

**An Archaeological Interpretative Survey
of
84 High Street, Westham,
East Sussex**

Project Ref. 3172



**Commissioned by
Leanda Willis**

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

November 2007

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INTERPRETATIVE SURVEY
OF**

**84 HIGH STREET, WESTHAM,
EAST SUSSEX**

**Commissioned by
LEANDA WILLIS**

PROJECT REF. 3172

by
David Martin FSA IHBC MIFA
&
Barbara Martin AIFA

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

2007

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

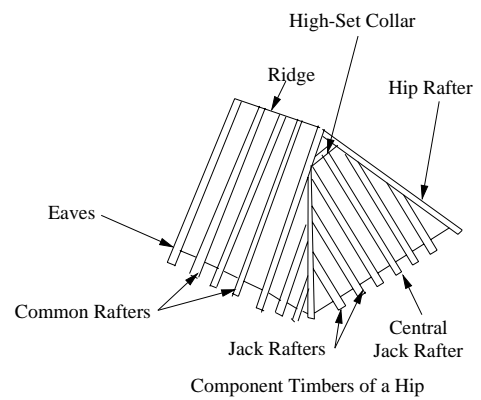
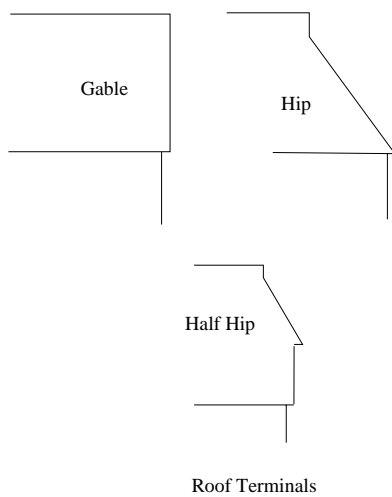
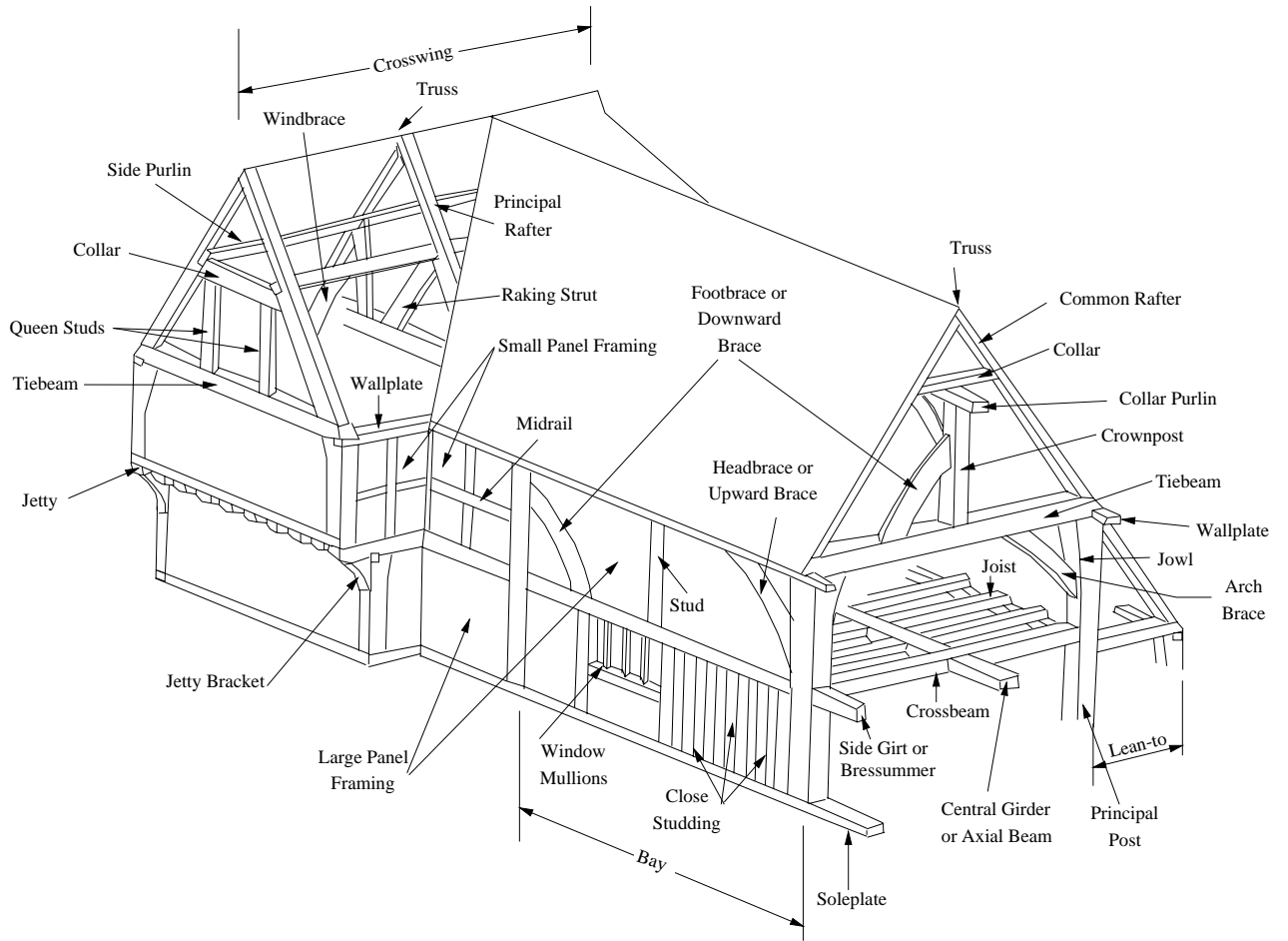
A set of drawings produced from an measured outline survey is included within the body of each report. The purpose of these drawings is to identify the features included within the written text and to illustrate, as far as is known, the form of the structure during its various stages of development.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



GLOSSARY OF PRINCIPAL TERMS

REPORT NO. 1673

WESTHAM - 84 HIGH STREET

NGR TQ 6411 0459

LOCATION [Drawing No. 1673/1]

The building stands on the southern side of Westham High Street, immediately to the west of the parish church. It is built upon an approximately east-west axis with its principal (northern) facade hard against the back edge of pavement.

OVERVIEW OF THE BUILDING [Drawing No. 1673/2-4]

Dating from the middle years of the 16th century [**Period A**] this four-bay house is close studded within its continuously-jettied street facade and has projecting ground-floor display windows to its hall and parlour. At the eastern end of this elevation was a shop front incorporating a narrow squeeze doorway. Access to the main part of the house was via a doorway between the hall and parlour (both heated). This led into a baffle entry immediately in front of the chimney. Except for a possible display window (perhaps capped by a gable above) lighting the heated hall chamber, the remainder of the windows within the house were small and of unglazed type. When first built it was not possible to gain direct access from the eastern chamber to the other two first-floor chambers, and thus there must have been two sets of stairs. A garret area existed over the hall chamber, probably lit by a window in the front roof slope. At this period the roof was hipped at both ends.

In the 17th century [**Period B**] the house was upgraded by the addition of first-floor ceilings within the parlour chamber and eastern chamber, thereby allowing for attic area to be enlarged. Associated with this, the eastern hipped roof terminal was converted to half-hipped type. A lean-to outshut (since rebuilt) was added along the rear of the house, giving improved service accommodation.

Around 1800 the eastern, western and rear walls were rebuilt using a mix of flint and rubble stone with brick quoins to the openings and corners. It is likely that tile hanging was added to the first-floor walls of the eastern and western ends at this date, but the framing within the front wall appears to have remained exposed.

