

This statement is supplementary to the Ipswich Local Plan (1997) and will be treated as a material consideration in all planning and development decisions. This statement describes briefly the purpose in declaring the area as a conservation area and sets out in detail the special character of the area. The Management Plan describes the particular supplementary policies that apply within the area to protect its special status; and specific measures for its protection and enhancement as required under Section 72 of the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and as advised by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport Planning Policy Guidance Note [PPG]15: Planning and the Historic Environment.

The statement cannot cover every eventuality, but further advice on specific matters can be obtained from the Development Control and Conservation Service of the Council. Like all the Council's planning guidance this document has been adopted in 1994.



STOKE CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

IPSWICH BOROUGH COUNCIL

stoke conservation area



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1 introduction

Ipswich is fortunate to have a long and important history reflected in many fine buildings and areas, which are distinguished by their architecture and landscape setting.

This creates an attractive environment that is the product of many different eras. These areas are unique examples of our social, cultural and aesthetic past and must be safeguarded from indiscriminate or ill-considered change.

The Planning (Listed Building & Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states that:

"Every local planning authority shall, from time to time, determine which parts of their area are areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance and shall designate such areas as Conservation Areas".

Planning Policy Guidance Note [PPG]15: Planning and the Historic Environment also makes clear that:

"It is fundamental to the Government's policies for environmental stewardship that there be effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment. The physical survivals of our past are to be valued and protected for their own sake, as a central part of our cultural heritage and our sense of national identity. They are an irreplaceable record, which contributes, through formal education and in many other ways, to our understanding of both the present and the past. Their presence adds to the quality of our lives, by enhancing the familiar and cherished local scene and sustaining the sense of local distinctiveness, which is so important an aspect of the character and appearance of our town's, villages and countryside. The historic environment is also of immense importance for leisure and recreation."

This designation is not intended to prevent all change or development, but to ensure the special character of the area is protected and enhanced, that proposed changes are subject to particular scrutiny and to try to ensure that it is appropriate to an areas' special character.

Although conservation areas often contain "Listed Buildings" it is not always enough just to protect these buildings in isolation. Their surroundings and general environment are often of equal importance and Conservation Areas are intended to protect that environment. This is done through a number of additional planning controls, which mean that certain alterations, the demolition of buildings or parts of them (with particular exceptions), and works to trees require the prior approval of the Council. This additional control is necessary because it is the appearance of the area as a whole that is important and this could be spoiled by unsympathetic work, which diminishes its special character. Conservation area designation and control is intended to foster a more enlightened attitude to change and improvement.

This document has three main aims. These are to:

- provide detailed guidance on the Council's expectations for all kinds of development and related proposals affecting conservation areas by way of its approved policies for the area;
- promote schemes of preservation and enhancement where appropriate;
- provide an understanding of what is special about the character of the area.

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2 extent of the conservation area

This conservation area covers part the old hamlet of Stoke south of the River Gipping around the remains of the old settlement between Stoke Bridge and St Mary's Stoke Church. The area

was formally designated in July 1987. To the east the Wet Dock Conservation Area (declared in 1992) shares a common boundary around the north side of Stoke Bridge Maltings.

3 reason for designation

The conservation area links several listed buildings of diverse ages and character and their setting, clustered around the church and old hamlet of Stoke at its crossing point over the River Gipping into the Town Centre. The area is now dominated by a major traffic junction around the Old Bell Inn; but the narrowness of Stoke Street with its small domestic scale and Bell Lane indicates the former village character of the area. The rising winding street leading up from the bridge to the church which dominates views from

its elevated position with its fine surround of trees is its most striking characteristic especially when seen from the north .

Designation of the Stoke conservation area in 1987 was undertaken in the light of a perception that the restrictions would allow a full and proper consideration of any proposed changes affecting the environment and so prevent any unilateral action which may damage the appearance of the area.

4 summary of significance of the area

Stoke is a small conservation area with buildings of a variety of ages and styles forming a small hamlet at the original crossing point of the river.

Most of the buildings are constrained by the narrow space of Stoke Street and are now in mixed use.

