

An Archaeological Interpretative Survey

of

**BUNCES, BLACKBOYS,
FRAMFIELD, EAST SUSSEX**



by

David Martin FSA IHBC MIFA & Barbara Martin AIFA

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INTERPRETATIVE SURVEY
OF
BUNCES, BLACKBOYS,
FRAMFIELD, EAST SUSSEX**

**Commissioned by
AVRIL & NOEL MANSLEY**

PROJECT REF. 2941

**by
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&
Barbara Martin AIFA**

**Archaeology South-East
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2007

STANDING BUILDINGS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATIVE SURVEYS

AN INTRODUCTORY NOTE

ABOUT THESE SURVEYS

The intended purpose of an *Archaeological Interpretative Survey* is to give an overview of the date, sequence of construction, and principal architectural features of a building. As such, they should not be regarded as a detailed archaeological record, nor should they be taken as definitive. Further research, particularly that undertaken during building works, is likely to refine and extend the archaeological record.

These reports are aimed at three groups of user, namely those owners who wish to know more about their property, those persons (architects and planners) who are charged with the responsibility for both conserving the buildings and ensuring that they are carefully adapted to the needs of the future, and finally the academic carrying out wider historical or archaeological research,. A secure use for the future is, in our opinion, the only way of ensuring the long-term survival of any historical building.

INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUE

Unless noted to the contrary, the assessments involve a visual inspection of the fabric, both internally and externally, including any accessible roof voids and basement areas. Except where building works are being carried out, intrusive techniques are inappropriate. Interpretation of the fabric and fittings therefore relies principally upon inspection of the visible evidence. As part of the interpretative procedure, a measured outline survey of every property is undertaken.

THE WRITTEN REPORT








For ease of reference the written reports are divided into sections under a series of headings and sub-headings. The typical sequence of headings is as follows:-

- 1 Location of the building.
- 2 Sequence of development.
- 3 Detailed architectural description, arranged period-by-period.

THE DRAWINGS

A set of drawings produced from an measured outline survey is included within the body of each report. The purpose of these drawings is to identify the features included within the written text and to illustrate, as far as is known, the form of the structure during its various stages of development. For clarity the drawings have been prepared in the form of scale 'sketches', rather than detailed archaeological record drawings. For reasons of economy, the making of detailed archaeological drawings is restricted to stripped-out or exceptionally important buildings.

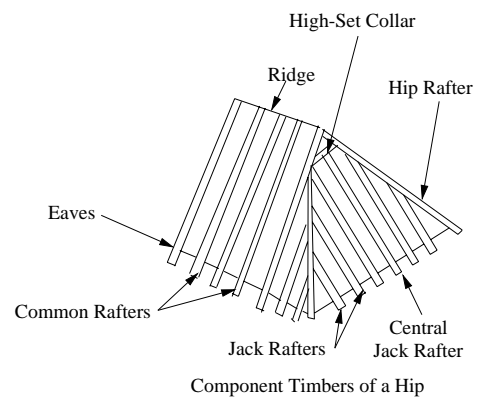
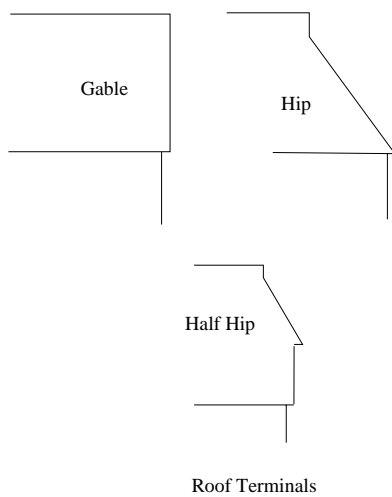
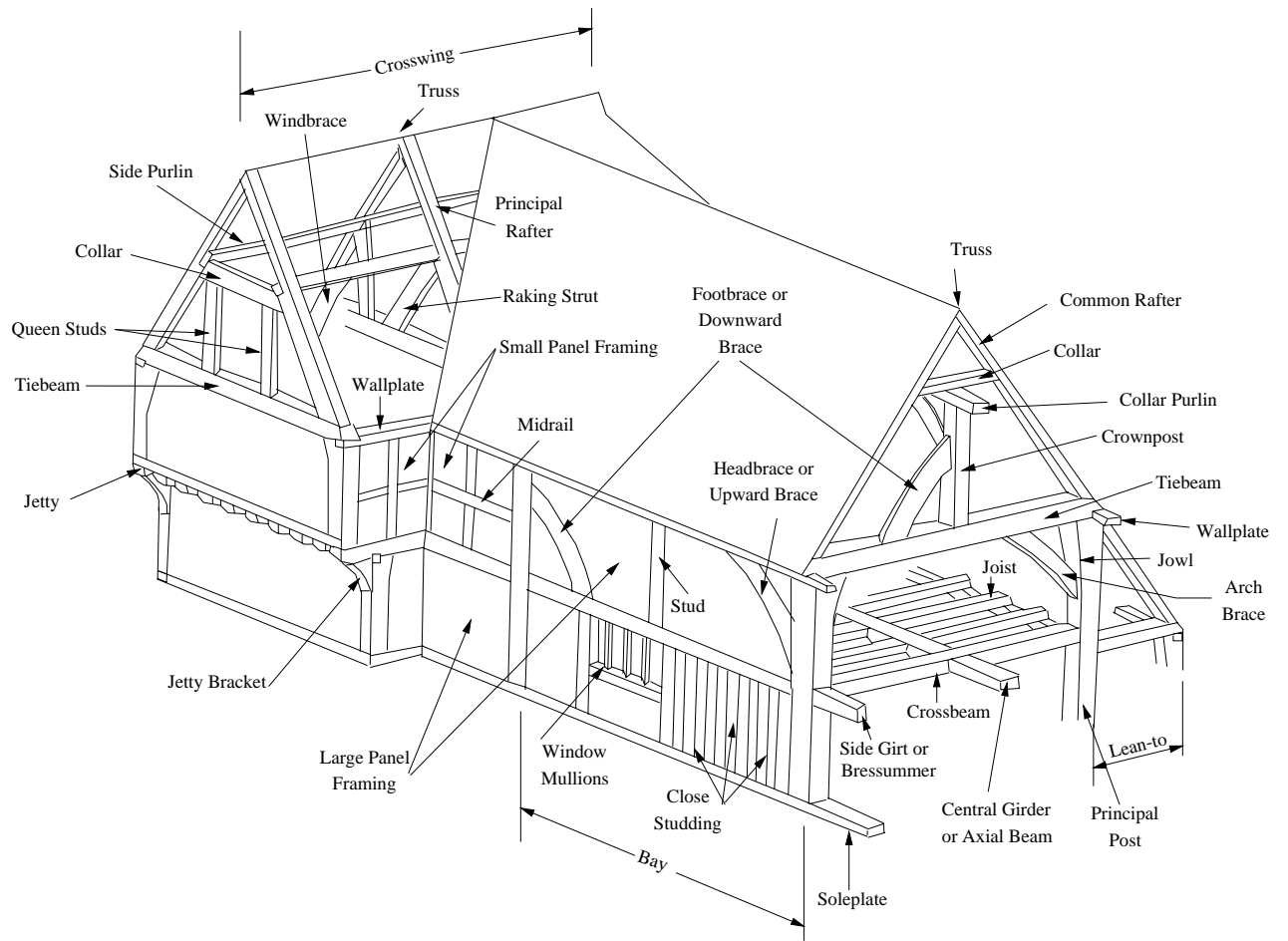
The symbols as used in the drawings attached to this report are as follows:

