

**An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of
Bull River Farm House, Chiddingly, East Sussex**

Commissioned by Mr. C. Grave

**Project Ref. 3251
Report No: 2008233**



by David Martin FSA IHBC MIFA & Barbara Martin AIFA

2008

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OF
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**Archaeology South-East
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University College London**

2008

STANDING BUILDINGS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATIVE SURVEYS

AN INTRODUCTORY NOTE

ABOUT THESE SURVEYS

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

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

INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUE

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

THE WRITTEN REPORT








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

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

THE DRAWINGS

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

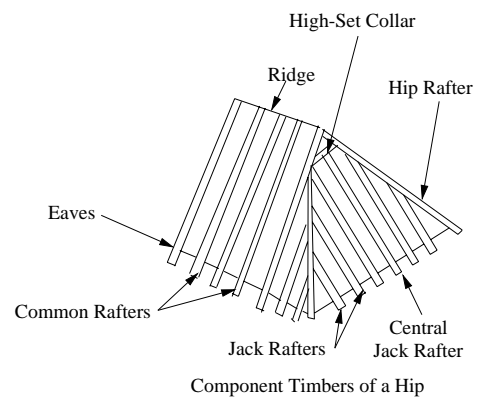
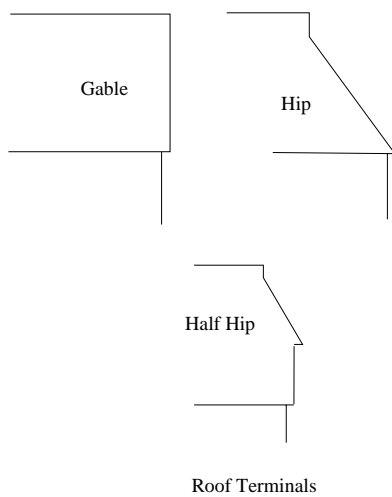
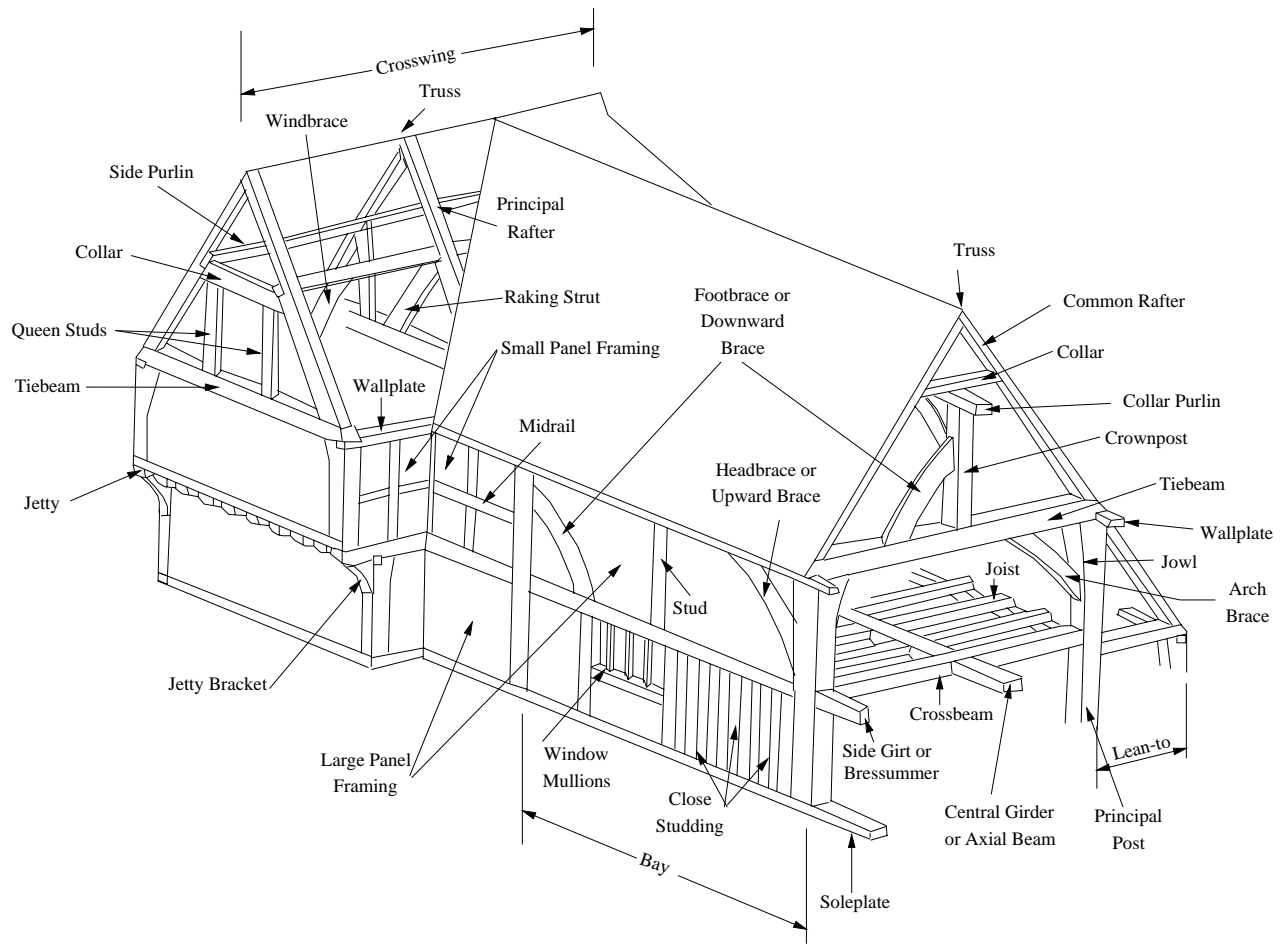
The symbols as used in the drawings attached to this report are as follows:

