

**9 HIGH STREET LYDD, KENT**  
**HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY**  
**(NGR TR 042 209)**



**Commissioned by MHSB Associates**

**December 2009**

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Commissioned by  
MHSB Associates

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## **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 a 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. The archaeological drawings are intended for illustrative use only and should not be scaled from. For reasons of economy, the making of detailed archaeological drawings is restricted to stripped-out or exceptionally important buildings.

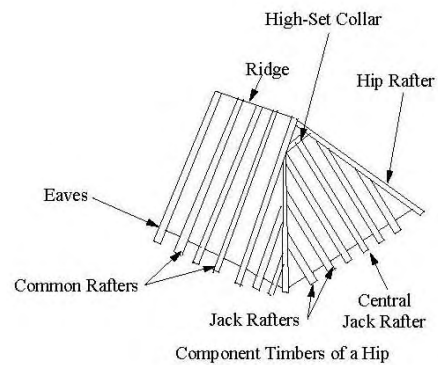
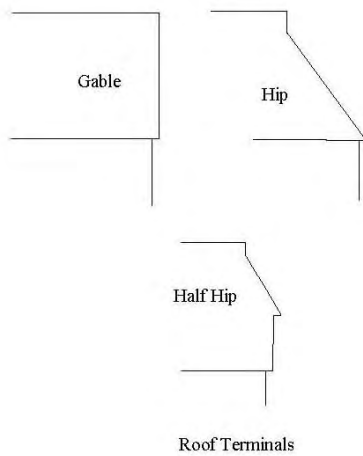
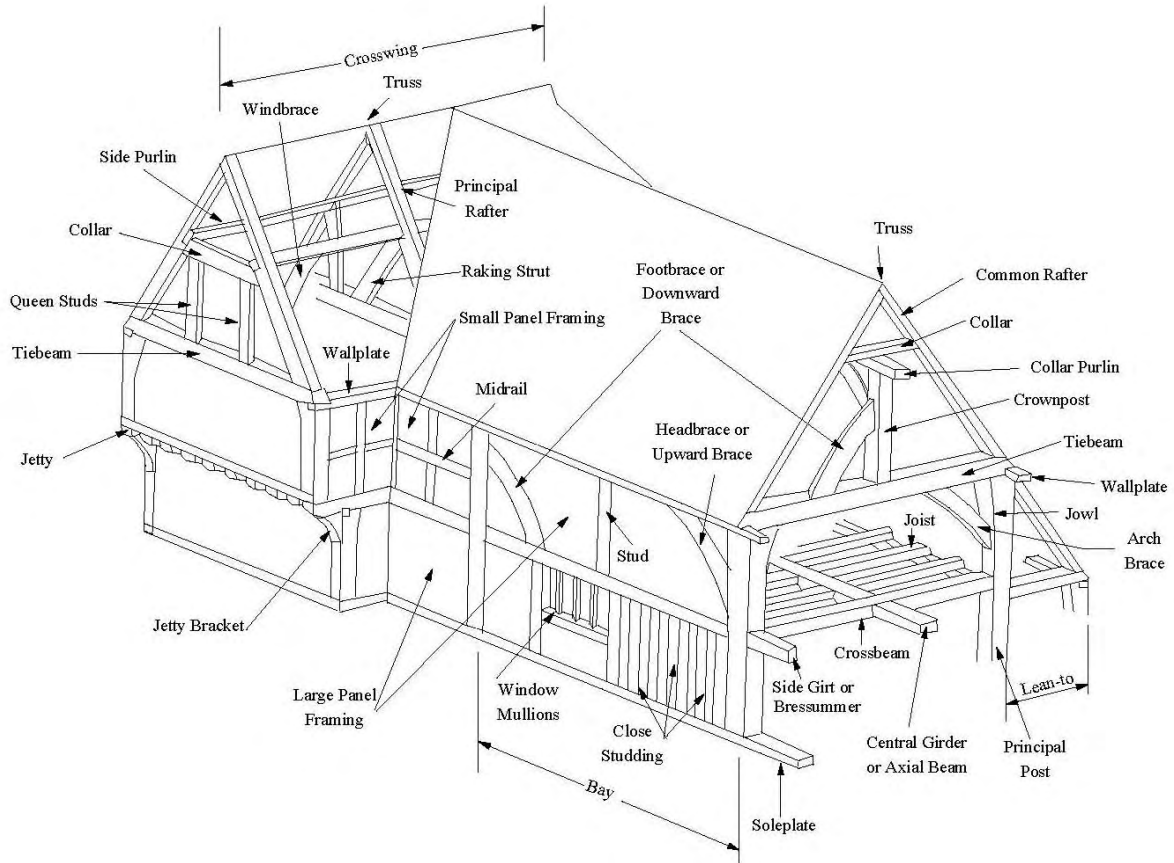
### **CONVENTIONS USED WITHIN THIS REPORT**

—————	Surviving wall
- - - - -	Feature evidenced but removed or obscured
-----	Beam or feature overhead
.....	Conjectural or very uncertain

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

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

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by MHSB Associates to carry out an interpretative historic building survey of 9 High Street, Lydd.

## 2.0 LOCATION (Fig. 1)

- 2.1 The building (NGR TR 042 209) is situated to the southeast side of the High Street, in the village of Lydd, Kent (Fig. 1). The house is situated c. 50 m to the southwest of All Saints Parish Church and is adjacent to the northeast side of the George Hotel.

