

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETIVE STUDY FOR
BARROW HILL FARMHOUSE, BARROW HILL, HENFIELD,
WEST SUSSEX, BN5 9DN.

Report number: ASL 358-25



Front elevation facing east.

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SUMMARY

This Archaeological Interpretive Study has been prepared for Barrow Hill Farmhouse, Barrow Hill, Henfield, West Sussex, BN5 9DN. The Site is currently in use as a domestic dwelling (to the south) directly fronting onto the road. The building is a Grade II Listed property, which was dated to the 17th century or earlier. However, there is evidence internally to confirm this is a medieval hall house dating to the mid-late 15th century. The majority of the timber-frame survives, which stylistically, is built with large panels of standard assembly, with a common paired rafter and collar roof, although part of a crown post roof is contained within the Period B roof.

The building is very complex, with at least six different phases of alterations and adjustments carried out over a period of 600 years or so. The likely scenario might be that Period A1 sees the construction of a parlour cross wing which flanks the road, with a Period A2 (mid-late 15th century) attached kitchen and hall contemporary to this (with southern outshot), attached to the rear of the cross wing. However, some failure of the cross wing necessitated the demolition of the range which sees the rebuilding of a Period B range at the north end in the late 15th –early 16th century. The kitchen and hall to the rear were not demolished and continue to be used until the introduction of the chimney stack and the flooring of the open bays in Period C, in 1875 (+/- 25 years).

Period D in the late 18th century sees the partial re-building of the roof, plus the under-building of the front wall of the building and the replacement of the earlier, southern outshot. In addition, the stairs to the rear were removed and a bread oven was inserted into the space on the west side of the fireplace in Bay 1.

In the 19th century (Period E) a new outshot with its own stack was built against the rear wall. It is not clear if this was partly of two-storey construction or whether the first floor was added at a later date.

Finally, Period F in the 20th-21st century sees a new glasshouse extension built against the Period E outshot. Parts of the southern outshot were also consolidated, with double-width garage doors added to the front elevation and a new roof. The bread oven in Bay 1 was also blocked off and a false fireplace created so a log burner could be installed.

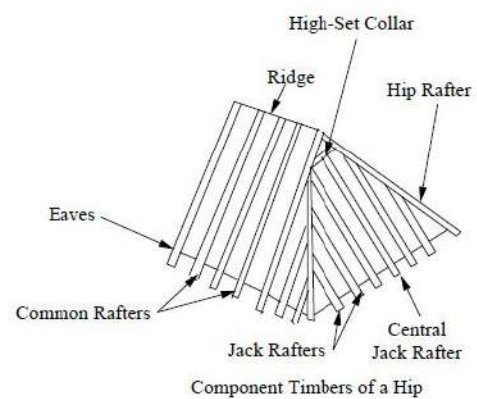
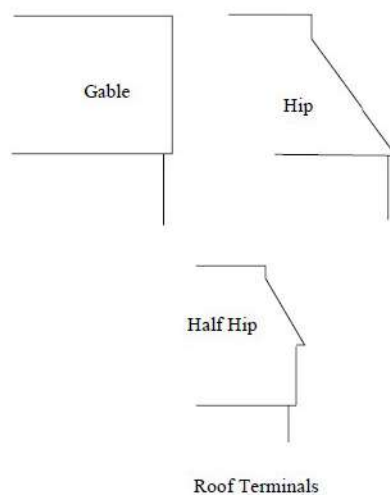
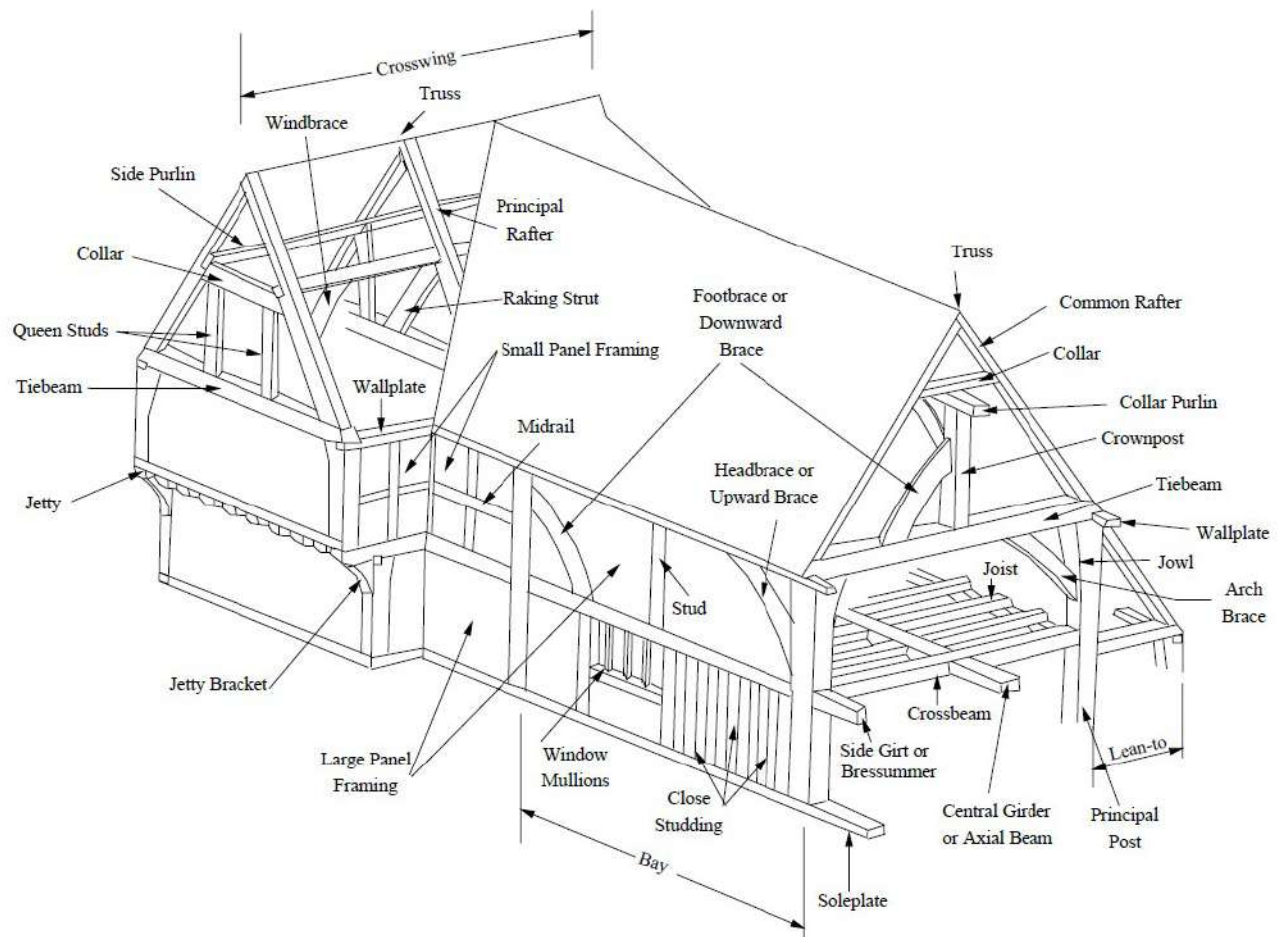
CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Location and historical background
- 3.0 Overview of the building
- 4.0 Detailed architectural description –Period A
- 5.0 Detailed architectural description – Period B
- 6.0 Detailed architectural description – Period C
- 7.0 Detailed architectural description – Period C
- 8.0 Detailed architectural description – Period D
- 9.0 Detailed architectural description – Period E
- 10.0 Detailed architectural description – Period F
- 11.0 Discussion
- 12.0 Archive
- 13.0 Acknowledgments

APPENDIX 1: Photographic location plans

APPEMDIX 2: HER summary form

Author: Lisa Fisher	Date:
Checked by:	Revision number:



GLOSSARY OF PRINCIPAL TERMS

Reproduced courtesy of David and Barbara Martin

Conventions used

	Surviving timber-framed wall
	Surviving brick or stone wall
	Features evidenced but destroyed or masked from view
	Beam/feature directly above
	Conjectural or very approximate
	Structural timber
	Details unknown or doubtful

Please note that buildings are drawn as square and do not show racking/subsidence unless considered appropriate. Also note that although these drawings are based on careful, measured surveys, they **SHOULD NOT BE USED TO SCALE FROM**. Details included on sections which are behind the cutting line are shaded light grey.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This Archaeological Interpretive Study (AIS) has been commissioned by the Agents, Gould Baxter on behalf of Mr and Mrs Hayward (the owners) for Barrow Hill Farmhouse, Barrow Hill, Henfield, West Sussex, BN5 9DN (Figs 1 and 2; herein referred to as the Site). The Site is currently in use as a domestic dwelling (to the south) directly fronting onto the road, although much hidden by mature shrubs. Although there are equestrian facilities, the property was separated from the wider agricultural landscape some years ago when the other buildings were sold to different owners and converted for domestic dwellings.

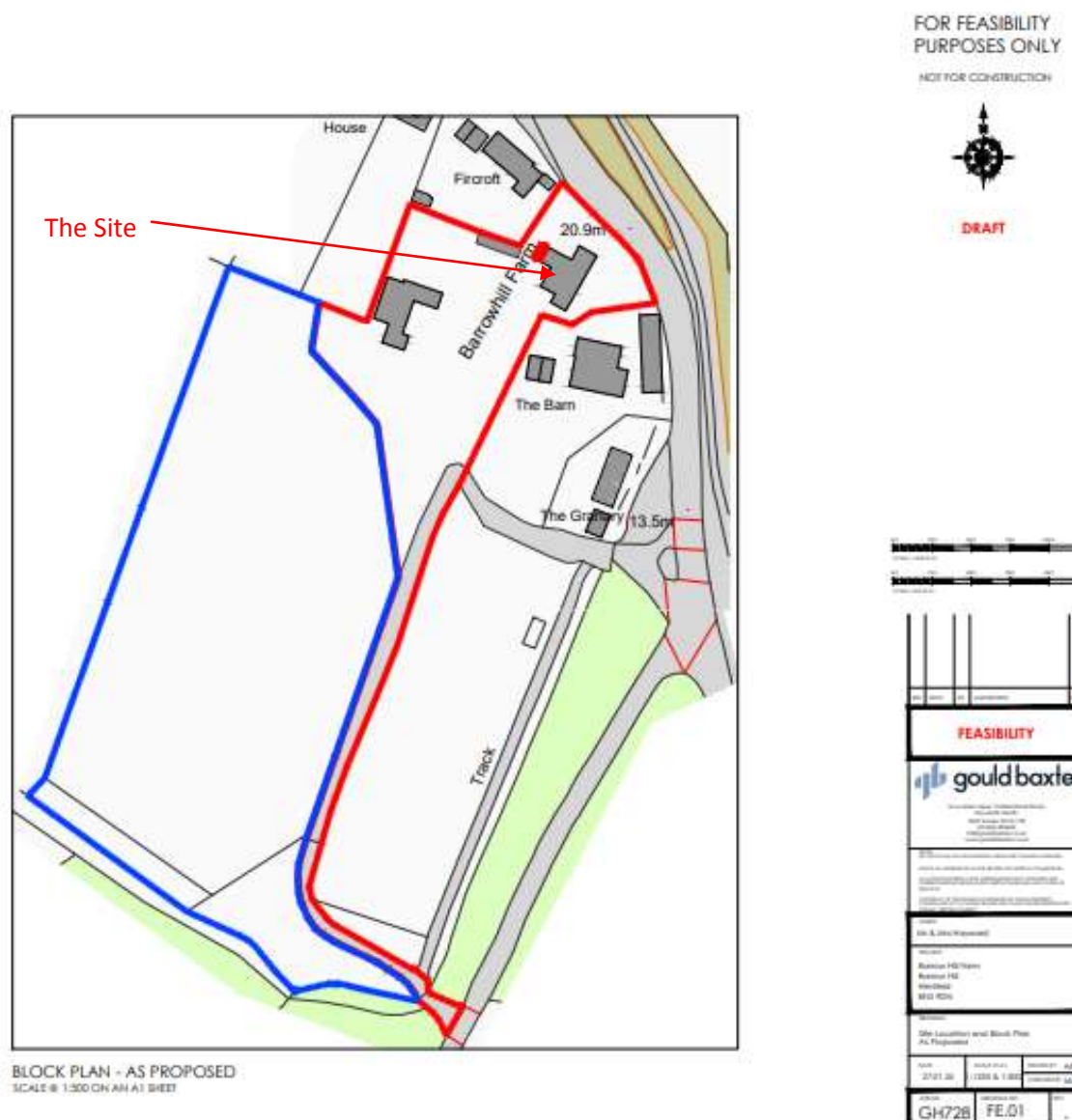


Fig. 1. Site Location; Gould Baxter Job no.GH728 drawing no. FE-01 (reproduction in whole or in part is prohibited without the prior permission of the Ordnance Survey ©Crown copyright and database rights 2025). OS licence No.: 100055392.