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

OTHER CONVENTIONS USED -

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

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



GLOSSARY OF PRINCIPAL TERMS

REPORT NO. 1678

CHIDDINGLY - BULL RIVER FARM HOUSE

NGR TQ 5584 1484

LOCATION

Bull River Farm House, 1 mile to the ENE of Chiddingly Church, stands at a height of just under 30 metres O.D. on the south-eastern side of Scrapers Hill Lane and is aligned upon a NNE-SSW axis (hereafter assumed N-S) being built parallel to the road with its principal elevation facing WNW (hereafter assumed W) towards the highway. In the garden a little distance to the NE is a man-made pond and to the SW the remnant of a timber-framed barn, the latter truncated at its northern end, detaching it from a once attached farm outhouse. The ground slopes gently down from the house towards the barn. A little beyond the barn is Bull Bridge which carries the lane across a stream flowing down from the parish of Waldron to the north.

LISTED STATUS OF THE BUILDING

Bull River Farmhouse, Scrapers Hill, was listed grade II on 12th August 1981, its listed building reference being TQ 51 SE 12/596. 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 C17 or earlier. [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 HOUSE [Drawing Nos. 1678/1-2]

The earliest part of the house dates from 1590 +/- 25 years [**Period A**] and in its initial form comprised a two-bay timber-framed structure with an in-built chimney at the northern end, heating the hall. The area to the south of the hall housed a service room and on the first floor were two chambers, both fitted with ceilings from the outset. At the chimney end the roof was gabled, whereas the opposite end was hipped. At this date there was a thatched covering. Beyond the hipped southern end stood a lean-to outshut which is presumed to have either housed extra service accommodation or, alternatively, an externally accessed outhouse. The outshut has since been totally

rebuilt, but the lack of weathering on the 'external' face of the main frame at this point suggests that it was either built as part of the initial house or was added very soon afterwards. Because of the doubts as to the outshut's date, the initial phase of the main building has been attributed to **Period A1** and the outshut to **Period A2**: both are described together in the period-by-period description.

Subsequently [**Period B**] another lean-to outshut was added at the northern end, beyond the chimney. This northern lean-to was either totally rebuilt in c1700 [**Period C**] so as to provide an additional first-floor chamber, or alternatively was modified by raising the first-floor side walls and replacing its roof. The available evidence favours the former of these two possibilities. The rebuilt/remodelled outshut uses traditional exposed timber framing in its construction.

In the early 19th century the period-A2 lean-to outshut at the southern end was rebuilt as a two-storeyed brick addition. Given that the ground-floor walls of the addition are thicker than those on the first floor, it is possible that by the early 19th century the ground-floor walls had already been rebuilt, replacing the timber-framed walls of the period-A2 outshut. If so, the early 19th-century work involved removing the period-A2 roof and adding an extra storey over the retained ground-floor room in order to form an extra bedroom. The first-floor walls of the extension are only half-brick thick, packed out on the internal face so as to give a dry wall finish. The roof over the extension has a hipped terminal and is of side-purlin construction. Only the principal timbers are sawn: all common rafters are of pole type and retain their bark — only the top surfaces (which support the battens of the roof covering) are squared off. The new section of roof incorporates a ridge board and extends northwards over part of the period-A1 house, replacing the original hipped end. At about the same date a minor modification was made to the northern end of the earlier roof. Here the seriously deteriorated upper parts of the period-A principal rafters were truncated to the level of the northern outshut's roof, and the slope of this roof was extended up to the chimney, thereby converting this end too into a hip. Many of the rafters used within this modification are likewise of pole type, reinforcing the notion that the two alterations were carried out as part of a single phase of modification.

To judge from the style of the brickwork, it was at a later date that the ground-floor external walls of the earliest part of the house were underbuilt in brickwork and the first-floor framing within the front elevation was clad in render: this work may have been carried out as late as the 20th century, which is the date of the present window frames. Certainly belonging to the 20th century are the single-storeyed additions shown in Drawing No. 1678/1 — none of these existed when the 1908 revision was made to the 1:2500 O.S. plan of the area. These modern additions include a partial-length, shallow-pitched rear lean-to outshut which extends beyond the southern end of the house and now forms an entrance hall/porch. Also at this southern end, wrapping partly around the south-western corner and extending a short distance along the front wall, is a lean-to extension forming a widening to the kitchen. The other 20th-century lean-to extension was added at the northern end and now provides a small study area and ground-floor bathroom. Internally the partition between hall and service room was

removed and a new (second) stair inserted against the southern wall, at the western end of the former service room. On the first floor the eastern half of the hall chamber/service chamber partition has been removed so as to enlarge the principal bedroom, and 'mock antique' partitions have been added to form a small bathroom within the service chamber, with a landing area to its west. The ceilings within both chambers have been raised and refixed in order to improve headroom: it was presumably at this time that every other joist within the western part of the ceiling within the service chamber was removed.

