

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATIVE SURVEY
OF
OLD KENT COTTAGE, FROGHOLT, KENT. CT18 8AT
(NGR TR 177 375)**



**Commissioned by
Mr and Mrs Squirrel**

Report No. 2011112

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Project No. 4927

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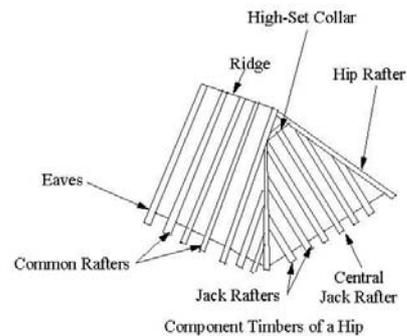
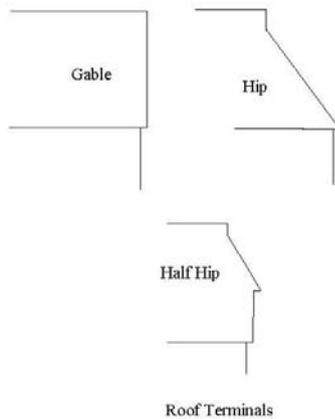
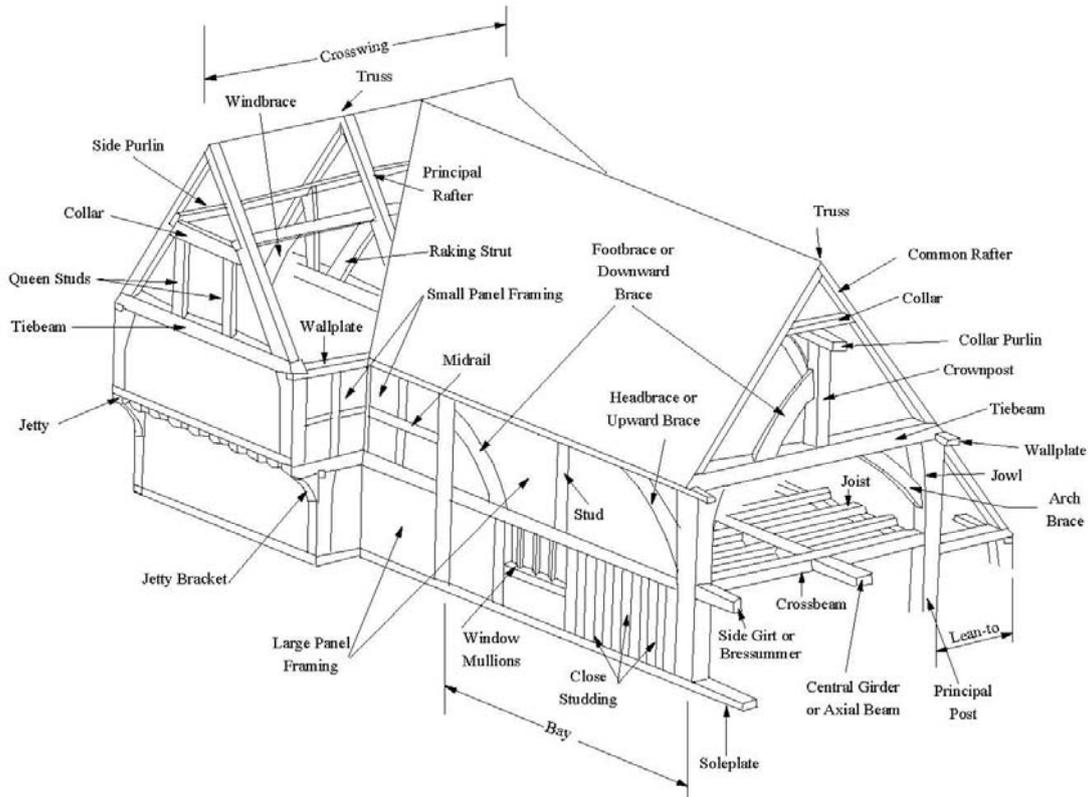
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS



CONVENTIONS USED WITHIN THIS REPORT

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.

- Extant wall
- - - Features evidenced but destroyed or masked
- Conjectural or very approximate
- — — Beam overhead
- ? Details unknown

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In May 2011 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out an archaeological interpretative survey of Old Kent Cottage, Frogholt, Kent on behalf of Mr and Mrs Squirrel.

2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 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.
- 2.2 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 the property is undertaken.
- 2.3 It should be noted that only remote access to the roof of the north end bay could be undertaken and limited access to the roof over the hall. Access was limited due to the fact that the hall has never been floored and as such the only structural component obscuring the roof construction was a thin lath and plaster ceiling.
- 2.4 A set of drawings produced from a measured outline survey is included within this report (Figs. 3 - 6). 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
- 2.5 The survey is complemented by a full range of digital photographs. A selection of the digital photographs has been reproduced as plates within the report.
- 2.6 Maggie Henderson and Amy Williamson carried out the survey in May 2011.

3.0 LOCATION AND SETTING

- 3.1 The Grade II listed Old Kent Cottage, Frogholt is situated to the north of the A20 (Junction 11a), 500m to the west of Newington. Frogholt is a designated Conservation Area within an area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Frogholt, although situated close to the M20 and the Folkstone Eurotunnel Terminal, is tucked away within a well-established wooded valley of mature trees and hedgerows with only one lane accessing the hamlet. The lane, winding round from the north side of the A20 is not a through route. The Seabrook stream runs through Frogholt and Old Kent Cottage is situated adjacent and to the south of this, with access over the stream via a short bridge.

4.0 LISTED STATUS OF THE BUILDING

- 4.1 The house was listed (Ref. 1061087) as Grade II on the 27th August 1952 (Source: English Heritage, Listed Buildings Online). The list description notes that the house is possibly of early 14th century origin. The list description itself is not a comprehensive schedule of those elements which are legally protected. The legislative cover relates to both the interior and exterior of the stated structure and it also extends to any building within the curtilage which predates the 1st July 1948 as stated in Section 1 (5) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

5.0 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

- 5.1 The building is significant for the following reasons:
- It is Grade II listed and is therefore deemed to be nationally important and of special architectural or historic interest.
 - The outward appearance of the building sits well within its local context, contributing to the character of the area. As such it forms an important element of the Frogholt Conservation Area.
 - The use of specifically chosen timbers to perform particular functions within the building are indicative of an informed owner/builder, utilising timbers grown locally in an area such as this, within established mature woodlands and hedgerows.
 - The house is almost intact from the date of construction – possibly within the latter half of the 15th century. The hall has never had an upper floor inserted, the majority of the conversion was minimal and occurred within the 18th century – fairly late in the development of the medieval house and the small floor plan and low storey height makes the survival of such a structure very rare.
 - The use of cranked principals in small houses within Kent is uncommon.

6.0 OVERVIEW OF THE BUILDING

- 6.1 The house was constructed as a three-cell building with a two-bay hall of almost equal bay lengths. The building overall is compact, measuring 4.60m by 9.81m. The ground floor area measures c. 45 square metres and as such the building can be classified as a small house. The only upper floor accommodation is offered by a jettied loft at the high-end of the house. The remainder of the structure was open to the roof on the interior, the two bays of the hall separated by an open truss bearing a cranked tie-beam, with only chamfered leading edges for decoration.
- 6.2 The house has a collar rafter roof and the only braces present are the head braces extending from the swelling jowls of the principal posts on the open truss and the foot-braces from posts to cross beam on the surviving partition between hall and high-end apartments. The lack of bracing may be partly responsible for the racking of the structure, which is leaning noticeably to the south. Braces triangulate and so strengthen a frame. The roof terminals are mismatched: hipped to the south and half-hipped to the north. The choice of a half-hip at the high-end was specific, in that the

raising up of the tie-beam and the inclusion of a pair of cranked principals forming both wall post and roof slope created enough headroom to allow the construction of an upper floor.