- 1.2 Listed Building Consent and a full building application will be submitted for the proposals to Horsham District Council. A separate Heritage Statement has been prepared to support the application which should be read in conjunction with this report.

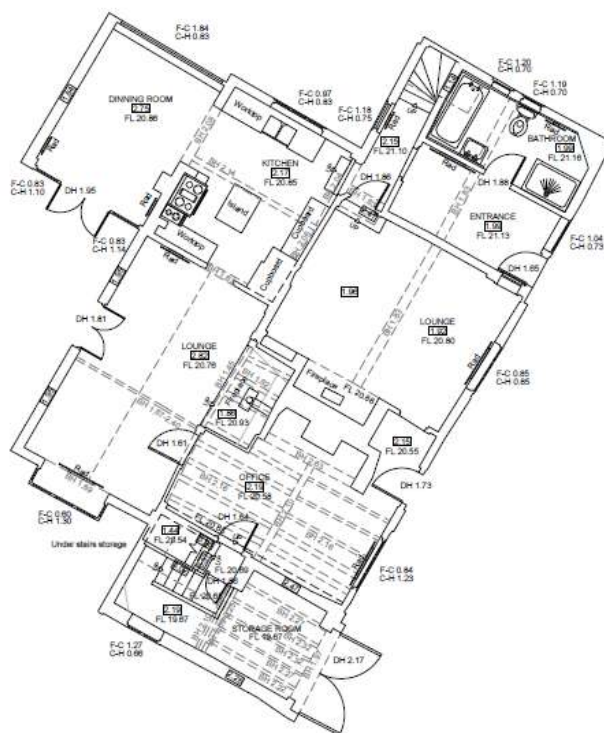


Fig. 2. Existing Site plan ©Gould Baxter drawing number S24885.

- 1.3 The building is a Grade II Listed property, detailed by Historic England on 15th March 1955 (List entry Number 1027437) as follows:

“ C17 or earlier timber-framed building with plaster infilling and curved braces on first floor, ground floor rebuilt in red brick. Hipped tiled roof. Casement windows. Two storeys. Three windows. Later L-wing behind.”

However, there is evidence internally to suggest this is a medieval hall house dating to the mid-late 15th century.

- 1.4 The aims of this AIS are to provide a detailed record of the principal architectural features of the building. With this in mind, this should not be taken as a definitive, archaeological record and further research, particularly that undertaken during building works, is likely to refine and extend the archaeological record and could modify the dates and interpretation suggested. Intrusive techniques were not carried out and so the interpretation of the fabric and fittings relies principally on the inspection of the available and visible evidence only. As such, the drawings have been produced from a measured outline survey with the purpose of identifying features mentioned in the text and to illustrate, where possible, the form of the structure during its various stages of development.
- 1.5 The specific aims of this study are to inform the owners, who may want to know more about the history of their property, as well as aiding commissioned professionals, such as planners, surveyors and architects, whose job it is to conserve and protect the building whilst enabling it to be carefully adapted for contemporary living. Finally, it serves as a record for the future, to inform academics and to create a long-term, permanent record for posterity.

- 1.6 This record is the considered view of the author, accompanied by Jeremy Clarke, and is based on a survey and notes made on the 25th June 2025. A follow-up monitoring visit was made on 7th July 2025, with some further details recorded. This record is based upon our knowledge and experience of such buildings and is intended as advice. Many of the views which inform the conservation of historical buildings are to some extent subjective – particularly with regards to more recent extensions and alterations – and there is therefore no guarantee that the opinions expressed within this document will be endorsed by the local planning authority.
- 1.7 The Sussex Standards for Historic Building Archaeology 2019 were followed throughout this project.
- 1.8 The methods employed to produce this study have been non-intrusive and based partly on a careful, measured and visual study which has been conducted to an Historic England level 3 survey for the earlier medieval timber frame, with a brief record made of the later 18th-20th century additions at a level 2, including roof voids as well as the exterior of the building as follows:

*“Level 3 is an **analytical record**, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building’s origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building’s appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.*

The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. If documentary sources are used they are likely to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources. The record will not normally discuss the building’s broader stylistic or historical context and importance at any length. It may, however, form part of a wider survey – thematic or regional, for example – of a group of buildings, in which additional source material contributes to an overall historical and architectural synthesis. A Level 3 record may also be appropriate when the fabric of a building is under threat but time or resources are insufficient for detailed documentary research, or where the scope for such research is limited¹.”

¹ English heritage, 2006. Understanding Historic Buildings; a guide to good recording practice. Page 14.

2.0 Location and historical background

- 2.1 The Site is located on Barrow Hill, which is situated to the south of the village of Henfield, which gently descends down towards the Site and lies at an approximate height of 20m above Ordnance Datum, centred on TQ21658 15335. The hill on which it descends was called Barrow Hill in the late 18th century (see 2.5 below) and probably earlier. The road forms a deep hollow-way on the corner upon which the Site is located. There is evidence of Mesolithic and later activity north of Henfield common, and perhaps a Roman cemetery on Barrow Hill². There was scattered settlement throughout the parish in the Middle Ages and later (See Fig. 3 below). Various modern farm names can be associated with surnames recorded in the 13th and 14th centuries, for instance Barrowhill, Betley, Buckwish, Catslands, Nymans, and Pokerlee³.
- 2.2 William Borrer the botanist (1781-1862) lived at Barrow Hill south of the village from 1810 (believed to be a different house immediately north of Barrow Hill farm), who cultivated an exotic plant collection of 6,660 living species there by the time he died. The grounds of the house survived in 1947, though in decay, but were later built over⁴.
- 2.3 Near to the Site is Springlands Cottage, a timber-framed house apparently of c.1600 with a three bay main range and east cross wing, and Dunstalls, a small late 16th century timber-framed range of high quality which may be a fragment of a larger building. These are two examples of similar buildings within the village with evidence for re-used timbers on similar footprints and similar dates, close to Barrow Hill.
- 2.4 Barrow Hill Farmhouse is unconventional and was originally built as a large medieval building with an attached kitchen and a two-bay hall on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment, which is hereafter referred to as being on a north-south alignment with the front facing east, for ease of reading. The northern bay was built at a later period and replaces an earlier frame which may have been a cross wing, Although the building retains the majority of the timber-framed some walls have since been under-built in brick, on the east and north walls and there are six phases of alterations, extensions and adjustments.
- 2.5 The map of 1789 (Fig. 3) shows Barrow Hill marked clearly with the approximate location of the Farmhouse, Granary and Barn, although the detail is not that legible. It is fairly clear though that these are the oldest structures which remain extent today.

² A P Baggs, C R J Currie, C R Elrington, S M Keeling, A M Rowland, 'Henfield', in *A History of the County of Sussex: Volume 6 Part 3, Bramber Rape (North-Eastern Part) Including Crawley New Town*, ed. T P Hudson (London, 1987), British History Online <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/sussex/vol6/pt3/pp132-140> [accessed 2 July 2025].

³ *The Place-Names of Sussex*, ed. A. Mawer and F. M. Stenton (English Place-Name Society, vols. vi-vii, 1929-30)i. 216-20; *S.R.S.* xxxi. 104-22.

⁴ *Dictionary of National Biography Sussex County Magazine 1929* xiii.77-80; *de Cabdole, Henfield*, 191; *M.A.Lower, Worthies of Sussex* . 71-3; *W.*



Fig. 3. Thomas Budgen 1789 available from the British Library digital collections
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ordnance_Survey_Drawings_-_Ditchling_\(OSD_93-1\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ordnance_Survey_Drawings_-_Ditchling_(OSD_93-1).jpg).

- 2.6 The Tithe Map drawn c.1839 (Fig. 4) shows the building on a T-shaped plan surrounded by four agricultural buildings which survive today. These consist of a Barn and Granary to the south-east of the Farmhouse and another building north-west, most likely converted to a domestic dwelling. This lies within a different ownership so was not inspected as part of the survey so this cannot be verified.

The Apportionment document which accompanies the Tithe Map records 55-year old Richard Martin farming 100 acres at Barrow Hill in 1851 with his brother, sister and nephew. Later in 1901 the farmhouse was occupied by 63-year old farmer James Martin and his family.

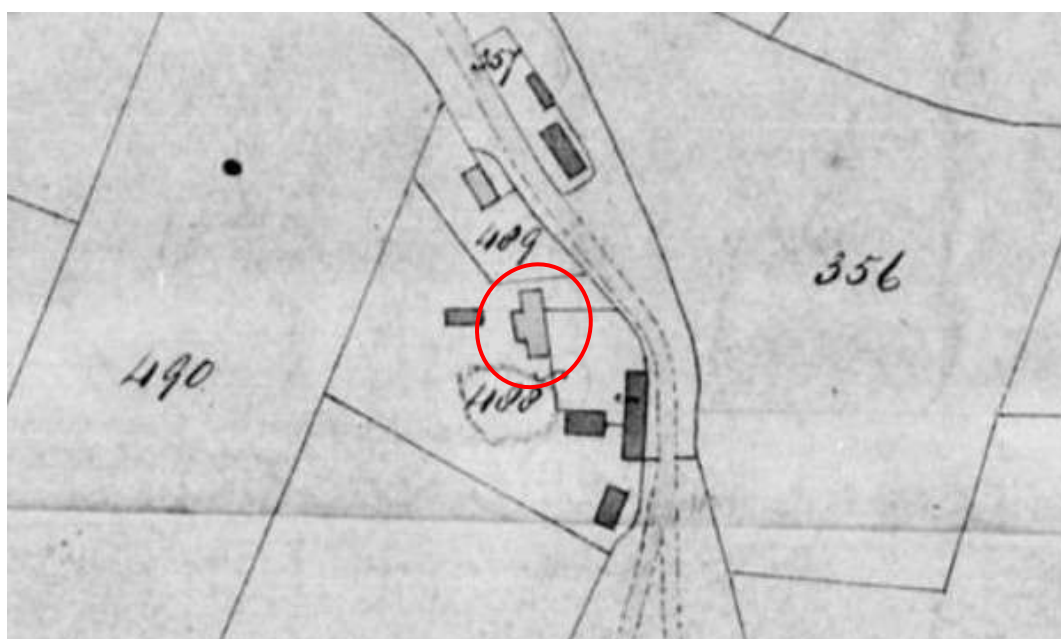


Fig. 4. The Tithe Map for c.1841, ESRO reference: TD/E33.

- 2.7 The First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1874-75 (Fig. 5: Published 1878) shows the building still with a T-shaped footprint but with a small, rectangular enclosure to the east side (the low walled garden) and with a detached, square structure to the south. The Farmyard is open and the Farmhouse faces into the yard opposite the farm buildings, with what is presumed to be the Barn and Granary buildings. A curved farm track is positioned to the west of the house, with another leading off this to the west.



Fig. 5. The OS map drawn in 1874-75, published 1879.