All work carried out since period C is excluded from the more detailed architectural description which follows the overview of the barn given below.

OVERVIEW OF THE BARN [see Drawing No. 1678/1]

Approximately eight metres to the south west of the house, occupying lower ground, stands a detached building which is now converted to ancillary domestic use but was built initially as a detached agricultural building — most likely a barn. The building is constructed upon the same approximate alignment as the house and stands slightly forward of it, being positioned more closely to the lane: indeed in its 20th-century extended form an added front lean-to outshut abuts the lane. To the rear (east) is a 20th-century conservatory and to the north a small 20th-century porch.

The earlier part of the structure is of two bays, both open to one another and open to the lower part of the roof. The northern is the earlier (probably 17th century) and is of timber-framed construction measuring 3.35 metres (11'0") long by 5.10 metres (16'8") wide overall the principal posts. The principal posts and tiebeam in the northern wall represent the remains of a former arch-braced open truss (braces evidenced by peg holes) but is now infilled with reused timbers to mimic wall framing. Mortices in the north face of the principal posts indicate that the building formerly extended northwards, and this point is confirmed both by the 1839 tithe map of the parish and the 1st edition 1:2500 O.S. plan published in 1875 (Plates 1 and 2). The date at which the northern part was demolished is uncertain, but it is shown still extant in the 1908 version of the 1:2500 O.S. plan. Although only the main components of the frame within the extant bay now remain, sufficient detail can be seen to indicate that the side walls were of large-panel type, footbraced at the principal posts, with daub-infilled panels at the upper level and weatherboarded infill at the lower level. No doubt this design was repeated in the old southern end wall, but this was removed when the building was extended at this end in the early/mid 19th century. All that can now be told is that the wall was footbraced to the corner principal posts and incorporated a crossbeam at mid height.

The southern bay of the structure represents an early/mid 19th-century addition built in neat 'Sussex-bonded' brickwork incorporating burnt headers. The three windows (two in the north wall and one in the east) represent 20th-century intrusions. Of the same early/mid 19th-century date is the present roof over both bays, the roof of the timber-

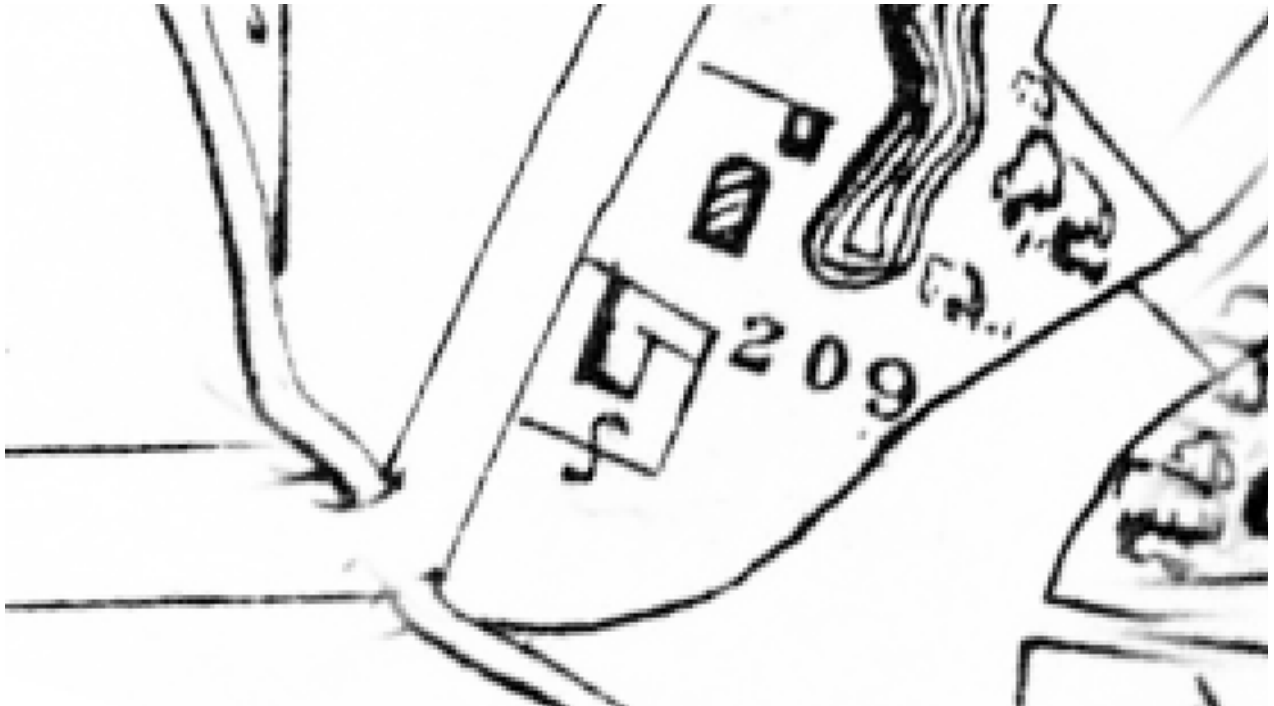


Plate 1
Enlarged extract from 1839 Chiddingly Tithe Map
[East Sussex Record Office TDE 105]

