

THE LIMES, HOOK GREEN ROAD, SOUTHFLEET, KENT, DA13 9NQ

(NGR: 561165 170690)

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD



**Commissioned by
Glenis Mayatt**

Report No. 2012257

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Commissioned by
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Site Code: TLS12
Project No. 5825
Report No. 2012243

January 2013

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SUMMARY

In December 2012 and January 2013 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording of a stable block at The Limes, Hook Green Road, Southfleet, Kent (NGR: 561165 170690).

Stylistically, the building is of the early to mid-19th century; this is confirmed by the historic map evidence which indicates a date for its construction somewhere between 1843 and 1885. The maps indicate this to have been a period of substantial change to the farmstead, the structure being one of several ancillary/farm buildings constructed during this time, in addition to significant additions made at the rear of the house itself. The external fabric of the building reveals that it was constructed at the same time as the adjoining oast-house extension, although it is clear that it was always separate in terms of its function. The western end of the building range originated as a stable block, having a central section with four stalls, a smaller western section, which probably contained two loose-boxes, and a tack-room at the eastern end. The upper floor was a hay-loft served by the staircase at the eastern end and the loading door on the north side,.

The building retains many of its original features, the central section preserving individual stalls with associated manger, pitching holes and hooks for tack; and the tack-room having fireplace, staircase and tack hooks. Within the building there are also several original windows and boarded doors, most of which are complete with their original door furniture.

The observation of service trenches excavated adjacent to the building identified a garden path and a probable flower border that ran between the path and garden wall. The path, whose alignment appeared to run parallel to the 18th century garden wall is likely to be of 18th or early 19th century date, and is depicted on the 1843 tithe map which shows a formal garden laid out in this location.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In December 2012 and January 2013 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording of a stable block at The Limes, Hook Green Road, Southfleet, Kent, DA13 9NQ (NGR: 561165 170690; Figs. 1 & 2). The work was commissioned by Glenis Mayatt, in order to satisfy a condition of planning consent (planning reference: DA/11/01093/FUL) in relation to the building's proposed conversion to residential use.

1.2 The planning condition (No. 2) of the consent states:

Before commencement of any building operations on site, details of a programme of historic building recording in accordance with a written specification and timetable shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The details shall be implemented and approved.

Reason:

To ensure that the historic building features are properly examined and recorded in accordance with Policy B12 of the adopted Dartford Local Plan.

1.3 The requirement for work was made in accordance with the Government's new National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The NPPF took effect on the 27th March 2012.

1.4 Wendy Rogers, Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council, acting as planning advisor to Dartford Borough Council recommended that the building be subject to recording prior to its alteration. It was also recommended that there be a condition relating to archaeological observation of any below-ground works, though ultimately this was not made a condition of the consent. Nevertheless, at the time of the on-site building recording survey work, groundworks had been carried-out at the rear of the building, so these were observed and archaeologically recorded. The results of this are included as Appendix 4 to this report.

2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

2.1 The scope and level of work is in accordance with a specification provided by Kent County Council. The requirements contained within the Kent County Council specification most closely equates to an English Heritage Level 2 record, as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006). A Level 2 record is essentially a descriptive record.

2.2 The work was also carried out in accordance with the IfA's *Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (IfA, last updated 2008).

- 2.3 The site was visited by Amy Williamson and Jane Briscoe on the 11th December 2012 in order to carry out the recording work. Prior to the survey, alteration works to both the interior and exterior of the building had commenced and subsequently halted; consequently, as full a record as possible was made of the building.
- 2.4 The recording work entailed the compilation of written notes and the production of a photographic record. The drawn record comprises plans of each floor of the building to illustrate its layout, together with external elevation drawings. These are based on existing measured drawings produced by John Pittaway Architecture which have been annotated where necessary. The resulting drawings are included within the report as Figs. 9 & 10.
- 2.5 The photographic record was made using 35mm black and white photography, duplicated with digital photography. Within the report selected digital images have been reproduced as plates, together with a full index of the digital photography, photographic register and location plots (Appendix 2). A full catalogue of all photographs is included in the archive.
- 1.5 Basic background research was undertaken in order to place the building within its historical context. Sources were identified and/or accessed via the internet, notably the Access to Archives (A2A) website and Promap for historic Ordnance Survey mapping. A copy of the relevant tithe map was obtained from Kent History and Library Centre. All sources consulted are listed in Section 7.

3.0 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The site (NGR: 561165 170690) is located within the hamlet of Hook Green, c. 0.5km to the south-west of the village of Southfleet, of which Hook Green is effectively now a part. The site, which is known as the Limes is situated on the north-west side of a bend in the main road. It comprises a large house, close to the north-east of which is a small north – south aligned privy range. The garden surrounding the house is bounded on its south, east and north sides by a brick wall, the northern stretch of which forms the south wall of a long east – west oriented building range. This range includes an oast-house to the east (under separate ownership) and a stable block to the west. The latter forms the subject of this historic building record. A greenhouse adjoins on the south side of the garden wall.

4.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND & MAP REGRESSION

- 4.1 The house was listed at Grade II* on the 1st June 1967 (English Heritage, National Heritage List, List entry No. 1085795). The list description notes that the building is of the 15th and 18th centuries and that it retains intact its original crown-post roof to the open hall. The stable/oast-house range was listed in its own right (Grade II) on 17th March 1982 (List entry No. 1336452). It is

described as a barn range with hop-kilns and as being of 18th century date, with 19th century hop-kilns. The garden wall, which is utilised in its construction, is also listed in its own right (Grade II; List entry No. 1336453), although the listing only mentions the east and south sections. Also listed are the nearby privy block, which is noted as being 18th century in date (Grade II; List entry No. 1085796); and a large barn probably of the early 18th century (Grade II; List entry No. 1085797). The relevant list entries are reproduced as Appendix 3.

- 4.2 The house, barn, privy block and east end of the stable/oast-house range are all shown on the Southfleet tithe map of 1843 (Fig. 3). A further small cluster of buildings is shown close to the north-west corner of the house and a single small structure on the north side of the garden wall on the east side of the privy block. A formal garden is depicted to the east of the house, and a large pond to the south. According to the tithe apportionment (consulted via the Kent Archaeological Society website), in 1843 the site was known as Hook Green Farm, and was owned and occupied by a Zachariah Piggott. Plot 161, as denoted on the map is listed as 'Oasthouse Orchard', while Plot 162 is listed as 'House, Garden, Yard etc'.
- 4.3 The next map reproduced is the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885 (Fig. 4). This map shows significant changes to the buildings on the site, including the enlargement of the oast-house range by a single unit to the east and two units to the west. The westernmost of these units conforms to the stable block, while the other two units appear to represent an enlargement of the oast-house. Two small structures had also been constructed just to the north of this range. The group of buildings formerly located to the north-west of the house had been removed and a driveway put in place to give access to the enlarged building range. The garden layout is shown altered and the pond reduced in size. A complex of farm buildings had also been erected to the west of the barn.
- 4.4 At the time of the production of the 1896 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 5), the site, with the exception of minor alterations, appears largely unchanged. A large glass-roofed structure had been erected on the south side of the garden wall, adjacent to the stable block.
- 4.5 The subsequent Ordnance Survey map of 1909 (Fig. 6) shows no significant changes to the configuration of the site, although from this point onwards the site is identified as The Limes. At some stage between 1909 and 1938 (Fig. 7), the glass-roofed structure adjoining the south side of the stable was replaced by a smaller glass-roofed structure, presumably the greenhouse which still survives in this location. There was also an alteration to the northern boundary of the garden to the west of the stable block (see Section 6.3). The 1961 map (Fig. 7) reveals only minor changes to the site.

5.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING (FIGS. 9 & 10)

Exterior

- 5.1 The building is oriented on an essentially west – east alignment, with its principal elevation facing north (Plate 1). It is constructed over one-and-a-half storeys and has a plain clay tile roof, hipped at the west end. The walls are constructed in brickwork which is orange-red with some over-fired headers, and laid in Flemish bond. The brickwork has recently been repointed, although on the adjoining eastern section of the building original lime mortar joints with traces of penny-striking are visible. There is a course of dentilated brickwork to the eaves.
- 5.2 On the ground floor, the north elevation of the building contains three semi-circular windows each with a single cantilever-opening multi-pane light, except the westernmost whose glazing has been replaced by two large panes. Between the two easternmost windows is a doorway with segmental arched head containing a boarded door with ventilation slots and long-strap hinges (Plate 2). The upper floor has two small four-over-eight pane sash windows (east), a high-set loading doorway with boarded door on long strap hinges (Plate 3), and to the far west a small inserted window containing a single light of two-panes. The roof contains two newly-inserted roof-lights.
- 5.3 The west elevation contains a single wide doorway with two-leaf boarded door (Plate 4). The brickwork exhibits some degree of modification and it is probably the case that the doorway has been wholly inserted at a later date, or might possibly represent the enlargement of an earlier doorway. The brickwork to the northern door jamb, which is properly finished with a vertical line of queen-closers, might be original, but the southern jamb, which lacks queen-closer bricks is certainly not, nor is the arched head within the brickwork above. To the north of the doorway, a double line of queen-closers might relate to an earlier boundary wall in this location (see Fig. 4), while to the south of the doorway there is a line on the brickwork resulting from a former adjacent pitch-roofed structure, now removed. The hipped roof terminal above contains a newly-inserted wide roof-light.
- 5.4 The south wall of the building has been constructed over the pre-existing 18th century garden wall (Plate 5). This section of the garden wall stands a little less than four metres in height, has a low chamfered off-set, and is constructed in Flemish-bonded orange-red brickwork with some over-fired headers incorporated. The brickwork towards the eastern end, where repointing has not yet been carried out, retains penny-struck lime mortar joints (Plate 6). The upper quarter of the garden wall contains a higher concentration of over-fired headers resulting in a chequered effect; this might represent a historic raising of the wall, or alternatively a change in brick stock. The brickwork above this relates to the construction of the stable block in the mid-19th century. The brickwork, which is the same as that on the north and west elevations is similar to that of the garden wall, and contains a levelling course of brick and tile at the junction with the garden wall (Plate 7).

- 5.5 Within the garden wall there is an original doorway, now blocked (Plate 5), which straddles the west end wall of the building, and therefore pre-dates it. At the east end is an inserted doorway (Plate 7) which has recently had its frame and door replaced. Above, the upper floor contains three small four-over-four pane sash windows. The easternmost window is contained within a lean-to greenhouse constructed against the south side of the building. Towards the eastern end of the building is a single-flue square chimney stack which pierces the roof close to the eaves. The south roof pitch contains four newly-inserted roof-lights.

