

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INTERPRETATIVE SURVEY OF**

**OAK CROFT etc, 1-3 WEST STREET,
MAYFIELD, EAST SUSSEX**

**Commissioned by
JENNIFER SMITH**

PROJECT REF. 2725



**by
David Martin FSA IHBC MIFA & Barbara Martin AIFA**

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**Archaeology South-East
Institute of Archaeology
University College London**

2006

STANDING BUILDINGS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATIVE SURVEYS

AN INTRODUCTORY NOTE

ABOUT THESE SURVEYS

The intended purpose of an *Archaeological Interpretative Survey* is to give an overview of the date, sequence of construction, and principal architectural features of a building. As such, they should not be regarded as a detailed archaeological record, nor should they be taken as definitive. Further research, particularly that undertaken during building works, is likely to refine and extend the archaeological record.

These reports are aimed at three groups of user, namely those owners who wish to know more about their property, those persons (architects and planners) who are charged with the responsibility for both conserving the buildings and ensuring that they are carefully adapted to the needs of the future, and finally the academic carrying out wider historical or archaeological research. A secure use for the future is, in our opinion, the only way of ensuring the long-term survival of any historical building.

INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUE

Unless noted to the contrary, the assessments involve a visual inspection of the fabric, both internally and externally, including any accessible roof voids and basement areas. Except where building works are being carried out, intrusive techniques are inappropriate. Interpretation of the fabric and fittings therefore relies principally upon inspection of the visible evidence. As part of the interpretative procedure, a measured outline survey of every property is undertaken.

THE WRITTEN REPORT








For ease of reference the written reports are divided into sections under a series of headings and sub-headings. The typical sequence of headings is as follows:-

- 1 Location of the building.
- 2 Sequence of development.
- 3 Detailed architectural description, arranged period-by-period.

THE DRAWINGS

A set of drawings produced from an measured outline survey is included within the body of each report. The purpose of these drawings is to identify the features included within the written text and to illustrate, as far as is known, the form of the structure during its various stages of development. For clarity the drawings have been prepared in the form of scale 'sketches', rather than detailed archaeological record drawings. For reasons of economy, the making of detailed archaeological drawings is restricted to stripped-out or exceptionally important buildings.

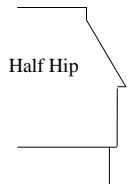
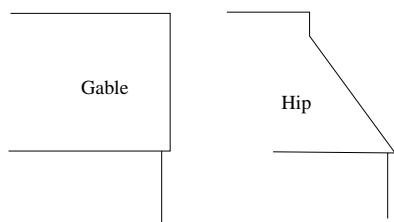
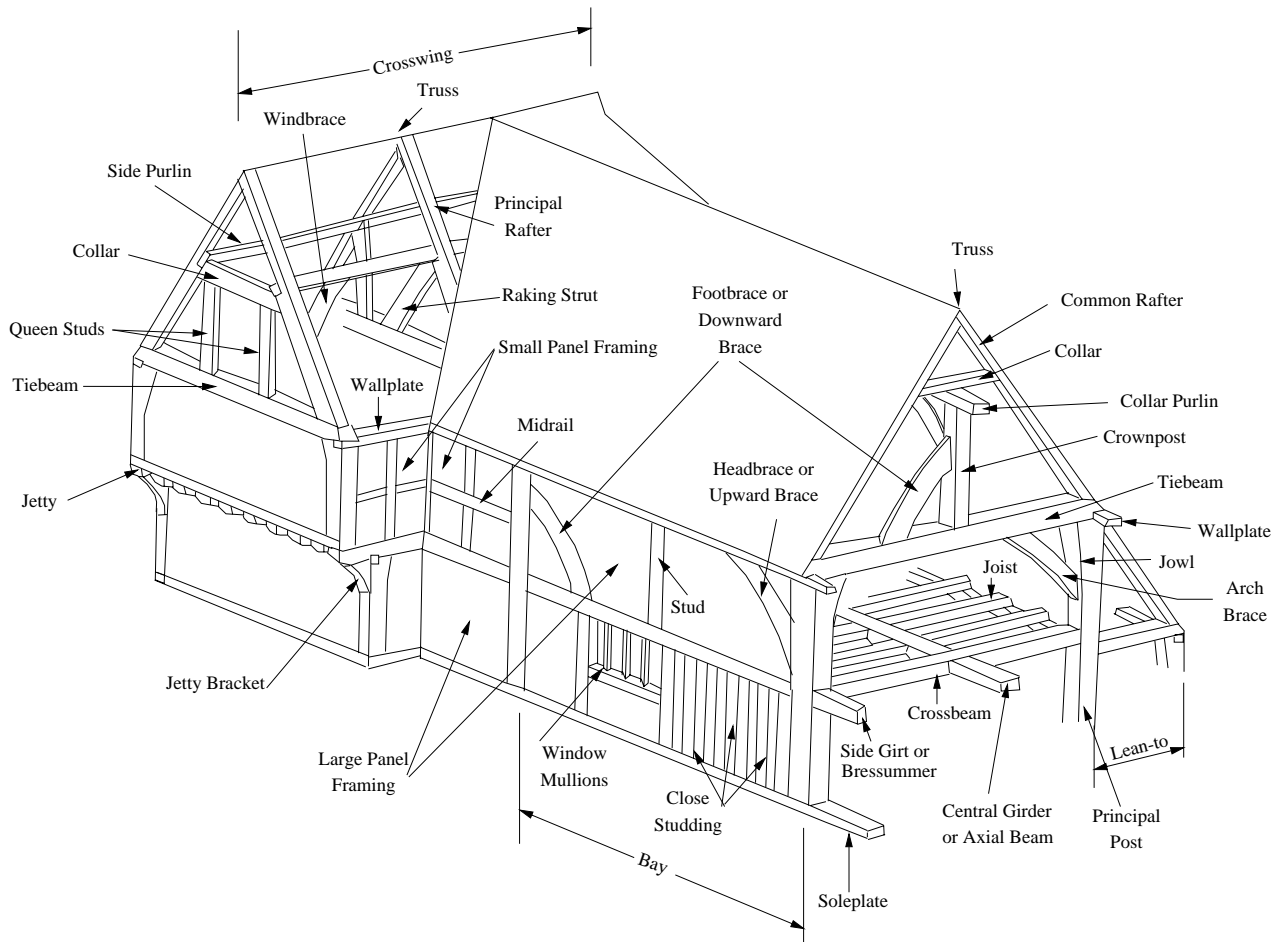
The symbols as used in the drawings attached to this report are as follows:

