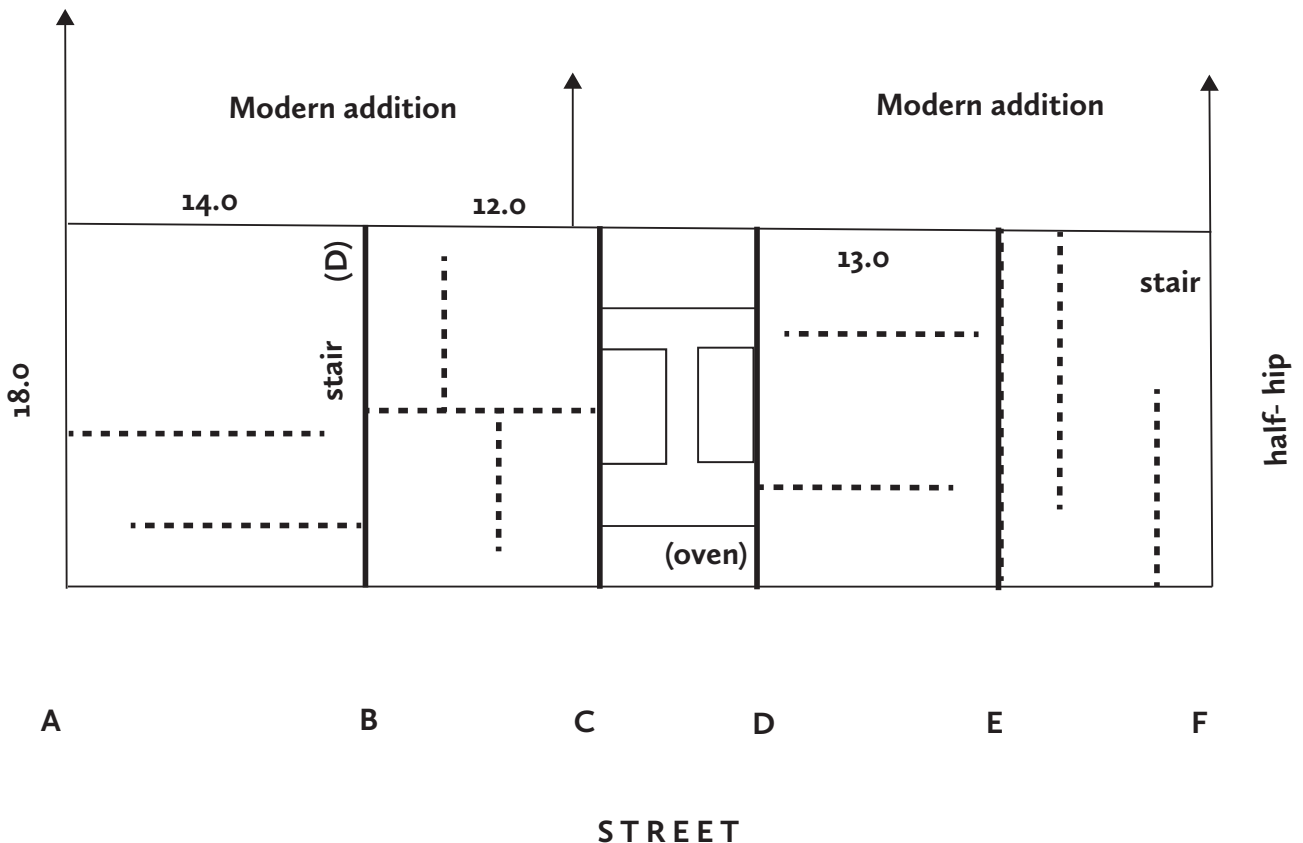


18 Bones Lane and Campbell Cottage



Description

Originally one building but presently divided into two (A > C & D > F) sharing a chimney stack (CD). A > C has had a new roof of pantiles upon a raised eaves level; D >> has the original thatch and eaves line. Central multiflue stack serving back-to-back hearths (ground floor) and small first floor hearths at C & D. The whole has been cased with malmstone with brick dressings.



AB is ceiled with longitudinally aligned joists of heavy medieval type. At least three are re-used, one of these having a lap-joint mortice. The mid-tie at B is visible with 'butterfly bracing', the possible door site being to the rear (D). BC is ceiled with an axial girder supported by the stack; both girder and joists are plain and

unchamfered. The girder and joisting in BC appears to be contemporary with the brick stack (1625+). This shares the central stack which once had a bread oven (east) and serves hearths at each floor level. A mid-tie at E, post at E (west) and a mid-girt by the stair (EF) are all that is visible from the earliest build.

18 Bones Lane and Campbell Cottage continued



Joisting is on edge and slender Thatch is supported on pole-like rafters with ridge boards, but there appear to be re-used soot-stained lathes. The bay EF may be an addition; its end elevation in malmstone and brick has a vertical line of brickwork marking the point of extension to the rear with a catslide roof.

Interpretation

The two bays A > C represent the floored end (AB) and one bay of an open hall (BC). The joisting in AB is of medieval scantling, although some elements appear to be re-used. The butterfly bracing indicates that B was the high end of the hall so AB was the 'solar'. D > F retains the proportions of the original building, although there have been considerable internal modifications. The mid-tie at E, post and a mid-girt with joist mortices, (that has possibly been re-sited) are the sole evidences that this must have been the other part of the house identified in A > C. The half-hip and plan may be indicators that EF is a 17th century addition/ modification, the original four-bay house, A > E, where BD was a 2-bay hall, with AB and DE as the flanking.