	Surviving Timber-Framed Wall
	Surviving Brick or Stone Wall
	Features evidenced but destroyed or masked from view
	Beam or feature immediately overhead
	Conjectural or very approximate
	Structural timber
	Details unknown or doubtful

OTHER CONVENTIONS USED -

1 Doors are shown in plan only where known: hence rooms may appear to have no obvious means of access.

2 With the exception of rafters, wallplates, and some chimneys and roof-lines, sections show features cut by or immediately adjacent to the cutting line only.



GLOSSARY OF PRINCIPAL TERMS

REPORT NO. 1654

FRAMFIELD - BUNCES, BLACKBOYS

NGR TQ 5201 2003

LOCATION

The property known today as Bunces stands between Blackboys and Stonebridge on the northwestern side of the B2017 Heathfield to Halland highway, approximately 1.6 miles to the east of Framfield Church. It is set back slightly from the road upon a south facing slope and is built upon an ENE-WSW axis (hereafter assumed E-W) with its principal elevation facing SSE (hereafter assumed south) towards the highway. The height above O.D. is approximately 60 metres.

LISTED STATUS OF THE BUILDING

Bunces was listed grade II on 26th November 1953, its listed building reference being TQ 52 SW 27/891. The description in the list entry is purely for the purpose of recognition and is normally, therefore, primarily based on external appearance. The date is given as C18. [Source: English Heritage, Images of England - website]. The description must not be treated as a comprehensive schedule of those elements which are legally protected as, no matter what the grade, the legislative cover not only relates to both the interior and exterior, but also extends to any building within the curtilage which predates the 1st July 1948.

OVERVIEW OF THE BUILDING [Drawing No. 1654/1]

The house dates from the mid 16th century [**Period A**] and incorporated a floored-over hall from the outset. At the western end, in the location usually reserved for the service rooms, was a kitchen. The house also differed from the usual plan in that it incorporated two inner rooms (or parlours) beyond the high end of the hall: the first of these contained the stairs giving access to three chambers on the first floor. The house illustrates well the experimentation which occurred during the medieval/early modern transition in that it incorporates a mixture of features from both eras. The hall was initially heated by an unrestricted smoke cavity, but it also incorporated high-end dais panelling. All three of the first-floor chambers had ceilings from the outset, allowing attic storage within the roof, yet both the smoke cavity and the adjacent kitchen area were open from ground floor to roof. All windows were of unglazed type.

It seems likely that at a date quite soon after the house was constructed [**Period B**] the smoke cavity was upgraded by the insertion of a more sophisticated heating system (perhaps either a timber-framed chimney with an enclosed fireplace or a single-flue brick stack). This possible modification is hinted at by the reuse of a once moulded 16th-century fireplace lintel within the present chimney. There is also inconclusive evidence which suggests that part of the open kitchen bay may have been floored over and partitioned off in order to form an additional first-floor chamber. It should be stressed that both of these possible alterations remain unproven.

Not until the mid/late 17th century [**Period C**] was the earlier heating systems within the hall and kitchen replaced by the present brick four-flue stack. The stack is noteworthy because its western ground- and first-floor fireplaces are aligned at right angles to those heating the hall and hall chamber and serve a room and chamber occupying the front half of the western bay. This arrangement could have been influenced by the (assumed) period-B alterations within this bay. Excepting this, the house otherwise continued to utilize its earlier plan form. Almost certainly already by this date the windows had been upgraded from unglazed to glazed type, a modernization which entailed inserting a new, larger window into the eastern end wall at first-floor level.

It was not until the second half of the 18th century [**Period D**] that two brick-built lean-to outshuts were added: one at the western end, the other extending along the western half of the rear wall. The ground-floor part of the front wall was at this time rebuilt in Flemish-bonded brickwork, the upper part was tile hung, and a two-flue chimney was added to the eastern end, heating the eastern parlour. Despite the new chimney, the eastern end jetty was retained *in situ* at this time. It may have been at this date too that dormer windows were inserted into the front slope of the roof, though this could have occurred subsequently.

By the date of the 1840-41 tithe award the house had been downgraded and converted into three cottages. By then it had been subsumed into the estate of William Thomas Stone and stripped of all but 0a.2r.19p. of its land. The occupiers are given as Michael Bannister, Henry Holford and Thomas Weaver. [East Sussex Record Office (hereafter ESRO), TDE 6, plot 661]. The earlier history has yet to be adequately researched. The tithe map indicates that by 1840 the period-D lean-to outshut had been extended eastwards, but did not reach the eastern end of the house. The extension to the rear lean-to has since been rebuilt, but its original length is evidenced by brick underbuilding added into the northern wall of the eastern bay of the main range. This underbuilding was evidently added after the outshut had been extended, hence the reason why it terminates at the point it does.

