



A21 KIPPINGS CROSS TO LAMBERHURST IMPROVEMENT

**ENVIRONMENTAL
STATEMENT**

**MARCH 1994
VOLUME 2**

4. Cultural Heritage



**KENT PROPERTY
SERVICES
LANDSCAPE**

A BUSINESS UNIT OF
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

A21 KIPPINGS CROSS TO LAMBERHURST IMPROVEMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT VOLUME 2

PART 4 CULTURAL HERITAGE

This appendix contains information on the heritage and archaeology interest and includes reports on:

4.1 Heritage

4.2 Archaeology

4.1 Heritage

A21 KIPPINGS CROSS TO LAMBERHURST IMPROVEMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT VOLUME 2 PART 4

Section 4.1 Heritage

This section contains:

A heritage report undertaken by the Kent County Council's Planning Department (Conservation and Design Group) which was commissioned by the Kent Property Services Landscape branch on behalf of the Department of Transport.

An extract from the Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England - part 24 Kent - English Heritage - Bayham Abbey.

An extract from the Historic Parks and Gardens in Kent Survey - Kent County Council 1985 assisted by Mr Tom Wright - The Owl House.

1. A Factual Description of the Existing Situation

Historic Buildings

- 1.1 There are eleven Buildings of "special architectural or historic interest" within the study corridor. All of them are related to the current line of the A21 in that access is gained directly or indirectly from the main road. In most cases the buildings abut the A21. The eleven buildings are; Hodges, Dundle Lane; Barn S.E of Hodges, Dundle Lane; Kippings Cross Farm House, Hastings Road; Ambleford, A21; Old Swan Farmhouse, A21; Barn and out-buildings to Old Swan Farmhouse, A21; Lindridge Lodge, A21; Lindridge Place, A21; Blue Gums, A21; Grantham Hall Cottages and the Barn adjoining Grantham Hall Cottages, A21.
- 1.2 A further eleven lie immediately outside the area but although reviewed with others adjoining, are not considered to be affected enough to be included in further analysis. These buildings are; Elmhurst, Dundle Lane; Clayhill Cottages, Clayhill Road; Little Owl, Mount Pleasant; The Owl House, Mount Pleasant; Pittsgate Farmhouse, Goudhurst Road; Barn west of Pittsgate Farmhouse, Goudhurst Road, Little Dunks Farmhouse, Cuckoo Lane; Oast, North East of Little Dunks Farmhouse; Old Farm Farmhouse, Lamberhurst Quarter; Oasthouse, North of Old Farm Farmhouse, Lamberhurst Quarter; and Barn North-West of Old Farm Farmhouse, Lamberhurst Quarter.
- 1.3 The listed buildings are identified as single buildings in the statutory list. Their rural setting is of equal importance when considering proposals effecting them. The setting gives a uniqueness to each building that also deserves protection.
- 1.4 Of the eleven buildings in the study corridor, all are Grade II but six of these are identified as having group value. These are Hodges and the adjoining Barn; Old Swan Farmhouse and the adjoining Barn and Lindridge Lodge and Lindridge Place, Lamberhurst Quarter. (Ref. 9/70 and 71; 3/184 and 185; 3/186 and 188).
- 1.5 Although most of the study corridor listed buildings adjoin the A21, the impact of the road on them varies. Some are close to and on the same level as the road, Lindridge Place and Lindridge Lodge are examples of this; whilst other buildings are further away and are at a different level, Hodges being a good example. In some cases, the setting of the building is limited to its curtilage by screen planting or land form. Ambleford is an example of the former. In others, the setting is more extensive and Kippings Cross Farmhouse is a good example of this.
- 1.6 Since the setting of the individual buildings is an integral part of the buildings character, the impact of the new road must also be considered with this aspect in mind. On a building by building basis the settings are:-
- (i) Kippings Cross Farmhouse: Flat surroundings, with overgrown curtilage boundary hedgerows and individually prominent mature trees.
 - (ii) Hodges and Barn: Concealed in hollow with screen planting surrounding but north elevation of house open to Dundle Lane.
 - (iii) Ambleford: About 7 metres below A21, surrounded by boundary planting and a wood to the rear.
 - (iv) Old Swan Farmhouse, Barn and Out-building: House abuts A21, with remaining buildings 5 metres below to the rear. Buildings form self contained unit with surrounding planting.

- (v) Lindridge Place and Lindridge Lodge: On opposite sides of the A21, on the ridge and surrounded by mature and semi mature planting which is visible from surrounding farm land.
- (vi) Blue Gums: Abuts A21 with large hardstanding to garage. Boundary wall and extensive local planting limits extent of setting.
- (vii) Grantham Hall Cottages and Barn: Visible from the route but with mature and semi mature site planting and surrounded by open fields which form part of the informal setting.

1.7 In addition to the listed buildings there are two listed parks and gardens. The first, The Owl House, is listed in Kent County Council's "Historic Parks and Gardens in Kent Survey" 1985, and although within the study area is not affected by the proposals. Bayham Abbey is listed in English Heritage's "Register of Parks & Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England - Part 24 Kent". It lies outside the study area and is not affected by the proposals.

2. Preferred Route, Features of Interest, the Impact on these Features and the Mitigating Measures which may be Appropriate

2.1 Based upon the assessment of all factors, the route has been identified as the preferred route. It generally follows the line of the existing A21 throughout, and the A262 to the east. As a result, it runs close to all the listed buildings and therefore comes within the criteria defined in Circular 8/87 (paras 25, 26 and 27).^{*} The relevant parts stating:-

Setting of a Listed Building

"25. Section 56(3) as amended by the 1980 Act^{**} requires authorities to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the listed building or its setting when considering planning applications which affect them. The setting of a building of special architectural or historic interest is often an essential feature of its character, especially if a garden or grounds have been laid out as an integral part of the design and layout of a listed house. It is important to consider the effect that proposed development may have on such buildings"

"26. Authorities are asked to ensure that they bring fully informed opinion to bear on any development which, by its character and/or location, might be held to have an adverse effect on buildings of special architectural or historic interest"

"27. Local planning authorities are required under Section 28 of the 1971 Act to publish a notice of all applications they receive for planning permission for any development which, in their opinion, effects ... the setting of a listed building. The 'setting' of a building may be limited to the immediate surroundings of the building, but often may include land some distance from it"

** Note: The Department of National Heritage have recently (July 1993) issued Draft PPG 15 which will eventually replace this circular. Paragraphs 2.14 and 2.15 emphasise the importance of longer views including skylines when considering new development.*

*** Note: The Current legislation is now the "Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, in particular S15(2) and S66(1) which refer to the setting of listed buildings.*

2.2 Mitigation measures should therefore be carried out to limit the impact. Generally these relate to the visual impact of the road and its ancillary works, and the proposal to construct side and slip roads which are out of scale and character with the road it replaces, and connects with. The general approach should be to retain the existing route unchanged so far as possible and if impossible to replace in sympathy with the standard of the road to which it connects.

2.3 Specific mitigation measures related to the listed buildings and their settings are:

(i) Kippings Cross Farm (5/86)

Improved access and offer of off-site planting where practicable.

(ii) Hodges and adjacent Barn (9/70 and 9/71)

Develop revised setting for property through provision of additional tree and shrub planting and hedgerows, especially on the northern and eastern sides of the property.

(iii) Ambleford (3/183)

Improved access to property from existing A21 and provision of new planting on the south western side of the new road.

(iv) Swan Farm, Barn and Outbuildings (3/184, 3/185)

Substantial reduction in traffic on existing A21 would improve the quality of property's setting.

(v) Lindridge Place (3/18)

Substantial reduction of traffic on existing A21 would improve the quality of the property's setting.

(vi) Lindridge Lodge (3/186)

Additional dense planting would assist in the long term mitigation of the substantial impact.

(vii) Blue Gums

Substantial reduction of traffic from the front of the property would improve the overall quality of the building's setting. The western portion of the grounds would be lost, but mitigated by the retention of existing trees and new planting associated with the highway.

(viii) Grantham Hall Cottages and Barn (3/192, 3/193)

Mitigated by landscape mounding and extensive new planting. In addition the main volume of traffic would be moved further away from the property, substantially improving the quality of the access.

Conclusion

As a result of the modifications included in the published scheme, the impact upon listed buildings has been resolved so far as practical.

APPENDIX 1

Figure 4.1.1 attached shows the siting of all the Listed Buildings within the study area and those immediately outside it.

The list descriptions of the buildings within the study area are:-

BRENCHLEY PARISH

HODGES, DUNDLE LANE

Listed Grade II (Group Value) reference 9/70

House:

Probably early C18, late C19/C20 additions and some internal re-planning. Flemish bond brick to the ground floor, first floor tile-hung; peg-tile roof; brick stack; slate roof to rear lean-to.

Plan:

South facing. The original C18 arrangement was probably the 2-cell present main block with a larger room to the right (east) heated from an end stack and a smaller parlour to the left (west). The house has been extended by a separately roofed block at the right (east) end and a rear lean-to.

Exterior:

Two storeys. Asymmetrical 1:1 window front, the one window to the lower-roofed addition at the right end. Plank front door to left of centre with a flat porch hood. 3-light small-pane casements, 2 to the first and 2 to the ground floor, probably C19, except first floor right which is a plastic replacement but probably in the original embrasure. The left-hand ground floor window has a segmental arched head. The addition at the right end has a C20 door below a 2-light small-pane casement. Hipped roof; shaft of left end stack dismantled. The rear elevation has two first floor probably C19-pane casements at a gabled attic dormer.

Interior

Exposed carpentry in ground floor room right, mostly re-used timbers. Open fireplace with a chamfered lintel. The left-hand room has replaced joists. C20 stair.

Roof

Not inspected.

BARN ABOUT 10 METRES SOUTH EAST OF HODGES, DUNDLE LANE

Listed Grade II (Group Value) reference 9/71

Barn:

Probably C18 or earlier in origin, altered and re-roofed in the late C19. Framed construction, clad in weatherboarding; peg-tile roof; various brick additions.

Plan:

4-bay barn, facing west and sited at right angles to the house. Full height doorway on the west side. Later brick outshot across front left, rear left outshot; late C20 rear lean-to.

Exterior:

Roof half-hipped at left end, hipped at right end and carried down as a cat slide to the front left outshot, which projects beyond the main building at the left end. The outshot is buttressed on the front with a probably C19 plank door on the right (inner) return. The barn has 2 doors on the right (north) and a loft door over.

Interior:

Evidence of considerable re-use of timber in the wall-framing. This has jowled wall posts which pre-date the C19 king-post and strut roof.

Group Value with Hodges.

KIPPINGS CROSS FARMHOUSE

Listed Grade II, Reference 5/86.

House:

C17 origins, remodelled and refronted in the circa late C18 early C19. Originally framed construction, the front elevation rebuilt and stuccoed, the other elevations brick and tile-hung, the rear elevation with stone rubble footings; peg-tile roof to the front of the ridge, slated to the rear; stone and brick stacks with rendered shafts.

Plan:

The house faces east. Double depth plan with principal heated rooms to the left and right at front, flanking a central entrance passage containing the stair. Rear service rooms, the rear left room heated under a two storey lean-to. The plan form may be largely that of the C17, the rear brickwork suggests that a pre-C19 outshot has been raised to two storeys.

Exterior:

Two storeys. Almost symmetrical 3-bay front with a plinth and roof with a sprocketed eaves, gabled at ends. Central projecting enclosed porch with pilasters with capitals, a moulded cornice and an outer doorway with a basket arch; half-glazed C19 or C20 front door. Plait-band at first floor level. 2 ground floor 12-pane sash windows, probably early C19. 2 first floor left-hand windows probably late C18, 12-pane sashes with margin glazing, first floor window right 16-pane early C19 sash.

Interior:

Some remains of the C17 fabric are visible, including wall posts to the framing of the rear walls of the main block. The right-hand front room has served as a kitchen at one time and has a massive open fireplace with a bread oven. The left hand front room has a chamfered crossbeam. Circa early C19 stair with a turned newel post and stick balusters. Re-used C17 panellled door on the first floor, which also preserves a late Victorian tiled chimney piece.

AMBLEFORD, LAMBERHURST QUARTER

Grade II. Reference 3/183.

House:

Circa 1700. Timber framed on sandstone base and weatheredboarded on ground floor and tile-hung on first floor with plain tile roof. One and a half storeys with stack at end right and lean-to outshot to right. 2 light and 3 light wooden casements on each floor with additional single light to right on ground floor. Entry originally in centre of main elevation, now by boarded door in late C20 rear wing.

Interior:

Full late frame of poor scantling with massive stone base exposed in outshot. Tall square inglenook with vaulted bread oven attached.

OLD SWAN FARMHOUSE, LAMBERHURST QUARTER

Grade II (Group Value) Ref. 3/184

House:

Early C17 altered and extended early C18 and early C19. Timber framed and clad with red brick on ground floor, some in English bond, some later red and blue chequered brick, and tile-hung first floor. Plain tile roof. L-shaped plan. Two storeys and attic with half-hipped roof and projecting half-hipped wing to right with stacks to centre left and right, and hipped dormer to left. 2 No. 2 light wooden casements on first floor of main range and 3 light to left on ground floor and boarded door to left. 2 light and 3 light wooded casements on each floor of right-hand wing and boarded door in left re-entrant elevation. Rear elevation with tall brick stack and early C19 lean-to covering original weatherboarding.

Interior:

Main range with queen post roof and clasped purlins, stop-chamfered beams and massive chimney bresummer and wide oak floorboards; projecting wing with staggered purlin roof, old floorboards and cupboards and inglenook with cambered spice cupboard.

BARN AND OUTBUILDINGS EAST OF OLD SWAN FARMHOUSE

Listed Grade II (Group Value) reference 3/185

Barn and Outbuildings

C17 and C18. Timber framed barn, weatherboarded on red brick base and extended with red brick outbuildings with plain tile roofs, half-hipped barn with central cart doors.

Interior:

Three-and-a-half bays with queen post roof with ridge piece, clasped purlins and curved wind braces and gunstock jowled main posts. Attached at left is a one storey and loft stable block with half-hipped roof, external stair to boarded loft door on left return, half door to front and stall partitions surviving. Projecting from end right to barn is an early C19 cart shed of 3 bays with open arcaded front and attached wash-house with stack, casement window, boarded door and old copper to interior. Courtyard returned and completed by red brick wall about 3 foot in height.

LINDRIDGE LODGE, LAMBERHURST QUARTER

Grade II (Group Value) Reference 3/186

House:

C15 and C16, clad and extended C18. Timber framed and tile-hung on rendered base with plain tiled roof. L-shaped plan of hall house and cross wing. Main range of two storeys, basement and garret, the western entrance elevation with half-hipped roof and tall moulded stack cluster to right and extended to right with two storey range with stack at end right. Two 3 light wooden casements on each floor with central boarded half-door with pitched hood on modillion brackets, the fenestration placed asymmetrically to the right, with large expanse of tile hanging to the left and basement opening at end left. Wooden casements on each floor of left return. Re-entrant elevation with one wooden casement on each floor of main range and C20 rib and stud door in raking porch and 2 storey and garret rear wing on plinth and with two 2 light casements on each floor; catslide outshot to rear.

Interior:

Fully exposed small panel and mid-rail frame throughout with double framing to end bay of cross wing. Crown-post roof to main block with central octagonal crown-post, the base and capital crudely shaped, not moulded; simple squared crown-posts to cross wing. Limited soot blackening of roof timbers, possibly indicating smoke bay. Blocked mullioned window in left return wall of main range; inglenook fireplaces.

BLUE GUMS, LAMBERHURST QUARTER

Grade II Reference 3/187

House:

C17 or earlier. Timber framed and rendered with applied half-timbering and weatherboarded return elevations and plain tiled roof. Two storeys and garret with roof half-hipped to right with gablet and with stack at end left. Two 3 light wooden casements on first floor and 2 and 3 light casements on ground floor with central gabled C20 porch with rib and stud door. Lean-to outshots to left and right.

LINDRIDGE PLACE, LAMBERHURST QUARTER

Grade II (Group Value) Reference 3/188

House:

Mid C16. Timber framed, clad and extended with red and blue chequered brick on ground floor. Tile hanging on first floor and weatherboarding to gables and rear elevation. Plain tiled roof. Lobby entry plan of four framed bays. Two storeys, with a break in the brick bonding to the end right bay and with roof hipped to left with gablet and gabled to the right with C19 projecting stack at end right and moulded cluster to centre left. Four 2 light wooden casements on first floor and 3 light, 5 light to left of two panellled doors at centre left with gabled hood on brackets. Canted extension to rear. Single storey gabled service wing projecting at left with half-hipped roof with triangular headed casement in loft and boarded carriage doors in gable end, and glazed door in casements to left return with weatherboarded gabled two storey wing attached left of main of range behind that.

Interior:

Soot blackened smoke bay reported with stack inserted at later date.

GRANTHAM HALL COTTAGES, LAMBERHURST

Grade II (Group Value) reference 3/192.

House now cottage pair. Circa 1600. Red brick in English Bond with sandstone dressings extended with timber frame and clad with red brick in English Bond and tile hanging and with plain tiled roof. Two cell lobby entry plan. Two storeys and garret on stone plinth with quoins to half-hipped roof with central stack cluster. Regular fenestration of two 4 light segmentally headed wooden casements on each floor with central 2 light casement on first floor and C20 hipped porch to centre of ground floor with 2 light casement and boarded doors in side walls. Right return with glazing bar sash on first floor, casements on other floors, and single storey extension to rear right. Catslide outshot to rear of right hand section. Left return with stone mullioned windows on all floors, 2 light to garret, 3 light to other floors all with stone cornices over. Half hipped 2 storey rear wing with stack. Framed partitions visible to interior.

BARN 50M EAST OF GRANTHAM HALL COTTAGES, LAMBERHURST

Grade II (Group Value) reference 3/193

Barn. Circa. 1600. Timber framed and weather boarded with red brick to return ground floors. Half-hipped roof, the hip notably larger to left, both with gables. Hipped midstrey to centre left (matched to rear) and boarded doors to right and immediately to left to midstrey. Boarded loft door and casement to left return.

Interior:

4 bays with aisles, with heavily arched braced main posts to renewed queen strut roof. End left bay lofted over, but not including aisles.

BRENCHLEY

TQ 63 NE

10/67

GV

CUCKOO LANE (off)

Little Dunks Farmhouse

II

Farmhouse. Mid/late C17 with a circa late C18 addition. Framed construction, the ground floor underbuilt in Flemish bond brick, the first floor tile-hung with bands of scalloped tiles; peg-tile roof; end stacks with brick shafts.

Plan: South facing. The original plan was 2-cell, with a larger heated hall/kitchen to the left (west) heated from the left end stack and a smaller unheated service room to the right (east), the stair rising against the rear wall of the service room. The rear (north outshut may be integral but could be secondary. In the circa late C18 a third room was added at the right end, presumably a parlour, heated from an end stack.

Exterior: 2 storeys, Symmetrical 3 window front, the roof gabled at the left end and half-hipped at the right end. late C19/early C20 front door into the unheated room with a C20 porch/conservatory. C20 casements in enlarged embrasures. On the rear elevation the roof is carried down as a catslide over the outshut which has a large C20 flat-roofed dormer at the east end.

Interior: The framing of the rear wall with jowled wall posts, survive to sole plate level. The 2 earlier ground floor rooms have exposed ceiling carpentry, the larger room with a scroll-stopped axial beam C20 chimneypiece may conceal an earlier fireplace. The first floor rooms also have exposed ceiling beams and a number of late C17/early C18 ledged doors survive throughout the house with original latches and hinges.

Roof: Not inspected but the original timbers are said to survive (information from owners).

A modestly-scaled traditional house of the region. Group value with oasthouse immediately to the north east (q.v).

BRENCHLEY

TQ 63 NE

CUCKOO LANE

10/68

Oasthouse about 15m east
of Little Dunks Farmhouse

GV

II

Oasthouse. Probably late C19. Brick kilns with peg-tile roofs. Stowage of framed construction, clad in weatherboarding with corrugated iron roof.

Plan: Sited to the rear of the farmhouse. Stowage to the south with a pair of cylindrical kilns adjoining to the north.

Exterior: The kilns have conical roofs (cows missing) above a brick coggled cornice. Stowage entered at the left (west) end.

Interior: Not inspected.

Included for group value with Little Dunks Farmhouse.

TQ 63 NW

DUNDLE LANE

9/69

Elmhurst

GV

II

Former Farmhouse. Circa mid C17 with late C17/early C18 alterations and C20 renovations. Framed construction, underbuilt in Flemish bond brick, the first floor tile-hung; peg-tile roof; brick stacks.

Plan: The house faces approximately north. The original arrangement appears to have been a 2 room plan main block with a lobby entrance, the 2 principal rooms heated by back-to-back fireplaces in an axial stack. An integral rear outshut provided a rear service room and stair cell with a good dog-leg stair. A one room plan rear left wing is probably slightly, though not much later and may have functioned as a purpose-built kitchen, heated from an end stack. A small unheated room at the left (east) end of the main block is a late C17/early C18 addition. The compact plan and quality of the fireplaces and internal carpentry suggest a gentry status.

Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 3-window front, symmetrical at the right. The left end addition is marked by a change in the level of the tile-hanging. C20 half-glazed door to right of centre with a glazed overlight and a flat porch hood on brackets. The bays flanking the front door are glazed with C20 3-light casements, 2-panes per light. The left hand bay has one ground floor and one first floor 3-light casement, no glazing bars to the lights. Roof half-hipped at ends. Axial stack with a staggered triple shaft with tile-hung batters, the top of the shaft renewed with a corbelled brick cornice. The rear elevation has C19 and C20 windows including a French window. The rear wing has stone footings, the end stack with a shaft with a corbelled brick cornice.

Interior: High quality C17 features. The left hand of the 2 heated rooms has a scroll-stopped lintel. The stair cell has 3 good C17 doors in moulded frames with bar stops, stair with turned balusters. The rear wing has a scroll-stopped ceiling beam and exposed chamfered stopped joists, fireplace with brick jambs and an oak lintel. The 2 first floor fireplaces have stone jambs, one with a stone lintel.

Roof: Staggered butt purlin roof of 2 phases. The roof over the left end addition has a date of 1717, upside down, on one of the timbers.

A high quality of C17 house with an interesting plan form and good interior features.

LAMBERHURST

TQ 63 NE

CLAY HILL ROAD
(east side)

3/141

Hoathly Farmhouse

GV

II

House. Late C17 with possibly earlier core, clad C18. Timber framed and clad with dressed sandstone and red and blue chequered brick with plain tile roof. The seemingly regular square plan contains at least 3 different phases of building. Main elevation of sandstone, of 2 storeys and basement on plinth with stone dentil cornice to hipped roof with brick stacks to end right and to end left. Regular fenestration (altered late C19) of two 4 light mullioned and transomed windows on each floor, segmentally headed on ground floor, with central 3 light window on first floor and central glazed door on ground floor with traceried rectangular fanlight and flat hood on brackets and flight of 3 steps. Basement opening to right. return and rear elevations of brick, the hipped roof brought down at rear to form singlestorey and attic with 2 large gabled dormers and free standing stack and segmentally headed casements and rear door. Single storey service wing projecting to rear, of mixed brick and stone with carriage doors at end left and half-doors.

Interior: Rear ranges framed in at least 2 phases, the large kitchen with inglenook dated: 1696. Attached domed bread oven and early C19 iron range in inglenook. Parts of frame exposed in various places, not of large scantling. Many original boarded doors with strap hinges and iron latches etc. C18/C19 range with stone inglenook and dogleg stair with turned newels and stick balusters and with stone lined cellar with flagstone floor and lattice partitioned dairy/cheesery.

TQ 63 NE

CLAY HILL ROAD
(east side)

3/142

Clay Hill Cottages

GV

II

Cottage row. C18. Timber framed and weather boarded and part rendered on first floor with ground floor part weather boarded part red and painted brick on sandstone base. Two storeys and garret on plinth with roof half-hipped to right and with stacks to end left and centre left and to rear. Three light metal casement and light and three 2 light wooden casements on each floor with additional wooden casement to centre left on ground floor. Boarded doors to left with flat hood, to centre in gabled porch and to right.

LAMBERHURST

TQ 63 NE

GOUDHURST ROAD
(north side)

3/161

Pittsgate Farmhouse

GV

II

House. C17 or earlier. Timber framed and clad with red brick on ground floor and tile hanging on first floor and with plain tiled roof. Two storey and garret main range with 2 storey extension, with brick corbelled string course to first floor and roof hipped to left, half-hipped to right with stack cluster to centre right. Two 2 light wooded casements on first floor and leaded 3 light casement and small single light on ground floor. Entrance now in right return elevation, with overhanging half-hip end and stack at end right of 2 storey wing. Wooden casement on each floor of each wing, with boarded door to centre in raking porch attached to pentice/lean-to at right.

TQ 63 NE

GOUDHURST ROAD
(north side)

3/162

Barn about 15 metres west
of Pittsgate Farmhouse

GV

II

Barn. C18, re-using older timber. Timber framed and weather boarded on red brick and sandstone base with plain tiled roof. Half-hipped roof with full height cart doors to centre right on northern elevation and cat slide outshot on southern elevation with open arcaded ground floor with boarded doors to left and to right. Lean-to outshot to right (east) with carriage doors.

Interior: Four bays with queen strut roof and inward sloping braces to main posts; both end bays lofted over.

LAMBERHURST

TQ 63 NE

3/162

GV

LAMBERHURST QUARTER

Lindridge Place

II

House. Mid C16. Timber framed, clad and extended with red and blue chequered brick on ground floor, tile hanging on first floor and weather boarding to gables and rear elevation. Plain tiled roof. Lobby entry plan of four framed bays. Two storeys, with a break in the brick bonding to the end right bay and with roof hipped to left with gabled and gabled to right with C19 projecting stack at end right and moulded cluster to centre left. Four 2 light wooden casements on first floor and 3 light, 5 light and 2 light wooden casements on ground floor with small round headed leaded light to left of 2 panelled door at centre left with gabled hood on brackets. Canted C20 hipped brick conservatory on right return and single storey flat roofed extension to rear. Single storey gabled service wing projecting at left with half hipped roof with triangular headed casement in loft and boarded carriage doors in gable end, and glazed door and casements to left return, with weather boarded gabled 2 storey wing attached to left of main range behind that.

Interior: Soot blackened smoke bay reported with stack inserted at later date.

TQ 63 NE

3/189

GV

LAMBERHURST QUARTER

Old Farm Farmhouse
(also known as Dunks Farmhouse)

II

House. C16, extended early C17 and clad C17-C18, with late C20 wing. Timber framed on sandstone base and clad with red brick, in English bond to rear wing, and tile hung on first floor, extended with red brick and tile hanging. Plain tiled roofs. Main elevation of two storeys and basement on plinth with corbelled string course to first floor. Roof with oversailing hip-end of rear wing to right and large moulded and filleted stack cluster to end left. Four wooden and metal casements on first floor of 1, 3, 2 and 3 lights and single light and two 3 light casements on ground floor, with 3 light wooden casement to right in outshot. Door of 6 moulded panels to centre right with rectangular fanlight in porch rebuilt C19 with moulded bargeboards. The base of the porch is inscribed: WH 1606.

Stone mullioned basement opening to right. This front originally extended at least 1 bay to the left (internal evidence of fireplaces in left face of stack). Rear right wing with English bond brick base, rebuilt over C19. Also 2 storeys with stack to right, and large freestanding stack to rear right elevation of English Bond brick, with stepped gables with pendant and finial enrichment and with 3 octagonal flues, flanked by moulded stone mullioned windows. Late C20 2 storey wing to rear.

Interior: Rear wing with tenoned purlin roof with windbraces, some ogee in form; main range with deeper clasped purlin roof with wind braces and diminished principals and arched braced beams. Inglenooks in both ranges, that to main stack in front range very large, with bread ovens in right hand outshot. Stop chamfered beams throughout, many with classical scroll enrichment. Brick lined cellars.

LAMBERHURST

TQ 63 NE

3/190

GV

LAMBERHURST QUARTER

Oasthouse about 30 metres north of
Old Farm Farmhouse

II

Oasthouse. Early C19. Red and blue chequered brick and timber frame clad with weather boarding with plain tiled roofs. Two storey stowage with open arcaded ground floor, the end left bay only clad with red brick, and with hipped roof. Two boarded loft doors and 3 shuttered windows on first floor and boarded cart doors to end left on ground floor. Two bricks roundels at end left with conical roofs, the cowls missing.

TQ 63 NE

3/191

GV

LAMBERHURST QUARTER

Barn about 50 metres north west of
Old Farm Farmhouse

II

Barn. C18. Timber framed on red brick base and weather boarded with plain tiled roof. Half-hipped with full height opening to centre left and lower cart entry to left. Outshot to rear with lower ground level.

Interior: 4 framed bays with queen strut roof and inward sloping braces to main posts.

TQ 63 NE

3/197

GV

MOUNT PLEASANT (north side)

The Owl House

II

House. C16. Timber framed and clad with red and blue chequered brick on ground floor with tile hung first floor and plain tiled roof. Two storeys on sandstone plinth with bellcast to first floor and with roof half-hipped to left with stacks to rear and projecting cluster at end right. Wooden casements of 3, 2, 2 and 3 lights on first floor and of 4, 2 and 4 lights on ground floor with half-glazed door to centre left with sidelights. Lean-to outshot at right and catslide outshot to rear with C20 single storey service wing.

Interior: Full frame visible with large stone inglenook to projecting stack, and unusual revolving circular hanger set into main beam of end left bay said to be for hanging skeins of wools from. Archival material records the house in 1522; named for the 'Owlers' or smugglers who used the property C16-C18.

LAMBERHURST

TQ 63 NE

MOUNT PLEASANT
(north side)

3/198

Little Owl House

GV

II

House. Early C18. Timber framed and weather boarded on dressed sandstone base with red brick and stone to right return ground floor and with asbestos sheeting to roof. Two storeys on plinth with roof half-hipped to left and with stack at end right. Unwindowed openings, probably originally 2 and 3 light wooded casements on each floor, with boarded door to centre with 2 stone steps.

Interior: Frame with stop chamfered main beams and with service bay (end right) still laterally divided into buttery/pantry; stone inglenook and newel stair. Abandoned and in poor repair at time of survey although still apparently sound structurally.

OUTSIDE STUDY AREA

Clayhill Cottages Clayhill Road

Grade II. Reference 3/142.

Pittsgate Farmhouse, Goudhurst Road

Grade II (Group Value). Reference 3/161.

Barn about 15 metres West of Pittsgate Farmhouse, Goudhurst Road

Grade II (Group Value). reference 3/162.

The Owl House, Mount Pleasant

Grade II. reference 3/197.

Little Owl House, Mount Pleasant

Grade II. Reference 3/198.

Old Farm Farmhouse (Also Known as Dunk Farmhouse), Lamberhurst Quarter

Grade II (Group Value). Reference 3/189.

Oasthouse about 30 Metres North of Old Farm Farmhouse, Lamberhurst Quarter

Grade II (Group Value). Reference 3/190.

Barn About 50 Metres North-West of Old Farmhouse, Lamberhurst Quarter

Grade II (Group Value). Reference 3/191.

Little Dunks Farmhouse, Cuckoo Lane

Listed Grade II (Group Value). Reference 10/67.

Oasthouse about 15 Metres North East of Little Dunks Farmhouse

Listed Grade II (Group Value). Reference 10/68.

Elmhurst, Dundee Lane

Listed Grade II. Reference 9/96.

ENGLISH HERITAGE

Historic Buildings & Monuments Commission for England

Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England

Part 24 Kent

This volume forms part of the register of gardens and parks of special historic interest. It has been compiled by the Historic Buildings and Monument Commission for England, who are required by statute* to send copies of all entries to owners and occupiers, to the relevant local planning authorities and to the Secretary of State for the Environment.

The register is being produced to draw attention to important historic gardens and parks as an essential part of the nation's heritage. If their existence is not widely enough known, they could all too easily be overlooked, for example in plans for new development. The Commission believe that the register will be helpful both to owners, and to planners, developers, statutory bodies and indeed, to all those concerned to protect the heritage.

No new controls apply to gardens or parks in the register, nor are existing planning or listed building controls affected in any way. Some of the gardens contain or are associated with buildings that are on the statutory list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. Neither the statutory listing of these buildings nor the planning controls that apply to them are affected by the fact that the same buildings are mentioned in the register of gardens.

The fact that a garden is included in the register does not mean that there is any public right of access, other than along public rights of way or unless the property is separately advertised by the owner as being open to the public.

Only gardens and parks with historic features dating from 1939 or earlier are included in this register. Additions since that date have not been extensively described in the register, nor have such additions been taken into account in the selection and grading of the gardens, since this register indicates the gardens' special historic interest.

Headings in the register are made up as follows:

County: Name of Site; District; Civil Parish or Town;
National Grid Reference for the site or for its central part; Grade (I, II* or II).

The Notes are arranged wherever possible as follows:

Types of site; area in hectares (ha); dates and designers of key surviving elements of the site (including the house, if appropriate); surviving features of the garden or park; other interesting aspects - e.g historic associations; main published references.

* Section 8C of the Historic Buildings and ancient Monuments Act 1953, inserted by paragraph 10 of Schedule 4 to the National Heritage Act 1983.

The Grading. The same symbols (I, II* or II) have been used as are employed for statutorily listed buildings, and have been allocated to indicate the following qualities:

Grade I - Parks and gardens which by reason of their historic layout, features and architectural ornaments considered together make them of exceptional interest.

Grade II* - Parks and gardens which by reason of their historic layout, features and architectural ornaments considered together make them if not of exceptional interest nevertheless of great quality.

Grade II - Parks and gardens which by reason of their historic layout, features and architectural ornaments considered together make them of special interest.

These gradings reflect the importance of the garden or park concerned, in comparison with other gardens or parks in England as a whole. If there is a listed building within the limits of a registered park or garden, the grade may not necessarily be the same, since the building and the garden or park are not always of equal importance.

Historic Buildings & Monuments Commission
23 Savile Row
LONDON
W1X 2HE

May 1987

BAYHAM ABBEY

KENT

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

LAMBERHURST

TQ6436

G409

Early C19 landscape park, at most extensive c. 400ha, with later C19 formal gardens and woodland round mansion of c.10ha. Estate much divided since 1978.

Bayham Abbey built 1870-72 by David Brandon for the Marquess of Camden. Stable block 80m to north east. Several lodges on boundaries of estate - (1) Rushlye Lodge c. 3km to west; (2) lodge at Little Bayham, 1km to south west; (3) Cock Lodge 900m to south south-east; (4) Shepherds Lodge at Hoathlye 1200m to east. Within estate, lodge (with gates) 250m to north west of Bayham Abbey. Walled kitchen garden of 1ha 450m to north west. C13 ruins of (old) Bayham Abbey 800m to south east (NGR TQ6536, and in East Sussex). Medieval gate house 150m north west of (old) Bayham Abbey, and Dower House 75m to west, completed 1752, remodelled and enlarged between 1799 and 1814 (possibly to Humphry Repton's design) altered late C19 and again mid-C20.

The original park and woodland at Bayham, now much divided, lies on undulating ground approximately to north and south of the river Teise, flowing from north west to south east, then eastwards through the estate. Bayham Abbey is built 250m north of the river, with fine views south and south west across the valley. Bayham Lake, 6½ ha, extends for ¾ km east west, held in by weirs 300m south west of Bayham Abbey. A lesser lake, the Fish Pond, lies ½ km to south east with old Bayham Abbey and Dower House further to the south east.

No landscaping or garden activity at Bayham is documented before 1800. In this year Humphrey Repton produced a Red Book for the second earl Camden, later first Marquess Camden. Of Repton's proposals, the Gothicking of the Dower House (with planting of yews as background) and the creation of Bayham Lake, with weirs and cascades, were implemented c.1810. The ruins of Bayham Abbey became a focal point in the landscape, as at Studley Royal (Fountains Abbey), or Duncombe (Reivalux Abbey) in North Yorkshire.

The building of Bayham Abbey in 1870-72 was accompanied by planting of shrubs and individual trees in the grounds to east, north and west of the mansion, of which many survive in full maturity. Notable beech, copper beech, oak, ash, Lebanon cedar, backed by woodland. Water garden c.300m to north west (north of lodge), with various acers. A rectangular hedge maze, late C19, 150m east of mansion, destroyed 1950s. Formal terraced gardens to south and west of mansion, enclosed by balustrade and urns. Four terraces southwards, with steps, and with fine views out, and two terraces, with steps, to west. Main terraces to south completed by semi-circular 'bastion' on centre axis, with small circular pool and sculpture. C19 and early C20 bedding on these terraces now drastically simplified. Avenue of flowering cherry extends for 150m on west axis of mansion.

As this site is divided by the Kent/East Sussex boundary, the description is printed in both the Kent and the East Sussex registers, though the principal reference is to the Kentish part of the site. East Sussex reference: East Sussex/Rother/Wadhurst/TQ6536/G409.

County Life, 1 October 1943, 596-599; 8 October 1943, 640-643. Byng J, The Torrington Diaries, ed. Andrews C B, 1943, 1, 348. Carter G, Goode P, Laurie K, Humphry Repton, 1982, 155. Newman J, West Kent and the Weald, 1969, 139. Rigold S E, Coad J, Bayham Abbey (guide book) 1985.

Historic Parks and Gardens in Kent Survey

Kent County Council 1985

Assisted by Mr Tom Wright

THE OWL HOUSE

REFERENCE: TQ 663 374

LOCATION: Tunbridge Wells Borough. 1 mile north west of Lamberhurst, 8 miles south east of Tunbridge Wells

GRID REF: TQ 663 374

PARISH: Lamberhurst

ACREAGE: 18 acres gardens, plus 9 acres woodlands

OWNERSHIP: Maurcen, Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava

HISTORIC CHARACTER: This has an extensive informal woodland-style garden with attractive ponds and planted glades and a contrasting formal well planted garden around the 16th century house.

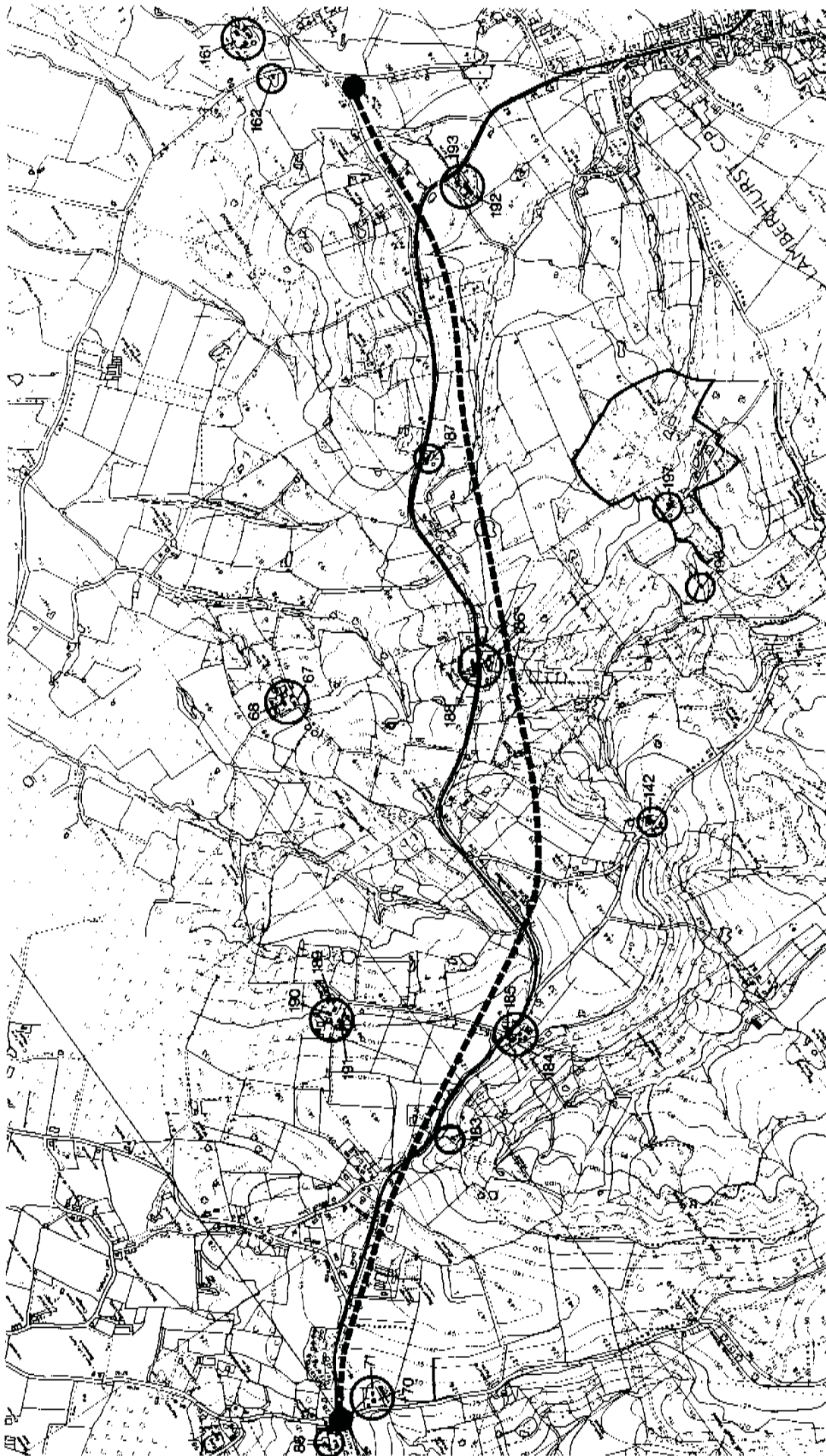
The origins of the house may go back to the pre-Dissolution days and links with nearby Bayham Abbey. The present 16th century tile-hung half timbered house was used by smugglers from the coast known as 'owlers' from which the house derives its name. It was acquired by the Marchioness of Dufferin in 1952 and the gardens have largely been developed since then. The setting is in the fruit and hop growing area of the Weald, very like that of Crittenden House and Ladham House which lie not far away to the north east. Soils are acidic Wealden Tunbridge Wells sandy loams, as at Scotney Castle. The gardens lie on a south west facing ridge over 320 feet above sea level. From the house there are fine views across the wooded Weald to the west and south west.