	Surviving Timber-Framed Wall
	Surviving Brick or Stone Wall
	Features evidenced but destroyed or masked from view
	Beam or feature immediately overhead
	Conjectural or very approximate
	Structural timber
	Details unknown or doubtful

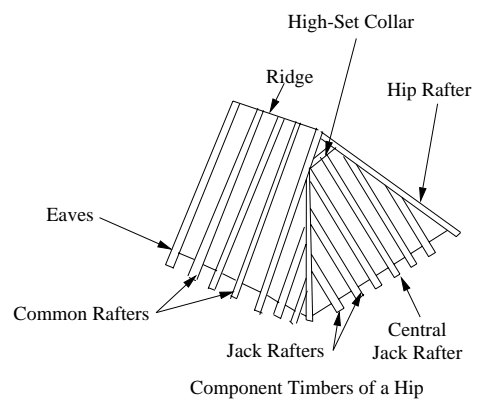
OTHER CONVENTIONS USED -

1 Doors are shown in plan only where known: hence rooms may appear to have no obvious means of access.

2 With the exception of rafters, wallplates, and some chimneys and roof-lines, sections show features cut by or immediately adjacent to the cutting line only.



Roof Terminals



GLOSSARY OF PRINCIPAL TERMS

REPORT NO. 1643

MAYFIELD - OAK CROFT etc, 1-3 WEST STREET

NGR TQ 58518 26930

LOCATION OF THE BUILDING

Nos. 1-3 West Street (also known as Oak Croft, June Cottage and May Cottage) is a twin-gabled structure occupying the eastern end of a terrace which stands towards the western end of Mayfield Village. It is situated on the south-south-east side of West Street, close to the point where the street meets High Street. Opposite the property is a triangular piece of land bounded by High Street on the north, West Street on the southeast, and a short link road on the southwest. Now built upon, this triangular plot of land is of significance. It was still partially unenclosed in the late 15th century and served as the focal point of the village's market place. In 1498 the pillory and market cross stood here [Martin, D & B and Whittick, C H C; *A Targeted Historical and Architectural Study into the Village Centre at Mayfield, East Sussex*, (Archaeology South-East Report No. 1914, 2005 - copy lodged at East Sussex Record Office - hereafter ESRO)]. Thus, being sited adjacent to the market core, 1-3 West Street occupied an important location within the village.

The external appearance of the building is misleading: it gives the impression of having been added onto the eastern end of a markedly lower, more ancient, steep-pitched-roofed house (4-5 West Street). In fact, the majority of the apparently older house to the west is an addition to an initial medieval house which occupied the sites of 1-4 West Street. The primary subject of this present report is Oak Croft (1 West Street) which occupies the eastern half of the twin-gabled building. It was this part of the complex which was inspected on behalf of Mrs Jennifer Smith in November 2006. However, at the time of the visit Dorothy Kiddle of May Cottage (3 West Street) kindly allowed access to her house in order to view its western truss, which serves as the party wall with adjacent April Cottage (4 West Street). This surviving truss confirmed the initial form of the medieval house upon the site, an arrangement already suggested by the evidence observed within Oak Croft. Oak Croft occupies the site of the eastern end of the medieval house and was rebuilt in the mid 16th century as a crosswing, framed at right angles to the street. The medieval hall, upon the site of June and May Cottages (2-3 West Street) was reconstructed at right angles to the street in the early/mid 18th century, thereby giving 1-3 West Street its present unified appearance as a twin-gabled building which forms the eastern part of a long terrace of houses.