The early 19th-century extension to the rear outshut appears to have had a very short life, for in the late 19th century it was replaced by a new outshut extending to the eastern end of the house, and at this time too the end jetty was brick underbuilt. The walls of the new rear outshut are of brickwork, but are only half-brick thick, reinforced by internal piers. It must have been around the same time that the western end lean-to

outshut was converted to two full storeys, capped by a westward extension of the main roof, complete with hipped end. The new roof is of sawn softwood with ridgeboard and is cradled over the backs of the former hip rafters (which are utilized as lay boards). Lean-to outhouses have been added in the angle between the western end extension and the earlier rear outshut. Two photographs survive showing the building in its cottage configuration (Plates 1 and 2).

In the 1930s the cottages were converted back into a single dwelling and the doorways adjusted accordingly. Double doors have been inserted towards the eastern end of the front facade and a wide, pitched-roofed porch has been added to protect the front door.

All work carried out since period D is excluded from the more detailed architectural description given below.

DETAILED ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

PERIOD A (Mid 16th C) [Drawing Nos. 1654/2-3]

LAYOUT

The period-A house consisted of four bays and measured 13.80 metres (45'3") long overall its eastern end jetty x 5.50 metres (18'1") wide. At first-floor level the walls measure 1.90 metres (6'3") from floor to top of wallplate: the ground-floor storey height was c2.15 metres (7'0") floor to floor. Thus, the structure is of slightly above average size for a middle-class house of this period.

On the ground floor the layout comprised a kitchen in the western bay, open from floor to roof and incorporating some form of open hearth, a floored-over single-bay hall heated by a narrow unrestricted smoke cavity located adjacent to the kitchen, and two further eastern bays occupied by an outer parlour (which included the stairs) and an inner parlour. Separating the hall from the eastern bays was a traditional, medieval-style dais partition of plank-and-muntin design (removed). Above the eastern two thirds of the hall was a chamber, with further chambers above the inner and outer parlours, though in truth the outer parlour chamber was principally a landing, a substantial part of the floor space being taken up by stairs which rose from ground floor and continued up to give access to two attic rooms within the roof space over the three chambers.

Apart from its completeness, the significance of Bunces lies in the fact that it incorporated a kitchen, open from floor to roof, within its western bay. Usually within the High Weald at this period this bay housed the service rooms and incorporated a secondary chamber above (often accessed by its own stair and not inter-connected to the remainder of the first-floor chambers [see D Martin, 'The Configuration of Inner

Rooms and Chambers in the Transitional Houses of Eastern Sussex', *Vernacular Architecture*, **34** (2003) 37-51]. Kitchens, where present, were usually located within a detached building [see D & B Martin, 'Detached Kitchens or Adjoining Houses? - A Response', *Vernacular Architecture*, **32** (2001) 20-33]. Where a kitchen was incorporated into the house it was usually located within its own bay beyond the standard service rooms. What is surprising at Bunces - particularly in view of its size - is that a kitchen was incorporated at the expense of the usual service room(s). Presumably this room had a multi-function use - storage, food preparation, and cooking. The arrangement is rare, but not unique. For example, another local house of this type and of similar date, but of smaller size, is Lower Honey's Green Farm House, Framfield [ESRO HBR 1/1156], whilst medieval examples incorporating open halls survive at 21 Northbridge Street, Salehurst and Moses Farm House, Fletching [ESRO HBR 1/0265 and 1/1517].

Although the hall at Bunces is floored over, the house was nonetheless intended to be used in the medieval hierarchical manner, with a 'high end' to the hall where the owner would have sat behind a table, looking down towards the entrance at the opposite end of the room. Behind him was the plank-and-muntin panelled partition already referred to, over which was a widely chamfered 'dais beam'. At the northern end of the dais partition, against the rear wall, was a doorway which gave the only means of access to the suite of five private rooms and chambers beyond, as well as to the two attic rooms in the roof. The stairs to the first floor rose against the rear face of the dais partition. The inner parlour was the most private of the ground-floor spaces, being entered via its own doorway set against the rear wall of the outer parlour. On the first floor the chamber over the outer parlour effectively functioned as an ante chamber, serving as an entrance area to the two principal first-floor chambers which flank it. This point is emphasized visually by the fact that the doorways leading out of this chamber into the private chambers are chamfered towards this face, visually reinforcing the means of approach. At Bunces there is no single most important chamber: the hall chamber and the inner parlour chamber are of very similar status. Despite its residual 'medieval' features, storage of 'valuable' produce was relegated to the roof void - a very post-medieval characteristic.

WALL DESIGN

The house is of traditional timber-framed construction using good-quality timbers which are neatly stop chamfered along their projecting leading edges. Within the front and rear elevations the eastern jetty retains its integral brackets, but there was never an intermediate bracket. As Drawing No. 1654/3 indicates, insufficient is visible to ascertain anything other than the most basic details regarding the design of the front wall, but elsewhere full details are recoverable. All these walls and partitions are of large-panel type infilled with daub. At their tops the staves which support the daub are fixed into traditional small round-ended holes, whilst at the bottom of the panels they are housed into grooves. Within the western end wall is incorporated a full height intermediate post at centre span - such posts are commonly associated with the end

walls of open bays. An interesting feature of the frame is the inclusion of an intermediate truss within the hall, dividing off the smoke cavity from the main body of the room - this is more fully described later.

Within the eastern end wall large, externally exposed curved footbraces triangulate the frame: those on the first floor survive, those on the floor below have been removed and are today evidenced by mortices. In contrast, within the northern (rear) wall the braces are restricted to the upper level only and here they are inset from the external face so as to be concealed from view externally, but were intended to be exposed within the chambers. Where they intersect with wall studs the braces are housed past the internal face of the studs. This configuration of the braces is atypical. Because braces fell from fashion during the closing years of the 16th century, from this period onwards they were commonly concealed from view externally and, where possible, were omitted altogether. Although their primary purpose was to triangulate the frame to prevent racking, prior to that date they tended to be used as an external display feature: only where the external walls were infilled with close studding were the braces relegated to the interior. Locally close studding was usually restricted to those elevations most easily visible by the public, and thus in these houses too the braces continued to be exposed externally within the secondary elevations. It is not known for certain that close studding was not adopted within the front elevation at Bunces, but the jettied eastern end wall was certainly always of large-panel design with the braces exposed externally - the framing of this wall is still visible externally! What cannot be explained is why, if the braces were designed to be visible within the jettied end wall, the trouble should be taken to conceal them from view within the secondary (rear) elevation - it runs contrary to the norm. The only explanation which comes to mind is that the client wished them to be seen internally, but such an explanation is not overly convincing.

