the wall forms part of an outbuilding to the rear of No 55 Earsham Street, and at grid reference TM 33447 89781 returns southwards, forming a retaining boundary wall between the former Iron Works, now known as Cameron House, to the west and No 47 Earsham Street to the east. The wall continues southwards, forming a retaining wall at the western boundary to the garden of No 47 Earsham Street and the rear wall of the outbuilding to the east of No 4 Castle Lane. In this section, parts of the wall survive to a height in excess of 3 metres. Between grid references TM 33453 89753 and TM 33486 89713 there is no visible surface fabric, as the line of the wall survives to the east of Castle Lane as a steep earthwork up to 5 metres in height, within the current scheduled area. The wall re-appears at grid reference TM 33486 89713 as a wide raised bank in which the wall's

rubble core survives as a standing structure up to approximately 1.5m high and approximately 45 metres in length. The wall then extends eastwards towards the castle curtain wall, finally ending at grid reference TM 33538 89734.

Originally the outer bailey comprised a substantial earthwork bank and external ditch which formed a rectangular enclosure extending to the south of the outer castle ditch. Buildings constructed on the eastern side of the outer bailey have obliterated any surface remains but on the west side the earthworks survive up to around 2.5m high. This area is known as Castle Hills and is an integral component of the early castle defences. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.151-153.



Castle, Cottage, Castle Yard, Castle Orchard

Castle Cottage, Castle Orchard. A nineteenth century cottage with a red pan tiled roof and rendered walls which is located within the boundaries of the scheduled ancient monument. Two storeys and three bays with twentieth century casement windows. Gabled return elevations with simple bargeboards. Single storey wing. Red brick ridge stack. *Subsidiary structures* Tarred brick and flint boundary wall of probably early nineteenth century date.



Keeper's Cottage, Castle Orchard

Keeper's Cottage and boundary wall, Castle Orchard (standing on scheduled land). A nineteenth century cottage with extensive later twentieth century alterations and additions, built within the remains of the Castle complex and within the scheduled ancient monument. Its rear retaining wall is part of the Castle wall. Original cottage has rendered walls and a black pan tiled roof. Red brick ridge stack. Two storeys with a single storey wing. Twentieth century flat roofed porch. Return gable with twentieth century timber oriel window to first floor. Lower red pan tile roofed range to rear. Twentieth century casement windows. *Subsidiary features.* Good nineteenth century flint wall.



Jester's Shop, The Keep, Castle Orchard

Jester's Shop, The Keep, No.10 Castle Orchard. A nineteenth century small barn or wagon shed, now altered. Single storey red brick with rendered front and side elevations. Boarded door. Red pan tiled roof. Prominently located on the scheduled ancient monument. Until the 1960s it formed one side of a courtyard to the rear of a substantial house which fronted onto Castle Orchard. Included here primarily for its rear elevation which forms a key part of the

setting of the Castle ruins and directly abuts the scheduled monument.



Outbuilding, The Keep, Castle Orchard

Outbuilding, The Keep, Castle Orchard. A small red brick and rubble outbuilding with a weatherboarded gable and a black and red pan tiled roof. Probably of mid nineteenth century date. Prominently located within the setting of the scheduled ancient monument.



Castle Cottage, Castle Orchard

Castle Cottage, No.11 Castle Orchard. A detached dwelling of c1918 designed by John Doe and in the vernacular revival style. (See also Nos.14 & 16 Scales Street). Rendered elevations with applied decorative half-timbering. Casement windows with mullions and transoms. Tiled gambrel roof and red brick chimneystacks. Late twentieth century rendered porch. Prominently located adjacent to the scheduled Castle earthworks.

Keep Rise

There are no structures of interest on Keep Rise.

Priory Lane

See also No.42 St Mary's Street



Nos.24-28 Priory Lane

Nos.24-28 (even) Priory Lane (grade II). A large, early-nineteenth century, detached house, which has been converted into three dwellings. In a sensitive location close to a scheduled ancient monument. Of three storeys, with a symmetrical Suffolk white brick façade of three bays. Return elevations red brick, black pan tiled roof. Sash windows with narrow margin lights and flush frames to first floor. Flat-arched lintels. Twentieth century casements to second floor. Two storey one bay wing with side entrances with twentieth century gabled porch to left. Six-panelled door with arched radial-bar fanlight within a wooden doorcase with pilasters and an open pediment. *Subsidiary structures* Late twentieth century red brick boundary wall and gate piers to Priory Lane not included.



Nos.5-7 (odd) Priory Lane

Nos.5-7 (odd) Priory Lane. A red brick late nineteenth century semi-detached pair of

cottages with stone dressings. No.5 with original four-panelled door, No.7 with six-panelled door. Late twentieth century casement windows within original openings. Red pan tiled roof with central ridge stack rising from spine wall.

Quaves Lane

See also No.54 St Mary's Street and No.2 Upper Olland Street.



Nos.11 & 15 Quaves Lane

Nos.11 & 15 Quaves Lane with outbuilding and boundary wall to No.11. A pair of semi-detached houses which were built in the early to mid-nineteenth century as three cottages, Nos.11& 13 are now combined. Red brick with a hipped red pan tiled roof. Two storeys with a single storey nineteenth century lean-to to the north-east (No.11). The east wall to Castle Lane is tarred. Late twentieth century timber doors and casement windows in original openings. *Subsidiary Structures* Low painted boundary wall to Quaves Lane elevation of No.11 which appears to be of nineteenth century date. Twentieth century wall to No.15.



Nos.27 & 28 Quaves Lane

Nos.27 & 28 Quaves Lane and outbuilding. Pair of cottages probably of early nineteenth century date. No.27 now altered. No.28 built of painted brick with a red pan tiled roof with a parapet gable to the west. Tall ridge stack to east. Two storeys with two windows. Ground floor central entrance door within late twentieth century gabled timber porch. Windows are two-light casements with glazing bars. No.27 built of red brick with a red pan tiled roof with parapet gable to East. Of a single storey with attics lit by two twentieth century gabled dormers. Three, three-light late twentieth century timber casements with segmental brick arches. Entrance door is off-centre to east, with a late twentieth century gabled timber & brick porch with a red pan tiled roof. *Subsidiary structures.* Nineteenth century outbuilding to No.27 with gable end to Quaves Lane and rear elevation to Castle Lane. Tarred rubble and red brick walls, single storey with a weather boarded gable. Twentieth century casement window.

4.B - The Churchyard Character Area

Castle Orchard (East Side)

See Nos.2-38 (even) St Mary's Street for the subsidiary walls and outbuildings lining the east side of Castle Orchard.

St Mary's Street, (Even)



No.2 St Mary's Street

No.2 St Mary's Street. A red brick house and shop of c1800, re-fronted and partially rebuilt in Suffolk white brick c1870 probably to the designs of William Oldham Chambers of Lowestoft who designed the adjacent façade to the south. Three storey white brick façade of two bays, with canted bay to first-floor left. Horned plate-glass sashes. Parapet with dentilled cornice. Late twentieth century shop fascia. Early nineteenth century red brick range to rear with hornless sashes. Some windows with glazing bars removed. Taller two bay mid-nineteenth century red brick addition with plate-glass sashes. Flat-arched lintels and stone sills. Hipped roof with overhanging eaves. Return elevation rendered.



No.4 St Mary's Street

No.4 St Mary's Street. A house and shop, probably of later eighteenth-century date. Re-fronted and remodelled to the designs of William Oldham Chambers of Lowestoft 1871, for the draper JB Thurtle. Faced in Suffolk white brick. Paired pilasters flanking first floor arched plate-glass sashes. Single pilaster to outer edges of second floor and moulded sill band. Heavy moulded white brick hoods with keystones to windows. A good example of a late nineteenth century commercial building by a regional architect of note. Retaining its original window joinery to the upper floors. Later twentieth century shop fascia possibly retaining original dentilled cornice and upper panel. Heavy corbelled cornice with parapet above. Balustrade and urns removed from parapet in the mid twentieth century. Rear elevation of red brick and probably of later eighteenth-century date. Brown, Hayward, and Kindred, *Dictionary of Architects of Suffolk Buildings 1800-1914* (Kindred, Ipswich, 1991) p66.



No.6 St Mary's Street

No.6 St Mary's Street and garden walls to rear (grade II). A substantial late eighteenth century townhouse. Of three storeys. Five-bay symmetrical principal façade of red brick with stone dressings. Central breakfront of a single bay, plinth, ground and first floor sill bands. The central breakfront has an open pediment at second floor level above a Venetian window with sashes. Open-pedimented doorcase with Doric $\frac{3}{4}$ radius columns, triglyphs, and an arched fanlight. Six-panelled door. Twelve-light hornless sashes to ground and first floors, six-light to second floor. Flat-arched lintels. Stone mouldings to cornice at second floor level. Stone cope with four stone ball finials. Fine mid-nineteenth century wooden office window to ground floor right of classical design, with consoles and an entablature. Central glazed entrance with arched door. Rendered rear range with twelve-light sashes. *Subsidiary Structures.* Good late eighteenth century red brick walls surrounding former rear garden. Nos.2 to 22 (even) form a group. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.157.



The Fleece Hotel, St Mary's Street

The Fleece Hotel, Nos.8-10 (even) St Mary's Street and Inn yard walls (grade II). Early seventeenth century with a later eighteenth century red brick façade, which was rendered and had applied decorative timber-framing added c1920. Ground floor cement rendering in imitation of red brick. Main block has a three storey, three bay principal façade with hornless sixteen-light sashes within flush frames to the first and second floors. Tripartite sashes to ground floor. Painted wooden doorcase with Doric $\frac{1}{2}$ columns and an unusual bed mould to the cornice. Six-panelled door. Black pan tiles to front face of roof, red to rear face. Left-hand wing formerly with shop front now tripartite sashes. At first floor level a long casement window with leaded lights. Small gable of c1920. Rear elevation also with applied timber-framing. Red brick rear range with red tile roof. Interior: evidence of timber-frame construction, oak corner cupboard and original doors. Nos.6 to 22 (even) form a group. *Subsidiary structures.* The inn yard at the rear (entered from Castle Orchard) is surrounded by red brick walls of primarily nineteenth century date. Some earlier sections which appear to have originally been part of structures. Twentieth century weatherboarded outbuilding. (See also Clover Corner, Castle Orchard) Honeywood F, Reeve C, & Reeve T, *The Town Recorder, Five Centuries of Bungay at Play* (Bungay, 2008) p148-149.



Boundary Wall, Clover Corner, Castle Orchard

Boundary Walls formerly to the Fleece Inn, now serving Clover Corner, Castle Orchard (grade II) Red brick boundary walls of largely later eighteenth century date, but containing reused earlier material including stone rubble, tile, and thin brick of possibly seventeenth century date. Clover Corner itself is a late twentieth century dwelling and not of significance. The walls originally belonged to the Fleece Inn St Mary's Street and therefore are probably listed as curtilage structures to that grade II listed building. An important part of the former inn yard and of the setting of the grade II inn.



No.12 St Mary's Street

No.12 St Mary's Street (grade II) Later eighteenth century, three storey, red brick, with a stuccoed façade and a stone cope. Pan tiles. Good wooden shop fascia with a central door and rounded corners to the flanking bays, later twentieth century glazing. Two twelve-light hornless sashes at first floor level. Two blank panels to second floor. Flush frame sash window in gable on northern return elevation. Nos.2-22 (even) form a group.



Nos.14-18 St Mary's Street

Nos.14-18 St Mary's Street and boundary walls to rear. (grade II) A sixteenth century timber framed structure, originally one building. It was considered to have been a private residence by Suckling, though often supposed to have been an inn connected with the Nunnery which stood opposite. Evidence survives at the rear of an external first-floor gallery suggesting that it was once indeed an

inn. The structure is thought to have been occupied by John Duke, who lived in Bungay in 1550. An old mantelpiece removed from the house bore the arms of Bedingfield and D'Oyley and the date 1572, and there was also the figure of a crusader over the entrance; both were bought by Sir Rider Haggard in 1922 and incorporated in "The Three Bells" Ditchingham, when it was converted into a private house. Three original mullioned casement windows remain at first floor-level with projecting carved sills, depicting the slaughter of the Philistines by Samson, and Samson and Delilah, also a child wrestling with two dragons, said to be Hercules. Another has a bust of the Virgin Mary. Another, since removed showed the fate of Actaeon devoured by dogs. An original spiral brick staircase remains at No.18, and a four-centred arch to the cellars beneath. Eighteenth or early nineteenth century alterations, to which twentieth century shop fronts have been added and internal rearrangements made. Of two storeys with an attic lit by three dormers. Timber framed with a jettied first floor, rendered façades, and coved eaves. Tiled roof. Two hornless sixteen-light sashes, and a mid-nineteenth century canted bay with plate-glass sashes. Central eighteenth century eight panelled door with panelled reveals. Doorcase with fluted Doric pilasters, triglyphs and an enriched dentilled pediment. Twentieth century flat-roofed additions to rear not of interest. *Subsidiary Structures* Enclosed yard to rear. It is highly likely that the wall is largely of early nineteenth century date, if not earlier, although the random construction and the incorporation of salvaged brick and stone (possibly demolition rubble from the castle) makes accurate dating problematic. See also the walled enclosure to Clove Corner, Castle Orchard. Nos.2 to 22 (even) form a group. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.157.



Nos.20-22 St Mary's Street

Nos.20-22 St Mary's Street and outbuilding to rear (grade II). Eighteenth century, of two storeys and an attic which is lit by two flat-roofed casement

dormers. Red brick with a black pan tiled roof. No.20 has a shallow later nineteenth century canted splay bay at first floor level with centre glazing bars, and a cornice. Mid-twentieth century splayed shop front. No.22, two flush framed twelve-light sash windows at first floor level with glazing bars and cambered brick lintels. Early nineteenth century wooden shop front with pilasters. Rendered return gable with parapet. To the left a single-bay two storey wing with wide vehicle way under. Heavily repointed red brick. At first floor level a hornless twelve-light sash within a flush frame. Red brick single-storey outbuilding of possibly early nineteenth century date at rear of site close to Castle Orchard. Nos.2 to 22 (even) form a group.



Nos.30-32 St Mary's Street

Nos.30-32 St Mary's Street. A mid nineteenth century re-fronting of an earlier structure. Its Suffolk white brick façade is now partially painted. Stone dressings. Black pan tiled roof. Canted nineteenth century wooden shop fronts. Four light plate-glass sashes to the first floor with corbelled hoods.



No.34 St Mary's Street

No.34 St Mary's Street. A mid- nineteenth century re-fronting of an earlier building. Two storeys, painted brick with pilasters and a parapet. Twelve-light hornless sash in heavy moulded frame. Later

twentieth century shop front. Red pan tiled roof with casement dormer.



Nos.36-38 (even) St Mary's Street

Nos.36-38 (even) St Mary's Street. Early nineteenth century building of red brick, with a Suffolk white brick façade. Of three storeys and four-bays No.36 of one bay, No.38 of three with pilasters. Twelve-light hornless sash windows and a high parapet. Good possibly nineteenth century shop fascia with pilasters to No.38. Nineteenth century shop window to No.36.



Nos.42-46 (even) St Mary's Street

Nos.42-46 (even) St Mary's Street (grade II). An eighteenth century, five bay range of two storeys and an attic. Three gabled dormers, painted brick, machine black pan tiled roof. Formerly part with coved cornice two brick pilasters with moulded brick caps. Five hornless twelve-light flush-framed sash windows at first floor level. Mid-nineteenth century wooden shop fronts with cornices and consoles. Red brick lower range to the rear of No.42 with casement windows. Blocked openings to gable end. Nos.42 to 56 (even) form a group.



No.48 St Mary's Street

No.48 St Mary's Street (grade II). Eighteenth century, of two storeys and an attic. Black pan tiled roof with two gabled dormers. Painted brick. Three-bay rendered façade with sixteen-light flush-framed sashes to the outer bays and a casement window to the centre. Coved cornice. Mid-nineteenth century shop front with cornice and consoles. Nos.42 to 56 (even) form a group.



Nos.50-52 (even) St Mary's Street

Nos.50-52 (even) St Mary's Street (grade II). An early nineteenth century, former public house of two storeys with an attic, two dormers, painted brick, with a black pan tiled roof. Two mid-nineteenth century wooden former pub facias and two doorcases with pilasters. The sash windows within the facias postdate the pubs closure. Four-panelled doors. Nos.42 to 56 (even) form a group. The Prince of Wales public house during the

nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The earliest reference to its dates from 1823 and the pub is believed to have closed c1912. Honeywood F, Reeve C, & Reeve T, *The Town Recorder, Five Centuries of Bungay at Play* (Bungay, 2008) p151.



No.54 St Mary's Street

No.54 St Mary's Street. A three storey painted brick structure with a rendered return elevation to Quaves Lane. Black pan tiled roof. Early nineteenth century altered in mid nineteenth century date. Horned four-light plate-glass sash windows with stone hoods supported on carved corbels. Simple wooden shop facia. Two storey rendered nineteenth century range to rear with late twentieth century casements in nineteenth century openings partially with red pan tiles and partially flat roofed. Further single storey flat-roofed range. A c1860 photo shows the property without the corbelled hoods to the windows. Honeywood F, Morrow P & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p184-185.



No.56 St Mary's Street

No.56 St Mary's Street (grade II). An eighteenth-century structure of two storeys and an attic, standing in a prominent location at the junction of St Mary's Street, Upper Olland Street, and Lower Olland Street. Tiled roof with two gabled sash dormers with glazing bars. St Mary's Street façade of two bays with two, near flush framed casements at first floor level. Red brick, part painted, and part stuccoed. Bowed shop front, with a central entrance, in a wooden case with reeded pilasters and an enriched entablature. No.56 forms a group with No.2 Lower Olland Street and Nos.1, 3, 3A Upper Olland Street. Nos.42 to 56 (even) form a group.

St Mary's Street (Odd).



K6 telephone box and pier, St Mary's Street

K6 Telephone Box, St Mary's Street. The K6 designed by Giles Gilbert Scott was introduced in 1935 to commemorate the silver jubilee of King George V. It was a smaller version of the earlier K2 and went on to be installed prolifically around the country.

Pier with urn adjacent to K6 telephone box, St Mary's Churchyard. Probably a curtilage structure to St Mary's Church. Probably of early nineteenth century date. A square section Suffolk white brick pier with a stone cap and an urn. Painted plinth and lower section. A similar pier at the southern end of the churchyard is individually listed at grade II. A similar pier also once existed on Trinity Street but only its base now survives.



War Memorial, St Mary's Street

War Memorial, St Mary's Street (grade II). Stone Celtic cross on tall rusticated stone plinth with stepped base. Designed in 1921 by Alexander Macdonald and Co. It commemorates 101 men from the First World War and 37 men from the Second World War who lost their lives.



Benedictine Abbey Ruins, St Mary's Street



St Mary' Church, St Mary's Street

St Mary' Church and Benedictine Abbey Ruins, St Mary's Street (grade I). A former parish church, closed 1977, and now redundant. Originally this was the Church of the Holy Cross, attached to a Benedictine nunnery, the ruins of which partially survive to the east side of the church. The nunnery was dissolved and partially dismantled at The Reformation and then badly damaged in the fire of 1688. Nave, aisle and porch primarily fifteenth century. The late fifteenth century tower is arguably the dominant feature in the townscape. Its parapet and battlements are of 1702. Octagonal buttresses carried above the parapet as pinnacles. Fire damaged 1688, internally refitted and south aisle re-roofed, as dated on a rafter, in 1699. Church

reopened in 1701. There is no chancel. Vestry of 1819 with wooden tracery in window. Church altered 1832. Nineteenth century restorations by Thomas Jekyll & RW Drew 1861-5, and Richard M Phipson 1879. Much stained glass destroyed in WWII. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.148-150. Tricker, R *The Priory Church of St Mary Bungay* (London, 2015).



Wall to south side of St Mary's Churchyard

Wall to south side of St Mary's Churchyard (grade II.) Eighteenth century and earlier mainly flint with red brick face on south side, moulded terra cotta, quasi battlemented cope. At each end, a square white brick pier with stone cap, west end pier with stone vase finial. Generally, about 8ft high.



St Edmund's RC Church, St Mary's Street

St Edmund's RC Church, St Mary's Street (grade II*) Roman Catholic Church built 1889-1901. Designed by Bernard Smith for the English Benedictine Congregation. Patron Frederic Smith. Red brick with stone dressings and plain tile roof. Decorated and Perpendicular styles. Chancel, with sacristy etc., nave, north aisle, Lady Chapel and octagonal baptistery. Three bay chancel with two-light windows, and four bay nave with three-light windows with buttresses in between. The West entrance projects forward by one bay and has an elaborate carved frontispiece around the door by Ovens of Norwich depicting Saints Gregory and

Augustine and scenes from life of St Edmund. Baptistry has flying buttresses, narrow windows, corbelled battlemented parapet and tall octagonal metal roof. A chapel was built on this site in 1823 near to the parish church and to the remains of the pre-reformation Benedictine nunnery. A presbytery was added in 1829 next to the street. In 1888 Frederic Smith, a local solicitor, offered a new chancel and sacristy in memory of his parents and this was completed in 1889. He then offered the nave which was built round the old chapel and was restricted in its size by the existing presbytery and surrounding graveyard. The old chapel was then demolished, and the new church opened in 1891. The decision was then taken to rebuild the presbytery (qv) to the SE of the church and link it to the church, this was completed in 1894. The baptistry was added to the north west corner of the church 1899-1901. The cost of chancel, nave and presbytery was about £14,000, the whole amount paid by the patron. The church displays both inside and out high quality and rich decoration, and with the presbytery, the Church of St Mary (including the ruins of the Benedictine Convent) (qv), and walls in both churchyards (qv) the presbytery forms a very significant group in the centre of Bungay.



St Edmund's Presbytery, No.1 St Mary's Street

St Edmund's Presbytery, No.1 St Mary's Street (grade II). Roman Catholic presbytery built in 1894 to the designs of Bernard Smith for the English Benedictine Congregation. Patron Frederic Smith. Red brick with stone dressings. Plain tile roof with ornamental brick stacks with shafts and cornices. Crow stepped gables. Tudor Revival style, of two storeys and an attic. Gable projecting on right. Four bays with six paired two-light sashes in stone

mullioned surrounds. Two and three-light mullioned and transom windows to ground floor with leaded lights. Entrance under stone arch to right side of projecting gable. Side has similar paired and triple sashes and a projecting gable. Interior contains a corridor leading directly across the whole ground floor from entrance to sacristy of church (qv), to which the presbytery is linked. Together with the church, the Church of St Mary (including the remains of the Benedictine Convent) (qv), and walls in both churchyards (qv) the presbytery forms a very significant group in the centre of Bungay.



St Edmund's Churchyard Wall, St Mary's Street

St Edmund's Churchyard Wall, St Mary's Street (grade II) Probably mediaeval, about 8ft high and up to 3ft thick, uncut flint.



St Edmund's Roman Catholic Primary School

St Edmund's Roman Catholic Primary School, and boundary wall to St Mary's Street. An impressive and well-detailed gothic school of 1899 designed by FE Banham and built at the expense of Frederic Smith. Largely of a single storey, and of red brick with elaborate stone dressings. Red tile roof. Crenelated entrance tower, and Perpendicular traceried windows, buttresses. Unsympathetic flat-roofed twentieth century additions. A key building within the setting of the GII* Roman Catholic Church and its GII presbytery. *Subsidiary Structures* Contemporary red brick front wall and gate with blue brick decoration and stone dressings. The wall

panelled with ogee arched doorway. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.151.

Staithe Road (odd)



Trinity Hall, No.1 Staithe Road

Trinity Hall, No.1 Staithe Road (grade II*). An early eighteenth century house with later additions and alterations. Of two storeys with attics lit by three pedimented dormers. Brown brick with red dressings including a toothed cornice (wood ogee-moulded lead-lined gutter) and a plinth. Plain tiled roof. Later projecting range to right with shallow bay window to ground floor and twelve-light sashes above. The principal range has a seven-bay entrance façade with a three-bay breakfront. The central first floor window is flanked by brick pilasters. Twelve-light hornless sash windows, with flush frames and flat arched lintels. Brick aprons under ground floor windows. Six-panelled door in a wooden case with panelled reveals and a mutular Greek Doric porch of c1830. Trinity Hall with its ancillary building, entrance piers and walls form a group. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.157.

The following subsidiary structures to Trinity Hall are individually listed.

Entrance piers of front garden of Trinity Hall Staithe Rd (grade II). A later eighteenth-century pair of red brick piers, flanking the central entrance of the house. Stone caps and ball finials and pedestrian Gate of wrought iron with scroll ornament.



Front wall of courtyard, Trinity Hall, Staithe Rd

Front wall of courtyard, east, of Trinity Hall, Staithe Rd (grade II). Eighteenth century, of red brick, 10 ft high with two pairs of two square piers with stone caps. Pedestrian arched doorway and arched panel between, respectively; wooden double doors in centre. (For other walls see Trinity Street)

Former Stable, Trinity Hall, Staithe Road (grade II). Eighteenth century former stable building painted red brick, red and black pan tiled hipped roof. Late twentieth century boarded lean-to porch.

Trinity Street (Even)

For Nos.2 & 4 (Even) including Owles Warehouse, see The Market Character Area.



The Old Vicarage, No.6 Trinity Street

The Old Vicarage, No.6 Trinity Street (grade II). A restrained classical early nineteenth century former vicarage. There is a stone inserted in the boundary wall, reputed to refer to this building. Two storeys. Suffolk yellow brick with wide overhanging plastered eaves and a hipped Welsh slate roof. Four bay garden façade, with flat-arched lintels, stone sills, and twelve-light hornless sash windows. The entrance façade faces the churchyard church yard, it has a six-panelled door, and fanlight with glazing bars. Façade embellished with blind recesses. Two twelve-light sash windows at

western end. Red brick rear range. *Subsidiary Structures* Low brick boundary wall with iron railings.



Trinity House, No.8 Trinity Street

Trinity House, No.8 Trinity Street and boundary wall to front. (grade II). An early to mid-nineteenth century villa of two storeys. Faced in Suffolk white brick. Hipped roof with a wide eave's soffit, now covered in late twentieth century machine tiles. Entrance façade of three bays with wide pilasters close to the outer corners. The central bay projects slightly and the windows of the outer bays set in shallow panels. Three hornless sash windows with narrow margin lights to first floor. Flat arched lintels and painted stone sills. Six-panelled door with arched radial-bar fanlight. Doric porch with exaggerated entasis to columns, and an enriched entablature. Porch enclosed at later date with glazed screen and doors. *Subsidiary Structures* include a nineteenth century Low white brick wall to Trinity Street with twentieth century railings. Four square- section gate piers.



No.10 Trinity Street

Nos.10 Trinity Street (grade II). Detached house of later eighteenth-century date. Red brick, of two storeys with a black pan tiled roof covering to the Trinity Street façade and red elsewhere. Symmetrical three bay entrance façade with central breakfront. Twelve-light hornless sashes in flush frames beneath flat arched lintels. Central four-

panelled door with geometric glazing to rectangular fanlight. Doric fluted pilasters to wooded doorcase. No.10 and Nos 14 to 18 (even) form a group. *Subsidiary Structures* Low late twentieth century red brick boundary wall.



No.12 Trinity Street

No.12 Trinity Street and boundary wall to rear. Substantial dwelling set back from the road. Probably early nineteenth century. Two storeys rendered facades with a hipped roof with later twentieth century replacement black pan tiles. Principal façade has moulded surrounds to windows and a canted bay window. Central ridge stack. *Subsidiary Structures* Red brick and cobble boundary wall to rear. Boundary walls to Trinity Street appear to be late twentieth century red brick structures.



No.14 Trinity Street (Wharton Street elevation)

No.14 Trinity Street (grade II). Early eighteenth century, now altered standing set back from the road behind Nos.16 & 18 and backing onto Wharton Street. Two storey stuccoed façade with a red pan tiled roof, and casement windows to the first floor. Projecting end chimney, to east. Gabled rear projection with casement windows fronting onto

Wharton Street. Altered first floor sash windows. No.10 and Nos.14 to 18 (even) form a group. Nos.14 to 18 (even) form a group with Nos.9, 11A, 11 Wharton Street.