There are two distinct styles and areas to this garden. Around the house are flagged paths, terraces and richly planted borders as a setting to the attractive old house.

Away from the house to the north east and east across an expanse of lawn one can find the woodland and wilderness garden, the acidic heathland soils being ideal for the collections of rhododendrons and azaleas and other rare shrubs that have been planted in the glades and walks. The woods are of Oak and Birch and vistas have been created to great effect. Daffodils are naturalised in here and one can also explore a series of former hammer ponds.

VISITOR ACCESS: Most of the year on certain days. Not heavily visited. Limited appeal.

REFERENCE: T W J Wright, The Gardens of Britain No. 4 Kent, East and West Sussex and Surrey, 1978. Batsford.



| | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|
| <p>THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT</p> | <p>PROJECT TITLE A21 KIPPINGS CROSS TO LAMBERHURST</p> | |
| | <p>DRAWING TITLE HERITAGE</p> | |
| <p>KENT COUNTY COUNCIL HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORTATION</p> | <p>DATE JULY 98</p> | <p>DATE JULY 98</p> |
| | <p>DATE JULY 98</p> | <p>DATE JULY 98</p> |
| <p>SCALE 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000</p> | | <p>FIGURE 4.1.1</p> |
| <p>Legend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lined buildings Centre line of proposed route Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest | | |

4.2 Archaeology

A21 KIPPINGS CROSS TO LAMBERHURST IMPROVEMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT VOLUME 2 PART 4

Section 4.2 Archaeology

This section contains extracts from three reports undertaken by Canterbury Archaeological Trust commissioned by Kent Property Services Landscape branch with the assistance of the County Archaeologist on behalf of the Department of Transport.

Contents

1. Executive Summary
2. Field Survey and Inventory - Phase 1 Field Survey - Parcels 1 - 61
Phase 2 Desk Study - Parcels 62 - 110
3. Impact and Mitigation Assessment - 3.1 Introduction
3.2 Archaeological Impacts & Mitigation : Definitions
3.3 Impact of Preferred Route

Appendix 1 List of Sources Consulted

Figures

Plates

- I. General view to the east across Parcel 62, Field 63 and, on the horizon, the belt of ancient semi-natural woodland named Brookland Wood.
- II. General view from Cuckoo Lane, to the west, across Fields and Parcels 69-80.
- III. General view from Cuckoo Lane to the north-east across Fields and Parcels 84-90.
- IV. General view from the B2162, to the north-west, showing parts of the expanse of ancient semi-natural woodland named Upper Tott Shaw.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Previous Surveys

Two phases of archaeological and historic landscape surveys of the published scheme and study area of the proposed A21 Lamberhurst to Kippings Cross road improvements were undertaken between December 1992 and August 1993. Their main objectives were to provide an initial understanding of the landscape history of the area and to identify, and provide, a first evaluation, and inventory of the known archaeology.

1.2 The Present Report

The present report has been undertaken with the objective of drawing together the data that has accumulated during these surveys for the purpose of providing an archaeological implications statement. Two major aspects of these implications have been considered. Firstly, an assessment of the effects of the construction and landscaping impacts of the proposed road schemes on the archaeological resource and landscape. Secondly, a review of the options for mitigating the impact of such a development on the archaeological resources and landscape.

1.3 Archaeological Summary

During the course of the field surveys, and desk studies, one area of archaeological potential was identified which will fall wholly or partly within the impact area as defined by the line of deviation for the preferred road route, and associated landscaping. In addition, the site of one former building and documentary evidence suggestive of industrial activity at two other localities, was noted. Six tracts of historic woodland were also observed and noted.

1.4 Impact Mitigation Summary and Recommendations

The nature of the proposed road construction indicates that direct, immediate and permanent loss of the historic landscape, and of any unknown archaeological remains, is likely to occur across those areas within the line of deviation for the proposed scheme which would be subject to large scale primary earthmoving groundworks. Permanent loss of the historic landscape, and of any unknown archaeological remains, is also likely to occur during the progress of any earthmoving groundworks for associated landscaping, such as cuttings and embankments.

The options for archaeological mitigation are limited during the large scale earthmoving operations to be conducted during the construction phase when permanent loss to the archaeological resource, and historic landscape, is likely to occur. Preservation by record is the preferred option, by evaluation, or open area excavation as required, depending on the importance of the affected resource, and landscape.

The preferred archaeological option is for an online route, following the historic alignment along the contours. This option limits the impact of earthmoving operations on the archaeological resource, and minimises any marginalisation of the historic landscape. The most favourable route for this option is the preferred route, which follows the alignment of the existing A21 between Kippings Cross at the western end of this route, and between Parsonage Wood and the B2162 at the eastern end of this route. The online option also preserves the greater part of the historic woodland, with the exception of Parsonage Wood. Similarly, the medieval and post medieval ecclesiastical parish boundaries would remain extant in the landscape.

Compilation of this report has shown, however, that the major area development impacts on the known archaeological resource will occur along the alignment of the preferred route. No definite and important archaeological sites have been recorded along the proposed route.

The sites of an early nineteenth century brick tower mill, and of a post-medieval building both fall directly within the impact area for the proposed route. In addition, two possible late post-medieval industrial fall on its margins. All of these sites, though, can be classified as of only local importance, and preservation by record is the preferred archaeological mitigation option. This may be achieved in the first instance by further detailed field survey, photographic and architectural recording, and documentary research, followed by field evaluation and excavation, if necessary. Preservation of standing listed buildings along the line of the present A21 can be largely assured by well planned alignment of the proposed route, and careful on-site management during the construction phase.

2. FIELD SURVEY AND INVENTORY

2.1 Arrangement

The following catalogue lists those agricultural fields (pasture/arable), parcels of woodland, enclosures and standing buildings within the study area. Each field has been described, identified by an eight figure national grid reference and an assessment given of the results of the archaeological survey and documentary research. Find-spots of archaeological material, buildings and historic features in the landscape have been similarly identified and are indicated by both field and location numbers where necessary.

2.2 Methodology

A documentary and cartographic study was undertaken for the study area as a whole as an aid to identify the historic landscape for Fields 1-61 (Phase 1). The survey method employed was to walk the line of the proposed route by transects located no more than 20 metres apart, noting and plotting the occurrence of re-deposited surface artefacts. In the case of pasture and woodland examination was by visual survey noting above ground earthworks or negative features such as banks, field ditches, quarries, ponds, roads and trackways extant in the landscape which may be indicative of surviving archaeology. For Fields 62-110 a single site visit was undertaken for familiarisation purposes.

2.3 Confidence Rating

A significant proportion of the survey route follows an alignment over agricultural land which is either largely under permanent or rough pasture, scrubland, orchard or given over to tracts of either ancient semi-natural or ancient replanted woodland. These areas were therefore surveyed by visual examination in Phase 1. Only in six instances (Fields 16, 19, 47, 58, 59 and 60) were the fields either ploughed or under stubble and so subjected to more intensive archaeological survey by fieldwalking transects at 20 metre intervals. Given these present land uses Phase 1 fields have been initially surveyed archaeologically to a satisfactory standard, but the report is presented with the caveat that much of the present report is based on a visual examination and interpretation of the historic landscape. For Phase 2 only a desk top assessment was undertaken.

FIELD INVENTORY - PHASE 1 FIELD SURVEY FIELDS 1 - 61

2.4 Field 1 (Centred TQ 64573963)

Location and status: Within Brencley Civil Parish. Permanent pasture. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: The eastern boundary of Field 1 abuts the Hastings Roads which here is marked by a substantial roadside hedge and ditch. Field 1 was divided on the north into four closes either pasture or arable in 1842-44, three of which were named, from west to east, Corner Field, Three Acres and Gate Field. Further closes and shaws also existed in 1842-44 on the south side of Field 1 and included a small piece of pasture named The Slip. By 1873, the boundaries of the closes named Three Acres and The Slip had been removed and the process of creating larger open modern fields begun. Although a number of more recent field divisions, represented by fence lines, were noted across Field 1, none related to these former closes. The south-eastern boundary of Field 1 is delineated by an hedgerow, but this is again a modern division.

No landscape features or surface artefacts were observed or noted in Field 1.

2.5 Area 2 (centred TQ 64783966)

Location and status: Within Brencley Civil Parish. Scrubland. Visually surveyed, but dense undergrowth obscured the ground surface.

Description and assessment: The eastern boundary of Area 2 preserves an older field division extant in 1842-44 and named Gate Field, one of the four closes referred to above. Its western boundary is similarly noted above. To the south a small ash plantation, now occupied by buildings and part of Area 4, was extant in 1842-44. Its eastern boundary, at this date, was common to and followed the alignment of that of Gate Field.

No landscape features or surface artefacts were observed or noted in Area 2.

2.6 Areas 3 and 4 (centred TQ 64823967) and TQ 64823961)

Locations and status: Within Brencley Civil Parish. Area 3 building and garden. Area 4 buildings, yards and scrubland. Visually surveyed.

Descriptions and assessments: Both areas are modern, Area 3 a property including a modern, abandoned bungalow with attached, overgrown garden. Area 4 comprises modern storage buildings/warehouses enclosed by a security fence. Formerly one close named Upper Field, of two and three quarter acres, and under arable cultivation in 1842-44. The eastern boundary of Area 4 preserves the easternmost limit of the lands that constituted Little Kippings Farm, the farmhouse and associated agricultural buildings of which, including oast houses, now named Hodges, are situated immediately south-west of Kippings Cross.

No landscape features or surface artefacts were observed or noted in Areas 3 and 4.

2.7 **Parcel 5 and Area 6** (centred TQ 64853957 and TQ 64883953)

Locations and status: Within Brenchley Civil Parish. Parcel 5 woodland. Area 6 permanent pasture. Visually surveyed.

Descriptions and assessments: Parcel 5 is a recent copse and the division between it and Field 6 is also recent, both comprised one close in 1842-44.

No landscape features or surface artefacts were observed or noted in Parcel 5 and Area 6.

2.8 **Areas 7, Parcel 8 and Field 9**
(centred TQ 64963952, TQ 64973951 and TQ 64953947)

Locations and status: Within Brenchley Civil Parish. Area 7 building and garden. Parcel 8 woodland. Field 9 scrubland/rough pasture. Visually surveyed.

Descriptions and assessments: Area 7 forms a residential property incorporating an eighteenth/early nineteenth century brick built house named Mill House and attached garden. In 1842-44 this was described as a cottage and garden occupied and owned by one William Clarke. Parcel 8 is a recent copse and in 1842-44, along with Field 9, comprised one close under permanent pasture and named Mill Meadow occupied by one Thomas Clark. At this date the close contained a single building in its north-eastern corner (Location 9/2 at TQ 64943953), a small group of three buildings on its north-east boundary (Location 9/2 at TQ 64973949 and TQ 64983948), and in its southern corner a mill. Of these, only the windmill is extant, the remains of which comprise the lower storeys of a brick built tower mill (Location 9/1 at TQ 64953943). No substantial traces of a mill mound were observed. A trackway connects the mill with the A21. A number of dilapidated wooden structures were noted against the northern field boundary, all of which are modern. Both Area 7 and Parcel 8/Field 9 presumably formed one property but the tenorial history requires further documentary research. The building within Area 7 may in fact pre-date the erection of the tower mill and originally have been constructed within a small forstall abutting the Hastings Road.

No surface artefacts were noted in Area 7, Parcel 8 or Field 9.

2.9 **Field 10** (centred TQ 64813942)

Location and status: Within Brenchley Civil Parish. Permanent pasture. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment. The division between Fields 9 and 10 is marked by a hedgerow and small bank and preserves the alignment of an earlier boundary extant in 1842-44. At that date Field 10 was under arable cultivation and named Mill Field although in separate occupation to those described above.

No surface artefacts were noted in Field 10.

2.10 Fields 11 and 12 (centred TQ 64953932 and TQ 65023919)

Locations and status: Within Brenchley Civil Parish. Permanent pasture. Visually surveyed.

Descriptions and assessments: The northern boundaries of Fields 11 and 12 are delineated by substantial hedgerows with slight banks but not ditched. All of the present boundaries of both Fields 11 and 12 preserve the corresponding boundaries extant in 1842-44 with the exception of the western boundary of Field 11 which at that date abutted to a shaw. In 1842-44 Field 11 was under arable cultivation and named Mill Field and possibly is to be associated with Fields 9 and 10 described above although both the owner/lessee and occupiers were different. Field 12 was named Hollow Field and from its situation describes the topographical setting, a deep sinuous cutting with associated watercourse winding its way north to south across the central section of the field.

No surface artefacts were noted in Fields 11 and 12.

2.11 Field 13 and Area 14 (centred TQ 65213923 and TQ 65163918)

Locations and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Field 13 permanent pasture. Area 14 house and gardens. Visually surveyed.

Descriptions and assessments: Field 13 was divided in 1841-43 into two closes named Little and Great Marden Mead respectively, one under arable cultivation, the other pasture. The north-south boundary which divided these closes has not been preserved and had been removed by 1895. A section of the former boundary has been preserved, however, on the extreme southern corner of Area 14. The reason for this is perhaps to be explained by the construction of The Croft, a large modern building with attached ornamental gardens, trees and driveway, and the setting out of new property boundaries across parts of both former closes. Little and Great Marden Meads previously formed part of the lands farmed from Beech Farm situated on the west of and abutting Beech Lane to the north. The Croft, however, replaced an earlier building situated within a forstall on the west side of the Hastings Road (Location 14/1 at TQ 65203906) and extant in 1841-43.

No landscape features or surface artefacts were observed or noted in Field 13 or Area 14.

2.12 Area 15 (centred TQ 65193906)

Location and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Terraced houses and gardens. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: On its north, south and west sides, the property boundary is defined by a near vertical cutting. A terrace row of houses now named Fir Tree Cottages presently occupies a central position within these bounds and abutting the Hastings Road. A date stone of circa 1880 on the terrace shows that it replaces an earlier building on the same site, extant in 1841-43 when it is described as a house and garden. At this date another building also existed within the same property bounds situated against the eastern boundary (at TQ 65203906). This latter building in 1841-43 was divided into two properties both described as houses and gardens. It seems unlikely that the property bounds are a natural topographical feature but rather are the result of a deliberate act of cutting back the hill side. Whether this was carried out preparatory to the construction of the housing or is the product of other activity such as quarrying or road construction is unknown. In 1841-43 the buildings were in the ownership of the trustees of the Turnpike Road and this and the situation may indicate that the property history is connected.

No surface artefacts were noted in Area 15.

2.13 Field 16 and Parcel 17 (centred TQ 65293898 and TQ 65413895)

Locations and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Field 16 arable, ploughed but not harrowed. Field walked by two transects, 20 metres distant, north-east to south-west. Heavy light brown-grey clay loam with occasional patinated flint nodules. Linear sub-soiling was noted across parts of the Field 16. Parcel 17 mixed deciduous and conifer plantation. Visually surveyed.

Descriptions and Assessments: Field 16 was named Beach Field and under arable cultivation in 1841-43. The northern, western and eastern close boundaries preserve those extant in 1841-43 but that on the south-east now abuts a roadside plantation, now Parcel 17. By 1895 the eastern boundary of Beach Field had been removed but has since been restored.

A narrow lane forms the south-eastern boundary of Parcel 17. This lane, connecting the Hastings Road with Old Farm, was noted as being sunken at its deepest point by 2 metres, defined by hedgerows on both flanks and presumably was laid out in the medieval period. In 1841-43, just east of its junction with the Hastings Road, this lane followed a different alignment. By 1873, this bend in the lane had been straightened to its present course.

An occasional and even scatter of re-deposited surface finds of peg-tile and brick fragments all of late post-medieval date, was noted across the entirety of Field 16 as walked.

2.14 Parcel 18 (centred TQ 65523890)

Location and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Orchard, mature standings. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: In 1841-43 under cultivation as meadow and named Spring Meadow. The northern close boundary abuts to the lane described above. The remaining close boundaries preserve those extant in 1841-43.

No landscape features or surface artefacts were observed or noted in Parcel 18.

2.15 Field 19 (centred TQ 65403872)

Location and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Arable, ploughed but not harrowed. Field walked by two transects, 20 metres distant, north-east to south-west and return. Heavy light brown-grey clay loam with occasional patinated flint nodules.

Description and assessment: In 1841-43 Field 19 comprised three separate closes, that on the north under arable cultivation and named Collins Croft Field (centred TQ 65403880), that on the south also under arable cultivation and named Brick Kiln Field (centred TQ 65413866). The boundary between these two closes is no longer extant and no trace of it was observed during the field survey.

The third close formed a triangular piece of land in the extreme south-eastern corner of Collins Croft Field in 1841-43, abutting the Hastings Road and containing a strip of woodland abutting the roadway. This close, however, is described only as a garden in 1841-43.

By 1873, the boundaries delineating these three closes had been removed and the present modern open aspect of the close established. By 1895, a small roadside shaw had been established in the extreme south-west corner of Brick Kiln Field. Only a few trees remain of this former plantation.

The field named Collins Croft Field combines three elements, a personal surname, a location description and an indication of land use and presumably attempts to describe a field/close belonging or adjacent to a dwelling belonging to Collins.

The field name Brick Kiln Field is suggestive of a parcel of land given over to industrial use but the interpretation is not conclusive and the name may equally denote a field adjacent to, close by or belonging to an industrial area.

The northern boundary of Field 19 abuts the sunken lane described above but along this boundary is defined only a single hedgerow. A more substantial hedgerow with external bank delineates the southern boundary of Field 19.

An occasional and even scatter of redeposited surface finds of peg-tile, brick fragments and pottery, all of late post-medieval date, was noted across the entirety of Field 19 as walked (Location 19/1 centred TQ 65403872). A denser surface scatter of the same classes of material was noted on the northern side of Field 19 (Location 19/2 centred on TQ 65333881). In addition a large piece of tap slag was recorded from the middle of Field 19 (Location 19/3 at TQ 65413871). A search of the immediate vicinity did not produce any further material.

2.16 Field 20 (centred TQ 65493858)

Location and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Permanent pasture. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: The present boundaries of Field 20 preserve those extant in 1841-43 when this close was named Paddock Hop Garden and given over to the cultivation of hops.

No landscape features or surface artefacts were observed or noted in Field 20.

2.17 Fields 21 and 22 (centred TQ 65943842 and TQ 65643845)

Locations and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Rough permanent pasture. Visually surveyed.

Descriptions and assessments: Field 21 in 1841-43 comprised two closes both under arable cultivation, the eastern close named Lane Field, the western Yew Tree Field. By 1873, the boundary between these two closes had been removed. No trace of this former close division was observed during the present field survey. The western boundary of Field 21 preserves that extant in 1841-43 and is presently delineated by a row of pollarded trees.

The southern boundary of Field 22 is similarly marked by a pollarded hedgerow in parts double, and abuts Perch Lane, here not noticeably sunken. The presence of the pollarded hedgerows and tree line boundaries, managed both as a source of underwood and to serve as windbreaks, suggests that Field 22 may have at one time been hop grounds. Field 22 in 1841-43, however, was under arable cultivation and named Pierce Field. The field name may preserve either a record of former ownership or describe the field shape which here occupies the triangle of land between Perch Lane and the Hastings Road and has its apex at the junction of these two routes. By 1873, Pierce Field had been divided into two separate closes but this additional division has since been removed.

Pierce Field, together with other closes to the north-east of the Hastings Road, were farmed from buildings situated and abutting the south side of the Hastings Road in 1841-43 when they were described as an oast and yards. These buildings and the associated enclosure are still extant and lie on the north side of Field 22 (centred TQ 65613850).

No surface artefacts were noted in Field 21.

2.18 Fields 23, 24 and 26
(centred TQ 65693835, TQ 65703824 and TQ 65723818)

Locations and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Permanent pasture. Visually surveyed.

Descriptions and assessments: Fields 23, 24 and 26 in 1841-43 comprised two large closes, named Middle Field and Hither Field and both under arable cultivation. By 1873, the boundary between these two closes had been removed. The present divisions are delineated by modern fence lines. The eastern boundaries of Fields 23, 24 and 26 are marked by a hedgerow and along Field 23 also by a bank.

No surface artefacts were noted in Fields 23 and 24.

2.19 Fields 25 (centred TQ 65873828)

Location and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Permanent pasture. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: The northern boundary of Field 25 is defined by a hedgerow and bank on the east by a hedgerow and a double alignment of mature deciduous standings with associated bank. A large redwood tree dominates the central part of this close. The southern boundary is similarly hedged with a steep scarp and ditch forming the northern boundary of Field 27. All of these present boundaries preserve those extant in 1841-43 when the close was named Two Acre Field and cultivated as hop ground, a land use reflected by the sheltered aspect of the close.

No surface artefacts were noted in Field 25.

