

**An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of
Hillside Farm House, Kilndown, Goudhurst, Kent**

Commissioned by Mr R. Nobbs

**Project Ref. 3226
Report No: 2007266**



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

2008

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OF
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**Archaeology South-East
Institute of Archaeology
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

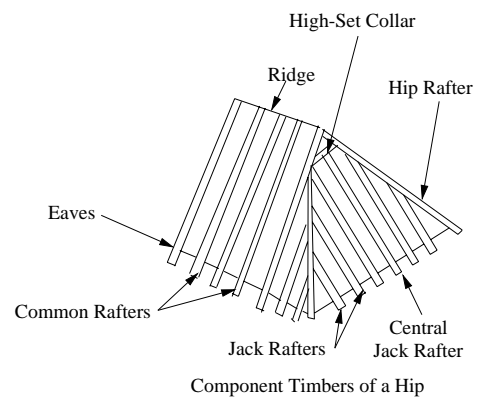
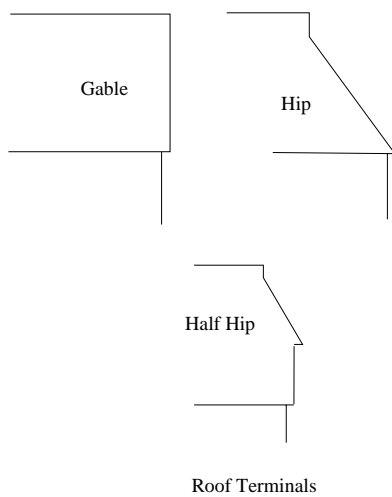
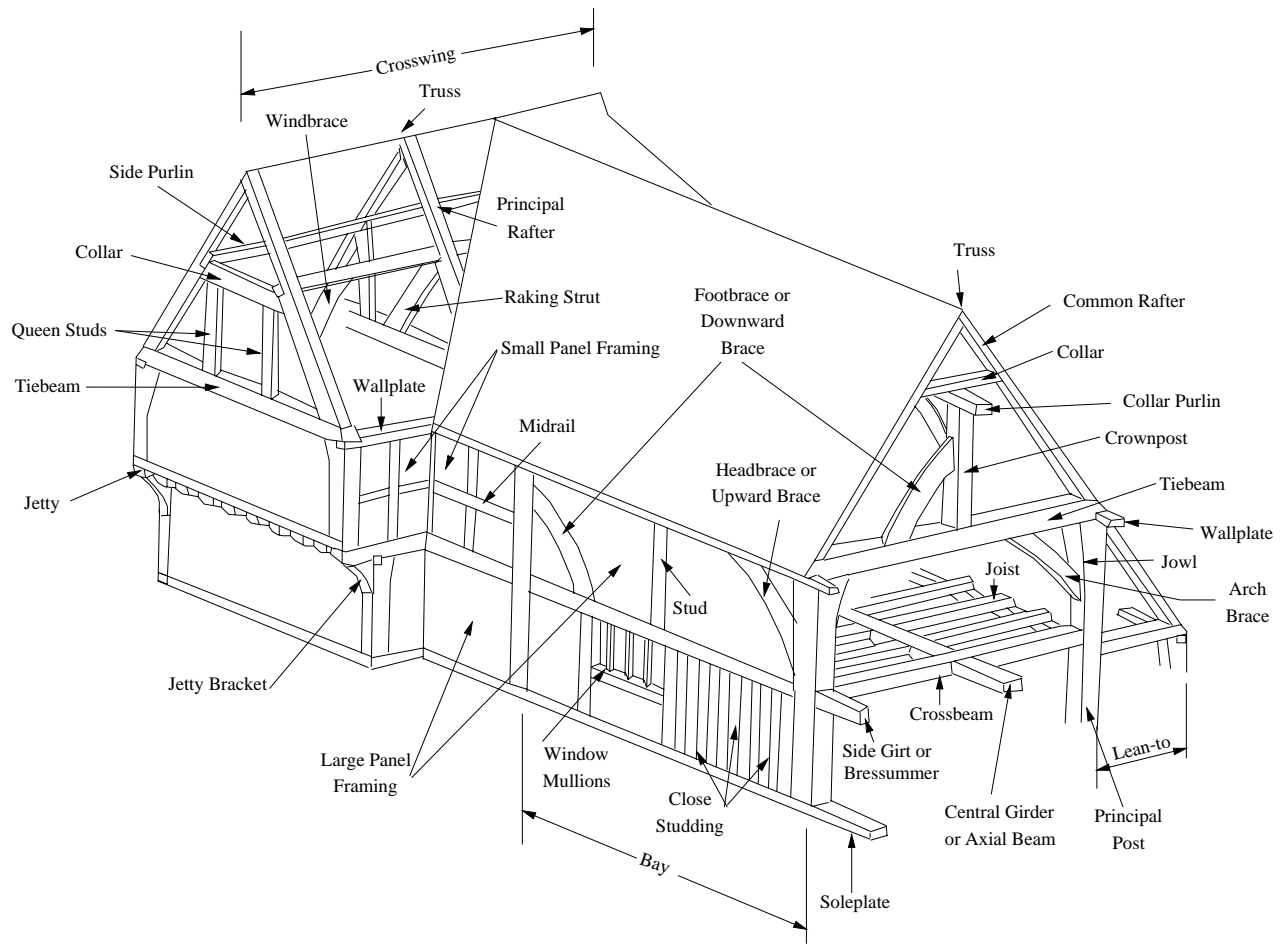
A set of drawings produced from an measured outline survey is included within the body of each report. The purpose of these drawings is to identify the features included within the written text and to illustrate, as far as is known, the form of the structure during its various stages of development. 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. 2007266

HILLSIDE FARM HOUSE, KILNDOWN, GOUDHURST, KENT

NGR TQ 7010 3543

LOCATION

Hillside Farm House is set back slightly on the eastern side of Risenden Lane, immediately to the north of Kilndown village and approximately 250 metres to the north of Kilndown Church (begun 1839). Both Kilndown and Hillside Farm are in the historical ecclesiastical parish of Goudhurst, the church and village of which are located 2 miles to the NNE. The house, which occupies a north-facing spur at a height of just over 100 metres O.D., is built upon an approximately north-south axis with its principal elevation facing west towards the highway. In front at the northern end, and aligned at right angles to the house, is a barn, now shortened by one bay at its eastern end, but formerly connected to an added, now ruinous oast kiln.