Nos.16 &18 Trinity Street

No.16, 18a, & 18b Trinity Street (grade II). On the corner of Wharton Street. Two eighteenth century houses of two storeys with attics lit by three gabled dormers. Three-bay façade to Trinity Street. Twelve-light hornless sashes in flush frames, those to the ground floor with flat arched lintels. Red pan tiled roof. Six-panelled doors in wooden cases with dentilled cornices. No.16 has its entrance on the northern (return) elevation. This has three twelve-light hornless sashes in flush frames at first floor level and two similar below. Large nineteenth century casement to ground floor north-east corner. Nos.10 and Nos.14 to 18 (even) form a group. Nos.14 to 18 form a group with Nos.9, 11A & 11 Wharton Street.

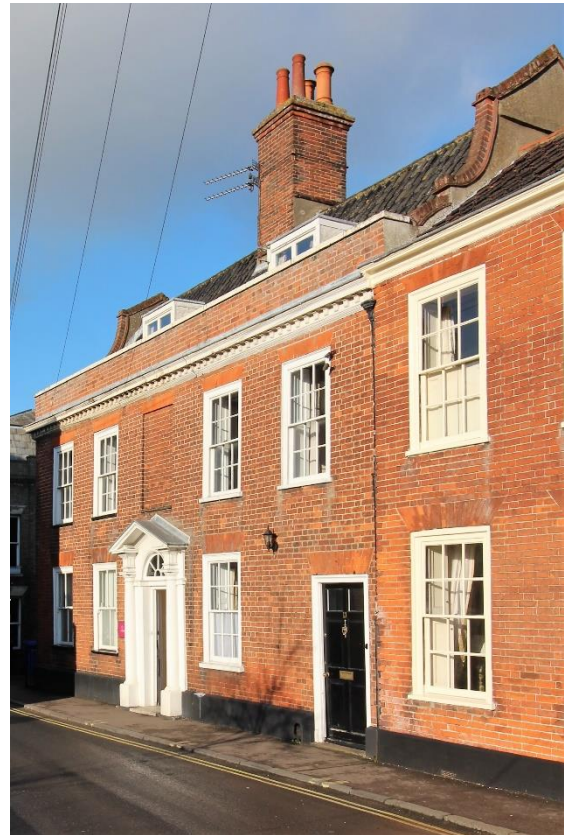


No.18a Trinity Street

No.18a Trinity Street. Former service range of No.16 early nineteenth century, Wharton Street elevation red brick with a black pan tiled roof and sash windows, Trinity Street elevation rendered with casement windows and a red pan tiled roof. No.16 appears to have been subdivided prior to listing as No.18a is shown as a separate dwelling on the 1970 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map.

Trinity Street (Odd)

For Nos.1-9 (Odd) See the Market Character Area.



Nos.11 & 13 Trinity Street

Nos.11 & 13 Trinity Street (grade II). Late seventeenth century, of two storeys and an attic lit by two dormers. Clad in red brick; Dutch gables with pediments to the return elevations. Parapet and ogee bracket cornice to principal façade; pan tiled roof. Principal façade of five bays with a central blank panel above the doorcase. Twelve light hornless sashes to first floor with flush frames and flat arched lintels. To the ground floor a six-panelled door with arched radial bar fanlight, doorcase with Doric 3/4 columns, triglyphs and an open pediment. Side entrance right, in lieu of window, with gauged flat arched lintel above a six-panelled door. One twelve light hornless sashes and two four pane plate-glass sashes to ground floor. No.13 with fine full height closed-string staircase within rear wing. Nos.1 to 19 (odd) form a group. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.157.



No.15 Trinity Street

No.15 Trinity Street (grade II). Late seventeenth century with eighteenth century red brick façade. Two storeys, red brick, wood cornice, black pan tiled roof. Twelve light hornless sashes in flush frames. Flat arched lintels. Pair of arched recesses under each right-hand window the left-hand one containing a five-panelled door, the right a twelve-light sash. Nos 1 to 19 (odd) form a group.



No.17 Trinity Street

No.17 Trinity Street (grade II). An eighteenth century red brick house of two storeys. Red pan tiled roof and a corbelled brick eaves. Range to left of three bays with a central doorcase and painted dummy window above. Twelve-light

hornless sashes to the outer bays. Six-panelled door in wooden case with panelled reveals, eared architrave, frieze, and cornice. Lozenged fanlight. Slightly recessed two storey wing to the right, including painted dummy window at ground floor and brickwork with dark headers. Nos.1 to 19 (odd) form a group.



No.19 Trinity Street

No.19 Trinity Street (grade II) A later eighteenth-century façade to a late seventeenth century structure. Two storeys with an attic lit by three hipped casement dormers, red plain tiles at front, pan tiles at back. Parapet with stone cope, and a moulded brick dentilled cornice. Symmetrical five bay façade to Trinity Street. To the first floor five twelve-light hornless sash windows with flat arched lintels. Central first floor window lintel with a shaped soffit. Five-panelled door, with an elliptical fanlight with curved bars, panelled pilasters, consoles, and an open pediment. Windows to older portion are either sashes in flush frames, or mullion transomed leaded casements. Coved cornice. Lower two-storey wing, two windows, corbelled brick cornice, pan tiles, cambered arches. Interior: some original mantels and wood arched panelled screen. Nos.1 to 19 (odd) form a group. A number of the subsidiary features at No.19 are separately listed. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.157.



Wall of Garden to Trinity Hall, Trinity Street with pier of Holy Trinity Churchyard walls

Front wall of drive to No.19 Trinity Street (grade II) Eighteenth century, red brick, with pedestrian arch, stone cope, square piers with stone caps (gates removed). Nos.1 to 19 (odd) form a group.

Outbuildings to rear of No.19 Trinity Street (grade II) Eighteenth century, including former stables, red brick, pan tiles, wind vane, L-shaped on plan, of a single storey, part with loft. Nos.1 to 19 (odd) form a group.



Holy Trinity Church, Trinity Street

Holy Trinity Church, Trinity Street (grade I). The church consists of a nave, wide south aisle and south porch, with a fine round tower. The latter is reputed to be late Saxon in origin with a fifteenth century octagonal embattled top bearing the arms of Bigod, Montacute, Brotherton, Westminster, Bury Abbey, Spencer, Bishop of Norwich, Beauchamp and Edward the Confessor. There remains a gabled arch in the tower giving grounds for the Saxon date. Fire damaged and partially rebuilt 1553. Ruinous chancel demolished c1754, nave partially rebuilt 1757. Restored by JD Botwright c1852 with further work including south porch by Thomas Jeckyll 1859-60. Chancel 1926 by FE Howard. Flint rubble with stone dressings and a red plain tile roof. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.150.

Boundary Wall to Holy Trinity Church, Trinity Street (grade II). Probably of eighteenth or early nineteenth century date. A low front wall of buff brick with stone cope, formerly the base of railings (now removed). Return wall to south of flint and red brick with sloping cope, 6 to 8ft high. Square yellow brick pier at junction with stone cap and ball. Rear wall, east 4ft high with 8ft drop on far side, flint with moulded terra cotta cope, part rendered. North return wall 3ft high with 6ft drop on north side, red

brick with brick cope. Yellow brick pier with stone cap, west.



Wall of Garden to Trinity Hall, Trinity Street

Wall of Garden to Trinity Hall, Trinity Street (grade II) Eighteenth century red brick with some stone rubble with roll-moulded nineteenth century terra cotta cope, 7 to 8 ft high, terminated at north by the yellow brick square pier to the churchyard of the Holy Trinity Church, qv. Trinity Hall with its ancillary building, entrance piers and walls form a group.

4.C - The Market Character Area

Borough Well Lane

See also Nos.6a & 6b Bridge Street, Nos.10-12 Bridge Street, No.7 Trinity Street, No.9 Trinity Street, Former Methodist Chapel, Trinity Street, and boundary wall.

The Borough Well, Borough Well Lane.

Traditionally known as the Roman Well. A natural spring which runs into a brick lined cistern. The brick work was repaired in the Tudor period. By the 17th century a pump had been installed, which conducted the spring water through a pipe into the Well. From early times the maintenance of the Well was the responsibility of the Town Reeve and Town Trust. Throughout the nineteenth century the Well was used as a main water supply for the town centre, however from c1923, pumped water was gradually made available and the Well ceased to be needed. Repaired in the 1980s. During dredging of the Well, two sherds of Roman pottery were found, dating to the 2nd-3rd centuries AD. These are now on display in Bungay Museum. Late twentieth century gate not included.

Brandy Lane

For buildings fronting Brandy Lane see Nos.18a Broad Street and No.18 Broad Street. For boundary walls see Nos.12-16 (even) Broad Street.

Bridge Street (even)

See also No.3 Market Place.



Nos.2 Bridge Street

*Nos.2 Bridge Street (grade II). Formerly part of the Queen's Head Public House (see also No.3 Market Place) and probably of eighteenth, or early nineteenth century date. Painted stucco or imitation brick front of two storeys with a pan tiled roof. The first floor is lit by four, flush framed plate-glass sash windows. Later nineteenth century tall wooden former public house fascia with elongated pilasters. Part of the fascia now contains a twentieth century casement window. Nineteenth century flush-framed plate glass sash window to ground floor left, with hood supported on consoles. Twentieth century door. Tall red brick stack to left hand gable. The Queen's Head probably closed c1913. Nos.2, 4, 6a & 6b, 12 to 20 (even), 24 to 34 (even), 40 to 44 (even), 48 and 50 form a group. Honeywood F, Reeve C, & Reeve T, *The Town Recorder, Five Centuries of Bungay at Play* (Bungay, 2008) p 89 & 131.*



Nos. 4, No. 6a, & 6b Bridge Street

Nos. 4, No. 6a & 6b Bridge Street and garden walls to rear. (grade II). Standing on the corner of Borough Well Lane and probably of early eighteenth century date. Of two storeys and an attic, with a low two storey rear range facing Borough Well Lane. Rendered and painted with a platt band below the first-floor windows. Four-light plate glass sashes with horns to the first floor. One gabled dormer to No.4 within a replaced red pan tiled roof. No.4 is shown with a shop fascia to the ground floor right on c1920 photographs, but this has been replaced by a tripartite sash. To the left of the four-panelled front door is a relatively recent four-light horned sash, in a segmental arched opening. A small central window at first floor level is also shown on early photographs. To the rear of No.4 is a red brick range with an elevation facing a yard off Trinity Street. This has a black pan tiled roof to Borough Well Lane and a red pan tiled roof to its other faces. A late nineteenth century wooden oriel window is set within the end wall at first floor level. Below this window there was evidently a further recently demolished single storey projection



Rear range of No.4 Bridge Street from Trinity Street

Nos.6a & 6b also have a platt band. Partially glazed panelled front door to No.6a, No.6bs entrance set back within the return elevation. Large tripartite sash to left of front door. Four light sash and casement to left. Apex of gable to return elevation

missing. Four-light plate glass sashes to rear range fronting Borough Well Lane. Nos.6a & 6b were once the Green Dragon Public House and are shown as a public house on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map. The pub reputedly closed c1909. Nos.2, 4, 6a & 6b, 12 to 20 (even) 24 to 34 (even), 40 to 44 (even) 48 and 50 form a group. Reeve C, *Bungay Through Time* (Stroud, 2009) p57. Honeywood F, Reeve C, & Reeve T, *The Town Recorder, Five Centuries of Bungay at Play* (Bungay, 2008) p97 & 132.



Nos.12-14 (even) Bridge Street.

Nos.10-16 (even) Bridge Street. (grade II). Early eighteenth century, and of two storeys with an attic lit by two casement dormers. Black pan tiled roof and central red brick ridge stack. Rendered and painted façade to Bridge Street with a plinth. No.12 with horned twelve-light sash windows of late twentieth century date probably replacing those described in the statutory list. Blind central panel at first floor level. Six-panelled door with a simple wooden doorcase with pilasters and a four-light casement window above. No.12 has a return elevation to Borough Well Lane, some rebuilding work to gable. Casement window within gable, small casement at first floor level and door opening beneath. Two storey red brick rear range with later twentieth century small pane casement windows and four-panelled door; ground floor rendered. (For rear range see Borough Well Lane). No.14 has two flush frame twelve-light hornless sash windows to the first floor and has an arched entrance with a four-panelled door and a simple semi-circular fanlight. No.16, has a wooden shop front with pilasters and a panel of early twentieth century glazed tiles beneath. Partially glazed door. No.10 is a small red brick cottage with an entrance on Borough Well Lane which was probably originally part of No.12. partially rendered with casement windows. Nos.2, 4, 6a & 6b, 12 to 20 (even), 24 to 34 (even), 40 to 44 (even), and 48 and 50 form a group.



Nos.18-22 (even) Bridge Street

Nos.16-22 (even) Bridge Street (grade II). Three cottages, two within front range and No.22 at the rear. Early eighteenth century, of two storeys and an attic. Black pan tiled roof with a single flat roofed dormer to No.20. Colour-washed brick, with a moulded brick platt- band. Part with later applied projecting plinth. Nos.16-18, have their original sixteen-light hornless sashes at first floor level. To the ground floor centrally placed four panelled doors flanked by similar flush framed hornless sash windows with flat lintels. No.20 has two sixteen-light hornless sash windows to each floor. Those to the ground floor having panelled shutters. Centrally placed six-panelled door with near-flush frame. Scarring of former window openings with segmental heads visible in front wall to both ground and first floors of No.20. Lower range to the rear. Nos.2, 4, 6a & 6b, 12 to 20 (even), 24 to 34 (even) 40 to 44 (even), 48 and 50 form a group.



Nos.24 & 26 (even) Bridge Street

Nos.24 & No.26 (even) Bridge Street with outbuildings to rear (grade II). An eighteenth century pair of cottages of two storeys and an attic. Street frontage range with a black pan tiled roof covering and two flat roofed casement dormers. No.24 faced in colour-washed brick with two early sixteen-light hornless sashes at first floor level. The

shop windows described in the listing description now replaced by small pane sashes. No.26, stuccoed, with a nineteenth century wooden shop fascia with pilasters retaining small glazed panelled windows. Panelled door. A single sixteen-light hornless sash above within a flush frame. Blocked doorway in gabled return elevation.



Rear range and outbuildings at No.26 Bridge Street

Substantial rear range with red brick façade, which was possibly originally a separate dwelling. Two storeys with a two-bay principal façade facing towards the river. Casement windows beneath cambered brick lintels, one hornless twelve-light sash at first floor level. Blocked door opening to ground floor centre. Good group of probably early nineteenth century red brick outbuildings in yard to the rear of No.26 including gabled cart shed with loft above. Red pan tiled roofs some now missing. Last used as an abattoir. Nos.2, 4, 6A, 12 to 20 (even), 24 to 34 (even) 40 to 44 (even), 48 and 50 form a group.



Nos.28-32 (even) Bridge Street

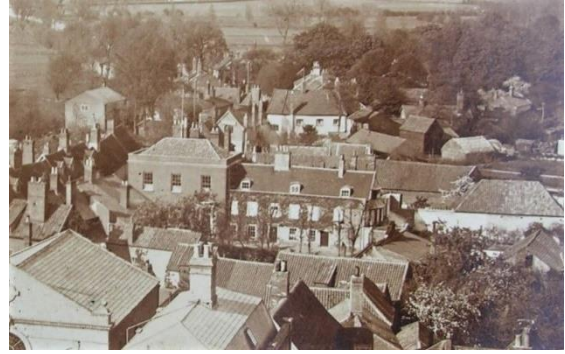
Nos.28-32 (even) Bridge Street including boundary wall between No.26 & 28. (grade II). An eighteenth-century block of two storeys and attics. Those to Nos.30-32 lit by two flat roofed dormers. No.28's attic lit by a casement window within the gable of the return elevation. Black pan tiled roof with two tall red brick ridge stacks. Bridge Street façade of

painted brick with a coved cornice. Nos.30-32 with platt band below first floor windows. Sash windows to Nos.28 and 30 now horned late twentieth century replacements. Those to No.32 nineteenth century plate-glass sashes. Early nineteenth century bowed shop windows to Nos.28 & 32, but the original glazing bars to No.28 only. Doorcase to No.28 replaced in twentieth century and containing a partially glazed twentieth century door. Nos.30-32 have c1800 wooden doorcases, No.30 with a six-panelled door with cornice frieze and architrave. No.32 door with 4 flush panels. Low cobble boundary wall with red brick dressings between Nos.26 & 28. Large altered outbuilding to rear of No.28 of two storeys with a gable end to Bridge Street. Nos.2, 4, 6a & 6b, 12 to 20 (even), 24 to 34 (even) 40 to 44 (even), 48 and 50 form a group.



Bridge House No.34 Bridge Street

Bridge House No.34 Bridge Street (grade II). A substantial multi-phased townhouse of late sixteenth century origins with a large extension fronting Bridge Street of c1776. Further additions to rear. The house stands at a right-angle to the Street with a principal façade facing south. In 1688 it was occupied by Gregory Clarke who was rebuilding it at the time of the great fire, from which it was saved by the watchman. The western portion (fronting Bridge Street) is of red brick and of two high storeys. Its Bridge Street façade is of two bays with a blank-window panel to right on each floor, with flat arches, and stone sills. Horned twelve-light sashes to left-hand bay. Cornice, below a parapet with a stone cope. Hipped roof. Entrance front to south of three bays, with hornless twelve-light sashes. Six-panelled door with arched patterned radial fanlight above, set within a doorcase with panelled reveals, fluted Doric columns, triglyphs, and a dentilled pediment.



Bridge House from St Mary's Tower c1920

Earlier portion at rear, of two storeys and an attic, three dormers with segmental pediments. Brick, rendered. Tiles. Five flush-frame sash windows with glazing bars, and a canted oriel. four-panelled central door in wooden case with consoles. Second door, right, with six flush panels and a pedimented hood. Chateaubriand resided here in 1795 when the house was occupied by the Reverend J Clement Ives. Nos. 2, 4, 6a & 6b, 12 to 20 (even), 24 to 34 (even) 40 to 44 (even), 48 and 50 form a group. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.156-157.



Former outbuildings Bridge House, Bridge Street

Railings and Gates, Bridge House No.34 Bridge Street (grade II). Eighteenth century wrought iron front railings and carriage double gates with stone piers. Nos.2, 4, 6a & 6b, 12 to 20 (even), 24 to 34 (even) 40 to 44 (even), 48 and 50 form a group.



No.36 Bridge Street

No.36 Bridge Street (local list). A substantial later nineteenth century red brick former shop and dwelling with painted stone dressings, dentilled eaves cornice and full height pilasters. Plate glass sash windows. Three storey, two bay principal façade. Arched doorcase with keystone and four panelled door within rendered later nineteenth century former shop fascia. Simple semi-circular fanlight. Twin shallow arched windows to left with keystones beneath a corbelled cornice. Passage way with boarded door within shallow arched opening to right. Substantial red brick chimneystack. Forms part of a semi-detached pair with No.36.



No.38 Bridge Street

No.38 Bridge Street (local list). A substantial later nineteenth century red brick dwelling with stone dressings, dentilled eaves cornice and full height pilasters. Plate glass sashes and some later casements. Three storey, two bay principal façade. Arched doorcase with keystone and four panelled door. Simple semi-circular fanlight. Cantled stone oriel window above. Substantial red brick chimneystack. Forms part of a semi-detached pair with No.36.



Nos.40-44 (even) Bridge Street

Nos.40-44 (even) Bridge Street (grade II). A row of three cottages, Nos.42-44 the former Kings Arms Inn and recorded as such in the seventeenth century (closed c1910). Seventeenth century with later alterations, partially re-fronted. Of two storeys and attics. No.40 with black pan tile roof covering, Nos.42-44 red. No.40, is of two storeys and attics and has an early nineteenth century white brick façade with gauged flat arched lintels. A single, late twentieth century flush frame sash window with glazing bars to each floor and late twentieth century front door with original cambered lintel. Flat roofed dormer in roof slope above. Nos.42 and 44 rendered. No.42 with flush frame casement windows. Ground floor openings to No.44 recessed beneath cambered brick arched lintels. One four-light sash and one casement. Twelve-light hornless sash and small casement above. No. 42 has a later twentieth century six-panelled door, No.44 a partially glazed four-panelled door. Nos. 2, 4, 6A, 12 to 20 (even), 24 to 34 (even) 40 to 44 (even), 48 and 50 form a group. Honeywood F, Reeve C, & Reeve T, *The Town Recorder, Five Centuries of Bungay at Play* (Bungay, 2008) p136-137.



The Smokehouse, No.48 Bridge Street

The Smokehouse, No.48 Bridge Street (grade II). Of eighteenth century date with an addition of 1804. Of two storeys with a two-bay façade to Bridge Street. Four-light plate-glass sashes to first floor and ground floor left. Stucco lined and painted. Black pan tiled roof. Small former shop window right, and four-panelled door all set within a simple wooden fascia. Blind gabled return elevation to entrance to Wharf Yard. Nos.2, 4, 6a & 6b, 12 to 20 (even), 24 to 34 (even) 40 to 44 (even), 48 and 50 form a group. *Subsidiary Structures* To the rear in Wharf Yard a nineteenth century red brick former smoke house of two storeys with attached structures of uncertain origins. Ground floor with

black pitch finish, small casement windows above. Pan tiled roof patched in various colours. Highly visible from the river side footpath. Reeve C, *Bungay Through Time* (Stroud, 2009) p61.



The Hermitage, No.50 Bridge Street

The Hermitage, No.50 Bridge Street (grade II). An early eighteenth century cottage standing in a prominent location by the bridge. Two storeys with a symmetrical limewashed red brick façade. Red pan tile roof with a central red brick ridge stack. Two, sixteen-light flush framed hornless sash windows to each floor. Four-panelled door with a flush frame. Casement windows to return elevation and catslide roof to rear. Nos.2, 4, 6A, 12 to 20 (even), 24 to 34 (even) 40 to 44 (even), 48 and 50 form a group.

Bridge Street (odd)

For Aldeby House, No.1 Market Place see Nos.2-4 Broad Street



Nos.1 & 7 (Odd), Bridge Street

Nos.1&7 (Odd), Bridge Street (grade II). Formerly a row of four cottages, now two dwellings. Significantly altered since the present listing description was compiled. Probably of early eighteenth century date. Two storeys, with a steep black pan-tiled roof, colour washed brick façades. The upper windows now either uPVC or late twentieth century wooden casements. Late

twentieth century panelled doors with integral fanlights. No.7 retains two six-pane shop fronts which are possibly of mid nineteenth century date one beneath a segmental arched lintel. Single storey wing with a red pan tiled roof and a small pane casement window beneath a segmental arched lintel. Nos.1 to 7 (odd) form a group. Also Nos.1 to 5 (odd) form a group with Nos. 1 & 3 Nethergate Street.



Nos.17-21 (odd) Bridge Street

Nos.17-21 (odd) Bridge Street (grade II). No.19 early seventeenth century and later, with a nineteenth century public house façade. Now shop and dwelling. Of two storeys, faced in red brick and with a black pan tile roof covering to the main block. Single storey wing to left with red pan tile roof. Rendered ridge stack. Three hornless twelve-light sashes to the first floor with flat arched lintels and stone sills. Arched passage opening with six-panelled door with wood tympanum above matching the door. Mid twentieth century shop fascia to No 21. Two small twentieth century casements to ground floor, left. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries at least part of the structure was the Beaconsfield Arms Public House. Nos.17, 21 & 23 form a group.



Chequers Inn, No. 23 Bridge Street

Chequers Inn, No. 23 Bridge Street (grade II). An early century public house, of two storeys, with an attic lit by two gabled dormers. Tiles. Red brick,

floor band, plinth. Three flush framed casement windows at first floor level. Segmental arched lintels to two casements flanking the front door. Six-panelled door with near-flush frame. The right-hand has later twentieth century door and window openings inserted following the demolition of the adjoining cottage in the mid twentieth century. Catslide roof to rear. Nos.17, 21, & 23 form a group. Honeywood F, Morrow P & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p156. Reeve C, *Bungay Through Time* (Stroud, 2009) p58-59.



No. 29 Bridge Street

No.29 Bridge Street (grade II). Seventeenth century, of two storeys and an attic. Steeply pitched red pan tiled roof with two flat roofed dormers. C1900 photographs however show the building with gabled dormers. Cement rendering on brick, with a first floor platt band. First floor lit by two three-light casements which replaced the sash windows shown on early photographs. Early nineteenth century six panelled front door described in statutory list now replaced with a partially glazed one. Good doorcase with pilasters and a dentilled cornice. Ground floor shop fascia replaced by further casements. Single storey range to rear with casement windows and a red pan tiled roofed. Nos.29 to 45 (odd) form a group. Honeywood F, Morrow P & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p156.



No.29 Bridge Street c1920



Nos. 31-33 (odd) Bridge Street

Nos.31-33 (odd) Bridge Street (grade II). Seventeenth century, and of two storeys with an attic. Two flat roofed dormers with centrally opening casements, within a red pan tiled roof. Brick colour-washed, with platt band. First floor has two early mullioned and transomed casements with flush frames which the statutory list describes as being 'original' to the present facade. Twenty-light hornless sash window to ground floor of No.31. Other ground floor windows now casements but all retain segmental arched lintels. Mid twentieth century door with oval light to No.31, twentieth century boarded door to No.33, both set within flush frames. Small nineteenth century former shop window to No.33. Nos.29 to 45 (odd) form a group.



Nos. 35-37 (odd) Bridge Street

Nos.35-37 (odd) Bridge Street (grade II) Early eighteenth century, of two storeys with an attic lit by four flat roofed dormers. Red pan tiled roof and substantial central red brick ridge stack rising from party wall. Stucco on brick, lined as ashlar. The first floor has early nineteenth century casements, of six lights, in flush frames. Flat heads formerly with keys to two eight-light ground floor windows. Inserted four-light casement to right of doorway within No.35. Part glazed door to No.35 eared architrave, pulvinate frieze and dentil cornice. Modern door to No.37 in wooden case with architrave frieze and cornice. Nos.29 to 45 (odd) form a group.



Nos. 35-37 (odd) Bridge Street c1925



Nos. 39-43 (odd) Bridge Street

Nos.39-43 (odd) Bridge Street (grade II). A group of three seventeenth century cottages. Two storeys, with an attic which was formerly lit by dormers according to the statutory list. Red pan tiled roof and a centrally placed red brick ridge stack. Rendered brick ground floor, with a timber framed and plastered first floor. Continuous drip mould band at first floor level. Row of five casements in flush frames to the first floor, mostly of later twentieth century origin. Horned sash windows with margin lights to ground floor of Nos.41 & 43, No.39 with twentieth century casement windows in flush frames at ground floor level. Four-panelled front door to No.39. Nos.41 & 43 with panelled doors with glazed upper panels. Heavy flush door frames for Nos.39 and 43. Nos.29 to 45 (odd) form a group.



No. 45 Bridge Street

No.45 Bridge Street (grade II). A seventeenth century, two storey brick building, with a twentieth century cement rendered ground floor. Timber framed, plastered and with twentieth century applied half-timbering to the first floor. Red pan tiled roof. Three, three-light casement windows to the first floor. Small former shop window to ground floor right probably of later nineteenth century date. Four panelled front door of probably twentieth century date with near-flush frame. Gabled return elevation to the bridge with applied timber framing and casement windows. Lower outshot to rear. Nos.29 to 45 (odd) form a group.



Falcon Bridge, Bridge Street

Falcon Bridge, Bridge Street (local list) Road bridge over the River Waveney. Partially in Norfolk. Made by Westwood Ballie & Co, engineers and contractors of Poplar, London c1872. Brick piers and walls to each bank with stone caps. A key structure in the approach to the town from Ditchingham.

Castle Lane (North End)

For Scott House and garden walls see Earsham Street.



