

**An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of  
Old Nevergood Farmhouse, Brick Kiln Lane,  
Horsmonden, Kent**

**Project Ref. 2518**



**Commissioned by Richard Meadley Associates  
on behalf of Mr and Mrs N Woodford**

**by  
David Martin FSA IHBC MIFA & Barbara Martin AIFA**

**2006**

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OF**

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KENT**

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**Archaeology South-East  
Institute of Archaeology  
University College London**

**2006**

# **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.

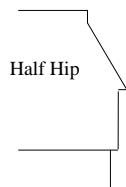
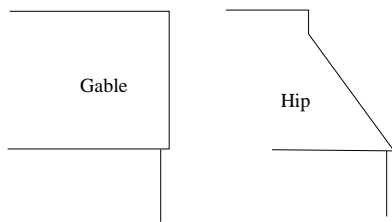
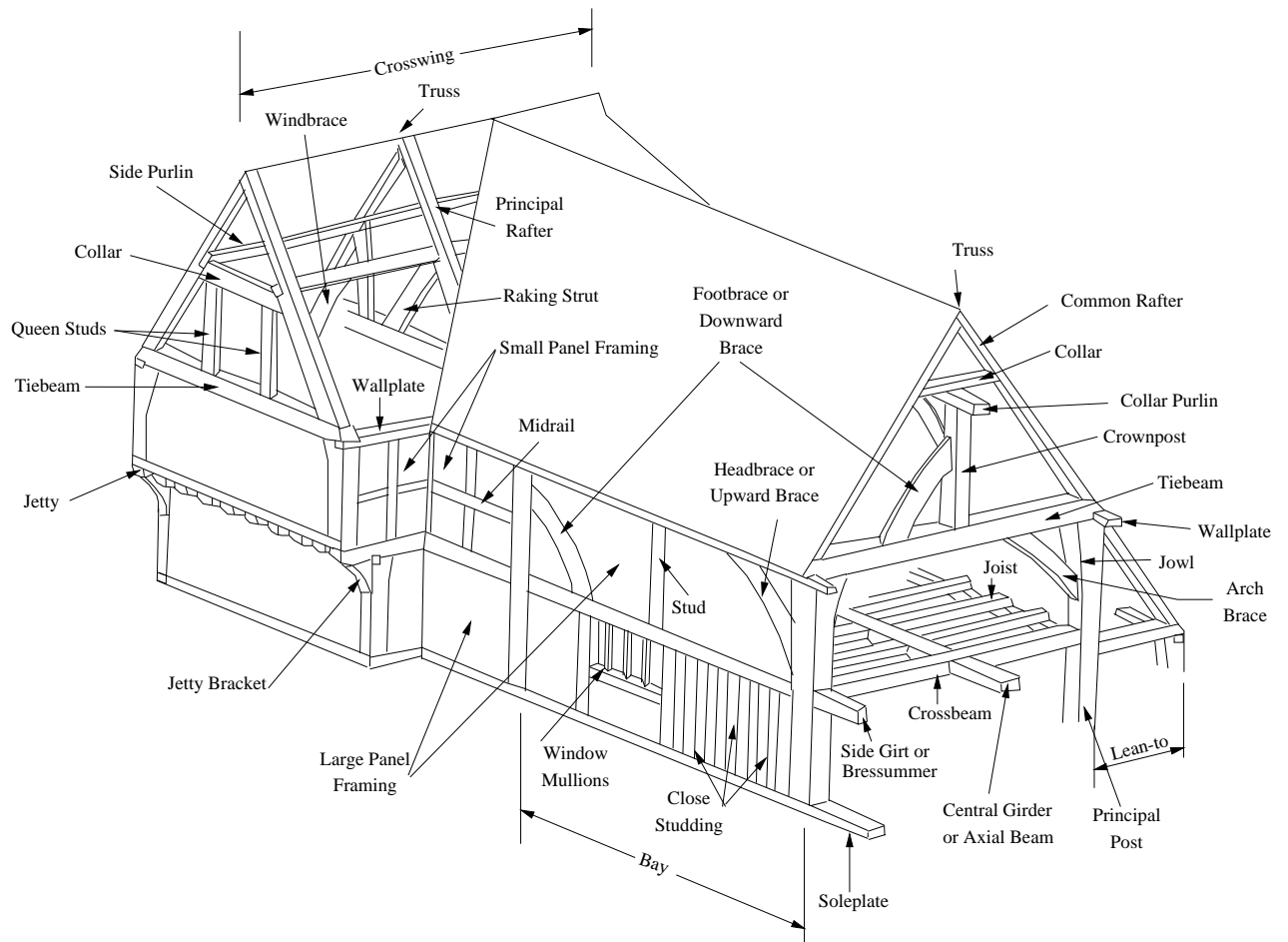
#### **THE DRAWINGS**

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.

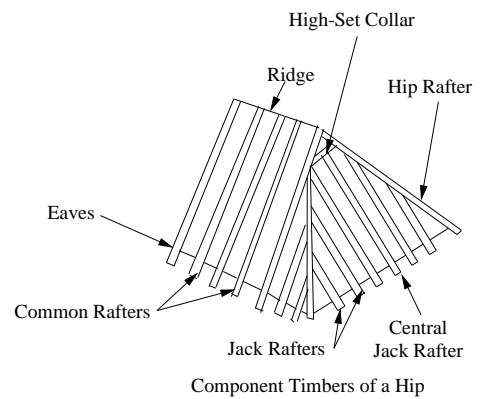
The symbols as used in the drawings attached to this report are as follows:

##### **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.



Roof Terminals



## GLOSSARY OF PRINCIPAL TERMS



## OLD NEVERGOOD FARMHOUSE,

### HORSMONDEN, KENT

#### NGR TQ 7064 3920

### LOCATION

Old Nevergood Farmhouse occupies a low, but dominant aspect on the northern side of Brick Kiln Lane, just over half a mile to the north of Horsmonden Church. It lays back from the lane, on a gentle south-facing rise. The house stands beside a converted oasthouse and is built upon an east-west axis with its principal elevation facing south towards the lane. Access is via a drive which passes to the east of the house.