In the early 19th century a two-storeyed 6.85 metre x 3.60 metre (22'6" x 11'9") range was constructed at right angles to the rear of the south-eastern corner, projecting eastward from the eastern wall of the existing structure. Originally accessed via doorways in its east and west elevations and heated by a chimney projecting from the

south wall, this may have been built as a separately occupied cottage or may have formed extra work space and accommodation for the main house. [Bearing in mind that the school later occupied the plot immediately to the rear of the house, could the ground-floor room represent the earlier school room?]. The western wallplate of the range is carried over the roof of the rear outshut, being notched and nailed to a stud on the line of the period-A rear wall of the house, and there is evidence in the range's north-western quoin to indicate that



Plate 1
Exterior in the early 20th century
[Hastings Museum and Art Gallery]

there was originally a half-brick wall beneath this section of plate. The range itself is built using flint with brick quoins and regularly-spaced brick levelling bands within its east elevation (visible from the street) whereas the flintwork in the other elevations is more rough and incorporates random bricks laid at an angle - a technique known as bungeroosh. Now altered, in its original form the east elevation formerly had windows flanking a central doorway (all brick dressed and capped by segmental ring arches one-and-a-half bricks deep) with a pair of windows on the first floor. The latter have horizontal sliding sashes. A second chimney constructed against the southern end of the west wall is most likely a later addition. Any internal partitions which may have existed within the range have been removed: it now houses a single room on each floor. The ground-floor ceiling joists are exposed: they are narrow and run east-west. All details of the fully-hipped roof are hidden by plaster skeelings and ceilings.

Later in the 19th century an extra lean-to outshut was added into the re-entrant angle between the added range and the rear lean-to. A number of alterations were made to the main part of the house around this time, including the replacement of the narrow 'squeeze door' leading into the shop by a wider doorway with projecting window to its side. This may suggest that the main range was converted into two cottages during this time, but the 1873 1st edition 1:2500 O.S. plan shows the range undivided, as too do subsequent editions, so maybe the eastern room continued in use as a shop: if so, the shop front had been removed and replaced by a window by the early 20th century (see Plate 1). Significantly, both the 1873 and 1927 1:2500 plans show the rear range divided off from the main range (on the ground floor at least) but not the 1899 edition. As part of these 19th-century alterations a small external chimney was added against the eastern end wall (fireplace later adjusted internally) and it may also have been at this date that the main chimney was rebuilt on a smaller scale above the level of the first floor joisting, incorporating an additional fireplace but taking up far less space than its predecessor.

In the early 20th century the house was renovated, with minor modifications made to the internal layout of the main range, but with major adjustments to the layout of the rear outshut, which appears to have been re-roofed. The present stairs, which rise within the outshut against the period-A rear wall, are of this date and give access to a first-floor corridor running along the rear of the house, lit by removing the infill in this section of the period-A rear wall. This corridor allowed independent access to the first-floor chambers, as well as to a stair rising to the roof area. It was probably as part of these works that the rear wall of the parlour was removed to give one long room, and ground-floor bathrooms formed within the rear outshuts. The early 19th-century rear range now houses a kitchen on the ground floor. There is a new partition between the hall and the eastern bay, suggesting that the two spaces may have been thrown into one early in the 20th century and subsequently once more sub-divided.

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

LISTED STATUS OF THE BUILDING

84 High Street, Westham was listed grade II* on 13th October 1952, its listed building reference being TQ 6404 38/243. 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, a little ambitiously, as C15. [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 (Mid 16th C) [Drawing Nos. 1673/5-7]

LAYOUT

The period-A part of the house is four bays in length and measures 12.25 metres x 5.55 metres (40'2" x 18'3") on the ground floor. At first-floor level the entire front wall is jettied forward by 390 mm (1'3") and thus at this level the width of the building is increased to 5.95 metres (19'6").

At the western end, on the ground floor, was a parlour. To the east, taking up the

centre of the building was a two-bay hall, but most of the narrower western of the two bays was taken up by the massive three-flue chimney which, on the ground floor, incorporated fireplaces serving both the hall and parlour. The front door led directly into the area beside the chimney and — bearing in mind the position of the parlour — was therefore located at the socially superior end of the hall: an unusual feature at this date. Despite this, the doorways at the opposite end of the hall, leading into the inferior spaces in the eastern bay, are positioned to allow room for a bench set against the wall. Thus the layout broke with the medieval tradition of low-end entry and high-end bench, a break influenced by the use of a chimney which incorporated two back-to-back ground-floor fireplaces. The bay to the east of the hall was divided axially into two with a shop (accessed both from the hall and street) to the front and a service room to the rear.

A complete lack of weathering on the original external southern wall in the area to the rear of the chimney bay, extending westwards to slightly overlap the eastern end of the parlour bay, indicates the location of a former small outshut — probably some form of stair turret giving access to the western end of the house.

Above the shop/service room was a single chamber (marked Shop Chamber in Drawing No. 1673/5). This had no interconnection with the remainder of the chambers on the first floor and was accessed from the service room via a stair located against the eastern face of truss B-B. The hall chamber and parlour chamber housed the private accommodation of the house and were linked to each other by a doorway adjacent to the front wall, within truss C-C. Access to these chambers was via their own staircase, no doubt located within the separately-framed outshut which stood against the rear wall. The door from this appears to have led into the parlour chamber, through which the hall chamber was reached. A second door in the parlour chamber apparently gave access to a closet-like space beside the chimney.

On the ground floor the storey height measures 2.10 metres (6'10") from present floor to underside of floor boards, whilst at first-floor level the height measures 1.95 metres (6'4") from first floor to top of wallplate and 2.20 metres floor to floor within the hall chamber, where there has always been a ceiling. This was the only chamber to have been heated during period A, the other two chambers — over the parlour and shop — were initially open to the roof.

WALL DESIGN

The basic design of the timber frame is entirely standard, with jowled principal posts supporting the wallplates and tiebeams in normal assembly. All timbers are of average scantling and quality for the size and age of the building, except that the principal posts supported by the first-floor jetty are of smaller than usual size - typically only 190 mm wide and, at truss C-c, only 150 mm in width. At these points the tiebeams are wider than the posts which support them. There is one further peculiarity — the front wallplate is positioned at a slightly lower level than that at the rear and, in consequence,

the tiebeams incorporate an asymmetrical camber.

As is not uncommon, the design within the elevations of the house is varied so as to reflect the importance of the walls in question. Thus, the front elevation is enriched on the exterior with closely-spaced studs, a feature it has in common with neighbouring Heron Cottage and Dial House to the west. Unlike Heron Cottage *etc.*, — which is of very similar date and size — in this instance the studding does not incorporate externally-exposed braces. Instead, the two footbraces which triangulate the front wall are exposed internally, being left visible within the chambers at first-floor level (Drawing No. 1673/6). Because the close studding is of local 'plank' type, the studs themselves are masked by daub on the interior: only the thicker primary studs (which double as window jambs) are visible from within the building. The window and door arrangement within this elevation is important, particularly given the fact that the ground-floor framing still remains intact, allowing full details to be recovered. The eastern end originally incorporated a shop front with a narrow 'squeeze door' adjacent to it. The main doorway further to the west, in contrast, was of standard width and gave access into a baffle entry in front of the chimney. The hall and parlour are both lit by projecting oriel windows of period-A date (for further details of which see *Windows and Doorways* below). With the exception of the window serving the hall chamber, the other windows in this elevation are of standard unglazed type.

In stark contrast to the front elevation, the rear wall made use of cheaper, more utilitarian large-panel design and here the footbraces are located so as to be exposed within the external face of the wall. As both the eastern and western end walls are now masked by tile hanging on the first floor and have been under-built in mass walling on the ground floor, it cannot currently be told whether these walls were enriched with close studding — depending upon the wealth and aspirations of the owner, either arrangement is possible for these walls. What can be told from the pattern of pegging is that both walls incorporated widely-spaced primary studs with footbracing to the principal posts. In addition, they incorporated central full-height intermediate posts.