No.3 Castle Lane

No.3 Castle Lane. Cottage of two storeys and two bays with roughcast rendered walls and a steeply

pitched red pan tiled roof. Possibly of mid eighteenth century origins. Plat band above ground floor windows. Central red brick ridge stack. Dentilled eaves cornice. Entrance in gabled eastern return elevation. Four-panelled door with glazed upper lights. Western return elevation blind. Plain wooden bargeboards. Flat roofed single storey rear addition on site of earlier range shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps. Later twentieth century wooden casement windows. Group value with the grade II listed Nos.69-73 (odd) Earsham Street.



No.4 Castle Lane

No.4 Castle Lane. Two storey red brick with pan tiled roof of both red and black pan tiles. Probably early to mid-nineteenth century but with late twentieth century casement windows. The central two bays probably represent the earliest surviving phase and have a single bay, two storey addition at either end. Ridge stack on former gable end. Forms part of the setting of a section of the scheduled Castle wall.



Stair to Nathan's Yard, Castle Lane

Stair and railings to Nathan's Yard, Castle Lane. An early twentieth century concrete staircase to the former Rumsby's Ironworks site on Earsham Road. The lowest step with an iron plate with Rumsby's mark and the date 1915. The concrete treads of other stairs incorporating reused ironwork. Contemporary concrete wall, square-section piers, and railings with iron finials. The stair is not shown on the 1905 Ordnance Survey map but is shown on that of 1927. Forms part of the setting of a section of the scheduled Castle wall.

Cork Bricks

See No.8 Earsham Street and Nos.10-12 Earsham Street.

Cross Street

See also No.12 Market Place & 2a Trinity Street



Nos.1-3 Cross Street

Nos.1-3 Cross Street (grade II). Of early nineteenth century date but extensively altered in the late twentieth century. Its present (2018) listing description is now out of date. A three-storey rendered brick structure with a four-bay principal façade, which is only one room deep. Three flush frame hornless sash windows, of twelve lights at first floor level and one blank recess. Three casements to the second floor. Late twentieth century hornless sashes to the ground floor and a late twentieth century classical doorcase. Photographs in the National Monuments Record taken in 1977 show a brick building without the present parapet and with a straight joint to the right of the principal entrance. The first-floor windows had cambered brick lintels. It also has or had a pan tile roof. Neither the doorframe or any of the ground floor windows existing in 2017 are shown in the 1977 photographs. Honeywood F, Morrow P & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p158.



Nos.2 & 4 Cross Street

Nos.2 & 4 Cross Street (grade II). Of later seventeenth century date with nineteenth century alterations. Of two storeys, with an attic lit by three gabled dormers. Roughcast on brick, with a coved cornice. Black pan tiled roof slope to Cross Street façade and red to the churchyard. Five mullioned and transomed casement windows at first floor level, and a near flush framed hornless sash window with glazing bars. No.2, has a late nineteenth century former pub fascia of wood with pilasters to the right-hand bay (former Crown Inn), its other shop fascia is probably a later twentieth century copy. No. 4, also has a late twentieth century shop front in the style of that of No.2. At the rear of No.2 a two-storey red brick eighteenth century range with a red pan tile roof and a single casement window at first floor level which abuts No.15 Market Place. The rear elevation which is visible from Saint Mary's Churchyard forms an important part of the setting of the grade I listed church. Honeywood F, Morrow P & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p158. Honeywood F, Reeve C, & Reeve T, *The Town Recorder, Five Centuries of Bungay at Play* (Bungay, 2008) p141.



Churchyard elevation of Nos.2 & 4 Cross Street



No.6 Cross Street

No.6 Cross Street and outbuilding (grade II). Former Jolly Butchers Public House; closed early twentieth century. Of early seventeenth century date, and of a single storey with attics. Timber framed and plastered. Replaced red pan tile roof covering with two gabled, and one flat roofed dormer; the latter of later twentieth century date. Later twentieth century door and casement windows. To the rear a detached former stable and cart shed probably of early nineteenth century date. Painted brick with a red pan tile roof. The building reputedly suffered bomb damage in World War Two. Honeywood F, Morrow P & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p158. Honeywood F, Reeve C, & Reeve T, *The Town Recorder, Five Centuries of Bungay at Play* (Bungay, 2008) p140. Honeywood F, Reeve C, & Reeve T, *The Town Recorder, Five Centuries of Bungay at Play* (Bungay, 2008) p91-92 & 139.

Owles Warehouse see No.4 Trinity Street

Earsham Street (even)



The Three Tuns, No.2 Earsham Street

The Three Tuns Inn, No.2 Earsham Street (grade II). A seventeenth century structure of two storeys and an attic, occupying an island site with façades to Earsham Street, Broad Street and Market Place. The large wing to the left was in retail use by early

twentieth century and is not included within the listing. Hipped plain tile roof with two massive red brick ridge stacks, and three flat roofed dormers to the Earsham Street façade. Faced in painted red brick with a plat band below the first-floor windows, and a high plinth. Four first floor original leaded mullion transom windows to Broad Street front, the rest being sashes in flush frames in replacement of the originals, flat arches. At ground floor, former garage, and butcher's shop with wood fronts. Earsham Street façade of seven bays with a centrally placed six-panelled door with an arched fanlight (now blank) in a wooden case with Doric columns and an open pediment.



Broad Street and Market Place facades of The Three Tuns, No.2 Earsham Street

Nineteenth and early twentieth century photographs show this flanked by three twelve pane sashes to each side, similar to those surviving above. Mid twentieth century pub facias now partially occupy the ground floor. Three bay Market Place façade with remodelled ground floor. This formerly had a central entrance door in a surround with fluted ionic columns flanked by windows with carved surrounds with pilasters. Interior: barrel vaulted ceiling with original plaster enrichments and cornice, well with date 1540 and old cellars dating from the earlier building which was destroyed in the 1688 fire. Nos.2 to 40 (even) form a group. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.154. Honeywood F, Morrow P & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p62& 201. Reeve C, *Bungay Through Time* (Stroud, 2009) p18.



Nos.2a & 2b Earsham Street

Nos.2a & 2b Earsham Street. A pair of shops with a painted and rendered brick façade above a continuous early to mid-twentieth century shop facia. Rear elevation faces Broad Street. The shop front replaces sash windows shown on c1910 photographs, however the present shop facia was extant by mid 1920s. Formerly part of the Three Tuns and shown as part of the Inn on the 1905 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map. Shown as separate premises on the 1927 1:2,500 map. Five hornless plate glass sashes at first floor level. Shallow pitched roof with twentieth century black tile roof. Moulded eaves cornice. Shallow pitched black pan tile roof. The listing status of this range is not entirely clear.



Broad Street façade of Nos.2a & 2b Earsham Street

To the rear is a second range which fronts onto Broad Street. This was again once part of the Three Tuns and was probably originally stabling. This is of a single storey and has a red pan tile roof. In two sections the southern part of painted brick with a dog tooth cornice. Two small pane sash windows and a single flat roofed dormer containing two small pane sashes. Northern end partially weather-boarded. Honeywood F, Morrow P & Reeve C *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p62.



No.4a Earsham Street

No.4a Earsham Street. A structure of c1870 consisting of a shop with living accommodation above which replaced a timber-framed gabled building which is shown on early photographs. Of two storeys and two bays and faced in red brick with a red plain tile roof and terracotta ridge pieces. Southern gable with finials and dentilled cornice. Its present façade is radically different from that shown in Edwardian photographs, which show a central canted bay window at first floor level and a central doorway flanked by two small pane sashes below. Four light horned plate glass sashes at first floor level. Dentilled eaves cornice. Early to mid-twentieth century shop fascia, with late twentieth century partially glazed door inserted post 1977 within the original fascia. Reeve C, *Bungay Through Time* (Stroud, 2009) p38.



Nos. 4-8 (even) Earsham Street

Nos.4-8 (even) Earsham Street (grade II). Seventeenth and early eighteenth century, of two storeys and an attic, five gabled dormers. Red brick, part with dark headers, first floor band, plinth tile roof, part renewed. Main roof has gable coping with shoulder carrying stone ornament. Seven windows, at first floor and one blank panel, sash, with glazing bars and flush frames. Nineteenth century painted wood shop fascia to No.4. No.6, six panelled door in wooden case, with panelled pilasters and a mutular cornice. No.8, six-panelled door in mutular Doric wood case with panelled reveals, arched radial bar

fanlight, 3/4 columns triglyphs and open pediment. The rear range of No.8 is painted and is visible from both Broad Street and Cork Bricks. It is slightly lower in height and has a symmetrical façade to Cork Bricks with a central doorway. Black pan tiled roof, dentilled brick eaves cornice and casement windows. Nos.2 to 40 (even) form a group. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.154.



No.8 Earsham Street from Broad Street



No.10 Earsham Street

No.10 Earsham Street. A red brick two and three storey structure of mid to late eighteenth century date formerly part of the service range of the grade II listed No.12 Earsham Street. Simple wooden doorcase and hornless sash windows. The listed status of this range is not clear.



Earsham House, No.12, Earsham Street

Earsham House, No.12 Earsham Street including No.1a Broad Street (grade II). Eighteenth century two storey, attic, and basement, three pedimented dormers. Red brick, small wood cornice, modern tiles. Plinth. Five windows, sash, with glazing bars and flat arches. six-panel door in wood case with enriched pilasters, radial bar fanlight, consoles, and open pediment. Fine arts and crafts vernacular rear range of 1892 fronting onto Broad Street now part of the Council offices. Red brick with a hipped roof over wide projecting eaves. Fine oriel window at first floor level with mullions and a transom containing leaded lights. This housed a billiard room on the first floor and was designed by Bernard Smith with fittings by MFC Turpin and WB Simpson. The fine pargetted decoration is by Daymond and Son. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.154-155.



Billiard Room wing, Earsham House, No.12, Earsham Street



Pargetted decoration, Billiard Room wing, Earsham House, No.12, Earsham Street



No.14 Earsham Street

No.14 Earsham Street (grade II). A substantial dwelling with seventeenth century origins. It is reputed to have been built in 1620 but is probably of c1660, and once formed part of a much larger dwelling which included No.16. Three storeys and three bays. Mid nineteenth century gault brick classical façade with low parapet and corner pilasters capped by finials. Red pan tile roof covering. Horned plate glass sashes to ground and first floors. Six-panelled door, panelled reveals, enriched consoles, key, and bed mould remains of original entablature. Mid nineteenth century porch with slender columns, entablature, and cast-iron ornament. Partially glazed in the late twentieth century. Low eighteenth century rear service range with mid twentieth century Crittall windows and nineteenth century addition. This range is rendered and has a red pan tiled roof. Interior; panelled room, right, with fluted pilasters and cornice. In 1933, thirty-five horse's skulls were found fixed in rows between the joists of the floor of this room, said to be a music room, placed there to improve its acoustics. (No. 16, adjoining originally part of this room; similar skulls found under corresponding room on opposite side of the house). Original staircase gone and many other features. Panelled room used as hairdressing saloon. Nos. 14 and 16 are two of the few buildings which survived the fire of 1688.



No.16 Earsham Street

No.16 Earsham Street (grade II). A substantial seventeenth century townhouse, which is reputed to have been built in 1620. Three-storey, four-bay, stuccoed façade to Earsham Street with rusticated quoins and a parapet capped by ball finials. Moulded plaster plat band beneath second floor windows, moulded cope to parapet. Four original mullioned and transomed casements with stucco architraves at first floor level. Eight-panelled door, right of centre, in wood case with panelled reveals, pilasters and entablature flanked by twelve-light sashes. Black pan tile roof with gault brick stacks. Some original interior doors. Nb. C1900 photos show the house without the present second floor and parapet but with dormers set within the roof this part of the façade is however evident in c1930 views. Nos. 2 to 40 (even) form a group. Honeywood F, Morrow P & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p148.



No.18a Earsham Street.

No.18a Earsham Street. Former bank c1890, now a dwelling. Built for the London and Provincial Bank Limited. Faced in red brick with elaborate stone dressings and decorative terracotta panels, much original joinery. Of a single storey and two bays, doorway to right in arched opening with fine radial fanlight and panelled door. Large casement window in arched opening to left hand bay. Parapet and Dutch gable. Welsh slate roof. Many late nineteenth century features preserved within. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.154.



No.18 Earsham Street

No.18 Earsham Street (grade II). Part of the same structure as Nos.20 & 22 (even). Of mid to late Seventeenth century date, and of two storeys with an attic. Red pan tile roof covering with two gabled dormers. Gault brick chimneystacks, that shared with No.20 partially rendered. Painted stucco, façade to Earsham Street. Twelve light hornless sashes within flush frames. Two Dutch gables. Six-panelled door with semi-circular radial fanlight, set within a doorcase with panelled reveals, pilasters, and an open pediment. Nos. 2 to 40 (even) form a group.



Nos.20-22 (even) Earsham Street

Nos.20-22 (even) Earsham Street and outbuilding to rear of No.22 (grade II). Part of the same structure as No 18. Probably of mid to late seventeenth century date, two storeys and an attic. Roof to No.22 covered with red plain tiles that to No.20 red pan tiles. These are separated by a partially rendered Dutch gable of possible seventeenth century date. Projecting eaves, and tall gault brick ridge stacks. No.20 with a single gabled dormer containing small pane casement windows. Painted stucco façade to Earsham Street. Six, twelve-light hornless sash windows at first floor level within flush frames. Mid to late nineteenth century horned plate-glass sashes to ground floor. Six-panelled door to No.20, with semi-circular fanlight the radial bars of which have been removed (see No.18). Set within doorcase with open pediment supported on brackets.



The Chaucer Street façade of No.22 Earsham Street

The western or Chaucer Street façade of No. 22 is of mid nineteenth century date and of gault brick with painted stone dressings. Dutch gable, and wooden shop fascia. The First floor has a centrally placed plate-glass sash window with a pediment supported on console brackets. Single storey red brick outbuilding with red pan tile roof to rear probably of early nineteenth century or earlier date. Nos. 2 to 40 (even) form a group.



Nos.24-26 (even) Earsham Street

Nos.24-26 (even) Earsham Street (grade II). A semi-detached pair of houses of probably seventeenth century date with early to mid- nineteenth century alterations. Of two storeys with attics. Red brick, with symmetrical nineteenth century Suffolk yellow brick façade to Earsham Street; parapet with stone coping and corner pilasters. Black pan tile roof covering, with three, flat roofed, casement dormers. Gault brick stack to gable of No.24 red brick stack to that of No.26. Four bays wide. Sixteen-light hornless sash windows beneath wedge shaped lintels. Pair of six panelled doors in centre with lozenged fanlights, Doric one quarter radius columns to the reveals of the doors. The ground floor window to No.24 has been replaced with a casement and its lintel rebuilt. This property was formerly the town post office. For the late nineteenth century rear wing of No.24, see No.1 Chaucer Street. Nos. 2 to 40 (even) form a group. Honeywood F, Morrow P & Reeve C, *The Town*

Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs (Bungay, 1994) p63.



Nos.28-30 (even) Earsham Street

Nos.28-30 (even) Earsham Street (grade II). Mainly of seventeenth century date but with an early to mid-nineteenth century façade. Of two storeys and an attic. Two dormers with original leaded casements. Suffolk yellow brick front. Pan tiles. Two windows and blank centre panel, sash, with glazing bars and flat arches. Partially glazed six-panelled door flanked by one quarter radius Doric columns in reveals, beneath a flat arch. Wooden shop fascia, the left-hand section only being evident on early twentieth century photographs. Nos.2 to 40 (even) form a group.



Doorcase No.28 Earsham Street



Nos.32-36 (even) Earsham Street

Nos.32-36 (even) Earsham Street (grade II). Eighteenth century two storey and attic, one gabled dormer. Stucco on brick, lined and painted. Pantiles. Five windows, sash, some with glazing bars and flush frames. Fine early nineteenth century wooden shop fascia with three Doric columns and entablature, modern glass. Smaller modern shop front, left. Nos. 2-40 (even) form a group. Reeve C, *Bungay Through Time* (Stroud, 2009) p44.



Nos.38-40 Earsham Street and telephone box

No.38 Earsham Street (grade II). Late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, of three storeys and two bays, red brick with Suffolk white brick façade to Earsham Street, gauged wedge-shaped lintels, and glazing bars to sash windows. Later nineteenth century shop fascia. Nos.2 to 40 (even) form a group. Reeve C, *Bungay Through Time* (Stroud, 2009) p46.



No.40 Earsham Street

No.40 Earsham Street (grade II). Probably of early nineteenth century date and built of red brick with a Suffolk white brick façade of three storeys and two bays, gauged flat arches and glazing bars to sash windows. The building's listing description describes the fine shop fascia as being of nineteenth century date. It has fluted Greek Doric three quarter radius columns below a wooden entablature, central entrance with fanlight with gold leaf figures, and arched window each side with ornamental spandrels. The fascia does not however, appear on late nineteenth century photographs of the building. Nos. 2 to 40 (even) form a group. Reeve C, *Bungay Through Time* (Stroud, 2009) p46.

K6 Telephone Box outside No.42 Earsham Street (grade II). Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott and made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with a domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to the windows and door.



No.42 Earsham Street

No.42 Earsham Street. Built as a post office C1938-40 and attributed by *The Buildings of England* to David N Dyke. A good example of interwar classical design. Clad in red brick with stone dressings. Plain tile roof. Two storeys and five bays with three bay central breakfront. Arched openings with keystones to the ground floor. Central pair of panelled double doors beneath semi-circular fanlight. Flanking the doors are c1940 small pane metal casements. Small pane wooden sashes to first floor. The structure occupies the site of the former Bungay Grammar School which occupied the site from c1580 to c1925. Its forecourt undisturbed since the demolition of the Tudor school is possibly of considerable archaeological interest. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.154.



No.44 Earsham Street

No.44 Earsham Street. An early nineteenth century terraced house formerly attached to the hall of Bungay Grammar School but now free standing. Red brick, which was formerly rendered, with external joinery sympathetically replaced late twentieth century. Edwardian photographs show that the first-floor window was formerly of three lights with small leaded panes within. The door had glazed upper panels as today.



No.48 Earsham Street

No.48 Earsham Street (grade II). Probably C18, L-plan, red brick with gauged flat arches, part rendered and lined. Plinth. Tiles and pantiles. Front

gable with tumbled foot. Flush frame sash window with glazing bars. Entrance at angle with fielded lower panel to door.



Nos.50-52 (even) Earsham Street

Nos.50-52 (even) Earsham Street. A pair of red brick terraced houses probably of early nineteenth century date. Left hand house of two bays and three storeys, right hand house of a single bay. Four light plate-glass sashes to first floor beneath wedge shaped gauged brick lintels. Similar windows above with later barge-boarded dormers above. Crenelated bow windows to ground floor with curved four light sashes. (Nb. These are not shown on c1900 photographs but are on views of c1914). Panelled doors with glazed upper lights within simple wooden door surrounds. They form part of a good group with the grade II listed, St Mary's House, No.54, Earsham Street and No.44.



St Mary's House, No.54, Earsham Street

St Mary's House, No.54, Earsham Street (grade II). A substantial mid-eighteenth century townhouse, formerly known as Linden House. Of three storeys with a later infill wing to the left disguising a two-storey service range which fronts onto Outney Road. Used as a school between 1891 and 1966 and now (2017) a residential home for the elderly. Principal range of red brick with a five-bay symmetrical façade the floors separated by plat bands. Wide eaves soffit. Hipped Welsh slate roof. Twelve light hornless sashes in flush frames beneath wedge shaped gauged brick lintels. Plinth.

Eight-panelled door in wooden case with fluted Doric pilasters triglyphs and fret dentil cornice. Wing, to left partly seventeenth century. House built by Giles Borrett. Good early nineteenth century red brick serpentine wall fronting Outney Road. Nos. 54, 56, wing adjoining, walls, and ancillary building together with the bridge over the river Waveney form a group. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.154. Reeve C, *Bungay Through Time* (Stroud, 2009) p41.



Outney Road elevation and serpentine wall of St Mary's House, No.54, Earsham Street



Waveney House, No.56 Earsham Street

Waveney House, No.56 Earsham Street (grade II). A substantial early seventeenth century house of two storeys and an attic set at a right-angle to Earsham Street with rear elevation facing Outney Road and a front elevation facing towards the River Waveney. The house was bought by John Scott in 1811. In 1827 roof thatched and extensively restored and altered by J B Scott, author of *An Englishman at Home and Abroad*, who records that at this date the building was being prepared for his occupation. His architect, according to *The Buildings of England*, was Jeremiah Bottwright. The house was partially re-cased in the early nineteenth century in Suffolk white brick. It has a steeply pitched Welsh slate roof with four flat roofed dormers, the lower section of the roof is hidden behind a parapet with cope, stone gable. Seven windows at first floor on river front and centre blank panel over porch, sash, with

glazing bars and flat arches. Three-panelled door in wood case. Porch with Greek Doric fluted columns. Stack with cluster of octagonal flues of thin red brick. Interior: massive stop-chamfered beam, hewn attic roof trusses, massive first floor chimneys. Nos.54, 56, wing adjoining, walls, and ancillary building together with the bridge over the river Waveney form a group. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.155.

Subsidiary Structures The following subsidiary structures to Waveney House are separately listed:

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Wall of garden east of No.56 Earsham Street (grade II). Seventeenth and eighteenth-century brick, about 8 to 10 feet high, part with terra cotta cope shaped. Nos.54, 56, its wing adjoining, walls, and ancillary building together with the bridge over the river Waveney form a group.

Walled garden, north west of No.56 Earsham Street (grade II).

Early eighteenth century red brick walled garden fronting onto Outney Road, 14 to 18 feet high with brick on end sloping cope, and with panels formed by brick pier buttresses and stepped plinth or splayed base widening. Cope rounded on outer side above band with toothing. Nos. 54, 56, wing adjoining, walls and ancillary building together with the bridge over the river Waveney form a group.



Outney Road elevation of Waveney House, No.56 Earsham Street

Ancillary Building to west of No.56 Earsham Street (grade II). Facing Outney Road. Dated 1735 including former tannery and coach house. two storey, red brick, tiles, and pan tiles. Range of eight louvred opening west. Brick paved first floor on heavy timbers. Nos.54 & 56, the wing adjoining, walls and ancillary building together with the bridge over the river Waveney, form a group.

Wing adjoining west of The Hollies, No. 56 Earsham Street (grade II). Eighteenth century with alterations and additions, two storey, L-plan including narrow extension west, brick, tiles. Nos.54, 56, wing adjoining, walls and ancillary building together with the bridge over the river Waveney form a group.



Earsham Street (odd)



Nos.1-3 Earsham Street

Nos.1-3 Earsham Street (grade II). An eighteenth-century house, now converted to shops. Of two storeys and an attic, with three dormers set within a black pan tiled roof. Red brick, with a coved cornice. A pair of two storey brick pilasters with stucco caps flank the central entrance, with a blank panel above at first floor level. Six twelve-light sashes with flush frames. Central six-panelled door (No.1) with lozenge fanlight and case with reeded architrave and roundels. Twentieth century shop fascia to No.1, and an early nineteenth century wood shop front, to No.3 with a central entrance and pilasters. The section to the left of the door is a later addition to the original fascia. Nos.1 to 19 (odd) form a group. The rear section of the plot on which this building stands is within the scheduled area of the

Castle complex. Reeve C, *Bungay Through Time* (Stroud, 2009) p34.



No.5 Earsham Street

No.5 Earsham Street (grade II). An early nineteenth century red brick structure with a hipped pan tile roof. Slightly projecting plinth. Brick toothed cornice. Four windows sash with flush frames and flat arches. Three-light sashed wooden canted bay to the first floor flanked by four-pane plate-glass sashes. Nine-light sashes to second floor windows. Modified plate-glass sashes to ground floor. Later twentieth century panelled door with fanlight and flat arch. Former garden entrance to right now leading into a c2010 top-lit single storey addition. Nos.1 to 19 (odd) form a group. The rear section of the plot on which this building stands is within the scheduled area of the Castle complex.



No.7-9 Earsham Street

No.7 Earsham Street (grade II). A house and shop of eighteenth and early nineteenth century date. Of two storeys and an attic and faced in painted brick. First floor platt band, plinth, black pan tiled roof. Two sash windows to each floor with glazing bars and flush frames, cambered arches to ground floor windows. Four-panelled door in stucco case with consoles. Modern shop fascia in small wing on right-hand end. Nos.1 to 19 (odd) form a group. The rear section of the plot on which this building stands is within the scheduled area of the Castle complex.



Nos.9-11 Earsham Street

Nos.9-11 (odd) Earsham Street (grade II). Probably of early nineteenth century date, and of a single storey with shallow pitched black pan tiled roofs. No.9 has an early nineteenth century wooden shop fascia with pilasters. No.11, nineteenth century wooden shop fascia with glazing bars and a central entrance. Nos.1 to 19 (odd) form a group. The rear section of the plot on which this building stands is within the scheduled area of the Castle complex.



No.11-13 Earsham Street

No.13 Earsham Street (grade II). An eighteenth century house of two storeys and an attic, with a façade of three bays. Now a shop. Painted red brick with a black pan tile roof. Coved cornice; twentieth century attic window in eastern gable. At first floor level two windows with flush casements flanking a central blind panel. Early nineteenth century shop front, and four-panelled door in a painted wooden surround with reeded pilasters and roundels. Nos.1 to 19 (odd) form a group. The rear section of the plot on which this building stands is within the scheduled area of the Castle complex.



No.15 Earsham Street

No.15 Earsham Street (grade II). A substantial house with the date 1807 on its surviving original lead rainwater heads. Of two storeys and five bays with a distinguished symmetrical classical façade to Earsham Street. Red brick, plinth, and a wooden mutular cornice. Hipped black pan tile roof. Symmetrical five bay classical façade with twelve-light hornless sashes which are set within flush frames beneath wedge shaped brick lintels. Centrally placed six-panelled door, with panelled reveals to wooden case, arched radial bar fanlight, Doric columns and open pediment. Nos.1 to 19 (odd) form a group. The rear section of the plot on which this building stands is within the scheduled area of the Castle complex. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.154. Reeve C, *Bungay Through Time* (Stroud, 2009) p36.



No.17 Earsham Street

No.17 Earsham Street (grade II) Early eighteenth century, two storey and attic, gabled dormer, pantiles. Brick, painted. three-light sash window with flush frame and glazing bars. Early nineteenth century shop front with pilasters, modillion cornice (covered), and modern glazing. Separate six-panelled door in wood case. Nos.1 to 19 (odd) form a group. The rear section of the plot on which this building stands is within the scheduled area of the Castle complex.



No.19 Earsham Street

No.19 Earsham Street (grade II). Probably of later eighteenth or early nineteenth century date. Painted brick façade of three storeys and two bays. Twelve-light sash windows with glazing bars and gauged flat arches, at first floor level. Six-light sashes above. Shallow pitched pan tile roof, tall red brick ridge stack. Late twentieth century shop front. Nos.1 to 19 (odd) form a group. The rear section of the plot on which this building stands is within the scheduled area of the Castle complex.



No.21 Earsham Street

No.21 Earsham Street. A mid nineteenth century two storey three bay commercial building. Painted gault brick with horned plate glass sashes to first floor. Ground floor right-hand bay has arched former door opening which is now converted to a window. Shallow pitched black pan tile roof with gault brick ridge stack. Simple wooden shop fascia of sympathetic design. Gabled return elevation has decorative bargeboards. The rear section of the plot on which this building stands is within the scheduled area of the Castle complex.



Nos.23-27 (odd) Earsham Street

Nos.23-25 Odd Earsham Street. A pair of altered c1800 cottages standing in a private courtyard to the rear of No.29. No.23 rendered and of a single storey with an attic lit by a gabled dormer. Late twentieth century window joinery. No.25, two storeys of painted brick with casement windows and a weatherboarded gabled dormer. The rear section of the plot on which this building stands is within the scheduled area of the Castle complex.



No.27 Earsham Street

Nos 27 & 29 Earsham Street. A later eighteenth century dwelling with a rendered gable end to the Street containing a shop fascia (No.29). Cantled bay at first floor level replacing a sash window shown on c1900 photographs, four-light plate-glass sash above. Red pan tiled roof with flat topped dormers and overhanging eaves. Principal elevation of No.27 to yard with roughcast to first floor and painted plaster below. Tripartite plate glass sash windows. Honeywood F, Morrow P, & Reeve C *The Town*

Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs (Bungay, 1994) p147.