LISTED STATUS OF THE BUILDING

Hillside, Riseden Lane, Goudhurst was listed grade II on 22nd June 1989, its listed building reference being TQ 73 NW 5/261. 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 incorrectly as c.1600 or earlier. The barn, described as being 20 metres west of Hillside Farm House, is also listed grade II 'for group value', its listed building reference being TQ 73 NW 5/262: the date is incorrectly given as c.1700 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 BUILDING [Drawing Nos. 1-2]

Whether there was an earlier house upon this site is not known. The present dwelling dates from the early/mid 17th century [**Period A**] and is a compact, symmetrically planned three-bay timber-framed building with an axial chimney and half-hipped roof terminals. There has always been a lean-to outshut running along the northern two-thirds of the rear wall. A central doorway led into a lobby, flanked on one side by a hall

and on the other by a parlour, the latter with cellar beneath. There were two first-floor chambers with storage areas above, within the roof. All walls are of small-panel design and, despite the superficial symmetry, the socially superior parlour end was demarcated externally by better quality windows. Despite the use of a standard pre-fabricated frame, some elements of the design were not planned until the frame had been erected and the chimney and stairs built.

Few historical alterations have been made to the building. Late in the 17th century [**Period B**] the rear outshut was extended southward so as to stretch the full length of the house: at this date the house still showed its timber framing externally. The building seems to have remained in this form for about a century until c.1800 [**Period C**] when the external appearance of the principal elevations was improved by brick underbuilding the frame at ground-floor level and tile hanging the upper part. At the same time a chimney (since rebuilt) was added into the end wall of the lean-to extension, the main stairs were rebuilt, and an extra fireplace added on the first floor.

Not until the mid/late 19th century were the other ground-floor walls rebuilt using Flemish-bonded brickwork — indeed, even at this time part of the rear lean-to wall seems to have remained timber framed, though it has been rebuilt in brickwork subsequently. It is possible that the present external doorway had been cut through the south wall of the cellar earlier — if not, it was now intruded. Other work of the late 19th and 20th centuries includes the removal of part of the east wall of the parlour, sub-division of the parlour chamber so as to form a bathroom, and the removal of the rear wall of the hall chamber in order to form an *en-suite* bathroom, partly within the hall chamber and partly within the lean-to roof space. As already noted, the period-C fireplace and chimney at the southern end of the rear outshut has been rebuilt as a 'mock antique' feature. A 20th-century porch has been added to the front elevation and a conservatory to the rear.

A little to the northeast of the house stands a detached single-storeyed outbuilding (not viewed) and to the northwest a barn, both aligned east-west. Standing between the barn and house are the remains of a mid 19th-century brick-built oasthouse roundel, which was originally attached to the eastern end of the barn — the eastern bay of the barn was demolished in modern times. The barn itself dates from the second half of the 18th century and is timber framed. When built it was of five bays (central wagon bay flanked by a pair of crop-storage bays on each side) and has a contemporary lean-to outshut (of which at least part was open fronted) running along its southern wall. The framing is traditionally footbraced at the upper level. The upper panels between the main body of the barn and the outshut are daub infilled, but all other walls incorporate relatively closely spaced studs so as to support weatherboarding. The trusses which cross the storage bays have straight arch bracing, whilst those which flank the wagon bay are un-braced, but have long down-going shores — a typical feature of the period. There is a staggered-butt-purlin roof with structural straight windbracing (*ie* they interrupt the common rafters) to the central bay. The northern roof terminal has a half hip (without high-set collar) and this was probably repeated at the destroyed southern end. When the oast kiln was added a first floor was inserted into the barn's two

southern bays so these could serve as a cooling floor and stowage area for the oasthouse.

No detailed description of the barn is included within this report: all work to the house carried out since period C is excluded from the more detailed architectural description which follows.

DETAILED ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF THE HOUSE

PERIOD A (early/mid 17th C, probably c.1640) [Drawing Nos. 3-5]

LAYOUT

Built in the newly-fashionable design of a compact house with a symmetrical facade, the three-bay main range of this early/mid 17th-century structure measures 10.65 metres x 5.05 metres (34'10" x 16'7"). Along the rear runs a contemporary 2.65 metre (8'8") lean-to outshut, but at this initial stage the outshut was restricted to the northern two-thirds of the house only.

