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**A21 LAMBERHURST TO
FLIMWELL IMPROVEMENT**

Historic Environment Assessment

May 1994

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Historic Environment Assessment

compiled by

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Canterbury Archaeological Trust
May 1994

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1 Executive Summary

1.1 Introduction

The Department of Transport is currently considering four route options (nos 2-5) to improve a section of the A21 between Lamberhurst and Flimwell to dual carriageway.

As part of an assessment of the environmental impact that such improvements might have on the affected landscape, the Canterbury Archaeological Trust was commissioned by David Huskisson Associates, the Environmental Planning Consultants, to undertake, in September 1993, a first stage historic environment assessment of the various route options.

The present report endeavours to provide this by reviewing the combined heritage resource against the draft road proposals in a format suitable for Environmental Statement Publication.

The proposals have been considered initially across three geographic sections (*northern, central, and southern*); subsequently under three elements of the heritage resource (*archaeological sites, historic buildings, and historic landscape*); and assessed across impact corridors wherein nineteen discrete impact areas have been recognized.

This approach has largely determined the layout and contents of the present report, the details of which are summarized below.

1.2 General Introduction

A general introduction (*Section 2*) provides a description of the areas of assessment that have been adopted for the purposes of carrying out a field survey, assessing the data collected, and preparing this report. These areas of assessment comprise the following.

1. *Study Area*
2. *Impact Corridors*
3. *Field Survey Area*

The *study area* extends from The Down, Lamberhurst, on the north-west, to Combwell Lodge on the south-east, and encompasses two civil parishes, Lamberhurst and Goudhurst (*Section 2.1.2*).

The *impact corridors* have been defined by a 100 metre corridor extending from either side of a centre point on each of the four proposed route options, and assessed across the three separate geographic areas (*Section 2.1.3*).

The *northern section* covers a route alignment that is common to all of the route options.

The *central section* covers three separate route alignments represented by the various lines of deviation for route options 2, 4, and 3/5.

The *southern section* covers a route alignment that is common to route options 2 and 4.

The *field survey area* corresponds to the relevant fields, parcels, or areas, individually numbered, situated adjacent to the four proposed route options (*Section 2.1.4*).

Brief details are given of the *methodology* employed, which has comprised two elements, desk based study and field survey (*Section 2.2.1*).

A *confidence rating* is provided, which describes the lacunae evident in the methodology, but concludes *that an adequate field survey and desk study for the purposes of the present report has been carried out, and that no significant indicators of heritage interest have been omitted (Section 2.2.2).*

In addition, brief descriptions are given of the solid and drift *geology*; and of the historical aspects of the economic geology (*Sections 2.3.2-2.3.4*). The *geomorphology* of the study area is also described, under the two headings, geological structure and landforms, and drainage pattern (*Sections 2.4.2-2.4.3*). Two major *landforms* are present.

Firstly, the undulating dissected countryside of the High Weald, which has to a large extent been determined by the many periclinal folds of the Wealden geological formations and the lines of strike faulting which follow the fold axes. In the study area these formations are composed of the Hastings Beds, namely the Wadhurst Clay, which outcrops south of Bewl Bridge; and the Tunbridge Wells Sand and Clay in Tunbridge Wells Sand, which together underlie much of the study area.

Secondly, the steep sided Bewl valley on the west along the floor of which the river Bewl flows in a northerly direction. Numerous springs and semi-natural ponds occur at the junctions of the clay and sand formations, the subsequent streams, including the Sweetbourne, either feeding as tributaries into the river Bewl or flowing north into the river Teise.

The Wadhurst Clay has been exploited for its seams of iron ores, the Clay in Tunbridge Wells Sand for brick making and marling, and the river gravels of the Bewl have been quarried in the vicinity of Chingley Manor. The local geomorphology, and the solid and drift geology, which gives rise to the characteristic alternating sand, and variable clay soils, has to a large extent determined the natural woodland cover; and this has, in turn, determined the subsequent progress and pattern of settlement of the study area which has resulted in the present historic landscape.

1.3 The Heritage Resource

The heritage resource is briefly noted under its three component heads (*Section 3 and*

Appendices I-III) in a chronological sequence. The elements of the heritage resource noted within the impact corridors can be summarized as follows. Outside these areas, but within the study area, the resource is only summarily noted. Full details of all archaeological sites, historic buildings, and landscape archaeological features, are presented in Appendices I-III, and the sources consulted during the compilation of this report, in Appendix IV.

Archaeology

No archaeological evidence for settlement earlier than the medieval period has been recorded. The presence of probable *medieval to late medieval* settlement (*circa* 1050-1450) is noted at Bewl Bridge, and at Hillside Farm, and at Nursery Farm; and also at the hamlet of Stonecrouch (*Sections 3.2.1-3.2.2*).

The sites of *forty-two former buildings* of mid to late *post-medieval* date (*circa* 1620-1850) have been identified within the impact areas. Many of these are agricultural buildings. All were extant in 1840, some as early as 1621/1622.

The sites are located largely on existing farmsteads, situated at Bewl Bridge Farm and Cottages, Little Bewl Bridge, Hillside, Nursery, and Stonecrouch Farm, south-west of Kilndown Poultry Farm, and at the hamlet of Stonecrouch; and in some instances were occupying sites which were named settlements, or farmsteads, in the medieval period. The sites of former buildings have also been identified on an abandoned farm site at Scotts Rough.

The sites of other buildings identified comprise a cottage belonging to the Scotney Castle Estate at Scotts Rough, a succession of roadside public houses at the Happy Eater Restaurant, and nearby at Chingley Leah (*Section 3.2.3*).

Historic Buildings

Twenty-eight historic buildings have been recorded within the impact areas. These include *four* timber-framed buildings, including three farmhouses at Hillside, Nursery, and Stonecrouch Farms, all originally constructed during the *late medieval* period (*circa* 1450-1550), but with later 18th to 19th and modern additions; and also a cottage of the same date at the hamlet of Stonecrouch (*Section 3.3.1*).

Twenty-four historic buildings of mid to late *post-medieval* date have been identified, comprising agricultural buildings including farmhouses, barns and oasthouses, as well as cottages, roadside tenements, and lodges.

The agricultural buildings are situated at Little Bewl Bridge, Bewl Bridge, Nursery, Hillside, and Stonecrouch Farms; south-west of Kilndown Poultry Farm; at the hamlet of Stonecrouch; and on the Scotney Castle Estate.

A number of late 18th to early 19th century roadside properties are also included, namely, Thatched Cottage, Treason Cottage, Tollgate Cottage, and Brick Kiln Cottage, as well as two

lodges on the Scotney Castle Estate (*Section 3.3.2*).

Historic Landscape

Two major areas of historic geographic landscape interest and potential have been noted within the study area, the undulating countryside of the High Weald and the river Bewl valley on the west.

Brief reviews of the *regional* and *local landscape history* are given for the *Roman, early and later medieval* and *post-medieval* periods from a combination of archaeological and documentary evidence for the development of the settlement pattern and changing land use

It notes the location of primary medieval settlement as roadside farmsteads within woodland clearings at Hillside, Nursery, Kilndown Farms, and at the hamlet of Stonecrouch, many of which fall within the impact corridors; of the layout and development of the road and track network; of a 14th century stone castle at Scotney; a 12th century monastic site at Combwell; and a medieval monastic grange at Chingley. All of these sites continue in occupation as farmsteads during the post-medieval period, with industrial sites for brickmaking being established at Scotney and Chingley.

The *landscape history* of the study area during the medieval and post-medieval periods is presented thematically. Various aspects of the local history are described, including the clearance of the Wealden forest, the development and progress of farming settlement, of the road network, and of the changing agrarian history, as well as the exploitation of the natural resources of the Weald, such as iron smelting. Notable amongst these themes are the establishment of manorial settlement, particularly at Scotney, and, during the post-medieval period, the postal history of Stonecrouch. The latter is perhaps indicative of one of the most important elements in the present historic landscape, that is, the alignment of the A21 (*Sections 3.4.1-3.4.5*).

A representative sample of the *landscape archaeology* present within the impact corridors, and noted during the field survey, and documentary research, is listed. The major features are the alignments of former roads pre-dating the turnpiking of the main roads in the mid to late 18th century (*Sections 3.5.1-3.5.4*).

A *concluding summary* notes the overall continuity and stability of occupation and land use in the present historic landscape, the single unifying element of which is the alignment of the A21 (*Section 3.6*).

1.4 Impact Assessment

The *impact assessment* of the combined heritage resource is presented again under the three heads, *archaeological sites*, *historic buildings*, and *landscape archaeology*, across the three geographic sections, northern, central, and southern, and thereafter by impact area. An introduction (*Sections 4.1.1-4.1.3*) provides definitions of the various types of impacts. These

impacts on the various elements of the heritage resource are *assessed under two categories*, where the impacts may lead to a either *permanent loss*, or to a *potential for permanent loss*, of the respective resource.

1.5 Impact Mitigation Assessment

The arrangement of the impact mitigation *assessment* is the same as for that of the impact assessment. An introductory section (*Sections 5.2.1-5.2.2*) defines the available *mitigation options*. The assessment is based on *preservation* of the heritage resource, either *in situ*, or *by record*. In the former instance preservation may be achieved by modifications to the development design, in the latter by the making of a full field record. The choice of the method of preservation is based on an assessment of the relative *local or regional, or national importance* of the affected resource, with consideration being given to the *state of preservation*, and the *setting* within the present historic landscape.

The impacts on the various elements of the heritage resource identified within the impact corridors, the assessment of their importance, and the available mitigation options have been considered, contrasted, assessed, and summarized below in the summary. The data has also been mapped (*Historic Environment Assessment Plan*).

1.6 Summary

The *nature of the proposed road improvement schemes* indicates that direct, immediate, and permanent loss of the heritage resource is likely to occur along those sections of the impact corridors which will be subject to large-scale earthmoving during the creation of embankments, the making of cuttings, during landscaping, tree-planting, and during grading for the laying of new carriageways.

Impacts

The major impacts identified are those that may occur on the combined archaeological, including landscape archaeological features, and historic building resource at the existing, and abandoned, medieval and post-medieval farmstead sites adjacent to the A21 across the central and southern sections, and on their associated landscape settings.

Across the north section, where the proposed road improvements are to remain largely within the present land take, and the various route options have a common alignment, the most significant impact relates to the former route of the London to Hastings High Road, north of the present A21, at The Ruffets. South of the A21 impacts have been identified on a further road alignment, on a field system, and on a standing building. Along the length of the north section the north side of the A21 adjoins the Scotney Castle Estate, a National Trust Property.

Across the central section two alignments, representing route options 3 and 5, and 4, follow routes both parallel to, and north and south of, the present A21. A third alignment,

representing route option 2, takes a route much further south of the A21. In all cases the proposed routes cut across, and marginalize the present historic landscape.

Across the central section also major impacts have been identified on the archaeological resource at medieval and post-medieval occupied and abandoned farmsteads along route options 3 and 5, and 4. North-west of route options 3 and 5 there are major impacts on significant historic landscape features, namely two early road alignments. In the case of route option 2 significant impacts on the archaeological resource has been identified on similar sites at the north end of the route, and also at a roadside inn, and other buildings at the south end. At all of the occupied farmstead sites there is also a major impact on standing buildings, and at all there are one or more standing buildings of listed status.

Across the southern section a major potential impact has been identified at Stonecrouch Farm and Hamlet, along route options 2 and 4, but here the impact is on the southern margins of the impact corridors.

A potential for permanent loss of the combined archaeological, historic building, and historic landscape resource, may occur at most of the occupied or abandoned farmstead sites, and permanent loss is anticipated also at eight locations along all route options.

In comparing and contrasting these impacts it has become evident, on the basis of the evidence considered to date, that the least impacts will occur along route option 4 across all three sections.

There appears to be little difference between route options 2, or 3 and 5, across the central and southern sections in terms of identified impacts which may result in either a potential for permanent loss, or permanent loss, on the combined archaeological, and historic building resource.

An impact on the present historic landscape resulting in permanent loss of the setting of the combined archaeological and historic building resource across the central and southern sections may perhaps occur with all route options, due largely to fragmentation of the landscape.

Similarly, all of the route options may, to a greater or lesser extent, impact upon the more important landscape archaeological features, that is the former early post-medieval road alignments.

Importance

All of the archaeological sites identified within the impact corridors can only be considered, on the basis of present evidence, to be of local importance, although within their historic landscape setting some are of local/regional importance.

Most of the standing historic buildings have DOE Grade II Listed Status, are of regional importance, and are afforded an existing high degree of protection and preservation. The other standing buildings identified within the impact corridors are of only local importance. The

importance of both elements of this resource, however, is enhanced by the historic landscape value and association value. This applies also to the present historic alignment of the A21, the relict landscape features of earlier roads, all of which may be ranked as of regional importance.

Mitigation

Preservation *in situ* of all three elements of the heritage resource is the preferred mitigation option.

For the affected archaeological resource, including any landscape archaeological features, early evaluation by the various methods detailed in this report, all considered effective for their purpose, is the suggested overall mitigatory action. Initially, however, mitigation should be directed towards determining the precise extent of the impact corridors, and any associated landscaping schemes or services.

Should significant elements of the archaeological resource be proven to exist by evaluation, preservation *in situ* in their landscape setting is recommended. Should the resource be proven to be of low importance, preservation by record, by the adoption of a combined strategy of archaeological works, and documentary study, is the available alternative mitigation option.

Listed standing buildings should be preserved *in situ*, as should associated unlisted buildings or structures, after taking into account their date, state of preservation, construction materials, and their heritage resource group value.

This may be effectively achieved in both instances by non-fragmentation of the associated historic landscape, and marginalization of these historic settlement sites. Such a mitigation policy would also ensure the preservation *in situ* of the historic alignment of the A21, which should be a high priority given its important local and regional associations.

Conclusion

Previous impacts on the historic landscape are few, but include previous road widening between The Ruffets and Bewl Bridge. Largely impacts have occurred either as a result of historical change, as in the case of Combwell Priory; of planned change, as in the case of the landscaping of the Scotney Castle Estate; or as a gradual evolution of settlement and land use, resulting primarily from changing agrarian practices.

The proposed route options for the road improvements represent a major change to a historic landscape that exhibits a remarkable degree of stability. To date, modern non-local development has, moreover, impacted little upon the present historic landscape, and it retains a historic landscape value both at a regional and localized level. The more significant features in this landscape are the farmsteads, of which six fall within the impact corridors, containing eight listed standing buildings. A further four listed standing buildings, and other significant archaeological and historic landscape features, also lie within the impact corridors.

Although the present historic landscape has witnessed change through history this has been a gradual evolution, and often in response to local factors. The single unifying element in this historic open woodland landscape is the A21.

An on-line road improvement option, staying as much as possible within the existing land-take of the A21, is recommended. Sufficient corridors exist on both sides of the A21 for road improvements to be undertaken where no identifiable impacts on the heritage resource may occur, and where the coherence of the historic landscape may be retained.

2 General Introduction

2.1 The Assessment Areas

2.1.1 Introduction

Three areas of assessment have been adopted for the purposes of this report, a *study area*, the *impact corridors* corresponding to the four route options, and a *field survey area*.

2.1.2 Study Area

The study area covers a broad corridor north-east and south-west of the A21, extending from The Down, Lamberhurst, south-east to Combwell Priory, and falls within two civil parishes, Lamberhurst and Goudhurst, which are separated by the boundary of the river Bewl.

On the north of the A21 the study area incorporates the Scotney Castle Estate and Gardens, a National Trust property which includes a designated English Heritage, and a designated Kent County Council Historic Park, the whole extending from Scotney Castle Lodge, east to Kilndown Lane.

The present Scotney Castle is a statutorily protected building of DOE Grade I Listed Status (Appendix II nr 133). Other buildings and structures on the estate are of DOE Grade II Listed Status (Appendix II nos 134-139).

A Scheduled Ancient Monument lies within the study area, encompassing the late 14th century ruins of the original Scotney Castle (DOE (IAM) SAMS 1988 Kent 25) (Appendix I nr 7, and Appendix II nos 100-102)

Another major medieval, and post-medieval site, comprising the former 12th century site of Combwell Priory, and its post-medieval successor, containing a number of statutorily protected structures of DOE Grade II Listed Status (Appendix I nr 9, and Appendix II nos 144-146), is located on the north-eastern edge of the study area.

For the most part the study area extends over an agrarian landscape, the settlement pattern being largely one of dispersed farmsteads located at regular intervals in proximity to the A21, at Spray Hill, Whiskett's, Bewl Bridge, Kilndown, Nursery, and Chingley Farms, and at the hamlet of Stonecrouch. Many of the main farmhouses at these properties are statutorily protected buildings of DOE Grade II Listed Status.

North and south of Stonecrouch there is a small expanse of arable land, but much of the agricultural land is put down to pasture in the vicinity of the farms previously mentioned.

Otherwise the study area is covered by a number of large tracts of coppice woodland, namely Whiskett's, Chingley, Kilndown, Shearnfold, and Cat's Woods, with two smaller shaws being situated at Hollow Wood and Flat Wood on the south-east.

A major trunk road, the A21, previously known variously as the London to Hastings High Road, or the Rye Road, traverses and bisects the study area north to south.

In addition, a number of minor roads, including Bewlbridge, Kilndown, and Rosemary Lanes, follow south-west to north-east alignments across the study area.

A network of trackways and footpaths, many of them probably first laid out in the medieval period, provide access into the woodland, to the farms. In some cases, as at The Ruffets, through Kilndown Wood, where there is the remains of the old coach road, and north and south-east of Kilndown Poultry Farm, these trackways delineate disused routes that pre-date the turnpiking of the present roads in the mid to late 18th century.

2.1.3 Impact Corridors and Areas

The *impact corridors* have been defined by a 100 metre corridor extending either side of a centre point along each of the four proposed road improvement schemes (route options 2-5), and have been assessed across three separate geographic areas.

These *geographic areas* comprise the following.

1. *Northern Section*, extending between Scotney Castle Lodge and Bewl Bridge, common to all of the route options.
2. *Central Section*, extending between Bewl Bridge and Cat's Wood, covering three separate proposed route alignments represented by the various lines of deviation for route options 2, 4, and 3/5.
3. *Southern Section*, extending between Cat's Wood and Combwell Lodge, covering route options 2 and 4.

Within the impact corridors, eighteen *impact areas* have been identified.

2.1.4 Field Survey Area

The field survey area corresponds to the impact corridors described above, together with a contiguous area, the whole defined by the relevant fields, parcels or areas situated adjacent to the proposed route options. In many cases, these parcels are common to more than one route option. Each field, parcel, or area, has been individually numbered.

2.2 Desk Studies and Field Survey

2.2.1 Methodology

The report has been compiled from two lines of enquiry, desk based studies and field survey.

The *desk study* has comprised two elements.

1. Study of the major primary documentary cartographic sources; of available published and unpublished inventories of archaeological monuments, sites, and finds; of available air photographic material; of published inventories of historic buildings; and of a limited number of secondary printed sources. The sources consulted are given in Appendix IV.
2. Study, description, and interpretation, of the landscape history, and geography, of the study area.

The *field survey* has comprised two elements.

1. A walkover of the four impact corridors, noting and plotting the occurrence, and distribution, of any re-deposited surface archaeological artifacts, together with observation, and interpretation, of the present historic landscape, and the outline recording of any landscape archaeological features, such as ponds, ditches, and banks.
2. Outline description, and selected photographic recording, of any historic buildings, or structures, whether or not statutorily listed.

The field survey record is not presented in this report. It contains no information of heritage resource interest that has not been included in the gazetteers (Appendices I-III), or elsewhere in this report. Copies of the field survey record may be had on written application to the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 92a Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2LU.

2.2.2 Confidence Rating

Documentary research has been limited to a study of available cartographic sources of post 1620 date, and no primary manuscript sources, except in one instance, have been examined, although considerable numbers of the latter for the medieval, and post-medieval, periods have been preserved. Some manuscript sources relating to Combwell Priory have, however, been studied as published transcripts.

From the study of these and other relevant evidence, such as printed maps and plans, place-names, the geomorphology, archaeology, and standing buildings, together with an interpretation of the present historic landscape, it has been possible to make some preliminary statements concerning the landscape history of the study area.

These statements, however, often lack specific local detail and explanation, and, if a lacuna

in the sources consulted is to be identified, it would be the manuscript documentary sources. Examination of these would not only enable a more thorough interpretation and understanding of the settlement pattern, land use, and general landscape history of the study area to be undertaken, but would probably add specific, unknown detail, to the archaeological record.

The *field survey method* was confined largely to a visual examination of the impact corridors. In the case of the arable fields, the ground survey was undertaken at a seasonally inappropriate time. Only five fields were under arable cultivation, in the vicinity of Stonecrouch, and although these were in stubble which obscured the ground surface, they were traversed but without result.

Detailed archaeological ground survey was thus limited to the easement strip for the Yalding to Bewl Water Pipeline west of Stonecrouch, which had been stripped of topsoil, and followed an alignment north-east to south-west. No archaeological features, or deposits, were noted along this alignment. A small corpus of late post-medieval, post-1850 and later, ceramic material, was recovered, all from disturbed topsoil, and all presumably derived from activities such as field manuring.

Large sections of the impact corridors surveyed were also either coppice woodland, where underwood often made access difficult, were under pasture, or were farm, or residential properties. In addition, certain other areas were waste, which also obscured the ground surface.

Despite these limitations, the field survey provided an initial understanding of the affected landscape, and the archaeological ground survey of the pipeline easement strip an indication of the sub-soils in the location of Stonecrouch and a sample of artefact evidence.

The *desk study* also indicated the types of landscape archaeological features likely to be encountered, some of which were identified during the field survey. In addition, it provided, more importantly, a base corpus of historical data, and an opportunity to establish a working model for the interpretation of the development of the present historic landscape.

It seems likely, therefore, that *no significant ground indicators of heritage interest have been omitted, and that an adequate desk study and field survey for the purposes of this report has been carried out.*

The field survey and documentary studies, however, must be regarded as of only an intermediate standard. This report is presented with the further caveat that the field survey was based largely on a visual examination, and interpretation of the historic landscape; that the study and survey methods employed could not provide firm evidence of any buried archaeological remains; and that the landscape archaeological features observed, and recorded in outline, are only a representative sample.