HISTORICAL NOTE RELATING TO THE MANORIAL HOLDING OCCUPIED TODAY BY THE SMOKERY [now incorporating Libra Books] APRIL COTTAGE, MAY COTTAGE, JUNE COTTAGE, OAK CROFT, WEST VIEW & MALCOLM MARNEY

William Edwards was the holder of this property in 1498, at which date it was described as a messuage in which he lives (1½ acres new assart, being 2½ shop-places); a garden; a foreland lying to the said tenement and upon which is a building called The Forge, lying between the tenement and his barn there; a barn in the town by the forge; and a foreland of 26 feet in the town by the pillory where the woodstack stands. This combined property is described as being between the messuage late Peter Baker and the messuage of Walter Baker. William Edwards also held Knappynge's Haugh (1a.½r. new assart) below the town; a garden called Cakebredes (2 dayworks) by the last; a piece of parkland called Quarry Garden (3½ acres) by the lord's park; 17 acres of bondhold land by Wellbrook; Wellbrook Croft (4 acres); Wellbrook (9 acres); a garden (3r. old assart) by Goodfellows Pond; and a Croft (½ acre new assart) at the west end of the town [ESRO AMS 5512]. Thus Edwards held almost 40 acres of land in the immediate area.

By 1558 the holding had been inherited by John Edwards, and he too lived within the house. A further ten acres of land 'near Spidley Wood' had been acquired since 1498. By this date the smiths forge had been demolished. John Edwards also owned a cottage standing on the triangle of land over the road [ESRO Acc 1244]. The holding continued to descend in the hands of the Edwards family, Abraham Edwards being given in 1602 as holding this messuage (in which he dwells) and the associated garden (1½ r.), together with a barn on the north-east end of it and a foreland on the west side of the barn lying apart. He also owned a barn under the town and a garden adjoining on the east side [of the barn]; an orchard under the town (1a.0r.20p.) next the meadow of Thomas Porter; a croft (½ acre) next Fords, pieces of land next to Wellbrook (17 acres), 9 acres called Wellbrook Mead, and 4 acres called Wellbrook Brook; a barn and 9 acres called Mysse; The Quarry (3½ acres) next the Park; a lane there; ½ acre at Goodfellows; and 3 acres called Ropers next the Park, Rent 5d. In addition, by this date he also owned the house now called Crossways which stood against the High Street to the north [ESRO Acc 2547].

A map of the town drawn in 1681 [ESRO Acc 4656/7] shows this property as a house with a barn against the street, to the east of the house (Plate 1: see also Plot 45 on Drawing No. 1643/1). Except for this, no further reference to the holding has been identified in the documentary record until the tithe award of 1843 and the Mayfield rental of 1846. By this date the manorial holding upon which the house and barn stood in 1681 had been divided into four separate ownerships (Plots 45a, 45b, 45c and 45d on Drawing No. 1643/1). The rental makes clear that the division of the holding had not occurred at a single date, but had initially involved splitting the tenement into two parts.



Plate 1

*Extract from a map of 1681 [ESRO Acc 4656/7) showing Oak Croft etc
 (central) with the barn to the right. North is to the top of the picture.*

One of these (Plots 45a and 45b) was described in the 1846 rental as 'late Richard Packham's, quitrent. 6d: it is the eastern part of the holding, upon which in 1681 a barn had stood. The other part (Plots 45c and 45d) was described in 1846 as late Reed, quitrent 1s.7½d. This was the larger western part of the holding, with the house upon it. By 1843 these two parts had been sub-divided, each into two holdings, giving four in total. In 1843/46 the site of the barn was occupied by a semi-detached house. This was described as a house and garden (45a - tithe award plot 893, being 0a.0r.13p.) in the owner occupation of George Hosman, and another house and garden (45b - tithe award plot 892 being 0a.0r.13p.) owned by John Baker Baker. These two houses are present day West View and Malcolm Marney. Next west [present day Oak Croft, May Cottage and June Cottage] was the house and garden of Samuel Sinnock (45c - tithe award plot 891a, being 0a.0r.17p.) which was at that date in the occupation of Hooper and others (indicating that it was already by then divided into more than one occupation). At the western end is present day April Cottage and The Smokery, which were in 1843 a house and garden (45d - tithe award plot 891, being 0a.0r.13p.) in the ownership of Mrs Dewdney and the occupation of L. Piper (1843) and Alexander North (1846) [ESRO TDE 133 and Mayfield Rental, 1846].

OVERVIEW OF THE BUILDING [Drawing No. 1643/2]

Very little of the late 14th/15th century [**Period A**] timber-framed house upon the site survives, though sufficient remains to ascertain that May and June Cottages are on the site of a former open hall and that there was a further bay to the east (upon the site of Oak Croft) with another bay to the west (on the site of April Cottage).

In the mid 16th century [**Period B**] the eastern bay of the house was demolished and a new two-bay crosswing was constructed at right angles to the street. Once erected, this crosswing housed the principal living rooms of the house, with the retained part of the medieval building downgraded to lesser functions. Nevertheless, a first floor was inserted into the Period-A open hall.

At some as yet uncertain date in antiquity (but almost certainly subsequent to the mid 16th century) a long extension was built onto the western end of the medieval main range, matching the medieval wall heights and roof pitch. This new part (which incorporates a four-flue chimney with a heavy, rebated, 17th-century style chimney cap) was in all probabilities added when the property was divided into two occupancies (but, to judge from the 1681 plan, not at this time two ownerships). Neither the medieval western end bay (now April Cottage) nor the addition (now The Smokery, incorporating Libra Books) have been viewed internally.

