

**A Revised Archaeological Interpretive Survey
of
Gillhope Farm House, Mayfield,
East Sussex**

**Commissioned by
Francis Brand**

Project Ref. 3150



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

2008

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INTERPRETATIVE SURVEY
OF**

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MAYFIELD, EAST SUSSEX**

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**Archaeology South-East
Institute of Archaeology
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2008

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

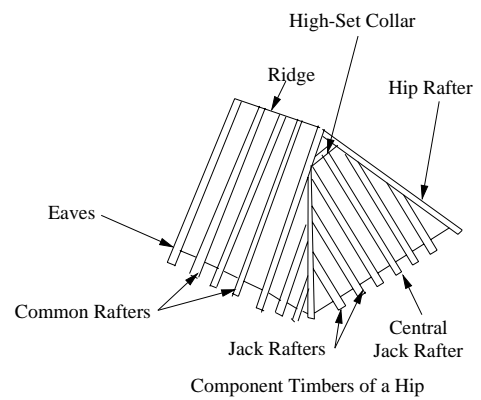
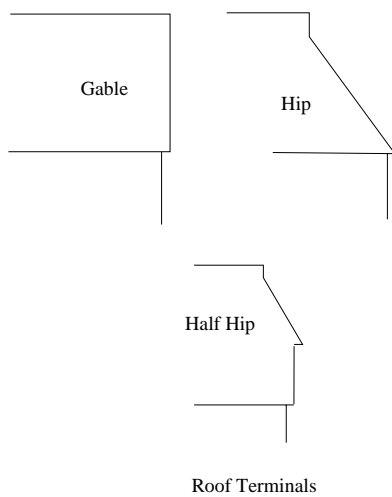
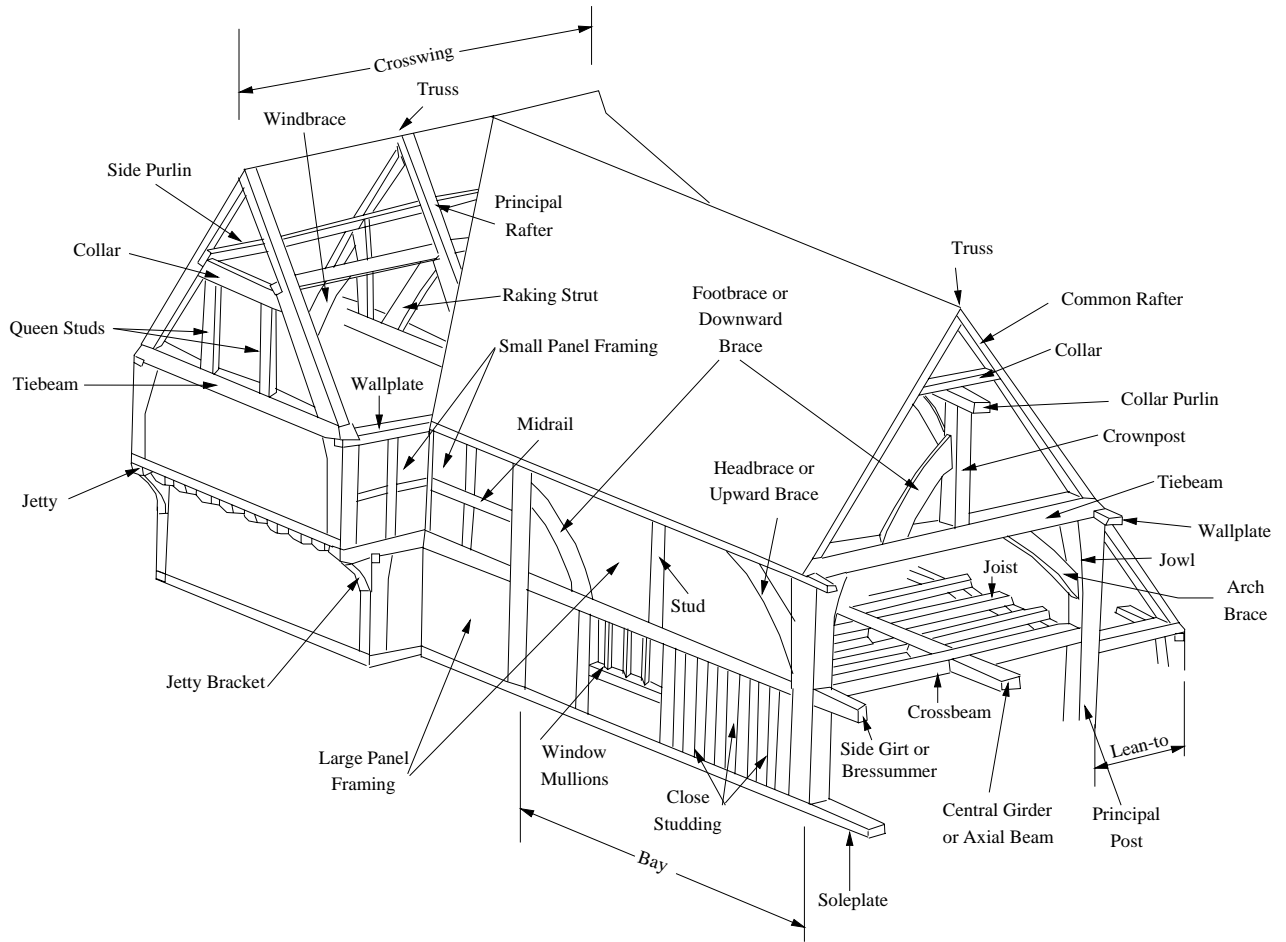
A set of drawings produced from an measured outline survey is included within the body of each report. The purpose of these drawings is to identify the features included within the written text and to illustrate, as far as is known, the form of the structure during its various stages of development. 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:

OTHER CONVENTIONS USED -

	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

- 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.



GLOSSARY OF PRINCIPAL TERMS



REPORT NO. 0232 (Revision 2)

MAYFIELD - GILLHOPE FARM HOUSE

NGR TQ 6108 2609

NOTE

Gillhope Farm House was viewed briefly by David and Barbara Martin for the Rape of Hastings Architectural Survey in 1976 [ESRO HBR 1/232]. In 2005 a fully revised report was compiled by the same authors as a result of a more exhaustive investigation commissioned by Francis Brand in November 2005. Building works undertaken in 2007 revealed additional features, which have been taken into account within this second revision which supersedes both earlier reports. Also included within this revision is a record of the first-floor and attic-floor joists within bay B-C prior to the carrying out of adjustments to the location of the staircases within this bay.

LOCATION AND HISTORICAL NOTE

Gillhope stands on the southern side of the lane from Mayfield to Witherenden, 1.7 miles to the ESE of Mayfield Church. It is set back some little distance from the road with its main range aligned upon an east-west axis and its principal elevation facing north towards the highway. Until the 'hurricane' of 1987 a barn stood at an angle very close to the house, immediately to the south of the western end crosswing. This barn had not, in fact been built as such, but was erected as a fully-aisled base-cruck hall house in the early 14th century: it was one of the earliest houses in the area. It was only converted into a barn during the 17th century [ESRO HBR 1/0235], and was therefore probably still in domestic use when the present house at Gillhope was erected.

Gillhope forms part of Glynde Estate, and evidently at least some of the lands were already included within the estate by 1497, for in that year Robert Morley of Glynde, esq. made a feoffment of lands called Wynters, Great Heyham, Rowgh Heyham, Chilhope, Carleham, Fayrooke and Fair oak in Mayfield and Stoneherst in Heathfield [East Sussex Record Office (hereafter ESRO) GLY 58]. However, either it was sold out of the estate or there were other local lands of the same name, for in 1596 the will of Edward Butcher of Mayfield included the bequest of 'the tenement called Chilhop' to his son Edward [ESRO GLY 1624] and in 1605 Edward (the son) then described as of Frindsbury in Kent, conveyed the 'messuage and lands in Mayfield called Chilhopp' to Henry Morley of Glynde, esq. [ESRO GLY 1625]. In 1667/8 the estate made a 20 year lease to Thomas Sands of Mayfield, junior of '2 messuages and lands called Gilhop, Carleham, and



Winters (200 acres) in Mayfield, formerly in the occupation of Adam Devall and now of Thomas Sands, junior'. The lease also included other small pieces of land [ESRO GLY 1628, 1629]. In 1671 the 'Messuages called Wynters, Carleham, Chilhip alias Chilhope alias Gilhope in Mayfield and Heathfield were still in the occupation of Thomas Sands, who held them at an annual rent of £60 [ESRO GLY 179]. In 1727 Samuel Coney of Mayfield, yeoman, took a lease of the property for 11 years at £74 per annum: the property then comprised 'Messuages and lands called Gilhope; Winters Farm (174 acres); and a barn and lands called Barnes (76 acres) all in the occupation of Samuel Coney [ESRO GLY 1592]. Coney is given as the occupier in a Bivelham manorial survey made the same year, at which date this property was described as a freehold tenement called Gillhope, being a tenement and 50 acres held at a quitrent of 2s.6d.