Consequently further field survey to identify any unknown above ground features, such as iron working, or charcoal burning sites; and archaeological evaluation to test for the presence, or absence, of any sub-surface remains, may be required.

2.3 Geology

2.3.1 Introduction

The following summary describes the solid formations, and drift deposits, present within the study area, and also considers historical aspects of the economic geology.

2.3.2 Solid Geology

The greater part of the study area is underlain by formations of the Hastings Beds. Wadhurst Clay, for example, outcrops south of Bewl Bridge and west of Chingley Wood. This formation is largely composed of blue-grey shales which weather to heavy ochrous grey-green clays at the surface, but there is also much small scale lithological variability.

The greater part of the study area, however, is underlain by formations of Tunbridge Wells Sand, the dominant sediments being grey silt, and fine silty sand, with sandstone, sandrock, and siltstone also occurring commonly.

A wide seam of red-mottled grey silty clay, classified as Clay in Tunbridge Wells Sand, outcrops in the wooded country south of Kilndown, across Kilndown and Combwell Woods. Other minor clay seams, which are composed of a sequence of structureless grey silty clays, with occasional red mottling and ochrous staining, also occur at other isolated locations, including a horizon which outcrops in Chingley Wood.

2.3.3 Drift Geology

Superficial drift deposits of Pleistocene age occupy only a very small part of the study area.

These comprise freshwater alluvium, consisting of sandy loams capped by grey-brown soils which have been deposited along the valley floor of the river Bewl, and its tributaries, in comparatively recent times. Elsewhere on the valley sides of the river Bewl, there are buried deposits of river terrace gravels.

2.3.4 Economic Geology

Iron ore was formerly dug, smelted, and forged, just to the south of the study area during the medieval and post-medieval periods. The ore was presumably obtained from deposits near the base of the Wadhurst Clay, where impersistent nodular, or tabular, beds of clay ironstone occur near the surface, south of Bewl Bridge, and west of Chingley Wood; and perhaps also from more ferruginous sandstones in the Hastings Beds.

The sites of a mid to late 16th century iron blast-furnace (at TQ 68513273) and a 14th century bloomery, and late 16th to mid 17th century iron forge (at TQ 68263343) were

formerly located within and on the southern edge of Chingley Wood¹. The medieval bloomery is the earliest to be recorded in the High Weald. During the post-medieval period, from about 1700, the Hussey family acquired interests in the iron-smelting works at Lamberhurst at the Gloucester Forge, prior to their purchase of Scotney Castle in 1778.

The Clay in Tunbridge Wells Sand formations were also worked for brick making, a large manufactory being formerly situated within Chingley Wood. The works were extant in 1840 but probably established in the mid to late 18th century, and were in operation as late as 1870 (Appendix I nos 71-76). The site of another former brick making works, in operation during the early 19th century, has also been identified north-west of Claypits (Appendix I nos 57-58). Brick and tile making was also carried on during the early 17th century immediately south-east of Combwell Priory, where a close was named *Brick Clampe Field* in 1621/22.

Gravel was also dug on a small scale within Chingley Wood, from the terraces of the river Bewl and its tributaries, notably at Scotney Castle; and also further east, just north of Chingley Manor, in Chingley Wood².

Place-names such as the close name, *marle pitt*, recorded in 1621/22, south of Stonecrouch, indicate that the same formations were quarried to obtain materials for dressing arable land to improve, erroneously, the quality of the less fertile sandy soils. Many of the isolated ponds (for example, Appendix III nr 167), situated at the corners of closes, or within farm enclosures may have originated in this way.

Other extant wood names, such as Kilndown Wood, and Ashurst Pit Wood, suggest the former presence of iron working sites of medieval, or post-medieval, date within the study area, although no direct archaeological evidence has been recorded.

2.4 Topography

2.4.1 Introduction

The geomorphology of the study area is represented by the development of the geological structure, the surface landforms, and the drainage pattern.

¹These sites were excavated between 1968 and 1972 by the Wealden Iron Research Group and the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology prior to the construction of the Bewl Water Reservoir. Details are in RCHME/NMR Archaeological Records Section NAR Nos TQ63SE1 (furnace) and TQ63SE2 (forge), and the Catalogue of Excavations Nos 14891 (forge) and 14892 (furnace). See also the bibliographies therein, especially Straker, E. *Wealden Iron* 1931; Crossley, D. W. *The Bewl Valley Ironworks* 1975; and Crossley, D. W. and Cleere, H. *The Iron Industry of the Weald* 1985.

²The British Geological Survey mapping (covering Tunbridge Wells Sheet 303 and Tenterden Sheet 304) at 1: 50 000 is too crude to permit explanation of local variation in the location of deposits. For this reference should be made to the primary six inch survey compiled between 1955 and 1960, and preserved in manuscript in the Library of the British Geological Survey, London.

2.4.2 Geological Structure and Landforms

Two major landforms are present within the study area, the undulating countryside of the High Weald, and the river Bewl valley on the west.

The former has been determined to a large extent by the many periclinal folds of the Wealden formations, arranged *en echelon*, and lines of strike faulting which follow the fold axes. These give rise to the characteristic dissected landscape of the Central and High Weald, the country rising to about 400 feet in the vicinity of Flimwell.

Within the study area, the Kilndown, Bedgebury and Chingley Faults are components of a second major line of strike faulting which follows a roughly parallel alignment to a first line represented by the Biddenden Fault to the north-east; the latter divides the Weald Clay from the Hastings Beds, and between the first and second lines of faulting the land dips gently to the north-north-east. A third line of strike faulting, aligned eastwards, occurs further south, and is represented by the Flimwell, Ticehurst and Sandhurst Faults; between the second and third lines of faulting, the Hastings Beds are let down by 150 to 200 feet.

The second major landform within the study area is the river Bewl valley which is aligned south to north. The valley floor lies at about 45 metres and, south of Bewl Bridge Farm, is narrow and steep sided, particularly on the east, widening out to the west towards Lamberhurst and below Scotney Castle. Other smaller steep sided valleys occur within Kilndown Wood along which flow minor unnamed streams draining north into the river Teise.

2.4.3 Drainage Pattern

The major watershed of the High Weald occurs between Ticehurst and Woodchurch. The study area falls within the northern Medway catchment, the local relevant headwaters being represented by the river Bewl and its tributaries, including the Sweetbourne. These waters flow northwards and eastwards, via Bewl Bridge and Whiskett's Farm respectively, thereafter east of Scotney Castle, and eventually drain into the river Teise.

The waters of one of the minor tributaries of the river Bewl rise from a spring on the south-east of Chingley Wood. Such springs occur at the junction of the Tunbridge Wells Sand and the Wadhurst Clay. They also occur along the clay seams of the Clay in Tunbridge Wells Sand, such as those which rise north-east of Stonecrouch, and west of Combwell, both of which drain northwards into the river Teise.

A number of semi-natural ponds have consequently been created at these springs, of which two (Appendix III nos 162 and 164) was noted during the field survey.

The springs, including chalybeate springs, have been utilized and managed, and the locations have been important in determining the progress and situation of settlement. The waters which flow from these well heads have been canalized into dykes for field drainage, and also for use (hammer ponds) in the exploitation of the iron ores of the High Weald.

These features also form an important element in the local landscape history, forming

tenacious and stable boundaries to land holdings, properties, and close divisions, and also in the delineation of the tracts of ancient semi-natural woodland.

3 The Heritage Resource

3.1 Introduction

The following summaries provide brief notes¹ of the heritage resource, arranged under three heads, archaeological sites (*Section 3.2*), historic buildings (*Section 3.3*), and historic landscape (*Sections 3.4 and 3.5*), and, within each, by period. For historic buildings, a cut off date of *circa* 1850 has been set². Sites of former buildings are noted under the archaeological resource.

The landscape history has been described for the Roman and early medieval periods within its regional context, but citing relevant local documentary, place-name, and charter evidence (*Sections 3.4.2 - 3.4.3*).

For the medieval and post-medieval periods, the landscape history has been described thematically within a more local context, citing the evidence for the changing settlement pattern, and the agrarian and industrial economy, as a combination of landscape archaeology and history derived from documentary and secondary sources, field survey, and geographic interpretation (*Section 3.4.4. - 3.4.5*).

In addition, those specific landscape archaeological features identified within the impact corridors, all of which are of late medieval and post-medieval date, have been listed and described (*Sections 3.5.1-3.5.4*). Lastly, a conclusion (*Section 3.6*) summarizes the evidence within the framework of the present historic landscape.

3.2 Archaeological Sites

3.2.1 Prehistoric, Roman and Early Medieval

Impact Corridors and Study Areas

No monuments, sites or re-deposited surface finds of prehistoric (*circa* 4500 B.C.-A.D. 50), Roman (*circa* A.D. 50-450), or early medieval date (*circa* A.D. 450-1050), have been

¹Full details are given in Appendices I-III, and the sources consulted in Appendix IV.

²Following the RCHME guidelines for determining statutory listed building status. Buildings shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1: 10 500 (6 inch) Kent Sheet LXIX, and the 1st edition 1: 25 000 Kent Sheets LXIX.8, LXIX.12, and LXIX.16 (surveyed between 1870 and 1873), but not extant in 1840, have therefore been excluded.

previously recorded, or noted, during the present field survey.

3.2.2 Medieval to Late Medieval

Impact Corridors (Areas 1, 6-7, 12, and 16-17)³

Six medieval sites have been identified. These are all roadside agricultural settlements, including one which was named, as *de Beldebrigg* or *de Beldebregg* (Bewl Bridge), in 1313.

The sites of two lesser settlements of medieval to late medieval date (*circa* 1225/50-1450) were situated as roadside settlements, along the A21, at *Bewl Bridge* (Appendix nos 1-2); and at *Hillside Farm* (Appendix I nr 3)⁴. At the latter location a standing building of 15th to 16th century date (Appendix II nr 92) indicates the presence of a settlement of at least medieval, if not earlier, date.

Standing buildings (Appendix II nos 94-95) of the same period indicate similar occupation at the hamlet of *Stonecrouch*, and at *Stonecrouch Farm*, both south and north of the A21 (Appendix I nos 4-5); and also (Appendix II nos 93 and 96), at *Nursery Farm*, and *Spray Hill Farm* (Appendix I nos 6 and 12).

No re-deposited archaeological surface finds, or other buried evidence, however, have been recorded from any of these locations.

Study Area

Three manorial centres, including one monastic institution, and two lesser settlements, have been identified.

A major manorial centre was situated at *Scotney*, where a moated stone castle comprising four round towers and curtain-wall was constructed in the late 14th century, *circa* 1377/78-80 (Appendix I nr 7).

A lesser manorial centre was located at *Chingley*, where portions of the present manor house (Appendix II nr 141) originally formed part of a monastic building of 14th to 15th century date (Appendix I nr 8) that occupied the site during the medieval period. This was a grange or monastic farming settlement.

³Nineteen impact areas have been identified within the impact corridors defined for the proposed route options 2-5. For details see the Historic Environment Assessment Plan.

⁴Sites are identified or located by their present place-names. Some of these have been shifted or altered during the post-medieval period, including Little Bewl Bridge Farm (Bewl Bridge Farm in 1840), and Hillside Cottages (Hillside Farm in 1840). The most notable name transfer is that of the Post Boy Inn, in the 17th to 18th century applied to Stonecrouch, and thereafter to a roadside public house, the property now being replaced and renamed as The Happy Eater Restaurant. In 1840, and earlier, the A21 was known as the Hastings to London High Road.

A monastic community was established at *Combwell* in the mid 12th century. Archaeological evidence for the priory church, cemetery, claustral and ancillary buildings is scant, and the precise locations of the buildings, and the layout, is uncertain (Appendix I nos 9-11).

Two lesser settlements or farmsteads were situated at *Whiskett's Farm* and *Kilndown Poultry Farm* (Appendix I nos 13-14), where standing buildings of 15th to 16th century date (Appendix II nos 97-99) indicate the presence of late medieval, if not earlier, occupation.

3.2.3 *Post-Medieval*

Impact Corridors (Areas 5-7, 9-13 and 14A)

The sites of forty-two former buildings of mid to late post-medieval date (*circa* 1620-1840) have been identified. These comprise either ancillary agricultural structures belonging to existing farms, or separate buildings and structures on sites no longer occupied. All were extant in 1840, some as early as 1621/1622, and in the former instance some were occupying sites which were named settlements or farmsteads in the medieval period. The sites are noted north-west to south-east⁵.

The sites of two buildings, one minor, and part of the same farmstead, are located just north-east of *Bewl Bridge Cottages* (Appendix I nos 15-16).

The sites of three minor agricultural buildings, all extant in 1840, have been identified at the present *Bewl Bridge Farm* within Lamberhurst civil parish (Appendix I nos 17-19).

A large sub-rectangular enclosure, described as a homestead under a property named Bewlbridge Farm⁶ in 1842, containing farmhouse, a large barn (both extant), and eight other buildings, was situated at the present *Little Bewl Bridge Farm* south of the A21. The sites of four of these have been identified (Appendix I nos 20-22 and 25), including an ancillary structure, a charcoal shed (Appendix I nr 22), to an early oast house (Appendix II nr 106); a further two buildings (Appendix I nos 23-24) were located on sites presently occupied by a standing building. The site of another structure, extant in 1840 and belonging to the same farm, probably a field agricultural building, was located to the south, on the east side of a separate close (Appendix I nr 26).

A roadside enclosure, described as a homestead named Bewlbridge, containing four buildings and with attached garden, was situated south of the A21, and east of the present *Little Bewl Bridge Farm*, in 1840. Two are extant, including *Hillside Farm Cottage* (Appendix II nr 92),

⁵The major primary documentary sources consulted are the Tithe Apportionment Schedules and Plans for the Ecclesiastical Parishes of Goudhurst, dated 1840 and 1842 (*PRO/IR29-IR30/17/153*), and Lamberhurst, dated 1839 (*PRO/IR30/17/212*), supplemented by other earlier estate plans of 1621/1622, 1622, 1799 and 1834 (*CKS/U814/P1-3 and P5-6*). For other references see Appendix IV.

⁶The Tithe Apportionment Plan of Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840 (*PRO/IR30/17/153*) labels the area *Beult Bridge*, presumably a contemporary misnomer.

but within a different property division in 1840. These may be the main buildings, the other two being ancillary agricultural buildings (Appendix I nos 27-28). One, formerly situated close to the A21, may perhaps have been a barn, but the evidence is inconclusive.

A small rectangular enclosure containing a building was formerly situated within an area of waste, but now coppice woodland, north-west of South Lodge on the north side of the A21. Described as a house and garden, and named Scotts Rough in 1842, but not mapped as such in 1840 (Appendix I nr 29). The property also included a large close cultivated as hops situated directly north-east of South Lodge. Three buildings are depicted in the south-eastern corner of this close in 1842 (Appendix I nos 30-32), all presumably agricultural buildings, but some may have been hop pickers huts.

An adjacent close, part of the *Scotney Castle Estate*, situated north-east of South Lodge, contained a cottage and garden in 1840 to 1842 (Appendix I nr 33).

The sites of two minor agricultural buildings, extant in 1840, have been identified immediately south of the present *Nursery Farm* farmhouse adjacent to the central farmyard pond (Appendix I nos 34-35), the site of one partly occupied now by a standing structure.

Just to the *south-west of Kilndown Poultry Farm*, the sites of two buildings, both mapped in 1840, were located immediately south of the present farmhouse. One, situated on the western edge of a separate close to the south-east (Appendix I nr 36), was presumably a field barn, the other (Appendix I nr 37) a minor structure belonging to the present farmhouse (Appendix II nr 114).

The sites of two buildings have been identified within the car park of the *Happy Eater Restaurant* abutting the north side of the A21. These were extant in 1840 to 1842 when the property was described as a beer shop and garden, the buildings being situated hard up against the north side of a triangular enclosure (Appendix I nos 38-39). By 1870 these buildings had been demolished and replaced by others (Appendix I nos 40-41), by then called the Post Boy Inn, on the same site to the south and north-west.

In addition, the site of a house (Appendix I nr 42), depicted in elevation on an estate plan of 1622, has been identified a short distance to the south, and which may be the inn during that period.

At the northern apex of *Chingley Leah* the same estate plan of 1622 indicates the site of another house (Appendix I nr 43), with an attached enclosure (Appendix I nr 44), located at the junction of the A21 and the lane leading to Chingley.

To the south-west, on the west side of this lane, the site of a further building (Appendix I nr 45) has been identified, again from an estate plan of 1622.

The sites of ten former agricultural buildings have been identified at *Stonecrouch Farm*. A number were extant in 1622, some first mapped in 1799, with the majority being extant in 1840 (Appendix I nos 46-55). Two of these buildings may have been stables (Appendix I nos 48 and 55), but the majority appear to have been agricultural buildings forming part of

Stonecrouch Farm, including barns (Appendix I nos 47, 51 and 54), and other minor structures (Appendix I nos 46, 49-50 and 52-53).

The site of another building, extant between 1622-1834, and described at the latter date as an oast, has been identified opposite Stonecrouch Farm, and to which it probably belonged, on the south side of the A21 (Appendix I nr 56).

Study Area

The sites of thirty-six former buildings of mid to late post-medieval date have been identified. These were largely the sites of ancillary agricultural structures belonging to existing farms, but also include the sites of buildings on abandoned sites. Most were extant in 1840, some as early as 1621/1622, and some were occupying sites which were named settlements or farmsteads in the medieval period. In addition, the former sites of two brick works, and the sites of three estate buildings belonging to the Scotney Castle Estate have been identified. The sites are noted north-west to south-east.

Two long rectangular buildings, and another small structure, all extant in 1840, have been identified on the edge of woodland south-west of *Claypits Cottages*, presumably drying sheds belonging to a brickworks (Appendix I nos 57-59).

To the south-west of the ruins of the medieval *Scotney Castle*, the site of a small rectangular structure (Appendix I nr 60), of unknown date and function but extant in 1840, has been identified. The medieval stone castle at Scotney itself was partly demolished in the mid 16th century and a house, itself now partly ruinous, built onto the south-east side adjacent to the surviving medieval Ashburnham Tower (Appendix I nr 61). The remains of other ranges of buildings, carefully demolished during the works undertaken across the Scotney Estate by Edward Hussey between 1837-43, remain in the interior of the castle (Appendix II nr 100).

The sites of two former agricultural buildings, one probably a barn, of uncertain function has been identified immediately opposite and east of the barn at *Spray Hill Farm* (Appendix I nos 62-63).

The sites of two similar buildings have also been identified at *Whiskett's Farm* (Appendix I nos 64-65). The site of a further building was set within another close to the south, and presumably originally formed part of the same farm complex (Appendix I nr 66).

The site of a building, set within a separate property boundary in 1840, possibly a barn, has been identified immediately north-west of *Mouseden* (Appendix I nr 67).

At *Kilndown Poultry Farm*, the site of a large agricultural building, extant in 1840, has been identified north of the present farmhouse (Appendix I nr 68).

Directly north of *Kilndown Poultry Farm*, the sites of two buildings, a house and a barn, both extant in 1622, and identified from an early estate plan, have been identified (Appendix I nos 69-70).

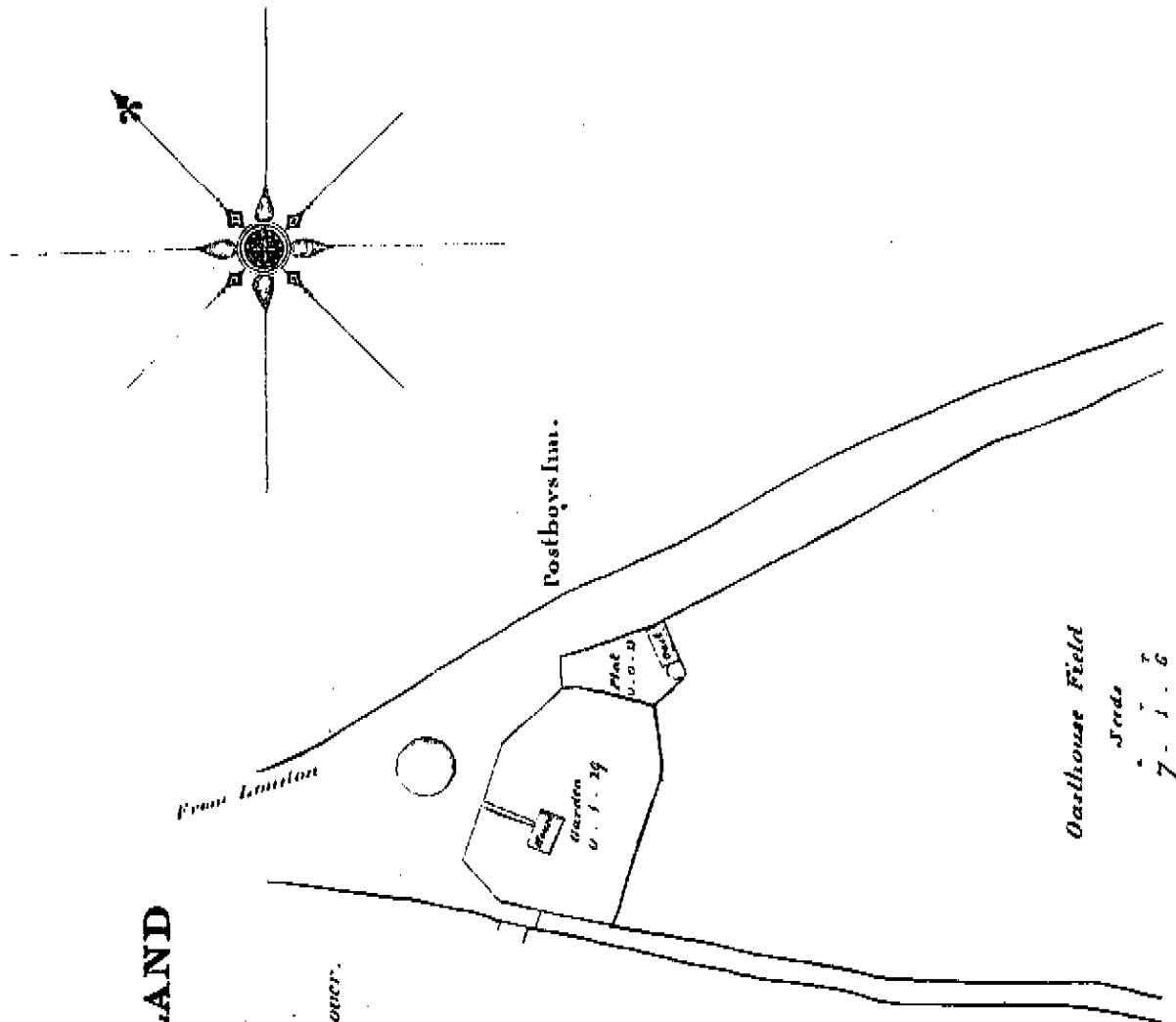
P L A N O R

STONE CROUCH LAND

in Goudhurst, Kent.