- 6.3 The two ground floor principal posts and intermediate post are all specifically chosen timbers that fulfil the function of both post and brace to the relevant jetty joist in one piece. In an area such as Frogholt with local well-established mature woodlands and hedge-rows the builder need not have gone far to source such timbers.
- 6.4 The three-cell medieval house therefore comprised a two-bay open hall with private rooms at the north end on ground and upper floor and a service bay at the south end. Display elements of the building were kept to a minimum: the interior decoration that has survived include chamfers to the leading edges of the steeply cranked tie-beam of the open truss; the only other feature indicative of status is the jettied upper floor at the north end of the house, fronting directly onto the only thoroughfare of the hamlet.
- 6.5 Elements of the building's construction are comparatively rare: by 1994, only six houses with cranked principals were known in Kent (Pearson, S., 1994). A further example was recorded in 2002 by David and Barbara Martin at Hinxhill (Martin and Martin 2002). The use of such a device has an origin in early mass-constructed buildings, with the cranked principals being more closely related to a cruck tradition than the box-framing of the south east. The date range for such buildings tends to be from the mid to late 15th century with some construction in the 16th and into the 17th centuries: they are generally not found within the later 14th and early 15th centuries although the Hinxhill example may date to the closing years of the 14th century or the early years of the 15th century. The lack of further examples of this feature in the area does not necessarily mean that they did not exist: small houses such as Old Kent Cottage are rare survivals, mainly due to the fact that they are more difficult to adapt to changing living requirements. A small building such as this with a large open hall and a fairly low storey height does not convert well to a fully-floored building and as a result these buildings were more often rebuilt rather than adapted.
- 6.6 Old Kent Cottage was probably built within the mid to late 15th century and escaped any substantial changes until the 18th century. The dating of the building is made more difficult by the lack of diagnostic (and therefore closely dateable) features. The almost equal lengths of the two bays of the hall could indicate a slightly earlier date range than might usually be allocated for the building based on existing evidence and as such it may be worth assessing the structure for suitability for dendrochronological dating.
- 6.7 The house remains almost intact from the date of construction until the 18th century when a substantial brick chimney stack was inserted into the low-end bay of the hall. As a result of this the structure lost its cross passage and changed to a lobby entry plan form. The chimney stack includes an ornately moulded bressumer that was probably brought from elsewhere (given the elaborate moulding) and re-used in this location.
- 6.8 The hall appears to have remained open to the roof after the chimney stack was inserted, but attempts at modernisation were made: the open truss was cleaned of much of the soot blackening that had resulted from the open hearth and the closed partition at the north end between hall and high-end rooms was given a coat of lime plaster.

- 6.9 On the exterior, the framing of the low-end hall bay was remodelled, perhaps due to the impact upon the fabric created by the construction of the stack. A new straight raking shore was added, giving the frame some much needed triangulation.
- 6.10 The south end bay was rebuilt but it is unclear if that was undertaken in conjunction with the insertion of the stack or at a later date. The main elements of the frame were retained from the original with the walls in-filled in brick with timbers incorporated to make small square panels. The work is consistent with an 18th century or perhaps even later date.
- 6.11 By the 19th century (*in situ* by 1873 Fig. 2), the small lean-to outshot had been added to the east elevation of the service bay. This may have been constructed in conjunction with a bread oven (since removed) that was recorded during a RCHME survey undertaken in 1959. The addition of the outshot would have increased the storage and utilities provision at the service end of the house. Other than several replacement windows, and the insertion of the ceiling over the hall – which may relate to this phase of modernisation, the building remains fairly unaltered.

7.0 DETAILED ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

7.1 Phase 1(c. mid to late 15th century)

Layout

- 7.1.1 The three-cell, four-bay hall house measures 9.80m north - south by 4.60m east – west (Fig. 3). The house comprises a two-bay hall, with the high-end north bay measuring 2.90m and the low-end 2.30m. The north end of the house included a jettied upper floor, projecting beyond the ground floor north wall by 0.50m and as such the high-end apartments included a single ground floor room with jettied loft above. The hall and south end service bay would have been open to the roof at this stage, the only upper apartment afforded by the jettied north end loft.

Wall Design

- 7.1.2 Much of the original wall construction has been retained, with only the ground floor of the east elevation and the in-fill of the west, east and south elevations of the south service bay (Bay 4) replaced in brick during subsequent phases of development. The Phase 1 frame comprises large panel framing in-filled in wattle and daub. The jetty construction, creating a storey and a half at the north end of the building serves to divide the panels of the wall construction into large base panels and smaller upper panels of the same width, above the jetty joist. The hall bay repeats the pattern with a side girt in-line with the jetty joist, the girt also serves as part of the hall window construction – although this is only visible on the interior (Plate 1). The low end bay of the hall has been modified: sharing features with the re-built south end bay, and in so doing suggesting that the modifications were contemporary. The side girt is repeated in the low end hall bay, and this may be part of the original construction or a replacement in the same location (Fig. 3). The service bay at the south end has been modified, although retains from its original construction the principal corner posts complete with swelling jowls, the tie-beam linking the two posts and a continuation of the wall plates extending across from Bay 3 (Fig. 3).
- 7.1.3 The north elevation may retain much of its original framing and in-fill although the loft wall has been clad in plain clay tile at a later date. The ground floor construction is of

note in that the three principal posts: one at each corner and a central member, are naturally forked timbers, chosen due to their shape to serve a specific function. It is usual in such buildings for a post to include a brace linking them to the corresponding jetty joists that extend beyond the ground floor of the building to support the projecting floor above. In this example, the timbers are forked naturally to provide post and integral brace rather than being composite in construction (Plate 2). The feature indicates a good working knowledge of woodland management and carpentry combining the two in response to the requirements posed by jetty construction.

- 7.1.4 This knowledge of the materials required extends to the upper floor of the jetty. The projecting north end wall includes a pair of cranked principals (Fig. 4 and Plate 3). The members are selected with a naturally occurring 'elbow' to provide a straight lower part to provide the low walls of the loft and an angled upper part in the manner of the remainder of the rafters, to support the roof construction, which at the north end of the building was half-hipped to allow extra head-room. The cranked principals allowed for a raised tie-beam within the north elevation, again to create better head-height within the loft accommodation. There is no visible evidence for head or foot-bracing within the external wall construction.
- 7.1.5 The interior wall construction remains *in situ* between the upper end of the hall and the closed private north end bay (Bay 1). The construction of the wall includes foot-braces, these are concave and elongated due to the short distance between cross-beam and wall plate (Fig. 4). The remainder of the wall includes a central stud between cross-beam and tie-beam, and in the lower part of the wall there is a pair of studs, one of which provides the door jamb for the doorway between the high-end of the hall and the private apartments. Just above the door jamb, within the cross-beam a redundant mortise can be seen that would have housed a head plate for a short spere, a projecting short length of wall intended to screen the high end bench from the draught of the doorway. Within the roof space over the hall, wattle and daub infill can be seen to extend to collar height (Plate 4) – the collar and rafters are completely sooted and as such it is unlikely that the in-fill originally extended to the apex. A later skim of lime plaster has been applied to the south side of the in-fill (discussed below). The south partition wall between the low end of the hall and the service bay has been much altered by subsequent phases of development. However there is a groove for in-fill on the upper face of the tie-beam indicating that the partition was once also in-filled to at least collar level.
- 7.1.6 The open truss between the two hall bays comprises principal posts and a steeply cambered or cranked tie-beam (Plate 5). Tie-beam and posts are linked by a pair of substantial curved head-braces (230mm wide by 120mm thick) and it is notable that there is no corresponding principal rafter pair: the upper face of the tie-beam is clear of any redundant jointing that would indicate the presence of rafters. Decoration of the hall truss is confined to the steep camber of the tie-beam and the substantial braces (Fig. 4). Each of the members are chamfered but there are no other decorative elements. No crown post was ever situated or intended for the open truss of the hall.

