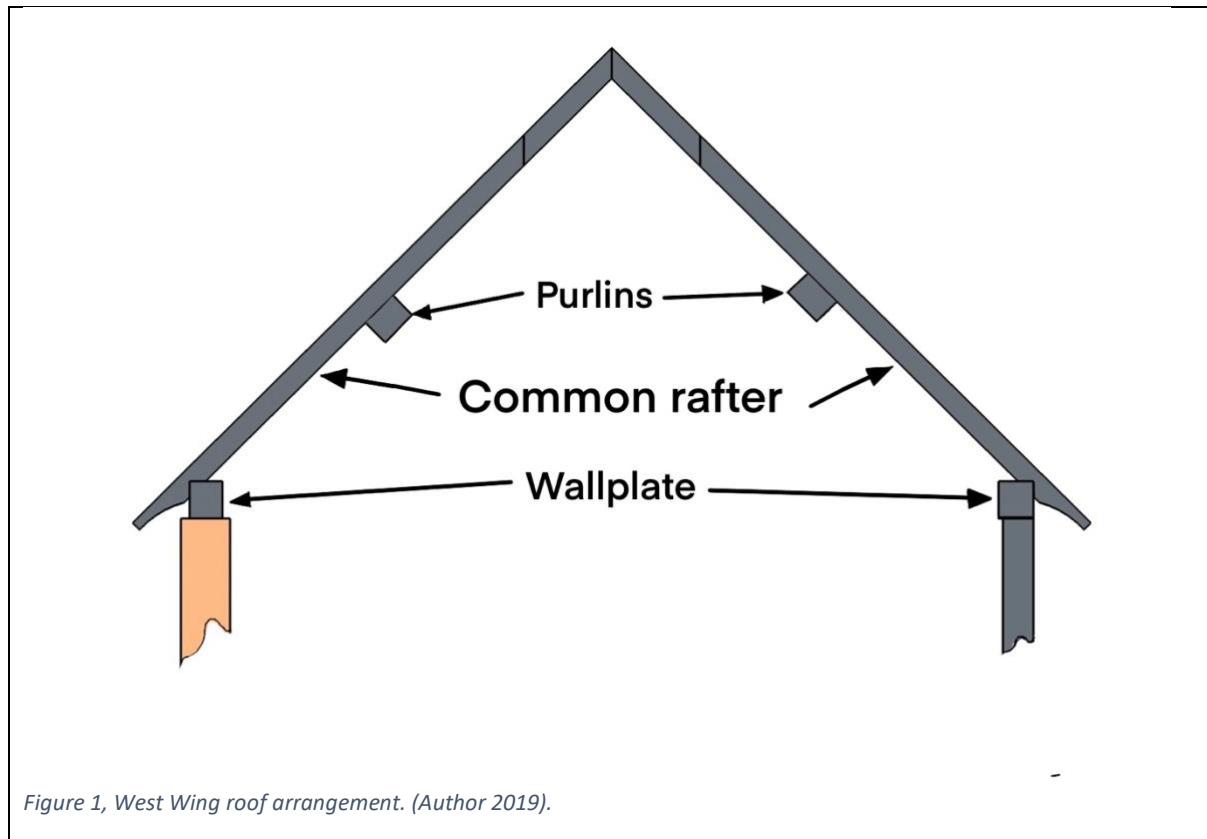


4.4. West Wing

The West wing aligns East West, and consists of a single bay of approximately 14' x 12' 10" (4.25 x 3.9m) and abuts to the South end of West elevation.

4.4.1. Roof



The roof of the West wing differs from that of the main range, in that it is essentially a common rafter roof with purlins.

A solitary tiebeam exists just in front of the chimney breast which forms no part of a truss arrangement. The base of the common rafters sits directly onto the wallplate and loadings from the roof are transferred through the purlin to the gable end and onto the main range roof and the through the wall plates onto the walls below.