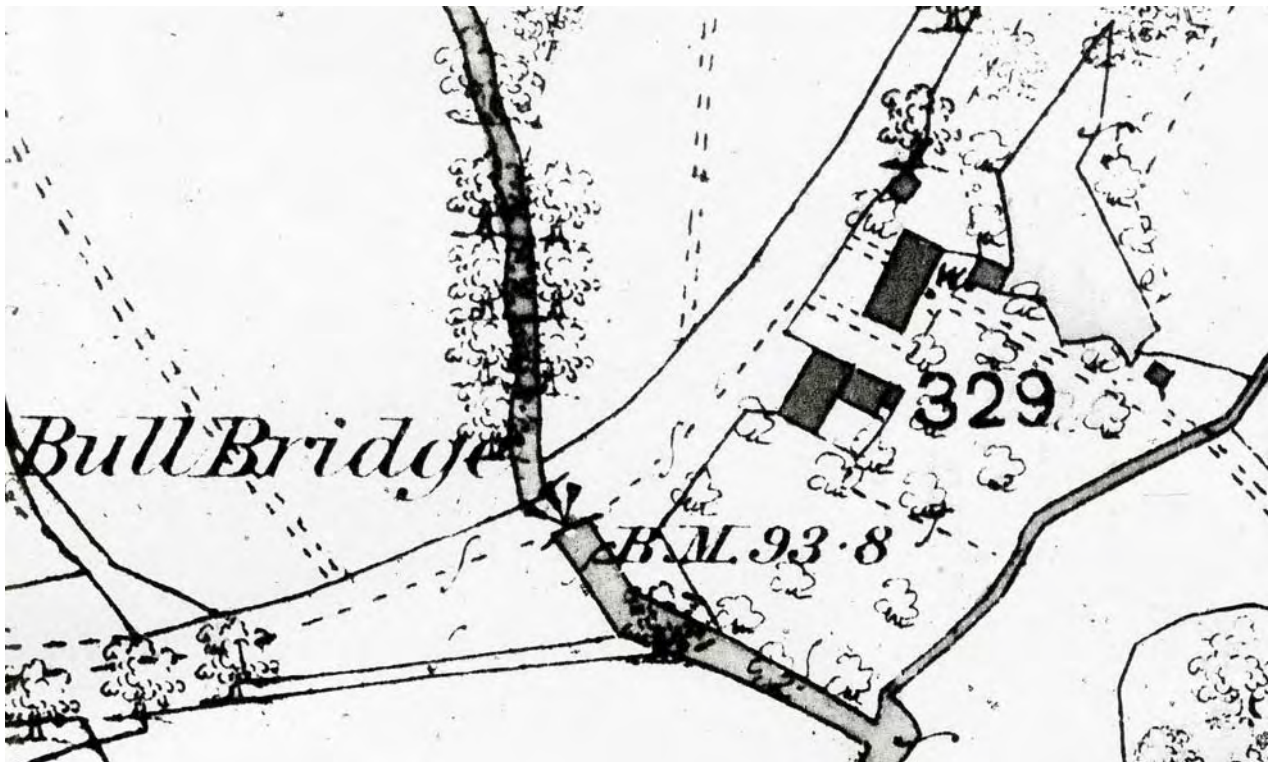


Plate 2
Enlarged extract from 1st Edition 1:2500 O.S. plan, surveyed 1875
[Ordnance Survey Sussex Sheet 55.04]

framed 'barn' having been rebuilt to a more shallow pitch at the same date as the southern bay was added. This 19th-century roof is of clasped-side-purlin construction with the purlins supported at intervals by collars. Most rafters are reused from the earlier phase. There is a ridgeboard and the southern terminal is half hipped. There was doubtless a similar half hip to the north, but when the building was truncated at this end the remnant was fitted with a gable. The result of this truncation has been to rob the building of much of its traditional external proportions and appearance.

Immediately to the north-east of the 'barn', projecting eastwards at right-angles to it, is a single-storeyed agricultural outhouse. The tithe map and 1st edition 1:2500 O.S. plans indicate that, prior to the demolition of the 'barn's' northern end, this outhouse (or perhaps its predecessor) was attached to that building and formed part of the farmyard complex.

The early phase of the 'barn' is today too fragmentary to warrant a detailed architectural description.

DETAILED ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF THE HOUSE

PERIOD A (1590 +/- 25 years) [Drawing Nos. 1678/3-4]

NOTE

The original 'Period-A' main range of the house comprised two bays with an in-built chimney set against the northern end wall. Attached to the southern end of the range was a lean-to outshut extending the full width of the building. This former lean-to outshut is now only evidenced by an absence (or perhaps a virtual absence) of weathering on the southern face of the main range's southern wall and by a pegged mortice in the southern face of the rear principal post of truss C-C for a former tiebeam. Bearing in mind that the lean-to was rebuilt in the early 19th century as a two-storeyed extension, its age is now impossible to judge: it may have formed part of the original construction of the cottage or it may have been built a short time afterwards. Whether added or not, outshuts in this location — beyond a service bay — are rare, though another example is known at Furnace Farm House, Waldron, a very similar building of about the same age just two miles to the north (see East Sussex Record Office HBR 1/1564).

For the reasons given above, in the drawings which accompany this report the two elements are separately identified as Periods A1 and A2, but are here described together.