The internal ground-floor layout is classic of its type — a central bay houses the axial chimney stack, with an entrance lobby to the fore and a space (purpose uncertain, but probably giving access to the stairs) to the east. On either side of the chimney bay, accessed from the lobby, are two equal-sized bays: that to the north housed the hall (all-purpose living room and cooking area served by an inglenook fireplace) whilst that to the south housed the parlour (private withdrawing room heated by a slightly smaller fireplace). Assuming the house followed standard practice, the front door would have been hung so as to block access to the parlour, necessitating those visitors invited into the house to enter the hall first — they would only have been taken through to the parlour if the owner saw fit to do so. Again following standard practice for the period in a house of this status, beneath the parlour is a cellar which, in addition to providing cool storage, served to keep the parlour dry and (because of its suspended floor) less cold. The floor also served to reduce the storey height of the parlour slightly — here the height from floor to floor was 2.15 metres (7'1") compared to a generous 2.35 metres (7'8") floor to floor within the hall. The present external access to the cellar represents a modern insertion: originally access appears to have been from the parlour via an internal staircase (since modified) leading down within the lean-to outshut. The outshut housed service functions, being divided into either two or three separate rooms, depending upon the age of the removed northern partition wall, shown qualified by a question mark in Drawing No. 3.

The present stairs giving access to the first floor are located within the outshut, but represent a later reconstruction (see Period C). Even so, to judge from the period-A first-floor circulation pattern, the replacement probably occupies the original site, though

modified in layout — today they are reached from the rear outshut, but this has necessitated removing daub infill from a partition. Most likely the original stair was of half-turn type and the means of access to it was probably from the hall via the area beside the inglenook fireplace. Unfortunately, too little period-A structure is visible in this area to be certain. What seems certain is that, as now, they rose to a landing area beside the chimney, with doorways leading north and south into the hall chamber and parlour chamber. As is normal practice, the more important of the two chambers was that over the parlour, its higher status being reflected in the fact that it was heated, had a higher-quality window (or windows), may have had a plastered ceiling from the outset, and was served by its own closet (to the west of the chimney). In contrast, the hall chamber was at this time un-heated and seems to have been passed through in order to gain access to a storage area within the roof of the rear outshut (see 'Wall Design, Windows and Doorways' and 'Floors and Ceilings' below). At 2.30 metres (7'6") measured floor to floor, both chambers had adequate — even generous — storey heights for the status of the building.

The spacious roof void was deliberately designed for use as additional storage — surviving probate inventories for the High Weald indicate that at this period such areas were very rarely utilized as bed chambers and were normally used for the storage of processed farm crops and fleeces *etc.* Today the attic rooms are reached by a fixed modern staircase to the west of the chimney, but the construction of this required the removal of ceiling joists, suggesting that the original approach may have been via a removable ladder and trap hatch, perhaps sited within the parlour closet. Commonly, storage attics of this type are open throughout the length of the building, but at Hillside there was always a full-height partition immediately to the north of the chimney.

WALL DESIGN, WINDOWS AND DOORWAYS

Although the house makes use of a traditional pre-fabricated timber frame, with jowled principal posts which support the wallplates and tiebeams in normal assembly, some of the techniques used depart from the norm, adding to the interest of the structure and the challenge of interpretation.

To deal with the standard features first. All external walls are of un-braced small-panel type with interrupted midrails at mid storey height, with all mortice-and-tenon joints pegged in the usual manner. Where details within the walls are visible it is clear that the original lath-and-daub infill was supported by standard traditional staves fitted into round-ended mortices at their head and knocked into a continuous groove at the base. The same is true of the internal roof partition immediately to the north of the chimney.

The present window positioned centrally in the front (west) elevation of the hall chamber occupies the site of an original 1.70 metre (5'7") wide window, though peg-hole evidence in the surviving jamb indicates that the present window is deeper than its predecessor, which had a depth of only 0.70 of a metre (2'3"). In the north wall of the same chamber — again positioned centrally in the wall — survives the blocked opening

of a second window, of identical depth, but somewhat narrower at 1.45 metres (4'9"). As is to be expected at this period, the proportions of the openings indicate that both were intended to be glazed, but no other details regarding the original design are visible. A further first-floor window is evidenced centrally within the front (west) elevation of the parlour chamber, but in this instance the surviving features indicate that, although of similar width to its counterpart in the hall chamber, at 1.15 metres (3'9") this window was considerably deeper. Furthermore, the internal leading edges of the jambs are neatly chamfered, terminated at each end by means of bold, cyma stops, and the 130 mm (5") deep cill is housed around the jambs at each end. This is the classic arrangement for jointing-in a solid, externally projecting cill. Thus, this window was of more elaborate type and projected proud of the elevation — a point confirmed by the stop chamfering on the jambs. What cannot be told from the visible evidence is whether the window simply consisted of a planted-on frame applied to the external face of the main wall, or whether it projected more boldly and incorporated glazed side lights. Nor is it clear whether the opening incorporated a transom — it is deep enough to have done so — or whether it was weathered by a small projecting gable. What is clear, however, is that despite the facade's symmetry of proportions, the window detailing on either side of the central bay was varied in order to emphasize the higher status of the southern chamber and probably the southern room too, for almost certainly the first-floor window pattern was repeated on the ground floor. As within the hall chamber, the parlour chamber likewise incorporated a second window — in its end wall — but whether this mimicked the window type in the northern end wall, or was of more elaborate form so as to match that in the front wall of the parlour chamber cannot be told from the visible evidence. A subtle variation in the arrangement of the half-hipped roof terminals suggests that the window at this southern end was of projecting type, for the roof terminal here deliberately projects further than that at the opposite end (see 'Roof' below).

The only other period-A windows evidenced within the house today are within the stub gables. Both are located between the queen studs, both are relatively shallow, and both were originally divided into two by a central stud. Sufficient of the jambs of the northern opening are visible to indicate external rebates, either for flush external glazing or external hinged shutters. If intended for glazing, the detail is more consistent with a mid 17th-century date than one earlier in the century when the glazing is more likely to have been set further back in the frame, with an external moulding. But it must be borne in mind that this opening serves a storage garret, and perhaps, therefore, an unglazed opening closed by a shutter is more likely. In each case one of the two halves of the openings appears to have been blocked at some point in its life using daub infill supported by cut-in staves, and the possibility is that this occurred during the fitting-out stage of the house.