OVERVIEW OF THE BUILDING [Revised Drawing Nos. 232/1-3]

The present house was constructed around 1575 (+/- 25 years) [**Period A**]. Its layout is not standard for a house. On the ground floor it comprised a hall heated by a smoke bay at the western end, whilst the two shorter eastern bays each housed a single-bay room. Evidence suggests that the cellar beneath these two eastern bays is of this date. At first-floor level there were three chambers of one bay each, whilst the roof space was utilized from the outset as a large garret, probably for storage. It seems likely that in this initial phase the building formed either the kitchen/services or lodgings used in association with the adjacent 14th-century house, which was later converted into a barn. If this were so, then the present farm house was not initially constructed as a house in its own right.

In the mid 17th century [**Period B**] a western three-bay crosswing was built which, on the ground floor, gave additional service rooms and a large heated kitchen, with three chambers above, these being reached via a staircase rising in the south-eastern corner, accessed from a new rear lean-to outshut. A further enclosed flight immediately above gave access to the large garret in the roof space. It was at this date that the primitive heating system in the period-A house was replaced by the present three-flue chimney stack serving the kitchen, hall, and hall chamber.

Probably during the first half of the 18th century [**Period C**] a short lean-to outshut was constructed against part of the western wall of the western crosswing. Always reached from the exterior, with no inter-connecting doorway, this outshut utilizes traditional timber framing, which is currently weatherclad on the exterior. It was inaccessible at the time of survey, and thus no further details are known regarding its construction.

At various dates in the 18th and early 19th centuries the ground-floor walls of the house were piecemeal underbuilt in brickwork and the first-floor walls weatherclad.



In the early years of the 19th century the house was further extended by the construction of a brick and timber-stud crosswing at the eastern end of the main range. This houses two rooms on the ground floor, with a further two at first-floor level. The southern room and chamber are both heated by an external chimney, whilst the northern ground-floor room retains a fireplace surround. However, there is clear evidence in the ground-floor brick wall that this latter removed chimney represented a later addition. All constructional details within the new crosswing are masked from view below roof level, and this has always the case. The first-floor ceiling joists are visible within the roof void and these incorporate angle-set bearer joists - a common early 19th-century feature. The roof itself is of neat butt-purlin construction with the common rafters rising to an interrupted ridgeboard. Where the butt purlins and principal rafters meet they are mortice-and-tenoned together, and these joints are traditionally pegged. Also belonging to this general period is the chimney inserted into the eastern parlour bay of the period-A range, as well as the intruded passageway and present main staircase rising from the lobby to first-floor level. This stair has square-section stick balusters to its first-floor landing, whilst the stairs themselves are enclosed between walls. First-floor partitions were inserted in order to divide off circulation passages allowing improve access through the upper part of the building. An additional, narrow, steep stairs was inserted from first-floor level to the roof in order to more easily access the garret area within this eastern part of the house.

Since that date only minor modifications have been made: the addition of a tiny rear 'shed', the intrusion of a dormer-like toilet into the roof of the lean-to outshut, the formation of a ground-floor toilet, alterations to window and door openings *etc.*

All work carried out since period C is excluded from the more detailed architectural description which follows.

LISTED STATUS OF THE BUILDING

Gillhope Farmhouse was listed grade II on 26th November 1953, its listed building reference being TQ 62 NW 22/539. The listing was obviously based upon a cursory external assessment, for it is described in the briefest of terms only. The date is given as C16. [Source: English Heritage, Images of England - website]. Despite the description being limited to the exterior only, listed-building legislation fully protects both the interior and exterior of any listed building.



DETAILED ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

PERIOD A (1575 +/-25 years) [Revised Drawing Nos. 232/4-5]

LAYOUT

In its initial form the house comprised a four-bay range which measured 11.15 metres x 5.60 metres (36'7" x 18'4") overall. Although now one room, mortices beneath the crossbeam of truss B-B indicate that on the ground floor the two unequal-length bays at the eastern end originally house two separate rooms interconnected by a doorway at the southern end of the dividing partition. Beneath both bays is a cellar and, although the cellar itself contains no closely datable original features (and thus could have been intruded during period B) a neat, haunched mortice in the eastern face of the soleplate to truss C-C indicates the position of a floor girder, suggesting that the ground floor within this part of the house was always of suspended type, implying a cellar from the outset. The western room comprised a large single-bay hall which was served by an enclosed hearth sited within a narrow western end smoke bay. This combination of a hall with two un-heated single-bay rooms beyond one end is not a standard layout locally.

On the first floor there were three chambers set in-line: one over the eastern bay, a central chamber, and a large chamber over the hall, thereby repeating the arrangement on the floor beneath. The location of the door openings leading between the chambers likewise repeats that on the ground floor, being sited at the southern end of the cross partitions. However, at this level the openings are exceptionally wide and the possibility of their having been a passage divided off along the southern edge of the central chamber cannot be ruled out. It is unclear how, during period A, the chambers were reached from the floor below: there is no obvious location for an original staircase (*see* below). The narrow westernmost bay was fully partitioned off from the rest of the house at its upper levels and was open to the hearth area/fireplace below: it formed a smoke bay. All three first-floor chambers had adequate storey heights of *c.*2.10 metres (6'10") measured from first floor to underside of attic floorboards, with side walls which measure *c.*1.90 metres (6'3") from floor to top of wallplate.

There was a further spacious three-bay accommodation/storage area over the chambers, within the roof: only the smoke bay at the western end was separately divided off.

Given the non-standard plan of the initial phase of the present house, and the fact that the barn/former house was set very close to the rear (*see* Plate 1), there is the strong possibility that this initial phase of the present house was constructed as additional accommodation/workspace serving the old house. If this were so, it is unclear whether the old house was downgraded to purely service use — with the principal accommodation housed within the new build — or whether the reverse was the case with the new house



forming an ancillary building — perhaps a detached service/kitchen/lodging range. There are points in favour of both suggestions.

WALL DESIGN

The house is well constructed using standard techniques of timber framing, the timbers generally being of good size and neatly finished, though, admittedly, with little fineness. Sufficient of the detail is visible to allow reasonable reconstructions to be drawn of the infill framing, particularly with regards the rear elevation and principal internal trusses. As Drawing Nos. 232/4-5 indicate, the infill framing is of small-panel type with midrails halfway up the storey heights. Exceptionally, these midrails measure 170-185-mm deep. Except at first-floor level within the rear wall of bay B-C (where, for some unclear reason the design is varied slightly) the midrails within the rear elevation extend the full length of the bays, being continuous between the principal posts. This arrangement was probably repeated within the front elevation, but here the details are masked from view. In contrast to the arrangement in the rear wall, within internal trusses B-B and C-C the midrails are continuous over two panels only, with the intermediate studs pegged into the top and bottom faces of the rails. In general terms, these features are normally indicators of early small-panel framing. Like the midrails, the full-height studs into which the midrails are morticed are likewise heavy — they measure 190-230 mm wide. The exposed details within trusses A-A, D-D and E-E are consistent with the evidence recovered from the other trusses, but is insufficient to allow detailed reconstructions to be attempted.

At truss D-D, within the roof, most of the daub infill dividing the smoke bay from the hall bay survives *in situ* and retains thick soot encrustation on its western side. The daub is supported on laths nailed to the face of the staves.

Set beneath the eastern end two bays of the period-A range is the cellar, the date of which (as noted above) is uncertain. Its walls comprise mainly ashlar sandstone blocks, but with some later brick dressing and arched heads to alcoves and openings. The southern half of the eastern end wall has at some uncertain date been faced in ancient brickwork.