Interior – Ground Floor

- 5.6 At ground floor level, the interior of the building is divided into three unequal-sized areas or rooms. Room 1, at the west end measures 5.75m x 5.4m. It is entered from the exterior by the wide doorway at the west end of the building, but also has an internal door leading into Room 2 to the east. The area has a worn brick floor, with most of the bricks laid on a north – south orientation, though on the northern side of the room the bricks are laid east – west (Plate 8). The larger southern area of brickwork appears to have been divided into two halves, north – south, as denoted by a line in the brickwork at this point. This might have been to provide two loose-boxes for horses in this area, though no further evidence for these is now visible.
- 5.7 The walls in this area are of brickwork, the north and east with a plaster finish and the south and west painted. On the north wall there is also a vertically boarded dado with timber skirting and a single semi-circular window located above (Plates 9 & 10). The doorway on the west wall has a timber lintel, concrete threshold, and chamfered door-posts (Plate 11). The interior faces of the doors are ledged and braced. At the north end of the east wall is the doorway to Room 2 (Plate 12). The door is boarded and battened and retains an original thumb-latch and T-hinges. The south wall, towards the western end contains a straight joint within the brickwork relating to the blocked doorway within the garden wall. The ceiling contains a single axial joist, now supported half-way by a secondary iron I-girder (Plate 11). A small section of lath and plaster ceiling is visible above modern plaster-board.
- 5.8 Room 2, located to the east measures 7.7m x 7.4m. On the south side are four stalls for horses, complete with timber stall partitions with wooden hooks for tack, wooden manger with tethering rings, and pitching holes within the ceiling (Plates 13-15). The floor is of brick, as in the adjacent area and laid according to the stall partitions, with a drainage gully extending along the northern ends of the stalls.
- 5.9 The north wall contains the principal entrance door, which is framed and cross-braced to the interior, and has a hit-and-miss ventilator (Plate 16). The door is flanked on either side by a semi-circular window. The north wall formerly had a boarded dado as in Room 1, though this has been removed. The east wall contains a doorway to Room 3, with boarded and battened door

with thumb-latch and T-hinges (Plate 17). At this point, the east wall bisects the eastern window, which thereby serves to light both this, and adjacent Room 3.

- 5.10 Room 3, which measures 2.1m x 5.4m, served as the tack room. It has a brick floor, full-height match-boarding to all except the south wall, and lath and plaster ceiling applied to deep-laid softwood joists. The north wall contains the other half of the semi-circular window seen in Room 2 (Plate 18), while the south wall contains the inserted doorway to the garden (Plate 19). Fixed to the east wall is a row of wooden hooks for tack; there is a further single hook on the west wall. The south-west corner of the room contains a corner fireplace with cast-iron hob grate. In the north-east corner of the room is a staircase to the upper floor. It is of dog-leg form with winders, comprises a closed string and has a simple toad's-back hand-rail; the balusters are modern (Plates 18 & 20). The under-stairs area is enclosed by match-boarding to form a cupboard. The cupboard doorway has a boarded and battened door (hung upside-down and back-to-front) and over-light.

First Floor

- 5.11 The stair landing is enclosed by match-boarding; there is a doorway on the south side, with a boarded and ledged door with thumb-latch as elsewhere (Plate 21). Original softwood floor-boards survive in this area, whereas the remainder of the upper floor has been recently been re-floored in chipboard. The area is lit by one of the four-over-eight pane sash windows on the north wall.
- 5.12 The upper floor was formerly open as a single space, but has recently been subdivided (Plate 22). The north wall contains the other four-over-eight pane sash window, high-set loading door with boarded, framed and cross-braced door, and small inserted window. The south wall contains the three four-over-four pane sash windows.
- 5.13 The roof is of clasped side-purlin type, supported by three original and two inserted interrupted tie-beam roof trusses (Plate 23). A single purlin in each roof pitch is secured by a collar at each of the principal trusses. At the original trusses, long struts, which are pegged to the collars, and to which the tie-beams are face-pegged extend down to floor level. The ties are stapled and strapped to the wall-plates. The inserted trusses are of similar form, though are secured by nails rather than any jointing or pegging; one of the trusses has iron tie rods in place of timber ties. Although not visible, the wall-plates are in level assembly as indicated by angle ties in north-west and south-west corners. There is a ridge-board at the apex.

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 Stylistically, the building is of the early to mid-19th century; this is confirmed by the historic map evidence which indicates a date for its construction somewhere between 1843 and 1885 (*c.f.* Figs 3 & 4). The maps indicate this to have been a period of substantial change to the farmstead, the stable block being one of several ancillary/farm buildings constructed during this time, in addition to significant additions made at the rear of the house itself. The external fabric of the building reveals that it was constructed at the same time as the adjoining oast-house extension, although it is clear that it was always separate in terms of its function. The western end of the building range building originated as a stable block, having a central section with four stalls, a smaller western section, which probably contained two loose-boxes, and a tack-room at the eastern end. The upper floor which is served by the staircase at the eastern end, and the loading door on the north side, would have functioned as a hay-loft.
- 6.2 The building fortunately retains many of its original features, the central section preserving individual stalls with associated manger, pitching holes and hooks for tack; and the tack-room having fireplace, staircase and tack hooks. Within the building there are also several original windows and boarded doors, most of which are complete with their original door furniture.
- 6.3 The western section of the building has historically undergone some modification to convert it to garage/storage use. This involved the insertion of a wide doorway within the west wall and the removal of the original north – south internal partition. On the basis of the existing doors, this would appear to have taken place in the earlier part of the 20th century. The map evidence suggests a date between 1909 and 1938 for this work (*c.f.* Figs. 6 & 7), the latter map showing an alteration to the boundary of the garden/driveway in this location, presumably to facilitate vehicular access to this end of the building.
- 6.4 The observation of service trenches (see Appendix 4 below) excavated adjacent to the building identified a garden path and a probable flower border that ran between the path and garden wall. The path, whose alignment appeared to run parallel to the 18th century garden wall is likely to be of 18th or early 19th century date, and is depicted on the 1843 tithe map which shows a formal garden laid out in this location.

7.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

Internet Sources

English Heritage, The National Heritage List for England

<http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/>

Accessed: 11th January 2013

Kent Archaeological Society

<http://www.kentarchaeology.org.uk/Research/Maps/Maps%20intro.htm>

Accessed: 11th January 2013

Promap

<http://www.promap.co.uk/>

Accessed 10th December 2012

Sources held at the Kent History and Library Centre

Southfleet tithe map, 1843 - copy obtained on CD

Historic Ordnance Survey mapping (Promap)

1885 1:2500 scale map

1896 1:2500 scale map

1909 1:2500 scale map

1938 1:2500 scale map

1961 1:2500 scale map

8.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

A full archive intended for deposition with Dartford Museum has been prepared. The archive has been assigned the site code TLS12. The full site archive will be prepared in accordance with the principals of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991). The archive will comprise a hard copy of the full report, a pdf version of the report on CD, the full photographic record with registers, field notes and drawings.

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank Glenis Mayatt, for commissioning this Historic Building Record, and Wendy Rogers of KCC for her input in the project.



Plate 1: North and west elevations, looking south-west (2)



Plate 2: Principal doorway with flanking semi-circular windows on north elevation, looking south (4)



Plate 3: High-set loading doorway and small inserted window on north elevation, looking south (3)



Plate 4: Modified west elevation, looking east (1)



Plate 5: South wall of the building, constructed over pre-existing garden wall, looking north (9)



Plate 6: Penny-struck mortar joints to south face of garden wall, looking north (15)



Plate 7: South elevation (eastern end of stable block) showing the two or possibly three phases of brickwork, looking north (12)



Brick floor within Room 1, looking south-west (22)

Plate 8:



Plate 9: North and east walls of Room 1, showing boarded dado and semi-circular window (N) and boarded door (E), looking north-east (17)



Plate 10: Skirting in north-east corner of Room 1, looking north-east (21)



Plate 11: West wall of Room 1, showing wide doorway, looking west (16)



Plate 12: Door between Rooms 1 and 2, looking east (20)



Plate 13: Stall partitions within Room 2, looking south-east (23)



Plate 14: Stalls within Room 2, looking south (24)



Plate 15: Manger and pitching hole in Room 2, looking south-west (25)



Plate 16: Interior face of entrance door on north elevation, looking north (28)



Plate 17: Door between Rooms 2 & 3, looking north-east (29)



Plate 18: Room 3 (tack room), looking north (34)



Plate 19: Tack room (Room 3), looking south (33)



Plate 20: Staircase detail, looking south-west (52)