No.29 Earsham Street



No.31 Earsham Street

No.31 Earsham Street. A mid nineteenth century symmetrical painted brick façade with two, horned, plate-glass sashes at first floor level. Black pan tile roof with gault brick ridge stack. Central partially glazed door flanked by shop facias. Historic photos show the building with small pane sashes to the first floor and ground floor left, the ground floor window having a wedge-shaped lintel. The rear section of the plot on which this building stands is within the scheduled area of the Castle complex.



No.33 Earsham Street

No.33 Earsham Street (grade II). Of eighteenth-century date with a late nineteenth century shop front. Two storey, painted brick, with a stone coped parapet. Shaped dentilled and egg and dart brick cornice. Pan tiles. Two plate-glass sash windows

beneath cambered arches. Possibly the public house known as the Butchers Arms listed in the 1909 town rates book. The rear section of the plot on which this building stands is within the scheduled area of the Castle complex.



The Castle Inn, No.35 Earsham Street

The Castle Inn, No.35 Earsham Street. Public house, formerly known as the White Lion. Reputedly an inn since the seventeenth century or earlier. Early nineteenth century roughcast rendered brick façade which is capped by a parapet which has been reduced in height, and an early to mid-twentieth century stepped pediment surmounted by a stone lion.



Rear range of The Castle Inn, No.35 Earsham Street

Small pane horned sash windows to the ground floor with similar hornless windows above. Six-panelled door, set within simple wooden doorcase with console brackets. Window above inserted in early to mid-twentieth century. Black pan tile roof with two large flat roofed dormers. Twin gabled return elevation, the front gable crowned by massive gault brick stack with two octagonal flues. Two, small late-twentieth century horned sashes to the front range, and three casements to lower rear range. Further red brick ridge stack of late nineteenth or early twentieth century date. A re-fronting of an early eighteenth century but much altered building. At the rear facing the Castle is a lower parallel range with a red pan tiled roof and nine light casement windows which dates from c1800.



The Castle Inn, No.35 Earsham Street c1910

The rear section of the plot on which this building stands is within the scheduled area of the Castle complex.



No.37 Earsham Street

No.37 Earsham Street. A red brick dwelling of c1830-40 with a two bay three storey principal façade. Two storeys rear elevation. Pilaster to right of door. Panelled front door recessed within arched opening. Simple semi-circular radial fanlight. Wedge shaped lintels to hornless sash windows and stone sills. Some sashes replaced. Red pan tile roof covering and massive red brick chimneystack. Rear elevation facing the Castle is rendered and painted with four-light plate-glass sashes. Two storey outshot with a red pan tile roof probably of contemporary date. The rear section of the plot on which this building stands is within the scheduled area of the Castle complex.



Rear elevation of No.37 Earsham Street



Nos.39 & 41 (odd), Earsham Street

Nos.39 & 41 (odd), Earsham Street (grade II). Early nineteenth century façade of Suffolk white brick. Of three storeys and three bays. At first floor level three twelve-light hornless sashes beneath wedge shaped lintels. Pan tiled roof. No.39 modern shop front. Central window, ground floor, with glazing bars, in wide panel with segmental arch. No. 41, four-panel door in wood case with consoles, canted bay window with plate glass sashes to right. Rear elevation of two storeys with red pan tiled roof slope. Nos.39, 41, 49, 51, 5, to 61 (odd) and Nos.65 to 73 (odd) form a group. The rear section of the plot on which this building stands is within the scheduled area of the Castle complex.

The Folly, No.47 Earsham Street. Nineteenth century single storey structure of painted brick set well back from Earsham Street. Twentieth century additions not of interest. Close to the site of the Castle and within the scheduled area of the Castle complex.



No.49 Earsham Street

No.49 Earsham Street (grade II). Next to No 41. Probably of early eighteenth century date, and of two storeys and an attic. First floor stuccoed, lined and painted and containing two flush frame sash windows with glazing bars. Red pan tiled roof containing two gabled dormers with late twentieth century casement windows. Passage under left with a six-panelled door. Twin square bayed shop front. Nos.39, 41, 49, 55 to 61 (odd) and Nos.65 to 73 (odd) form a group. The rear section of the plot on which this building stands is within the scheduled area of the Castle complex.



Nos.51-55 (Odd) Earsham Street

Nos.51-55 (Odd) Earsham Street (grade II). A substantial eighteenth century house now shops of two storeys and an attic, with a pan tiled roof with four flat roofed dormers largely hidden behind a high panelled parapet. Earsham street façade of seven bays with two well-preserved wooden shop facias with fluted pilasters. The right-hand facia appears on c1910 photographs whilst that to the left is a later copy replacing a fine doorcase with fluted pilasters and two sash windows. Red brick, moulded cornice. seven hornless twelve light sash windows at first floor level with flush moulded frames and wedge-shaped brick lintels. Nos.39, 41, 49, 55 to 61 (odd) and Nos.65 to 73 (odd) form a group. The rear section of the plot on which this building stands is within the scheduled area of the Castle complex. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015)

p.154. Reeve C, *Bungay Through Time* (Stroud, 2009) p45.



The Old Ironworks, Nathans Yard,

Cameron House and The Old Ironworks, Nathans Yard, Earsham Street. Remains of former Rumsby's Waveney Ironworks (closed 1966) now dwellings. The ironworks was originally established by the Cameron family in the early nineteenth century. Mid and later nineteenth century with substantial later twentieth century alterations and additions. Red pan tile roof. At the rear a flint and stone rubble structure with red brick quoins and a hipped red pan tiled roof. The Old Ironworks is largely formed from a later nineteenth century red brick former workshop range. Now partially painted, arched window openings with blue brick lintels and dentilled brick eaves cornice. Late twentieth century replicas of the original iron framed casements. Weatherboarded return elevations. Former vehicle entrance to building now infilled with boarding and containing a twentieth century six-panelled door. Narrower stone rubble section to rear. This complex partially stands within the area of the scheduled Castle earthworks and contains a section of Castle wall. It is visible from Castle Lane.



Nos.57 -59 (odd) Earsham Street

Nos.57-59 (odd) Earsham Street (grade II). Eighteenth century with early nineteenth century additions. Suffolk yellow brick, pan tiles. Two storeys and an attic. Two windows at first floor and three-light oriel with moulded stone corbelling.

Sashes with glazing bars and flush frames, cambered arches at first floor. Shop front, left, in wood case with reeded pilasters and enriched cornice. Return elevation to Nathan's Yard with decorative applied timber framing. Nos.39, 41, 49, 55 to 61 (odd) and Nos.65 to 73 (odd) form a group.



Nos.61, 65, & 67 Earsham Street from Outney Road.

Nos.61-67 (odd), Earsham Street (grade II). A picturesque terrace of three single storey cottages with attics, formerly four dwellings. Red pan tile roof with black pan tile insets forming a decorative geometric pattern. Seven gabled dormers with decorative bargeboards on the Earsham Street roof face containing mostly late twentieth century casement windows. Edwardian views show only three dormers at that time. Of timber framed construction but faced in painted plaster. Twelve-light sash windows with glazing bars and flush frames. Nos.61, 65 and 67, have wood doorcases. No.61, a six-panelled door, the rest have twentieth century four-panelled doors. Nos.39, 41, 49, 51, 61 (odd) and Nos.65 to 73 (odd) form a group.



Nos.61, 65, & 67 Earsham Street c1920.



Nos.69-71 (odd), Earsham Street

Nos.69-71 (odd), Earsham Street (grade II). House, formerly three cottages of eighteenth century date, two storey with a lime washed brick façade. Standing on the corner of Castle Lane. Considerably altered since present listing description drafted. Front range facing Earsham Street formerly two cottages with a third in the rear outshot. Earsham Street façade formerly with two small pane sash windows to each floor with flush frames cambered arched lintels to ground floor. Six panelled door in a flush frame, formerly with a similar door to its immediate left. Inserted window immediately above. Roof formerly plain tiled but now covered with red pan tiles. Gabled return elevation to Castle Lane with two sashes. Rear elevation and two storey gabled rear outshot (formerly a separate small cottage No.1 Castle Lane) also visible from Castle Lane. Nos 39, 41, 49, 51, 61 (odd) and Nos.65 to 73 (odd) form a group.



Nos.69-71 (odd), Earsham Street c1910



Nos.69-71 Earsham Street from Castle Lane, the wing on the left was formerly a separate cottage.



Scott House, No.73 Earsham Street

Scott House (formerly Bridge House), No.73 Earsham Street its garden walls and outbuildings (grade II). A substantial private house with extensive grounds bordering on the river to the south and Castle Lane to the east. An early seventeenth century structure which was formerly The Cock Inn, but was converted to private house about 1770 for the Scott family successful local tanners. The house was further altered c1839 for JB Scott by the architect John Whiting of Ipswich. Stucco front, two storey and attic. Three dormers. Tiles at front, pantiles at rear. Rusticated quoins. Three windows, mullion transom casements, with segmental arches. Two six-panelled doors with pilasters friezes and cornices. A monogram of letters T and B, in iron tiers, on gable end, south. C1830 classical range fronting garden to the south of two storeys and two bays with a hipped roof. Probably added as part of the improvements carried out by John Whiting for John Scott. It has walk-in windows to the ground floor and a pair of twelve light sashes above. Octagonal painted wooden conservatory on a red brick plinth on south-west corner. This has a steeply pitched roof and ball finials. Small pane windows the upper lights with lancets. Nos. 39, 41, 49, 51, 55 to 61 (odd) and Nos 65 to 73 (odd) form a group. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.155.



Castle Lane showing the outbuildings to Scott House on the right.

On the Castle Lane frontage, a range of largely single storey red brick outbuildings with a red pan tile roof and a dentilled eaves cornice. One two storey section towards center. Their Castle Lane façades are largely blind, evidence of a number of blocked openings, however survives. These outbuildings front onto a courtyard to the west which is separated from the garden by a nineteenth century wall.

The extensive gardens of Scott House lay between Castle Lane and the River Waveney to the south and south-west of the house and onto the far bank of the river. The southern- most section beyond the bridleway from Castle Lane to the river has been developed for housing, fine garden walls and a folly tower however survive within the northern section. The gardens are open to the river with a low retaining wall separating the lawn from the water. On the Castle Lane side of the garden is a high boundary wall. *The Buildings of England* mentions a rockery created in 1844 by John Scott from stones taken from Bungay Priory. Within the gardens a later twentieth century wooden footbridge crosses the river to a wooded section of the house's grounds.



Folly tower, grounds of Scott House, Earsham Street

Folly tower and curtain wall at southern end of lawn. Probably built c1839 for John Scott to the designs of John Whiting. Garden building and walls designed as a picturesque ruin fronting a short bridleway from Castle Lane to the river. Built of flint rubble with sections of red brick infill and designed in the manner of the Castle's outer defences. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.155.



Garden wall of c1839, grounds of Scott House, Earsham Street

Fronting onto Castle Lane the walls are largely of red brick and probably of mid nineteenth century date.



Scott House, garden walls to Castle Lane

Road Bridge over River Waveney, Earsham Street (grade II). Probably of eighteenth century date. Of red brick, with a double ring arch, and a parapet with heavy stone cope. Nos. 54, 56, wing adjoining, walls and ancillary building together with the bridge over the river Waveney form a group.

Market Place

For the Three Tuns Inn, see Earsham Street

For Aldeby House, No.1 Market Place see Nos.2-4 Broad Street



The Butter Cross, Market Place

The Butter Cross, Market Place (grade I and scheduled ancient monument). 1689. Octagonal in plan, with a lead covered dome roof, wood pedestal supporting a lead figure of justice weighing 18 cwt, which was added in 1754. The columns are now supported on stone plinths but originally the area of the cross was raised on steps, the columns resting on wood bases, and in the centre was a prisoner's cage for temporary detention of delinquents, which was removed in 1836, the steps being done away with in 1867, when an earlier dungeon was discovered underneath, said to be the remains of the earlier cross destroyed by the fire of 1688. Cross restored 1976, statue restored 2010. Nos.1 to 11 (odd), Nos.11A, 13 and 17 to 21 (odd) form a group together with the butter cross. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.154. Honeywood F, Morrow P & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p139.



No.2 Market Place

No.2 Market Place and former Odd Fellows Hall to rear (grade II). An early eighteenth century former coaching inn which was until 2015 known as the Kings Head Hotel. It consists of two parallel ranges with a long rear wing facing a courtyard. The Market Place façade is of early eighteenth century date, and of three storeys and seven bays. Of red brick, with a plinth and a dentilled brick eaves cornice. Black pan tiles to roof and a single red brick ridge stack. Seven hornless twelve-light sash windows at first floor level with flush frames and flat arched lintels. Four similar windows to the second floor and six to the ground floor. Off-centre Six-panelled door in wooden Doric case with pilasters, a keyed architrave and a pediment. Return elevation with twin gables. Rear elevation with twelve-light hornless sashes to first and second floors.



Courtyard façade, No.2 Market Place

Two storey early to mid- nineteenth century red brick range to the rear, attached to which is a former Odd Fellows Hall of 1887. This is a two storey red brick structure with a hall at first floor level and cart sheds beneath. Horned sash windows to first floor. Black pan tile roof. Nos.2 to 16 (even) form a group. The walls to the rear of the plot are within the scheduled area of the Castle complex.



Odd Fellows Hall to the rear of No.2 Market Place



No.4 Market Place

No.4 Market Place (grade II). Early nineteenth century, with a Market Place façade of three storeys and three bays. Hornless sash windows to first and second floors with flat arched lintels. Slightly projecting wooden shop fascia with a central entrance Glazing bars to shop fascia shown on early twentieth century photos now removed. Brick, limewashed. Wide passage under, left, with a four-panelled door. Pan tiled roof, brick toothed eaves band. Nos, 2 to 16 (even) form a group. The rear section of the plot is within the scheduled area of the Castle complex. Reeve C, *Bungay Through Time* (Stroud, 2009) p14.



No.6 Market Place

No.6 Market Place. A mid nineteenth century shop with domestic accommodation above. Three storeys and three bays. Faced in gault brick with a painted façade. Nine light hornless sash windows to first and second floors. Second floor with blind central recess. Notable early twentieth century glazed tile shop fascia with deep green and chocolate coloured tiles and carved wooden brackets. Decorative brass pilasters to entrance. The rear section of the plot on which this building stands is within the scheduled area of the Castle complex. Honeywood F, Morrow P, & Reeve C *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p135.



No.8 Market Place

No.8 Market Place. Former bank and shop. c1900 red brick classical façade with stone dressings to an earlier structure. 1880s photos show a stuccoed early to mid-eighteenth century building of similar proportions on this site. Red plain tile roof with a row of three gabled dormers with bargeboards and casement windows. Rusticated red brick pilasters. Full height arched windows to left-hand section with heavy moulded surrounds and pronounced keystones. Doorcase with similar surround with robustly carved scrolled keystone. Right-hand section with small pane metal casement windows to first floor and late twentieth century shop fascia. The rear section of the plot on which this building stands is within the scheduled area of the Castle complex. Honeywood F, Morrow P, & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p135.



No.8 Market Place before re-fronting, a view of c1900



No.10 Market Place

No.10 Market Place (grade II). Probably of early nineteenth century date, with a three storey and three bay façade to the Market Place, brick,

limewashed, three twelve-light hornless sashes at second floor level with flush frames. The first floor windows have had their glazing bars removed. Stuccoed flat arched lintels with keys. Wide cart opening to left. Early nineteenth century wooden shop front, to right with slender reeded pilasters and entablature. Low pitched pan tiled roof. Long two storey rear range of c1800. Red brick with a red pan tiled roof, possibly originally a warehouse. Nos. 2 to 16 (even) form a group. The rear section of the plot on which this building stands is within the scheduled area of the Castle complex. Honeywood F, Reeve C, & Reeve T, *The Town Recorder, Five Centuries of Bungay at Play* (Bungay, 2008) p144.



No.12 Market Place

No.12 Market Place. Former public house, now a shop, front range probably of mid-nineteenth century date. Painted brick with a black pan tile roof. Gault brick stack. Dentilled brick eaves cornice plain pilasters and heavy classical surrounds to first floor windows. Four-light horned sashes. Twentieth century shop fascia. The Bell Inn closed c1920. The building plays an important and positive role within the setting of the grade II listed Nos.10 & 14 Market Place. The rear section of the plot on which this building stands is within the scheduled area of the Castle complex. Reeve C, *Bungay Through Time* (Stroud, 2009) p11. Honeywood F, Reeve C, & Reeve T, *The Town Recorder, Five Centuries of Bungay at Play* (Bungay, 2008) p144.



No.14 Market Place

No.14 Market Place (grade II) An early nineteenth century shop of three storeys, two, three-light casement windows at second floor level with flush frames. Two, three-light flush frame sash windows at first floor level. Stucco painted. Low pitched black pan tiled roof. Coupled mutules to eaves. Early nineteenth century shallow projecting splay ended wooden shop front running the full width of the ground floor, with central double doors and a mutular entablature. Red brick two storey rear range. Nos.2 to 16 (even) form a group. The rear section of the plot on which this building stands is within the scheduled area of the Castle complex.



The White Swan, No.16 Market Place

The White Swan, No.16 Market Place (grade II). Former public house, empty 2018. A c1800 painted stucco façade to a much earlier structure, its flush frame casement windows are those shown on c1900 photos. Two storeys with attics. Glazed central front door beneath hood. Small wooden pub fascia to right containing secondary entrance door also survives from c1900 photos. Black pan tiled roof with two gabled mullion transom casements (pan tiles renewed). Rear outshot with massive red brick chimneystack. Long single storey outbuilding range to the rear with a red pan tile

roof. Honeywood F, Reeve C, & Reeve T, *The Town Recorder, Five Centuries of Bungay at Play* (Bungay, 2008) p146-147. . Honeywood F, Reeve C, & Reeve T, *The Town Recorder, Five Centuries of Bungay at Play* (Bungay, 2008) p95 & 143-147.



The White Swan, No.16 Market Place



No.3 Market Place

No.3 Market Place (grade II). Former Queen's Head Inn, altered to form bank and manager's house in the late nineteenth century, now shops. Late seventeenth or early eighteenth century with a later nineteenth century red brick façade. *The Buildings of England* suggests an original building date of 1698. Of two storeys and attics. Market Place façade of three bays with corner pilasters and a parapet. Left hand bay with a two-storey canted bay window. Plate-glass sashes with gauged flat arches and ornamental keystones. Hipped machine tile roof, with two hipped dormer casements. Former bank entrance to ground floor right (records from 1871) Central entrance to former residence, six-panelled door with stucco case with consoles. Foliate cornice below parapet with stone cope. Western return elevation to Bridge Street, is of eighteenth century date, stuccoed and painted. Two flush framed sash windows at ground and first floors with glazing bars. Casement window in gable. Nos. 1 to 11 (odd), Nos. 11A, 13 and 17 to 21 (odd) form a group together with the butter cross. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of*

England, Suffolk: East (London, 2015) p.157. Honeywood F, Reeve C, & Reeve T, *The Town Recorder, Five Centuries of Bungay at Play* (Bungay, 2008) p131.



No.5 Market Place

No.5 Market Place (grade II). Three storey early to mid-nineteenth century classical façaded shop, which is prominently located at the head of Broad Street. Three bay principal façade the bays separated by pilasters. Central bay pedimented. Sill band below second floor windows. The central first floor walk-in window also has a pediment resting on scrolled brackets. Good cast iron balcony. Shop fascia to ground floor with pilasters and projecting central section. Old photographs show the centre of the pediment and the capitals to the pilasters embellished with plaster laurel wreaths. Return elevation of a single bay to Trinity Street. Large addition to rear right (behind No.2 Trinity Street) with octagonal lantern. See also Nos.2 & 2a Trinity Street.



No. 7 Market Place

No. 7 Market Place (grade II). Early eighteenth century, of two storeys and an attic, two casement dormers within roof slope. Stucco. Market Place façade of two storeys flanked by pilasters. Red plain tile roof. Bowed oriel sash window at first floor level, with small pane sashes and a dentilled cornice. Mid nineteenth century wooden splayed bay shop front with a central entrance. Nos. 1 to 11 (odd), Nos. 11A, 13 and 17 to 21 (odd) form a group together with the Butter Cross.



No. 7a Market Place

No. 7a Market Place. Former outbuilding now a dwelling, probably of early nineteenth century date. Red and blue bricks. Two storeys. Original openings retained on ground floor. Shallow arched brick lintels. First floor opening probably an enlarged former taking-in door. Blind gabled return elevation.



Nos. 9 & 11 Market Place

Nos. 9 & 11 Market Place (grade II). An early eighteenth century building on a prominent corner site. Of two storeys with attics which are lit by gabled sash dormers. Colour-washed brick. Red plain tile roof covering. Principal elevation of six bays and a return elevation of four. Flush framed twelve-light hornless sashes beneath rusticated cambered arches to first floor. Entrance door with fanlight and wood case. Mainly modern shop fronts. Originally one building. Essentially part of the old market. Nos. 1 to 11 (odd), Nos. 11A, 13 and Nos. 17 to 21 (odd) form a group together with the Butter Cross.



No. 11a Market Place

No. 11a Market Place (grade II). Eighteenth century. Of two storeys and two bays. The first floor had two flush frame twelve-light hornless sash windows, brick colour-washed. Coved cornice, and a black pan tiled roof covering. Bowed former shop front with slender fluted pilasters to wooden case and enriched cornice. Central entrance door flanked by two four-light sashes. Rectangular fanlight above door. Nos. 1 to 11 (odd), Nos. 11a, 13, and Nos. 17 to 21 (odd) form a group together with the Butter Cross.



No.13 Market Place

No.13 Market Place. A mid-nineteenth century painted red brick structure with a parapeted gable to the Market Place. Four bay return elevation to Cross Street. Single horned plate-glass sash to first floor and shop fascia with pilasters below. Cross Street elevation of four narrow bays with a dentilled brick eaves cornice and a single central casement window with a shallow arched brick lintel to the first floor. Blocked doorway and window to ground floor left, and two twentieth century casement windows. All with shallow arched brick lintels. Single storey rear outshot containing a door and a casement window. Red pan tile roof. Forms an important part of the setting of neighbouring listed structures.



Nos.15-19 (odd) Market Place

Nos.15,17,19,19a & 21 (odd) Market Place (grade II). A three storey eighteenth century red brick range backing onto Saint Mary's Churchyard. Market Place façade of seven bays. With a red pan tiled roof. (No. 15 now painted). Wooden modillion eaves cornice survives to Nos.15-17 but replaced by parapet above Nos.19 & 21. Seven twelve-light sash windows to the first floor in flush frames beneath flat arched lintels. Those to No.19 with horns. Windows to No.17 regrettably replaced by casements. Early nineteenth century wooden shop fascia to No.17. Well-preserved early nineteenth century shop front to part of Nos.19 and 21, with

pilasters and entablature. Nineteenth century glazing bars, except to patterned fanlight. No.15 is described in the listing entry but its numbering is incorrect.



Nos.17-21 (Odd) Market Place

The Saint Mary's Churchyard elevation is highly picturesque and plays an important role in the setting of the grade I listed Saint Mary's Church. Crenelated wall to courtyard with arched central door opening. To the rear of No.17 a rendered and weatherboarded gabled addition of two storeys with attics and a red pan tile roof. Parapet of Nos.19-21 continued on churchyard elevation and partially over return elevation to Saint Mary's Street, second floor window a late nineteenth century horned plate-glass sash. Nos.19-21 appear to have two outshots, to No.21 a gabled Welsh slate roofed structure and No.19 a two-storey rendered range with casement windows and a red pan tile roof. Nos.1 to 11 (odd), Nos. 11 A, 13 and 17 to 21 (odd) form a group together with the Butter Cross.



Saint Mary's Churchyard elevation of Nos.15-21(odd) Market Place including entrance to No.19a

Wall to rear of No.23 Market Place -see Saint Mary's Street



Memorial in Market Place

Memorial in Market Place. Former font erected in this location c2004. Its square-section brick plinth on a stone base remains from a lamp standard of 1933 which was originally topped by a weather vane commemorating the legend of the Bungay Black Dog. This lamp standard now stands just to the west. Brass plaque commemorating the legend of the Black Dog and a decorative lead panel depicting putti dated 1812 possibly removed from the Town Pump which stood on this site until c 1933.

Lamp Standard, Market Place. Lamp standard of 1933 surmounted by Black Dog weathervane. Four lamps. Originally housed on top of adjoining plinth.

Nathan's Yard

See Earsham Street Nos.57 & 59 and The Old Ironworks

Nethergate Street

See also Nos.12-16 (even) Broad Street



No.1 Nethergate Street

Nos.1 & 3 Nethergate Street. (grade II) On the corner of Bridge Street. No.1 is an eighteenth-century brick structure of three storeys. Limewashed with a black pan tiled roof which is hipped at its eastern end. Diagonal toothed eaves cornice. Casement windows to second floor with original leaded lights. Sixteen light hornless sashes to first floor beneath cambered lintels. Casement windows to ground floor. Good quality wooden former shop fascia with pilasters, glazing bars, and a six-panelled door near the corner with Bridge Street. No.3 (the lower section to the right). Black pan tiled roof with a single small flat roofed dormer. Projecting gabled wing and casement windows. Nos.1 & 3 form a group with Nos.1 to 5 (odd) Bridge Street



No.3 Nethergate Street



Former Maltings, Nethergate Street

Former Maltings, Nethergate Street. A former maltings of c1900 date, with elevations to Nethergate Street and a courtyard off Broad Street. A rebuilding of an earlier maltings complex. The present structure postdates the 1885 Ordnance Survey map but is shown on that of 1905. Four storeys to Nethergate Street and two to Broad Street. Red brick with a blue corrugated metal roof. Nethergate Street façade of seven bays divided by pilasters. Casement windows and boarded doors beneath cambered brick lintels. The Broad Street façade has similar casements and is also divided by pilasters.



Broad Street façade of the Former Maltings, Nethergate Street



The Armoury, Nethergate Street

The Armoury, Nethergate Street. House of painted red brick with a red pan tiled roof. Probably of eighteenth-century date and formerly part of a maltings complex (see 1885 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map). Also used as a regimental armoury for the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Norfolk Regiment (see also No.12 Scales Street). Nethergate Street façade of two bays, the right-hand bay gabled. Large blocked arched opening visible behind twentieth century garage addition and scarring for blocked window above. Entrance door at first floor level approached by enclosed flight of steps. All present windows in Nethergate Street façade late twentieth century casements. Return elevation to the garden of the grade II Nos.12-16 Broad Street largely blind.

For garden wall at rear of the Armoury see Broad Street.



Nos.8-12 (even), Nethergate Street

Nos.8-12 (even), Nethergate Street A terrace of three c1800 cottages standing at a right-angle to the road within an alley to the rear of Nos.4 & 6. Built of red brick with a red pan tiled roof containing sloping roofed dormers with casement windows. Stack to gable at Nethergate Street end and one central ridge stack. Small pane casement windows beneath cambered brick lintels. Doors with similar lintels.



No. 16 Nethergate Street

No.16 Nethergate Street. A detached red brick dwelling of early nineteenth century date. Formerly two houses. Black pan tiled roof with decorative ridge pieces. Tall decorative ridge stacks. Late twentieth century six-panelled door and casement windows within original openings. Flat-arched brick lintels. Late twentieth century flat roofed addition to right and rear.



No. 18 Nethergate Street

No.18 Nethergate Street. C1800 detached red brick cottage. Two storeys and three bays, symmetrical façade with a centrally placed wooden doorcase with reeded pilasters and rectangular medallions. Casement windows with mullions and transoms. Raised plat-band. Steeply pitched red pan tile roof and overhanging eaves, simple wooden eaves cornice. Brick stacks rising from each gable.

Boundary wall to No. 8 Nethergate Street

Long red brick garden wall with square-section piers to south.