Internally, beneath the central girder of the ceiling within the eastern bay are the remains of a centrally-placed mortice indicating the location of the axial partition which divided the front (shop) from the rear service room and associated stairs. The soffit of the girder has been trimmed away, removing the stave holes, but the surviving evidence indicates that the partition consisted of two large daub panels, divided by a central stud. Truss B-B, which separates the eastern bay from the hall bay, likewise utilizes large-panel framing, in this instance with three studs on each storey and footbraces triangulating from the principal posts to the crossbeam at first-floor level. On the ground floor there were doorways at both ends of the partition: on the first floor there was none. At ground-floor level trusses C-C and D-D were primarily taken up by the wide inglenook fireplaces. That within truss D-D (between the chimney bay and parlour) was flanked by studs (removed) and doorways, whilst the areas to north and south of the hall fireplace were left open. At first-floor level truss C-C (within the hall chamber) has a long, angled, cut-out area in the western face of the tiebeam indicating where the flue of a former first-floor fireplace passed hard against the beam. Stave holes in the

underside of the tiebeam mark the location of a daub-infilled partition flanking the fireplace, with a doorway at the northern end and a footbrace to the southern principal post. In contrast, there are no stave holes in the tiebeam's soffit above the site of the former fireplace, proving that the lost fireplace represented an original feature (rather than being a later insertion). The arrangement within the upper level of Truss D-D shows yet another variation of design. Here there has always been a doorway at the southern end of the partition: this seems originally to have led into a closet beside the chimney. A footbrace descended northwards from the door jamb, some distance beyond which was a stud (evidenced by mortice). Because this latter stud has been removed, it cannot be told whether this too was footbraced. In this area, the soffit of the cambered tiebeam has been damaged, but the remains of stave holes are just visible in the length between the studs. These, taken in conjunction with the existence of the former footbrace(s) and the design of the ceiling girder which was subsequently added into the parlour chamber make clear that this section of partition was not designed to incorporate a fireplace, but was of closed type. Sufficient of the tiebeam's soffit survives to prove that the remainder of the truss, extending northwards from the removed stud up to the front wall, was entirely open, allowing the parlour chamber to extend around the northern side of the chimney, up to truss C-C, allowing access to the doorway leading into the hall chamber.

Apart from the absence of weathering on the external face of the north wall in the area of the chimney bay, extending slightly westwards, no details are known regarding the construction of the small rear outshut which is thought to have housed a stair. Significantly, despite the very clear variation in the wall's surface texture (one part weathered and one part totally un-weathered) there are no mortices in the wall face, suggesting that the outshut was separately framed.

WINDOWS

Within the front elevation a variety of window designs have been utilized in order to reflect the use/importance of the rooms or chambers they served. Both the parlour and hall are lit by projecting oriel windows, weathered at their heads by the overhang of the jetty (see Plates 1-3). Both have moulded, roll-and-hollow-chamfered mullions and frame and a separate head which makes use of two loose tenons fixing it back to the face of the wall frame — the positions of the loose tenons are indicated by pairs of peg holes in the underside



Plate 2
Oriel window serving hall

of the jetty plate and head. Beneath the solid moulded cill of the long eight-light hall window are two brackets, whilst the slightly shorter parlour window has only one central bracket. The shop at the eastern end of the house was served by a pair of blank openings set side by side, separated from one another by a shared jamb evidenced by its pegged mortice. A horizontally-set hinge ride still remains in the external face of the jetty plate for a former top-hung shutter, whilst a pegged mortice to its right may be associated with some form of support mechanism for holding the shutter open. To the right of the shop front survives the stopped-chamfered surround of the narrow 'squeeze door' which led into the shop (Plate 4).

At first-floor level within the front wall of the hall chamber is a relatively wide window opening (now modified slightly) the size of which perhaps suggests either a planted-on frame or a projecting oriel window — certainly the width suggests it was designed to be glazed. Immediately above it, in the attic, one of the rafters is cut and the rafters on either side show mortices either for the plates or purlins of a face dormer or front gable. The use of mortices, rather than notches, to fix the plates/purlins suggests that the feature is likely to have been original to the build, but there is no guarantee of this. Flanking the hall chamber window in the same facade are three small three-light windows of unglazed type, complete with diamond-section mullions. The westernmost window retains an internally projecting cill which would have supported a shutter, but there are no shutter grooves in the soffit of the wallplate. Two further unglazed windows of similar type are evidenced within the rear wall at first-floor level: the one serving the hall chamber is evidenced by blocked mullion mortices (at the head of the present stairs) whilst the second, lighting the parlour chamber, remains open and retains its mullions. Almost certainly there were windows in the end walls, but of these no details are currently recoverable.



Plate 3
Oriel window serving parlour



Plate 4
Mortice in jetty plate with hinge pintle to left
and chamfered surround to doorway to right.

DOORWAYS

Primary access into the house was originally via a doorway sited to the north of the chimney, hard against the western principal post of the chimney bay. The doorway — which remained open and in use early in the 20th century (see Plate 1) is still evidenced by a neat stop chamfer on the jetty plate and by pegged-in door jambs. Located against the principal post of truss B-B, within the eastern bay, are the remains of a narrow (620 mm, or 2'0") doorway which formerly led into the shop. This too is evidenced by a stop chamfer on the jetty plate and by a pegged mortice for the missing door jamb (Plate 4).

The location of the rear doorway which would have given access to the rear yard is not currently known, though two doorways do seem to be evidenced within the rear wall: both are in the area where the frame is un-weathered. That on the ground floor is adjacent to truss C-C and probably allowed access into the missing rear outshut. At first-floor level the absence of a footbrace to the west of the principal post to truss D-D, together with the off-centred location of the adjacent window, giving a narrower panel at this point, suggests the position of a doorway. This arrangement would be consistent with a stairs within the missing outshut, giving access to the parlour chamber.

Within the building, a doorway at the northern end of truss B-B on the ground floor has a chamfered square-headed surround and retains a mortice in the principal post for some form of shallow, arched door head. The doorway at the opposite end likewise has a chamfered surround, but any evidence for a shaped head is hidden. The other doorways appear to have had plain heads: all utilized the crossbeams and tiebeams as their tops.

FLOORS AND CEILINGS

All the ceilings over the main ground-floor rooms are of central-girder type with the girders carrying closely-spaced joists which, on average, measure 95-100 mm wide x 115 mm deep. All project forward over the front wall to carry the first-floor jetty: the joists ends remain exposed and are rounded. Rising from the ground-floor principal posts and integral with them are plain jetty brackets. Within the hall and parlour the joists are stop chamfered, but within the eastern bay they are plain. Furthermore, because of the stair trimming to the south, the joists do not align on either side of the girder. The soffit of this girder has been trimmed back so any chamfer that may have existed has been removed, but the girder within the hall is chamfered and has stepped-and-hollowed stops. A large-diameter hole drilled in the soffit of the girder probably indicates the former location of a pivot pole for a harness to keep a young child away from the open fire. Being the most important room of the house, the ceiling girder within the parlour is moulded — for its profile see Drawing No. 1673/7.

The only ceiling on the first floor during period A was that over the hall chamber — the

period-A date is confirmed by the fact that it is morticed-and-tenoned into the tiebeams at both trusses. As with that in the hall, it is chamfered and has stepped-and-hollowed stops. The joists are closely spaced, measure only 75 mm wide, and are plain. At the front of the building the ends are carried by a bearer set above the level of the wallplate. Both the shop chamber and the parlour chamber were open to the roof at this period.

