

**An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of
Tapsells, Tapsells Lane, Wadhurst, East Sussex**

Commissioned by Martin Pite

**Project Ref. 3390
Report No. 2008238**



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

2008

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INTERPRETATIVE SURVEY
OF
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**Archaeology South-East
Institute of Archaeology
University College London**

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.

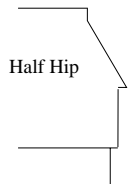
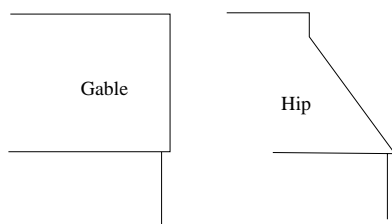
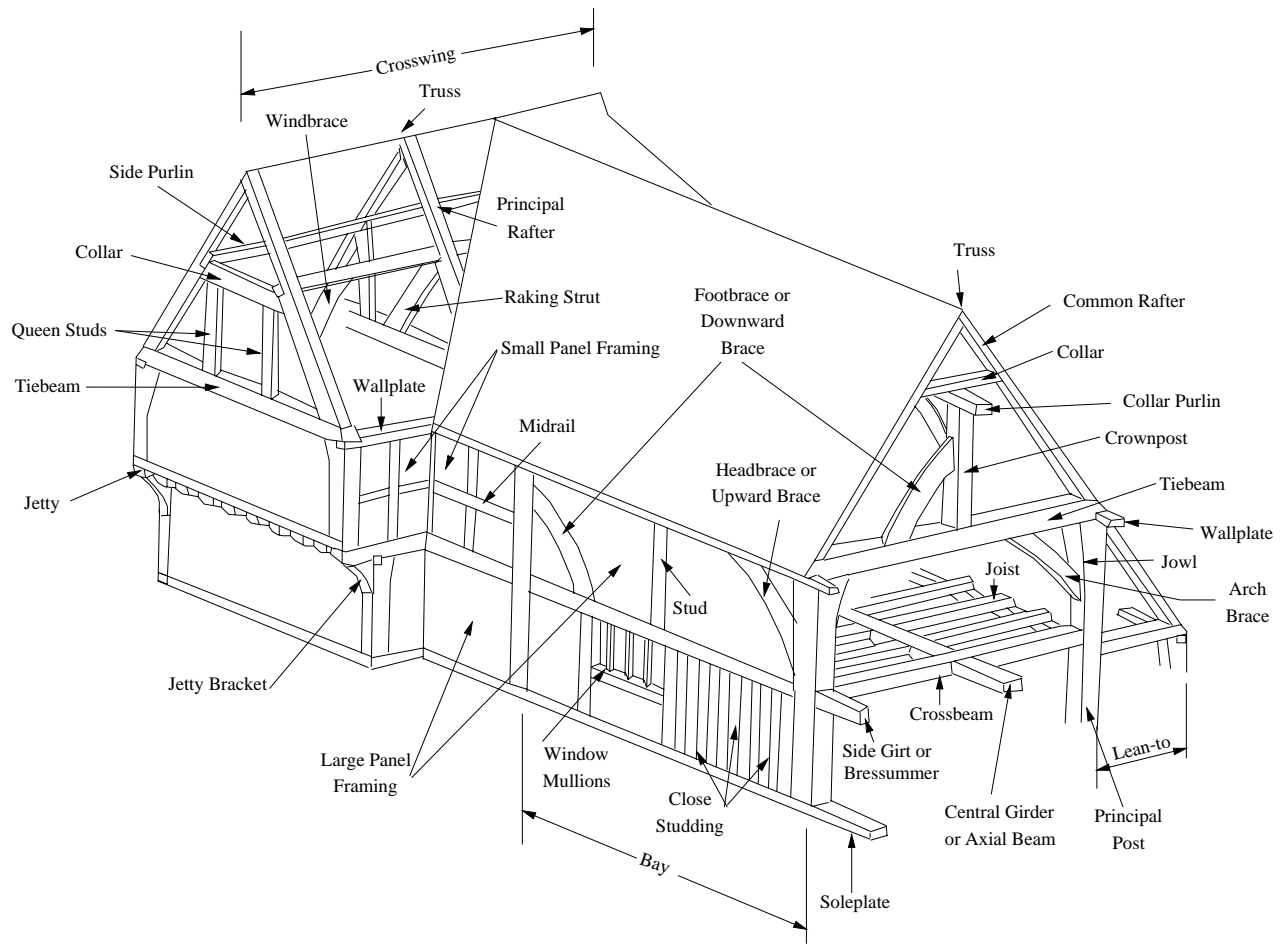
The symbols as used in the drawings attached to this report are as follows:

—————	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

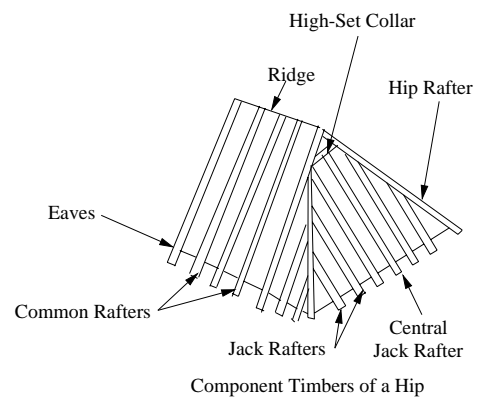
OTHER CONVENTIONS USED -

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. 1684

WADHURST - TAPSELLS, TAPSELLS LANE

NGR TQ 6238 3222

LOCATION [Drawing No. 1684/1]

Set back slightly from the southern side of Tapsells Lane, Tapsells is built on a northeast facing slope at about 135 metres above mean sea level, and is sited approximately 1.1 miles WNW of Wadhurst Church. The structure consists of two parallel ranges — a late 16th-century range positioned behind a narrower and taller late 19th-century front addition. It is built upon an east-west axis with its principal elevation facing north, towards the lane.

OVERVIEW OF THE BUILDING [Drawing Nos. 1684/1-2]

Nothing now survives of the earliest [**Period A**] house, which was probably of medieval date. Its eastern end was retained when the western part was rebuilt in the mid 16th-century [**Period B**]. On the ground floor the period-B two-bay range housed a large floored-over hall, heated from the outset by some form of chimney constructed against the rear wall with, to the west, a divided parlour. The retained period-A part is assumed to have been the services of the medieval house and, no doubt, this continued to be the case. The same period-B room arrangement was adopted at first-floor level, with a large attic room above. The construction is of standard timber framing with walls of footbraced small-panel type. The roof (later rebuilt) was steeply pitched with a hipped western end.

It seems to have been in the 17th century [**Period C**] that the retained period-A part of the house was destroyed, at which time a new two-flue chimney was constructed against the eastern wall. The period-B rear chimney was demolished and the resulting hole in the rear wall made good. Almost certainly forming part of this phase, a lean-to outshut was constructed running along the rear wall: it is assumed that this was added to replace the lost service rooms within the destroyed period-A part.

Between the mid 18th and early 19th centuries at least one, probably two periods of modification were carried out. In order to reflect the doubt as to the number of phases involved in this work, these alterations are here classified as **Period D/E**. They entailed underbuilding the ground-floor walls using ashlar sandstone masonry, cladding the first-floor framing with tile hanging, reconstructing the steeply-pitched roof to a shallower pitch reusing much of the original material, and adding a chimney into the southwestern corner of the lean-to outshut. The new roof is the only securely datable element of

these works: it uses a continuous ridgeboard at its apex and, from its design, must have been constructed during the first half of the 19th century — not any earlier. The other alterations could be contemporary or could have been carried out earlier, during the mid/late 18th century.

