



Chris Butler MIFA Archaeological Services



An Archaeological Survey of Pembury Walks, Kent

Report for the RSPB

by
Chris Butler

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Summary

An archaeological survey of Pembury Walks was undertaken during the winter of 2008/9 for the RSPB. Prior to the survey, there were no archaeological sites recorded on the Kent HER within Pembury Walks, although there is a single site in Tudeley Woods to the north, however a combination of desk top and field survey identified a total of 103 sites. This report discusses the methodology used in the survey, describes the archaeology recorded, and makes recommendations for further archaeological work.

Chris Butler MIFA

Archaeological Services

Prehistoric Flintwork Specialist

Rosedale
Berwick, Polegate
East Sussex
BN26 6TB

Tel & fax: 01323 871021

e mail: chris@reltub.fsbusiness.co.uk

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1. Introduction

Chris Butler Archaeological Services (the ‘Archaeological Contractor’) was commissioned by The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RPSB) to carry out an archaeological survey of Pembury Walks, part of the Tudeley Woods RSPB Reserve, near Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

The Tudeley Woods Reserve is located to the north-east of Tunbridge Wells and covers 317ha. The site is a mosaic of semi-natural ancient woodland, acid grassland and former heathland, the latter planted with coppiced woodland and conifer plantation. The geology of the survey area, according to the British Geological Survey is Tunbridge Wells Sand¹. The RSPB have managed the reserve since 1986, under a management agreement with the owners of the Hadlow Estate. The survey area comprises Pembury walks, Bowles Wood and Newbars Wood, although it was all originally known as Pembury Wood², and for the purposes of this survey, the area as a whole will be known as Pembury Walks. The area lies within the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Most of Pembury Walks has been designated as Ancient replanted woodland sites³ (also called Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites, or PAWS). These are areas of ancient woodland where the original native tree cover has been felled and replaced by planted stock. A small part of the Reserve (Bowles Wood and the western part of Pembury Walks) has been designated as Ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW). Ancient semi-natural stands are those that are composed predominantly of trees and shrubs native to the site that do not obviously originate from planting. They include stands that may have been managed by coppicing or pollarding in the past, as well as those where the tree and shrub layer has grown up by natural regeneration.

This interim report describes the methodology used in the archaeological survey; it then looks at the results of the desk-based and field surveys. The final report will incorporate the historical research, and make recommendations for the future preservation of the archaeological remains at Pembury Walks.

2. Historical and Archaeological Background

Tudeley Woods is located 2km to the north-east of Tunbridge Wells (Fig. 1), and is centred on TQ620430. No previous official archaeological work has been undertaken at Tudeley Woods and little is currently known about its complex history. Although the Kent Historic Environment Record shows there to be a number of archaeological sites and listed buildings within the vicinity of Tudeley Woods (Fig. 2), none of these are situated within the boundary of the reserve.

¹ Gallois, R.W. (1965) *The Wealden District*, 4th Edition, British Geological Survey, HMSO.

² Ordnance Survey Drawing (c.1800)

³ Westaway, S. et. al. 2007 *A Revision of the Ancient Woodland Inventory for Tunbridge Wells Borough, Kent*, Weald & Downs Ancient Woodland Survey.

A number of Mesolithic sites are known from the vicinity of Tudeley Woods, including Castle Hill (TQ64SW1) just to the north-west, whilst there are a number of rock shelter sites at High Rocks and Eridge just over the Sussex border to the south-west. A quantity of flintwork (probably Mesolithic in date) has been collected from the fields and paths across Tudeley Woods by Mr Jes Hunt, and it is hoped that this can be traced and incorporated into the final report.

A Neolithic flint axe was found at 'Hillcroft' London Road, Pembury (TQ64SW12) just to the south of the site, whilst Neolithic pottery was found at Castle Hill (TQ64SW1) together with flintwork of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. There is no other Bronze Age activity known from the area.

During the Iron Age, two hillforts were built on Castle Hill (TQ64SW1). The first hillfort is larger, and is dated to c.315 B.C., whilst the second smaller hillfort is dated to c.228 B.C. No other Iron Age activity is known from the area⁴.

There are no Roman sites known from the area, and although there are a number of iron working bloomery sites in the vicinity, none of these are of Roman date⁵.

During the Medieval period, the area of Pembury Walks may have been part of the Bayham Abbey Estate, although further background research is required here. Medieval sites in the surrounding landscape include the 14th century Chapel of St. Mary at Pembury (TQSW4), and a number of ironworking sites, including a bloomery site at Tudeley (SW64SW7). Other iron working sites are known from the wider landscape⁶.

From the 16th century onwards there is much more evidence for activity in the immediate vicinity of the site. A number of ironworking sites are operating in the area, including Vauxhall Furnace and Old Forge, Southborough⁷. Small farms dotted the area (e.g. TQ64SW20 & TQ64SE21), many of which remain today. A large north-south boundary bank (TQ64SW27) was identified on the western side of Tudeley Woods during an Archaeological Assessment of the A21 Tonbridge Bypass to Pembury, together with an east-west orientated bank (TQ64SW28) which may be of Medieval date⁸.

Pembury Hospital located at the south end of Newbars Wood originated as the Tonbridge Union Workhouse, built in 1836 (TQ64SW32), albeit now much altered. In the Second World War Pembury was designated as a Nodal Point and a number of pillboxes and other defences constructed⁹. One pillbox, probably originally covering a roadblock, from these defences survives close to the Hospital (Mke39314).

⁴ Parfitt, K. 2004 'The Iron Age c. 700BC-AD 43' in *An Historical Atlas of Kent*, Kent Archaeological Society.

⁵ <http://www.wirgdata.org/>

⁶ <http://www.wirgdata.org/>

⁷ Cleere, H. & Crossley, D. 1995 *The Iron Industry of the Weald*, Cardiff, Merton Priory Press.

⁸ South Eastern Archaeological Services. 1992. Archaeological Assessment of the A21 Tonbridge Bypass to Pembury

⁹ <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/specColl/dob>

3. Archaeological Methodology

The survey undertaken at Pembury Walks equates to a Level 2 survey as defined by English Heritage¹⁰. This level of survey provides a basic descriptive and interpretive record of the archaeological remains within Pembury Walks, and includes core monument data and the level and form of records that satisfies the requirements of the current standards and approaches to Woodland Archaeology in the south-east of England¹¹.

The Desk-top survey

The desk-top study comprised the investigation of the Historic Environment Records (HER) held by Kent County Council (KCC), and other resources such as the Wealden Iron Research Group Iron Site Database and the Defence of Britain Database. A brief study of the available historic mapping for the area was also undertaken. A full search of historical records and documentary sources was not undertaken as part of this survey, although some sources were consulted in the course of researching this report, and will be covered in the final report.