STAIRS

Accessed from the eastern rear room, the stairs rising to the shop chamber climbed from south to north against and parallel to the eastern face of the crossbeam to truss B-B. One joist is trimmed to accommodate the flight. As there was formerly no doorway through truss B-B at first-floor level, the hall and parlour chambers must have been reached by a second stair. All the floor joists within the hall and parlour appear to be *in situ*, and thus exclude the possibility of a staircase in these areas. However, as already noted, an area of the external face of the rear wall is un-weathered and there appear to have been two doorways in this section of wall. The likelihood is that a separately framed stair turret formerly stood against the rear wall, with the stairs rising within it to give access to the parlour chamber. It is not known how access was formerly gained to the garret area over the hall chamber (but see 'Roof' below).

CHIMNEY

The house was served from the outset by a good-quality three-flue chimney, with inglenook fireplaces heating both the hall and parlour. Both have stone jambs and moulded timber lintels, that to the hall having 'sun flower/poppy-type' decoration and simplistic stylised foliage to its sunk spandrels (see Drawing No 1673/7 for the moulding profiles and Plate 5). A near identical design can be seen on the fireplace lintel within neighbouring Heron Cottage *etc.* Within the back wall of each fireplace are triangular-headed niches, whilst the side jambs incorporate built-in seats.

From the evidence of the cut-out section along part of the western face of the tiebeam of truss C-C and the design of the infill framing under the tiebeam, it is evident that the hall chamber was formerly served by a fireplace. Unfortunately the chimney has been rebuilt to a different design above the level of the first floor. It can be certain from the extant evidence (described earlier) that there was no fireplace heating the parlour chamber. The



Plate 5
Ornamentation on lintel of hall fireplace.

present chimney cap forms a square block and in all probabilities does not reflect the earlier design.

ROOF

Both roof terminals were originally of hipped type, though the eastern end was later rebuilt as a half hip in order to improve the usability of this area when the shop chamber was floored over. The roof itself uses clasped-side-purlins supported by queen-stud trusses over B-B and C-C, but simply a cambered collar without queen studs at D-D. The principal rafters are reduced in depth above side-purlin level, whilst the original common rafters were each face-pegged to the side purlins. Truss B-B (western face) and both faces of truss C-C have straight windbraces which rise from the principal rafters and are notched to the underside of the purlins. Beneath the head of the western hip is a high-set collar which supports the central rafter. The same would have been the case at the eastern end, but this pair of rafters was re-sited when the terminal was removed and replaced as a half hip during the 17th century modernizations.

As noted under 'windows' above, one of the rafters within the front slope of the hall bay has been cut off and extended down to wallplate level later: the rafters flanking it contain mortices for former plates/purlins which projected outwards. This is evidence for a former face dormer/face gable sited immediately above the first-floor window.

It is interesting to note that the positions of the queen studs beneath the collars to trusses B-B and C-C are in different locations, perhaps suggesting that only one of the two trusses was closed by a daub partition, with some form of stair rising through the (assumed) open truss in order to give access to the hall chamber garret.

PERIOD B (17th C) [Drawing No. 1673/8]

NOTE

Few alterations were made to the house during the 17th century: most are impossible to closely date, though all seem to belong to the 17th century. It is possible that they represent a series of alterations made over a relatively long time span, rather than forming a single building campaign aimed at updating the house.

LAYOUT

It was at this period that a rear lean-to outshut was constructed, though little (if anything) of this now remains — the only possible extant period-B feature is the stone quoin at the south-eastern corner of the rear wall (heavy masked by paint). With the

construction of the lean-to outshut the service accommodation within the house was considerably increased. The period-A stairs were no doubt maintained in their earlier position, incorporated within the added rear lean-to, whilst the stair which gave access to the shop chamber was removed. To replace it, a doorway was cut through truss B-B, linking the shop chamber with the hall chamber.

The period-B alterations included the insertion of ceilings into the shop chamber and parlour chamber and, as part of this, the eastern roof terminal was adjusted to half-hipped type, probably with a central window set beneath the collar so as to give light to the newly formed garret room.

WALL DESIGN

No details are known regarding the wall design of the rear lean-to outshut: they may have been timber framed or alternatively of flint, as now. The stone quoin in the south-eastern corner is neatly formed using squared ashlar blocks, perhaps suggesting a period-B date — all other dressings within the lean-to walls use brick.

WINDOWS

It is assumed that the unglazed windows would have had glazing added at this date, but this was achieved without modifying the openings and the two principal ground-floor windows were retained *in situ*, this despite the narrowness of their lights. Plate 1 shows that the large window serving the hall chamber comprised three panes with a central opening casement, but the photograph is insufficiently clear to tell whether the frame is flush or planted on. When the eastern roof terminal was converted to half-hipped type it is probable that a window was incorporated beneath the collar so as to light the newly formed garret room. The garret at the western end is lit by a dormer window of uncertain date. No other details are known.

DOORWAYS

The main door giving access into the house remained in its period-A location, whilst the narrow door leading into the shop also appears to have remained in use at this time. Internally the only recognizable inserted doorway was that giving access to the shop chamber from hall chamber, through truss B-B. The opening has since been modified, but its inserted northern jamb is indicated by a notch in the face of the tiebeam. The southern jamb of the doorway made use of an existing stud.

By this date it is possible that access from the parlour chamber to the hall chamber was through the former closet at the rear of the chimney — requiring the removal of a footbrace — but the age of this opening is not discernible. Doorways would have been added into roof trusses B-B and C-C so as to allow access to all three garret areas.

FLOORS AND CEILINGS

The new ceiling inserted into the parlour chamber is of central-girder type, the girder being chamfered along its lower leading edges, terminated using cyma stops. This girder continues beyond the chamfer stops to run under the acutely cambered tiebeam of truss D-D, extending for a short distance so as to abut against the tumbling of the chimney. In order not to put weight onto the tumbling, a stud was inserted into the partition so as to support the girder, this now being evidenced by a mortice in the soffit. There is one joist mortice in the girder, eastwards of the truss, beyond the tiebeam, intended to support the attic floor in this area.

Within the former shop chamfer the 75 mm x 80 mm joists run east-west, along the axis of the building, being housed and notched into the tiebeams.

STAIRS

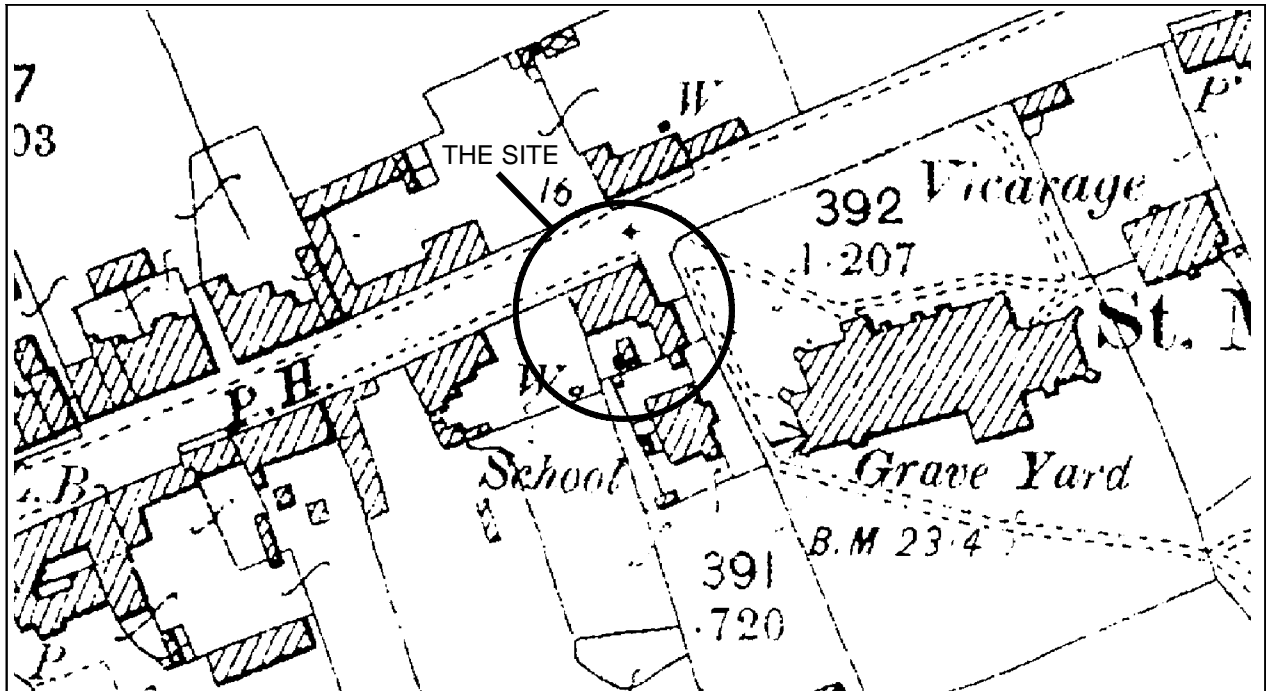
It is probable that the stairs continued to rise in their original location, but at this time integrated within the added rear lean-to outshut. It is not known how access was gained to the garret area — the present attic flight represents a later insertion, the removed joists being evidenced by notches in the tiebeam.