By J. Adams, Surveyor, Goudhurst & Dover.

1834.



The Postboy Inn 1834

Abstract from a Manuscript Coloured Plan of Stone Crouch Land
(source: CKSU814/P6)

On the eastern edge of *Chingley Wood*, south of Brick Kiln Cottage, the former site of a brick manufactory comprising six structures, including drying sheds and kiln, extant in 1840 and in operation as late as 1870, has been identified (Appendix I nos 71-76).

The sites of three buildings have been noted within the enclosure of *Chingley Manor and Farm*. One was extant in 1811, and the other two in 1840, one of which was set hard up against the south end of the yard pond (Appendix I nos 77-79).

Lastly, the sites of a group of twelve buildings comprising the early 19th century farm complex at *Combwell* have been identified (Appendix I nos 80-91).

3.3 Historic Buildings

3.3.1 Late Medieval

Impact Corridors (Areas 7, 12 and 16-17)

Four timber-framed buildings, including three farmhouses, originally constructed during the late medieval period (*circa* 1450-1550), but with later 18th to 19th century and modern alterations and extensions, have been recorded. All are located within Goudhurst civil parish.

Three are situated on former or present farmstead sites at *Hillside, Nursery, and Stonecrouch Farms* (Appendix II nos 92-94), and at the latter location are described as a house and shop.

A further building, a cottage, named *Stonecrouch Cottage*, is located at the *hamlet of Stonecrouch* (Appendix II nr 95).

Study Area

Four timber-framed standing buildings, including two farmhouses, originally constructed during the late medieval period but with 18th to mid 19th century alterations and extensions, have been recorded.

All are situated on farmstead sites, at *Spray Hill Farm* and *Whiskett's Farm*, including a barn at the latter, and at *Kilndown Poultry Farm* (Appendix II nos 96-99).

In addition, the ruins of a medieval 14th century stone castle, of various elements, but partly demolished in the mid 16th, and again between *circa* 1630 to 1635, are located at *Scotney* (Appendix II nos 100-102).

This includes the house adjoining the Ashburnham Tower (Appendix I nr 61) erected in *circa* 1550, and the late medieval south-wing in the interior of the castle which was refurbished and modified in 1580. The domestic buildings were, in turn, rebuilt again between 1630 and 1635

as an east wing abutting the surviving south-eastern medieval tower, and remodelled again from 1726. The medieval castle, and all the subsequent domestic buildings previously described, with the exception of the house adjoining the Ashburnham Tower which remained occupied until 1905, were further reduced between 1837-43 by Edward Hussey, when the whole was incorporated as a ruin within a picturesque garden landscape.

3.3.2 Post-Medieval

Impact Corridors (Areas 1-2, 4-6, 9, 11-12, 14 and 16-17)

Twenty-four historic buildings of various types, dating from the 16th and 17th through to the mid 19th century, have been identified. Of these, nine are of statutory grade II listed status. The buildings are described thematically.

An oasthouse (Appendix II nr 128) is situated just to the south-east, and forming part of, *Spray Hill Farm*. Complete with two roundels, it was probably constructed, or remodelled, in the mid 1840s as it is not depicted on the Tithe Apportionment Plan of Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish (PRO/IR30/17/153) dated 1842, and is a representative example of a locally important agricultural building of the period.

Two lodges, belonging to the *Scotney Castle Estate*, are situated on and abutting the north side of the A21, named respectively *Scotney Castle Lodge* and *South Lodge* (Appendix II nos 125-126). Both were constructed during the major changes made to the *Scotney Castle Estate* undertaken by Edward Hussey, and by whom both were designed, between 1837-43. Of the two, only the *South Lodge* is depicted on the 1842 Tithe Apportionment Plan of Goudhurst Parish.

A number of roadside tenements have been recorded at various locations, all probably of late 18th to early 19th century date, and all extant in 1840. These comprise *Thatched Cottage* (Appendix II nr 121), *Treason Cottage* (Appendix II nr 122); *Tollgate Cottage* situated abutting the A21 (Appendix II nr 123); and *Brick Kiln Cottage* (Appendix II nr 124).

A 16th to 17th century farmhouse and barn (Appendix II nos 103-104) are located at *Little Bewl Bridge Farm* where there are also one minor agricultural structure, and an early oast house later modified with the addition of two roundels, and both of which were extant in 1840 (Appendix II nos 105-106).

Other agricultural buildings, all extant in 1840, have been noted on other farmstead sites, all probably of 18th to early 19th century date. These include the farmhouse and three large agricultural buildings comprising the farm complex of *Bewl Bridge Farm* (Appendix II nos 109-112); a house at *Hillside Farm Cottage* (Appendix II nr 113); a farmhouse south-west of *Kilndown Poultry Farm* (Appendix II nr 114); and a large barn abutting the north side of the A21 at *Stonecrouch Farm* (Appendix II nr 115).

A large barn, originally of 16th to 17th century build, but rebuilt and dated 1842, is situated at *Nursery Farm* (Appendix II nr 107). This is the probable date of an oasthouse (Appendix

II nr 108), also belonging to Nursery Farm, and situated immediately to the west, but which is not depicted on the 1842 Tithe Apportionment Plan of Goudhurst Parish.

Four buildings, all extant in 1840, and of late post-medieval 18th to 19th century date, have been recorded at *Stonecrouch*, including houses at *Yew Tree* (Appendix II nr 116) and *Forge House* (Appendix II nr 117). To the west of *Forge House*, within the same property boundary, two smaller structures, and a pond, have been noted (Appendix II nos 118-120). In 1840 both had extensions which have since been demolished. These roadside tenements represent the hamlet of *Stonecrouch* and probably indicate also its medieval and late medieval layout.

Study Area

Twenty-one standing historic buildings or structures dating from the 18th to the mid 19th century, but in some instances possibly of 17th century date, have been identified. Fourteen of these buildings are of statutory listed status, one grade I, the remainder grade II.

At *Spray Hill Farm* a timber-framed barn of 18th century or earlier date, is located south of the main farmhouse (Appendix II nr 127), and nearby a mid 19th century oasthouse (Appendix II nr 128).

Other similar buildings have been noted at *Whiskett's Farm*. These comprise a small structure adjoining the main farmhouse, and a small agricultural building on the south-east, both extant in 1840 (Appendix II nos 129-130); and an oasthouse of *circa* 1800 date situated to the east (Appendix II nr 131).

Ruffets Cottage (Appendix II nr 132) situated close to the north side of the alignment of the pre-1741 London to Hastings Road was extant *circa* 1840.

A major building of architectural importance, *Scotney Castle*, constructed between 1837-43, is situated on the north of the study area (Appendix II nr 133). A number of other structures, built at the same time and forming part of the same design and layout, include a walled garden to the north-west (Appendix II nr 134); a bastion (Appendix II nr 135); a boathouse (Appendix II nr 136); an ice-house (Appendix II nr 137); and two sandstone bridges with single arches spanning the Sweetbourne and river Bewl (Appendix II nos 138-139). The walled garden was extant in 1840, the other five structures being presumably erected by 1843, or perhaps a little later, as not all of these structures are depicted on the Tithe Apportionment Plan of Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish (PRO/IR30/17/212) dated 1840.

On the eastern edge of the *Scotney Castle Estate*, a timber-framed house of the 17th century, now extended and altered, is situated on the west side, and abutting the alignment of the former coach road (Appendix II nr 140). This is the property later named *Mouseden* and *Spratts Well* which in the early 19th century also contained a barn to the north-west (Appendix I nr 67).

Other historic standing buildings have been noted at two other locations, both within Goudhurst civil parish.

At *Chingley Manor and Farm*, the part timber-framed manor and farmhouse, rebuilt on medieval foundations in the 17th century, and altered and enlarged in the late 19th century, is extant (Appendix II nr 141). A small structure, probably a porch, abutting the front southern elevation, extant in 1840, has since been demolished. Another building is also located within and belonging to the same property, a barn of early 19th century date, but now extended on the south (Appendix II nr 142), as is an oasthouse and stowage, extant in 1840, on the east side of the lane (Appendix II nr 143).

Other similar buildings are located at *Combwell Priory*, including the mansion house, remodelled on 13th century medieval foundations, and rebuilt again twice in 1657 and 1837 (Appendix II nr 144); a brick stable block on the north (Appendix II nr 145), extant in 1840, and occupying the south-east angle of an 18th century walled garden (Appendix II nr 146). A large barn, extant in 1840, and forming the last surviving element of the attached early 19th century farm complex at Combwell, described above, is located to the north-west of the present manor house (Appendix II nr 147).

3.4 Historic Landscape

3.4.1 Introduction

Two major geographic features of historic landscape interest and potential have been noted within the study area, the undulating dissected countryside of the High Weald, and the river Bawl to the west. The detail of the geology and geomorphology of the study area has been previously described (*Sections 2.3-2.4*) and here mention need only be made of the successive soil types. Across the High Weald the solid formations of the Wadhurst Clay and the Tunbridge Wells Sand have produced heavy clay or fine sandy loam soil types, with the soils derived from the clay seams of the Clay in Tunbridge Wells Sand containing a high proportion of silt. Within the study area these soils are generally those of the Poundgate Series which have developed on the Tunbridge Wells Sand outcrops of old forest areas, and which are now generally left in rough heath or woodland.

Given these soil conditions the High Weald has generally been unsuitable for agricultural cultivation, and much of the study area was covered during the Roman period by wide tracts of primeval deciduous forest.

This extensive woodland cover has to a large extent determined the progress of the historic settlement of the High Weald in the successive early medieval, medieval and post-medieval periods.

The availability of raw materials such as iron ore, clay and timber has also influenced the settlement type, and the subsequent exploitation of the region, whilst the local landforms have determined the alignments of road and track networks, and, in turn, the development and distribution of the attendant settlement pattern.

Outline descriptions of this changing land use, of the settlement development, and of the economic and historic geography are summarized below.

3.4.2 Roman Regional Settlement, and Industry and Landscape History

Industry

Exploitation of the local iron ore and timber resources of the Weald is well attested during the Roman period, but largely from iron working sites on the southern edge of the Sussex Weald in the area of Battle, close to the alignment of a north-south Roman road connecting Maidstone with Hastings. Other similar iron-working sites, however, may await discovery in the High Weald, such as those recorded at Ticehurst, East Sussex (at Bardown centred TQ 66302940, and at Holbean Wood centred TQ 66403050).

The Road Network

In addition, a system of tracks or ridgeways was also in use during the Roman period, if not earlier, providing communication east-west across the Weald. The most notable and local of these is a ridgeway which ran from Newenden, and took a course through Sandhurst, Highgate, Flimwell, Ticehurst, and Wadhurst, to Frant. Other routes from north to south doubtless existed too, following alignments across the grain of the country.

3.4.3 Early Medieval Regional Settlement and Landscape History

The Development of Settlement

During the early and later medieval periods, the landscape of the Weald can best be described as open woodland. This expanse of woodland is named and defined in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* annal for 893 as *the great wood which we call Andred*, and in the same entry is also described as a *weald* or forest.

In the 6th and 7th centuries this forest-land was common to the *regiones* or administrations which characterized the early settlement history of Kent, one of which, the *Caestruuarouualth* or the *Caestersaeta walda* - *the forest of the men of Rochester* - included part of what later became Brenchley and Lamberhurst.

From the 8th century, when documentary charter evidence begins for the area, the Kentish Weald is divided into two classes of woodland ownership, *silva regis*, and *silva communis*, both of which were common to the *villae regales* and, later, the *lathes* or administrative units of Kent.

In the 9th century, particular *denns*, *denbaera*, *waeldbaera*, or woodland swine-pastures, located in *Andred*, formed parts of grants of estates by the king. The place-name, however, may also indicate the pasturing of cows, oxen, lambs, or mares, and, in addition, not all swine-pastures had names ending in *-denn*.

As has been seen, these *denns* were often located at a considerable distance from the estates of which they formed part. In time, the swineherds, who seasonally drove their livestock, and carted their timber to and from the Weald into Kent, gradually began to form small communities of their own within the Weald, cutting timber, building huts and sheds for shelter, and practising rudimentary forms of agriculture to secure a local food supply. And, with their lives bound up in this transhumance, establishing droveways along ridgeways. With an increase in population many of these clearings in the Kentish Weald increased in size, some being divided, and named from one nearby.

By the mid 11th century settlement had further increased, the entries in *Domesday Book* indicating that agriculture had increased at the expense of swine-pasturing, and that *pannage* or the right to pasture swine, had to some extent been commuted into forms of money payments. By this date, 1086, certain places, such as Cranbrook, had also become parishes, with churches.

Settlement in the Local Landscape

No direct evidence has been recorded from within the study area for the form and development of settlement and the landscape during the early medieval period. It can be surmised, however, that by the 9th and 10th centuries, the local woodland landscape of this section of the High Weald had been penetrated, the alignment of the high road laid out, and that primary settlement had been established within clearings along its route at situations close to watercourses.

These were located possibly at Stonecrouch, and at places where there are known later manorial centres and monastic settlements, certainly at Combwell (*Cumyllan*); perhaps at Chingley (OE *Cingelleah*); and perhaps also at Scotney situated on the north valley side and adjacent to the river Bewl. Of the topographic names extant within the study area this river name (OE *Bealde*) is the oldest.

3.4.4 Medieval Settlement, Industry and Landscape History

Manorial and Monastic Settlement

Settlement continued during the medieval period, and would have reached its greatest extent by its final phase in the 13th century. It is from this period that the earliest reliable evidence for settlement within the study area comes.

The earliest manorial settlement was at Scotney, the earliest recorded possessor of the manor being *Lambert de Scoteni* in 1137. A *Walter de Scotenii* is named in *circa* 1180, and may perhaps be the same person who was hanged in 1259 at Winchester. Following the Barons' Wars during the reign of Henry III. the *de Scotenis* were disposed, and the manor reverted to the crown. In 1310 *John de Grofhurst* was granted free warren over his demesne lands in *Courthope Scotney and Apdale*. The site of the manorial buildings between the 12th to 14th centuries was probably on the smaller of the two islands now enclosed by the present moat. The extent of the manor during the medieval period has not been ascertained but can be presumed to have had as one of its boundaries the river Bewl, and within its bounds would have been sited the demesne, or home farm, and lands of the lord of the manor.

In 1358 *Roger de Ashburnham* succeeded to the manor. He was a prominent local administrator, serving on the commission *de Wallibus et Fossibus* (walls and dykes) for the Romney Marsh area, and between *circa* 1376-80 as a Conservator of the Peace in Kent and Sussex.

A stone castle, on timber piling, was constructed at Scotney by *Roger de Ashburnham* sometime between 1377/78 and 1380, located straddling the lower northern valley side of the river Bewl, on the larger and most eastern of two islands. To provide a moat the river Bewl was diverted into a straight channel by a dam built parallel to it, and the slightly higher waters of the Sweetbourne, which here joins into the Bewl, used to feed the moat. Although thus situated so as to secure the approaches to the river crossing, it was constructed as a fortified moated house rather than a castle, and its location was determined probably both by the former presence of the manorial buildings, and the availability of water to feed the moat.

In 1418 the Scotney estate reverted to one *John Hall*, who sold it to *Robert Chicheley* for 200 silver marks. He was probably acting for his brother, *Henry Chicheley*, archbishop of Canterbury, who certainly took up residence at Scotney a mandate being issued from there and dated 3 April 1418. His intention, though, was to acquire Scotney in order to settle the estate on his niece Florence, daughter of his brother William, and widow of Sir William Peche, on her marriage to *John Darell* of Cale Hill in Little Chart, Ashford, Kent.

A Premonstratensian abbey was founded at Combwell in the mid to late 12th century, becoming in 1220 a priory, of St Mary Magdalen, and from 1230 an Augustinian house. The place-name, however, is recorded even earlier, in a secular charter of *circa* 1050 (*Cumyllan*), and again in *circa* 1160 (*Cumbwell*). The extent of its original endowment has not been ascertained but a later charter of confirmation, dated 1381, records the grant by the founder, *Robert de Thurneham*, of *Henle*, the site of the abbey, the churches of Thornham and Brickhill (in Buckinghamshire) and various lands; and also added further lands and tithes. The advowsons, or rights of presentations to the livings of various churches, including Aldington and Benenden, were granted to the monastery during the 13th century, and in 1291 its temporalities or secular possessions were valued at £20 1s 10d in the diocese of Canterbury and £3 3s in the diocese of Rochester.

The royal grant to the priory of a yearly fair in 1227, and of a weekly market in 1232, indicates the extent of the priory farm and both its importance and status within the local agrarian economy by the mid 13th century, a period which witnessed an expansion of

agriculture and assarts or clearances of woodland. Combwell, as such, was a manorial holding containing all the necessary economic components of arable, pasture, meadow, woodland and waste.

A court baron, a local administrative manorial court which regulated and recorded changes in land ownership and tenancies, and occasionally heard and administered justice in minor cases of breaches of the peace, was called at Stonecrouch, and held jurisdiction over the whole of the Hundred of West or Little Barnefield. This may reflect something of the extent of the original endowment of the priory. The demesne farm and land is likely to have been attached to the priory, worked by the monks as well as the *conversi* or secular labour, and was probably located immediately to the south-west.

Another early but lesser manorial centre was located at Chingley, first recorded in *circa* 1200 (*Chingele*). In 1359/60, a grant of free warren within the bounds of this manor to the Cistercian Abbey of Boxley shows that it was in their possession, and it remained so until the dissolution of the mother house in the early 16th century. Chingley presumably functioned as a detached monastic grange, tenanted by *conversi*.

Agrarian History, Settlement and the Road Network

Besides these central places, settlement was also located, as working farmsteads, at regular intervals adjacent to the high road. The earliest recorded, in 1313 (*de Belderigg*), is at the crossing of the river Bewl, the place-name probably also being applied to the farm itself, later named Bewl Bridge, which occupied a site on the eastern valley side.

Other farmsteads were located at Spray Hill, Whiskett's, Hillside, Kilndown, and Nurscry Farms, where there are extant standing buildings of 15th century, if not earlier, date. Some of these, such as Hillside and Nursery, were located abutting the high road, and indicate the extent of the final phase of medieval settlement in the 13th through to the 15th centuries.

At Kilndown, Chingley and Stonecrouch, farms and roadside tenements were grouped as hamlets, and represent the earliest focal points of this type of settlement. The triangular layouts indicates that originally these localities were clearings, later enclosed as *leahs* or commons, situated adjacent to the main east-west ridgeway. These clearings served the dual function as commons on which livestock was pastured, and from which a network of seasonal north-south droveways extended, linking the dispersed settlement pattern of the High Weald. In this area these lines of communication are represented by Chingley Lane, Rosemary Lane, and Kilndown Lane along its pre-1741 alignment.

Industry

During the medieval period the iron ores of the Weald were again exploited, an industry which reached its *floruit* in the 16th and 17th centuries. The sites of many of the former iron furnaces, and forges, have been recorded in the vicinity of Lamberhurst and Goudhurst. Only one site, a bloomery dating from the 14th century, has, however, been recorded from the

Bowl valley, located within Chingley Wood just to the south of the study area. Other, more local sites, including those of charcoal burning kilns, may, however, await detection within woodland adjacent to Kilndown, Combwell Priory and Scotney castle.

3.4.5 Post-Medieval Settlement, Industry and Landscape History

The Road System

The basic network of roads, tracks and droveways established during the medieval period gradually evolved during the succeeding 16th to early 19th centuries into a system connecting farmsteads and larger settlements.

The maintenance of these parish roads was, however, poor, being described as late as the 1750s as *generally rough, hard and narrow* or as *sad deep unpassable ... when much raine has fallen*. The condition of the high road during this period was also far from satisfactory, and Horace Walpole, travelling the London to Hastings Road at this time, found that beyond Lamberhurst *the roads grew bad beyond all badness, the night dark beyond all darkness and our guide frightened beyond all frightfulness*.

In 1741 a turnpike act establishing a trust for the improvement of the high road between Woodgate (Pembury) and Flimwell was passed. A further act, of 1768, established another trust for the turnpiking of the road north to Goudhurst, now represented by Kilndown Lane.

The state of the road remained bad as late as December 1799 when the section between Lamberhurst and Stonecrouch was described as *such as ... to be truly dangerous*, despite the indictment of the trustees who had consequently attended to the repair of part of this section of road in the summer months. The poor condition of the road was attributed to the difficulty in obtaining suitable stone for repairs in the High Weald.

The method of carrying out road improvements by the establishment of turnpike trusts, however, was in decline by 1800, and came to an end in the 1850s due largely to financial difficulties, the repayment of capital expenditure and accrued interest being based, as it transpired falsely, on the projected income from tolls.

A number of features illustrative of the local parish roads and the turnpiking of the high road are preserved within the study area. Extant sections of two parish roads, comprising a section of the High Road, and a section of road connecting the A21 to Kilndown Lane, both pre-dating the turnpike alignments, are also preserved within the study area (Appendix III nos 151 and 155). The tollgate for the turnpike road was located on the northbound carriageway of the A21 north of Whiskett's Wood, and the gatekeeper's cottage, constructed in the late 18th to early 19th century, is extant (Appendix II nr 123).

Lastly, a section of the former coach road route is preserved within Kilndown Wood (Appendix III nr 152), from just north of Little Bowl Bridge Farm north-east to Kilndown.

The coaching servicing which gave rise to the laying out of these routes began in the later 18th century, and expanded rapidly to reach its heyday in the late 1820s and early 1830s. By 1836 this form of public transport was at its peak, but its decline was equally rapid due to first great transport revolution, the introduction of railways from the late 1830s and early 1840s. Within the study area, the Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical dated 1840 shows clearly that by then the route between the High Road and Kilndown had gone out of use, and was referred to as the *old coach road*.