4.4.2. Walls

The ground floor South wall is a 'one brick' - orange/red, 'Flemish bond' brick with blue headers and North wall is one brick - painted Flemish bonded. The West elevation and chimney are painted Flemish bond of various thickness to include the hearth and flue. All three elevations bond together. The East wall is formed of the West wall of the main range.

The first-floor exterior walls of the South and North are covered with a painted 'Asbestolux' board fixed to the underlying fabric with galvanised slotted screws. The joints are covered with a dark stained timber board of approximately 4" (100mm) width.

Internally there is a visible timber frame at first floor level with wall-plates, posts, studs and straight, down braces. Additionally, there is a tie-beam placed in line with the front of the chimney breast. However, the principle rafters connect directly to the wall plates. It was not possible without the removal of the modern sheet materials to determine if the posts sit upon a sole plate at first floor level or if they run past a horizontal timber and have been truncated.

The East wall abuts to the main range where the wall-plates of the West wing lie over the wall plates of the main range. The end of the North wall plate is visible in the first-floor bedroom within bay II of the main range. (see Figure 2).



Figure 2, End of the West wings - North Wallplate. (Author 2019).

4.4.3. Floors and Ceilings

The ground floor is presently concrete slab and the first floor is a timber suspended floor. Both are carpet covered. The First floor is timber floor boards of unknown species and width (without the removal of the carpet covering or decorative boarding below).

4.4.4. Joists

The joists run North / South, The South ends are jointed into the Bressummer in the South Elevation and into a spine beam that runs East / West. The Northern end of the joists on the North side of the spine beam are hidden by more modern fabric.

The joists and spine beam are mostly chamfered with lambs tongue chamfer stops



Figure 3, Showing "Lamb's Tongue" chamfer stops on joists. (by Author 2019).



Figure 4, Showing chamfer stops on the spine beam (by Author 2019).

The chamfer stops on the spine beam stop short of the chimney breast which is consistent with them being contemporary.

4.4.5. Hearth



Figure 5, Looking west towards the hearth in the West wing. (Author 2019).

4.4.6. Ground floor

Similar to the hearth in the North of the Main range the chimney is presently supported on brick piers. The bricks of which are different in size to those in the wall that makes up the chimney. Additionally, a brick hood has been created which currently accommodates a cast iron stove. The hearth area has been covered with modern stone slabs.

4.4.7. First floor

The first-floor hearth forms a box like structure that protrudes from the chimney stack by about 18" (500mm). I suspect that this is a later addition and has been created this way to give sufficient space for the hearth to be accommodated in front of the existing chimney stack and still be able to control the smoke. The hearth opening has been bricked up in 'rowlock' bricks (Figure 6).



Figure 6, West Wing First Floor hearth. (Dave Green 2019).

4.4.8. Doors and Doorways

4.4.8.1. Front door

This is clearly a doorway that was created contemporaneously with the brick facia, and now contains a painted partially glazed timber door.



Figure 7, Front door in south elevation of West wing (Author 2019).

4.4.8.2. Bedroom door



Figure 8, Bedroom door. (Dave Green 2019).

A painted plank door with modern door furniture.

4.4.9. Windows

There are only two windows in the West wing. Both appear to be hardwood casements with 'crittall' sashes. The window apertures appear to be similar in position and size to those present in the 1937 photographs supplied, but the sashes have been replaced.



Figure 9, Present day windows (by Author 2019).



Figure 10, 1937 Photograph of the same windows.

4.4.10. Chimney

The chimney is located in the West gable of the West wing. It is formed of orange red brick of which the West and North are painted whilst the South remains un painted at ground floor level and painted above.