The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) survey for the High Weald part of East Sussex is currently ongoing¹², and has not yet been consulted as part of this project. The Lidar images taken as part of the Weald Forest Ridge Project¹³ were also reviewed, and data resulting from this was added to the survey results as appropriate, although this data only became available after the conclusion of the field visits, so it has not been possible to verify any new features on the ground.

The Field Survey

An initial walkover survey of the site was carried out with Martin Allison of the RSPB in July 2008 prior to the start of the survey. A number of features that had been discovered by RSPB staff were identified and noted for inclusion during the full field survey.

The detailed survey was then undertaken over the winter of 2008/9, once the vegetation had died back, and conditions were advantageous for the identification and recording of earthwork features. The methodology used followed a procedure that has also been used for a similar archaeological surveys in Ashdown Forest, and at Broadwater Warren.

The survey comprised a systematic walkover of the area to be surveyed. A written record was made for each earthwork or other site encountered, including information on its dimensions, shape and extent, together with any relationships with other earthworks and sites. Where necessary this information was backed up with sketches and digital photographs. All measurements were estimated by pacing, and a hand-held GPS was used to provide an exact location to an accuracy of 5m. The potential sites identified in the desk-top survey were all visited during the field survey to confirm their existence and record their current state.

¹⁰ English Heritage (2007) *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes*, Swindon, English Heritage.

¹¹ Bannister, N. & Johnson, C. (2008) *Woodland Archaeology – Setting Standards and Approaches*, Discussion Paper (draft 2).

¹² Bannister, N. (2007) *Sussex's Historic Landscape Characterisation: Methodology*.

¹³ Weald Forest Ridge Project data collected by The Unit for Landscape Modelling (561141DTM4C/561142DTM4C/561143DTM4C)

Each site was recorded on a standard record sheet and was also entered onto an Excel database, which has been retained in the site archive. A summary extract of the database is included in Appendix 1 of this report detailing all of the sites found during the survey. Each site was allocated a reference number, and prefixed with PEM.

A paper map was created showing all of the sites found during the survey, which were plotted using the NGR co-ordinates obtained by the GPS, but no GIS mapping was created.

During the survey, the ground surface was also inspected for archaeological artefacts, especially in areas where prehistoric flintwork had been collected in the past, on work tracks or areas recently cleared, and as a result of this a few pieces of worked flint were recovered.

This survey has only considered the above-ground archaeology, and no attempt has been made to investigate the below-ground archaeology. It is likely that there will be many sites, especially those of prehistoric date, within Pembury Walks that are currently below-ground, and therefore any future groundworks should be closely monitored to ensure that they are fully recorded.

4. Results of the Survey

Desk-top survey

The HER records for the Broadwater Warren area were provided by KCC. This revealed that there were no known sites within the Pembury Walks Reserve, but a number of sites and Listed Buildings in the immediate landscape (Fig. 2).

The following historic mapping was investigated:

1. Ordnance Survey drawing c.1800
2. 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 1878
3. 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 1898
4. 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey 1909
5. Current Ordnance Survey mapping

The map regression exercise located a number of features, which were noted for visiting during the field visit. These included trackways that did not appear to have survived in use into the 20th century, quarries, field and other boundaries that had changed and 19th century man-made features.

Although there were only nine sites identified from the desk-top study, the overall information obtained has assisted with the interpretation of some of the sites found during the field survey.

The review of the Lidar images added a large amount of data to the field survey that had already been completed (See Figs. 3 & 4). As this information was added after the completion of the field survey it has not been possible to verify the existence or form of the features revealed. It is possible that some features plotted on Figs. 3 & 4 are extant trackways or even natural features, however, many of them do appear to conform with features recorded during the field survey..

The Field Survey

The field survey was undertaken during February and March 2009, when it was judged that the vegetation cover would be most appropriate for the discovery and identification of earthworks and other sites. Although this proved to be the case, there were still large areas of the site that were inaccessible due to the close growing coppice, and thus there are parts of the area that were only briefly sampled.

A total of 94 new sites were recorded during the field survey, ranging from linear banks that traverse or bound the site, sunken trackways, miscellaneous earthworks to large quarries. The sites are predominantly Post Medieval in date, with most probably dating from the 18th century through to the 20th century. However, many of the earthworks, especially banks, are undiagnostic in character, and thus it is possible that some could date from the Medieval period.

Together with the 9 sites located from the desk-top study, there were a total of 103 sites recorded during the survey (Figs. 3 & 4), whilst a further 25 potential sites were added from the Lidar. These sites are listed in Appendix 1. There was a wide range of different types of site found in the survey, these are listed and defined in Table 1 below.

Table 1

Type of site	Definition
Bank	Linear earthwork often with associated ditch
Building	Any man made structure of brick, stone or metal
Charcoal burning platform	Usually circular depression with darker soil
Ditch	Drainage ditch with no associated bank
Earthwork	Miscellaneous earthwork of indeterminate age and function
Hollow way	Sunken trackway, worn through use
Lithic assemblage	Surface collected flintwork
Lynchet	Field boundary/lynchet
Mound	Miscellaneous mound of indeterminate function and age.
Quarry	Quarry probably associated with industrial activity
Terraces	Terraces of indeterminate function running parallel to slope
Trackway	Road or trackway, some of which may still be in use
Water feature	Any man made pond, channel or other water feature

Each category of site found in the survey is discussed below, and the proportion of each type of site is shown in Appendix 2.

Banks and boundaries

A total of 21 banks were identified during the survey, and fall into two categories. The first type of bank is a boundary bank, and these can be found running along some the boundaries of the Reserve, and around the edges of the fields at Yew Tree Farm and Sandhill Farm. These latter boundary banks must date from the inclosure of these fields from the woodland, when these two farms were created. These banks are currently situated a few metres into the woodland around the fields, and are generally overgrown with coppice growing on them; the current field boundaries are formed from modern wooden posts and wire fencing.

The second type of bank found during the survey is probably the result of wood banks which may define the edges of woodland or ownership¹⁴. These could have been formed around small sections of woodland, or may have formed ownership boundaries which have gone out of use at some stage in the past. A bank (PEM010) heads south from the minor road at the north of the Reserve to meet the boundary bank (PEM017) to the west of Pembury Hall, and may have originally formed the eastern boundary at this point. A further bank (PEM012) heads east from this first bank to enclose a small square area in the north-eastern part of the Reserve. Both of these are overgrown with coppice, and must therefore predate this particular land use. On the western side of the Reserve a small bank (PEM092) curves round through coppice to the north of the fields at Yew Tree Farm, and could be projected further south to join the northern edge of Bowles Wood.