The non-standard features of the timber frame relate to the internal partitions — most of the secondary infill framing as well as the daub infill has been added into the building after erection of the frame. The only exceptions to this are the queen studs within the internal roof trusses and the studs which flank the ground-floor fireplaces. All the other framing is either notched and angle-spiked into position (secondary areas) or fixed by

housing the ends of the secondary timbers around a cleat nailed to the soffits *etc* of the main frame (principal areas, where a more neat approach was preferred). Furthermore, in both these areas the staves which support the daub infill were not fitted into pre-drilled round-ended stave holes (as in the external walls and the closed roof truss to the north of the chimney) but into rough notches cut into the frame after erection. The timbers fixed into position subsequent to the erection of the main frame are shown in red in Drawing Nos. 3-5.

The reason why the first-floor infill framing to trusses B-B and C-C, flanking the chimney, was left out until after the frame was erected is not hard to understand — the chimney was built after the frame had been put up, using it as scaffolding from which to work. By leaving the design of the infill framing in abeyance until after the chimney had been built meant that the wall design at this level could be tailored to fit the chimney, the precise proportions and dimensions of which may not have been known when the frame was being fabricated away from site. Adopting this procedure is by no means unique — it was common practice, for instance, within the town of Hastings. What is unusual, however, is that a similar procedure was adopted for the northern two bays of the frame's rear wall, where located internal between the main range and the lean-to outshut. At the time of fabrication there were, perhaps, a number of doubts regarding the final design of the frame in this area — the position and design of the staircase (which required access points through the rear wall), the level of what seems to have been a contemporary floor within the northern bay of the outshut, and the position of the doorway giving access to the lean-to roof area. However, these latter points are not problems peculiar to Hillside, yet this approach was not adopted in other houses.

A further two points which should be mentioned both relate to quality — the added work is not to the same standard as the prefabricated work (suggesting it was carried out by another 'craftsman') and the design of the work is unskilled, with wide openings left for the doorways, which were then 'narrowed' to the required width by nailing-in a jamb extending from floor to door head (see Trusses B-B and C-C in Drawings 3 and 4). Today, due to later alterations, the only way of ascertaining which parts of the wide openings were occupied by the doors is from the holes left by the hinge pintles. Unlike the external walls, the midrails in the 'inserted' partitions are exceptionally long and do not have associated intermediate studs.

FLOORS AND CEILINGS

Within the central chimney bay the joists are aligned across the building, being jointed into purpose trimmers framed-in adjacent to the chimney. Otherwise, the floors within the main range are of central-girder type with the joists lodged over the side girts at the side walls. All girders are chamfered, fitted with stepped-and-hollowed stops within the hall bay and cyma stops within the parlour bay. Generally the joists are un-chamfered, ranging from 85 mm x 110 mm to 125 mm x 110 mm. There have been plastered ceilings which at one time masked the joists from view — indeed, a ceiling still exists within the parlour chamber — but whether these were original to the initial build is not

certain. A particular feature of the joist arrangement in the parlour ceiling is an extra large joist located at centre span — if there was a plastered ceiling during period A, this joist must have been exposed, projecting down from the plaster, dividing the ceiling into four equal-sized panels. The section of joist to the west of the central girder is neatly chamfered and incorporates cyma stops, but that to the east is entirely plain. At roof level both bays are strengthened at centre span by forged ironwork strapping — presumably this represents a later repair designed to prevent the wallplates from spreading.

The northern bay of the rear lean-to outshut incorporates an attic floor which, in order to improve headroom beneath the lean-to roof space, is positioned approximately 330 mm below the level of the first floor within the main room. In consequence, it was necessary for the joists to be supported from beneath by nailed-on cleats. The floor could, therefore, represent a later insertion, but the rear wall of the hall chamber is designed with a first-floor doorway at its southern end, presumably intended to give access to the roof void, allowing it to be used for storage.

STAIRS

As discussed under 'Layout' above (which see) details regarding the period-A stairs are very sketching and, to large extent, uncertain, though the steps leading down to the cellar and the stairs rising to the first floor seem to have been sited within the rear lean-to outshut, but accessed direct from the main range, whilst access to the main roof area was most likely via ladder through a floor hatch.

CHIMNEYS

Although now fitted with four fireplaces, that serving the hall chamber represents a late (Period-C) addition with its flue tapped into that serving the hall beneath, and thus the period-A chimney was of three flues only. It is brick built with chamfered timber lintels to its fireplaces. The inglenook serving the hall has been shallowed in depth by the addition in modern times of a false rear wall in order to suit an Aga: originally the fireplace incorporated fixed seats within its recessed jambs, whilst the lintel retains the marks of a clockwork spit mechanism.

Whereas the detailed design of the first-floor fireplace and chimney had evidently not been finalized when the frame was fabricated (see above) the width and location of the two ground-floor fireplaces was known, and in consequence the timber studs/door jambs which flank them were fabricated as part of the off-site work. The chamfer on the lintel of the parlour fireplace was designed to be continued down the leading edges of the brick jambs, terminating in cut stops a little above the floor. This, and the lesser height of this fireplace would have emphasized the greater importance of this hearth over that serving the hall. Unfortunately, the design intention went wrong at construction stage in that the chamfer returns on the pre-cut lintel were designed to suit

350 mm wide jambs, but the bricks used were of lesser size and thus the chamfers on the jambs do not tie up with those on the lintel: nor does the throating on the reverse face of the lintel suit the jamb width as built. In this last respect, the same is true of the lintel of the hall fireplace. On the first floor, where the frame was designed after erection of the chimney in order to ensure it fitted the fireplace within the parlour chamber, the chamfers on the jambs and lintel coincide.