In the early/mid 18th century the medieval hall was demolished, though retaining its former western end wall (Truss X-X). By this time truss X-X formed the shared party wall with April Cottage and therefore could not be demolished without leaving April Cottage absent of an end wall! The 18th-century rebuild was constructed at right angles to the road, parallel to and hard against the period-B crosswing. The front wall of Oak Croft was upgraded by rebuilding the ground-floor part in brick, tile hanging the upper parts, and generally re-fenestrating the elevation so as to match that of its newly rebuilt neighbour, thereby converting Oak Croft, June Cottage and May Cottage into an impressive looking double-gabled structure facing the street. It is not known whether the rebuilt 18th-century section was initially designed to serve as a separate cottage, or whether at this date it formed part of Oak Croft - the former is, perhaps, the more likely.

Regardless of the internal arrangement during the 18th century, the tithe award indicates that by the mid 19th century the structure had been converted into three dwellings (Oak Croft, May Cottage and June Cottage), each served by a doorway capped by a hood carried on simple, but elegant console brackets.

Rear additions have been added to the complex during the 20th century and the internal layout revamped.

Apart from truss X-X, the more detailed architectural description which follows is limited to Oak Croft only, where all work carried out since period B has been excluded.

LISTED STATUS OF THE BUILDING

Oak Croft, June and May Cottages (a single building) was listed grade II on 31st December 1982, its listed building reference being TQ 5826 40/522. The description in the list entry is purely for the purpose of recognition and is normally, therefore, primarily based on external appearance. The date is given as C17. [Source: English Heritage, Images of England - website]. The description must not be treated as a comprehensive schedule of those elements which are legally protected as, no matter what the grade, the legislative cover not only relates to both the interior and exterior, but also extends to any building within the curtilage which predates the 1st July 1948.

DETAILED ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

PERIOD A (Late 14th/15th C) [See Drawing Nos. 1643/3-4]

LAYOUT

The original medieval house on this site appears to have comprised a central two-bay open hall (located within that section occupied by May and June Cottages) flanked on east and west by further bays - probably one at each end. In accordance with standard layout, each of the end bays was probably two storeyed. Of this medieval house the western end wall of the hall survives within May Cottage, whilst beyond it, to the west, either part (or perhaps all) of the medieval western end bay may still survive within April Cottage.

To judge from the viewed truss and its location in relation to Oak Croft, the open hall measured c 6.10 metres (c 20'0") long x 5.55 metres (18'3") wide and had walls the upper parts of which were a very respectable 2.05 metres (6'9") tall measured from top of cross beam to top of wallplate: due to alterations in floor levels the height from medieval ground floor to crossbeam is unknown.

WALL DESIGN, WINDOWS AND DOORWAYS

The medieval house was constructed using standard techniques of timber framing, having principal posts with splay-cut jowls and wallplates and tiebeams set in normal assembly. At first-floor level the western end wall of the hall (truss X-X in Drawing No. 1643/4) incorporates footbracing from the principal posts to the crossbeam with a central stud between. Below crossbeam level the wall utilizes large panels divided by studs, apparently with a doorway against the rear post. There may have been a second doorway located to the north of the central stud - if so, it implies that the room beyond

was a service area!

As the medieval external walls have (apparently) been totally rebuilt, the design of the wall framing and the location of any door or window openings are unknown.

FLOORS, CEILINGS AND STAIRS

No details currently known

ROOF

The western wall of the open hall retains its steeply-pitched roof truss. This consists of a pair of rafters connected by a collar at just over two-thirds up the height. Stave holes in the underside of the collar indicate that the truss was originally closed by a partition: there are clear signs of sooting. Rising from tiebeam to collar is a central crown stud: it never supported a collar purlin at its head and shows no mortice- or peg-hole evidence for former footbraces triangulating down to the tiebeam.

Standing immediately to the west of the surviving medieval roof truss is a later roof truss which supports the end of a clasped-side-purlin roof extending westwards. Assuming some of the medieval frame survives within adjacent April Cottage, this probably indicates that a hipped western terminal was removed when the building was extended in this direction. The roof over the open hall was reconstructed during the 18th century, when this section was upgraded and turned through 90 degrees.

PERIOD B (c 1565 +/-25 years) [Drawing Nos. 1643/3-5]

LAYOUT

In the middle years of the 16th century the living accommodation within the house was markedly upgraded by the demolition of the eastern end bay and its replacement by a two-bay crosswing set at right angles to the main range and road. The new wing measures 8.70 metres (28'6") long north-south x 6.05 metres (19'10") wide east-west. On each floor within this new wing were two rooms - a principal room at the front with an ante-room to the rear. A through passage running down the western side of the main ground-floor room allowed access to the retained medieval hall as well as to both ground-floor rooms within the wing and the stair in the south-western corner. No doubt in addition to rising to the first floor the stairs formerly descended so as to service the two basement rooms beneath the wing.

