



24 Endless Street Salisbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



Planning Ref: 19/03922/FUL
Ref: 223070.03
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Document subtitle Archaeological Watching Brief
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Client name Benchmark Brickwork and Building
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County Wiltshire
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Statutory designations Salisbury City Conservation Area
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Document compiled by Phil Harding
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Plate 3 Fragment of a probable footstone, decorated with floral design

Plate 4 Part of south facing central section of wall foundation 101 showing pitched reused roof tiles and 'Tudor' bricks

Plate 5 Part of south facing central section of wall foundation 101 showing pitched reused roof tiles and 'Tudor' bricks



Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Benchmark Brickwork and Building to undertake an archaeological watching brief at No. 24 Endless Street, Salisbury, Wilts (NGR 414511 130214). This work was requested by Wiltshire Council as a condition of planning consent during work to refurbish and extend the premises to residential use. The site lies within the medieval city of Salisbury and within the Salisbury Conservation Area.

The work comprised three small areas to the rear of No. 24 in which the ground level was reduced or excavated for new wall foundations. None of these excavations were of sufficient depth to penetrate to stratified deposits or expose the natural geology. The most significant findings comprised the discovery of a previously unrecorded late medieval or early post medieval tenement foundation, possibly of 17th century date, which formed the north boundary of the property. The foundation could be traced for a length of approximately 5 m and survived to a height of three courses. The presence of Greensand ashlar blocks indicates that, apart from providing a tenement boundary, it may also have supported a timber framed service range for No 24 Endless Street.

The southern tenement boundary comprised a 19th century brick wall that was founded on recycled limestone blocks and gravestone fragments, which may have derived from refurbishment of St. Edmund's Church in 1865. Genealogical searches provided a plausible link between names inscribed on one gravestone and an outbreak of small pox, which was endemic in the 18th century with severe outbreaks in 1752.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Benchmark Brickwork and Building, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief, in particular John Porter. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Martin Brown, Assistant Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council Archaeological Service, who monitored the project for Wiltshire Council. Thanks are reiterated to John Porter, in his role as Principal Contractor, for his cooperation and help on site.

The fieldwork was directed by Phil Harding who compiled this report and was edited by Ruth Panes. Research concerning the gravestones and the associated genealogical discussion was undertaken by Sue Nelson and the graphics prepared by Tom Westhead and Kitty Foster. The project was managed by Ruth Panes on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



24 Endless Street Salisbury

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Benchmark Brickwork and Building ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological watching brief during essential groundworks associated with refurbishment of an existing building and a planned extension at 24 Endless Street, Salisbury, centred on NGR 414511 130214 (**Fig. 1**), hereafter referred to as 'the Site'.
- 1.1.2 The proposed redevelopment comprised change from office use to residential. The project necessitated extensive renovation to the existing building with additional construction at the rear of the premises. The watching brief was carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by Wiltshire Council (19/03922/FUL), as part of a programme of works, which relate to archaeology.
- 1.1.3 In response to these requirements Wessex Archaeology compiled a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed Wessex Archaeology 2019 to complete the work according to the specifications. This document was submitted to the Assistant Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council Archaeological Service who approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken on 20th November and 3rd December 2019.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 This report documents the results of the watching brief, placing these results within their local context and assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI. This ensures that appropriate information remains available about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The watching brief was located within Salisbury City Conservation Area, on the east side of Endless Street. This location lies within the Gore Chequer, which formed one of the northerly blocks of tenements which were laid out of part of the medieval planned city in the early 13th century. Most of the Site is occupied by a 19th century mid-terraced property that was originally constructed, with an adjoining property No 22, for residential use. No 24 was used, subsequently, as council offices. The front of the building faces onto Endless Street while the rear comprises garden space, which extends towards car parking for the Coroner's Court.
- 1.3.2 Both No.22 and No.24 are Grade II listed buildings (List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest no. 1023649), which includes the walls bounding the rear garden of No. 26.



- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as river terrace gravels overlying the Newhaven Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed and comprehensively researched in a Design and Access and Heritage Statement (EMHP 2016) which considered the recorded historic environment resource of No. 24 Endless Street. These results were summarised in the WSI and will not be repeated in full here, reference being restricted to the most significant findings.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the development

Land off Rollestone Street, Salisbury (Wessex Archaeology 2017)

- 2.2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken within the car park which lies immediately east of the Site. Three trenches were excavated, including a trench on the street frontage of Rollestone Street, where traces of former buildings were considered to be most likely. The evaluation report described an area that comprised predominantly made-up ground with no archaeological features or structures.
- 2.2.2 These results appeared to confirm detail included by Naish in a survey of the city in 1716 which indicates a strip of undeveloped land immediately south of a row of properties fronting onto Bedwin Street.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Salisbury

- 2.3.1 The city of Salisbury lies at or near the confluence of five rivers. The surrounding landscape contains evidence of human activity from the Old Stone Age (Palaeolithic), most notably at Milford hill on the eastern fringes of the city.
- 2.3.2 The locality continued to attract human occupation although this was predominantly along the fringes of the flood plain where conditions were drier. As a result, it is generally accepted that the cathedral, with its associated settlement, was founded on a 'green-field' site, a comparatively low-lying area, known as *Myrifield*, which was already owned by the bishop.
- 2.3.3 The city grew from a planned settlement, which was laid out on a gridded chequer-board to the north and east of the cathedral. The proximity of the River Avon provided an opportunity to incorporate a system of water courses which flowed through the streets. These were designed to supply water but also flush the streets of waste, a combination which resulted in periodic outbreaks of plague.
- 2.3.4 Endless Street formed one of the primary thoroughfares from Old Sarum in the north through the city exiting to the south. As such these streets and chequers, which fronted onto them, attracted high status occupants, who were also attracted to the economic hub of the city around the market place, from the earliest developments.
- 2.3.5 Limited work has been carried out in Gore Chequer. Naish's survey showing undeveloped land immediate south of Bedwin Street remained unproven until the evaluation of 2017. By the early 19th century this area formed part of the garden of No 26 Endless Street, incorporating a 17th century boundary wall which extended to Rollestone Street.



24 Endless Street

- 2.3.6 The existing property was constructed in the early 19th century, although there was nothing to indicate whether No. 24 was located within the undeveloped land or formed the last property on that part of the Endless Street frontage.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019) and as defined in the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were:

- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
- To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- To guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.2 Objectives

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019), were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- To record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.



4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 The appointed archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified areas. Where necessary, exposed archaeological features and deposits were cleaned and defined by hand to facilitate recording. This was undertaken at a level that was sufficient to address the aims of the watching brief.
- 4.2.2 Spoil derived from machine excavations was scanned to recover datable artefacts, which were collected and returned to the offices of Wessex Archaeology for further re-examination.

Recording

- 4.2.3 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made at a scale which was deemed appropriate and related to site plans supplied by the client.
- 4.2.4 Areas observed during the watching brief were related to plans supplied by the developer. These drawings represented a better option for site location than GPS for which no signal was available in the urban environment.
- 4.2.5 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CifA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The WSI made provision to grant access to the Assistant Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council, on behalf of the LPA, to monitor progress or results during the watching brief should this be requested. It was acknowledged that any variations to the WSI, if required to modify or improve the project aims, should be agreed in advance with both the client and the Assistant Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The archaeological watching brief entailed observing small-scale groundwork to reduce the ground level and construct replacement foundation trenches at three locations at the rear of No. 24 Endless Street. This area within the tenement forms a transitional zone with the 'back-lands' where service ranges, tenement boundary walls, wells and chalk-lined cess pits are often located.



5.2 Area 1

- 5.2.1 This block covered an area measuring approximately 5m x 5m at the extreme east end of the proposed redevelopment area (**Fig.1**). The work necessitated reducing the soil level by approximately 0.40 m to allow installation of a foundation pad for a workshop.
- 5.2.2 Spoil comprised dark brown clay loam. No artefacts or features of archaeological interest were observed.

5.3 Area 2

- 5.3.1 Additional trenching was undertaken to construct a new tenement boundary wall adjoining the property to the north. This work involved removal of an existing, shallow 19th century brick foundation, which had been truncated previously at ground level and the creation of a replacement foundation trench. The excavation measured approximately 9m long, 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep.
- 5.3.2 Nothing of archaeological interest was revealed in the foundation trench itself, however an earlier wall foundation was exposed in the north face of the new foundation trench (**Fig.1; Plates 4 and 5**). This foundation was cleaned and recorded, allowing redevelopment work to continue unhindered.
- 5.3.3 The foundation (101), of which approximately three courses were preserved, was constructed primarily of nodular flints in the basal course, mixed with tiles, chalk and Greensand ashlar. The central part of the foundation included a row of pitched reused roof tiles. The foundation, which was contained within creamy, friable sandy mortar could be traced for approximately 5.2m east from the NE corner of the extant service range of No. 24 Endless Street before it terminated.
- 5.3.4 The construction also included fragments of badly fired 'Tudor' bricks, which measured 0.24m long, 0.10 m wide and 0.05 m thick.