2.20 Field 27 (centred TQ 65933824)

Location and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Arable, maize, harvested but not cleared. Heavy sticky light grey-brown clay loam. Ground surface obscured by standing crop and only visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: Field 27 forms the remnant of a larger close given over to arable cultivation in 1841-43 and named Mumpier Shaw Field, the western part of which is now woodland and described below under Parcel 28.

No surface artefacts were noted in Field 27.

2.21 Parcel 28 (centred TQ 65823813)

Location and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Woodland. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: Parcel 28 covers two separate parcels of woodland named Mumpier Shaw and Four Acre Wood in 1841-43. The aspect both at that date and now is of a remnant of deciduous woodland that must formerly have been one belt extending south-west to north-east along the valley side. A large duck pond was noted in the extreme southern corner of Parcel 28. The eastern boundary of Parcel 28 was defined by a low wood bank. Parcel 28 has been broadly classified as ancient semi-natural woodland, that is, woodland that has been in existence at least since the medieval period (circa 1600 A.D.) and now bearing stands of native trees which have not been obviously planted.

No surface artefacts were noted in Parcel 28.

2.22 **Fields 29, 30, 31 and 32**
(centred TQ 66033822, TQ 65973813, TQ 66073814, TQ 66003804)

Locations and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Fields 29, 30 and 32 arable, maize, harvested but not cleared. Heavy, sticky light grey-brown clay loam. Ground surface obscured by standing crop and only visually surveyed. Field 31 permanent pasture. Visually surveyed.

Descriptions and assessments: Fields 29 and 31 in 1841-43 formed one close named Hither Hams under arable cultivation. At the same date Fields 30 and 32 comprised two closes named Further Hams, again under arable cultivation, and Hither Appletree Field described as pasture. Shaws delineated the divisions between these closes in 1841-43, parts of which survive along the eastern boundaries of Fields 30 and 32. Otherwise the main west-east present division is modern. The close shape and size suggests that these lands have been carved out of former woodland as described above.

No landscape features or surface artefacts were observed or noted in Fields 29-30.

2.23 **Parcel 33 (centred TQ 65963792)**

Location and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Woodland. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: The present boundaries preserve those extant in 1841-43 and presumably originally part of the woodland, Parcel 28, described above.

No landscape features or surface artefacts were observed or noted in Parcel 33.

2.24 **Fields 34, 35 and 36**
(centred TQ 66103805, TQ 66223815 and TQ 66123794)

Locations and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil. Permanent pasture. Visually surveyed.

Descriptions and assessments: The shape, size and use of the closes in 1841-43 was quite different. Field 35 now occupies parts of three closes given over variously to either meadow or orchard in 1841-43. A small parcel of woodland extant in 1841-43 has now been cleared and a large artificial pond created on the site. Minor boundary alterations were made to this area by 1873 and also by 1895. By 1895, a new northern boundary had been inserted east-west across the northern part of Great Meadow creating a further small close immediately south of Lindridge Lodge Farm. A small linear field pond was sited in 1841-43 in the extreme eastern corner of Field 36 (at TQ 66313806).

All of the closes previously described as extant in 1841-43 under Survey Fields 27, 29-32 and 34-36, together with the parcels of woodland, Parcels 28 and 33, were farmed as part of lands from Lindridge Lodge Farm.

No surface artefacts were noted in Fields 34-36.

2.25 **Field 37 (centred TQ 66353801)**

Location and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Rough pasture. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: A small triangular piece of land, now containing a number of modern outbuildings. The boundaries preserve those extant in 1841-43 when this close was named Tong Wood Field and under arable cultivation.

Presumably originally part of Great Tongs Wood described below. A wide trackway defines the eastern boundary of Field 37, steeply scarped.

No surface artefacts were noted in Field 37.

2.26 Parcel 38 (centred TQ 66293773)

Location and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Woodland. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: The trackway previously noted and again steeply scarped on its southern flank, follows an alignment through the south and south-east of this wood now and in 1841-43 named Tongs Wood or Great Tongs Wood. As the place-name implies this parcel of deciduous woodland is an indicator of the dense forest cover that formerly extended across the High Weald. As such, Parcel 38 has been broadly classified as ancient semi-natural woodland, that is, woodland that has been in existence at least since the medieval period (circa 1600 A.D.) and now bearing stands of native trees which have not been obviously planted.

No surface artefacts were noted in Parcel 38.

2.27 Field 39 (centred TQ 66493793)

Location and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Arable, maize, harvested but not cleared. Heavy sticky light grey-brown clay loam. Ground surface obscured by standing crop and only visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: The present boundaries largely preserve those extant in 1841-43 when this close was named Blundens Field and under arable cultivation. The eastern boundary, however, in 1841-43 was marked by a shaw, now grubbed up and replaced by a modern fence line. A field pond was formerly sited in the north-eastern corner of Field 39. The northern boundary abuts a series of roadside properties, only two of which were extant in 1841-43.

No landscape features or surface artefacts were observed or noted in Field 39.

2.28 Field 40 (centred TQ 66733786)

Location and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Permanent pasture. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: A large open modern field, in 1769 divided into six separate closes, named Pit Field, Horse Pasture, Cow Pasture, Lower Meadow, Apple Tree Field and House Meadow. By 1841-43, these closes, although retaining the same boundaries, had been renamed Spring Field, Farther Field, Crab Tree Field, Hollow Field, Saw Pit Field and Barn Field respectively. At this date Hollow Field was a close of hops, Barn Field a meadow whilst the remainder were under arable cultivation. The north-south divisions between the three southernmost closes had been removed by 1895.

Barn Field (centred TQ 66723795) refers to the present central farm, now Maynards Farm, but was described in 1841-43 only as a barn and yards and was situated to the east and abutting the Hastings Road (at TQ 66723801).

No landscape features or surface artefacts were observed or noted in Field 40.

2.29 **Parcels 41 and 42 (centred TQ 66643786 and TQ 67073755)**

Locations and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Woodland. Visually surveyed.

Descriptions and assessments: The belt of woodland east and north of the spring which follows a course through Parcel 42 and also Parcel 41 was all one parcel of woodland in 1841-43 when it was named Spring Field Shaw. The grubbing up of a connecting belt of trees (between TQ 66673783 and TQ 66783780) has now resulted in two separate parcels of woodland so returning the aspect of the landscape to that existing in 1769. At this date, a shaw did not divide Saw Pit Field from the closes to the south and south-east, the latter being taken up a large pond incorporated within the bounds of Saw Pit Field. A number of similar irregular shaped ponds were observed during the field survey at other locations. Almost all of these are likely to have originated as marling pits, an interpretation suggested by a number of field names such as Pit Field and Pit Field Shaw (Survey Field 40 and Parcel 41) and also Little Marlpit Field (Survey Field 55). These are likely to have originally been clay extraction pits, later filling with water and becoming natural features within the landscape. West of the stream Parcel 43 was separately parcelled and named Jennice Coppice in 1841-43. Much of the woodland as observed comprised dispersed mature standings with some coppicing. Parcels 41 and 42 have been broadly classified as ancient semi-natural woodland, that is, woodland that has been in existence at least since the medieval period (circa 1600 A.D.) and now bearing stands of native trees which have not been obviously planted. The banks of the stream running through Parcel 42 were examined but no features or finds were observed or noted. A large artificial pond is situated immediately to the south-west of Parcel 41 but this is recent and the pond in 1841-43 lay within the woodland.

No surface artefacts were observed or noted in Parcels 41 or 42.

2.30 **Field 43 (centred TQ 66853789)**

Location and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Permanent pasture. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: In 1841-43 consisting of two closes, the northern Orchard Meadow, the southern Beach Field. These closes formed part of the farm described above under Field 40. The east-west boundary between these two closes has now been removed and no trace of it was observed. The eastern boundary, however, preserves those extant in 1841-43, for their most part marked by a shaw and centrally by a field pond.

No such artefacts were observed in Field 43.

2.31 **Parcels 44 and 46 and Fields 45 and 47
(centred TQ 66953786, TQ 67073777 and TQ 67083768 and TQ 67073777)**

Location and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Field 44 nursery, Parcel 46 rough pasture. Visually surveyed. Fields 45 and 47 both arable. Field 45 under root crop. Field 47 maize, harvested but not cleared. Heavy sticky light grey-brown clay loam. Ground surfaces largely obscured by crops but an unploughed strip across Field 47 field walked by two transects, 10 metres distant, south-east to north-west.

Descriptions and assessments: Parcel 46 consists of a small area of rough pasture within Field 47 and its east-west boundary is delineated by a modern fence line and corresponds to a smaller triangular copse named Hollow Field Shaw in 1841-43 and depicted and described then as containing a pond. The major east-west division between Parcel 44 and Field 45 is also modern.

In 1841-43 the whole of the area presently occupied by Parcels 44, 46 and Fields 45, 47 formed four separate closes of approximately equal areas, named from north-west to south-east House Pasture, Barn and Pasture, Hollow Field and Parsonage Wood Field and under either pasture or hop or arable cultivation respectively. All of these closes formed part of the farm described above under Field 40. By 1873, all of the major west-east divisions of the closes extant in 1841-43 had been removed and by 1895 further alterations to the north-eastern corner of Field 45 had occurred. In 1841-43 a building is recorded as being sited at this point. Parcel 44 is now a Eucalyptus grove with grass between the standings.

An even but moderate to sparse scatter of redeposited surface finds of late post-medieval date (circa 1825 and later) were observed but not collected across the entirety of the strips field walked in Field 4. The finds observed included white china, stoneware, panchion and fragmentary peg-tile and brick.

No landscape features were observed within Parcels 44 and 46 or Fields 45 and 47.

2.32 Parcel 48 (centred TQ 67413741)

Location and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Mixed woodland. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: Named Parsonage Wood but in 1841-43 its south-eastern extant was smaller. At this point a meadow close named Vicarage Meadow and a detached parcel of woodland named Vicarage Mead Shaw were extant in 1841-43 but are now incorporated within Parsonage Wood. The former close and parcel divisions are preserved within the wood as banks aligned east-west either side of cleared strips although heavily overgrown. Parsonage Wood is largely composed of rows of mature Oak standings set about 5 metres apart, each tree being approximately 50 feet in height with a wide canopy and the trunks lopped to ensure straight growth. Conifers are interspersed between the Oak standings. There is little underwood. Parcel 48 has been broadly classified as ancient semi-natural woodland, that is, woodland that has been in existence at least since the medieval period (circa 1600 A.D.) and now bearing stands of native trees which have not been obviously planted. The present survey has shown, however, that this is not the case with Parsonage Wood and rather should be broadly classified as ancient replanted woodland, that is, woodland which has been obviously replanted and been in existence at least since the medieval period (circa 1600 A.D.).

In 1841-43 Parsonage Wood covered an area of 10 acres, 3 roods and 26 perches. At that date Parsonage Wood was in the ownership of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester and presumably was a deliberate plantation either as a cash crop or as a source of timber for church repairs. Vicarage Mead Shaw and Vicarage Meadow formed part of the vicarial glebe lands of Lamberhurst parish.

A significant number of the conifers in Parsonage Wood have been felled by storm action and where possible the grubbed up roots and attendant hollows were examined but no finds or features were noted.

No surface artefacts were noted in Parcel 48.

2.33 **Field 49 (centred TQ 67493738)**

Location and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Permanent pasture. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: The present boundaries of this close, the eastern of which is hedged and along which also a stream flows, preserves those extant in 1841-43 when it was named Bartlett's Meadow.

No surface artefacts were noted in Field 49.

2.34 **Fields 50, 51 and 55 and Parcel 56**
(TQ 67593736, TQ 67693733, TQ 67793738 and TQ 67873738)

Locations and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish, Fields 50, 51 and 55 permanent or rough pasture. Parcel 56 rough pasture and nursery. Visually surveyed.

Descriptions and assessments: Fields 50 and 51 are divided by a modern fence line and in 1841-43 were one large close named Brick Kiln Field under pasture. At that date a shaw, named Brick Kiln Shaw, marked much of the northern boundary of the close but by 1873 had been largely grubbed up, only a row of trees presently marking its former presence. A much smaller area of woodland also named Brick Kiln Shaw was also located, in 1841-43, against the southern boundary of Field 51, on the western edge of which a large pond was situated. All of this woodland has since been grubbed up and the pond now covers much of its former area. The southern and eastern boundaries of Field 51, which here abut the Hastings Road, are delineated by rows of trees.

The division between Field 55 and Parcel 56 is modern and Field 55 has also been internally divided by modern fence lines. In 1841-43 both formed one close named Little Marlpit Field. In addition the southern part of Parcel 56 has been carved out of part of an area of cleared woodland which in 1841-43 was extant to the south and named Lower Tott Shaw. Within this part, Parcel 56 now incorporates a modern house and nursery. A large pond was noted in the south-western corner of Field 55 and this was also extant, though of smaller proportions, in 1841-43. The southern boundary of Field 55 preserves those extant in 1841-43.

Both of the closes, Brick Kiln Field and Little Marlpit Field, together with the two parcels of woodland named Brick Kiln Shaw, were in one ownership in 1841-43 and formed part of a property centred on what is now named Grantham Hall Farm but which in 1841-43 was described only as outbuildings, yard, house garden. Immediately to the north and abutting the Hastings Road a series of brick kilns and yards, within their own enclosure of about half an acre, are recorded as extant and presumably in production in 1841-43. By 1987, these brick works had ceased production and the associated kilns demolished, Brick Kiln Field by that date extending as far east as the roadway. The site of these early to mid nineteenth century brick works now lies in the extreme south-western corner of Field 51 (centred on TQ 67723728). The large ponds now extant in Fields 51 and 55 but covering lesser areas in 1841-43, are presumably the clay pits from which the raw materials required for the production of bricks, was won.

No surface artefacts were noted in Fields 50, 51 and 55 or Parcel 56.

2.35 **Fields 52, 53 and 54**
(centred TQ 67623758, TQ 67723748 and TQ 67833747)

Locations and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Rough pasture. Visually surveyed.

Descriptions and assessments: Fields 52-54 are all modern enclosures, Field 52 having been carved out of woodland, named Tott Wood in 1841-43. Similarly, Fields 53 and 54 now occupy the western part of what was in 1841-43 a large close of 8 acres, 3 roods and 23 perches, under pasture and named Great Tott Field. The division between Fields 52 and 53 is now delineated by a fence line but its alignment marks the southern boundary of Tott Wood in 1841-43. Many of these boundary alterations had been carried out by 1873. A double hedge and ditch on the southern boundary abutting the Hastings Road is presumably a relict trace of this woodland. The western boundaries of Fields 53-54 abut to the A262 here marked by a hedgerow and in part by mature trees. Two properties along the north side of the A262, namely The Horizon Farm and Hayden Lodge are modern buildings, of recent and circa 1900, Edwardian date respectively. An early estate map of 1750 depicts the area between the present A21, then named the London Road, and the B2162, then described as the road to Horsmonden. At this date the connecting road route now the A262, had not been constructed. Across the area, named the Tott Lands, the enclosure pattern was largely that as recorded later in 1841-43 although by the time the Goudhurst Road had been laid out parts of Great Tott Field and Great Tott Field and Great Tott Shaw had been divided. By 1841-43 Great Tott Shaw had thus become named Upper Tott Shaw and Lower Tott Shaw.

No surface artefacts were noted in Fields 52, 53 or 54.

2.36 **Parcel 57** (centred TQ 67963733)

Location and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Woodland. Visually surveyed.

Description and assessment: Abutting the south side of the A262 and named Lower Tott Shaw in 1841-43, the boundaries of which largely preserve those extant at that date, except on the north-west where a proportion of this wood has been grubbed up. The woodland to the north of the A262 is named Upper Tott Shaw in 1841-43 and presumably originally formed part of the same belt as that to the south. Parcel 57 has been broadly classified as ancient semi-natural woodland, that is, woodland that has been in existence at least since the medieval period (circa 1600 A.D.) and now bearing stands of native trees which have not been obviously planted.

No landscape features or surface artefacts were observed or noted in Parcel 57.

2.37 **Field 58** (centred TQ 67973709)

Location and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Arable, not ploughed, under stubble and ground surface only partially visible. Field walked by two transects, 20 metres distant, north-west to south-east. Heavy light brown-grey clay loam with occasional patinated flint nodules.

Description and assessment: A large open modern field, the eastern part of which formed one close named Farther Syvers Field under arable cultivation in 1841-43. The southern boundary of this former close has since been removed and by 1873, a belt of woodland named Farther Syvers Shaw which in 1841-43 marked the southern boundary abutting, as now, to the B2162, has been largely grubbed up.

An even but moderate to sparse scatter of redeposited surface finds of late post-medieval (circa 1825 and later) date were noted but not collected across the entirety of Field 58 as walked. These finds comprised fragmentary brick, pottery and peg-tile.

No landscape features were observed in Field 58.

2.38 Field 59 (centred TQ 68213746)

Location and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Arable, not ploughed, under stubble and ground surface only partially visible. Field walked by two transects, 20 metres distant, south-east to north-west. Heavy light brown-grey clay loam with occasional patinated flint nodules.

Description and assessment: Named Riddings Field in 1841-43, the present boundaries preserving those extant at that date except on the south where a series of three enclosures abutted the roadway. These from west to east comprised a shaw and two house and garden plots which by 1873 had been amalgamated into the present Field 59. In 1841-43 the northern boundary of Field 59 was marked by a shaw but by 1873 this had been grubbed up and a larger close created. A modern division has since replaced this former boundary.

An even but moderate to sparse scatter of redeposited surface finds of late post-medieval (circa 1825 and later) date were noted but not collected across the entirety of Field 59 as walked. These finds comprised fragmentary brick, pottery and peg-tile.

2.39 Field 60 and Parcel 61 (centred TQ 68313722 and TQ 68103716)

Locations and status: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Field 60, arable, ploughed and harrowed. Field walked by one transects, east to west. Heavy light brown-grey clay loam with occasional patinated flint nodules. Parcel 61, woodland. Visually surveyed.

Descriptions and assessments: The boundaries of Field 60 preserve those extant in 1841-43 except on the extreme north-western corner where a small copse part of and named Farther Syvers Shaw at that date has since been grubbed up. Parcel 61 comprises a belt of woodland abutting the roadway which was extant in 1841-43.

No landscape features or surface artefacts were observed or noted in Field 60 or Parcel 61.

2.40 Parcel 62 (centred TQ 65533876)

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. A small copse within which are situated two ponds, on the north, and south. The larger, on the south, now forms the boundary with Field 63. The present boundaries are largely those extant in 1839-43. Named French Land Shaw in 1839-41. In 1843 the copse formed the hub of four arable fields. At that date both ponds were extant, although of smaller size, again situated on the north, and south. The western boundary of the copse in 1843 indicates that previously there were two shaws, secondary woodland regenerating around two ponds, and presumably originally created as a result of clay quarrying.

2.41 Field 63 (centred TQ 65623875)

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. A sub-rectangular field. Named French Land Field in 1839-41, when it was pasture with an outbound area of 5 acres, 3 roods, and 23 perches. Except on the east, the field boundaries have been subject to minor realignment compared to those extant 1843. On the west, for example, two extant trees mark the alignment of the 1843 field boundary. On the north a linear shaw has been removed, effectively increasing the former inbound area.

2.42 Parcel 64 (centred TQ 65703867)

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Now forming a limb of Brookland Wood, a small unnamed stream flowing along its centre, and emptying into a pond on the north-west. In 1839-43 this limb was divided in two, that on the south named French Land Shaw in 1839-41, that on the north occupying 5 acres and 31 perches, forming part of, and named, Brick Land Wood. This division presumably reflected property ownerships. The 1839-41 wood name, now corrupted, indicated the economic use of this area.

2.43 Parcel 65 (centred TQ 65763872)

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. An elongated field, situated within, and enclosed by, woodland. A small shaw effectively divides Field 65 north to south. The boundaries are those extant in 1843. At that date, however, the intervening shaw was of larger extent, and Field 65 was divided into two closes. That on the east was named, in 1839-41, Shepherds Park; that on the south, Church Field. Both were given over to arable cultivation. The former close name, however, indicates a different land use. The latter close name presumably refers to ownership. Both closes perhaps originated as a result of piecemeal asserts within Brookland (Brick Land) Wood. Clearance, or coppicing, may have been undertaken to obtain fuel for brick manufacture.

2.44 **Parcels 66 and 67 (centred TQ 65833866 and TQ 66003870)**

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Parts of Brookland Wood. The boundaries are largely those extant in 1843, but with the shaw described under Field 65 forming part of the woodland. In 1839-43, parcels 66 and 67 formed part of the same area of woodland but at that time Brookland Wood was divided into various sections, and separately named. Parcel 66 was named Cowden Wood. This wood name is presumably early, and denotes the use of an area adjacent to, or within, woodland. Parcel 67 formed part of a section named Brick Land Wood (see also above Parcel 64), the wood name later becoming corrupted. Originally this area was presumably given over to clay extraction, and the use of coppice woodland as a source of fuel. Brick manufacture, however, need not necessarily have been undertaken in the vicinity, and the wood name may simply denote an association, or ownership connection, with this industry. The change of wood name presumably occurred with a change in the local economy. On the far eastern end of what is now Brookland Wood, other sections of this woodland were named variously great Shaw, Clarke Shaw, and Round Shaw in 1839-41.