Popson Street

For the Green Dragon Inn and its outbuildings see Broad Street.



The Chaucer Club

The Chaucer Club, No.3 Popson Street. Former Chaucer Institute built for employees of the Chaucer Press c1908. Prominently located at the corner of Popson Street and Chaucer Street. Red brick principal range with stone dressings in restrained arts and crafts style. Steeply pitched

Welsh slate roof to two storey range and former cottage. Two storey gabled central hall with Venetian window and roundel above in Popson Street elevation, set behind single storey flat roofed range which contains the central gabled entrance door. Return elevation of two storey range has large centrally placed wooden dormer with bargeboards and mullioned and transomed window. Flat roofed range has dentilled wooden eaves cornice and rubbed brick lintels to windows. Two storey range retains small pane sashes, the windows to the single storey range and cottage have however largely been replaced. Former caretaker's cottage with pebble dashed upper section and applied timber framing, bargeboards and large red brick chimneystacks. The Chaucer Press, (now Clays Printing Works) was one of the town's principal employers.

Stone Alley

See also No.46 Broad Street



Rose Cottage and No.4 Stone Alley

Rose Cottage and No.4 Stone Alley. A semi-detached pair of small cottages of probably later eighteenth-century date, which were altered in the later twentieth century. They are of one and a half storeys, and faced in brick which is either painted or rendered. Late twentieth century casement windows. Pan tiled roof. Early twenty first century addition to No.4.

Trinity Street (Even)



No.2 Trinity Street and No.5 Market Place.

No.2 Trinity Street (grade II). Seventeenth century and of two storeys with an attic lit by two gabled casement dormers. Limewashed brick, band cut away, plinth. Wooden cornice, black pan tiles, three first floor original mullioned and transomed casements. Six-panelled door in wing, left. Two late twentieth century plate glass shop windows to the ground floor. (See also No.5 Market Place).



Nos.2 & 2a Trinity Street with No.5 Market Place in the distance

No.2a Trinity Street. A two storey flat- roofed shop of c1932 with rendered red brick walls and a parapet. Three bay façade to Cross Street, two bays to Trinity Street. Original metal casement windows

to first floor. Linked to No.2 Trinity Street by a single storey flat-roofed range which based on photographic evidence probably pre-dates the two-storey section. Mid-twentieth century shop fascia with pilasters and projecting boxed cornice. Bombed c1940 and partially rebuilt late 1940s. A comparatively rare and unaltered example of its kind for Suffolk. (See also No.2 Trinity Street and 5 Market Place). Reeve C, *Bungay Through Time* (Stroud, 2009) p9.



Owles Warehouse, Cross Street elevation.

Owles Warehouse, including No.4 Trinity Street. Warehouse with attached house of red brick, with a Welsh slate roof. On the corner of Cross Street and Trinity Street. Built c1890 it replaced a large c1730 townhouse. Three bay gabled façade to Cross Street with a Diocletian widow to the gable. Seven bay façade to Trinity Street divided by pilasters rising from a plinth. Platt band above ground floor windows and heavy cornice. Windows and doors set beneath arched lintels, those to the house dressed in stone. House has principal elevation facing out over the churchyard. Four bays with splayed corner to Trinity Street with a canted bay window. A well-preserved industrial building of unusual design. Honeywood F, Morrow P & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p159.



Trinity Street elevation of Owle's Warehouse

Trinity Street (Odd)



Nos.1&3 Trinity Street

Nos.1&3 Trinity Street (grade II). A pair of eighteenth-century houses with a unified seven bay two storey red brick façade to Trinity Street. Attic floor lit by dormers largely hidden behind parapet with a rendered cope. Pan tiled roof. Two false windows painted to look like sashes. Twelve-light hornless sash windows within flush frames, and beneath flat arches. Where windows have been replaced the replacements have horns. Lead rainwater heads. No.1 has a six-panelled door in wooden Doric case. No.3 with a six-panelled door, panelled reveals, fluted pilasters, frieze with swag enrichment and centre medallion head. Nos.1 to 19 (odd) form a group.



No.5 Trinity Street

No.5 Trinity Street (grade II). Eighteenth century, of two storeys with a colour-washed red brick façade.

Moulded cornice and parapet. Black pan tiled roof. Symmetrical façade of five bays. Windows now later nineteenth century horned plate-glass sashes. Original flush frames with flat-arched lintels. Eight-panelled front door in a wooden case with fluted Doric pilasters, panelled reveals, triglyphs and a fret dentilled pediment. Gabled cross-wing containing fine staircase to rear. Twentieth century flat-roofed addition. Nos.1 to 19 (odd) form a group.



Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Trinity Street

*Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Trinity Street and boundary wall to Borough Well Lane. Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel with basement schoolrooms built 1836, re-fronted and refitted 1904. Repaired after 1940 bomb damage, in 1948. Closed 1976, when some fittings were removed to Emmanuel Church. Façades to Trinity Street and Borough Well Lane which are well preserved and retain the bulk of their original joinery and stained glass. Its Trinity Street façade terminates views along Cross Street. Pedimented gault brick façade to Trinity Street of three bays with corner pilasters capped by ball finials. Three arched casement windows with pronounced keystones. Pedimented projecting single storey porch. Elevation to Borough Well Lane of an additional storey and faced in red brick. Tall nineteenth century gault brick boundary wall to Borough Well Lane of considerable townscape value. Red brick retaining walls to rear of lesser interest. Honeywood F, Morrow P, & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p17 & 27. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.157.*



No.7 Trinity Street



Nos.7 & 9 Trinity Street

No.7 Trinity Street and outbuilding (grade II). House and shop of c1830-40. Two storeys and an attic, with a slate mansard roof containing two dormers. Faced in gault brick with moulded a cornice, and a parapet with cope. Original shop front to Trinity Street façade with modern glazing, flanked by fluted Greek Doric columns, and entablature over which is "crinoline" balcony railing. Two plate-glass sashes above. Return elevation with house entrance. Central Ionic porch with twelve-light sash above flanked by pilasters. Cantd single storey bay to left. Further pilasters to corners and twelve light sashes to outer bays. Rear elevation to Borough Well Lane with pilasters and twelve light sash windows. Nos.1 to 19 (odd) form a group. Subsidiary features include a single storey painted red brick outbuilding with replaced red pan tile roof covering. Elevation to Trinity Street heavily altered in mid twentieth century. Bettley, J, and Pevsner,

N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.157.

No.9 Trinity Street. An altered eighteenth century detached dwelling standing at a right-angle to Trinity Street behind No.7. The house backs onto Borough Well Lane. Red brick with a partially rendered gable end. Sixteen-light sashes in heavy moulded frames. Three-bay two storey entrance façade with central doorway. Replaced red tile roof and central ridge stack. Rear elevation to Borough Well Lane with high basement storey. Red brick partially rendered with casement windows.



Borough Well Lane elevation of No.9 Trinity Street

Wharf Yard

For the Smoke House located directly behind No.48 Bridge Street see No.48 Bridge Street.



Outbuilding in Wharf Yard, Bridge Street

Outbuilding in Wharf Yard, Bridge Street
Nineteenth century workshop range on the western side of Wharf Yard. Of one and a half storeys and built in red brick, the lower section tiled, red pan tile roof. Boarded doors. Boarded taking-in door to loft space and large central doors to river. Gabled return elevation to Bridge Street with first floor casement window. Single storey projecting range at southern end with corrugated roof. Probably a curtilage structure to the grade II listed No.48 Bridge Street.



Outbuilding in Wharf Yard, Bridge Street

4.D - The Ollands Character Area

Boyscott Lane

*See also No.50 Upper Olland Street & Rose Hall
No.52 Upper Olland Street and garden walls.
Sunday School and Lecture Hall -see Rose Lane.*

Lower Olland Street (even)



No.2 Lower Olland Street

No.2 Lower Olland Street (grade II). Early seventeenth century. This building interlocks with Nos.1 and 3 Upper Olland Street, qv, and incorporates part of a sixteenth century structure. Of two storeys and an attic. Tiles and pan tiles. Mock half timberwork painted on cement rendering. three-light casement window within gable, two-light casement at first floor level, mullioned and transomed casement to ground floor. Six-panelled door (entrance under left of No.56 St Mary's Street) with architrave convex frieze and cornice. 2'storey wing, left, brick, painted, includes small casement at each floor. No.2 forms part of a group with No.56 St Mary's Street and Nos. 1, 3 & 3a Upper Olland Street. *Subsidiary structures.* Fine panelled red brick garden wall to south fronting onto Lower Olland Street. Dentilled cornice beneath semi-circular brick cap. Blue brick embellishments.



No.4 Lower Olland Street

No.4 Lower Olland Street. Two cottages, latterly house and shop. Red brick with a steeply pitched black pan tiled roof. Possibly late eighteenth century. Well preserved later nineteenth century shop fascia to southern end of a single bay. Two centrally opening casements to first floor which are possibly of nineteenth century date flanking a central blind recess. Southern return elevation partially rendered with replaced windows. Door and widow openings to ground floor with cambered brick lintels. Ground floor window at northern end now a late twentieth century four pane casement. Northern elevation rendered. Single storey rear range.



Nos. 6&8 Lower Olland Street

Nos.6&8 Lower Olland Street. A semi-detached early to mid-nineteenth century pair of houses with a gault brick façade and rendered red brick return elevations. Black pan tiled roof. Red brick chimney stacks. Three bay façade, with central blind panel flanked by twelve-light hornless sashes at first floor level. Paired four panelled front doors beneath a continuous flat-arched lintel. Wide tripartite hornless sashes to outer bays.



Nos.10-16 (even) Lower Olland Street

Nos.10-16 (even) Lower Olland Street, including No.1a Turnstile Lane. A substantial later

eighteenth-century range at the southern corner of Turnstile Lane. Red brick, now partially rendered, with a red pan tiled roof. Dentilled brick eaves cornice. Turnstile Lane elevation gabled and rendered with largely late twentieth century casement windows. Four-panelled door. Blocked door opening in northern end of Lower Olland Street elevation. Poor quality late twentieth century windows in original openings. No.12 with twelve-light hornless sashes beneath flat arched lintels. Four-panelled door with a single, nineteenth century casement window above. No.14 has a nineteenth century wooden casement at first floor level and one sixteen-light sash. Four-panelled door. Cambered brick lintels. No.16 now entered from southern return elevation but with blocked opening on Lower Olland Street façade. Cambered brick lintel to ground floor window. Late twentieth century casement to ground floor and possibly nineteenth century casement above.



Nos.18 &20 (even) Lower Olland Street

Nos.18 &20 (even) Lower Olland Street. A semi-detached pair of early nineteenth century cottages. Red brick with a black pan tiled roof. Three bays wide with, at first floor level, a blind central panel flanked by sash windows. Twelve-light hornless sash window to first floor of No.18 probably the only original survival. The other windows are late twentieth century ones of varying designs. Six panelled front doors.



Nos.30-34 (even) Lower Olland Street.

Nos.30-34 (even) Lower Olland Street. A well-preserved row of three small terraced houses of mid-nineteenth century date. Red brick with a black pan tiled roof. Entrance to No.30 within a passage way accessed from a doorway at the far north of the Lower Olland Street elevation. Six-panelled door to No.32 with glazed upper lights. Late twentieth century panelled door to No.34. Horned sashes with margin lights and flush frames to ground and first floors. Ground floor openings with flat arched lintels.



No.36 Lower Olland Street

No.36 Lower Olland Street. A small late nineteenth century cottage which is set back from the road. Red brick, with a gault brick façade with red brick embellishments. Original horned plate-glass sashes survive to Lower Olland Street. Later twentieth century partially glazed front door. Pan tiled roof.

Subsidiary Structures Low red brick boundary wall to Lower Olland Street with square-section piers.



'Laurel Villas', Nos.38-40 Lower Olland Street

'Laurel Villas', Nos.38-40 (even), Lower Olland Street. A semi-detached pair of cottages of 1893 built of red brick with blue brick embellishments and stone dressings. red pan tiled roof with central ridge stack rising from the spine wall. Four-pane horned plate-glass sash windows and partially glazed front doors. Dentilled eaves cornice, string course, and tile panel to centre. Single storey twentieth century additions to rear. *Subsidiary Structures* Contemporary low red brick boundary wall with square-section piers to Lower Olland Street and northern boundary.



No.48 Lower Olland Street

No.48 Lower Olland Street. Four bay two storey house of possibly mid to late-eighteenth century date. Painted, and partially rendered red brick façades and a black pan tile roof. Dentilled eaves cornice. Doorcase with hood supported by decorative console brackets. Six-panelled door with rectangular fanlight above. Plinth. Late twentieth century uPVC windows in original openings. Cambered arched lintels to ground floor openings. Catslide roof over lower section to rear.



Nos.52 & 54 Lower Olland Street

Nos.52 & 54 Lower Olland Street (grade II). An early seventeenth century dwelling now altered and subdivided. Of two storeys and an attic, timber-framed and plastered with a plinth. Steeply pitched red pan tiled roof. Later twentieth century casement windows and doors. Old photographs show that it was thatched until c1920. Return elevations blind. Nos.46, 48, 52, 58 and No.60 form a group



Nos.58 & 60 Lower Olland Street

Nos.58 & 60 Lower Olland Street (grade II). Early nineteenth century of two storeys and three bays, standing at a right-angle to the road. Principal façade to south. Suffolk white brick with stone lintels, now mainly covered with stippled later twentieth century rendering. Hipped Welsh slate roof. Six-panelled doors in wooden cases with mutular cornices. Twelve-light hornless sashes with stone sills set back significantly from façades. Northern return elevation to yard with casement windows. Entrance to No.58 on northern elevation.

Lower Olland Street (odd)



Nos.1-3 (odd), Lower Olland Street

Nos.1-3 (odd), Lower Olland Street (grade II). The former Angel public house, in use as such from the early nineteenth century, the pub closed in 2009. Seventeenth century timber-framed, now with a stuccoed, and largely early nineteenth century façade. lined and painted, coved cornice, black pan tiled roof covering. Four-bay principal façade with plate-glass sashes within flush frames. Two early nineteenth century six-panelled doors in wooden cases with mutular cornices. Former pub facia with small pane casements. Honeywood F, Reeve C, & Reeve T, *The Town Recorder, Five Centuries of Bungay at Play* (Bungay, 2008) p164.



No.29 Lower Olland Street

No.29 Lower Olland Street. Former fire station built in 1930, of red brick over a concrete plinth. Single storey with decorative Dutch gables to return elevations and central section of entrance façade. Black concrete pan tile roof. Concrete lintels and small pane metal framed casement windows. Original top lit folding doors. A stylish and externally little altered piece of interwar design. According to research by Christopher Reeve the architect was Frederick J Meen of Beccles, the contractors Bedwell of Bungay and the cost £800. Honeywood F, Morrow P & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p69.



Nos.31-33 (odd) Lower Olland Street

Nos.31-33 (odd) Lower Olland Street. A pair of red brick terraced house of c1800 with a black pan tiled roof. Cambered arched lintels to window openings. External joinery replaced in the late twentieth century. Straight joint between the two properties.



Nos.35-37 (odd) Lower Olland Street

Nos.35-37 (odd) Lower Olland Street. A pair of red brick terraced houses of c1800 both now painted. No.35 with a mid to late nineteenth century shop facia, and a replaced partially glazed door. Twelve-light hornless sashes. Black pan tiled roof. Simple pilastered doorcase to No.37 and arched passage entrance.



Nos.41-45 (Odd) Lower Olland Street

Nos.41-45 (Odd) Lower Olland Street (grade II). Later eighteenth or early nineteenth century, of two storeys, red brick, black pan tiled roof. Six bay façade with replaced sash windows within flush frames to each floor. Flat arched lintels to ground floor. Nos.41 and 43 have six-panelled doors in wooden cases with pilasters. No.45, a six-panelled door within an altered wooden doorcase with Doric pilasters. Blind recess above. Arched passage between Nos.41 and 43,



Nos.47-51 (Odd) Lower Olland Street

Nos.47-51 (Odd) Lower Olland Street. Terrace of three early nineteenth century terraced houses of red brick, the façades now rendered and painted. Black pan tiled roof. Doorcases with pilasters identical to Nos.41-45. Window joinery now of late twentieth century date but original openings preserved.



No.53 Lower Olland Street

No.53 Lower Olland Street. The former Ship Inn. A public house from 1791 or earlier, renovated and rendered 1923 when the fenestration was also altered. Closed 1980s. Red pan tiled gambrel roof with a single flat roofed dormer. Roughcast façades with leaded casement windows to first floor. Ground floor windows have had the leaded panes removed. Central partially glazed front door. Lower rear range possibly of early nineteenth century date. Red pan tiled roof. Casement windows. Honeywood F, Reeve C, & Reeve T, *The Town Recorder, Five Centuries of Bungay at Play* (Bungay, 2008) p166-167.



No.55 Lower Olland Street

No.55 Lower Olland Street and outbuilding to rear. A later nineteenth century villa of red brick, with a gault brick façade and stone dressings. Symmetrical three bay façade, with canted bay windows to the ground floor flanking a central arched entrance. Partially glazed four-panelled door. Horned plate-glass sashes above. Welsh slate roof. Original joinery preserved throughout. Decorative wooden porch with leaded glass. *Subsidiary Structures* Two storey rendered outbuilding with a red pan tiled roof probably of nineteenth century date. Front boundary wall gault brick with square sectioned piers.

Boundary wall to north of No.61 Lower Olland Street. A high gault brick mid nineteenth century boundary wall with panels and a stone cap. Curved sections flanking drive entrance at southern end.



Nos.61 & 63 Lower Olland Street

*Nos.61 & 63 Lower Olland Street. A semi-detached pair of houses of mid nineteenth century date. Possibly originally one villa but map evidence suggests it has been divided since at least 1905. Two storeys. L-shaped, No.61 within projecting range at northern end with a hipped Welsh slate roof. Good Doric doorcase. Twelve-light hornless sashes beneath painted stone flat-arched lintels with rusticated panels. No.63 has parapet hiding roof and gable to southern bays. Twelve-light hornless sashes. *Subsidiary Structures.* Tall mid nineteenth century gault brick wall springing from entrance façade of No.63.*



Dunelm House, No.65 Lower Olland Street

Dunelm House, No.65 Lower Olland Street (grade II). Formerly known as Olland House. An early nineteenth century stuccoed villa which was last used as a private house c1930. Principal range of two storeys and two bays with three full-height pilasters, an eaves entablature, and a hipped Welsh slate roof. First floor with two sixteen-light hornless sashes and moulded cases. Wooden canted bay windows with small pane hornless sashes beneath. To the left (north) a later twentieth century recessed bay with pilasters and similar sashes which

*occupies the site of a former conservatory. To the right a later recessed bay with an Ionic porch. Door with glazed upper panels. In the nineteenth century the home of the Walker family owners of the Staithe Maltings. Honeywood F, Morrow P, & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p104.*



No.67 Lower Olland Street

*No.67 Lower Olland Street. A detached mid to late nineteenth century gault brick villa with considerable later alterations and additions. Standing at the corner of Wingfield Street. Central block of three storeys and three bays with a hipped Welsh slate roof. Central breakfront. Third floor with plate-glass sashes beneath flat-arched lintels. Two storey bay windows with parapets to outer bays. Later canted entrance porch of red brick with a wooden balustrade. Single storey c1900 addition with casement window to south. To north a lean-to range disguised by a gault brick wall with a stepped parapet and plate-glass sash to the street. Poor quality flat roofed and slate roofed single storey late twentieth century additions to south and rear. *Subsidiary Structures.* Good nineteenth century boundary wall to Wingfield Street of tarred cobble with red brick dressings containing ER post box. Rebuilt gault brick wall to Lower Olland Street with square-section piers.*

Rose Lane

See also No.16 & No.18 Upper Olland Street and Emmanuel Church, Upper Olland Street.



Former Sunday School, Rose Lane

Former Sunday School and lecture Hall, Rose Lane . Sunday School associated with Upper Olland Street Congregational Church built. 1867-69 to the designs of R.M. Marsden for Charles Stokes Carey. Red brick with gault brick dressings and pilasters. Traceried window in north gable and Twentieth century doorway. Return elevations with twelve-light hornless sashes and gault brick pilasters. Black pan tiled roof. Rear addition with wooden glazed roof and leaded coloured lights. Lecture rooms to rear of c1898 designed by JO Rees. Red brick with stone dressings. A prominently located structure at the junction with Rose Lane. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.151. Honeywood F, Morrow P, & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p15 & p23.



Lecture Hall, Rose Lane



Nos.5 & 9 Rose Lane

Nos. 5 & 9 Rose Lane. A pair of cottages of late eighteenth century date, which are now a single dwelling. Painted red brick with mullioned and transomed casement windows and a red pan tiled roof. Ground floor windows have rendered flat-arched lintels. Blocked doorway. Rendered northern return elevation. Substantial rendered rear range with a red pan tiled roof with a red brick ridge stack and single storey lean-tos.

Boundary wall to Santallen, Rose Lane. A red brick and stone rubble boundary wall of nineteenth century date fronting Rose Lane. Santallen itself is a late twentieth century house which does not contribute positively to the Conservation Area.



The Bakery, Rose Lane

The Bakery, Rose Lane. A former semi-detached pair of cottages now converted to a single dwelling. Early nineteenth century. Red brick with a red pan tile roof. Rendered return elevation with twentieth century decorative half-timbering to gable. Casement windows and boarded door. The ground floor door and window openings to the right-hand property have been blocked but are still readable. Late twentieth century garage.

Turnstile Lane

See also Nos. 8 & 10 Lower Olland Street and Nos.11 & 13 Upper Olland Street. No.1a see No.10 Lower Olland Street.



Nos.7 9 (Odd) Turnstile Lane

Nos.7-9 (Odd) Turnstile Lane. A terrace of four probably early nineteenth century cottages which were converted to two in the late twentieth century. Rendered façades with twelve-light casement windows and boarded doors. Red pan tiled roof, red brick ridge stacks.



Nos.8 & 10 Turnstile Lane

Nos.8 & 10 Turnstile Lane. The remaining section of what was once a courtyard of probably eight early nineteenth century dwellings. The surviving range appears now to form two houses but was probably originally four. Red brick, now partially rendered and with a red pan tiled roof. Dentilled brick eaves cornice. The remaining four cottages were demolished in the mid twentieth century.



Nos.8 & 12 Turnstile Lane from Upper Olland Street



Wall to west of No.8

Outbuilding and Wall to west of No.8. Red brick boundary wall on the north side of Turnstile Lane, incorporating the remains of a partially demolished former cottage. Probably of early nineteenth century date. The structure was partially demolished after the publication of the 1970 Ordnance Survey map.

Upper Olland Street (even)



No.2 Upper Olland Street

No.2 Upper Olland Street (grade II). A seventeenth century structure with a nineteenth century façade of painted brick. Standing on the southern corner of Quaves Lane. Black pan tiled roof, dentilled eaves cornice, red brick chimney stack. First floor windows now plate-glass hornless sashes. Early nineteenth century wooden doorcase and shop fascia with pilasters and delicate entablature. Nos.2 to 10 (even), 14, 16 and Nos.20 to 24 (even) form a group. Honeywood F, Morrow P, & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p185.



No.4 Upper Olland Street

No.4 Upper Olland Street (grade II). Eighteenth century, of two storeys with a painted stucco façade. Two flush framed mullioned and transomed casements at first floor level. The shop fascia is not of nineteenth century date as suggested in the listing as it does not correspond to that in c1900 photographs. Six-panelled door. Black pan tiled roof. Nos.2 to 10 to late-(even), No.14, 16 and Nos.20 to 24 (even) form a group. Honeywood F, Morrow P, & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p185.



No.6 Upper Olland Street

No.6 Upper Olland Street (grade II). Early eighteenth century, two storey, red brick. Black pan tiled roof, tumbled gables, and a coved cornice. Full height corner pilasters with moulded caps. Two bay street façade with hornless twelve-light sash windows to the first floor within flush frames. Late twentieth century shop front. Nos.2 to 10 (even) Nos.14, 16 and Nos.20 to 24 (even) form a group



Nos.8-10 (even) Upper Olland Street

Nos.8-10 (even) Upper Olland Street (grade II). A pair of eighteenth-century houses of two storeys, faced in red brick with a tarred plinth. Black pan tiled roof. Each house of three bays with three hornless twelve-light sashes to the first floor. Flush frames and flat arched lintels. Panelled shutters to ground floor hornless sash windows. Two, six-panelled doors within wooden cases with arched radial-bar fanlights, panelled pilasters, and dentilled open pediments. Nos.2 to 19 (even), 14, 16 and Nos.20 to 24 (even) form a group.



Nos.14-16 (even) Upper Olland Street

Nos.14-16 (even) Upper Olland Street (grade II). An early eighteenth century block of two storeys and an attic. Five identical gabled dormers with bargeboards and casement windows. Six-bay façade of painted stucco over a plinth; red pan tiled roof. Twelve-light hornless sashes within flush frames at first floor level. No.14, six-panelled door in wooden case with pilasters, mid-twentieth century wooden shop front right. No.16, small early nineteenth century shop window with cornice. Nos.2 to 10 (even), 14, 16, and Nos.20 to 24 (even) form a group.



No.18 Upper Olland Street

No.18 Upper Olland Street. A mid nineteenth century shop on the southern corner of Rose Lane. Rendered and painted red brick with a black pan tiled roof. Dentilled eaves cornice, plinth. Upper Olland Street façade has a nineteenth century shop facia with reeded pilasters, containing a late twentieth century partially glazed door. Plate glass sashes with horns above. Rose Lane elevation with twentieth century casement windows. Rear gable also visible from Rose Lane, this has a canted bay window at ground floor level.



No.20 Upper Olland Street

No.20 Upper Olland Street (grade II). Eighteenth century with a two storey, three bay symmetrical façade of painted brick. Black pan tiled roof. Dentilled brick eaves cornice. Two flush casements at first floor level. Central doorcase with pilasters and a dentilled cornice. Partially glazed four-panelled door flanked by two six-light casements beneath cambered brick arches. The left-hand casement is slightly wider than its lintel and replaces a late nineteenth century pub facia. Formerly the Greyhound Inn (closed 1913). Honeywood F, Reeve C, & Reeve T, *The Town Recorder, Five Centuries of Bungay at Play* (Bungay, 2008) p99 % 154.



No.22-Upper Olland Street

Nos.22-24 (even) Upper Olland Street (grade II). A seventeenth century structure of two storeys and an attic. Steeply pitched red pan tiled roof containing a single gabled dormer to No.22, No.24 with a black pan tiled roof and a similar dormer. Rendered red brick to timber framed core, plinth. Massive red brick ridge stack rising from spine wall. No.22 with twentieth century casement windows and shop fascia. Dentilled eaves cornice. No.24 has casement windows at first floor level. Central late twentieth century glazed door within a wooden doorcase with an eared architrave. Good shop fronts to either side which are possibly of early nineteenth century date. Nos.2 to 10 (even), 14, 16, and Nos.20 to 24 (even) form a group.



No.24 Upper Olland Street



No.26 Upper Olland Street

No.26 Upper Olland Street. Probably of early nineteenth century date but much altered. Painted and rendered red brick. Red pan tiled roof. Three small pane casement windows to first floor. Late twentieth century pedimented doorcase and shop fascia. Whilst much of the external joinery has been replaced the openings correspond to those shown on early twentieth century photographs. The building has significant group value with neighbouring properties.



No.28 Upper Olland Street

No.28 Upper Olland Street. A purpose- built public house of c1913 on the site of an earlier inn. Formerly the Rose and Crown, it closed c1970 and is now a dwelling. Vernacular revival style, with unaltered façade. Red brick with a roughcast rendered first floor and applied decorative half-timbering. Plain tile roof with decorative pierced ridge pieces. Overhanging eaves and simple wooden bargeboards. Three substantial mullioned and transomed windows to ground floor in painted stone surrounds. Painted stone doorcase. Oriel window within gable at first floor level and two wooden casements with mullions. Plaster inn sign with a rose and a crown set within name panel. Honeywood F, Reeve C, & Reeve T, *The Town Recorder, Five Centuries of Bungay at Play* (Bungay, 2008) p100-101 & 156-7.