## 3.0 OVERVIEW OF THE BUILDING

- 3.1 The house has been significantly altered over a period of some five centuries. The alterations have removed or obscured much of the history of the development of the house, but the present layout in itself suggests that the building developed from a continuous jetty structure with an outshot to the rear from the outset.
- 3.2 The earliest surviving [**Phase 1**] fabric is the low sleeper wall at the northeastern end of the building. The sleeper wall of early brick may represent the limit of a three cell structure replicated and developed over the centuries. There is also a small quantity of similar brick visible at the southwestern end wall which may be part of the same phase. The brickwork is consistent with an early 16<sup>th</sup> century origin but of course, with such a small area of fabric that it is almost impossible to be certain whether these walls are part of the Phase 1 construction three cell building and directly associated with the surviving ceilings in the central and southwestern ground floor rooms or whether they are a later addition in the form of underpinning or even the rebuilding of earlier fabric. The ceilings are part of a continuous jetty construction and halvings, pressure marks and redundant mortises for jetty brackets at the northwestern side of the ceiling show where the jetty plate was situated. A side-girt of 16<sup>th</sup> century origin has been re-used in the chimney stack [Phase 2] but that is all that survives from the Phase 1 heating arrangements. No other details relating to the first phase of construction were observed.
- 3.3 **Phase 2** construction of late 17<sup>th</sup> century origin, retained the footprint, but added or rebuilt the timber framed partition wall between the main and rear range. The timbers are not weathered and as such were not external at any stage. The materials utilised in the construction of the partition wall include re-used elements such as a side-girt at the southwest end bay with redundant mortises for close-studding. There are three tie-beams at first floor level, lodged over the partition wall plate. The central beam bears the joints required of a crown post roof

construction and the timbers are clearly re-used in their current locations but may derive from the earlier phase of construction of this building.

- 3.4 A brick chimney stack is situated at the junction of the central and southwestern rooms. The insertion of this caused the truncation of the ornate Phase 1 central ceiling. The inserted joist used to trim the ornate girding beam is jointed into one of the posts of the timber framed partition wall and as such is contemporary with the construction of the wall. The post itself, and that situated to the other side of the chimney bay bear many redundant mortises and have also been re-used in the present locations. The stack may have had fireplaces to both rooms at this stage. The brickwork on the central room was likely later trimmed back and rebuilt as part of the Phase 3 alterations.
- 3.5 The insertion of the stack created a lobby entry floor plan to the building that is characteristic of late 17th century construction. The rear parallel range may also have been rebuilt in brick in this phase of construction and may have been single storey in height, perhaps with stair access within it to the rear of the chimney stack. The lack of a side-girt in bay 3 may support this.
- 3.6 **Phase 3** of construction comprised a rebuild of the northeast room of the main range including the ceiling, stud walls over the Phase 1 sleeper wall, and another between the main and rear range. A first floor of similar construction may have been added to the parallel rear range at this point. The nature of the wall and roof construction suggests a late 18th/early 19th century origin. This programme of work may have included the rebuilding of the front wall to create a Georgian style façade, in brick. It was rendered and ashlared and had a low parapet wall added to hide the roof construction as was the fashion for this period. Interior alterations may have included the trimming back of the brick chimney stack in the central room and the general rebuilding of the stack in this location in brick of a similar nature to that used in the construction of the principal elevation.
- 3.7 **Phase 4** comprises the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century addition of the long rear range along the canted northeast property boundary (Fig.1). The building appears to have served an ancillary function at this point perhaps as workshops, utility rooms, stores or even as stabling with accommodation above. The modified nature of the interiors and the stored material obscures any clearer interpretation of original function. The range was constructed in brick at two-storeys in height from the outset. Minor alterations to the fenestration of the main range also occurred at this point.
- 3.8 Later modifications to the building [**Phase 5**] include the addition of the glazed conservatory abutting the southeast elevation of the main range at the junction with the Phase 3 extension. The conservatory was *in*

*situ* by 1940 (the materials used in the construction have been removed as part of the Phase 6 works, but are stored within the structure).

- 3.9 The 20<sup>th</sup> century phase of development also saw the addition of the utility/WC single storey room abutting the southeastern end of the rear range and the long lean – to against the southwestern elevation of the range both of which are c. mid 20<sup>th</sup> century in origin. Later in the 20<sup>th</sup> century a concrete floor was created within the ground floor rooms of the domestic main and rear ranges and the roof over the main range was removed and replaced by the present structure – dated to c. 1985 by the landlord of the adjacent George Hotel.
- 3.10 The final programme of works carried out to the property is the alterations started by the present owner [**Phase 6**]. This comprised the removal of partition walls, stripping out of plaster finishes (plaster board walls, lath and plaster ceilings), general stripping out of mid to late 20th century bathroom fittings, removal of conservatory and alterations to the concrete floor indicated by the front door now situated c. 350 mm above the present concrete surface (Plate 1). The construction of a replacement conservatory situated at the junction of the main range and Phase 4 rear range has also been started during this phase of works.
- 3.11 All work carried out since [Phase 4] is excluded from the more detailed architectural description which follows.

#### **4.0 THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BUILDING**

- 4.1 The property was listed grade II on 28<sup>th</sup> November 1950; listed building reference TR 0420 NW 1/4 28.11.50. 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 18<sup>th</sup> century. [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.
- 4.2 The Government, through the Department of Culture Media and Sport is responsible for protecting the historic environment. The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 provides specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest. The Department monitors the effectiveness of the controls. The Secretary of State has a duty under the Act to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. The Grade II listing

awarded to the property indicates that it is of special interest, warranting every effort towards its preservation.

