



HB Archaeology & Conservation Ltd

THE OLD BAKERY, 65-65A HIGH STREET,
LINDFIELD, WEST SUSSEX, RH16 2HN

HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT & RECORD OF THE GEORGIAN ERA CEILING

Mid Sussex District Council Reference: DM/23/2298

Report No. 2023544
February 2025



Commissioned by
Stephen Yeomans

Prepared by Maggie Henderson
With contributions from Christopher Whittick

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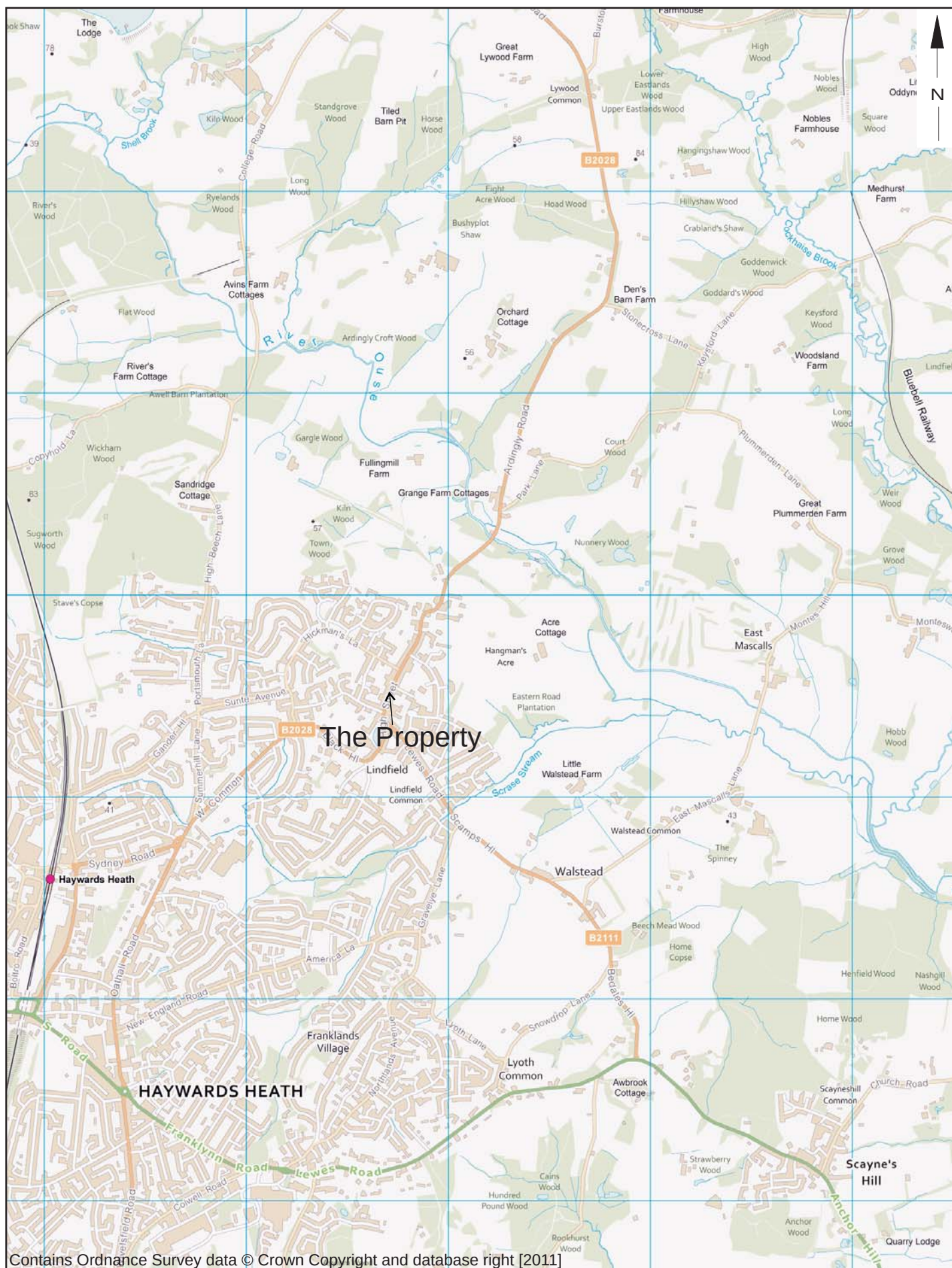
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© HB Archaeology & Conservation Ltd		The Old Bakery, 65-65A High Street, Lindfield, West Sussex, RH16 2HN	Figure 1
Project Ref: 2023544	July 2023		
Property Location (NGR: TQ 3468 2549)			
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Figure 1

PART ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Initial Report

- 1.1.1 HB Archaeology & Conservation Ltd was initially commissioned by Stephen Yeomans to prepare a heritage statement and impact assessment intended to inform proposed repairs and alterations to The Old Bakery, 65-65a High Street, Lindfield (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The report integrated documentary research prepared by Christopher Whittick and input from David and Barbara Martin: all three experts had undertaken visits with the author to assist in the assessment in early 2023.
- 1.1.3 Due to the Grade II* status of this important building Historic England were consulted and through their input, a programme of dendrochronology was initiated with Dr. Martin Bridge. It was found that the majority of the eighteen timbers that were sampled had too few rings for dendrochronology and as such, the samples are currently under consideration for other supporting methods such as radiocarbon or oxygen isotope dendrochronology.
- 1.1.4 Where dates are available they are included in the discussion below.

1.2 This Report

- 1.2.1 This report has been prepared in response to the following condition that accompanied the approval of the proposal scheme for works to the building (Mid Sussex District Council Reference: DM/23/2298):

The Council hereby notify you that they GRANT LISTED BUILDING CONSENT for the above development to be carried out in accordance with the submitted application and plans and subject to compliance with the following conditions:

condition 5 Within 6 months of the date of this decision a detailed preservation by record of the removed Georgian ceiling structure shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. This record will then be added to the Historic Environment Record for the property.

Reason: To protect the historic record of the listed building and to accord with policies DP26 and DP34 of the Mid Sussex District Plan 2014 - 2031.

- 1.2.2 The full record of the building is provided in the second part of the report as context and to create as complete a record as possible for submission to the West Sussex Historic Environment Record. The third part of the report comprises the additional data specific to the record of the ceiling that has since been removed from the building. Appendices 2 and 3 include a digital photographic register, contact sheet of the images and the drawn record of the ceiling.

2.0 THE BUILDING AS EXISTING

2.1 Location and Form

- 2.1.1 The Old Bakery is situated on, and parallel to, the northwest side of the High Street. The building's principal southeast-facing elevation fronts onto the street, its northeastern side by a lane leading towards the properties occupying the land to the rear of the street-front ranges.
- 2.1.2 The building comprises a main northeast – southwest oriented range and a cross-wing, the latter situated at the northeast end of the group. The building had extended to the southwest: this part of the building is now under separate ownership.
- 2.1.3 Both of the ranges of the Old Bakery stand to two storeys in height; the cross-wing supplemented by cellar facilities situated towards the street-front.

3.0 DESIGNATIONS

3.1 Designations

- 3.1.1 The building was listed as grade II* on the 11th of December 1987. The building is described as being a quasi-aisled timber framed open hall of c1300 – 1330 origin with a contemporary cross-wing, the interpretation is based on the work of R. T. Mason (Appendix 1; List entry number: 1192816).¹
- 3.1.2 The description in the list entry is purely for the purpose of recognition and as such is primarily based on external appearance. The description must not be treated as a comprehensive schedule of those elements which are legally protected as no matter what grade, the legislative cover not only relates to both the interior and exterior; it also extends to any building or structure within the curtilage which predates the 1st of July 1948.

¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1192816?section=official-list-entry>

PART TWO – THE BUILDING

4.0 THE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE By Christopher Whittick

4.1 The Origin of the Settlement

- 4.1.1 The origin of the settlement at Lindfield can be attributed to a grant of c765 by Ealdwulf, king of the South Saxons, to his earl Hunlaf, of an estate based on Stanmer, amounting to 16 hides of land, in order to found a minster.² The charter names Lindfield as one of the swine-pastures dependent on the Stanmer estate. Subsequent events make clear that the minster in question was that at South Malling near Lewes, which with its endowment passed into the hands of the archbishops of Canterbury and was suppressed in 1547.³
- 4.1.2 The Stanmer estate with which South Malling had been endowed, stretching north as far as the Surrey border at Felbridge, was administered as the manor of South Malling Lindfield. In 1722 the manor was purchased by Henry Pelham of Stanmer and descended in his family, subsequently earls of Chichester, until the 20th century.⁴
- 4.1.3 In 1829 the Lewes cartographer William Figg drew a detailed map of the manor (Figure 2), from which it is clear that virtually every house on Lindfield High Street, and much of the agricultural land behind them, formed tenements of the manor. One of the few exceptions was The Old Bakery, marked simply with the word *Meads*, representing the name of the current owner.⁵
- 4.1.4 Three explanations can be advanced for the absence of the building from the jurisdiction of the manor of South Malling Lindfield. It may have been held of another manor – the map identifies some areas as ‘Manor of Ditchling’ or ‘Manor of Framfield’. However, searches in the records of those manors have failed to identify the tenement.⁶
- 4.1.5 It is also possible that the tenement had once been held of South Malling Lindfield but been enfranchised – a process by which a manorial tenant paid a lump sum to the lord of the manor to extinguish the tenure and its accompanying payments and liabilities. That is presumably the origin of the areas on the map titled, like the Old Bakery, with the names of owners, but not depicted in the pink (freehold) or yellow (copyhold) by which the South Malling Lindfield tenements are identified. Although individual deeds of enfranchisement survive, and prior to that process the tenement would have appeared in the rentals of the manor, no entry readily identifiable with The Old Bakery has been found in either source: the possibility remains that the building forms an enfranchised tenement of the manor.
- 4.1.6 A third possibility is that The Old Bakery had formed part of the demesne land – areas held outright by the lord of the manor, and either occupied in person or let out as

² Peter Sawyer, *Anglo-Saxon Charters: an Annotated List and Bibliography* (Royal Historical Society, 1968) charter 50, online at <https://esawyer.lib.cam.ac.uk/charter/50.html#>.

³ William Page (ed.), *A History of the County of Sussex* 2 (1973) 117-9.

⁴ E. H. W. Dunkin (ed.), *Sussex manors, advowsons etc. recorded in the feet of fines*; Sussex Record Society 20 (1915) 410-11, 460-1.

⁵ East Sussex Record Office ACC 2327/1/5/15 (map) and 16 (book of reference); Figg's draft for the map, somewhat sharper than the finished survey and datable to 1824, also survives as ESRO ACC 3412/3/259.

⁶ For Ditchling see <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/c/F254885>; for Framfield see <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/c/F254914>.

farms. Before its suppression, the headquarters of the manor of South Malling Lindfield was the college, on the east bank of the Ouse near Lewes, it is however highly likely that there was some administrative centre in Lindfield itself. A fragment of evidence – both literal and metaphorical – suggests that what is now The Old Bakery may have performed that function in the medieval period.

- 4.1.7 During building works in 1947, a paper receipt of 1453 was found behind one of the beams. Although the original is not known to survive, an image and translation were published in 1960.⁷ The document records that on 20 August 1453 Thomas Attree (*atte Ree* in the document), the farmer of the rectory of Lindfield, paid his rent of £4 13s 4d due the following 29 September to John Urry (*Hyrry*), dean of South Malling and rector of Lindfield.
- 4.1.8 Farming the rectory would have entitled Attree to collect the great or rectorial tithes of the parish, and to farm the 78 acres of rectorial glebe, with a watermill, which in 1341 were worth £12 10s 0d and £4 3s 4d a year respectively.⁸ Two years later, the dean and canons of South Malling received a grant of a market and two fairs to be held at Lindfield, further emphasising the need for a local administrative centre.⁹
- 4.1.9 This is flimsy evidence on which to ground a theory, but the possibility remains that what is now The Old Bakery was in the 15th century either the local administrative headquarters of the manor of South Malling Lindfield or the residence of the farmer of its valuable demesne and rectory estate.
- 4.1.10 No more evidence for the descent of the property is available until 1797 when the baker John Meads (1759-1826), whose name appears on Figg's map, rented it from Thomas Blaker, a shoemaker, whose heirs sold it to Meads between 1811 and 1812. About 1883 the property was sold to Henry Owen Gasston, then a farmer and miller at Freshfield Mill, Horsted Keynes, who in 1896 built the first detached bakery at the premises.
- 4.1.11 On his purchase Gasston let the bakery to Richard Humphrey (1855-1940), who in Clarke's 1884 Directory advertised the business: 'R Humphrey, fancy bread and biscuit maker, pastry cook and confectioner, High Street, Lindfield. Brown and home made bread. Families waited on daily at Haywards Heath'.
- 4.1.12 In 1912 Humphrey purchased the freehold from Gasston's estate; a photograph of the bakery, with Richard Humphrey standing at the top of the steps, must date from around that time (Figure 2). On the death of his son Richard Humphrey in 1942 the business was taken over by Clayton Wiles, formerly a master baker and confectioner in Guildford. His son David Wiles took over in 1968, and retired in the summer of 2019, when the bakery ceased trading.¹⁰

4.2 Historic Maps

- 4.2.1 The clearest cartographic description of the building is also the earliest – William Figg's draft for his map of the manor of South Malling Lindfield, datable to 1824 (Figure 3).

⁷ Helena Hall, *Lindfield past and present* (Haywards Heath, Charles Clarke, 1960), 58-61.

⁸ The National Archives, E 179/189/17 m.149.

⁹ *Calendar of Charter Rolls*, 1341–1417, p. 24.

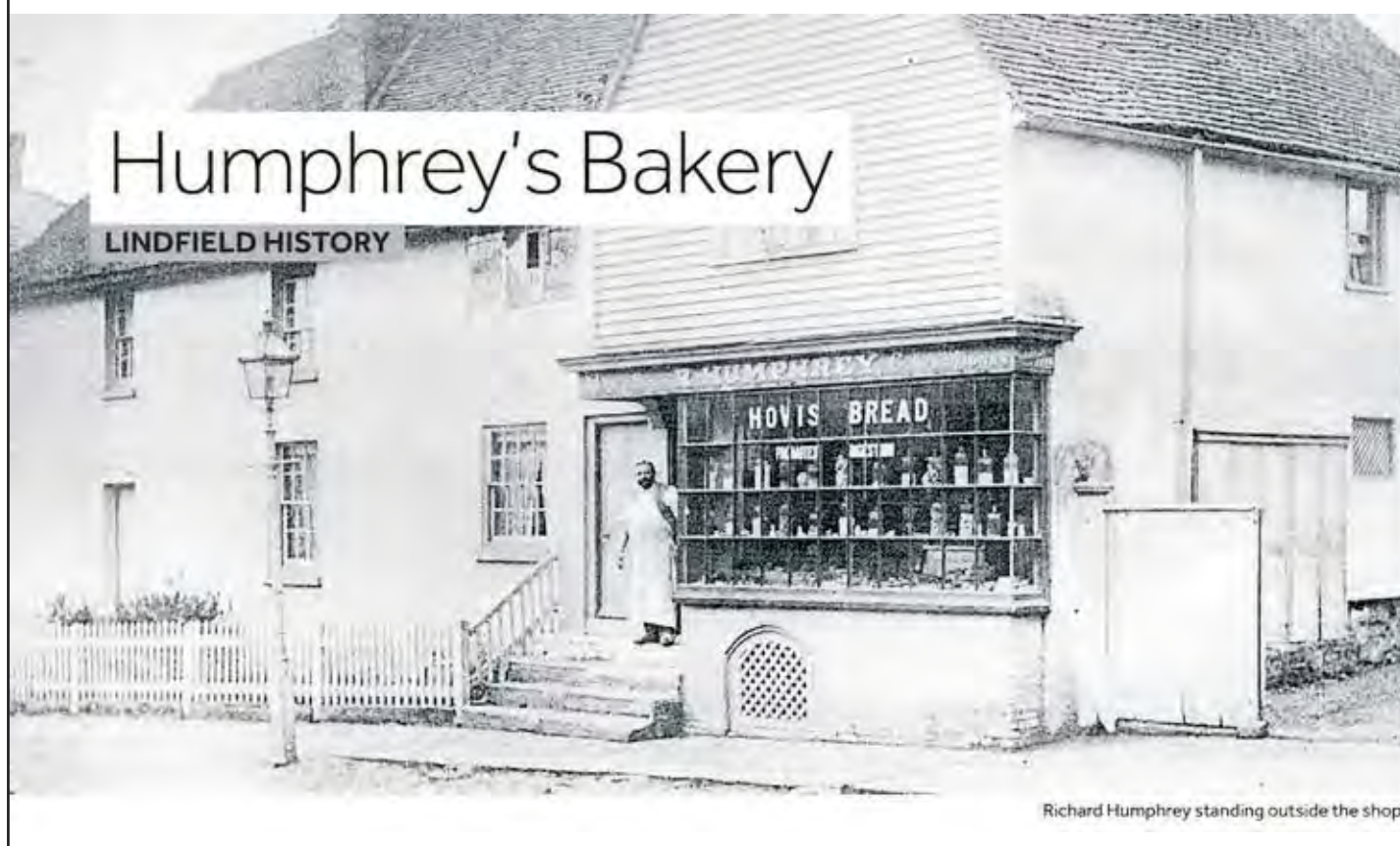
¹⁰ Richard Bryant, Janet Bishop and John Mills, 'Humphrey's Bakery'; *Lindfield History*, October 2019; we are most grateful to John Mills for sharing with us his extensive research into this building.

- 4.2.2 The 1824 map shows a long, relatively narrow building with a cross-wing at the north end of the house, a projecting rear range (or possibly the rear part of a second cross-wing) towards the southern end and a substantial outbuilding on the southern boundary of a small curtilage.
- 4.2.3 The features identified on the early map were depicted unchanged on the tithe map of 1845 (Figure 3) and on Ordnance Survey maps of 1874, 1896, 1909, 1937 and 1956 despite subdivision of the building into two separate properties between 1937 and 1956). The two early maps show a well in the yard (Figures 4 – 6).



William Figg map, 1829 (ESRO ACC 2327-1-5-15)

The property under Richard Humphrey (c. early 20th C)



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The Old Bakery, 65-65A High Street, Lindfield, West Sussex, RH16 2HN

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Historic Map and Image Extracts

Figure 2

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William Figg's draft for his map of the manor of South Malling Lindfield, 1824 (ESRO ACC 3412-3-259)

Tithe Map of Lindfield, 1845

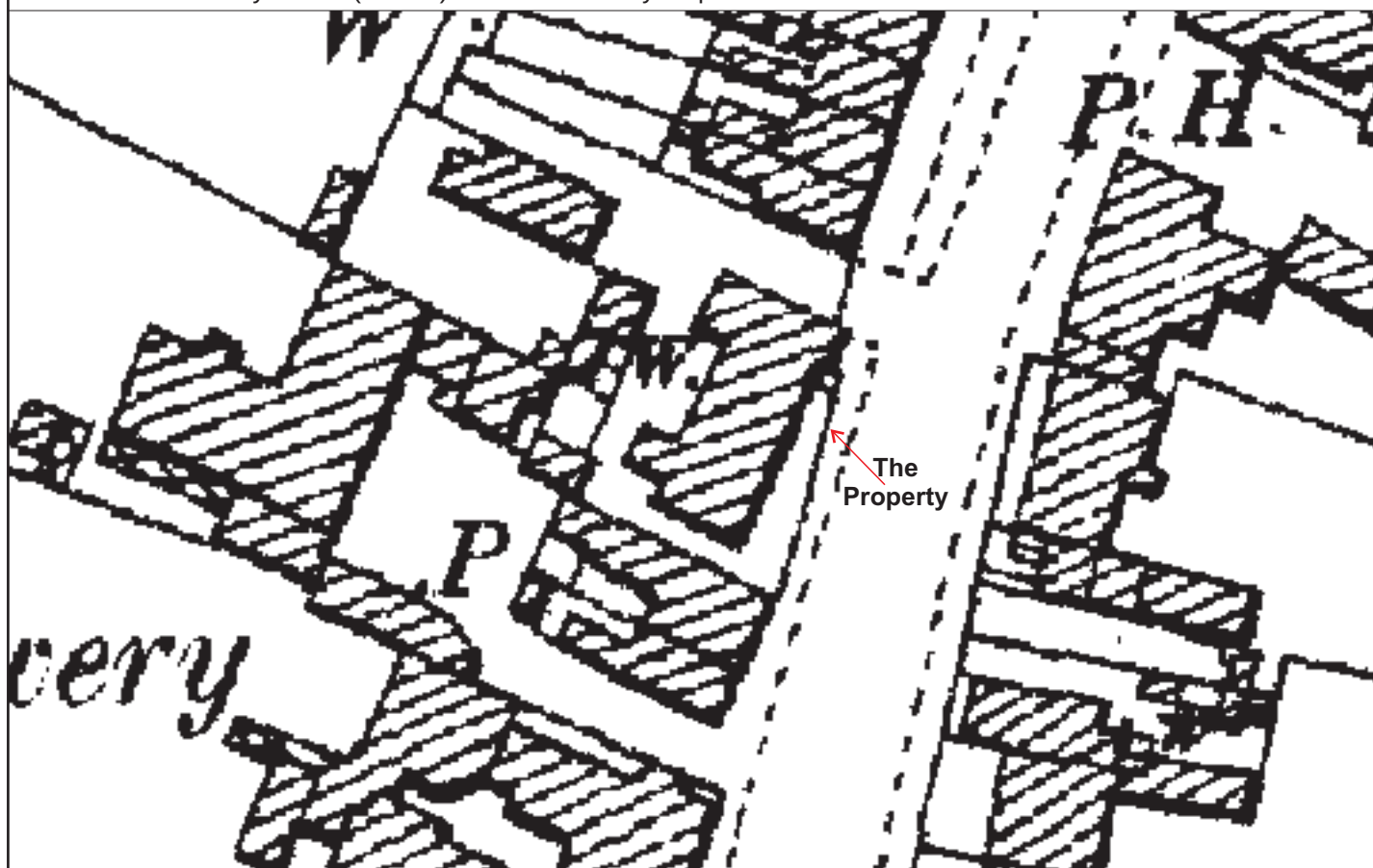


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First Edition County Series (1:2500) Ordnance Survey Map 1876

First Revision County Series (1:2500) Ordnance Survey Map 1896



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Historic Map Extracts			
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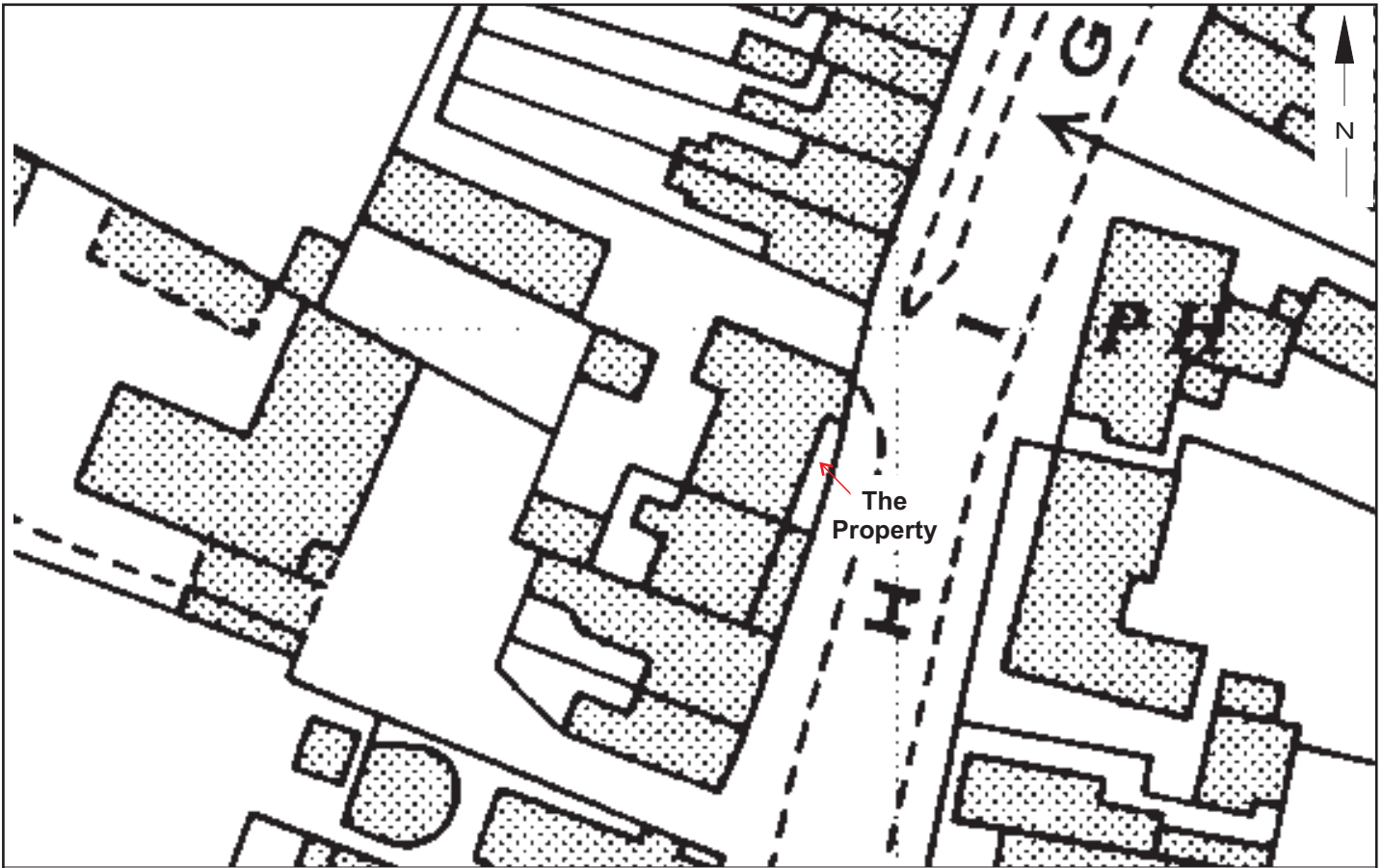


2nd Revision County Series (1:2500) Ordnance Survey Map 1909

3rd Revision County Series (1:2500) Ordnance Survey Map 1931



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National Grid (1:1250) Ordnance Survey Map 1956

© HB Archaeology & Conservation Ltd		The Old Bakery, 65-65A High Street, Lindfield, West Sussex, RH16 2HN	Figure 6
Project Ref: 2023544	July 2023	Historic Map Extract	
Drawn by: mh			
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5.0 CHRONOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 PHASE 1: The Hall

- 5.1.1 The earliest extant evidence within the building comprises one full bay and part of a second related to a medieval open hall (Figure 7). The truss that had separated the two bays remains *in situ* albeit altered; however, it is of particular interest in that the truss is of base-cruck type (Figure 7). The building had measured at least 7.40 metres wide, the single surviving northeastern bay measures c. 3.70 metres in length terminating at a cross-wing and the length of its southwestern counterpart is uncertain due to later phases of alteration.