LAYOUT

The period A1 cottage comprised two bays in length and measured 7.40 metres (24'3") x 5.60 metres (18'4") overall, whilst (to judge from its successor) the period-A2 southern end lean-to was approximately 2.35 metres (7'8") wide: this would have given an overall length for the period-A1/A2 cottage of 9.75 metres (31'11"). Due to later underbuilding of the frame, the location of the front and rear doorways leading into the house are currently uncertain. There are at present no doorways in the street elevation, but it may be relevant that the 1st edition 1:2500 O.S. plan of 1875 shows a path leading to a doorway immediately to the south of the chimney area, entering directly into the hall — this could reflect the original location.

On the ground floor the cottage comprised a heated hall in the northern bay with, to its south, a service room. Beyond this, within the lean-to outshut, was either a further service area or perhaps an externally-accessed outhouse, the former internal layout of which is unknown. The stairs to the first floor rose against the western side of the chimney and gave direct access to the northern of the two chambers — a heated chamber over the hall — with beyond it an un-heated inner chamber over the service room. Both were ceiled over from the outset, the storey height at this level being approximately 2.05 metres (6'9") from floor to underside of attic floorboards (prior to modern adjustment): the first-floor side walls are 1.70 metres (5'7") from floor to top of wallplate. Being unlit, the attic area was probably utilized for storage.

WALL DESIGN

The house is well carpentered using normal assembly at the junction of the wallplates, tiebeams and principal posts, but the timbers themselves are of second-rate quality and are slightly too small to achieve a good finish: as a result, following loss of sapwood they are now rather waney and knotty. When the sapwood was still *in situ* the finish was better than it now appears, the exposed edges of the principal timbers being chamfered and stopped.

On the ground floor the external wall framing has been rebuilt, but at first-floor level most of the framing remains exposed internally and, in the case of the east elevation, on the exterior also. As indicated in Drawing Nos 1678/3-4, all visible framing comprises small panels, the midrails of which are continuous over either two or three panels with the 125 mm wide secondary studs jointed into the 125-160 mm deep midrails. The full-height primary studs which support the midrails and/or formed door jambs are of slightly heavier section at 140 mm wide. All walls were infilled with daub, the daub having been support by staves fixed into round-ended stave holes at their heads.

At first-floor level the southern ('external') face of the main frame's southern end wall is exposed to view within the added 19th-century bedroom. The timbers show distinct

saw marks and, although very shallow, the carpenter's setting-out lines and assembly marks are still clearly visible, indicating that either the wall has never been exposed to the weather or it was exposed for only a very short time. This suggests that the (now rebuilt) southern lean-to outshut was either built as part of the initial construction or was erected soon after. There is insufficient fabric visible within the wall at ground-floor level to ascertain whether there was an interconnecting doorway between the south bay and the outshut. The present floor levels suggest that the outshut's floor was always located below that of the main part of the house, the level of which has in any case been lowered in modern times. This same difference in floor levels was recognized at Furnace Farm House, Waldron, mentioned above.

The ground-floor dividing partition between the hall and the service room is now only evidenced by mortices for the former studs and by stave holes for daub infill. As there was a doorway at the eastern end and the front (western) principal post has been cut away on the ground floor, it is impossible to tell whether this partition originally incorporated midrails, but, given there are midrails within the same partition on the first floor, the likelihood must be that there were.

WINDOWS

The positions of only three windows are currently visible: all are at first-floor level, two in the hall chamber (one in the front wall, the other in the rear wall) with a third in the service chamber at the southern end of the front wall. This latter window retains its central — 34 mm square — diamond-section mullion and shows mortices for two similar mullions, now removed. The design shows that the opening was initially of unglazed type but was later adapted to take glass, at which date only the central mullion was retained. There is no evidence for any form of shutter to close this window during its unglazed phase.

The two windows which formerly lit the hall chamber are now only evidenced by wear on the top faces of the projecting midrails, which doubled as ledges for sliding shutters. Thus, whereas the window in the service chamber shows no evidence for former shutters, those in the more important heated hall chamber had them fitted.

DOORWAYS

As mentioned under 'Layout' above, the locations of the external doorways are currently uncertain. Internally the doorway between the hall and service room (truss B-B) is evidenced by a lack of stave holes in the underside of the crossbeam: it was sited against the rear wall, at the extreme eastern end of the partition. At first-floor level of the same truss the doorway was sited to the west of the central stud (see Drawing No. 1678/3, section B-B).

The doorway leading to the stairs (sited between the front wall and the fireplace jamb)

was blocked when the stairs were reversed during period B, but still shows a rebate in the southern face of its jamb, indicating that the doorway opened out into the hall. This was necessary because the foot of the stairs were located hard against the opening. It is uncertain whether at this period there was a doorway at the head of the stairs, giving access into the hall chamber, but the available evidence suggests that there was not. If this was the case, the stair well would have been protected by a handrail attached to the newel post. At the eastern end of the same partition is a narrow doorway leading into a closet. Its jambs are notched into position, so it is possible that the doorway was added later, but this type of fixing is encountered on trusses incorporating fireplaces and there is a similar, but redundant fixing notch to the west of the fireplace, which notch must predate the present doorway in this location, added during period C.