WINDOWS

In all, details of five period-A windows are currently recoverable: three in the rear elevation and a pair within the eastern roof gable (*see* Drawing Nos. 232/4 and 5). All are of four lights and were of unglazed type with diamond-section mullions. That within the rear wall of the hall chamber still retains its heavy-section mullions, but in all other instances they have been removed and are today evidenced by the mortices. None of the openings show obvious indications of having had shutters.



DOORWAYS

Due to later alterations and underbuilding of the frame it is not known where the original external doorways were located. What in 2005 was considered to be a possible location for the back door, in the rear wall of the narrow western smoke bay (beside the fireplace/hearth area) can now be ruled out — the principal posts have pegged mortices indicating the former existence of a midrail in this area. One possible location for an external doorway is through the western end wall, beside the hearth area, but unfortunately the evidence at this point is hidden from view.

One internal doorway survives (and remains in use) at ground-floor level, sited at the southern end of the hall's eastern end partition (truss C-C) and a lack of stave holes to the south of the southernmost stud mortice in the underside of the crossbeam of truss B-B indicate that this arrangement was repeated within this truss also. Similarly at first-floor level, there were doorways at the southern end of these trusses, but in these instances both doorways were noticeably wider than those on the ground floor (*see* B-B in Drawing 232/4 and C-C in Drawing 232/5). The excessive width of these two openings could indicate that they led into a passage divided off down the southern side of the central chamber. The existence of a pegged mortice (as if for a midrail) in the eastern face of the door jamb in truss C-C would be consistent with such an interpretation, though no other evidence was found for a partition on this alignment.

FLOORS AND CEILINGS

All floors within the house are of central-girder construction. The heavy girders are chamfered along their lower leading edges, the chamfers being terminated by means of stepped-and-hollowed stops. When the house was surveyed in 1976 and 2005 all joists supporting the first floor and attic floor were masked from view by under-plaster, but in 2007 those within bay B-C were exposed to view during building works. Those supporting the first-floor averaged 100 mm x 115 mm and those supporting the attic floor 100 mm x 125 mm. Both sets of joists were entirely plain with un-blunted lower leading edges. Even so, they had been intended to be left exposed, as was indicated by visible whitewash on both the joists and, in places, on the undersides of the floorboards. The joists were lodged over the side girts/wallplate at the outer walls and jointed into the central girders using haunched soffit tenons.

The cellar ceiling (which doubles as the ground floor of the two eastern bays) is likewise of central-girder construction, supported at truss B-B by a massive 300 mm wide beam crossing the building. However, this construction cannot be *in situ*, for it has been lowered slightly. Its original higher level is evidenced by a large, neatly-cut and haunched girder mortice visible in the cillbeam of truss C-C. Perhaps the present



construction has been reused at a lower level. The central girder supports plain, 135 mm x 120 mm joists.

STAIRS

The location of the period-A stairs leading to the first floor and garret levels is currently not known. The present staircases leading to both levels are sited within bay B-C, but the details exposed during the 2007 building work make it clear that both bays were originally fully joisted and thus the period-A staircase must have been sited elsewhere. The problem is, there are no obvious alternative locations for them. It is possible that there was once a stair turret, the location of which has not been recognized under present circumstances — however, base upon what is known of the infill wall framing, it is difficult to imagine where such a turret may have been located.

Because the present steps are located within the period-B outshut, the same is true of the steps giving access to the cellar (assuming the cellar to be a period-A feature).

CHIMNEYS

The house was initially heated by a hearth area/fireplace set in the western end bay. This hearth area was biased towards the northern wall, being delineated on its southern side by a heavy stud evidenced by a mortice in the underside of crossbeam D-D. Presumably (as was usually the case) the stud marks the location of the hearth area's lath-and-daub side jamb, but whether the stud also supported a lintel is unclear - the crossbeam of truss D-D could have doubled as the lintel. Usually the fire was built against a small brick or stone panel incorporated at the base of the end wall (E-E) beneath the crossbeam. At first-floor level the entire bay appears to have been left unrestricted, as indicated within the roof where the whole of the western face of the daub surface infilling truss D-D is soot encrusted, as too are the surviving period-A rafters within this bay.

ROOF

The period-A roof is of clasped-side-purlin construction, the purlins being carried at the trusses on collars 'supported' from the tiebeams by queen studs. The principal rafters, which are wider and deeper than the common rafters, are reduced in depth above collar level so as to allow the side purlins to be dropped into position. Beneath the side purlins, rising from the principal rafter, are long, deep, shallow-set windbraces. Some of these have a convex curve to them, whilst others are straight. The only internal truss to have originally been infilled with daub was that dividing the smoke bay from the remainder of the roof. Both roof terminals were of gabled type, that at the eastern end having



incorporated a pair of windows set beneath its collar, between the queen studs. These were the sole means of light to the three-bay attic/garret space.

PERIOD B (Mid 17th C) [Revised Drawing Nos. 232/6-9]

LAYOUT

The house was doubled in size at this date by the construction of a new three-bay crosswing set at right angles to the original range, at its western end. This new range measures 9.50 metres x 6.10 metres (31'2" x 20'0") and housed on the ground floor a large two-bay heated kitchen with a pair of service rooms to its north. On the first floor the range was divided by partitions at each of its trusses, with the rear (southern) bay subdivided along its axis. This allowed a small chamber within the south-western corner of the range, with a landing and staircase area to its east. The central chamber was accessed from the landing area, with the front (northern) chamber beyond being reached through it. None were heated. As with the period-A part, the roof area was utilized as attic/garret rooms from the outset, with the staircase rising in the south-eastern corner of the southern bay.

As part of these alterations a new lean-to outshut was constructed along the rear of the hall and part of the western parlour bay in order to give access to the stairs rising to the first floor of the new wing (via a small lobby) whilst at the same time providing an additional service room. A stair descends into the cellar at the eastern end of the period-A range. If the cellar does not date from period-A then it was at this date that it was intruded. Certainly at this date the ground-floor partition between the two eastern bays was removed in order to convert this area into a two-bay un-heated parlour.

WALL DESIGN

The techniques used in the construction of the crosswing are entirely traditional and the standard of the carpentry is chunky, but good. However, the quality of the timber used is of a far lesser standard than that used within the period-A part: it is very knotty and furthermore, in order to obtain the size of timbers necessary much sapwood (and in some places bark) has been left *in situ*. This can be seen particularly well in the area of the stairs leading up to the attic, where the head of the principal post retains its bark in places.

Although, as within the period-A range, much of the infill framing is currently masked by later plaster, the design is evidenced by visible peg holes in the principal timbers of the frame and by glimpses of framing just visible as ripples showing through the wall



coverings. From this evidence, the general form of the period-B infill framing is clear — it is of small-panel type, as in the period-A part, but of lesser scantling.

Where visible the staves onto which the laths were nailed are left exposed within the secondary faces of the partitions. These staves are visible on the first-floor landing, adjacent to the stairs leading to the attic, and in the attic partition. Being a lesser area, the staves within this latter partition are quite rough in appearance, whilst the partition itself lacks midrails, and is thus of large-panel design.

WINDOWS

The locations of the windows within the northern gable and southern stub gable are evidenced by the position of the queen studs and, in the case of the front gable, by mortices in the underside of the collar. The mortices indicate that this window was of two panes with two vertical glazing tie bars to each of the panes. The glass was set into a rebate in the front face of the collar, and was thus virtually flush with the external face of the wall. This was a design of window introduced locally during the middle years of the 17th century: it only became popular late in that century though, from other evidence within the crosswing, this appears to be an early example. A new window frame now masks the underside of the collar within the rear stub gable, though notes taken in 1976 suggest that this window was of three panes and had only one tie bar to each pane. If this were so, it is not clear why the variation.

Based upon the design of the wall framing, windows appear to have been set centrally within the front and rear walls of this range at first-floor level, but of these no details are currently known. Another period-B window is evidenced (and, indeed, still survives intact, though now blocked) within the western wall of the western service room. This small two-pane glazed window has a central mullion which is chamfered internally.