At first-floor level the rear chamber was subdivided by an east-west partition so as to divide off a landing area, allowing independent access to the small rear chamber and to

the large front chamber. Originally, projecting from the southern end of the eastern wall at this level was a lean-to garderobe cabin, accessed from the rear chamber via a small doorway. At this upper level there was no communication to the medieval part of the house, the floor of which was located at a considerably lower level than that within the crosswing. The staircase continues up to the garret located within the roof of the wing.

WALL DESIGN

In order to reflect the status of the owner, the daub panels within the eastern and southern external walls, as well as the formerly externally exposed parts of the western wall, are infilled with close studs at both ground- and first-floor levels. The studding is of standard local plank-like type and, although now exposed to view internally, was originally visible on the exterior only, with the internal faces masked by daub applied to laths nailed across the reverse face of the studs. In contrast to this, where the western wall was internal (at the point where it intersects with the earlier range) the wall design reverts to cheaper, less decorative, large-panel framing with curved footbraces. The close-studded sections of wall also incorporated footbraces, but here the braces are inset so as to pass the internal faces of the close studding, and thus were exposed to view internally only.

Although most of the framing is currently hidden from view within the northern (front) wall of the crosswing, peg holes allow the design to be reconstructed with a high degree of certainty (see Drawing No. 1643/5). As the reconstruction indicates, the majority of this wall was originally taken up by windows - either a large off-centred bay or oriel, apparently flanked by high-level clerestory openings. Given the use of close studding within the other external walls, it can be regarded as a certainty that close studding was employed here too.

Although now destroyed, the position of the partition dividing the passage way from the front room or parlour is evidenced by blocked mortices in the side faces of the crossbeams within trusses A-A and B-B. These mortices indicate that the framing for this partition was jointed into a head plate located beneath the joists, but no other details of this partition are known.

The internal partition at truss B1-B2 is of large-panel design at both ground- and first-floor levels, with a footbrace at its eastern end on the first floor. Apparently, as now, this truss was open within the roof space, thereby giving one large garret room at this upper level.

The other extant internal partition within the crosswing is that which divides the rear chamber from the staircase landing. This partition is constructed off of a base plate and - as with that which divided off the ground-floor passage from the parlour - has a separate head set under the ceiling joists. It is constructed using large-panel framing.

Of particular importance within the crosswing is the extensive and comparatively rare

survival for this period of comb-decorated daub infill. Combing is visible within truss B1-B2, within the first-floor partition between the landing and rear chamber, and (sporadically) within the southern rear wall. Most of the panels have a combed border within which is a very 'freehand' wavy and/or figure-of-eight pattern, depending upon the size of the panel. On the partition beside the attic flight the pattern is zoned. The daub within the large-panel framing is applied to cleft laths nailed to staves. Where the daub is applied to a close-studded wall the laths run across the back face of the studs.

WINDOWS

Although none of the period-B windows remain in use, good evidence as to their locations and (in several instances) their design remains. The northern (front) wall was designed to show elaborate fenestration. Here the windows were positioned off-centre so as to compensate for the doorway leading into the passage running along the western side of the wing. At both ground- and first-floor level were large 'display' windows flanked (apparently) by clerestory windows. The large window(s) may have been either a projecting bay extending through both storeys or alternatively two tiers of oriel type openings, one on each storey. The gabled roof terminal above is a later replacement incorporating a moulded bargeboard as a collar: this, together with the very fact that the gable has been rebuilt suggests that the roof originally projected further forward in order to weather the top of the bay/oriel window.

Off centred within the southern (rear) wall at first-floor level are a pair of side-by-side three-pane glazed windows, now evidenced by mortices in the side faces of the studs and in the heads and cills of the openings. The window heads show mortices for moulded mullions and round dowel holes for tie bars: there are no hints as to the profile of the mouldings. A further similar three-pane window is evidenced within the same wall on the ground floor, but offset from those above.

At first-floor level within the east wall, lighting the rear chamber is an extant opening of a relatively large blocked window fitted with a dropped head: no other information is currently visible regarding its design. Located off centre from it on the ground floor is evidence for a further three-pane glazed window set hard against the post of the dividing partition.

Yet another window, in the western wall, appears to have lit the upper flight of the stairs, giving access to the attic. A similarly sited panel at ground-floor level may have lit the lower flight, but this could not be confirmed at the time of survey.

Square openings in the front and rear walls of the cellar would have both lit and ventilated the basement, but no details survive to indicate the design of these window frames.

DOORWAYS

The external front doorway is set hard against the western wall and occupies its original location, leading into the entrance passage. There was no rear doorway within the crosswing, so presumably the rear yard was accessed from the retained medieval part of the house.

At the base of the stairs a doorway with dropped/separate head formerly closed off the bottom of the stairs from the ground-floor room, whilst on the landing the foot of the attic flight was likewise formerly closed by a doorway, a point indicated by surviving hinge pintles and by mortices for a former door head.

An original Period-B chamfered doorway gives access from the landing into the rear chamber, whilst a complete lack of stave holes in a short section of the underside of the tiebeam of truss B1-B2 presumably indicates the position of the doorway leading into the front chamber, though, if so, the jambs appear to be nailed into position.