Windows

- 7.1.7 Elements of the hall window are retained within the high-end hall bay (Bay 2 – Fig.3) of the west elevation. The location is re-used for the present window but features of the original do survive. The sill and the transom are still *in situ* although the transom is only visible from the interior and is formed by the side girt. Later reduction in the size of the window and re-use with the smaller *in situ* window has obscured details of the form of the original window. However, the central stud may be the remains of the king

mullion, and the two studs to either side of the present window extending from sill to plate may be the original jambs, giving the hall window a central location within the high-end bay as is usually the case. The rebuilding on the east side, of the ground floor elevation in brick has resulted in the loss of the opposite hall window.

- 7.1.8 No other original window features are retained elsewhere within the building although it is probable that the 17th century casement in the north elevation, lighting the interior of the loft, is an original location albeit one with a later window inserted into it.

Doorways

- 7.1.9 The present front doorway in the low-end bay of the hall (Bay 3), is a later modification in the original doorway location. The doorway is situated to the south end of the bay as would be expected for a cross passage entrance, tucked towards the service end of the hall. The opposite doorway of the original cross passage has been lost through later modifications. Within the building the doorway between the high-end of the hall and the private apartments remains *in situ*. The door head is plain and unadorned, the jamb formed by a stud mortise and tenoned to the cross-beam.

Floors and Ceilings

- 7.1.10 The medieval joists providing the flooring of the jettied loft accommodation at the north end of the building remain in place (Figs. 3 and 4). At their south end, the joists are jointed to the cross-beam of the T2 truss, while to the north, they are lodged over the jetty plate and extend a further c. 0.50m before terminating in a rounded bull-nosed profile; the jetty bressumer is supported above. The joists measure 140mm square consistent with a medieval origin.

Stairs

- 7.1.11 There is evidence of the original stair trap within the floor construction of the jettied loft. A trimmer joist is situated to the north of and parallel with the cross beam of the T2 truss, creating a hatch opening of c. 1.20m east – west by 0.80m north - south for the original stair/ladder access to the loft above. The hatch was superseded by the present staircase.

Chimney

- 7.1.12 The two-bay hall would originally have been open to the apex of the roof. The heating would have been by open hearth within the packed earth floor of the hall. The soot blackening on the rafters and other members visible above the inserted ceiling are evidence of this early form of heating.

Roof Construction

- 7.1.13 The roof is a paired collar and rafter type. The rafters measure 130mm wide by 100mm thick (maximum) and are linked by collars at 70mm wide by 100mm thick halved over the rafters and pegged in place. Some collars are no longer *in situ* but the redundant jointing on the rafters indicates their original locations. The rafters above the hall are soot blackened, those just visible beyond the high-end partition (Truss T2) and the present south end hip appear to have been rebuilt (discussed below).

7.2 Phase 2 (18th Century)

- 7.2.1 The house remained fairly unaltered until the 18th century. Within that century and on into the early 19th century, a number of alterations and additions were made. It is difficult to closely date the individual alterations and as such the modifications have been assigned to a single broad 18th century phase, although it must be highlighted that it is unlikely that all of the events took place at the same time, but rather when finances or changing requirements of the inhabitants dictated.

Layout

- 7.2.2 The four-bay three-cell layout was not altered in the 18th century. The first significant alteration was the addition of the substantial brick-built chimney stack. As is usually the case, the stack was inserted into the cross-passage at the low-end of the hall, impacting upon both hall and service bay beyond. The addition of the stack effectively converted the cross passage to lobby entry, with the doorway opening onto a small lobby directly against the west side of the stack, with new doorways to north into the hall and south into the service bay (Figs. 5 and 6).

Wall Design

- 7.2.3 It is probable that the insertion of the chimney stack brought about the rebuilding of the west elevation of the low-end hall bay. The framing on the west elevation retains some of the original but includes a straight raking shore (Fig. 5), a feature consistent with an 18th century (and later) date of construction. The south end bay has been almost entirely rebuilt, retaining as noted above, only the principal posts, wall plates and tie-beam. The new construction was carried out in brick, incorporating vertical and horizontal timber members of small scantling to create a small square-panel effect (Fig. 5). This form of construction is consistent with an 18th century origin and it is possible that the rebuilding took place when the stack was inserted, to allow working space but also to correct the racking that the building was clearly subject to.

Windows

- 7.2.4 Many of the present windows are casements with diamond quarrels. The windows cover several phases of development but most are historic. The window in the reduced hall location in the west wall and within the north wall of the loft are the earliest surviving windows and may date to the late 17th century while the remainder of the windows appear to be of 19th century origin (discussed below).

Doorways

- 7.2.5 The main doorway on the west elevation was modified at this stage, in conjunction with the replacement framing of the low-end hall bay. A new doorway was added from the lobby to the hall.

Floors and Ceilings

- 7.2.6 The hall remained open to the roof until the insertion of the present ceiling in the 18th or 19th century. On the basis of evidence surviving within the roof-space this occurred at a later date than the insertion of the chimney stack, unless the current stack had a predecessor. Within the roof, the tie beam of the open truss, and presumably the associated truss members that have since been over-painted, were cleaned of much of the soot encrustation. The cleaning suggests that when the chimney stack was

inserted, the members remained exposed but were modernised by removing the sooting formed by the archaic open hearth. The lime skim coat present on the wattle and daub of the closed north partition may also have been applied over the soot stained daub in-fill as part of this general modernisation.

- 7.2.7 Also visible within the roof is a small timber fixture, which has been added to the soffit of the tie-beam. The fixture comprises a rectangular piece of timber with rounded end pierced by a drilled circular hole. All leading edges of the timber are chamfered (Plate 6). There is no sooting at all on the fixture which indicates that it was added after the insertion of the chimney stack. Two uses for such a timber have been suggested by David and Barbara Martin: the means of attaching a suspended light fitting, or the housing for the upper end of pole which could have served as a tethering post to prevent small children from approaching the fireplace, which not only provided the source of heating, but also required constant access for cooking.
- 7.2.8 Although it can be demonstrated that the hall remained un-ceiled for a period of time after a chimney stack was inserted, it is not presently possible to provide a close date for the construction of the ceiling. It is certainly historic, being of lath and plaster suspended from a series of joists that are for the most part un-converted, with round or half-round section, but this type of ceiling has a long period of use, with examples extending right through the 18th century and well into the 19th century.
- 7.2.9 The ceiling within the south end bay is also a fairly late insertion. Although the majority of the construction was concealed by modern loft flooring for access and storage purposes, bearers to support ceiling joists could be seen above the wall plate within the ground floor room. The bedroom ceiling, within the jettied loft may be part of the 18th or 19th century modernisations, and again bearers can be seen in the roof slopes to carry joist for the under-plastered ceiling.