Buildings

The buildings include Decoy Cottage (PEM006) which first appears on the 2nd Edition OS Map (1898) so must have been built between 1878 and 1898, and the pump house (PEM008) to the south of the decoy pond, which first appears on the 3rd Edition OS map so must have been built between 1898 and 1909. Situated a short distance west from the pump house is a second smaller pump house (PEM057) whilst nearby there are two small brick built manhole structures (PEM055 & PEM075). None of these appear on early OS maps so are probably all mid to later 20th century in date.

Trackways and Hollow ways

There are a large number of trackways and hollow ways running across the Reserve, and although they are probably all Post Medieval in date, it is likely that some may have had earlier origins.

A number of the trackways were initially identified from the desk-top survey, and relate to the courses of 19th century tracks which have now either moved or disappeared completely. Although there are none of the ridges seen at Broadwater Warren there are a number of linear hollow ways, generally running parallel to a current track. It is thought that these are actually Post Medieval tracks on the alignment of a major route, generally wide enough for a single person and pack animal, and when they have become impassable they simply migrate to a new parallel route. They would also have served as drove roads, the deep hollows being ideal to constrain the sideways movement of animals.

¹⁴ Banister, N.R. (2007) *The cultural heritage of woodlands in the South East*, South East AONBs Woodlands Programme.

Further examples of these trackways occur in Ashdown Forest and on Chailey Common¹⁵, and seem to be a feature of heathland landscapes, where there were no fences or boundaries to constrain the routes, and there is a lack of later agricultural activities to remove them.

The c.1800 Ordnance Survey drawing shows three tracks running through Pembury Wood, the courses of which are preserved today either by extant tracks or by disused hollow ways now covered by woodland or coppice. The first of these runs east to west across the northern part of the Reserve following the track to Pembury Hall Road for some of its route. The second track runs south from the first track and is on the line of an extant track then follows a hollow way (PEM029) to Pembury Walks Road, and then continues as a hollow way (PEM084) on the line of the extant track via a number of other hollow ways (PEM088, PEM089 & PEM091), with associated disused hollow ways (PEM086 & PEM090) to meet the A21 road.

The third track shown on the drawing runs south from the southern edge of Bowles Wood. This is traceable on the ground initially as an extant track, but then follows a pair of parallel hollow ways (PEM060) south, these merge to form a prominent raised earthwork to cross an area of wet ground before becoming another hollow way (PEM061) heading upslope in a south-easterly direction. It can then be picked up on the Lidar before joining an extant track heading south-east or turning to the south as a hollow way (PEM044) before becoming a raised earthwork now heading south-west to leave the Reserve and meet the A21 road.

The hollow way PEM060 turns sharply to the east at its junction with PEM061 and with a parallel hollow way (PEM059) heads off to merge together and then follow an extant track to the north-east, although the Lidar shows it to continue across this track and head south-east to join another track (Fig. 4). There are a number of other hollow ways on extant tracks, including PEM052 in the southern part of the Reserve, north of Pembury Hospital, and parallel hollow ways (PEM018 & PEM019) near Pembury Hall. Two tracks were also found in Bowles Wood (PEM095 & PEM098).

A trackway (PEM077) on an embanked earthwork heads south-east from the Decoy Pond and crosses the stream valley bottom as a substantial earthwork 5m wide and 2.5m high. On reaching the south side of the valley it curves to the east and then climbs out of the valley forming a terraced hollow way to meet the east-west track to Rowley Hill, and may continue eastwards as suggested on the Lidar image. The embanked earthwork may also have served as the bank of a pond bay.

Quarries

There were eight quarry sites found during the survey, most of which were in the southern part of the Reserve. The largest quarry (PEM001) is situated at the south-west corner immediately north of Pembury Hospital, and can be seen getting progressively larger on successive OS maps (1878-1909) although it is not shown on the c.1800 drawing. It has a hollow way entrance into the quarry on its north side, and in places is up to 10m deep, it covered an area of some 14,000 square metres. Two much smaller L-shaped quarries (PEM052 & PEM053) lie beside a track heading north-east from the large quarry, whilst another large quarry (PEM050), currently illegally used for motorcycle scrambling, lies a little further to the west, beside a shallow length of sunken trackway (PEM051).

¹⁵ Butler, C. (2008) *An Archaeological Survey of Chailey Common, East Sussex: Phase 1*.

A large sub-rectangular cut feature (PEM034) adjacent to the road on the northern edge of the Reserve may be a quarry, but is quite shallow and has a flat bottom which does not look very quarry-like. If not a quarry then its purpose is not clear. A heart-shaped feature (PEM073) to the west of the pump house could be a quarry, but as it retains water and appears to have a stream running out of it, it may be a pond.

A quarry situated to the north of Sandhill Farm is marked as the 'Old Sand Pit' on the 2nd Edition OS map of 1898 (PEM005), but could not be found during the field visit, and has probably been removed by the widening of the A21 road. This and most of the other quarries such as BW108 were probably exploiting sand and sandstone for road and building construction.

A possible quarry was also identified on Lidar adjacent to Pembury Hall Road on the east side of the Reserve (Fig. 3). Two further possible adjacent quarries are visible on the east side of the road outside the Reserve.

Earthworks

There are a number of earthworks which do not fit any other category of site. These include an H-shaped cut (PEM020) 5 x 2.5m in size with its spoil embanked around it, and three rectangular cuts in a line (PEM021) which could be military slit trenches.

A number of circular cuts were found, one (PEM023) close to the possible slit trenches mentioned above, whilst others (PEM064 & PEM065) were found in the area of cleared coppice between Sandhill Farm and Bowles Wood. These were 2 to 3m in diameter and have their spoil embanked around their edge. A small number of other circular and D-shaped holes were found, some of which could be tree-throw holes, but do not seem typical of these natural features.

Woodland industry features

Apart from the woodland banks, there are a small number of features found that were associated with woodland management. Three possible charcoal burning platforms were found, PEM068 & PEM072 were situated in the north-western part of Newbars Wood, with the third one situated in Bowles Wood (PEM097).

No definite saw pit was identified during the survey, although a number of rectangular cuts may be saw pits e.g. PEM22, PEM23 and PEM 093). No evidence for 'Grips' or drainage ditches was found. Grips are dug to a spade's depth and width, and often form part of a more extensive network of drainage¹⁶. One short length of ditch (PEM036) was located near Fairthorne Cottages, adjacent to a track, and a herringbone pattern of earthworks (PEM038) off the track to Decoy Cottage may also be associated with drainage. Due to the ground cover drainage features were difficult to identify and record, but could be present elsewhere in the Reserve.