In the western wall of the entrance passage survives a wide blocked doorway with peg-hole evidence for a former dropped head. This doorway gave access from the crosswing into the Period-A hall. Bearing in mind the quality of finish and tall storey heights within the crosswing, the retained Period-A house was probably down graded to kitchen/service use at this time. If so, it is surprising to note that it is the reverse face of the doorway which looks towards the entrance passage. However, this is probably explained by the low level of the inserted hall floor (the alignment of which is shown by a mortice in the rear jamb of the doorway) which would have prevented the door being hung on the opposite face - the head of the door would have clashed with the ceiling! Even so, such an arrangement would have been very inconvenient, for the door would have blocked the passage when in use. In addition, presumably anyone using the doorway would have had to duck in order to enter the old medieval hall.

One final doorway needs to be mentioned - not least because it is the most interesting. This is the narrow first-floor doorway at the extreme southern end of the eastern external wall. It is only 620 mm wide and retains pintles on its southern jamb for an inward opening door. Its position and configuration is typical of an opening leading into a former projecting garderobe cabin. That this was indeed its function is indicated by mortices in the outside face of the frame for the former first floor of the cabin and for the short tiebeams which supported the cabin's tiny lean-to roof.

FLOORS AND CEILINGS

The floors throughout the crosswing are of central-girder construction. Those supporting the first floor and attic floor carry joists of 130 mm x 110 mm section: all are neatly chamfered along their lower leading edges, the chamfers being terminated by means of cyma stops. In contrast, where they survive the joists supporting the ground floor (visible within the cellar) are of heavy, 180 mm x 125 mm section and are plain: they are

probably reused medieval joists.

The first floor inserted into the open hall of the Period-A house was likewise of central-girder construction, but has been rebuilt. Its former presence is indicated by an original pegged west-facing mortice cut into the southern jamb of the passage/hall doorway, which jamb doubled as a support for the floor girder. At the opposite end of the medieval hall, located 400 mm above the crossbeam of the hall's western truss (Truss X-X) is a nailed-on moulded cleat supporting the present floor joists of May Cottage. Although of antiquity, this appears to be a reused timber fixed into this position when May Cottage was rebuilt: it is at the wrong level to relate to the inserted Period-B floor.

STAIRS

Located in the south-western corner of the crosswing, the original Period-B half-turn winder stair survives intact. As stated previously, these were separated off from the rear room by a doorway at the foot of the stairs. The stair rose to a first-floor landing, from which a further flight (also protected by a door at its foot) rose immediate above. The underside of the first-floor flight has an (assumed contemporary) smooth curved, spiralling plastered surface which hides the constructional details from view. In contrast, the lower flight either never had, or has lost its plaster and here the details are exposed. The treads and risers are supported by the usual ad hoc mix of nailed-on bearers. The top of the newel post of the upper flight has been cut off flush with the attic floor.

CHIMNEYS

The two-flue chimney heating the front room and chamber of the crosswing is constructed external of the wall frame - the exterior was not inspected. Internally on the ground floor part of the timber lintel of the inglenook fireplace is exposed, and this is sufficient to indicate that the fireplace is wide and its lintel well proportioned, with a very depressed arched head with plain spandrels and a chamfered lower leading edge. The majority of this fireplace has been in-built and is masked by added timbers and 20th-century stonework.