Stairs

- 7.2.10 No new stairs were added until the 20th century when the access was relocated to its present position,

Chimneys

- 7.2.11 The brick stack was added within the 18th century. Modern paint finish obscures detailed analysis of the origin of the stack at ground floor level, although the brick fabric (where visible), sizes and thick mortar bedding joints are consistent with an 18th century origin. Some degree of remodelling has occurred within the 19th century or later above the roof-line. In the first instance, the stack comprised a single flue with a wide and deep fireplace. There is evidence of alteration on the eastern side of the stack where an earlier bread oven has been removed. Of note is the ornately moulded timber bressumer over the fireplace, which appears to be of 16th century origin. Its date, together with truncated scars for a spit mechanism visible at its west end demonstrate it is clearly reused in its present position with the 18th century stack. It is not known if the beam was previously used within the building although the ornate moulding does suggest that it has been brought in from elsewhere, as the remainder of the house is of a less elaborate, simple character.

Roof Construction

- 7.2.12 The roof construction was altered during the 18th century with the rebuilding of the southern hipped roof terminal. The terminal bears no high-set collar or central jack

rafter. The rafters are supported over purlins, the hipped purlins lodged over the two inserted side purlins. The side purlins continue along the length of both slopes of the roof and have intermittent strengthening members added at intervals extending from tie-beams against the inserted purlins.

- 7.2.13 The half-hipped north roof terminal has also been rebuilt. The present rafters are clean of soot, while the partition truss bears no evidence for infill above the collar level. This indicates that the original half hip would have been considerably soot encrusted on the interior, in marked contrast to the present rafters. The lack of a high-set collar in this location is also indicative of a later repair. The construction details, and the fact that no ridge board has been inserted into the construction historically, is suggestive of a date no later than the 18th century. This is supported by the almost unconverted timbers used in strengthening the roof.

7.3 Phase 3 (19th century)

Layout

- 7.3.1 The accommodation was enhanced in the 19th century by the addition of a small lean-to outshot against the east elevation of the house. The outshot presently includes two small rooms a WC and bathroom with a storage space between. However, the outshot in its initial form may only have been an extension to the service end of the house providing extra storage and preparation space, keeping in mind that there had been a brick bread oven to the east of the stack as indicated in the 1959 survey (RCHME).

Wall Design

- 7.3.2 The construction is of brick, painted white. The south elevation is flush with that of the rebuilt south end wall of the main range. The walls have timber plates at 130mm by 110mm thick, in level assembly. It is possible that the ground floor on the east side of the house was rebuilt at the same time as the outshot was added.

Windows

- 7.3.3 There are three casement windows within the outhsot, of which the northern is a good example of an early 19th century casement complete with twisted stay. Many of the other windows throughout the house may date to this phase of development.

Doorways

- 7.3.4 The doorways within the outhsot are probably 19th and 20th century in origin. The east and west external doors appear to have been replaced c. 1900 +/- 25 years.

Floors and Ceilings

- 7.3.5 As discussed above, the ceiling was inserted into the open hall either in the late 18th or early 19th century (Plate 7). The brick floor within the hall may also date to this phase of development. The fabric of the brickwork, although worn, did not bear diagnostic features for which a date could be ascribed. Brick fabric is very difficult to date, with handmade bricks and the materials used often sourced locally, made locally, and re-used in various ways over time due to the comparatively high expense of the material.

Stairs

- 7.3.6 No new stairs were added at this date.

Chimneys

- 7.3.7 The upper courses above the roof line, of the chimney stack may date to the 19th century or later. It is worth noting that the adjacent house to the rear of the property has the same style of stack.

Roof Construction

- 7.3.8 Only additional strengthening members were added to the roof after the terminals were rebuilt.

7.4 Phase 4 (20th Century onwards)

Layout

- 7.4.1 The modern alterations would have included the remodelling of the interior of the outshot to include the bathroom and WC provisions. This type of modernisation usually took place within the first half of the 20th century for buildings of this size.

Wall construction

- 7.4.2 There were no major alterations to the walls at this stage.

Windows and Doorways

- 7.4.3 Two windows within the outshot may date to the reconfiguration of the accommodation within. As noted above, the external doors appear to have been replaced c. 1900 +/- 25 years. The south doorway, of stable type, is a very modern door of late 20th or early 21st century origin.

Floors and Ceilings

- 7.4.4 The south end bay ceiling is a modern intervention but due to the presence of earlier bearers, may obscure or replace a pre-existing one. The raised floor of the lobby accessed via the front door of the property, is of late date with a quarry tile surface. The floor may have been inserted to prevent trip hazards presented by extant sill beams.

Stairs

- 7.4.5 It was during the 20th century that the stairs were relocated to the present position within the private accommodation at the north end of the house. The newly laid out staircase could be accessed directly via the doorway in the north end partition from the hall, while the small ground floor room was now enclosed with its own separate doorway, leaving the access separate from the accommodation rather than integral to the space as had been the case within the original layout.