¹⁶ Banister, N.R. (2007) *The cultural heritage of woodlands in the South East*, South East AONBs Woodlands Programme

Mounds

There were eight mound sites, of which one comprised a line of between five and eight mounds orientated east-west on a ridge top in Newbars Wood (PEM041). They are circular to oval in shape and c.3m diameter & 0.8m high and spaced regularly. These are too small to be Bronze Age barrows, but about the right size for the late 18th century military field kitchen mounds, although these are unlikely to be situated in such an exposed position. These mound show clearly on the Lidar, and there is a suggestion of further mounds on the same alignment to the south-west (Fig. 4).

The remaining mound sites of varying sizes, the largest (PEM033) is situated in the north-west part of the site, and is roughly circular; 12m in diameter and 1.2m high with no trace of a surrounding ditch. Four oval mounds all about 6m x 2m in size and 0.75m high are situated in woodland to the north-east of Pembury Hospital (PEM048 & PEM049). Two smaller mounds of differing dimensions are situated in an area of cleared coppice between Sandhill Farm and Bowles Wood (PEM066 & PEM067)

Ponds and water features

The decoy pond (PEM004) to the south of Decoy Cottage is first shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1878. It has a retaining embankment on its east side, which also serves as the main north-south path, and is currently very overgrown.

As has been noted above the embanked track running across the valley bottom nearby (PEM077) may also have served as a retaining bank for a pond bay (PEM007). At this point the valley is broad, and would have been suitable for such a purpose. The Alder Stream currently feeds the reservoir and pumping station a little further downstream, but further down the valley there is another extant pond bay.

Just to the south of Yew Tree Farm is a small pond, first shown as a spring on the 1st Edition OS map. Today this is a pond with raised embanked sides to retain the water (PEM070). A possible pond (PEM100) marked on the current OS map in the northern part of Bowles Wood could not be located on the field visit.

Lithic Assemblages

Jes Hunt has collected prehistoric flintwork from two fields in the southern part of the Reserve, the first field (PEM101) being to the east of Sandhill Farm, and the second (PEM102) to the north of Bowles Wood. During the field visit no flintwork was seen at the latter location, but a Mesolithic flint blade and two pieces of fire-fractured flint were recovered from the south end of the first field, where scraping has exposed the surface of the field. In addition a single flint flake was found on a track in Newbars Wood (PEM103).

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

The archaeological survey has identified a total of 103 sites within Pembury Walks, forming a group of predominantly Post Medieval features that provide an insight into the past land use and cultural heritage of this area. It has only been possible to sample some parts of the site due to the current coppicing and other vegetation that covers much of the landscape. Based on the higher level of discovery of sites in recently cleared areas of coppice, it is likely that once this coppice has been removed, and a further archaeological survey is undertaken on these areas, the number of identified sites may double.

The rich density of sites provides a significant amount of evidence for this landscape having been intensively used over the last few hundred years, with evidence of communication, industrial activities and woodland management. However, these are only the sites for which evidence survives above ground. It is likely that there are many earlier sites surviving below ground, although it was not possible to investigate this within the scope of the current survey. The collection of many pieces of worked flint in the past confirms that the evidence does survive, and any disturbance of the ground in the future should be monitored archaeologically to ensure that this evidence is retrieved.

Having an understanding of the archaeological sites that are present at Pembury Walks is the first step and provides essential information for the preparation of a Woodland Plan. The long-term preservation and survival of the archaeology at Pembury Walks will depend upon the successful future management of the site. To assist with this, a summary of management guidelines for archaeological sites and features in woodland is included in Appendix 3, and more detailed advice on this subject is available¹⁷.

There are two major concerns with regards to the archaeology. Firstly, that the sites that have been identified in the survey should be conserved and protected during any future work to clear coppice, conifer plantations and other ground cover, and that measures are put in place to ensure their long term survival. Secondly, that in the areas that have not yet been surveyed in detail suitable mitigation shall be put in place to ensure that previously unknown sites are not damaged during any clearance work, and that a similar archaeological survey should be carried out in these areas during or after the work is completed so that a complete record of the surviving archaeology at Pembury Walks is available.

It is recommended that:

1. The information compiled during this survey should be used to produce a Woodland Plan, which includes an annotated map showing all of the features identified.
2. Management guidelines as set out in Appendix 3 should be put in place to minimise the disturbance to archaeological sites and features.
3. A further more detailed survey, especially of those areas to which full access was not possible during this survey, and to verify the potential features identified from the Lidar, should be undertaken, and can be timed to coincide with any work being undertaken to remove undergrowth and intrusive vegetation, and during thinning out work in these areas.

¹⁷ Banister, N.R. (2007) *The cultural heritage of woodlands in the South East*, South East AONBs Woodlands Programme.

6. Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Martin Allison of the RSPB for commissioning this survey and for his support and help during this project. Andrew Mayfield at Kent County Council provided the Kent HER data, and Lyn Palmer of the Weald Forest Ridge Project provided the Lidar images.