Stoke Bridge



5 historic development of the area

The small hamlet of Stoke developed from the Medieval period. It was the most accessible crossing point from high ground to the south of the River Gipping over the largely impassable Corporation Marshes, into the town centre of Ipswich. St Mary-at-Stoke Church (listed Grade I) was built on the most favorable local site, a promontory which rose steeply up from the river and which enabled the church to be seen over a wide area. St Mary's dates from the 15th Century (the date of its hammer beam roof) or earlier, but was extensively enlarged and restored by London architect William Butterfield in 1870-71.



Speede's Stoke map

The other building of ancient origin is The Old Bell Inn [Listed Grade II] a building of the 16th Century. This occupies the south east corner of a once narrow cross-roads where Bell Lane led from the south over Stoke Bridge, past Stoke Mill to the town centre. From the west, Stoke Lane (now renamed Stoke Street) led down from the church and Belstead and some impression of its earlier constricted character remains.

To the east, Dock Lane led in the 17th Century to the Keys Cooperage; in the mid 18th Century to extensive orchards and a shipyard on the south bank of the river basin; and in the 19th Century to The New Cut and to large maltings (now demolished). In the late 18th Century, a long low warehouse (Listed Grade II) of 4 storeys - three of which were within a deep pantiled roof - was built adjacent to Stoke Bridge. This was used as an infirmary barracks in 1803 converted to a

Old Bell Inn, St Mary's Stoke, Stoke Maltings

maltings in 1849 and converted again to residential use in 1988.

In the mid-19th Century, a carriage drive leading to Stoke Hall (now demolished) was built around the curving northern boundary of the churchyard as can clearly be seen on E E White's Map of c.1867. The start of this driveway can still be made out today as it rises among the trees between the churchyard wall and the existing brick retaining wall to the west of the of Stoke Street/Burrell Road junction. The approach from Bridge Street into Stoke Street (below left) and the climb up Stoke Street towards the church (now the site of the People's Hall (below right) remained narrow as the engraving of 1888 by Percy Stimpson show.

In the mid 19th Century, as land along Wherstead Road started to be developed and Bell Lane became too narrow for local traffic, a new road Vernon Street (initially called Harland St), was built to the east side of the Bell Inn. In the 1960s the land to the rear of the Inn was comprehensively cleared and redeveloped for blocks of four-storey flats. In the late 1970s, the sense of enclosure around the Inn was all but destroyed as buildings opposite were demolished to make way for the Stoke Bridge and Approaches Road Scheme, completed in 1982. The sense of former enclosure can only be appreciated on the west side towards The People's Hall.



E White's map of 1867



6 archaeological significance of the area

The medieval remains of Stoke Bridge and Stoke Mill are significant structures in the area (see Appendix 3). Any new developments within this conservation area will need to take account of

the sites archaeological significance. In these circumstances the Council may impose conditions requesting an archaeological watching brief.



Above: Southward view of Stoke Bridge
Far right: view towards the Wet Dock
Right: Stoke Maltings detail



7 architectural and historic characteristics

Many conservation areas are composed of individual parts that, while creating a cohesive overall character, are often composed of smaller parts with specific identities.

The special character of these areas are defined by the characteristics of its four principal streets as set out in greater detail below.

The inclusion of buildings in this section is not intended to be comprehensive and is intended to illustrate the range of building types, styles and materials in the conservation area. If a building is not included this should not be taken to indicate that it is of no interest.

The present conservation area links together the three Listed buildings, together with four buildings of special local architectural and historic interest: The Peoples Hall designed by local architect Edwin Thomas Johns in 1898 for an association of local Methodist Churches; the former Defiance Public House now a dwelling No 22 Stoke Street designed by Ipswich architects Cattermole & Eade in 1868; the former 'The River Queen' Public House at the junction of Stoke Street and Stoke Bridge designed by the Colchester architect George Henry Page in 1899 but unsympathetically altered in the 1990s; and 27-29 Stoke Street, a pair of small mid-Georgian red brick houses.

Southward, on the approach to the area over Stoke Bridge, views are dominated by the large mature trees around the north side of the churchyard, and by the modern flats on rising ground behind the Old Bell Inn - the massing of which serves to underscore the Inn's mediaeval scale - and the gables of the People's Hall.