No.30 Upper Olland Street

No.30 Upper Olland Street (grade II). Seventeenth century, of two storeys and an attic, stucco, with

applied half-timbering, steeply pitched black pan tiled roof, cove cornice, two late twentieth century casements at first floor level. The ground floor detailing recorded in the statutory list has now gone including the doorcase, shop fascia and casement window. Late twentieth century shop fascia. Thin red brick at base of chimney shaft. Twin gabled northern return elevation. Early casement within front gable. Nos.30 to 34 (even), Emmanuel church and Nos.38 to 52 (even) form a group.



White House, No.32 Upper Olland Street

White House, No.32 Upper Olland Street (grade II). A detached late eighteenth century house with later nineteenth century alterations. Until c1885 the manse for the adjoining Congregational Chapel. Altered and extended for William Methuen late nineteenth century. Of two storeys with an attic lit by two casement dormers. Steeply pitched Welsh slate roof, tall red brick chimney stacks with drip bands to gables. Painted red brick with a stuccoed symmetrical three bay façade. Three mullioned and transomed casements at first floor level. Nineteenth century canted bays at ground floor level flanking a six-panelled door reset within a later nineteenth century wooden gabled porch with pilasters. Single storey wing to north. Pan tiled roof slope at rear. Nos.30 to 34 (even), Emmanuel church and Nos.38 to 52 (even) form a group. Honeywood F, Morrow P, & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p24.



Emmanuel Church, Upper Olland Street

Emmanuel Church, Upper Olland Street (grade II). Former Congregational Church now joint Methodist and United Reformed Church. Façade to Rose Lane at rear. C1818 perhaps incorporating parts of an earlier structure of C1699. Altered 1867-69 by R.M. Marsden. Façade altered, and stair turrets added to the designs of Edward Boardman c1885 when the interior was also altered. Sunday School enlarged 1914. Façade moved forward c1979, and additions of 1990. Restrained classical Suffolk white brick façade of 1818 with Italianate embellishments by Boardman including an octagonal columned loggia, and flanking turrets. Hipped, pan tiled roof, with wide eaves supported on coupled brackets. Four possibly early nineteenth century twelve-light hornless sashes, and flat arched lintels at first floor level. Arched plate-glass sashes to stair turrets. Stained and leaded glass at ground floor level. Red brick return elevations visible from Rose Lane. Single storey gothic rear range of 1914 with traceried window in end gable. *Subsidiary Structures* Low gault brick wall to Upper Olland street, for flanking wall to south see No.34. Good monuments including table tombs. Headstones primarily relocated to churchyard border and burial ground re-landscaped as garden. Nos.30 to 34 (even), Emmanuel church and Nos.38 to 52 (even) form a group. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.151. Honeywood F, Morrow P, & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p15 & p23. Stell, Christopher, *Chapels and Meeting Houses in Eastern England* (London, 2002) p281.



Rose Lane elevation of Emmanuel Church.



No.34 Upper Olland Street

No.34 Upper Olland Street (grade II). An early nineteenth century detached villa with a symmetrical classical entrance façade of three bays. Of two storeys with attics lit from within the gabled return elevations. Suffolk white brick façade with a mutular cornice, and a black pan tiled roof. Rear elevation red brick, side elevations rendered. Three twelve-light hornless sashes within flush frames at first floor level. Two further twelve-light sashes with flat arched lintels flanking the doorcase. Six-panelled entrance door with arched patterned fanlight in an enriched wooden case. Northern return elevation highly visible from chapel graveyard. Rear elevation with nineteenth century casements beneath cambered lintels. *Subsidiary Structures* Screen walls to the left and right at a right-angle, each seven feet high with a stone cope, with a side door and blank panel respectively, square section piers. Low brick wall to front. Nos.30 to 34 (even), Emmanuel church and Nos.38 to 52 (even) form a group.



No.38 Upper Olland Street

No.38 Upper Olland Street (grade II). Eighteenth century, of two storeys and an attic. Limewashed brick with a black pan-tiled roof. Two hornless, flush-framed twelve-light sash windows to each floor, cambered arched lintels to ground floor openings. Six-panelled door in wooden case with roundels and a mutular cornice. Nos.30 to 34 (even), Emmanuel church and Nos.38 to 52 (even) form a group.



Nos.40-44 (even) Upper Olland Street

Nos.40-44 (even) Upper Olland Street (grade II). A row of three, eighteenth century cottages. Two storeys, Nos.42 & 44 having attics lit by gabled

dormers. Red brick with a plinth, black pan tiled roof. Nos.42 & 44 retain early sixteen-light hornless sashes. No. 40 now has plate glass sashes. Flat arched lintels to ground floor. Six-panelled doors in wooden cases with roundels and mutular cornices. Nos.30 to 34 (even), Emmanuel church and Nos.38 to 52 (even) form a group.



The Old Maltings, No.46 Upper Olland Street

The Old Maltings, No.46 Upper Olland Street (grade II). An eighteenth century house with a symmetrical early nineteenth century Suffolk white brick façade. Two storeys and three bays with a hipped Welsh slate roof and projecting eaves. White brick chimney stacks. Twelve-light hornless sashes with flat arched lintels. Six-panelled front door with Greek fluted Doric one quarter radius columns to the reveals, below an arched radial-bar fanlight. Return elevation of painted red brick with a single flush framed sash window to the first floor. Pan tiled portion at rear. Nos.30 to 34 (even), Emmanuel church and Nos.38 to 52 (even) form a group.



Nos.48 & 50 Upper Olland Street

No.48 Upper Olland Street (grade II). Eighteenth century red brick house of two storeys. Corbelled eaves and a black pan tiled roof. Two sixteen-light hornless sash windows in flush frames to the first

floor. Single sixteen-light sash with a flat arched lintel to ground floor. Six-panelled door in wood case with fluted pilasters and patterned fanlight. Nos.30 to 34 (even), Emmanuel church and Nos.38 to 52 (even) form a group.

No.50 Upper Olland Street (grade II). Early eighteenth century, of two storeys, red brick, with a plinth. On the corner of Boyscott Lane. Black pan tiled roof covering to Upper Olland Street, red to Boyscott Lane. Upper Olland Street façade of three bays with a coved cornice. 2 windows, flush frame sash, with glazing bars, segmental arches at ground floor. Four-panelled door in wood case-with fanlight and fluted pilasters. Three bay return elevation with a hipped roof. Segmental arched lintels to sash windows. Central ground floor window a larger casement. Largely blind rear gable. Nos.30 to 34 (even), Emmanuel church and Nos.38 to 52 (even) form a group.



Rose Hall, No.52 Upper Olland Street

Rose Hall, No.52 Upper Olland Street (grade II*). A late sixteenth century timber-framed house which was re-cased in red brick c1739. Early nineteenth century wing, to the right of a single storey. Main block of two storeys and an attic, two dormer lights. Hipped Welsh slate roof partially hidden behind a parapet. Moulded cornice. Five-bay façade with sash windows within exposed frames, and flat arches, centre window Venetian. Eight-panelled door within a wooden case with panelled reveals, fluted Doric pilasters, triglyphs, and a cornice with fret ornament. At one time the residence of the family of Captain Boycott, the let victim of the Irish Land Leaguers method of attack by isolation, from which the word "boycott" arose. Nos.30 to 34 (even), Emmanuel church and Nos.38 to 52 (even) form a group. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.158.



Front Wall of garden to Rose Hall

Front Wall of garden to Rose Hall, No.52 Upper Olland Street (grade II). A later eighteenth century, 7 ft high wall of red brick, with a moulded cope of terra cotta rising to 10 ft on return, with tall square brick piers, one with stone ball on cap, and a pair of stone gadrooned vases on caps, north. Nos.30 to 34 (even), Emmanuel Church and Nos.38 to 52 (even) form a group.

Upper Olland Street (odd)



No.1 & No.3 Upper Olland Street

Ashby House, No.1 & Nos.3 & 3a Upper Olland Street, (grade II) Early eighteenth century, of two storeys and an attic. One gabled dormer to No.3a. No.1 has a gabled end bay which is partially rendered. Eighteenth century of two storeys and an attic, one gabled dormer and gabled section to left. No.1 incorporates an older timber-framed structure of which one fully-moulded beamed and joisted ceiling remains in an excellent state of preservation. Gabled section stuccoed. Remainder red brick, plaster core cornice. Black pan tiled roof. interrupted brick band below first floor windows. Four windows in flush frames (two sash and two mullion transom casements) at first floor level, also half window left and half panel right, segmental arches at ground floor with stucco keys. Two six-panelled doors, in wooden cases with pilasters,

roundels, and a mutular cornice. Interior: fine enriched early eighteenth century mantel and cupboard with enrichment and 1/4 domed head with shell ornament.



Nos.1-3a (Odd) Upper Olland Street

No.3a early nineteenth century, two storey, red brick, shallow pitched red pan tiled roof. Flush Small pane casement at first floor level. Ground floor, flush frame sash, left, and shop front with glazing bars and wood case with channelled pilasters. Nos.1, 3, & 3a form a group with No.2 Lower Olland Street and No.56 St Mary's Street.



No.5 Upper Olland Street

No.5 Upper Olland Street. A late eighteenth or early nineteenth century cottage of two storeys and three bays. Red brick, with a red pan tiled roof and a plinth. Boarded door and twentieth century casement windows within original openings.

Ground floor openings beneath segmental arched lintels. Large chimneystack to right-hand gable. Small rebuilt stack to left-hand gable.



No.11 Upper Olland Street

No.11 Upper Olland Street. A former public house now converted to flats. Probably of early nineteenth century date. In use as The Queen Public House in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Red brick. Twelve-light hornless sash windows to first floor in flush frames with flat-arched lintels. Nine-light hornless sashes to second floor. Small inserted late twentieth century casement at first floor level. Large yard opening with boarded door to ground floor and a later nineteenth century public house fascia with panelled pilasters. Return elevation to Turnstile Lane partially rendered. Two storey rear wing with casement windows. Honeywood F, Reeve C, & Reeve T, *The Town Recorder, Five Centuries of Bungay at Play* (Bungay, 2008) p152-153.



No.13 Upper Olland Street

No.13 Upper Olland Street. Detached villa of later nineteenth century date. Red brick with a black pan tiled roof. Two bay two storey façade with four pane plate-glass sashes to the first floor. Cantled bay window to ground floor and partially glazed front door within doorcase with pilasters.



No.15 Upper Olland Street

No.15 Upper Olland Street. A later nineteenth century detached villa of red brick with white brick dressings. Restrained gothic style with pierced decorative bargeboards. Substantial decorative red

brick chimneystacks with paired flues. Canted bay window to Upper Olland Street façade. Black pan tiled roof with large twentieth century dormer in southern elevation. Most external joinery replaced.



Nos.21 & 23 Upper Olland Street

Nos.21 & 23 Upper Olland Street (grade II) Eighteenth century double fronted structure. No.21 having its entrance in the north elevation. No.21 rendered with a pedimented doorcase and semi-circular radial fanlight. Partially glazed four-panelled door. Two dormers with shallow curved pediments and casement windows. Hornless twelve-light sashes. No.23 in the western or Upper Olland Street elevation. Eighteenth century. No.23 of two storeys and an attic with a single gabled dormer. Red brick with a red pan tiled roof. A single flush framed hornless twelve-light sash to each floor and a six-panelled door within wooden case with a mutular cornice. Nos.21 to 37 (odd) form a group. *Subsidiary Structures* No.21 has early twentieth century red brick boundary walls to its garden with square section piers.



Nos.25 & 25a Upper Olland Street

Nos.25 & 25a Upper Olland Street (grade II) Pair of attached houses. Eighteenth century of Flemish bond red brick. Black pan tiled roof with brick modillion eaves, two-storeys and an attic. Three casements in flush frames at first floor level. Mainly sashes in flush frames at ground floor, with

cambered arches. No 25A has a wood reeded doorcase with roundels and a six-panelled door. No.25 to the right has a reeded doorcase with roundels and enriched canopy, and a twentieth century panelled door. Two gabled dormers. Formerly the Red Lion Public House. Honeywood F, Reeve C, & Reeve T, *The Town Recorder, Five Centuries of Bungay at Play* (Bungay, 2008) p155.



Nos.27 & 29 Upper Olland Street

Nos.27 & 29 Upper Olland Street (grade II) Eighteenth century pair of cottages of two storeys and an attic. Red brick with a red pan tiled roof. Three-bay façade, with paired front doors to the centre under one enriched cornice. Late twentieth century panelled front doors. Nineteenth century casements to No.27, late twentieth century ones to No.29. Nos.21 to 37 (odd) form a group



No.31-35 (Odd) Upper Olland Street

No.31-35 (Odd) Upper Olland Street (grade II) Of early seventeenth century date but with an eighteenth century red brick façade of two storeys. Attic lit by four gabled dormers with bargeboards, red pan tiled roof and a coved plaster cornice. No.31 with a symmetrical three bay façade. Central four-panelled door with a blind panel above. Casement windows of probably early nineteenth century date to first floor and ground floor left.

Brick pilasters with moulded caps and bases. Brick lozenge pattern on end wall, and two earlier window openings filled in. Letters RR in wrought iron ties on gable. Eight bay façade with two blank panels, and six casements in flush frames, ground floor windows with segmental arches. No.31, four-panelled door. Nos.33 and 35, 6-panel doors in wood cases. Nos.21 to 37 (odd) form a group.



The Old Vicarage, No.37 Upper Olland Street

The Old Vicarage, No.37 Upper Olland Street (grade II) A substantial multi-phase dwelling with an early seventeenth century range at the rear, and an eighteenth-century front portion. Earlier part of two storeys and attic, timber-framed, with some original doors. Tiles and pan tiles to roof, and on the end gable the initials WAS in wrought iron ties. Front portion, of two storeys and an attic. Brick, and stucco, with a painted plinth. Five hornless twelve-light sash windows to each floor within flush frames. Two storey sashed canted bay window to the southern façade and a six-panelled door with an arched radial bar fanlight. Wooden doorcase with panelled pilasters, consoles, and dentil open pediment. Nos.21 to 37 (odd) form a group.

Wharton Street

Former Fire Station – see Lower Olland Street



No.9 Wharton Street

The Hollyhocks No.9 Wharton Street and Garden Wall. A two-storey red brick house of c1820 with a black pan tiled roof. Symmetrical three bay façade with a blind recess above the doorcase. Six-panelled front door. Twelve-light hornless sashes in flush frames. Gabled return elevations largely blind. Low red brick garden wall with taller return section.



Nos.11 and 11a Wharton Street

Nos.11 & 11a Wharton Street (grade II). Eighteenth century, two storeys, red brick, with a red pan tiled roof. Formerly one house. No.11 has a three-bay façade with late twentieth century twelve-light hornless sashes within flush frames (mid twentieth century photographs show the house with plate-glass sashes). Flat-arched lintels to ground floor windows. Six-panelled front door, within a pedimented doorcase with an architrave and pronounced multiple keystones. East front is No.18 Trinity Street, qv. No.11a, of L-plan, two storeys with entrance in return elevation. Six-panelled door with an arched radial-bar fanlight. Canted first floor sashed bay, with beneath two twelve-light hornless sash windows within flush frames. These replace the ground floor section of the canted bay shown on c1900 photos. Nos.9, 11a and 11 form a group with Nos.14 to 18 (even) Trinity Street. *Subsidiary Structures* good nineteenth century red brick

garden wall to No.11a. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.157. Honeywood F, Morrow P & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p109. Reeve C, *Bungay Through Time* (Stroud, 2009) p65.



No.14 Wharton Street

No.14 Wharton Street. Painted brick villa of c1900. Not shown on the 1885 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map. Black pan tiled roof. Symmetrical three bay, two storey entrance façade with a gabled brick porch and four-light plate glass sashes. Two storey rear wing.

Wingfield Street

See also No.67 Lower Olland Street (Ollands Character Area)



Wingfield House, No.14 Wingfield Street

Wingfield House, No.14 Wingfield Street (grade II). Early nineteenth century, of two storeys with an attic, casement in gable with tumbled foot. Red brick, painted, band, chamfered toothed eaves cornice. Black pan tiled roof covering. Symmetrical three bay façade with twelve-light hornless sashes in flush frames. Segmental arched lintels to ground-floor windows. Six-panelled front door, with an arched radial bar fanlight. Wooden doorcase with panelled pilasters and a dentilled open pediment.

Nos.5 to 11 (odd) and No.14 form a group. *Subsidiary structures* Red brick cart shed now garage range with boarded doors attached to right. Single storey. Red pan tiled roof possibly a re-front of an earlier structure. Reeve C, *Bungay Through Time* (Stroud, 2009) p88.



Nos.16-20 (even) Wingfield Street

Nos.16-20 (even) Wingfield Street. An early nineteenth century red brick terrace, which is now partially painted. Red pan tiled roof and dentilled brick eaves cornice. Casement windows, those to Nos.16 & 18 possibly original. Those to the ground floor beneath segmental arched lintels. Six-panelled doors to Nos.16 & 18. No.20 with a partially glazed door. A further house in the terrace No.22 has been heavily altered and is therefore not worthy of inclusion. Nos.16-20 contribute positively to the setting of the grade II No.14.



Nos.38-44 (even) Wingfield Street

Prospect Place, Nos.38-44 (even) Wingfield Street. Gault brick terrace of four houses. Two storeys, each house of two bays. Original hornless twelve-light sashes now only survive to No.42. Flat-arched lintels, stone sills. Front doors within shallow arched recesses, radial fanlights. Six-panelled doors now largely replaced. No.38 with late twentieth century canted bay window.



No.1 Wingfield Street

No.1 Wingfield Street. Detached villa of c1900. Red brick with a black glazed pan tiled roof. Stone dressings. Horned sash windows and partially glazed four-panelled door. Twentieth century wooden porch. Canted bay window to western bay of ground floor.



No.3 Wingfield Street

No.3 Wingfield Street, outbuilding, and boundary wall. A detached villa of c1900 with earlier outbuilding to rear. The outbuilding is shown on the 1885 1:2,500 map, the villa not till that of 1905. Villa red brick with stone dressings and a plain tile roof. Plate-glass sash windows in flush frames. Canted bay windows to ground floor with carved stone lintels to windows and keystones. Gabled wooden porch containing a six-panelled door. Subsidiary structures Attached red brick outbuilding with red pan tiled roof to rear, partially built over stone boundary wall. C1900 red brick dwarf wall and piers to front with decorative railings. Twentieth century flat-roofed garage addition not of significance.



Nos.5-11 (Odd) Wingfield Street

Nos.5-11 (Odd) Wingfield Street (grade II). An early nineteenth century two storey terrace. Suffolk yellow brick, black pan tiles. Central blind panel at first floor level flanked by twelve-light hornless sashes within flush frames, flat arches at ground floor. Six-panelled doors in solid frames, set back in reveals, with blank tympana and arches. Nos.5 to 11 (odd) and No.14 form a group.



Nos.13-19 (Odd) Wingfield Street

Nos.13-19 (Odd) Wingfield Street. An early to mid-nineteenth century terrace of painted gault brick with a black pan tiled roof. Probably originally very similar to Nos.5-11. This terrace contributes significantly to the setting of neighbouring listed buildings. No.13 with twelve-light hornless sashes. No.15 with horned plate-glass sashes and Nos.17-19 with later twentieth century casements. Good nineteenth century porch to No.15 with arched window containing red glass margin lights. Late twentieth century porches to other houses not of interest. Subsidiary Structures Late twentieth century boundary walls and railings not of interest.



Nos.21-23 (Odd) Wingfield Street

Nos.21-23 (Odd) Wingfield Street and wall. A mid nineteenth century structure with the appearance, rendered brick with a Welsh slate roof. of once being a single villa, now two dwellings. No.21 retains much of its original appearance and has a canted bay with sash windows to Wingfield Street. The windows to No.23 have been replaced within the original openings. Central arched doorway with pronounced keystone within breakfront. *Subsidiary Structures* High nineteenth century painted brick wall with gate.



Bungay Primary School, Wingfield Street

Bungay Primary School and boundary wall, Wingfield Street. A former board school of 1876-77 designed by John Bond Pearce of Norwich. The builder was Robert Morris of Ditchingham. Enlarged c1889. An impressive gothic design of red brick with stone dressings. Welsh slate roof. Symmetrical principal façade with projecting gabled end and central bays. Each gabled section has a large three-pointed arched window with plate tracery. A decorative stone bellcote rises from the central gable apex. Linking range with tall wooden mullioned and transomed casement windows. *Subsidiary Structures* Boundary wall to Wingfield Street of red brick with stone capped square section piers. Decorative iron railings and gates, one pier retaining an early iron lantern. Return walls of red brick with stone cap. Corner piers with carved stone caps and finials. Brown, Hayward, and Kindred, *Dictionary of Architects of Suffolk Buildings 1800-*

1914 (Kindred, Ipswich, 1991) p155. Honeywood F, Morrow P & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p99-100, & 105.



Detail of boundary wall Bungay Primary School, Wingfield Street

4.E - The Outney Character Area

Broad Street (even)

For the former maltings adjacent to the Fisher Theatre see Nethergate Street



Nos.2 & 4 Broad Street with No.1 Market Place

Cleveland House, No.2 Broad Street, No.4 Broad Street, and Aldeby House No.1 Market Place (grade II). Of seventeenth century date, with rendered mid eighteenth century façades to Broad Street and Bridge Street. The right-hand section of No.2 was partially remodelled in the nineteenth century and is now numbered as No.1 Market Place. This section has a nineteenth century plain tile roof. Broad Street façade of two storeys, over a basement lit by railing line wells. Attics lit by five gabled dormers on the Broad Street façade which are partially concealed by the parapet. Roof slope part red plain tiles and part Welsh slates. Roughcast on brick, cornice below low parapet. Twelve-light hornless sashes with flush frames, and one three-light, sashed canted bay to No.4. Nos.2 and 4, have six panelled doors with wooden pedimented doorcases. No.1 Market Place with a stuccoed shallow splayed bay projection rising the full height of the façade. Wooden shop front, with Doric pilasters and entablature. The doorway within the shop fascia was formerly in the left-hand bay. Bridge Street façade of No.1 Market Place of two storeys over a high raised basement facilitated by the steep slope of this part of Bridge Street. It formerly had six twelve-light hornless sashes to each floor, but the three left hand bays have had their windows blocked. Parapet, now with cornice partially removed. Gabled dormers. The rear gable of No.1 is prominent in views along Bridge Street. Interior: stop chamfered beam. Honeywood F, Morrow P & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p65.



Nos. 6, 8 & 8a Broad Street

Nos. 6, 8 & 8a Broad Street (grade II). Of eighteenth-century date, No.8a is possibly a later addition. Two storey rendered street frontage, Nos. 6 & 8 having a black pan tile roof, the lower No.8a red pan tiles. Nos. 6 & 8 with three, twelve-light hornless sash windows at first floor level in flush frames with later lugged surrounds. No.8a has one casement at first floor level in a similar lugged surround. No.6 is flanked by two storey pilasters; square bay shop front. Smaller shop window to No.8 and partially glazed door in simple wooden surround. No.8A has an entrance with a modern glazed door in a narrow wooden case and a catslide roof to the rear.



Fisher Theatre No.10 Broad Street

Fisher Theatre No.10 Broad Street (grade II). Theatre of c1828 built by David Fisher. Converted to a Corn Exchange in 1844 by T Farrow, converted to a cinema c1937. Reopened as a theatre c2001, and restored 2005-6 to the designs of John Putnam. Classical façade of three bays divided by Doric pilasters, with deep entablature above. Pediment and ground floor window openings of c2005. Stucco front with four Doric pilasters and deep entablature. Central arched door opening, first floor band with casement windows above. Welsh slate roof with two large square lanterns which are visible from Broad Street. Single bay two storey stuccoed wing to right, with high parapet. Painted brick two storey right hand return elevation with casement windows. Red brick left-hand return elevation largely blind. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N,

The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East (London, 2015) p.153-154.



Fisher Theatre, return elevation

Former maltings – see Nethergate Street



Boundary wall to The Armoury, Broad Street

Boundary wall to The Armoury. Mid nineteenth century gault brick wall with decorative panels between rusticated pilasters. Dentilled cornice and projecting plinth. Flanks the Broad Street garden entrance to The Armoury. For 'The Armoury' itself, see No.10a Nethergate Street.



Nos.12-16 (even) Broad Street

Nos.12-16 (even) Broad Street and retaining walls to Nethergate Street and Brandy Lane (grade II). A substantial early nineteenth century classical townhouse with later wings and an attached later nineteenth century former banking hall. In the mid-nineteenth century, it was the home of the Magitson family but later it became Gurney's, and

finally Barclay's Bank. The house is set back from the building line of the rest of the Street and formerly stood in a courtyard enclosed by elaborate, late nineteenth century railings. The main block is of three storeys, with a Suffolk white brick façade and a hipped Welsh slate roof with overhanging eaves supported on paired brackets. Return elevations of left-hand wing of red brick. The main block has a symmetrical three bay façade with a central breakfront. Three, mid-nineteenth century four-light sash windows at first and second floor levels beneath wedge-shaped lintels. Central window in wide panel with segmental arch over. Main door six-panelled, with panelled linings, reeded architrave and arched radial-bar fanlight, Semi-circular Greek mutular Doric porch, enclosed with a nineteenth century glazed screen, and fluted quasi-columns. Left-hand wing of two storeys. Later nineteenth century bank wing, to right, mainly of a single storey with three arched windows with finely carved keystones with figures of commerce, science, agriculture, and trade. Projecting porch which was partially rebuilt in the twentieth century without its original highly decorative parapet. In the nineteenth century the first-floor windows of the main block had external shutters. Nethergate Street (or garden) façade, rendered with four light sashes. Nineteenth century red brick retaining wall supporting raised garden to Nethergate Street frontage. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.155. Honeywood F, Morrow P & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p153.



Detail of former banking hall, Nos.12-16 (even) Broad Street



Forecourt Wall to No.16 Broad Street

Forecourt Wall to No.16 Broad Street (grade II). Early nineteenth century, curved on plan, yellow brick screen wall about eight feet high with stone cope and arched doorway, and with square pier with damaged stone finials.



No.18a, Broad Street

No.18a, Broad Street. Stable and coach house of later nineteenth century date. Latterly public library and now a dwelling. Not shown on the 1885 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map, but on that of 1905. It replaces an earlier structure and was originally built to serve the house now known as 12-18 (even) Broad Street. Red brick with a Welsh slate roof. Four-light casement windows beneath shallow arched brick lintels. Boarded doors. Now converted to domestic use. Two storeys, single bay elevation to Broad Street and four bay return elevation to Brandy Lane. Garden wall earlier incorporated within Brandy Lane elevation. Further contemporary single storey red brick range to the rear. Lean-to garage addition of late twentieth century date. Possibly a curtilage structure to the grade II listed Nos.12-18 (even) Broad Street.



Oxnead, No.18 Broad Street

Oxnead, No.18 Broad Street, range of outbuildings to rear on Brandy Lane, and serpentine wall (grade II). A substantial building with a complex multi-phased building history. Early nineteenth century façades to Broad Street and Brandy Lane with late nineteenth century applied half-timbering, roughcast, and moulded stringcourse, but retaining its original modillion eaves cornice. Broad Street façade of two storeys and four bays with a hipped Welsh slate roof. Tall later nineteenth century gault brick ridge stacks. Horned four-light plate glass sashes to first floor. According to the listing description this formerly had four full-height pilasters. Six-panelled door replaced by a panelled door with glazed upper lights. At the corner of Brandy Lane, a small twentieth century shop fascia. Reputedly an 1876 remodelling, of an earlier structure which escaped the 1688 fire, exposed a fireback with rose portcullis. Three fleurs-de-lys, three lions and part of the Order of the Garter was found, also a window with date 1400. At the rear is a late eighteenth century three storey range of three bays, with a central elliptical brick bay which rises through the full height of the building. Its garden façade has hornless sash windows beneath wedge-shaped brick lintels. Under part of the

building which has been a wine merchants for a long period are extensive barrel-vaulted cellars of considerable age. *Subsidiary Structures* Good red brick serpentine wall to the rear, probably of early nineteenth century date with later buttresses.