In 2007 part of the soffit of the wallplate serving the rear lean-to outshut was exposed to view, revealing the diamond-section mortices for an un-glazed window (of uncertain width) sited immediately to the east of the partition which divided the lobby area from the lean-to service room. The fact that this window was of unglazed type — in contrast to all other period-B windows noted — suggests that ventilation was considered desirable within this area.

DOORWAYS

Several internal doorways are visible within the new wing: these are entirely plain and have dropped heads.



A plank-and-ledged door survives at the base of the attic stairs. This has bead mouldings along the edge of its planks. It is hung on 'L' pintles. A similar door is set within truss C-C, between the hall and western parlour, and this retains a timber lock case of uncertain, but historic date.

FLOORS AND CEILINGS

All ceilings within the period-B range are of central-girder construction. The girder in the northern bay of the kitchen is off centred from the others within the wing in order to suit the kitchen fireplace, which projects into the room because of the small size of the period-A smoke bay within which the chimney is built. Generally within the crosswing the joists are now masked by under-plastered ceilings. Even so, at roof level the service chamber joists are visible beneath a loose floor board and here white paint can be seen on the side faces of the joists, indicating that the under-plaster ceiling (at least within this chamber) is of later date. The joists measure 100 mm x 110 mm and are plain.

STAIRS

The stairs giving access to the first floor are located in the south-eastern corner of the range and, despite the absence of any visible work of obvious antiquity, they are set in their original position. These rise from the period-B rear lean-to outshut as a straight flight. At landing level the side of the stairs is protected by an open balustrade with chamfered handrail supported at the head of the stairs by a square newel post. The projecting end of the handrail has a shaped rounded end (*see* plate 2). The eastern end of the handrail is notched and nailed to the attic flight above. This upper flight survives from the period-B build and is of part winder, part straight-flight type. It is set against the eastern and southern walls and protected on its northern and western sides by a timber-framed partition.

Although relocated in its present position at a late date (it was placed here after an intruded post-period-B partition had been removed) the balustrade protecting the side of the cellar steps is of antiquity. It is set upon a baseplate and has a chamfered handrail. Between the handrail and baseplate are moulded splat balusters of symmetrical, early profile (*ie* late 16th- or early 17th-century) - *see* plates 3 and 4. It is not known whether these balusters originated from within the house or were imported from elsewhere. Whatever their provenance, they are a rare survival locally and are thus of historical significance. It is likely that prior to the addition of the balustrade the cellar steps would have been closed by a hinged trap door in the floor.



CHIMNEYS

It was at this date that the smoke bay was removed and replaced by a new three-flue brick chimney. This stack heats the period-A hall, the new kitchen, and the period-A hall chamber. Both the hall and kitchen inglenook fireplaces remain exposed and both have timber lintels. The inglenook within the kitchen had a bread oven in its northern jamb (oven removed), whilst the hall fireplace has a square-sided opening in its northern jamb, the function of which is unknown: it too could represent the remains of an oven, though from the shape and proportions of the opening this is doubtful.

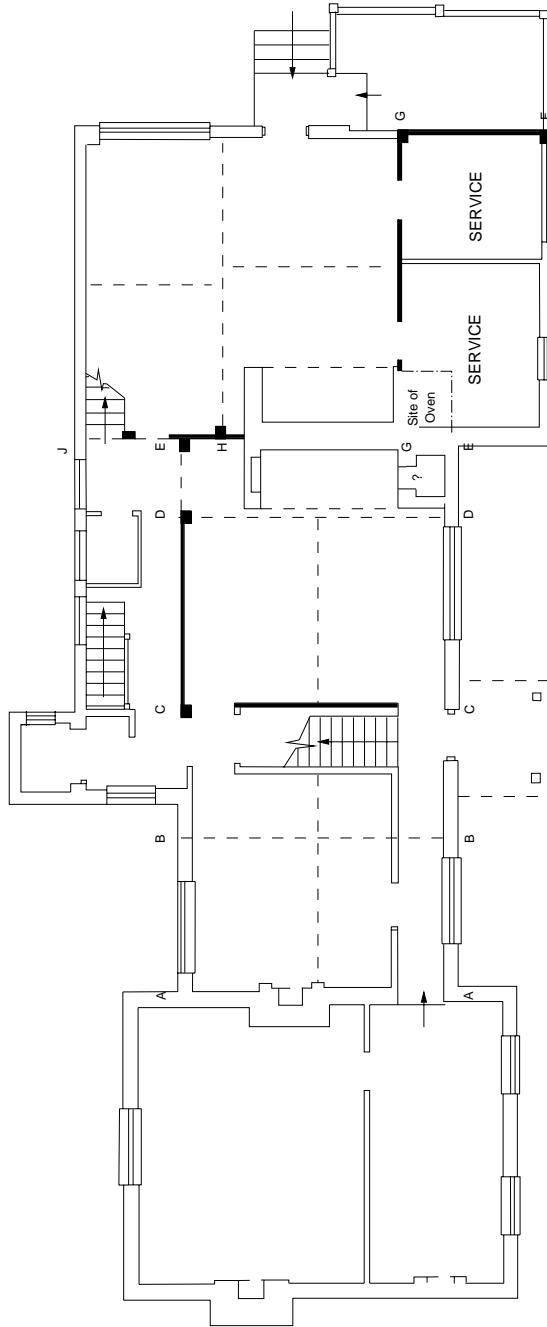
At first-floor level the fireplace within the hall chamber is very tall and has a chamfered timber lintel and chamfered internal jambs. It is currently blocked by a later fireplace. The rebated chimney cap represents a later rebuild, copying the original design.

ROOF

The roof is built using two bays of staggered-butt-purlin construction (the northern and central bays) but with side-purlin construction in the southern (rear) bay. The reason for this variation appears to be associated with the use of a half-hipped rear terminal, for the side purlins are jointed into the principal rafters of truss H-H, but clasped into position at the collar of truss J-J. All trusses incorporate collars: that to truss G-G helps support the garret's internal partition. The intersection between the roofs of the period-A and -B ranges is formed by lay boards fixed over the western slope of the crosswing roof. In order to give an open space, common rafters were never fitted within this western roof slope beneath the purlin of bay G-H.

PERIOD C (Early 18th C) [see Revised Drawing Nos. 232/1-3]

Period-C is represented by a short lean-to outshut constructed against the western wall of the crosswing, extending from the north-western corner to part way along the central bay. This is of timber-framed construction and its walls are currently weatherboarded. It was inaccessible at the time of survey, but was never reached from within the house. It therefore served as some form of external store - perhaps a woodhouse.



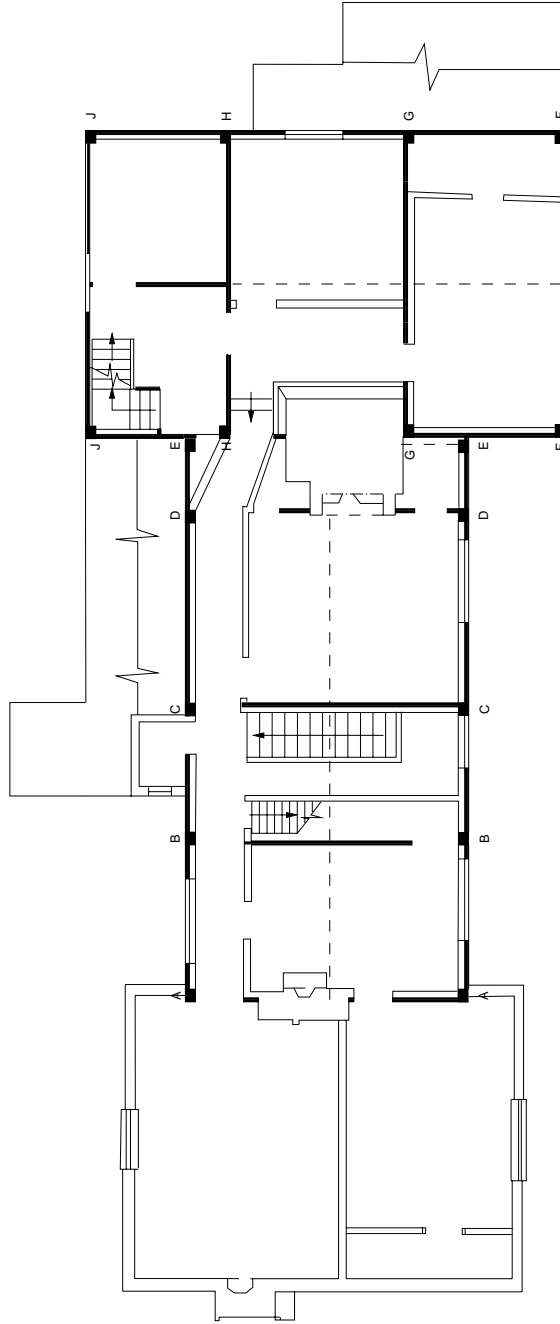
GROUND-FLOOR PLAN AS EXISTING, 2005

NOTE: INTENDED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY. SOME MODERN FEATURES SHOWN APPROXIMATE ONLY



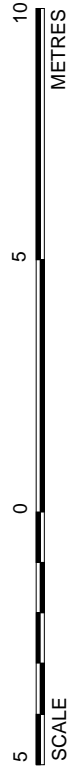
**GILLHOPE FARM HOUSE, MAYFIELD, EAST SUSSEX
 OUTLINE DETAILS AS EXISTING, 2005**