Internally, mortices linked by neatly-cut grooves in the underside of the crossbeam at truss D-D indicates that the dais partition, between hall and outer parlour, was of plank-and-muntin type. This crossbeam has a particularly dominant stopped chamfer running along the lower leading edge of its hall face. It serves as a simple substitute for the moulding which would have been used within the dais partition of a quality hall house of medieval date. A similar deep stop-chamfer exists on the western face of the crossbeam which divides the smoke cavity from the main body of the hall (see C-C in Drawing No. 1654/2). This crossbeam is not located within a true truss, but within an intermediate truss incorporated less than a third distance along the main body of the hall. It divides the open smoke cavity from the first-floor hall chamber. Although the intermediate truss incorporates a tiebeam and crossbeam, it differs from the true trusses in that its principal posts do not extend down to ground level, but are instead supported by the side girts at first-floor level. Thus, rather than being jointed directly into the principal posts, the crossbeam is jointed into the side face of the side girts. Given the way in which they are supported, it is not surprising that the elevated first-floor posts are of much less heavy scantling than the principal posts of the main trusses - they are only 155 mm wide compared to 250 mm for the main posts. Nevertheless, they have jowled (*ie* swelling) heads, giving a totally traditional joint between them and the wallplates and tiebeam. The first-floor partition which separates the smoke cavity

from the hall chamber is divided into four daub panels and originally had an exceptionally wide (200 mm) central stud, but never incorporated footbraces.

All other internal partitions (B-B, D-D and E-E) follow the design set by the external walls - large-panel framing with footbracing to the principal posts at first-floor level.

WINDOWS

Seven windows are evidenced within the rear elevation, with a further three in the front elevation and two in the eastern end wall. They incorporated diamond-section mullions and were of unglazed type. The only window which is currently fully exposed, complete with its mullion, is that in the rear wall of the smoke cavity: is of two lights. In most instances grooves visible in the underside of the wallplates, tiebeams *etc* indicate that the windows were formerly closed by sliding shutters, whilst in the eastern end wall at first-floor level survives an extant window cill which projects internally and extends to one side of the window so as to support the shutter in its open position. It is surprising to note that the first-floor window within the northern wall of the open kitchen bay is fitted with a sliding shutter groove - a sliding shutter at this level would be impossible to use without the aid of a ladder. In this respect it is probable relevant that the interior faces of the groove are thickly encrusted with soot - the implication of this is the shutter was never fitted.

DOORWAYS

Access into the house from the front was via a doorway which lead direct into the smoke cavity (evidenced by absence of stave holes in the soffit of the side girt at this point). The rear doorway was not immediately opposite, but was offset and led out from the kitchen area.

Full details are recoverable regarding the location of the internal doorway, and thus the circulation pattern can be reconstructed within the house (see Ground- and First-Floor Plans, Drawing No. 1654/2). All these doorways had separate heads located beneath the crossbeams and tiebeams. The openings at first-floor level, leading into the hall chamber and inner parlour chamber from the staircase area, are chamfered towards the staircase, with the doors hung so as to open into the principal chambers.

FLOORS AND CEILINGS

On the ground floor the ceilings within the hall, outer parlour and inner parlour have joists which run east-west along the axis of the structure, being jointed into the crossbeams at C-C, D-D and E-E, and lodged over the plate at F-F so as to support the eastern end jetty. The fourteen joists within the hall are neat, have stepped-and-hollowed stops to their chamfers, measure 105 mm wide, and are closely spaced. In

contrast, within the inner and outer parlours the joists are 125-130 mm wide, plain, and less closely spaced. Within the outer parlour slightly heavier joists are incorporated where they trim the period-A staircase opening.

At first-floor level all three chambers have ceilings of central-girder type, the un-chamfered girders being set almost flush with the underside of the tiebeams and with the stop-chamfered, 140 mm x 115 mm joists. The tiebeams are neatly chamfered, with the chamfers stopped at the girders. The girders project above the attic floors, as too do the upper parts of the cambered tiebeams. Indeed, the sides of the tiebeams are deeply rebated in order to accommodate the ends of the floorboards. This configuration is somewhat unusual and the details are poorly thought through, a point which is probably explained by the fact that attic floors were still an extremely rare feature at this period - the chambers of most houses of this date were open to the roof.

STAIRS

The stairs giving access to the first floor are evidenced by a trimmed opening (now infilled) formed through the floor joists within the outer parlour. These rose against the rear of the dais panelling and gave onto a landing area immediately outside the door leading into the hall chamber. Rising above the ground-floor flight was a second stair which gave access to the attic rooms. Evidence of this second flight can be seen in the lack of pegging where two joists have been added to the north of the central girder, by a mortice in the tiebeam for a trimmer joist, and by the spacing of the joists, which varies on either side of the girder.

CHIMNEYS

The hall was heated by a hearth constructed on the floor, against the western end wall of the hall. Above it was the open smoke cavity - what might best be described as a residual open section of an open hall. It is a technicality whether this should be termed a smoke bay or a smoke cavity - in this instance it is a cavity rather than a bay only because truss C-C is not a true truss and thus the area between truss B-B and intermediate truss C-C is only part of a much longer bay, rather than a bay in its own right. The design of smoke bays/cavities develop through time, with varying levels of restriction at ground-floor and/or upper level. In this instance the smoke cavity is of entirely unrestricted type, with no attempt having been made to restrict the smoke to part of the cavity, nor at forming an enclosed hearth area. Today, much of the soot has been cleaned off, but encrustation is still evident in corners, within joints, on the backs of the tiebeams and queen studs and, most conspicuously, on the rafters.

In contrast to the small enclosed area of the smoke cavity which served the hall, the kitchen in the western end bay was entirely open to the roof, a point not only evidenced by the full-height intermediate post in the end wall and by the inserted nature of the floors, but also by the encrusted soot on the timbers at this end of the house. The

upper level of the kitchen were probably used for smoking meat *etc*, hanging from fixings.

ROOF

The roof over all but the western bay is of clasped-side-purlin construction with queen studs set beneath the collars which support the purlins. It is framed in four bays, with a full roof truss above the tiebeam of intermediate truss C-C. The principal rafters of this truss are of diminished type, whereas the rafters of all other trusses are accurately notched to take the purlins. Rising from the principal rafters to the side purlins are curved, plank-like windbraces (22 mm x 200 mm). The eastern terminal is gabled - hence the need for the windbraces to prevent raking. All common rafters are pegged to the side purlins, which likewise prevented the rafters from raking, particularly during construction.