On the southern approach to the conservation area on Vernon Street, the Listed Maltings provided an important visual stop with its massive pantiled roofs and numerous flat-headed dormer windows. In longer views from just outside the conservation area, the varied silhouette of the Wet Dock industrial buildings beyond can be seen over the Maltings. In the foreground, in what would otherwise be an attractive view, a large open shed to the rear of the Old Bell Inn detracts from the appearance of the rear of this ancient building.

As the traffic lights are approached at the corner of Stoke Bridge with Vernon Street and Dock Street, all sense of enclosure is lost. Northward views are dominated in the foreground by the considerable clutter of street furniture, traffic lights, direction signs and guard rails to this large

traffic junction. Beyond, in the middle distance are the modern leisure buildings of Cardinal Park, the tall buildings at Greyfriars and in Civic Drive. In the foreground are the two Stoke bridges, landscaped road margins, the dockside industrial buildings and open sites.

In Stoke Street, the narrow remnant of Bell Lane leads to a large car park to the rear, formed for residents of the Council flats. The tall chimney stack and jettied timber-frame to the Bell Lane wing of the PH contribute to the character of this short roadway. The

access is marked by double yellow lines the size of which are emphasised by the otherwise small scale of the space. To the west side of the lane are single storey shops built in 1924 of no architectural interest and adjacent is a high brick wall with an overgrown unused site behind.



Above left: Bell Lane
Left: Peoples Hall
Above: Bell Lane
Bottom left: Old Bell Inn cornerpost

The street rises to the junction with Burrell Road, and appears to narrow in the middle because of the dominance of the massive brooding presence of the somber, but well articulated and highly individual Tudor-Revival, People's Hall. This building was erected through the combined efforts of collective local Methodist congregations to provide several halls for religious worship and social ministration. There is a long frontage to the street with a massive mock-Tudor gable and a first floor open gallery balcony facing the street. This is flanked by entrance doorways. The right hand entrance has a smaller half-timbered gable over and it was originally intended that an identical entrance treatment would also be built on the left. Further flanking wings were to extend on either side but only the right hand section was completed. The site for the left-hand wing has remained vacant. There is extensive use of polychromatic brick detailing and plain coloured stained glass. The traffic pollution, dark pointing and north facing orientation contribute to the slightly forbidding external appearance. The main part of the building is now converted to flats (although this has not significantly altered its street facade), while the small hall to the west end remains in religious use.

On the corner facing the Churchyard are two red brick houses (Nos.27-29). These dwellings lost much of their original architectural interest when their original sash windows were removed but they retain interesting doorcase details with fanlights and box-cased reveals as well as modillioned eaves cornices which indicate their 18th Century origins. The Churchyard, which incorporates a car park created in 1965, has a general open grassed appearance. The size of the churchyard seems to be accentuated by the narrowness of Stoke Street and the streets of small houses to the south.



Left: Nos 27-29 Stoke Street

To the south-west corner of the churchyard is a modern brick two-storey church hall of 1964-5 without special architectural merit. To the south and south-west immediately beyond the conservation area boundary are pleasant semi-detached, two-storey Council flats built in 1953 set in tree planted grass margins. The return view to the north focuses on the trees on the churchyard but also on the pleasant facade of the former Defiance PH attractively converted to a private house in 1998.

On the north side of Stoke Street, Nos.14-16 (re-fronted c.1899) once a building of historic importance from the 17th or 18th Century and re-

fronted in red brick, has been unsympathetically altered by the inappropriate blocking up of the ground floor street front window and the replacement of the remaining windows by aluminium designs of awkward dimensions. Its earlier rear wing, prominent from Stoke Bridge was also substantially rebuilt in 1993, losing much of its historic value. No.20 is a two-storey painted brick commercial building of 1902. The mid 19th Century white and red brick former Defiance PH No 22, is by significant local architects Cattermole and Eade. The front facade is notable for its unusual trapezoidal first floor window openings reproduced on the ground floor elevation when converted to a house. Generally any backland development which slopes down to the river wall, is confined to single-storey buildings so that the village street character predominates.