The upper part of the chimney stack is of standard rebated type with the flues aligned along the axis of the building, and within the northern face of the cap is incorporated a triangular-section pilaster designed to visually divide this, the largest uninterrupted area of brickwork within the cap.

ROOF

As is perhaps to be expected in a house built at this period, the roof over the main range is of clasped-side-purlin construction with queen-stud and collar trusses, principal rafters notched at the side purlins, and a complete absence of windbracing. The terminals are both half hipped, with the central jack rafters supported at the apex by high-set collars. However, the feet of the rafters are not supported by the collars of the stub gables, but by plates positioned a little further out, sprung-in between the purlins. It must be significant that the northern half hip (at the socially inferior end of the house) projects by only 150 mm (6") whilst that at the opposite end projects by double that distance — it is not an accident, but a deliberate design feature.

Sufficient of the lean-to roof survives to indicate that it was of side-purlin type with curved struts supporting the purlin at each truss — including the two end trusses.

A BRIEF NOTE ON THE STATUS OF THE PERIOD-A HOUSE

Despite its relatively small, compact size, the generally symmetrical design of the house shows an attention to detail which suggests that the building was erected for somebody who worried about appearances, and was therefore not that low in the social hierarchy of the parish. The documentary historical background of the property has not as yet been researched, but a crude indication of the occupiers relative social position within the parish can, perhaps, be gleaned by use of the 1664 Kent Hearth Tax returns. Being within the southern half of Goudhurst Parish, Hillside was located within the Hundred of Little Barnefield, in the Lath of Aylesford. The 1664 Hearth Tax return for Little Barnefield contains 79 entries, of which 35 were exempt payment on grounds of poverty. Hillside is a house with three flues and is therefore presumably represented by one of the eight properties assessed for three flues. Eleven entries were for assessments of more than three flues (of which five exceeded eight flues) and 60 entries related to properties assessed at either one or two flues. All 35 exempt entries were in this latter category [Harrington, Pearson and Rose, 'Kent Hearth Tax'

(2000), 152-153]. The hearth tax returns should always be used with extreme caution — social standing is only one factor which influenced the number of hearths in a house — but the return for Little Barnefield does, nonetheless, confirm the impression suggested by the extant remains, namely a house designed for a family who were probably regarded by their contemporaries as belonging to the lower middle class within the parish.

PERIOD B (Probably late 17th C) [Drawing Nos. 6-8]

The period-B alteration, probably made late in the 17th century but perhaps a little later, is very minor. It involved extending the rear lean-to outshut through to the southern end of the house, thereby giving an additional service room. As with the period-A section, its walls were of timber-framed construction, though they have since been rebuilt in brick. The extension was divided into two bays by an intermediate tiebeam, since removed but evidenced by a mortice in the side girt of the period-A wall.

Almost certainly it was as part of these alterations that the steps giving access to the cellar were modified so as to descend in the opposite direction, now being accessed from within the new section of outshut.