A new symmetrically-fronted range with end chimneys and a central entrance was built in front of the earlier house in the late 19th century — the 1:2500 ordnance survey plans confirm that this had not been constructed in 1873 when the survey work for the 1st edition of the plan was undertaken, but had been added by 1898 (see Drawing 1684/1). The range houses two rooms on each storey, separated on the ground floor by a central entrance passage: the equivalent space on the first floor houses closets. The ground-floor external walls are of neat stretcher-bonded cavity brickwork incorporating a slate damp proof course, whilst the timber-stud first-floor walls are covered in machine-made tile hanging typical of the period. Some associated alterations were made to the earlier house, the principal of these being the intrusion of a new staircase and landing (both since removed).

Very little alteration has been made to the building since the construction of the front range. A small pitched-roofed extension has been constructed to the south east of the rear range and the windows in the rear part have been adjusted. An external doorway in the western wall of the rear range has been converted to a window and French doors have been cut through the rear wall of the lean-to outshut. Internally some subdivision has taken place, particularly in the hall chamber where two bathrooms have been formed. The period-F stairs have been removed, access to the first floor once again being solely via the period-B triangular-tread flight which, miraculously, was retained when the new stairs were added.

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

LISTED STATUS OF THE BUILDING

Tapsells (grade 2) was first listed as 'Tapsells Oast' on 16th May 1990, amended to 'Tapsells' 4th December 1990: its listed building reference is TQ 63 SW 15/463. It is described as being a 'Later 16C 2-bay house with external chimney stack and outshut with C19 range added to north'. A basic external and internal description follows in which the only obvious element of dispute is reference to the roof as being steeply pitched. In its 2008 form the end chimney is heavily restored and partly rebuilt. [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.

HISTORICAL NOTE

A deed of conveyance dated 14th February 1850 held at the property deals with a sale by John Bellamy of Wisbech St Peters, Isle of Ely, in the county of Cambridge, to Rev. W Acworth of the City of Rochester, Kent, gentleman. Three properties were involved, all in Wadhurst parish. They were Tapsells Farm (39a.2r.39p.), Faircrouch Farm (51a.0r.33p.) and Durgates Farm (111a.3r.30p.) together with 18a.0r.18p. of associate woodland. The total acreage is given as 221a.0r.24p. A plan attached to the deed shows the house at Tapsells in its un-extended form, confirming the footprint shown in the 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1873. Later deeds in the same bundle were not inspected: no primary documentary research has been carried out in the preparation of this present report.

DETAILED ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

PERIOD A (Medieval?) [Not Illustrated]

Although nothing now survives of the period-A house, the eastern (service) end was initially retained when what is assumed to have been an open hall (perhaps with a parlour beyond) was rebuilt during period B. This phenomenon, by which part of an earlier building is retained during a phase of major rebuilding, is known as '*progressive reconstruction*' or '*alternate rebuilding*' and is now known to have been more common than was once thought [see D and B Martin, 'Adapting houses to changing needs: multi-phased medieval and transitional houses in eastern Sussex' in *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **137** (1999) 121-132].

PERIOD B (1565 +/- 25 years) [Drawing Nos. 1684/3-4]

LAYOUT

Based upon the available stylistic evidence, it was around 1565 that the western end of the medieval house (including at least part of the hall) was demolished and a replacement 8.25 metre (27'1") x 5.80 metre (19'0") two-bay section constructed. Although the point cannot be proven beyond doubt (because it was subsequently demolished) what seems to have been retained from the earlier house were the services and the entrance area, the latter most likely an overshoot cross passage. This interpretation is fully consistent with the layout of the new part. It houses within its large eastern bay a near-square floored-over hall heated by a rear fireplace and having evidence for a high-end fixed bench against the western end wall. The design of the

hall's low-end partition is uncertain, but the pattern of peg holes in the crossbeam could indicate a tripartite screen incorporating a pair of openings leading into the room, off the (assumed) period-A cross passage beyond. To the west of the hall is the somewhat smaller parlour bay which, unusually for the period, was subdivided into two rooms, the northern being accessed through the southern via a doorway at the western end of the axial dividing partition.

The period-B stair leading to the first floor survives and is sited against the rear wall, being accessed direct from the hall via its own doorway adjacent to the parlour doorway at the southern end of the hall/parlour partition (Truss B-B). The stair rises within the southern of the two chambers which occupy the first floor of the parlour bay. This chamber acted as a circulation space through which not only the northern parlour chamber and the hall chamber were reached, but it also housed a further flight of stairs rising above the ground-floor flight so as to give access to the large garret within the period-B roof. The large hall chamber was the principal first-floor chamber within the house, a fact not only evidenced by its superior size but, more significantly, by the higher-quality window incorporated within its front wall.

There was no first-floor doorway through the eastern end wall of the hall chamber, linking to the chamber within the retained part of the period-A house, and thus the upper floor of the period-A section must have continued to be accessed via its medieval staircase. This lack of communication between the principal chambers and the lower-status service chamber was common at this period.

There is no way of knowing the storey heights within the since destroyed period-A part of the house — they may have been similar to those within the period-B part, or could have been considerably lower. Those within the new period-B section were reasonably generous, the height on the ground floor being c.2.35 metres (7'8") measured from floor to floor, whilst at first-floor level the side walls measure 2.00 metres (6'7") from floor to top of wallplate, giving a height from floor to floor of approximately 2.20 metres (7'3").

WALL DESIGN

The period-B timber frame is both well constructed and neatly finished, with most principal timbers having chamfered lower leading edges terminated by means of stepped-and-hollowed stops. Standard techniques of timber framing are used throughout: the heads of the principal posts incorporate swelling jowls which carry the wallplates and tiebeams in normal assembly. All external walls utilize small-panel framing with deep (160 mm) 'continuous' midrails dividing each storey into two tiers. Set beneath the midrails and jointing into the principal posts are curved externally-exposed footbraces which measure on average 240 mm deep. Reflecting the fact that it was visible from the highway, the front elevation incorporated a full compliment of braces, whereas within the rear elevation braces were incorporated at the end trusses only. A further anomaly exists at the south end of the western wall where, for some unclear reason, a headbrace (now removed) was incorporated, which breaks the



Plate 1
Blocked window in front wall of hall chamber, with remains of adjacent comb-decorated daub

symmetry of the framing. In contrast to the external walls, the internal cross partition (Truss B-B) and the axial partition make use of midrails which are interrupted by each wall stud, and here there is no bracing.

The walls throughout were originally infilled with thick daub supported by laths nailed to the faces of staves, masking the braces from view on the internal face. At their heads the staves are fixed to the main frame using round-ended stave holes in traditional local manner. An unknown quantity of this infill survives: certainly several panels remain *in situ* within the hall chamber. These retain comb decoration on their internal face (see Plate 1). The pattern is of 'figure of eight' design, that within the upper panels being somewhat formal, whilst that adopted within the lower panels is more free-flowing. It is not currently known whether comb decoration was utilized on the external surfaces.

A fixed bench was originally incorporated against the hall face of the hall/parlour partition (Truss B-B). This is evidenced by large round mortices in each stud, 270 mm up from the top of the cill beam and 500 mm up from the present floor. These mortices would have supported large 'pegs' upon which a thick timber plank would have been laid to form the seat. The mortices for the bench stop at the parlour doorway. Other

peg holes further up the studs represent the positions of (later?) shelves fixed against the western side of the partition.