2.45 **Field 68 (centred THO 6543859)**

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. A sub-rectangular field lying to the south of, and abutting, Brookland Wood (Brick Land Wood), and on the south, abutting the A21. The boundaries are those which were extant in 1843, but at that date Field 68 was divided into two closes, named, in 1839-41, Well Meadow, and Camberwell Field, of 1 acre, 1 rod, 22 perches, and 1 acre, 1 rod, 23 perches, respectively. Both closes were given over to hop cultivation, presumably as a result of their favourable position lying in the protection of Brick Land wood.

2.46 **Field 69 (centres TQ 66133852)**

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. A large open field lying to the south east of and abutting, Brookland Wood (Brick Land Wood), and on the south, abutting the A21. The boundaries are those which were extant in 1843, but at that date Field 69 was divided into two closes, named, in 1843-41, Gibbs Croft, and Stack Field, of 3 acres, 21 perches, and 9 acres, 1 rood, and 14 perches, respectively. Both closes were given over to hop cultivation Stack Field may originally have been divided into two or three closes, forming, along with Gibbs Croft, a group of four equitably sized closes. The close name, Gibbs Croft, may indicate the former presence of a building within this enclosure, perhaps situated hard up against the turnpike road.

2.47 **Field 70 (centred TQ 66263853)**

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. An irregularly shaped field. Named Upper Spitts Field in 1839-41, when it was under arable cultivation. The present boundaries largely reflect those extant in 1843. The original close size may have been rectangular, forming part of the system described above under Field 69. Later extensions to the size of this close presumably occurred on its southern and eastern sides, and particularly on its south east corner, by taking in land created out of piecemeal assarts of woodland.

2.48 **Parcels 71 and 75 (centred TQ 66333848 and TQ 66453838)**

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst and Brenchley Civil Parishes. The civil parish boundary divides Parcel 75. In 1843, within the ecclesiastical parish of Lamberhurst, Parcels 71 and 75 formed part of a continuous area of woodland, and named, in 1839-41, Spitts Shaw. Within Brenchley ecclesiastical parish, in 1843-44, Parcel 75, was named (Sallsden) Shaw (see also parcels 80 and 81 below). The area is now referred to as Deadman's Gill. The origin, and explanation of this name has not been traced. Sallsden is presumably an early wood name, denoting an area adjacent to, or within, woodland.

2.49 **Field 72 (centred TQ 66233836)**

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. A large sub-rectangular field, the boundaries mirroring those extant in 1843. named Meddow in 1841, but given over to hop cultivation. In 1843 a strip plantation formed the north western close boundary with Field 69, presumably a windbreak, now removed, but perpetuated by the present boundary and a footpath.

2.50 **Field 73 (centred TQ 65983834)**

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. A sub-rectangular field lying in Lamberhurst Quarter and immediately south of The Grange. named House Meadow, and cultivated as meadow, in 1839-41. The south western, and southern field boundaries, are those extant in 1843. The extent of the close in 1843 on the north and north west, however, has been considerably reduced by the taking in of land for major extensions and alterations to the grounds, and formal gardens and layout, of the present Grange.

2.51 **Field 74 (centred TQ 66103825)**

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. A sub-rectangular field situated immediately south of Spring Lodge, and abutting the A21. Spring Bank presently occupies grounds which in 1843 was divided into three roadside properties each containing a house and garden. In 1843 Field 74 was divided into two closes, named in 1839-41, House Meadow, given over to fruit cultivation and arable, and Lower Field, utilized as meadow. Both were presumably connected with the three properties previously mentioned.

2.52 **Field 76 (centred TQ 66373827)**

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst and Brenchley Civil Parishes. A modern composite field. Both the civil and former ecclesiastical parish boundaries of Lamberhurst and Brenchley follow an alignment north east to south east across Field 76. The layout of close shape and size, but not boundaries, in this area, in 1843, was considerably different. Within Lamberhurst ecclesiastical parish Field 76 was divided into two closes, named Bushy Field on the north east, and Barn Field on the south west. Bushy Field was under hop cultivation in 1839-41, with its boundaries being shaws, presumably serving as windbreaks. Except in the western corner of this former close, where a pond was, and is, situated, all of these boundaries, have now been grubbed up. In the case of barn Field its north eastern boundary has been removed, hence creating Field 76. Within Brenchley ecclesiastical parish, in 1843, Field 76 incorporated a close, again given over to hop cultivation, and named, in 1844, Lower Long Field. Its north western boundary abutted a shaw, presumably acting as a windbreak. The ecclesiastical parish boundaries of Lamberhurst and Brenchley followed an alignment along the centre line of this shaw which also formed a common boundary with Bushy Field.

2.53 **Parcels 77 and 78 (centred TQ 66423833 and TQ 66373825)**

Location, description and assessment. Within Brencley Civil Parish. Within Brencley Civil Parish. Within Field 79, Parcels 77 and 78 are small expanses of modern woodland now occupying its north western, western, and south western corners. At the former locations, neither were extant in 1843 when this area formed part of the close named, in 1844, Lower Long Field, and described above. At the latter location, in the south eastern corner of Field 79, Parcel 78 represents the remnants, including a pond, of a shaw, set within its own boundaries, and named Long Field Shaw in 1844, but now, on its north western side, largely grubbed up, and incorporated into Field 79. Long Field Shaw presumably acted as windbreak to the hop cultivation of Lower Long Field in 1843-44, and the changing close boundaries, and removal of woodland, appear to be result of changing agricultural practices in the area, from hop cultivation to cereal production.

2.54 **Field 79 (centred TQ 66443825)**

Location, description and assessment: Within Brencley Civil Parish. Except as previously described, the boundaries of Field 79 represent those extant in 1843-44 when it was named Hollow Field, and under arable cultivation. The close name describes the natural contours of the ground, a terrace running approximately north to south across its south western end.

2.55 **Parcels (Fields) 80 and 81 (centred TQ 66553825 and TQ 66503810)**

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst and Brencley Civil Parish. Recently orchard, now grubbed up, the northern part now under cereal production. In 1844 named Upper Sallsden, and under arable cultivation. The close name indicate an area within, or on the edge of, woodland. The close is situated abutting an expanse of woodland now named Deadman's Gill, but in 1844 referred to as (Sallsden) Shaw. Another shaw (centred on TQ 66473815) abuts the south western corner of Parcel 80, also extant, but unnamed, in 1843-44. The southern boundary of this shaw also delineates the boundary between the former ecclesiastical parishes of Lamberhurst and Brencley, and its survival is probably due to this situation. The southern part of Field 80 is pasture (Field 81) but until recently orchard. The eastern boundary abuts Cuckoo Lane, the southern A21. The boundaries are those extant in 1839-41 when this close was named Ringley Meadow, and under pasture.

2.56 **Field 82 (centred TQ 66613813)**

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. A large sub-rectangular pasture field lying to the east of Cuckoo Lane, and, on the south, abutting the A21. The boundaries are those extant in 1839-41 when this close was named Cuckoo Lane Field, and under pasture. Its north eastern boundary also delineates the ecclesiastical parish boundaries of Lamberhurst and Brencley.

2.57 **Field 83 (centred TQ 66733812)**

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. An irregularly shaped field, its boundaries common, and similar to, Field 82. The boundaries are likewise those extant in 1839-41 when this close was named Little Baldwin's Field, and under pasture. The close name is presumably personal, and indicate size and ownership. Its north east boundary also delineates the ecclesiastical parish boundaries of Lamberhurst and Brencley.

2.58 Fields 84 and 86 (centred TQ 66803830 and TQ 67013830)

Location, description and assessment: Within Brenchley Civil Parish. Field 84 is a large irregularly shaped field. In 1843 it comprised, and was divided into, two closes named, in 1839-41, Five Acres and Nine Acres, both under arable cultivation. A small copse situated against the southern boundary was also extant in 1843, and then, as now, delineates the ecclesiastical and civil parish boundaries between Lamberhurst and Brenchley. Field 86 was also named Five Acres in 1839-41, and was also under arable cultivation. A small pond situated in the extreme south eastern corner of Field 86 was extant in 1843, although of marginally smaller proportions. The continuance of the previously described closes as arable perhaps suggests some form of continuity of land use in this area, as do the close names which enumerate size and perhaps, yield.

2.59 Parcel 85 (Centred TQ 6692383)

Location, description and assessment: Within Brenchley Civil Parish. A small copse situated against the eastern boundary of Field 84, and the western boundary of Field 86. Named in part, Baldwin's Shaw in 1843. A small stream flows along the centre of this shaw.

2.60 Field 87 (centred TQ 67143837)

Location, description and assessment: Within Brenchley Civil Parish. A sub-rectangular field its southern boundary delineating that of the ecclesiastical and civil parish boundaries between Lamberhurst and Brenchley. In 1839-41 named Bushwood, a close name which may indicate its economic use. In 1843 its northern and eastern extent was much larger, remnants of which survive now abutting newly created field boundaries, indicating the presence of new arable land carved out of the margins of earlier woodland.

2.61 Field 88 (centred TQ 67103818)

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish: A large sub-rectangular field, its northern boundary also delineating the ecclesiastical and civil parish boundaries between Lamberhurst and Brenchley. The boundaries are those extant in 1843, except for the shaw situated in the south eastern corner of Field 88. In 1843 this was of smaller extent, but a small shaw also existing along the southern boundary, now grubbed up. In 1843-41 the close was named Streamer's Field, and under arable cultivation. The close name may denote an occupational use for this piece of land.

2.62 Field 89 (centred TQ 67243813)

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. A sub-rectangular field, its north eastern boundary also delineating the ecclesiastical and civil parish boundaries between Lamberhurst and Brenchley. The boundaries are those extant in 1843, except for a shaw which formed part of the western boundary. A small pond, with attendant trees, is situated in the extreme south western corner of Field 89. This pond was also extant in 1843, but then separately enclosed with a further strip of attached woodland. Together these three elements were separately named in 1843-41, Long Fatland Shaw, Fatland Pond Field and Fatland Pond Shaw. Fatland Pond Field was under pasture at this date. The presence of the shaws on the close boundaries, along with that described under Field 88, may indicate that these closes were at some time given over to hop cultivation, the shaws serving as windbreaks. The common close and shaw name may indicate a functional use of this piece of land, the important feature being the corner close pond.

2.63 **Field 90 (centred TQ 67403815)**

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. A large sub-rectangular field, its northern boundary also delineating the ecclesiastical and civil parish boundaries between Lamberhurst and Brenchley. The boundaries are those extant in 1843, but at that date Field 90 was divided into two closes. That on the north was named Groves Field, and under pasture, in 1893-41; that on the south named as Four Acre Field, and under arable cultivation.

2.64 **Parcel 91 (centred TQ 67703795)**

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Part of Hayden Wood, a large expanse of woodland lying close to the edge of the former ecclesiastical parish boundary. In 1843-41, however, this wood was divided into different sections, and ownerships, and separately named. Of the presently named Hayden Wood that part abutting the southern boundary of Field 90 was named Marl Pit Shaw, the division and wood name perhaps indicating the use of this parcel of land, which later regenerated. On the north east a small section of what is now Hayden Wood was named Beach Shaw. That part of the present Hayden Wood situated on the south west was named Tott Wood. This wood occupied an area of 60 acres, 3 roods, and 25 perches and extends as far south as the London and Hastings Turnpike Road in 1839-43. Large sections of Tott Wood have now been grubbed up to create two fields adjoining The Horizon Farm. A plan of the manor of Lamberhurst, dated 1750, depicts this area, the 'Tott Lands'. The close shape, size and extent of woodland at that date is largely that extant in 1839-43. The wood name, Hayden, suggests that this expanse of woodland is early, and situated close by a den, an area within, or adjacent to, woodland, and established possibly in the medieval period.

2.65 **Field 92 (centred TQ 67823769)**

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. An irregularly shaped field situated immediately south of, and abutting, Hayden Wood. In 1843 Field 92 comprised two closes, both under arable cultivation. Of these the close on the west was named Little Tott Field in 1839-41, and that on the east, Hayden Wood Field. These closes had presumably been carved out of the margins of woodland. The close names also suggests that each previously formed part of Tott and Hayden Woods respectively, and that the boundary between the two closes, at one time, also formed the division between these two woods. This must have been before 1750, a plan of the manor of Lamberhurst of that date depicting the 'Tott Lands' showing much the same arrangement of close shape, size, and extent of woodland, extant in 1839-43. A large field situated immediately to the south, and now occupied by The Horizon Farm, and Hayden Lodge, was named Great Tott Field in 1843-41, and also in 1750. This presumably also at one time, probably in the medieval period, originally formed part of Tott Wood.

2.66 **Parcels 93-94 (centred TQ 6753767 and TQ 67953760)**

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Part of an area of woodland now named Fox Pitt. In 1839-41 Parcel 93 was named Meg Lands Shaw and Parcel 94 was named Riddings, and under hop cultivation. A large rectangular pond, presently situated in its extreme south eastern corner, was not extant in 1843. A plan of the manor of Lamberhurst, dated 1750, depicting the 'Tott Lands' shows that the area now occupied by Parcels 93-94 was divided into a patchwork of six small closes situated abutting Great Tott Shaw (now Upper Tott Shaw) on the south west, and Little Tott Shaw on the north east (for Upper Tott Shaw see below Parcel 95).

2.67 **Parcels 95 (centred TQ 67933748)**

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Upper Tott Shaw. The boundaries of this piece of woodland are those extant in 1839-43, when it was also named Upper Tott Shaw. This piece of woodland may originally have formed part of what was Tott Wood (see above parcel 91). The relationship of Upper Tott Shaw and Lower Tott Shaw, and also the laying out of the A262 which divides these pieces of woodland has been previously described under Parcel 57. In 1750 Upper Tott Shaw (north east of the A262), and Lower Tott Shaw (south west of the A262) formed one expanse of woodland named Great Tott Shaw. The boundaries of that date are largely those extant in 1839-41.

2.68 **Field 96 (centred TQ 66903809)**

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. A large irregularly shaped field, its south western boundary abutting the A21. Two ponds are situated along the northern and southern boundaries. The boundaries are those extant in 1843, except that at the date an intermediary boundary existed aligned north west to south east between the two ponds previously mentioned, dividing Field 96 into two equitable closes. That on the east was named Further Field in 1839-41, that on the west Baldwin's Meadow, both being given over to pasture.

2.69 **Field 97 (centred TQ 67103793)**

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. A large modern composite field, with some earlier internal boundaries recently removed. Its south, south western, western, northern, north eastern and eastern boundaries are those extant in 1843. At that date Field 97 comprised three closes, and a large part of a fourth. These were named Windmill Field, Farther Field, Middle Field and Footway Field, all under arable cultivation. The first of these close names, along with Windmill Hill Farm and Windmill Farm, indicate clearly the site of a windmill in the area. Although no structure is referred to, or depicted on the 1839-42 Tithe Apportionment Schedule and Plan of Lamberhurst, the mill appears to be situated within Field 97 (at TQ 67133790) on the highest point in the locality at 118 metres O.D.

2.70 **Parcel 98 (centred TQ 66983786)**

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. House, outbuilding, and ornamental gardens. The buildings are not depicted on the second Ordnance Survey 1/2500 plan of this area (Kent Sheet 71.15, surveyed 1868, revised 1895, published 1897). In 1843 the area was an expanse of woodland, named Windmill Hill Shaw, situated in the southern corner of Windmill Field. The present northern and southern boundaries are those extant in 1843 but the change of land use has changed the aspect of this former shaw. A plan of the manor of Bayham Abbey dated 1763, depicts two buildings, abutting the London Road the London road to Hastings and Rye, situated in this area.

2.71 Field 99 (centred TQ 67083776)

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. A sub-rectangular field, its western boundary abutting the A21. The boundaries are largely those extant in 1843 except on the south east where the close size has been reduced. In 1843 a lane leading towards Windmill Farm formed this boundary. A roadside shaw on the western boundary was extant in 1843, remnants of which survive. In 1839-41 this close was named Milestone Meadow and cultivated as meadow. The close name suggests that a milestone, presumably erected with the turnpiking of the London and Hastings Road (now the A21), was, or is, situated somewhere along the western roadside close boundary.

2.72 Field 100 (centred TQ 64789247)

Location, description and assessment: Within Brenchley Civil Parish. A large sub-rectangular field, the southern boundary also delineating the civil and former ecclesiastical parish boundaries between Brenchley and Lamberhurst. The boundaries are those extant in 1843 but at that date Field 100 was divided, apparently temporarily, into two closes. In 1844 that on the east was named Broomfield Hop Garden under hop cultivation; that on the west was named Broomfield Stake Lees, and under arable cultivation. Broomfield appears to have been the original close name. Stake Lees refers to the local farm name.

2.73 Field 101 (centred TQ 64733908)

Location, description and assessment: within Lamberhurst Civil Parish: A large sub-rectangular field situated to the north west of Great Sandhurst Wood. The boundaries are those extant in 1839-43 when this close was named Eight Acres and under arable cultivation. A small shaw, and pond, abutting the western boundary was also extant in 1839-43, named Round Shaw. This close format of the lands belonging to Stakelees Farm.

2.74 Field 102 and 104 (centred TQ 64833906 and TQ 6482890)

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish: Now a part of Ambleford Wood. The boundaries are those extant in 1843. The wood name, however, is recent. In 1839-41 this expanse of woodland was named Hollow Mead Shaw and formed part of the land holdings belonging to Stakelees Farm.

2.75 Field 103 and 105 (centred TQ 6483897 and TQ 64803883)

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish: Two rectangular fields divided by a long shaw (Parcel 104), part of Ambleford Wood, and incorporating a pond and stream. The boundaries are those extant in 1843, with minor changes to the western boundary of the intervening shaw which, at that time, formed part of Hollow Mead Shaw. In 1839-41 Field 103 was named Great Stiff Field and Field 105 named Six Acre Field. Both were under arable cultivation. The former close name presumably described the soil conditions, which, in this locality, are stiff Wealden Clays. These closes formed part of the lands belonging to Stakelees Farm.

2.76 Field 106 (centred TQ 65023871)

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. A large sub-rectangular field. The boundaries are largely those extant in 1843, except in the extreme north eastern corner, where a small shaw has been removed. In 1843 Field 106 was divided, presumably temporarily into two closes. In 1839-41 both were named Marl Pit Field, the close on the east being under meadow, that on the west being under hop cultivation. This temporary division reflects a similar land use that was in use, at the same date, within Field 100. The close shape of Marl Pitt Field also suggests that at some earlier date prior to 1843 this close was permanently divided into two closes. This close formed part of the lands belonging to Swan Farm.

2.77 Parcel 107 (centred TQ 64963866)

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. A small shaw containing two ponds, a large one on the north west, a smaller located at its south eastern end. The boundaries are largely those extant in 1843 but at that date the woodland was more extensive on the south west. Similarly the south western pond was of much smaller extent, and no pond existed on the south east. Named Marl Pit Shaw in 1839-41, the wood name indicating its use.

2.78 Field 108 (centred TQ 64953861)

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. A small sub-rectangular field situated amidst woodland north, and adjacent to, Little Sandhurst Wood. The boundaries are those extant in 1843. Named Little Wood Field in 1839-41 when it was under arable cultivation. Possibly not a woodland clearing, but perhaps originally part of a series of closes, including Marl Pit Field. This close formed part of the land belonging to Swan Farm.

2.79 Parcel 109 (centred TQ 65073856)

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. Part of Little Sandhurst Wood. The boundaries are those extant in 1839-43 when this expanse of woodland was also named Little Sandhurst Wood.

2.80 Field 110 (centred TQ 65233845)

Location, description and assessment: Within Lamberhurst Civil Parish. A large irregularly shaped field abutting the A21 and, on the east Clay Hill Road. In 1843 Field 110 was divided into four separate closes, all given over to arable cultivation. These were named, from north to south, Peafield, Sandhurst Wood Field, Great Beach Field and White Lime Field. These closes formed part of the lands belong to Swan Farm.

3. IMPACT AND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT

3.1 Introduction

The following assessment provides a description of the area development and archaeological impacts, together with mitigation options, on the archaeological resource and historic landscape of that section of the High Weald between Kippings Cross and Forstal Farm to be affected by the construction of a new road link.

For the purposes of this assessment definition of the landscape setting of the archaeological resource has been determined by a study area defined by the line of deviation for the proposed road route and associated landscaping works. The following assessment details only impacts and mitigation options within this study area. The arrangement and considerations of the assessment are as follows.

3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION : DEFINITIONS

3.2.1 Area Development Impacts

These are represented by the scale and type of works to be progressively undertaken from the initial construction phase through to the post-construction phase developments. The latter includes any landscaping designed to enhance the setting of the proposed road construction.

3.2.2 Archaeological Impacts

These can be defined as those that may be likely to occur, in terms of the effects on the material archaeological resource, on specifically known sites, on unknown archaeological sites, and on the landscape as a whole.

The nature of the proposed road construction indicates that direct, immediate and permanent loss of the archaeological resource is likely to occur across those areas of the landscape within the line of deviation for the proposed road route which would be subject to large scale primary earthmoving groundworks. Permanent loss to the archaeological resource is also likely to occur during the progress of any earthmoving groundworks for associated landscaping.