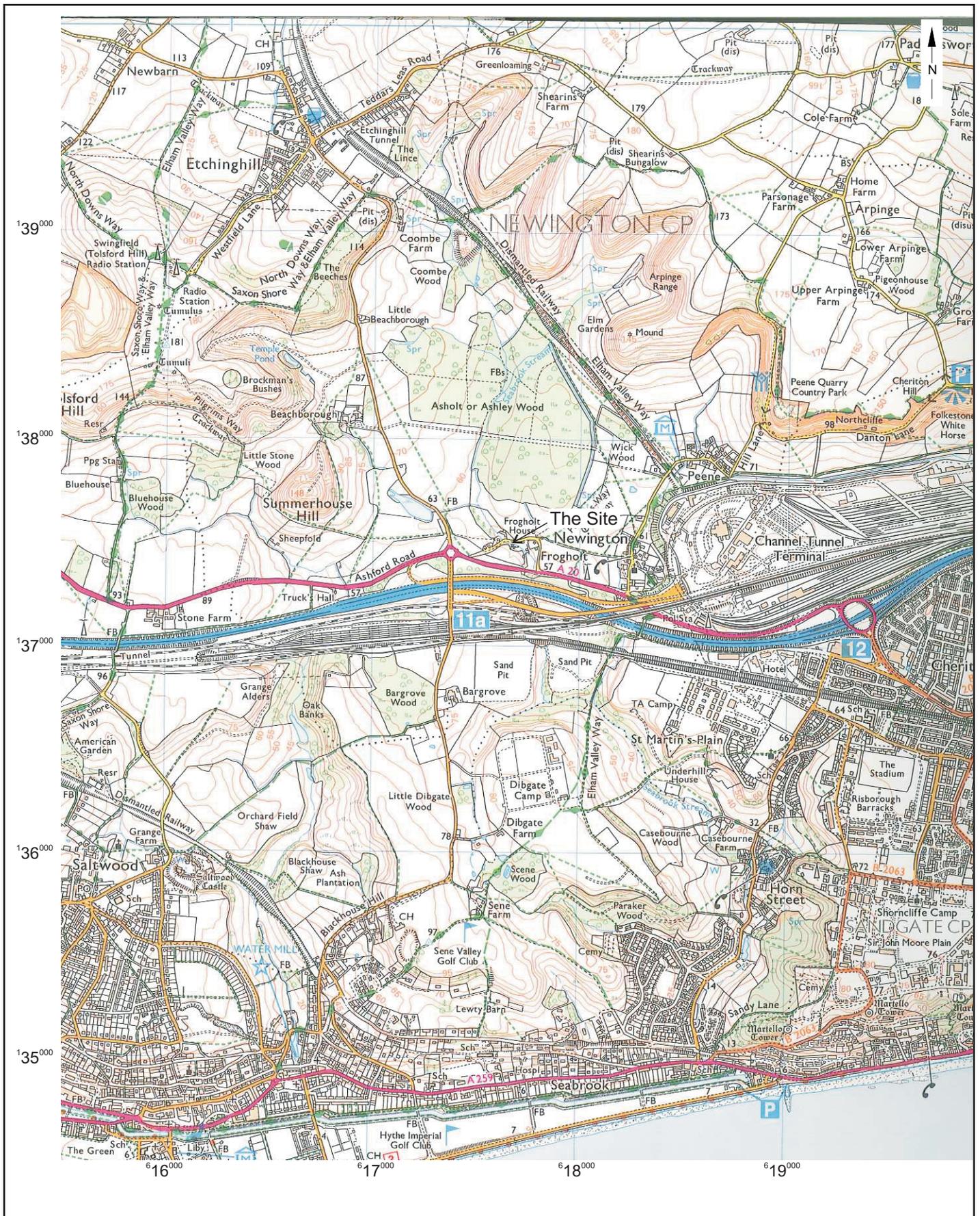
Chimney

- 7.4.6 The bread oven was removed, and the stack reinstated at its east end. It is possible that a stove set within the kitchen in the former service bay had been connected to the single flue of the stack, accounting for some of the rebuild within the rear of the stack and on the southeast corner.

8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

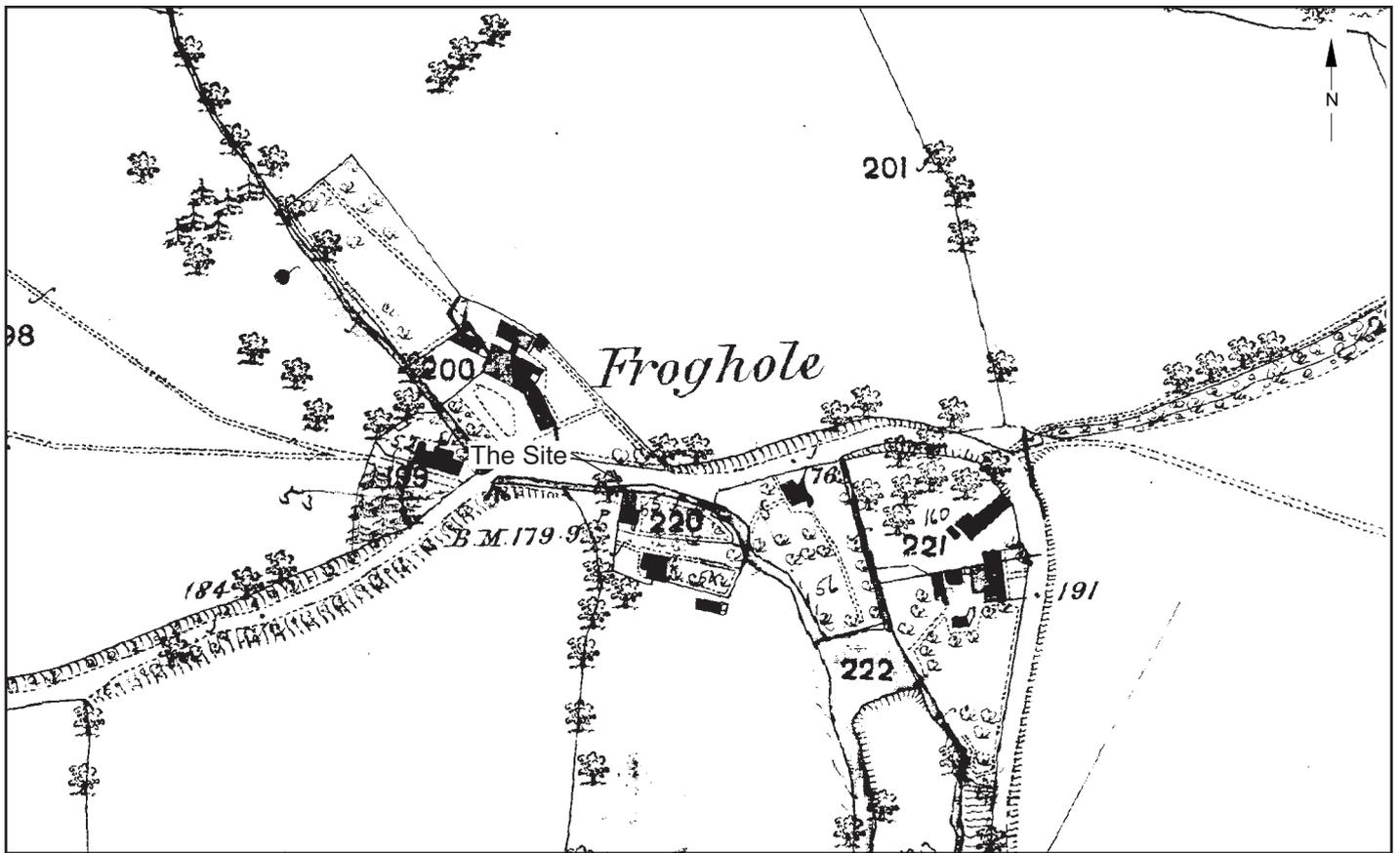
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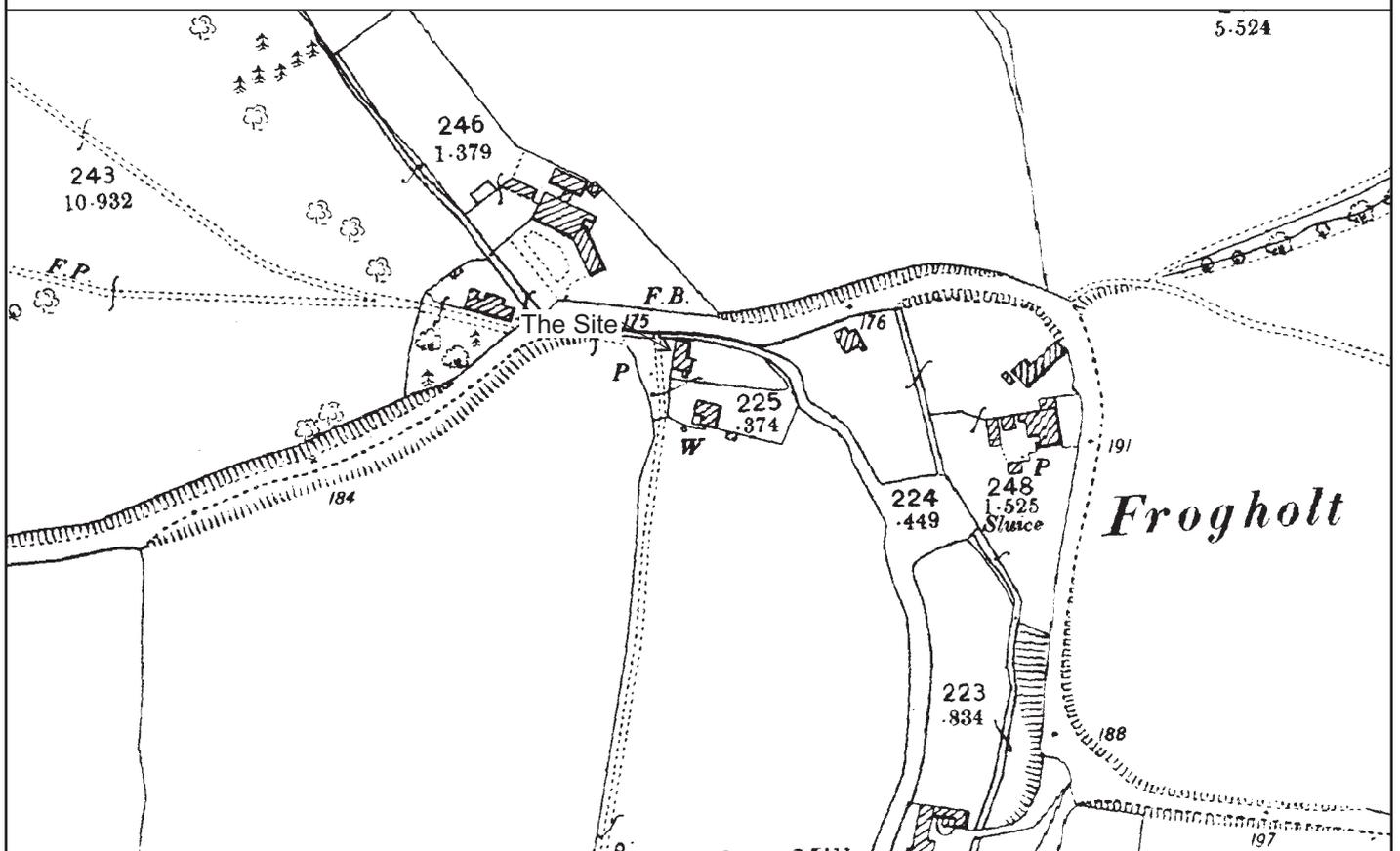
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© Archaeology South-East		Old Kent Cottage, Frogholt, Kent		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4927	May 2011	Site Location Map		
Report Ref: 2011112	Drawn by: mh			