The wall (Truss A-A) at the eastern end of the hall departs from the standard design found elsewhere in the house. Here the spacing of the peg holes for the studs is different from that found in the other ground-floor walls and from that at first-floor level within this truss. The absence of a period-B external doorway in the rear wall of the hall suggests that the external doorways leading into the house were located within the destroyed period-A section. If this is indeed the case, the retained period-A part would have included a cross passage. This likely arrangement offers an interpretation of the peg-hole evidence within truss A-A, for the wall would have served as a screen dividing the cross passage from the main body of the hall. A popular screen design found in 16th century houses of 'transitional' medieval/post-medieval type (of which Tapsells is a good example) incorporated a pair of openings inset a little distance from the front and back walls, separated from one another by a central section of screen — the design is known as a 'tripartite screen'. The pattern of peg holes at Tapsells is consistent with this configuration, though it should be stressed that other interpretations of the evidence are also possible — hence the caution shown in the reconstruction drawings.

WINDOWS

The house contains good evidence regarding its original pattern of fenestration. It was well provided. As the reconstruction drawings illustrate, the majority were of four-light, diamond-mullioned type, absent of glazing. Long narrow grooves in the underside of the wallplates, tiebeams, crossbeams and side girts in the parlour bay indicate that the windows in this part of the house were closed by horizontal sliding shutters, whilst grooves in the side jambs of the two windows in the rear wall of the hall chamber show that here vertical sliding shutters were adopted. This was necessary on account of the (now demolished) rear chimney, the position of which prevented the shutters from sliding horizontally. An absence of shutter grooves in the side girt of the hall's rear wall suggests that vertical shutters were used here too, though in each case the jamb has been removed and thus the evidence has been destroyed.

Not all the windows in the house were unglazed. Positioned centrally within the front wall of the hall chamber is a blocked window opening c.1.50 metres (5'0") wide, but only 800 mm (2'8") deep (see Plate 1). Its proportions are totally different to those of the unglazed windows in the parlour bay and in the rear wall of the hall bay. This window was designed to be glazed from the outset. Furthermore, the cill of the opening has haunched joints at the jambs. Above the cill, the internal face of the un-damaged eastern jamb is neatly chamfered with stopped ends. Although not proof, the evidence suggests that the window was not only of glazed type, but that it projected slightly from the external face of the wall, either as an planted-on frame or as an oriel, perhaps capped by a small front gable. As with the other windows, it too was formerly closed by a sliding shutter — not uncommon in early glazed windows of this type. Plaster covers the lower edge of the side girt on the level below, masking the pattern of peg holes from

view. Because of this, it is not known whether there was a similarly located window serving the hall beneath, though the likelihood must be that there was. The mix of glazed and unglazed windows within the same house — indeed, within the same room — is a common feature in houses of transitional design. As here, the more expensive 'show fenestration' was placed within the front elevation where it was visible to all who passed the house.

DOORWAYS

As has already been mentioned, it is not known for sure where the original front and rear doors were located, though the likelihood is that they were in the retained earlier part, leading into a cross passage. As indicated by the rear elevation shown in Drawing No. 1684/4, what can be certain is that no external doorway was incorporated within the rear wall of the period-B section of the building.

Internally, at ground-floor level two doorways were incorporated into the hall's high-end partition (Truss B-B), set side-by-side at the southern end. The doorway giving access to the southern parlour is the northern of the two, and this retains the remains of neat chamfers running down its jambs. Peg holes indicate the former location of a dropped head, the chamfers being returned to extend along its underside. The full-height opening adjacent to the parlour doorway is absent of dropped head so as to give improved headroom and is rebated for an outward-opening door. This opening still gives direct access to the triangular-tread stairs leading to the first floor. On the first floor further doors with dropped heads allow independent access into the northern parlour chamber and the hall chamber, and there was originally a similar doorway at the western end of the axial partition in the parlour bay at ground-floor level.

FLOORS AND CEILINGS

Within the hall, hall chamber and the two parlour chambers the 120 mm x 150 mm joists run north-south, being in each case jointed into a stop-chamfered central girder. In contrast, within the parlour the 120 mm wide joists are jointed into the crossbeam of truss B-B and lodge over that of truss C-C and therefore here they run east-west. The joist into which the former axial dividing partition was jointed is of heavier scantling, being 170 mm wide and of greater depth.

STAIRS

One of the significant features of Tapsells is that it retains both of its original period-B stairs, albeit the flight leading to the attic was subjected to some modification when the roof was rebuilt to a less steep pitch. The stair rising to the first floor is built hard against the rear wall — a traditional location — and rises direct from the hall as a straight flight. Although repaired, many of its solid triangular-section steps survive *in*

situ (Plate 2). Rising above this flight, in the southwestern corner of the southern parlour chamber, is a part winder, part straight-flight stair of composite construction rising to the attic area (Plate 3). Although the trimming in the ceiling shows it to be original to the build, only the lower winders remain from period B, the upper part having been rebuilt with one less winder during period D/E in order to give sufficient headroom when the roof pitch was lowered. The positions of the removed winders are visible as notches cut into the newel post (Plate 4). The supporting construction includes a moulded beam.



Plate 2
Triangular-tread staircase
leading to first floor.



Plate 3
Staircase leading to attic.



Plate 4
Redundant notch for former winder.

the hall bay's southern wall, at both ground- and first-floor levels. Unglazed diamond section mullioned windows are evidenced flanking the chimney area at either end of the bay, separated from the central area by large-scantling studs. The fact that the area was not infilled with daub implies that the chimney was of mass construction (either brick or stone) but the equal width of the opening on both the ground and first floors suggests that the flue arrangement was designed as a large rectangular box, rather than as a normal chimney in which the flue tumbles in to give a reducing size as it rises. Although rare, early chimneys of this design are known locally, but most were of timber-framed construction. The remains of a brick example survives at The Standard, 41 The Mint, Rye [East Sussex Record Office HBR/1/1610].

ROOF

Although the roof was reconstructed to a less steep pitch in the early 19th century, much of the original material was reused. Thus, combining the data which can be obtained from the secondhand material with the mortices and birdsmouths in the building's main frame, the original form of the roof can be reconstructed on paper with a high degree of confidence (see Drawing Nos. 1684/3-4). It was of standard clasped-side-purlin construction incorporating principal rafters which were notched to accommodate the side purlins. Beneath the side purlins within the hall bay were windbraces, indicated not only by the notches in a reused side purlin (the present purlin is reused upside down and in the opposite slope to originally) but also by mortices in the hall face of the reused principal rafters. Because of the hall bay's excessive length, an intermediate collar truss was incorporated at centre span — the principal rafters from this have been reused in approximately their original location. Likewise, many of the common rafters have been reused — all (including the principal rafters) have been cut down in their length indicating that the roof was formerly of steeper pitch than at present. Cut into the tiebeam of truss B-B are a pair of mortices for former queen studs, but there is no wattle groove for infill, so the attic area was not divided by a partition. Truss A-A was also of queen stud type, whereas birdsmouths in the upper face of the western tiebeam (Truss C-C) indicates that the roof was formerly hipped at this end.

PERIOD C (17th C) [Drawing Nos. 1684/5-6]

Three alterations can be attributed to the 17th century, though it is not possible to be specific as to whether they were undertaken at one date, nor to which part of the century they belong. It was at this period that the house was sized down by the demolition of the earlier period-A part, converting it to more compact cottage form, a feature still further accentuated by the construction of a new chimney against the eastern end wall. The fact that the lost part of the house was not rebuilt may indicate that the property had by this time shed land, became tenanted, or was down graded to become the home of a farm worker.

The new eastern chimney (largely rebuilt in recent years) is constructed using a mix of stone and brickwork and incorporates two flues. The rear wall of the chimney uses roughly-squared coursed sandstone ashlar blocks (re-pointed, if not partly rebuilt) whilst the upper parts and cap are now of recent-looking brickwork. Within the hall the inglenook fireplace incorporates slightly splayed ashlar-block stone jambs, a back wall of brickwork, and is capped by a timber lintel. The second flue serves a fireplace in the hall chamber: here both the jambs and back are in brickwork. It incorporates a plain timber lintel.