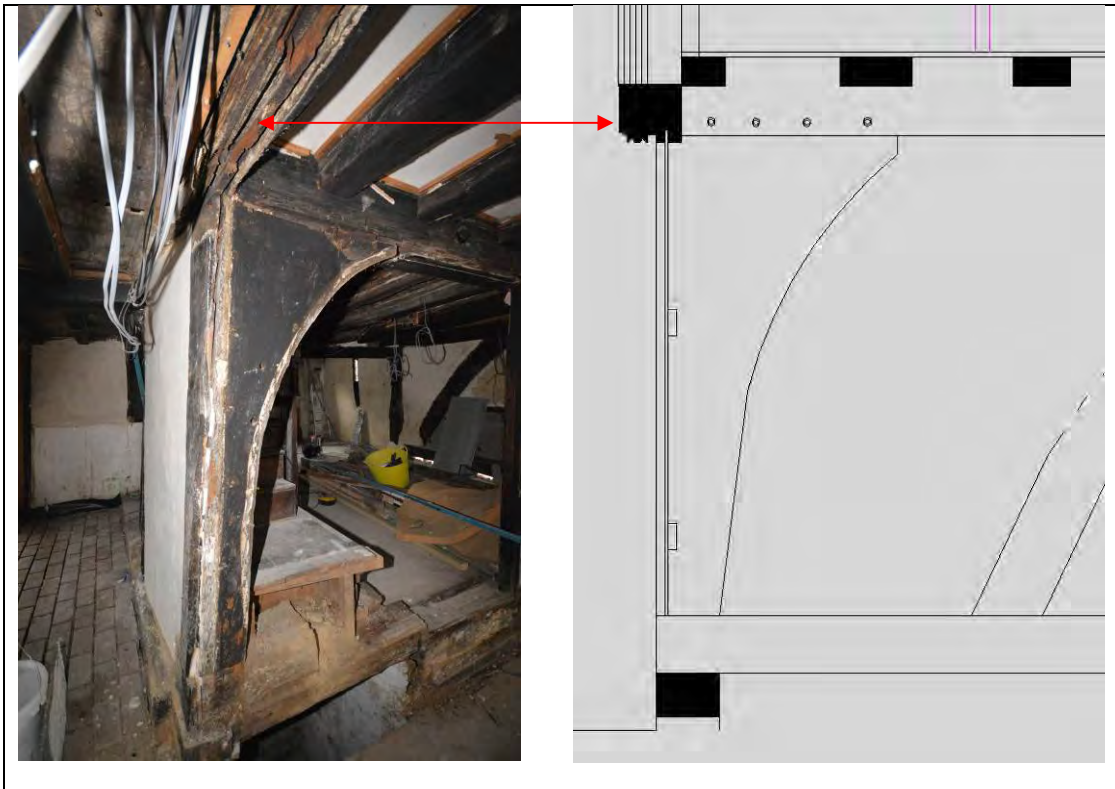


Plate 1: The evidence for the boarded wall between the former hall and its cross-wing with a detail of the mouldings revealed during the recent work

Wall Construction

- 5.1.2 There is little extant evidence for the wall construction of the hall; however, a short length of wall plate on the northwest side of the structure remains *in situ*, extending past the open truss (T1) towards the southwest. The wall plate includes a groove on its soffit set towards the outer edge of the timber: this indicates that the walls had been boarded in that location, in contrast to the wattle and daub of the cross-wing.
- 5.1.3 The northeast wall of the hall shares the side wall of the cross-wing: there are anomalies within this wall that make it difficult to determine if it was part of the main range in the first instance, since modified to accommodate the cross-wing, or if the two parts were contemporary from the outset, the anomalies due to later intervention and repairs.

- 5.1.4 Recent work at the property has revealed that the wall had been a boarded one at ground floor level, the boards surmounted by a moulded girt or cross-beam. The evidence comprises a narrow groove in the southeast side of the post that forms part of the wall and the cross-wing's T4 truss. The vertical boards had been supported on their northeastern side by a pair of horizontal battens that had been mortised into the post. The moulded girt or cross-beam includes a hollow chamfer to the edge facing into the former hall, behind the hollow chamfer the beam is roll-moulded and includes at the junction with the wall proper a deep groove (Plate 1; Figure 7).
- 5.1.5 The details were revealed when the adjacent doorway was removed and the evidence can only be traced in that location; as such it is unclear if the entire wall had been treated in the same way.

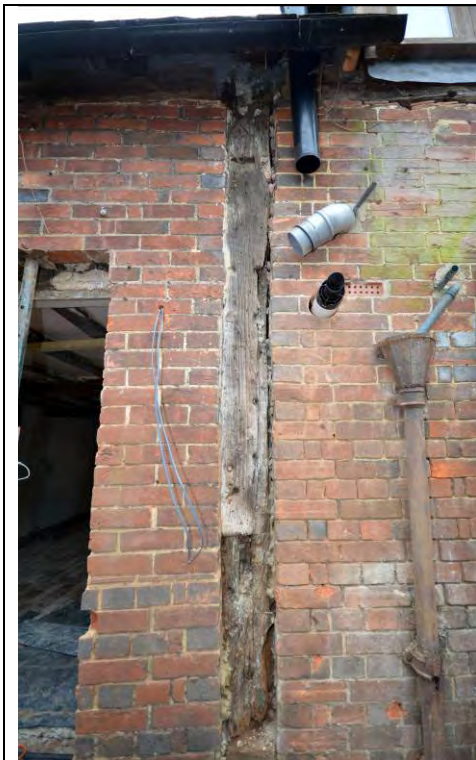


Plate 2: Detail of the surviving post of the base-cruck (T1) truss on the northwest side of the building

The Open (Base-Cruck) Truss (T1)

- 5.1.6 The open truss is a decorative, in addition to a functional, element of the open hall and it is atypical for the area due to its cruck-type construction (Figure 7). The truss posts survive to almost their full extent, truncated at the base over time when they had rotted out (Plate 2) There is sufficient fabric to indicate the base-cruck form of the truss, comprising a pair of cruck blades that extend from the principal posts to a collar (or raised tie-beam). The cruck-blade part of the truss appears to be continuous to the post, albeit recessed back from it to create a visual distinction and to ensure a seamless junction with the thinner (yet still substantial at 150 mm thick) head-braces. It is also possible that the two timbers are separate parts of a jointed base-cruck truss.
- 5.1.7 A pair of head-braces are jointed and pegged to the cruck-blades (Plate 3). Above the high-set tie beam the roof reverts to a crown-post type, a form that is the norm for the area, comprising in this case a plain crown post with four head-braces: two rising to meet the collar and the other two rising to meet the collar purlin (Figure 7).

The Roof Structure

- 5.1.8 The roof over the hall, of crown-post type, survives over bay 2, the surviving northeastern bay of the hall and continues to the southwest for at least 1.60 metres: the head-brace to the southwest side of the cruck-truss had been removed, evidenced by the mortises in the post and the collar purlin.
- 5.1.9 Another feature of particular importance is the integral scarf joint situated within the collar purlin just in front of the open (T1) truss (Plate 4). The scarf joint is of stop splayed with under-squinted abutment type with one face key and two face-pegs.
- 5.1.10 The splayed scarf is an early type of joint in use during the 13th and 14th centuries and is of particular interest here in the inclusion of a key. A similar versions of the scarf joint had been recorded in the barn at Fairstead Hall in Essex albeit with four face-pegs, the barn is considered as being of fourteenth century origin at the latest, possibly c. 1330 (Hewett. C.A., 1969, *The Development of Carpentry, 1200 – 1700: An Essex Study*).



Plate 3: The base-cruck truss (T1) between bays 1 and 2 of the main range (the hall)



Plate 4: Detail of the splayed scarf joint and its prominent key

- 5.1.11 As already noted above, the roof is of crown-post type, the posts plain and almost square in section: the partition truss (T2) to the northeast, part of the hall and the cross-wing (from the outset or as an early alteration) included a pair of head-braces to the collar purlin and a pair of foot-braces between the crown-post and wall plate. The T2 partition truss contrasts with the four-way bracing of the open truss over the hall (Figure 7).
- 5.1.12 The remainder of the roof comprises a series of rafter pairs that are of similar scantling to the principal rafters of the two trusses: all are (or had been) linked by collars jointed and pegged at their junctions and supported at their centres over the collar purlin (Plate 5). The lap joints that link the collar to the rafters are situated on the northeast side of the rafter pairs: this is notable in that the later southwestern end of the building has its lap-joints on the southwest side of the rafter pairs (Figure 7).
- 5.1.13 All of the roof members within the hall are soot-blackened, commensurate with the single storey open form of the building as first built. It is important to note that there is tentative evidence to suggest that the roof terminal at the north end of the building had been a hipped one prior to the creation of the cross-wing: this is discussed in detail below (*Form and Function*; Plate 15).



Plate 5: The roof over the hall looking towards the base-cruck truss and the soot-blackened partition inserted in phase 2

Windows, Doorways, Floors, Ceilings, Staircases, Hearths

- 5.1.14 There is no extant evidence for any fixtures associated with the first phase of construction of the main range due to the extent of later alterations: this does not mean that evidence will not survive behind later finishes or as sub-surface remains below the later brick floor level within the former hall.

The Cross-Wing (felling date range of 1341 – 70)

- 5.1.15 The cross-wing is situated at the northeastern end of the hall; the wing measures c. 9.80 metres in length by 4.70 metres wide with the first floor measuring c. 10.50 metres in length due to an integral jetty that over-sails the southeast elevation at ground floor level (Figure 7; Plate 6).
- 5.1.16 The layout of the wing comprised three rooms on the ground floor: c. 3.80 metres, 3.30 metres and 2.50 metres in length respectively, the larger room on the street-front side of the property (bay 3; Figures 7 and 8), the smallest to the rear of the wing (bay 5). The first floor layout comprised a two-bay chamber over the two larger ground floor rooms (bays 3 and 4) and a small antechamber to the rear (Figures 7 and 8).

Wall Construction

- 5.1.17 The outer walls are of large-panel framing: these survive well on the northeast side of the range and at first floor level on the southwest side and to the rear (northwest). The side elevations are particularly distinctive in the number and arrangement of bracing (Plates 6 – 8; Figure 8). The rather erratic arrangement includes braces that rise to the wall-plates and girt rather than to the principal posts, an indicator of the early origin for this building.



Plate 6: The cross-wing showing the jetty and the wall framing, the jetty under-built to create a shop front



Plate 7: The southwest wall of the cross-wing at first floor level, and an oblique of the street-front elevation and its Georgian window



Plate 8: The northeast wall of bay 3 at first floor level on the interior, the low foot-brace to the southeast accommodates a former shuttered opening above it (red arrow, see also Figure 8)

- 5.1.18 The street-front southeast-facing elevation includes two robust studs flanking the current window and carrying the inner ends of a pair of horizontal rails at first floor level (visible on the interior; Figure 8), the ground floor part of the wall had been removed during later building campaigns. Above the tie-beam, the gabled roof terminal is particularly distinctive in the inclusion of a robust crown-post, head-braced to the collar purlin and flanked by a pair of cross-braces, one set extending between the crown post and tie-beam as foot-braces, the other between the principal rafters and tie-beam (Plate 9; Figure 8).

- 5.1.19 The size of the crown-post is notable in that it is substantial enough at 370 mm wide for the collar purlin to sit central to it, housed within it, rather than on top of the post, as is more often the case. The more typical arrangement of crown post and collar purlin is well represented here by the crown-posts over the hall in the main range and integral to the later rebuilding of its southwestern end (Figures 7 and 8).



Plate 9: The interior of the cross-wing roof looking to the southeast gable, its substantial crown-post and flanking cross-bracing with the four-way braced truss over the two-bay hall at the centre

The Trusses

- 5.1.20 There are two interior trusses within the building (Figure 8): a partition truss that separates the smaller subsidiary rooms to the rear from the remainder of the range (T5) and a partial partition truss between the two larger bays (T4). The partial partition truss (T4) includes a wide central stud that had been flanked by a pair of robust foot-braces, the northeastern brace has been removed, its southwestern counterpart truncated by the insertion of a doorway (Plate 10; Figures 7 and 8).
- 5.1.21 The two principal posts of the T4 truss includes head-braces that rise to the cross-beam: the southwestern brace is integral to the post in a durn-like manner, in contrast to the two separate elements jointed at their junction apparent in the northeast post (Plate 10; Figure 8).
- 5.1.22 On the first floor, the T4 truss is an open one, comprising a pair of wide, curved, head-braces that rise to meet a deeply cambered tie-beam. The tie-beam is surmounted by a robust four-way head-braced crown-post (Plate 9; Figure 8).

The T5 Truss

- 5.1.23 The ground floor part of the northwest T5 partition truss includes two mortises for studs: no further detail of the partition infill or features was observed although this

may have been due in part to historic filler and paint finishes on the soffit of the beam. The first floor part of the truss has been much altered, the remains of the top part of a head-brace remains *in situ* towards the southwest side of the truss, truncated at its base by the insertion of the current doorway (Figure 8).



Plate 10: The T4 truss on the ground floor showing the central stud, braces, and durn-type bracket (red arrow), the surviving base of the foot-brace just visible behind the meter (black arrow)



Plate 11: The two adjacent doorways at first floor level in the T5 truss viewed from within the northwest end bay (bay 5; Figure 8)

Doorways

- 5.1.24 At first floor level the T5 partition truss situated between the central and northwestern rooms includes two adjacent doorways with ogee heads: these are particularly distinctive in their form and in the fact that the northeastern of the two is significantly narrower than its neighbour (0.60 metres and 0.80 metres respectively; Figure 8; Plate 11). The openings have been in-filled to a flush finish on the southeast side of the truss obscuring details; the opposite side includes chamfered leading edges to the plank-type door heads (Plate 12).
- 5.1.25 The doorways are undoubtedly an early feature, however, close inspection has revealed that they studs are inserted, that their bases are nailed onto a sole-plate supported over the joists forming the first floor. The structural details and the fact that the timbers are the only extant part of the building that includes Arabic type carpenter's marks, favour an early insertion into the building rather than original features.



Plate 12: Detail of the chamfered leading edges of the ogee door-heads and the squinted abutments to their jambs (northwest side)

- 5.1.26 The northwest end elevation of the cross-wing (T6; Figure 8) may include a further doorway at its centre on the first floor: this is by no means certain and is based at this stage solely upon the presence of two robust studs set c. 0.71 metres apart (Figure 8). The central location would generally be conducive to the inclusion of a window, however, there are no indications in the studs for a jointed in sill.
- 5.1.27 The removal of the horizontal weatherboard cladding on the exterior during the programme of repairs planned for this property may, depending on the extent of the intervention, offer an opportunity to view the fabric. As such, any mortises on the soffit of the tie-beam or peg-hole evidence within the studs that are not visible from the interior and any evidence relating to an external landing or staircase, could confirm or refute the presence of a doorway or window in this location.

5.1.28 The tentative suggestion of a central doorway could relate to the controlled means of access to various parts of the cross-wing (discussed below), and in particular the presence of two adjacent doorways within the opposite truss.

Windows

5.1.29 There are several original window locations within the building, as follows (Figures 7 and 8):

- a wide central opening between two integral studs at first floor level on the street frontage
- a narrow central window between two integral studs to the first floor rear (T6), if not a doorway
- two narrow window to the northeast elevation, broadly central to the building and situated against the northwest side of the principal truss post between the two main rooms. The ground floor window had been a close-mullioned one, the diamond mortises visible in the side girt and the mortise for the sill extant on the northwest side of the T4 truss post (Figure 8)
- two unusual lancet-type windows cut into studs (Pate 13)
 - a pair towards the northeast end of the main street-front room at ground floor level
 - a single lancet to the northeast of the truss between the central and northwestern rooms (T5)
- there is a third lancet window within a stud in the northeast wall of bay 5 of the cross-wing at ground floor level: this lancet does not appear to match the others particularly well and may represent a later introduction to the group (Plate 13).



Plate 13: Single lancet in bay 3, first floor, single lancet in bay 5 ground floor and double lancet in bay 3 ground floor

5.1.30 In addition to the window arrangement there is evidence of a further unusual opening in the northeast elevation of the building: this is situated between the corner post and the adjacent stud, the foot-brace set lower than its counterparts to accommodate it (Figure 8; Plate 8).

5.1.31 The opening, at 0.55 metres wide, is evidenced by the brace arrangement in addition to a recess integral to the principal T3 truss post on the interior of the building and an associated rebate or off-set on the adjacent stud. Both vertical members are neatly stopped above floor level, providing a terminal end to what appears to have been the fixings for a vertical sliding shutter used to open and close off the opening.

- 5.1.32 Any windows or doorways integral to the end elevations at ground floor level have been lost or obscured through later alterations to the building. It is anticipated that the boxed-in jetty plate on the street-front elevation may conceal the original timber and the soffit jointing for the wall below, including any details related to former windows and doorways.

Floors and Ceilings

- 5.1.33 The wing had included an integral first floor from the outset: this had projected past the ground floor wall to form a jettied upper floor, the over-hang is pronounced at c. 0.70 metres (Figures 7 and 8).
- 5.1.34 The joists are jointed and pegged to the cross-beam of the partition truss (T4) that separates the two main rooms of the ground floor part of the range, extending past the jetty plate at the front where they were strengthened by brackets at the principal posts and at the centre, the latter evidenced by a long mortise on the soffit of the central joist (Figure 7). The inclusion of a central bracket also provides evidence for a central stud in the original southeast elevation of the building.
- 5.1.35 The first floor joists to the central and rear rooms are continuous, jointed and pegged to the T4 cross-beam and supported over the T5 cross-beam at the northwestern end of the range (Figures 7 and 8).

Staircase

- 5.1.36 The building lacks any integral evidence for an internal staircase linking the ground and first floors. There is no evidence of any trimmers for traps or other openings within the first floor structure: indeed, the floor over the southeast and central rooms to the range is intact as indicated by the jointed and pegged junctions of the joists to the cross-beam of the T4 truss.
- 5.1.37 The manner of construction for the northwest room (bay 5), whereby the joists are supported over the truss rather than jointed and pegged into it may have provided opportunities for an integral stair trap accommodated within the northwest room, the evidence lost through later alterations.
- 5.1.38 R. T. Mason in his assessment of the property places the staircase in the northwest room in association with the paired doorways at first floor level. As outlined above, there may have been an opportunity to access the first floor from the exterior of the building through a central doorway in the northwest end elevation (T6).

Heating System

- 5.1.39 There is no evidence of an integral heating system for the cross-wing as first built and the roof structure lacks any soot-staining.

Roof Structure

- 5.1.40 The roof structure, as touched on above, is of crown-post type, comprising three crown-posts, one over each internal truss and the third to the gabled roof terminal on the street-front. The northwest roof terminal (T6) is a hipped one, complete with a central jack-rafter and high-set collar.

- 5.1.41 All three crown-post configurations differ, that over the open truss as described above has four-way head-bracing (Figure 8; Plate 9) and its northwestern counterpart is foot-braced to the tie-beam with one head-brace rising from the southeast side of the post to the collar purlin.



Plate 15: The tenon with its central peg-hole situated at the end of the collar purlin at its junction with the former open truss (T4) of the cross-wing (black arrow). The detail shows the same junction from the northwest side of the truss, in addition to a robust peg that had been driven through the rafter below the junction of the two roof structures (red arrow)

- 5.1.42 The publicly visible street-front truss (T3) within the gabled roof terminal is an elaborate one with the most robust crown-post flanked by pairs of cross-braces (a foot-brace and raking brace to each side) in addition to its head-brace rising to the

collar purlin (Figure 8). As outlined above, the T3 truss is particularly notable for its cross-bracing in addition to the size of the crown-post, well-illustrated by the fact that the collar purlin passes through it rather than over it (Plate 14; Figure 8). None of the crown-posts or roof members are moulded.

- 5.1.43 The common rafter pairs are jointed and pegged at the apex and linked by integral collars that are jointed at their junctions: the joint is a lap-dovetail and the pegs have square sections (Plate 14).

Form and Function

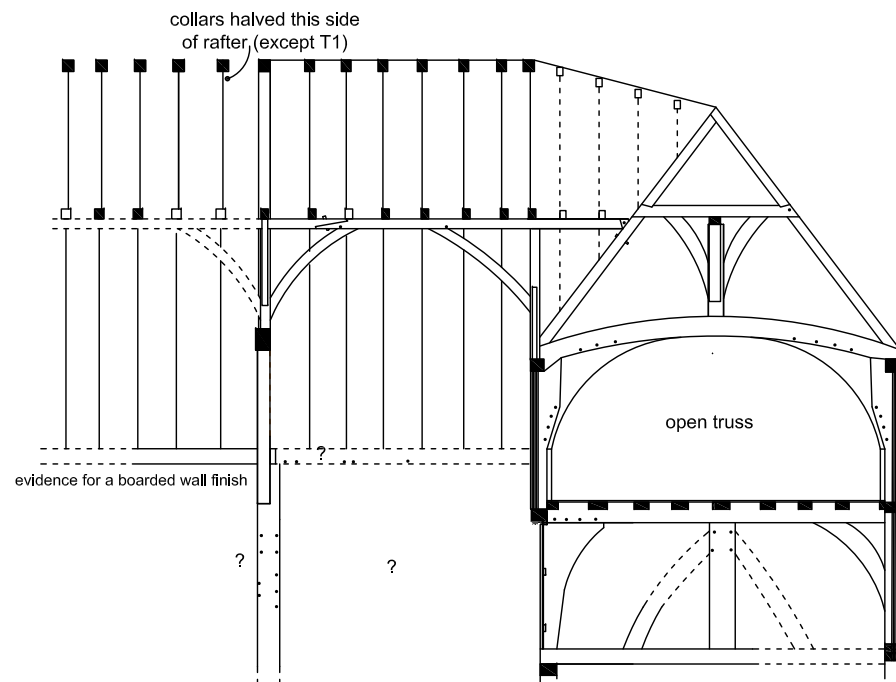
- 5.1.44 The earliest extant fabric is that of a two-bay hall, open from ground floor to the apex of the roof, with an open base-cruck truss at the junction of the two bays. The building had either extended to the northeast in-line with the hall, or it had included the current northeastern cross-wing from the outset; both parts *in situ* between 1341 and 1370 based on the felling date derived from the programme of dendrochronology undertaken by Dr Martin Bridge (forthcoming).
- 5.1.45 There is tentative evidence that may indicate two separate building campaigns, the wing added to the hall at an early stage in the building's evolution: this includes a tenon at the end of the hall roof's collar purlin that extends past the T2 truss (Figure 8; Plate 15). There is no mortise within the T4 truss to accommodate the tenon and the angle that the tenon is cut to certainly do not respond to the angle of the T4 truss rafters (Figure 8; Plate 15).
- 5.1.46 A further, as yet unexplained anomaly is the presence of a robust peg that had been driven through the northwestern principal rafter of the T4 truss: this is situated below the junction of the two roof structures (Figure 8; Plate 15). At the present time it is unclear if the anomalies represent different phases of construction or a change of mind during construction, followed by early refinements to the building in response to its at least partial non-domestic function.
- 5.1.47 It is not uncommon for one part of a building to be renewed whilst the remainder is retained as part of a well-recorded phenomenon known as progressive reconstruction or alternate rebuilding. It is possible, yet by no means certain, that the sequence of development for the early parts of the building had been the result of two or more closely related building campaigns rather than one single planned phase of construction.
- 5.1.48 As an integral part or an early addition to the phase 1 range, the cross-wing comprised two storeys of accommodation from the outset with three separate rooms on the ground floor surmounted by a two-bay first-floor hall and separate ante-chamber. Both of the first floor rooms were open to the roof displaying the crown-post trusses, in particular that of the open part of the T4 truss with its feature four-way curved head-braces, situated just northwest of centre in the two-bay chamber (bays 3 and 4 combined; Figures 7 and 8). The decorative cross-bracing and robust crown-post at the southeast end of the hall (T3) would also have been visible from within the two-bay room.
- 5.1.49 The cross-wing had included several atypical features either from the outset or at an early stage in the building's development. The unusual features comprise the integral opening that had been fitted with a vertical sliding shutter in the northeast wall of bay close to the High Street frontage (Figure 8), the lancet type windows with ogee heads

cut into (or integral to) two of the studs and of course, the inserted pair of adjacent ogee-headed doorways at first floor level between the hall and the ante-chamber (T5; Figure 8).