5.4 Area 3

- 5.4.1 Additional reduction of the ground level, by approximately 0.30m, was undertaken in the area immediately south of the existing service range at the rear of No. 24 Endless Street (**Fig.1**). This work was required to install a foundation slab, extending the property to the south.
- 5.4.2 The excavation revealed a series of levelling layers which included brick rubble, chalk and Greensand fragments. The 19th century brick wall, which formed the southern boundary of the tenement, was founded on a layer of demolition debris which included limestone ashlar and fragments of at least two gravestones (**Plates 1 to 3**), one of which could be conjoined to reconstruct the inscription.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Fragments from at least two gravestones were recovered from the foundations of a 19th century tenement boundary wall in Area 3. The fragments are all made from grey limestone and comprise fragments of two head stones, measuring 70mm thick, and a probable footstone, which is 50mm thick and decorated with a floral design. Only one headstone has

any coherent text. Stylistically, the incised inscription and the shape of the slabs conform to the style of the middle of the 18th century.

6.1.2 The text on the main stone (3 fragments) reads 'Here lieth the body of Mary the wife of Andrew Randall who d---d D?.....th'. Unfortunately, the key date information is missing.

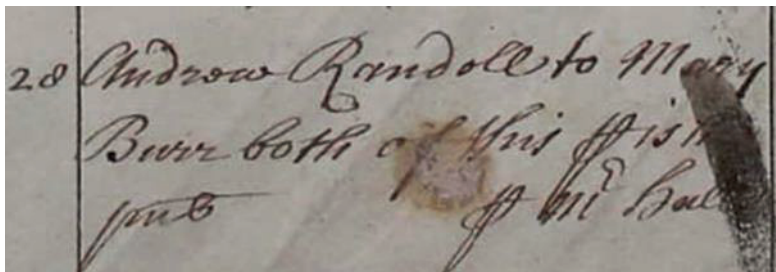
6.1.3 The gravestone clearly says Andrew Randall, but no records could be found for a marriage to a Mary or a death in the right date range. A search under alternative spellings (Randell, Randoll) produced results immediately and were more promising.

Name: Andrew Randell
Marriage Date: 28 Oct 1727
Parish: Salisbury St Edmund
Spouse: Mary Burr

Name: Andrew Randoll
Gender: Male
Marriage Date: 28 Oct 1727
Marriage Place: Salisbury, Wiltshire, England
Spouse: Mary Burr

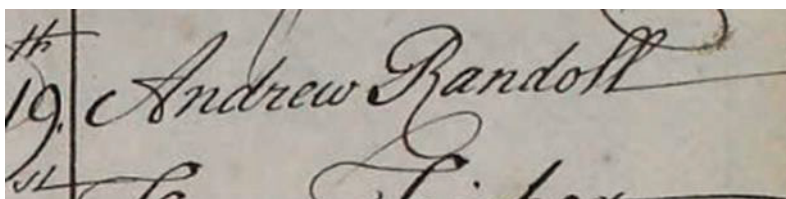
Name: Andrew Randoll
Gender: Male
Marriage Date: 28 Oct 1727
Marriage Place: St Edmund'S, Salisbury, Wiltshire, England
Spouse: Mary Burr

6.1.4 One key piece of information is that they are both of St Edmund's parish.

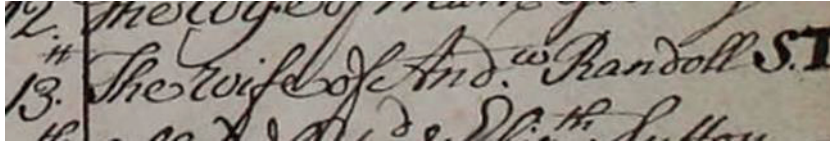


6.1.5 If the Randoll name is correct, the subsequent burial records offer a conjoining sequence of events which indicate an unfolding tragedy.

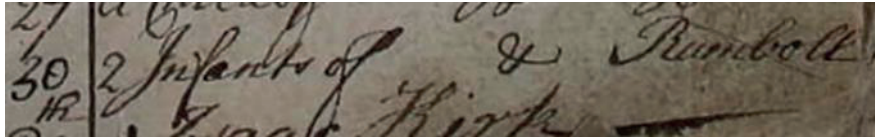
6.1.6 Andrew was buried on the 19th November 1753:



followed on the 13th December by Mary



and on the 30th December by '2 infants', who also bear the name Randall, although it is not clear what, if any, relationship these two children had to Mary or Andrew.