When the period-B heating system was removed from against the southern wall the space left in the wall was infilled (at least at first-floor level) using notched-in small-panel framing, the midrails (like the studs) being notched and nailed into position. Notches were cut into the existing frame to support the new infill. On the ground floor the western window in this wall was replaced by an outward-opening doorway with dropped head, and it seems likely that a new front door was inserted in the corresponding location in the front wall, where there is still a door opening to this day.

It is not known when the rear lean-to outshut was constructed. Peg holes in the wallplate indicate that it may originally have been built with a timber-framed rear wall, though the possibility of this being a secondhand timber cannot be ruled out. The present rear and side walls are post-period-C, being of stone construction, apparently with a raising in brickwork above. Assuming the outshut was initially constructed during period C, it was probably built to compensate for lost service accommodation after the eastern end of the house was demolished. The present roof over the lean-to dates from period D/E.

PERIOD D/E (Mid 18th-Early 19th C) [Drawing No. 1684/7]

Although all period-D/E alterations may date from the early 19th century, it was more probably in the mid 18th century that the timber-framed external ground-floor walls were replaced in sandstone ashlar blocks, built off a square-topped plinth. As part of these works the first-floor framing was clad in tile hanging. The unglazed windows must have already been replaced by this period: notwithstanding, all windows appear to have been replaced at this date to give the cottage a more up-to-date appearance.

It was in the early 19th century that the steeply-pitched period-B roof was removed and replaced by a more shallow-pitched roof. Despite the less-steep pitch, the general shape was replicated in that the western terminal is of hipped type (but absent of a high-set collar at its apex) whilst at the eastern end is a gable, with the chimney cap rising against its eastern face. The roof is constructed incorporating a continuous ridgeboard, the rafters being merely angle-cut and nailed to it. Because of the lesser pitch, it was necessary to rebuild the top of the attic stairs in order to provide sufficient headroom: even so, the arrangement is tight.

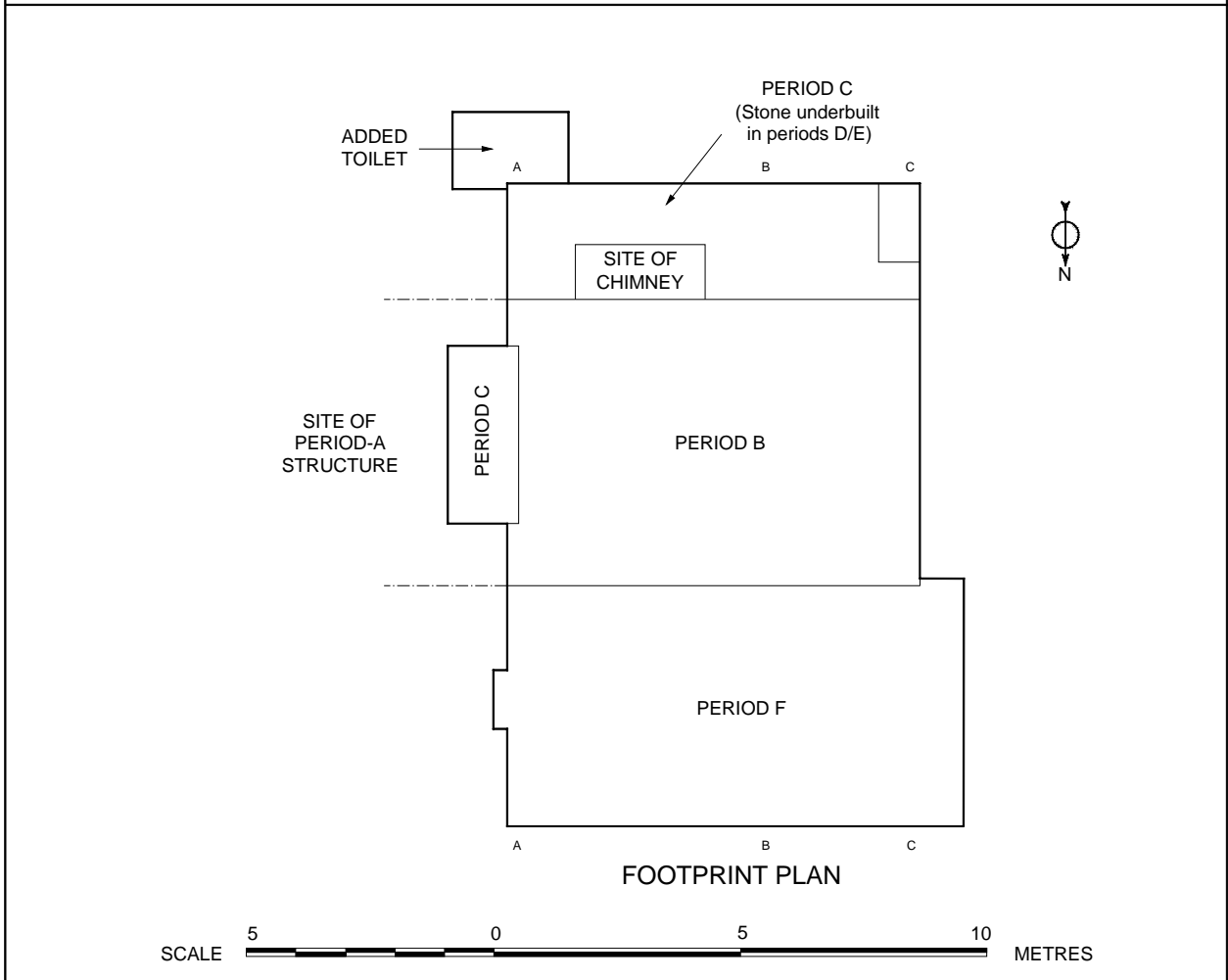
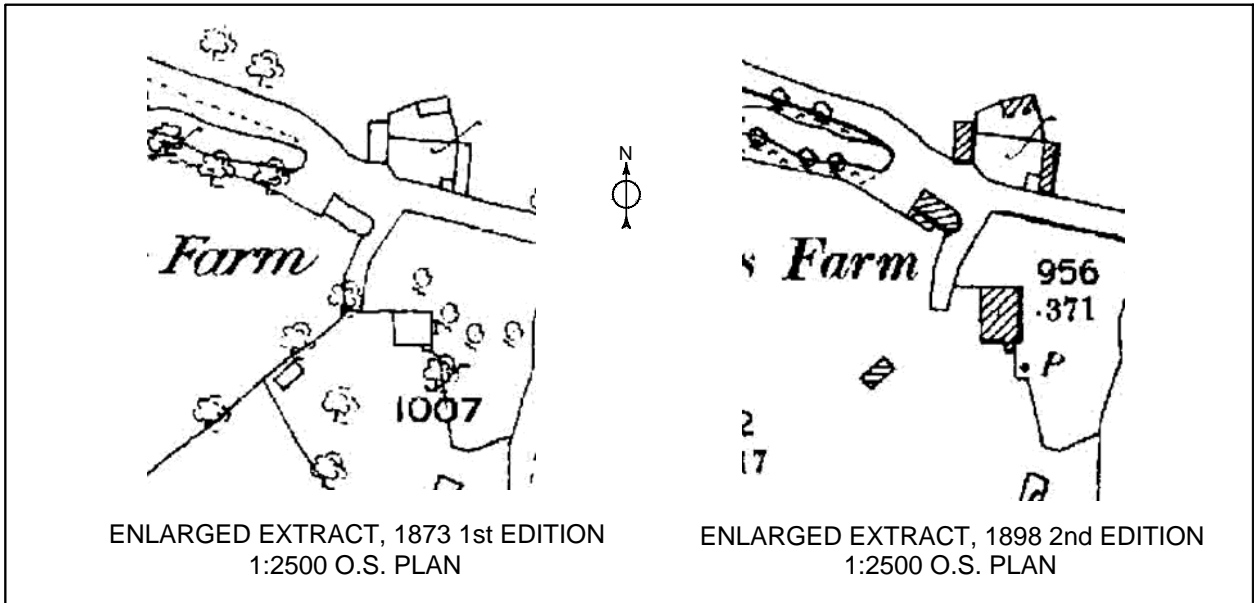
PERIOD F (1873x1898) [Drawing No. 1684/8]