Drawn By	D Martin	Revision No	1	Date of original survey	1976	Date of this revision	2005
Site Ref	P29/03	Revised Drawing No.	232/1				



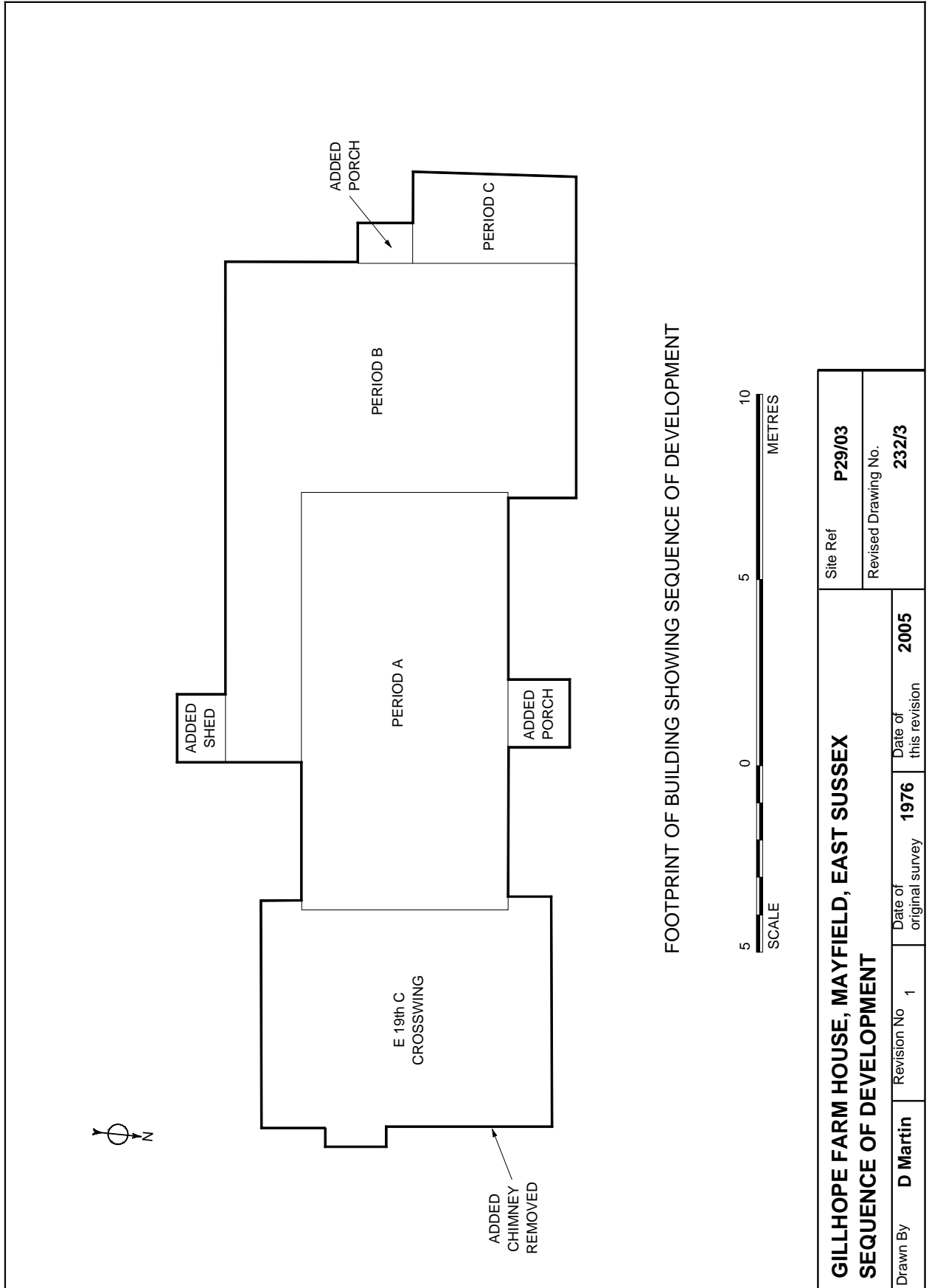
FIRST-FLOOR PLAN AS EXISTING, 2005

NOTE: INTENDED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY. SOME MODERN FEATURES SHOWN APPROXIMATE ONLY



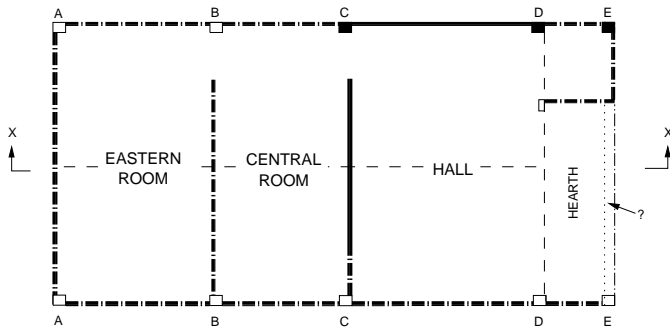
**GILLHOPE FARM HOUSE, MAYFIELD, EAST SUSSEX
 OUTLINE DETAILS AS EXISTING, 2005**

Drawn By	D Martin	Revision No	1	Date of original survey	1976	Date of this revision	2005
Site Ref	P29/03						
Revised Drawing No.	232/2						

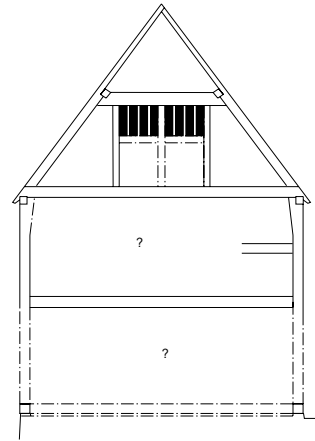


**GILLHOPE FARM HOUSE, MAYFIELD, EAST SUSSEX
SEQUENCE OF DEVELOPMENT**

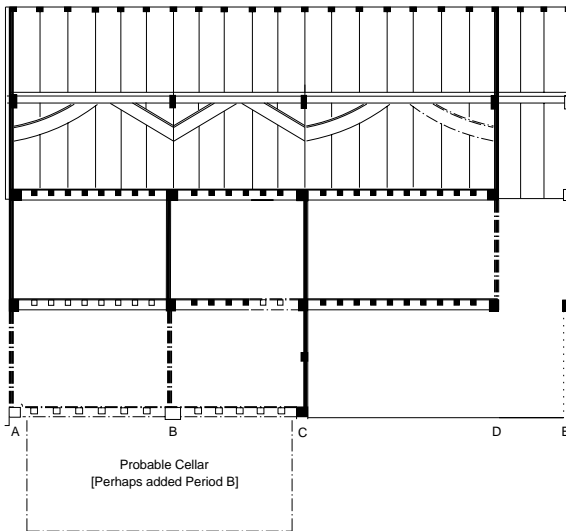
Drawn By	D Martin	Revision No	1	Date of original survey	1976	Date of this revision	2005
Site Ref	P29/03	Revised Drawing No.	232/3				



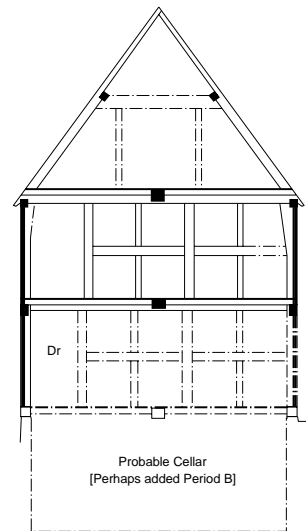
GROUND-FLOOR PLAN



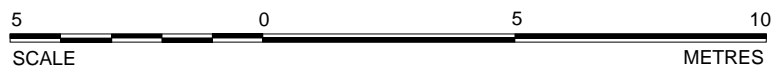
EAST ELEVATION (A-A)



LONGITUDINAL SECTION X-X



TRUSS B-B FROM EAST



**GILLHOPE FARM HOUSE, MAYFIELD, EAST SUSSEX
 PERIOD-A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS**

Site Ref **P29/03**

Revised Drawing No.