Brandy Lane elevation of No.18 Broad Street

Long range of attached outbuildings backing onto Brandy Lane which are probably of early eighteenth century or earlier origins, although at least partially rebuilt. Painted red brick with red pan tile roofs. Range nearest Broad Street of two storeys with boarded taking-in door at first floor level. Twentieth century dormers. Central range of narrow red bricks with a steeply pitched red pan tile roof. Single storey with attic and elaborate tumble or diaper work to gable ends. Blocked taking-in door to gable facing Nethergate Street at attic level. Lean-to addition to garden side. At the Nethergate Street end is an extensive rebuilt structure now with a flat roof and blocked door and window openings to Brandy Lane and a large garage opening to Nethergate Street.



No.18a Broad Street

No.18a Broad Street. Probably an early to mid-nineteenth century reworking of an earlier dwelling. Its Broad Street façade is rendered with a steeply pitched black pan tile roof. A single horned sash window to each floor with margin lights. Six panelled front door, with glazed upper panels. Gabled dormer with casement window and bargeboards. No.18a forms an important part of the setting of the grade II listed Nos.18 & 20 Broad Street.



Cransford, No.20 Broad Street

Cransford, No.20 Broad Street (grade II). An early to mid-nineteenth century dwelling with a symmetrical classical façade of two storeys and three bays. Faced in red brick, with a black pan tile roof. At the first-floor level are three flush frame twelve-light sash windows with wedge-shaped brick lintels. The ground floor windows are now plate-glass sashes with narrow margin lights. Central six-panelled arched front door recessed within a double brick arch. Reeded wooden architrave with roundels at the arch's springing point, surmounted by double arch, inner set back 4½ ins. Iron segmental fanlight window, to staircase at back, with radial bars. Seventeenth century wing to the east of two storeys and an attic, rendered, with a pan tile roof. Flush frame sash window at each floor now with centre and margin bars only, four-panel door with glazed upper panels. Later twentieth century two storey rear addition.



Nos.22, and 24 Broad Street

Nos.22-24 (even) Broad Street. A terrace of three two storey cottages, now two. Faced in red brick with gault brick lintels to door and window openings. Late twentieth century black pan tile roof covering. Red brick ridge stack to spine wall between cottages. A further ridge stack has probably been removed. No.22 has metal casements within original window openings and a glazed metal door. No.24 with four light horned sashes in heavy moulded frames. Return elevation has red brick lintels to openings and plain bargeboards. This short terrace forms an important part of the setting of the grade II listed Nos.20 and No.18.



No.30 and 30a Broad Street

No.30 and 30A Broad Street (grade II). Eighteenth century house with nineteenth century shop fascia. Of two storeys, with a fairly steep red plain tile roof. Red brick, toothed eaves band. Red brick chimney stacks with drip-bands and capping to gable ends. At first floor level there are three, flush-framed, three-light wooden casement windows. A plinth and diaper of dark headers survive on the left-hand section. A single window opening with a twentieth century horned sash and a wedge-shaped lintel survives at ground floor level and a twentieth century six panelled door to No.30. No.30a has a partially glazed door of c1990. Late nineteenth century wide former shop front with pilasters and a central entrance. Door again of c1990. Two iron scroll brackets of former hanging signs at first floor level. Honeywood F, Morrow P & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p152.



No.38 Broad Street

No.38 Broad Street. A mid to late nineteenth century red brick two storey structure standing to the rear of No.40 Broad Street, also visible from Nethergate Street. Possibly built as a workshop. Four bay principal elevation with gault brick lintels to arched casement windows. Single storey red pan tile roofed projecting range. Return elevation to Broad Street has blocked arched window openings at first floor level and a larger blocked arched opening to the ground floor. Return elevation to Nethergate Street rendered. Red pan tile roof, red brick stack to rear. Good tall red brick boundary wall attached to rear gable. A building is shown on this site on the 1885 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map.



Nos.40-46 (even) Broad Street

Nos.40-46 (even) Broad Street including boundary wall of No.46 to Stone Alley. A terrace of four later nineteenth century cottages. Red brick with gault brick embellishments. No.40 now painted. Roof covering partially red and blue pan tiles in a geometric design and partially replaced with red pan tiles. Two shared red brick ridge stacks. Four-pane, horned, plate-glass sashes. Gault brick quoins separating cottages, and alternate gault and red bricks to wedge shaped lintels for both doors and windows. Sides of window and door openings also have gault brick embellishments. Partially glazed front doors. No.40's front door has been moved to the return elevation. No.46 has a good series of early nineteenth century or earlier boundary walls of brick and rubble to Stone Alley.



No.46 Broad Street walls to Stone Alley



Nos.54 & 56 Broad Street

Nos.54 & 56 Broad Street A pair of cottages with early nineteenth century facades and steeply pitched red pan tile roofs. Shared central ridge stack. Possibly a re-fronting of an earlier structure. Casement windows. Those to No.56 are of late twentieth century date, however the first-floor window of No.54 may be earlier. Twentieth century front doors. Wedge shaped lintels to door and window openings. No.54 has a single storey late twentieth century addition to the rear and a rendered return elevation.



No.58 Broad Street

No.58 Broad Street. A single storey cottage with a red brick façade and a red pan tile roof. Probably of mid to late eighteenth century date. The external joinery is now largely of late twentieth century date. Wedge-shaped lintels to door and window. Central rendered dormer with late twentieth century casement lighting attic. Massive red brick chimney stack.



Nos.60-64 (even) Broad Street

Nos.60-64 (even) Broad Street. A row of three early nineteenth century red brick cottages, with a red pan tile roof and three tall red brick ridge stacks. Six-light casement windows, those to the ground floor beneath shallow arched brick lintels. The first-floor windows rise to eaves height. Twentieth century doors beneath shallow arched brick lintels.



Former Saint Mary's Parish Rooms, Broad Street

Former Saint Mary's Parish Rooms, Broad Street. Former parish rooms and Sunday School built in 1882, but in a highly conservative style. Formerly with a Church of England Sunday School to the ground floor, and a mission hall above. Reputedly used as a soup kitchen in the two World Wars. Red brick with a shallow pitched red pan tile roof with blue tile stripes. Overhanging eaves with bargeboards to return elevations. Five bay, two storey, principal façade in a restrained gothic style. Painted stone dressings. Cambered brick arched windows to ground floor with painted stone rusticated keystones. Casement windows replaced with PVCu. Principal entrance in gabled bay to right with arched window at first floor level. Painted stone sill bands, with date stone below that to the ground floor. Closed c1939 and later a store and retail premises. Marked as a shoe factory on the 1969 Ordnance Survey map. Saint Mary's Church itself was declared redundant in 1977. Honeywood F, Morrow P & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p14.



No.86 Broad Street

No.86 Broad Street. A small detached cottage, probably of mid eighteenth century date. Of a single storey with attics. Red brick with a three-bay rendered façade. Central doorway flanked by two casement windows. Late twentieth century red plain tile roof with two gabled dormers. Windows

now late twentieth century casements. Red brick stack to left-hand gable.

Broad Street (Odd)

For the Three Tuns Inn see Earsham Street. For the Council Offices see Earsham House, No.12 Earsham Street, See also Nos.8-12 Earsham Street.



Nos. 1 & 2 Bigod Flats, Broad Street

Nos. 1 & 2 Bigod Flats, Broad Street. Probably of early to mid-nineteenth century date and built as stabling and outbuildings for properties on Earsham Street. White brick with a black pan tile roof and a rendered ground floor. Restrained neo-Tudor detailing including hood mould to doorway and flanking window. Casement windows, decorative eaves cornice and dentilled string course.



Charlotte House, Broad Street

Charlotte House, No.1 Broad Street (grade II). Early nineteenth century, of two storeys and an attic which is lit by three flat roofed casement dormers, Welsh slates. Formerly known as Broad Street House. Six bay principal façade of Suffolk white brick with a painted wooden cornice. The first-floor sash windows are twelve-light hornless sashes, the ground floor windows are now without glazing bars and sit beneath wedge-shaped lintels. Four-panelled door with panelled linings within a porch with Doric columns and an enriched entablature.

Panelled door in arched surround to far left-hand bay. Substantial red brick rear range visible from Saxon Place (now a separate dwelling). This has a hipped black pan tile roof and two large horned twelve light sash windows to the first floor. Row of arched openings to the ground floor. This range this possibly of an earlier date. Roughcast faced single storey garage wing to the left with boarded doors and a Welsh slate roof, probably of early to mid-nineteenth century date. Formerly with a small forecourt enclosed by railings and brick piers which are shown on Edwardian photographs.

No.1a Broad Street see Earsham House No.12 Earsham Street.



Nos.11-13 (odd) Broad Street

Nos.11-13 (odd) Broad Street Semi-detached pair of two storey cottages of c1800 date. Black pan-tiled roof covering, patched with red pan tiles. Large central red brick chimneystack rising from spine wall between the cottages. Dentilled brick eaves cornice. Late twentieth century casements to first floor and sashes below. Front doors both late twentieth century. Attached to the rear of No.13 is a substantial two storey red brick outbuilding of probably early nineteenth century date. This pair of cottages make a strong positive contribution to the setting of the grade II listed Nos.17-19 (Odd).



Nos.15-17 (odd) Broad Street

Nos.15-17 (odd) Broad Street (grade II). A later eighteenth century semi-detached pair of cottages of two storeys brick, lime-washed, pantiles. Three

small-paned casements in flush frames to the first floor. Twelve-light hornless sashes in flush frames to the ground floor, with flat arches. Two entrances with six-panelled doors, reeded pilasters and mutular cornices. Nos.15-19 form a group.



Cambridge House, No.19 Broad Street

Cambridge House, No.19 Broad Street (grade II). Later eighteenth century façade of two storeys and three bays, with an attic lit by twin flat roofed dormers with sashes. Black pan tile roof covering with red brick stacks rising from the gable ends. Symmetrical classical façade of painted red brick with a high parapet. Three twelve light hornless sashes at first floor level beneath wedge shaped lintels. Centrally placed six-panelled front door with a wooden architrave and panelled reveals. Wooden Doric porch with an enriched entablature. Nos.15-19 form a group.



No.21 Broad Street

No.21 Broad Street. Formerly a pair of early nineteenth century cottages, now a single dwelling. Red brick with a dentilled eaves cornice and a black pan tiled roof. Boarded door at northern end and a blocked door opening at the southern end. Twentieth century casement windows. Despite alteration this dwelling contributes positively to the adjoining grade II listed Nos.15-19 (odd).



The Green Dragon Public House, No.29 Broad Street

The Green Dragon Public House and outbuildings to rear, No.29 Broad Street and Popson Street. A purpose-built public house of c1926, replacing an earlier inn. Formerly known as the Horse and Groom. Restrained 'arts and crafts' vernacular style. Much of the building's original external detailing has survived including its external joinery and leaded windows. The pub is faced in red brick with pebble dashed first floor, and a hipped red pan tile roof. Wooden casement windows divided by mullions and a transom and with small leaded panes to the ground floor. The first-floor windows are similar but do not have a transom. Fine decorative rainwater heads. *Subsidiary Structures* To the rear are two much earlier outbuildings. Fronting Popson Street is a single storey red brick outbuilding of c1800 with a red pan tile roof and a dentilled brick eaves cornice. This is a survival from a range of out buildings shown on late nineteenth century Ordnance Survey maps. To the rear of the yard a two-storey red brick stable range with boarded doors and a red pan tile roof. Probably of early nineteenth century date, its ground floor openings show signs of alteration and a number of the original brick lintels have been replaced.



Outbuildings at The Green Dragon Public House

Chaucer Street (Even)

See also No.22 Earsham Street its walls and outbuildings



Nos.2 & 4 (even) Chaucer Street

Nos.2 & 4 (even) Chaucer Street. Semi-detached pair of red brick cottages with red pan tile roof. Originally a two storey two bay mirrored pair with a massive central ridge stack of c1820. Single casement window to each floor beneath a shallow arched brick lintel. Doorcases to outer bays with fluted pilasters and roundels. Six panelled doors. Window frames largely replaced in the late twentieth century. Dentilled brick eaves cornice. No.2 has early twentieth century single bay addition with boarded garage doors to the ground floor, and a single six-light casement window above.



No.6 Chaucer Street

No.6 Chaucer Street. A small red brick structure externally of early to mid-nineteenth century appearance but possibly a re-casing of an earlier structure. Red brick with painted stone dressings and a black pan tile roof. Street frontage range of a single storey and attics, substantial largely nineteenth century rear range of two storeys. Hood moulds to window and door openings, gabled dormer to attic with elaborate bargeboards. External joinery largely replaced. Tall brick chimneystack to left-hand gable. In the nineteenth century the Two Brewers Public House.



No.12 Chaucer Street

No.12 Chaucer Street. A mid nineteenth century dwelling, now (2017) offices. Painted red brick with a black pan tile roof. Two storeys and two bays with a cart entrance to the rear yard in the left-hand bay. Window joinery replaced in the early twenty first century. Doorcase with panelled pilasters and scrolled corbels. Door within a later twentieth century partially glazed one.



Nos. 14 & 16 Chaucer Street

Nos. 14 & 16 Chaucer Street. An early to mid-nineteenth century semi-detached pair of cottages. Of red brick with a shallow pitched black pan tile roof. Red brick stacks rising from gable ends. Replacement casement windows beneath shallow arched brick lintels. Brick lintels to doors possibly replaced. Four-panelled door to No.16. No.14 has a late twentieth century partially glazed front door.



Masonic Rooms, Nos.18-22 Chaucer Street

Masonic Rooms, Nos.18-22 Chaucer Street and Forester's Court Chaucer Street. Former Oddfellows Hall reputedly of c1910 but in a very conservative style. Now flats. Its Chaucer Street façade in an elaborate Venetian gothic style. Red brick with elaborate blue and gault brick embellishments. Carved stone dressings and blue and red tiled roof covering in geometric design. Four bay two storey principal façade, the right-hand bay splayed and gabled. Its steeply pitched gable has a stone coping and is surmounted by a damaged carved stone fleur-de-lis. Decorative stone corbels and roundel within blue brick pointed arch. Gault brick quoins and stone sills and lintels to first floor window within splay. The rest of the windows have decorative red and blue brick pointed arches above with stone keystones. Arched panel door with circular light. The ground floor window frames are mullioned and transomed casements with leaded lights. Elaborate corbelled eaves cornice. Projecting

stack on return elevation of a highly decorative design. Left hand bay has cart entrance into a central courtyard. Lower late twentieth century rear range faced in red brick with a weatherboarded first floor. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.155. Honeywood F, Morrow P & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p149.



No.28 Chaucer Street

No.28 Chaucer Street. An early nineteenth century semi-detached pair of houses, now a single dwelling. Red brick with a red pan tile roof and a red brick ridge stack rising from the former spine wall. Dentilled brick eaves cornice. Replacement casement windows beneath shallow arched brick lintels. Left-hand return elevation rendered, Reeve C, *Bungay Through Time* (Stroud, 2009) p52.

Chaucer Street (Odd)

See also No.24 Earsham Street.



No.1 Chaucer Street

No.1 Chaucer Street. Attached to the rear of the grade II listed No.24 Earsham Street and shown as part of that structure on early Ordnance Survey maps. By 1969 it was shown on maps as a separate dwelling. It was possibly built as the postmaster's house for the former town post office at No.24 Earsham Street 1880. Gault brick façade to an

otherwise red brick structure; Welsh slate roof. Bay window to left hand house now removed and original front door opening blocked. Present front door formed from a former window. Otherwise late nineteenth century joinery largely intact. An important part of the setting and history of the GII listed No.24 Earsham Street. Reeve C, *Bungay Through Time* (Stroud, 2009) p53. Honeywood F, Morrow P & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p149.



The Old Chapel (Former Bethesda Chapel)

Former Bethesda Chapel, Chaucer Street. Former Strict Baptist Chapel built 1851 to the designs of Samuel Matthew of Lindsey (Pevsner). Closed c1960 and latterly a workshop. Symmetrical classical gault brick façade to an otherwise red brick structure. Pedimented entrance façade with pilasters without capitals rising from a plinth. Arched first floor casement windows lighting the former gallery and sixteen light hornless sashes with wedge shaped lintels to the ground floor. Decorative ventilator roundel with building date in centre of pediment. Original window frames largely retained although the building presently has a twentieth century workshop entrance. Four bay return elevations with pilasters and overhanging eaves. Welsh slate roof with decorative red tile ridge pieces. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.155. Honeywood F, Morrow P & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p16.

Outney Road

For St Mary's House, No.54, Earsham Street and serpentine wall to Outney Road see Earsham Street

For Waveney House No.56 Earsham Street and outbuildings and walls to Outney Road see also Earsham Street



Cherry Tree House, Outney Road

Cherry Tree House, No.4 Outney Road and red brick boundary wall. A former public house, which was in use as such from at least the beginning of the nineteenth century, it closed in the mid twentieth century. Probably of mid eighteenth century date altered c1930. Single storey with attics, rendered red brick façade with quoins and a black pan tile roof. Eight bay street frontage with two doorways and six small paned metal casement windows set back beneath flat lintels. The window openings to the right of the central doorway are not shown on late nineteenth century photographs. Three gabled dormers with late twentieth century casements. Two substantial red brick ridge stacks. Good red brick wall to Outney Road frontage. Reeve C, *Bungay Through Time* (Stroud, 2009) p49.



No.6 Outney Road

No.6 Outney Road and boundary wall (local list) A detached house of c1910 on the corner of Webster Street and Outney Road it replaces an earlier structure which faced onto Webster Street. (Not shown on the 1906 Ordnance Survey map). Red brick and render with mullioned and transomed timber casement windows. Although architecturally modest this is a well preserved and characterful dwelling which contributes strongly to the setting of the adjoining almshouses. *Subsidiary Structures* Low early twentieth century boundary wall to Outney Road with square section piers and

well-designed late twentieth century iron railings. Twentieth century flat roofed garage facing Webster Street not included.



St Edmund's Homes, Outney Road

St Edmund's Homes, gate piers and boundary walls, Nos.8-22 (even) Outney Road. Alms houses of 1895 designed by F.E. Banham and donated by Frederic Smith. Set back from the road within mature landscaped grounds. Symmetrical, vernacular revival style with applied timber framing to the otherwise red brick shell. Of a single story with a plain tile roof and tall paired octagonal shafts to the red brick chimney stacks. Five barge-boarded gables the middle three half-hipped. Windows either two-light stone hood moulded mullions, with casements within, or mullioned and transomed wooden frames. Individual front doors set back within decorative painted wooden verandas with balustrades. Stone quoins to corners. Gabled return elevation of a single bay to Webster Street. Rear elevations significantly altered c1960 possibly by Raymond Erith. Low red brick wall to Outney Road and Webster Street with octagonal gate piers and semi-circular cap. Tall red brick wall to the rear. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.155. Archer L, *Raymond Erith Architect* (Burford, 1985) p151.



Gate piers and central block of St Edmund's Homes, Outney Road



Waveney Terrace, Nos.24-34 Outney Road

Waveney Terrace, Nos.24-34 (even). Outney Road with boundary walls. A terrace of six substantial houses in three mirrored pairs of c1881. Shown on the 1885 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map. Red brick with a gault brick façade and stone dressings. Welsh slate roof and corbelled eaves cornice. Each house is of two bays, one with a full height canted bay window. The other containing an arched porch with a pronounced key stone. Four-light plate glass sash above. Four panelled doors with glazed arched upper lights. Horned plate glass sashes. Late nineteenth century low gault brick boundary wall with square section gault brick gate piers. Decorative iron railings and gates now removed. Glazed tile paths to front doors of a geometric design. Red brick rear boundary walls and rear elevation. A good example of a speculatively built later nineteenth century terrace retaining the bulk of its original features and joinery. Honeywood F, Morrow P & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p143.



Waveney Cottage, Outney Road

Waveney Cottage and Outbuilding No.7 Outney Road (grade II). Of sixteenth century date, but largely remodelled in the eighteenth century. Two storeys. Two late twentieth century casement windows in flush frames. Stucco, colour-washed. Later twentieth century red tile roof with red brick ridge stacks. Later twentieth century six-panelled

door in wooden case with reeded pilasters, fluted caps, radial bar fanlight and dentilled pediment. Lower range to rear at a right-angle with pan tiled roof. To its west a high rendered red brick wall, which is now painted linking the house to a contemporary stable or cart shed with a central arched opening and a hay loft at attic level. Single gabled bay to Outney Road with boarded taking-in door. Black pan tiled roof. Good red brick wall enclosing front courtyard.



Outbuilding to Waveney Cottage, Outney Road



No.9 Outney Road

No.9 Outney Road. A later eighteenth century cottage of two storeys and three bays with a red pan tile roof, massively extended in the mid to late twentieth century on site of single storey range of outbuildings. Rendered façades, and external joinery largely replaced. The section between Outney Road and the central ridge brick ridge stack is all an addition to the original cottage. A further small cottage once stood immediately in front. Honeywood F, Morrow P, & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p142.

Scales Street



No.12 Scales Street

No.12 Scales Street. Former drill hall now car repair workshop. Probably designed and built by John Doe architect and builder of Bungay and dated 1906. Used primarily by the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Norfolk and 5th Battalion Suffolk Regiments. Single storey red brick with Welsh slate roof formerly with tall leaded ventilator on ridge. Iron roof with tie rods. Gabled elevation to Scales Street with central circular former window with stone decoration in the form of four keystones. Mullioned and transomed wooden casement windows.



No.14 Scales Street

Bedford House No.14 Scales Street and front garden wall (local list). Early twentieth century detached villa designed and built by John Doe. Inventive free Arts and Crafts Tudor vernacular style. Red brick and rough cast elevations. Wooden mullioned and transomed windows with leaded lights. Scales Street elevation gabled with plain tile hung apex which projects and is supported on a full height wooden veranda. Late twentieth century pan tiled roof with original flat roofed dormers. *Subsidiary Structures* Low contemporary concrete garden wall to Street frontage with balustrade. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.155.



No.16 Scales Street

No.16 Scales Street and front garden wall. Early twentieth century detached villa designed and built by John Doe. Tudor vernacular with red brick and roughcast elevations. Plain tiled gable apex supported on carved wooden brackets with two storey can bay window below. Wooden mullioned and transomed windows. Late twentieth century pan tiled roof with original gabled dormer with bargeboards. *Subsidiary Structures* Low contemporary concrete garden wall with balustrade to Street frontage continued between Nos.14 & 16. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.155.

Webster Street

St Edmunds Homes see Outney Road and No.6 Outney Road



Nos.2-4 (even) Webster Street

Nos.2-4 (even) Webster Street. A semi-detached pair of cottages of red brick, with a red pan tile roof covering. Probably of late eighteenth century date. Twentieth century porches. Casement windows to ground floor beneath shallow brick arched lintels, those above rise to eaves height. Window joinery replaced. The last survivors of a group of similar cottages which stood in the Scales Street and Webster Street area until the later twentieth century. A similar pair in Scales Street were

demolished c1982. Honeywood F, Morrow P & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p144.

4.F - The South End Road Character Area

Bardolph Road



No.2 Bardolph Road

Henham Villa, No.2 Bardolph Road, boundary walls, and outbuilding. Early nineteenth century villa with later additions. Stuccoed with a hipped black pan tiled roof. Large gault brick central stack. Symmetrical façade with four-light, horned, plate-glass sashes. Central gabled c1900 porch. Large late twentieth century rear addition. Flanking walls to either side that to Laburnum Road concealing a single storey outbuilding. Subsidiary Structures Low partially rendered gault brick nineteenth century wall to Bardolph Road and red brick wall to Laburnum Road. Nineteenth century outbuilding with red brick rear wall, single storey with chimneystack to Bardolph Road elevation. Map evidence suggests this is a c1900 heated greenhouse. Honeywood F, Morrow P, & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p188.

Flixton Road (even)



Nos.2-6 (even) Flixton Road

Nos.2-6 (even) Flixton Road and boundary walls. Terrace of three substantial houses c1900, attached to the rear of the larger and slightly earlier No.8. Red brick with stone dressings. Black pan tile roof

with decorative ridge pieces. Mullioned and transomed timber casements with stone hood moulds. Bay window to ground floor of each house with a tile roof continued over door to form a porch. Wooden pillars flanking doors. *Subsidiary Structures.* Good boundary wall and gate piers of alternate gault and red brick layers c1900. Nos. 4 & 6 with decorative iron railings. The wall to No.2 has been rebuilt but the original piers are preserved. No.2 has a good red brick boundary wall to Rose Hall Gardens. The terrace occupies the site of the medieval chapel of St Mary Magdalene and is thus likely to be of archaeological value.



No.8 Flixton Road

Cherrington Lodge, No.8 Flixton Road and boundary wall and outbuildings. A gault brick villa of c1870 (shown on the 1885 1:2,500 Ordnance survey map). Substantial late twentieth century additions. No.8 faces south and has a return elevation of a single bay to Flixton Road. Principal façade of three bays with full height canted bay windows flanking a central pedimented porch. Arched window with heavy moulded brick frame above door. The bulk of the house's original horned plate glass sashes have been preserved. Welsh slate roof. Decorative eaves cornice. Gault brick chimney stack. Return elevation to Flixton Road with altered ground floor window opening. Twentieth century additions not of interest. *Subsidiary structures.* Low gault brick wall with decorative piers and hooped iron railings. Further red brick section to south. To south west of house a range of nineteenth century outbuildings. Single storey gault brick with a red pan tile roof.



Outbuilding at No.8 Flixton Road



Nos.10 & 12 Flixton Road

Nos.10 & 12 Flixton Road and boundary walls. A semi-detached pair of late nineteenth century gault brick villas. Map evidence suggests that they were constructed between 1885 and 1905. Black pan tiled roof with decorative ridge pieces. Single storey canted bay windows to ground floor. Doors within arched recessed porches. No.12 has its original plate glass horned sashes. The windows to No.10 have been replaced with casements. *Subsidiary Structures* Notable stepped gault brick wall of c1890 to south side of No.12. Similar though less decorative wall to north of No.10. red brick wall with gault brick piers to Flixton Road. Gault brick gateway with arched door opening to north side of No.10. red brick garden walls to rear.



No.14 Flixton Road

The Red House, No.14 Flixton Road, stable and boundary walls. (grade II). Late-eighteenth century villa, facing south with return elevation to Flixton Road. Two storeys, red brick with an enriched wood cornice. First floor band, plinth, black pan tiles. Symmetrical three bay façade with sash windows beneath cambered flat arches. Louvred and panelled shutters. Sash windows, with glazing bars, set back in recesses to take shutters at first floor level with arches over the recesses. Three-light windows with glazing bars at ground floor level of the same width as the recesses over. Four-panelled door in wood case with panelled reveals. Formerly with porch. *Subsidiary structures.* Good nineteenth century stable range to rear. Red brick with a black pan tiled roof. Two storeys, the outer bays breaking forward and with gables. Boarded doors to ground and first floors and an oculus within each gable. Good red brick boundary wall to Flixton Road frontage of rear yard. The southern part of the wall fronting the garden appears to have been rebuilt. Nineteenth century red brick wall to northern return boundary.



Stable at No.14 Flixton Road



No.16 Flixton Road

No.16 Flixton Road and outbuildings (grade II). Early nineteenth century villa of Suffolk white brick built as the miller's house for a now demolished smock mill. Two storeys with a Welsh slate roof. Band below, parapet with a stone cope. Symmetrical

three bay façade with twelve-light hornless sash windows within exposed frames; flat arched lintels. Six-panelled door with ornamental arched fanlight. Ionic porch. *Subsidiary Structures* Large group of nineteenth century outbuildings to rear possibly originally associated with the smock mill. Honeywood F, Morrow P & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p51.