CHIMNEYS

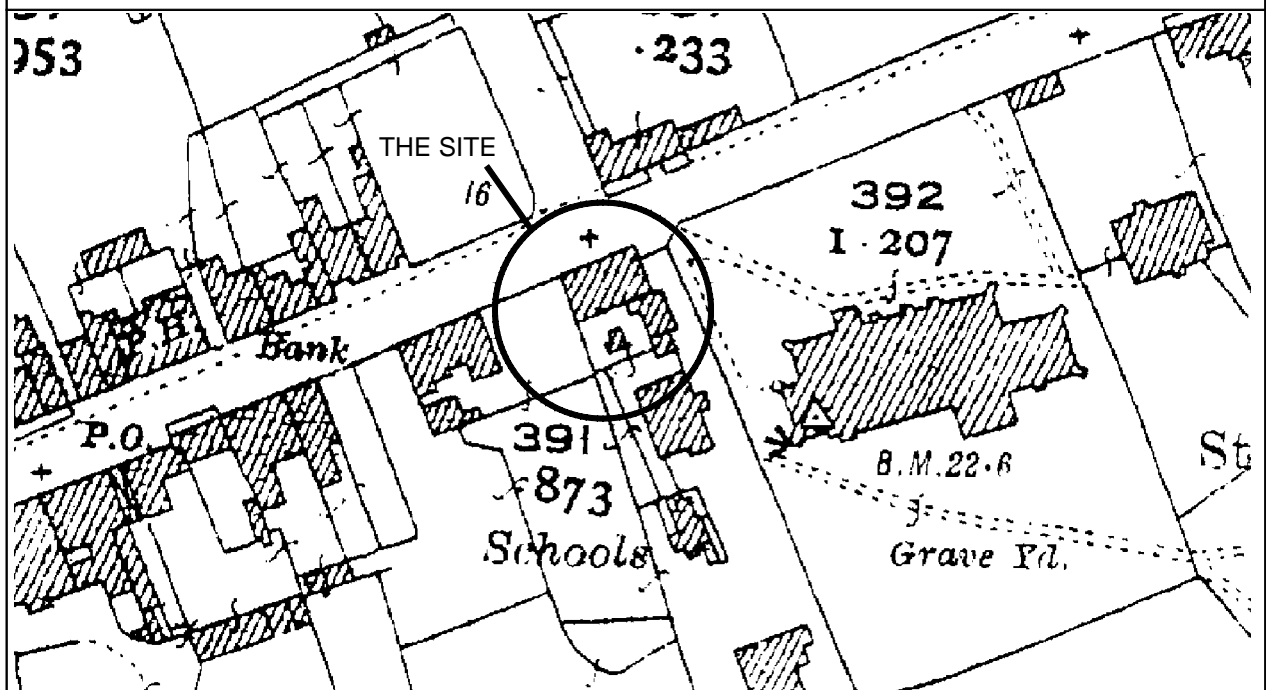
No alterations appear to have been made to the chimney at this date.

ROOF

During period B the hipped roof terminal over the eastern end of the house was removed and replaced by a half hip. The new roof bay is of clasped-side-purlin construction with the new purlins (of lesser scantling) merely splayed and nailed to the ends of the period-A purlins. The period-B purlins have a distinct downward slope towards the east — this does not appear to be the result of later movement. All of the timbers within the eastern roof bay are of lesser quality than those within the main roof, and here the common rafters are not pegged to the side purlins. There are no windbraces.