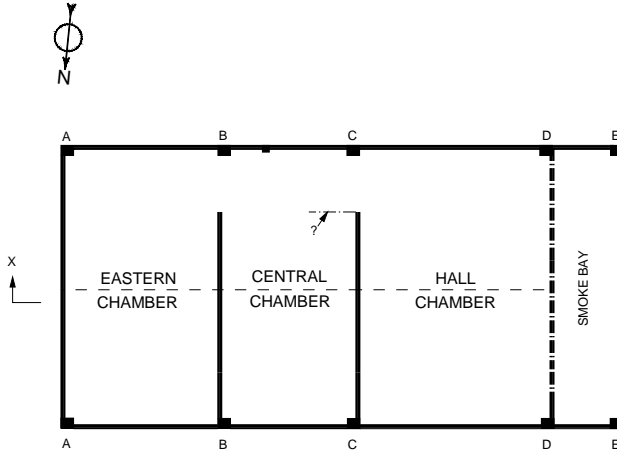
232/4

Drawn By **D Martin**

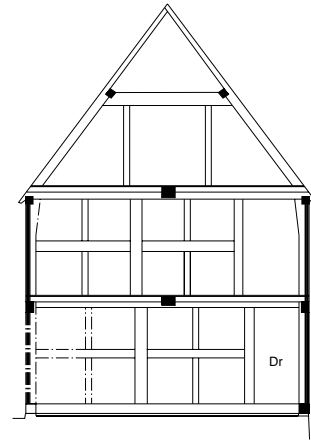
Revision No **3**

Date of original survey **1976**

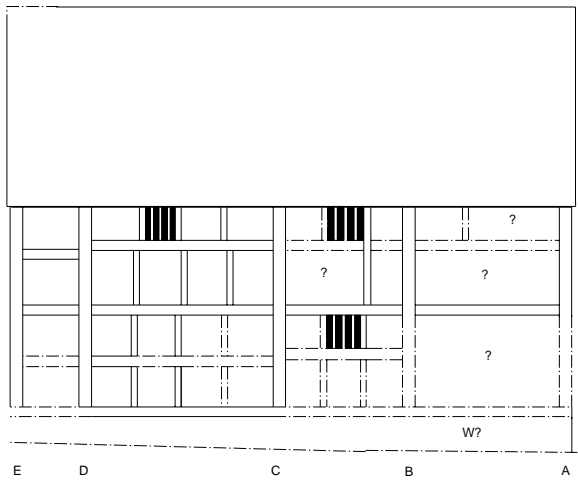
Date of this revision **2008**



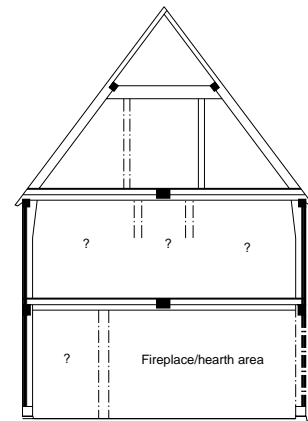
FIRST-FLOOR PLAN



TRUSS C-C FROM WEST



SOUTH ELEVATION



TRUSS D-D FROM EAST



**GILLHOPE FARM HOUSE, MAYFIELD, EAST SUSSEX
 PERIOD-A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS**

Site Ref **P29/03**

Revised Drawing No.

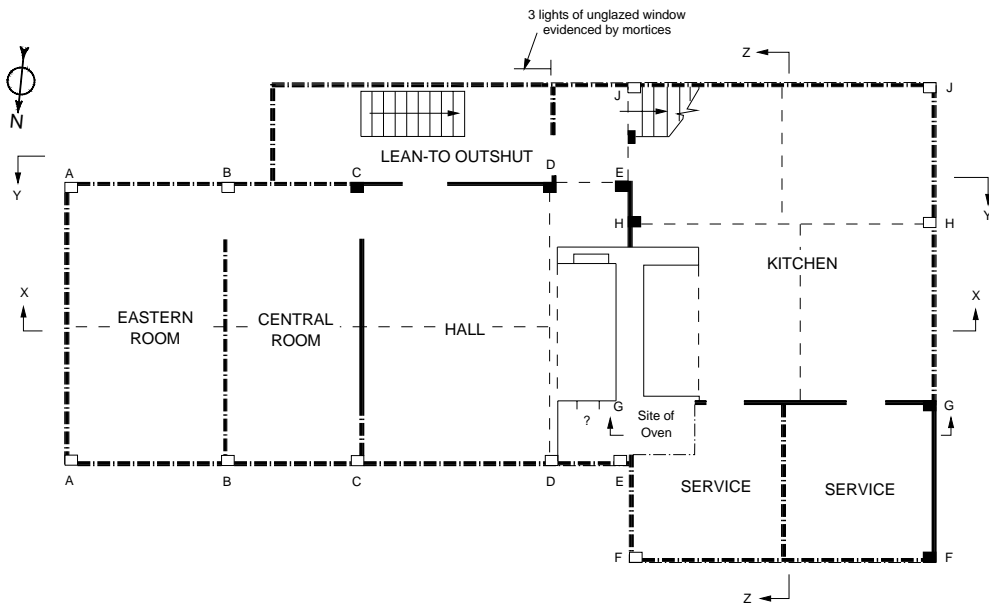
232/5

Drawn By **D Martin**

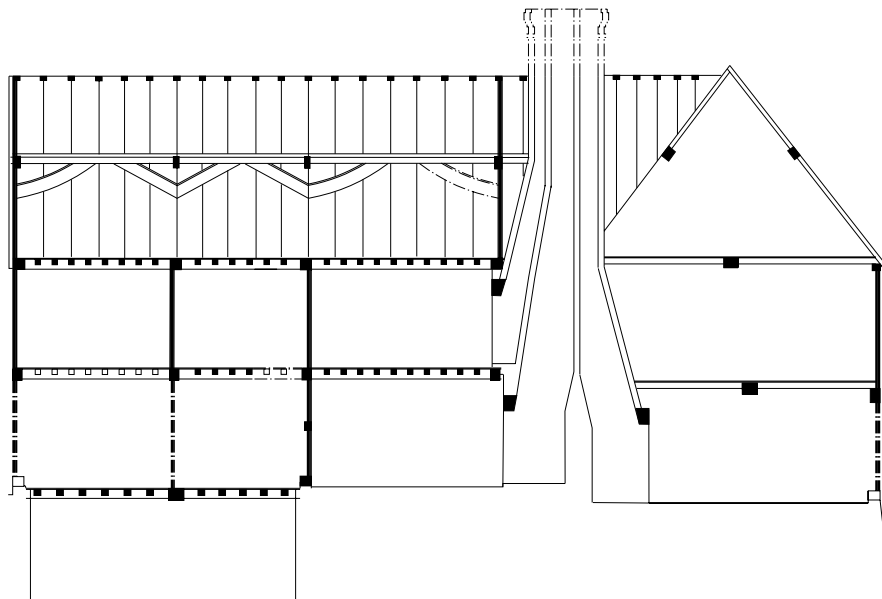
Revision No **3**

Date of original survey **1976**

Date of this revision **2008**



GROUND-FLOOR PLAN



LONGITUDINAL SECTION X-X



GILLHOPE FARM HOUSE, MAYFIELD, EAST SUSSEX
PERIOD-B RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS

Site Ref **P29/03**

Revised Drawing No.