As the architectural details suggest and the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey plans confirm, the new front range was constructed during the last quarter of the 19th century, between 1873 and 1898. It is built using ground-floor walls laid in stretcher-bonded brickwork incorporating a central cavity. The brickwork has a slate dpc, and beneath this are occasional metal air vents ventilating the suspended ground floors. At the head of the brickwork is a dentil course comprising alternating projecting header bricks: these act as a tilt fillet carrying the base of the tile-hanging which clads the timber-stud first-floor walls. The tiles are hard-fired, machine-made and laid in a repeating pattern, two rows of plain tiles alternating with two courses of bowtell tiles (*ie* having a rounded bottom edge). Within the front facade the windows are three-pane timber casements capped by flat arches formed by bricks laid on end. The window cills are either of stone or a compact render. The house is entered by a central doorway, the door being inset within an internal porch, leading into a through passage (now modified). At either end of the range are chimneys. That at the eastern end is constructed against the outside face of the wall, whilst that at the western end is in-built. Both stacks incorporate two fireplaces. That serving the western room and chamber project into the rooms, whilst that on the ground floor at the eastern end is set flush with the inside face of the external wall, the opening (now blocked) being evidenced by a 'flat-arched' head carried on a metal bar. On the first floor the eastern chamber has a fireplace which projects into the room: this retains a timber surround with mantle shelf (fireplace now blocked).

On the ground floor the range housed an eastern 'kitchen' and a western sitting room, divided from one another by the through passage mentioned above. Primary access to the first floor at this period was via a stair cut through the floor of the period-B hall ceiling. This stair was achieved by trimming back the central girder of the ceiling and removal two of the floor joists. The stair has since been removed.

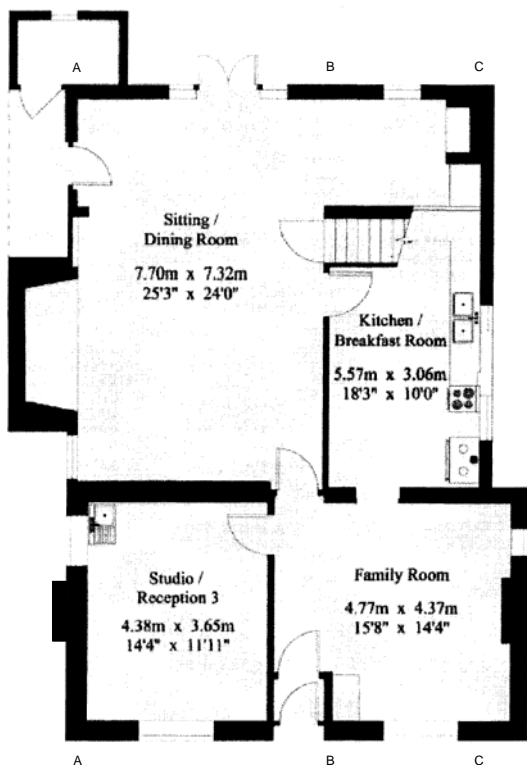
On the first floor were two chambers set over those on the ground floor. Against the northern (front) wall, over the entrance doorway, is a closet serving the western chamber with, to its rear, a further closet accessed from the landing. All these rooms were reached from the stairs intruded through the period-B hall ceiling, an area having been divided off from the hall chamber so as to form an inter-connecting landing. The partition has been removed and the area was reconfigured when the staircase was taken out, but the line of the partition is still visible, as is the repaired-in opening through the floor.

As is to be expected at this late date, all the period-F walls and ceilings are flush plastered internally. Some of the rooms and chambers retain their moulded skirting boards and architraves. The roof is of standard 19th-century cut-and-pitched side-purlin construction, the purlins being supported by nailed-on collars. There is a ridgeboard. Both terminals are gabled and have projecting verges.

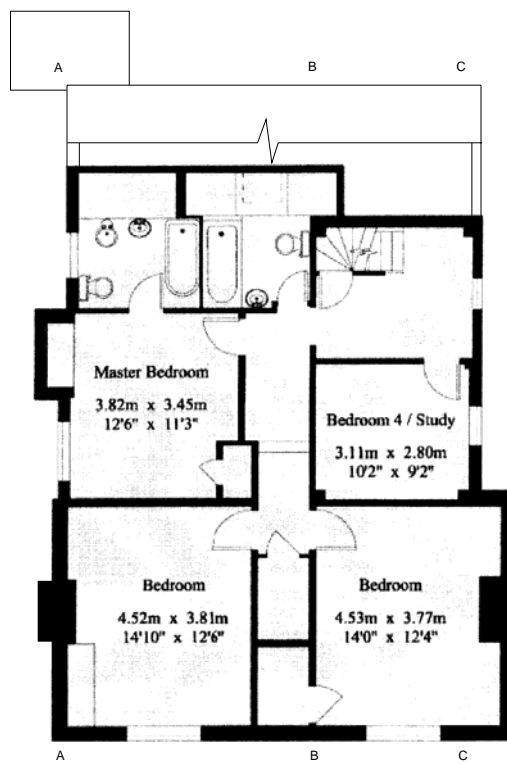


TAPSELLS, WADHURST, EAST SUSSEX HISTORICAL MAPS AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN				Site Ref	P104/14
				Drawing No.	1684/1
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2008
				Date of this revision	2008