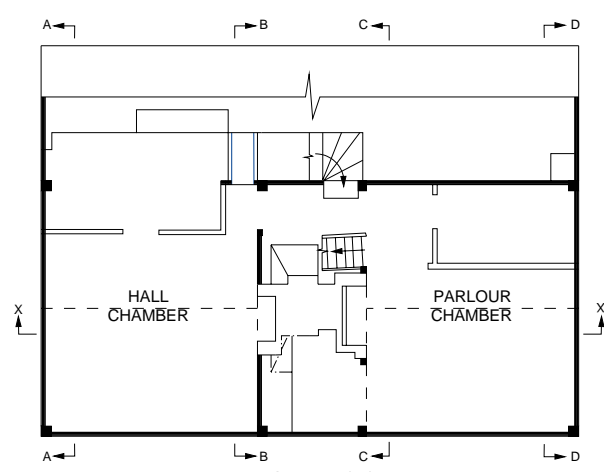
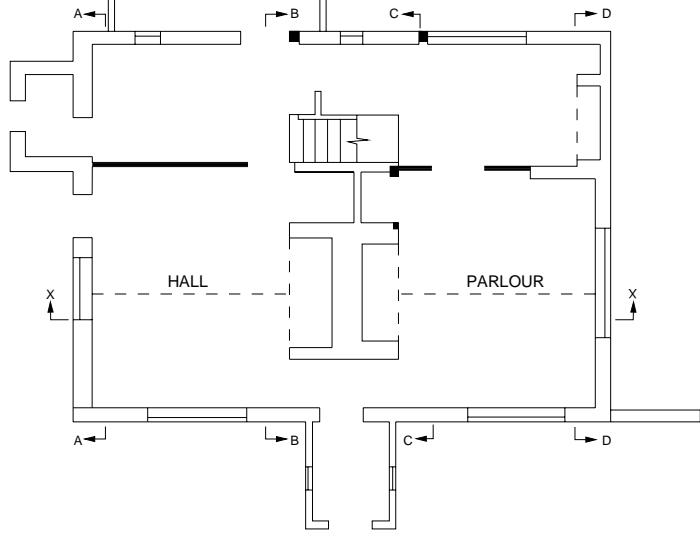
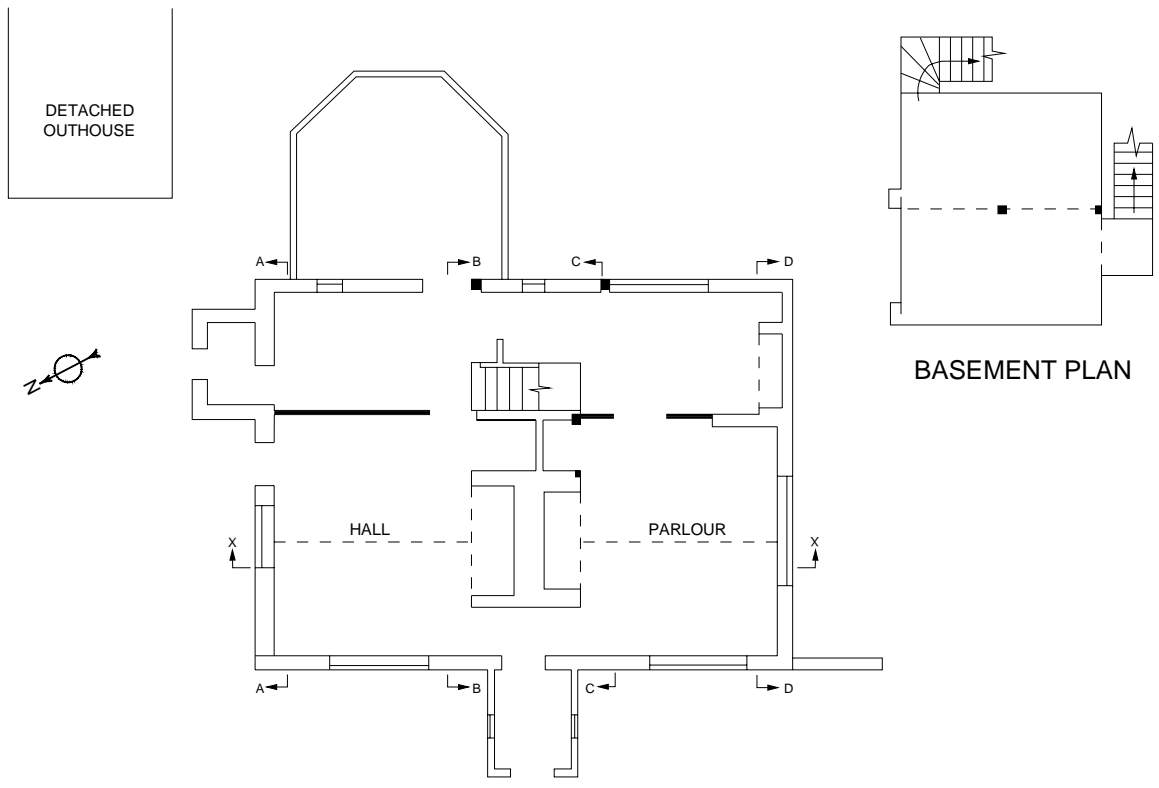
PERIOD C (c.1800) [Drawing No. 9]

No further modifications are recognizable until c.1800 when the front and southern end wall of the house were underbuilt in brickwork at ground-floor level and, no doubt, the retained framing — at least within the principal elevations — was tile hung. The new brickwork is laid in English bond and terminates in a projecting serrated string course at the junction with the tile hanging. Certainly the principal ground-floor windows would have been replaced at this time, and it is assumed that matching first-floor windows would have been inserted too, though no c.1800 frames now survive within these elevations. In fact, just one window frame of this period exists today, this being a two-pane frame sited in the rebuilt rear wall of the period-B section of outshut. Originally there was an external doorway to its north, but the lower part of this has been blocked in modern times and the window frame extended northwards.

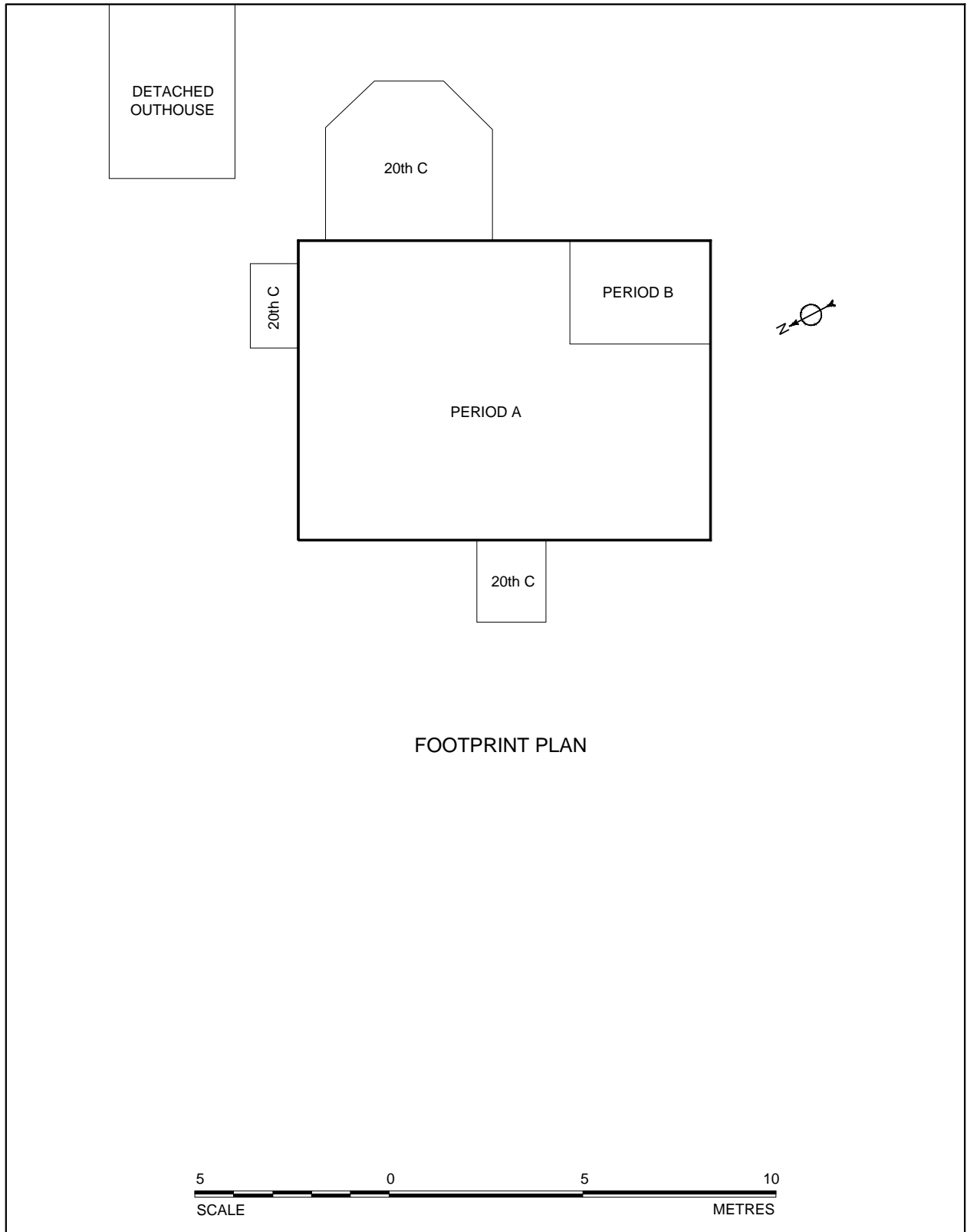
Generally the modifications of c.1800 were cosmetic, but a few other minor internal alterations were made around this period. Principal amongst these was the addition of a working fireplace into the southern end wall of the rear lean-to outshut. It is assumed that this incorporated a copper or oven (or perhaps both) though today only a very small fragment of the western jamb survives, the remainder having been rebuilt as a mock antique 'inglenook' as part of 20th-century alterations. Another obvious internal alteration was the reconstruction of the main staircase in its present part straight-flight, part winder form, enclosed within a partition. The studwork of the enclosure survives,