Stonecrouch, the Rye Road and the Mail Service

Major changes occurred at Stonecrouch with the expansion of the postal system from 1660 when Henry Bishop took over the farm of the posts, and began the development of an improved network of postal routes. Stonecrouch, situated just before the division of the London road into two branches serving Hastings to the west and Rye to the east respectively, was, in geographic terms, an ideal location for a post stage.

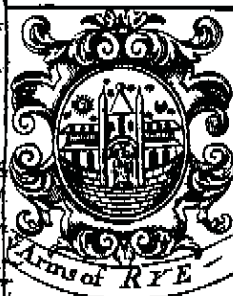
Estate plans of the early 1620s also indicate that Stonecrouch may perhaps have served as a posting stage at an earlier date, the plans depicting the buildings in elevation showing the sign board of an inn with an adjacent stable block to the south-east.

The first specific mention of the post house at Stonecrouch, however, is in a letter of August 1659 when, following the dissolution of Parliament, a general state of chaos existed across the country until the Restoration of Charles the following year. The letter, from Tonbridge to the Council of State, records that *All quiet at the Wells ... the troop took 15 prisoners ... and at the post house at Stonecrouch near Flimwell, took arms and armour, thus confirming Saturday's intelligence that Col. Culpeper appointed someone to receive a box of the post house.*

Stonecrouch was included in a survey of the post-roads made in November 1666, and in which it appeared as one of the two intermediate post stages on the Rye Road. This route provided communication from the Sussex coast north across the Weald and west Kent to London. Stonecrouch provided the point at which letters for Rye and Hastings, and a large surrounding area, were collected and distributed. Letters intended for delivery along the routes from Stonecrouch towards Hastings would be put in the By-bag for distribution to points along the way.

Serving as an independent post town Stonecrouch had a postmaster. In the 1660s one James Needler was appointed postmaster, and the General Post Office broadsheet of 1669 gives Stonecrouch as a stage town serving Lewes, East Grinstead, and Cranbrook. Other records indicate that the postal service to the first two of these market towns was in fact provided by common carriers, although it is likely that Cranbrook did have an official post from Stonecrouch under an ordinance of 1668. Certainly a postal marking, a single straight-line name handstamp, is known in use from this period.

In the letter-books of Colonel Whitley, Deputy Postmaster-General between 1672 and 1677, the postmaster of Stonecrouch is referred to as George Needler. Much of Whitley's

[illegible]

*Abstract from a Road Book of 1805 showing
Stonecrouch at the 43rd Mile Stage*

correspondence to George Needler, who was expected to retain *two or three sufficient horses always in readinesse to Carry his Majesties Expresses &c as Occasion shall require*, concerns complaints about his inefficiency

In May 1673 both the king and the fleet, which was on naval exercises, were in the vicinity of Rye, and the postmasters of Chipstead, Stonecrouch, and Rye were authorized by warrant *to prease horses for his Majesty's Service*, and from 15 to 24 May 1673 the post was made daily. Colonel Whitley wrote to George Needler that *These are to advertise that the Court is removing to Rye and His Majesty will be there tomorrow night. Therefore you are required to have in readiness a number of competant and able horses and convenient furniture and be constantly in the way during this occasion to attend the duties of your station, despatching His Majesty's mails and to accomodate gentlemen that shall ride post. I pray and advise you not to fail. Be sure to have a sufficient number of horses ready for when His Majesty comes to your station to accomodate all those that attend him.* These particular mails were conveyed by express king's messengers. The regular posts, however, were carried by postboys who were more often than not servants in the household of the postmaster who, being also innkeepers, provided the mounts.

For various reasons the Dover packet boat was often forced to put into other ports, and when, in March 1674, the mails had to be landed near Hastings and sent up, the unaccustomed business caused much confusion amongst the postmasters on the Rye Road to London, resulting in a great delay to the mails. Colonel Whitley was forced to write to George Needler in particular saying *I wonder at your indiscretion in staying the three Flanders mails at your house from Monday to Wednesday, you might easily imagine (there was no label with them) that they were for this office by reason they came from the seaside. I fear there will be a messenger sent for your to answer your great neglect there. However, I will endeavour to excuse it, being you pretend ignorance in the business. Pray if such happens for the future, fail not to send them away with all possible care and expedition to avoid trouble.*

During 1675 and 1676 George Needler became more and more behind in remitting to the General Post Office in London the money he received for postage. This amounted only to about £1 per month at that stage. Neither James or George Needler ever received a salary for the post office work at Stonecrouch, their reward being the increased business it brought to them in their allied occupations as innkeepers. Colonel Whitley even went so far as to recommend that George Needler paid his outstanding debts to his, Whitley's, daughters, who were staying at nearby Southborough in May 1676.

In 1687 one Edward Lloyd was postmaster at an annual salary of £1 10s. He was succeeded in 1706 by Robert Jeffries, and from 1717 by Robert's widow, Mary Jeffries. In 1723 Anthony Saxby became postmaster.

Although the posts of the various towns and villages around Rye and Tonbridge were farmed out⁷ until 1716, Stonecrouch retained its independence until 1726. In that year, following common General Post Office practice to farm out the postal service, Stonecrouch was placed,

⁷That is, rented to a contractor for a fixed sum who organized and paid for the service, and retained personally the profits, if any.

with others which together comprised the Hastings branch road, under the Hastings postmaster. These changes may be explained in part by the increases in postal revenue credited to Stonecrouch which in 1673 amounted to £1 11s, in 1678/79 to £11 15s, and in 1685 to £15 7s 4d. By 1721 the revenue had reached £62 10s 3d, a figure which was to remain roughly constant until 1750. The Hastings branch road was farmed, or was under the control of managers, until 1768, but no records survive concerning the places or of the administration of the postal services within its jurisdiction. Nor is there a record of any postal marking in use at Stonecrouch during this period, but the absence of any evidence for the use of a handstamp may be due to the fact that, although large numbers of letters were handled at Stonecrouch, very few in fact were posted from there.

In 1768-69 Stonecrouch was once again bought under central General Post Office control, being listed as a post town with one Thomas Stapley as postmaster at a salary of £3 10s per annum. In 1771 John Lambert succeeded him, and, in 1781, Uriah Blink was appointed to the position. A simple two-line named handstamp for use on mails posted at Stonecrouch was in use from 1771. A local guide of 1780 describes the postal services available *Stonecrouch. Exceedingly good inn. 3 miles Lamberhurst on the great road leading to Rye, Hastings etc. It is likewise the central Post-Office, where neighbouring branches (extending even to the Coast) all meet, and deliver their bags made up for, and take their respective ones sent from the General Post Office, London, which the Mail brings there on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, and goes no further; but returns on the same days. The route of which is through Lamberhurst, Tunbridge Wells, Tonbridge, Sevenoaks, Bromley, Lewisham to London.*

In 1782 a second type of handstruck postage stamp, similar to the first, was introduced, but by then Stonecrouch was beginning to lose its importance as a post town. From 1782 its business as a distribution and collection centre for the mails was transferred to Lamberhurst. Stonecrouch, though, continued to handle local mails, two types of two line mileage handstamps being used between 1785-1787 to indicate the postal charge to be raised on a letter carried 43 miles to London.

Finally, in October 1788, the status of Stonecrouch as a post-town was withdrawn by the General Post Office, and the place appears never again to have had a postal service. Its earlier importance, however, was remembered even at this late date, a description of 1798 noting that *At the hamlet of Stonecrouch is a Post-Office of very considerable account, its district extending to Goudhurst, Cranbrooke, Tenterden, Winchelsea, Rye, Hastings and all the intermediate and adjoining places, to which letters are directed by this Stonecrouch bag.* Stonecrouch must, however, have continued as a roadside inn, a watercolour of 1799 of *Stonecrouch Farm and Post Inn* depicting the range of buildings in elevation that were mapped in the 1620s with, in the foreground, the signboard of the inn, and a large pond essential for the watering of the horses.

The poor condition of the high road in the late 18th and early 19th century has previously been noted. By 1790 Rye as a port was very much in decline, and hence also the importance of the Rye Road, the post route being transferred to the London to Hastings Road with the posts being conveyed along this six days per week by mail cart, the road being impassable for coaches. A mail coach service was introduced on the Hastings Road in 1811, but lasted only a year. Stage coaches also operated on the Hastings Road from 1806, and in 1836 ten



A mounted postboy, *circa* 1780

coaches were in service making sixty-nine journeys per week. No further attempt was made to set up a mail coach service from London to Hastings, a distance of 67 miles, until 1821, after which date the coach became permanent. A section of the former coach road falls within the study area (Appendix III nr 152).

Settlement Change and Development

The settlement pattern and land use of the study area during the post-medieval period reflects that established during the medieval period. All of the existing farmsteads and manorial centres continued in occupation although their tenurial significance altered.

At Spray Hill, Whiskett's, Hillside, Bewl Bridge, Kilndown and Stonecrouch Farms changes occurred in the layout of the farm buildings, new structures being erected and old ones demolished with changes in agrarian practices; and with the main farmhouses undergoing repairs, modifications, and alterations between the 17th and mid 19th centuries.

Major changes to the form of settlement also occurred as a result of historical change. This is best exemplified at Chingley, Combwell and Scotney.

At Combwell the medieval priory was dissolved with the manor and the site of the priory passing into secular hands. Although the claustral and ancillary buildings initially survived, estate plans of the 1620s show that they had been modified. In 1657 the main priory building, by this date referred to as a mansion, was perhaps rebuilt on its medieval foundations, and the lesser buildings either modified or demolished. The mansion house was rebuilt again in 1837.

The same process occurred at Chingley where the medieval monastic grange was rebuilt in the 17th century.

From 1418 until 1778 the Scotney estate belonged to the Darell family. The late 14th century stone castle was partly plucked down in the mid 16th century. In 1558 a description of the castle contained within a probate inventory, indicates that there was by then only one tower, and a gatehouse with an upper room at the entrance from the bridge. The south wing, adjoining the tower, was reconstructed *circa* 1580, partly in brick by Thomas Darell. This rebuilding included the erection of an adjoining house portions of which later became, as now, ruinous, but a section of which remained occupied until 1905 by the estate bailiff.

William Darell (d. 1639) rebuilt much of the house between *circa* 1630 to 1635. The east range abutting the surviving south-eastern medieval round tower, and of which the 14th century hall formed part, was refaced or reconstructed in a style showing the influence of Inigo Jones. Further lesser modifications to the house were made in 1726 by George Darell. Family disputes over the inheritance of the estate impoverished the owners of Scotney, and finally, in 1778, it was sold to Edward Hussey (1749-1816), who formed the Scotney estate, as it is now seen, between 1778-92.

A contemporary account of Lamberhurst written in the late 1790s describes the remains of

the medieval castle and the subsequent new buildings as being situated *About half a mile below Bewle bridge, near the east bank of the fiream, is the manfion of Scotney, fituated in a deep vale, and fo furrounded with woods, as to give it a moft gloomy and reclufe appearance; it is a handsome ftone building, and appears to be only the half of what was first intended to be built. It was moated round, and had, till the late Mr. Darell pulled them down, a ftrong ftone gate-way, with towers &. feemingly intended to guard the approach to it. The river, which here divides the two counties, once ran through the centre of the ground plat, on which the houfe stands.*

This then was the mansion which, finally, between 1837-43, his grandson, Edward Hussey (b. 1807) re-modelled the estate, landscaping the grounds, incorporating the medieval castle into the scheme by careful dismantling of parts of the 17th century additions, and obtaining advice from the artist and landscape gardener, William Sawrey Gilpin. A new mansion house, designed in a Tudor style by the architect Anthony Salvin, was also erected on a new site to the north-west, and two gate lodge houses, said to have been designed by Edward Hussey himself, also built

New farms were established during the late 18th century at Bewl Bridge, on a new site, and at Combwell on a new layout succeeding the medieval priory farm. At Combwell this late post-medieval farm complex has been virtually replaced by modern agricultural buildings.

The Agrarian Landscape

Until the mid 19th century the landscape remained, in parts, densely wooded. A description of Lamberhurst in the late 1790s, for example, states the parish as having *large tracts of coppice wood, which extend over by far the greatest part of the parish, . . . and that . . . these woods are mostly oak coppice, sometimes, though but rarely, intermixed with hazel, and interspersed with oak trees, which are much fewer in them than formerly, owing to the great increase of the price of timber, and the consumption made of them for these [iron] furnaces.* At the same date Goudhurst is described as being *very pleasantly situated, interspersed on every side with frequent hill and dale. The trees in it are oak, of a large size, and in great plenty throughout it, as well in the woods, as broad hedge-rows and shaves round the fields. The lands are in general very fertile; the soil, like the adjoining parishes, is mostly a deep stiff clay, being heavy tillage land, but it has the advantage of a great deal of rich marle at different places, and in some few parts sand, with which the roads are in general covered . . . and that . . . It is well watered with several streams in different parts of it, all which uniting with the Teis, flow in one channel, along the western side of this parish, towards the Medway. The eastern and southern parts of it are much covered with thick coppice wood, mostly of oak.*

From the later 18th century, and more particularly from the early 19th century, a more efficient management and supervision of dykes and watercourses, combined with a gradual programme of under-field drainage, led to changes in the agricultural regime. Some closes in particular were converted to hop gardens but the bulk of the *plain land* was, as can now be seen in the vicinity of Stonecrouch, put down to cereal production. The gradual expansion of the farmlands to some extent gave rise to piecemeal assarts along the edges of woodland, but

other areas were newly planted as coppice woodland, and the overall picture is a complicated one.

In the 1840s fruit production in particular, however, was limited to no more than 3% of the total acreage on each farm within the study area, production being limited to meet the demands of the local market, home consumption, and the making of cider. Not until the introduction of the local railway network and its development from the 1860s did commercial fruit production begin. However, across this section of the High Weald, unable to compete with north Kent and the easy access to London, no more than 10% of the cultivated land was under orchards by 1893.

Across the parish of Goudhurst as a whole there was also much pasture land, a description of the late 1790s, stating that *There is much more pasture than arable land in it, the former being mostly fattening lands, bullocks fattened on them weighing in general from 120 to 130 stone.* In circa 1840, however, the bulk of the *plain lands* were given over to arable cultivation which comprised approximately two-thirds or more of the total acreage within each farm. From about 1800 into the late 1840s, there was a massive increase in cereal production during the Napoleonic Wars, an over production which led to the political and social turmoil evidenced by the Corn Laws of the 1820s.

The importance of hop growing from the mid 18th until the mid 19th centuries is reflected in the number of oast kilns, many extant, situated at most farms within the study area. These buildings provide in themselves evidence of the technological developments in hop drying, notably at Little Bewl Bridge Farm. The evidence suggests two periods of construction, in the period 1790 to 1800, and again from the early 1840s when roundels appear to be added to all kilns. The evidence from the Tithe Apportionment Schedules for both Goudhurst and Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parishes, dated between 1839-42, indicates that about six acres was put down to hop cultivation on each farm, this being the average across the county for small farms.

The surviving cartographic sources relating to the study area from the early 17th, and more particularly from the mid 18th through to the later 19th centuries, show a pattern of regular closes, enclosed by windbreaks, laid down to hop production, intermixed with arable, pasture, meadow, and woodland. Although there was some minor local variations in the close shape and size during this period, the general enclosure pattern appears to have remained stable following a pattern laid out in the medieval period. Early estate plans of 1620/22 of Chingley, Stonecrouch and Combwell indicate, however, that at this date there was a marginally greater expanse of arable on the fine sandy loam soils in these areas.

The greatest changes and impacts on the historic landscape within the study area were to occur during the period 1837-43 at Scotney when Edward Hussey began his work in constructing a new mansion (Appendix II nr 133), and creating extensive picturesque landscape gardens which now extend as far east as Kilndown Lane. Besides the main house, many new structures were erected including a walled garden, two sandstone bridges spanning the river Bewl and Sweetbourne respectively, an ice-house and a boat-house (Appendix II nos 134-139). The latter was located immediately south of the former medieval stone castle which was further reduced during these works and transformed into an ornamental ruin.

Besides iron working, other Wealden industries were developed between the 17th and 19th centuries. Brick and tile making, for example, was carried on at three sites within the study area. An early close name of 1621/22, *Brick Clampe Field*, referring to a locality immediately south-east of Combwell Priory, indicates that brick and tile making was also undertaken within the locality at this date. During this period bricks and tiles were fired in clamp kilns. Little structural archaeological evidence of this type of kiln is likely to survive.

The site of a much later brickworks was located to the north-west of Scotney Castle at Claypits Cottages, the earliest evidence indicating that it was probably in production during the late 18th century, and certainly during the early to mid 19th century. A number of buildings were extant in 1840, including drying sheds, and a clay pit was located just to the north-east.

The largest site, of late 18th century date, but perhaps established slightly earlier, was located on the eastern edge of Chingley Wood. Here, a series of ten buildings, including drying sheds and a kiln, were extant in 1840, and continued in production as late as 1870. A cottage, now aptly named Brick Kiln Cottage (Appendix II nr 124), was located at the entrance to these works, and adjacent to the A21 during this period.

3.5 Landscape Archaeology

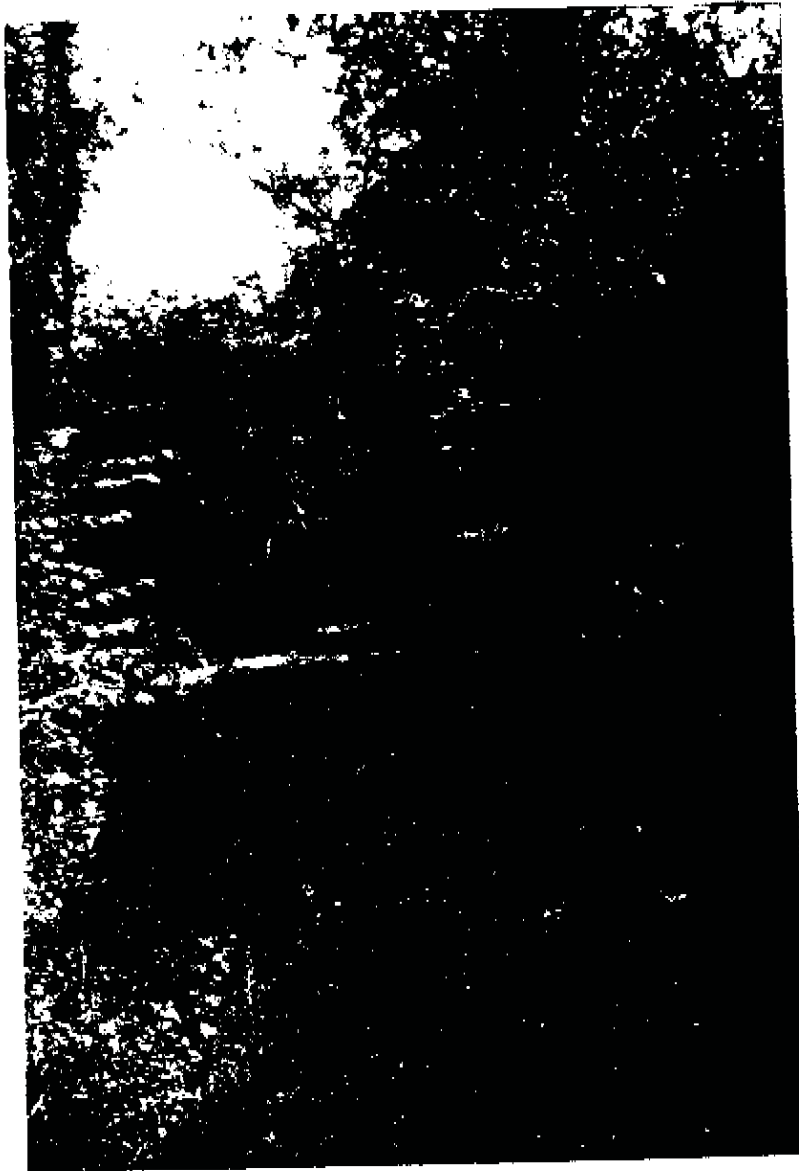
3.5.1 Introduction

The following listing of landscape archaeological features provides only a representative sample of those observed during the field survey, and of those likely to be extant in the present historic landscape. These landscape features are almost all certainly of post-medieval date in their present form.

The arrangement is therefore thematic, corresponding to the previous summary of the landscape history of the study area during the post-medieval period. Some of the features observed during the field survey, and recorded during documentary research, are of a common type, and thus described summarily in this introduction.

All of the farmsteads in the study area, for example, contained within their yards a pond some of which are extant, as at Nursery Farm. The sites of others, as at Stonecrouch, have been infilled. These features should be considered as integral elements of the farm complex alongside the ancillary farm buildings and are consequently not re-listed here.

A number of earthwork features were noted during the field survey. Documentary evidence and field observations suggests that these are all largely of early to late post-medieval date in their present form, although the alignments of, for example, the roads and trackways may be earlier.



Former Alignment of the London to Hastings High Road

*preserved as an earthen embankment and wide platform at
The Ruffets, Lamberhurst (Area 4 Appendix III Nr 141)*

This is particularly so for the series of woodbanks and ditches delineating present or former boundaries to tracts of woodland many of which are preserved within the study area. Such woodbanks served the dual function of drainage, and the marking out of ownership parcels within woodland.

Many of these landscape archaeological features are individually difficult to date unless identified in documentary sources, and confirmed by archaeological excavation, and the recovery of stratified artefact evidence. The sites are described north to south.

3.5.2 Northern Section

Impact Corridors (Areas 3-4)

A double-hedged trackway, probably of late medieval layout, and now represented by a footpath, was noted delineating a former access route from Lamberhurst, via Whiskett's Farm, north to the former pre-1741 alignment of the London to Hastings High Road (Appendix III nr 148).

A series of slight linear ridges aligned east-west were observed across an area of pasture north-east of Whiskett's Farm. These are presumably ridge and furrow. An undated field system, but probably created in the early 19th century, and undertaken to assist surface field drainage (Appendix III nr 149).

A substantial water-filled ditch, part of an extant drainage system, together with other associated woodbanks and ditches, all serving as leats, was observed within, and on the northern edge of Whiskett's Wood, undated, but recently scoured, probably late post-medieval, and draining south-east into the Sweetbourne (Appendix III nr 150).