FLOORS AND CEILINGS

All the ceilings within the cottage are of central-girder construction with the joists mortice-and-tenoned into the girders and, on the ground floor, also into the side girts of the side walls. Because the chimney is in-built within the northern end of the hall bay, an intermediate crossbeam and tiebeam were included above the hall and hall chamber fireplaces respectively, carrying the northern end of the girders within this bay. Although raised in height subsequently, the girders on the first floor were originally fully jointed into the tiebeams, proving the ceilings to be an original feature — this despite the use of cambered tiebeams. Over the side walls the joists were lodged over nailed-on cleats at the rafters.

Within the hall ceiling the joists measure 100 mm x 110 mm and have blunted lower leading edges, whereas within the service room the joists are 100 mm x 125 mm and have sharp edges, reflecting the lesser status of this room. The joists in the upper chambers are of lesser scantling, measuring 70-75 mm x 100-125 mm: they have blunted lower leading edges.

STAIRS

The half-turn central newel stair which gave access to the first floor rose from a doorway adjacent to the western fireplace jamb. It issued directly into the hall chamber at a point adjacent to the western jamb of that chamber's fireplace. The present stairs are located in roughly the same location, but were rebuilt during period C so as to be accessed from the added period-B/C extension.

CHIMNEYS

The two-flue chimney is in-built against the northern end wall of the cottage. On the ground floor the hall was served by a 2.14 metre wide inglenook fireplace with brick jambs and a timber lintel. It is interesting to note that the lintel was designed to be

located over a slightly narrower fireplace, but it is impossible to tell whether the lintel was secondhand when first used or whether the fireplace was constructed slightly wider than originally envisaged. Formerly within the western jamb of the fireplace was a recessed seat, whilst the eastern jamb incorporates a course of header bricks, indicating the location of a former bread oven. Projecting from the rear wall of the fireplace at its eastern end are broken bricks, no doubt patched when the oven was removed.

At first-floor level the 1.08 metre wide fireplace heating the hall chamber likewise has a timber lintel and brick jambs. The chimney cap is of rebated type and has high-set projecting brick courses indicating that the roof covering was formerly thatched — a point confirmed by rope stains visible on the rafters.

ROOF

The roof is of clasped-side-purlin construction with the purlins supported at truss B-B by raking struts which rise/rose from the tiebeam to the side purlins. The principal rafters are notched to accommodate the purlins. There are no windbraces. The northern roof terminal was formerly gabled, with the southern terminal being of hipped type.

Within the northern gable the side purlins project considerably beyond the end of the building and are heavily weathered. At purlin level is a 250 mm deep collar, beneath which were three studs. The whole gable was infilled with daub with the timbers exposed to view externally. Like the purlins, the upper part of the gable is heavily weathered. At the southern (formerly hipped) end the purlins are supported by a collar set on the last full-height pair of rafters, beneath the head of the removed hip. Almost certainly there is a small collar located towards the head of these rafters so as to support the central jack rafter of the hip, but this detail is currently hidden from view. However, it is known that the hip possessed a central jack rafter, for its angle-bored pegged fixing is visible in the southern tiebeam.

Rope stains on some of the later rafters show that the roof formerly had a thatched covering, a point confirmed by the high position of the projecting weathering courses on the brick chimney.

PERIOD B (After 1590 but before c.1700) [see Drawing No. 1678/1]

To judge from the degree of weathering on the lower part of the northern gable, it was some considerable time after period A that a lean-to outshut was constructed at the northern end of the cottage. The point where this outshut's roof leant against the northern gable is clearly indicated by a distinct line of weathering crossing the gable a little below collar level — below this point the weathering is less obvious than the heavily-weathered upper part of the truss. What is not clear is whether the present

timber-framed extension at this end represents a heightening of the earlier lean-to, or whether it represents a total rebuild of the earlier addition — the latter seems the most likely. Another doubt concerns whether the period-B lean-to was accessible from the interior of the cottage or separately, via an external doorway. For details of the present lean-to outshut see period C below.

PERIOD C (c.1700) [Drawing Nos. 1678/5-6]

LAYOUT

Around 1700 the period-B northern end lean-to outshut was either entirely rebuilt or, less likely, its roof was removed, the east and west walls heightened by about 350 mm, and a new roof constructed to a steeper pitch. Probably as part of this modification the bread oven was removed from the eastern jamb of the fireplace so as to allow internal communication into the northern lean-to, though this may have occurred as part of the period-B work. What seems certain is that the oven was not removed subsequently, as the winders at the bottom of the stairs were now reversed so as to be accessed from the northern lean-to — thus, without removing the oven there would have been no internal access to the stairs from the ground floor of the house. The newly formed 'chamber' set partially within the roof of the lean-to outshut was reached from an angle-set step at the head of the stairs, via a first-floor doorway cut through the period-A end wall. Similarly, an intruded doorway in the old northern end gable allowed access to a tiny storage loft in the upper part of the lean-to roof.

Cut-in stave holes in the soffit of the central girder within the southern service room indicate that an axial partition was at some date added, dividing the room into two. The notched-in stave holes are not closely datable and thus cannot be ascribed to a period: the partition is included here as a matter of convenience. No other alterations to the layout of the period-A part are recognisable from this date.

WALL DESIGN

The walls of the northern end lean-to utilize large-panel framing infilled using traditionally fixed daub (now mostly replaced in brick). Likewise, the main timbers of the frame use traditional methods of construction, whilst the jowls at the heads of the principal posts have distinctive rounded bowls.