- 5.1.50 Of the group, the opening with the sliding shutter is the only feature that is integral to the building's construction and the current window in the street-front elevation may occupy the site of a predecessor. There is evidence to suggest that the two first floor doorways with their distinctive ogee heads were inserted at an early stage in the development of the building, perhaps accompanied by the addition of the lancet-windows cut into the studs (phase 1c). The inclusion of the two first floor doorways suggest controlled access to the first floor rooms and this may have been supplemented by an external entrance at first floor level through the northwest end elevation (T6, Figure 8).
- 5.1.51 The function of the building as arrived at by c. the middle of the 14th of century is uncertain: there is potential for it to have served a non-domestic administrative function at least in part due to the atypical features and layout of the cross-wing in particular.
- 5.1.52 The documentary evidence prepared by Christopher Whittick and set out above raises the possibility that the building had served as an administrative centre, certainly by the 15th century, either as the local administrative headquarters of the manor of South Malling Lindfield, or the residence of the farmer of the manor's valuable demesne and rectory estate.

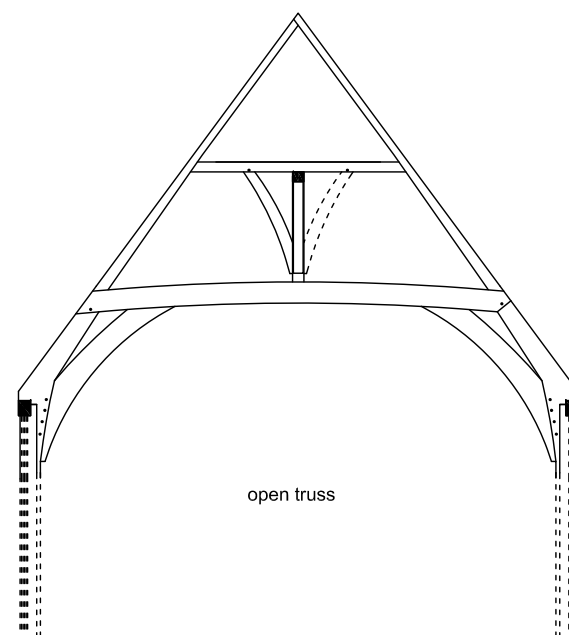
Dating Criteria

- 5.1.53 As set out above, the hall and cross-wing may be single phase or two separate phases of construction, the two building campaigns carried out in close succession (phases 1a and 1b). In addition, it is suggested that the pair of adjacent doorways at first floor level were the result of another early phase of alteration, all three *in situ* between 1341 and 1370 based on the dendrochronology (phases 1a - 1c).
- 5.1.54 As set out above it is not uncommon for buildings to undergo rapid changes such as this, through a process known as progressive reconstruction or alternate rebuilding, whereby a part of the building is replaced whilst the other parts are retained, only to be replaced in turn when necessary, when funds become available or when required by the owners in response to changing needs. At The Old Bakery in Lindfield, it is possible that the earliest extant fabric is the result of two or three very closely related building campaigns.
- 5.1.55 The dating criteria for the group is derived from, yet not confined to, the following key features: the inclusion of the base-cruck truss within the former hall and the splayed scarf joint with face-key and two face-pegs.
- 5.1.56 Within the cross-wing, the substantial scantling of the roof structure, the rather erratic wall-bracing that includes braces that rise to the plate rather than the posts, the inclusion of a durn-type timber to the T4 truss, lancet windows and ogee-arched headed doorways are indicative of a 14th century origin, the entire group, the result perhaps of a series of closely related phases of construction *in situ* between 1341 and 1370 based on the felling date derived from the programme of dendrochronology (for the group).

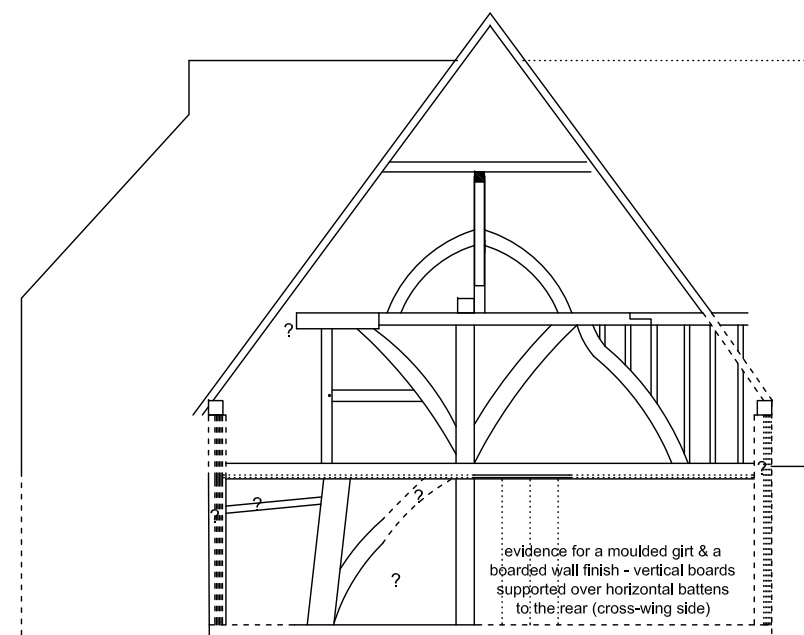


Long Section

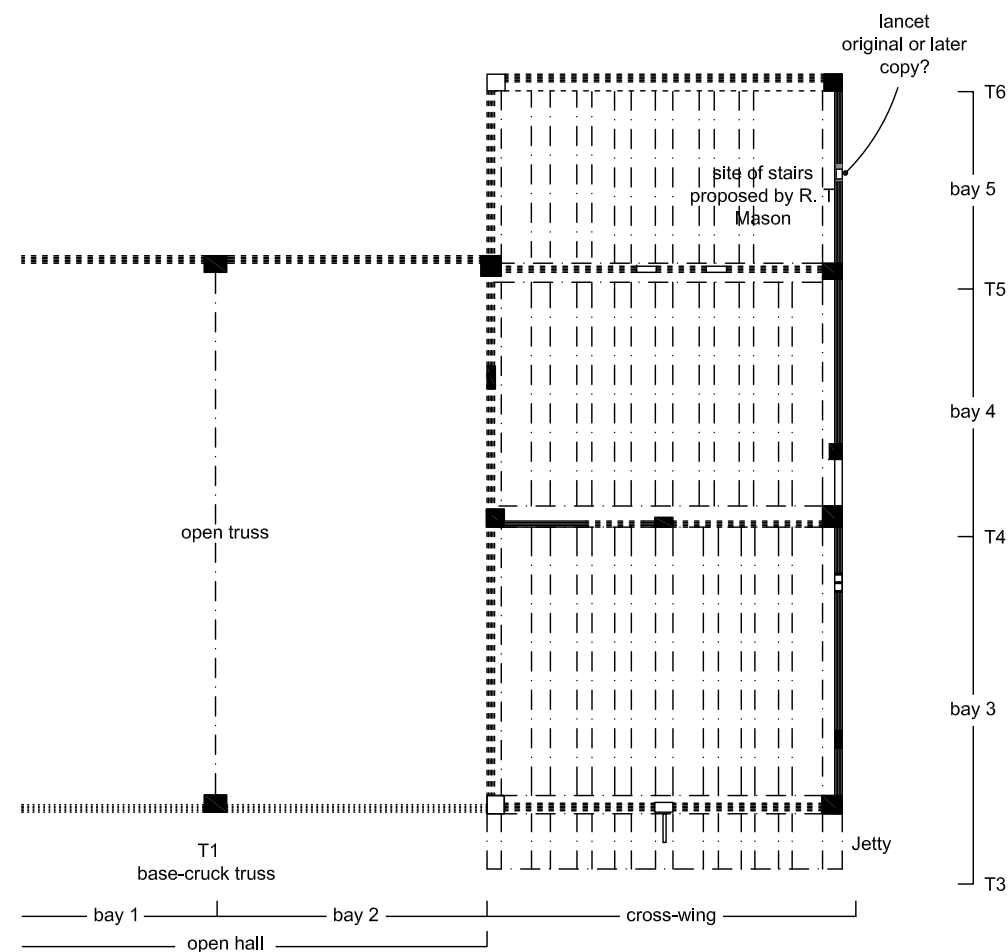
T4
Truss - southeast facing



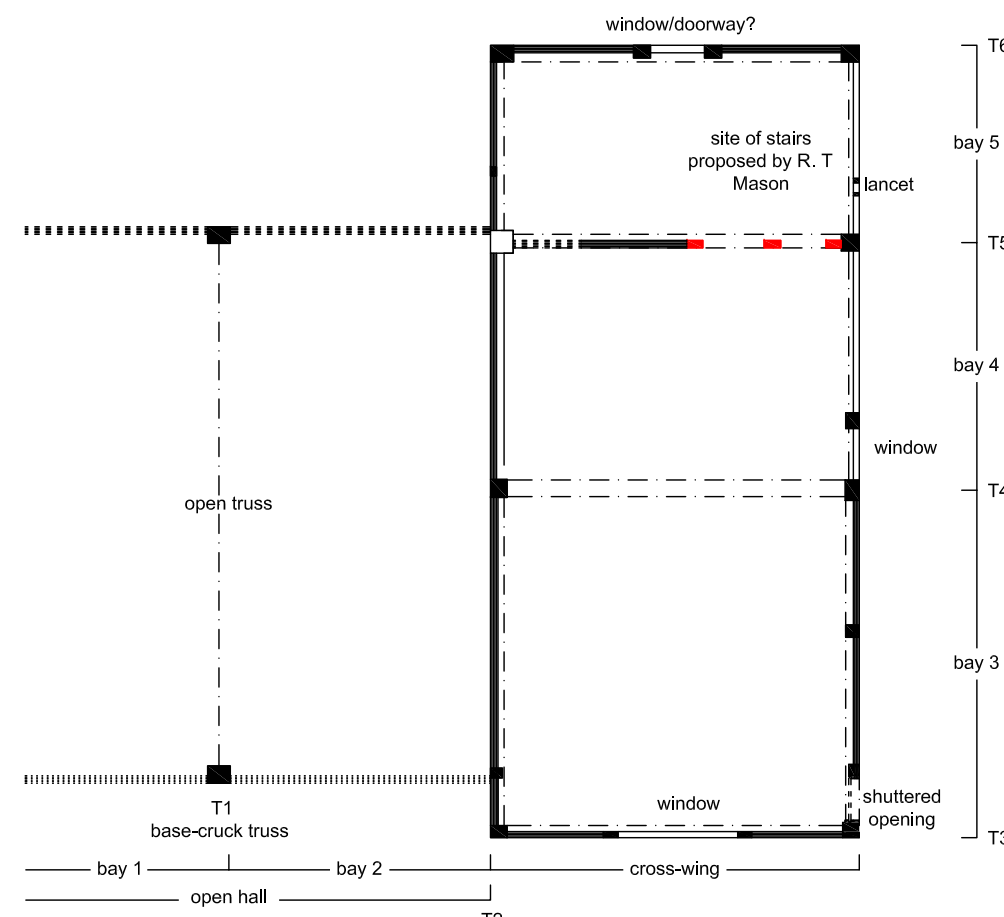
T1
base-cruick truss - northeast facing



T2 truss and southwest side wall of the cross-wing - southwest facing



Ground Floor Plan



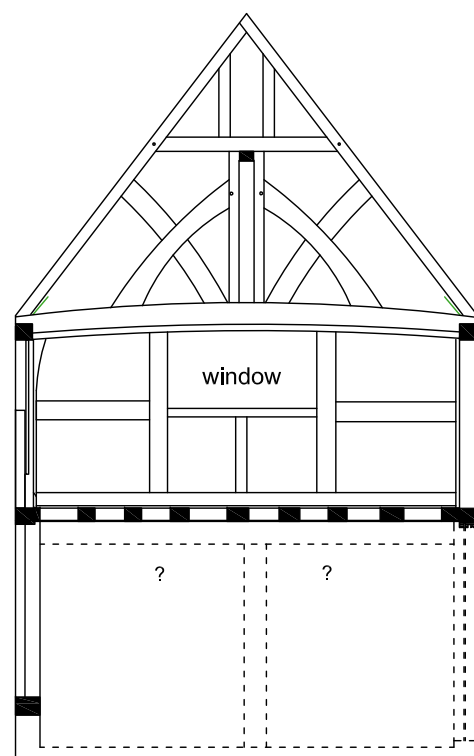
First Floor Plan

KEY:

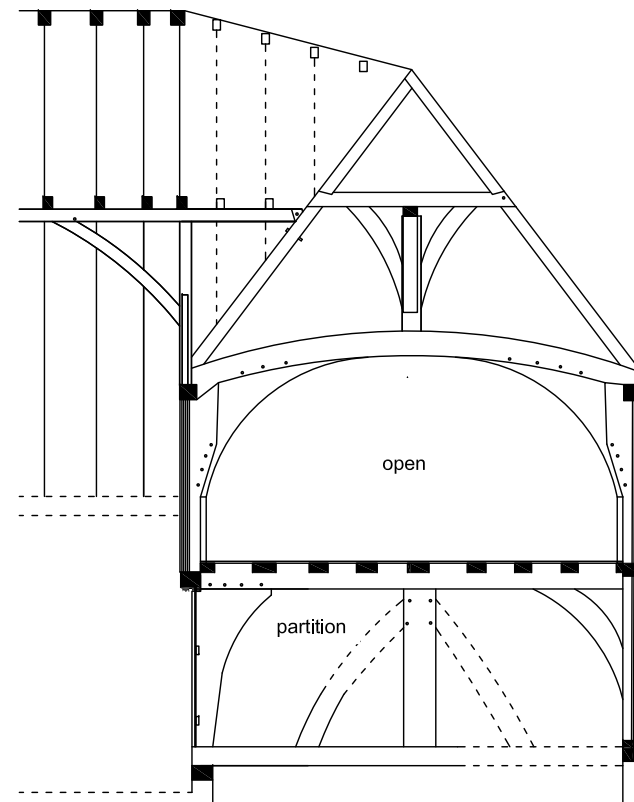
- Phase 1(a and b?): by 1341-1370 (dendrochronology)
- Inserted soon after the mid 14th Century?
- Evidenced
- Conjectural
- Overhead

0 5 m

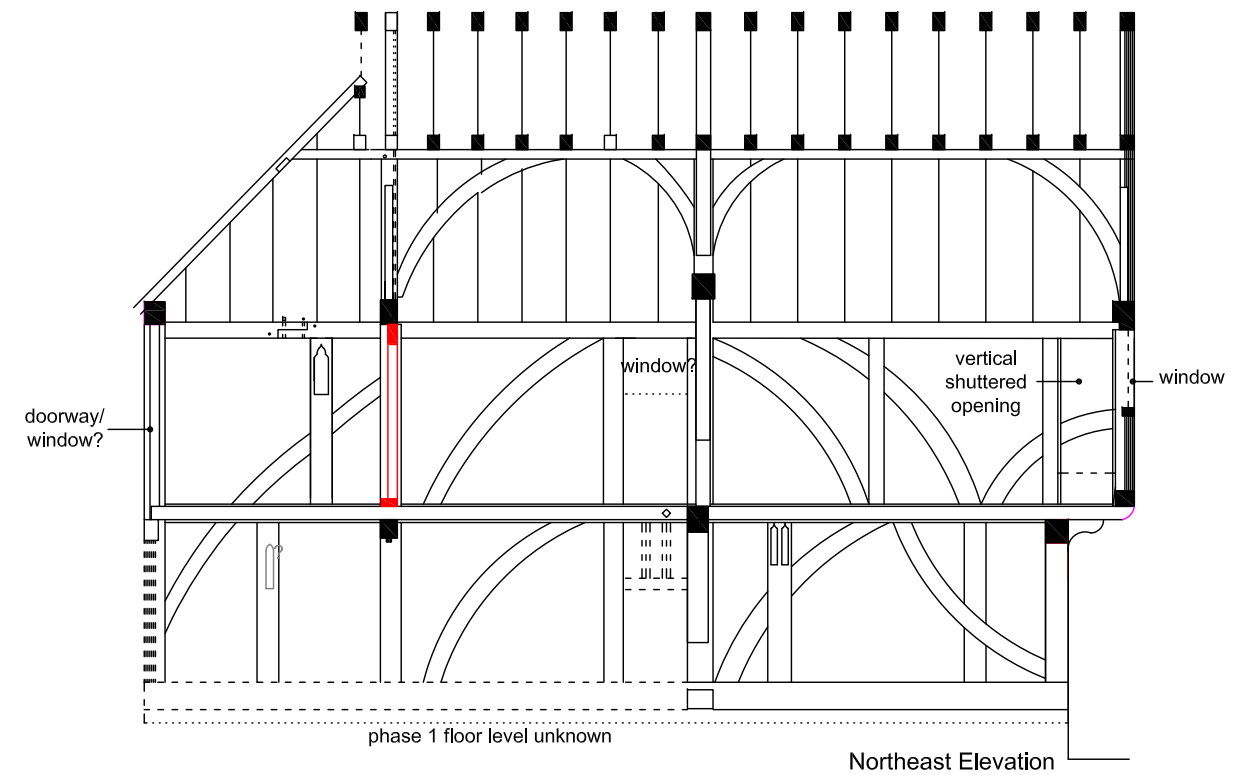
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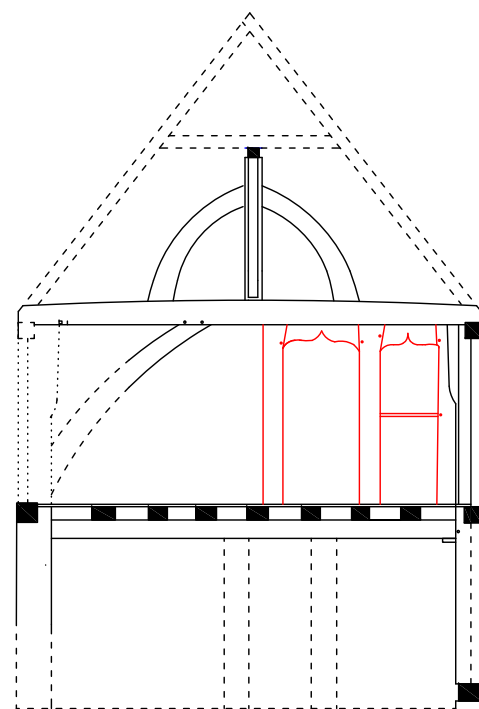
T3 Truss - front wall, west facing



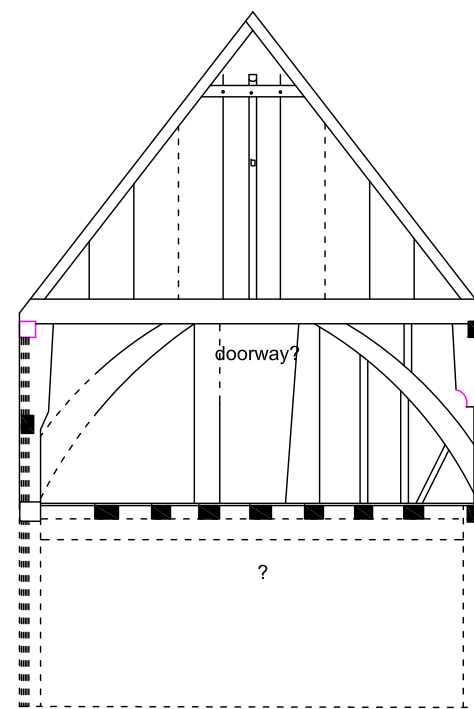
T4 Truss - southeast facing



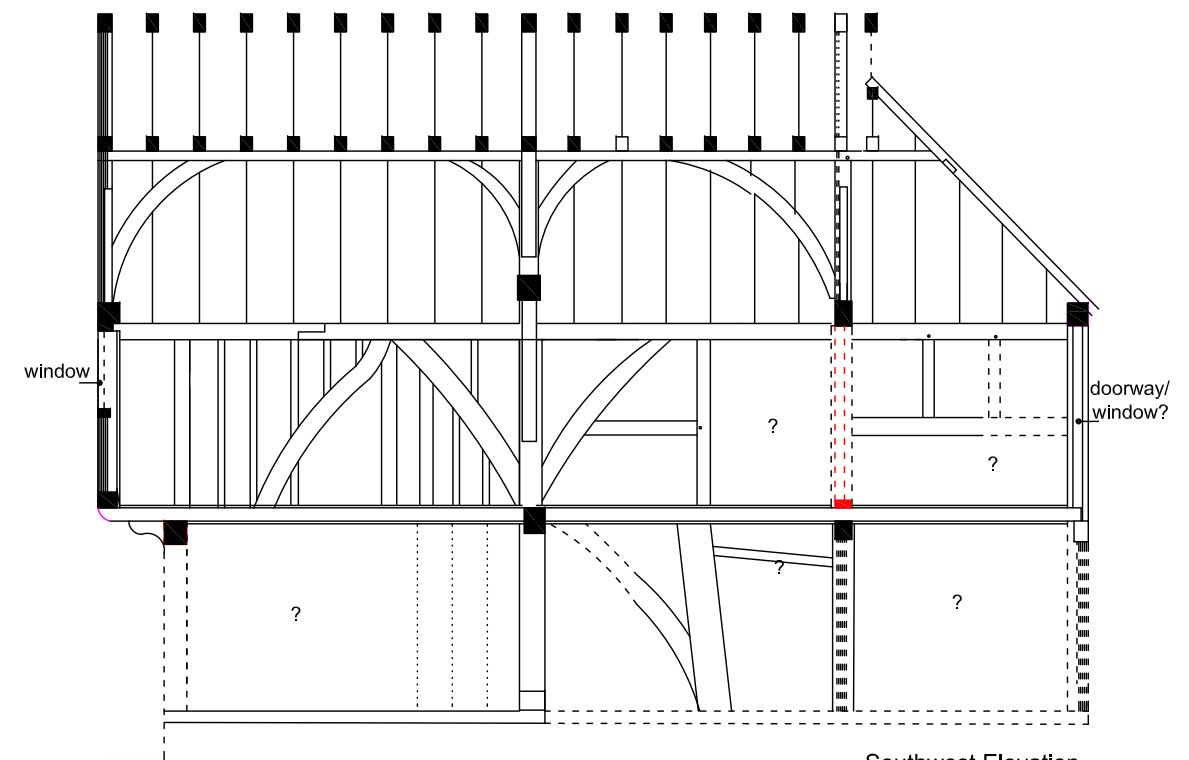
Northeast Elevation



T5 Truss - east facing



T6 Truss - rear wall, east-facing



Southwest Elevation

KEY:



Phase 1(a and b?): 1341-1370 (dendrochronology)



Inserted soon after the mid 14th Century?