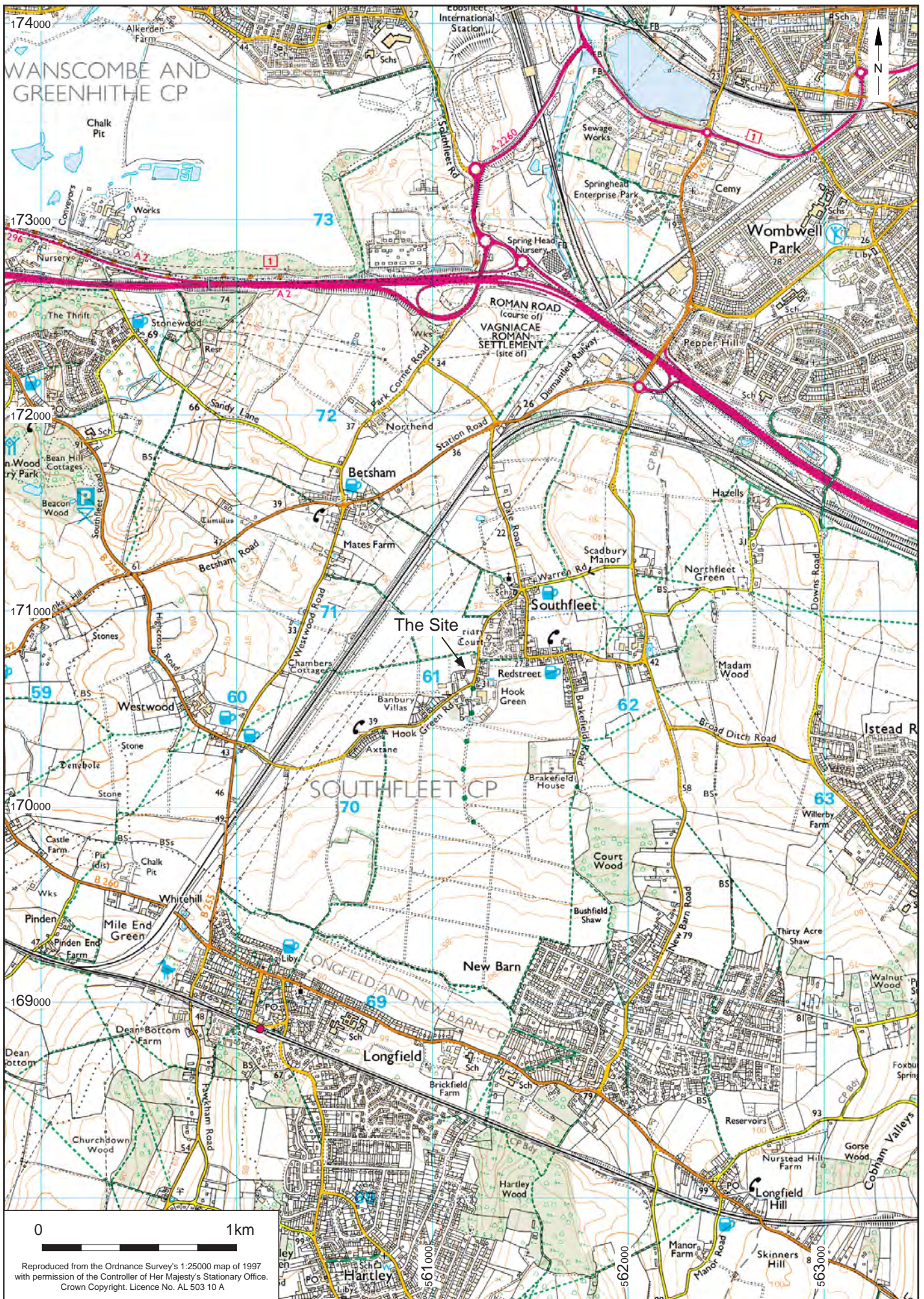
Plate 21: Door to staircase, looking north-east (45)



Plate 22: View of upper floor, looking west (48)



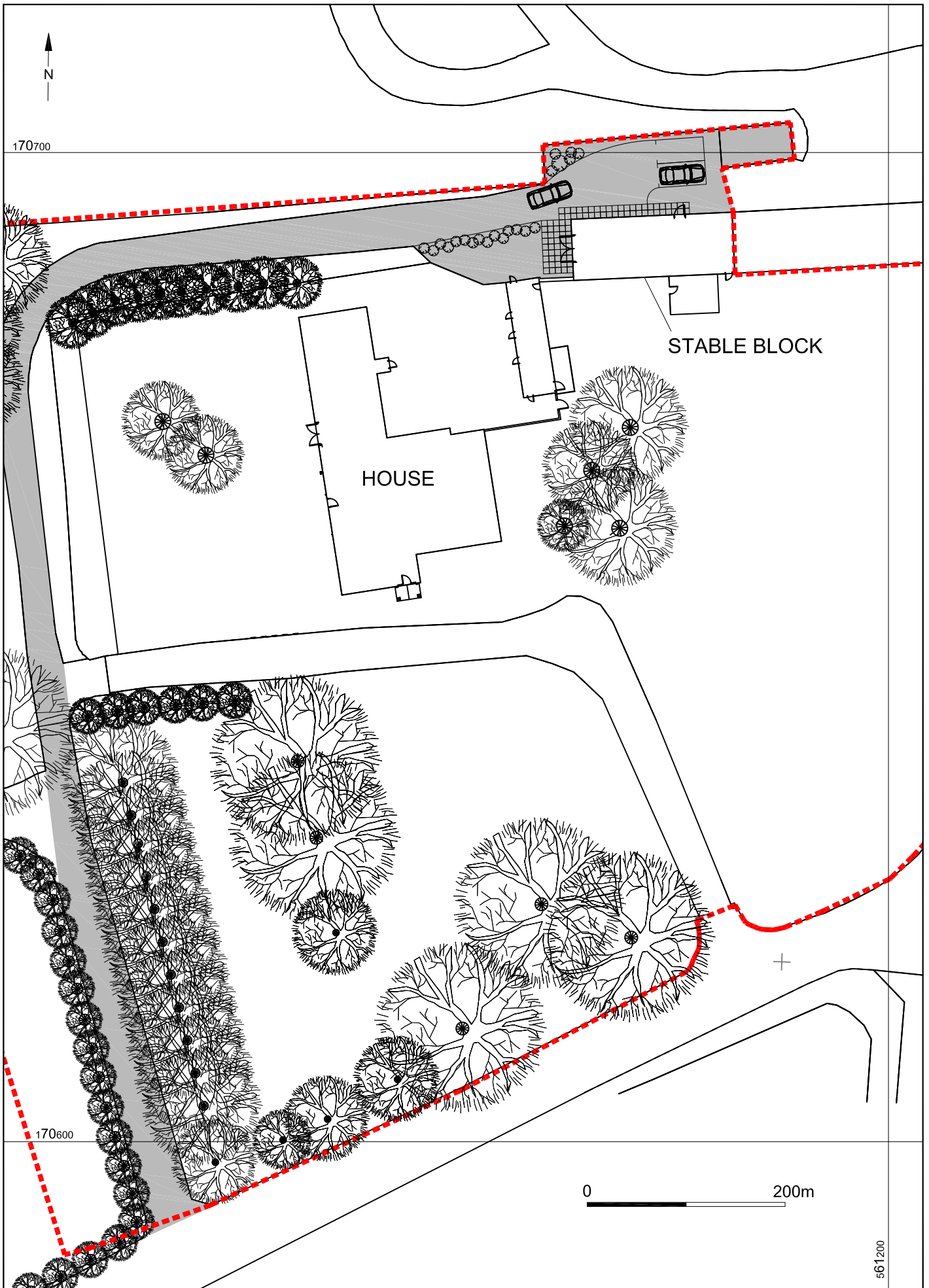
Plate 23: Interrupted tie-beam roof truss (truss in foreground is a later insertion), looking west (49)



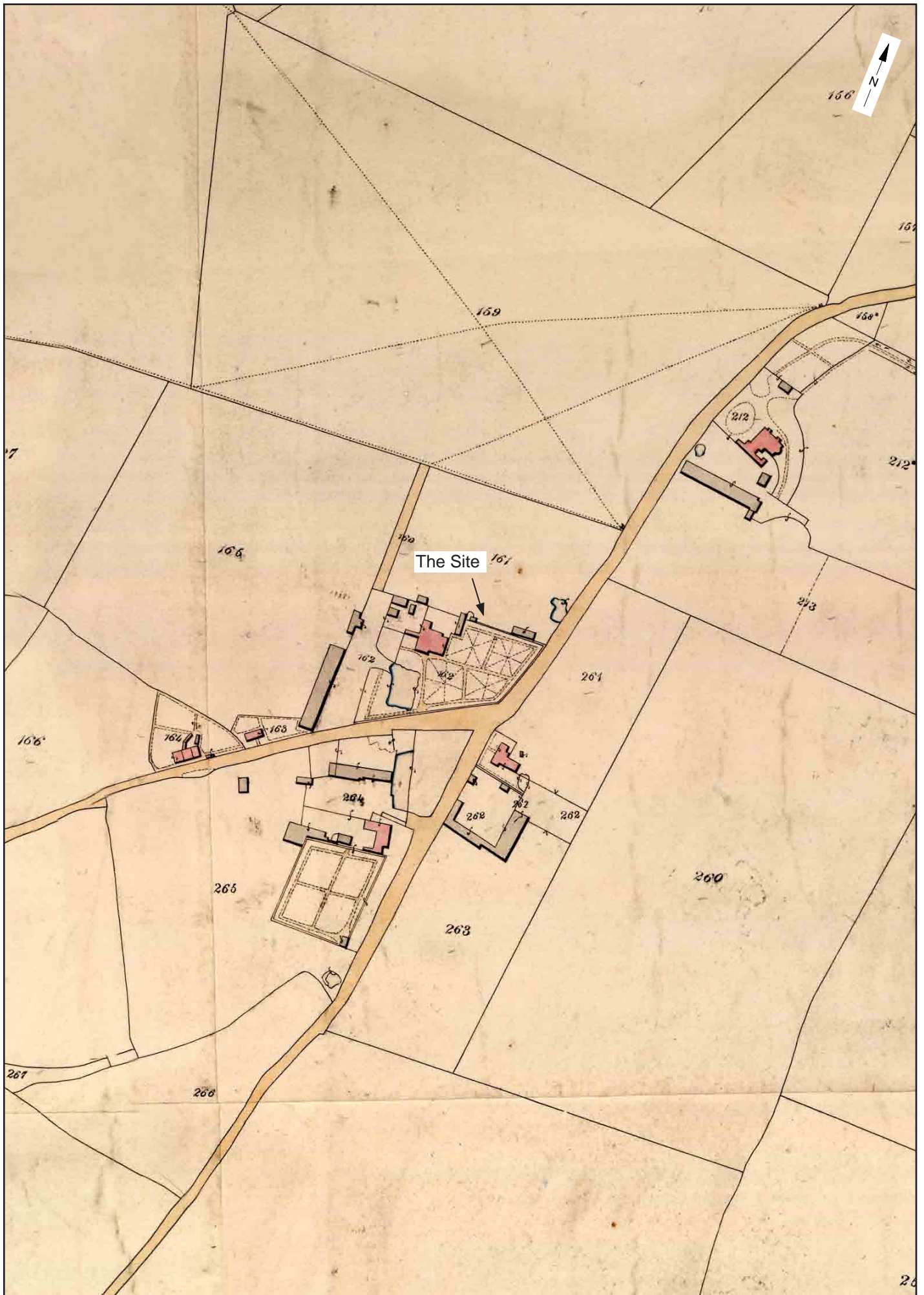
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© Archaeology South-East		The Limes, Hook Green Road, Southfleet, Kent	
Project Ref: 5825	January 2013	Site location	
Report Ref: 2012257	Drawn by: AW		