3.2.3 Archaeological Mitigation Options

The process of determining the general policy and specific options to mitigate the impact of the proposed road construction is largely one of striking a reasonable balance between the implications of the social and economic necessity for the development, the impact of the development design, and the importance of the affected archaeological resource in its landscape setting.

Mitigation options follow the recommendations set out in PPG 16, the basic philosophy concerning the overall academic and social importance of the archaeological resource being summarised in paragraph six of these guidelines.

From this philosophy the emphasis is clearly to be placed upon the adoption of a mitigation policy based on the preservation of the archaeological resource. Implementation of this objective may be achieved in two ways, either by physical in situ preservation of the resource in its local setting, or by the adoption of an acceptable strategy and programme of archaeological survey and groundworks. Preservation is achieved in the latter instance by the making of a full archaeological field record, and by the promulgation, especially by publication, of the results of the field study and associated landscape and desk studies.

The final decisions regarding the implementation of one or both of the preservation options lies in an assessment of the relative importance of the affected archaeological resource.

3.2.4 Preservation of the Archaeological Resource

Across the affected landscape this is likely to be variable, and largely the result of the local processes of changing land use and settlement. Such processes determine the rate of post-occupation soil deposition and burial, or, in the case of above ground features and structures, the extent, and rate of, erosion and decay. Across the affected area these processes are to date largely the result of agricultural, silvicultural, and associated activities.

In general terms, and particularly across areas subject to arable cultivation, the buried archaeological resource survives at the interface between topsoil and subsoil. In many cases much of the material archaeological resource is also likely to survive as re-deposited surface scatters, suspended in topsoil. In many cases this may also be the only form of survival. In areas subject to continued exploitation, and arable cultivation, the archaeological resource, comprising the landscape features and horizons incorporating the material cultural remains of previous settlement and occupation, are likely to be severely truncated, surviving largely as a widespread horizontal stratigraphy. Only the bases of archaeological features such as pits and ditches, cut into the underlying subsoils, are likely to survive. These are fragile, and vulnerable to damage even by minimal earthmoving operations.

Preservation of the resource is likely to be greater across areas of marginal land, of woodland, and of permanent pasture. This is particularly so in the study area under review where the exploitation of the local resources of timber and iron ore have determined the siting, and type, of archaeological sites such as furnaces and forges.

3.2.5 The Landscape Setting of the Archaeological Resource

Within the confines of the study area the material archaeological remains constitute only part of the resource. A key element of a mitigation policy based on site preservation in situ, or by record, is the recognition of the importance of the landscape setting of the affected historical and archaeological resource. This is particularly so in the case of the tracts of ancient semi-natural and replanted woodland identified during the field surveys, and desk studies.

3.3 IMPACT OF PREFERRED ROUTE

3.3.1 Introduction

During the course of the field survey one area of archaeological potential was identified which fell wholly or partly within the impact area as defined by the line of deviation for the preferred road route and associated landscaping. In addition, the site of one former building and documentary evidence suggestive of industrial activity at two other localities, was noted. Finally, six tracts of historic woodland were also observed and noted.

3.3.2 Site of Brick Tower Mill

The only area of archaeological potential identified lies within Survey Field 9. Here, the base of a brick built tower corn mill is extant (at TO 64953943) in the extreme southern corner of a close named Mill Meadow in 1842-44. At that date the close also contained a number of minor and presumably associated buildings along its north eastern boundary (centred on TQ 64983949). All of these buildings fall within the impact area for the preferred road route. The tower mill most probably dates from the early nineteenth century. No trace of a substantial mill mound was noted during the present field survey but the possibility remains that an earlier mill was situated within the property bounds which here is on the 465 foot contour.

The mill may be classified as of only local importance. Two further considerations, however, should be taken into account in determining the extent of the mitigatory action to be taken. Firstly, the landscape setting of the tower mill which is only one element, albeit the most important economically, of a property holding which included a mill house and other associated structures. A number of the latter structures fall within the impact areas as defined by the line of deviation for the proposed road route and may similarly be classified as of local importance. Secondly, few structures of this type and date have been systematically investigated archaeologically within Kent. Preservation by record is the preferred mitigation option which in the first instance may be achieved by further evaluation of this site in its setting, comprising a detailed historical and architectural study of the tower mill and comprehensive documentary research to determine the tenurial history.

3.3.3 Site of Former Building

The site of a former building within Survey Area 14 was identified as a result of documentary research. This buildings, set within its own enclosure or forstall, formerly lay on the west side of the Hastings road in 1841-43 when it was described as a house and garden. The building was located in the northern corner of this former enclosure (at TQ 65203906). No material evidence for this building was recorded during the field survey and the area now forms part of the ornamental gardens and driveway to a modern property situated to the north named The Croft. The site of both the former building and its associated enclosure falls directly within the impact area for the proposed road route.

No material remains have been recorded of the building, and little at this stage can be said regarding its type or function. With this caveat the building may be classified as of only local importance. Preservation by record is the preferred mitigation option which in the first instance may be achieved by further field evaluation, and identification, of the site location, and its state of preservation, followed by a more detailed assessment of the importance of the building. This should be undertaken in tandem with a detailed documentary study of the tenurial history of the property.

3.3.4 Industrial Areas

Documentary research has shown that two Survey Fields (19 and 51), at separate location, were named Brick Kiln Field in 1841-43.

The first of these closes so named (Survey Field 19), located east of the Hastings Road and south east of Swan Farm, is suggestive of a parcel of land given over to industrial use but the interpretation is not conclusive and the name may equally denote a close adjacent to, close by or belonging to an industrial area. During the course of the field survey a large piece of tap slag was recorded from the middle of Survey Field 19 (Location 19/4 at TQ 65413871) but a search of the immediate vicinity did not produce any further material.

The second close so named (Survey Field 51) tends to support such an interpretation. here, just south of the junction of the Hastings Road and the A262, a series of brick kilns and yards, within their own enclosure of about half an acre, are recorded as extant and presumably in production in 1841-43. By 1897, these brick works had ceased production and the associated kilns demolished, Brick Kiln Field by that date extending as far east as the roadway. The site of these early to mid nineteenth century brick works now lies in the extreme south western corner of Field 51 (centred on TQ 67723728). The large ponds now extant in Fields 51 and 55 but covering lesser areas in 1841-43, are presumably the clay pits from which the raw materials required for the production of bricks, was won. The former site of the brick kilns does not fall within the impact area for the preferred road route which follows an alignment across the north east side of the former Brick Kiln Field. Associated structures or features, such as clay extraction pits, may be situated within this impact area.

Although representing sites of local and regional economic and historical importance, these areas lie outside the impact area as defined by the line of deviation for the proposed road route and preservation in situ can be largely assured by careful site monitoring. Further detailed documentary research should be undertaken, however, to determine the extent of the industries, particular regard being given to the identification of any associated structures or landscape features within the impact area as represented by the line of deviation for the proposed road route.

3.3.5 Historic Woodland

Six tracts of historic woodland were identified during the field survey, namely Mumpier Shaw and Four Acre Wood (Survey parcel 28), Great Tongs Wood (Survey Parcel 38), Spring Field Shaw and Jennice Coppice (Survey Parcels 41 and 42), Parsonage Wood, can be broadly classified as ancient semi-natural woodland, that is, woodland that has been in existence at least since the medieval period (circa 1600 A.D) and now bearing stands of native trees which have not been obviously planted. Parsonage Wood is largely composed of rows of mature oak standings set about 5 metres apart, each tree being approximately 50 feet in height with a wide canopy and the trunks lopped to ensure straight growth.

Conifers are interspersed between the oak standings. There is little underwood. This belt of woodland should be broadly classified as ancient replanted woodland, that is, woodland which has been obviously replanted and been in existence at least since the medieval period (circa 1600 A.D). All of these historic woodlands will to a greater or lesser extent fall within the impact area of the preferred road route, that is the northern part of Parcel 28, a section of Parcel 38, all of parcel 41, part of parcel 42 and the margins of Parcel 57. The greatest impact, however, falls within parcel 48 where the preferred route cuts a wide swathe through Parsonage Wood.

3.3.6 The six parcels of historic woodland identified during the field survey may be classified of regional importance, representing important relict traces of a once extensive tract of ancient forest that covered the High Weald. Preservation in situ of this historic resource would be the most appropriate environmental mitigatory option, especially in the case of Parsonage Wood (Survey Parcel 48). Further detailed field survey and documentary research is required to closely identify the stand types and silvicultural and associated botanical natural history of these parcels of woodland. Mitigation of the historical impact on this heritage resource may be achieved, however, through preservation by record, by a detailed landscape and photographic survey. The possibility that recovery of wood samples may be of importance for archaeological dendrochronological dating reference purposes should be investigated.

Annex I

List of Sources Consulted

Primary Cartographic and Documentary Sources

- CKS/CTR/45A Parish of Brencley, Tithe Apportionment Award, 1842
- CKS/CTR/45B Parish of Brencley, Tithe Apportionment Plan, 1844
- PRO/IR/30-17-49 Parish of Brencley, Tithe Apportionment Plan, 1844
- PRO/IR/29-17-49 Parish of Brencley, Tithe Apportionment Award 1844
- CKS/CTR/216A Parish of Lamberhurst, Tithe Apportionment Award, 1841
- CKS/CTR/216B Parish of Lamberhurst, Tithe Apportionment Plan, 1843
- PRO/IR/30-17-212 Parish of Lamberhurst, Tithe Apportionment Plan, 1839
- PRO/IR/29-17-212 Parish of Lamberhurst, Tithe Apportionment Award, 1843
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- Ordnance Survey 6" Map Kent Sheet 61 (surveyed 1868-73)
Southampton, 1st edition, 1872-78
- Ordnance Survey 6" Map Kent Sheet 69 (surveyed 1870-73)
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- Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet 61.10 (surveyed 1868-69, revised 1895)
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- Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet 69.13 (surveyed 1868-72 revised 1895-97)
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- Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet 61.15 (surveyed 1868, revised 1895)
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- Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet 71.10 (surveyed 1866-69, revised 1895)
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- Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet 71.15 (surveyed 1868, revised 1895)
Southampton, 2nd edition, 1897

CKS/U200/P1 The manor of Lamberhurst, part of the possessions of William Morland, compared with an ancient survey book thereof, made in 1568. Surveyed by William Clout of Lamberhurst, 1750 (estate map, depicting over 2000 acres in the east and south-east of the parish of Lamberhurst including approximately half of the area formerly in Sussex, gives field names, names of owners, occupiers and of adjacent manors of lands; scale 1/6336).

CKS/U840/P11 The manor of Bayham, part of the possessions of John Pratt. Surveyed by William Clout of Lamberhurst, 1863 (estate map, depicting the bounds of the manor of Bayham between Matfield Cross (TQ 660421) and Kippings Cross [TQ 645400], Hayden Wood and the river Teise; gives names of owners, occupiers and adjacent owners; scale 1/12672).

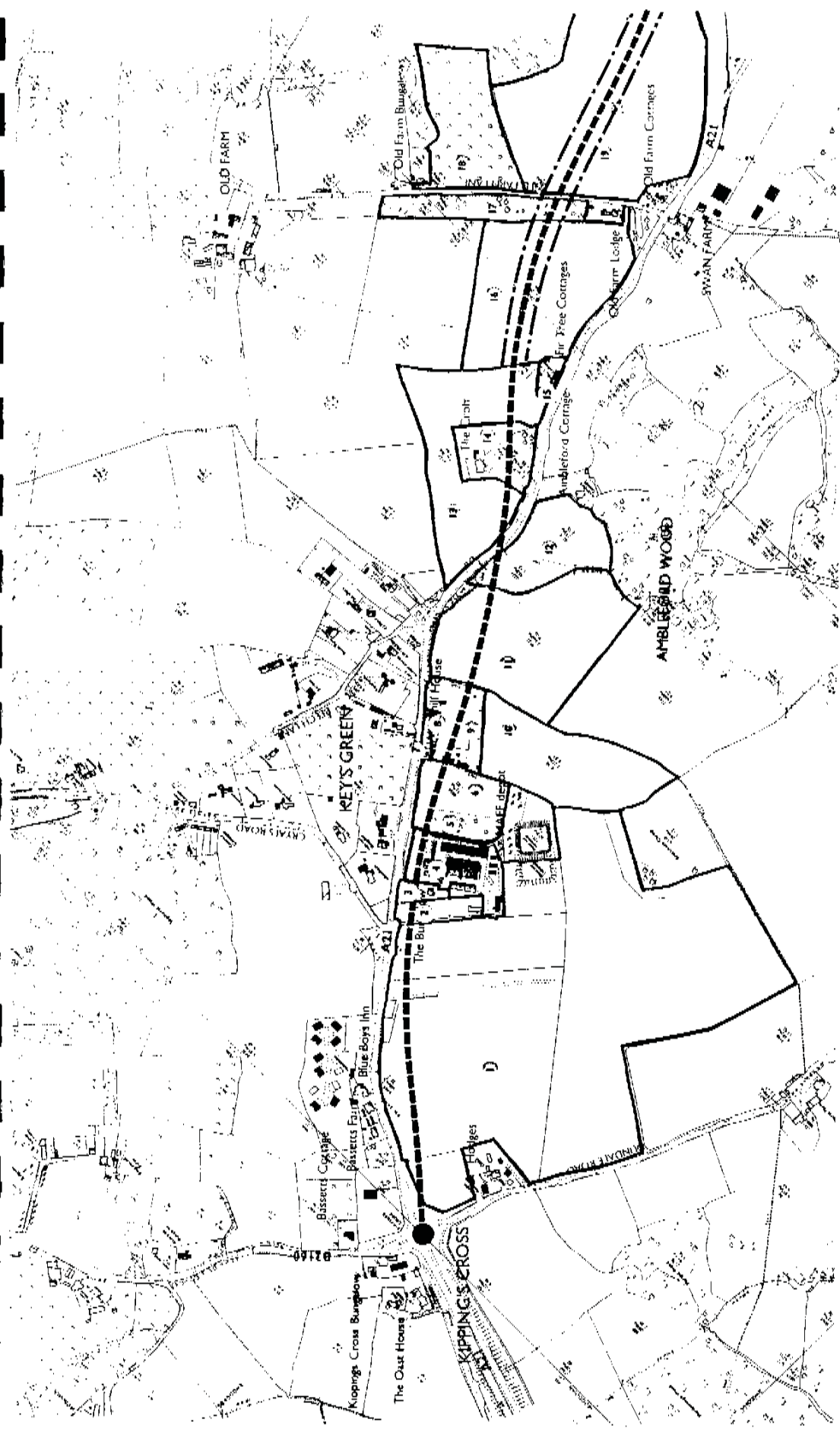
CKS/U813/P1 Lindridge Lodge Farm and lands, the property of Lawrence Foster. Surveyed by Thomas Smith of Lamberhurst, 1789, with endorsement by John Hickmott as to identity of the farm, 1853 (estate map, depicting 46 acres in the north of the parish of Lamberhurst, bounding the Hastings road at Lindridge Lodge Farm (TO 662382); gives field names, names of adjacent owners, indicates pits and turnpike road with mile stone and showing buildings in elevation; scale 1/1980).


Secondary Printed Sources

Hasted, E The history and topographical survey of the county of Kent, Canterbury, volume 5, 1798

Hull, F (ed.) Catalogue of estate maps 1590-1840 in the Kent County Archives Office, Maidstone, Kent County Council, 1973

Hutton, D (comp.) A provisional inventory of Kent's ancient woodlands Nature Conservancy Council, Peterborough, revised edition, 1990






Kent County Council
HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORTATION

THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT


PROJECT: A21 KIPPING'S CROSS TO LAMBERHURST




ARCHAEOLOGY
PHASE 1 Field Survey

FIGURE 4.2.1 A


Centre line of proposed route




Field boundary




Survey transects



Survey transect



Scale



Project Reference: A21 KIPPING'S CROSS TO LAMBERHURST



| | | | |
|---------------|---------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| PROJECT | | AZ1 KIPPINGS CROSS TO LAMBERHURST | |
| DRAWING TITLE | | ARCHAEOLOGY PHASE 1 Field Survey | |
| DESIGN | DATE | DATE | DRAWN BY |
| | 10/79 | 11/79 | |
| TEAM | PROJECT | | FIGURE 4.2.1 B |
| | | | |
| SCALE | | | |

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Kent County Council
HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORTATION

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL
HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORTATION

A British Plan to European Standards
EN 12450:1994

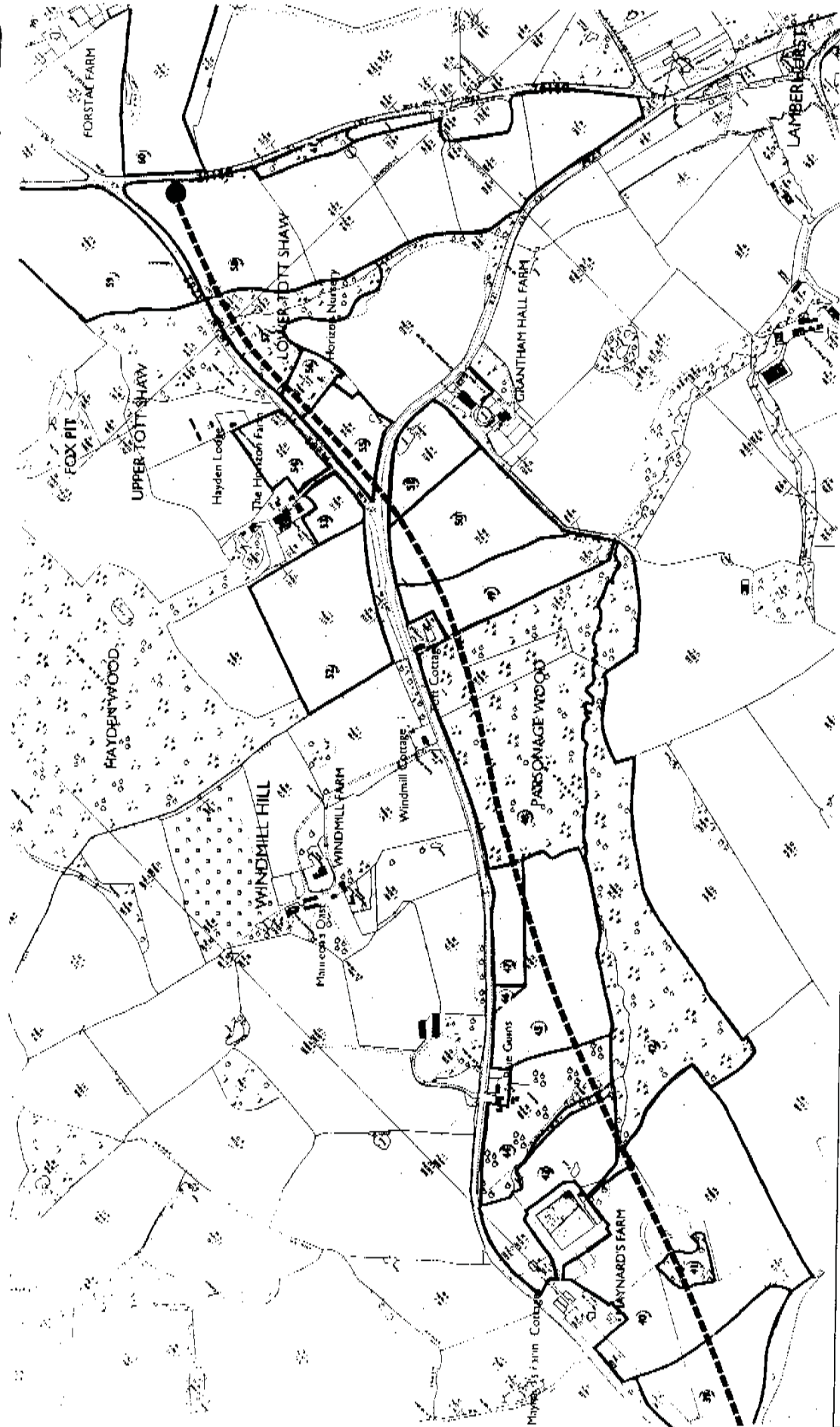
Centre line of proposed route


Field boundary

Survey transects


Survey field number







THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT



Kent County Council
SHEPHERDS WALK
TRANSPORTATION


PROJECT TITLE
A21 KIPPINGS CROSS TO LAMBERHURST

DRAWING NO.
**ARCHAEOLOGY
PHASE 1 Field Survey**


| | | | |
|---------|------|---------|------|
| CHK. BY | DATE | CHK. BY | DATE |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