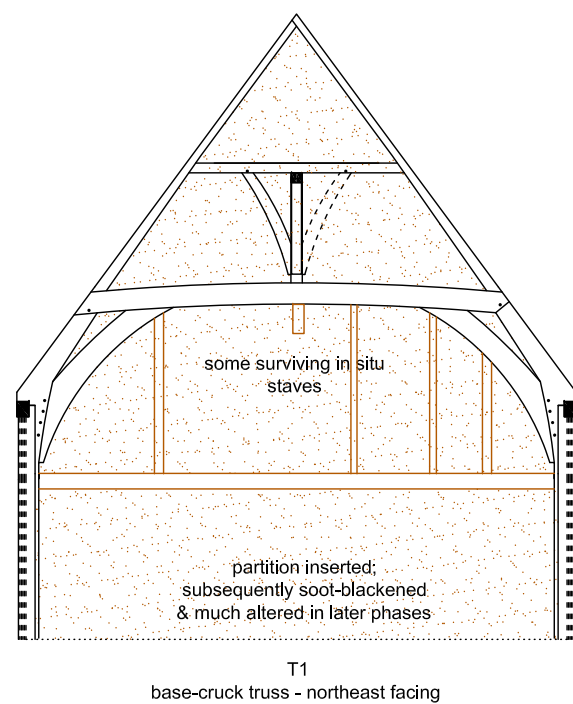
----- Evidenced

..... Conjectural

— — Overhead



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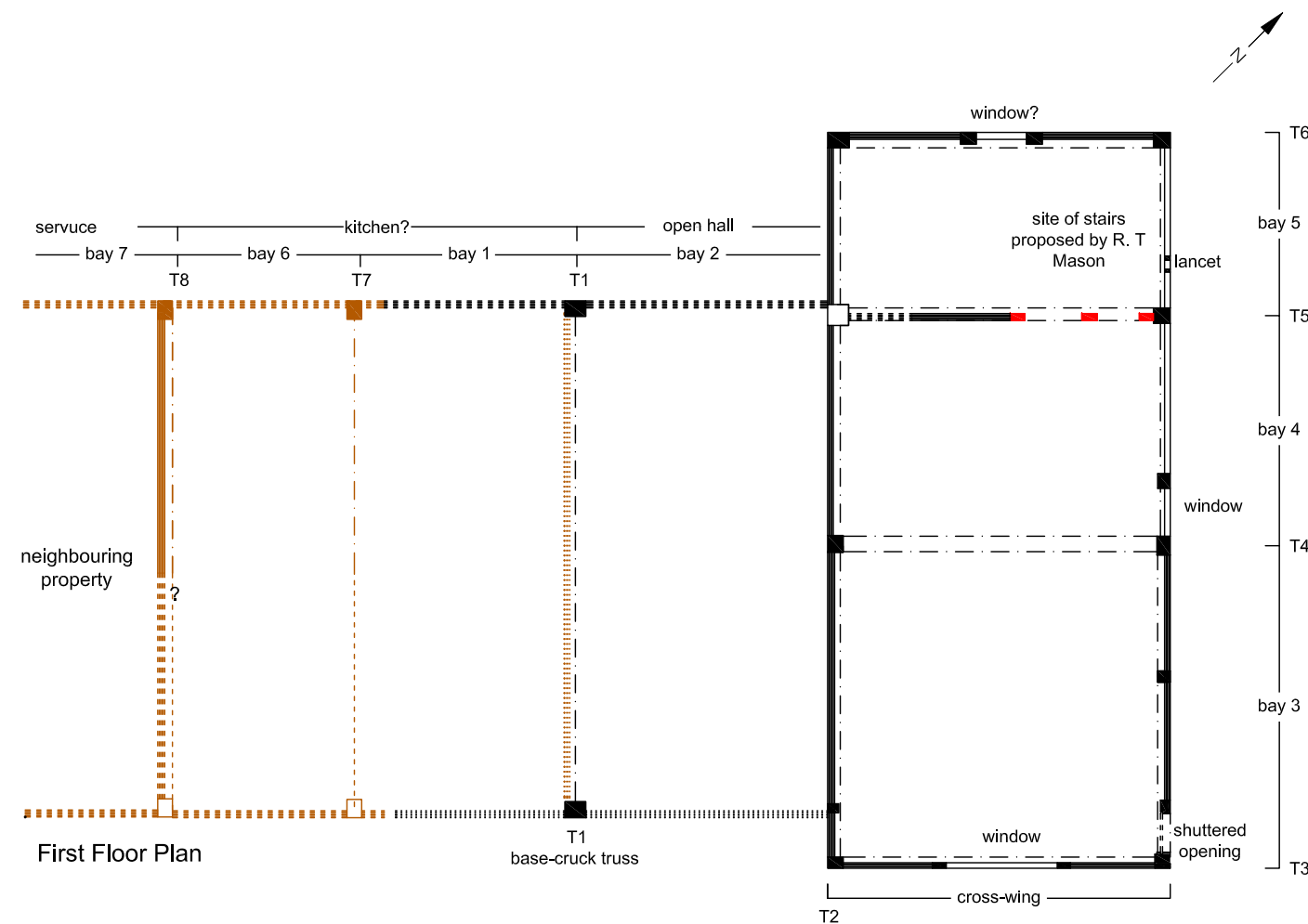


KEY:

-  Phase 1 (a and b?):1341-1370 (dendrochronology)
 Inserted soon after the mid 14th Century?
 Phase 2: 1475 +/- 50 years
 ----- Evidenced
 Conjectural
 — · — Overhead



For interpretive purposes only, some details are shown approximate: **do not scale from this drawing**



5.2 PHASE 2: The Hall - 1475 +/- 50 years (Figure 9)

- 5.2.1 It is possible that what is described here as phase 2 was the result of several programmes of work rather than a single planned building campaign, the details concealed or lost through later changes to the group.
- 5.2.2 The phase 2 alterations included the truncation of the phase 1 range at its southwestern end resulting in a loss of the original proportions of the hall and the ancillary accommodation within any associated end bay (should the building have been built to a three-cell layout).
- 5.2.3 The open base-cruck truss (T1) was closed in whole or in part to create a partition: this is retained to date despite later alterations as evidenced by a series of inserted studs below the high-set tie-beam and much of the partition between the beam and the apex of the roof (Figure 9). The partition is a soot-blackened one indicating that the hall, despite its truncation to a single bay, had been served by an open hearth and had remained open to the roof.
- 5.2.4 The inserted partition at the T1 truss created a single-bay hall on its northeast side (bay 2; Figure 9). Behind the new partition, the southwestern bay of the phase 1 hall that had become annexed into the rebuilt end and the newly constructed bay 6 formed a two-bay room that was also open to the roof, evidenced by soot-blackened roof timbers and lath and daub on the rear (southwest) side of the newly in-filled T1 truss.
- 5.2.5 There are further anomalies in the building: the southwest bay (bay 7), now part of the adjacent dwelling, also includes soot-stained roof timbers and the partition between bays 6 and 7 at least at roof level, is an inserted one (the T8 truss). As such, the southwestern end of the building, during phase 2, either included a three-bay open hall, or a two-bay one, the partition between it and its ancillary accommodation a partial one, allowing smoke to pass through the T8 truss above tie-beam level.
- 5.2.6 Despite the difficulties in ascertaining the original layout of the newly added phase 2 work, it is clear that it had included an open hearth and that it was open to the roof from floor to apex over at least two of its bays.
- 5.2.7 It is suggested that the new arrangement was intended to create a single bay hall adjacent to the cross-wing (bay 2), with an attached two-bay kitchen behind it (the southwest, bays 1 and 6; Figure 9), each part open to the roof and served by their own hearths. There may have been associated service facilities situated within bay 7: as such, any partition between the kitchen and the service area that may have remained open to some extent, allowing smoke to permeate into the bay and blacken the roof is not unknown in the area (David Martin, *pers. comm.*).

Wall Construction

- 5.2.8 The walls of the building have been rebuilt; the surviving elements are confined to the principal posts in whole or in part on the northwest side of the structure (T7 and T8).

Windows, Doorways, Ceilings, Floors and Staircases

- 5.2.9 There is no extant evidence of windows, doorways, ceilings, floors or staircases associated with the phase 2 building campaign or campaigns.

Roof Structure

- 5.2.10 The roof is of crown-post type: this is situated over bays 6 and 7 (the latter is within the neighbouring house). Bay 1, over the southwestern bay of the phase 1 hall may have retained most of its original roof at this stage as there is no evidence for a head-brace to the rear of the 'new' T7 crown-post that would represent a continuation of the phase 2 roof towards the phase 1 base-cruck truss.
- 5.2.11 The new roof comprised robust rafter pairs jointed at their apex and linked by collars supported over a collar purlin. The collars, in contrast to those over the phase 1 roof, are halved over the southwestern side of the corresponding rafter pairs.
- 5.2.12 The T7 truss includes a crown-post with foot-bracing to the tie-beam and a single head-brace rising from the post to the collar purlin on the southwest side (facing into bay 6). The crown-post is 170 by 130 mm in section, its braces 50-55 mm thick in marked contrast to those within the phase 1 roof structures that measure 150 mm square in section for the hall range and 140 by 180-120 mm wide to the T4 truss of the cross-wing (Plates 16 and 17).
- 5.2.13 A scarf joint is extant between the two head-braces on the collar purlin over bay 6: this is an edge-halved scarf with bridled abutments and two edge-pegs (face-pegs not seen; Plate 16).



Plate 16: The roof over bay 6, the southwest end of the hall rebuilt during phase 2 to create an attached kitchen



Plate 17: The T7 crown-post and detail of the scarf to the collar purlin between it and T8

- 5.2.14 The T8 truss is now a partition truss: it is unclear if this had been partitioned at ground and first floor levels from the outset due to later intervention, however peg-holes close to the soffit of the tie-beam at first floor level may represent the locations of stud mortises. It is therefore possible that the T8 truss had been partitioned at least in part and left open at roof level above the tie-beam.

Form and Function

- 5.2.15 The phase 2 building is as complex as its predecessor: the cross-wing was apparently little altered whilst the phase 1 hall was reduced to a single bay (bay 2), remaining open to the roof and served by an open hearth as evidenced by the remaining elements of the soot-blackened partition that had been created from the formerly open base-cruck truss (Plate 3).
- 5.2.16 The southwestern bay (bay 1) of the original hall seems to have been annexed into the neighbouring bay, perhaps undertaken during the same building campaign that rebuilt the southwestern end of the phase 1 range.
- 5.2.17 There are several options for the new facilities to the southwest side of the truncated hall (the new single bay hall in bay 2):
1. The rebuilt southwestern end of the group had included a three-bay hall, if all of its bays had been open to the roof
 2. The new facilities comprised a two-bay hall with a partial partition truss between it and the southwestern end bay forming an attached kitchen with services

3. R. T Mason postulated the provision of three-open bays (the rebuilt southwest end) in addition to a chimney bay situated within bay 2 of the phase 1 hall (Plate 18).

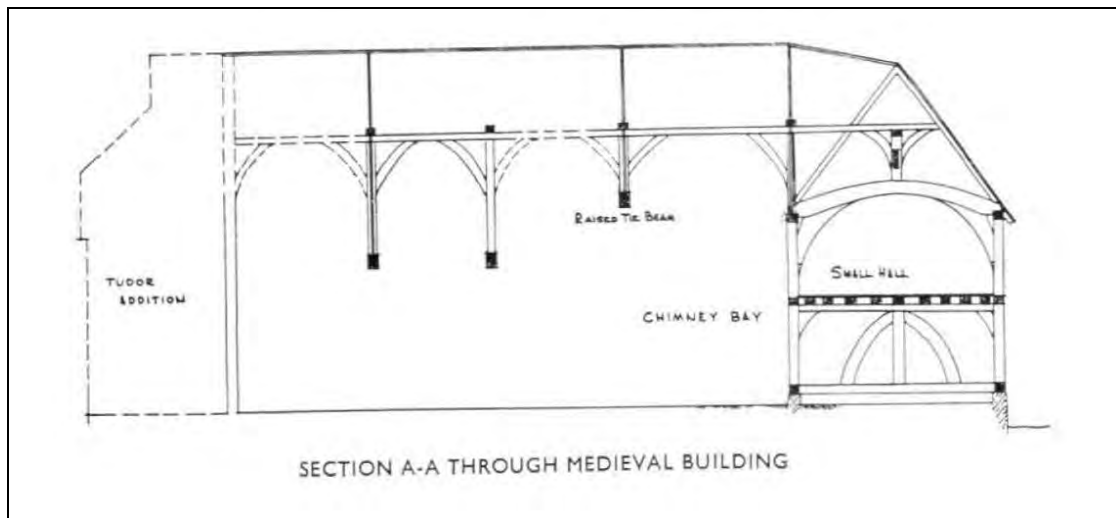
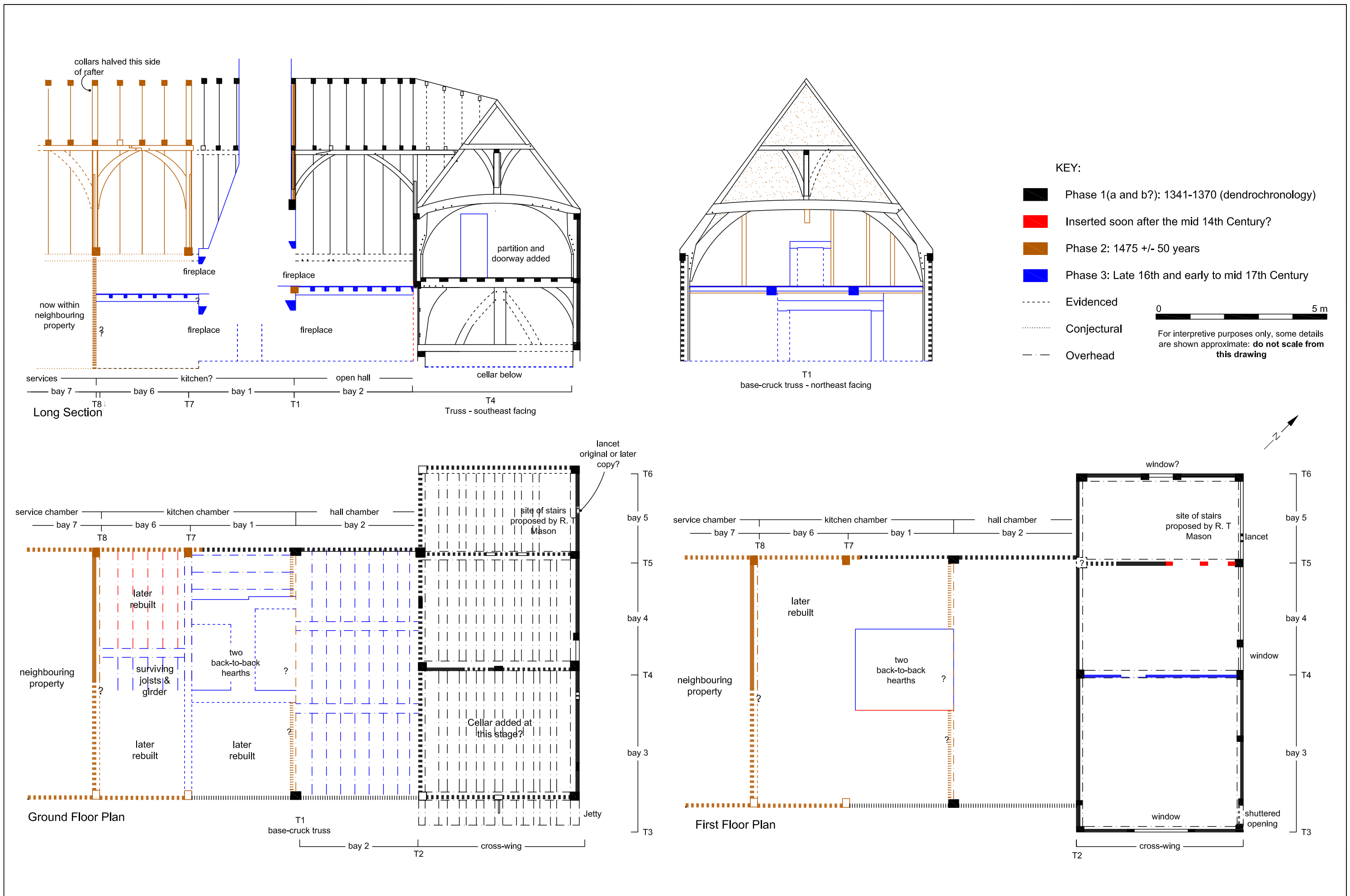


Plate 18: Mason's interpretation of the building in the medieval period with a three-bay open hall and chimney bay adjacent (reproduced from *The Sussex Archaeological Collections* Volume XCI, 1953)

- 5.2.18 Whilst the intended form of the building as arrived at by the late 15th or early 16th century remains unclear, it is worth noting that the only example of a potential three-bay hall known to the author is Blackfriars 'barn' in Winchelsea's Quarter 15. The masonry building was an early one, constructed c. 1300, comprising a substantial three-bay hall raised over a three-roomed cellar, the building interpreted as perhaps having served as a court hall or guildhall (Martin & Martin et al, 2004).
- 5.2.19 At The Old Bakery, there is potential for the building to have served a specialised non-domestic function although it is suggested that this may have been confined to the earliest phases of its development. By the late 15th or early 16th century, the evolution of the property was perhaps more domestic in form, with the favoured interpretation comprising the conversion of the original two-bay hall to a single bay one in conjunction with redevelopment of the southwestern end of the group to create an attached kitchen with services over three bays, the two northeastern bays open to the roof, and partitioned in whole or in part from the southwestern service bay (Figure 9).

Dating Criteria

- 5.2.20 The southwest end of the house has been much altered; however, the crown-post roof in fabric and form, with its distinctive scarf joint and its soot-blackened timbers is indicative of a late 15th or at the latest, an early 16th century origin for the completion of the work (1475 +/- 50 years). Recent dendrochronology returned a felling date after 1597 for a common rafter in the phase 2 roof at the southern end of the range: this is suggested here as a later intervention or repair to the earlier fabric of the building.



5.3 PHASE 3: The Hall - Late 16th and early to mid 17th Century (Figure 10)

- 5.3.1 As before, the work undertaken during the 17th century comprised a series of individual interventions rather than a single planned building campaign. There is also potential for the building to have been subdivided and separately occupied so that changes may have been carried out by the occupants as and when required in response to their own needs.
- 5.3.2 The main changes are those that are associated with the move away from the medieval to the modern: the insertion of floors over the halls and the provision of multi-flue chimney stacks. It is probable at this stage in the building's evolution that the cellar was added below the bay 3 of the cross-wing.

Bays 1 and 2

- 5.3.3 At The Old Bakery, the former hall, confined by this stage to bay 2, was floored over to create a hall chamber. Two northeast – southwest oriented girders were inserted into the building to carry the ends of three-sets of joists. The joists measure 120 mm square in section and include incised detail to the soffits that give an appearance similar to a bead-moulding. The decorative detail extant on the joists indicates that they were intended to be exposed from the outset: as is usually the case, the details were concealed at a later date when fashions changed.
- 5.3.4 The insertion of the first floor may have been carried out in conjunction with the insertion of the substantial mass-constructed multi-flue chimney stack into bay 1 (Figure 10). The chimney stack occupies the greater part of the former open bay; the joists on the northwest side of the stack oriented northwest – southeast, are supported on the flanking trusses (T1 and T7; Figure 10). The joists to the southeast side of the chimney have been replaced when the front of the building was substantially rebuilt in the Georgian era.
- 5.3.5 The alterations created a large first floor room in bay 2, the hall chamber, the room extended the full width of the building and remained open to the roof, heated by a hearth situated within the new multi-flue chimney stack inserted into bay 1 (Figure 10).
- 5.3.6 On the ground floor the pattern described above for the first floor was repeated: a single large room in bay 2, ceiled over to create the chamber above, the joists embellished and intended to be visible (Plate 19). The newly ceiled hall was served by a large inglenook fireplace within the inserted chimney stack inserted into bay 1; access may have been altered at this stage to create a lobby entry arrangement, an entrance and staircase to one side of the inserted chimney stack, or arranged one to each side of it, creating private access to the rooms on each side of the new chimney bay (Figure 10).



Plate 19: Detail of the inserted floor added to bay 1 of the hall to create a chamber above, note the moulded detail to the robust joists.



Plate 20: Detail of the surviving joists of the first floor structure in bay 6

Bays 6 and 7 – The rebuilt southwest end of the main range

- 5.3.7 A single central girder was inserted to carry the inner ends of two sets of joists forming a ceiling in bay 6 and creating a kitchen chamber at first floor level. Only short lengths of the southeastern joists remain *in situ* and these are predominantly 90 mm square in section, their leading edges chamfered and neatly finished at the junction with the girder in runout stops (Plate 20).
- 5.3.8 The multi-flue chimney stack provided two further hearths, one to each floor. It is notable that the ground floor part of the stack was constructed in masonry, now much altered by later additions of brick. In this location the later brickwork also blocks a

former opening to an oven on the northwest side of the fireplace. The difference in fabric could be indicative of a more complex sequence of construction for the addition of floors and chimney stacks within this building. Indeed, the northeast end of the girder stops short of the chimney stack and is supported by an iron bracket: this may indicate that the hearth was inserted after the first floor structure, effectively truncating its northeastern end to accommodate the new chimney stack.

- 5.3.9 The alterations to bay 6 resulted in two two-bay length rooms, one on each floor, dominated on their northeastern side by the inserted chimney stack. The kitchen chamber remained partitioned off from the hall chamber and the first floor accommodation retained its open to the roof form at this stage in the building's development.

Form and Function

- 5.3.10 The phase 3 alterations modernised the building, albeit in stages, by flooring over the open hall areas to create a two-bay kitchen chamber that accommodated a very large multi-flue chimney stack and a hall chamber. There are clear distinctions in the detail of the work which may be due to different phases of construction. The floor inserted into the hall has joists of larger scantling, in addition to two girders and moulded detail to the joists (the latter may be indicative of status rather than chronology). The floor inserted into the kitchen chamber had a single girder (bay 6) or included joists supported over the inserted flanking truss cross-beams (bay 1). The joists in both bays (1 and 6) were of lesser scantling, their edges simply chamfered, terminating in runout stops.
- 5.3.11 The different treatment may of course be due to due to different phases of development, and there is a high degree of potential for the sequence to have been more complex than that suggested here. It is however entirely possible that they are due in part to a retained desire to differentiate between the status and function of the rooms, with the greater expense confined to the hall and hall chamber's finish in contrast to the simple approach to the service or low-end rooms.

Dating Criteria

- 5.3.12 The brickwork extant within the multi-flue chimney stack and the ceiling joists of the inserted floors with their square sections, are indicative of a late 16th to mid 17th century origin in one or more closely related phases of construction.

The Cross-Wing

- 5.3.13 The cross-wing alterations comprise the conversion of the partially open truss (T4) to a fully closed partition by infilling it from its cross-beam to the apex of the roof (Figure 10). A doorway was included in the partition at first floor level: this may be the one that remains *in situ* to date, although the flush-plastered finish of the truss may conceal earlier locations.
- 5.3.14 The current door is of boarded and ledged type, the four vertical boards have been moulded detail on the northwest side and neatly chamfered ledges on the southeast side. The hinges are strap hinges hung on pintles fixed to the plain timber door frame, the straps embellished with spearhead ends.

- 5.3.15 The northwest side of the doorway has a decorative timber head-plate nailed to the principal post of the truss (Plate 21). The head-plate includes carved strapwork. The door details and the strapwork are commensurate with a 17th century origin.



Plate 21: Decorative strap-work over the doorway in the T5 truss

- 5.3.16 It is worth noting the quality of the infill to create the partition at first floor and roof level. New stave-holes were cut into the top of the tie-beam: it is of course unclear if this had also been employed on the soffit due to the current plastered wall-finish. The addition of stave-holes post-construction are uncommon and are undoubtedly a sign of good quality craftsmanship, particularly when it would have been possible to notch or nail the infrastructure in place and conceal it with the daub or plaster.
- 5.3.17 The phase 3 work to the cross-wing created three rooms on the first floor, all still open to the roof, the layout matching that of the three original rooms on the ground floor (Figure 10).
- 5.3.18 It is probable that the cellar below the street-front bay (bay 3), was added at this stage in the building's evolution.

5.4 PHASE 4: The Georgian Era (Figures 11 and 12)

- 5.4.1 The Georgian era as considered here covers the period c. 1714 – 1837 and this is undoubtedly reflected in several phases of activity rather than one planned building campaign (Figures 11 and 12).
- 5.4.2 The changes included (and are not limited to) the following:

The Main Range

- Rebuilding the street-front elevation of the main range in brick at ground floor level, the first floor walls rebuilt in timber-frame with a lath and plastered finish
- New modern sash windows to the main range street-front, one three-light casement *in situ* to light the hall chamber
- New entrance doorway
- Substantial rebuilding of the southwest end (bays 1 and 6) to include new floors, ceilings and a multi-flue chimney stack
- New cupboards and shelves to flank the ground floor fireplace
- Rebuilding the rear elevation in brick in a variety of bonds, perhaps reflecting separate phases of alteration, the fabric commensurate with a late 18th and early 19th century origin
- Inserted ceilings, ceiling the chambers and concealing the roof structure

Cross-wing

- A new three-light casement window to the first floor front room in the cross-wing, utilising the original opening, modifying it to accommodate the new fittings
- A new brick-built externally projecting chimney stack with a single large fireplace added against the southwest wall of bay 5: this is the first evidence for a hearth within the cross-wing

5.4.3 Background history to the building was prepared by the Lindfield History Project Group highlighting the establishment of a bakery at the property in 1796 by John Meads. Meads remained at the property until his death in 1823. His wife Ann continued to run the business until c. 1838, the business purchased by Edward Smith in 1844¹¹

5.4.4 It is possible that many of the 'improvements' to the building were undertaken at the behest of Mead to adapt the property to the specific needs of his bakery business: this may have included the addition of the substantial single-flue cooking hearth built against the southwest elevation of the cross-wing at its northeast end, providing a cooking hearth to the ground floor and a smaller hearth to the chamber above.