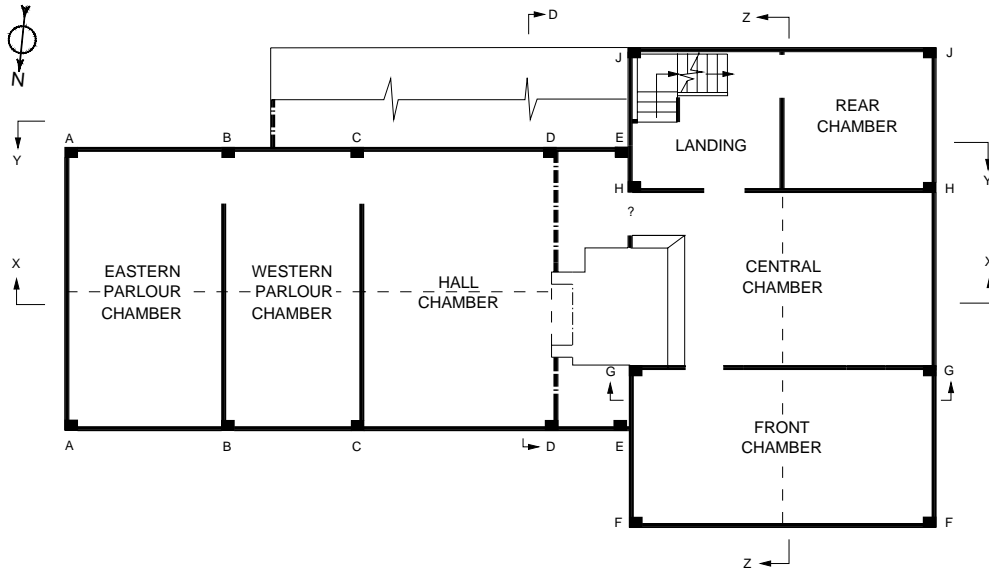
232/6

Drawn By **D Martin**

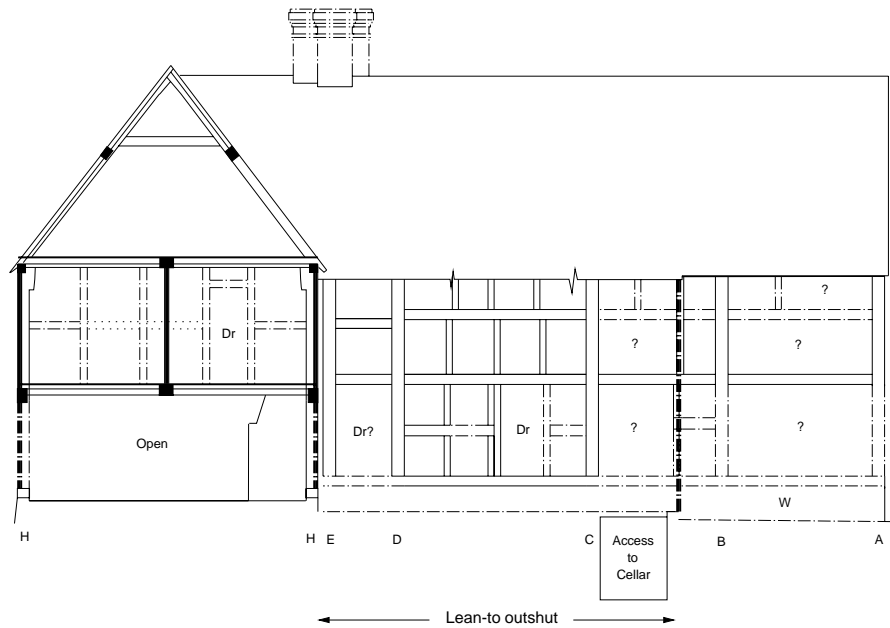
Revision No **3**

Date of original survey **1976**

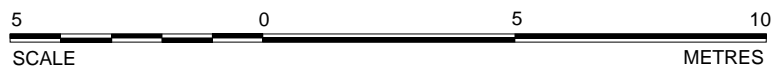
Date of this revision **2008**



FIRST-FLOOR PLAN



LONGITUDINAL SECTION Y-Y



**GILLHOPE FARM HOUSE, MAYFIELD, EAST SUSSEX
 PERIOD-B RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS**

Site Ref **P29/03**

Revised Drawing No.

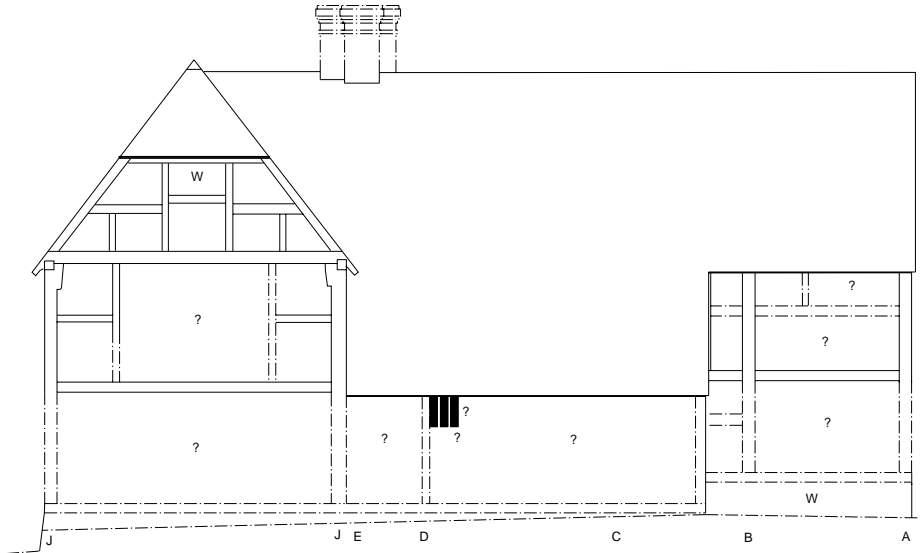
Drawn By **D Martin**

Revision No **3**

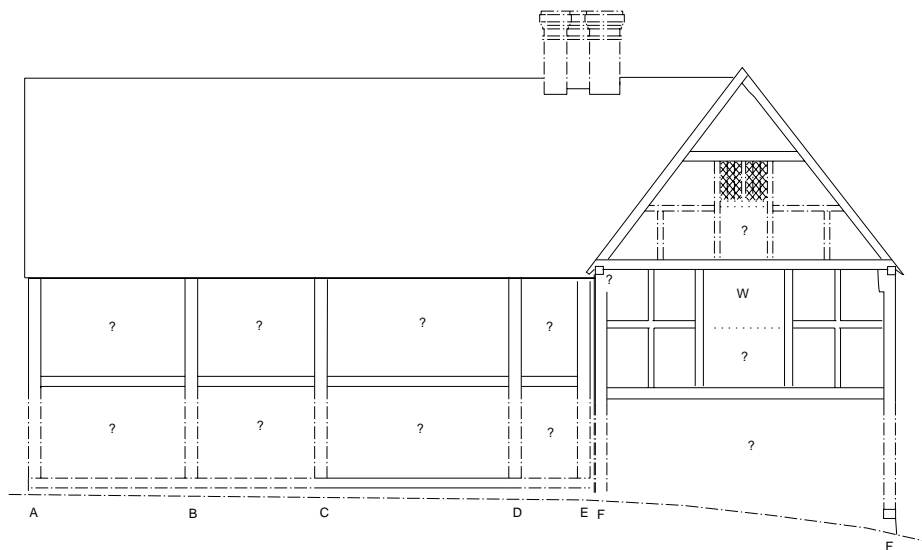
Date of original survey **1976**

Date of this revision **2008**

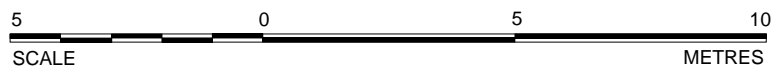
232/7



REAR (SOUTH) ELEVATION



FRONT (NORTH) ELEVATION



**GILLHOPE FARM HOUSE, MAYFIELD, EAST SUSSEX
PERIOD-B RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS**

Site Ref **P29/03**

Revised Drawing No.