Within the kitchen bay the roof incorporates a hipped end and here simple paired-rafter construction has been used, entirely absent of side purlins. Within this bay too secondhand rafters (including medieval rafters) have been utilized, perhaps reflecting the lesser status of this end of the building. Elsewhere within the house all timbers appear to have been purpose cut for the structure.

PERIOD B (Late 16th-C?) [Not Illustrated]

Given the quality of the house, it seems likely that two alterations were made prior to the mid/late 17th century when the present four-flue stack was inserted. The most significant of these would have been the insertion of some form of improved heating system serving the hall - probably a single-flue stack built into the smoke cavity. With this in mind, it may be significant that the lintel of the period-C hall fireplace does not fit the jambs - it was intended for a fireplace of slightly greater width. The chamfer on its lower leading edge terminates beyond the brick jambs. More significant still, the lower part of the lintel's face is neatly finished, whilst the upper part is very rough, indicating where a moulded overmantel has been hacked back. Clearly the lintel was secondhand when it was used within the present chimney: its features suggest a late 16th-century date. It could, of course, have been reused from anywhere, but one distinct possibility is that it has been reused from an earlier single-flue chimney which was removed when the present stack was inserted. This assumed single-flue stack may not have been totally of brick construction, but could have been a mixture of brick (lower part) with a timber-framed lath-and-daub flue above.

In addition to the possible improvements to the period-A heating system, there is (inconclusive) evidence to suggest that a partial floor and axial first-floor partition were inserted into the southern half of the kitchen, giving an additional first-floor chamber. The plain joists within the southern part of the kitchen bay are 100 mm wide and are

carried by a neat, stop-chamfered central girder. Immediately above the girder, at first-floor level are the remains of a partition jointed at its head into an axial girder supported at its western end by the intermediate post and jointed into the central stud of truss B-B at the eastern end. The southern face of the girder is chamfered, but stave holes are visible towards the northern face, above the period-C doorway, suggesting that the upper part of the kitchen was already divided by an axial partition before the doorway was inserted. The northern face is not chamfered, indicating that the partition was set flush with this face. The evidence suggests an intermediate phase in the flooring over of the kitchen, similar to that which occurred with the kitchen at Lower Honeys Green, just along the road. This suggests that initially only the southern half of the kitchen was floored. If this were so, it explains the unusual layout adopted in this part of the house during period C - the new layout simply followed, but developed the earlier arrangement.

PERIOD C (Mid/Late 17th C) [Drawing No. 1654/4]

LAYOUT

It was at this date that the four-flue brick chimney was inserted, completely removing any earlier heating system that may have been inserted during period B. The new chimney has east-facing fireplaces serving the hall and hall chamber and, unusually, two further fireplaces to the west, set at right angles to the back wall of the hall and hall chamber fireplaces, facing south (see Drawing No. 1654/4). Both are awkwardly placed, leaving residual areas to the northwest. The ground-floor fireplace incorporates an original oven entrance in its back wall, indicating that the southern half of the kitchen area was now in use as a bakehouse, with a heated bakehouse chamber above. The areas beyond the fireplaces are so small that they could have acted as nothing more than minor service areas and closets. The front door remained in its original location and now gave access into an entrance lobby beside the fireplace.

WALL DESIGN, WINDOWS AND DOORWAYS

It is at present not known what, if any alterations were made to the external wall framing at this date. By now the unglazed windows would have been adjusted to include glass. Internally the wall forming the partition adjacent to the fireplace within the hall chamber was adjusted to incorporate a low, narrow dropped-headed doorway giving access to the closet or, possibly, a passage linking to the bakehouse chamber beyond, whilst the central stud was removed in order to make way for the new fireplace. This fireplace incorporates an extra long lintel which extends past the jambs and continues up to the studs so as to give the impression of being a midrail. It is not known how the wall to the north of the fireplace was infilled at this date, if indeed it was - the area may have been left open to the hall chamber.

The axial partition to the west of the bakehouse chamber's fireplace incorporates a

doorway with a dropped head with a panel to the east, the midrail of which is notched-and-nailed to the door jamb and stud. A similarly sited doorway with a dropped head exists adjacent to the bakehouse fireplace, but this door frame appears to be later in date.

FLOORS AND CEILINGS

Apart from adjustments necessary to accommodate the four-flue chimney, no period-C alterations are recognizable.

STAIRS

It is possible that some form of stair was inserted into the northwestern corner of the west bay in order to give access to the bakehouse chamber, but most likely this was reached via the hall chamber. If so, no alterations were made to the existing staircase arrangements at this time.

CHIMNEYS

The unusual layout of the four-flue chimney inserted at this date has already been described (see above). Only within the hall and the bakehouse do the fireplaces remain visible and open. The present hall fireplace has been lined with a new back wall, whilst the oven opening visible in the northern jamb represents a later insertion. In contrast, that within the rear wall of the fireplace serving the bakehouse is a period-C feature, though the oven itself has been destroyed. As with the hall fireplace, this too retains its timber lintel, which in this instance fits the size of the fireplace. Towards the western end of the lintel is a notch for a former spit mechanism, with a hole through for the drive shaft. The chimney cap is of typical mid/late 17th-century cruciform section and rises to the rear of the ridge.