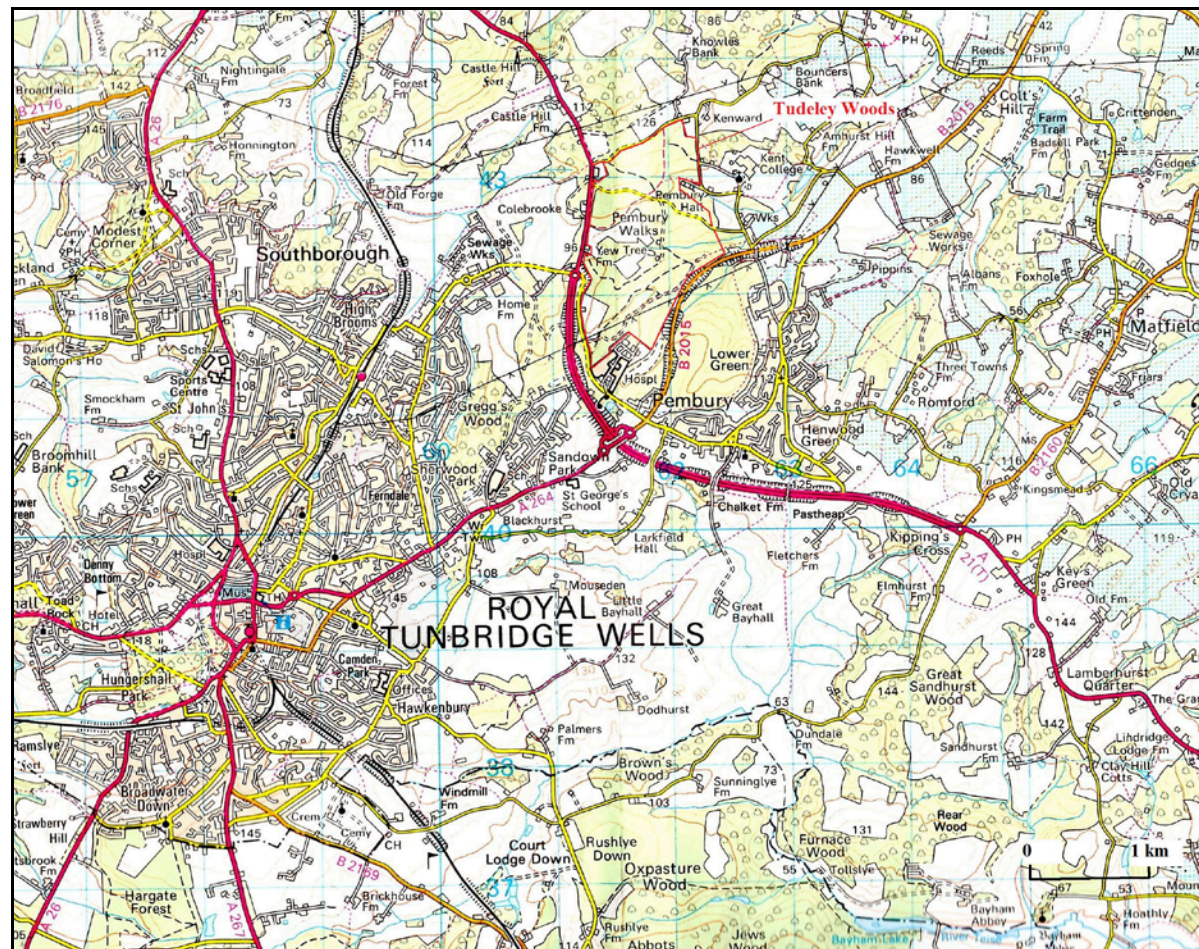


Fig. 1: Tudeley Woods: Location Map
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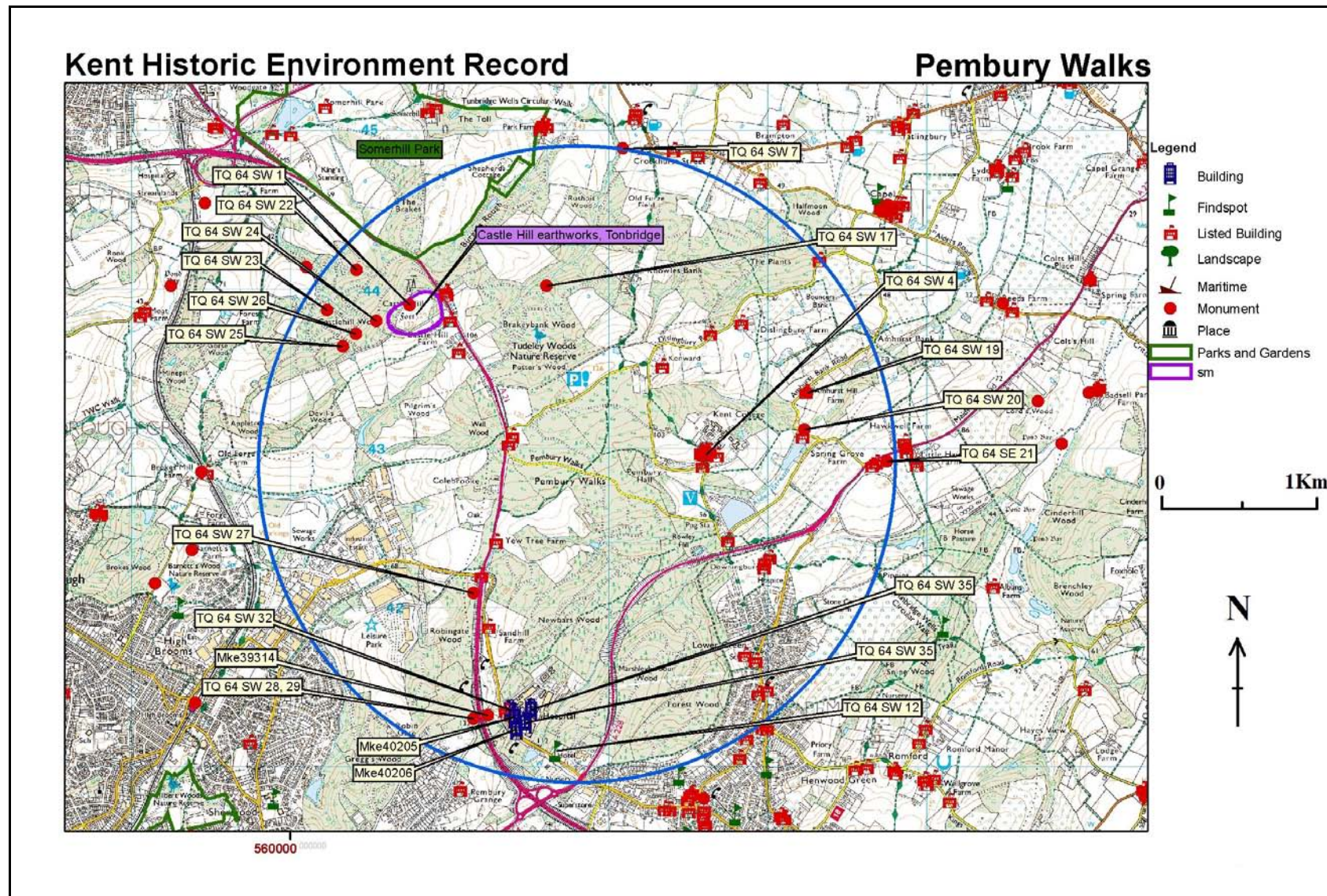