5.5 PHASE 5: Late 19th and Early to mid 20th Century (Figures 11 and 12)

5.5.1 As outlined above in the documentary assessment, the property had continued in use as a combined bakery and domestic dwelling throughout the 19th century, purchased by Henry Gasston, miller, in 1883. Richard Humphrey rented the shop and house from Gasston, his son, also Richard, rented the adjacent property Wyncote, which had apparently accommodated the bakery until Gasston built a detached bakehouse in 1896.

5.5.2 A photograph of the building was reproduced in the Lindfield Life magazine, showing the property with render concealing the timber-frame at the northeastern end of the building, the fenestration on the street-front and the shop front including the lattice-screen to the cellar (Figure 2).

5.5.3 Richard Humphrey purchased the property, described as including the bakehouse, van and cart-shed, WC, manure pit and well, in 1912. The Humphrey family continued to operate the bakery into the 1940s.

5.5.4 During the Gasston and Humphrey's era, the building underwent several changes, as follows:

Cross-Wing

- The shop-front, under-building the jetty of the cross-wing
- Alterations to the floor level in the shop front bay (bay 3)
- Rebuilding of the rear (northwest) wall at ground floor level
- Cladding both end walls in weatherboard at first floor level
- Removal of partitions or parts thereof to open up the shop area, if not in the following phase of construction

¹¹<https://lindfieldhistoryproject.group/2020/03/29/humphreys-bakery-2/#:~:text=In%201844%20Edward%20Smith%20bought,her%20executors%20for%20%C2%A3500.&text=Their%20extended%20family%20became%20involved,business%20for%20some%2040%20years.>

- The insertion of a staircase into bay 4 of the cross-wing, accessed from the wing only at this stage in conjunction with a partition and creation of the central room on the northeast side of the staircase
- Blocking the previous pair of doorways between bays 4 and 5: one or both may have been blocked during the previous era
- Lining the cellar in brick laid on its side – perhaps a historic attempt at improving conditions, installation of the brick floor if not already *in situ*
- Lattice screen to cellar window, if not part of the previous era of alterations

Main Range and General Alterations

- Replacements to some of the windows; the stained glass of the lancets might date to this era
- Repairs/replacement of any ceilings, insertion of any that had not been fitted in the previous era, in plasterboard
- The addition of the WC enclosure to the rear
- Rebuilding of part of the partition between bays 1 and 2 to the southeast side of the chimney stack in the main range
- Inserts and brick-linings for the two back-to-back fireplaces on the ground floor: the southwestern fireplace with its round-headed arched opening may be the earlier, the plain lined counterpart to the northeast could date to the middle of the 20th century
- New brick floor in the former hall (bay 2), if not already *in situ* in the previous era
- New cupboards to the Georgian fireplace in bay 6
- General internal alterations to include modern doors and partitions and changes in floor levels/surfaces

5.5.5 It is clear that the bakery business proper was undertaken at this time in the new purpose-built facility. Changes within the property reflect modernisation and light reconfiguration of the domestic accommodation in conjunction with upgrading the shop front to bring it in line with modern tastes and to attract customers.

5.6 PHASE 6: Mid-20th century onwards (Figures 11 and 12)

5.6.1 The bakery business remained in operation under Clayton Wiles, Master Baker and Confectioner. The Wiles family operated the business for 77 years until closure brought about by ill health in 2019.¹² The property underwent changes during the Wiles' ownership, including the following:

Main Range

- Unsympathetic and inappropriate windows to the front and rear of the main range
- Modern doorway to the rear
- Insertion of a staircase to the northeast side of bay 6: this may have replaced an earlier version in the same location, resulting in a loss of detail
- The addition of a short flight of steps and the insertion of a doorway to link the former hall (bay 2) to the staircase inserted into the cross-wing

¹²<https://lindfieldhistoryproject.group/2020/03/29/humphreys-bakery-2/#:~:text=In%201844%20Edward%20Smith%20bought,her%20executors%20for%20%C2%A3500.&text=Their%20extended%20family%20became%20involved,business%20for%20some%2040%20years.>

- New doors/partitions flanking the chamber to the northeast side of bay 1 to create a bathroom facility
- New inappropriate dormer window to light the bathroom

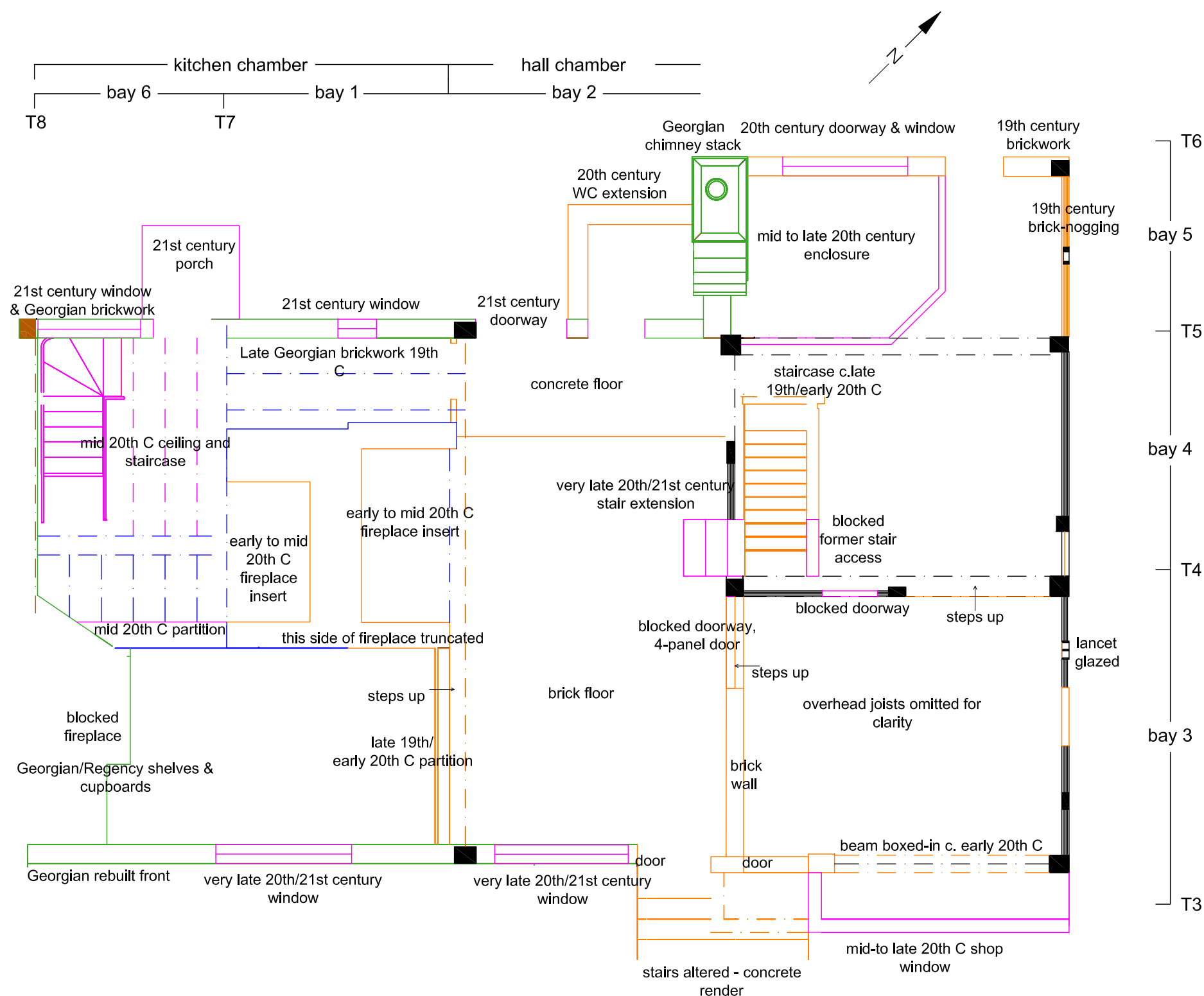
Cross-Wing

- Rebuilt shop front emulating its predecessor without the quality of materials or attention to detail
- Alterations to the floor level within the shop (bay 3), reducing the floor level and blocking air bricks that had been inserted into the cellar window and the plinth
- Blocking of the cellar window
- Blocking the doorway between the cross-wing and former hall and inserting a new one adjacent to it to link to the staircase
- Blocking the doorway between bays 3 and 4 in the shop; blocking and removing the base of the staircase as it had been relocated to the former hall (bay 2)
- Compartment added to the rear of the cross-wing, with canted wall
- Removal of any original partitions that had not already been removed during the previous era

Repairs

- There is evidence of strengthening in the roof and the cellar, principally through the addition of supports and sister members

5.6.2 The property has remained closed since 2019: this report is part of the package of information intended to set out a plans for securing the future of the property under its new ownership.

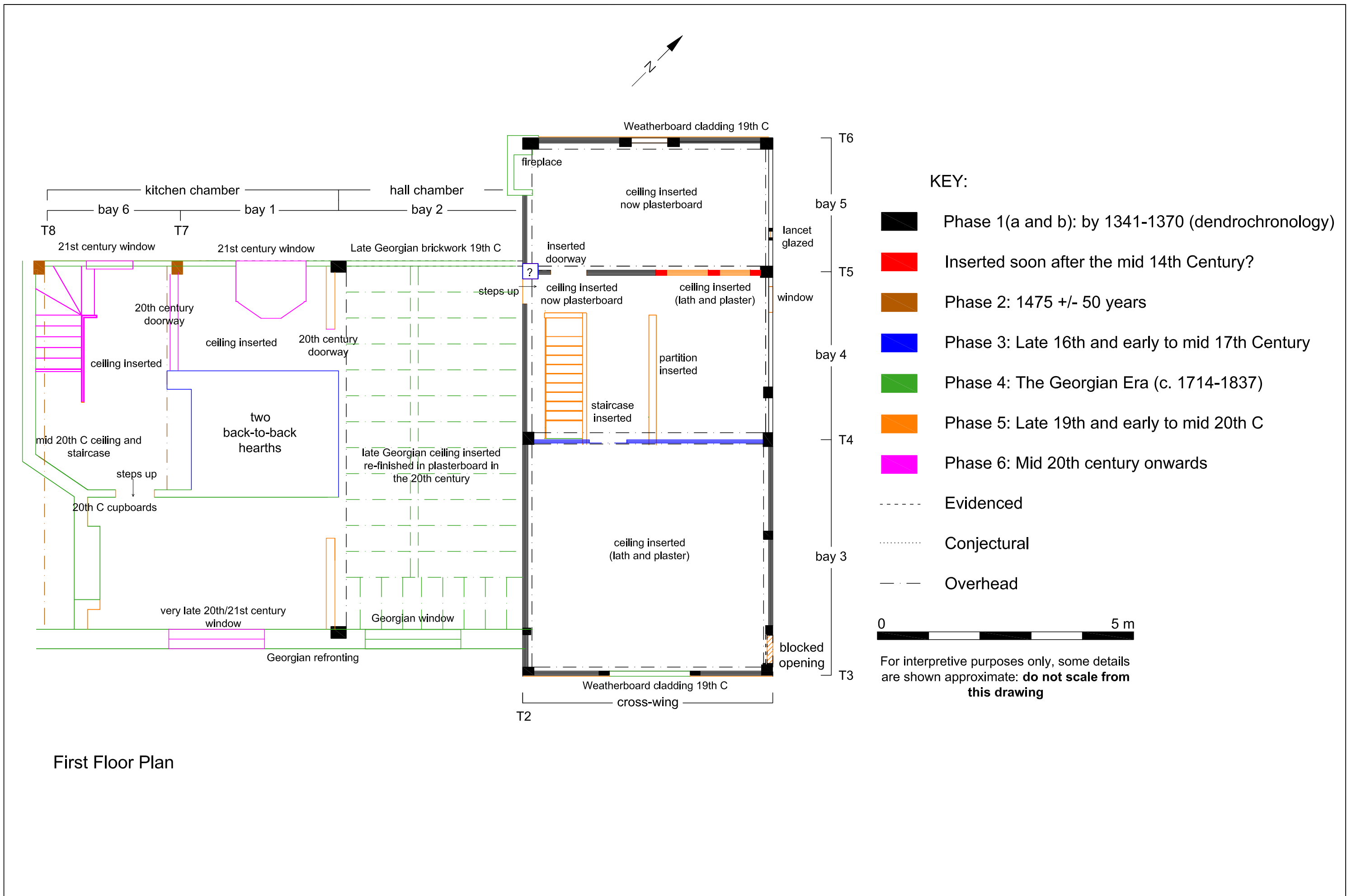


KEY:

- Phase 1(a and b): in situ by 1341-1370
 - Inserted soon after the mid 14th Century?
 - Phase 2: 1475 +/- 50 years
 - Phase 3: Late 16th and early to mid 17th Century
 - Phase 4: The Georgian Era (c. 1714-1837)
 - Phase 5: Late 19th and early to mid 20th C
 - Phase 6: Mid 20th century onwards
 - Evidenced
 - Conjectural
 - Overhead
- 0 5 m

For interpretive purposes only, some details are shown approximate: **do not scale from this drawing**

Ground Floor Plan



6.0 SIGNIFICANCE

6.1 Determining Significance

- 6.1.1 'In the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), significance (for heritage policy) is defined as: *'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting'*.¹³

6.2 The Significance of The Old Bakery

- 6.2.1 The building is undoubtedly a significant building, its interest derived from the following key features:

- More than six centuries of occupation that included a domestic element from the outset
- Survival of 14th century fabric in a wide variety of forms that reflect the skill and knowledge of the carpenter and the requirements of those who commissioned the construction of the building and adapting it to meet their needs
- Documentary evidence that the building may have included a non-domestic element at the outset and during the early stages of its evolution in conjunction with atypical features and anomalies in the layout and fabric of the building that are not readily identifiable as domestic in origin (including access arrangements, lack of heating to cross-wing, vertical shuttered opening)
- Clear structural evidence that the hall had included a base-cruck truss as the open truss within the former hall and its high degree of survival including principal posts to date
- A near complete survival of the cross-wing as first built in addition to very early and atypical alterations (the doorway pair at first floor level in T5)
- The inclusion of several atypical and rare features:
 - o The base-cruck
 - o Splayed scarf with face-key
 - o The opening in the northeast wall of the cross-wing that had been fitted with a vertical sliding shutter
 - o Several fine lancet windows cut into studs in the northeast wall of the cross-wing
 - o Rather erratic bracing to the early walls of the wing
 - o Controlled access patterns
 - o The potential for an external first floor entrance at the northwest end of the cross-wing
 - o The insertion of a pair of ogee-arched adjacent doorways at first floor level in the cross-wing between its two-bay chamber and its northwest end bay

¹³ National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Annex 2 Glossary page 71

- o Arabic numerals as carpenter's marks on the paired ogee-arched doorways only
 - o The inclusion of cross-braces flanking the crown-post at the street-front gable of the cross-wing
 - o Three distinctly different medieval roof structures, all crown-post, providing evidence of the building's origin, evolution and use
 - Sufficient fabric at each stage of the building's development to provide insights into the intention of the owners and occupants and the eras within which the building campaigns occurred
 - The later development of the property to include bakery facilities
 - The continuity of the bakery function or association from c. 1796 to 2019 reflected in its shop-front and in the large 18th century chimney stack added to the rear of the cross-wing
 - The building illustrates traditional building techniques and the use of locally sourced materials in addition to specific choices utilised in the carpentry and construction of each phase
- 6.2.2 In greater detail, the property has the ability to illustrate its chronological development from its origin in by c. the middle of the 14th century (1341-1370 dendrochronology) to the present day. A particular feature of importance within this building is the inclusion of the base-cruck truss.
- 6.2.3 There are 7683 records of buildings of cruck-type construction on the Vernacular Architecture Group's *Cruck Database* to date, of those only 179 are of base-cruck type, with only six buildings identified in Sussex as a whole.
- 6.2.4 The Old Bakery is not included in the cruck database, as such, of almost eight thousand recorded crucks in England and Wales, there are now seven within Sussex.
- 6.2.5 The paired doorways at first floor level within the cross-wing are also of particular interest: their location is atypical and their intended function uncertain. It is possible that narrower of the two doorways led to a staircase although this is yet unconfirmed.
- 6.2.6 The atypical features, including the doorways, the shuttered opening and the lancet windows may indicate a non-domestic function for the cross-wing from the outset. A non-domestic function may have applied to the building in its entirety, or perhaps restricted to first floor level alone, with access to the facilities carefully controlled and restricted at an early stage in the building's evolution if not from the outset.

PART THREE: A RECORD OF THE GEORGIAN CEILING IN BAY 2

7.0 THE CEILING

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Water damage had brought most of the ceiling finish down by the time the property was first visited in February 2023 (information provided by the owner). By the following January, most of the remaining joists (excepting those between the east plate and the east elevation) had been removed to further release the tension on the deteriorating condition of the medieval roof.
- 7.1.2 The bay 2 first floor ceiling had been inserted during the Georgian period, that is, between c. 1714 and 1837 as part of a series of alterations undertaken to the property probably over the course of several building campaigns (Plate 22). The ceiling was part of the programme of work that comprised the rebuilding of the street-front elevation, raising its height, regularising the frontage and finishing it in render, whilst accommodating large windows, all features characteristic of the period. In this instance, the group of alterations are considered to have occurred towards the end of the Georgian era, perhaps during the Regency period (c. 1795 – 1837).

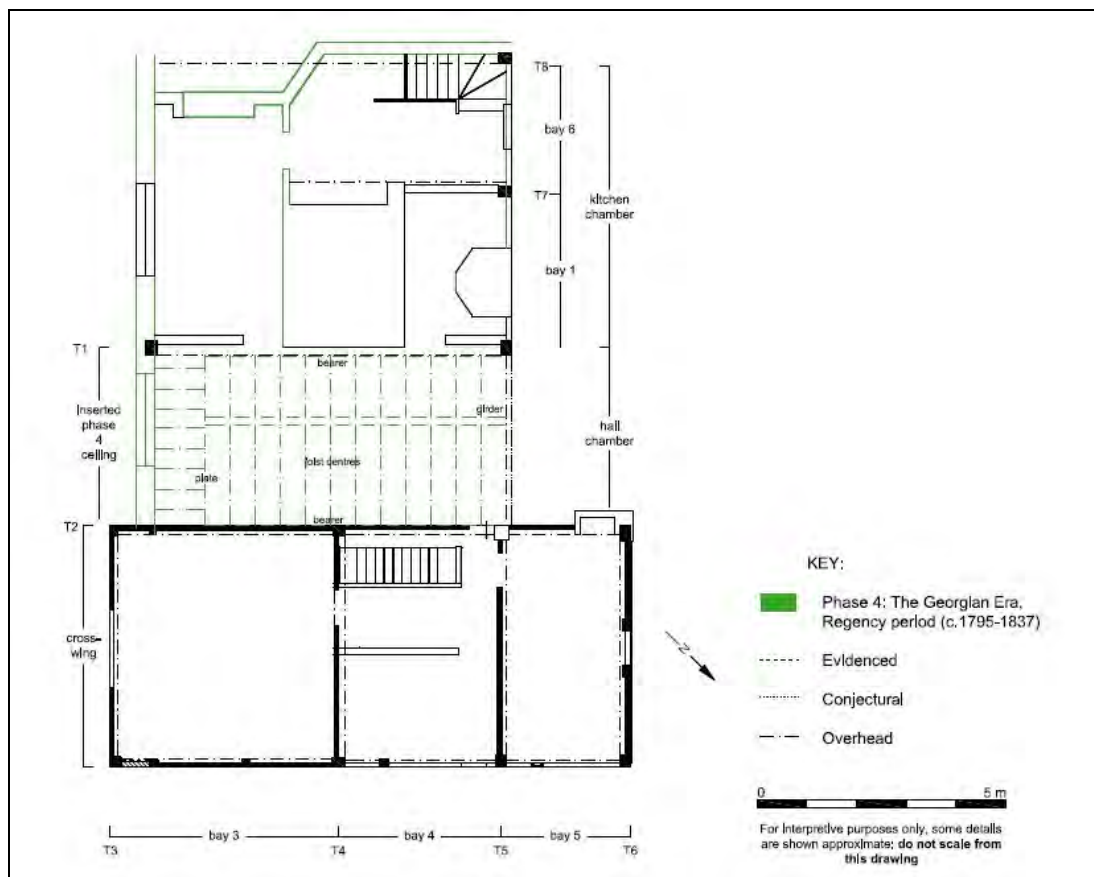


Plate 22: The floor plan of the property showing the location and form of the Regency era ceiling structure in bay 2; the former hall chamber

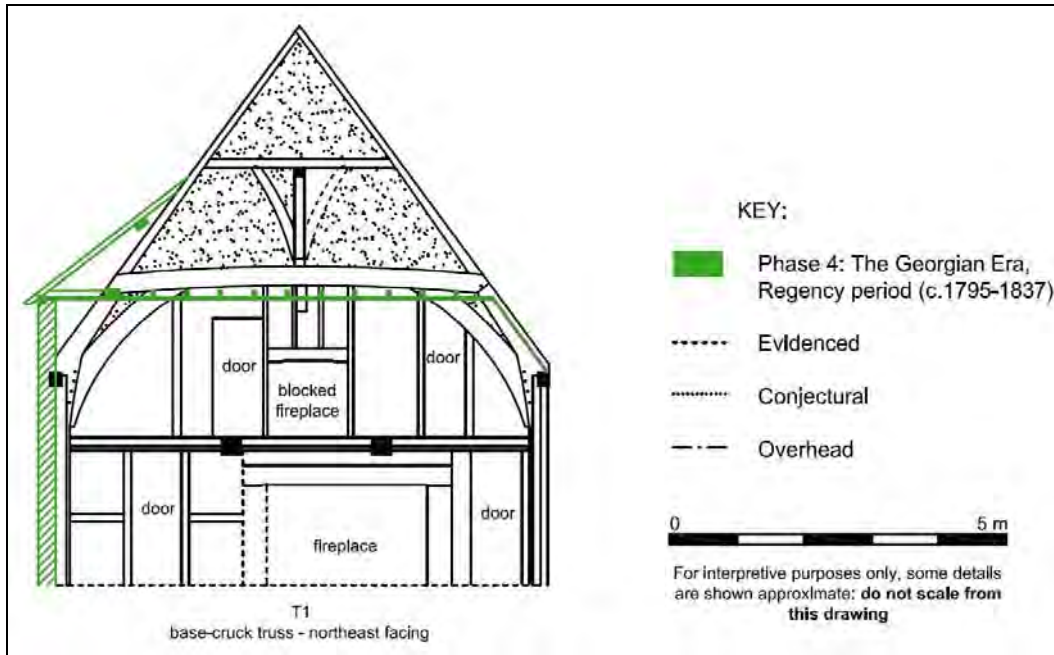


Plate 23: The T1 base-cruick truss with the inserted ceiling in front of it

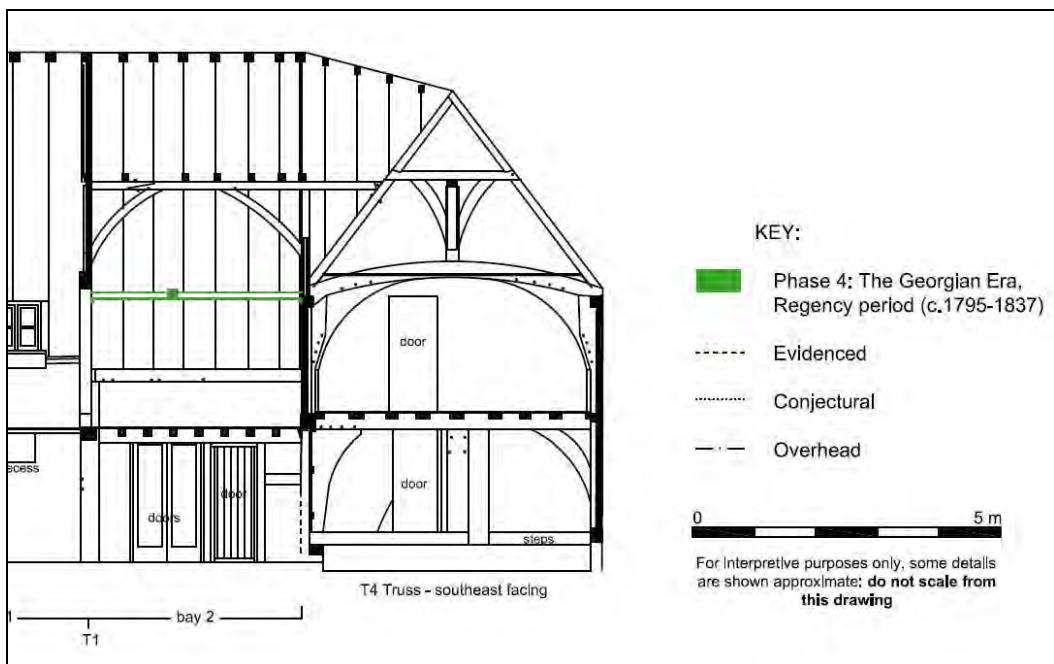


Plate 24: Long section looking northwest showing the Regency era ceiling *in situ* in bay 2

7.2 Description

- 7.2.1 The form of the ceiling remained discernible and could be reconstructed by record based on the few surviving *in situ* elements (Plates 22 – 24). The structure situated 2.05 metres above the floor level, comprised two bearers one each nailed to the horizontal members of the T1 (base cruck) truss and the southwestern wallplate of the cross-wing (T2, Plate 25). The bearers supported the ends of a series of joists and measured 50 mm deep and just under 50 mm wide at the upper face, tapering to 30 mm at the base (Plate 25), the inner ends of which were supported over a central girder (170 mm deep by 150 mm wide; Plate 26). Further support was provided by

timber studs or suspending members, nailed to the girder and to the collar purlin of the crown post roof above (Plate 26).