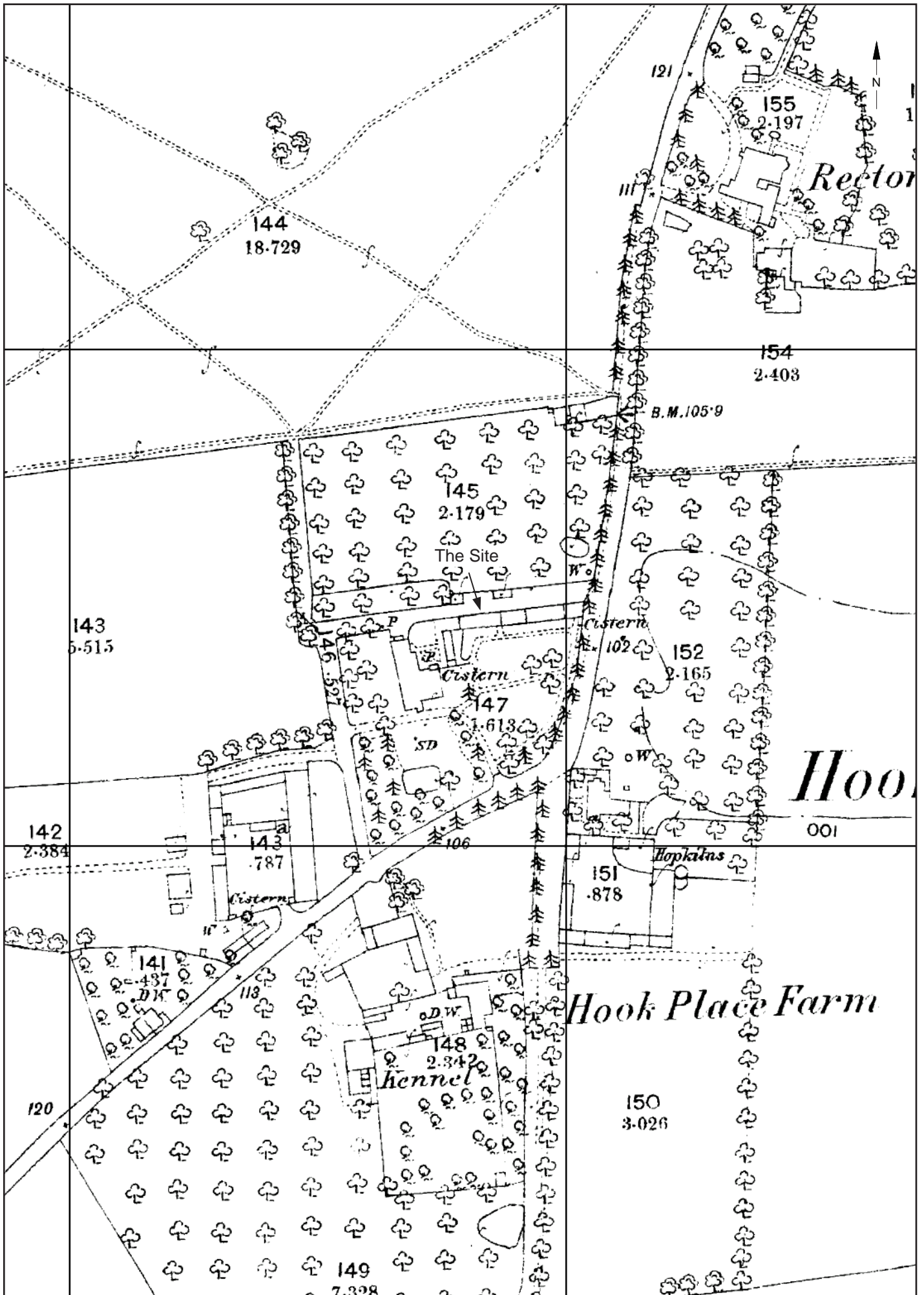
Fig. 1



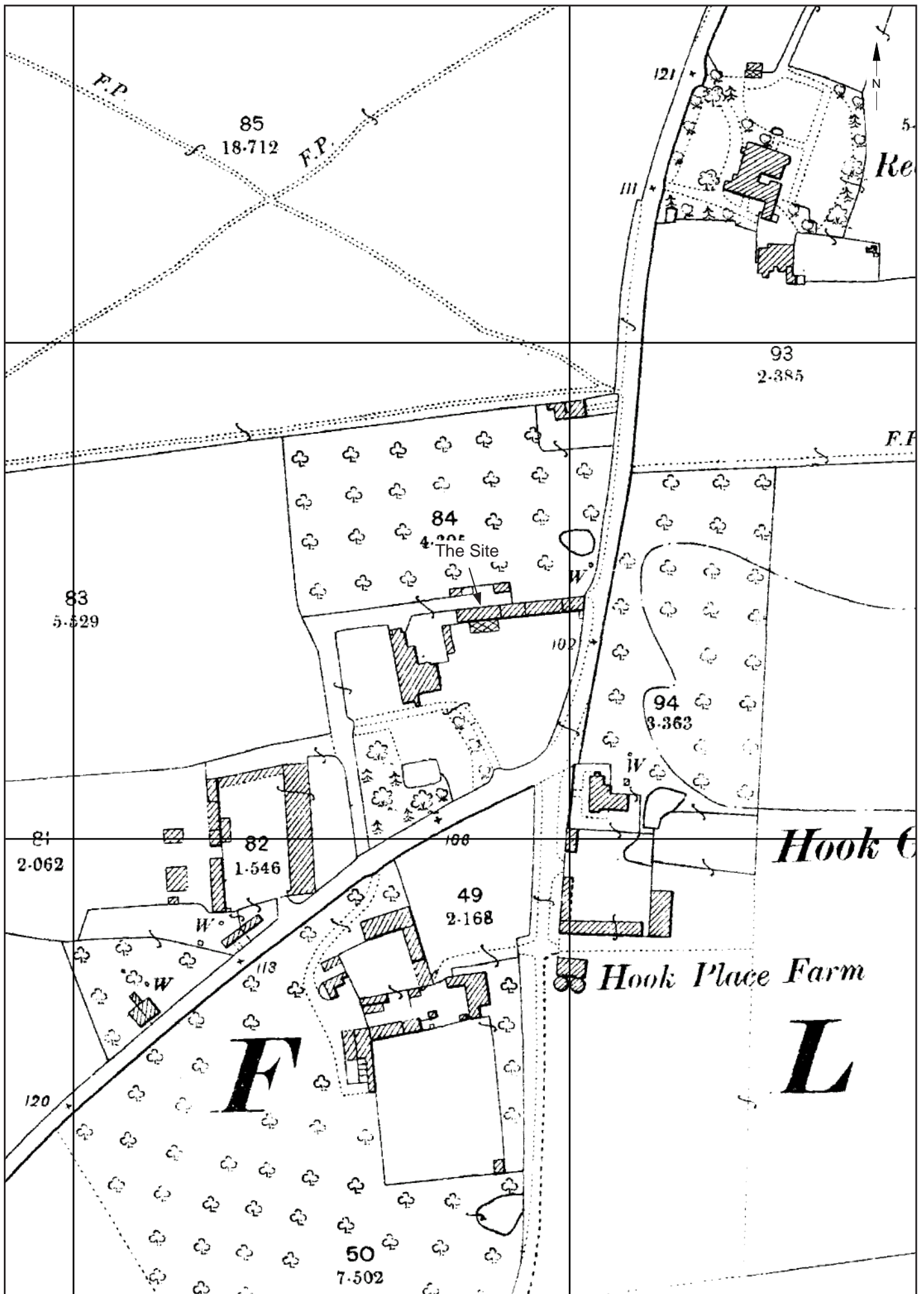
© Archaeology South-East		The Limes, Hook Green Road, Southfleet, Kent	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5825	Jan 2013	Site plan	
Report Ref: 2012257	Drawn by: AW		



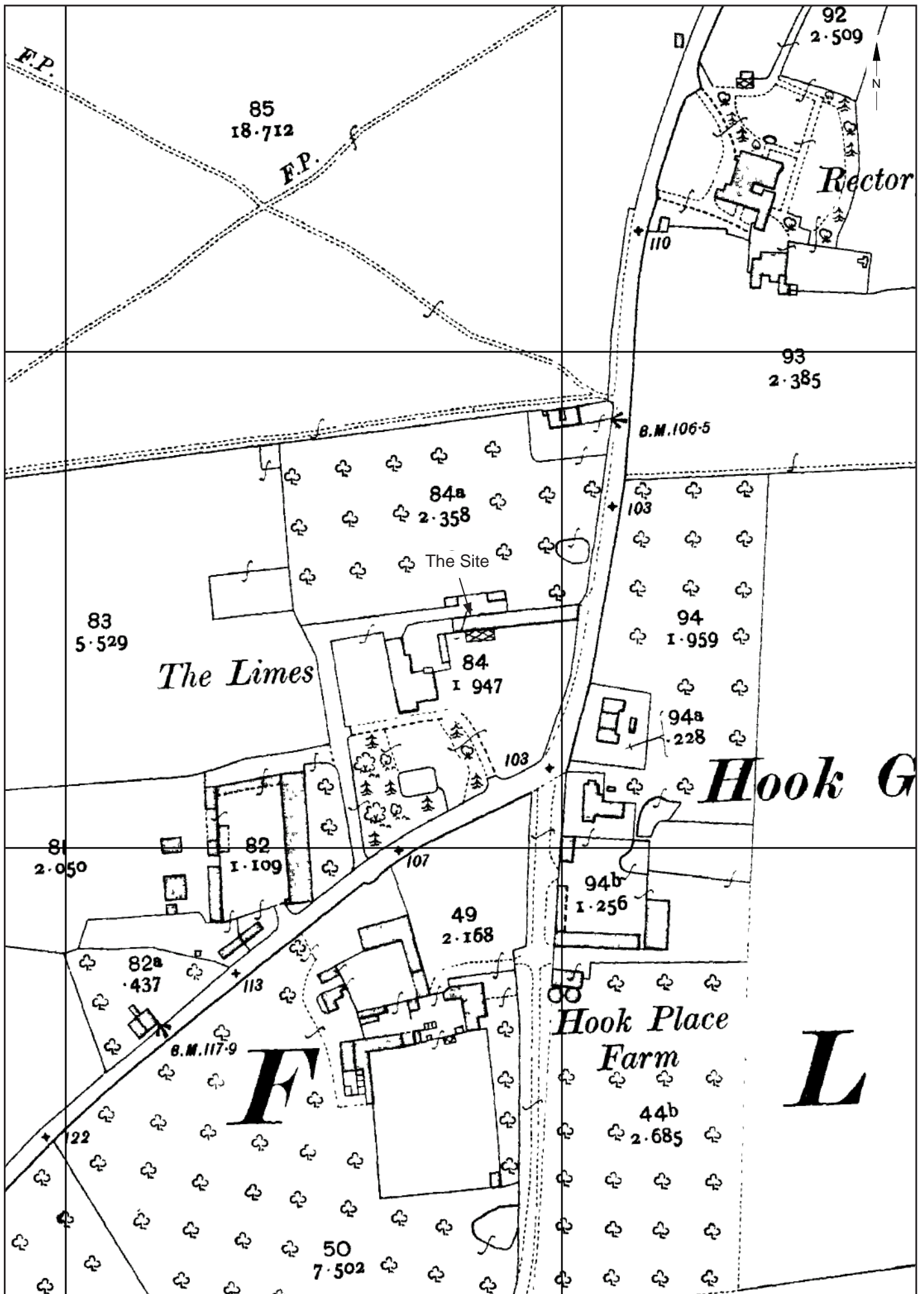
© Archaeology South-East		The Limes, Hook Green Road, Southfleet, Kent	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 5825	January 2013	Southfleet tithe map, 1843	
Report Ref: 2012257	Drawn by: AW		