Fig. 2: Tudeley Woods: Kent HER Record

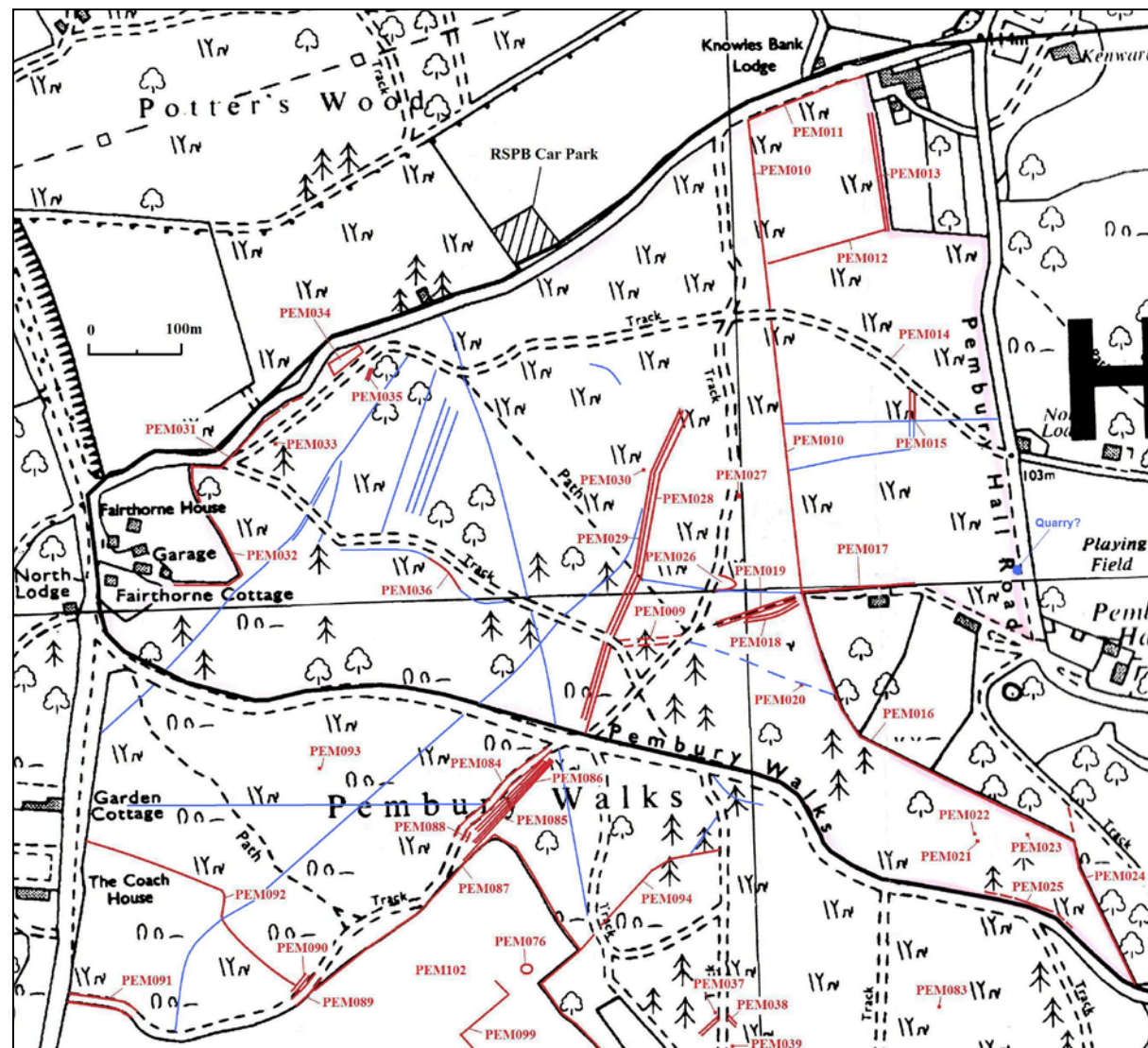


Fig. 3: Pembury Walks: Sites in the northern part of the Reserve.
(Red indicates features identified during the survey, blue indicates possible features identified from the Lidar)
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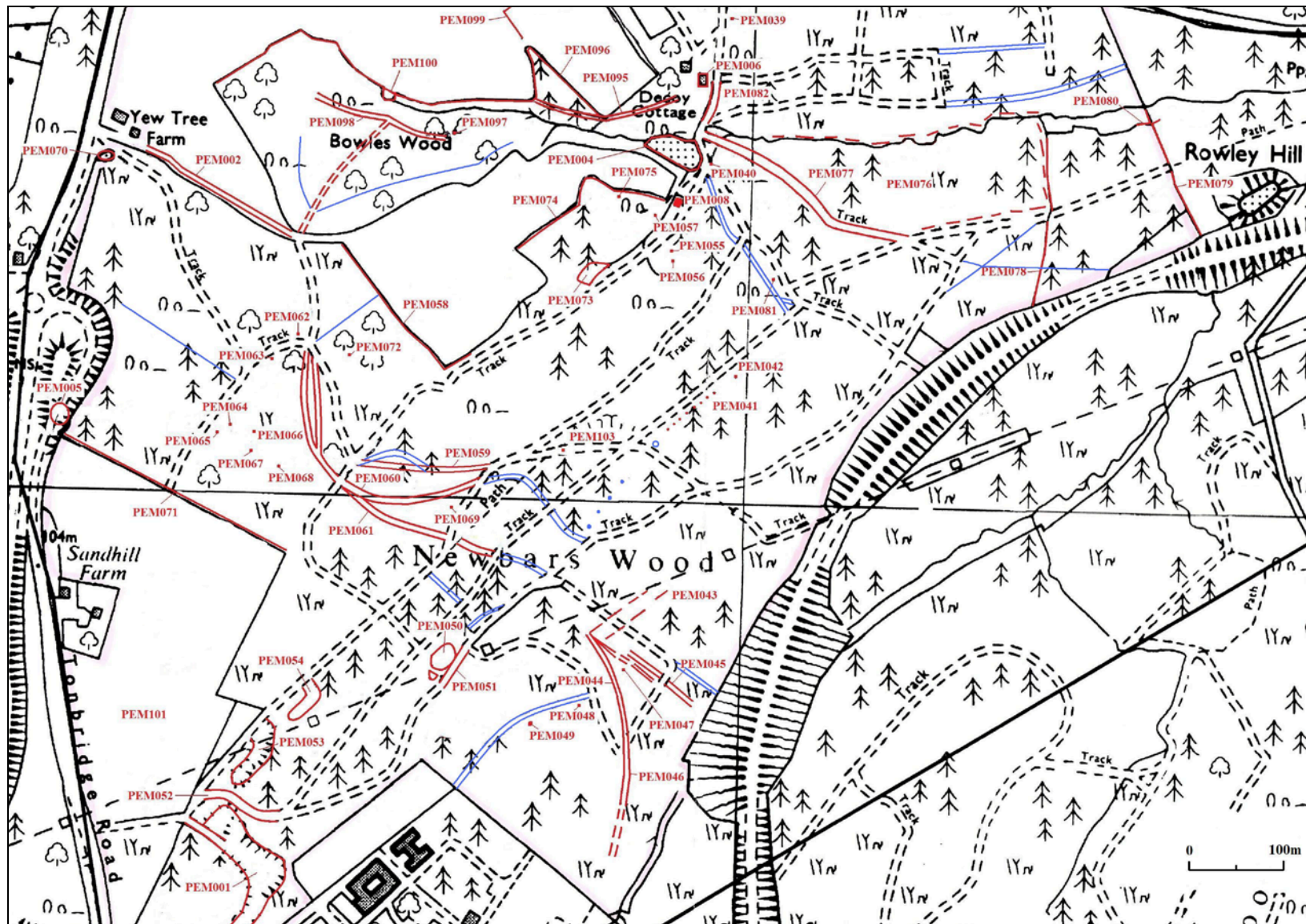