- 6.1.7 The date for Mary fits with what little remains of the date inscription for what seems likely to be her headstone.
- 6.1.8 Smallpox may have caused this rapid list of fatalities. Outbreaks were frequent throughout the 18th century in Salisbury with especially severe epidemics in 1723 and 1752 (Chandler 1983).
- 6.1.9 It is curious that it is Mary's name at the top of the headstone – possibly she was the only one who had family left to erect a memorial, or possibly they were the ones who could afford it.

6.2 Discussion

- 6.2.1 The watching brief at No 24 Endless Street has demonstrated the benefits of using an archaeological watching brief to monitor small scale redevelopment projects.
- 6.2.2 The work has provided one of the first opportunities to observe archaeological deposits in this part of Endless Street and to relate the results to early surveys of the city.
- 6.2.3 There is nothing to indicate when No 24 Endless Street was first developed, however it seems likely that it formed part of the medieval expansion in Salisbury. Naish's survey of 1716 documented a strip of open ground to the north of the site, a fact that appears to have been confirmed by archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2017).
- 6.2.4 The discovery of a wall foundation forming the northern boundary of No 24 Endless Street helps define the tenement on the Endless Street frontage. It is undoubtedly a tenement boundary; however, the inclusion of Greensand ashlar suggests that it may also have supported uprights from a timber framed building. Similar Greensand blocks have been regarded in this way elsewhere in Salisbury.
- 6.2.5 The presence of 'Tudor' bricks in the fabric of the foundation suggests that it may be of 17th century construction.
- 6.2.6 Later work at the site is demonstrated by the discovery of reused ashlar blocks with gravestone fragments, which formed the foundation of the 19th century brick wall on the south side of the tenement. These discoveries make an intriguing contribution to knowledge of the city, its residents and their lives.
- 6.2.7 The recycled material was probably derived from an ecclesiastical source, the nearest candidate being St. Edmund's Church. An extension was added on one side in the late-18th century; however, a more convincing argument can be made from extensive re-modelling

which was undertaken by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1865-7. It is likely that gravestones were broken, removed and recycled during this work.

- 6.2.8 Genealogical searches have produced two named candidates, who feature on an inscription and who were both linked with St Edmund's Church in the 18th century. Furthermore, this research has created a plausible link with outbreaks of small pox, a fatal disease which was prevalent in Salisbury throughout much of its existence, but which was especially severe in an outbreak in 1752.

7 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

- 7.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Salisbury Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

7.2 Preparation of the archive

- 7.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Salisbury Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 7.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **site/accession code**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

7.3 Selection policy

- 7.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.
- 7.3.2 In this instance, the following categories are selected to not be retained:

Fragments of gravestones

7.4 Security copy

- 7.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

7.5 OASIS

- 7.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual



requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

8 COPYRIGHT

8.1 Archive and report copyright

8.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

8.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

8.2 Third party data copyright

8.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: OASIS record

OASIS ID: wessexar1-382308

Project details

Project name	24 Endless Street Salisbury
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Benchmark Brickwork and Building to undertake an archaeological watching brief at No. 24 Endless Street, Salisbury, Wilts (NGR 414511 130214). This work was requested by Wiltshire Council as a condition of planning consent during work to refurbish and extend the premises to residential use. The site lies within the medieval city of Salisbury and within the Salisbury Conservation Area. The work comprised three small areas to the rear of No. 24 in which the ground level was reduced or excavated for new wall foundations. None of these excavations were of sufficient depth to penetrate to stratified deposits or expose the natural geology. The most significant findings comprised the discovery of a previously unrecorded late medieval or early post medieval tenement foundation, possibly of 17th century date, which formed the north boundary of the property. The foundation could be traced for a length of approximately 5 m and survived to a height of three courses. The presence of Greensand ashlar blocks indicates that, apart from providing a tenement boundary, it may also have supported a timber framed service range for No 24 Endless Street. The southern tenement boundary comprised a 19th century brick wall that was founded on recycled limestone blocks and gravestone fragments, which may have derived from refurbishment of St. Edmund's Church in 1865. Genealogical searches provided a plausible link between names inscribed on one gravestone and an outbreak of small pox, which was endemic in the 18th century with severe outbreaks in 1752.</p>
Project dates	Start: 20-11-2019 End: 03-12-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	223070 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Significant Finds	GRAVESTONE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY SALISBURY 24 Endless Street
Postcode	SP1 1DR
Study area	40 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 414511 130214 50.914615066685 -1.41029556459 50 54 52 N 001 24 37 W Point