No 22 Stoke Street - former Defiance Public House



No 20 Stoke Street



Above: 161-171 Burrell Road



Nos 14-16 Stoke Street

The former pub car park to the junction with Burrell Road provides a pleasing and significant break in the otherwise confined and near-continuous frontages around the Peoples Hall opposite. The opening gives an attractive view across the river to St Peter's Church and the Town Centre.

The continuous frontages sweeping uphill in Burrell Road to the junction with Stoke Street form a pleasing townscape which contributes to the character of the area. The large semi-detached houses laid out in a sweep of the curve of Burrell Road provide a distinctive sinuous alignment

Nos. 161-171 Burrell Road fall within the conservation area and is a terrace of late 19th Century three storey houses in red brick with white brick dressings, curving along the bend in the road. They were much altered prior to the designation of the conservation area. The middle

pair have been rendered and only one (No.169) retains its original windows. All have concrete roofs. To the west the land falls away giving views of a car showroom and garage outside the conservation area.

To the east, despite much foreground clutter, there is a delightful view from Stoke Street along Dock Street over the Wet Dock Island to the tree lined slopes of Holywells Park and Bishops Hill in the distance.

There are no historic street surfaces of interest within the conservation area. Footways are constructed in tarmac or in-situ concrete throughout the conservation area with the exception of a small part of Stoke Street around the Churchyard where large concrete slabs are used. Generally the highway and footway surfaces detract from the character of the conservation area.

conservation area management plan

The general objectives, policies and proposals for the control of development and the use of land in Ipswich up to the year 2006 are contained in Ipswich Local Plan 1997.

The Plan gives environmental issues a high priority and sets out among its specific objectives for the Built and Natural Environment. These include:

- To protect and enhance listed buildings and their settings and the designated conservation areas;
- To bring about environmental improvements through development opportunities.
- To enhance the quality of life by the establishment of a safe, accessible, enjoyable environment.
- To achieve high quality and sustainable new development.

Conservation boundaries and descriptions are subject to periodic review (as required by legislation). The Council reviews conservation areas on an approximately 5 year cycle. The following description is based on comprehensive survey work carried out in the Autumn of 1994 and reviewed in 2000 and 2005.

1. Detailed Policies

The Local Plan Built Environment Chapter sets out detailed conservation policies (with supporting text) to safeguard and where possible, add to and enhance the character and visual appearance of all Conservation Areas. Other policies with particular relevance to specific conservation areas are also identified below with the relevant Local Plan policy number

BE30

Consent to demolish a building or structure within or adjacent to a conservation area will only be granted where:-

- (a) the building/structure does not materially contribute to the townscape quality of the area and its removal would contribute to the enhancement of the area;
- (b) it can be demonstrated that the building/structure is incapable of repair and reuse; and
- (c) evidence of a completed contract for the full implementation of the comprehensive scheme of development has been submitted to the Local Planning Authority.

BE31

The Council will resist the removal of chimneys, skyline features and other parts of buildings that positively contribute to the character of conservation areas.

BE32

The Council will seek to ensure that development proposals including changes of use within or close to a conservation area preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the area. Particular care will be taken to protect open spaces and other collective peculiarities that contribute to the character of each area.

BE33

The Council will resist the introduction of new uses generating noise, nuisance or excessive traffic likely to affect the character or appearance of conservation areas.

BE34

In considering proposals for development in conservation areas the Council will pay particular regard to the following design criteria for new buildings, redevelopment, extensions or additions to existing buildings:-

- (a) the position of a proposed building on a site will be determined by its relationship to adjoining buildings and spaces and to building lines;
- (b) the height and mass of the proposed building will be in scale with adjoining buildings and with the area as a whole;
- (c) the design of the building should pay regard to matters such as scale, height, form, massing respect for the traditional pattern of frontages, vertical and horizontal emphasis and detailed design (such as the scale and spacing of window openings) in order to reflect existing characteristics in the street;
- (d) materials to be used will be appropriate to the area in both type and colour; and
- (e) the design and detail of the space around buildings, landscape schemes, lighting, roads, fences, street furniture and signs will pay regard to the special qualities of the surrounding area.