'AS EXISTING' PLANS SUPPLIED BY MARTIN PITE, SLIGHTLY MODIFIED AS NECESSARY



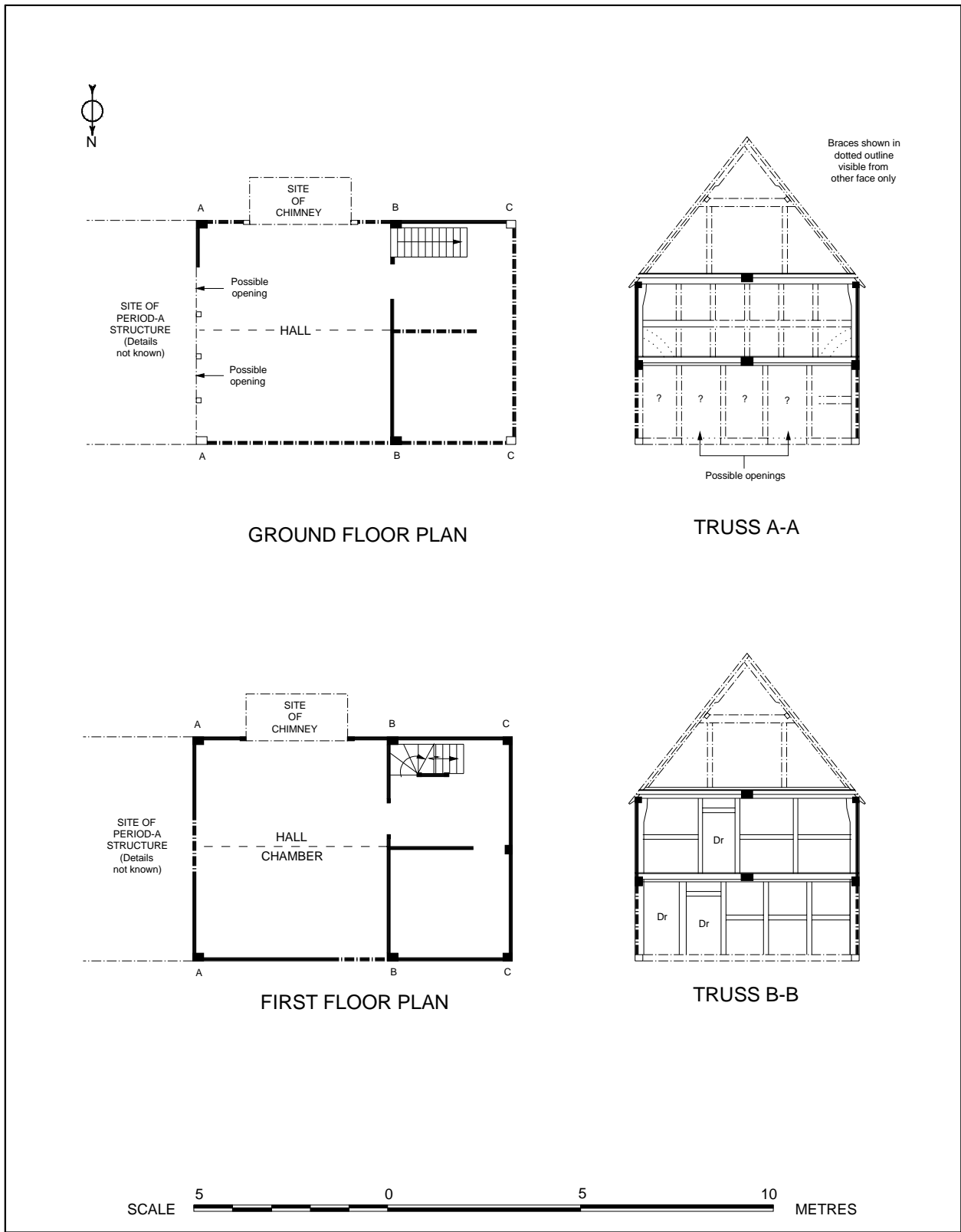
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



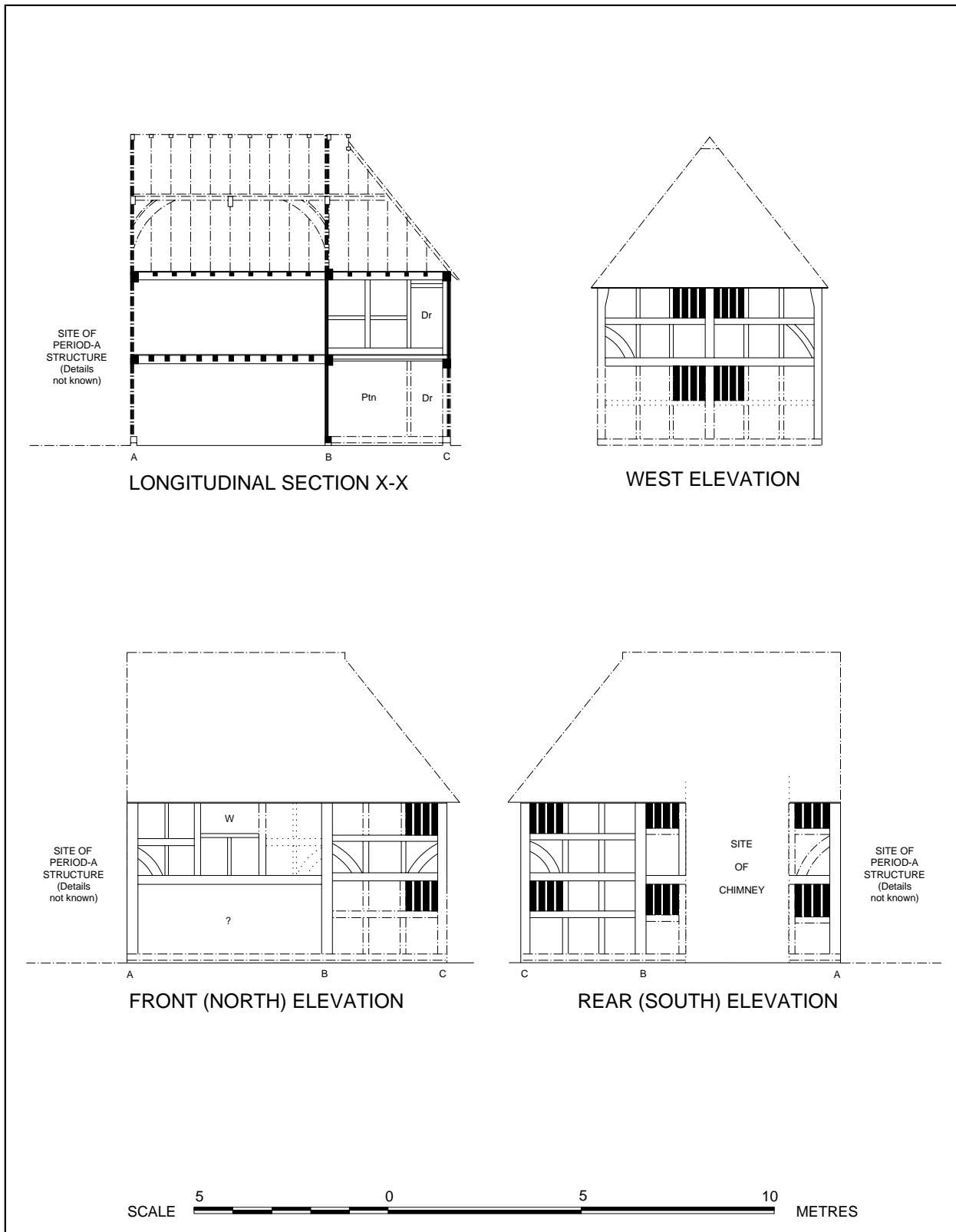
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