- 4.3 9 High Street is a vernacular building of historic value within Lydd, a town retaining a significant medieval core, albeit one disguised by extensive rebuilding of the street-front facades in the Georgian era.
- 4.4 The results of the historic building survey highlights that the property, although re-fronted, retains its early 16<sup>th</sup> century layout comprising a three-cell structure with evidence for a former continuous jetty along its High Street facade and as such displays the wealth of the owner from the outset. Despite damage caused by considerable alterations since the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (including reconstruction of the roofs) clear historic developments are visible within the surviving features and fabric indicating that the extensive 17<sup>th</sup> century rebuild created a lobby-entry house in line with the then-current developments in building construction. Later alterations such as the Georgian re-fronting show a continued commitment to keeping up with the latest innovations in building design, and as such indicating the continued wealth of the owners of the house.
- 4.5 Within towns retaining a significant historic core and a high degree of survival of historic structures, a continuous-jettied building of early-16<sup>th</sup>-century origin is not rare. However, the fact that the historic development of the building, albeit in some instances very fragmentary, can be read and placed within the general historic development of Lydd itself is where the architectural significance lies. The moulded first floor joisting and ceiling beams are of very high quality and of particular significance.
- 4.6 The creation of Georgian facades throughout the town indicates a period of wealth in the development of Lydd to which 9 High Street contributes. Further alterations to the interior of the building without due regard to the significance of features affected by any proposed work, may result in the loss of the features that allow the development of the building to be read.

## 5.0 DETAILED ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

### PHASE 1 (c. Early 16<sup>th</sup> Century) [Figs. 1 - 4]

#### Layout

- 5.1 The extent of the layout of the Phase 1 building (Fig. 1) is evidenced in the survival of a low brick sleeper wall at the northeastern end of the building and the *in situ* survival of two ceilings in the central and southwestern room of the main range. It is clear from the ceilings that the structure was floored from the outset and the details at the northwestern end of the joists in both rooms indicate that the building had been of the continuous jetty type.
- 5.2 No *in situ* Phase 1 remains survive at first floor level to indicate the layout of rooms above the three main cells of the ground floor.

#### Wall Design

- 5.3 The sleeper wall stands to a height of 0.45 m; constructed of brick in a random bond, the bricks predominantly of deep red hue but including some over fired headers all at 40 – 50 mm thick with varied lengths: lime mortar bedding joints at an average of 20 mm thick. The details of the brickwork are consistent with an early 16<sup>th</sup> century origin. A section of brickwork at the base of the southwest elevation (to a maximum height of 800 mm) may also be related to this phase of construction but too little is visible due to historic development and the remains of a render finish.
- 5.4 No further wall details relating the first phase of construction were observed, with the exception of the fact that the upper floor was jettied and as such extended beyond the ground floor line (indicated on Fig. 2 where modern timber has been added in the original location) which from the surviving brace mortise, halvings and pressure marks, was situated some 470 mm to the southeast of the current principal elevation facing onto the High Street.

#### Windows

- 5.5 No windows survive from the Phase 1 construction

#### Doorways

- 5.6 No doorways survive from the Phase 1 construction

## Floors and Ceilings

- 5.7 The ceiling details survive in the central and southwestern rooms of the main range. The ceiling over the central room comprises an ornately moulded girding beam (330 mm wide by 214 mm thick) bearing a series of mouldings including chamfers, both flat and hollow, cyma and roll mouldings culminating in a pair of parallel roll mouldings separated by a 23 mm wide recess (Fig. 3) in the centre of the soffit. The lower orders of the moulding are replicated on the joists (Plate 2) which bear the central recess flanked by the pair of roll mouldings with a hollow chamfer to each side. The joists are 140 mm wide by 125 mm thick and terminate in straight cut stops at the northwestern side of the ceiling to respect the location of the former jetty plate (Plate 2). The girding beam retains its straight cut stop detail at the northeastern side of the ceiling indicating that the present narrow crossbeam has been placed in the location of the original, at the northwestern extent of the central room. The southwestern end of the girder is truncated 780 mm short of the brick chimney stack and as such has been altered by the insertion of the stack in Phase 2 of the buildings development.
- 5.8 The southeastern end of the girder and the first two joists to each side of the beam are unpainted and the second joist bears a series of notches indicating the location of a former partition. The notches interrupt the roll moulding detail and are not original to the ceiling construction. The date at which the partition was added is not known.
- 5.9 The ceiling of the southwestern room has joists at 160 mm wide, the full depth of the joists was not seen. The joists are plain and unadorned with only a single runout chamfer stop at the northeastern end respecting the location of the chimney stack. The stop is lost at the southwestern end due to the replacement of the earlier timber frame construction with mass walling. The joists are socketed in the brickwork at the northwest elevation and are lodged over the side-girt in the southeastern elevation as part of the Phase 2 rebuild.
- 5.10 The ceilings in both rooms would have had lath and plaster infill applied to the underside of the floorboards of the room above, between the joists. The ground floor southwestern room still bears a plaster finish which obscures the true depth of the joists. The central ground floor room ceiling bears remnants of the laths and plaster surviving at the junctions of some of the structural members and there is clear striping to the undersides of the *in situ* floorboards that would correspond with such a finish. The floorboards over the central room are up to 330 mm wide in places and as such may be original to the Phase 1 construction. It is not possible to relate the boards directly to the phase but the width is indicative of early flooring.

#### Stairs

- 5.11 No stairs survive *in situ* from this phase of construction.

#### Chimneys

- 5.12 There is no visible evidence for a chimney stack relating to this phase of construction although it is most likely to have been situated within bay 3 where the Phase 2 fireplace was inserted.

#### Roof

- 5.13 The present roof over the main range is less than 20 years old. No trace of the original construction survives *in situ*.

### **PHASE 2 (Late 17<sup>th</sup> Century)** **[Figs. 1 - 4]**

#### Layout

- 5.14 The Phase 2 layout of the building replicates or re-uses much of the layout of the first phase structure but the main elevations are rebuilt including the narrow rear range abutting the main structure. The structure at this time would have been of the lobby entry floor plan, perhaps with stair access to the upper floor housed within the outshot to the rear of the chimney stack.