ENLARGE EXTRACT FROM 2nd EDITION O.S. 25" - 1 MILE SHEET 69/15
SHOWING THE AREA AS IN 1899



ENLARGE EXTRACT FROM 24th EDITION O.S. 25" - 1 MILE SHEET 69/15
SHOWING THE AREA AS IN 1927

84 HIGH STREET, WESTHAM, EAST SUSSEX
EXTRACTS FROM O.S. 25" - 1 MILE PLANS, SHEET 69/15

Site Ref **P106/04**

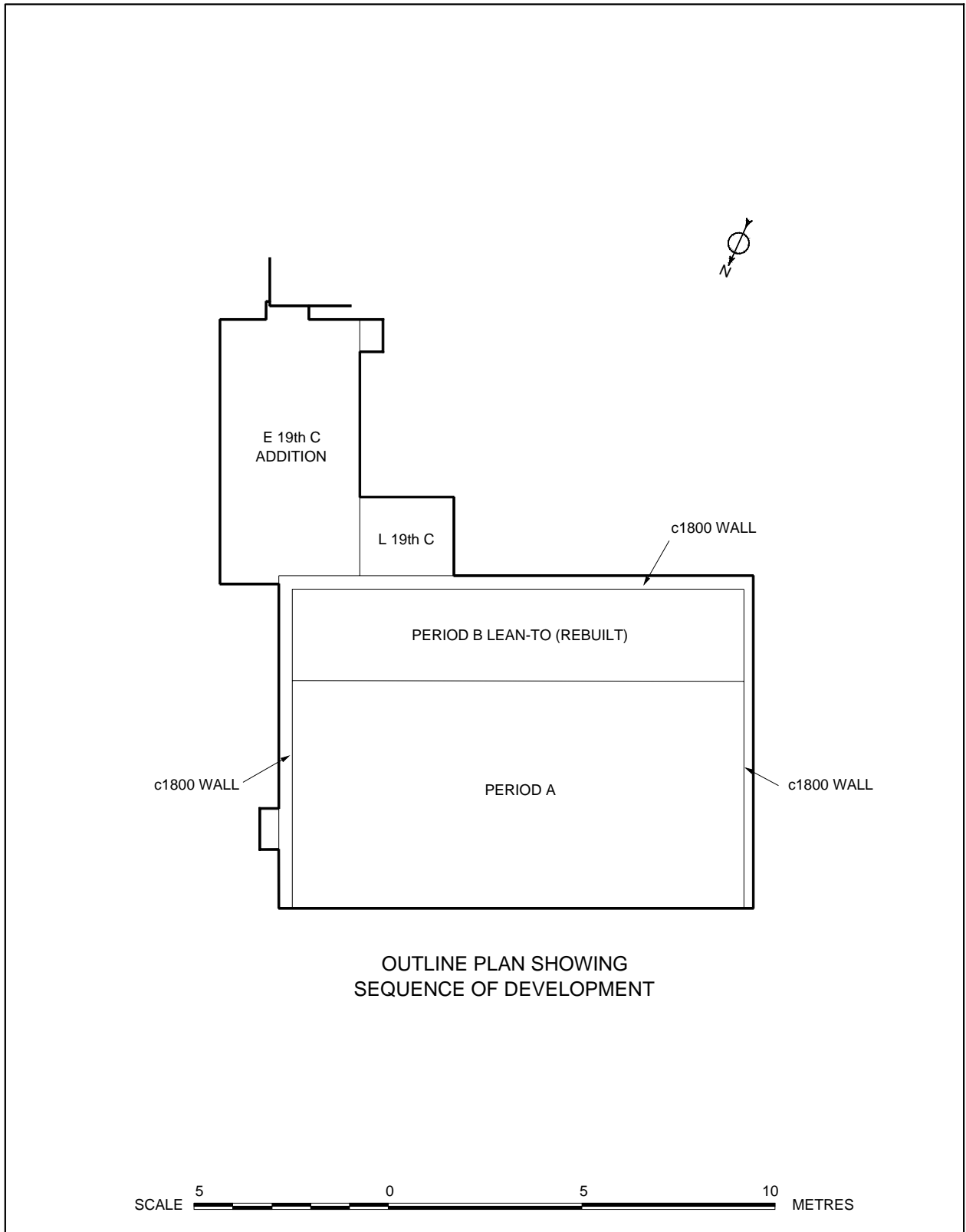
Drawing No. **1673/1**

Drawn By **D Martin**

Revision No **1**

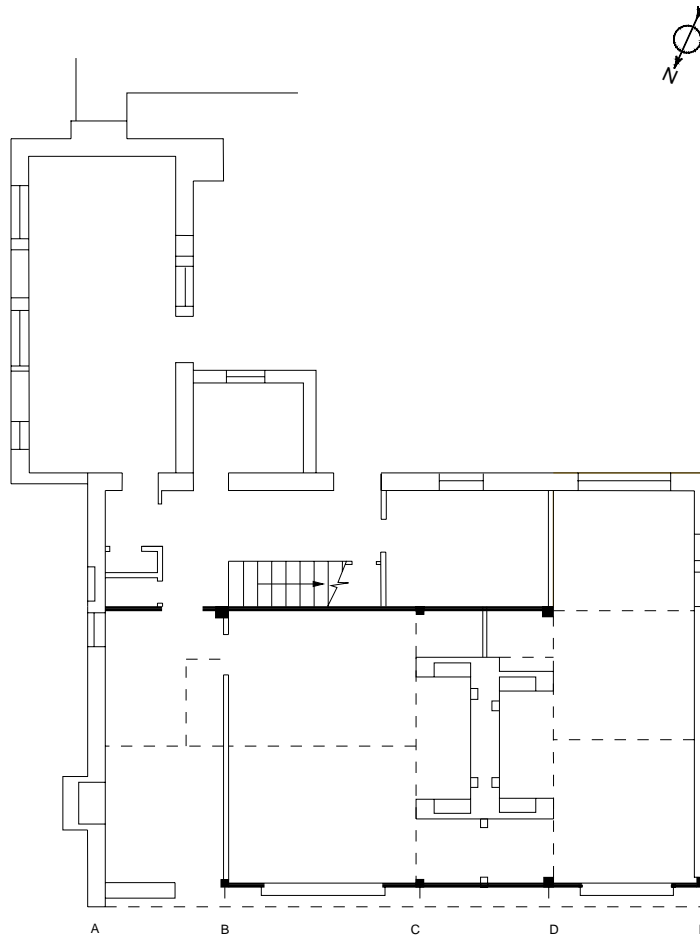
Date of original survey **2004**

Date of this revision **2007**



84 HIGH STREET, WESTHAM, EAST SUSSEX OUTLINE PLAN SHOWING SEQUENCE OF DEVELOPMENT				Site Ref P106/04
Drawn By J Clubb Revision No - Date of original survey 2007 Date of this revision 2007				Drawing No. 1673/2

NB:- Some details shown approximate only.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