The alignment of the former course of the London to Hastings High Road, pre-dating the 1741 turnpike route, is preserved as a substantial earthen embankment and wide platform north-west of Tollgate Cottages, on the north side of the A21 (Appendix III nr 151).

3.5.3 Central Section

Impact Corridors (Areas 6, 8, 11 and 13)

A section of a former road, described in *circa* 1840 as the old coach road, is preserved as a metalled woodland trackway with wide external but shallow ditches flanking both sides following a route through Kilndown Wood, extending from north-east of Hillside Cottage, and connecting the north side of the A21 with Kilndown (Appendix III nr 152).

An irregular ditch and bank, and a lesser woodbank with external ditch aligned south to north, were noted in, and on the southern edge of, Kilndown Wood, opposite Hillside Cottage, on the north side of the A21. The former ditch and bank is apparently modern, cut for drainage,

the latter delineating an area of coppice woodland. The boundary is depicted in *circa* 1840 dividing a parcel of woodland from an area of waste (Appendix III nr 153).

A short length of woodbank and ditch was noted within Kilndown Wood, aligned parallel to a steep scarp north of the A21 and just east of the South Lodge, and is likely of 19th century date in its present but probably of earlier layout, cut for drainage, and delineating the edge of the woodland (Appendix III nr 154).

A short length of the former alignment of a roadway connecting the former mid to late 19th century Post Boy Inn to Kilndown Poultry Farm and thereafter Kilndown Lane, has been observed as a linear bank and hollow way, just north of the Happy Eater Restaurant (Appendix III nr 155). The roadway represents the alignment of Kilndown Lane prior to the turnpiking of this route in 1768, and presumably also represents the late medieval layout and arrangement.

A well-defined linear woodbank has been noted preserved within woodland, now in use as a trackway, and defining the northern boundary between Cats Wood and Shearnfold Wood (Appendix III nr 160). The feature is undated but its present form and layout indicates that it is presumably of late medieval date, and is representative of many similar earthwork boundaries which would have been thrown up to delineate property ownership as well as to exclude livestock. Woodbanks serving this function of delineating property boundaries within woodland are a landscape archaeological feature that occur commonly within the impact corridors.

Study Area

Sections of the routes previously described as the *old coach road*, and the alignment of the a road connecting the former Post Boy Inn to Kilndown fall within the study area.

The former is delineated by a continuation of the woodland trackway through Kilndown Wood (Appendix III nr 152). The latter is represented in part as a shadow mark on air photographs north of Kilndown Poultry Farm where a section of this road has been ploughed out (Appendix III nr 155).

Other landscape features have been noted within the study area. These include a gravel pit within Chingley Wood (Appendix III nr 156). Immediately to the east, on Chingley Leah, are similar pits, now infilled with water and serving as field ponds (Appendix III nr 157).

Other field ponds are located, probably with more specific agricultural origins, are located further south just east of Chingley Manor, and belonging to the farm complex there (Appendix III nr 158); and again further east, on the south-eastern corner of Chingley Leah (Appendix III nr 159). All of these are representative examples of common landscape archaeological features that occur across this section of the High Weald landscape.

3.5.4 Southern Section

The sites of five field ponds, all extant in 1622, have been identified, on the north side of the A21 between Shearnfold Wood and Stonecrouch, and also at Combwell.

A small pond was formerly situated on the field boundary between two closes named *Stone Crouch Meadow* and *Hothfield* in 1622 on the alignment of a small unnamed watercourse, and is the same as one shown located within a small shaw named *Spring Shaw* in 1840/42. (Appendix III nr 164).

Immediately to the south-west was a large pond (Appendix III nr 163), now occupied by a small copse or shaw of coppice woodland. Abutting this on the west was another large pond, parts of which remain, presently dry and connecting to a large scoured dyke which drains north-east along the eastern edge of Shearnfold Wood (Appendix III nr 162). Both were situated within a shaw, partially extant, named *Milestone Shaw* in 1840.

To the west of this shaw is the site of a former small circular pond, extant in 1622, when it was situated within a close named *The Well Field*. This pond was not mapped in 1840 (Appendix III nr 161).

Lastly, a large artificial pond (Appendix III nr 165), still extant, is located immediately to the east of Combwell Priory Farm.

An artificial roadside pond, extant in 1621/1622, was also formerly located at the junction of Rosemary Lane and the A21 at Stonecrouch (Appendix III nr 166). This was presumably used for watering the horses employed at Stonecrouch.

A large dry pond is presently located immediately to the north-west of Combwell Lodge on the northern edge of a small shaw. The pond was extant in 1621/1622 when it was adjacent to the north side of the London to Hastings High Road in the south-east of a close named *marle pitt*. In 1840 the pond was of similar shape and size to that presently extant, although the attached shaw was of larger extent eastward (Appendix III nr 167).

3.6 Conclusion

The present historic landscape is an amalgam of various elements built up over the previous nineteen hundred years. For most of this period of time man's impact on the natural landscape has been influenced to a large extent by the local geomorphology. Today this natural landscape is represented by the characteristic undulating countryside of the High Weald and the wide tracts of coppice woodland intermixed with mature standards of oak, birch and chestnut.

Complementing and overlying this is a historic landscape which reflects the evolution of a settlement and enclosure pattern, and agrarian land use, that has probably changed little, except in very local detail, since the mid 16th century, if not earlier, and thus demonstrates

a remarkable degree of local continuity and stability.

The broad story of the evolution of this historic landscape has been described above, the earliest element of which is the alignment of a section of the former Hastings to London High Road. In its original form this was in all probability first laid out during the 8th and 9th centuries. Since then a network of roads and trackways linking settlements has gradually evolved, a process culminating in the turnpiking of the London to Hastings High Road and Kilndown Lane in the mid to late 18th century.

The settlement pattern has similarly evolved from the establishment of clearings and commons, and the siting of small farmsteads abutting the main road route or trackway during the early medieval period, through the foundation and endowment of a 12th century priory and monastic estate at Combwell, to the deliberate planting of a fortified moated house at Scotney on the north bank of the river Bewl in the late 14th century. And thereafter, in the post-medieval period, developing into a balanced regular pattern of small homesteads each unit farming average sized holdings of pasture, meadow, and arable, interspersed between surviving portions of the ancient semi-natural woodland as at Chingley and Kilndown.

4 Impact Assessment

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Arrangement

The following assessment details the likely impacts along the corridors of the four proposed route options (2-5) on the heritage resource, and the historic environment within, and on the margins of, specific areas (*Section 2.1.3 and Historic Environment Assessment Plan*).

The assessment is presented with the caveat that it deals only with impacts on those elements of the heritage resource which have been recorded to date. The latter cannot hope to incorporate the full body of archaeological and historical evidence that is likely to exist within the present historic landscape. Further detailed field survey, particularly of the landscape archaeology, coupled with more documentary research, will be required to achieve such an objective.

The impacts have been considered across the three geographic areas (*northern, central, and southern*) by the various route options; and subsequently, under three separate elements of the heritage resource (*archaeological sites, historic buildings, and historic landscape*).

The impacts on the heritage resource have been assessed under two categories, indicating where either permanent loss, or a potential for permanent loss, may occur.

An introductory section defines the types of impact; provides an assessment of the general impacts; and, where known, the likely state of preservation of the resource. Both the general impacts described, and the likely state of preservation are applicable to all of the route options.

4.1.2 Heritage Resource Impacts

Archaeological impacts are those that affect the buried element of the heritage resource, both on specifically known sites, and on unknown sites.

Historic building impacts affect standing buildings or structures dated before 1850, whether or not statutorily protected. Sites of former buildings are assessed under the archaeological resource impacts.

Historic landscape impacts affect the setting of archaeological monuments; of standing buildings, and of other structures of the medieval and post-medieval periods; of any relict landscape archaeological features; and the present historic landscape as a whole.

4.1.3 General Impacts

The nature of the proposed road improvement schemes indicates that direct, immediate and permanent loss of the heritage resource is likely to occur across those areas which may be subject to earthmoving groundwork during the creation of embankments, during associated landscaping, during tree planting, and during new road construction.

4.1.4 State of Preservation

No previous large scale modern developments have been identified within the impact corridors, and a good state of preservation of the combined heritage resource is considered to be likely overall. This is particularly so within tracts of extant woodland.

Where major previous impacts affecting the state of preservation of the known heritage resource have been identified, these have occurred either as a result of historical change, as in the case of Combwell Priory, or of planned change, as in the case of the landscaping of the Scotney Castle Estate, and the turnpiking of the Hastings to London High Road.

Elsewhere previous impacts have occurred largely on the historic building resource consisting of small scale alterations to properties, or new building, mainly as a result of changing agricultural practices, except in one instance, Combwell Priory Farm, where modern agricultural buildings have replaced virtually all of the structures extant in the early 19th century.

Overall, only three significant modern impacts have been noted, comprising the widening of the A21 between The Ruffets and Bewl Bridge; the construction of the Happy Eater Restaurant; and the laying of the Yalding to Bewl Water Pipeline just west of Stonecrouch.

4.2 Archaeological Impacts

4.2.1 Northern Section

Potential impacts have been identified in two areas. The impacts relate to all route options.

Route Options 2-5

Area 1 : Spray Hill Farm

The site of a medieval to late medieval farmstead is likely to be situated at *Spray Hill Farm* (Appendix I nr 12). Although the extent, and precise focus of this settlement is not known, the present farm lies on the extreme northern margins of the impact corridors, and no impacts are envisaged.

Area 5 : Bewl Bridge Cottages and Farm

The sites of two *buildings*, extant in 1840, are located at *Bewl Bridge Cottages* (Appendix I nos 15-16); and the sites of three minor *agricultural buildings* of 18th to 19th century date have also been identified south of the present farmhouse at *Bewl Bridge Farm* (Appendix I nos 17-19).

In the former instance there is a potential for permanent loss of the resource, depending upon the extent of proposed road widening and associated landscaping at this location, the identified sites being situated on the southern margins of the impact corridors.

In the latter instance the farm lies on the extreme southern margins of the impact corridors, and no impacts on the resource are envisaged.

4.2.2 Central Section

Potential impacts have been identified in seven areas. Not all impacts are applicable to all route options.

Route Options 2-5

Area 6 : Little Bewl Bridge Farm

The impacts largely relate to route option 2.

Bewl Bridge is named in the early 13th century, but the location is uncertain, and the appellation may refer equally to the crossing itself, or to the medieval farmstead (Appendix I nos 1-2).

There is a potential for permanent loss of the resource.

Little Bewl Bridge Farm is the original farmstead named Bewl Bridge Farm in 1840. The sites of six *agricultural buildings*, all extant in 1840 (Appendix I nos 20-25), forming the extended layout of this farm complex in the post-medieval period fall directly within, and on the margins of, the impact corridors.

Permanent loss of the resource may occur on the sites of four of these buildings (Appendix I nos 22-25), particularly in the case of route option 2.

There is a potential for permanent loss of the sites of the remaining two (Appendix I nos 20-21).

The site of a small *agricultural field building* (Appendix I nr 26), part of the same farm, also extant in 1840, and situated to the south, is on the extreme southern margins of the impact corridors, and is unlikely to be subject to an impact.

Area 7 : Hillside Farm

The impacts relate equally to all route options.

A medieval to late medieval farmstead is likely to be situated at *Hillside Farm* (Appendix I nr 3). In addition, the sites of two *agricultural buildings* (Appendix I nos 27-28), both extant in 1840, forming part of the farm complex in the post-medieval period, have been identified.

These sites fall directly within the impact corridors. Permanent loss of the resource may occur.

Route Options 2 and 4

Area 13 : Happy Eater Restaurant

The impacts relate equally to both route options.

The sites of five *buildings*, one extant in 1622, two extant in 1840, one a beer shop and garden (public house), the other a stable; and a further two, both part of the late 19th century Post Boy Inn, are located within the present car park (Appendix I nos 38-42).

All fall directly within the proposed road construction alignments. Permanent loss of the resource may occur.

Area 14A : Chingley Leah

The impacts relate equally to both route options.

The sites of two buildings have been located at the junction of the A21 and the lane leading to Chingley (Appendix I nr 43); and also west of the lane, to the south (Appendix I nr 45); and, at the former location, the site of an enclosure (Appendix I nr 44).

One building, and the enclosure, fall directly within the proposed road construction alignments; the other building lies on the southern margins of the impact corridors. In the former instance permanent loss of the resource may; in the latter there is a potential for permanent loss of the resource.

Route Options 3-5

Area 12 : Nursery Farm

The impacts relate equally to all three route options.

A medieval/late medieval farmstead is likely to be situated at *Nursery Farm* (Appendix I nr

6).

In addition, the sites of two minor *agricultural buildings* (Appendix I nos 34-35), one rebuilt on the same site, are located adjacent to the present pond, immediately south of the present farmhouse.

In both instances a marginally impact on the resource is envisaged, and there is a potential for permanent loss of the resource.

Route Options 3 and 5

Area 9 : Scotney Castle Estate, South-East

The impacts relate equally to both route options.

The site of a *building*, described as a cottage and garden (Appendix I nr 33), extant in 1840 within the *Scotney Castle Estate*, falls on the margins of the impact corridors.

Permanent loss of the resource may occur.

Area 10 : Scotts Rough

The impacts relate equally to both route options.

The site of a *building*, described as a house, in a separate enclosure, and three *agricultural buildings* in an adjacent close, all extant in 1840 and named *Scotts Rough* (Appendix I nos 29-32), fall directly within, and on the margins of, the proposed road construction alignments.

Permanent loss of the resource may occur.

Area 11 : South-West of Kilndown Poultry Farm

The impacts relate equally to both route options.

The sites of two *buildings*, one minor, and both extant in 1840 (Appendix I nos 36-37), fall on the northern margins of the impact areas. The site of one is occupied.

A potential for permanent loss of the resource may occur, depending upon the extent of road construction, and associated landscaping in this area.

4.2.3 Southern Section

Potential impacts have been identified in two areas. The impacts relate equally to both route options.

Route Options 2 and 4

Areas 16 and 17 : Stonecrouch Farm and Hamlet

A medieval to late medieval *farmstead* is likely to be situated at *Stonecrouch*, either on the site of the present farm, or represented by the hamlet itself, in which case the sites of other similarly dated small *tenements*, and *agricultural structures* may be located both north and south of the present A21 (Appendix I nos 4-5).

In addition, the sites of ten *buildings*, including a *cottage* and two roadside *barns*, variously extant in 1622, 1799, or 1840, and forming differing elements of the farm complex between those dates, are located to the west, north, and east of *Stonecrouch Farm* (Appendix I nos 46-55).

All of these sites fall on the southern margins of the impact corridors.

There is a potential for permanent loss of the resource, depending upon the extent of road construction, and associated landscaping.

The site of an *oasthouse* (Appendix I nr 56), extant in 1834, is located opposite *Stonecrouch Farm*, on the south side of the A21.

No impacts on this site are envisaged.

4.3 Historic Buildings Impacts

4.3.1 Northern Section

Potential impacts have been identified in four areas. Eight historic standing buildings are affected, of which three of protected statutory listed status.

Route Options 2-5

Area 1 : Spray Hill Farm

A timber-framed *oasthouse*, extant in 1840, but probably constructed in the early 1800s, (Appendix II nr 128) is situated on the northern margins of the impact areas.

No impacts on the resource are envisaged.

Area 2 : Scotney Castle Estate, South-West

The main south-west *lodgehouse* (Appendix II nr 125) to the estate, *Scotney Castle Lodge*, is located abutting the northern margin of the proposed road construction alignments.

There is a significant potential for permanent loss of the setting of the resource, depending upon the extent of road widening, and associated landscaping.

Area 4 : The Ruffets

Treason Cottage (Appendix II nr 122), extant in 1840, is situated just north of the present A21.

There is a potential for permanent loss of the resource, depending upon the extent of road construction, and associated landscaping.

Another similar building, *Tollgate Cottage* (Appendix II nr 123), also extant in 1840, but probably built in the early 1800s, is situated abutting the southern margin of the proposed road construction alignment.

There is a significant potential for permanent loss of the resource, depending upon the extent of road construction, and particularly during any associated landscaping.

Area 5 : Bewl Bridge Farm

Four major farm *buildings* comprising a farmhouse of 18th to 19th century build, and three large *agricultural structures* to the south (Appendix II nos 109-112), all extant in 1840, are situated on the southern margins of the impact areas.

No impacts on the resource are envisaged.

4.3.2 Central Section

Potential impacts have been identified in six areas. Twelve historic standing buildings are affected, of which eight of protected statutory listed status. Not all impacts are applicable to all route options.

Route Options 2-5

Area 6 : Little Bewl Bridge Farm

The impacts relate largely to route option 2.

Four buildings, including the main *farmhouse* and a *barn*, both timber-framed of 17th to 18th century build, with two further *agricultural buildings* (Appendix II nos 103-106), including parts of an early oasthouse, the latter extant in 1840, and all comprising the main elements of the farm complex, are located on the southern margins of the proposed road alignments.

Permanent loss of the resource may occur in the case of one building (Appendix II nr 105).

There is a potential for permanent loss of the remainder, depending upon the extent of road widening, and associated landscaping.

Area 7 : Hillside Farm

The impacts relate equally to all route options.

A timber-framed late medieval 15th century *farmhouse*, together with another *building*, extant in 1840 (Appendix II nos 92 and 113) are situated directly within, or on the margins of, the proposed road alignments.

Permanent loss of the resource may occur.

Route Options 2 and 4

Area 14 : Chingley Wood

The impacts relate equally to both route options.

Two *buildings*, named *Brick Kiln Cottage* (Appendix II nr 124), and *Thatched Cottage* (Appendix II nr 121), both extant in 1840, are located adjacent to the proposed road construction alignments.

Permanent loss of the resource may occur in the first instance.

There is a potential for permanent loss in the second, depending upon the extent of road construction, and associated landscaping.

Route Options 3-5

Area 9 : Scotney Castle Estate, South-East

The impact relates largely to route options 3 and 5.

The *South Lodge*, of the Scotney Castle Estate (Appendix II nr 126), erected by 1843, is located adjacent to the proposed road construction alignments.

There is a significant potential for permanent loss of the setting of the resource, depending upon the extent of road widening, and associated landscaping.

Area 11 : South-West of Kilndown Poultry Farm

The impact relates equally to both route options.

A large building, the present *farmhouse*, extant in 1840, but probably of earlier 18th century build (Appendix II nr 114), is located abutting the south side of a former roadway, on the northern margins of the impact corridors.

There is a potential for permanent loss of the resource, depending upon the extent of road construction, and associated landscaping.

Area 12 : Nursery Farm

The impacts relate equally to all three route options.

A timber-framed *farmhouse*, originally of 16th century build, a timber-framed *barn* dated 1842, and an *oasthouse*, probably of the same date (Appendix II nos 93 and 107-108), comprising the main elements of the farm complex in the late medieval and post-medieval periods, are located adjacent to the proposed road alignments.

Permanent loss of the resource may occur, depending upon the extent of road widening, and associated landscaping.

4.3.3 Southern Section

Potential impacts have been identified in two area on seven standing buildings, of which two are of protected statutory listed status.

Route Options 2 and 4

Areas 16 and 17 : Stonecrouch Farm and Hamlet

The present main timber-framed *farmhouse*, originally of 15th century build, and an adjacent *barn*, extant in 1840 but probably of 18th century date, are located hard up against the north side of the present A21 (Appendix II nos 94 and 115).

On the south side of the A21, either side of the junction with Rosemary Lane, a group of five *buildings* are located within three properties at *Forge House* (Appendix II nos 117-119); at *Yew Tree* (Appendix II nr 116); and at *Stonecrouch Cottage* (Appendix II nr 95).

In the case of *Forge House* and *Yew Tree* all of the buildings were extant in 1840, and at the former property included two buildings (Appendix II nos 117-118) which at that date were of greater extent. *Stonecrouch Cottage* is originally of 15th century build.

All of these buildings are located on the southern margins of the impact corridors. There is a potential for permanent loss of the resource in the case of the buildings at Stonecrouch Farm, depending upon the extent of road widening, and associated landscaping. No impacts are envisaged on the resource in the cases of the buildings sited to the south of the present A21.

4.4 Landscape Archaeology Impacts

4.4.1 Northern Section

Potential impacts have been identified in two areas. The impacts relate equally to all route options.

Route Options 2-5

Area 3 : North-East of Whiskett's Farm

A former *trackway* between the A21 and Whiskett's Farm is preserved as a double-hedge and footpath (Appendix III nr 148).

Permanent loss of a section of the alignment may occur.

A former *field system* is preserved as wide ridge and furrow in pasture east of the trackway previously described (Appendix III nr 149).

Permanent loss of parts of the earthworks representing this system may occur.

Area 4 : The Ruffets

A substantial water filled *dyke*, and *associated earthworks*, are preserved south of the A21, and on the western margins of *Whiskett's Wood* (Appendix III nr 150).

There is a potential for permanent loss of substantial parts this surface drainage system, depending upon the extent of road construction, and associated landscaping.

A substantial length of the former *road alignment* of the London to Hastings High Road, dating to before the turnpiking of the route in 1741, is preserved in this area (Appendix III nr 151).

There is a potential for permanent loss of the resource overall, and permanent loss of a section of the feature is envisaged at the eastern end of the former alignment at its junction with the present A21 north-west of Tollgate Cottage.

4.4.2 Central Section

Potential impacts have been identified in four areas. Not all impacts are applicable to all route options.

Route Options 3 and 5

Area 8 : Kilndown Wood

The impact relates equally to both route options.

A section of the former *coach road* is preserved as a gravelled trackway following an alignment from the north side of the A21 north-east to Kilndown (Appendix III nr 152).

Permanent loss of a section of this alignment may occur.

A short length of *woodbank and ditch* has been identified opposite *Hillside Farm Cottage* delineating an area of coppice woodland (Appendix III nr 153).

A further length of *woodbank and ditch* has been noted on the southern edge of *Kilndown Wood*, east of South Lodge (Appendix III nr 154).

There is a potential for permanent loss of the resource, depending upon the extent of road construction, and associated landscaping.

Areas 11 and 13 : Happy Eater Restaurant and South-West of Kilndown Poultry Farm

The impacts relate equally to both route options.