Both the western and eastern walls of the lean-to have tiebeams which are cranked downwards at their northern ends so as to tie the north end wall of the outshut back to the period-A frame. A little above these are extension pieces to the period-A wallplates, laid over the ends of the period-A timbers and abutted against the tiebeam of truss A-A. The cranked tiebeams and upper wallplates are connected at mid span by a short stud fixed into both by means of pegged mortice-and-tenon joints. It is possible that the wallplate extension pieces and the studs beneath date from period C, whilst the lower

part of the frame belongs to period B, though the likelihood is that both parts belong to period C and replace the earlier period-B addition on the site. Unfortunately, under present conditions is it not possible to prove the point either way.

WINDOWS

On the ground floor, within the north elevation, is mortice evidence for a four-light unglazed diamond-mullioned window fitted with slender mullions typical of the period. This use of an unglazed (as opposed to a glazed) window lighting the ground-floor space is consistent with the room having been used for service activities. In contrast, the chamber above was lit by two two-pane glazed windows — one in the west wall and one in the east — both positioned centrally. They are similar to each other in their detailing in that they have a pegged-in central mullion, whilst small mortices in the centre of each pane indicate the former positions of thin diamond-section bars for tying the lead glazing in position. Internally the jambs and mullions are chamfered, whilst externally the frames and mullions are rebated to house flush glazing. These details are typical of work of c.1700.

DOORWAYS

Access into the northern end lean-to appears to have been via a doorway cut through the period-A northern end wall, to the east of the chimney. This entailed removing the bread oven which served the inglenook fireplace. On the opposite side of the chimney a new opening was cut through the period-A wall to allow access to the remodelled stairs. The northern chamber was accessed via a doorway at the head of the stairs, with a similar intruded doorway leading into the attic area above (see Drawing No. 1658/5, Truss A-A). Associated with the remodelling of the stairs, a doorway was now inserted to the west of the hall chamber fireplace, allowing this chamber to be isolated from the staircase. Its jambs are angle-spiked onto the intermediate crossbeam and tiebeam which delineate the period-A chimney area.

FLOORS AND CEILINGS

The lean-to incorporates a ground-floor ceiling of 90 mm wide joists which are secondhand material: many have nail holes in their side faces. They are laid over a cleat against the chimney at the southern end and run north-south.

Within the northern face of tiebeam A-A in the chamber above are a series of uneven sized cut-in mortices indicating that a floor existed at this level too; a point confirmed by the cut-in doorway within the period-A gable above. The ceiling within this chamber has been raised and replaced by modern joists.

STAIRS

The present stairs to the west of the chimney essentially date from this time, having been reversed at the base and rebuilt so as to give improved access to the upper floor, including the new northern service chamber. There has been some repair in subsequent years.

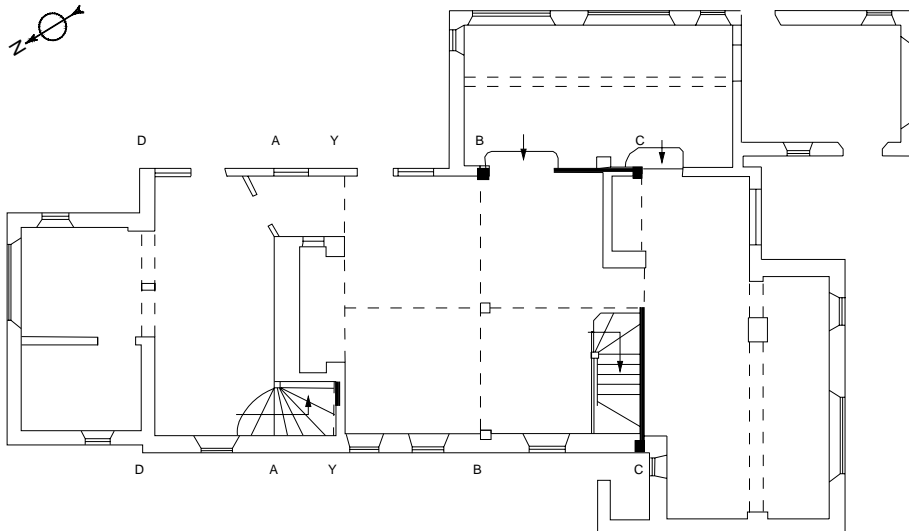
CHIMNEYS

Apart from the (assumed) removal of the oven, no alterations are recognizable to the period-A chimney.

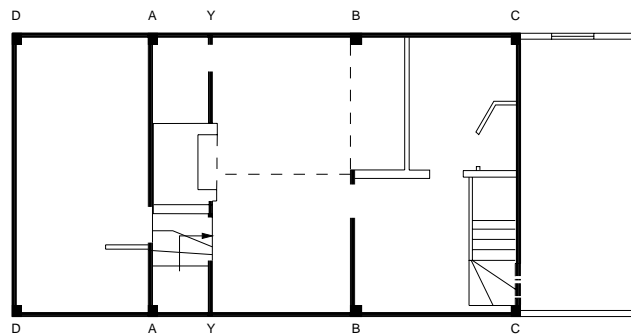
ROOF

The lean-to roof over the northern extension is supported at its head by a nailed-on collar located above that of the period-A gable, allowing the formation of a two-storeyed lean-to of acceptable width and height. Despite subsequent modification to its apex, the period-A gabled terminal was retained at this date. The roof over the lean-to is of side-purlin construction with collars supporting the purlin in the northern slope. There are rope stains on the rafters, so the roof was evidently still thatched at this period.