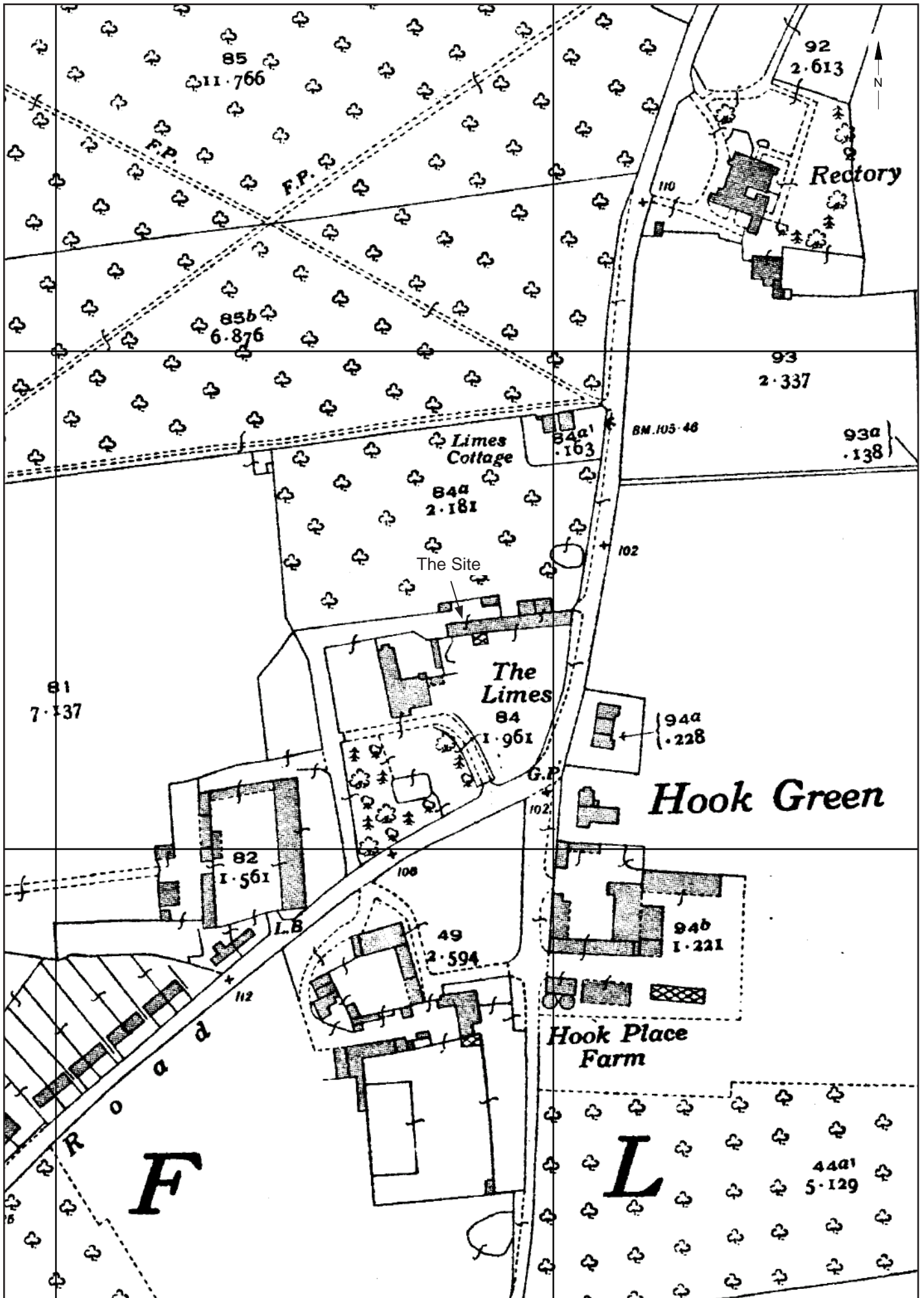
© Archaeology South-East		The Limes, Hook Green Road, Southfleet, Kent	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 5825	January 2013	Ordnance Survey map, 1885	
Report Ref: 2012257	Drawn by: AW		



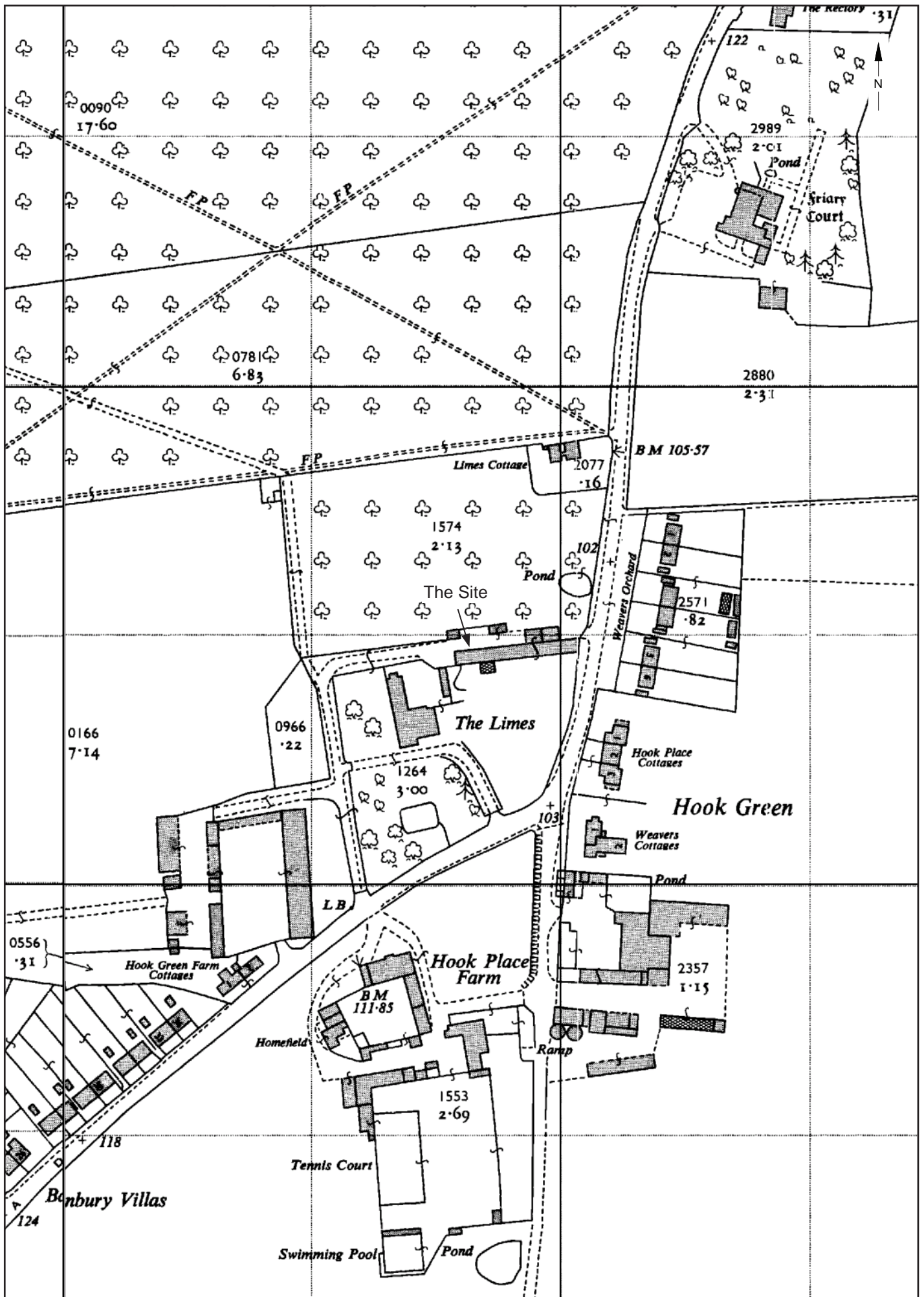
© Archaeology South-East		The Limes, Hook Green Road, Southfleet, Kent	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 5825	January 2013	Ordnance Survey map, 1896	
Report Ref: 2012257	Drawn by: AW		