A short length of the former *road* connecting the former Post Boy Inn to *Kilndown Lane* is preserved as earthworks (Appendix III nr 155).

Permanent loss of a section of this alignment may occur.

Area 13 : Happy Eater Restaurant

A well-defined length of *woodbank and ditch* is preserved within *Cats Wood* (Appendix III nr 160).

Permanent loss of a section of this feature may occur.

4.4.3 Southern Section

Potential impacts have been identified in three areas. The impacts relate equally to both route options.

Route Options 2 and 4

Area 15 : North of Stonecrouch Farm

A group of five *field ponds*, all extant in 1621/22, and of which one is infilled, have been identified (Appendix III nos 161-165).

There is a potential for permanent loss of the resource in most instances, depending upon the extent of road construction, and associated landscaping.

Areas 16 and 17 : Stonecrouch Farm and Hamlet

The site of a former *roadside pond* has been located at the junction of Rosemary Lane and the A21 (Appendix III nr 166).

There is a potential for permanent loss of the resource, depending upon the extent of road construction, and associated landscaping.

Area 18 : Combwell Lodge

A dry *field pond*, extant in 1621/22, has been noted immediately west of Combwell Lodge (Appendix III nr 167).

There is a potential for permanent loss of the resource, depending upon the extent of road construction, and associated landscaping.

5 Impact Mitigation Assessment

5.1 Arrangement and Considerations

The arrangement is the same as for that of the impact assessment (*Section 4.1.1*). The following assessment considers the available mitigation options for the impacts identified therein, and provides specific mitigatory recommendations, detailing their objectives, and the degree of effectiveness for each impact identified

The following introductory section provides some notes on the general considerations applicable to determining the mitigation policy.

5.2 Mitigation Options

5.2.1 Preservation of the Resource

The emphasis throughout has been placed on the adoption of a mitigation policy based on the preservation of the heritage resource.

Implementation of this objective may be achieved in two ways, either by physical *in situ* preservation of the resource in its landscape setting; or by the adoption of an acceptable environmental strategy, and programme of related works.

Preservation can be achieved in the latter instance by the making of a full field record of the affected resource.

In the former instance preservation may be achieved by modifications to the development design, in this case, primarily the alignments, and degree of associated landscaping, of any of the various proposed route options.

5.2.2 Importance of the Resource and the Landscape Setting

The final decisions regarding the implementation of one or both of these options lies in an assessment of the relative local, regional, or national importance of the affected resource, with consideration also being given to the state of preservation.

A key element of a policy based on the mitigation options of preservation *in situ*, or by record, is a recognition of the importance of the landscape setting of the affected resource, both within its buried context, and within the present historic landscape.

5.3 Mitigation Options for Archaeological Sites

5.3.1 Northern Section

Route Options 2-5

Area 5 : Bewl Bridge Cottages and Farm

The sites of the former late post-medieval *agricultural buildings* (Appendix I nos 15-16) identified are located on the southern margins of the impact corridors, and are of only local importance.

Preservation by record is the preferred mitigation option.

Initially, mitigation should, therefore, be directed towards ascertaining the extent of the proposed landscaping groundwork in this area to more closely define any impacts that may be likely to occur.

Should impacts become unavoidable, the following works should be undertaken prior to any construction groundwork.

1. Evaluation by machine-cut prospection trenches to determine the presence, or absence, of any surviving archaeological deposits, and/or features.
2. Assessment by report, detailing the results of the evaluation, and including documentary research. Should the presence of archaeological remains be proven, the report should include information on the location, extent, depth, character, and date of the resource. It should also provide a further assessment of the effects of any identifiable impacts, the importance of the resource, and recommend a mitigation strategy. The latter should include a programme for further archaeological works, if necessary, and make adequate provision for post-excavation studies and publication.

5.3.2 Central Section

Route Options 2-5

Area 6 : Little Bewl Bridge Farm

The sites of the ancillary *agricultural buildings* (Appendix I nos 20-25), extant in 1840, and forming the farm complex at that date, are of only local importance.

The *farmstead* itself, however, is likely to date from the medieval to late medieval periods (Appendix I nos 1-2), and this, together with the presence of standing buildings of 17th century date, enhances its group heritage value.

Preservation *in situ* of the buried archaeological resource is the preferred mitigation option, depending upon the state of preservation.

Initially, mitigation should, therefore, be directed towards the following works, to be undertaken prior to any construction groundwork.

1. Evaluation by machine cut prospection trenching to determine the presence, or absence, of any surviving archaeological deposits, and/or features, across areas that may be subject to a direct impact, with particular attention being directed towards the former sites of buildings (Appendix I nos 22-25) north, and north-east, of the present farmhouse.
2. Assessment by report, detailing the results of the evaluation. Should the presence of archaeological remains be proven, the report should include information on the location, extent, depth, character, and date of the resource. It should also provide a further assessment of the effects of any identifiable impacts, the importance of the resource, and recommend a mitigation strategy. The latter should include a programme for further archaeological works, if necessary, and make adequate provision for post-excavation studies and publication.

Area 7 : Hillside Farm

Both the likely site of the medieval to late medieval *farmstead* (Appendix I nr 3), and the sites of one large, and one minor, *agricultural building* (Appendix I nos 27-28), both extant in 1840, are of local importance, which is enhanced by the group heritage value.

Preservation *in situ* is the preferred mitigation option. The state of preservation of the resource is not known.

Initially, mitigation should, therefore, be directed towards the following works, to be undertaken prior to any construction groundwork.

1. Evaluation by machine cut prospection trenching to determine the presence, or absence, of any surviving archaeological deposits, and/or features, across areas that may be subject to a direct impact, with particular attention being directed towards the former sites of buildings (Appendix I nos 27-28).
2. Assessment by report, detailing the results of the evaluation. Should the presence of archaeological remains be proven, the report should include information on the location, extent, depth, character, and date of the resource. It should also provide a further assessment of the effects of any identifiable impacts, the importance of the resource, and recommend a mitigation strategy. The latter should include a programme for further archaeological works, if necessary, and make adequate provision for post-excavation studies and publication.

Route Options 2 and 4

Area 13 : Happy Eater Restuarant

The two *buildings*, both extant in 1840, one, a *public house*, the other a *stable* (Appendix I nos 38-39), had been demolished by 1870, and subsequently rebuilt within the property on a new layout.

These buildings have in turn been demolished (Appendix I nos 40-41), and the site subject to modern re-development.

The sites of the all of these buildings are located within the eastern end of the present car park of the Happy Eater Restaurant.

Further south, still within the present car park, a further building was extant in 1622 (Appendix I nr 42), also possibly an inn.

All are of local importance, but the degree of preservation of the resource is uncertain, and recent developments may have cleared former foundations, and severely truncated, associated, archaeological deposits and features.

Preservation by record is the recommended mitigation, but initially this should be directed towards the following works, to be undertaken prior to any construction groundwork.

1. Evaluation by machine-cut prospection trenches to determine the presence, or absence, of any surviving archaeological deposits and/or features.
2. Assessment by report, detailing the results of the evaluation, and including documentary research. Should the presence of archaeological remains be proven, the report should include information on the location, extent, depth, character, and date of the resource. It should also provide a further assessment of the effects of any identifiable impacts, the importance of the resource, and recommend a mitigation strategy. The latter should include a programme for further archaeological works, if necessary, and make adequate provision for post-excavation studies and publication.

Area 14A : Chingley Leah

The sites of the two buildings (Appendix I nos 43 and 45) are of local importance, which is enhanced by the group heritage value. The site of the associated enclosure (Appendix I nr 44), although of local importance, is unlikely to be recoverable as archaeological features.

Preservation in situ is the preferred mitigation option. The state of preservation of the resource is not known, but the sites remain unencumbered by later structures.

Initially, mitigation should, therefore be directed towards the following works, to be undertaken prior to any construction groundwork.

1. Evaluation by machine-cut prospection trenches to determine the presence, or absence, of any surviving archaeological deposits and/or features, across areas that may be subject to a direct impact, with particular attention being paid to the possible site of the northernmost building (Appendix I nr 43).

2. Assessment by report, detailing the results of the evaluation, and including documentary research. Should the presence of archaeological remains be proven, the report should include information on the location, extent, depth, character, and date of the resource. It should also provide a further assessment of the effects of any identifiable impacts, the importance of the resource, and recommend a mitigation strategy. The latter should include a programme for further archaeological works, if necessary, and make adequate provision for post-excavation studies and publication.

Route Options 3-5

Area 12 : Nursery Farm

The possible site of a medieval to late medieval *farmstead* (Appendix I nr 6), and the two minor *agricultural structures* (Appendix I nos 34-35), both extant in 1840, are of local importance.

The group heritage value of this farmstead has been diminished by two standing buildings (Appendix II nos 107-108) having been rebuilt in *circa* 1840/42, but the complex includes a main farmhouse (Appendix II nr 91), originally of 16th century build.

Preservation by record is the recommended mitigation, but the state of preservation of the resource is not known.

Initially, mitigation should, therefore, be directed towards the following works, to be undertaken prior to any construction groundwork.

1. Evaluation by machine-cut prospection trenches to determine the presence, or absence, of any surviving archaeological deposits and/or features.

2. Assessment by report, detailing the results of the evaluation, and including documentary research. Should the presence of archaeological remains be proven, the report should include information on the location, extent, depth, character, and date of the resource. It should also provide a further assessment of the effects of any identifiable impacts, the importance of the resource, and recommend a mitigation strategy. The latter should include a programme for further archaeological works, if necessary, and make adequate provision for post-excavation studies and publication.

Route Options 3-5

Area 9 : Scotney Castle Estate, South-East

The site of the cottage and garden (Appendix I nr 33) extant in 1840 at this location, is of local importance.

Nothing is known of the site history prior to 1840, and the state of preservation of the resource is not known.

The site falls within a designated Kent County Council Historic Park and Garden.

Preservation by record is the recommended mitigation.

Initially, mitigation should, therefore, be directed towards the following works, to be undertaken prior to any construction groundwork.

1. A full measured field survey of the affected site, including photographic recording, and relevant documentary research.
2. Evaluation, preferably by machine-cut prospection trenches, to determine the presence, or absence, of any surviving archaeological deposits and/or features.
3. Assessment by report, detailing the results of the evaluation, and including documentary research. Should the presence of archaeological remains be proven, the report should include information on the location, extent, depth, character, and date of the resource. It should also provide a further assessment of the effects of any identifiable impacts, the importance of the resource, and recommend a mitigation strategy. The latter should include a programme for further archaeological works, if necessary, and make adequate provision for post-excavation studies and publication.

Area 10 : Scotts Rough

The sites of the former *buildings*, comprising the *farmstead* named *Scotts Rough* (Appendix I nos 29-32) extant in 1840, is of local importance. The site, on the basis of the place-name, is unlikely to be earlier than *circa* 1800.

The site falls within a designated Kent County Council Historic Park and Garden.

Preservation by record is the recommended mitigation, but the state of preservation of the resource is not known.

Initially, mitigation should, therefore, be directed towards the following works, to be undertaken prior to any construction groundwork.

1. A full measured field survey of the affected site, including photographic recording, and

relevant documentary research.

2. Evaluation, preferably by machine-cut prospection trenches, to determine the presence, or absence, of any surviving archaeological deposits and/or features.

3. Assessment by report, detailing the results of the evaluation, and including documentary research. Should the presence of archaeological remains be proven, the report should include information on the location, extent, depth, character, and date of the resource. It should also provide a further assessment of the effects of any identifiable impacts, the importance of the resource, and recommend a mitigation strategy. The latter should include a programme for further archaeological works, if necessary, and make adequate provision for post-excavation studies and publication.

Area 11 : South-West of Kilndown Poultry Farm

Both of the *agricultural buildings* extant in 1840 (Appendix I nos 36-37), and belonging to this farmstead, are of local importance.

Preservation by record is the recommended mitigation.

Initially, mitigation should, therefore, be directed towards ascertaining the extent of the proposed landscaping groundwork in this area to more closely define any impacts that may be likely to occur.

Should impacts become unavoidable, the following works should be undertaken prior to any construction groundwork.

1. Evaluation by machine-cut prospection trenches to determine the presence, or absence, of any surviving archaeological deposits and/or features.

2. Assessment by report, detailing the results of the evaluation, and including documentary research. Should the presence of archaeological remains be proven, the report should include information on the location, extent, depth, character, and date of the resource. It should also provide a further assessment of the effects of any identifiable impacts, the importance of the resource, and recommend a mitigation strategy. The latter should include a programme for further archaeological works, if necessary, and make adequate provision for post-excavation studies and publication.

5.3.3 Southern Section

Route Options 2 and 4

Areas 16 and 17 : Stonecrouch Farm and Hamlet

The site of the medieval to late medieval *farmstead* and *hamlet* of *Stonecrouch* (Appendix I

nos 4-5), together with the sites of the numerous *agricultural buildings* identified at these locations (Appendix I nos 46-55), are of local/regional group heritage importance and value.

Preservation *in situ* is the recommended mitigation.

Initially, mitigation should be directed towards ascertaining the extent of the proposed landscaping groundwork in this area to more closely define any impacts that may be likely to occur.

Should impacts become unavoidable, modifications to the construction design may be required.

5.4 Mitigation Options for Historic Buildings

5.4.1 Northern Section

Route Options 2-5

Area 2 : Scotney Castle Estate, South-West

The south-west *lodgehouse* (Appendix II nr 125), constructed between 1837-43, is of local importance, which is enhanced by its group heritage value.

The building is statutorily protected, and of DOE Grade II Listed Status (TQ6635-6735 Nr 9/166), is one element of the built environment within a National Trust Property, and falls within the confines of a designated English Heritage Historic Park and Garden. Under these constraints, preservation *in situ* is, therefore, largely assured.

Area 4 : The Ruffets

Preservation *in situ* of *Treason Cottage* (Appendix II nr 122), extant in 1840, is the preferred mitigation option, and although the building is of only local importance, it falls within the confines of a designated English Heritage Historic Park and Garden.

Initially, mitigation should be directed towards determining the precise extent of any impacts due to road widening, and associated landscaping, that may be likely to occur.

Should these works unavoidably impact on this property, preservation by record by the following programme of works should be undertaken prior to the commencement of any construction ground works.

1. Full building recording, undertaken from an archaeological, and architectural history, perspective, including salvage of period materials, and partial, or full, dismantling, but not

demolition, of the structure.

2. Evaluation by hand clearance, and archaeological excavation, of the interior ground plan of the building, undertaken to determine its date on construction, and to test for the presence, or absence, of any earlier occupation on the site.
3. Evaluation by machine-cut prospection trenches to determine the presence, or absence, of any surviving associated archaeological deposits, and/or features, within the property.
4. Documentary research undertaken to elucidate the tenorial history of the property, and to determine the possible presence of any further indicators of heritage resource value.
5. Assessment by report, detailing the results of the evaluation. Should the presence of archaeological remains be proven, the report should include information on the location, extent, depth, character, and date of the resource. It should also provide a further assessment of the effects of any identifiable impacts, the importance of the resource, and recommend a mitigation strategy. The latter should include a programme for further archaeological works, if necessary, and make adequate provision for post-excavation studies and publication.
6. Full archaeological excavation, if the presence of significant and important archaeological remains is proven by evaluation and subsequent assessment.

Tollgate Cottages (Appendix II nr 123), extant in 1840, is of local/regional importance, which is enhanced by its associated group heritage value.

The building is statutorily protected, and of DOE Grade II Listed Status (TQ63SE Nr 5/167). Preservation *in situ* is, therefore, largely assured.

5.4.2 Central Section

Route Options 2-5

Area 6 : Little Bewl Bridge Farm

The two standing *agricultural buildings* (Appendix II nos 105-106), including the early oasthouse, are of local importance, which is enhanced by their group heritage value.

Preservation *in situ* is the preferred mitigation option.

Initially, mitigation should be directed towards determining the precise extent of any impacts that may be likely to occur due to road widening, and associated landscaping.

Should these unavoidably impact upon the resource, the following programme of works should be undertaken prior to any construction groundwork, and preferably form part of the same initial mitigatory action to be carried out, on the same site, for the buried archaeological

resource.

1. Full building recording undertaken from an archaeological, and architectural history, perspective, including salvage of period materials, and partial, or full, dismantling, but not demolition, of the structures.
2. Evaluation by hand clearance, and archaeological excavation, of the interior ground plan of the buildings, undertaken to determine its date of construction, and to test for the presence, or absence, of any earlier occupation on the site.
3. Documentary research undertaken to elucidate the tenorial history of the property, and to determine the possible presence of any further indicators of heritage resource value.
4. Assessment by report, in conjunction with the same for the buried archaeological resource.

The main timber-framed *farmhouse* (Appendix II nr 103), of 17th century build, with 18th century additions, and the timber-framed *barn* (Appendix II nr 104), of 17th century build, are of local/regional importance, which is enhanced by the group heritage value.

The buildings are statutorily protected, and of DOE Grade II Listed Status (TQ63SE Nos 8/178 and 8/179). Preservation *in situ* is, therefore, largely assured.

Area 7 : Hillside Farm

One *house* within this property (Appendix II nr 113), extant in 1840, but possibly of earlier 18th century date, is of local importance, which is enhanced by its group heritage value.

Preservation *in situ* is the preferred mitigation option.

Initially, mitigation should be directed towards determining the precise extent of any road widening, and associated landscaping, that may be likely to occur.

Should these unavoidably impact upon the resource, the following programme of works should be undertaken prior to any construction groundwork, and preferably form part of the same initial mitigatory action to be carried out, on the same site, for the buried archaeological resource.

1. Full building recording undertaken from an archaeological, and architectural history, perspective, including salvage of period materials, and partial, or full, dismantling, but not demolition, of the structures.
2. Evaluation by hand clearance, and archaeological excavation, of the interior ground plan of the buildings, undertaken to determine its date of construction, and to test for the presence, or absence, of any earlier occupation on the site.

3. Documentary research undertaken to elucidate the tenorial history of the property, and to determine the possible presence of any further indicators of heritage resource value.
4. Assessment by report, in conjunction with the same for the buried archaeological resource.

The main timber-framed *farmhouse* (Appendix II nr 92), originally of 15th century, or earlier, build, is of local/regional importance.

The building is statutorily protected, and of DOE Grade II Listed Status (TQ63SE Nr 8/180). Preservation *in situ* is, therefore, largely assured.

Area 14 : Chingley Wood

Brick Kiln Cottage (Appendix II nr 124), probably of mid to late 18th century build, is of local importance.

The building is statutorily protected, and of DOE Grade II Listed Status (TQ63SE Nr 8/214). Preservation *in situ* is, therefore, largely assured.

Thatched Cottage (Appendix II nr 121), a roadside tenement extant in 1840, is of local importance.

Preservation *in situ* is recommended.

Initially, mitigation should be directed towards determining the precise extent of any road widening, and associated landscaping, that may be likely to occur.

Should these unavoidably impact upon the resource, the following programme of works should be undertaken prior to any construction groundwork, and preferably form part of the same initial mitigatory action to be carried out, on the same site, for the buried archaeological resource.

1. Full building recording undertaken from an archaeological, and architectural history, perspective, including salvage of period materials, and partial, or full, dismantling, but not demolition, of the structure.
2. Evaluation by hand clearance, and archaeological excavation of the interior ground plan of the building, undertaken to determine its date on construction, and to test for the presence, or absence, of any earlier occupation on the site.
3. Documentary research undertaken to elucidate the tenorial history of the property, and to determine the possible presence of any further indicators of heritage resource value.
4. Assessment by report, in conjunction with the same for the buried archaeological resource.

Area 9 : Scotney Castle Estate, South-East

South Lodge (Appendix II nr 126), constructed between 1837-43, is of local/regional importance, enhanced by its group heritage value and association.

The building is statutorily protected, and of DOE Grade II Listed Status (TQ63SE Nr 8/177), is one element of the built environment within a National Trust Property, and falls within the confines of a designated Kent County Council Historic Park and Garden. Under these constraints, preservation *in situ* is, therefore, largely assured.

Area 11 : South-West of Kilndown Poultry Farm

The present *farmhouse* (Appendix II nr 114), extant in 1840, but possibly of earlier date, is of local importance.

Preservation *in situ* is recommended.

Initially, mitigation should be directed towards determining the precise extent of any road widening, and associated landscaping, that may be likely to occur.

Should these unavoidably impact upon the resource, the following programme of works should be undertaken prior to any construction groundwork, and preferably form part of the same initial mitigatory action to be carried out, on the same site, for the buried archaeological resource.

1. Full building recording undertaken from an archaeological, and architectural history, perspective, including salvage of period materials, and partial, or full, dismantling, but not demolition, of the structure.
2. Evaluation by hand clearance, and archaeological excavation of the interior ground plan of the building, undertaken to determine its date on construction, and to test for the presence, or absence, of any earlier occupation on the site.
3. Documentary research undertaken to elucidate the tenorial history of the property, and to determine the possible presence of any further indicators of heritage resource value.
4. Assessment by report, in conjunction with the same for the buried archaeological resource.

Area 12 : Nursery Farm

The main timber-framed *farmhouse* (Appendix II nr 93), originally of 16th century build, together with the timber-framed *barn* (Appendix II nr 107), rebuilt in 1842, and the *oasthouse* (Appendix II nr 108), constructed in 1842, are all of local importance.

The buildings are all statutorily protected, and of DOE Grade II Listed Status (TQ63SE Nos

8/215, 8/216, and 8/217). Preservation *in situ* is, therefore, largely assured.

5.4.3 Southern Section

Route Options 2 and 4

Areas 16 and 17 : Stonecrouch Farm and Hamlet

All of the standing historic buildings within this area, including the barn at *Stonecrouch Farm* (Appendix II nr 115), buildings at *Forge House* (Appendix II nos 117-119), and at *Yew Tree* (Appendix II nr 116), are individually of only local importance, but this is enhanced to a local/regional importance by the heritage group value.

Preservation *in situ* is recommended.

Initially, mitigation should be directed towards ascertaining the extent of the proposed landscaping groundwork in this area to more closely define any impacts that may be likely to occur.

Should impacts become unavoidable, modifications to the construction design may be required.

Stonecrouch Farm (Appendix II nr 94), and *Stonecrouch Cottage* (Appendix II nr 95), both of 15th century build, are of local/regional importance.