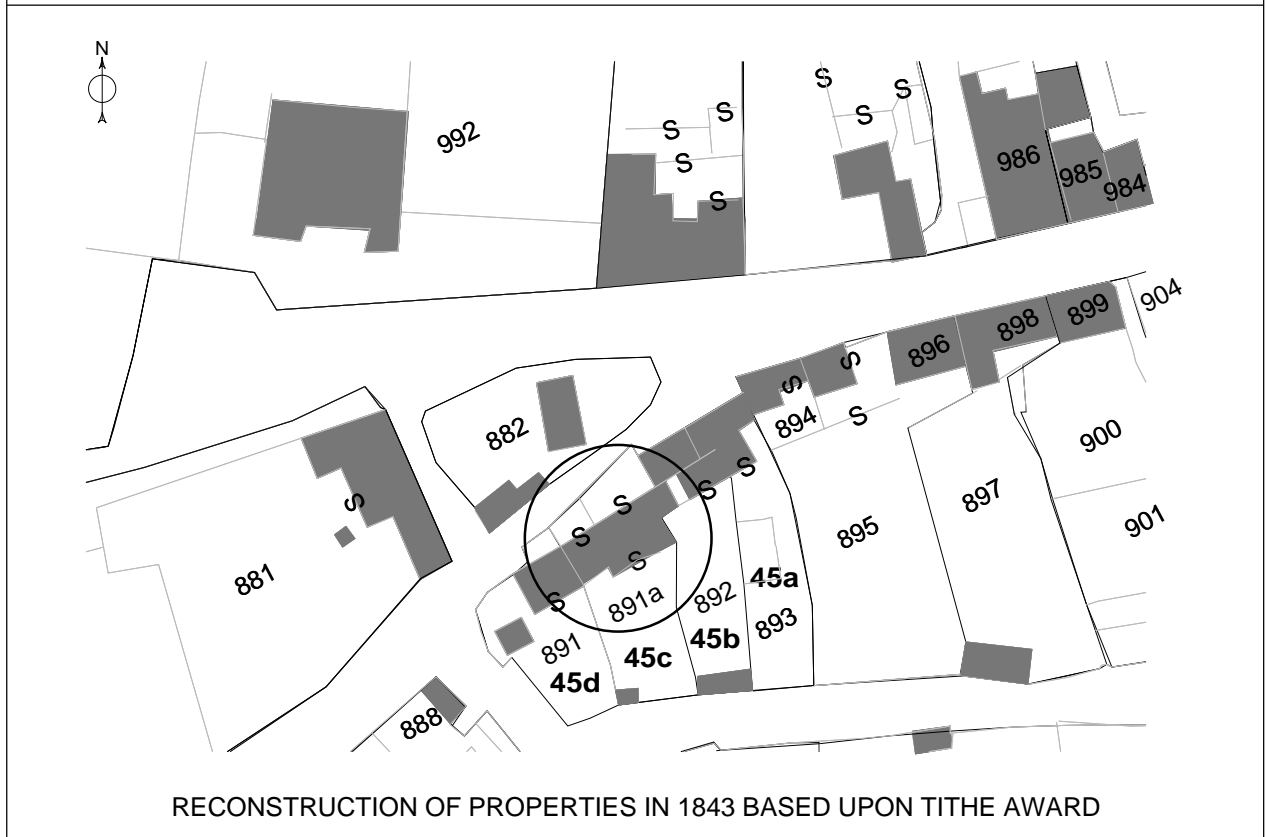
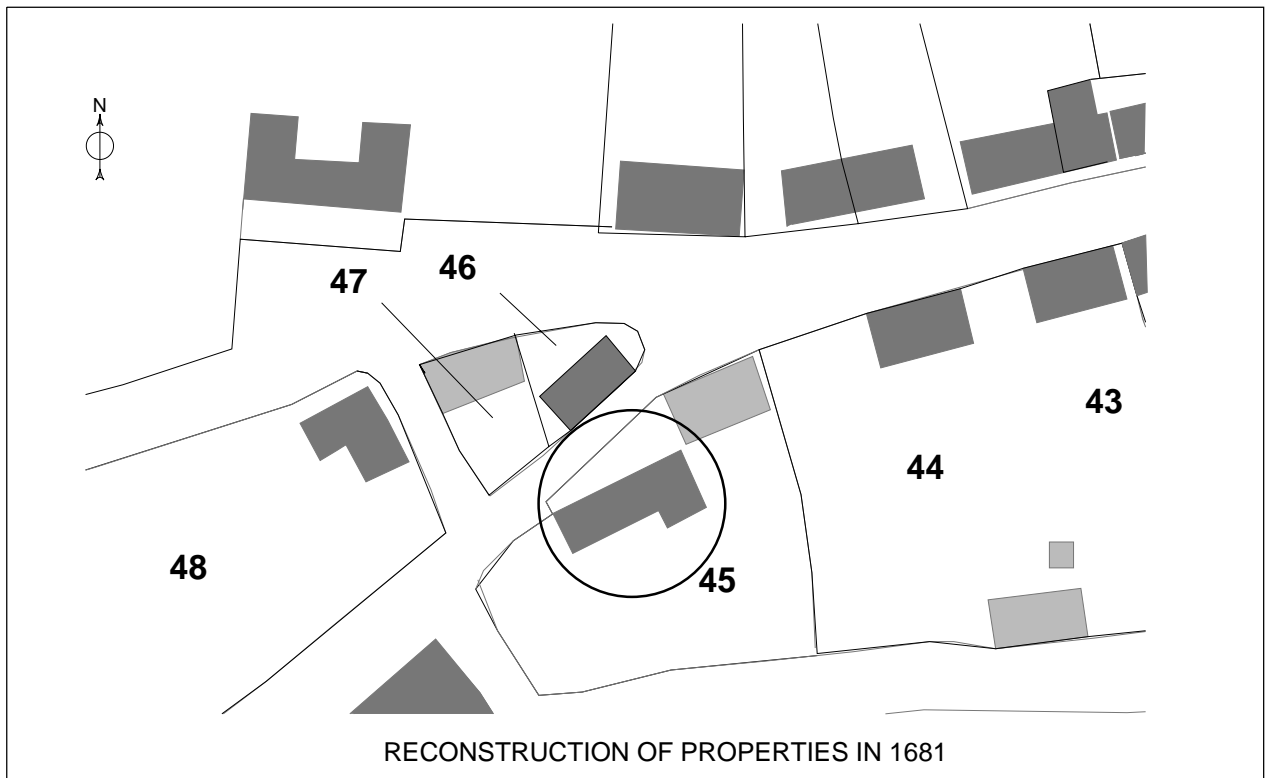
On the first floor the opening of the fireplace is infilled by a board, but its outline is visible. No other details are known.