BE35

Proposals for development in or close to conservation areas should be accompanied by a sufficient level of detail to enable a proper assessment to be undertaken of the impact of each scheme on the character and appearance of the area. Outline planning applications will only be appropriate in certain circumstances and only then if accompanied by sufficient material to demonstrate the townscape implications.

BE46

The Council will seek to preserve Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other remains of national importance and their settings. On other important archaeological sites the Council will seek mitigation of damage through preservation in situ as a preferred solution. When the balance of other factors is in favour of physical destruction of the archaeological site, the Council will wish to be satisfied that adequate provision is made for the excavation and recording of archaeological remains.

BE47

Where research indicates that archaeological remains may exist, the Council will require that a developer submits an archaeological field evaluation prior to the determination of a planning application. Planning permission will not be granted without adequate assessment of the nature, extent and significance of the remains present and the extent to which the proposed development is likely to affect them. Where proposals are considered acceptable these conservation/preservation arrangements will normally be secured by a condition of planning permission and /or a planning obligation agreement.

Where changes to the elevations of buildings, alterations affecting boundary walls etc. on the street frontage or works to trees are proposed, owners and occupiers are advised to consult the Planning and Development Service for assistance and agreement on the need for consent for any such change.

Any Planning Applications for development in the area will receive particular advance publicity in the local press and on site. Representations about them will be welcomed and will be taken into account when considering such proposals.

The Council is aware that successful conservation depends upon goodwill and co-operation between property owners, developers and the general public. The Head of Planning and Development or his staff will always be pleased to discuss any proposal however minor, and advise upon the choice of suitable materials and building methods

and to give every encouragement to individuals, amenity societies and residents associations etc. to undertake appropriate improvements to the environment of the conservation areas.

2. Special Planning Policies

In addition to the Local Plan policies above, the following policies are considered appropriate and will apply to this conservation area.

SPP 1

In this Conservation Area, the Council attaches particular importance to encouraging the retention and repair or reinstatement of special features of the area such as original glazing bars and other decorative glass to windows and doors and ornamental brickwork and other features of interest..

SPP 2

Scope for new development within this conservation area is limited by its extent, special character, topography and prevailing domestic scale. This will actually be expected to be confined to street frontages or where the existing townscape can be reinforced. Backland development will only be appropriate where the prevailing scale and character of the conservation area is respected.

SPP 3

In special cases, the Council will consider supporting the relaxation of normal Planning Standards, Building Regulations, Public Health and Housing Standards where these conflict with sound conservation principles or practice for protecting or enhancing the character or appearance of the conservation area.

SPG 4

The Borough Council as Highways Agency for Suffolk County Council will aim to ensure that wherever possible, the visual and physical impact of works within the highway affecting conservation areas is minimized in line with the joint accord and the "Highways in Conservation Manual" 1998.

3. Protection and Enhancement

Uses

The location of the area straddling two major traffic routes into Ipswich Town Centre has created an environment dominated by heavy traffic. Demolitions for road widening has resulted in a general mix of uses without a strong overall pattern but the two largest buildings, the Stoke Bridge Maltings and The People's Hall together with the existing dwellings and conversions of commercial premises to residential use create overall a predominance of residential use although in the case of the flats this has been adapted so that the traffic impact could be minimised

New development

Very limited opportunities exist for possible redevelopment or infill proposals, but the development to mend the townscape and close the gap made by the cleared site adjacent to Stoke Bridge would be welcome. Some development related to Nos.5-9 Stoke Street, the adjacent derelict site and part of the car park to the rear might be possible subject to access requirements away from Bell Lane and a design in sympathy with the Old Bell Inn and the People's Hall. It is considered that the character of the area is unsuitable for large scale backland development which does not respect the character of the conservation area. . Where new buildings are proposed to stand alongside historic buildings, PPG 15 (para. 2.14) makes clear that their design will require very careful consideration.

Architectural features

Protection

The conservation area has Listed buildings and other buildings of special local interest representing a wide range of architectural styles spanning six centuries. The varied architectural detailing and traditional materials of those buildings makes a significant contribution to the character of the conservation area and should be retained.

Reinstatement

Where good historical evidence exists or where original detailing is missing, for example in the case of windows and doors at Nos.27-29 Stoke Street or 161-171 Burrell Road, these should be reinstated when the opportunity arises. This would greatly enhance the character and appearance of the area.