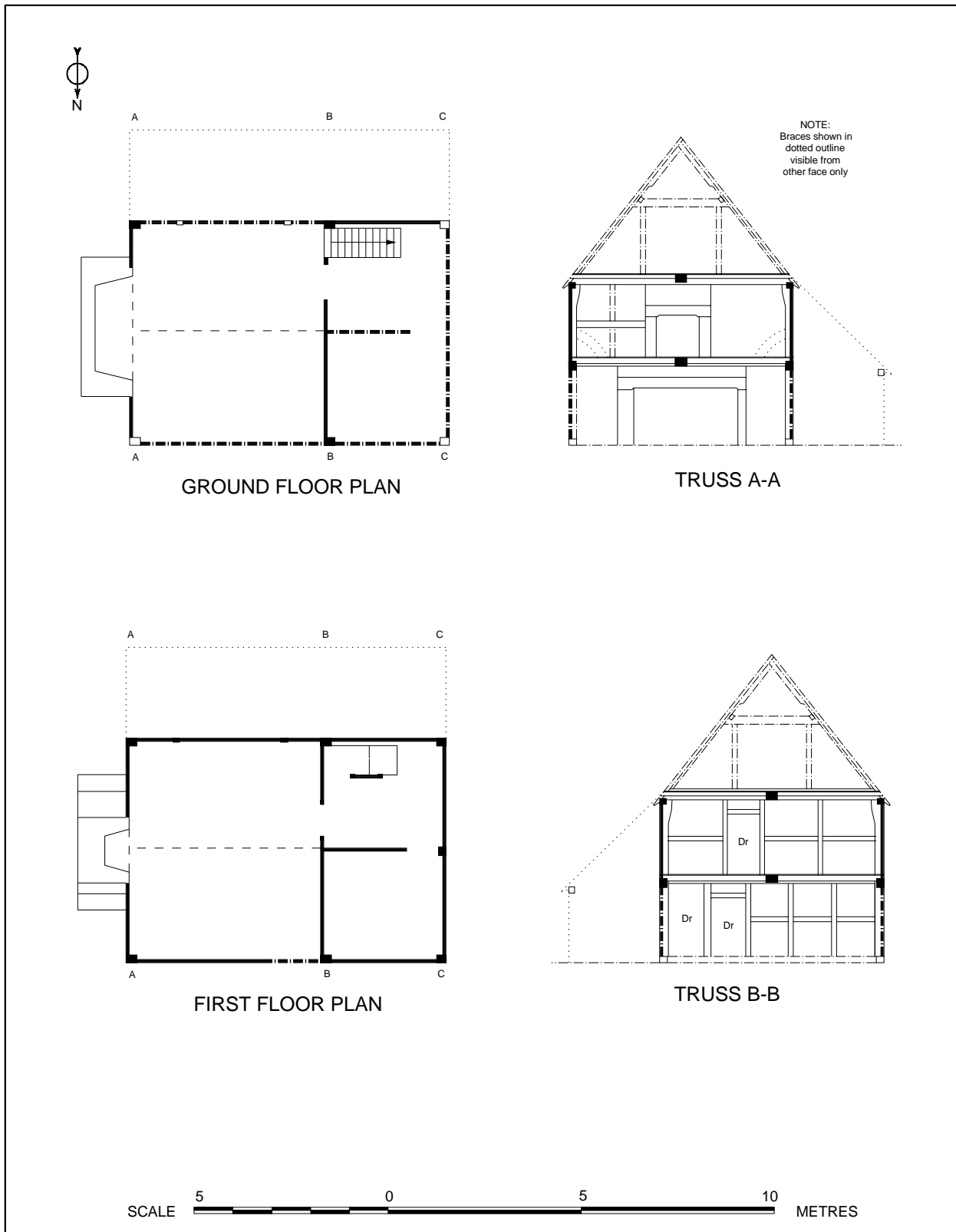
TAPSELLS, WADHURST, EAST SUSSEX PLANS AS EXISTING, 2008				Site Ref	P104/14		
				Drawing No.	1684/2		
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2008	Date of this revision	2008



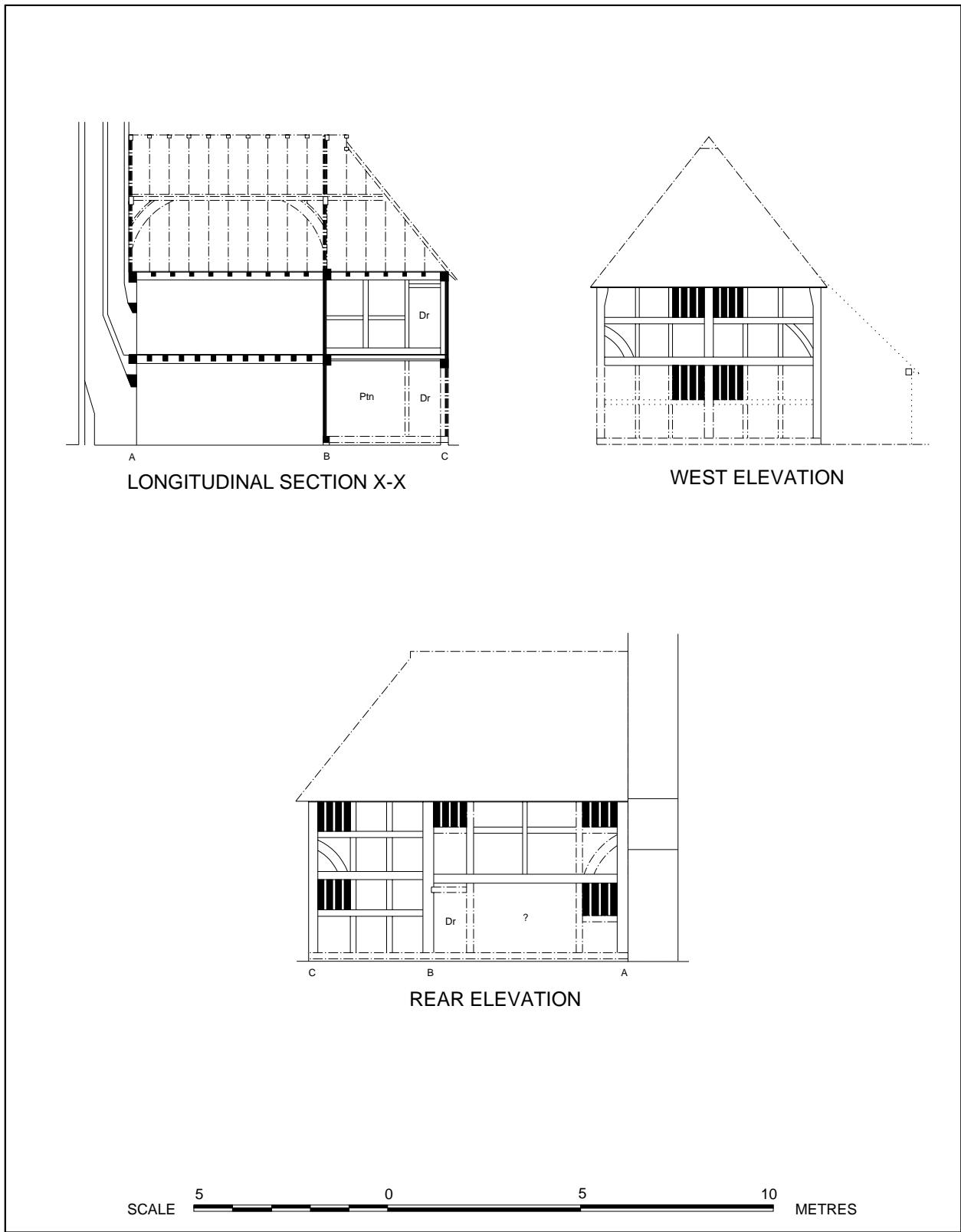
TAPSELLS, WADHURST, EAST SUSSEX RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AS AT PERIOD B				Site Ref P104/14
				Drawing No. 1684/3
Drawn By J Clubb	Revision No -	Date of original survey 2008	Date of this revision 2008	