ROOF

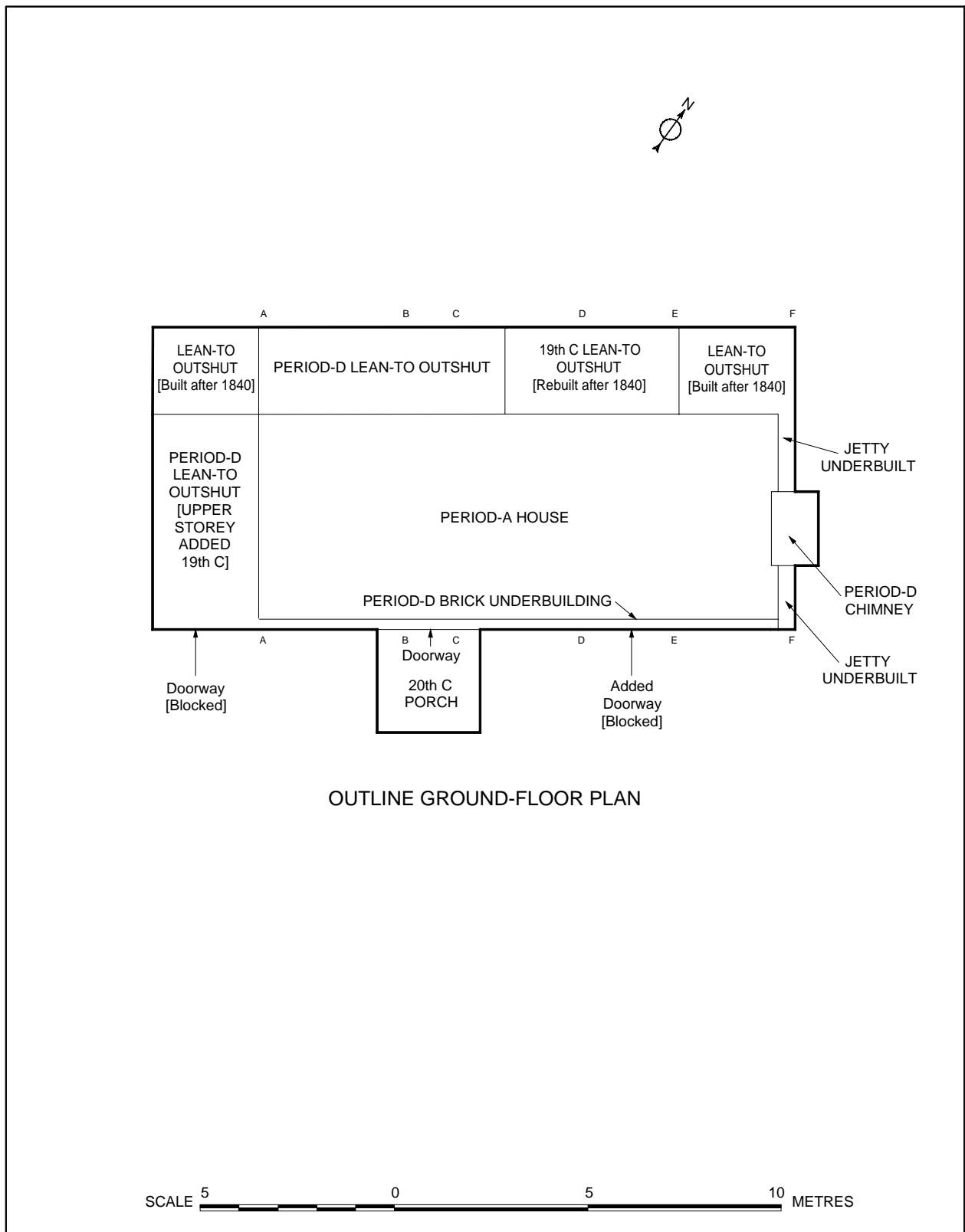
Other than the need to trim rafters so as to accommodate the chimney, no alterations were made to the roof at this period.

PERIOD D (Late 18th C) [Drawing No. 1654/5]

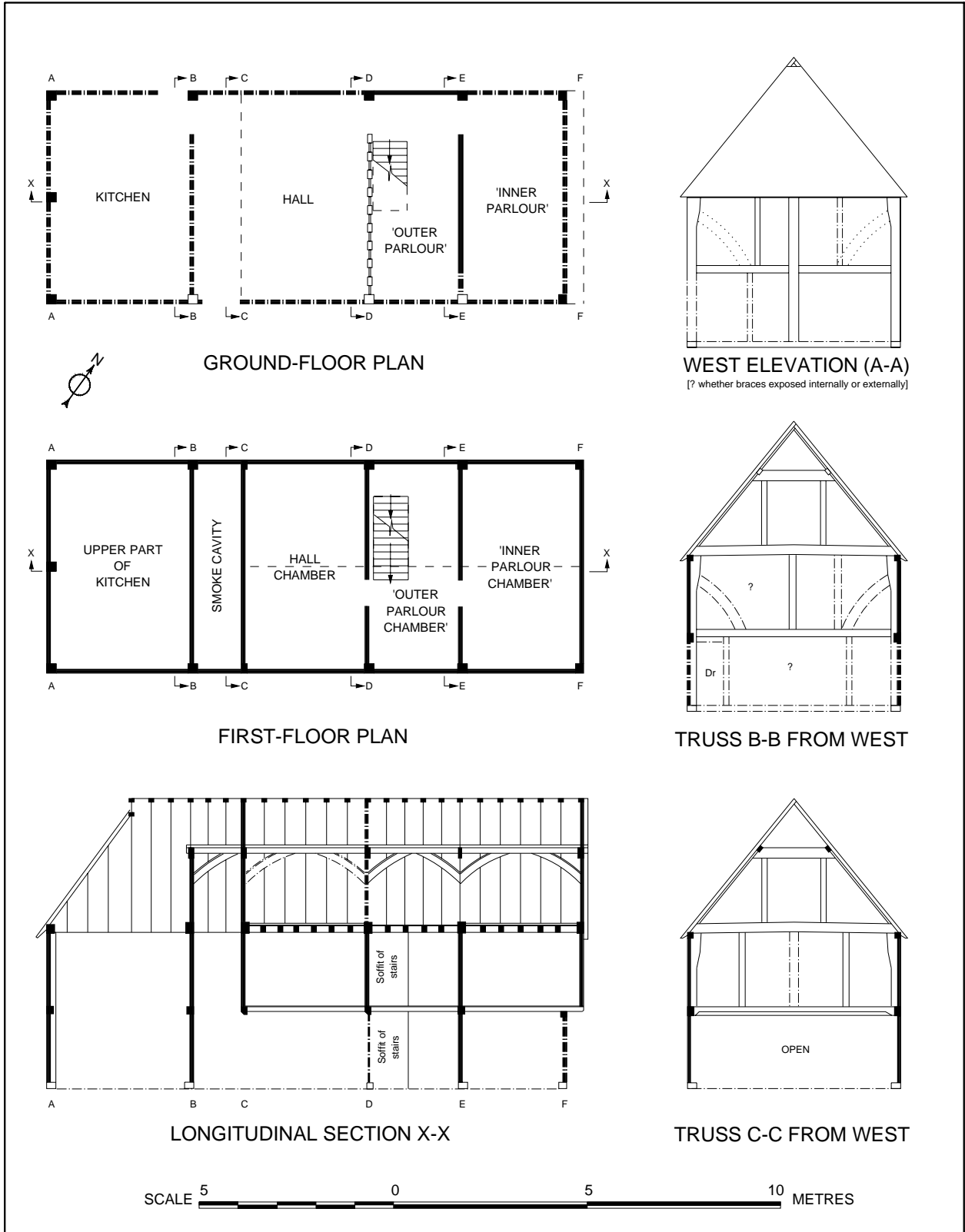
The period-C modifications represent minor improvements to the facilities of the house, whilst at the same time upgrading its external appearance. It was at this date that two