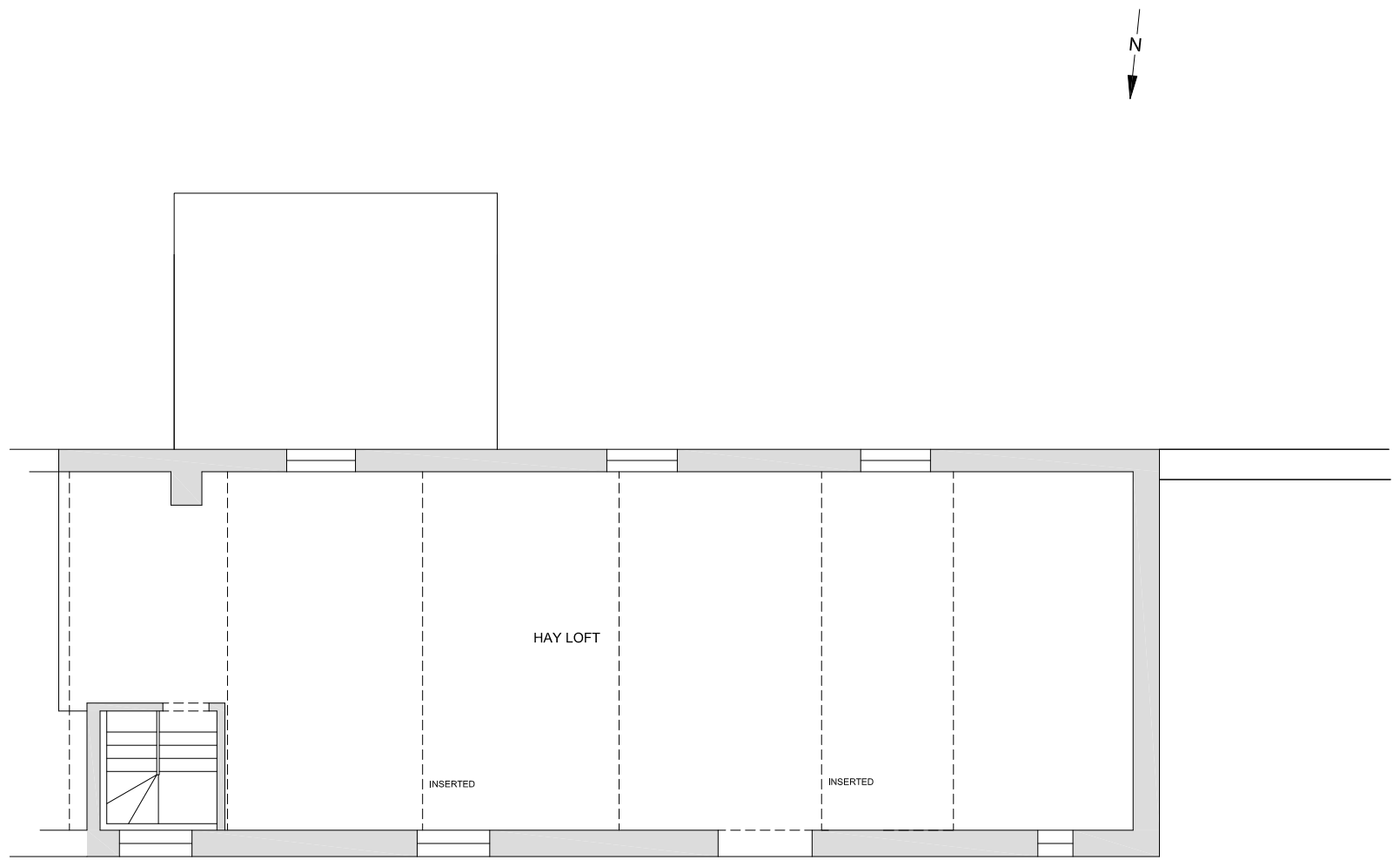
© Archaeology South-East		The Limes, Hook Green Road, Southfleet, Kent	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 5825	January 2013	Ordnance Survey map, 1909	
Report Ref: 2012257	Drawn by: AW		



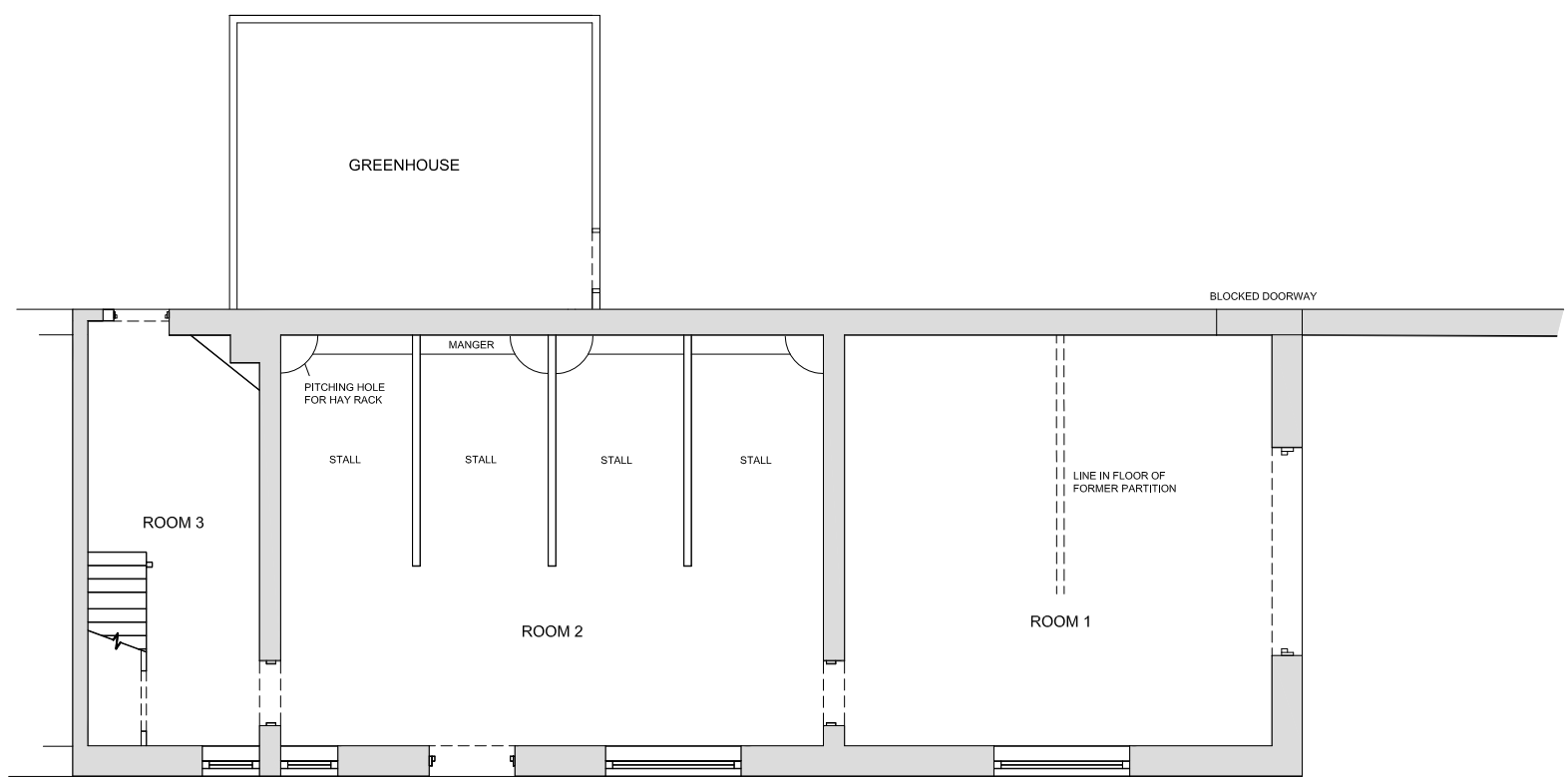
© Archaeology South-East		The Limes, Hook Green Road, Southfleet, Kent		Fig. 7
Project Ref: 5825	January 2013	Ordnance Survey map, 1938		
Report Ref: 2012257	Drawn by: AW			



© Archaeology South-East		The Limes, Hook Green Road, Southfleet, Kent	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 5825	January 2013	Ordnance Survey map, 1961	
Report Ref: 2012257	Drawn by: AW		