- 2.8 By 1896, the OS map (Fig. 6) shows a well to the rear of the house and a new path extending from the road to the entrance on the east side. The small square structure to the south is depicted with an open pen so is likely to be a pigsty. A new boundary is shown attached to the pigsty showing a definite closing in of the yard at this point, with an orchard further west of the boundary.

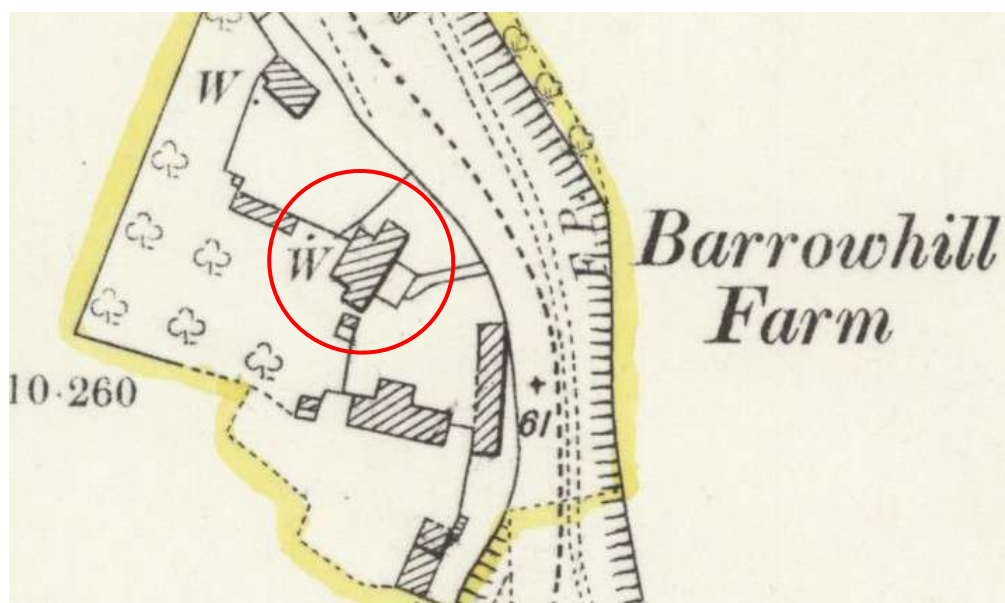


Fig. 6. The OS map drawn in 1896, published 1897.

- 2.9 The OS map of 1909 (Fig. 7) shows no changes to the building. New, smaller animal pens and an open-fronted shelter shed have been built to the south within the wider Farmstead and a new farm track is being formed on an east-west alignment.



Fig. 7. The OS map drawn in 1909, published 1910.

- 2.10 The OS map of 1955 (Fig. 8) shows no changes to the building or the wider Farmstead, but some new linear boundaries have appeared west of the edge of the Farmstead providing new domestic plots.



Fig. 8. The OS map drawn in 1955, published 1956.

- 2.11 The OS map of 1969 (Fig. 9) shows new, larger agricultural buildings built south of the Farmhouse within the wider Farmstead, with new buildings west of the Farmstead now built within the linear plots. New farm tracks associated with the large buildings have also been constructed to the south.



Fig. 9. The OS map drawn in 1969, published 1970.

- 2.12 A community web-site for Henfield⁵ shows some information about the farmstead, with an early photograph from 1912 (Plate 1) clearly depicting the front of the building facing onto the road, with a gateway and fenced pathway leading to a gated, low brick enclosed front garden area. A separate wooden barred farm gate leads to the farm yard in-between the agricultural building and the house. The top half of the elevation is tile hung and only a small window can be seen in the southern outshot, although the garden wall hides the lower part of the structure. A diamond leaded light casement window can be seen at first floor level whilst the others have been replaced with timber casements with glazing bars. The small pigsty to the south is in a dilapidated condition by this point in time.



Pigsty

Plate 1. Photograph of the front of the Farmhouse in 1912.

⁵ <https://www.henfieldthenandnow.net/barrow-hill-farm.html> accessed 24/6/25

- 2.13 A photograph taken in 1965 (Plate 2) shows the tile hanging removed and the leaded light window replaced by a matching casement window. The pigsty is still extant and new garden gates have been introduced along with a double-width garage door in the southern outshot.



Plate 2. Photograph of the front of the Farmhouse after the removal of the tile hanging in 1965.

- 2.14 The same community web-site includes a interview from the 1986 BBC Domesday Project, where the owner of Barrow Hill Farm provides an account of the farm as follows:

“Barrow Hill Farm by Kirsty. On our farm there is a shop but we only sell organic produce. We have geese, chickens, dogs, goats, a donkey, cows, cats, sheep, pigs and calves. We have a few tractors, two combines, a harvester and other machines. The buildings are the granary, mill house, egg shed, Sussex Barn, Tin Barn, Goat Shed, pig-sty and the shop. Some people come and help us on the farm.”

3.0 Overview of the building

- 3.1 The building is complex with six different phases of alterations, extensions and adjustments (Fig. 10) with later work either covering or replacing the earlier structures (including spray foam insulation in the roof). Therefore interpretation has been a challenge, more so than usual. The east side of the building currently faces east onto a slight bend in the road, on an approximate north-south alignment as previously discussed. The structure is timber-framed, built of standard assembly, with a fully hipped roof with triangular 'gablet' terminals. The roof is covered with ceramic peg tiles but it is not possible to say what it was covered with originally, due to lack of evidence. There are two outshots; one of which has been extended to two storeys in height plus a modern glasshouse to the rear.

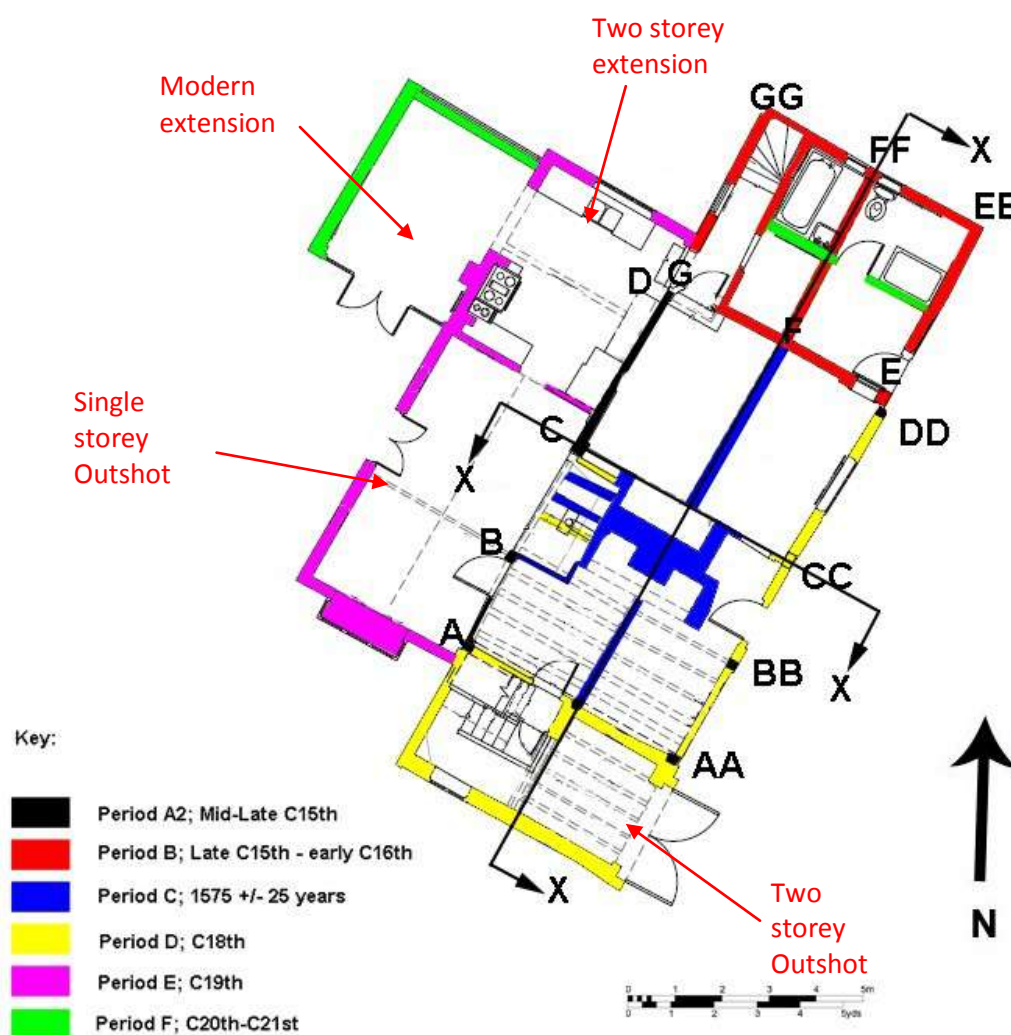


Fig. 10. Phased ground floor plan of the building.

- 3.2 Although the earlier part of the building currently has four bays, there was an earlier structure which was replaced by the Period B structure at a later date, so this has been labelled Period A1 in order to understand the phasing and context. Very little can be understood about this earlier structure as it has been demolished but the Period A2 building was built against it, so is likely to be contemporary.
- 3.3 There are three earlier bays belonging to Period A2 (mid-late 15th century), which were built directly against the now missing Period A1 structure. This has a very narrow bay to the south (Bay 1) which was partly floored and has been interpreted

as a kitchen with an open hearth. Bay 2 is the low end of the 2-bay open hall, which contained a ground floor cross passage with doors in the front (east) and rear side walls, which were not aligned immediately opposite but offset slightly. Adjacent to the doors were two ground floor windows which is an unusual feature for a hall, with an additional one lighting the first floor space to the west side. These are not conventional features either, but can be assigned to the attached kitchen space within Bay 1. The building has many other inconsistencies for an open domestic hall, which proved difficult to fully understand, so further research and recording of any areas opened up in the future will prove beneficial. Bay 3 formed a fairly conventional, late medieval open hall to a certain extent, although no evidence could be found for the tall hall window in the rear wall. The normal convention is for two windows to light the hall in opposing walls. Only one could be found in the front, east wall, although since infilled in later times. The earliest phase has a paired rafter and collar roof which is heavily soot stained throughout and there are large panels construction of the walls with very steeply curved foot bracing in places and comb decorated panels.

- 3.4 The northern bays (Bays 4 and 5) were re-built as a cross wing at right angles to the existing Period A2 structure during Period B (Late 15th – early 16th century). This re-built bay replaced the earlier Period A1 structure of which nothing remains.

The Period B structure is built from re-used timbers which confuses the picture, and includes the presence of a set of posts which are turned at 90° to the Period A2 frame, although the roof is aligned to the earlier frame and contains one re-used crown post and collar purlins and collars, all soot stained and from another building. The wall panels are a mixture of large and small, square panels with head bracing as well as foot bracing.

- 3.5 Period C dates to 1875 (+/- 25 years) which sees the insertion of the stack in Bay 2, the flooring over of the open hall and a new set of stairs on the west side of the stack.
- 3.6 Period D in the late 18th century sees the partial re-building of the roof, particularly within Bay 3, plus the under-building of the front wall of the building and the replacement of the earlier, southern outshot. In addition, the stairs to the rear were removed and a bread oven was inserted into the space on the west side of the fireplace in Bay 1.
- 3.7 In the 19th century (Period E) a new outshot with its own stack was built against the rear wall. It is not clear if this was partly of two-storey construction or whether the first floor was added at a later date.
- 3.8 Finally, Period F in the 20th-21st century sees a new glasshouse extension built against the Period E outshot. Parts of the southern outshot were also consolidated, with double-width garage doors added to the front elevation and a new roof. The bread oven in Bay 1 was also blocked off and the wall under the side girt next to it opened up to create a false fireplace so a log burner could be installed.

See the Appendix for the position and orientation of photographs taken during the survey, plotted as numbered arrows.

4.0 Detailed architectural description –Period A1.

4.1 Period A layout

It is not known what this earlier range was or why it needed to be demolished, but it is likely that it was an east-west cross wing range which was replaced during Period B as discussed in more detail below. However, it is also possible that it was the high end parlour bay with bed chamber above. Because the range was demolished, there is no other evidence to interpret although it is possible that some of the timber found its way into the Period B replacement, but this remains unproven.