brick-built lean-to outshuts were constructed - one against the western end wall and the other extending along the western end of the north wall. The end lean-to was presumably built to provide additional service accommodation, whilst the rear lean-to served as a much needed extension to the area behind the brewhouse fireplace. Within it was sited the new back door. It is possible that at this date a staircase was inserted to the west of the bakehouse fireplace, leading to the upper chambers at this end of the house. Alternatively, the staircase in this location may not have been added until the house was divided into cottages.

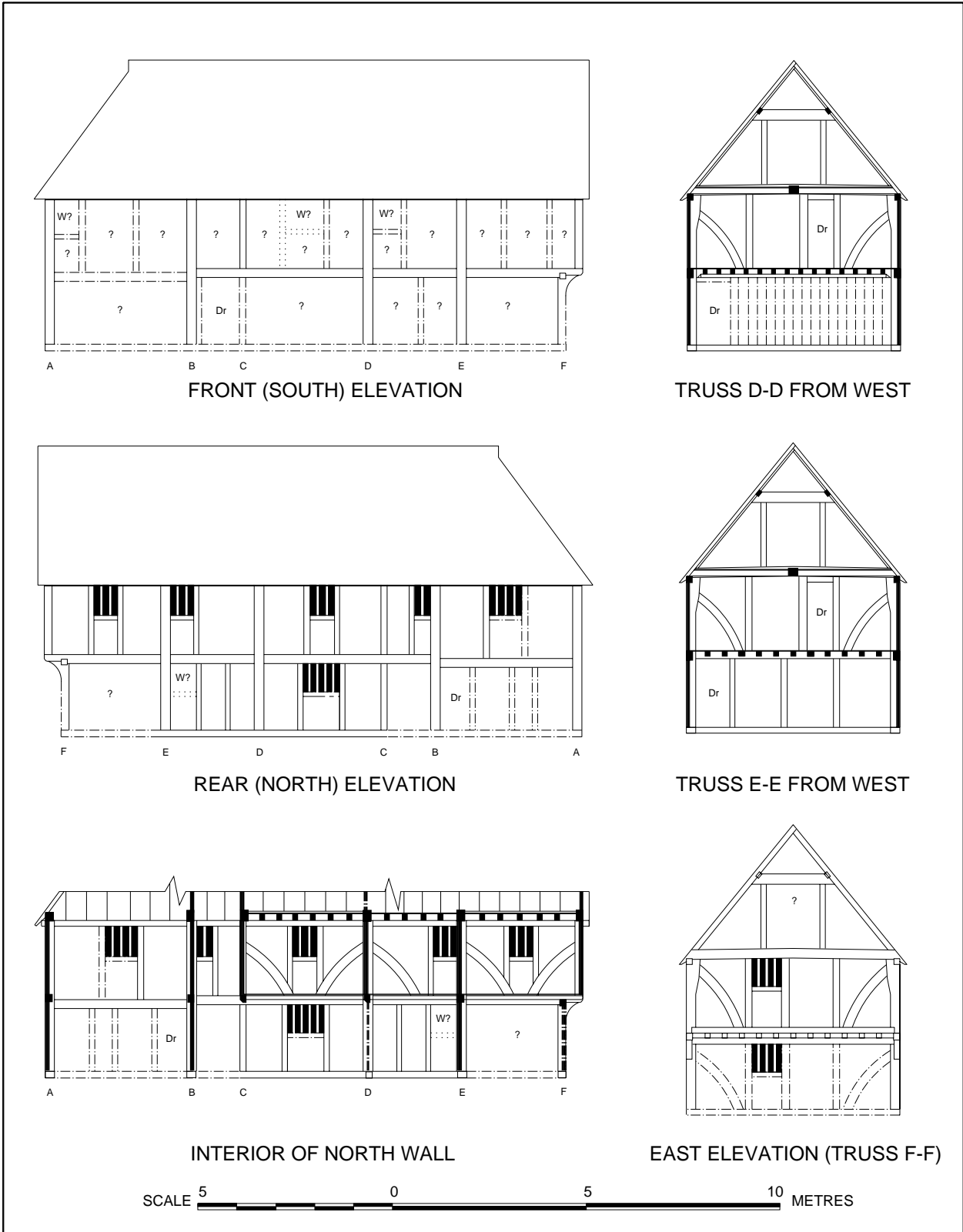
As part of the modernization the ground-floor front wall was brick underbuilt at this date and the first-floor framing above clad with tile hanging, but the first-floor eastern end jetty was retained, as evidenced by the extant brick quoin, the *in situ* headplate of the ground-floor wall, and the design of the eastern end chimney which was added to heat the parlour. Here the framing was left exposed - presumably it was not easily visible from the road.