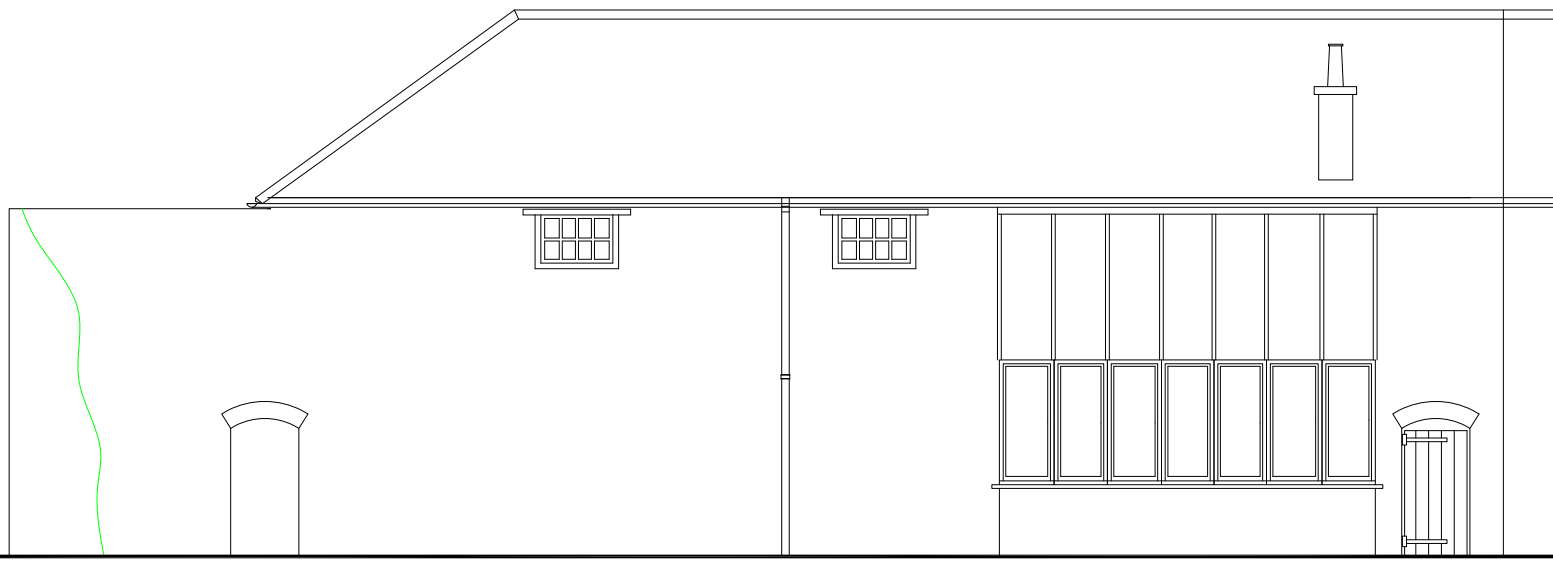


FIRST FLOOR



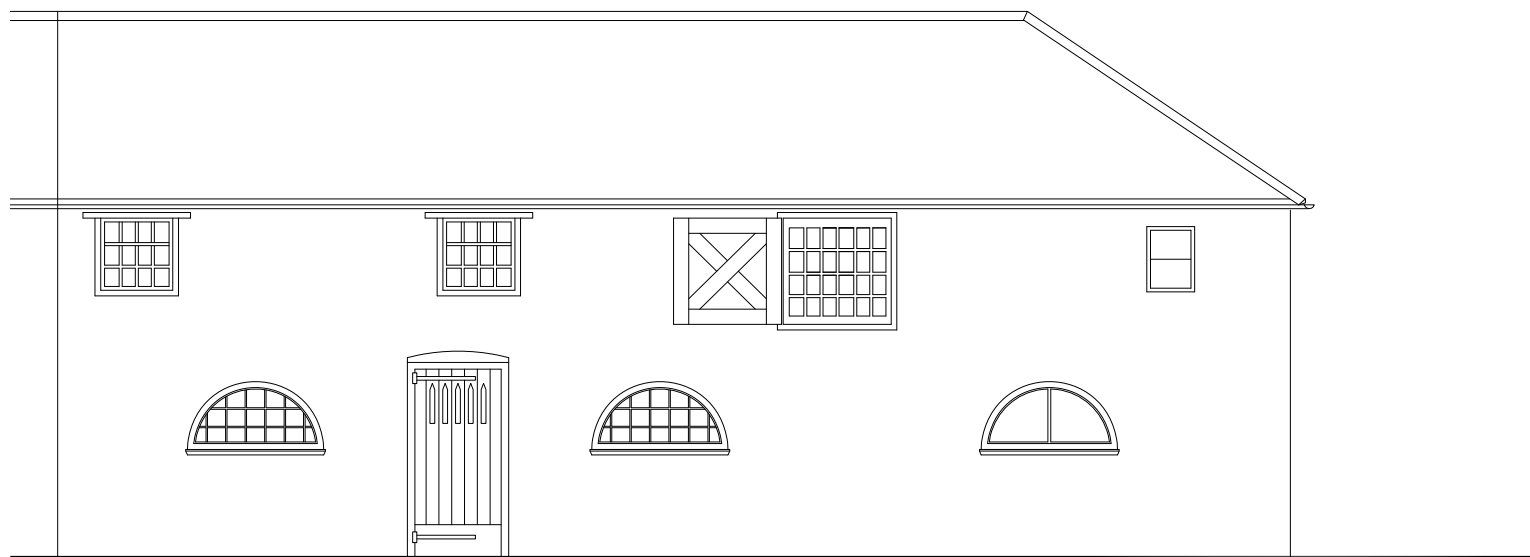
GROUND FLOOR





BLOCKED DOORWAY

REAR ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



Appendix 1 OASIS Data Collection Sheet

OASIS ID: archaeol6-141366

Project details

Project name	The Limes, Hook Green Road, Southfleet, Kent: Historic Building Record
Short description of the project	Stylistically, the building is of the early to mid-19th century; this is confirmed by the historic map evidence which indicates a date for its construction somewhere between 1843 and 1885. The maps indicate this to have been a period of substantial change to the farmstead, the building being one of several ancillary/farm buildings constructed during this time, in addition to significant additions made at the rear of the house itself. The external fabric of the building reveals that it was constructed at the same time as the adjoining oast-house extension, although it is clear that it was always separate in terms of its function. The western end of the building range building originated as a stable block, having a central section with four stalls, a smaller western section, which probably contained two loose-boxes, and a tack-room at the eastern end. The upper floor which is served by the staircase at the eastern end, and the loading door on the north side, would have functioned as a hay-loft. The building fortunately retains many of its original features. The observation of service trenches excavated adjacent to the building identified a garden path and a probable flower border that ran between the path and garden wall. The path, whose alignment appeared to run parallel to the 18th century garden wall is likely to be of 18th or early 19th century date, and is depicted on the 1843 tithe map which shows a formal garden laid out in this location.
Project dates	Start: 11-12-2012 End: 18-01-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	STABLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT DARTFORD SOUTHFLEET The Limes, Hook Green Road, Southfleet, Kent
Postcode	DA13 9NQ
Study area	100.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	561165 170690 561165 00 00 N 170690 00 00 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Position derived from charts

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Kent County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Ron Humphrey
Project supervisor	Amy Williamson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Private

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Dartford Museum
Digital Archive ID	TLS12
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Dartford Museum
Paper Archive ID	TLS12
Paper Media available	"Notebook - Excavation", " Research", " General Notes", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Limes, Hook Green Road, Southfleet, Kent, DA13 9NQ: Historic Building Record
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Williamson, A.
Other bibliographic details	2012257
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or	Archaeology South-East

publication

Entered by Amy Williamson (amy.williamson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on 21 January 2013

Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



5825 (1)



5825 (2)



5825 (3)



5825 (4)



5825 (5)



5825 (6)



5825 (7)



5825 (8)



5825 (9)



5825 (10)



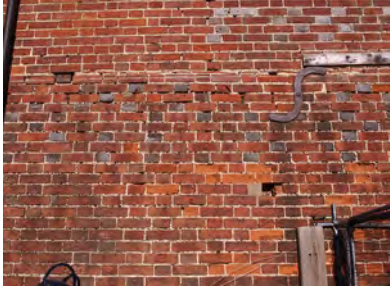
5825 (11)



5825 (12)



5825 (13)



5825 (14)



5825 (15)

Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



5825 (16)



5825 (17)



5825 (18)



5825 (19)



5825 (20)



5825 (21)



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5825 (23)



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Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



5825 (31)



5825 (32)



5825 (33)



5825 (34)



5825 (35)



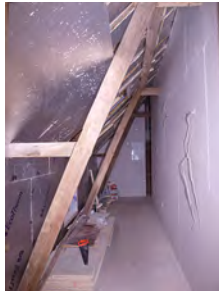
5825 (36)



5825 (37)



5825 (38)



5825 (39)



5825 (40)



5825 (41)



5825 (42)



5825 (43)



5825 (44)



5825 (45)

Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



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5825 (52)



5825 (53)



5825 (54)



FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

Key to photographic locations

- Direction of shot
- Digital photograph no.

0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		The Limes, Hook Green Road, Southfleet, Kent	App. 2
Project Ref: 5825	Jan 2013	Photographic location plans	
Report Ref: 2012257	Drawn by: AW		

Appendix 3 Relevant Building List Descriptions

Stable block/oast house range

List entry Number: 1336452

Date first listed: 17-Mar-1982

1. 5274 SOUTHFLEET HOOK GREEN ROAD (west side)

Barn range with hop- kilns approximately 40 m to south of Hook Green Farmhouse TQ 6170 12/34

II GV

2. C18 with C19 hopkilns. Two storeys, the front elevation of red brick, the rear elevation part roughcast. Hipped tiled roof. Seven unloading doors. The right hand portion has semi-circular windows on the ground floor and windows and loading doors above. Brick modillion cornice. Cross shaped iron ties. Four cowls and fantails.

Listing NGR: TQ6118170693

House

List entry Number: 1085795

Date first listed: 01-Jun-1967

1. 5274 SOUTHFLEET HOOK GREEN ROAD (west side)

The Limes TQ 6170 12/35 1.6.67

II* GV

2. C15 and C18 L-shaped house. C18 exterior to late mediaeval open hall. Two storeys red brick largely covered with ivy. Tiled roof, the south wing hipped. Five sashes with glazing bars to the first floor of the south wing only. Wide porch with pediment over containing a doorway with side lights, low elliptical fanlight and door of 6 moulded panels. The interior contains a good drawing room of circa 1770 with a fireplace with swags, fluted columns and cherubs and a moulded ceiling. The original roof to the mediaeval open hall is intact above this. It has 3 crownposts, smoke-blackened rafters and doorcase with spandrels.

Listing NGR: TQ6114070665

Privy block

List entry Number: 1085796

Date first listed: 17-Mar-1982

1. 5274 SOUTHFLEET HOOK GREEN ROAD (west side)

Privies block to east of The Limes TQ 6170 12/36

II GV

2. C18. One storey weatherboarded building with pantiled roof containing a series of wooden closets, containing one or two seater privies for the use of hop-pickers and other farm labourers.

Listing NGR: TQ6115470682

Garden wall

List entry Number: 1336453

Date first listed: 17-Mar-1982

1. 5274 SOUTHFLEET HOOK GREEN ROAD (west side)

Garden wall to south and east of The Limes fronting road, from the outbuilding to south of Hook Green Farmhouse to the barn at Hook Green Farm TQ 6170 12/37

II GV

2. C18 brick wall about 4 ft in height laid in an irregular bond.

Listing NGR: TQ6114370609

Barn (under separate ownership)

List entry Number: 1085797

Date first listed: 17-Mar-1982

1. 5274 SOUTHFLEET HOOK GREEN ROAD (west side)

Barn at Hook Green Farm approximately 50 m to south-west of The Limes TQ 6170 12/38

II GV

2. Probably early C18. Large aisled timber barn of 12 bays. Exterior weatherboarded on brick base with steeply pitched half-hipped tiled roof. Three hipped waggon entrances.

Listing NGR: TQ6109570606

Appendix 4 Summary Report on Archaeological Observation of Groundworks to the rear of the Stable Block

Introduction

At the time of carrying out the on-site element of the historic building survey of the stable block, three services trenches were open at the rear of the building, within the garden to the house (Fig. A4.1); these were observed and recorded archaeologically by ASE.

Geology and Topography

According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale mapping (BGS website), the natural geology of the site comprises Thanet Sand Formation, with superficial head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel. This seems to concur with the observations made on the site by Archaeology South-East, in which natural deposits of sandy silt and silty clay were encountered at depths of 0.3-0.5m and 0.5-1m respectively below the existing ground level.

According to modern Ordnance Survey mapping (Fig. 1), the site lies within a shallow natural dip in the landscape, between the 35m contours to north and south, the natural lie of the land sloping away very gradually towards the 30m contour to the east.

Results

The groundworks on site consisted of three service trenches relating to the redevelopment of the adjacent stable block.

Service Trench 1

Service Trench 1, orientated north-north-west to south-south-east, measured 6.1m long x 0.35m wide, starting against the garden wall to the north and terminating at the south in a circle 0.9m in diameter, over an existing service pipe. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.6m against the garden wall, reducing to a maximum depth of 1m at the south end.

Several deposits were identified in this area (Fig. A4.1), the lowest of which, at 0.5m below ground level (BGL) was geological deposit [006] made up of pale orange silty-clay. This was overlain by up to 0.2m of pale grey-light brown sandy-silt subsoil [005]. Above [005] was a gravel path deposit [004] of up to 0.1m in depth, above which was laid a thin (0.02m deep) surface layer [003] of crushed brick/tile fragments. Overlying layer [003] was a charcoal rich layer [002] of 0.1m depth, and above this topsoil [001] of maximum 0.1m depth. An orange sandy deposit [009] lay adjacent to the garden wall at the north end of the trench. This was probably a backfill deposit relating to the construction of the wall.