The buildings are statutorily protected, and of DOE Grade II Listed Status (TQ63SE Nos 8/209 and 8/211). Preservation *in situ* is, therefore, largely assured.

5.5 Landscape Archaeology Mitigation Options

5.5.1 Northern Section

Route Options 2-5

Area 3 : North-East of Whiskett's Farm

The alignment of the former *trackway* linking the A21 to Whiskett's Farm (Appendix III nr 148), and the *earthworks* representative of a former *field system* immediately to the east (Appendix III nr 149), are of local importance.

Preservation by record is the preferred mitigation option.

Initially, mitigation should be directed towards completing the following programme of archaeological works.

1. A full measured field survey of the affected earthworks, including photographic recording, and relevant documentary research.
2. Evaluation by machine-cut prospection trenches to recover the original form, date, and development of the features.
3. Assessment by report. This should include a programme for further archaeological works, if necessary, and make adequate provision for post-excavation studies and publication.

Area 4 : The Ruffets

The extant *dyke*, and associated *drainage system*, extant on the south side of the A21, and on the western margins of *Whiskett's Wood* (Appendix III nr 150), is of local importance.

This is enhanced by the association with the alignment of the Sweetbourne, to which these features are connected.

Preservation by record is the preferred mitigation option.

Initially, mitigation should be directed towards completing the following programme of archaeological works.

1. A full measured field survey of the affected earthworks, including photographic recording, and relevant documentary research.
2. Evaluation by machine-cut prospection trenches to recover the original form, date, and development of the features.
3. Assessment by report. This should include a programme for further archaeological works, if necessary, and make adequate provision for post-excavation studies and publication.

The former *road alignment* of the London to Hastings High Road (Appendix III nr 151) at *The Ruffets* is of local/regional importance.

Preservation *in situ* is the preferred mitigation option. The alignment is one element of the historic landscape setting of a National Trust Property, and also lies within a designated English Heritage Historic Park and Garden.

Should impacts become unavoidable, the following works should be undertaken prior to any construction groundwork.

1. A full measured field survey of the alignment, including photographic recording, and

relevant documentary research. This should include the whole length of the alignment.

2. Evaluation, preferably by machine-cut prospection trenches, to recover the original form, date, construction method, and development of the road.

3. Assessment by report, detailing the results of the evaluation. The report should include information on the location, extent, depth, character, and date of the resource. It should also provide a further assessment of the effects of any identifiable impacts, the importance of the resource, and recommend a mitigation strategy. The latter should include a programme for further archaeological works, if necessary, and make adequate provision for post-excavation studies and publication.

5.5.2 *Central Section*

Route Options 3 and 5

Area 8 : Kilndown Wood

The section of the former *coach road* identified across *Kilndown Wood* (Appendix III nr 152) is of local/regional importance.

Preservation *in situ* is the preferred mitigation option.

Should impacts become unavoidable, the following works should be undertaken prior to any construction groundwork.

1. A full measured field survey of the alignment, including photographic recording, and relevant documentary research. This should include the whole length of the alignment.

2. Evaluation by machine-cut prospection trenches to recover the original form, date, construction method, and development of the road.

3. Assessment by report, including relevant documentary research, detailing the results of the evaluation. The report should include information on the location, extent, depth, character, and date of the resource. It should also provide a further assessment of the effects of any identifiable impacts, the importance of the resource, and recommend a mitigation strategy. The latter should include a programme for further archaeological works, if necessary, and make adequate provision for post-excavation studies and publication.

The *woodbank and ditch* noted on the southern edge of *Kilndown Wood* opposite Hillside Cottages (Appendix III nr 153), is of local importance.

Preservation by record is the preferred mitigation option.

Initially, mitigation should be directed towards completing the following programme of

archaeological works.

1. A full measured field survey of the affected earthworks, including photographic recording, and relevant documentary research.
2. Evaluation by machine-cut prospection trenches to recover the original form, date, and development of the features.
3. Assessment by report. This should include a programme for further archaeological works, if necessary, and make adequate provision for post-excavation studies and publication.

A further *woodbank and ditch* noted within *Kilndown Wood* just east of South Lodge (Appendix nr 154), is of local importance.

Preservation by record is the preferred mitigation option.

Initially, mitigation should be directed towards completing the following programme of archaeological works.

1. A full measured field survey of the affected earthworks, including photographic recording, and relevant documentary research.
2. Evaluation by machine-cut prospection trenches to recover the original form, date, and development of the features.
3. Assessment by report. This should include a programme for further archaeological works, if necessary, and make adequate provision for post-excavation studies and publication.

Areas 11 and 13 : Happy Eater Restaurant and South-West of Kilndown Poultry Farm

The section of the former *road*, connecting the former Post Boy Inn to *Kilndown Lane* (Appendix III nr 155), is of local importance.

Preservation by record is the recommended mitigation.

Initially, mitigation should be directed towards completing the following programme of archaeological works.

1. A full measured field survey of the affected earthworks, including photographic recording, and relevant documentary research.
2. Evaluation by machine-cut prospection trenches to recover the original form, date, and development of the features.
3. Assessment by report. This should include a programme for further archaeological works,

if necessary, and make adequate provision for post-excavation studies and publication.

Area 13 : Happy Eater Restaurant

The *woodbank and ditch*, now in use as a trackway through *Cats Wood* (Appendix III nr 160), is of local importance.

Preservation by record is the preferred mitigation option.

Initially, mitigation should be directed towards completing the following programme of archaeological works.

1. A full measured field survey of the affected earthworks, including photographic recording, and relevant documentary research.
2. Evaluation by machine-cut prospection trenches to recover the original form, date, and development of the features.
3. Assessment by report. This should include a programme for further archaeological works, if necessary, and make adequate provision for post-excavation studies and publication.

5.5.3 Southern Section

Route Options 2 and 4

Area 15 : North of Stonecrouch Farm

The sites of the former *ponds* (Appendix III nos 161-165) are of local importance.

Preservation by record is the recommended mitigation.

Initially, mitigation should be directed towards completing the following programme of archaeological works.

1. A full measured field survey of the affected earthworks, including photographic recording, and relevant documentary research.
2. Palaeo-environmental sampling of any relevant deposits.
3. Evaluation by machine-cut prospection trenches to recover the original form, date, and development of the features.
4. Assessment by report. This should include a programme for further archaeological works, if necessary, and make adequate provision for post-excavation studies and publication.

Areas 16 and 17 : Stonecrouch Farm and Hamlet

The site of the former *roadside pond*, at the junction of Rosemary Lane and the A21 (Appendix III nr 166), is of local importance.

Preservation by record is the recommended mitigation.

Initially, mitigation should be directed towards completing the following programme of archaeological works.

1. A full measured field survey of the affected earthworks, including photographic recording, and relevant documentary research.
2. Evaluation by machine-cut prospection trenches to recover the original form, date, and development of the features.
3. Assessment by report. This should include a programme for further archaeological works, if necessary, and make adequate provision for post-excavation studies and publication.

Area 18 : Combwell Lodge

The extant *field pond*, located immediately west of Combwell Lodge (Appendix nr 167), is of local importance.

Preservation by record is the recommended mitigation.

Initially, mitigation should be directed towards completing the following programme of archaeological works.

1. A full measured field survey of the affected earthworks, including photographic recording, and relevant documentary research.
2. Palaeo-environmental sampling of any relevant deposits.
3. Evaluation by machine-cut prospection trenches to recover the original form, date, and development of the features.
4. Assessment by report. This should include a programme for further archaeological works, if necessary, and make adequate provision for post-excavation studies and publication.

Appendix I

Gazetteer of Recorded Medieval to Post-Medieval Archaeological Monuments Sites and Finds with Historical Notes and Landscape History

1 Medieval to Late Medieval - Impact Corridors

Assessment Nos 1-2

Impact Corridors
Route Options 2-5
Central Section

Lamberhurst/Goudhurst CPs
Medieval to Late Medieval Settlement, Farm and River Crossing
Little Bewl Bridge Farm
centred TQ 6870034580
Bewl Bridge
at TQ 6864534665

Period/Date: Medieval to late medieval, *circa* 1300/25-1500, early/mid 14th century to 16th century.

Historic Landscape Description: Bewl Bridge was a named locality in the early 14th century, being named *de Beldebrigg*, or *de Beldebregg* in the Assize Rolls of 1313. The place-name presumably refers to the site of the crossing over the river Bewl, and was applied also to the focus of settlement, or farmstead, preceding the present Little Bewl Bridge Farm. The place-name is probably topographical, and, as such, early, derived from the Old English stem *beald*.

Elements of the medieval farmstead may be preserved as archaeological structures, features, and deposits in the vicinity (for the post-medieval elements of this farm see below, Appendix I nos 20-26, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given; and, for the standing buildings, Appendix II nos 103-106).

References: Field Survey; Wallenberg 1931, 265-266; Ekwall 1967, 33.

Assessment Nr 3

Impact Corridors
Route Options 2-5
Central Section

Goudhurst CP
Late Medieval Settlement and Farm
Hillside Farm Cottage
centred TQ 6887534565

Period/Date: Late medieval, *circa* 1400-1500, 15th century, and possibly earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The focus of a roadside settlement, or

farmstead, is indicated by the presence of a standing building, the main farmhouse during the post-medieval period, but of 15th century, or earlier, build (Appendix II nr 92).

Medieval features may survive fossilized within the present building, and further elements of the farmstead may be preserved as archaeological structures, features, and deposits in the vicinity (for the post-medieval elements of this farm see below, Appendix I nos 27-28, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given; and, for the standing buildings, Appendix II nos 92 and 113).

References: Field Survey; DOE 1989, 83 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District).

Assessment Nr 4

Impact Corridors
Route Options 2 and 4
South Section

Goudhurst CP
Late Medieval Settlement and Farm
Stonecrouch Farm
centred TQ 7000032670

Period/Date: Late Medieval, circa 1400-1500, 15th century, and probably earlier

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The focus of a roadside settlement, or farmstead, is indicated by the presence of a standing building, the main farmhouse during the post-medieval period, but of 15th century, or earlier, build (Appendix II Nr 94).

Medieval features may survive fossilized within the present building, and further elements of the farmstead may be preserved as archaeological structures, features, and deposits in the vicinity. The earliest place-name so far recorded, however, is of the mid 16th century (for the post-medieval elements of this farm see below, Appendix I nos 46-55, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given; and, for the standing buildings, Appendix II nos 94 and 115).

References: Field Survey; Wallenberg 1934, 311; DOE 1989, 96 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District).

Assessment Nr 5

Impact Corridors
Route Options 2 and 4
South Section

Goudhurst CP
Late Medieval Settlement and Hamlet
Stonecrouch
centred TQ 6995032630

Period/Date: Late Medieval, circa 1400-1500, 15th century, and probably earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The focus of a roadside settlement, and hamlet, is indicated by the presence of standing buildings of 15th century, or earlier, build (Appendix II nos 94-95). Medieval features may survive fossilized within the present buildings, and further elements of the settlement may be preserved as archaeological

structures, features, and deposits in the vicinity. The earliest place-name so far recorded, however, is of the mid 16th century.

(for the post-medieval elements of this farm see below, Appendix I nos 46-55, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given; and, for the standing buildings, Appendix II nos 94 and 115).

References: Field Survey; Wallenberg 1934, 311; DOE 1989, 96 and 98 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District).

Assessment Nr 6
Impact Corridors
Route Options 3-5
Central Section

Goudhurst CP
Late Medieval Settlement and Farm
Nursery Farm
centred TQ 6936034105

Period/Date: Late Medieval, circa 1400-1500, 15th century, and possibly earlier

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The focus site of a roadside settlement, or farmstead, is indicated by the presence of a standing building, the main farmhouse during the post-medieval period, but of 15th century, or earlier, build (Appendix II Nr 93). Medieval features may survive fossilized within the present building, and further elements of the farmstead may be preserved as archaeological structures, features, and deposits in the vicinity.

(for the post-medieval elements of this farm see below, Appendix I nos 34-35, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given; and, for the standing buildings, Appendix II nos 93, and 107-108).

References: Field Survey; DOE 1989, 99 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District).

2 Medieval to Late Medieval - Study Area

Assessment Nr 7
Study Area
Scheduled Ancient Monument
DOE (IAM) SAMS 1988 Kent Nr 25

Lamberhurst CP
Medieval Stone Castle and Manor
Scotney Castle
centred TQ 6895035250

Period/Date: Medieval, circa 1377/78-80, late 14th century, and later.

Historical Summary: The earliest recorded possessor of Scotney was a *Lambert de Scoteni*, who held the manor as a sub-tenant under the Barony of Leeds, Maidstone in 1137. In the 12th and 13th centuries, before the construction of the castle, it is probable that the manorial

residence was situated on the smaller, and southernmost, of the two islands enclosed by the present moat, and that it probably originated as a natural feature. A *Walter de Scotenii* is recorded in charters dated *circa* 1180 relating to Combwell Priory.

In 1259, another *Walter de Scoteni* was executed at Winchester, during the Barons' War in the reign of Henry III., following which, the manor reverted to the crown. In 1310 the Close Rolls include a grant, to one *John de Grofhurst*, of Horsmonden, of *free warren* over his *demesne* lands in *Courthope Scotney and Apdale*. The same sources refer to *Skoteneye* in 1346, and by 1376, refer to the *barony of Scoteny*.

In 1358 *Roger de Ashburnham* had acquired, or succeeded, to the manor. He became a prominent local administrator, serving on the *Commission de Wallibus et Fossibus* for the Romney Marsh area, and, between *circa* 1376-1380, as a Conservator of the Peace in Kent and Sussex.

Roger de Ashburnham began the construction of Scotney Castle sometime between 1377-1380, and the mason employed may have been one *Stephen Lambhurst*, of Sutton, who, in 1373, had contracted to build part of Boxley Abbey church with stone from *his quarry at Chingley*. Roger de Ashburnham died in 1392, leaving Scotney, Courthope and Apdale *as they were in the hands of William Grofhurst* to his widow for life. When his son, *William Ashburnham*, died in 1418 without issue, the reversion of the estate was obtained by a certain John Robert Chichele for 200 silver marks, who was probably acting for his brother, Henry Chichele, archbishop of Canterbury. A mandate, dated 3 April 1418, issued by *Henry Chichele* from Scotney indicates that he resided there, but the intention was probably to acquire the estate to settle it on his niece Florence on her marriage to *John Darell*, of Cale Hill in Little Chart, Ashford. Thereafter the manor and castle of Scotney was to remain in the hands of the Darell family until 1778 (for the post-medieval historical summary see, Appendix II nos 100-102).

Archaeological and Architectural Description: The medieval stone castle was laid out on a sub-rectangular plan with four round corner towers, and with an intervening curtain wall. One of the four round corner towers, the Ashburnham Tower, dating from 1377/78-1380, of the *enciente* wall, survives intact, but the emplacements of the other three exist, including the arched doorway to the western tower; and the four angle piers of the gatehouse which flank the entrance doorway of another tower.

A later range of post-medieval buildings bisected the inner space of the castle north-west to south-east, forming a forecourt towards the entrance. The impost of a front doorway, and the arch of a rear doorway, both of medieval build, survive, similarly facing the entrance, showing that the medieval arrangement of the manorial hall house was laid out on the same plan. Only the southern half of this range survives, with later 17th century refacing and remodelling.

The base of the stone curtain-walls also survive. In addition, in the south face of the 16th century house (Appendix I nr 61), built against the Ashburnham tower, the 14th century curtain-wall has been reused, and remains largely intact, with a small contemporary doorway.

The stone abutments for the original wooden bridge, and two fragments of stonework, are also still standing.

The medieval castle was partially demolished in the mid 16th century, new buildings erected (for these see, below, Appendix I nr 61; and also, Appendix II nos 100-102), and was reduced further to a garden feature between 1837-43.

Excavations carried out between 1837-43 on the site of the medieval castle by Edward Hussey during his landscaping works on the Scotney Castle Estate, revealed that the curtain-wall was constructed on a foundation of timber piling. Archaeological excavations in 1986 revealed a section of the north wall of the late 14th century hall, which was also found to have been constructed on timber piling. In addition, parts of the surviving round tower, the great hall, and the annexe were examined.

Historic Landscape Description: The castle was constructed on an island, the present inner island, the largest and most easterly of two, in a lake-like moat, which was separated from the river Bewl to the south by a narrow embankment. To make the moat the river Bewl was diverted into a straight channel, which contrasts with its sinuous course elsewhere, by a dam built alongside it for a distance of about 300 metres, connecting with higher ground at either end. A tributary stream, the Sweetbourne, here joins the river Bewl, but at a level sufficiently above it to feed the moat, and bring its surface some three metres above the normal level of the river, into which the out-flow falls at the eastern end.

The entrance to the medieval castle was from the south by a drawbridge, first to the southernmost of the two islands, and then by a defended bridge connecting the two islands. The existing masonry causeways to both islands probably replaced original timber drawbridges. Although in its materials Scotney was a castle, its location, and late date of construction, indicates clearly that it was intended as a fortified house or residence. The eastern and southern sectors of the moat are much wider than the northern. From the north, the castle is overlooked from higher ground, whereas to the south, where the slope of the valley side is gentler and more distant, the river forms an outer defence.

References: PRO *Calendar of Close Rolls* Edward II. Volume I. 1307-1313. London, 1896; PRO *Calendar of Close Rolls* Edward III. Volume VII. 1343-1346. London, 1904; PRO *Calendar of Close Rolls* Edward III. Volume XIV. 1374-1377. London, 1913; Engraving: 'WEST View of SCOTNEY.' Taken on the Spot August 27th 1783 and Drawn by Mark Thomas; Engraving: Sparrow fe 'Scotney Castle, Sufsex.' Publish'd Aug^r 12.th 1786. by S. Hooper.; DOE 1989, 98 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District); RCHME/NMR Archaeological Records Section NAR Nr TQ63NE1, and Catalogue of Excavations Nr 36238; Larking 1866, 205 (transcript of charter); Hussey 1887 (plan of the medieval castle 1837, and contemporary photographic views); Anonymous 1902; Wallenberg 1934, 201; Hussey 1956a; Hussey 1956b; Hussey 1957, 2-6 (contemporary and air photographic views); Hussey 1969; Newman 1969, 506-508; Cornforth 1979a; Cornforth 1979b (plan of the medieval castle by E. W. Hussey 1837); McAvoy 1987 (excavation report, with architectural section and plan).

Period/Date: Medieval to late medieval, *circa* 1200-1550, 13th to mid 16th century.

Historical Summary: Site of medieval monastic grange. The manor and estate of Chingley, sometimes named *Shingley*, lay in West or Little Barnefield Hundred. The place is referred to as early as *circa* 1200, as *de Chingele*, in charters relating to Combwell Priory, again in 1240, 1242, and 1253-54, and later, as *de Shinele*, in 1285. It is possible, however, that the place was settled earlier, perhaps in the early medieval period (? *Cingelleah*).

Chingley is mentioned, as *Chyngele*, in the Assize Rolls of 1278 and 1313, and also in the Patent Rolls of 1309 and 1329. From the late 13th century it was a possession of the Cistercian Abbey of Boxley. A grant of *free warren* in the *demesne* lands of the manor was made in 1359/60. In the mid to late 14th century there were also large sandstone quarries within the manor of Chingley belonging to one *Stephen Lamhurst*, a mason employed both at Boxley Abbey, and during the building of Scotney Castle.

Following the surrender of the mother house in 1537, the manor of Chingley was granted in 1544 to Thomas Culpeper, along with other lands including Chingley Wood (for the post-medieval historical summary see, Appendix II nos 77-79).

Historic Building and Archaeological Description: The remaining portions of the medieval building comprise the western part of the present manor house which has *circa* 14th to 15th century lower storey walls, of sandstone, with two buttresses, and traces of a doorway. The upper storey of the present building is half-timbered, and, possibly forms part of the original medieval structure.

Other architectural features of medieval date may survive fossilized within the present building, the main farmhouse during the post-medieval period, and it is likely that further elements of the monastic settlement may be preserved as archaeological structures, features, and deposits in the vicinity.

(for the post-medieval elements of the farm, see Appendix I nos 77-79, where the landscape history and archaeological description is given; and, for the standing buildings, Appendix II nos 141-142).

References: PRO *Calendar of Patent Rolls* Edward II. Volume I. 1307-1313. London, 1894; PRO *Calendar of Patent Rolls* Edward III. Volume I. 1327-1330. London, 1891; CKS/U814/P2 *An Exact and perfect Survey of y^e Moitye of y^e Mannor of Chingley, . . by Jo: DeWard supervis. [dated 1622]*; CKS/U814/P5 *Plan of Chingley Farm Situated in the Parish of Goudhurst in the County of Kent Belonging to William John Campion Esq^r. Surveyed by J. Wiggins in May 1811* (plan of manorial buildings, tracks, roads, field names, and acreage); Hasted 1798 VII, 78; Larking 1866, 217 (transcript of charter); Wallenberg 1934, 308-309;

Anonymous 1978 (buildings survey, sketch asymmetric drawings and descriptive notes).

Assessment Nos 9-11

Study Area

Goudhurst CP
Medieval to Late Medieval Monastic Settlement
Combwell Priory
centred TQ 7056032820

Assessment Nr 9 (main monastic building)

at TQ 7057032837

Assessment Nr 10 (barn)

at TQ 7055032837

Assessment Nr 11 (barn)

at TQ 7052532837

Period/Date: Medieval to late medieval, *circa* 1150-1536, mid 12th century to early to mid 16th century

Historical Summary: Combwell was probably first settled during the early medieval period. An undated charter, but, from the palaeography, of mid 11th century date, *circa* 1050, records the place and names it as *Cumyllan*, the place-name being topographical and descriptive referring to the spring in the valley.

In the mid 12th century a Premonstratensian abbey, of St Mary Magdalen, was founded at *Cumbwell*, alternatively known as *Henle*, by *Robert de Thurnham* during the reign of Henry II., probably in about 1160, becoming in *circa* 1220 a priory, and, from 1230, an Augustinian house. The reduction of status to a priory in 1220 was due largely to its possessions being too small to maintain its estate as an abbey.