### LISTED STATUS OF THE BUILDING

Old Nevergood Farmhouse was listed grade II on 10th October 1989 (name amended from 'Nevergood Farmhouse' to 'Old Nevergood Farmhouse' 23rd July 1991), its listed-building reference being TQ 73 NW 4/2. The description in the list entry is purely for the purpose of recognition and is normally, therefore, primarily based on external appearance: in this instance the date is given (incorrectly) as *C15*. Equally misleading is the statement '*close studding in gable and right return with exposed frame C17 in character*' - the framing referred to is late-style (C19) studwork designed to support weathercladding: misguidedly it was exposed during 20th-century alterations, at which time curved bracing was introduced.

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.

### SEQUENCE OF DEVELOPMENT [Drawing No. 1]

This is a four-bay timber-framed house built to a textbook three-unit plan in the years around 1600 [**Period A**]. It is constructed to a high standard, with close studding within its rear elevation. Its front elevation may once have been more elaborately finished than it now is. The roof is steeply pitched, with half-hipped terminals. Despite having been reduced in height slightly, the axial chimney is dominant.



Only minor alterations were made to the building during the 17th and 18th centuries [**Period B**]. Although the general external shape has remained unaltered, it was in the early/mid 19th century [**Period C**] that the building took on its present appearance. The ground-floor walls were underbuilt in brick and the first-floor walls tile-hung. The western half of the rear lean-to outshut also belongs to this period: the eastern half was added later.

There have been two minor modern additions to the eastern end. As with most historic buildings, the house has been subjected to extensive modern restoration.

## DETAILED ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

### PERIOD A (c1600) [Drawing Nos. 2-3]

#### LAYOUT

When first built the house comprised four bays, measured 14.05 metres x 5.55 metres (46'1" x 18'3") overall and incorporated no outshuts. On the ground floor the layout consisted of a western service room and eastern parlour, with a central hall set between them. The hall and parlour were always heated by the large axial chimney which is built within its own narrow bay between the two. To the south of the chimney is a lobby, which formed the principal means of access to the house. On the first floor the layout was repeated, with the space to the south of the chimney serving as a link between the two heated chambers, and the area to the north acting as a closet serving the hall chamber. All chambers incorporated ceilings from the outset and have storey heights of 1.95 metres (6'5") measured from first floor to top of wallplate. The entire roof space was originally utilized as a single large area intended for attic storage (rather than use as bed chambers).

#### WALL DESIGN

The house is built using what can, in the main, be described as standard local techniques of timber-framed construction with jowled principal posts which carry the wallplates and tiebeams in normal assembly. The timbers are of average scantling for the period though, at 220 mm x 260 mm, the principal posts are narrower and deeper than normal. As a result, the degree of swelling on the heads of some of the posts is slight. A further departure from the normal arrangement is the joint between the wallplates and tiebeams - usually the tiebeams are dovetailed over the wallplates to a depth of about 25 mm, but in



this instance they are housed over them to a depth of 100 mm. As will become evident, the carpenter has also adopted some other novel approaches to his method of wall infilling, and appears to have either changed his design around the chimney after fabrication, or made some basic errors in cutting his mortices.

Very little of the original external wall framing remains exposed to view, the western, southern and eastern ground-floor walls having been brick underbuilt subsequently, whilst the first-floor walls have been tile hung on the exterior. The tile hanging on the east elevation has been removed, but here only the main frame remains, the infill framing having been replaced by early/mid 19th-century nailed-in studwork designed to carry the added tile hanging. Likewise, where the external walls are visible internally the infill framing has either been replaced by late nailed-in studwork or is today masked by plaster.

Only within the period-A rear wall (now internal) can details of the original infill framing be seen. This framing was entirely of close studding which, although now exposed to view within both wall faces, was originally intended to be masked by lath and daub on the interior. Even within this section of wall some of the studs have been totally removed, whilst many of the others represent replacements inserted when the house was renovated in the mid/late 20th century - some of the replacements are not into the original mortices, and thus the pattern of studwork does not in all cases precisely replicate the original design. All of the studs which remain from the original build show nail holes and lath stains on their internal surface, indicating where the original daub has been removed - these studs are shown in solid outline in the reconstructed North Elevation in Drawing No. 3: those which have been replaced or removed are indicated in chain-dotted outline.

There is an interesting and curious variation in the way the original close studs within the north elevation were fixed into position. Within the service bay, chimney bay, parlour bay and on the ground-floor within the hall bay the close studs are/were fixed into mortices at their head in the usual fashion. In contrast, within the first-floor section of the hall bay the close studding is held in position by notching the heads of the studs around short, thin timbers nailed to the underside of the wallplate (a procedure known as 'cogging') [Plate 1]. Whereas the jointed-in sections of studwork had to be fitted into position during the primary erection of the frame, this notched-in section of studwork would have been inserted once the frame was fully erected. This curious fixing method is by no means unique, but is normally used to carry out alterations which entailed inserting timbers into the building at a later date. Not all the studs within this section of wall are fixed in this way. Two studs are jointed into pegged mortices in the usual manner. These two studs are thicker than the others within the wall and would always have been visible (rather than masked by daub) internally: they form the side jambs of a window. The eastern jamb is fitted into an exceptionally long mortice, with the stud positioned hard against the western shoulder and the remainder of the mortice unused. Significantly, the peg securing the joint is positioned to suit the present alignment of the stud.