4.2 Doorways

It is highly likely that an existing entrance door in the west side of Truss D is the original doorway into the range from the later Period A2 hall range to the south.

4.3 Roof

If the crown post remnants that are present in the Period B roof are from this period then this suggests the original roof structure for the building but once again, this is conjectural.

5.0 Detailed architectural description – Period A2, mid-late 15th century.

5.1 Period A2 layout

This structure consists of a three bay building which was previously attached to the now missing Period A1 range (Fig. 11) and is likely to have been contemporary with it although this cannot be proven. The structure may not have been domestic as there are several features which do not follow the conventional layout/function of medieval halls for this period. Therefore, it is referred to as a specialist building, possibly with an attached kitchen in Bay 1.

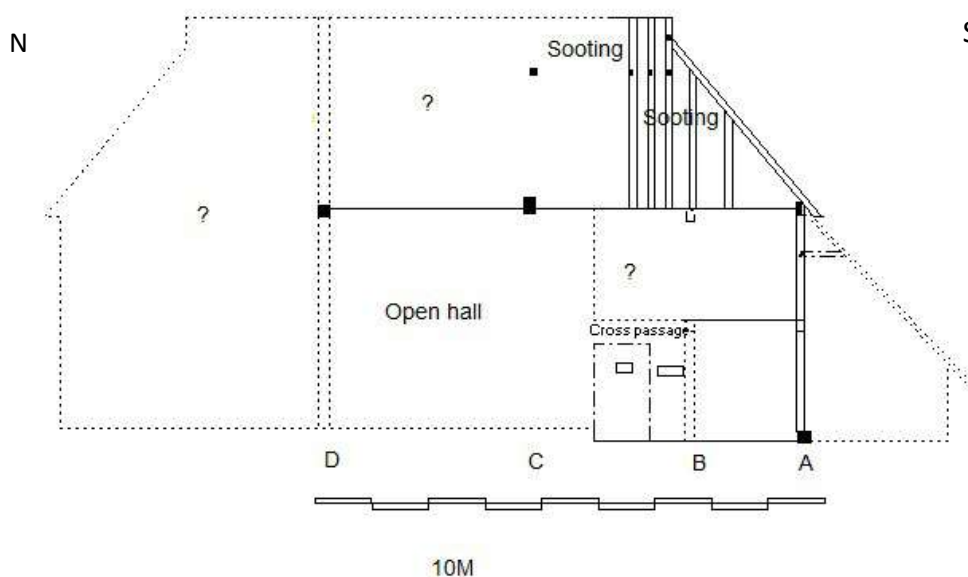


Fig. 11. Long section showing the surviving Period A2 frame built against an earlier structure.

Bay 1 is a very narrow bay at just 2.66m wide, which had a contemporary outshot to the south (since replaced) and was partly floored on the west side (the existing floor is a later replacement inserted at right angles to the Period A2 floor). Although there is likely to have been a Period A2 southern outshot, there was never a door through to this and the structure has since been replaced so it is difficult to interpret this fully. The tiebeam and mid-tiebeam at Truss B have been removed; the floor has since been supported by the stack inserted in Period C.

There is a two bay hall in Bays 2 and 3, although the doorway and passage partly fill the central part of Bay 2 rather than being pushed to the south side of the bay as is the norm and it is not clear if there was a screen here. The open Truss C has a cambered tiebeam, originally set with larger braces which were replaced at a later date when the hall was floored over in order to give access to the first floor rooms next to the new chimney.

There is no mid-tiebeam in Truss D and no apparent evidence for a partition as a consequence which is another oddity, perhaps explained by the partial removal of this wall when the new structure was built against it during Period B. It appears that the soleplate may have been re-used in the Period B phase, as it has pegs for a bench which would be in the correct position for a high end bench in Truss D which would have been the dais end, if it was a domestic hall. However, even this could be re-use

from elsewhere as this sole plate lines up with the Period B side wall rather than being an integral part of the Truss D framing.

5.2 Wall design

The wall design is of large panel construction, with curved foot bracing which is unusually steeply curved in places, particularly in the east face of the narrow Bay 1 (Plate 3).



Plate 3. The steeply curved braces in the east side of Bay 1.

This is matched in the west rear side (Plate 4).



Plate 4. The curved bracing the west side of Bay 1.

Some original wattle and daub panels survive *in-situ* both externally and internally, with some comb decoration present inside, which appears as simple serpent trails in this period (Plate 5) but is slightly different in the ensuing period.



Plate 5. Comb decorated daub under the paintwork in the south side of Truss A.

The southern wall within the outshot is also decorated in this manner, which is further proof that a contemporary outshot was present from the outset. There has been some re-arrangement of the curved bracing to the north side of the hall window, where the additional Truss D has been inserted (Plate 6). In general, the pegs used in the frame construction are 25mm for the structural elements and 22mm for non-structural partitions etc.



Plate 6. Missing foot brace next to the location of the former hall window.

Truss D is rather anomalous in that there is no surviving mid-tiebeam and the top of the truss does not have principal rafters or a collar. However, it has been seen elsewhere that there are no principal rafters as this is a common rafter roof where the rafters are not jointed into the top of the tiebeams by means of conventional teasel tenon joints, but instead are jointed to the wallplate to the side of the posts, as a form of intermediate truss. This truss has been interpreted as an inserted frame which was needed to support the end of the structure when the Period A1 structure was demolished, prior to the construction of the Period B cross wing. The braces appear to be inserted as an afterthought on both sides (Plates 7 and 8) as these are not directly tenoned to the posts and there is a second wallplate inserted above Post D (done during Period C).



Plate 7. No principal rafters jointed into the tiebeam of Truss D.



Plate 8. Two frames evident where the inserted Truss D meets the braced wallplate of the Period B attachment.

5.3 Windows

There is evidence for a full height hall window on the east side of Bay 3 to the north, suggesting this was the high end (Plate 9). However, there is no evidence for an opposing window on the west side where only a central interval post exists. There is no peg hole evidence for either the mullions, jambs or rails.



Plate 9. Re-set timbers infilling the former hall window to the east.

There were two opposing windows next to the cross passage doors (since removed) which is very un-conventional. The base of the side girt here reveals the diamond set empty window mullion mortices (Plate 10: 6cm square) with a rebate for a sliding shutter, although this is external which would normally be internal. There is what appears to be a shutter groove on the underside of the side girt above this window, but it a shutter here would be blocked by the jamb so it is more likely to be groove for staves for the wattle and daub. In addition, there is peg hole evidence a first floor window in Bay 2, above this window on the west side which was not matched opposite, as there are curved foot braces in this wall. The first floor window would have measured 1.01m wide x 78cm high. This was fixed to the north side of Post B.



Plate 10. Empty diamond shaped mullions in the soffit of the side girt in the far south side of Bay 2.

5.4 Doorways

Bay 2 had a ground floor cross passage with two opposing doorways positioned in the bay nearer the hall, rather than the furthest point from the hall which is not the norm. The west doorway is no longer present but the peg hole and mortice evidence for the jambs is still evident and it measured 1.04m wide which was positioned against the southern side of Post C (Plate 11). The existing door in the main entrance to the east is in the original location (Plate 12).



Plate 11. The west side of Bay 2 with removed features outlined in red.



Plate 12. Modern doorway in likely original door from the hall ranged into the replaced Period A1 range.

5.5 Floors and ceiling

There is little surviving evidence for floors or ceilings from this period. It is evident that empty mortices for axial floor joists are exposed in the south face of Truss A for the older outshot, but there are also two empty mortices in the northern face for joist supports in Bay 1 (Plate 13). However, these are only seen on the west side suggesting that Bay 1 was only part floored and additionally, the mid-tiebeam is staggered, which is usually an indicator for partially floored bays. The surviving floor in this bay is from Period B, which is aligned at right angles to the earlier floor.

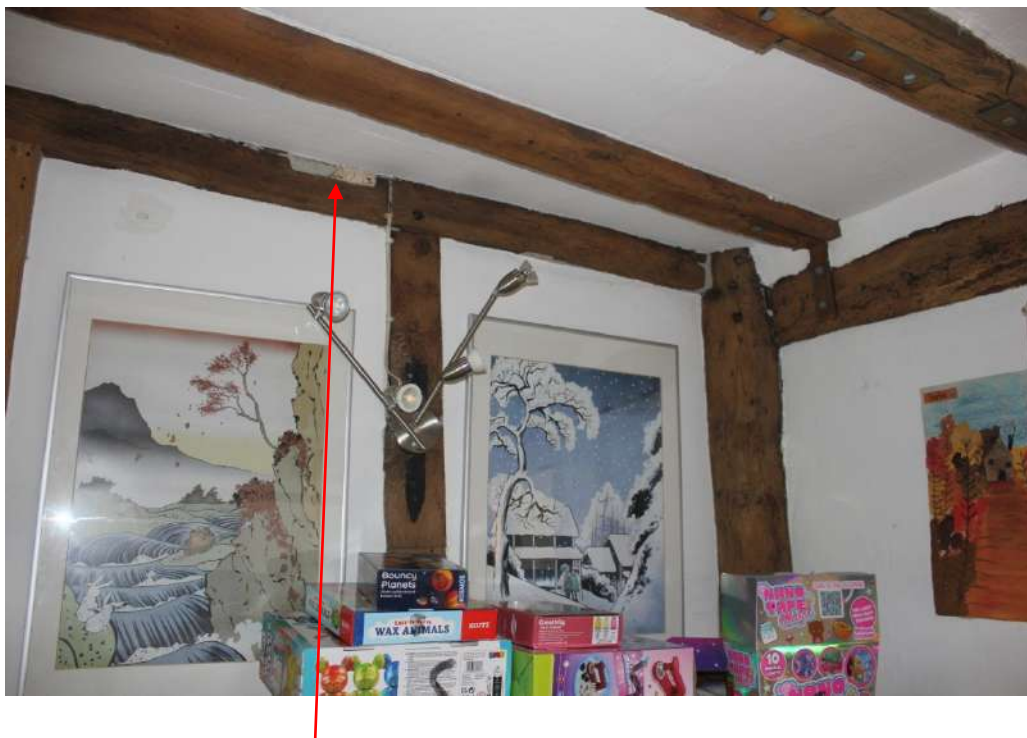


Plate 13. Empty mortice for earlier axial floor joists in Bay 1.

5.6 Stairs

It is not clear where the original stairs were from this period. They may have risen within the cross passage where the windows are situated although this would be highly unconventional. It is possible that the floor Bay 1 was accessed by means of a ladder, which leaves no trace.

5.7 Chimney

There was no chimney during this period, but an open kitchen hearth at ground floor level within the east side of Bay 1, with a hall hearth in Bay 3. The roof above Bay 1 is heavily soot stained (Plate 14), more so than the soot staining within the hall bay, although the roof has been entirely replaced here. There are some surviving clues, with some of the rafters next to Truss C heavily stained underneath the later applied daub. However, it is also possible that some of the soot staining belongs to another building, as the roof timbers are re-used, as discussed further below.



Plate 14. Heavily sooted roof space in Bay 1.

Re-used timbers do impede the interpretation, although the higher, empty mortices for the original collars of the donor building were also heavily soot stained (Plate 15), which is proof that this bay had an open hearth.



Plate 15. Two phases of missing collars in the Bay 1 roof, both equally sooted.

5.8 Roof

The Period A2 roof consists of common paired collars and rafters, also referred to as a *sans purlin* roof. However, it has been re-built, although some of the rafters are re-used from elsewhere as discussed above, with an earlier set of collar mortices present and daubed panels which are also soot stained (Plate 16). It appears that the re-used rafters came from a donor building and are *in-situ* for this frame, due to the heavy levels of sooting so a lot of the roof is original.



Plate 16. Later sooted infill panel above the collar in the open Truss C.