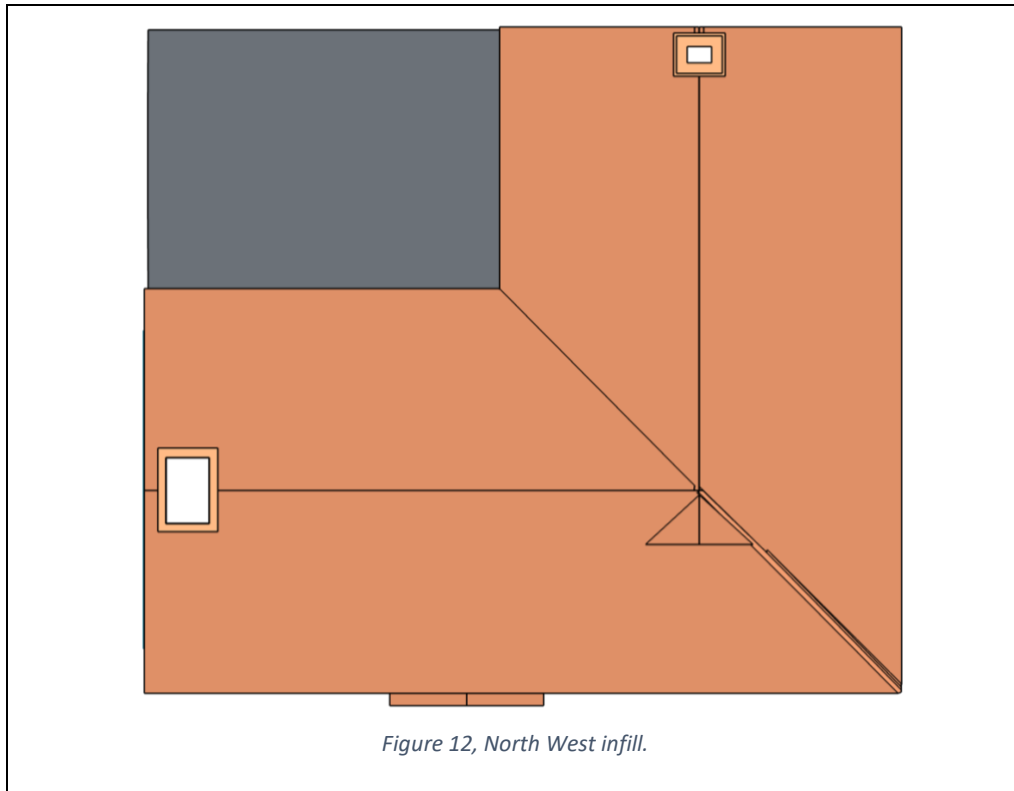
There are corbels located approximately 2 brick courses above the roof line which would be consistent with a tiled or shingled roof. There is a decorative corbel around the top and no chimney pots.

5.0 Later and now demolished infill



Figure 11, 1937 photo showing North East infill building.

Local verbal accounts and the image above demonstrate that at one time the area in the North West corner was once a single-story brick-built infill building with a lean-to roof. This building apparently formed the shop and Post office.



6. Analysis of architectural features

The evidence would suggest that the original dwelling consisted of two bays plus an end smoke bay as smoke blackening found in the North chimney bay is most likely to be the result of a fire set in a hearth within this bay. End smoke bays houses were a transition from 'open hall' to chimney houses and well known to have been built in the area after the dissolution of the monasteries from about 1545 up to 1610. The rubble stone flue found within this bay without smoke blackening indicate that this stone chimney was a later insertion and the upper wall of which was later re-built in brick.

Although difficult to be certain, there is evidence that the North wall was originally timber framed, indicating that the lower stone wall was a later change.

6.1. Features common to both the main range and the west wing

6.1.1. Roof

The roof construction found at Lughurst main range is what is termed a "Clasped side Purlin" roof (see **Error! Reference source not found.**) which replaced the 'Crown Post' roofs in Sussex around c1500. Given Lughurst status and location in the countryside, the most likely roof covering would be a 'long straw' thatch or shingles. If originally thatch, then the chimney at the North end of the main range has either been built after the roof covering was changed to tile or it has subsequently been rebuilt and reduced in height. The corbels in the chimney at the West are consistent with a tiled or shingled roof and not thatch. Crown

struts had gone out of fashion in the late 15c and so it is unusual to see such a truss built at this period.