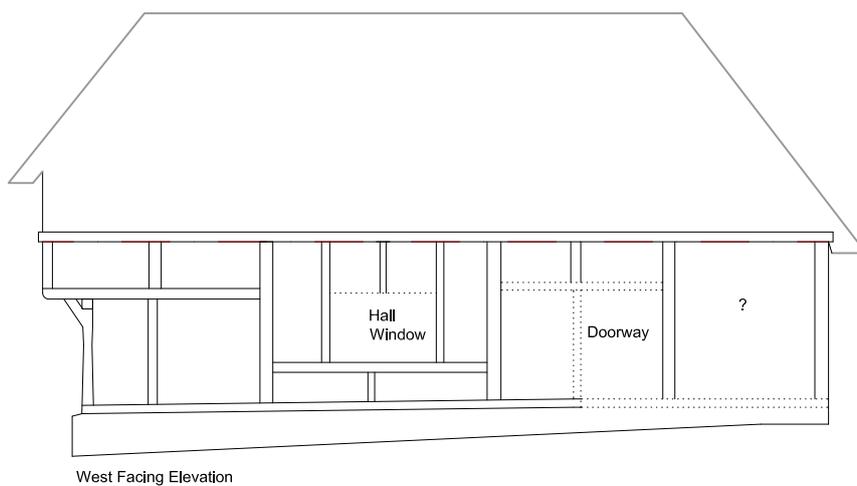
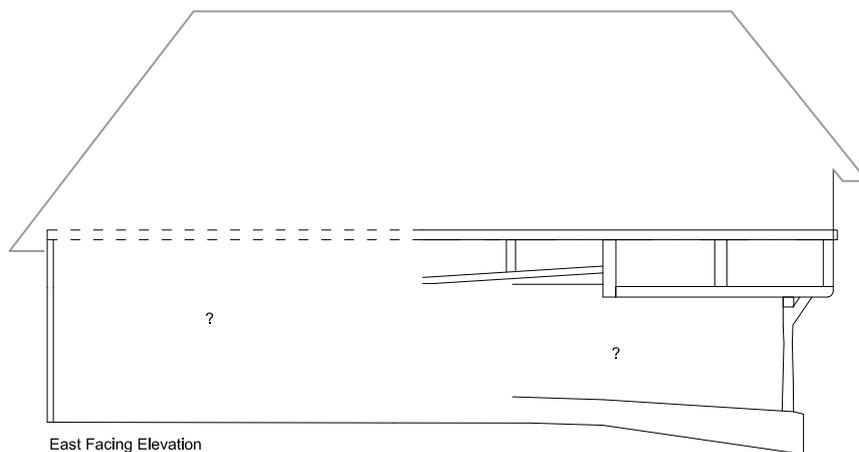
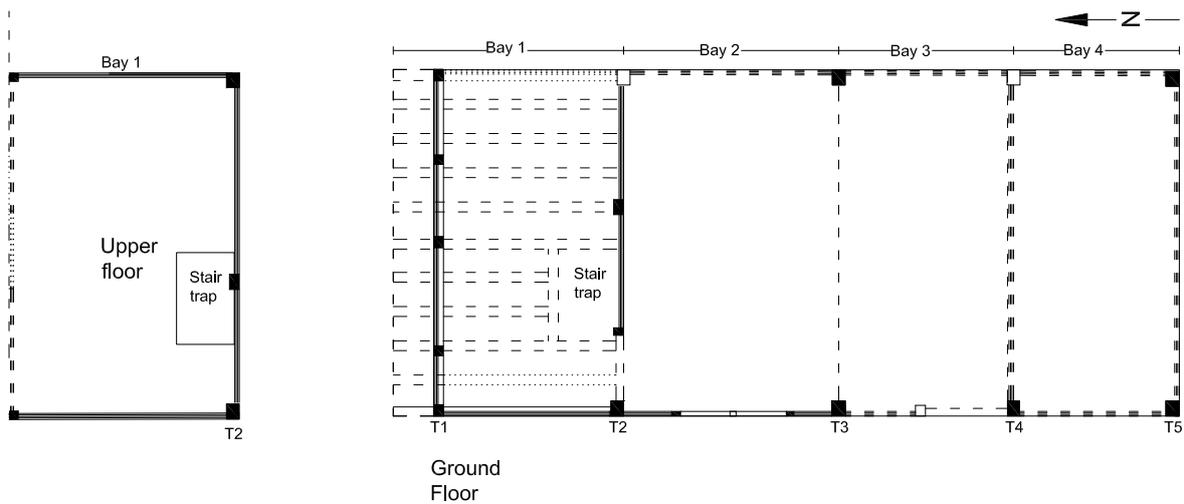


1st Edition - 1873 (above)

1st Revision - 1898 (below)

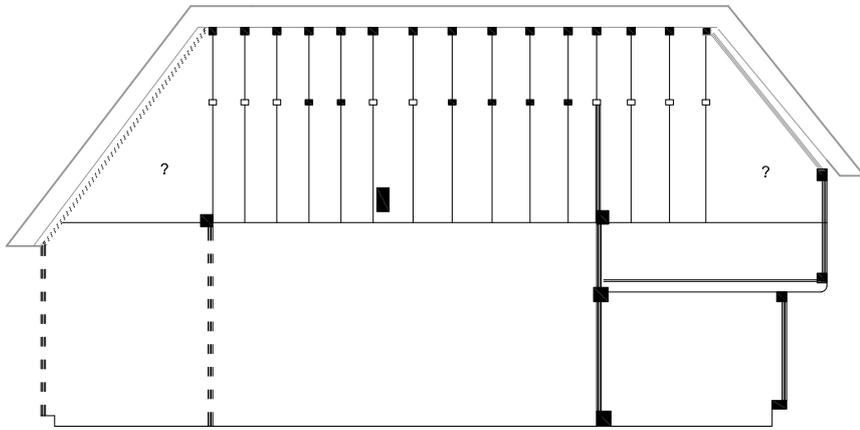


© Archaeology South-East		Old Kent Cottage, Frogholt, Kent	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 4927	May 2011	Historic Ordnance Survey Map Extract	
Report Ref: 2011112	Drawn by: mh		