Plate 25: Detail of the bearer attached to the wall plate/tie-beam of the T2 truss/southwest wall plate between the main range and cross-wing



Plate 26: Detail of the girder spanning the width of bay 2 from the inserted flying plate to the southeast to one of the rafters in the northwest roof slope; also shows two of the suspending members used to support the girder



Plate 27: The junction of the inserted flying plate at the southeast side of bay 2 with the 14th century base cruck truss



Plate 28: The stirrup strap at the junction of the flying plate and the girder

- 7.2.2 The girder, in turn, was supported at its northwestern side by one of the 14th century rafters, causing it to deflect rather alarmingly by the date the survey was undertaken. The southeastern end of the girder was supported over a northeast – southwest oriented flying plate (Plate 26): this was inserted into the T1 truss at the junction between its rafter and raised tie-beam (Plate 27). The junction between the girder and

its plate had been strapped, the stirrup strap remaining *in situ* (Plate 28). The northeastern end of the plate was carried on the southwest wall plate of the cross-wing (Plate 29).

- 7.2.3 A series of short ceiling joists oriented northwest – southeast were nailed to the side of the flying plate, their outer ends supported over the wall-plate of the new street-front elevation (Plate 29).



Plate 29: Short lengths of ceiling joists between the inserted southeast plate and the wall plate over the front wall

- 7.2.4 Joists throughout measures 45 mm wide by 100 mm deep and were set at 500 mm centres. The slight dimensions of the joists and the fact that they were set further apart than usual (generally 360 – 400 mm centres), in addition to the fact that the mortises for the joists where they met the central girder were set low on the beam, indicates clearly that they were intended only as ceiling support rather than serving a dual function through the provision of an attic floor for the loft space above.
- 7.2.5 In its original form and commensurate with the date of insertion, the ceiling structure had been entirely concealed above a lath and plaster finish: this included the girder to create an entirely flush ceiling finish. Nail holes and striped pressure marks indicated the original finish despite the fact that some of the fabric had been replaced in the late 19th and 20th century in plaster-board.
- 7.2.6 Appendix 2 of this report includes a contact sheet of the digital photographic record made of the ceiling remains prior to its removal.

PART FOUR

8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hewett. C.A., 1969, *The Development of Carpentry, 1200 – 1700: An Essex Study*

Martin D., & Martin B., 2004. *New Winchelsea, Sussex. A Medieval Port Town*

Mason. R. T. 1953. *Three Medieval Houses in East Sussex*. Sussex Archaeological Collections Volume XCI

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 The author would like to thank David and Barbara Martin for their input into understanding the building. Thanks are also due to Christopher Whittick for the background research element of this report. All of the errors in the statement above are the author's own. Thanks are also due to Dr Martin Bridge of The Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory and Historic England for funding the programme of dendrochronology undertaken at the property.

10.0 THE PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

- 10.1 The above statement and recommendations are the opinion of the author intended for information purposes only. Many of the views which inform the conservation of historic buildings are to some extent subjective, particularly in relation to more recent extensions and alterations; therefore it should be emphasised that there is no guarantee that the opinions expressed within this document will be endorsed by the local planning authority.

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Appendix 1: List Entry Description

The description in the list entry is solely for the purpose of recognition and as such is primarily based on external appearance. The description must not be treated as a comprehensive schedule of those elements which are legally protected as no matter what grade, the legislative cover not only relates to both the interior and exterior, but also extends to any building or structure within the curtilage which predates the 1st of July 1948.

Official list entry

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II*

List Entry Number: 1192816

Date first listed: 10-Sep-1951

Date of most recent amendment: 11-Dec-1987

List Entry Name: WINCOTE

Statutory Address 1: 65, HIGH STREET

Statutory Address 2: WINCOTE, 63, HIGH STREET

County: West Sussex

District: Mid Sussex (District Authority)

Parish: Lindfield

National Grid Reference: TQ 34689 25491

Details

TQ 3426 LINDFIELD HIGH STREET (west side) 6/157 No 63 (Wincote) 10.9.51 No 65 (formerly listed as Humphrey's Bakery) GV II* 2 houses and shop originally house. Quasi-aisled timberframed open hall of c1300- 1330 with contemporary crosswing to north with 1st floor hall, refronted in 1907. 2 storeys, No 63 faced in painted brick, No 65 stuccoed, the cross wing gabled with weatherboarding. Tiled roof with gablet to No 63 and cruciform stack to No 65. No 62 has 2 C19 sashes to 1st floor, ground floor canted bay and modern door to left. No 65 has 2 modern 3 light casements, modern door and shop front. The north elevation displays C14 flamboyant curved bracing, including passing braces and was originally jettied. It contains 2 original C14 narrow trefoliated lancet windows, a rare survival. No 65 displays closely spaced floor joists to the shop. 1st floor has 2 ogee-headed arches, originally leading to 1st floor hall and massive arched braces. Corner post, square in section with quadripartite braces. (See R T Mason "Framed buildings of the Weald" p24, p54 and p75. Also, by same author, "3 Medieval Houses in East Sussex", Sussex Archaeological Collections, Vol XCI).

Listing NGR: TQ3468925491

Books and journals

Mason, R T, Framed Buildings of the Weald, (1964), 24 54 75

Mason, R T, 'Sussex Archaeological Collection' in Three Medieval Houses In East Sussex, ,
Vol. 16, ()

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act
1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Appendix 2: Ceiling structure in Bay 2, first floor (hall chamber)

Photographic Survey Register & Contact Sheets

No.	Date	Direction	Image
1	07/07/2023	southwest	Ceiling girder, suspending members, remaining joists
2	07/07/2023	southwest	Ceiling girder, suspending members, remaining joists
3	07/07/2023	southwest	Detail of southeast flying plate and short joist lengths, junction of plate to T1 base cruck truss
4	07/07/2023	west	General view of ceiling remains
5	07/07/2023	southwest	Ceiling remains and junction of girder with 14 th century rafter causing deflection on the northwest side of the building
6	07/07/2023	southwest	Ceiling remains and junction of girder with 14 th century rafter causing deflection on the northwest side of the building
7	07/07/2023	southwest	Ceiling remains and junction of girder with 14 th century rafter causing deflection on the northwest side of the building
8	09/01/2024		Detail of the bearer attached to the raised tie-beam at the southwest end of the hall chamber (T1 truss)
9	09/01/2024		Detail of the bearer attached to the raised tie-beam at the southwest end of the hall chamber (T1 truss)
10	09/01/2024	southeast	General view of the girder and joist mortises, southwest side of the beam; also shows junction with nailed on suspending members
11	09/01/2024	southwest	Detail of southeast flying plate and short joist lengths, junction of plate to T1 base cruck truss
12	09/01/2024	northwest	General view of the girder and suspending members on the northeast side of the beam
13	12/10/2023	southwest	Ceiling remains and junction of girder with 14 th century rafter causing deflection on the northwest side of the building
14	12/10/2023	east	Southeast end of the girder with the remaining joists and the junction of the girder to the flying plate
15	12/10/2023	southeast	General view of the girder, joists and flying plate at the southeast end of the structure
16	12/10/2023	southwest	View upwards looking at the girder and the suspending members attached to the crown post roof
17	12/10/2023	northwest	General view of the ceiling remains
18	12/10/2023	southeast	Junction of girder and flying plate
19	12/10/2023	northeast	Junction of girder and flying plate
20	12/10/2023	southwest	Detail of flying plate and its junction with the T1 truss, also detail of one of the nailed on rafter lengths bridging the gap between the wall plate and the inserted plate
21	17/02/2023	northeast	General view of the ceiling remains
22	17/02/2023	southeast	General view of the ceiling remains towards the rebuilt street front elevation

23	17/02/2023	west	General view of the ceiling remains
24	17/02/2023	southwest	Detail of the junction between the inserted flying plate and the T1 base cruck truss
25	17/02/2023		Detail of the junction between the inserted flying plate and the T1 base cruck truss
26	17/02/2023	southwest	General view of the ceiling remains
27	17/02/2023	southwest	Relationship of the inserted ceiling and suspending members to the 14 th century crown post roof
28	17/02/2023	east	Detail of joist and girder including inserted batten for removed plasterboard finish
29	17/02/2023		Detail of the stirrup strap at the junction of the girder and the inserted flying plate on the southeast side of the room
30	17/02/2023	southwest	General view of the short rafter lengths between the wallplate and inner flying plate on the southeast side of the building; also shows nails and pressure marks for lath and plaster
31	17/02/2023	southwest	General view of the short rafter lengths between the wallplate and inner flying plate on the southeast side of the building; also shows nails and pressure marks for lath and plaster
32	17/02/2023	southwest	General view of the short rafter lengths between the wallplate and inner flying plate on the southeast side of the building; also shows nails and pressure marks for lath and plaster
33	17/02/2023	northeast	General view of the short rafter lengths between the wallplate and inner flying plate on the southeast side of the building; also shows nails and pressure marks for lath and plaster
34	17/02/2023	upwards	View towards the underside of the inner flying plate, girder, their junction and the soffits of the joists with the evidence for the original lath and plaster ceiling
35	17/02/2023	upwards	View towards the underside of the inner flying plate, girder, their junction and the soffits of the joists with the evidence for the original lath and plaster ceiling
36	17/02/2023	upwards	View towards the underside of the inner flying plate, girder, their junction and the soffits of the joists with the evidence for the original lath and plaster ceiling
37	17/02/2023	northeast	General view of the short rafter lengths between the wallplate and inner flying plate on the southeast side of the building; also shows nails and pressure marks for lath and plaster
38	17/02/2023	northeast	General view of the short rafter lengths between the wallplate and inner flying plate on the southeast side of the building; also shows nails and pressure marks for lath and plaster; also shows the end of one of the medieval rafters
39	17/02/2023	northwest	Iron strap at the northeast end of the inserted

			flying plate at the junction with the T2 truss/southwest side of the cross-wing
40	17/02/2023	northeast	Detail of the bearer carrying the outer ends of the joists at the junction with the cross-wing
41	17/02/2023	southwest	General view of the ceiling remains
42	17/02/2023		Detail of the northwest end of the girder and the 14 th century roof before the removal of the plasterboard skeelings, detail of joist and girder
43	17/02/2023	southwest	Joists and bearer against the T1 truss on the northwest side of the building
44	17/02/2023	northeast	Joists and bearer against the T2 truss/cross-wing on the northwest side of the building
45	17/02/2023	southwest	General view of the ceiling on the northwest side of the room
46	17/02/2023	southwest	General view of the ceiling from the northwest side of the room
47	17/02/2023	southwest	Detail of the ceiling and bearer at the junction with the T1 truss on the northwest side of the building
48	17/02/2023		Detail of bearer and joist at the T1 truss
49	17/03/2023	east	View of the ceiling remains from above with a detail of the top part of the suspending members nailed to the collar purlin just north of the distinctive and early scarf joint
50	17/03/2023	east	View of the ceiling remains from above with a detail of the top part of the suspending members nailed to the collar purlin just north of the distinctive and early scarf joint
51	17/03/2023	east	Detail of the top part of the suspending members nailed to the collar purlin just north of the distinctive and early scarf joint
52	25/01/2024	southwest	Junction of the inserted flying plate and the T1 base cruck truss
53	21/01/2024	southwest	General view of the ceiling



Ceiling Record (1).JPG



Ceiling Record (2).JPG



Ceiling Record (3).JPG



Ceiling Record (4).JPG



Ceiling Record (5).JPG



Ceiling Record (6).JPG



Ceiling Record (7).JPG



Ceiling Record (8).JPG



Ceiling Record (9).JPG



Ceiling Record (10).JPG



Ceiling Record (11).JPG



Ceiling Record (12).JPG



Ceiling Record (13).JPG



Ceiling Record (14).JPG



Ceiling Record (15).JPG



Ceiling Record (16).JPG



Ceiling Record (17).JPG



Ceiling Record (18).JPG



Ceiling Record (19).JPG



Ceiling Record (20).JPG



Ceiling Record (21).JPG



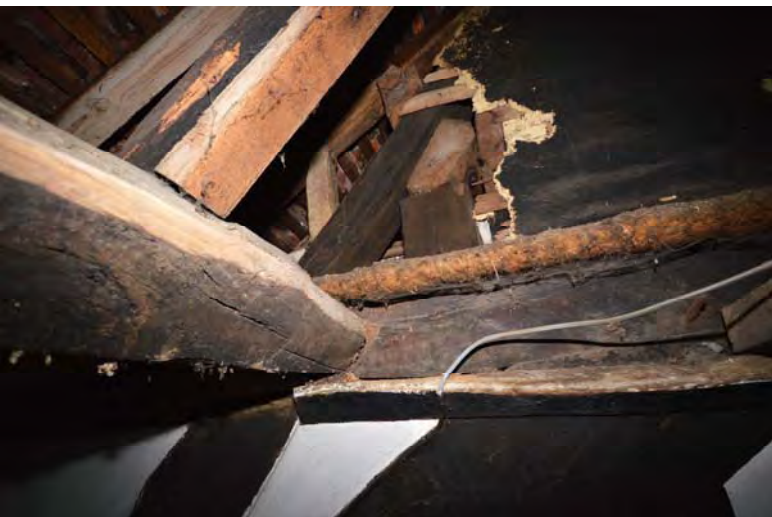
Ceiling Record (22).JPG



Ceiling Record (23).JPG



Ceiling Record (24).JPG



Ceiling Record (25).JPG



Ceiling Record (26).JPG



Ceiling Record (27).JPG



Ceiling Record (28).JPG



Ceiling Record (29).JPG



Ceiling Record (30).JPG



Ceiling Record (31).JPG



Ceiling Record (32).JPG



Ceiling Record (33).JPG



Ceiling Record (34).JPG



Ceiling Record (35).JPG



Ceiling Record (36).JPG



Ceiling Record (37).JPG



Ceiling Record (38).JPG



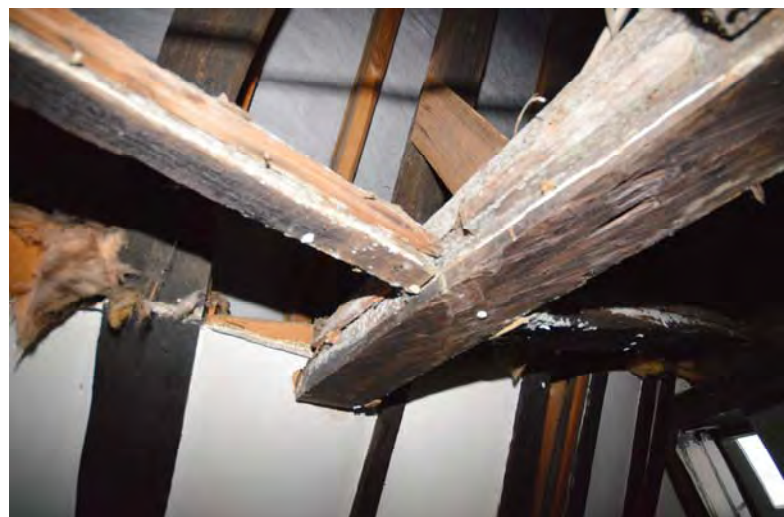
Ceiling Record (39).JPG



Ceiling Record (40).JPG



Ceiling Record (41).JPG



Ceiling Record (42).JPG



Ceiling Record (43).JPG



Ceiling Record (44).JPG



Ceiling Record (45).JPG



Ceiling Record (46).JPG



Ceiling Record (47).JPG



Ceiling Record (48).JPG



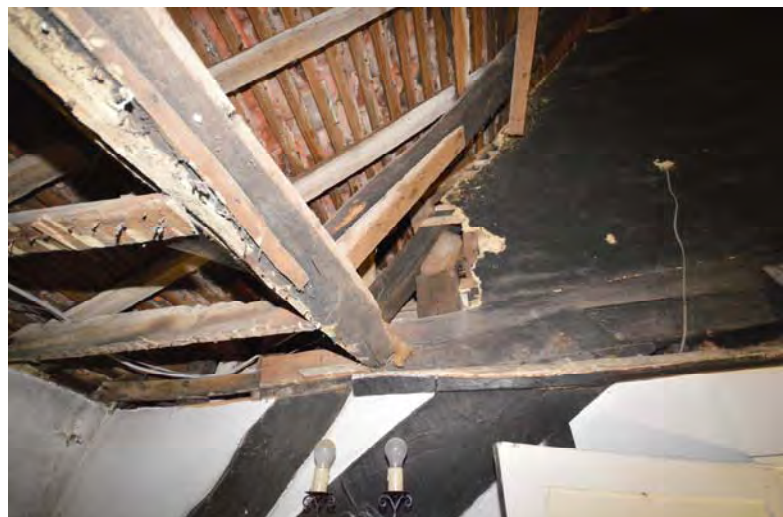
Ceiling Record (49).JPG



Ceiling Record (50).JPG



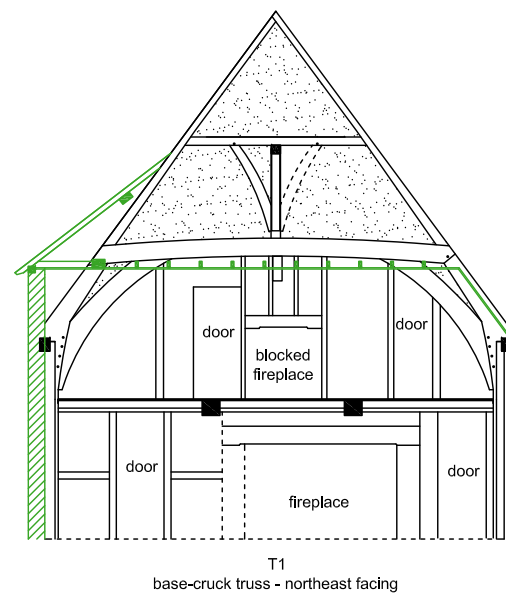
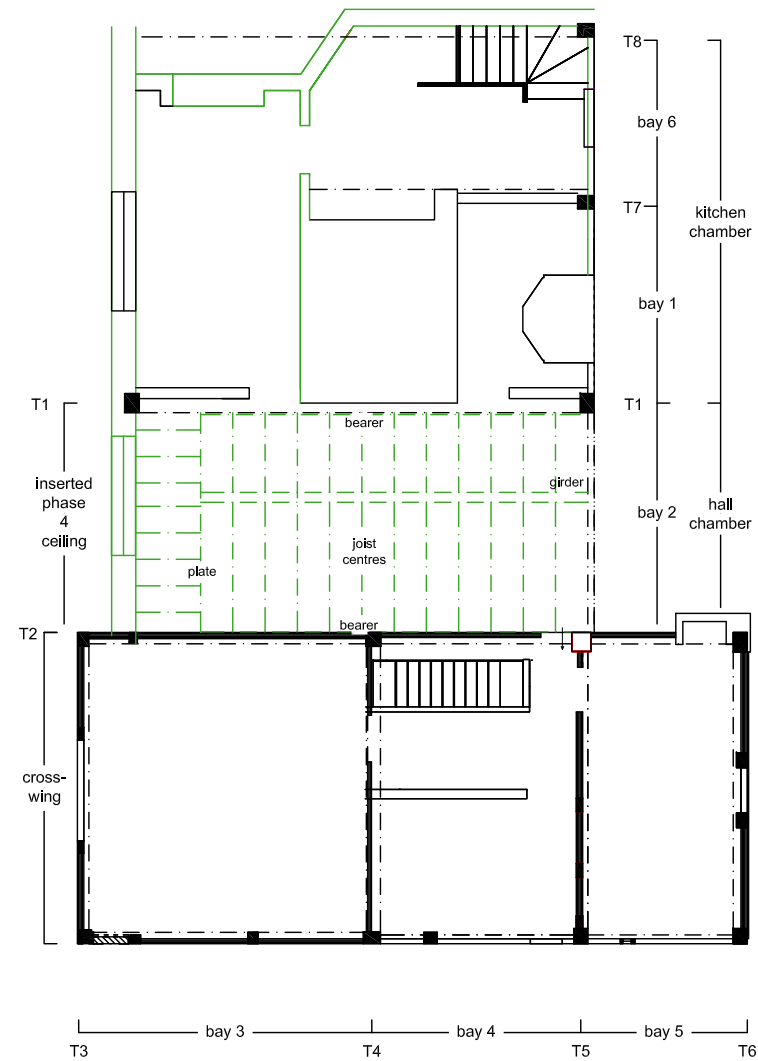
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Ceiling Record (52).JPG



Ceiling Record (53).jpg



KEY:

Phase 4: The Georgian Era, Regency period (c.1795-1837)