In Surrey the latest known fully hipped building with side purlins is in Old Woking. Dated at 1555 (V A 43 2012 86).

Square section rafters are generally thought to have become the norm after the dissolution of the monasteries when many other architectural changes occurred. But this is not a reliable dateable feature as there are instances of square section rafters found within the medieval period.

Half hipped roofs were common until about 1625 and gables have always been common.

6.1.2. Wall framing

Although generally thought to be a pre c1600 feature, the author of this report has found Jowled posts to be an unreliable dateable feature as there are examples of both jowled and sans jowl, throughout the timber framed building period.

Studies in Surrey have found that down braces are common after 1550 with the first known straight down braces found in the area about 1576 and there are no known curved Down braces after 1600.

6.1.3. Windows



Figure 13, Possible Shutter runner in South elevation, (Author 2019)

Without further invasive investigation it is not possible to determine location and sizes of the original windows. However, there is some evidence for a window in the South elevation of the main range in that there appears to be a surface planted timber on the soffit of the tie beam that may be connected with a shutter runner.

The North stud constraint of the first-floor window in bay I in the East elevation is nailed to the soffit of the wall-plate and horizontal rail. It seems

likely that a window would have existed in this location but at a different size. Confirmation could not be determined as the casement of the window itself is obscuring any presence of stave or mullion mortises.

From the photographs supplied it would appear that windows were changed to timber casements with iron sashes and leaded lights, which have subsequently been replaced with either timber or 'crittall' type sashes.

6.1.4. Floors

The ground floor would have originally been an earth based. Later coverings of stone, brick or a suspended timber floor may have been either covered or replaced these materials and still later concrete, covering or replacing these.

6.1.5. Tile hanging

The photographs from 1937 show that at that time tile hanging along the South elevation existed, but it is not known when this was first installed. However, it was likely removed after WWII but may have been changed at any time after up until the turn of the 21st century.