The roof structure was replaced during two separate phases; firstly during Period B when the east-west range was replaced and secondly during Period D, but only in Bay 3 only for reasons unknown. The over-sailing roof was constructed when the Period B east-west range replaced the earlier range. This must have also contained a hall as the re-used collar purlin and crown post are soot stained on the north side of the partition here (Plate 17).

Soot stained
crown post and
cut end of collar
purlin



Plate 17. Period D roof replacement in Bay 3 only, which is not soot stained.

Another unusual feature noticed was the presence of a line of small holes, drilled at close interval into the middle of the tiebeam at Truss C (Plate 18). These holes form a line, which curves slightly to the east and the holes extend all the way through the beam. They have been cut with a chisel on the south side, so this face of the holes is square to the south (Plate 19), but deeper into the timber the hole consists of a round, drilled profile, 15mm in diameter. Whatever was pegged against the tiebeam from the north side in this location prevented soot staining to the top and both sides of the tiebeam which is *very* clean in the middle but soot stained to the sides (Fig. 12).



Plate 18. The tiebeam in Truss C with lack of soot staining in the middle, which is heavily stained towards the outer edges of the beam.



Plate 19. Square holes to the south side of the tiebeam.

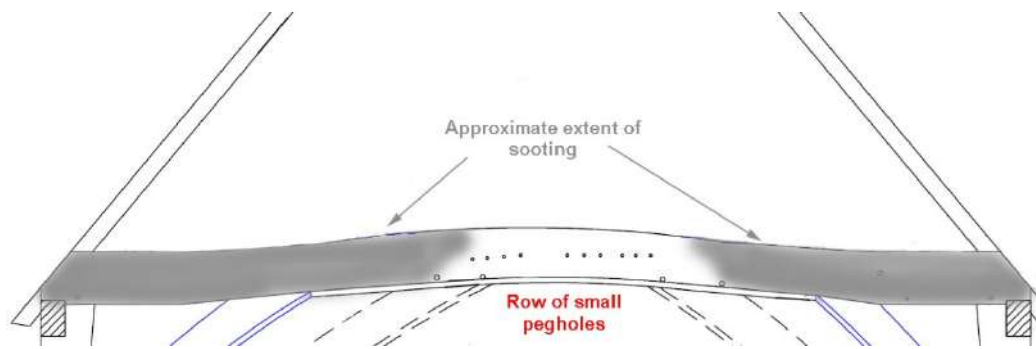


Fig. 12. Drawing showing the approximate location of soot staining in Truss C.

6.0 Detailed architectural description – Period B, Late 15th – early 16th century

6.1 Period B layout

This structure is also unconventional, with two bays (Trusses E-G) built at right angles to the existing Period A2 hall. However, although *some* of the posts are placed at right angles to the earlier hall (one even has the jowl turned out externally See Plate 20), the whole structure is aligned to the existing hall, with the walls to the sides almost flush with the walls although the wallplates line up perfectly between the two frames.



Plate 20. Un-conventional re-use of a post with out-turned jowl.

The roof was also re-built to cover both structures, axially aligned with the earlier hall (See Fig. 13). There are a lot of re-used timbers evident in the structure, with some suggesting they came from a taller building than the present frame. It is also during this period that Truss C appears to have been partitioned, at least above the tiebeam. This does suggest perhaps a change of function for the older hall at this point in time. After this attachment, the Period A2 hall hearth did continue to be used as the sooting in the roof is testimony to this, as well as the sooted crown post and purlin over the new structure.

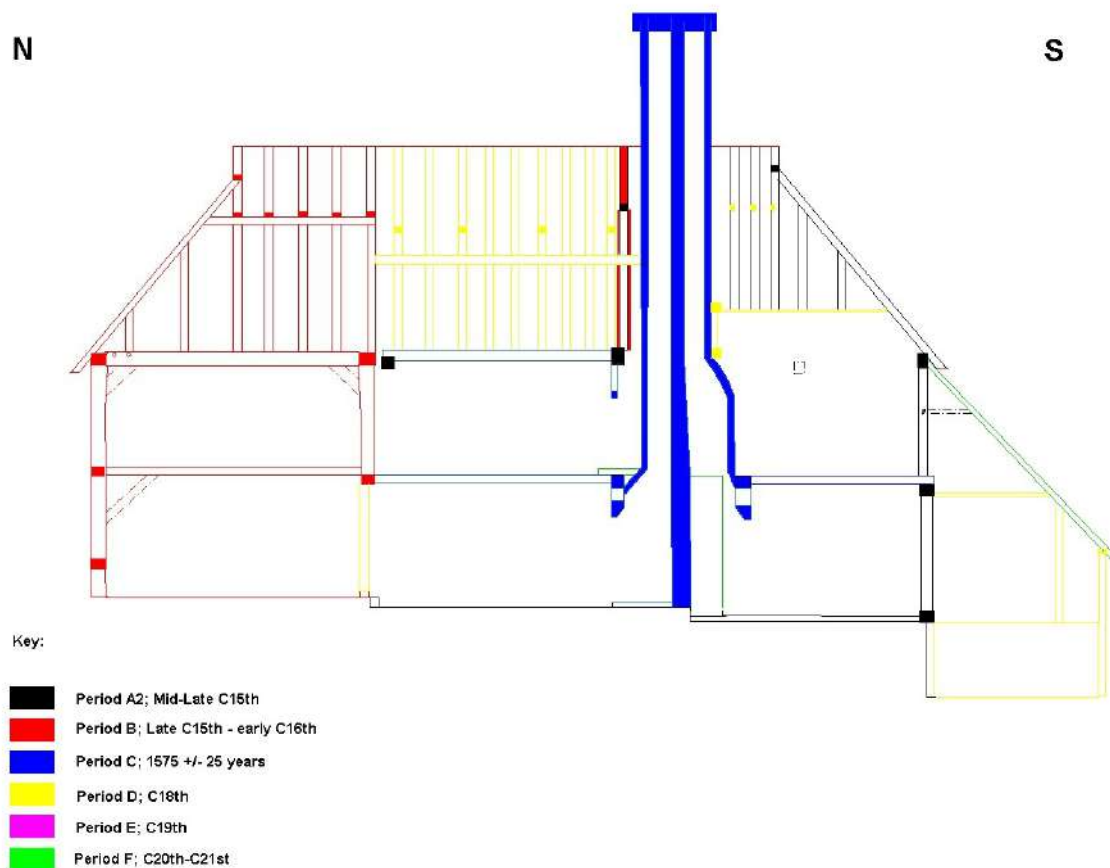


Fig. 13. Long section through the building showing all phases and two distinct frames.

6.2 Wall design

The wall design for this frame is also of large panel construction. As has already been discussed, there have been some re-used timbers utilized in this structure which confuses the picture somewhat. This includes the use of posts and rails where braces once existed, so the true picture is difficult to interpret and later insertions have also confused the story further (Plate 21).



Plate 21. The east side of the Period B cross wing with later timbers nailed into place.

The wall plates have chamfers internally that respect the *original* vertical studs within the wall which is evidence they have come from a different building as they are effectively a 'full set' but re-used in this structure. Rafter scotches for missing rafters were seen in some timbers where a roof terminal didn't exist (Plate 21), so these represent definite re-use.



Plate 21. Chamfered southern wall plate of the Period B cross wing with empty birds mouth rafter scotch.

It is very likely they came from the earlier Period A1 range but this can only ever be conjecture but it is a reasonable suggestion to make. The comb decoration in the surviving daub panels has two slightly different forms with 'binocular' type patterns as well as serpents being formed (Plate 22).



Plate 22. Binocular type pattern in the infilled open Truss C.

The daub is of interest as this is not conventional either; instead of being a standard clay based material, this is extremely consolidated and resembling modern sandy/cementitious mortar applied over a more conventional, softer daub (Plate 23). A very small piece was retrieved to test the material, which resisted being

submerged in water for 48 hours without losing its integrity. Submerging in vinegar did nothing to breakdown its structure so a cross section was examined microscopically. This contained a very high percentage, <75% of small, rounded quartz grains plus a fine consolidated buff coloured silt. It is not clear where the silt material derives from but the fact that the daub did not dissolve in water is of interest. It is likely due to the fact that this panel was subjected to higher temperatures than elsewhere in the building, which effectively has hardened the surface.



Plate 23. Two distinct layers of daub seen in section with the harder form on the face.

The bracing is also very different to the earlier range, with a wide head brace used in the north-east corner which has a shallow curvature, rather than the very curved braces of the Period A2 range. It is reminiscent of an earlier brace, due to its wider scantling (Plate 24).



Plate 24. The north side of the cross range with central bay post with mis-matched braces.

There is also a foot brace in the north-west corner which is also not a conventional way to brace an end wall which is more evidence for re-use throughout but it is not entirely clear why the foot brace was not used as a head brace but is probably due to the presence of a rotted tenon in the wrong place.

During this period, after the roof was re-constructed, it is evident that the top of the open Truss C was partitioned in the roof space. It is not clear why this was necessary and the partition would not have extended below the roof as there was no mid-tiebeam present during this period.



Plate 25. Partitioning of the open Truss C (clean stud to the left is from a later period)

6.3 Windows

No surviving windows from this period could be confidently located apart from a first floor window in the east side which has a modern window within (Plate 26).



Plate 26. Presence of a pegged stud and window cill in the west side wall of the cross range.

6.4 Doorways

No doorways from this period were immediately obvious, although the original doorways between the Period A1 and A2 ranges on both floor levels are still *in-situ* as discussed above and still in operation. The external entrance door in the east wall is a later insert. No other doors would have been needed as such.

6.5 Floors and ceiling

The east wall has a series of inserted timbers added at a later date, and the presence of a set of joist ends which are clearly present in this wall is confusing (Plate 27). It suggests a continuation of the floor in this location but they are only present in half of the wall. Joist ends are only ever present in external walls if they form a jetty, which this is not, or if they continued across into a further bay so this forms another un-answerable question.



Plate 27. Exposed floor joists over half the width of the range which cannot be interpreted.

6.6 Stairs

There is currently a set of quarter-wind stairs positioned against the north-west corner of the cross range (Plates 28 and 29). There is no reason to doubt these are in the correct location, giving access from the earlier Period A1/2 door in the west side of Truss C, however it is unlikely the original stairs would have quarter turn and it is more likely there would have been a straight run. The steps are covered with carpet so cannot be inspected further but there are no cut joists in the side girt or elsewhere which would suggest the floor has been cut to receive the stairs.



Plate 28. Period B stairs in the north-west corner.



Plate 29. Looking down the stairs in the north-west corner.

6.8 Roof

The roof during this period was built as an over-sailing structure which continues across both frames, so belongs to this period as previously discussed. However, besides Bay 3 being replaced at a much later date, the construction methods also use different conventions which do not fit as a consistent roof form. The method of construction in Bays 1 and 2 follows a common paired rafter design, with new collars attached to re-used rafters as previously discussed. The higher, empty collar mortices suggest the roof they came from was much wider but these are also considerably soot stained, from Period A2 use. The collars have also since been replaced and are not soot stained so should be ignored for this period (Plate 30).



Plate 30. Later collars attached to sooted rafters in Bay 1.

The method of construction in Bays 4 and 5 are that of a crown post design although this is also re-used and not conventional. The collar purlin is positioned transversely to the frame, rather than the normal axial alignment to the cross range. Being positioned to run axially through the over-sailing roof is further proof that the whole roof was re-built to extend over the replacement cross range during this period. There is only one plain crown post which is soot stained and is very basic and only has one empty mortice for a foot brace at the far north end. The collar purlin, collars and rafters (at 140cm wide which matches those in Bays 1 and 2) clearly belong as a set taken from elsewhere (Plate 31) and are all soot stained and with the empty higher collar mortice as seen at the south end.



Later
support
post

Plate 31. Soot stained collar purlin and collars in the cross range.