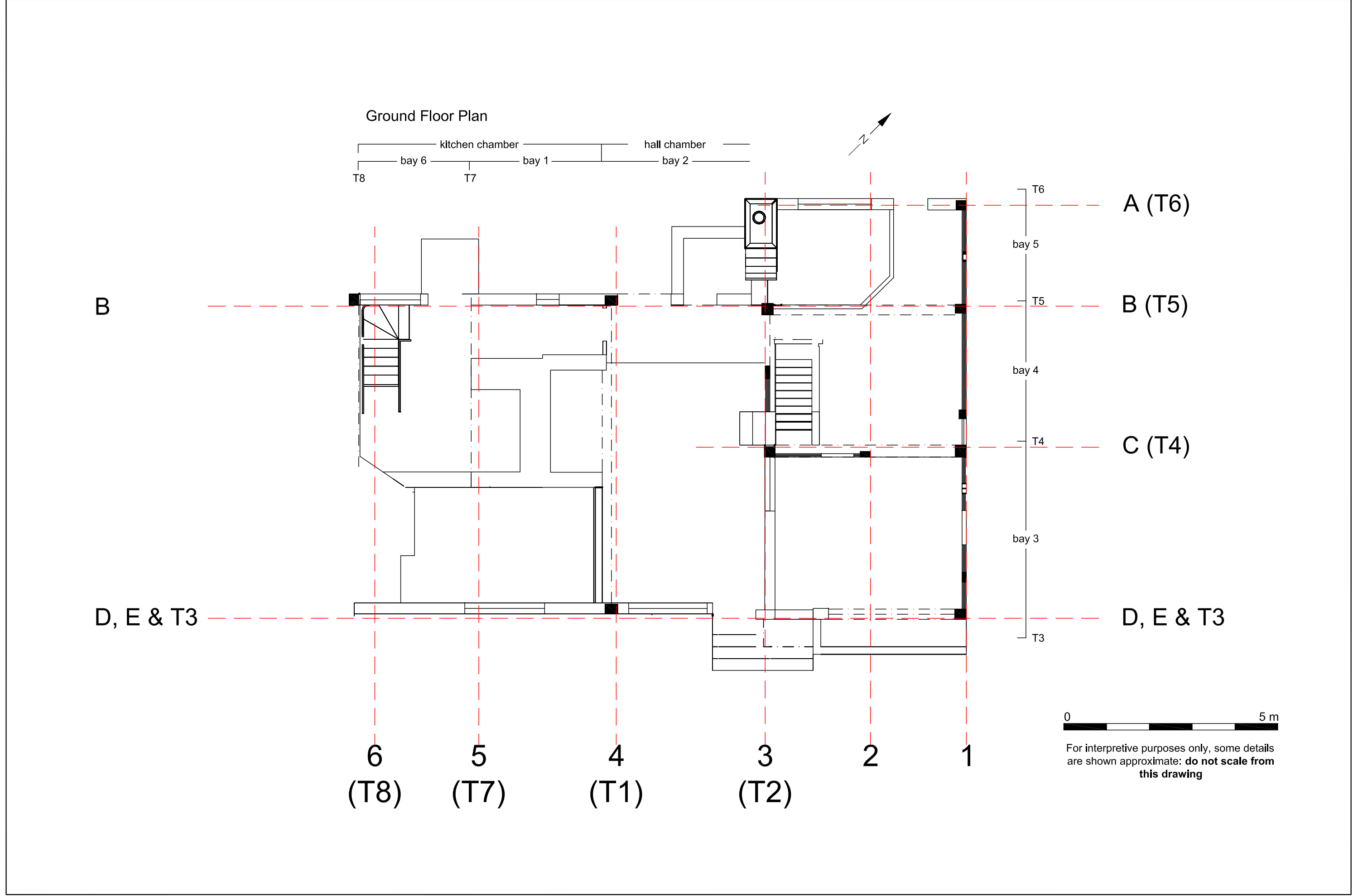
Evidenced

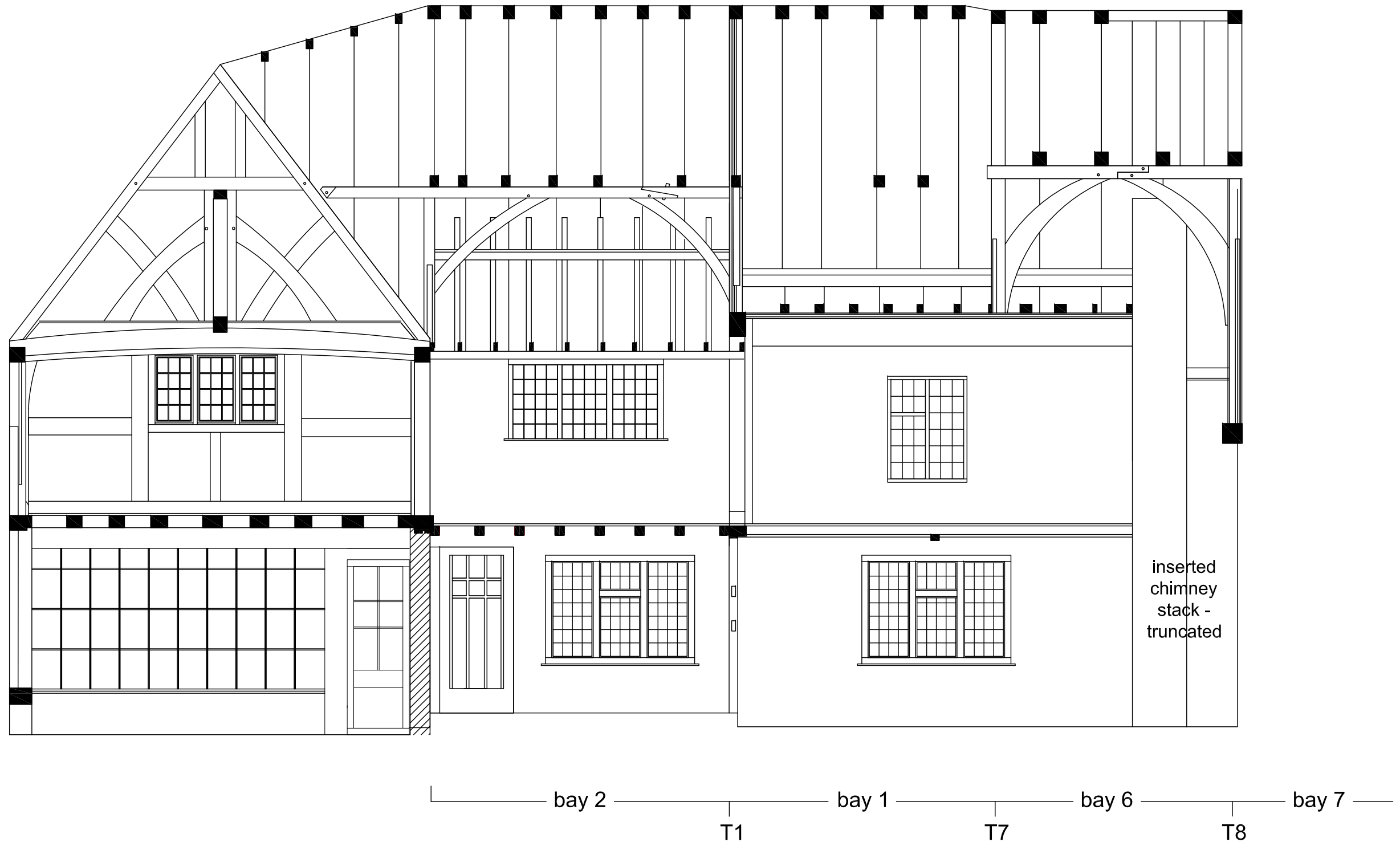
Conjectural

Overhead

0 5 m

For interpretive purposes only, some details are shown approximate: **do not scale from this drawing**

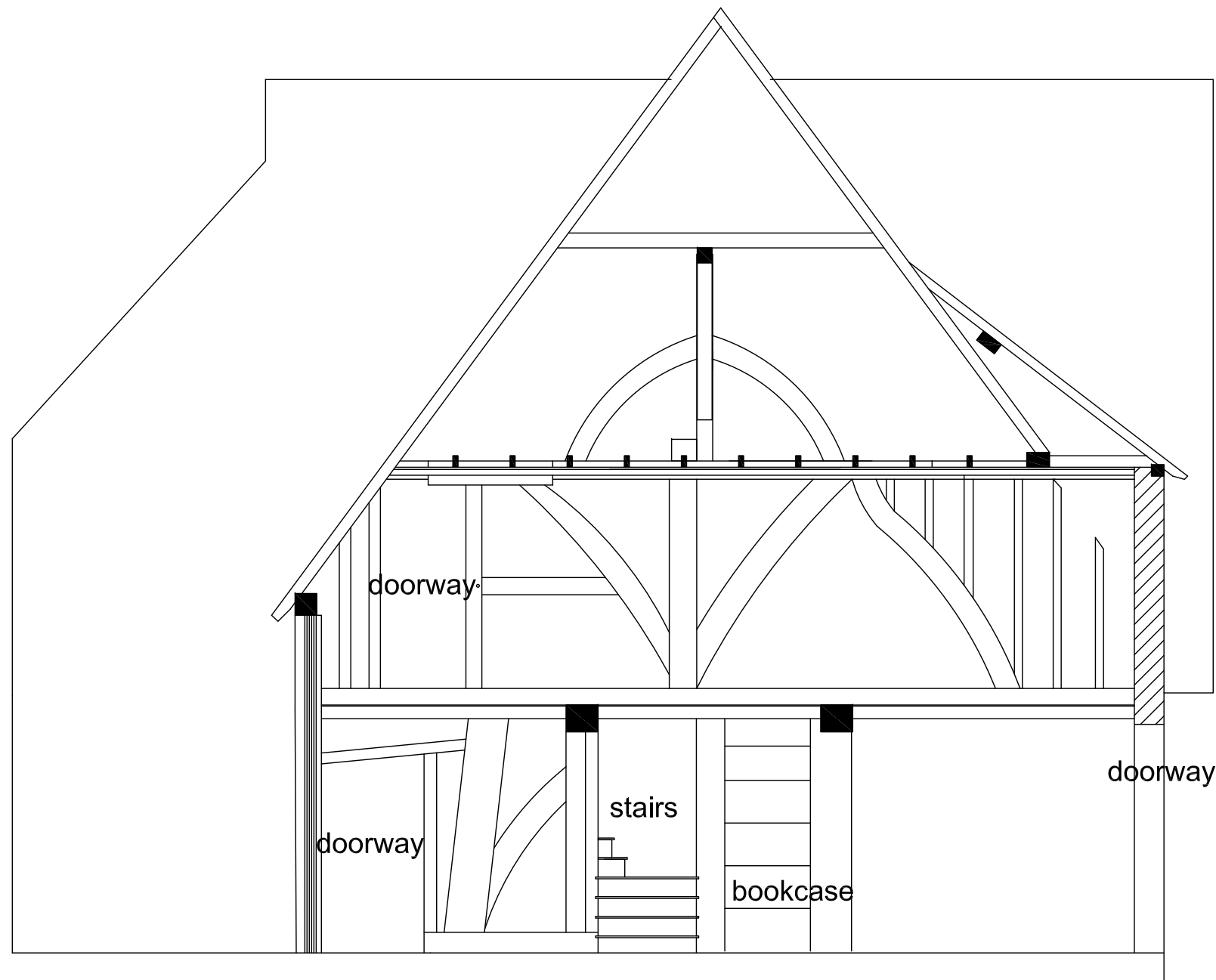




Long section D, E & T3 through the building and the T3 truss, northwest-facing (looking towards front wall)

0 5 m

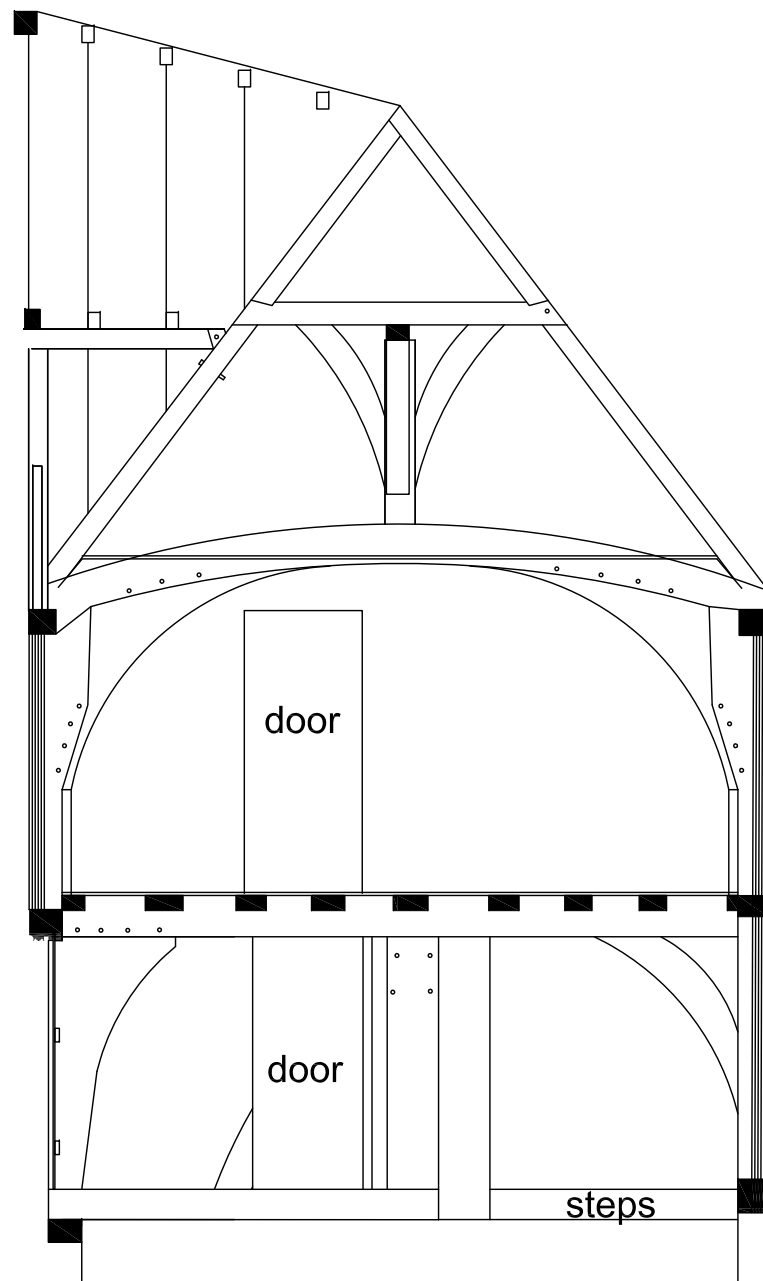
For interpretive purposes only, some details are shown
approximate: **do not scale from this drawing**



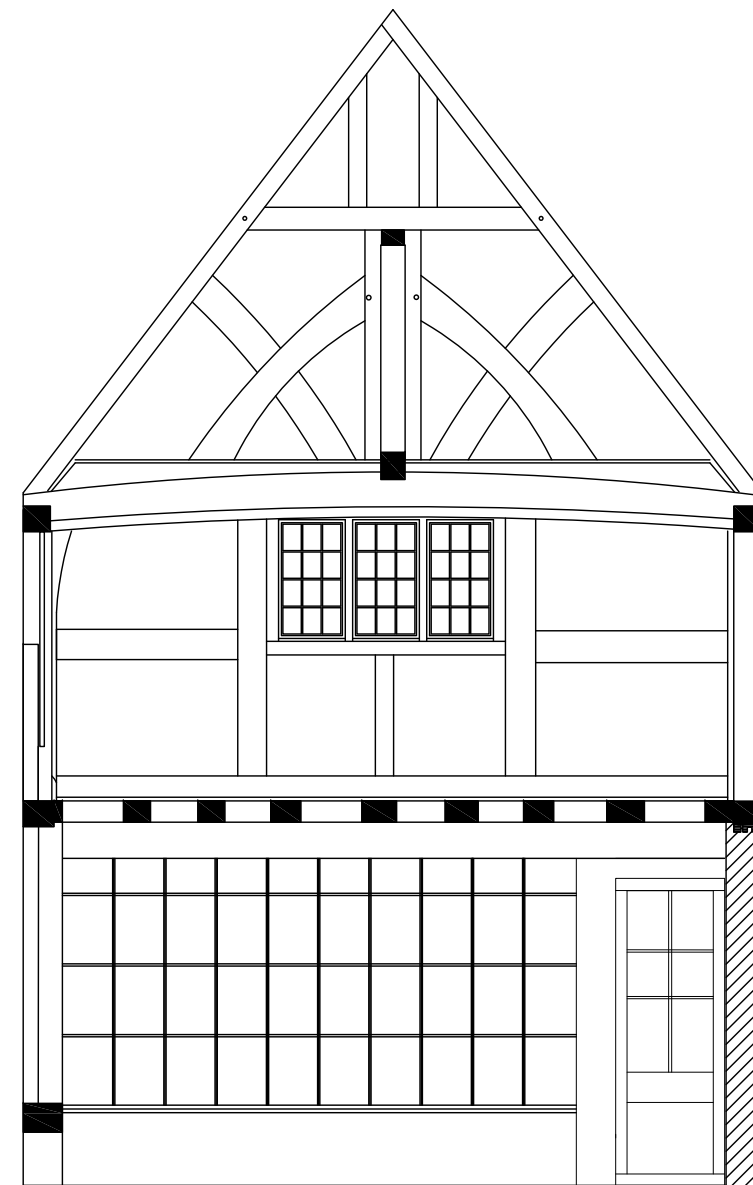
Section 3: T2 truss and southwest side wall of the cross-wing - southwest facing



For interpretive purposes only, some details are shown
approximate: **do not scale from this drawing**



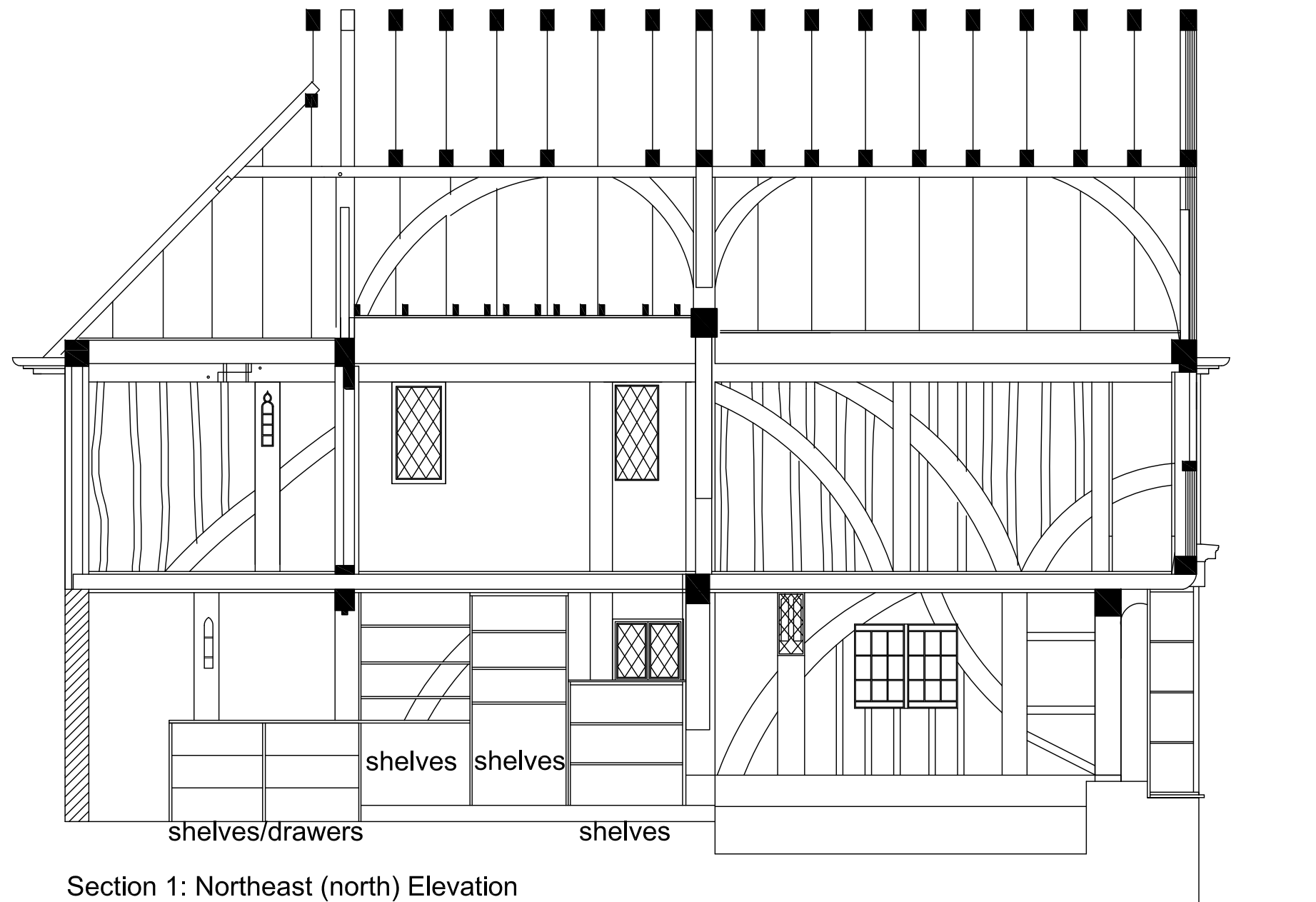
Section C-C: T4 Truss -
southeast facing



Section D & E: T3 Truss - front
wall, west facing

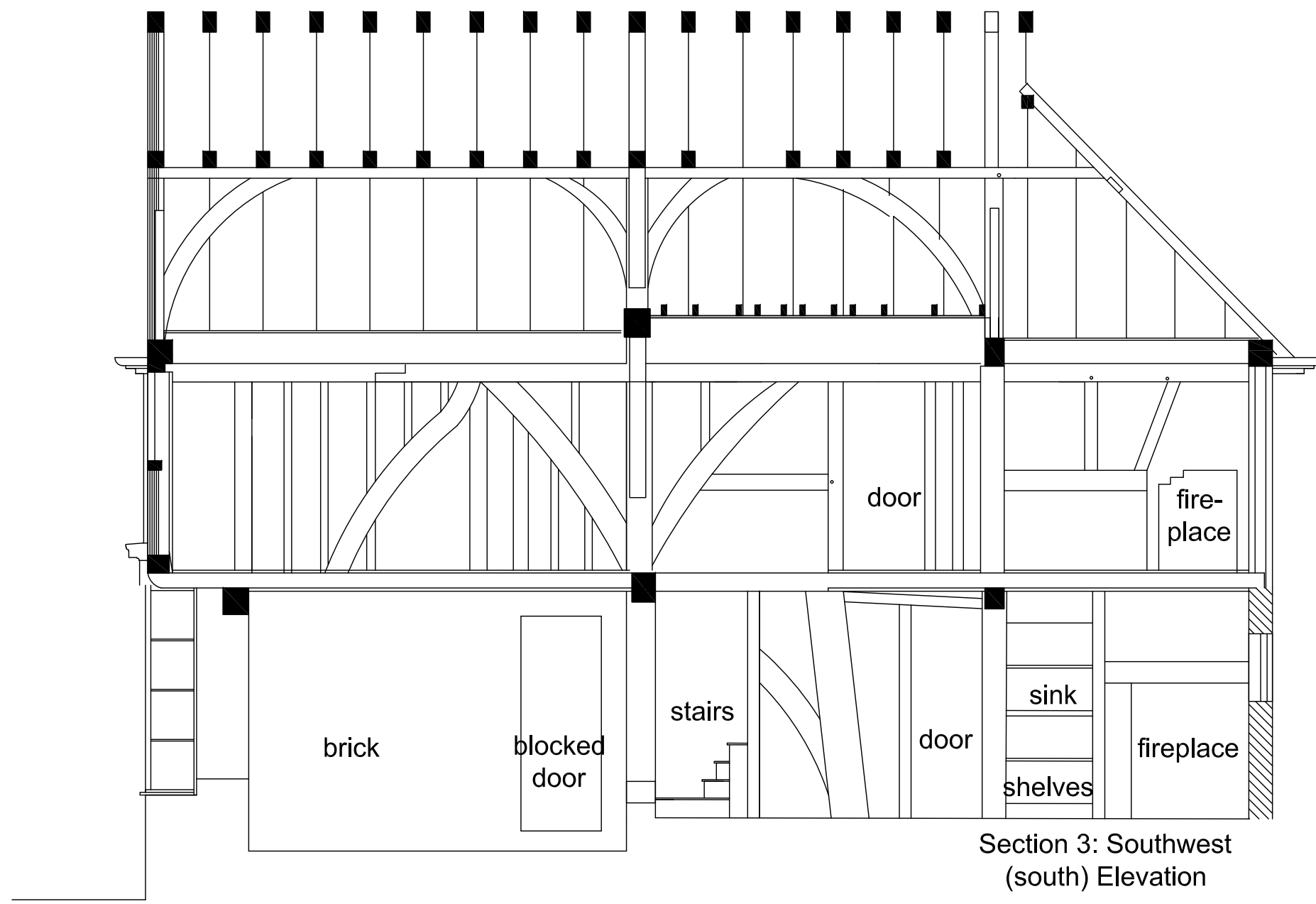
0 5 m

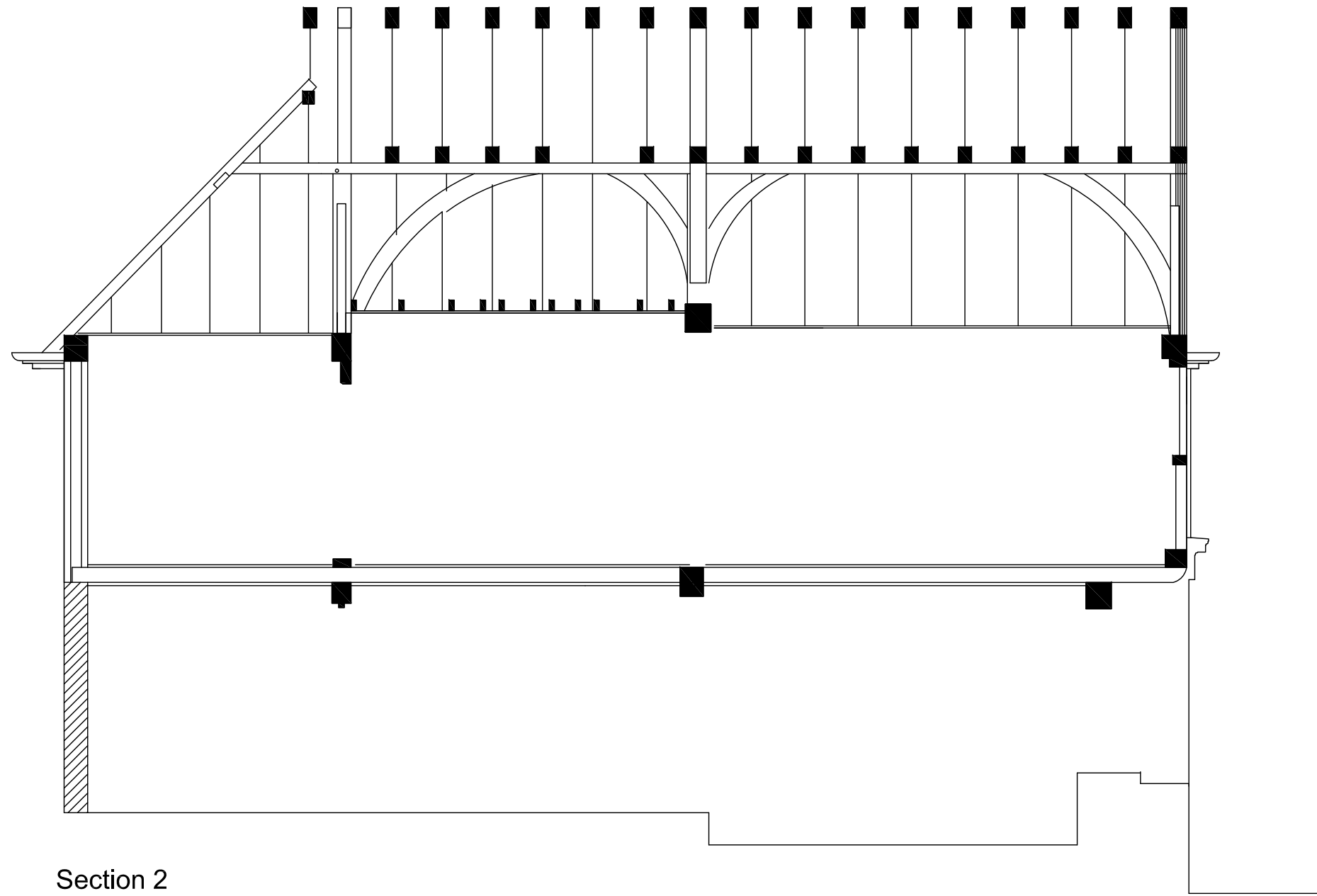
For interpretive purposes only, some details are shown
approximate: **do not scale from this drawing**