The reason for this extra-long stud mortice at Nevergood is not currently known, but can perhaps be equated to similar long mortices (in this instance holding the cills of clerestory windows) which exist at Maynards Farmhouse, Tenterden, Kent. Perhaps coincidentally, here too the close studs adjacent to the feature were fixed in similar manner to those adjacent to the window at Nevergood. The explanation at Maynards appears to be that the window cills were fixed loose so that they could be temporarily dropped to allow the window mullions to be fixed once the frame was erected, the cills then being raised back and pegged into position. Because of the adoption of this method, the close studs beneath the cills had to be fixed after the windows had been fully installed. Although the circumstances at Nevergood are somewhat different, perhaps the unusual construction method within this section of wall was used for a similar reason, with one jamb being fitted into a long mortice in order that it could be moved sideways so as to allow the window cill and mullions to be inserted after the frame of the house had been erected. Certainly this is the only section of the north wall which incorporated a window. It is possible that all the windows within the building were fixed in this manner, *ie* after erection of the frame. Certainly such an explanation would help to explain the sets of long mortices holding the extant window jambs at first-floor level in the eastern end wall, though here the situation is further complicated by the fact that each mortice has two pegs, only one of which relates to the present window position. The details of other window openings within the building, together with the fixing methods of the adjacent sections of close studding, would need to be known before it can be ascertained whether this interpretation is correct. In the meantime, it should be borne in mind that there may be other explanations for these anomalies, explanations which are not at present evident.

Apart from the north wall, no other details are visible regarding the form of the external wall framing. However, in south-east England close studding was used solely for display purposes and was almost always adopted sparingly, with cheaper forms of wall design used away from public gaze. That it is used within the rear elevation at Nevergood almost certainly means that it was adopted within the other elevations too.

Of the three internal partitions the most straightforward is truss B-B, which divides the western end bay from the hall. This wall's original arrangement is today somewhat disguised by later alterations and modern intruded timbers, but is fully recoverable. Its original form is shown in Drawing No. 2, Truss B-B. On the ground floor the wall had a doorway at its southern end, with the remaining part divided into three panels by studs. Within the 'central' stud is a small round-ended mortice at the base. This is evidence for a former fixed bench running along the wall. In the reverse (western) face of the two surviving studs within this section of wall are a series of large-diameter peg holes, indicating the positions of former shelves within the western service room. On the first floor too there was a doorway at the southern end, but in this instance the remainder of the wall was divided into two large panels by a single stud, whilst against the rear principal post was a footbrace (now removed, but evidenced by peg holes and a mortice in the principal post and by an assembly mark visible in the crossbeam).



As with the rear wall of the house, trusses C-C and D-D (flanking the chimney bay) present problems of interpretation at first-floor level. There are no such problems on the ground floor, where the fireplaces taking up most of the space, with a lobby doorway to one side. On the first floor the carpenter incorporated doorways into truss C-C on either side of the fireplace, but, curiously, mortices in both principal posts indicate that footbraces were also intended. These could not have been fitted without fouling the positions of the doorways and must either have been cut in error or the design of the truss was changed radically during fabrication, though it is difficult to see how. The mortices do not seem to be explained by the use of secondhand material, unless the timbers were rejects from a previous frame of similar date. The principal posts of truss D-D also contain mortices for footbraces, though in this instance there was only one doorway and thus the brace to the north of the chimney could have been fitted. Here too there is now a doorway, but it represents a later insertion.

Within the roof all three trusses were of queen-stud type and were at this period absent of daub infill.

## WINDOWS

Six windows are evidenced within the house, one in the rear wall, two in the western end wall, and three in the eastern end wall: all were shallow. Those in the end walls were set centrally, those on the ground and first floor being wide openings, with narrower openings lighting the attic. All of these now show evidence of their openings only, whereas that within the rear wall of the hall chamber is intact, having been covered over when it was internalized by the addition of a lean-to outshut. It is a five-pane glazed window with ovolo moulded mullions. The joint holding one of the mullions is secured to the cill using a small peg. Each pane formerly had a thin, central diamond-section tie bar to which the leaded light was fixed back to prevent buckling. The component parts of the window surround are applied to the studs and wallplate. This window was apparently discovered *in situ* at the time the house was being renovated and conserved. As noted under wall framing, the eastern jamb is fixed into a long mortice at its head.

The existence of long mortices for the window jambs is also evidenced within the parlour chamber, where the jambs still remain *in situ*. Here the underside of the tiebeam is partially exposed, revealing the long mortices which, curiously, have two sets of pegs, only one set of which are in use by the present jambs. Similar double pegs are visible from the exterior at the base of the jambs. Cut into the inner faces of both jambs are neat housings indicating the location of the window cill.

It should be noted that all the evidenced windows are located within the end and rear elevations. Furthermore, all are more shallow than would normally be expected: that



lighting the parlour chamber measured 930 mm deep overall its head, that serving the hall chamber 760 mm deep, and that serving the service chamber 720 mm. These all have the appearance of being secondary windows, and thus, almost certainly, the principal source of light to all the rooms was from the front elevation. All window openings within the front wall are today much later and there is no evidence to suggest the original arrangements. Furthermore, the entire first-floor infill framing within this elevation is a late re-frame. Why was the re-framing necessary? Given the use of close studding within the rear elevation, clearly the client who commissioned the house was of good status. This, considered in relation to the period during which the house was built, makes it highly likely that the front elevation was originally dominated by an elaborate scheme of fenestration - probably a mix of large transomed windows (perhaps projecting) and high-level clerestory windows. Such schemes were particularly popular locally in houses of this size around this period, though many such schemes were swept away in favour of more restrained arrangements once they fell from fashion. Their theorised removal in this instance would explain the extensive re-infilling of the wall frame, which otherwise seems illogical given the good condition of the original timbers. However, as seductive as this explanation might seem, it should be stressed that currently no firm evidence is visible to confirm it - all evidence is circumstantial.

## DOORWAYS

Access to the house was via a front door which occupied the same position as now, positioned immediately in front of the chimney so as to lead into the lobby. Such houses are called 'lobby entry houses' and were very popular locally at this period. To judge from examples where all the evidence still remains, the front door would have been hinged on the left so that it blocked the way into the parlour, directing visitors instead into the hall. In this way the door was used to control access to the parlour - the best room of the house. It is not known for sure that there was a rear doorway at Nevergood - if there was, it exited directly out of the hall. The existence of an off-centred pegged mortice in the rear wall of the hall could be taken as evidence of a former rear doorway within this wall, but it is by no means conclusive.

Internally, the door which formerly lead from the hall into the service bay was sited at the southern end of the partition. Here the jamb still survives, with mortice evidence indicating that it was fitted with a dropped head some distance down from the crossbeam - not surprising bearing in mind the very generous storey height. On the first floor there was a doorway in the same location, and, although blocked, in this instance it retains its dropped head, immediately beneath the tiebeam. Further doorways are evidenced adjacent to the first-floor fireplaces, but all of these have been subjected to subsequent modification.