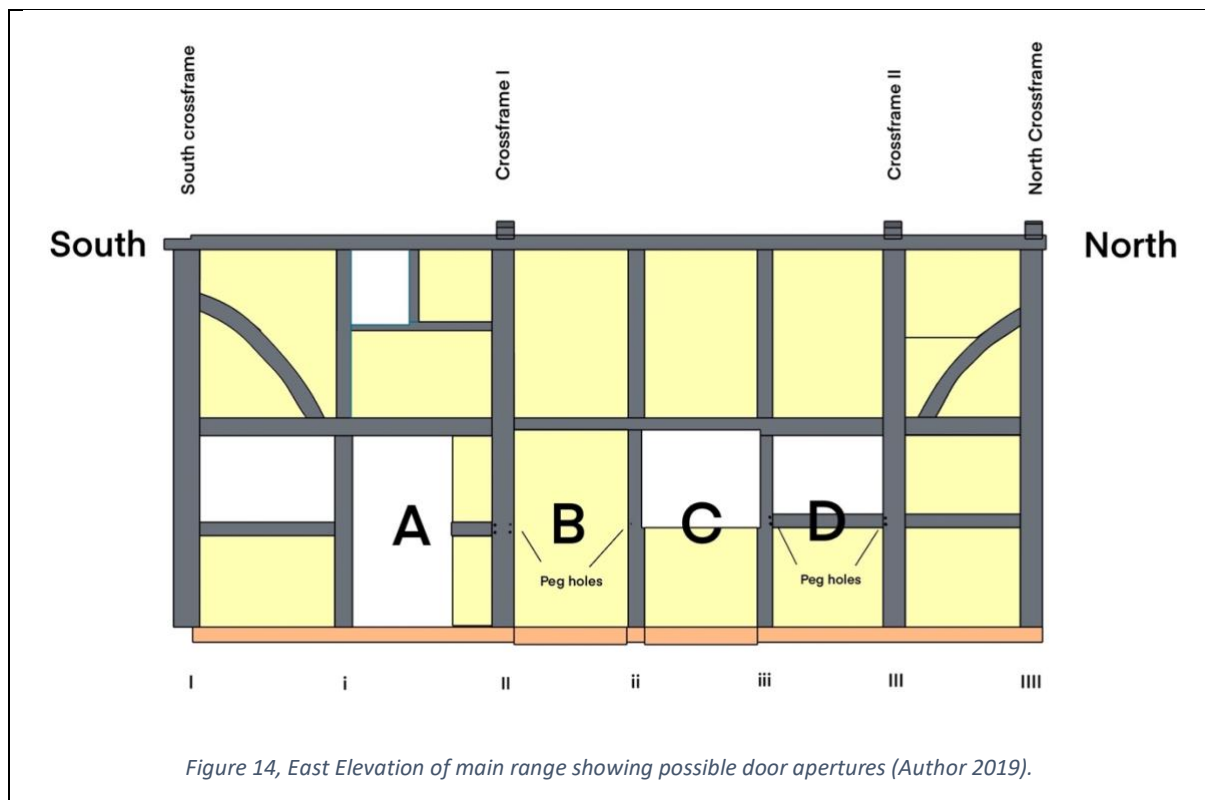
6.2. Main range

The combination of straight and curved braces is interesting as straight braces made an appearance about 1575 and curved down braces had almost become unknown by about 1625, suggesting that Lughurst came into existence between these two dates.

Large panel framing became unfashionable about 1610, suggesting an earlier build date.

6.2.1. Position of the original door

The usual location for the main door in vernacular buildings of this age would be in a long side wall. Often situated just in front of the service end. However, given the presence of a well and the road in the South and the lack of evidence of a door in the East elevation, I would suggest that the main door was to be found in the South elevation.



To the North of the existing doorway [A] in the East elevation exists a truncated rail with pegs at its connection with the 'Story post [II]. Additionally, there are peg holes to the stud to the South [I] suggesting that there once existed a rail across this panel and the likelihood that [A] is a later created doorway.

There are also existing peg holes created in the story post [II] and stud [ii] which indicate that a rail once existed across [B] negating the possibility of an original door way here. The studs [iii] and [iii] have been reduced across their width removing the portion of timber that might have contained evidence of pegs indicating a rail across [C] however, the bressummer is reduced in width here, and where the stud [ii] connects to the soffit of this bressummer which would be consistent with it being of this form from its date of construction. This would indicate the possibility of either a window or doorway at [B] or [C]. In addition, the presence of a brick step and both [B] and [C] or widened plinth could add weight to this possibility. However, we cannot be certain when the brick plinth was constructed or that it was ever used as a doorway as there is no apparent wear to the bricks.

The even spread of smoke in the smoke bay and peg holes in the corner post consistent with a rail make it unlikely that a doorway existed in the side of the smoke bay, which is historically often the case.

It is by no means certain that a doorway existed in the East elevation. but if did, its most likely location would therefore be at [C] with possibly a window at [B].

6.2.2. First Floor door between Bay I and II

It is not clear if this is a later door way. The post on the East side is possibly a later inserted timber as it is nailed in and additionally has a metal bracket connecting it to the soffit of the tiebeam. However, there are no trimmed joists that would have given access from below in bay II, and no breaks in the wall plate in either the West or East walls that would have allowed access from another structure. A feature of smoke bay dwellings is that they are floored throughout, so this leaves only two possibilities. Either the floor in bay II is a later insertion, making the original structure open to the rafters or the extant doorway is original but altered.

6.2.3. Brick

Of note is that the brickwork in the North end of the West elevation of the main range is different; being a slightly larger brick and possibly the same as the bricks forming the piers supporting both the North chimney and West chimney. It may be the case that this wall was replaced in brick some time later possibly when the brick work was done above the tiebeam in the North.

The brickwork at the North end of the West wall of main range appears to be keyed in around the stone suggesting the stone work existed prior to the brickwork.

The step in the brick plinth may be connected with what appears to be a water tank visible in the 1937 photographs.