Flixton Road (odd)



Nos.1 & 3 Flixton Road

Nos.1 & 3 Flixton Road, walls and gate piers. A semi-detached pair of houses prominently located at the junction of Bardolph and Flixton Roads. Also visible from Laburnum Road. Shown on the 1885 Ordnance survey map and probably dating from c1870. Gault brick with a Welsh slate roof. Decorative corbelled eaves cornice, pilasters, and two storey canted bay windows. Original plate glass sashes largely preserved. *Subsidiary Structures* Good contemporary gault brick gate piers and low boundary wall. Tall nineteenth century red brick wall to Laburnum Road.



No.5-7 Flixton Road

No.5-7 Flixton Road and boundary wall. Mid nineteenth century with later nineteenth century alterations. No.5 of gault brick with a Welsh slate

roof and decorative tile ridge pieces. Entrance façade to north of three bays with central gabled porch and hornless sash windows. Flixton Road elevation with corner pilasters and pediment with a terracotta raking cornice. Hornless twelve-light sash windows with moulded brick surrounds with pilasters and stone corbels. No.7 of painted brick with a pan tiled roof. Casement windows to first floor. Wooden veranda with hipped pan tiled roof and fretwork frieze containing a canted bay window with sashes and shutters. *Subsidiary Structures.* Low nineteenth century red brick wall with a moulded gault brick cap and gault brick piers.



No.9 Flixton Road

No.9 Flixton Road (grade II). Early nineteenth century villa of two storeys. Faced in Suffolk yellow brick, with a hipped black pan tiled roof with wide overhanging eaves. Symmetrical façade divided into three bays with wide shallow brick panels and with wide connecting horizontal band at first floor level. Each panel has a horned plate-glass sash at its centre with a margin to take louvred and panelled shutters, now removed. Sashes, in flush frames, with glazing bars and small border panes at sides, flat arches. Single storey wings with blank panels. Six-panelled door with frieze and cornice, Wooden porch with square-section panelled columns, trellis screen either side. Nos.9 to 13 (odd) form a group.



No.11 Flixton Road

No.11 Flixton Road (grade II). An early nineteenth century two storey, Suffolk yellow brick, villa, grey-washed. Hipped black pan tiled roof and wide eaves. Two sixteen-light hornless sash windows with flush frames, at first floor level. Two canted and sashed bays to ground floor. Small wings with blank arched panels. Six-panelled door. Wooden Doric porch. Nos.9 to 13 (odd) form a group.



Autumn Cottage, No.13 Flixton Road

Autumn Cottage, No.13 Flixton Road (grade II). A pair of semi-detached cottages; now converted to a single dwelling. Early nineteenth century. Symmetrical two storey, and three-bay principal façade with a hipped black pan tile roof. Central white brick stack rising from former spine wall and façades of Suffolk white brick. Eaves soffit. Two windows, casements in reveals with flat- arches. Plain door, left, in reveals with flat arch. Central arched blank panel at ground floor. Former entrance (to former No.15) filled in. Nos.9 to 13 (odd) form a group.



Nos.17 & 19 Flixton Road

Nos.17 & 19 Flixton Road and boundary wall. A semi-detached pair of cottages of probably mid-nineteenth century date. Faced in white brick with a hipped black pan tiled roof and overhanging eaves. Elaborate surrounds to windows on ground floor. Decorative ridge pieces and finials. Decorative central white brick stack rising from

former spine wall. No.17 retains four-pane plate glass sashes, the window joinery to No.19 has however been replaced with casements. Late twentieth century glazed addition. Lean-to side porch to No.19. Subsidiary Structures: Low mid-nineteenth century white brick wall with red brick bands and brick balustrade. Honeywood F, Morrow P, & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p190.



Nos.17 & 19 Flixton Road c1920



Nos.21 & 23 Flixton Road

Nos.21 & 23 Flixton Road. A semi-detached pair of cottages of probably mid-nineteenth century date. Faced in gault brick with a hipped black pan tiled roof and overhanging eaves. Central brick stack rising from former spine wall. Window openings remodelled to hold casements in late twentieth century. Included here primarily for its group value. *Subsidiary Structures* Low mid-nineteenth century white brick wall with red brick bands and brick balustrade. Wall to side of No.21 rebuilt in later twentieth century and not of interest. Single storey nineteenth century red brick outbuilding to rear.

Laburnum Road

See also No.2 Bardolph Road and boundary walls, Nos.1 &3 Flixton Road, and No.28 Southend Road.



Nos.1-9 (Odd) Laburnum Road

*Nos.1-9 (Odd) Laburnum Road and boundary wall . A distinguished late nineteenth century gault brick terrace. Shown on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map. Nos.3-9 remarkably intact, No.1 sadly now rendered and altered. Shallow pitched black pan tiled roof with overhanging eaves. Corbelled eaves cornice with dentilled frieze below. Entrance bay to each house in a shallow breakfront with an arched casement window at first floor level and a pilastered doorcase below. Rectangular fanlights and four panelled nineteenth century doors. The other windows are twelve-light hornless sashes. No.1 has altered fenestration. *Subsidiary Structures.* Nineteenth century gault brick wall to Laburnum Road altered to form drive entrances. Red brick nineteenth century wall with gault brick pier to side of No.9.*

Rose Hall Gardens

See No.2 Flixton Road and boundary walls.

St John's Road (Even)



No.4 St John's Road

No.4 St John's Road (grade II) An early nineteenth century cottage with a symmetrical two storey façade of limewashed brick. Hipped black pan tiled roof and dentilled eaves cornice. Red brick ridge stack. Horned four-light plate-glass sashes within flush frames, cambered flat arches at ground floor, four-panelled door in case with console brackets and an enriched cornice. *Subsidiary structures.* Low red brick wall to front with the plinths of former gate piers. Probably later nineteenth century.



Nos. 10 & 12 St John's Road

Nos. 10 & 12 St John's Road. An early to mid-nineteenth century semi-detached pair of houses. St John's Road elevation of Suffolk white brick with a black pan tiled roof. Twelve-light hornless sashes, those to No.12 part of an early twenty first century restoration scheme. No. 10 with a single large mullioned and transomed casement to northern corner of ground floor. No.10 also has a simple doorcase with pilasters, No.12 a later twentieth century doorcase. No.10 with a rendered return elevation to Southend Road. Red brick rear elevation with single storey late Twentieth century lean-to additions. Southern return elevation of No.12 of red brick with stone rubble to lower courses. *Subsidiary Structures.* No.10 has a

crenelated early twentieth century red brick boundary wall to the street. All other walls appear to be of late twentieth century date.



Nos.14 & 16 St John's Road

Nos.14 & 16 St John's Road. An early to mid-nineteenth century semi-detached pair of cottages. Suffolk white brick façade with a black pan tiled roof. Formerly symmetrical façade, No.16 now altered. No.14 retains a wooden doorcase with pilasters and a dentilled cornice. Late twentieth century partially glazed front door. Blind panel above doorcase. Late twentieth century casements within original openings. No.16 has had its front door replaced by a window and again has late twentieth century casements. *Subsidiary Structures* Low red brick boundary wall with glazed cap probably of early twentieth century date. Garage to No.16 not included.



Nos.18 & 20 St John's Road

Nos.18 & 20 St John's Road. Semi-detached pair of later nineteenth century dwellings, faced in stone rubble with red and gault brick quoins and dressings. Hipped Welsh slate roof. Large central stack rising from spine wall again of rubble with brick dressings. Most external joinery now replaced within original window and door openings. No.20 with a rendered twentieth century addition to the rear. *Subsidiary Structures* Low gault brick boundary wall to No.18. Red brick nineteenth century wall to rear courtyard. Front wall to No.20

recently rebuilt. Stone rubble wall with red brick dressings separating Nos. 20 & 22, rear section of red brick. Late twentieth century garage to No.20 not included.



Nos.22 & 24 St John's Road

Nos.22 & 24 St John's Road (grade II). Early nineteenth century semi-detached pair of dwellings. Symmetrical, cement rendered and lined façade of two storeys. Hipped Welsh slate roof. Eaves soffit, brown brick chimneys. Two flush framed sixteen-light hornless sash windows to each floor flanking a central blind panel at first floor level. Entrances paired at centre with six-panelled doors and wooden cases with mutular cornices. Blind façaded single storey wings to each side, slightly recessed with a parapet. Return elevation to No.22 of red brick. Return to No.24 has rendered two storey wing with sixteen-light sashes. *Subsidiary Structures* Stone rubble wall with brick dressings to No.24 with red brick return section. Other walls appear to be low and of twentieth century date. Nos 10 to 24 (even) form a group.

St John's Road (Odd)



Nos.1-7 (Odd) St John's Road

Southend Terrace, Nos.1-7 (odd) St John's Road . A well-preserved gault brick terrace of 1893. Black pan tiled roof. Each house has a pilastered doorcase and a canted bay to the ground floor and at first floor level a strong course and two sash windows. The window above each doorcase is a narrow arched one. Original horned glass sashes

preserved to first floor. The sashes to the canted bays also appear to be original. Partially glazed four panelled doors and doorcases with decorative corbels. *Subsidiary Features* Low gault brick boundary wall to street formerly with cast iron spear type railings and hooped cast iron gates.



No.9 St John's Road

No.9 St John's Road. House of early to mid-nineteenth century date. Of painted red brick. Black pan tiled roof. Red brick stack of three linked grouped shafts to ridge. Two storey wooden canted bay window with four-pane plate-glass sashes. Doorcase with corbels. Twentieth century partially glazed door. Window above door with corbelled hood and pilastered frame.



No.11 St John's Road

No.11 St John's Road. Pair of small cottages now a single dwelling, dated 1829 on façade. Painted red brick with a black pan tiled roof. Doorcase with

pilasters and six panelled doors. Late twentieth century casement windows within original openings with flat-arched lintels. Red brick stack to southern gable.



No.13 St John's Road

No.13 St John's Road. A red brick early to mid-nineteenth century cottage with a black pan tiled roof. Three bay two storey façade with central door. Doorcase with pilasters. Late twentieth century casement windows in original openings. Late twentieth century boundary wall to street not included. Prominently located at the termination of Bardolph Road.



No.15 St John's Road

No.15 St John's Road. Late nineteenth century detached villa in a prominent location at the head of Bardolph Road. Red brick with stone dressings and a black pan tiled roof. Symmetrical façade with central doorcase flanked by single storey canted bay windows. Late twentieth century casements in original openings. *Subsidiary Structures.* Low red

brick wall with square-section piers and decorative early twentieth century railings.



Nos.17-21 odd St John's Road

Belle Vue Villas Nos.17-21 odd St John's Road. Terrace dated 1909, of red brick within stone dressings. Black pan tiled roof. Canted bay windows to ground floor. Narrow arched windows above door openings. Twentieth century casements within original window openings. Partially glazed front doors. No.17 has late twentieth century porch on return elevation which is faced in Fletton brick with decorative red brick bands. *Subsidiary Structures.* Low red brick garden walls with stone capped square section piers and decorative iron gates.



'The Ollands' No.51, & 'The Gables' No.53 St John's Road

'The Ollands' No.51, and 'The Gables' No.53 St John's Road (grade II).* Dated 1654 on a stone tablet on a chimney. Large detached house formerly known as Ollands House, now two dwellings. Probably subdivided c1900. The 1654 date appears consistent with the oldest surviving fabric. Later eighteenth, or early nineteenth century work to rear and late twentieth century flat roofed additions. No.51, is of two storeys and an attic, timber-framed and plastered. Plain tiled roof to front, black and red pan tiles to rear. Twelve-light flush-framed hornless sash windows to first

floor. The full height gabled and jettied porch projection has a similar first floor window and a small sash in the gable. The oak door is in original condition, divided into ten panels by moulded battens, in heavy moulded frame with enriched stop-chamfer. Original wooden case lock, bolts and fittings remain. Twentieth century multiple splayed bay window to ground floor, right. The stair is a fine example of the period in oak with turned balusters, moulded rail, strings, and newels. No. 53, has its entrance on the south-eastern face, it is of two storeys and an attic which is lit by a window within the gable. Timber-framed and plastered, mullioned and transomed casements, (one blocked but showing frame). The St John's Road façade has hornless sash windows in flush frames in the gabled wing. Six-panelled door with an arched radial bar fanlight. Twentieth century bay window ground floor. Good Adam type mantel. Bettley, J, and Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East* (London, 2015) p.158.



No.55 St John's Road

No.55 St John's Road. Mid nineteenth century farmhouse Formerly part of Ollands Farm, of red brick with gault brick dressings and a hipped black pan tiled roof. Three bay façade with central projecting two storey porch. Projecting eaves and elaborate corbelled gault brick eaves cornice. Moulded gault brick platt band. Mullioned timber casement windows and mullioned and transomed arched casements to porch. Door in return elevation of porch. An important building within the setting of the GII* Nos. 51 & 53 and at the entrance to the Conservation Area from the south. *Subsidiary Structures.* Good stone rubble wall with gault brick dressings separating No.55 and the GII* No.53.

Southend Road

See also No.10 St John's Road

Nos.2 & 4 Southend Road. A semi-detached pair of red brick cottages of mid nineteenth century date. Black pan tiled roof. Original door and window openings survive but external joinery replaced. Horned small pane sashes beneath rendered lintels. Door to No.4 boarded, that to No.2 two paneled. Blind return elevation. Garage to No.2 not included.



Nos.6-10 (even) Southend Road

Nos.6-10 (even) Southend Road. Mid to late nineteenth century red brick terrace with a black pan tiled roof. Central arched entrance to rear gardens. Nos.6 and 8 retain original horned sashes with margin lights. No.8 also retains a four-paneled front door. Other external joinery replaced but original openings preserved.



Nos.12-20 (even) Southend Road

Nos.12-20 (even) Southend Road. Terrace of mid to late nineteenth century cottages. Red brick with gault and blue brick dressings and a black pan tiled roof. Central arched opening leading to passage way to rear gardens and further passage entrances within end bays. Decorative gault brick corbelled eaves cornice. Blue brick diaper work between first floor windows. Gault brick sill band to first floor and lintel band to ground floor windows, with between further blue brick diapering. Further gault brick

bands below. Dentilled gault brick frieze above doorcase lintels. External joinery largely replaced but original openings preserved.



Nos.22-28 (even) Southend Road

Southend Cottages, Nos.22-28 (even) Southend Road. A terrace of cottages dated 1867. Built of red brick with gault brick dressings and pilasters. Black pan tiled roof. Central arched entrance to rear gardens with date stone over. Gault brick lintels, eaves cornice, and decorative bands to chimneystacks. Hoods over doors supported on decorative corbels. Window joinery largely replaced but original openings preserved. Twentieth century two-storey side addition to No.22. Small inserted window above door to No.24. Return elevation of No.28 to Laburnum Road largely blind but with decorative gault brick pilaster to front corner. *Subsidiary Structures* No.26 retains its original red brick front garden walls. Good stretch of stone rubble walling to garden of No.22 possibly of a much earlier date than the terrace.



No.7 Southend Road

No.7 Southend Road. A mid-nineteenth century cottage which forms part of a semi-detached pair with the much altered No.5 (not included). Red and blue brick with painted stone dressings and quoins. Shallow pitched Welsh slate roof with deep overhang to eaves. Neo-Norman arched doorcase. Six-paneled door. Pointed arched windows divided by central splayed mullion.



Nos.9 & 11 Southend Road

Nos.9 & 11 Southend Road. A semi-detached pair of mid-nineteenth century houses. Principal façade of red and blue brick with painted stone dressings and quoins. Shallow pitched Welsh slate roof with deep overhang to eaves. Neo-Norman arched doorcases with quarter pilasters and dog tooth frieze. Original arched six-paneled doors. No.11 retains its four-pane horned sashes. No.9 with casement windows and shutters. Substantial twentieth century additions to the rear.



Nos.33-41 (Odd) Southend Road

Windsor Terrace Nos.33-41 (Odd) Southend Road. A terrace of 1896 faced in gault brick with black pan tiles to the front roof slope and red to the rear. Decorative eaves cornice. The central section, a former shop, breaks forward slightly and is gabled; it terminates views along Laburnum Road. The original shop windows to either side of the entrance have been partially preserved. Late twentieth century glazed porch added between former shop windows. Within the flanking wings are mirrored pairs of cottages. Many of the sash windows to these have been replaced with casements. Honeywood F, Morrow P, & Reeve C, *The Town Recorder, A History of Bungay in Photographs* (Bungay, 1994) p180.



Nos.47-53 (Odd) Southend Road

Nos.47-53 (Odd) Southend Road. Two semi-detached pairs of cottages. Gault brick facades to otherwise red brick structures. Symmetrical façades

with centrally placed doors flanked by casement windows. Doors set back beneath flat arched lintels. Nos. 51 & 53 appear to retain their original casement windows. Shown on the 1885 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map. No.47 has a later twentieth century flat roofed garage addition.



Sunnyside Cottages, Nos.55-63 (odd) Southend Road

Sunnyside Cottages, Nos.55-63 (odd) Southend Road. Fletton brick terrace with red brick dressings dated 1907. Black pan tiled roof. External joinery largely replaced within original openings. An important part of the setting of the adjoining grade II listed former windmill.

Tower Mill Road



Tower Mill, Tower Mill Road

Tower Mill, Tower Mill Road (grade II). A former wind powered corn mill of c1830. The mill was in use until c1918 but its boat shaped cap, sails, fantail, and top storey were reputedly removed soon after. Now converted into a dwelling. Now a five-storey circular tower with c1924 crenellations, painted brown brick. Formerly linked to the adjoining single storey red brick engine house by a drive belt enclosed in a boarded wooden frame. *Subsidiary Structures* Later nineteenth century single storey red brick engine house now converted to a dwelling. This provided auxiliary power to the mill.

4.G - The Staithe Character Area

Staithe Road (even)



Nos.12-28 (even) Staithe Road

Kimberley Terrace Nos.12-28 (even) Staithe Road . Two terraces of red brick cottages of c1902. Gault brick cambered lintels to ground floor windows. Black pan tiled roof. Most external joinery replaced but original openings preserved. Contemporary red brick boundary wall to Staithe Road.



Nos.30-32 (even) Staithe Road

Nos.30-32 (even) Staithe Road. Semi-detached pair of houses constructed between 1892 and 1905. Gault brick façade with red brick dressings to otherwise red brick structure. Replacement windows in original openings. Black pan tiled roof. Nineteenth century red brick boundary wall to Staithe Rd.



Alexandra Cottages, Nos.34-36 (even) Staithe Road

Alexandra Cottages, Nos.34-36 (even) Staithe Road . A semi-detached pair of houses of 1901. Alternate Fletton and red brick façade with elaborate red brick dressings. Black pan tiled roof and central ridge stack to spine wall. Replacement windows in original openings. Twentieth century porches. A relatively early use of Fletton brick. Nineteenth century red brick boundary wall to Staithe Rd.



Nos.38-40 (even) Staithe Road

Nos.38-40 (even) Staithe Road. A semi-detached pair of houses constructed between 1892 and 1905. Their Staithe Road façade is faced in Fletton and red brick with elaborate red brick dressings. Black

pan tiled roof and central ridge stack to spine wall. C1900 red brick boundary wall to Staithe Road. A relatively early use of Fletton brick.



Nos.42-44 (even) Staithe Road

Nos.42-44 (even) Staithe Road. A pair of detached houses of Fletton brick c1904-10. No.42 has a Fletton and red brick façade to Staithe Road, red brick dressings, and replacement casement windows within original openings. A relatively early use of Fletton brick. No.44 with a gault brick elevation to Staithe Road with red brick dressings. Horned sash windows, and a partially glazed four-panelled front door. Gabled wooden lattice porch. Gault brick chimney stack with red brick dressings. Fletton brick gable end. Good quality late twentieth century addition to rear. Replaced pan tile roof coverings. C1900 red brick boundary wall to Staithe Road.



Nos.48-52 (even) Staithe Road

Nos.48-52 (even) Staithe Road (local list) A semi-detached pair of late nineteenth century cottages faced in red brick, and with a black pan tiled roof. Decorative stone lintels with pronounced keystones to ground floor windows and doors. White brick band below first floor windows. Windows now late twentieth century casements in imitation of sashes. Red brick stack rising from spine wall. Single storey twentieth century rear addition not of significance.

Subsidiary Structures Low red brick boundary wall of probably c1900 date.

Staithe Road (odd)



No.3 Staithe Road

No.3 Staithe Road (grade II). A detached house of later eighteenth, or early nineteenth century date. Of two storeys with a gabled attic lit by later windows. Suffolk yellow brick. Black pan tiled roof. Of three bays, the right-hand bay projecting slightly and having a gable. Twelve-light hornless flush-framed sash windows. Those to the ground floor having segmental arched lintels. Five-sided canted bay window with casements to ground floor of gabled bay. Six-panelled door with wooden case. Elliptical fanlight Side door in wing wall with elliptical arch. *Subsidiary structures* to the right, now separated from No.3 by the entrance to a housing development, a red brick boundary wall of nineteenth century date with stone capped square-section piers. Lower twentieth century section directly by street. Low painted brick retaining wall to front.



Boundary wall No.3 Staithe Road



Dreyers Almshouses, Nos.9-17 (odd) Staithe Road

Dreyers Almshouses, Nos.9-17 (odd) Staithe Road (grade II). Single storey alms house block of 1848 faced in square knapped flint with gault brick dressings. Endowed by Eliza Dreyer for the widows of poor tradesmen. Seven-bay façade with gabled porches, outer bays gabled and slightly projecting. Gothic casement windows with three pointed lights. Octagonal shafts to chimneys with capping and drip moulded bases. Plinth. Near-flush-frame doors with cambered arches. Inscribed stone tablets in flank gables with date. Roof of octagonal Welsh slates, bargeboards with spear finials. Further gabled porches to return elevations.



Pretoria Villas, Nos.19-21 (odd) Staithe Road

Pretoria Villas, Nos.19-21 (odd) Staithe Road. Semi-detached pair of dwellings faced in white brick dated 1901. Canted wooden bay windows to the ground floor. Tripartite casement sash to first floor of No.19, first floor window to No.21 recently replaced. Dentilled plat band. Black pan tiled roof with substantial ridge stack to spine wall. No.21 has a gabled porch with bargeboards and a spear finial. *Subsidiary Structures* low nineteenth century wall to front and to side of No.21 the front wall being of gault brick the side wall of red.



Nos.23-25 (odd) Staithe Road

Nos.23-25 (odd) Staithe Road. Small rendered pair of cottages of c1800 forming an important part of the setting of the grade II listed. No.23 with central four-panelled door flanked by horned sashes. No.25. Horned sash to ground floor and twentieth century top-lit boarded front door. Twentieth century casement above in earlier opening. Red pan tiled roof. No.23 extended to rear.



Nos.27 -29 (odd) Staithe Road

No.27 Staithe Road (grade II). A late seventeenth, or early eighteenth century cottage of a single storey and an attic. Converted into two cottages in the nineteenth century, and now again a single dwelling. Red pan tiled roof with a single casement dormer and two rooflights. Stippled rendering, painted. Plinth, platt band. Plate-glass sashes and a two-panelled door in a near-flush-frame.

No.29 Staithe Road. Probably of early nineteenth century date, a small painted red brick cottage with a black pan-tiled roof. Principal façade within return elevation which is gabled and contains twentieth century casement windows (nineteenth century photos show horned plate-glass sashes) Staithe Road elevation largely blind save for one casement window at ground floor level. Dentilled brick eaves cornice. No.29 forms an important part of the

setting of the grade II listed No.27. *Subsidiary Structures* Twentieth century garage not included.



Staithe Business Suite, Staithe Road

Staithe Business Suite, Staithe Road. A later nineteenth century gault brick faced industrial structure which is now converted to offices. Shown on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map. Rendered return elevation. Hipped Welsh slate roof with overhanging eaves. Two louvered ventilators to ridge. Largely symmetrical façade with late twentieth century casement windows within original openings. Twin central doors with former taking-in doors above. Late twentieth century industrial structure to rear not of interest. Blocked doorway to left-hand outer bay. An important part of the setting of the grade II listed No.45 Staithe Road. Twentieth century addition to left not of interest.



No.45 Staithe Road

No.45 Staithe Road (grade II). Former White Horse Inn (closed 1978), of late sixteenth or early seventeenth century date. Two storeys with an attic lit by two gabled dormers. Timber-framed, roughcast, late twentieth century red pan tiles. Four wide bays with casement windows, original mullion transom casements, wood drip mould over ground floor windows. Exposed shaped rafter, feet at eaves. Interior: original staircase with shaped flat balusters, moulded handrail, cut and shaped newels of primitive but characteristic

workmanship, and in general the Inn is free from modernisation. Seventeenth century bolecion moulded mantel. Honeywood F, Reeve C, & Reeve T, *The Town Recorder, Five Centuries of Bungay at Play* (Bungay, 2008) p104-106 & 168-169.



No.47 Staithe Road

Millers Cottage, No.47 Staithe Road. Detached dwelling with gable end to street probably dating from c1800. Two storeys. Rendered façade and red pan tiled roof. Late twentieth century casement windows. Red brick stack to western roof slope. Ground floor casement in gable replaces a door and a small sash window.



No.49 Staithe Road

Heron House, No.49 Staithe Road. Detached dwelling of red brick with gable end to street. Probably of early nineteenth century date. Red pan tiled roof with tall red brick stacks. Two storeys and an attic. Gault brick cambered lintels to windows. Eastern façade largely blind at first at first floor level, door to ground floor.



Nos.51 & 53 Staithe Road

Nos.51 & 53 Staithe Road. (grade II). Originally one early eighteenth century dwelling. Two storey, six bay façade, pebble dash on red brick. Platt band below first floor windows, plinth, and a coved cornice. Black pan tiled roof of steep pitch with overhanging eaves. Four-light sashes in flush frames, rendered flat arched lintels to ground floor windows. No.51, six-panelled door, with an eared architrave and a pediment. No.53, six-panelled door in a wood case with slender pilasters and a cornice. red brick chimney stacks. *Subsidiary structures.* Boundary walls appear to be later twentieth century red brick.



Nos.1-5 The Watermill, Staithe Road

Nos.1-5 The Watermill, Staithe Road. Former provinder (or animal feed) mill of 1902 built for the Marston family, closed c1956 and now converted to apartments. Wheel and machinery removed. Its watercourses have been partially filled in and turfed over. Painted brick and weatherboarding. Twentieth century wooden casement windows. The site has long been occupied by water powered mills, the previous one being destroyed by fire c1900.



Nos.1-23 (cons) The Maltings, Staithe Road

Nos.1-23 (cons) The Maltings, Staithe Road. Former maltings of c1902 now apartments. Site shown as gardens on the 1892 Ordnance Survey map. Faced in painted red brick with an impressive asymmetrical fourteen bay principal façade divided by plain pilasters at first floor level. End bays gabled, and further three-bay section gabled towards centre. Steeply pitched Welsh slate roof with late twentieth century gabled dormers and roof lights. Late twentieth century window joinery of uniform design. Former taking-in doors to gables now balconied window openings. Low late twentieth century boundary wall.



Nos.61-63 (odd) Staithe Road

Nos.61-63 (odd) Staithe Road, outbuilding and boundary wall. A pair of early nineteenth century red brick cottages. No.63 now painted. Red pan tile roof. Original windows to No.61, late twentieth century casement windows to No.63. Cambered arched lintels to ground floor openings. Rendered return elevation to No.61. *Subsidiary structures* Good low boundary wall to Staithe Road of flint and stone rubble with brick dressings and a tile cap. Single storey painted brick outbuilding of nineteenth century date to rear with red pan tiled roof.



No. 71 Staithe Road

No. 71 Staithe Road. A substantial mid- nineteenth century classical villa of a bold and inventive design.

Rendered with gault brick dressings. Cruciform in plan and occupying a prominent site at the head of Wingfield Street. Three elevations visible from road. Shown on the 1885 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map. Staithe Road elevation of three bays with projecting pedimented central range stylized rinceau frieze to pediment. Gault brick corner pilasters and an elaborate dentilled cornice. Wide decorative sill band to first floor. Windows within panelled projections. Original four-light horned plate glass sashes with flat arched lintels. Substantial porch with pilasters and an elaborate balustrade to centre of return elevation. Arched window above. Black pan tiled roof.