## FLOORS AND CEILINGS

All floors, both at first-floor and attic level, are supported by central girders which carry 110-mm-wide joists which span north-south, across the building. The girders are chamfered, the stops within all except the service room being of elaborated cyma type, incorporating a 'flat' and 'pronounced bar' beyond the base of the cyma. The stops in the service room - the work/storage room of the house - are of simple cyma type. It is not clear whether the joists were intended to be exposed to view within the ceilings, or whether they were masked by plaster. Certainly all joists have blunted edges, which could be taken to indicate that they were originally intended to be visible, but the work is crude and thus the carpenter may simply have removed the sharp edges as a matter of course. Certainly nail holes and lath stains on the soffit of the joists show that plaster ceilings once existed, but these could have been added at a later date.

## STAIRS

As far as can be ascertained, the only possible location for the original stairs giving access to the first floor and attic is in the north-western corner of the service bay. On the first floor the stairs giving access to the attic still rise in this position, whilst below it the joists in this area have certainly been replaced/adjusted.

## CHIMNEYS

There is one stack. It is of four flues and rises immediately to the rear of the ridge. On the ground floor the fireplace heating the hall is exceptionally wide and is still capped by its original chamfered timber lintel. The fireplace itself has been skinned using later brickwork, and the front of the jambs widened and rendered over. This was probably necessary due to the open texture, friable nature of the bricks, still visible within the rear parts of the jambs. Cut into the timber lintel towards its southern end are the fixings for a former spit mechanism. In addition, regularly spaced, large diameter peg holes indicate the position of a former mantle shelf - almost certainly a later addition.

Much of the parlour fireplace has been rebuilt/skinned using later brickwork and the lintel replaced, but the worn sandstone blocks which form the fronts of the jambs still remain, though repaired. The original jamb stones have been disfigured by the action of sharpening knives on their inner faces - presumably this occurred after the room had been downgraded from use as a parlour.

At first-floor level both chambers retain their stone fireplace surrounds. Each has of four-centred arched head with ovolo leading edges, all set within a chamfered, square-headed surround. The stops at the base of the mouldings are enriched by simple vase decorations



(see Drawing No. 3). In both instances the spandrels of the arches are entirely plain.

The outline of the chimney's flues are visible above tiebeam level, and here they retain some of their daub surface covering. Indeed it is possible that the stack was originally constructed using daub instead of lime mortar - a not uncommon feature. The cap is of typical local rebated type, with the flues arranged in stepped fashion.

## ROOF

As is typical of a house of this period. the roof is of clasped-side-purlin construction with the purlins supported by collars at the trusses. Beneath the collars are queen studs (some removed subsequently) which rise from the tiebeams. Below collar level the principal rafters are larger in section than the common rafters, but it is not known whether the rafters reduce in depth above the collars, or are notched to accommodate the purlins (the evidence is hidden). On either side of the principal rafters of truss B-B, and springing from the western face of the principal rafters of truss C-C are windbraces, incorporated to help prevent the roof from racking. They are plank-like and measure on average 25 mm x 230 mm: some have buckled in antiquity. Curiously, the eastern two roof bays were never windbraced: nor was the western end terminal. Both roof terminals are of half-hipped type, with the central jack rafter in each case secured to the collar by a peg. Presumably, as is normal practice, they rise to a high-set collar at the apex, but this detail is currently hidden from view.

## PERIOD B (17th and/or 18th C) [see Drawing Nos. 1, 4 and 5]

If the underplastered ceilings within the principal rooms were not an original feature, they were introduced in antiquity. In addition to the fixings on the joists, the ceiling within the parlour is evidenced by the stains left by it on an ancient timber cleat fixed to the side girt of the rear wall - the cleat has been applied beneath the joists as additional support for the joist ends. Also visible is the evidence for the skim-coated daub wall infill (since stripped back) which masked the internal face of the close studs within this area (studs since replaced). On the face of the side girt and cleat are the remains of a stencilled, painted scheme, indicating that this room was once colourfully decorated [see Plate 2]. However, the style of this decoration suggests that the scheme was not added until the early 19th century, probably when the brick underbuilding was undertaken [For a similar scheme of c1840 see James Ayres, *The Home in Britain; Decoration, Design and Construction of Vernacular Interiors, 1500-1850* (Faber and Faber 1981), p179]. Evidence of such schemes are rare locally.

The only other early modifications to the house which are recognizable are at attic level.



Here, the two trusses flanking the chimney were infilled so as to divide the attic into smaller spaces. The truss on the eastern side of the chimney was infilled first, the staves which support the traditional thick daub being fixed in traditional manner into notches cut into the underside of the collar. In the western truss (C-C) the infill was taken across the face of the inserted common studs and also across the face of the retained period-A queen stud, which indicates a later date, most likely in the 18th, rather than 17th century. As part of these modifications both of the southernmost queen studs were removed and new studs inserted so as to form doorways, allowing access through the new partitions.

### **PERIOD C (Early/Mid 19th C) [see Drawing Nos. 1, 4 and 5]**

The early/mid 19th century saw a major renovation of the house. It was at this time that the ground-floor western, southern and eastern walls were replaced in neat, Flemish-bonded brickwork built off a square-topped offset. All the window positions in these elevations were modified and the first-floor walls tile hung. To enable the tile hanging to be applied the majority of the infill framing within the eastern and southern walls was removed and replaced by thin, regularly spaced studs interrupted in some instances by straight raking struts. None of this timberwork was intended to be exposed to view, having been masked by the weathercladding externally and by lath and plaster internally.

As part of these works a lean-to outshut was constructed along the western end of the north wall in order to give additional service accommodation. Evidence for the opening of a former bread oven and faggot store, both of which once projected from the rear wall of a small chimney incorporated into the western wall of the outshut suggests that the western part of the outshut was probable used as a bake house. Internally the fireplace which served the oven has been destroyed and the flue of the chimney is now utilized by an Aga. The outshut retains its brick external walls, but was otherwise totally rebuilt during the 20th century renovations, and thus nothing more can be told regarding its internal layout.