FIGURE 42.1 C


SCALE
0 10 20 30 METRES




Centre line of proposed route




Field boundary

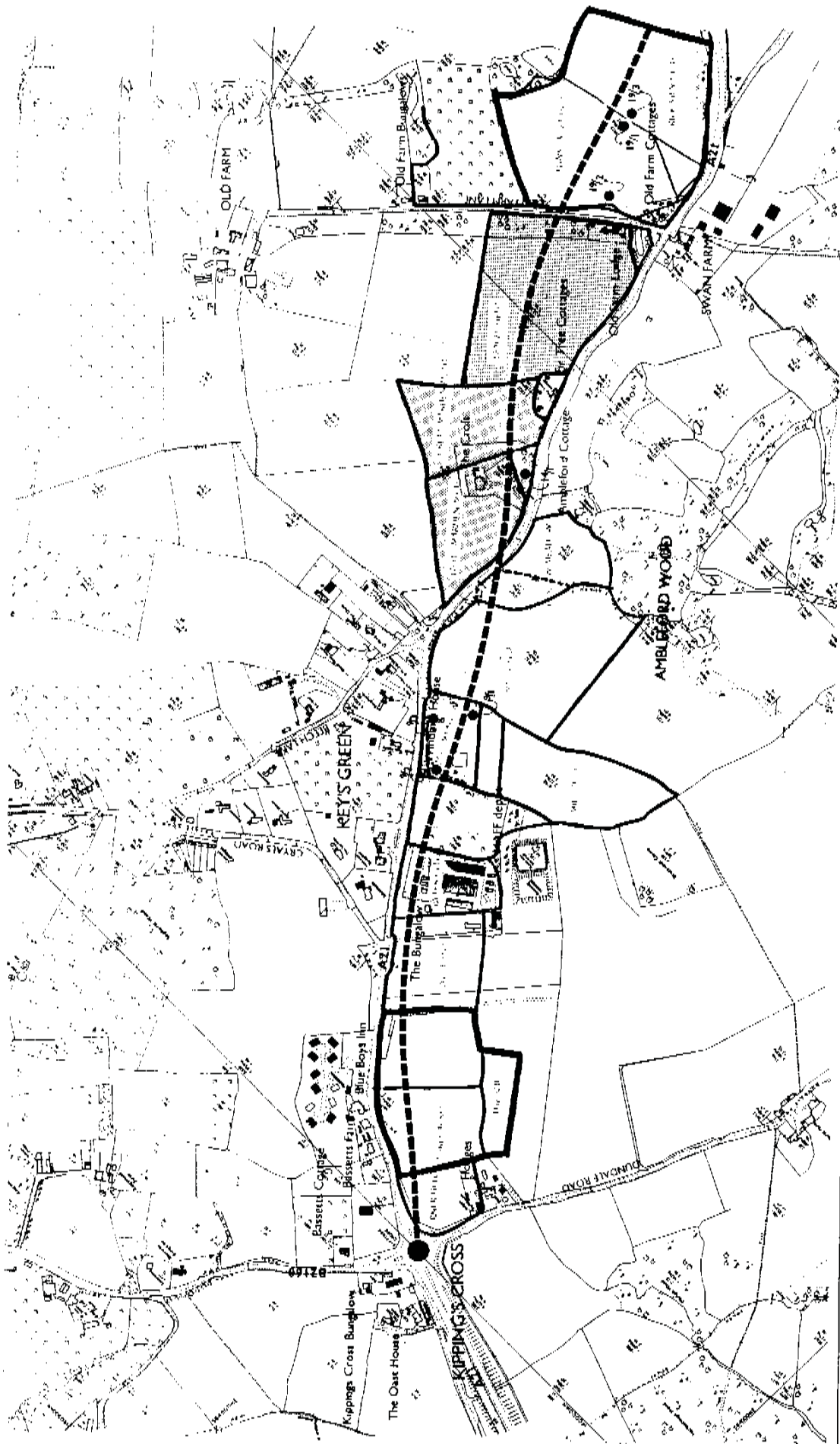


Survey transects



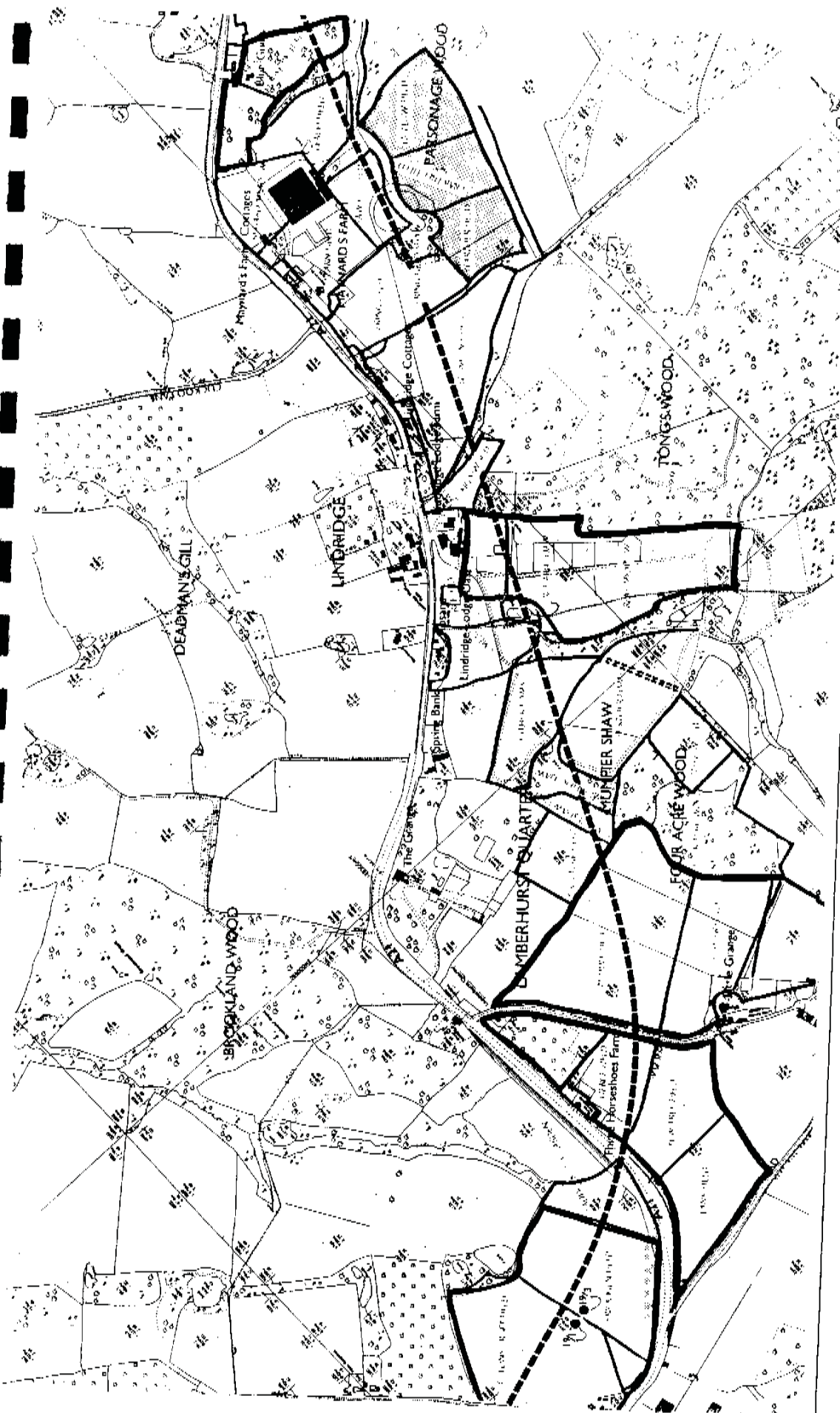
Survey field number



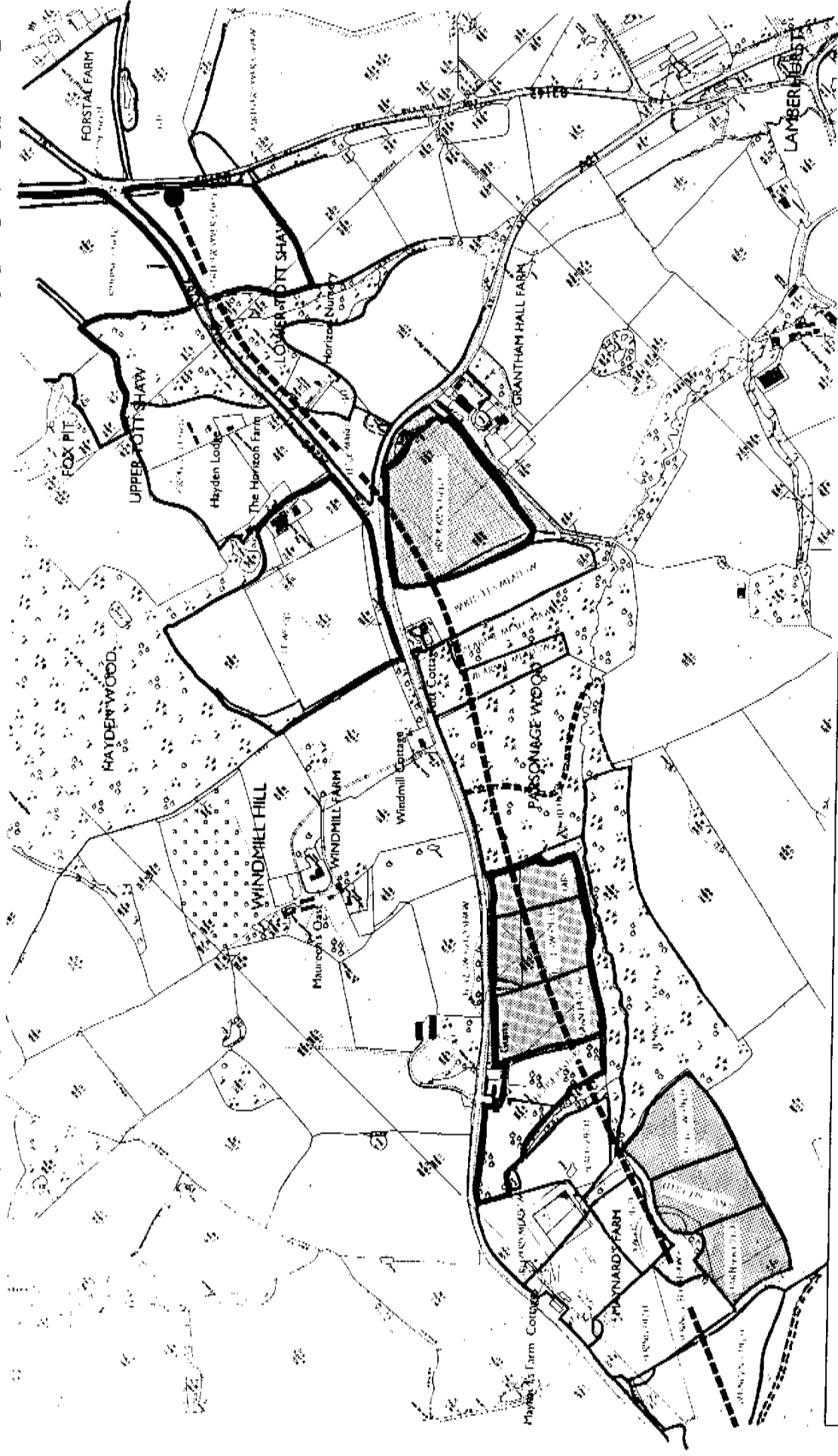


| | | |
|--|--|--|
| THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT | Kent County Council HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORTATION | PROJECT: AZ1 KIPPINGS CROSS TO LAMBERHURST DRAWING TITLE: ARCHAEOLOGY |
| | | DATE: 10-1-91 DRAWING NO: FIGURE 4.2.1 A |
| SURV: 10-1-91 DATE: 10-1-91 DATE: 10-1-91 DATE: 10-1-91 | SURV: 10-1-91 DATE: 10-1-91 DATE: 10-1-91 DATE: 10-1-91 | SURV: 10-1-91 DATE: 10-1-91 DATE: 10-1-91 DATE: 10-1-91 |

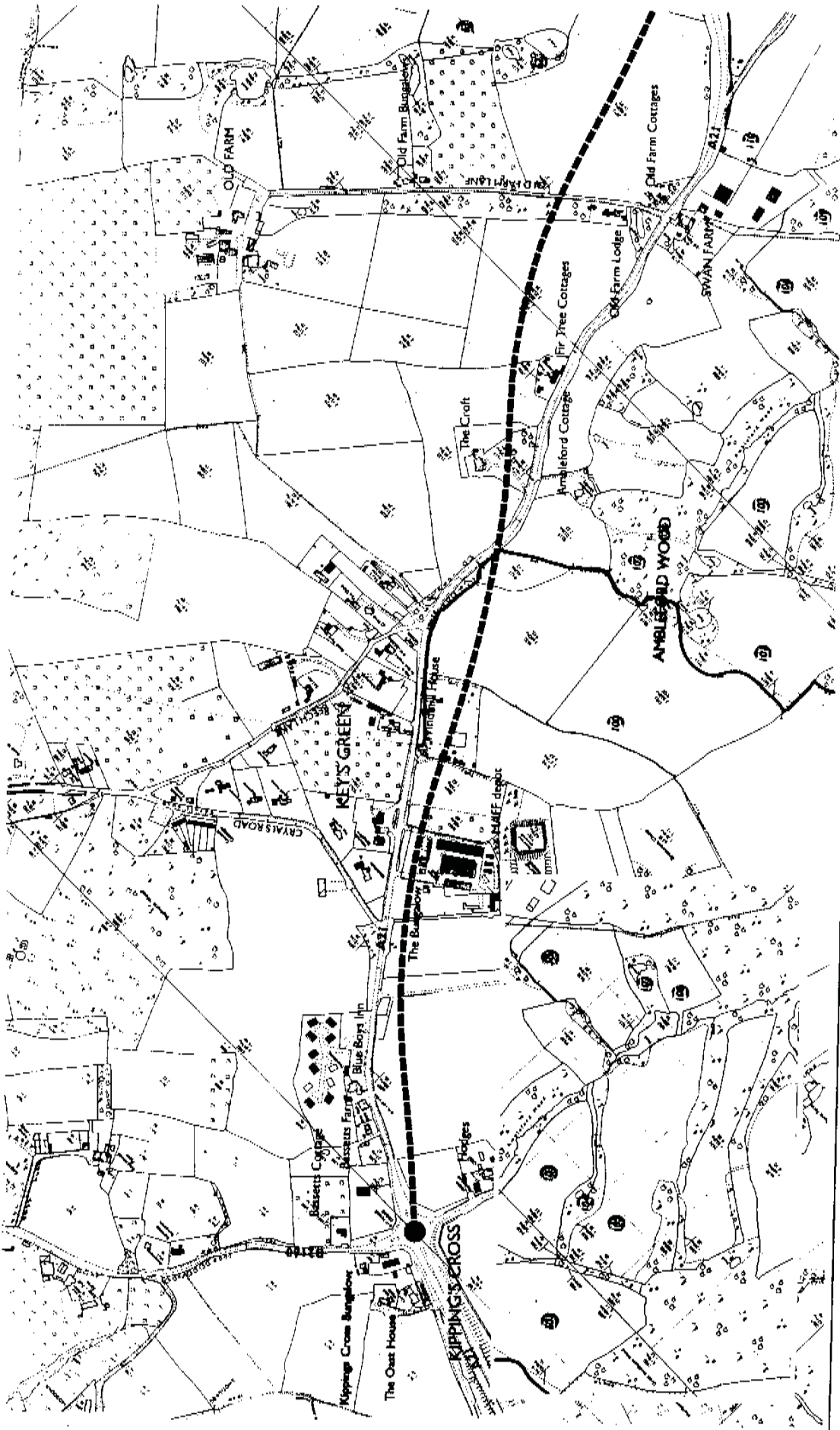
| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| Field boundaries 1941-43 | Field boundaries 1895 | Area of survey | Line of survey | Survey (see also Appendix 1) | Field names |
| Centre line of proposed route | | | | | |




| | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT | Kent County Council | PROJECT TITLE A21 KIPPINGS CROSS TO LAMBERHURST |
| | | DRAWING TITLE ARCHAEOLOGY |
| FIELD BOUNDARIES 1841-43 | FIELD BOUNDARIES 1895 | DATE DRAWN BY 10.11.93 LK/E |
| AREA OF SURVEY | LINE OF SURVEY | DRAWING NO. 10.11.93 |
| SURVEY 1974 | CENTRE LINE OF PROPOSED ROUTE | DRAWING TITLE FIGURE 4.2.2 B |
| THE GRANTON TRUST KENT COUNTY COUNCIL HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORTATION SERVICES UNIT | | SCALE |



| Kent County Council HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORTATION <small>NEW PROPERTY SURVEYS</small> | THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT | PROJECT TITLE A21 KIPPINGS CROSS TO LAMBERHURST | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---|-------------|----|-------|-----|-----------------------|
| | | DRAWING TITLE ARCHAEOLOGY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1"> <tr> <th>DATE</th> <th>BY</th> <th>DATE</th> <th>BY</th> </tr> <tr> <td>12/79</td> <td>...</td> <td>12/79</td> <td>...</td> </tr> </table> | DATE | BY | DATE | BY | 12/79 | ... | 12/79 | ... | <table border="1"> <tr> <th>DATE</th> <th>BY</th> </tr> <tr> <td>12/79</td> <td>...</td> </tr> </table> | DATE | BY | 12/79 | ... | FIGURE 4.2.2 C |
| DATE | BY | DATE | BY | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12/79 | ... | 12/79 | ... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DATE | BY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12/79 | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Field boundaries (841-4)</td> <td>Survey use (see Appendix 1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Field boundaries (895)</td> <td>Area of survey</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Centre line of proposed route</td> <td>Line of survey</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Field names</td> </tr> </table> | | | Field boundaries (841-4) | Survey use (see Appendix 1) | Field boundaries (895) | Area of survey | Centre line of proposed route | Line of survey | | Field names | | | | |
| Field boundaries (841-4) | Survey use (see Appendix 1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Field boundaries (895) | Area of survey | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Centre line of proposed route | Line of survey | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Field names | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



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Kent County Council
HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORTATION

A HISTORY OF THE
ROADS WORKS
CANTONMENT

PROJECT TITLE
A21 KIPPING'S CROSS TO LAMBERHURST


DOWNSETTLE


ARCHAEOLOGY Phase 2 Desk Study


| CREATED BY | DATE | QUICK REF. | DATE | DRAWING NO. |
|------------|---------|------------|------|-------------|
| PER | REVISED | OF | DAYS | REV |