It is important to note that when this cross range was built, the truncated end of the collar purlin which was cut to fit the present roof, also became soot stained (Plate 32) as it was still subjected to smoke from the Period A2 hall. This is further evidence that the open hearth of the hall range was still in use, although it is not clear if there was a separate hearth in the Period B range. The lack of a consistent pattern of soot staining suggests the new range was never heated, although there is some staining to the north side of the panelled daub which separates the two ranges in the roof (Plate 33) which could be explained by way of seepage.



Plate 32. South side of the crown post which is soot stained but with later daub applied to the panel.



Plate 33. Soot staining in the north side of the panel which separates the two ranges.

7.0 Detailed architectural description – Period C; 1575 +/- 25 years.

7.1 Period C layout

This period sees the conventional insertion of a chimney stack into the cross passage area, along with the flooring over of the open hall at both first floor and attic levels. In addition, a new set of stairs was inserted to the immediate west side of the stack, accessed from a new doorway in the newly floored parlour area which was formerly the hall (Fig. 14).

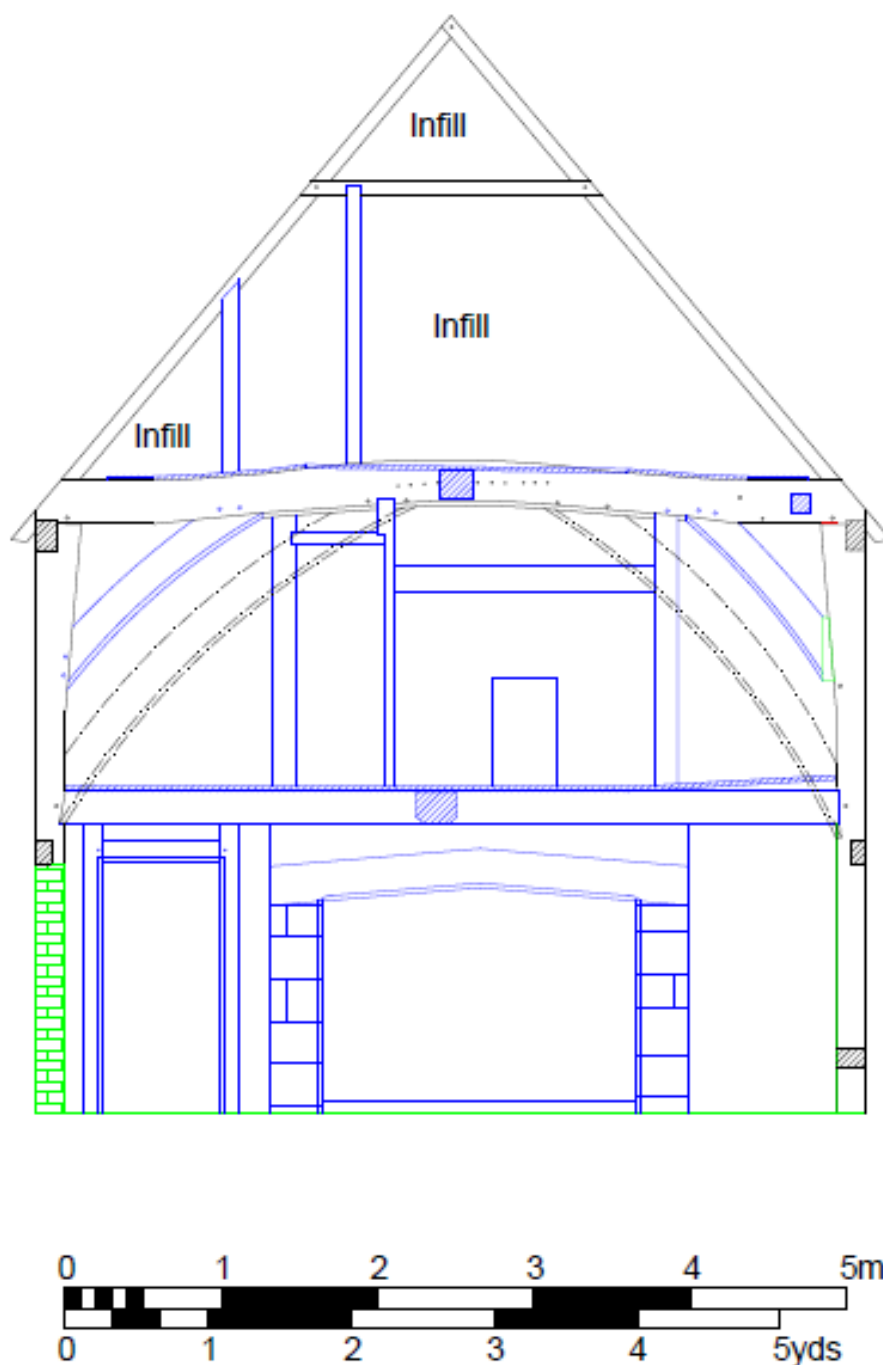


Fig. 14. Cross section through the north face of Truss C showing replacement of open hall bracing and chimney insertion.

7.2 Wall design

No new walls were built during this period except for a partition wall in the former open Truss C. This partition extended up into the roof although this had previously been partitioned. Repairs were made to the existing daubed panels which are entirely soot free, applied after the inserted door jambs were positioned (Plate 34). The repairs to the panels were not comb decorated.



Plate 34. Inserted doorway in the roof space in Truss C and daub repairs.

7.3 Windows

No new windows were inserted during this period.

7.4 Doorways

A *probable* original ground floor doorway and *in-situ* door from this period remains within Truss C in the lobby on the east side. This leads into the current living room in Bay 3, which was the parlour during this period. The first floor doorway above this is also original to this period but the door is a later replacement. The doorway which led to the first floor stairs on the west side of the fireplace in Truss C has since been blocked up when the stairs were removed (See Fig. 14 above).

A new doorway leading into the outshot was inserted to the west side of the interval post in Truss A at ground floor level. The rebate on the south side of the post and the pintles are still in place, but have been superseded by a later doorway and door, probably during Period D (Plate 35).



Plate 35. Period C doorway created in the Period A2 Truss A at ground floor level.

A possible Period C first floor Door has been cut to size and re-used in Truss D where the two frames meet on the west side. This is a very low door made from pit sawn timber but with two different iron strap hinges set on pintles (Plate 36). There is a possibility it has come from the roof space, as the lower part of the door appears to have been cut down in size creating a shorter door with the lower baton directly against the floor.



Plate 36. Low door in the western side of Truss D.

The doorway in Truss C in the roof space has also been discussed above, and although there are surviving pintles in the jambs, the door has gone. This doorway must have been punched through into the Period B daubed panel (Plate 37).



Plate 37. North side of the Period C doorway created in Truss C to the east.

7.5 Floors and ceiling

The original Period A2 floor in Bay 1 was removed during this period and the room floored with transverse joists at right angles morticed into a central, inserted axial girder with haunched tenon joints (Plate 38). This was presumably done to create a fully floored room as this was previously only a half floored garret. The girding beam was rather crudely cut into the south wall and laid over the side girt next to an intermediate post in this truss (Plate 39).



Plate 38. Inserted girding beam and joists in Bay 1.

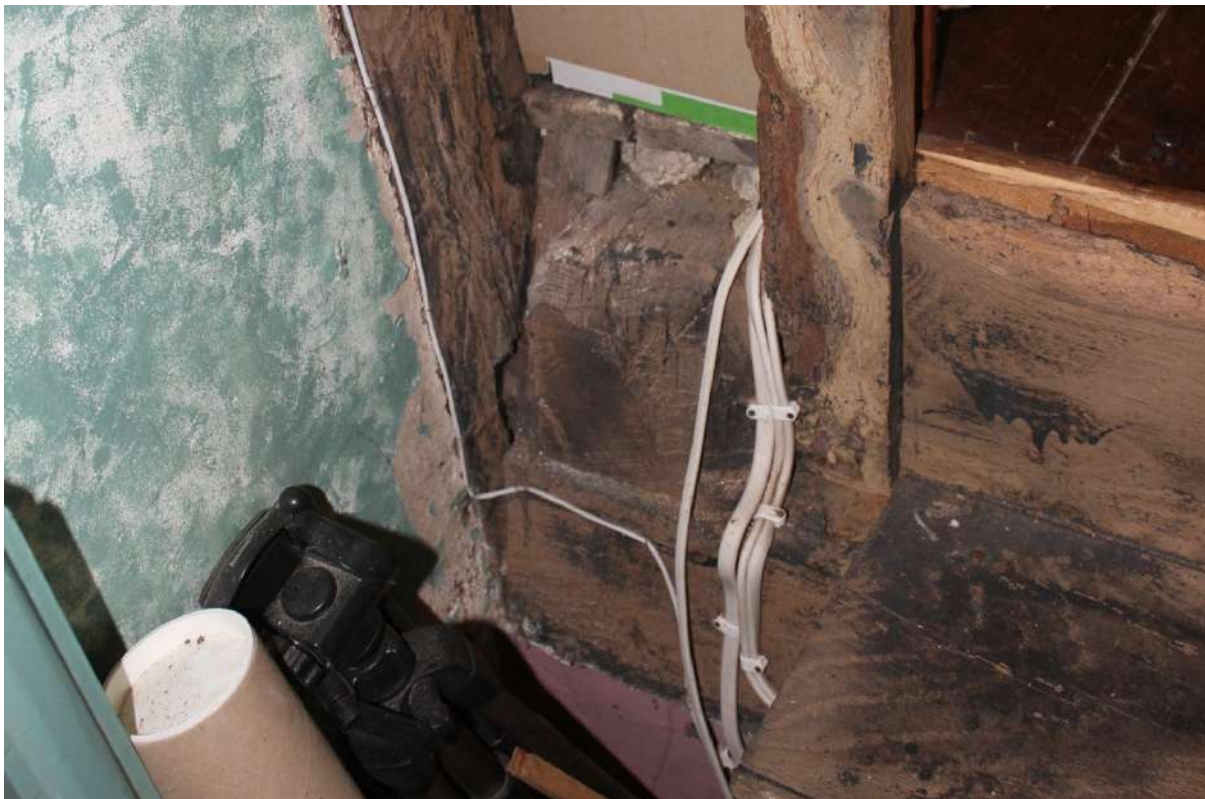


Plate 38. Inserted axial girder lodged on top of the mid-tiebeam of Truss A.

The timbers of the inserted floor girders in Bay 3 have decorative chamfers that are not seen elsewhere in the building, with bar and curved run out stops (Plate 40). However, the ground floor girding beam in Bay 3 has this detail at the north end only, whereas the south end abruptly stops at the chimney bressumer, with no run out. This also suggests re-use. Elsewhere, the chamfer stops on the joists for this period are lambs tongue run out chamfers.



Plate 40. Bar and curved stop chamfer decoration on the central girder in Bay 3.

The attic room within Bay 3 was also floored over during this period. The boards survive intact and are hardwood boards up to 30cm wide, with rebates. Due to the movement of the building over time, the boards have been retained in place by some later, overly large beams which have been bolted on top. This was probably undertaken during Period D (Plate 41).



Plate 41. Period C floorboards *in-situ* in the roof space of Bay 3.

Further floorboards original to this period can be seen inside a modern cupboard at first floor level, to the west side of the fireplace. These boards measure up to 24cm wide and could be an indicator that further *in-situ* survivors may be present at this floor level underneath the carpets (Plate 42).



Plate 42. Glimpse of Period C floorboards in the cupboard to the west side in Bay 2.

7.6 Stairs

When the chimney stack was inserted during this period, a new set of stairs were created to the west of the stack, within what is now a recently opened up fireplace with a log burner (Plate 43). The stairs would have been accessed from Bay 3, via a doorway west of the fireplace. This would have necessitated the blocking up of the original cross passage doorway to the west side. They ascended axially with a half landing creating a dog leg return to the first floor space next to the fireplace. The space for access on the first floor would have been tight; the two large braces for the open truss were replaced by smaller braces at this point which is discussed in more detail below. There would still have been a need to duck underneath the new brace though or to navigate to the side, as the first floor fireplace was a later insertion. The two inserted joists for the landing have lamb's tongue chamfer stops and can be seen inside the false fireplace created within the aperture during modern times (Plate 44). The other joist next to these is plain and was inserted during Period D when the bread oven replaced the stairs.