At this period there was no lean-to outshut to the rear of the chimney bay and parlour. Here the old rear timber-framed wall continued to serve as the external wall of the house. The studs on the ground floor of this wall are 20th-century replacements, but those on the first floor survive. From the distance between the nail holes in the external face of these studs it is evident that this section of wall had been weatherboarded rather than tile hung.

### **SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS [Drawing Nos. 4-5]**

At a still later date in the 19th century the lean-to outshut was extended eastwards, along the full length of the house. Not only is the joint between the two phases still visible as a



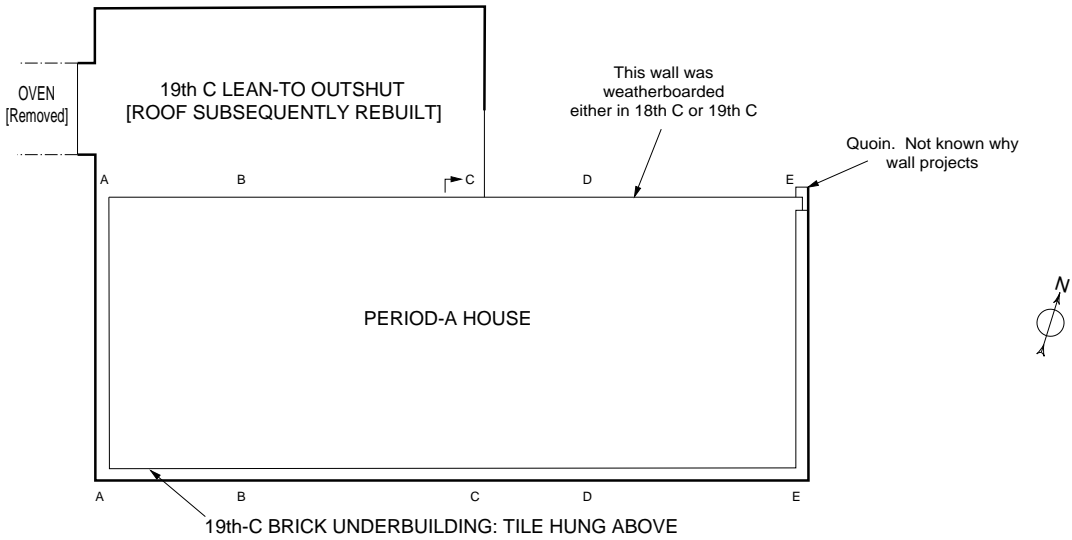
quoin with queen closures, but in addition the two sections of wall are on slightly different alignments. This addition appears to have been undertaken when the house was for a short time divided into two cottages (regarding the two cottages, *pers. com.* Mrs Woodford). Incorporated into the north wall of the extension is a small chimney, probably originally designed to take a range. This area is now used as the entrance hall of the house and the fireplace has been 'restored' beyond recognition, having been false fronted, widened, and a mock timber lintel inserted to give it character and the appearance of antiquity. The original extent of the fireplace appears to be indicated by the rendered internal sections of the jambs.

The late 20th-century alterations and renovations have been extensive and have added much 'character' into the building. This has involved replacing large areas of (assumed rotten or damaged) original wall studding using reclaimed material, stripping away the daub coverings so as to expose timbers not originally intended to be seen, and adding a great deal of false timbering in order to add 'antiquity'. In our view, particularly misguided has been the removal of the tile hanging from parts of the end walls, exposing framing which was never intended to be seen and was therefore designed with utility in mind. But it is easy to criticize - there can be no doubt that the restoration work has given the building renewed life.

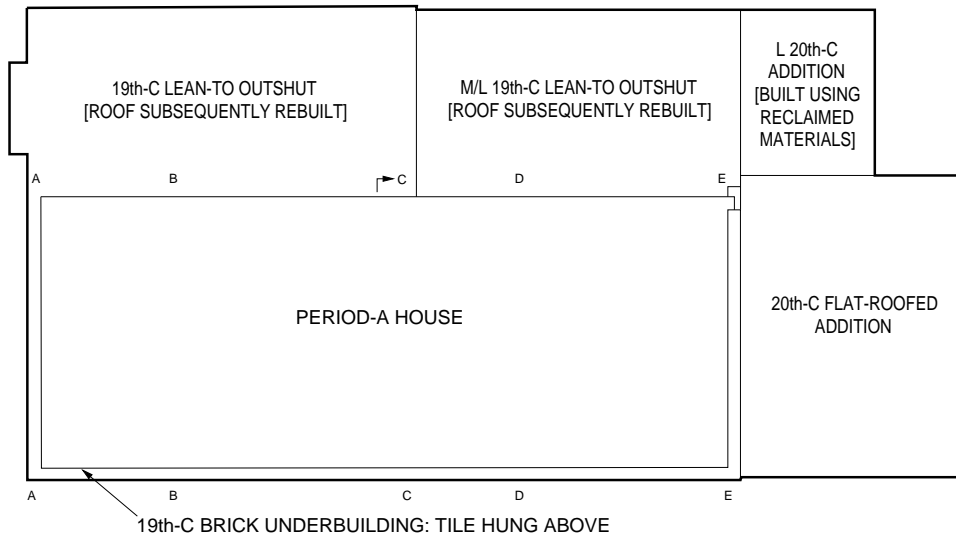
The modern internal alterations include a corridor formed along the rear of the hall chamber so as to give independent access to the rooms at this end of the house and to the stairs leading to the attic rooms. These partitions are formed out of secondhand material and have been 'put together' to look historic. On the ground floor the western bay has been subdivided to give a ground-floor shower room and 'study' with linking area to the rear kitchen and living room. All these partitions, including the panelling, are modern introductions.

The roof over both phases of the rear lean-to outshut was entirely rebuilt as a single entity as part of the 20th-century renovations. It is constructed using reclaimed materials to a design which gives it a historic appearance - only close inspection reveals the tell-tail anomalies which indicate its modern date. As noted, the eastern end of the lean-to now serves as an access hall and has a modern brick floor of reclaimed bricks, set to a higher level than the original - it buries the soleplate of the frame. Within the entrance hall is the modern stairs giving access to the first floor.