6.2.4. Floors

The presence of two or more medieval joists in bay I, [medieval joists being larger in section and distinctly larger in the horizontal direction] “flatwise”, may suggest that this was the only floored area and many of the joists have been replaced with later square section timbers, making Lughurst open to the rafters in bay II. However, the joists in bay I are framed into the Girt in the South elevation. If larger timbers once existed here, then the mortises would have been large enough to accommodate them, but there is no evidence of this.

6.2.5. North elevation of main range

The brick above tie beam may have replaced earlier timber frame with wattle and daub infill panels. This I believe could have occurred at the same time or after the roof covering was changed to tile as unless the chimney has been rebuilt at some later time or if it were originally shingles, it is too short to accommodate a thatch.

6.3. West wing

The presence of lamb’s tongue chamfer stops on both the spine beam and joists would suggest that they are contemporary. The chamfer stops on the spine beam, stop short of the chimney breast, suggesting that it was all built at the same time. Lambs tongue chamfer stops were common from c1575 until around c1700.

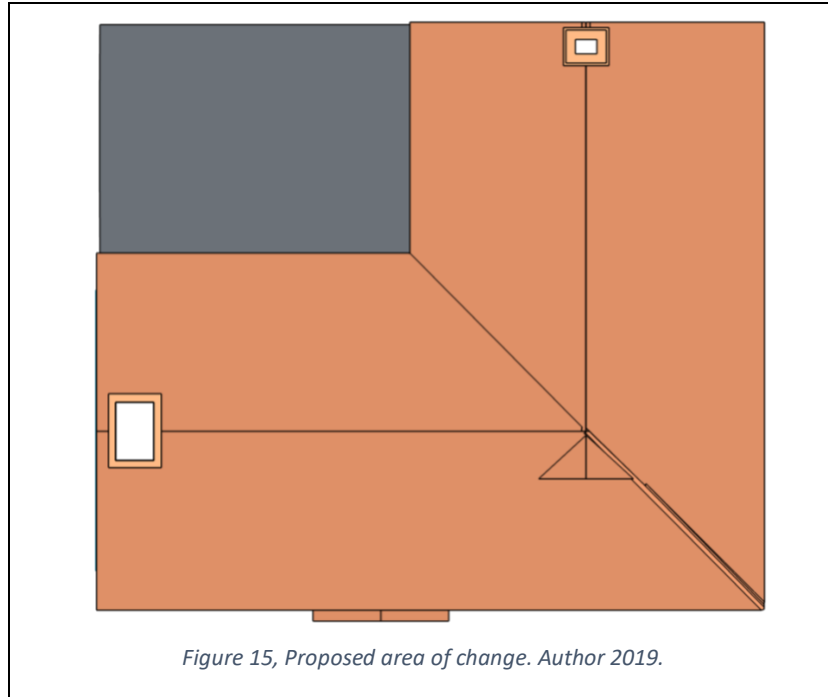
The corner posts exist within the first-floor wall but do not appear to form part of a truss as the principal rafters connect to the wall plates and not as one would expect onto a tie beam. The one and only tie beam (unless it has been moved) is positioned to accommodate the chimney where there are no corresponding posts below.

The brickwork on all three sides of the West wing appears to be of the same date. This can be determined by the bricks being same type and size and that the bond runs around all three sides. Additionally, the same brick is used to replace the ground floor wall of the South elevation of the main range, unifying it and balancing the visual appearance.

Down braces in the first-floor wall framing suggest that this wing may have originally been a fully framed extension, as timber frames do not require braces if supported by a large brick structure such as a brick gable end, but this suggestion conflicts with the chamfer stops on the spine beam which stop short of the chimney breast and the fact that the brickwork is all of one build date.

When the exterior boarding is removed more evidence may be revealed that answers this question.

7.0. Area effected by change



The proposed extension would I understand re-instate the area previously infilled by the shop/ Sub Post office in the North West corner and would visually impact on the North elevation of the West Wing and West Elevation of the main range.



Figure 16, West Elevation of main range. Author 2019.



Figure 17, North Elevation of West wing, Author 2019.