Fig. 4: Pembury Walks: Sites in the southern part of the Reserve.
(Red indicates features identified during the survey, blue indicates possible features identified from the Lidar)
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Appendix 1 Listing of Archaeological Sites in Pembury Walks

Reference	Type of Site	Period	NGR
PEM001	Quarry	Post Medieval	TQ6140041500
PEM002	Track	Post Medieval	TQ6140042334
PEM003	Building	Post Medieval	TQ61304230
PEM004	Water feature	Post Medieval	TQ6192042400
PEM005	Quarry	19th Century	TQ6124542072
PEM006	Building	19th Century	TQ6194842470
PEM007	Water feature	Post Medieval	TQ6220042400
PEM008	Building	19th/20th Century	TQ6192442363
PEM009	Track	Post Medieval	TQ6190042956
PEM010	Bank	Post Medieval	TQ6201243458 via TQ6203043327 via TQ6202243284 to TQ6205643001
PEM011	Bank	Post Medieval	TQ6201243458 to TQ6213543499
PEM012	Bank	Post Medieval	TQ6215143363 to TQ6203043327
PEM013	Track	20th Century	TQ6214843400
PEM014	Track	Post Medieval	TQ6202243284
PEM015	Track	20th Century	TQ6215143202
PEM016	Bank	Post Medieval	TQ6205643001 to TQ6232042744
PEM017	Bank	Post Medieval	TQ6205643001 to TQ6215043000
PEM018	Hollow Way	Post Medieval	TQ6205142988
PEM019	Hollow Way	Post Medieval	TQ6205142988
PEM020	Earthwork	Post Medieval	TQ6206442896
PEM021	Earthwork	Post Medieval	TQ6222842755
PEM022	Earthwork	Post Medieval	TQ6222542756
PEM023	Earthwork	Post Medieval	TQ6226342759
PEM024	Bank	Post Medieval	TQ6231542745 to TQ6237542595
PEM025	Bank	Post Medieval	TQ6225542685
PEM026	Quarry	Post Medieval	TQ6190643009

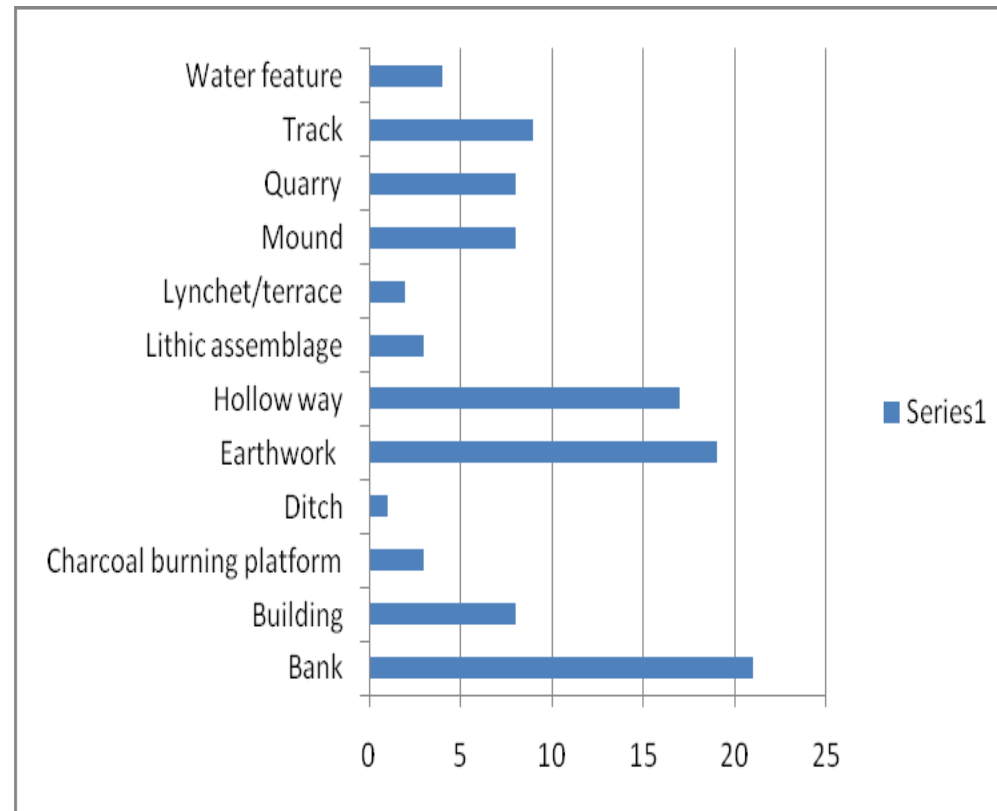
Reference	Type of Site	Period	NGR
PEM027	Cattle trough	20th Century	TQ6199143121
PEM028	Bank	Post Medieval	TQ6194043181 via TQ6191343121 to TQ6189243072 to TQ6183642858 TQ6194043181 via TQ61913431121 via TQ6189243072 via TQ6186342967 to
PEM029	Hollow Way	Post Medieval	TQ61828427875
PEM030	Mound	Unknown	TQ6191343121
PEM031	Bank	Post Medieval	TQ6150043150
PEM032	Bank	Post Medieval	TQ6150043033
PEM033	Mound	Unknown	TQ6153443164
PEM034	Quarry	Post Medieval	TQ6161643252
PEM035	Earthwork	Unknown	TQ6166443234
PEM036	Ditch	Post Medieval	TQ6168943048
PEM037	Earthwork	Post Medieval	TQ6196142575
PEM038	Earthwork	Post Medieval	TQ6196142575
PEM039	Earthwork	Post Medieval	TQ6196242535
PEM040	Building	20th Century	TQ6195242386
PEM041	Mound	Unknown	TQ6191242080 to TQ6195442127
PEM042	Earthwork	Unknown	TQ6198842141
PEM043	Terraces	Unknown	TQ6187041870
PEM044	Hollow Way	Post Medieval	TQ6183741856 to TQ6186141807 to TQ6186941730
PEM045	Hollow Way	Post Medieval	TQ6188141831 to TQ6193041800
PEM046	Track	Post Medieval	TQ6186941730
PEM047	Earthwork	Post Medieval	TQ6187541814
PEM048	Mound	Unknown	TQ6182041781
PEM049	Mound	Unknown	TQ6177541749
PEM050	Quarry	Post Medieval	TQ6170041750
PEM051	Hollow Way	Post Medieval	TQ6170041750
PEM052	Hollow Way	Post Medieval	TQ6145041649
PEM053	Quarry	Post Medieval	TQ6147041720