though with noggings added. The lath-and-plaster was replaced by modern material when the studwork was exposed to view within the outshut during the 20th-century. The only other recognizable alteration of this period is the first-floor fireplace inserted into the hall chamber. In its current form it has exposed brick jambs and a brick arched head, but all this would originally have been hidden by an applied timber fireplace surround (removed). The fireplace is not served by its own added flue, but instead taps into the flue of that serving the hall beneath.

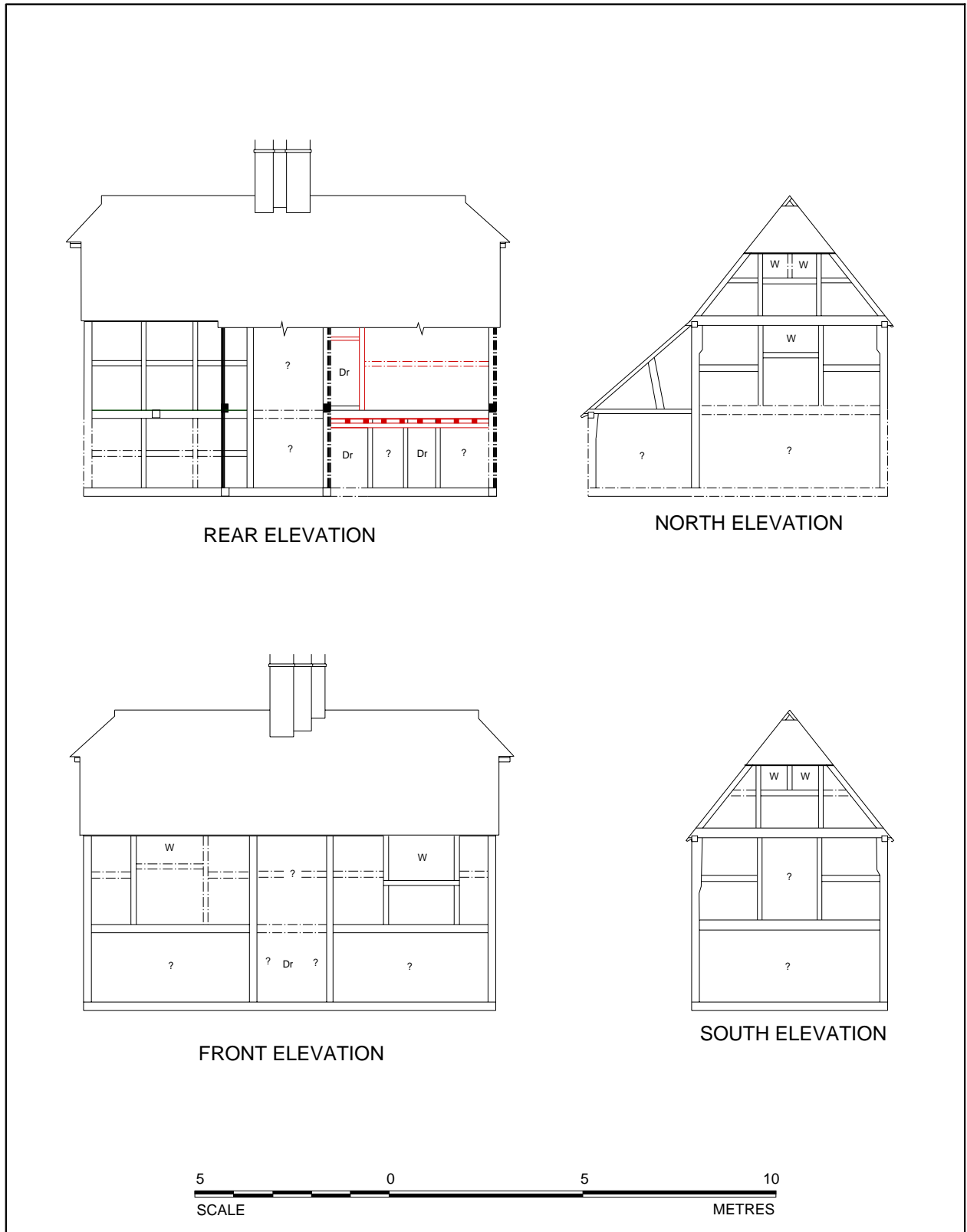
AS EXISTING PLANS BASED UPON A SURVEY BY STEPHEN LANGER ASSOCIATES. SOME MODERN DETAILS SHOWN APPROXIMATE