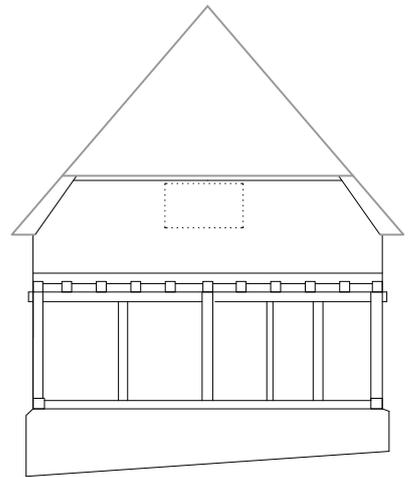


- Extant wall
- - - Features evidenced but destroyed or masked
- Conjectural or very approximate
- - - Beam overhead
- Details unknown

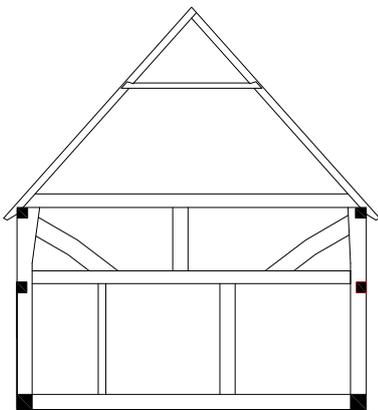




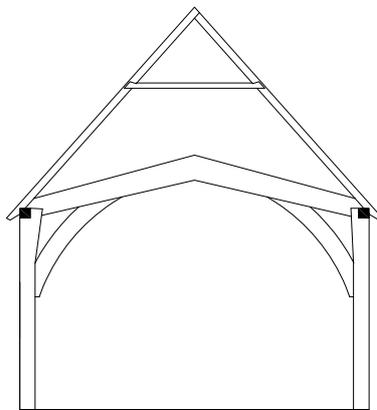
East Facing Section



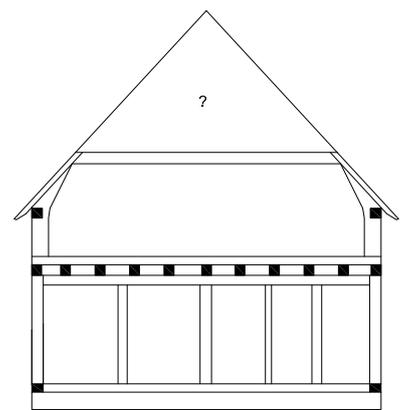
North Facing Elevation



South Side of T2



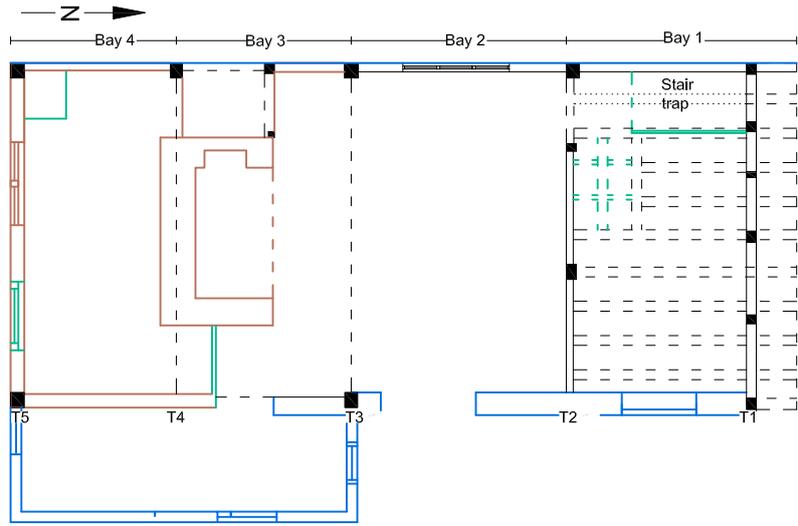
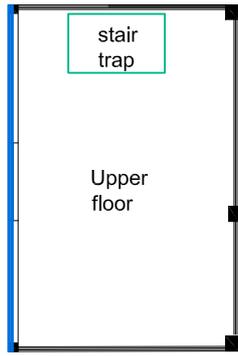
South Side of Hall
Truss - T3



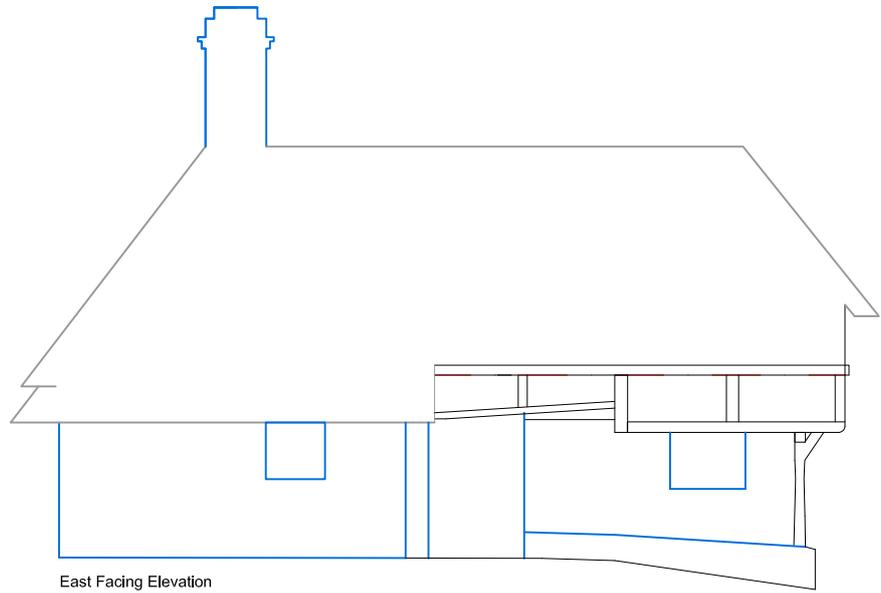
South Side of T1

- Extant wall
- - - Features evidenced but destroyed or masked
- Conjectural or very approximate
- - - - Beam overhead
- Details unknown