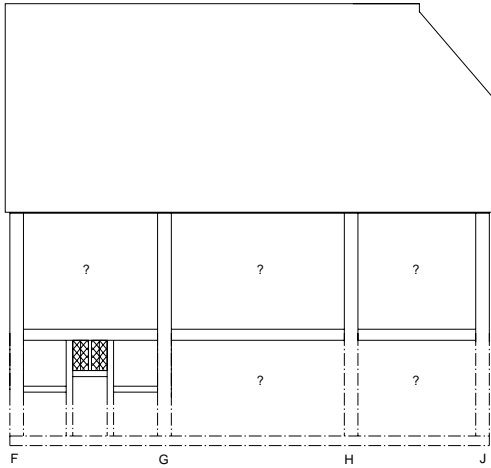
232/8

Drawn By **D Martin**

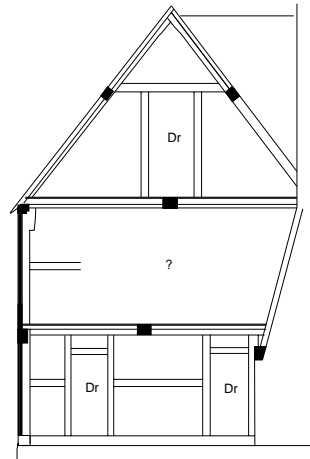
Revision No **3**

Date of original survey **1976**

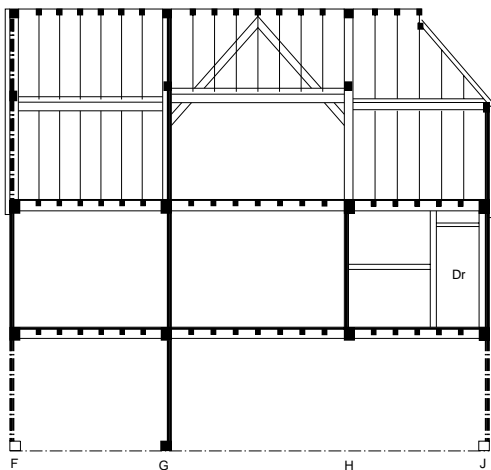
Date of this revision **2008**



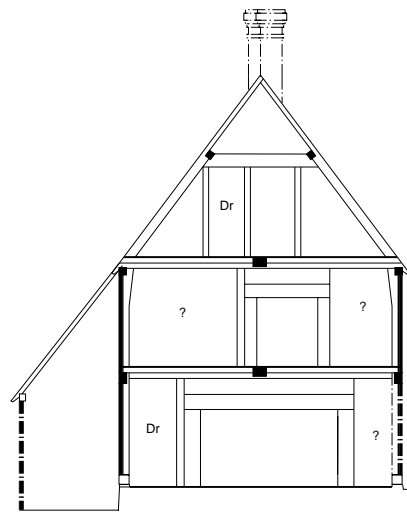
WEST ELEVATION



TRUSS G-G FROM SOUTH



LONGITUDINAL SECTION Z-Z



TRUSS D-D FROM EAST



**GILLHOPE FARM HOUSE, MAYFIELD, EAST SUSSEX
PERIOD-B RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS**

Site Ref **P29/03**

Revised Drawing No.

Drawn By **D Martin**

Revision No **3**

Date of original survey **1976**

Date of this revision **2008**

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Plate 1.

Exterior from north in 1976 showing base/cruck hall (converted into barn) at rear.



Plate 2.

Period-B handrail to stair within crosswing.



Plate 3.

Reused splat balusters protecting steps to cellar.



Plate 4.

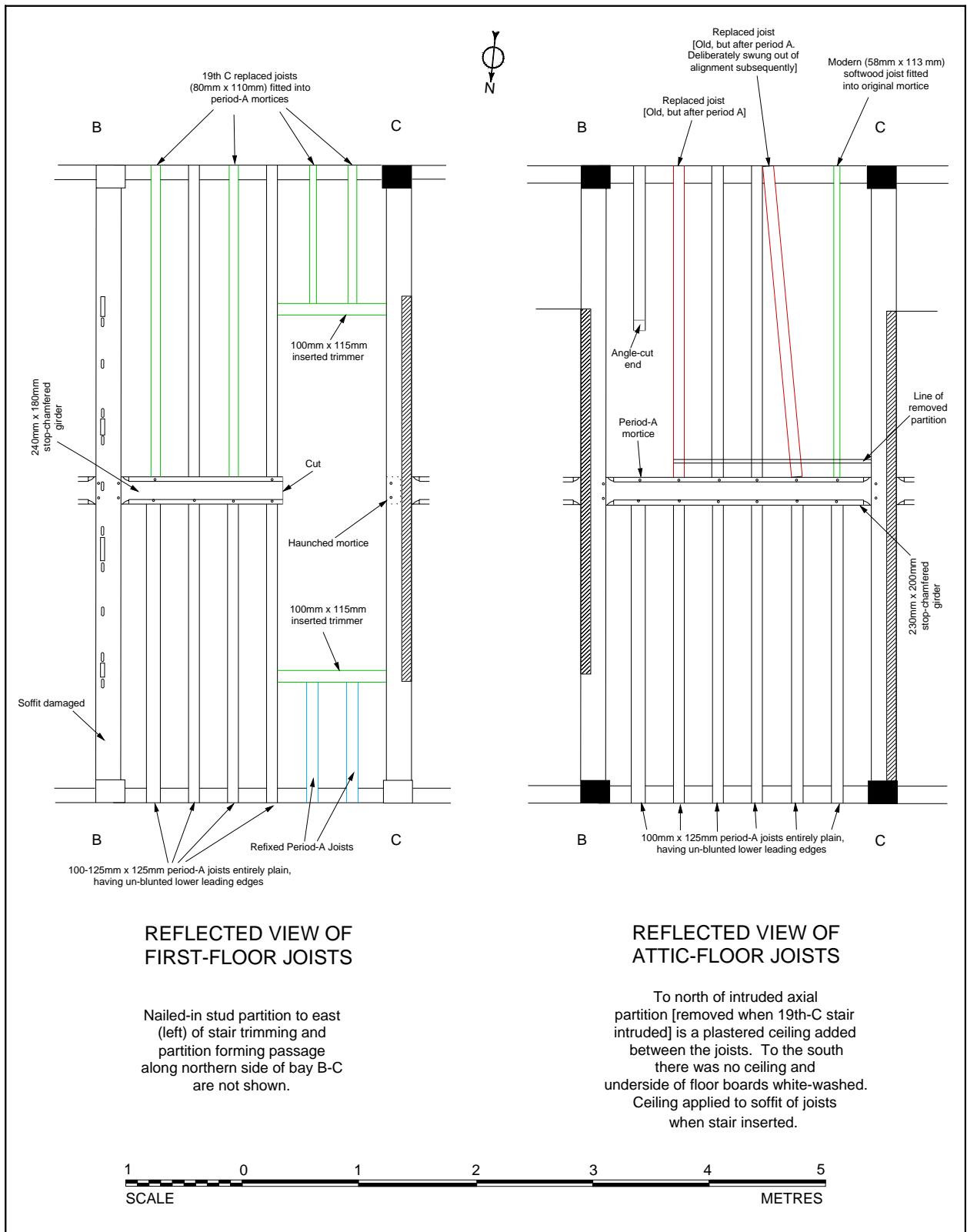
Reused splat balusters protecting steps to cellar.



ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH-EAST, INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
Site Gillhope Farm House, Mayfield, East Sussex *NGR* TQ 6108 2609
Project Ref 3150 *Report No* 0232 *Site Ref* P29/03 *Date of Survey* 1976 *This revision* 2008

APPENDIX A

RECORD OF FLOOR JOISTS, BAY B-C, AS AT 24/10/07



Nailed-in stud partition to east (left) of stair trimming and partition forming passage along northern side of bay B-C are not shown.

To north of intruded axial partition [removed when 19th-C stair intruded] is a plastered ceiling added between the joists. To the south there was no ceiling and underside of floor boards white-washed. Ceiling applied to soffit of joists when stair inserted.

**GILLHOPE FARM HOUSE, MAYFIELD, EAST SUSSEX
 RECORD OF FLOOR JOISTS, BAY B-C, AS AT 24/10/07**

Site Ref **P29/03**

Revised Drawing No.

Drawn By **D Martin**

Revision No **3**

Date of original survey **1976**

Date of this revision **2008**

232/A1

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