84 HIGH STREET, WESTHAM, EAST SUSSEX
OUTLINE PLAN AS EXISTING, 2007

Site Ref **P106/04**

Drawing No. **1673/3**

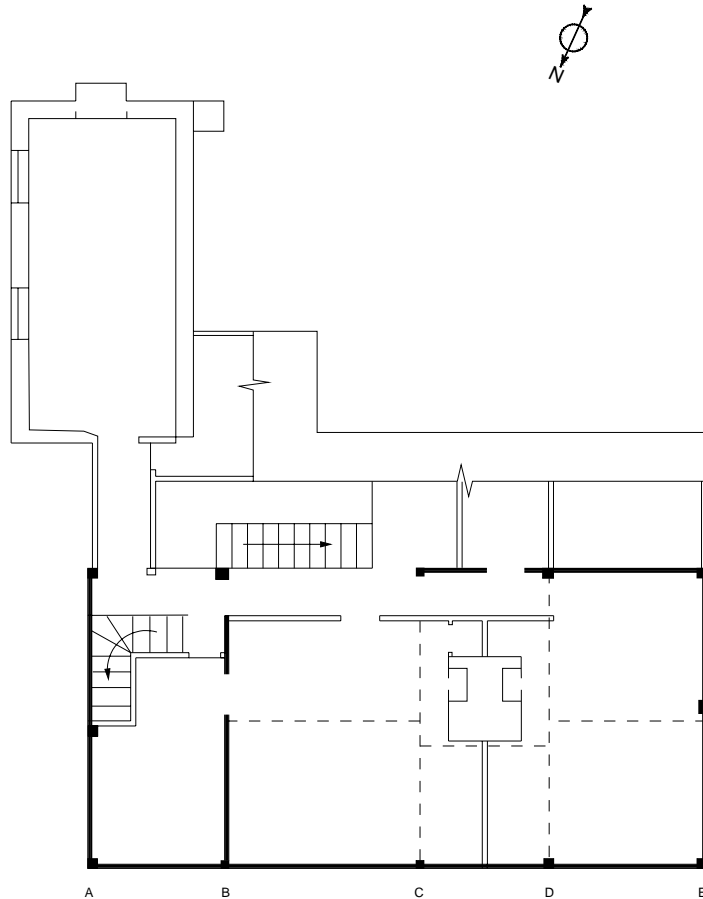
Drawn By **J Clubb**

Revision No -

Date of original survey **2007**

Date of this revision **2007**

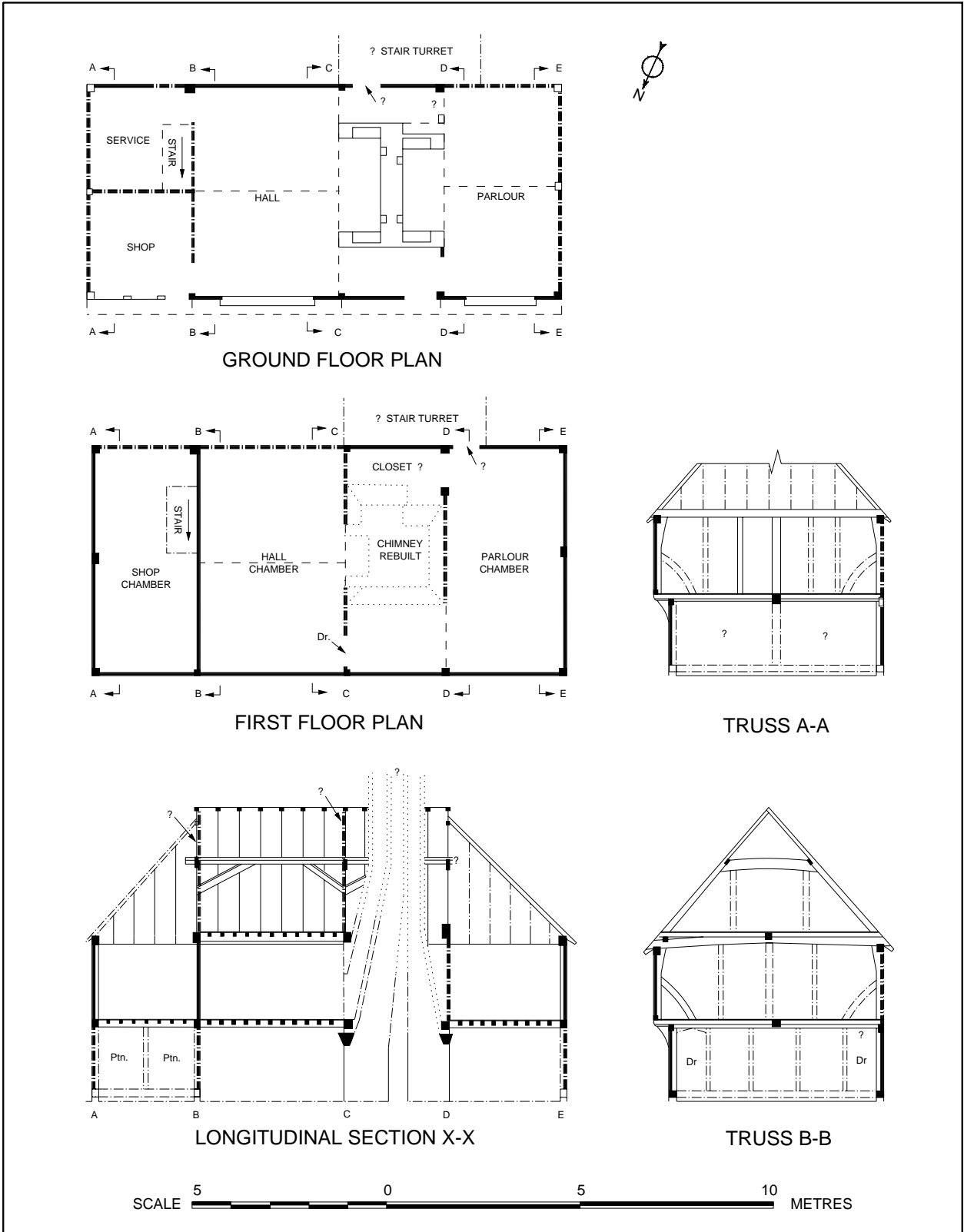
NB:- Some details shown approximate only.



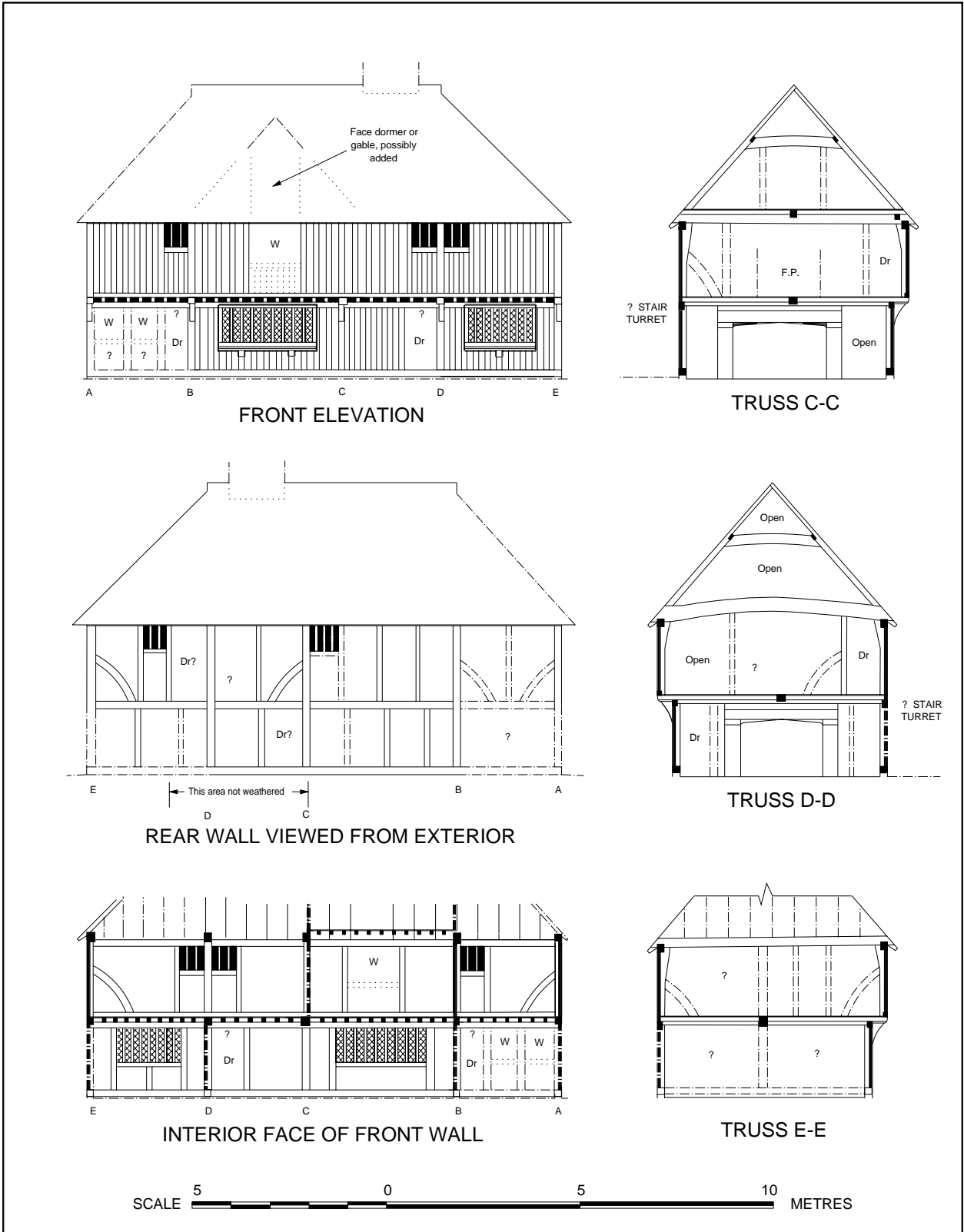
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