Plate 43. Location of the former stairs within the modern fireplace aperture.



Plate 44. Inserted joists for the stair landing inside the modern fireplace aperture.

A narrow partition wall was built west of the fireplace in Bay 2, which projects south of the front of the hearth (Plate 45). It is clear that the timber-framed partition is morticed directly into the side of the fireplace, effectively filling the gap between the front of the hearth and Truss B, as the fireplace does not sit flush against the north side of Truss B.



Plate 45. Partition wall morticed to the stack wall creating the side of the stairwell.

7.7 Chimney

A back to back chimney stack was inserted into the ground floor cross passage during this period, creating a 'baffle entry' building. The bricks are thin and not well made or fired, with some erosion present even internally (Plate 46). An additional hearth was created at first floor level, later in this period, which faced into the chamber above the former open hall.



Plate 46. Thin, Tudor bricks within the hearth serving the Bay 3 parlour.

The fireplace to the south (Plate 47) which serves Bay 1 has lamb's tongue stops to the chamfer which is neatly applied to the timber, continuing down the side of the stone jambs. This hearth has a slightly higher bressumer, along with a hole for a spit-jack mechanism so is presumed to be the cooking hearth. The bressumer has taper burn marks, plus an inscribed 'M' presumed to be a protection mark, invoking the spirit of Mary. Of interest is a line of nails along the west side of the bressumer, which continues along the projecting stair wall. Something has been repeatedly nailed against the face of the timber over a period of time but it is not known what this feature represents.



Plate 47. The hearth in Bay 2, facing into Bay 1.

The fireplace to the north (Plate 48) which serves Bay 3 is similar in design but there are differences. There is a run out chamfer which does not extend to the stone jambs, which are built from Hythe beds sandstone formation (*pers.comm* Luke Barber), which is almost blue in colour with veins similar to marble (Plate 49) so likely to specifically be Petworth stone. There are three peg holes for a shelf and there is no evidence for either a fireback or a spit jack. There is one large wrought iron peg driven into the stone at the back of the hearth at an approximate chest height. It is not known what this is for, as it is too centrally positioned for a crane but could potentially be for smoking meats although it is rather low for this. There are taper burns on this bressumer as well.



Plate 48. Fireplace serving Bay 3.



Plate 49. Blue coloured stone jambs.

The first floor fireplace (Plate 50) faces north into Bay 3 and is much smaller as is the norm for a first floor chamber and was inserted at a later date, but still most likely within this period. The fireplace insert is modern. The bressumer has a significant amount of taper burns on the face of the timber and it is very evident that the timber has been subjected to some form of blasting; this is also evident throughout the rest of the house which has unfortunately removed some patina and possibly soot staining.



Plate 50. First floor hearth.



Plate 50. Significant taper marks on the first floor bressumer.

7.8 Roof

The roof was not subjected to any changes during this period, except for the replacement of the open hall truss braces. These are clearly seen, complete with the carpenter's setting out marks for the new braces (Plate 51). These were designed to be much shorter to enable movement through the truss and the insertion of doorways.



Plate 51. Inserted brace cut into the Truss C tiebeam.

8.0 Detailed architectural description – Period D; 18th century

8.1 Period C layout

During this period, the rear stairs were removed with the insertion of bread oven in this space. The other significant change to the layout was the replacement of the southern outshot.

8.2 Wall design

The main exterior walls of the building were under-built in brick during this period, apart from the walls within the two outshots. The internal walls within the southern outshot are mostly lath and plaster (Plate 52) and the brickwork from this period is Flemish Bond with burnt headers. The brickwork is present in all walls of the outshot; in the southern wall (Plate 53), the rear wall (Plate 54) where it is used in combination with re-used timber and the whole of the east elevation, including the main building where it is a continuous build (Plate 55). Various additional areas of under-building belong to later periods.



Plate 52. Lath and plaster internal walls in the outshot.



Plate 53. Brick wall in the southern side of the outshot.



Plate 54. Brick and timber rear wall of the southern outshot.



Plate 55. Brickwork in the east elevation of the house extends across the front of the outshot although there are later projecting piers.

8.3 Windows

No windows from this period survive although the bricked up aperture of a former southern window in the outshot is evident (Plate 56).



Plate 56. Blocked Period D window in the south wall of the outshot.

8.4 Doorways

The ground floor doorway leading into the southern outshot in Truss A was replaced during this period as discussed above. A second doorway in this wall was inserted at first floor level (Plate 57) and provided a small storage area or may have been used as a private closet for the chamber pot.



Plate 57. First floor door inserted in the west side of Truss A.

8.5 Floors and ceiling

With the re-build of the southern outshot, slim joists were used for the floors here (Plate 58). In addition, changes in the roof in Bay 1 were undertaken whereby the ceiling was raised, creating a new floor in Bay 1 only, exposing the skielings in the first floor chamber (Plate 59).



Plate 58. Slim joists used in the lower outshot ceiling.



Plate 59. Raised ceiling height in the first floor chamber of Bay 1.

A lath and plaster ceiling was added to the side of the stack at first floor level in Bay 1 when a small cupboard was created. This only partly survives (Plate 60).



Plate 60. Period D lime plastered ceiling exposed in the cupboard space on the west side of the chimney stack.

Finally, some retaining beams were bolted to the top of the Period C floorboards in the attic space of Bay 3 (Plate 61). These are particularly chunky beams which would have made it difficult to use this space easily so it is not clear why this was necessary

as slimmer boards could have been used instead, or even simple bolting of the existing boards would have been more user friendly.



Plate 61. Large retaining beams bolted to the Bay 3 boards in the attic.

8.6 Stairs

The stairs between the ground floor and the first floor were added within the southern outshot during this period when the structure was substantially remodelled (Plate 62). A Period A2 corner brace was cut through in Post A in order to facilitate the door leading into the stairwell (Plate 63).

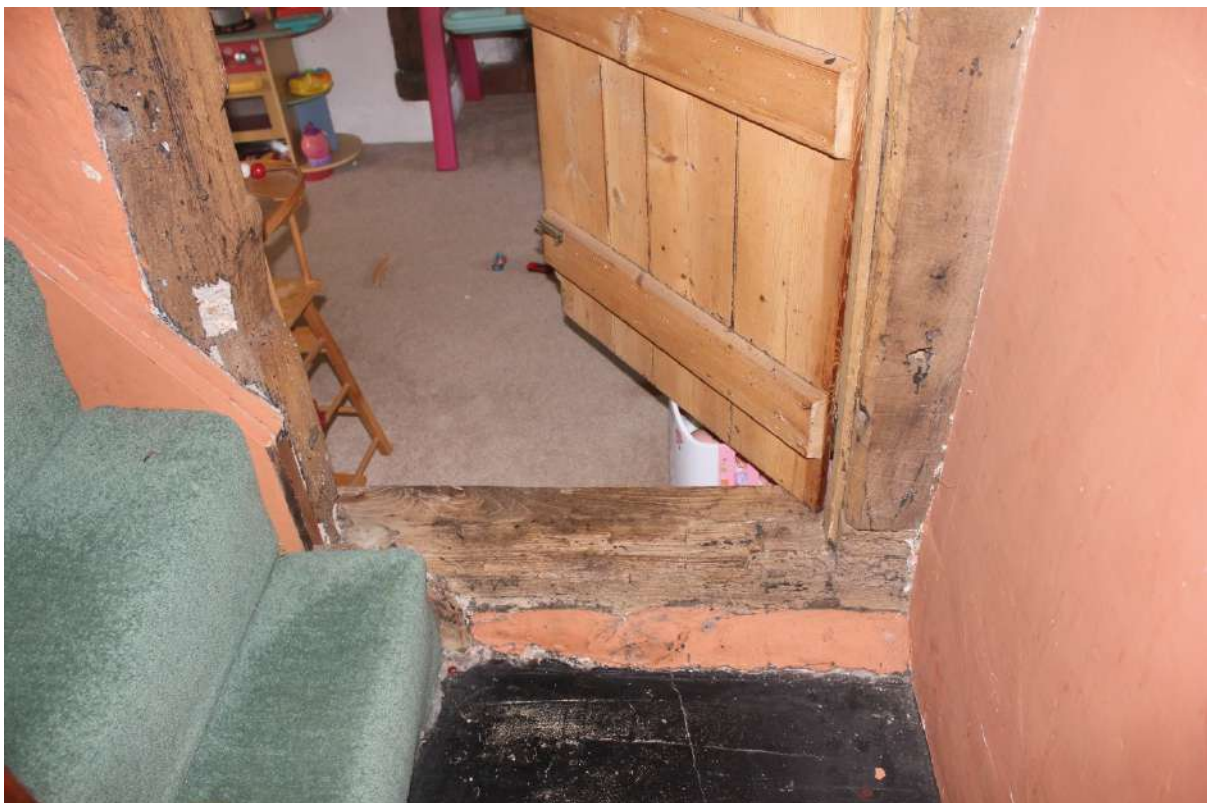


Plate 62. Stairs in the southern outshot.



Plate 63. Cut head brace in the south-west corner of Truss A.

8.7 Chimney

The Period C stairs west of the stack were removed during this period, with the stairwell aperture blocked up by inserted joists. This enabled the construction of a bread oven, although very little of this could be seen during the survey. A segmental arched brick lintel is evident to the west of the fireplace serving Bay 2 (Plate 64). This also necessitated the blocking up of the ground floor door to the west of the fireplace in the adjacent room in Bay 3.



Plate 64. Segmental arched bread oven lintel to the side of the fireplace in Bay 2.

8.8 Roof

The roof ties from this period within the new outshot are also slim, matching the joists here (Plate 65). It is also during this period that the roof of Bay 3 was entirely replaced although it is not clear why this was necessary. The roof in the other bays remained, but in Bay 3 the rafters and collars were replaced and side purlins were introduced (Plate 66). The method of conversion of the timber was reciprocating saw, usually in water driven sawmills.



Plate 65. Slim roof ties in the outshot.



Plate 66. New rafters, collars and side purlin of the Period D roof in Bay 3.

9.0 Detailed architectural description – Period E; 19th century.

9.1 Period C layout

This period sees the addition of a rear outshot with a new stack to create a purpose made kitchen area. It seems likely that this started off as a single-storey attachment which was extended at a later date to create an additional room at first floor level.

9.2 Wall design

The structure is solid masonry built with English Garden wall bond at ground floor level which is part rendered to the rear, west side but with exposed brickwork in the north and south side walls (Plate 67). There is a low segmental arch in the south wall which is presumed to serve a drainage gully which is known to have been underneath the original floor here.



Plate 67. The south side of the rear outshot with later bay window.

The two storey section may possibly be from this period but it is difficult to say for certain; the walls of the first floor level are presumed to be timber-framed covered with tile hanging with small bull-nosed diamond patterns in the west side (Plates 68 and 69). The single flue stack belongs to the two-storey structure as it is too high to have served a single-storey outshot. The brickwork does appear to be later in date than the side walls of the outshot so this may be proof that a single-storey structure was raised in height at a later date. Internally there have been several changes, including the opening up of the rear wall when the modern garden room was built to the west.



Plate 68. Possible two-storey later extended outshot which is timber-framed.



Plate 69. Rendered rear wall of the outshot with catslide roof.

9.3 Windows

There is potentially one window from this period although even this is unlikely, given that it is within the first floor, west wall of the two-storey part of the rear outshot (Plate 70). It is an eight over eight sliding sash window in good condition, so unlikely to be of any great age but a replacement, most likely mid-20th century in date.



Plate 70. Sliding sash window in the first floor room of the rear outshot.

9.4 Doorways

Three new doorways were created when the rear outshot was added during this period. One was inserted in the west wall of Bay 1 at ground floor level (Plate 71) with another in Bay 5 at the same level and a new door above this for the first floor bedroom in the west wall of Bay 5.



Plate 71. New Period E doorway created in the west wall of Bay 1.