#### Wall Design

- 5.15 The southwest end elevation and the ground floor rear elevation are constructed of brick predominantly in English bond with bricks at an average thickness of 50 mm and bedding joints at an average of 15 mm thick. The surviving brickwork at the rear of the building is much altered. It has undergone extensive repointing and, as indicated by the texture of the brickwork, been stripped of a rendered finish. The results of the alterations have obscured fabric details such as skintles.
- 5.16 The timber framed partition wall between the two parts of the building was added during this phase of development, separating the principal rooms from the smaller ones to the rear within the single storey outshot. The frame at this date is of three bays (Bays 2–4, Fig 4), with two full-height posts extending from the ground floor to the wall plate. The side-girt to the southwest (B4) is re-used with soffit details corresponding to a close-studded wall construction unrelated to the Phase 2 building.
- 5.17 The posts to each side of B3 are also re-used (with much redundant jointing) and each post is of two separate parts jointed together using a

standard bladed scarf (Plate 3). The two outer bays (B2 and B4) have a side-girt mortise and tenoned into the corresponding posts while B3 has the shortest bay length (2.40 m) and has no girt and no evidence of jointing to support one. The result of which is a 'gap' in the three bays of the timber frame partition wall. The wall plate has a short spliced-in section over B3. The discrepancies in the frame may indicate that a specific feature was located here between main and rear range, perhaps a staircase to the upper floors housed within the outshot. It should however be noted that as so much of the building has been altered or obscured by later construction, the lack of framing detail or infill may be due to later developments rather than design.

#### Windows

- 5.18 There are no surviving windows of this phase of construction.

#### Doorways

- 5.19 There are no surviving doorways of this phase of construction

#### Floors and Ceilings

- 5.20 There was no clear evidence for floors and ceilings for this phase of construction.

#### Stairs

- 5.21 As suggested above, there may have been an earlier staircase relating to this phase of construction housed within the outshot to the rear of the inserted chimney stack. This is suggested by the lack of side-girt and the rebuilt section of wall plate within the wall at B3. However, there is also evidence of an earlier stair string in the form of a pressure mark against the trimmer adjacent to the southeastern side of the chimney stack (Plate 4). This shows that a staircase had existed in the present location but leading up from the southwest room – the specific phase of construction of this staircase is not known. This staircase had been turned at some stage to create the access replicated in the interim staircase clamped in place by the current owner [Phase 6]. It is unlikely that the pressure marks of the earlier staircase related to the first phase of construction in that the trimmer is related the Phase 2 programme of works at the earliest.

#### Chimneys

- 5.22 The chimney stack at the junction of the central and southwestern rooms was inserted during this phase of construction perhaps with fireplaces to each side of the stack, heating both the central and southwestern rooms. The Phase 1 ceiling in the central room was altered to facilitate the addition of the coved upper section of the stack,

inserted to carry a hearth above and so heat the first floor central chamber. No fireplaces relating to this phase of construction survive.

#### Roofs

- 5.23 No roof from this phase of construction survives

### **PHASE 3 (c. Late 18<sup>th</sup> / Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century)** **[Figs. 4 - 6]**

#### Layout

- 5.24 The Phase 3 layout does not change substantially from the footprint of the Phase 2 building in that there is a three room main range and an outshot to the rear. The northeastern end of the building is rebuilt, most clearly visible at ground floor level as the upper part retains finish and fittings unaltered during the present [Phase 6] programme of works. The outshot is extended upwards at this point to create a second floor to the range.

#### Wall Design

- 5.25 A wall with regular studs and straight raking shores jointed into a sill beam was added to the sleeper wall at the northeast end of the building and to the timber partition between main and rear ranges. The studs carried the infill material (lath and plaster – no longer *in situ*) and the studs incorporating re-used material were jointed to plate and sill. Those interrupted by the raking shore were nailed in place. The sill beam of the southeastern wall is supported over a low, rendered sleeper wall. To the southeast of the chimney in the same room are a series of surviving horizontal boards with long edges butted together, nailed to the same type of studwork (Plate 5).
- 5.26 The first floor over the narrow rear range was added at this stage, constructed in timber frame of the same type as that *in situ* at the northeastern end of the ground floor main range. The stud walling is visible in the northeastern rooms on the rear elevation and within the northwestern wall of the first floor room that abuts the perpendicular [Phase 4] rear range (Figs. 2 and 4).
- 5.27 The front elevation was modified at this stage. Closers behind the partition wall between the central and rebuilt northeastern end room indicate that the stretch of elevation fronting the rebuilt room was also added during this phase of construction. The whole brick elevation was then rendered and ashlared in keeping with the Georgian ideal. A low parapet tops the elevation concealing the slope of the roof as was also the fashion at the time.

### Windows

- 5.28 The only *in situ* window of this era is in the southeastern elevation of the rear range, within the southwestern end room. The window is an eight over eight sash with vernacular proportions but including narrow glazing bars at 22 mm wide with an elongated ovolo (not quite lamb's tongue) profile. The glazing remains intact and the window is of Regency period origin.

### Doorways

- 5.29 The doorways on the upper floor of the main range and providing access to the parallel rear range are for the most part, related to this phase of development.

### Floors and Ceilings

- 5.30 The ceiling over the rebuilt ground floor room at the northeastern end of the building was built during this phase of development. The central girder is supported in the projecting stack in the end wall and within the crossbeam at the junction with the central room. The girder is of rectangular section measuring 170 mm wide by 220 mm thick. The joists are 120 mm wide by 110 mm thick which is not a feature of 18<sup>th</sup> century construction but can be accounted for by the quantity of re-used material in the construction (some joists bear redundant jointing, others moulded detail). The first floor rear range has some *in situ* joisting within the central room: these are situated above the wall plate of the partition wall to the southwest side of the rafter pairs and were intended to carry an under-plastered ceiling.
- 5.31 The northeastern room (to the rear of B2, Fig. 2) has floorboards at 230 mm (9") wide that may be original to Phase 2.

