

The plan is the standard one for late smoke bay or early chimney houses, with baffle entrance (now converted to a window), hearth and stair in line across the house, although evidence for the stair has disappeared. There is evidence for a bread oven beside the inglenook hearth, and the stair would have curled round and over this, giving access to the bedrooms above.

On the ground floor the original hearth room consisted of one large bay with a handsomely moulded spine beam and chamfered and step-stopped joists, of the smoke bay period. The partition has been removed to make one large room, and joists in the addition are plain. The east bay beyond the hearth is at a lower level than the rest of the house and was almost certainly the cool dairy.

On the first floor the framing is still almost complete, though tension braces are only visible in the end walls inside. There is a 15 cm drop in the floor level just west of the smoke bay, and this continues into the east bay.

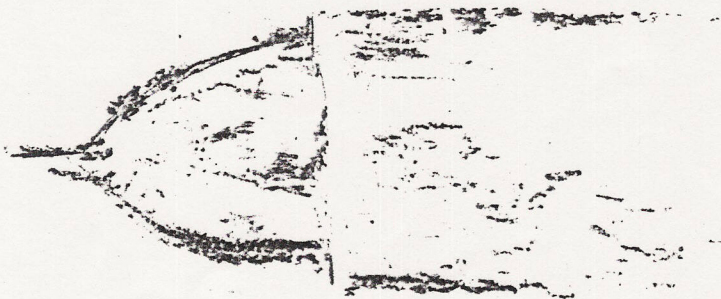
The roof has the wider-than-deep rafters (12 x 7 cms) of the medieval and Tudor periods, has clasped purlins and queen struts, and straight windbraces. Three pairs of rafters are in the well sooted smoke bay. The jack rafters at the west end of the roof stop short at the half hip and the wall timbers below are weathered on the outside. However, the middle part of the outshot also has wider-than-deep rafters, so it must have been added fairly soon after the house. This outshot has been extended in both directions in this century.

This is a classic smoke bay house which has been carefully restored.

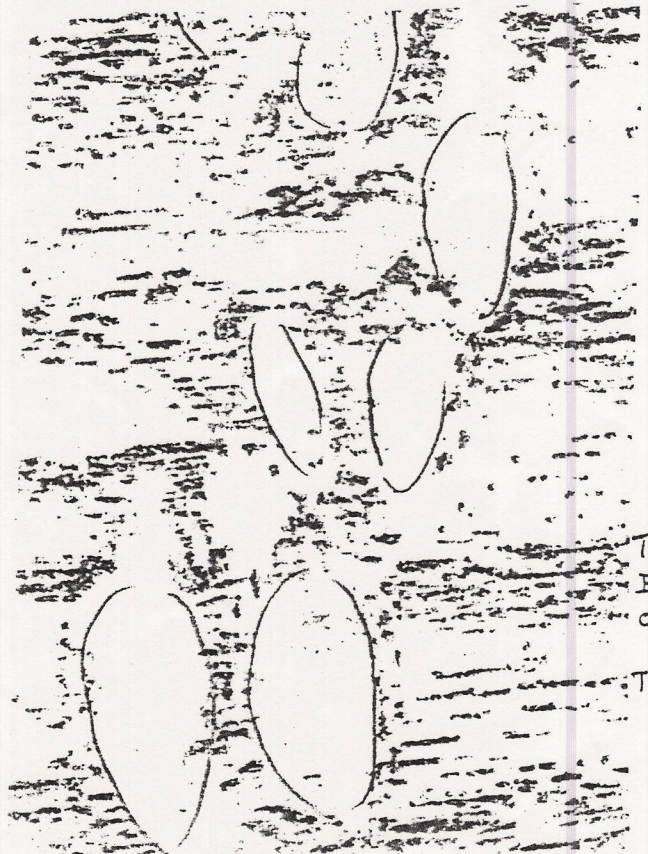
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STEP STOPS IN HEARTH ROOM
(JOISTS)



TAPER
BURNS
ON TIE
IN
TRUSS A