At the eastern end of the house stands a flat-roofed 20th-century extension, perhaps initially added as a garage, shed and boiler house. Onto this has been built in more recent years a pitched-roofed, glazed porch, constructed entirely of reclaimed timber, some, apparently, from a barn or other farm building which once had a thatched roof - the rope stains are visible on one of the rafters. The style of this work matches the re-roofing of the rear lean-to.



OUTLINE PLAN SHOWING DEVELOPMENT - HISTORICAL PHASES



OUTLINE PLAN SHOWING DEVELOPMENT - ALL MAIN PHASES



**OLD NEVERGOOD FARMHOUSE, HORSMONDEN, KENT  
THE SEQUENCE OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUILDING**

Project Ref **2518**

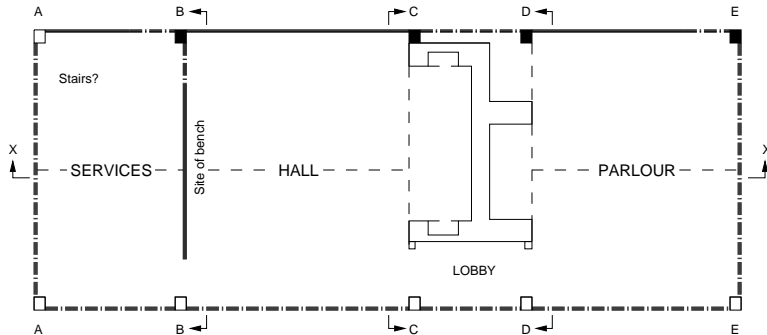
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Drawn By **D Martin**

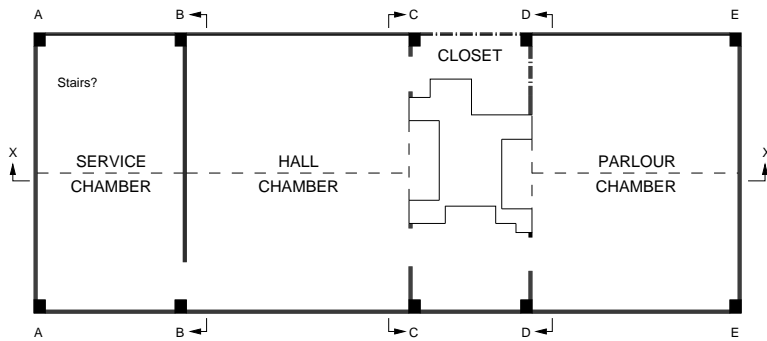
Revision No -

Date of original survey **2006**

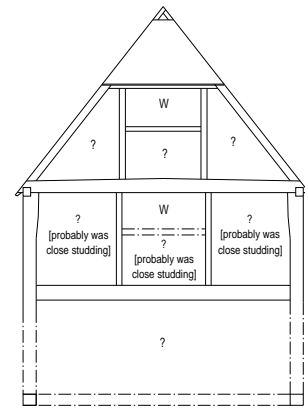
Date of this revision **2006**



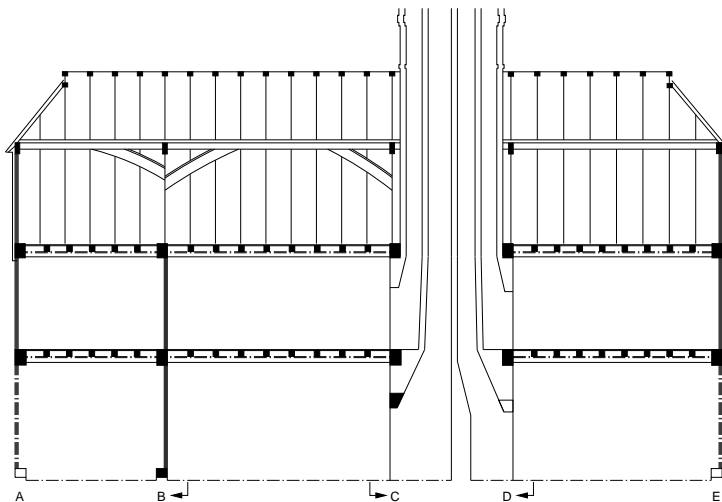
GROUND-FLOOR PLAN



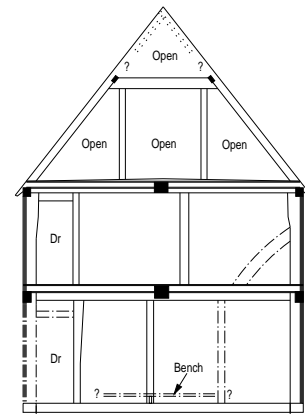
FIRST-FLOOR PLAN



WEST ELEVATION (A-A)