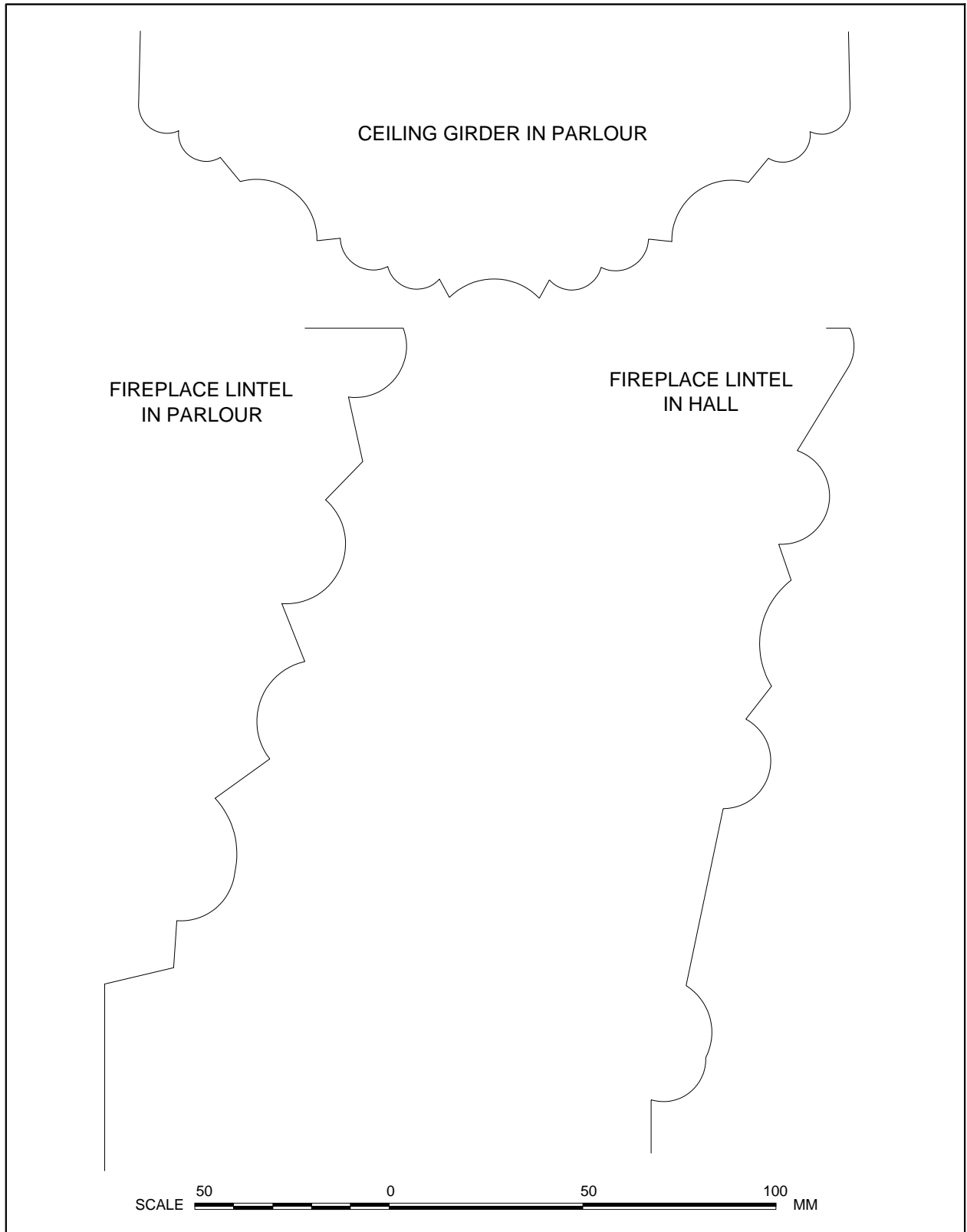
84 HIGH STREET, WESTHAM, EAST SUSSEX OUTLINE PLAN AS EXISTING, 2007				Site Ref	P106/04		
				Drawing No.	1673/4		
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007	Date of this revision	2007



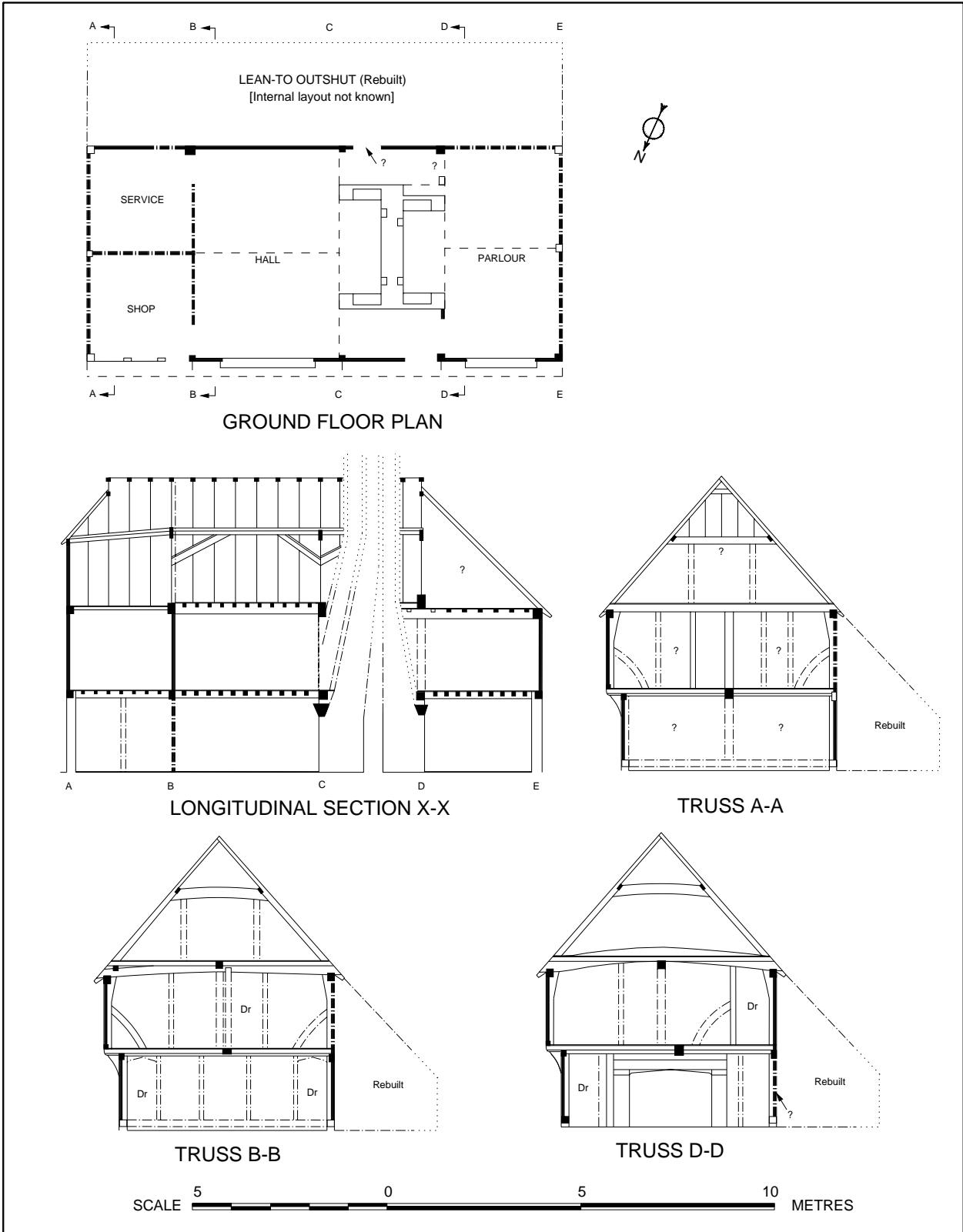
84 HIGH STREET, WESTHAM, EAST SUSSEX PERIOD-A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Site Ref	P106/04
				Drawing No.	1673/5
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007
				Date of this revision	2007



84 HIGH STREET, WESTHAM, EAST SUSSEX PERIOD-A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Site Ref	P106/04
				Drawing No.	1673/6
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007
				Date of this revision	2007



84 HIGH STREET, WESTHAM, EAST SUSSEX DETAILS OF PERIOD-A MOULDINGS				Site Ref	P106/04		
				Drawing No.	1673/7		
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007	Date of this revision	2007



84 HIGH STREET, WESTHAM, EAST SUSSEX PERIOD-B RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Site Ref	P106/04
				Drawing No.	1673/8
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007
				Date of this revision	2007

Head Office
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
Tel: +44(0)1273 426830 Fax:+44(0)1273 420866
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk



London Office
Centre for Applied Archaeology
Institute of Archaeology
University College London
31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1 0PY
Tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778 Fax:+44(0)20 7383 2572
Web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

The contracts division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London 

©Archaeology South-East