### Stairs

- 5.32 No stairs relating to this phase of development survive within the structure due to the recent programme of works [Phase 6]. It is known that the last surviving staircase had previously occupied the same site as the Phase 2 stairs but had led up from the central ground floor room to the upper floor.

### Chimneys

- 5.33 The brick chimney stack with segmental brick arched soffit supported over an iron strap to the fireplace opening was built against the remnants of the Phase 1 sleeper wall at the northeastern end of the building during this phase of construction .

## Roofs

- 5.34 The roof over the narrow rear range survives *in situ* but was not accessible for the full extent due to the survival of an under-plastered ceiling at the northeastern end of the range and the interior finish of the perpendicular Phase 4 range. Access via the present roof construction was not deemed safe at the time the survey was carried out. However, the surviving rafters over the remaining rooms of the range show the construction to comprise coupled rafters, jointed and pegged at the apex, extending between the plate of the partition wall and the plate of the southeast elevation. The rafter pairs measure 65 mm square situated at 310 mm centres. The scantling and jointing together with the lack of ridge board indicates a late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century origin for the construction of the upper storey of the rear range.

## **PHASE 4 (Mid to Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century)** **[Figs. 1 - 4]**

### Layout

- 5.35 The Phase 4 rear range is rectangular in plan and two-storey in height. The building has three rooms to each floor and the arrangement of doorways at ground floor level suggest that the building had served a mixed function with utility/workshop or even stabling at ground floor with additional accommodation above. The ground floor interior of the structure is utilised for storage purposes in the central room, the northwestern room is now open to the earlier ranges and has been stripped out of its finish, including wall finish and flooring. The remainder of the building is currently occupied as a self-contained flat providing accommodation for staff at the adjacent George Hotel. The two-storey structure respects the property boundary to the northeast which is canted towards the south (Fig. 1) and as such the wall is stepped at the junction between the Phase 4 range and the earlier structures to create more usable wall space.

### Wall Design

- 5.36 The walls of the structure are of brick in Sussex bond at 215 by 105 by 60 mm dimensions, bearing horizontal skintles and of a fabric consistent with 19<sup>th</sup> century construction.

### Windows

- 5.37 All of the windows in the Phase 4 range are horned sashes under segmental brick arched soffits (locations shown on Fig. 2) dating from the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was during this phase of construction that the fenestration of the principal elevation of the main range was altered: a window above the doorway was blocked (is evidenced on the

interior by splayed reveals and a recessed effect to the opening). In addition the tripartite sash windows were added to the ground floors and the principal rooms of the upper floor.

#### Doorways

- 5.38 All of the doorways within the Phase 4 range are original to construction. The central ground floor room and southeastern room of the range have their own doorways in the southwest elevations indicating that the separately accessed cells may have provided a specific ancillary function to the domestic nature of the main ranges at ground floor level. The front door within the principal elevation was also altered at this time: placed within an earlier opening but of reduced width as evidenced by the brickwork of the interior.

#### Floors and ceilings

- 5.39 All floors and ceilings within the upper floor of the Phase 4 rear range are original to the construction of the building. The ground floor is more modified in recent years; the central room has a concrete floor at a lower level than the later lean-to through which the room is accessed. The floor in the northwestern room has also been altered [Phase 6] with a series of large boards suspended over a concrete screed.