9.5 Floors and ceiling

The floors and ceilings belonging to this period in the rear outshot have since been replaced in the modern period.

9.6 Stairs

There are no stairs from this period.

9.7 Chimney

A new external stack was built to serve the new kitchen, positioned against the west wall of the outshot, probably at a later date as discussed above. This has a single flue and the fireplace now has a modern Aga range within (Plate 72).



Plate 72. Modern Aga range within the Period E fireplace.

9.8 Roof

The rear outshot roof has a simple roof tie exposed in the single-storey structure (Plate 73). Externally the shallow pitch is covered with ceramic peg tile.



Plate 73. Roof tie of the single storey structure.

The double-pitched roof over the second storey element of the outshot is covered with spray foam but machined, regular sized softwood timber can be seen. The rafters here are very slim and there are side purlins present (Plate 74). The catslide

roof structure is not exposed so could not be inspected or compared to the roof of the two-storey element.



Plate 74. Slim, softwood rafters present in the rear outshot roof.

10.0 Detailed architectural description – Period F; 20th century.

10.1 Period C layout

This period sees minimal intervention to the layout of the building, mostly confined to the creation of the rear garden room (Plate 75).

10.2 Wall design

The walls of the garden room are a mixture of glass panels and brickwork, rendered to the west.



Plate 75. The modern garden room looking south-east.

The only other wall additions during this period are the creation of two small washrooms within Bay 5. The ground floor one has a transverse partition which also divides the cross wing providing a cloakroom in the other half (Plate 76).



Plate 76. Creation of modern cloakroom and washroom within Bays 4 and 5 at ground floor level.

The second washroom has been created at the top of the landing area next to the stairs in the north-west corner at first floor level. Borrowed space here is formed by three partition walls, including a wall built from re-used timbers on the north side (Plate 77).



Plate 77. Re-used timber in the north wall of the first floor washroom.

10.3 Windows

All of the windows within the building are from this period, mostly timber casements with thick glazing bars. Some of these have six lights (Plate 78), whereas some have only four (Plate 79) and one has just two (Plate 80).



Plate 78. Modern casement window in the east elevation of Bay 3.



Plate 79. Four light casements in the south wall of the southern outshot.



Plate 80. Two light casement in the west side of bay 5.

There is a bay window with six-light casements which has been inserted into the south wall of the Period D rear outshot (Plate 81). The adjustments in the brickwork here can be clearly seen but it is likely it replaced an earlier window in this location.



Plate 81. Modern bay window in the south wall of the rear outshot.

10.4 Doorways

Most of the historic doors were replaced during this period, notably the main entrance doors to the east (Plates 82 and 83).



Plate 82. Main eastern entrance door



Plate 83. Northern entrance door to east.

In addition, most of the internal doors are from this period apart from the historic doors as previously discussed above, consisting of ledge and braced doors, some of which are re-used from elsewhere (Plates 84-85). There is a modern sliding door in the new first floor washroom in Bay 5 (Plate 86).



Plate 84. Door of the lower southern outshot.



Plate 85. First floor door west of the stack.



Plate 86. New sliding door in the first floor washroom of Bay 5.

A modern set of double patio doors were also introduced to the west wall of the rear, Period D outshot.

10.5 Floors and ceiling

Modern floor coverings include ceramic tiles in the rear outshot kitchen (Plate 87) alongside oak boards here; ceramic tiles in the Bay 4/5 cloakroom and corridor (Plate 88) with carpets covering all other floors in the main rooms.



Plate 87. Modern tiled kitchen floor in outshot.



Plate 88. Modern tiles in Bay 5 corridor.

10.6 Stairs

There are no modern stairs as far as can be ascertained without pulling up carpet. The two sets of stairs already discussed belong to Period B and D. However, the lower basement steps in the southern outshot (Plate 89) have been replaced during this period.



Plate 89. Modern steps leading to the lower basement level.

10.7 Chimney

During this modern period, the lower part of the Period A2 wall in Bay 2 was removed in order to open up the space next to the stack so a log burner could be installed (Plate 80). At first glimpse this space appears to be a fireplace with hearth but this is not the case, as the Period C inserted joists can be seen inside. If this were a fireplace they would have caused a fire hazard. It is simply the case that the wall was removed and a false bressumer inserted (which is actually a 17th century, ovolo moulded timber) and a false hearth. The stone inside the 'hearth' is a fine example of a fossilized marine sand deposition shaped into sand waves. The flue of the log burner has been inserted into the bread oven.



Plate 90. False hearth created for the log burner.

10.8 Roof

It appears that the southern outshot roof was replaced and repaired at this point in time, with new fascia panels attached to the east side and most likely some timbers replaced in the panel above the garage doors (Plate 91).



Plate 91. The east side of the southern outshot.

11.0 Discussion

- 11.1 There are many inconsistencies with this building which would 'normally' be seen within a medieval, tri-partite open hall house. This clearly does not fit the conventional scheme although the demolition of the earlier range and the later additions which have been attached to the Period A2 range have further clouded interpretation which is unfortunate. However, the basic layout and function of the Period A2 building has been carefully picked apart with a theory regarding the layout and function which has been arrived at with some confidence. Given the circumstances, it is considered to be the most plausible interpretation, which has been presented above. The evidence for the kitchen in Bay 1 lies within the significant soot staining in the roof; the presence of a partly floored bay as well as the additional windows of the cross passage in Bay 2, which would help funnel smoke out of the building, given that there appears to have been two hearths within close proximity of another.
- 11.2 The presence of a row of small pegs in the tiebeam which have prevented it from becoming soot stained is more of an enigma. Despite other buildings archaeologists across the country being consulted, no-one has seen this feature before. Only one other is known to the author, which was recorded by the second buildings archaeologist who accompanied the author in surveying the Site. This second example exists at Imberhorne Farmhouse, near East Grinstead (Fig. 15), approximately 28km north-east of the Site. No-one has been able to identify this feature either and a similar pattern of soot staining appears on the tiebeam i.e. no soot where something was affixed to the tiebeam.

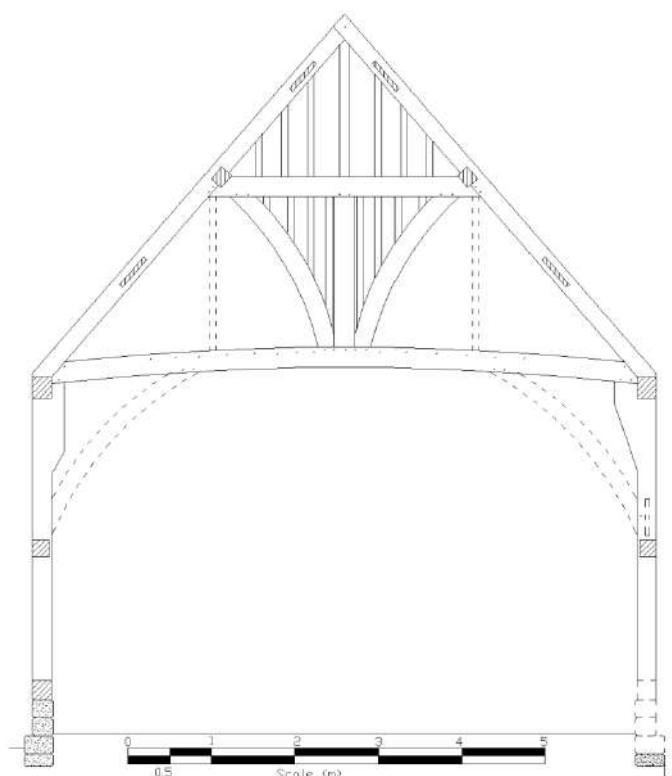


Fig. 15. Cross section of spere truss at Imberhorne Farmhouse, East Grinstead (drawing courtesy of Jeremy Clarke) Is this ok to pop this in Jeremy please?.

It is possible to make some reasonable suggestions as to what was attached to the tiebeam although they are in no way proven and will remain suggestions. This includes the fixing of a full height reredos screen to the open Truss C, where the pegs attached tall lengths of timber fillets on either side of the tiebeam, as well as over the top. This framework could then be daubed on both sides in order to create a partition between the two hearths whilst allowing a 2m wide circulation gap for people on either side of the screen, to access the lower bays. However, the lengths of timbers would have needed to be jointed as it is a high space to fill but is entirely possible. This could potentially have been located 1m south of the open fire within Bay 3 and would have formed a screen approximately 1m wide which would give some protection from the through draught created by the doorways and windows in Bay 2. The Imberhorne example is much wider, although the truss is also wider but a circulation gap of only 1m wide would have been created, although that is still wide enough for easy access.

Other suggestions have been some alternative type of smoke control in the form of a restrictive hood of some kind. How this would work is not clear, and it is likely that to control the smoke with some form of timber hood, the sides of the tiebeam would not be exposed to soot staining, but these are heavily sooted to the sides. It was also mooted that there could have been some form of decorative board fixed to the tiebeam. However, this would very quickly be covered by soot staining and would be difficult to see at a high height and with the light on only one hall window so this was ruled out.

- 11.3 It does appear that the likely scenario might be that Period A1 sees the construction of a cross wing which faces the road, with Period A2 attached kitchen and hall contemporary to this. Some failure of the cross wing necessitates the demolition of the range which see the rebuilding of a range at the north end. The kitchen and hall continue to be used until the introduction of the chimney stack in Period B. Thereafter, the 'normal' alterations continue to fall in-line with standard evolution of buildings until the present day.

12.0 Archive

- 12.1 On completion of the archaeological report ASL will arrange for a paper copy of the report to be deposited at West Sussex Records Office.
- 12.2 Digital copies of the approved report will be provided to:
- the Owner/Developer
 - the Conservation Officer
 - the Local Planning Authority
 - The Historic Environment Record Office as a Pdfa file on a CD.
- 12.3 The report is based on a non-invasive, non-structural survey; as such it can only extend to the items specifically covered. E&OE. Copies of paper OS Maps Reproduced from Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. OS Licence No.100055392. We wish to point out that there is no guarantee that planning permission will be granted based on the opinion of ASL within this document. The above comments should be discussed with the Conservation officers for Horsham District Council.

13.0 Acknowledgments

- 13.1 The author wishes to thank the owners, Mr and Mrs Hayward for commissioning ASL to undertake the fieldwork and for their help and guidance during the site visit.
- 13.2 Thanks are also due to the Agents, Gould Baxter for commissioning ASL on behalf of the client and for providing drawings and additional information.
- 13.3 Thanks are also due to Jeremy Clarke for his support with the survey and interpretation of the building.
- 13.4 Finally, thanks are due to the following buildings archaeologist for their additional interpretation regarding the buildings; Joe Thompson; Richard Harris; Duncan James and David and Barbara Martin.

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Principal Archaeologist

Archaeology Services Lewes

July 2025



APPENDIX 1**Photographic location plan at ground floor and exterior.****Photographic location first floor plan.****APPENDIX 2**

Table 1: HER summary form

Site Code	
Site identification and address	
County, district and / or borough	
O.S. grid ref.	
Geology.	
Project number.	
Fieldwork type.	
Site type.	
Date of fieldwork.	
Sponsor/client.	
Project manager.	Lisa Fisher
Project supervisor.	Lisa Fisher
Period summary	
Project summary. (100 word max)	Period A1 - (no date) Construction of east-west range Period A2 - (mid-late C15th) Construction of north-south hall Period B - (Late 15th – early 16th?) Replacement of East-west range (what heated it??); partition in open truss in roof maybe extended down to ground floor at same time(?) Period C - (1575 +/- 25) Chimney stack and flooring over of both floors; stairs to rear (lambs tongue chamfers diminished haunch and bar and stop chamfer to axial beam) Period D - (C18th) Rear stairs removed; insertion of bread oven; re-roofing and retaining beams in attic floor; under-building of brick walls and replacement outshot to south end.

	Period E - (C19th), addition of rear outshot with new stack Period F - Modern; Opening of bread oven and insertion of log burner; raised floor in the former high end of the hall at ground floor
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