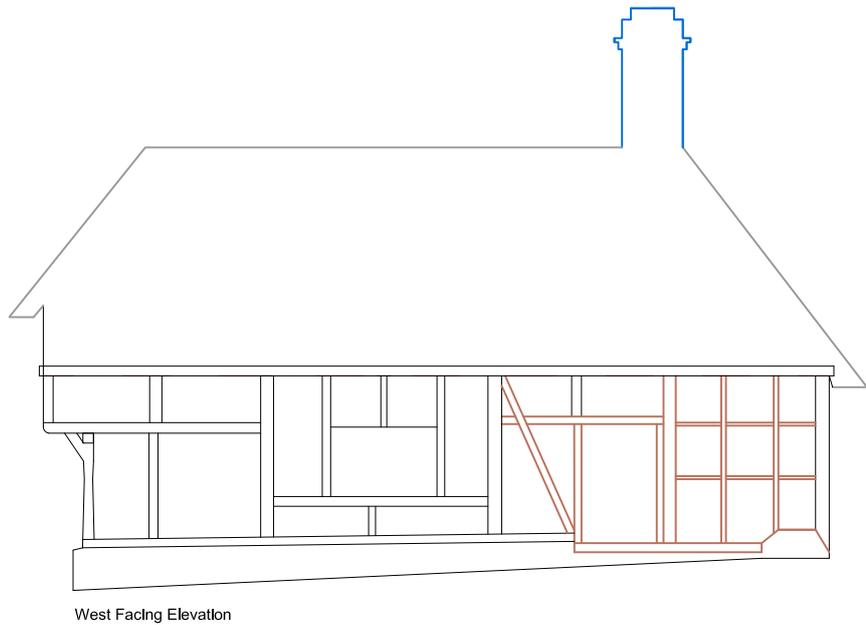


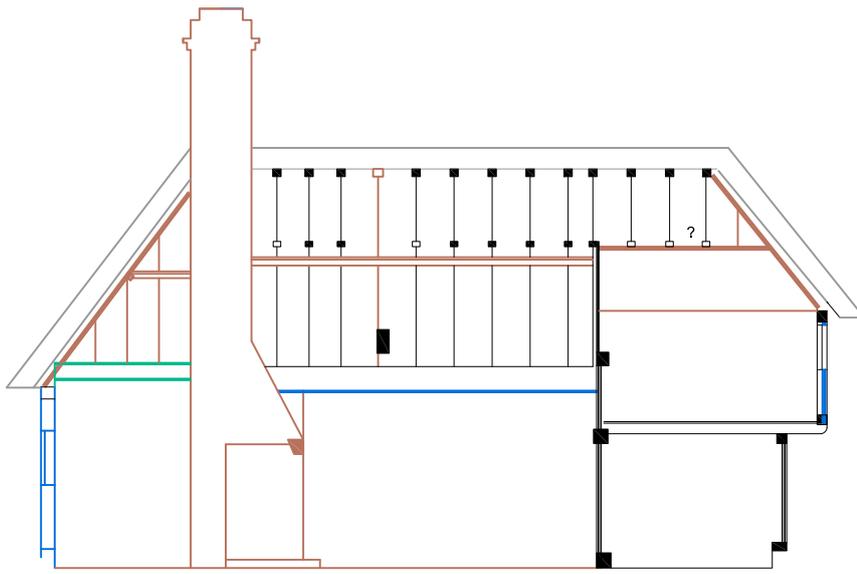


- Phase 1 - mid to late 15th C
- Phase 2 - 18th Century
- Phase 3 - 19th Century
- 20th Century
- Thatch redone 2007

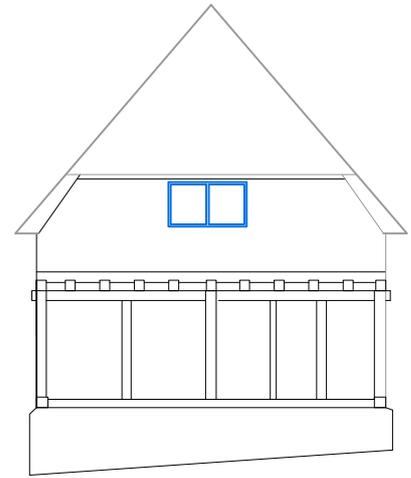


- Extant wall
- - - Features evidenced but destroyed or masked
- Conjectural or very approximate
- - - - Beam overhead
- ? Details unknown

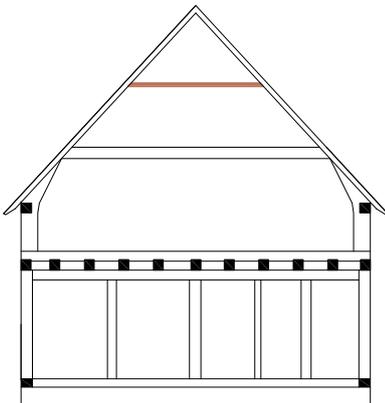




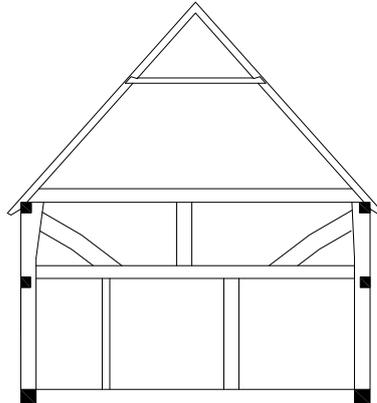
East Facing Section



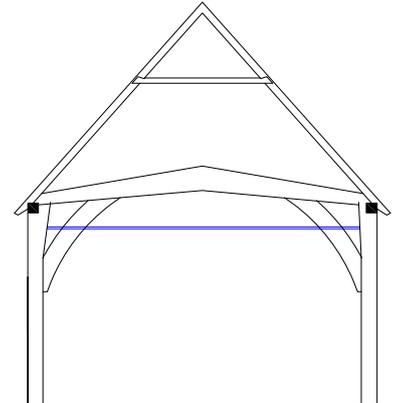
North Facing Elevation



South Side of T1



South Side of T2



South Side of Hall
Truss - T3



- Phase 1 - mid to late 15th C
- Phase 2 - 18th Century
- Phase 3 - 19th Century
- 20th Century
- Thatch redone 2007
- Extant wall
- Features evidenced but destroyed or masked
- Conjectural or very approximate
- Beam overhead
- ? Details unknown



Plate 1: Interior view of west wall of hall (Bay 2)



Plate 2: Naturally forked timber for post and brace under north end jetty west side)

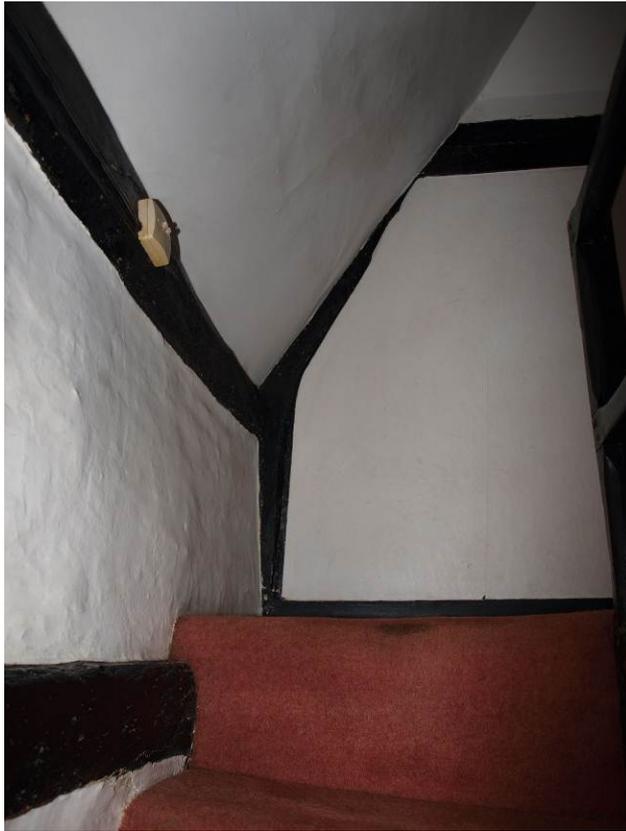


Plate 3: Cranked principal post (west side)



Plate 4: Lime skimmed T2 truss partition between hall and high end rooms



Plate 5: The cranked tie-beam of the T3 truss



Plate 6: Fitting for light or post end on T3 truss



Plate 7: ?19th century lath and plaster ceiling (20 cm scale)

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