#### Stairs

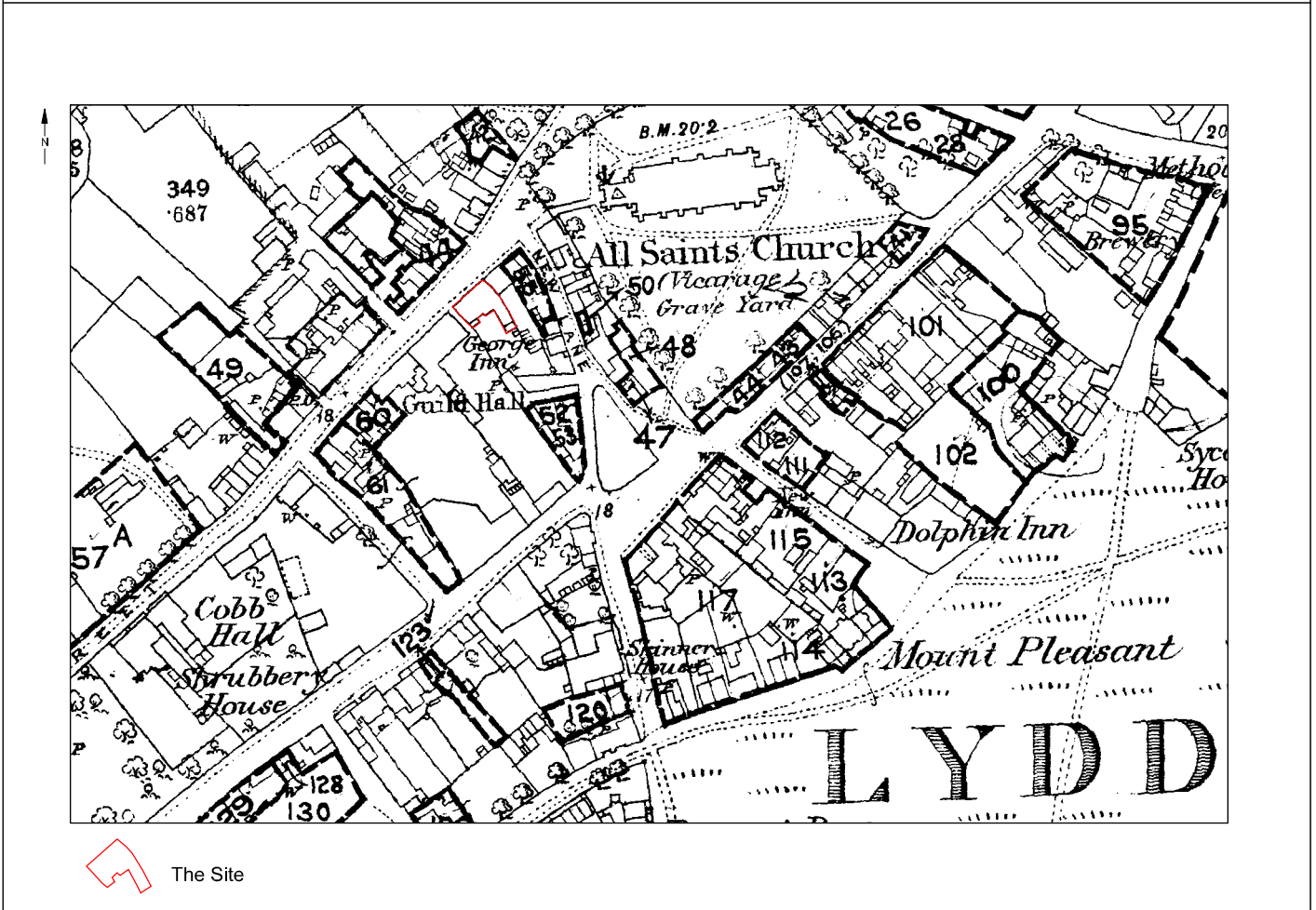
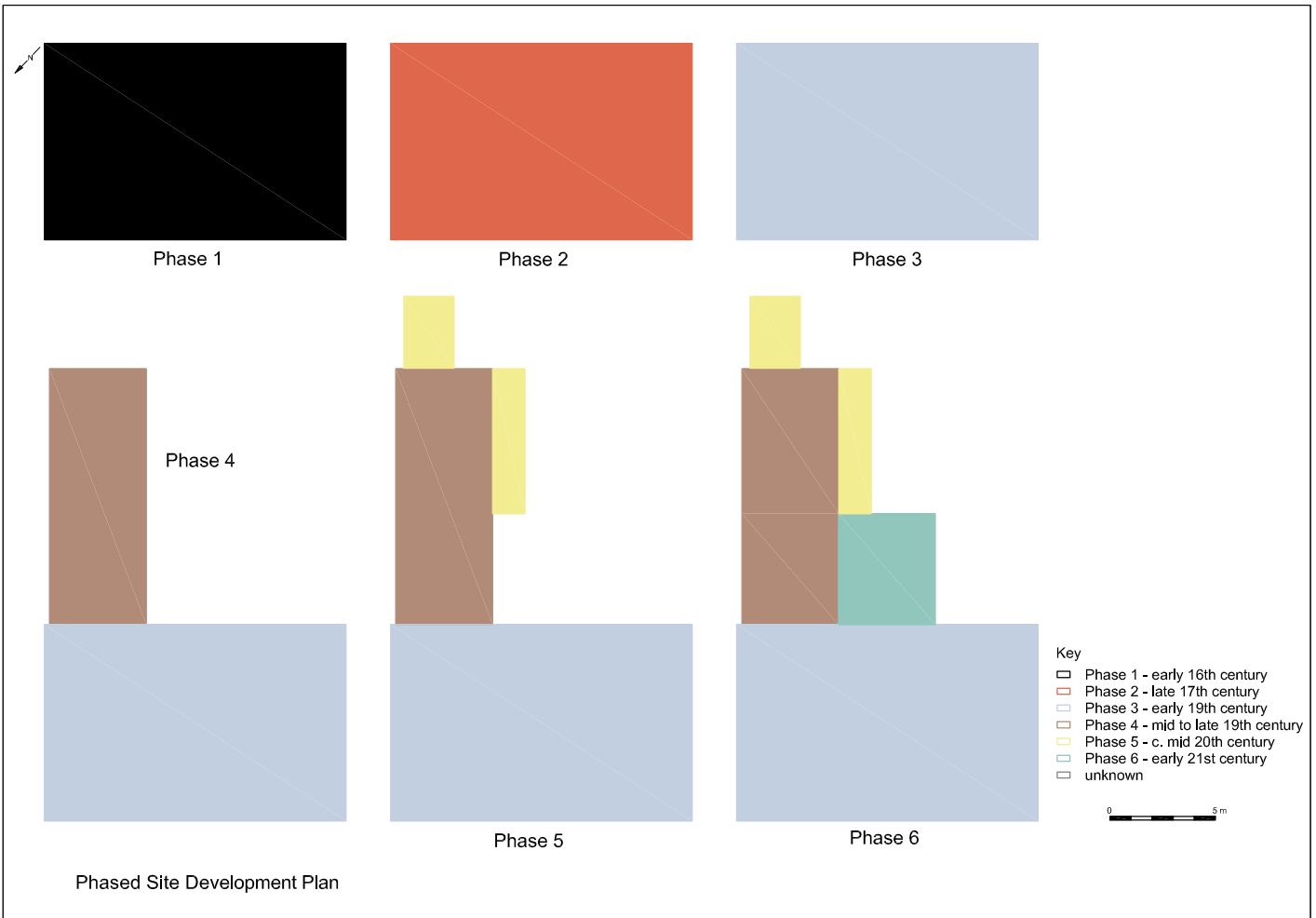
- 5.40 A straight flight of steps are situated against the partition wall between the southeastern room and that adjacent to provide access to the upper floor at that end of the structure. The stairs are of mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century origin.