SCALE
0 10 20 30 40


FIGURE 4.2.3A

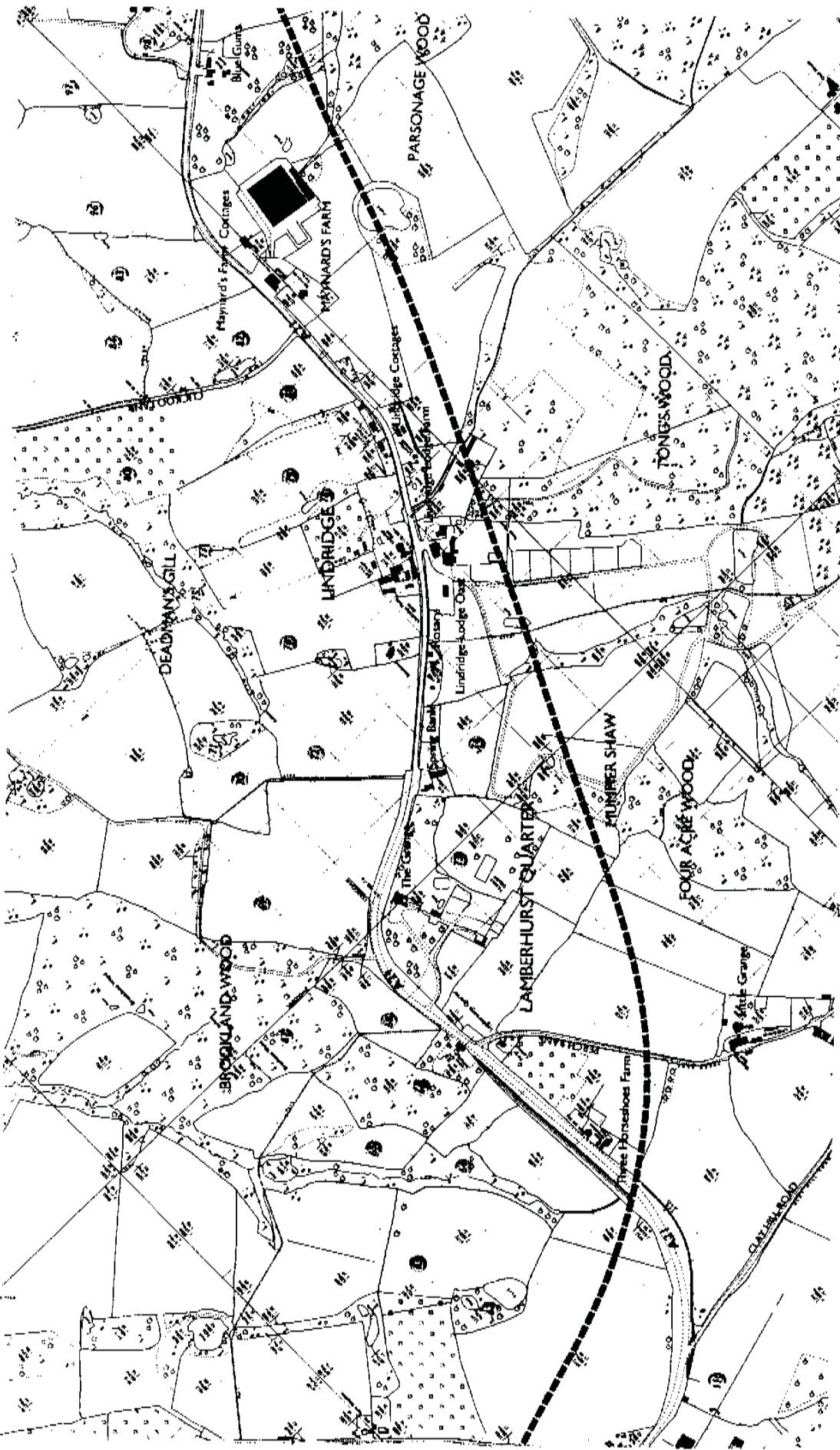
 Concrete line of proposed route

 Field boundaries

 Parish boundaries

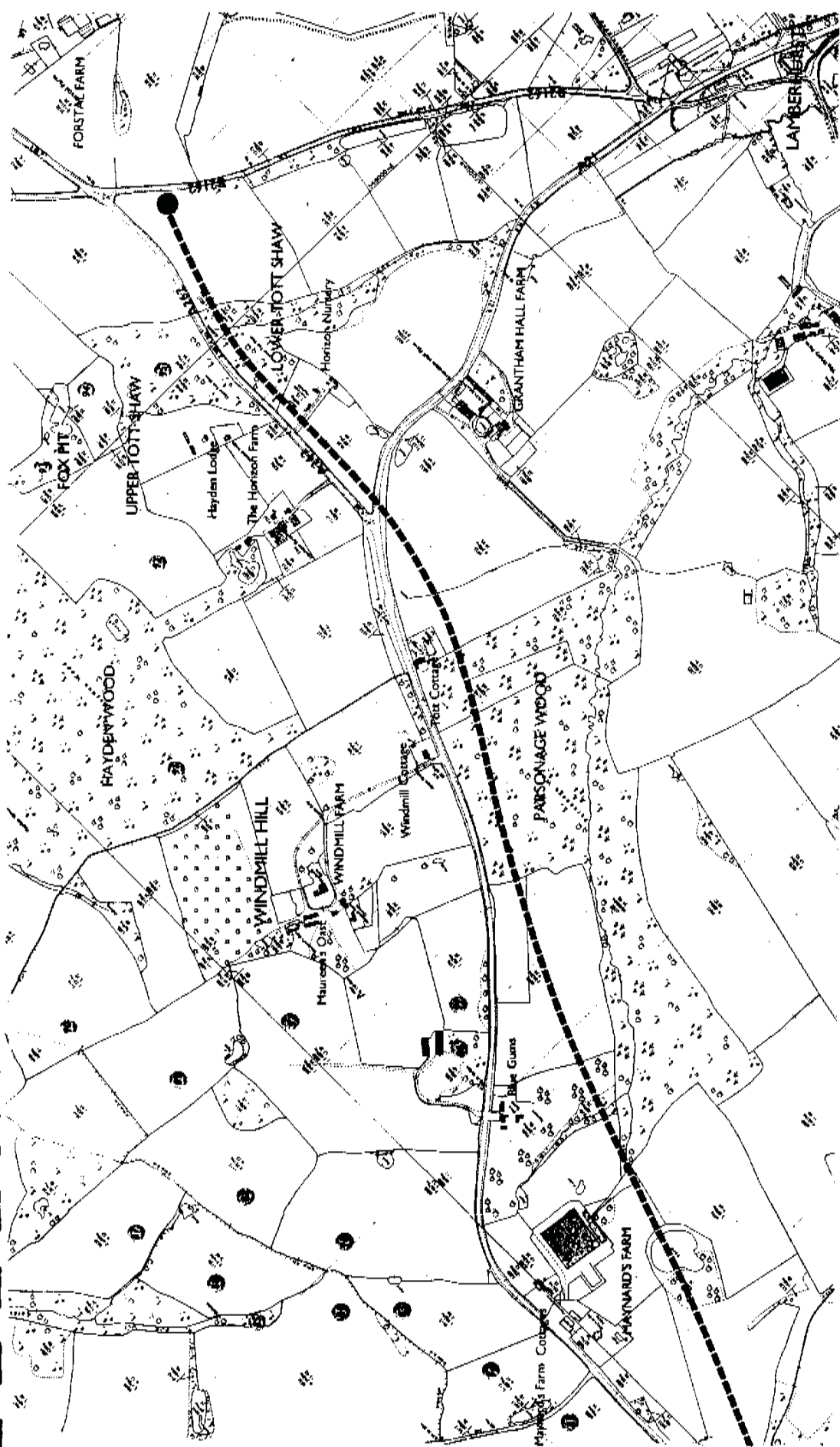
 Field study area





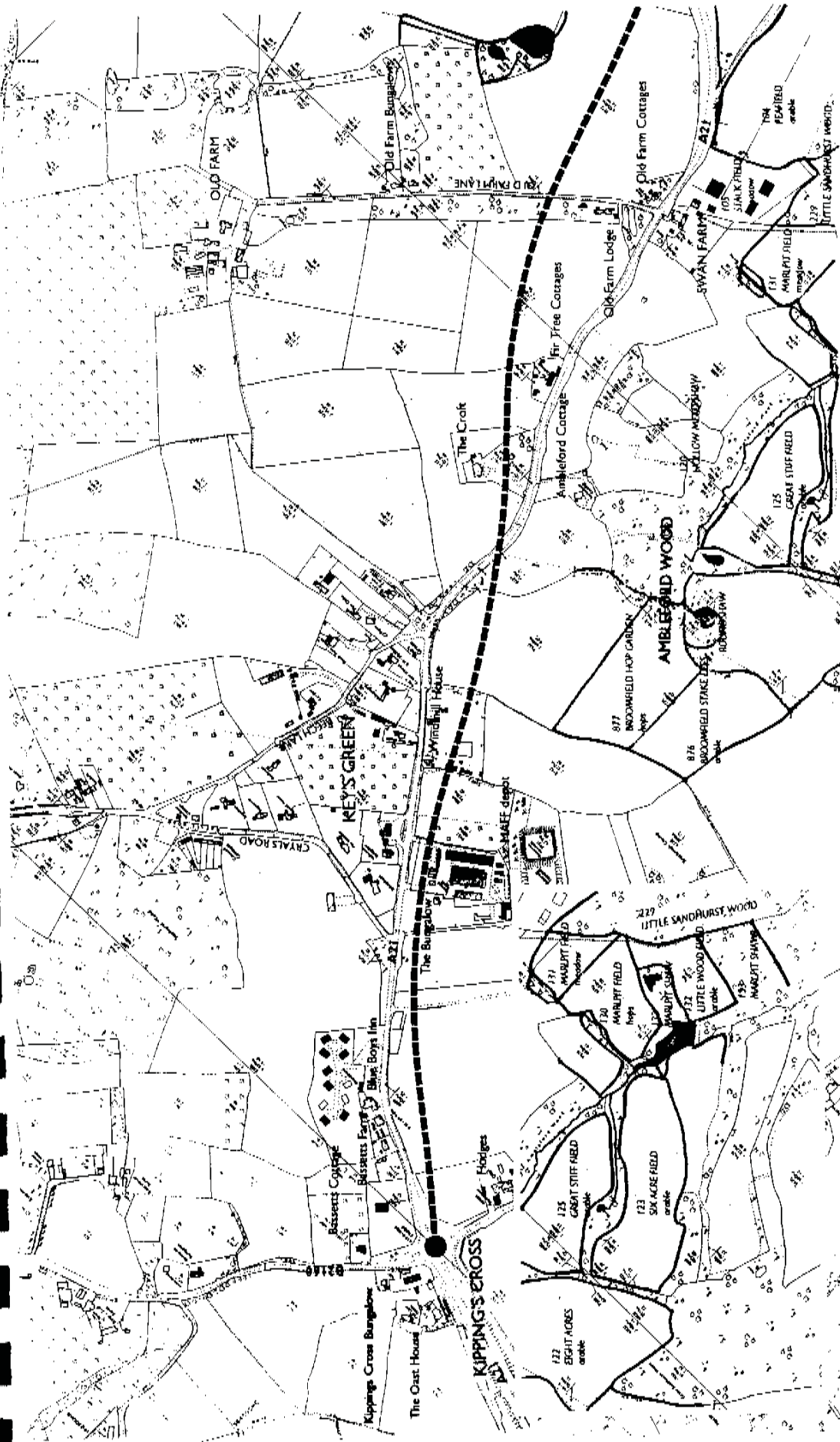
| | | | |
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| Kent County Council HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORTATION | THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT | PROJECT TITLE A21 KIPPINGS CROSS TO LAMBERHURST | DRAWING TITLE ARCHAEOLOGY Phase 2 Desk Study |
| | | DATE: 07-03-04 DRAWN BY: JAK REV: 001 | DATE: 07-03-04 DRAWN BY: JAK REV: 001 |
| | | | |

- Centre line of proposed route
- Field boundaries
- Parish boundaries
- Field study area



| | |
|---|--|
| Kent County Council HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORTATION | PROJECT TITLE A21 KIPPING'S CROSS TO LAMBERHURST |
| | DRAWING TITLE ARCHAEOLOGY Phase 2 Desk Study |
| THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT | DRAWING No. REV |
| DATE (DD) (MM) (YY) | DATE (DD) (MM) (YY) |
| DRAWN BY (NAME) | CHECKED BY (NAME) |
| SCALE 0 100 200 300 400 500 | FIGURE 4.2.3C |

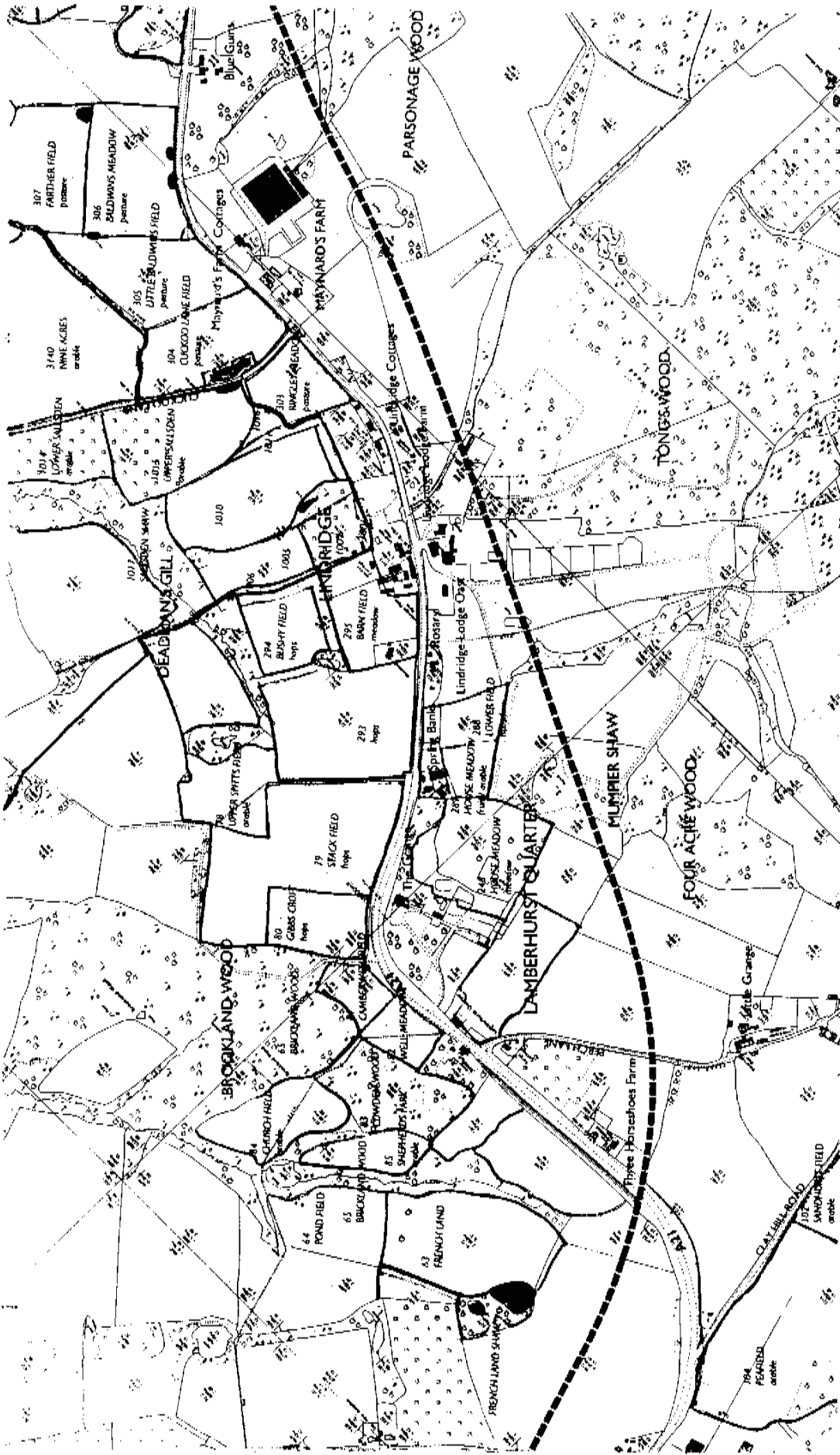
| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Field boundaries | Centre line of proposed route |
| Parish boundaries | Field study area |



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kent County Council HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORT SERVICES | THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT | PROJECT: A21 KIPPING'S CROSS TO LAMBERHURST DRAWING TITLE: ARCHAEOLOGY Tithe apportionment |
| | DATE: 17/12/03 DRAWN BY: [Name] CHECKED BY: [Name] SCALE: 1:1000 | DATE: 17/12/03 DRAWING NO: FIGURE 4.2.4A |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Close and parish boundaries | Centre line of proposed route |
| Woodland | Parish boundaries |
| Ponds and watercourses | North arrow |

LAMBERHURST ECCL. Parish (Pro.) IR30 : 17:212 surveyed 1933
 BRENCHLEY ECCL. Parish (Pro.) IR30 : 17:49 surveyed 1844



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Kent County Council
ED BARNES & CO. SURVEYORS
TASKS-SPORTION LIMITED

ARCHAEOLOGY Tithe apportionment

| | | | |
|--------|----------|---------------|-----|
| ENGINE | DATE | DRAWING NO. | REV |
| 100 | 10/03/00 | FIGURE 4.2.4B | |

Scale: 1:1000

Close and part of boundaries

Centre line of proposed route

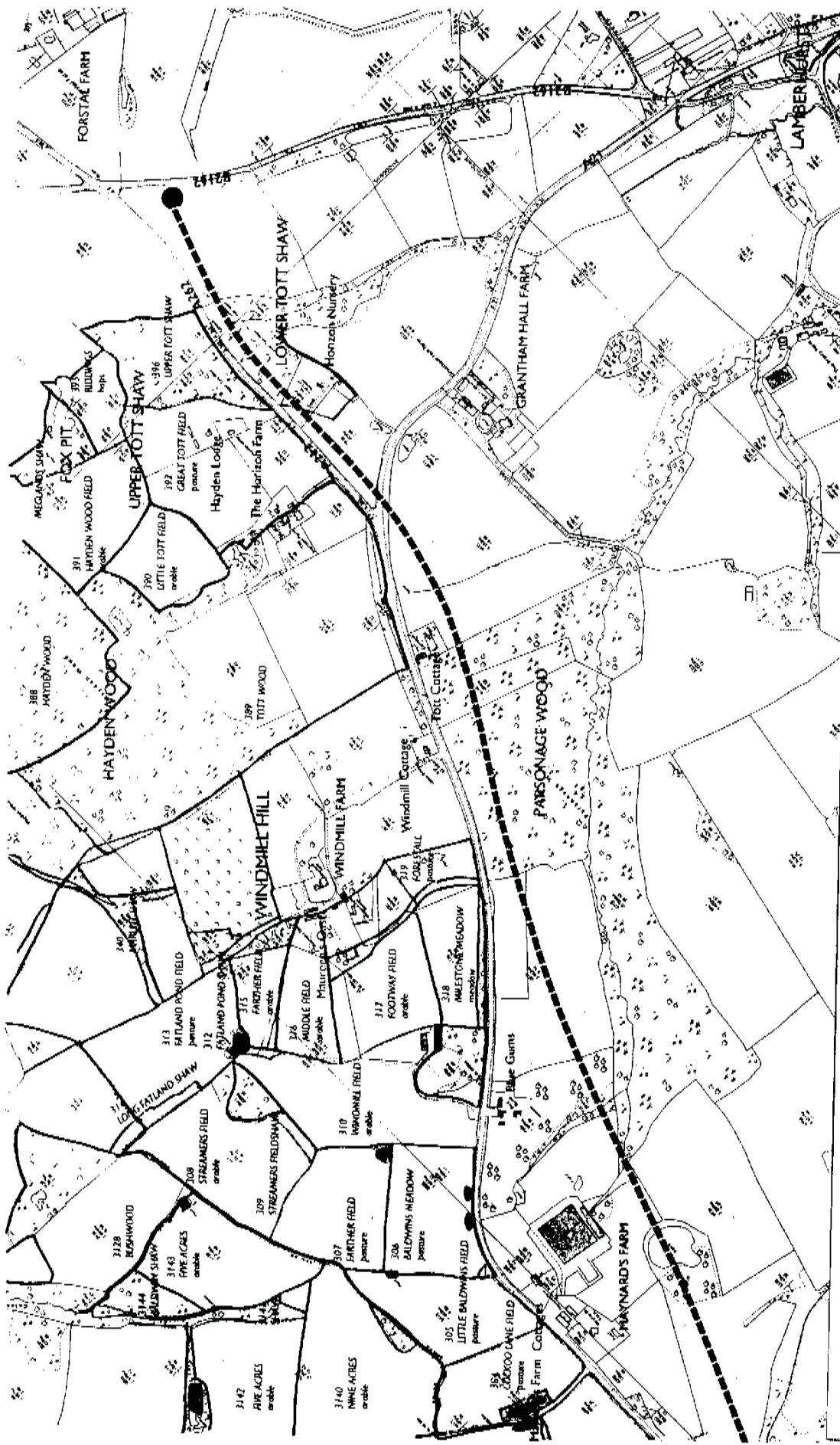
Woodland

Parish boundaries

Ponds and watercourses

LAMBERHURST ECCL. Parish: IR.30 : 17 : 212 surveyed 1839
 BRENCHLEY ECCL. Parish: Pro. IR.30 : 17 : 149 surveyed 1844

FIGURE 4.2.4B



| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| PROJECT TITLE A21 KIPPING'S CROSS TO LAMBERHURST | |
| DRAWING TITLE ARCHAEOLOGY Tithe apportionment | |
| DATE 18/07/09 | SCALE 1:10,000 |
| BY [Signature] | REVISED BY [Signature] |
| FIGURE 4.2.4C | |

THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Kent County Council
TRANSPORTS & TRAVELLERS SERVICES

ASST PROPERTY SERVICES

A. S. Hooper, Chief Executive
Kent County Council

Legend

- Woodland
- Close and parcel boundaries
- Parish boundaries
- Centre line of proposed route
- Ponds and watercourses

LAMBERHURST ECCL. Parish / Pro: 1830 / 17 / 210 surveyed 1839
 BRENCHLEY ECCL. Parish / Pro: 1830 / 17 / 49 surveyed 1844

Scale: 1:10,000

North Arrow



Plate I General view to the east across Parcel 62, Field 63 and, on the horizon, the belt of ancient semi - natural woodland named Brookland Wood

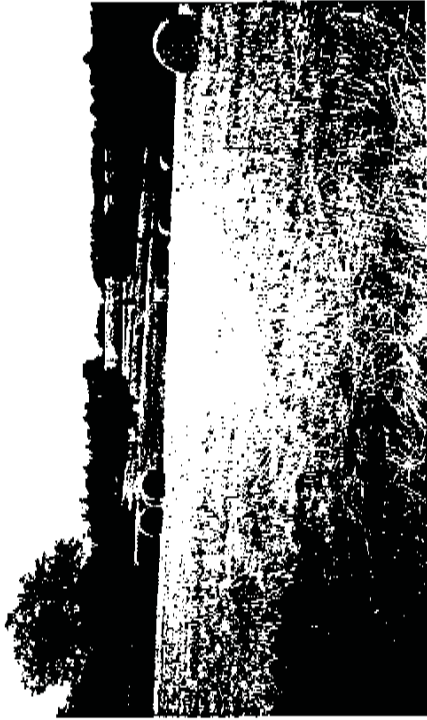


Plate II General view from Cuckoo Lane, to the west, across Fields and Parcels 69 - 80



Plate III General view from Cuckoo Lane, to the north - east across Fields and Parcels 84 - 89



Plate IV General view from the B2162, to the north - west showing parts of the expanse of ancient semi - natural woodland named Upper Tott Shaw