LONGITUDINAL SECTION X-X



TRUSS B-B FROM EAST



OLD NEVERGOOD FARMHOUSE, HORSMONDEN, KENT  
PERIOD-A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS

Project Ref **2518**

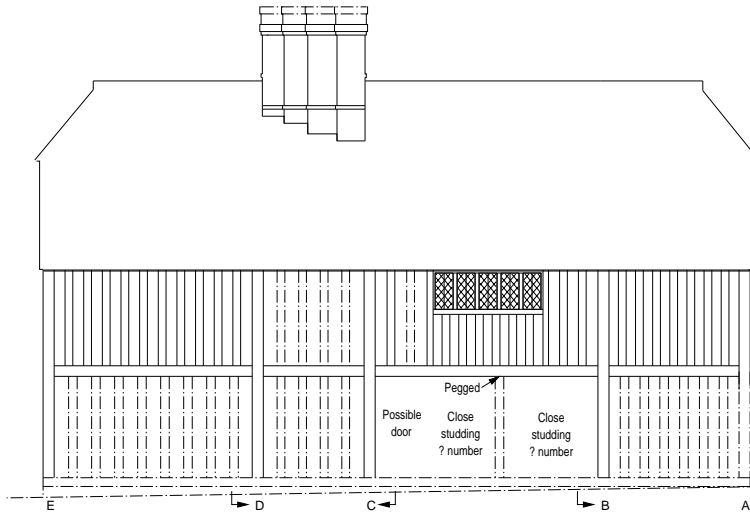
Drawing No. **2**

Drawn By **D Martin**

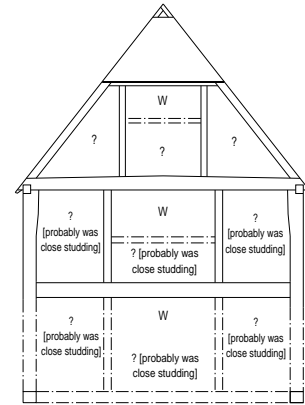
Revision No -

Date of original survey **2006**

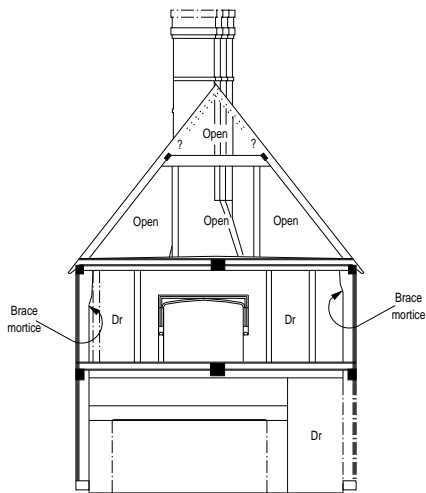
Date of this revision **2006**



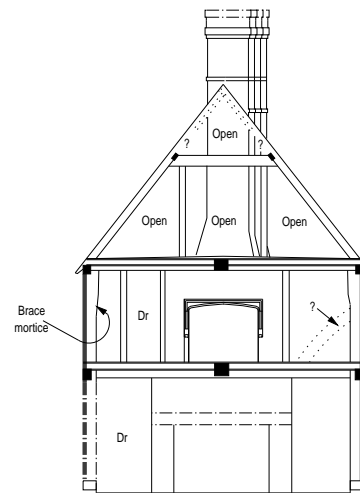
NORTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION (E-E)