Removal

The appearance of the conservation area would also be greatly enhanced by the demolition of the large corrugated sheet shed to the rear of the Old Bell Inn, and general improvements to the courtyard.

Brick Cleaning

Brick is the dominant building material in Ipswich both red and local Suffolk Whites. Suffolk White bricks, over time, weather to a grey colour. These bricks are often cleaned to attempt to restore them to their former cream colour, however this course of action, if done by inexperienced contractors, can lead to long term problems.

White bricks are made with a high quantity of chalk which gives the bricks their distinctive colour. When the bricks are fired a hard fireskin is formed whilst the inside of the brick remains relatively soft. When these bricks are cleaned by the process of grit blasting, the protective fireskin is removed and the softer inner brick is exposed to the weather and the atmosphere. This leads to the slow erosion of the brick and the risk of water penetration into the wall. A light water or chemical wash using fine jet sprays is less likely to damage the brickwork or pointing. Grit blasting can also damage and remove the mortar joints between bricks creating another opportunity for water to penetrate and the need to repoint.

If any cleaning of Suffolk White bricks is desired then the use of an experienced cleaning contractor is strongly advised. For further advice and information on cleaning please contact the Conservation Team on 01473 432935/4 or at www.ipswich.gov.uk/Services/Conservation.

Paving & Landscaping

The treatment of paving in the area neither protects or enhances the special character. In particular the large area in front of the Old Bell Inn would be greatly improved by replacement of the in-situ concrete footway with more sympathetic material such as brick paving and setts. The area would also benefit from the introduction of further tree and shrub planting to the grassed areas south west of Stoke Bridge (subject to highway visibility requirements) to reduce the serious loss of enclosure to the corner with Stoke Street.

Traffic proposals & street furniture

The heavy traffic volumes using Stoke Street/Vernon Street as a major radial road necessitate traffic signage, barriers and a level of street lighting higher than visually desirable for a conservation area. In particular, the extent of the barriers in the vicinity of the Old Bell Inn destroys the setting of this ancient building. An opportunity should be taken to review the considerable quantity of street furniture at the Vernon Street/Stoke Street junction with a view to repositioning some signs, attaching other signs to buildings and regrouping still others where practicable to enhance the appearance of the area. This should be considered whenever Traffic Orders are proposed to be modified.

Opportunity should be taken to improve the appearance of Bell Lane. This currently detracts from the special character and appearance of the Inn, the rear wing of which has a jetty which projects over the very narrow footway. Steps should be taken to resurface the Lane in sympathetic materials to enable the double yellow lines to be eliminated. Eventually, if

possible, an alternative means of access should be sought to the site at the rear to enable the Lane to be closed to vehicles. The setting of the Old Bell Inn would be enhanced by the narrowing the Lane further and cobble the resultant margin. Contributions to the cost of improvements to Bell Lane from developments in the vicinity may be sought.

4. Further Information

The Council's planning documents - Ipswich Local Plan; Character Descriptions which detail the special character and policies applicable to individual Conservation Areas, the particular supplementary policies to apply within those area to protect their special status and specific measures for their protection and enhancement; and general information and detailed technical leaflets on the following matters are all available from the Development Control & Conservation Service at Ipswich Borough Council's Customer Services Centre Tel (01473) 432934 or 432935 or e-mail: www.ipswich.gov.uk/Services/Conservation

APPENDIX 1

Listed Buildings The following buildings within the conservation area are listed:

Building	Risk Rating	Grade
Gipping House, Stoke Bridge, Dock Street	6	II
The Old Bell Inn, Stoke Street	5	II
St Mary Stoke Church	6	I

Risk Rating

The risk rating category refers to the English Heritage system for measuring both the condition of the fabric and the level of potential risk of a listed building. The ratings range from 1-6 where 1 is in very bad condition and vacant, and 6 is in good condition and occupied. Category 4 are buildings which are increasingly in need of maintenance.