Reference	Type of Site	Period	NGR
PEM054	Quarry	Post Medieval	TQ6152041775
PEM055	Building	19th/20th Century	TQ6191142287
PEM056	Earthwork	Unknown	TQ6191142285
PEM057	Building	20th Century	TQ6189842345
PEM058	Bank	Post Medieval	TQ6165942144
PEM059	Hollow Way	Post Medieval	TQ6156042046 via TQ6160642039 to TQ6170242033
PEM060	Hollow Way	Post Medieval	TQ6150542174 via TQ6156142042 to TQ6170042025
PEM061	Hollow Way	Post Medieval	TQ6156642017 to TQ6169541953 to TQ6168541966
PEM062	Earthwork	Post Medieval	TQ6150242174
PEM063	Earthwork	Post Medieval	TQ6147642169
PEM064	Earthwork	Post Medieval	TQ6142442074
PEM065	Earthwork	Post Medieval	TQ6141342069
PEM066	Mound	Unknown	TQ6145742071
PEM067	Mound	Unknown	TQ6145542049
PEM068	Charcoal platform	Post Medieval	TQ6148542032
PEM069	Mound	Unknown	TQ6168641968
PEM070	Water feature	Post Medieval	TQ6128042373
PEM071	Bank	Post Medieval	TQ6130042020
PEM072	Charcoal platform	Post Medieval	TQ6155442134
PEM073	Quarry	Post Medieval	TQ6183042260
PEM074	Bank	Post Medieval	TQ6182042362
PEM075	Building	19th/20th Century	TQ6184342364
PEM076	Earthwork	Post Medieval	TQ6175342622
PEM077	Track	Post Medieval	TQ6195042422 to TQ6206742358 to TQ6211142315 to TQ6217742306
PEM078	Bank	Post Medieval	TQ6236042325
PEM079	Bank	Post Medieval	TQ6247542375
PEM080	Bank	Post Medieval	TQ6243842465
PEM081	Earthwork	Post Medieval	TQ6203642257

Reference	Type of Site	Period	NGR
PEM082	Hollow Way	Post Medieval	TQ6195042450
PEM083	Earthwork	Post Medieval	TQ6217342573
PEM084	Hollow Way	Post Medieval	TQ6180942853 to TQ6178142754
PEM085	Bank	Post Medieval	TQ6180242830 to TQ6174142773
PEM086	Hollow Way	Post Medieval	TQ6179042820
PEM087	Bank	Post Medieval	TQ6174142773
PEM088	Hollow Way	Post Medieval	TQ6158242780
PEM089	Hollow Way	Post Medieval	TQ6152342545
PEM090	Hollow Way	Post Medieval	TQ6151142597
PEM091	Hollow Way	Post Medieval	TQ6139742588 to TQ6132042618
PEM092	Bank	Post Medieval	TQ6133742771 via TQ6142842734 via TQ6147442711 via TQ6147042687 to TQ6151142597
PEM093	Earthwork	Post Medieval	TQ6157642829
PEM094	Bank	Post Medieval	TQ6196242740 via TQ6190042719 via TQ6184242666 to TQ6184142667
PEM095	Track	Post Medieval	TQ6182142450 to TQ6183842430
PEM096	Bank	Post Medieval	TQ6180042466 & TQ6151842444
PEM097	Charcoal platform	Post Medieval	TQ6167542407
PEM098	Track	Post Medieval	TQ6158342425
PEM099	Lynchet	Post Medieval	TQ6172542550
PEM100	Water feature	Unknown	TQ6160042450
PEM101	Lithic assemblage	Mesolithic	TQ6135041700
PEM102	Lithic assemblage	Prehistoric	TQ6170042600
PEM103	Lithic assemblage	Prehistoric	TQ6181542068

Appendix 2

Number of each type of site found in Pembury Walks



Appendix 3

A Summary of Management Guidelines for Archaeological Sites and Features*

The main principle is to minimise any disturbance to archaeological sites. Different features may require different approaches to their management and long-term preservation. The following are a summary of the main management guidelines:

- Produce a Woodland Plan and include an annotated map showing all the archaeological features identified.
- Inform all workers and contractors of the cultural heritage of Pembury Walks, the location of individual features, and mark out sites prior to operations using posts, tape and/or flags.
- Prior to undertaking activities within Pembury Walks, plan access and extraction routes, and other facilities to avoid archaeological features and sites.
- Avoid taking machinery over earthworks or buried sites. If this is unavoidable, select one point and cover with brash or other protective material. Remove after use. Avoid using such an area when the ground conditions are wet or after periods of heavy rainfall.
- Avoid ground preparation and drainage works over archaeological sites and in archaeological sensitive areas. Manage sites as open glades. Avoid scrubbing up by cutting the vegetation or using an approved selective herbicide. Discourage burrowing animals without disturbing the ground surface.
- Site recreational facilities away from archaeological sites. Maintain existing routeways, restore any drainage channels and reinstate any old paths with a suitable covering.
- Maintain, and if possible restore any water features, having due regard for any archaeological potential of any accumulated silts and deposits. Do not drain any wet, mirey areas that are not on public rights of way.
- Do not use, or allow the use, of metal detectors on archaeological sites, or in areas where there may be archaeological sites.
- If archaeological remains and finds are discovered while working, leave them undisturbed and make a report to the County Archaeologist or appointed archaeologist. Finds have a greater significance when left in place, and if removed from context they can become meaningless.

* Adapted from Banister, N.R. (2007) *The cultural heritage of woodlands in the South East*.

Chris Butler Archaeological Services

Chris Butler has been an archaeologist since 1985, and formed the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in 1987, since when it has carried out numerous fieldwork projects, and was runner up in the Pitt-Rivers Award at the British Archaeological Awards in 1996. Having previously worked as a Pensions Technical Manager and Administration Director in the financial services industry, Chris formed **Chris Butler Archaeological Services** at the beginning of 2002.

Chris is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, a committee member of the Lithic Studies Society, and is a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex. He continues to run the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in his spare time.

Chris specialises in prehistoric flintwork analysis, but has directed excavations, landscape surveys and watching briefs, including the excavation of a Beaker Bowl Barrow, a Saxon cemetery and settlement, Roman pottery kilns, and a Mesolithic hunting camp, and recent surveys of Ashdown Forest and Broadwater Warren.

Chris Butler Archaeological Services is available for Flintwork Analysis, Project Management, Military Archaeology, Desktop Assessments, Field Evaluations, Excavation work, Watching Briefs, Woodland Archaeological Surveys, Field Surveys & Fieldwalking, Post Excavation Services and Report Writing.

Chris Butler MIFA Archaeological Services

Prehistoric Flintwork Specialist

Rosedale
Berwick, Polegate
East Sussex
BN26 6TB

Tel & fax: 01323 871021

e mail: chris@reltub.fsbusiness.co.uk