TRUSS C-C FROM WEST



TRUSS D-D FROM EAST



**OLD NEVERGOOD FARMHOUSE, HORSMONDEN, KENT  
 PERIOD-A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS**

Project Ref **2518**

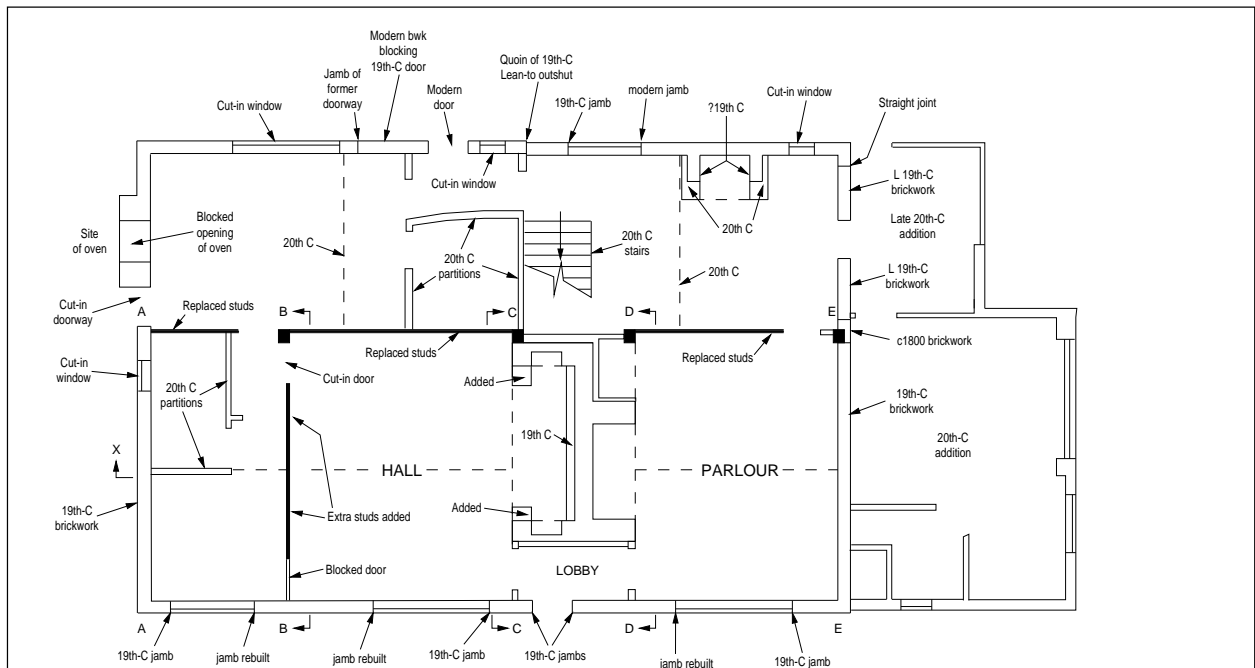
Drawing No. **3**

Drawn By **D Martin**

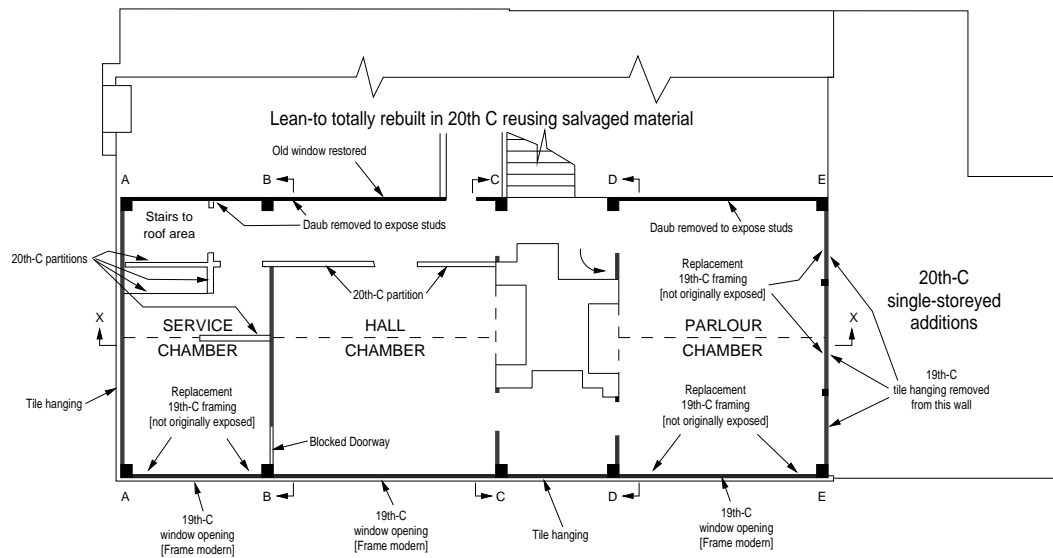
Revision No -

Date of original survey **2006**

Date of this revision **2006**



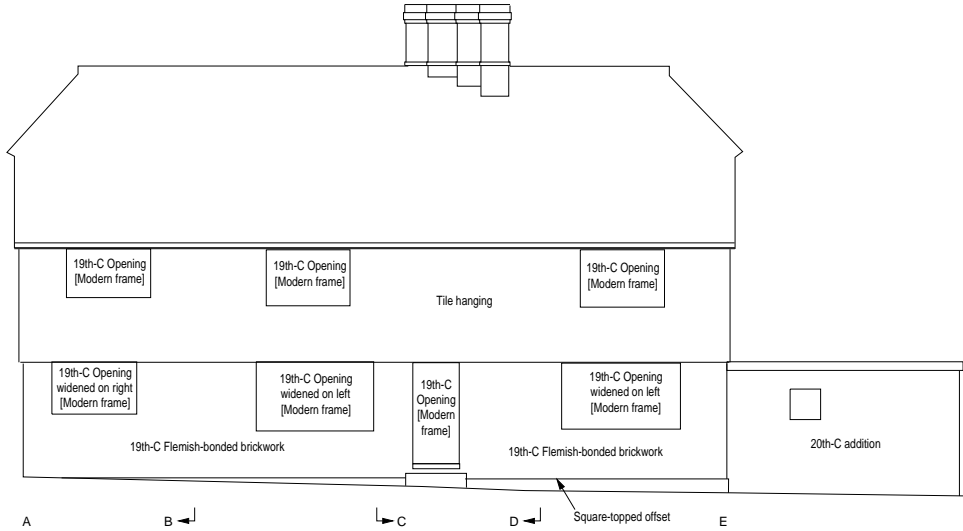
**GROUND-FLOOR PLAN**  
 [Based upon a survey by Richard Meadley Associates]



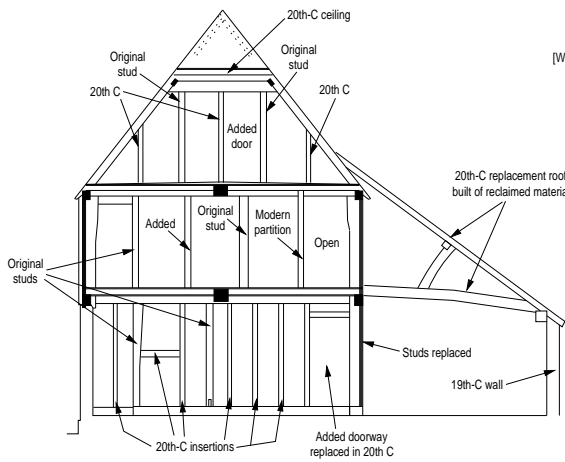
**FIRST-FLOOR PLAN**  
 [Based upon a survey by Richard Meadley Associates]



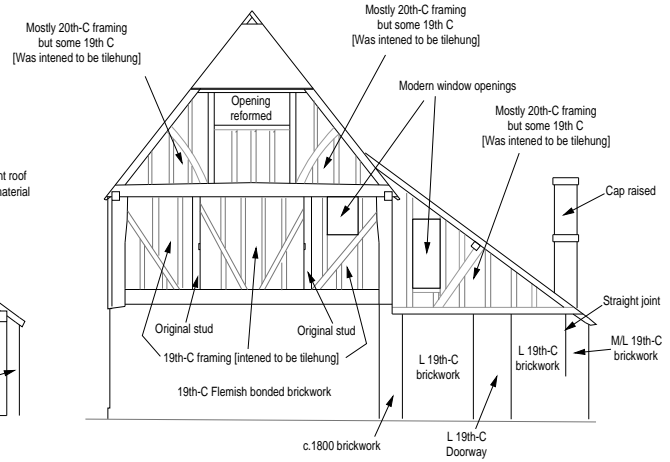
<b>OLD NEVERGOOD FARMHOUSE, HORSMONDEN, KENT</b>				Project Ref	<b>2518</b>
<b>ANNOTATED PLANS OF BUILDING AS EXISTING, 2006</b>				Drawing No.	<b>4</b>
Drawn By	<b>D Martin</b>	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	<b>2006</b>
				Date of this revision	<b>2006</b>



**FRONT (SOUTH) ELEVATION**  
 [Based upon a survey by Richard Meadley Associates]



**TRUSS B-B FROM EAST**



**EAST ELEVATION**  
 [Modern extensions removed]



<b>OLD NEVERGOOD FARMHOUSE, HORSMONDEN, KENT</b> <b>ANNOTATED DETAILS OF BUILDING AS EXISTING, 2006</b>				Project Ref <b>2518</b>
				Drawing No. <b>5</b>
Drawn By <b>D Martin</b>	Revision No -	Date of original survey <b>2006</b>	Date of this revision <b>2006</b>	



Plate 1

Detail of 'cogged' joint at head of a close stud (now utilized as the jamb to a modern doorway) in the north wall of the hall chamber. The other joints in this immediate area are similar.



Plate 2

Remains of stencilled decorative scheme within parlour.

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