The area also has a number of buildings that are of special local interest:

- The People's Hall, Stoke Street**
- No 22 Stoke Street, (Former Defiance Inn)**
- No 27a - 29 Stoke Street**
- No's 14 -16 Stoke Street**

APPENDIX 2

Archaeological finds from the conservation area:

Ref	Site name	Period	Summary/description
IPS 139	Church of St Mary, Stoke	Medieval	St Mary's Church
IPS 255	Stoke Mill, Stoke Bridge	Post Medieval	Stoke Mill and bridge across the Orwell/Gipping shown on Bowen's, Hodskinson's, Saxton's & Speede's maps.
IPS 255	Stoke Bridge	Medieval	Stoke Bridge across the Orwell/Gipping as shown on Bowen's and Hodskinson's maps.

APPENDIX 3
Glossary of Architectural Terms

		Gable	The triangular upper portion of a wall at the end of a pitched roof.
Acanthus	A plant with thick fleshy leaves used on carved ornamentation of Corinthian and Composite capitals and on other mouldings.	Hipped roof	A pitched roof without gables where all sides of the roof meet at an angle.
Bargeboards	Projecting boards placed against the gable of a building and hiding the ends of horizontal timbers; sometimes decorated.	Jetty	The projecting floor joists supporting the overhang of a timber framed building.
Bracket	A small supporting piece of stone or other material often formed of scrolls to carry a projecting weight.	Keystone	The central stone of an arch or a rib vault sometimes carved.
Canopy	A projection or hood over a door or window.	Modillion	A small bracket or console of which a series is frequently used to support a cornice arranged in pairs with a square depression between each pair.
Capital	The head or crowning feature of a column.	Mullion	A vertical post or other upright dividing a window or other opening into two or more lights.
Cartouche	An ornamental panel in the form of a scroll or sheet of paper with curling edges, usually bearing an inscription.	Oriel	A bay window which projects from an upper floor only.
Casement window	A metal or timber window with the sash hung vertically and opening outwards or inwards.	Pantile	A roofing tile of curved S-shaped section.
Console	An ornamental scrolled bracket, normally in stone or timber, usually supporting a projecting lintel, fascia etc.	Parapet	A low wall protecting the edge of a roof.
Corbel	A projecting block, which may itself be carved, supporting a parapet, lintel or beam.	Pargetting	Exterior plastering of a timber framed building usually modeled in designs.
Cornice	Any projecting, ornamental moulding along the top of a building, wall, arch etc finishing or crowning it.	Pediment	A low pitched gable above doors or windows, it may be straight sided or curved segmentally.
Cupola	A dome, especially a small dome on a circular or polygonal base crowning a roof or turret.	Pilaster	A shallow pier or rectangular column projecting only slightly from a wall.
Dentilled	A series of small square blocks forming a moulding used in classical cornices.	Porte-Cochère	A porch large enough for wheeled vehicles to pass through.
Diaper-work	All over surface decoration composed of a small repeated pattern such as lozenges or squares.	Portico	A roofed space, open or partly enclosed, forming the entrance and centre piece of the façade, often with columns and a pediment.
Eaves	The lower border of a roof which overhangs the wall.	Quoin	The stone blocks on the outside corner of a building which are usually differentiated from the adjoining walls by material, texture, colour, size or projection.
Entablature	The horizontal group of bands in classical architecture that rests on top of the columns or pilasters and consists of an architrave at the bottom, a frieze in the middle (which is sometimes decorated), and cornice at the top.	Rusticated	A surface or face to a wall with rough surfaced masonry blocks having bevelled or rebated edges producing pronounced joints.
Faience	Glazed terracotta fixed as tiles or cladding onto a surface to produce coloured decoration.	String course	A continuous projecting horizontal band set in the surface of an exterior wall and usually moulded.
Fanlight	A window, often semi-circular, over a door with radiating glazing bars suggesting a fan.	Stucco	Plasterwork
Fascia	The horizontal board over a shop front which carries the name of the shop. Can be ornamental.	Terracotta	Fired but unglazed clay, used mainly for wall covering and ornamentation as it can be fired in moulds.
Finial	A formal ornament at the top of a canopy, gable, pinnacle etc.	Tripartate	Made up of three parts.
		Venetian Window	A window with three openings, the central one arched and wider than the others.
		Voussoir	A brick or wedge shaped stone forming one of the units of an arch.