0 5 m

For interpretive purposes only, some details are shown
approximate: **do not scale from this drawing**

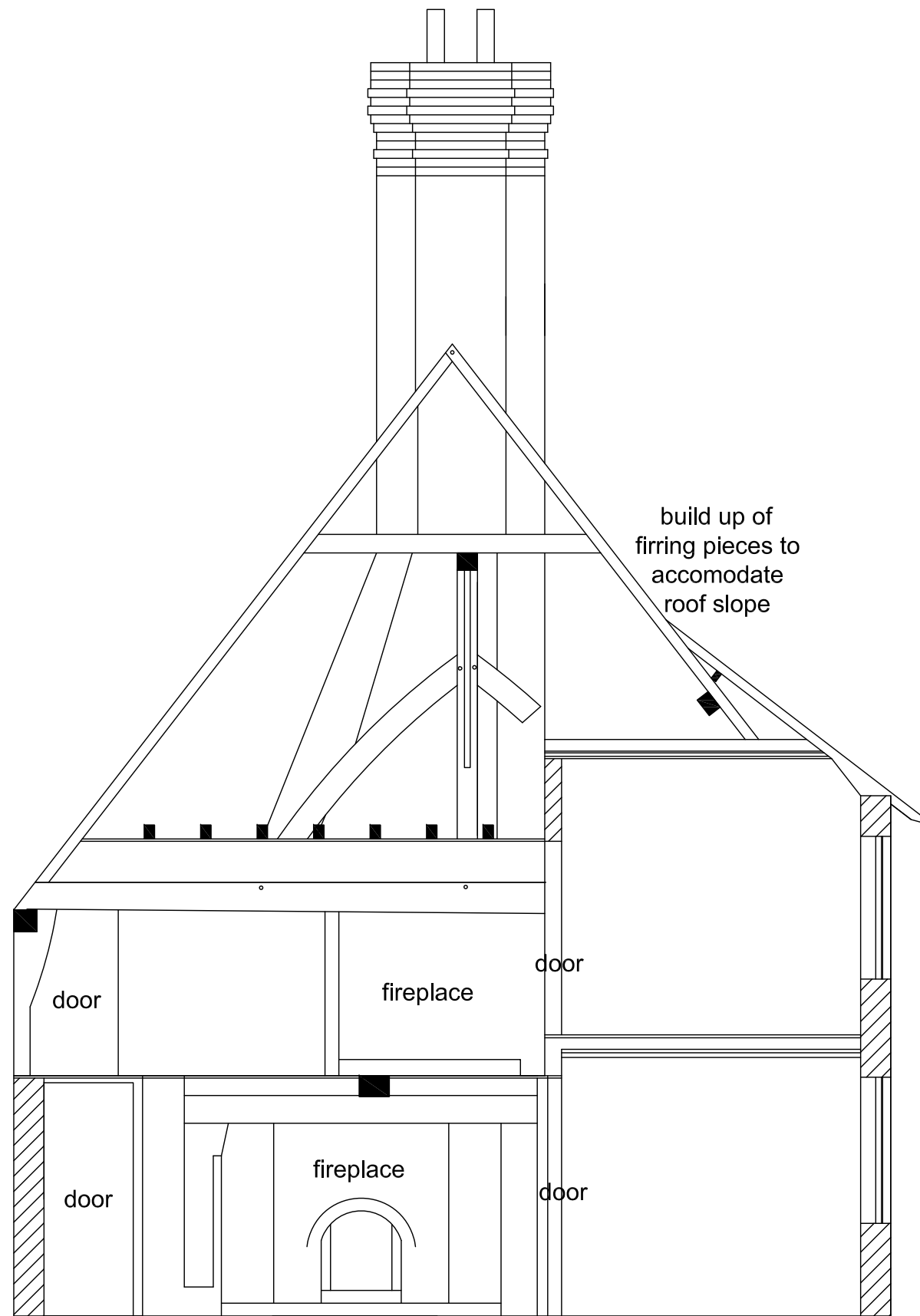




Section 2



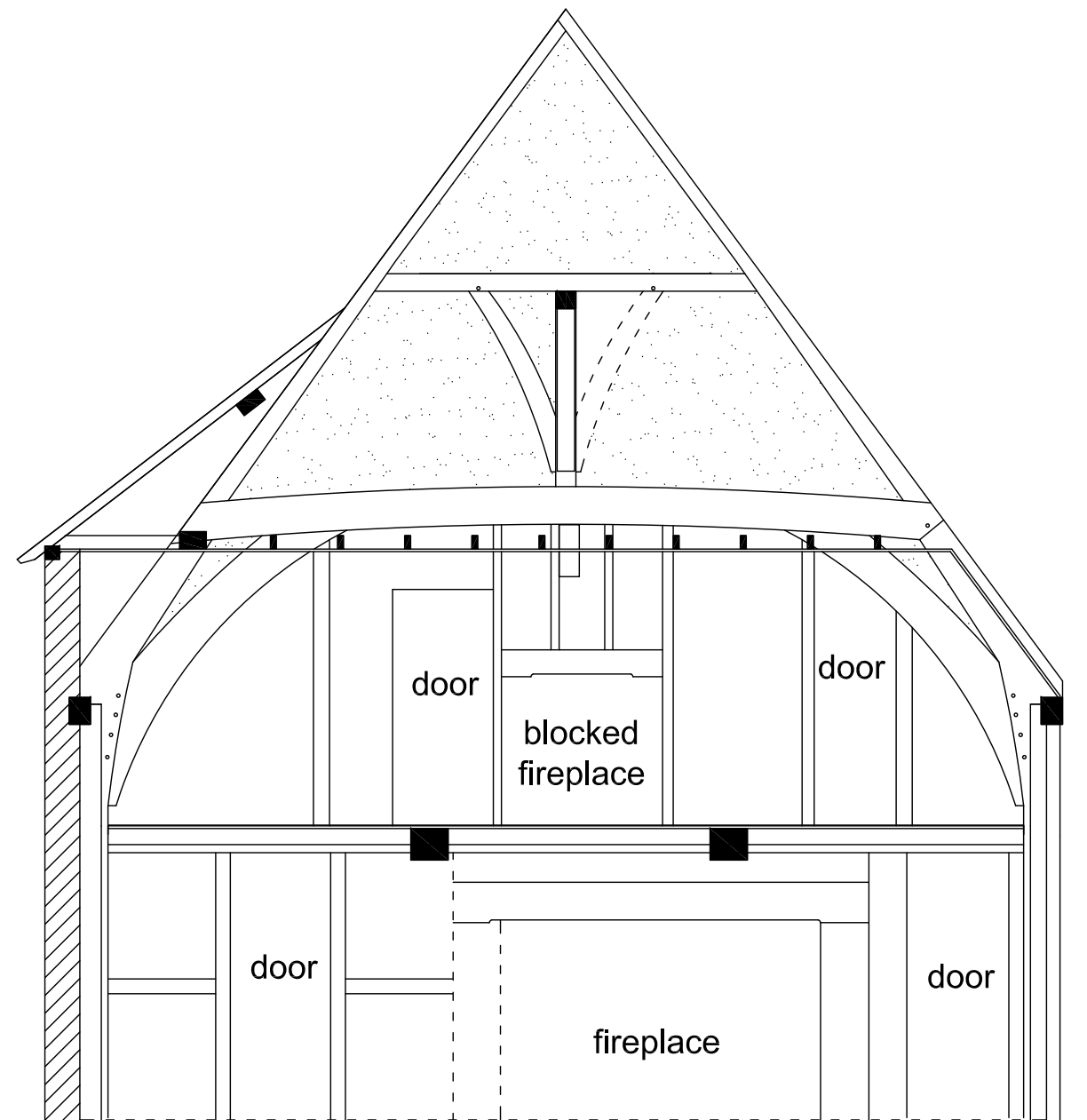
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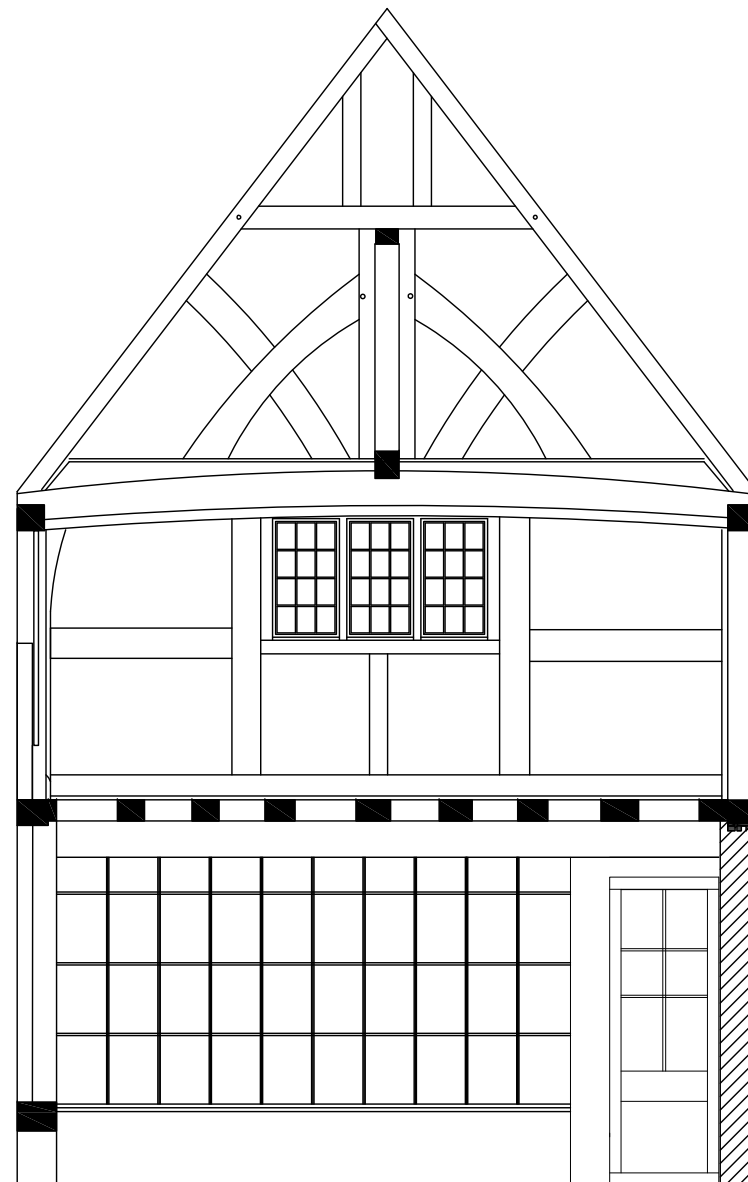
Section 5: T7, southwest facing

0 5 m

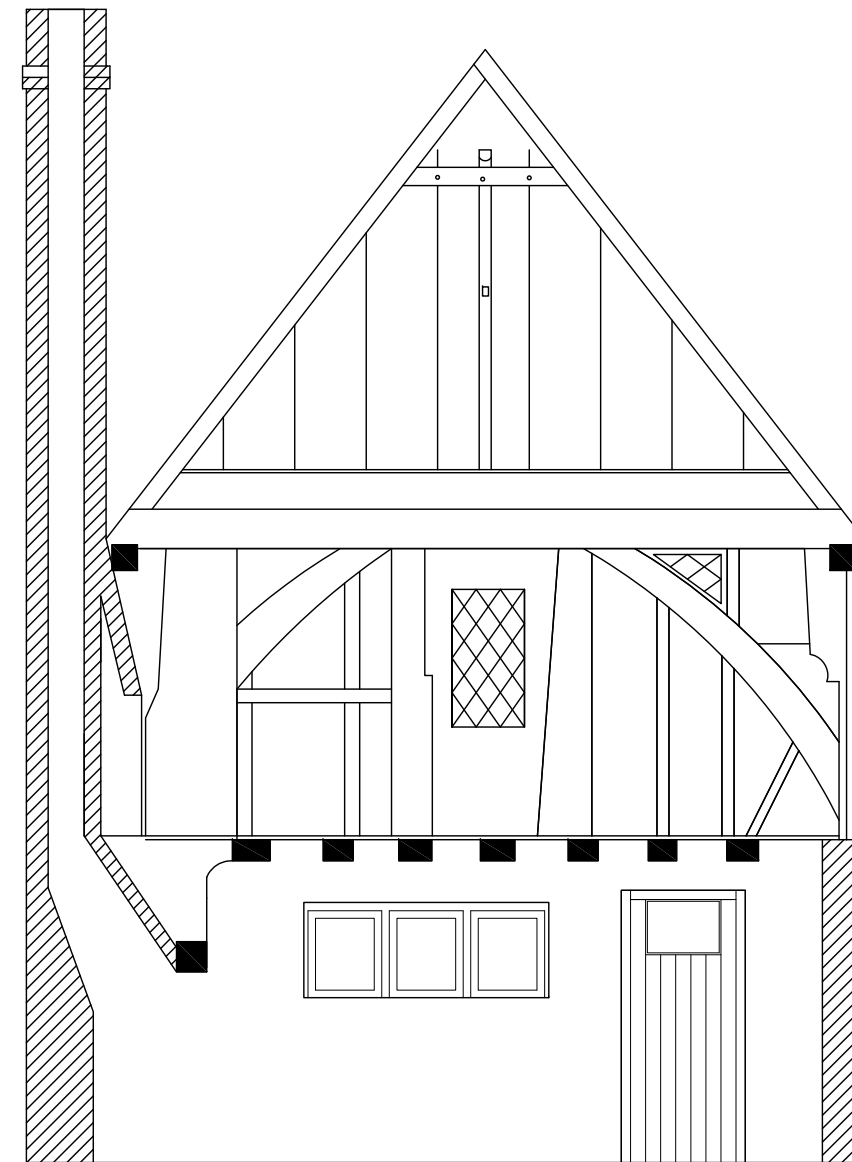
For interpretive purposes only, some details are shown approximate: **do not scale from this drawing**



Section 4: T1 base-cruck truss - northeast facing



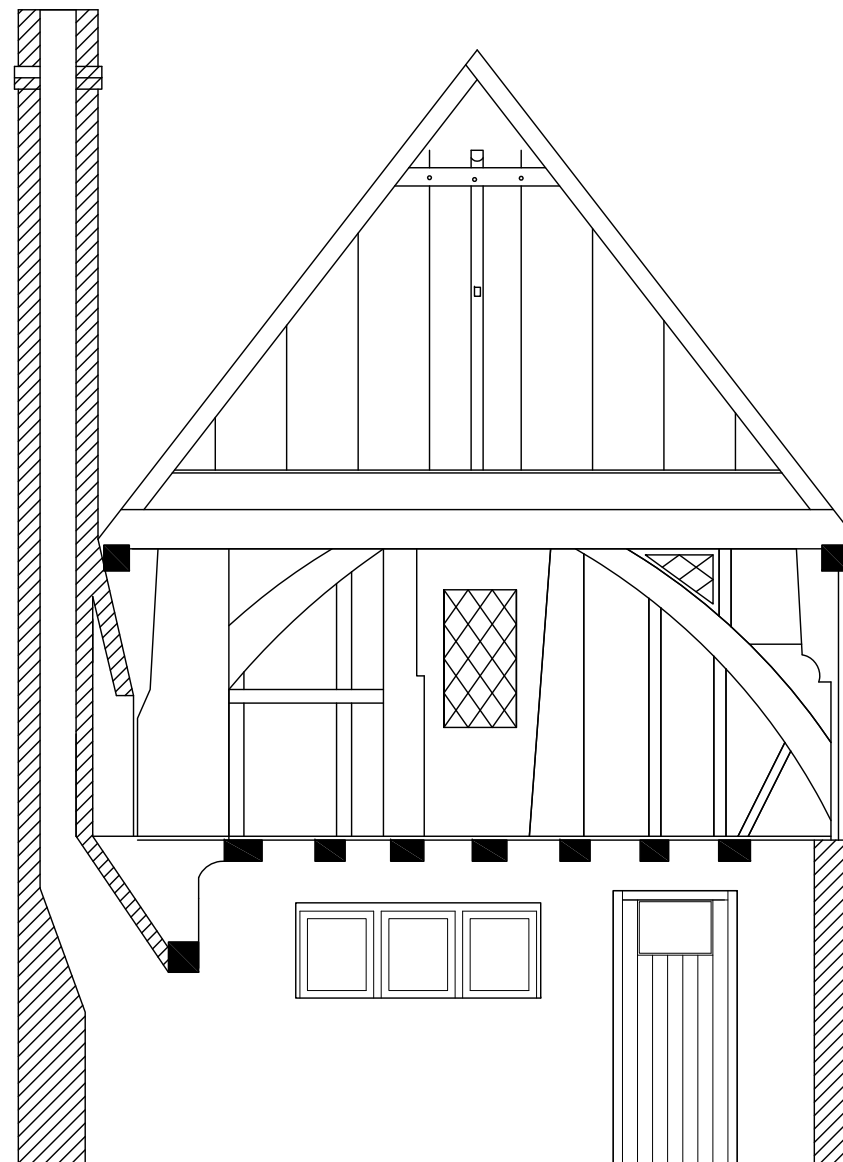
Section D & E: T3 Truss - front wall, west facing



Section A-A: T6 Truss - rear wall, east-facing

0 5 m

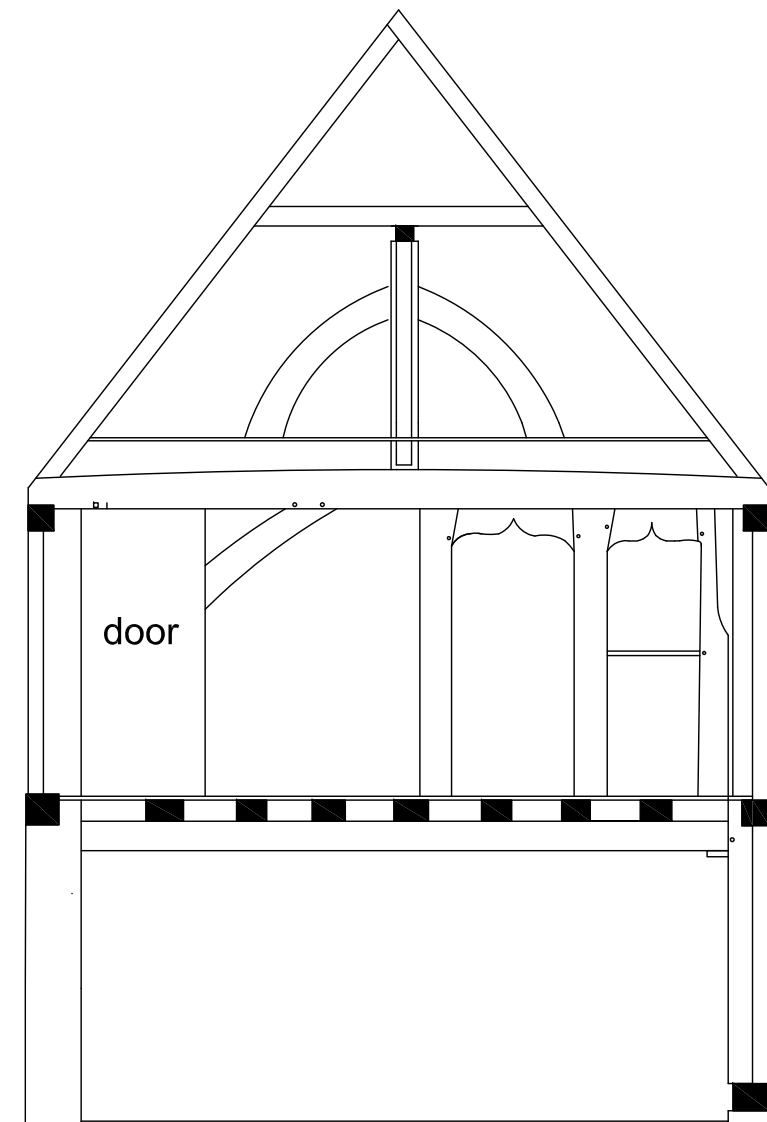
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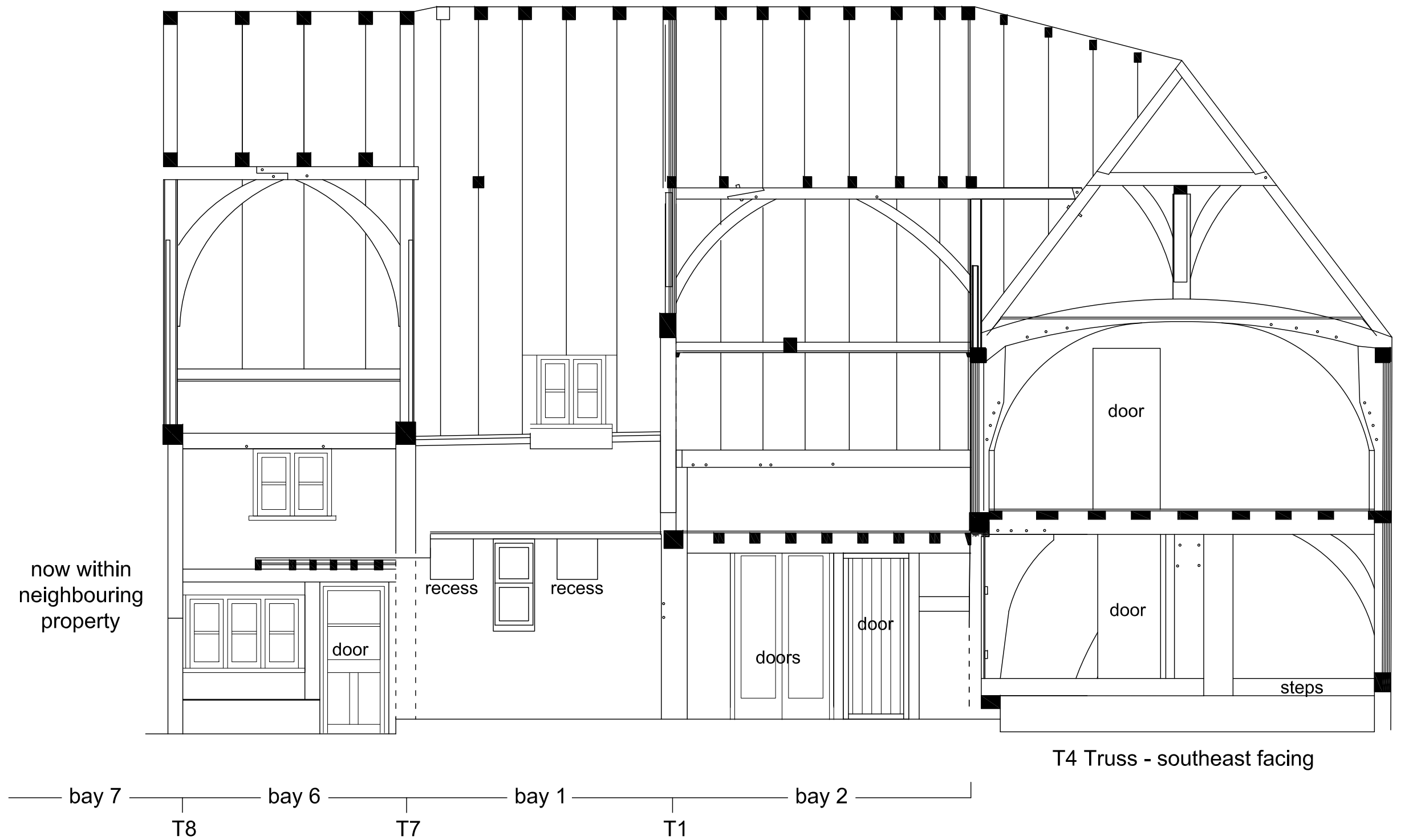
Section A-A: T6 Truss - rear wall,
east-facing



For interpretive purposes only, some details are shown
approximate: **do not scale from this drawing**



Section B-B: T5 Truss - east
facing



Long section B-B through the building, southeast-facing (looking towards rear wall)

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