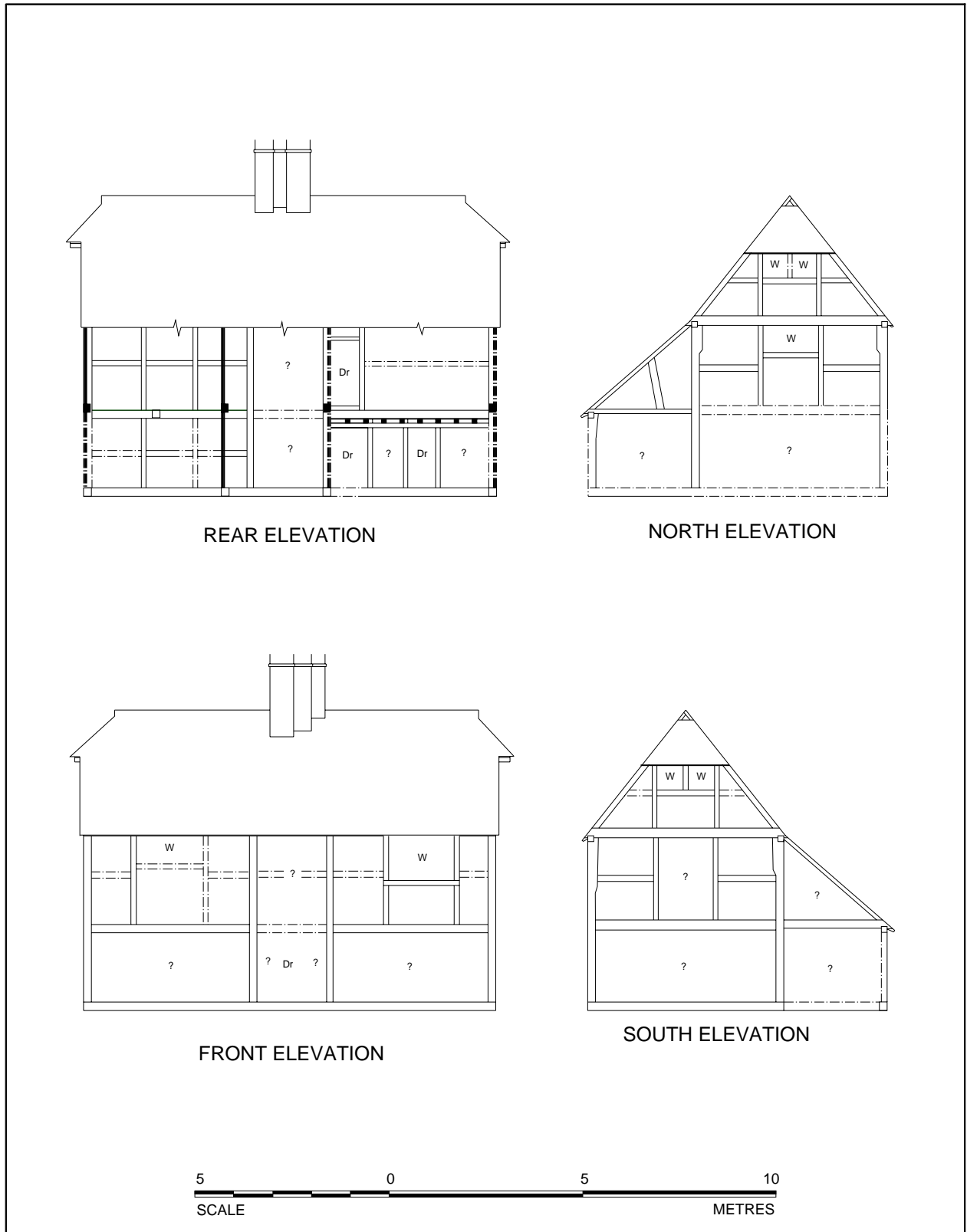
HILLSIDE FARM, KILNDOWN, KENT PLANS AS EXISTING, 2007				Project No. 3226	
				Drawing No. 1	
Drawn By J Clubb	Revision No -	Date of original survey 2007	Date of this revision 2007		



HILLSIDE FARM, KILNDOWN, KENT OUTLINE PLAN SHOWING SEQUENCE OF DEVELOPMENT				Project No. 3226			
				Drawing No. 2			
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007	Date of this revision	2007



HILLSIDE FARM, KILNDOWN, KENT PERIOD-A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Project No. 3226			
				Drawing No. 5			
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007	Date of this revision	2007



HILLSIDE FARM, KILNDOWN, KENT PERIOD-B RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Project No. 3226			
				Drawing No. 8			
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007	Date of this revision	2007

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