#### Chimneys

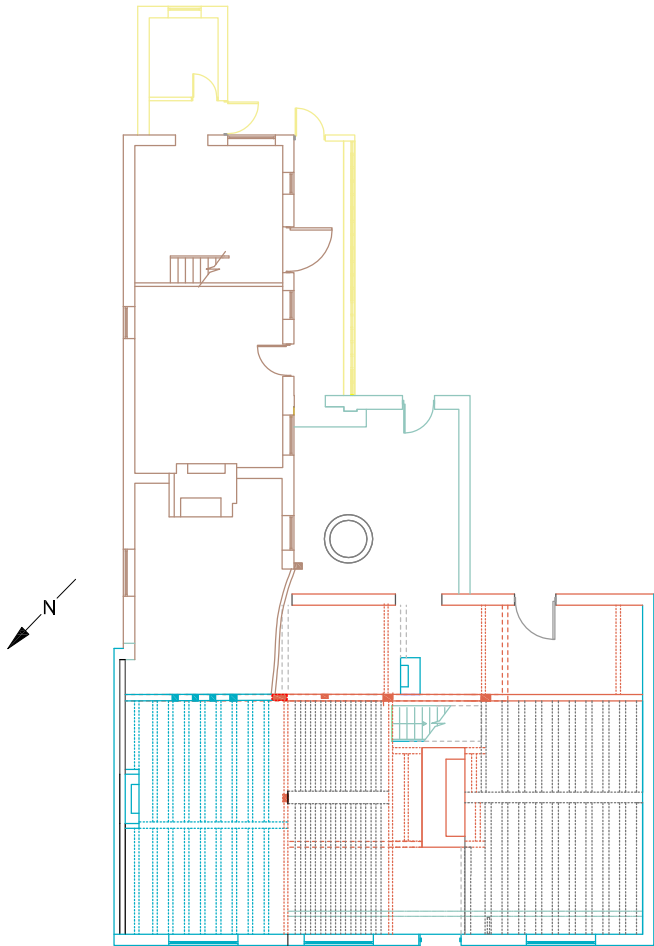
- 5.41 A brick chimney stack is situated between the two principal ground floor rooms (Fig. 2), originally with fireplaces on both sides of the stack. The fireplaces have been removed and altered in recent years creating large recesses; the southeastern side is now shelved.

#### Roofs

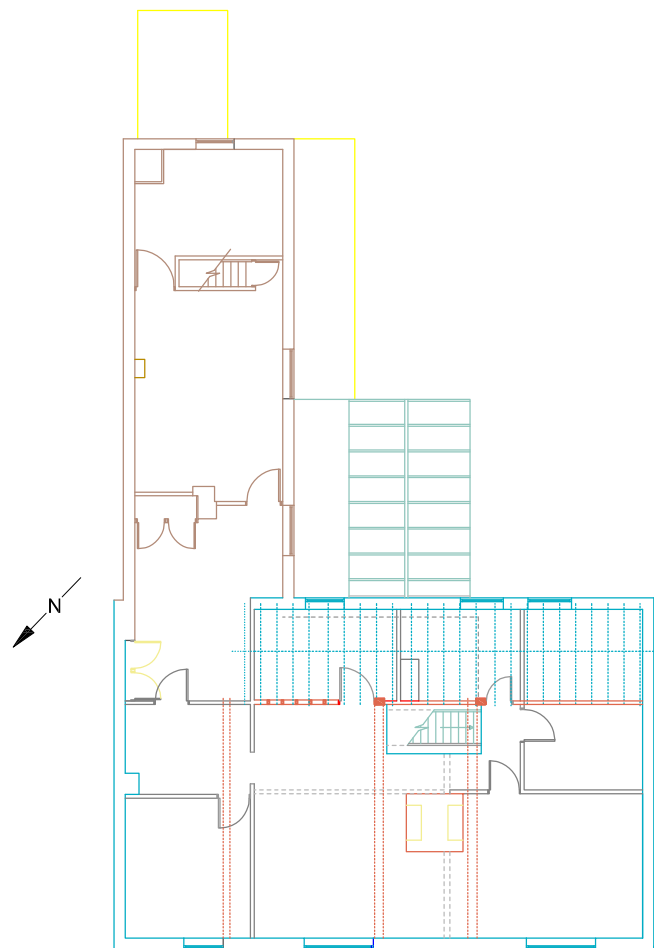
- 5.42 There was no access to the roof structure over the Phase 4 rear range.



© Archaeology South-East		9 High Street, Lydd, Kent	Fig.1
Project Ref: 4111	November 2009	Phased site development plan and first edition Ordnance Survey map (1872)	
Report Ref: 2009173	Drawn by: mh		



Ground Floor Plan



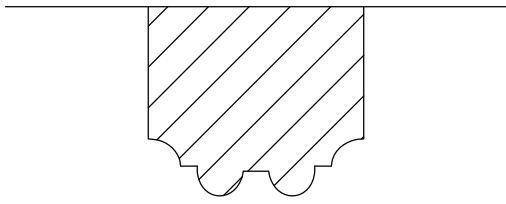
Key

- Phase 1 - early 16th century
- Phase 2 - late 17th century
- Phase 3 - early 19th century
- Phase 4 - mid to late 19th century
- Phase 5 - c. mid 20th century
- Phase 6 - early 21st century
- unknown