ROOF

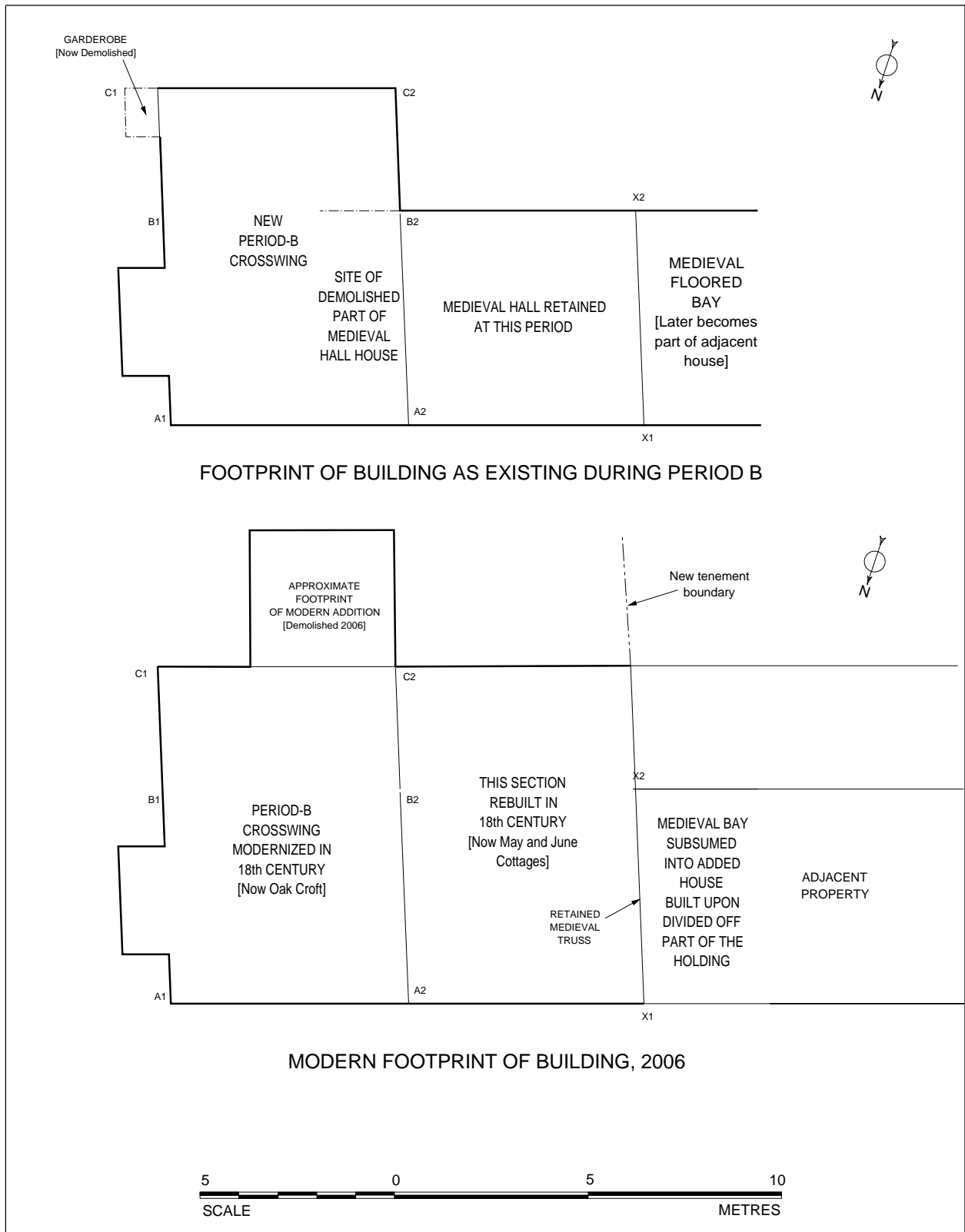
The roof over the crosswing has been virtually reconstructed: only the side purlins, one windbrace and one principal rafter appear to survive *in situ*. Some common rafters have been reset. Despite this, the extant fabric and peg-hole/mortice evidence is sufficient to indicate that the original roof was of clasped-side-purlin and windbraced construction,

with the side purlins supported at truss B-B by means of queen studs and collar. Peg holes in the side purlins mark the former location of the common rafters. One of the curved windbraces survives in the eastern slope: this measures 25 mm x 200 mm and has a convex curve within its length.

Although rebuilt, the southern terminal was always of hipped type, with the western side purlin terminating in line with the apex of the hip. The feet of all jack rafters were pegged to the tiebeam and wallplates in order to secure the birdsmouth joints. In its rebuilt form the front gable incorporates a pair of queen studs with a midrail set on either side - this looks to be work of c 1700 or a little later. The central area between the queen studs now incorporates a window, and this was probably always the case. The present collar is a reused moulded bargeboard, no doubt from the Period-B gable. This appears to have projected in order to weather the head of the bay/oriel window.



OAK CROFT etc, 1-3 WEST STREET, MAYFIELD, EAST SUSSEX HISTORICAL RECONSTRUCTIONS OF THE AREA, 1681 & 1843				Site Ref P93/TOWN/45			
				Drawing No. 1643/1			
Drawn By	D Martin	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2006	Date of this revision	2006



OAK CROFT etc, 1-3 WEST STREET, MAYFIELD, EAST SUSSEX OUTLINE PLANS INDICATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPLEX				Site Ref P93/TOWN/45
				Drawing No. 1643/2
Drawn By D Martin	Revision No -	Date of original survey 2006	Date of this revision 2006	

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