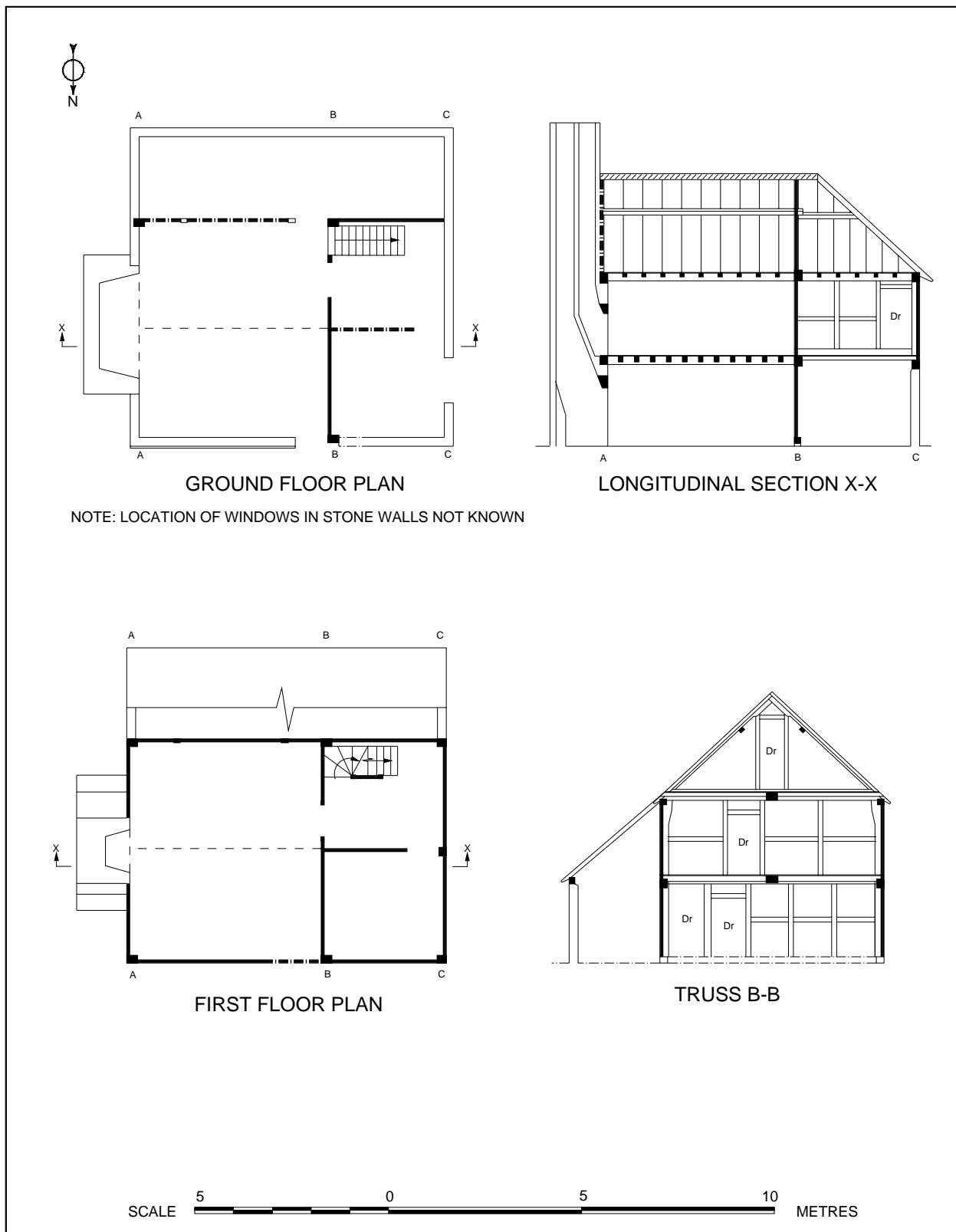
TAPSELLS, WADHURST, EAST SUSSEX RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AS AT PERIOD B				Site Ref P104/14			
				Drawing No. 1684/4			
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2008	Date of this revision	2008



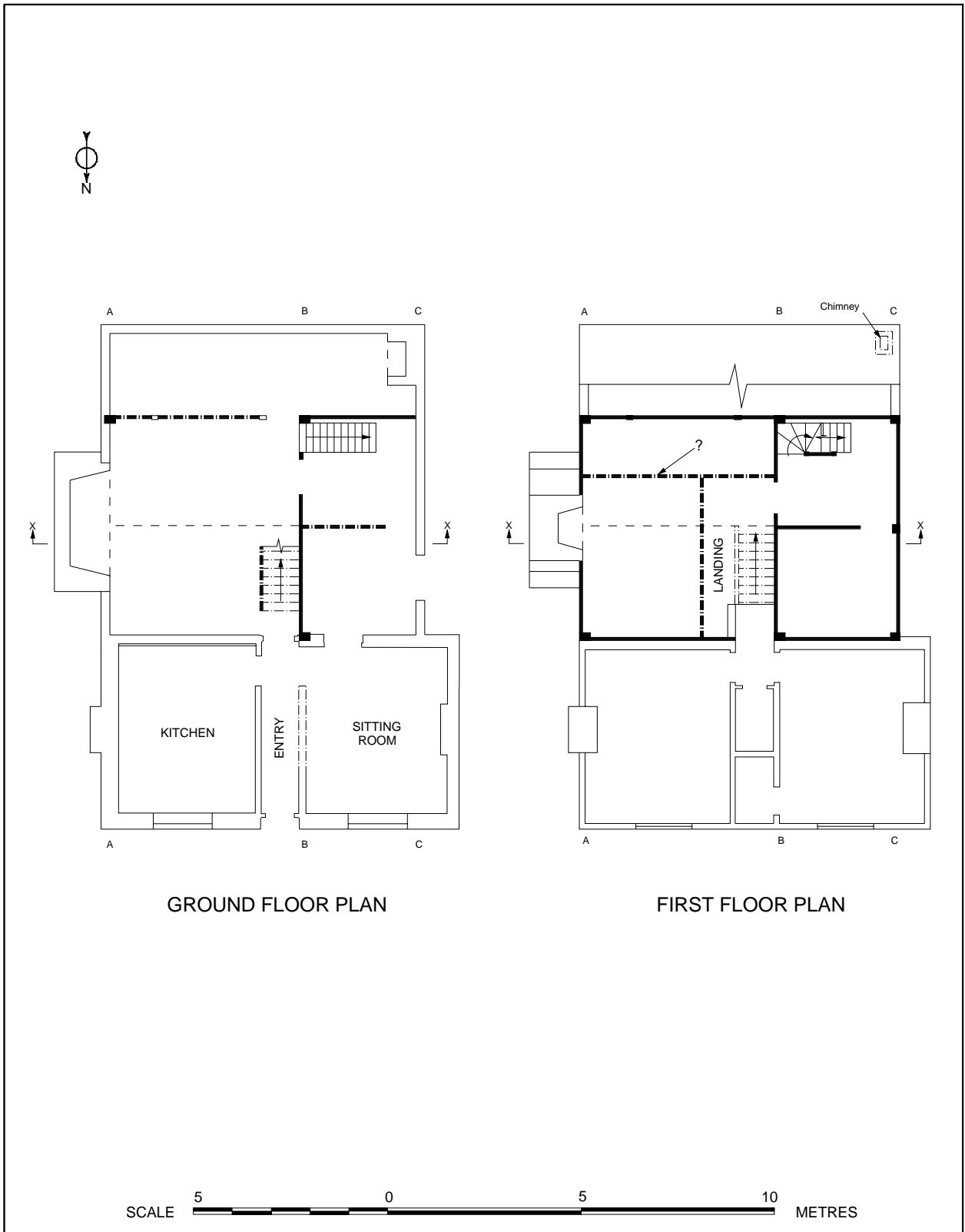
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				Drawing No. 1684/5	
Drawn By J Clubb	Revision No -	Date of original survey 2008	Date of this revision 2008		



TAPSELLS, WADHURST, EAST SUSSEX RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AS AT PERIOD C				Site Ref P104/14			
				Drawing No. 1684/6			
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2008	Date of this revision	2008



TAPSELLS, WADHURST, EAST SUSSEX RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AS AT PERIOD E				Site Ref	P104/14
				Drawing No.	1684/7
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2008
				Date of this revision	2008



TAPSELLS, WADHURST, EAST SUSSEX OUTLINE RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AS AT PERIOD F				Site Ref P104/14	
				Drawing No. 1684/8	
Drawn By J Clubb	Revision No -	Date of original survey 2008	Date of this revision 2008		

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