Project creators

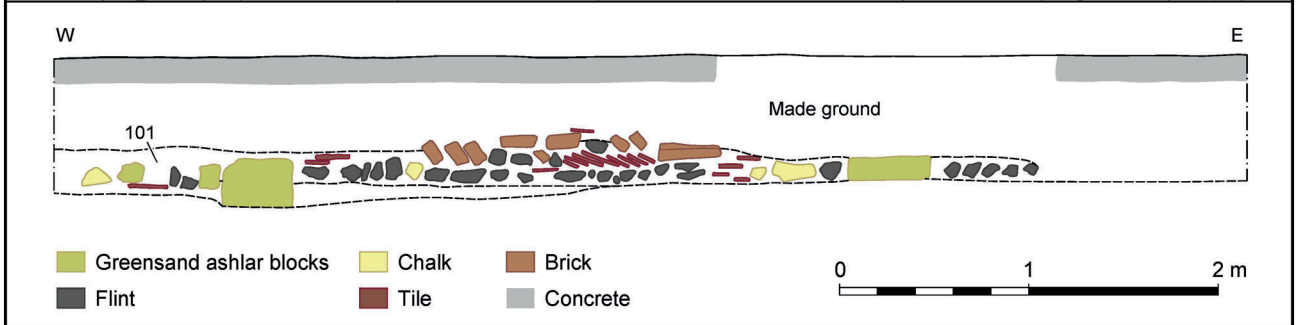
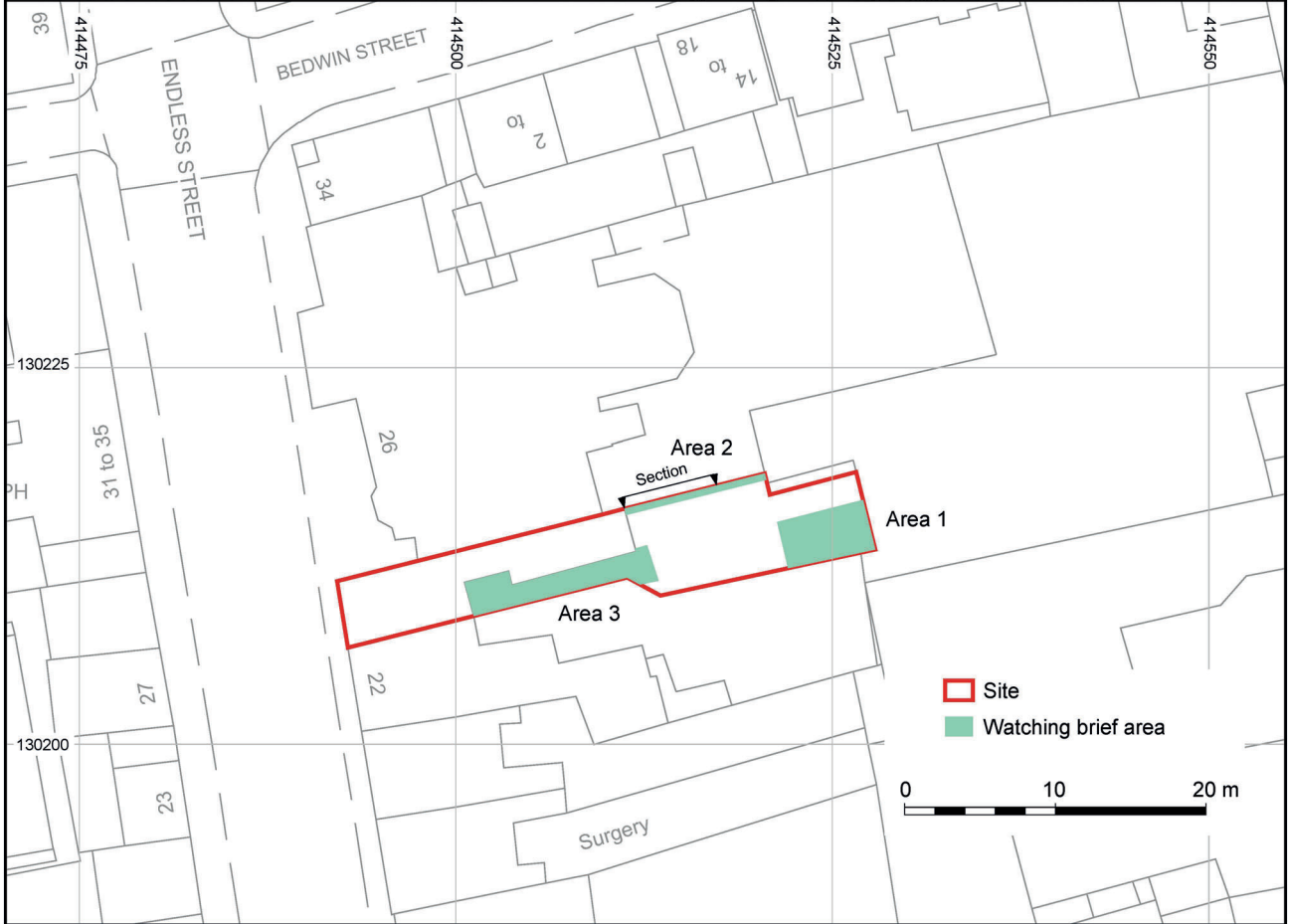
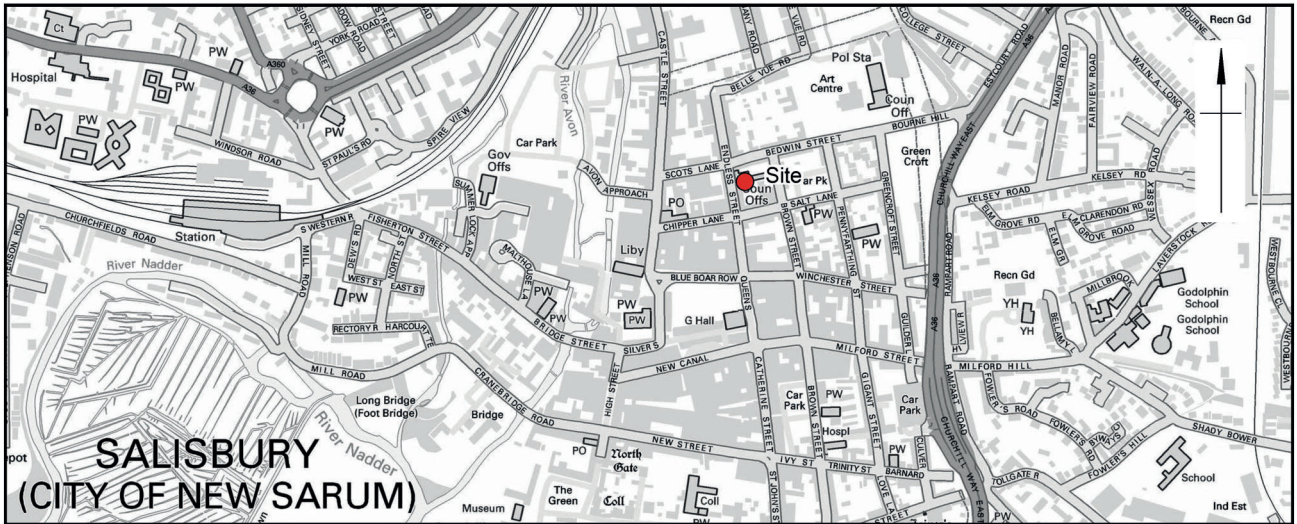
Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wiltshire Council Archaeology
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Ruth Panes
Project supervisor	Phil Harding
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Benchmark Brickwork and Building

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Plan", "Report", "Section"
Paper Archive notes	A4 folder

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	24 Endless Street Salisbury Wiltshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Phil Harding
Other bibliographic details	223070.03
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	A4 bound client report



- Greensand ashlar blocks
- Chalk
- Brick
- Flint
- Tile
- Concrete

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Date:	17/12/2019	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:12,500 & 1:500 (section 1:40) @A4	Illustrator:	KJF
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\223070\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2019_12_17		

Coordinate system:
 OSGB36
 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Site and watching brief location and section of wall foundation 101

Figure 1



Plate 1: Composite image of three gravestone fragments which read
 "Here lieth the body of Mary the wife of Andrew Randall who d---d D?.....th'



Plate 2: Fragment of headstone



Plate 3: Fragment of a probable footstone, decorated with floral design



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Plate 4: Part of south facing central section of wall foundation 101 showing pitched reused roof tiles and 'Tudor' bricks



Plate 5: Part of south facing central section of wall foundation 101 showing pitched reused roof tiles and 'Tudor' bricks

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