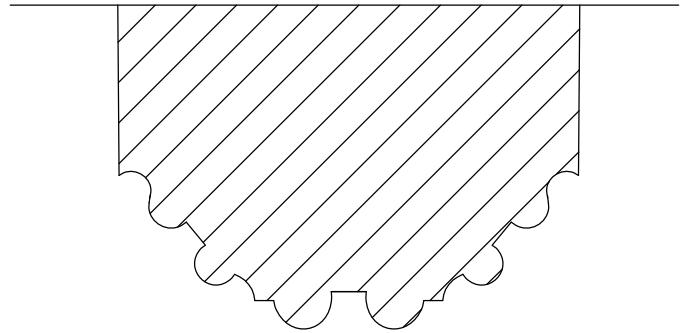
First Floor Plan



© Archaeology South-East		9 High Street, Lydd, Kent	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 4111	November 2009	Floor plans as existing showing historic detail (plans are based on those supplied by MHSB Associates)	
Report Ref: 2009173	Drawn by: mh		



Joist moulding



Girder Beam moulding

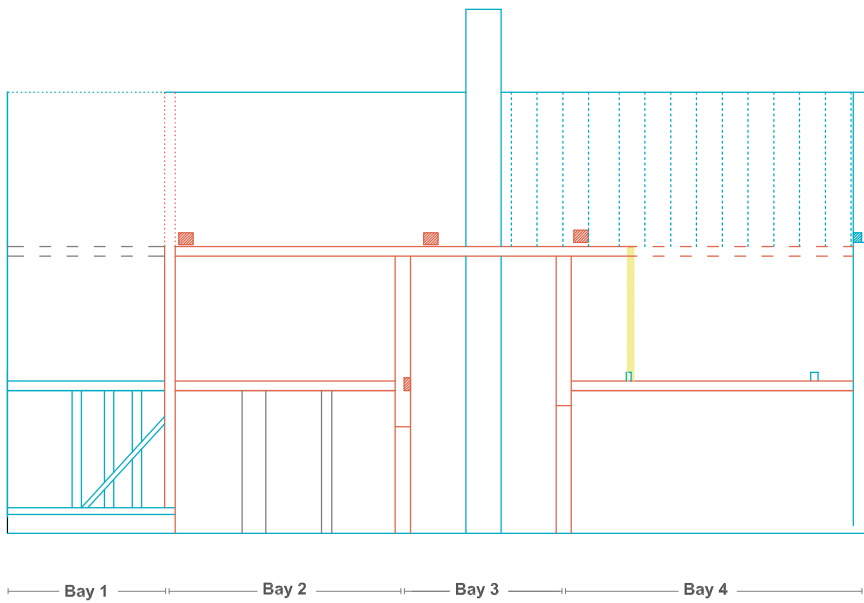


General ceiling view

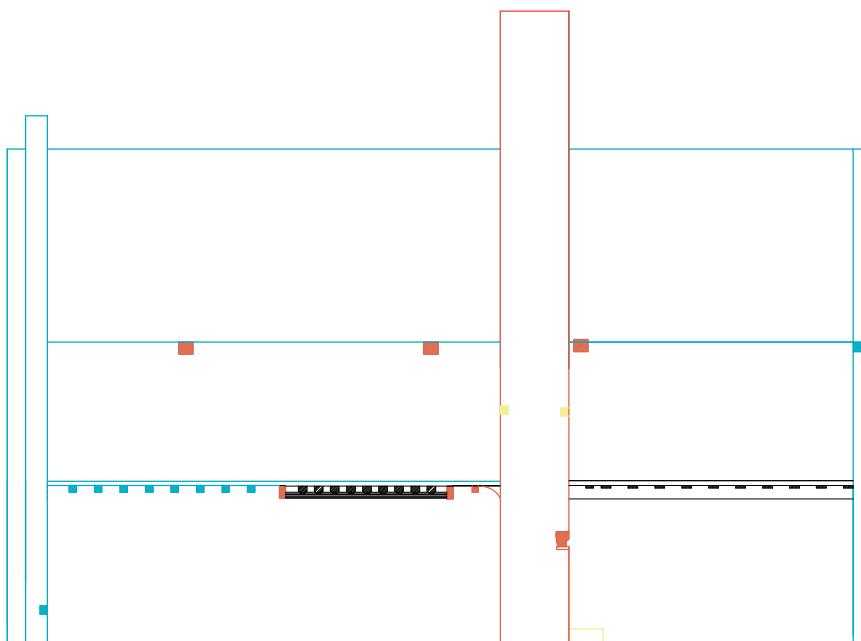


Detail of girder and joist

© Archaeology South-East		9 High Street, Lydd, Kent	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 4111	November 2009	Detail of Phase 1 (early 16th C) mouldings in ceiling of central ground floor room	
Report Ref: 2009173	Drawn by: mh		



The 17th century (Phase 2) timber framed wall between main range and outshot



Long Section

Key

- Phase 1 - early 16th century
- Phase 2 - late 17th century
- Phase 3 - early 19th century
- Phase 4 - mid to late 19th century
- Phase 5 - c. mid 20th century
- Phase 6 - early 21st century
- unknown



© Archaeology South-East		9 High Street, Lydd, Kent		Fig. 4
Project Ref: 4111	November 2009	Phased long section and timber framed wall between main range and outshot		
Report Ref: 2009173	Drawn by: mh			



Plate 1: Main range - interior detail of the front door in the principal (northwestern) elevation (400 mm scale)



Plate 2: Main range - detail of the moulded joists in the central room ceiling shows straight cut stops at former jetty plate location



Plate 3: Main range – detail of scarfed post in Phase 2 partition wall



Plate 4: Main range – detail of the pressure mark on the trimmer joist indicating former staircase location and direction



Plate 5: Main range – detail of the boarded northeast end wall, shows studs and straight raking shore jointed to sill beam over earlier brick sleeper wall