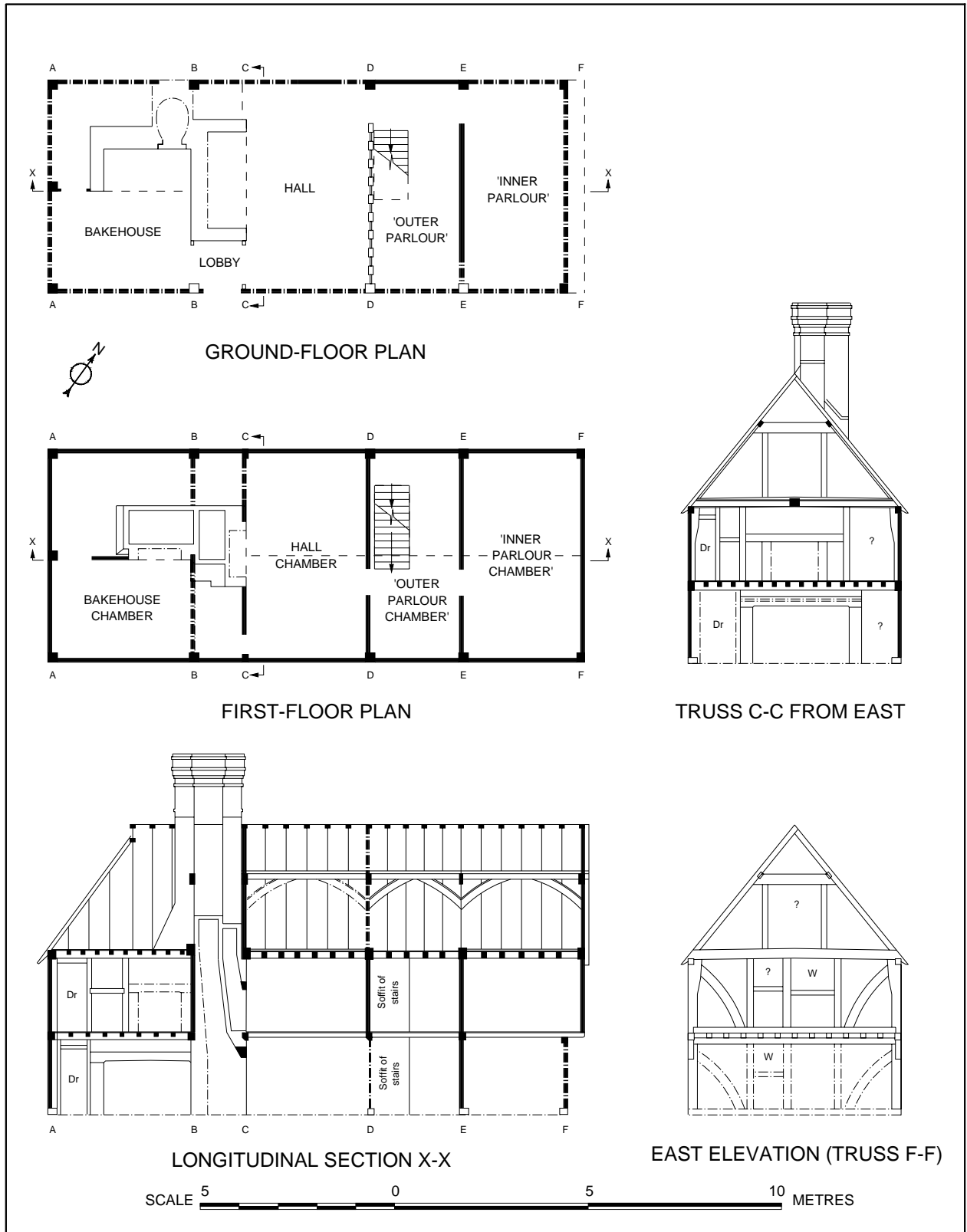
BUNCES, BLACKBOYS, FRAMFIELD, EAST SUSSEX OUTLINE PLAN SHOWING SEQUENCE OF DEVELOPMENT				Site Ref	P69/18
				Drawing No.	1654/1
Drawn By	D Martin	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007
				Date of this revision	-



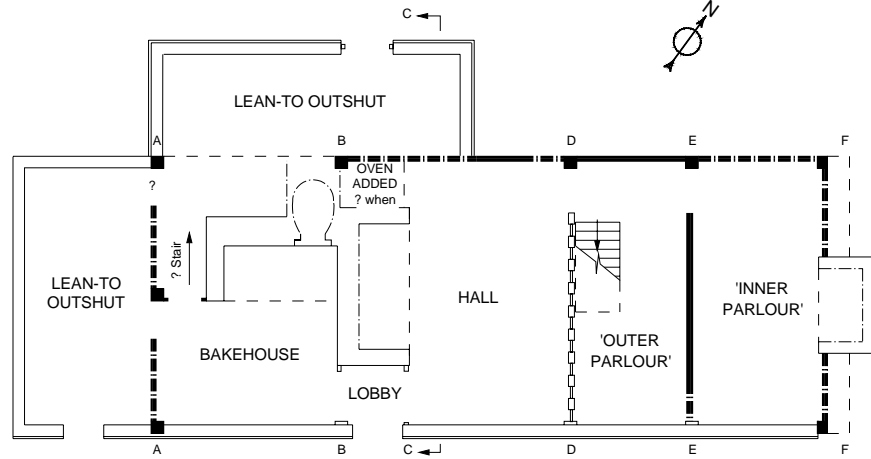
BUNCES, BLACKBOYS, FRAMFIELD, EAST SUSSEX PERIOD-A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Site Ref	P69/18
				Drawing No.	1654/2
Drawn By	D Martin	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007
				Date of this revision	-



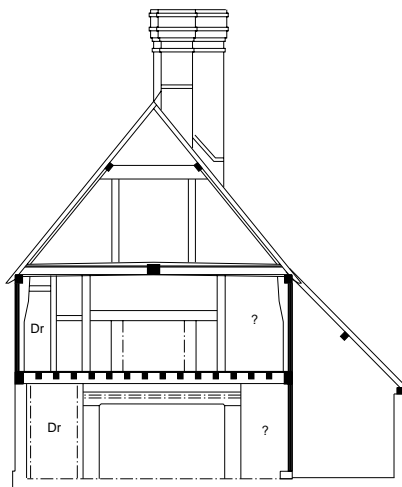
BUNCES, BLACKBOYS, FRAMFIELD, EAST SUSSEX PERIOD-A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Site Ref	P69/18
				Drawing No.	1654/3
Drawn By	D Martin	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007
				Date of this revision	-



BUNCES, BLACKBOYS, FRAMFIELD, EAST SUSSEX PERIOD-C RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Site Ref	P69/18
				Drawing No.	1654/4
Drawn By	D Martin	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007
				Date of this revision	-



GROUND-FLOOR PLAN [Windows not shown]



TRUSS C-C FROM EAST



BUNCES, BLACKBOYS, FRAMFIELD, EAST SUSSEX PERIOD-D RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Site Ref	P69/18
				Drawing No.	1654/5
Drawn By	D Martin	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007
				Date of this revision	-



Plates 1 and 2
Old photographs of Bunces when in
use as cottages.

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