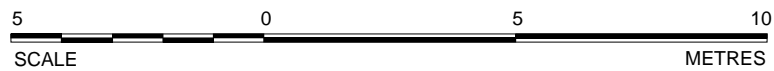
Based upon plans supplied by Nigel Braden, Architectural Designs and Consultancy.



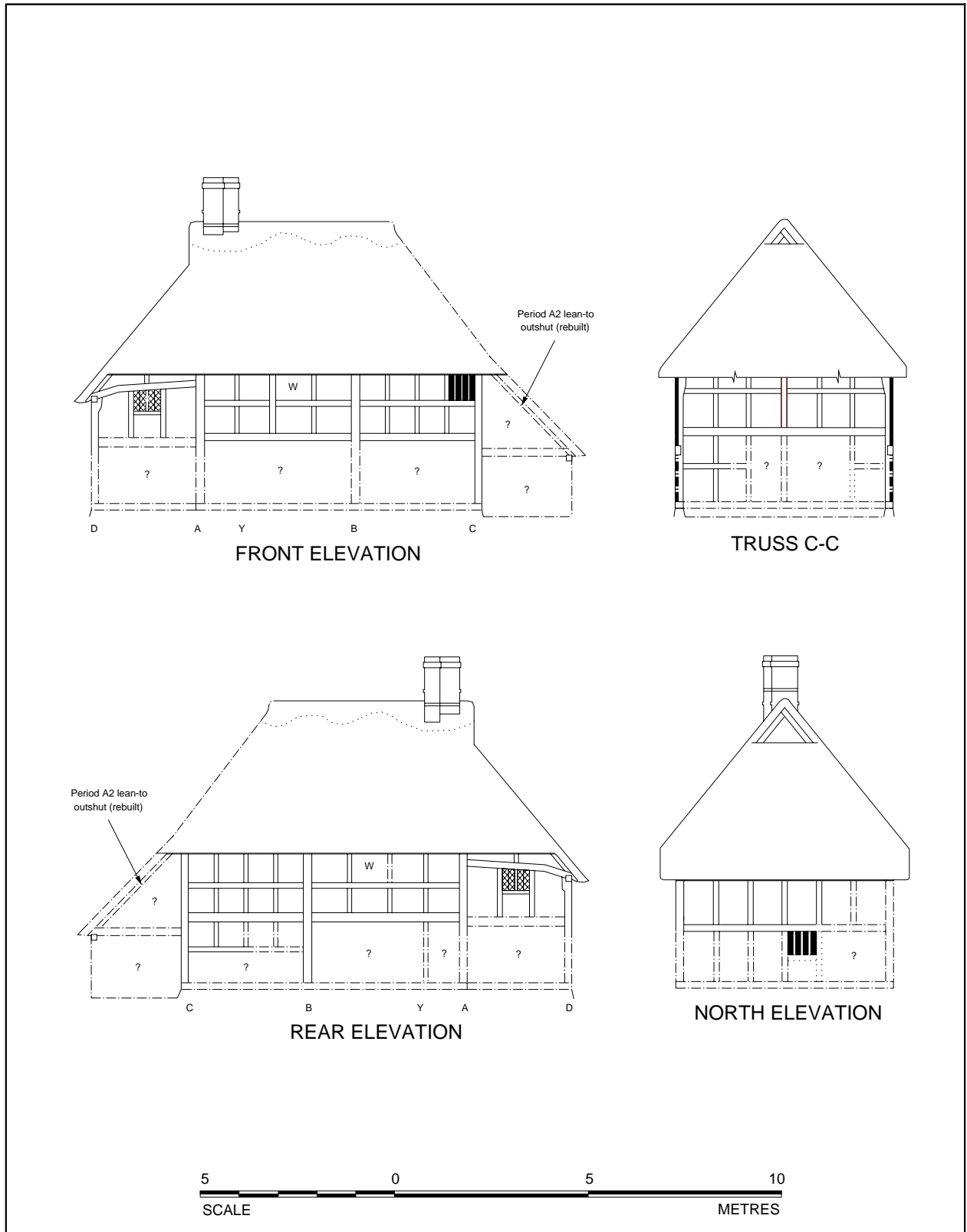
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



| | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------------|---|-------------------------|---------------|
| BULL RIVER FARM, CHIDDINGLY, EAST SUSSEX PLANS OF BUILDING AS EXISTING, 2008 | | | | Site Ref | P60/09 |
| | | | | Drawing No. | 1678/2 |
| Drawn By | J Clubb | Revision No | - | Date of original survey | 2008 |
| | | | | Date of this revision | 2008 |



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|---|----------------|-------------|---|-------------------------|---------------|
| BULL RIVER FARM, CHIDDINGLY, EAST SUSSEX PERIOD-C RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS | | | | Site Ref | P60/09 |
| | | | | Drawing No. | 1678/6 |
| Drawn By | J Clubb | Revision No | - | Date of original survey | 2008 |
| | | | | Date of this revision | 2008 |

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