Path [003/004] was traced for up to 2m in each section of the trench. It was truncated at its south end by a modern pipe trench and apparently also at its north end by garden feature/flower border [007], although the relationship was somewhat indistinct. This feature measured c. 3.5m north – south and had sides sloping at an angle of c. 45 degrees. It contained a mid-brown garden soil [008] which included occasional fragments of brick, flowerpot, mortar, slate and flecks of charcoal. The north side of the feature appeared to cut layer [009]. Modern service trenches were located at either end of the trench cutting all earlier deposits and sealed by topsoil [001].

Service Trench 2

The northern end of Service Trench 2 was located 8.6m to the west of Service Trench 1 and extended 4.6m to the south-east where it altered alignment and extended a further 3m towards the east- south-east, terminating as Service Trench 1 in a circular excavation 0.9m in diameter over the existing service pipe. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.7m in the north, and a maximum depth of 1.0m to the south.

The trench sections revealed a stratigraphy similar to that observed in Service Trench 1, including a continuation of the garden path [003/004], thereby indicating it to be oriented on an approximately east – west alignment, and to the north a continuation of garden feature/flower border [007/008].

Service Trench 3

Service Trench 3 extended from the west side of the greenhouse, alongside the garden wall for a distance of 11.5m. The east – west section measured 0.6m across and up to 0.7m in depth. At the west end, the trench extended for a further 5.6m in a south-south-westerly direction towards the privy block. This section of the trench measured a maximum depth of 0.3m across by up to 0.5m in depth.

The sections of Service Trench 3 revealed a topsoil layer of c. 0.1m in depth overlying a garden soil similar in nature/equivalent to [008] (Fig. A4.1).

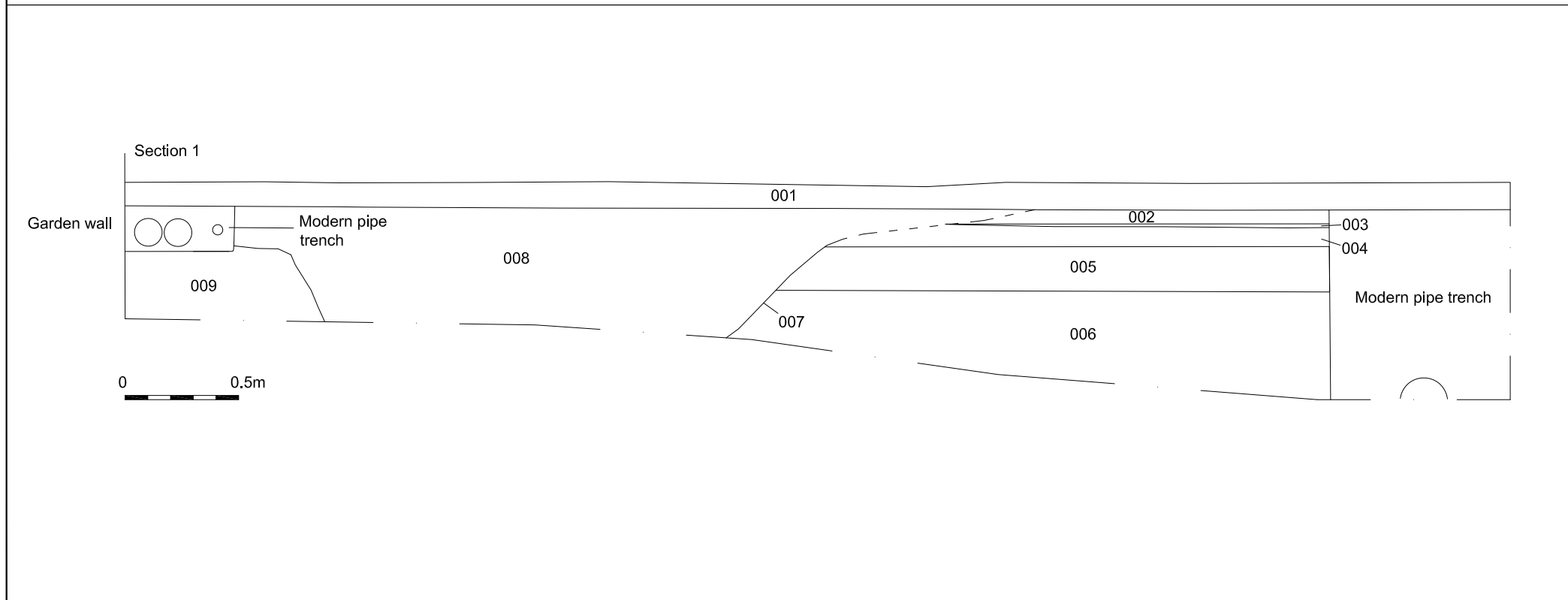
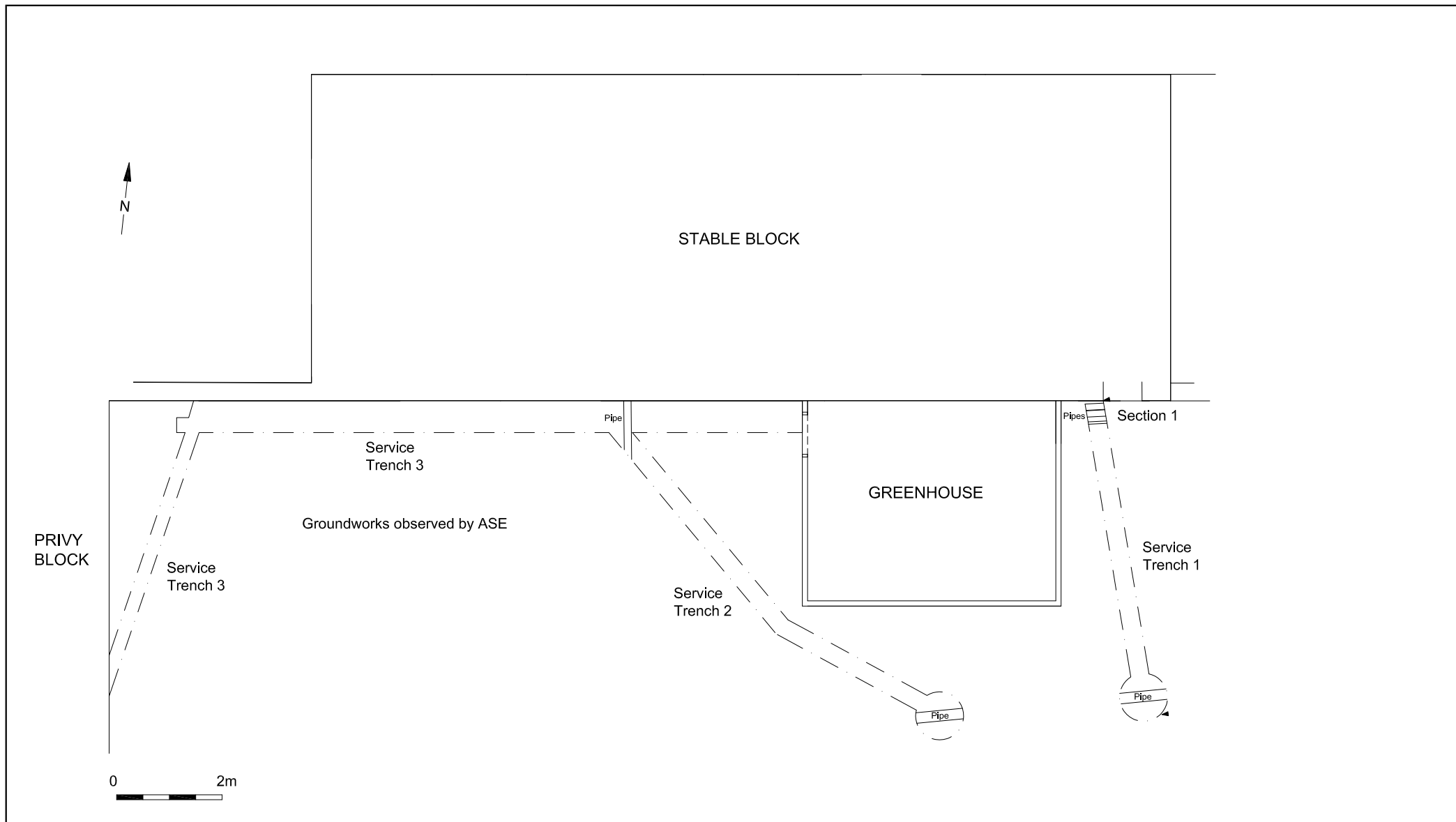
No archaeological finds were recovered from the site.

Interpretation

Observation of the excavated service trenches identified two natural geological substrates [005] and [006] in addition to archaeological features comprising a garden path [003/004] and what is most likely a flower border [007] running between the path and garden wall. The path, whose alignment appears to run parallel to the 18th century garden wall is likely to be of 18th or early 19th century date, and is depicted on the 1843 tithe map (Fig. 3) which shows a formal garden laid out in this location.

Reference

British Geological Survey website
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
Accessed: 15th January 2013



Section 1: showing garden feature/border [007] (left) and path [003/004], looking north-east.



Section 1: showing garden path [003/004], looking north-east



Service trench 1, looking north



North-facing section of service trench 3, looking west

Appendix 5 HER Summary Form

Site Code	TLS12					
Identification Name and Address	The Limes, Hook Green Road, Southfleet, Kent, DA13 9NQ					
County, District &/or Borough	Dartford, Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	561165 170690					
Geology	Thanet Sand Formation					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5825					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief ✓	Standing Structure ✓	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other ✓		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. Dec 2012	Other Dec 2012		
Sponsor/Client	Glenis Mayatt					
Project Manager	Ron Humphrey					
Project Supervisor	Amy Williamson					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other		
<p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Glenis Mayatt to undertake a programme of historic building recording of a stable block associated with The Limes prior to its conversion for residential use.</p> <p>Historic maps indicate a date for its construction somewhere between 1843 and 1885. The building retains many individual features including stalls, manger and tack room.</p> <p>Observation of service trenches adjacent to the building revealed a garden path and flower border of 18-19th century date.</p>						

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