A royal charter of *inspeximus*, granted by Henry III., and dated 6 July 1227, recites in *extensio*, a deed of confirmation by *Stephen de Thurnham*, son of Robert the founder, of all the grants made by his father, and himself, to the abbey. Robert de Thurnham's grant is given as: *Henle, que est sedes Abbatie; Cumbwell; ecclesiam Sancte Marie de Thurnham; ecclesiam Sancte Marie de Brichel; in Thurnham terram que vocatur Hoch et Castreye; super montes de Thurnham xx acras . . .* and enumerates Stephen de Thurnham's grant as: *vi acras et iij perticates in Moriene, juxta terram canonicorum; ij acras super montes in Torneham; xij acras in Brichull; terram de Lofherste; Elherste; Hertesdune; tenementum in Hamwolde; terram de Herindene; terram et decimas de Lincheshele; situm molendini apud Turnham super montes.*

The charter also granted to the prior and convent the right to hold a yearly fair at Combwell on the feast, and the morrow, of St Mary Magdalen. This was probably held at a location called *The Fayre Place*, a close name recorded on an early estate plan of Combwell Priory 1621/1622. The close was situated to the north of the present mansion house.

An original group of about 180 charters relating to the medieval priory are preserved in the Archives of the College of Arms. Sixty-nine of these have been transcribed and published, the earliest transcribed charter dated *circa* 1160, the latest *ante* 1231, and including that of 1227 transcribed above.

The collection includes a confirmation by *Walkelin de Maminot* of the foundation charter; and other grants to, and from, the priory of rents, churches, presentations to benefices, and particularly of lands, notably in Thurnham and Benenden. The charters probably form the original muniments of the priory which, unusually, survived the dissolution of the house in 1536. They were probably later in the library of Sir William Dugdale. Complete cartularies such as this are rare.

In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535 the net value of the possessions of the priory, including the manors of *Lofeherst* in Staplehurst, and *Hoke* in Thornham and Coldred, was given as only £80 17s. 5¼d. yearly, and it was consequently suppressed in 1536, the prior receiving a pension of £10 *per annum*. In the following year, 1537, the site, and manor, of Combwell Priory, with other possessions of the house in Goudhurst, and also the manors of Benenden and Thurnham, was granted to Thomas Culpeper. A court baron for the manor was held at Stonecrouch (Appendix II Nr 94), during the post-medieval period, and had jurisdiction over the whole of the *Hundred of West or Little Barnefield*. This may reflect the extent of the original endowment of the medieval priory manor of *Cumbwell*.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The monastic complex would have comprised church, cemetery, the claustral and the ancillary buildings. The priory was never a rich one, and its possessions inadequate to maintain the community. Nor were its priors above corruption. archbishop Langham made at visitation of the priory on 3 July 1368, when many charges were brought against the prior, including selling wood, and wasting the stock.

In the following year, 1369, a similar state of affairs was found at another visitation by archbishop Courtenay, who found that the prior, one Roger Tyshurst, had cut down trees and made other dilapidations on the manor and estate. Finally, at an archiepiscopal visitation in 1512, two of the monastic buildings, the infirmary and dormitory, were described as in a state of great disrepair, as were the manors of Benenden and Thurnham. The prior was ordered to make a proper account and inventory, and make sufficient repairs to the fabric of the house.

Archaeological evidence for the medieval priory buildings is scant. An estate plan of 1621/1622 depicts three buildings of the former priory in elevation, two of which appear to be barns (nos 10-11), situated abutting the west side of a large building (nr 9). The sites of both barns are extant. A large part of the priory complex was demolished in 1657 leaving enough for a small farmhouse (nr 9). The foundations of this structure, possibly the main monastic building, and prior's residence, are probably the same as those exposed at the foot of the rear elevation of the present mansion and farmhouse, which also contains within its fabric re-used fragmentary medieval statutory (Appendix II Nr 144).

The estate plan of 1621/1622 also depicts a small enclosure adjoining the south-east corner of this building, and at that date was described as a garden. This enclosure is presently marked by a square raised platform. This may mark the site of a building but the evidence is inconclusive, although the RCHME National Archaeological Record (Nr TQ73SW1), based on the former Ordnance Survey Archaeological Index, gives this as the site of the medieval priory, and all published plans and maps are accordingly labelled with an antiquities cross.

(for the post-medieval elements comprising Combwell Priory Farm and Mansion, and the sites

of former, and also standing, buildings see, below, Appendix I nos 80-91; and also Appendix II nos 144-147, where the historic landscape and archaeological description during the post-medieval period is given).

References: Public Record Office: PRO Chancery *Charter Rolls* 2 Hen. III., pt. 2, membrane 9; Public Record Office: PRO Chancery *Patent Rolls* 4 Ric. II., pt. 2, membrane 30; Public Record Office: PRO *State Papers Domestic Letters and Papers Hen. VIII.* xii. (2), 1150 (31), and xiii. (1), p. 577; British Museum Department of Manuscripts: Add. MSS. 14907, fols 19v-20 (in an 18th century hand); Lambeth Palace Archives: MSS. 1370, fol. 114 (in a 16th century hand); Canterbury Cathedral Archives: CCA *Cant. Archiepis. Reg. Langham*, fol. 79b; Canterbury Cathedral Archives: CCA *Cant. Archiepis. Reg. Courtenay*, fol. 168b; Canterbury Cathedral Archives: CCA *Cant. Archiepis. Reg. Warham*, fol. 44; CKS/U814/P1 *An Exact and perfecte Survaie of the Mannor of Combwell in the parishe of Goudhurst in y^e Countye of Kent being in the hands and pofsefions of the right worth Sr William Campion Knight: wherin y^e waters are shadowed with blew, the high wayes with browne, and the woods are garnished with trees. by Jo: DeWard supervis. 1622* [but also dated 1621 on scale]; RCHME/NMR Archaeological Records Section NAR Nr TQ73SW1; Hasted 1798 VII, 79-80; Lambarde 1826, 378; Kemble 1839-48, charter 1363; Larking 1863, 1866, and 1872 (transcripts of 69 charters, with summaries, and illustrations of tied seals, dated between *circa* 1160 and *circa* 1264, part of a collection of 180 charters, being the muniments of the Priory, preserved in the Archives of the College of Arms, London); Wallenberg 1931, 334-335; Fowler 1926, 160-161; Igglesden 1935, 41-42; Sawyer 1968, charter 1564; Lambert and Foster County Group Tonbridge 1989, 2; Batchelor 1991, 13-19.

Assessment Nr 12

Margins of Impact Corridors
and Study Area
Route Options 2-5
North Section

Lamberhurst CP
Late Medieval Settlement and Farm
Spray Hill
centred TQ 6779035390

Period/Date: Late medieval, *circa* 1450-1550, mid 15th century, and possibly earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The focus of a roadside settlement, or farmstead, is indicated by the presence of a standing building, the main farmhouse during the post-medieval period, but of 15th century, or earlier, build (Appendix II Nr 96).

Medieval features may survive fossilized within the present building, and further elements of the farmstead may be preserved as archaeological structures, features, and deposits in the vicinity (for the post-medieval elements of this farm see below, Appendix I nr 62, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given; and, for the standing buildings, Appendix II nos 96, and 127-128).

References: Field Survey; DOE 1989, 72 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District).

Assessment Nr 13
Study Area

Lamberhurst CP
Late Medieval Settlement and Farm
Whiskett's Farm
centred TQ 6767035020

Period/Date: Late medieval, *circa* 1400-1500, 15th century, and possibly earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The focus of a roadside settlement, or farmstead, is indicated by the presence of a standing building, the main farmhouse during the post-medieval period, but of 15th century, or earlier, build (Appendix II Nr 97).

Medieval features may survive fossilized within the present building, and further elements of the farmstead may be preserved as archaeological structures, features, and deposits in the vicinity (for the post-medieval elements of this farm see below, Appendix I nos 64-66, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given; and, for the standing buildings, Appendix II nos 97-98, and 129-131).

References: Field Survey; DOE 1989, 74 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District).

Assessment Nr 14
Study Area

Goudhurst CP
Late Medieval Settlement and Farm
Kilndown Poultry Farm
centred TQ 6960034250

Period/Date: Late medieval, *circa* 1400-1500, 15th century, and possibly earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The focus of a roadside settlement, or farmstead, is indicated by the presence of a standing building, the main farmhouse during the post-medieval period, but of 15th century, or earlier, build (Appendix II Nr 99). In 1391 the parish was named as *Kelwedoune*, referring to a kiln on the down.

Medieval features may survive fossilized within the present building, and further elements of the farmstead may be preserved as archaeological structures, features, and deposits in the vicinity (for the post-medieval elements of this farm see below, Appendix I nr 68, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given; also, for the sites of two associated buildings, Appendix I nos 69-70, and, for the standing building, Appendix II nr 99).

References: Field Survey; Wallenberg 1934, 310; DOE 1989, 96 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District).

3 Post-Medieval - Impact Corridors

Assessment Nos 15-19

Impact Corridors
Route Options 2-5
North Section

Lamberhurst CP
Post-Medieval Farmstead
Bewl Bridge Farm and Cottages
centred TQ 6856034550

<i>Assessment Nr 15</i> (barn)	at TQ 6849534630
<i>Assessment Nr 16</i> (shed/byre)	at TQ 6850034625
<i>Assessment Nr 17</i> (byre)	at TQ 6855534578
<i>Assessment Nr 18</i> (byre)	at TQ 6855034562
<i>Assessment Nr 19</i> (byre)	at TQ 6855734545

Period/Date: Post-medieval, circa 1840, mid 19th century, and probably earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The layout of Bewl Bridge Farm is depicted on the Tithe Apportionment Plan for Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1839, on which it is labelled *Beals-Bridge Farm*. Two groups of buildings are shown, located east and west of a track or roadway, those on the east laid out adjacent to the trackway in a linear pattern, comprising three (one standing), and nine (five standing) buildings respectively.

Six of these buildings are no longer extant, but the sites remain unencumbered by later structures. These include a barn-type building, and an adjacent shed, or byre (nos 15-16), formerly located immediately north-west of Bewl Bridge Cottages, and west of the trackway; and a group of three minor agricultural structures (nos 17-19), located to the east of the trackway, and south of the present farmhouse, the size of which suggests that these may have been byres, and belonging to the main farm complex. There was also one other very minor structure located immediately west of the farmhouse. In 1839/40 all of the latter buildings were contained within one enclosure, and described as *outbuildings and yards*.

The location of these buildings in relation to each other in circa 1839/40 suggests that they were of contemporaneous use, if not construction. The layout of Bewl Bridge Farm suggests that it is of late post-medieval date, the farm extending south of the London to Hastings High Road, and west of the river Bewl, in Lamberhurst parish. Two large closes (Parcel 1631 named *Hop Garden* of 2 acres 22 perches outbounds, and Parcel 1636 named *Banky Field* of 5 acres 1 rood outbounds) situated west, and south-west, of the farm buildings in 1839/40 are indicated as being under cultivation for hops. The accompanying Schedule gives the occupier as one *John White*, and describes the main building, set within its own enclosure (Parcel 1627 of 1 rood 2 perches) as a *house and garden*. The owner is given as Edward Hussey, and the farm obviously formed part of the Scotney Estate. The extent of the whole of the farm is given as extending to 109 acres 33 perches outbounds, of which about 35 acres was under arable cultivation, the remainder being largely either pasture, meadow, or wood. Hops accounted for only 9 acres. A large quarry (Parcel 1632), of about an acre, was located at the end of a trackway to the west and adjacent to Whiskett's Wood.

Elements of the buildings previously described, and no longer extant, as well as other

components of the farmstead, may be preserved as archaeological features and deposits (see also Appendix II Nos 109-112).

References: PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, fol. 26 Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1839; PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish surveyed by Robert B. Phillips 1839.

Assessment Nos 20-25

Impact Corridors
Route Options 2-5
Central Section

Goudhurst CP
Post-Medieval Farmstead
Little Bewl Bridge Farm
centred TQ 6870034580

<i>Assessment Nr 20</i> (barn)	at TQ 6869734562
<i>Assessment Nr 21</i> (barn)	at TQ 6872834563
<i>Assessment Nr 22</i> (charcoal shed)	at TQ 6874534575
<i>Assessment Nr 23</i> (barn)	at TQ 6873234590
<i>Assessment Nr 24</i> (shed/byre)	at TQ 6872334592
<i>Assessment Nr 25</i> (barn/byre)	at TQ 6871334600

Period/Date: Post-medieval, circa 1576, circa 1840, late 16th century to mid 19th century, and probably earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The layout of Little Bewl Bridge Farm, a roadside farmstead, is depicted on the Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840. In the accompanying Schedule dated 1842 the property is named *Bewlbridge Farm* and the enclosure (Parcel 1490) described as a *homestead*.

At this date the farm, as an agricultural holding, was both owned and occupied by one *John Jones*, and extended to 60 acres 1 rood 15 perches outbounds (Parcels 1464-1466^a, 1475^a, 1476^a, and 1477^a).

Arable accounted for 20 acres of this, with the acreage put down to cultivation being only 8½. The remainder of the farm, situated along the eastern valley side of the river Bewl, was either under meadow, or pasture, or covered by tracts of woodland. Two closes (Parcels 1475 and 1476), located well to the south, and situated between a small shaw, were named *Hither Forge* and *Further Forge*.

In 1576 the place was named *Beauldbridge*, and in 1596, *Beaulbridge*. Standing timber-framed buildings, the main farmhouse, and a barn, of early 17th century date, testify to the continuity of the place as a working farm during the post-medieval period.

The 1840 Tithe Apportionment Plan shows a nucleated group of ten buildings, of which four are extant (for these see, Appendix II Nos 103-106), the remainder being formerly located south, east, and north-east, of the present farmhouse.

The sites of four of these buildings (nos 20-22 and 25) remain unencumbered by later

structures, but the sites of two others (nos 23-24) are located under modern buildings. All of these buildings (nos 20-25) are presumably ancillary farmyard structures such as barns, sheds, or byres. In the case of one (Appendix I nr 22) the structure is a charcoal shed abutting the north-western side of an early oasthouse (Appendix II nr 106) which was later remodelled with the addition of two roundels.

The location of these buildings in relation to each other in *circa* 1840/42 suggests that they are of contemporaneous use, if not construction. Elements of these buildings, as well as other components of the farmstead, may be preserved as archaeological structures, features and deposits.

Another structure belonging to the farm was located to the south-west in an adjacent close in 1840 (for the medieval farmstead, see, above, Appendix I nos 1-2; and for other elements of the post-medieval farm see, below, Appendix I nr 26; and, Appendix II nos 103-106)

References: PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, fols 81-82 Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts*, Lambarde 1826, 52; Wallenberg 1931, 265.

Assessment Nr 26
Impact Corridors
Route Options 2-5
Central Section

Goudhurst CP
Post-Medieval Field Building
Little Bewl Bridge Farm
at TQ 6872034512

Period/Date: Post-medieval, 1811, *circa* 1840, early to mid 19th century, and probably earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: A building is depicted on the Tithe Apportionment Plan of Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840 situated in the north-eastern corner of a small close (Parcel 1489), immediately south of Little Bewl Bridge Farm, but not belonging to the main farm complex (see above, Appendix I Nos 20-25).

In the accompanying Schedule dated 1842 this close is named *House Mead*. At that date it was under cultivation as meadow, and formed part of *Bewlbridge Farm*.

This structure is almost certainly a small agricultural field building, but its function is uncertain. The site remains unencumbered by later structures, and elements of this building may be preserved as archaeological features and deposits.

References: PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, fol. 82 Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts*.

Assessment Nos 27-28

Impact Corridors
Route Options 2-5
Central Section

Goudhurst CP
Post-Medieval Farmstead
Hillside Farm Cottage
centred TQ 6889034560

Assessment Nr 27 (barn)

at TQ 6889034585

Assessment Nr 28 (shcd)

at TQ 6887334587

Period/Date: Post-medieval, circa 1840, mid 19th century, and probably earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The layout of the former roadside farmstead, now known as Hillside Farm Cottage, is depicted on the Tithe Apportionment Plan of Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840 (Parcel 1496). In the accompanying Schedule dated 1842, the property is described as a *homestead* under the property name of *Bewlbridge*.

The 1840 Tithe Apportionment Plan shows a nucleated group of four buildings, of which two are extant (for these, see Appendix II Nos 92 and 113), which may have been the main buildings. The remaining two (nos 27-28) were probably ancillary agricultural buildings, one probably a barn situated to the north, and close to the London to Hastings High Road.

The main enclosure in 1840/42 was of larger extent compared to the present property boundaries. The main building (Appendix II nr 92), a timber-framed farmhouse of mid 15th century date, forms the earliest extant element of a farm complex which was a point of settlement in the late medieval period (see Appendix I nr 3), and testifies to the continuity of the place as a working farm during the post-medieval period.

The farm is situated adjacent, and on the south side, of the high road, and it was probably established during the late medieval period as part of the final phase of settlement of the High Weald. There is also an adjacent house (Appendix II nr 113), of unknown date, but probably late post-medieval construction.

In 1840/42 the farm, as an agricultural holding, was in the occupation of *Samuel Bartholomew*, and extended to 17 acres 13 perches outbounds (Parcels 1491-1495, and 1497-1503). At that date the farm included a number of closes and shaws contiguous to the farmstead, namely a garden, a hop garden, two shaws, and two closes, both under arable cultivation, named *House Field* and *Further Field*. Only a little of an acre, within one close (Parcel 1492) named Hop Garden, was put down to hops. Arable cultivation accounted for about 7½ acres of the total extent of the farm.

The farm also included a number of detached closes north of the London to Hastings High Road, including a meadow named *Lower Mead* (Parcel 1498), three parcels of arable land named *Hop Garden*, *Wood Field*, and *Old Coach Road Field* (Parcels 1500-01 and 1503), and two shaws named *Lower Mead Shaw* and *Hop Garden Shaw* (Parcels 1499 and 1502), the latter under arable cultivation.

(for the medieval farmstead, see Appendix I nr 3; and for other elements of the post-medieval farm, see Appendix II nos 92 and 113)

References: Field Survey; PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, fols 78-79 Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts.*

Assessment Nr 29

Impact Corridors
Route Options 3 and 5
Central Section

Goudhurst CP
Late Post-Medieval House
[Scotts Rough]
centred TQ 6920034450

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, circa 1840, mid 19th century.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840 depicts a small rectangular enclosure situated on the edge of an area of waste land (Parcels 1519 and 1520) located north-west, and north-east, of South Lodge. In the accompanying Schedule dated 1842 this enclosure is described, under the property name *Scotts Rough*, as a *house and garden*, but is not planned as such (see also below, Appendix I nos 30-32 and 33).

The site of this building is not encumbered by later structures, and it is likely that elements of this house may be preserved as archaeological structures, features and deposits. The location of the building, its name, and particularly its absence from the 1840 Tithe Apportionment Plan, suggests that it was then of recent construction.

References: PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, fol. 80 Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts.*

Assessment Nos 30-32

Impact Corridors
Route Options 3 and 5
Central Section

Goudhurst CP
Late Post-Medieval Agricultural Buildings
[Scotts Rough]
centred TQ 690534470

Assessment Nr 30 (oast/barn)

at TQ 6930234375

Assessment Nr 31 (shed/hoppers hut)

at TQ 6931034377

Assessment Nr 32 (shed/hoppers hut)

at TQ 6931534371

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, circa 1840, mid 19th century.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840 depicts a group of three structures (nos 30-32) situated in the south-eastern corner of a rectangular close immediately east, and forming part of the property named *Scotts Rough* (see also above, Appendix I nr 29, and below, Appendix

I nr 33).

In 1840/42 this property, as an agricultural smallholding, was in the occupation of *Edward Scott*, and extended to 12 acres 1 rood 21 perches outbounds (Parcels 1519-25 and 1528-29). At this date the property included a number of contiguous parcels, namely two shaws (Parcels 1521 and 1525), a garden (Parcel 1522), a meadow (Parcel 1524), and two closes under cultivation (Parcels 1528 and 1529) named *Lower Field* and *Upper Field*, the latter divisions probably of recent layout. None of the farm was under arable cultivation, and the total acreage given over to meadow was 8 acres. Only 1 acre was cultivated as hops.

The small holding included a close (Parcel 1520) named *Hop Garden*, the 1 acre under hop cultivation, and in the south-east corner of which were situated the three buildings. The sites of the three buildings are not encumbered by later structures, and it is likely that elements of each may be preserved as archaeological structures, features and deposits. The function of the structures is uncertain, and despite the close-name association, they are possibly associated with sheep rearing, although it is possible that the larger is an oast, with the lesser structures either drying sheds, or more likely hoppers huts.

References: PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, fols 80-81 Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts.*

Assessment Nr 33
Impact Corridors
Route Options 3 and 5
Central Section

Goudhurst CP
Late Post-Medieval Cottage
[Scotney Castle Estate]
centred TQ 6930534345

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, circa 1840, mid 19th century.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840 depicts a small sub-rectangular enclosure (Parcel 1523) situated on the edge of an extensive area of waste land directly north-east of South Lodge. In the accompanying Schedule dated 1842 this enclosure is described as a *cottage and garden*, extending to 21 perches, but not planned as such (see also above, Appendix I nos 29-32). At that date it formed part of the Scotney Castle Estate, and was in the ownership and occupation of Edward Hussey.

The site of the building is not encumbered by later structures, and it is likely that elements may be preserved as archaeological structures, features and deposits. The location, and particularly its absence from the 1840 Tithe Apportionment Plan, suggests that it was then of recent construction, and it was probably contemporaneous with South Lodge, and connected with Edward Hussey's re-modelling landscaping of the Scotney Castle Estate between 1837-43.

References: PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, fol. 78 Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts.*

Assessment Nos 34-35

Impact Corridors
Route Options 3-5
Central Section

Goudhurst CP
Post-Medieval Farmstead
Nursery Farm
centred TQ 6936034105

Assessment Nr 34 (sheds/byres)

at TQ 6934034101

Assessment Nr 35 (shed)

at TQ 6935234100

Period/Date: Post-medieval, circa 1840, mid 19th century and probably earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The layout of *Nursery Farm*, a roadside farmstead, is depicted, and named as such, on the Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840. In the accompanying Schedule dated 1842, the whole enclosure (Parcel 1530) is described as a *homestead and garden* extending to 3 roods 18 perches.

The 1840 Tithe Apportionment Plan shows a group of four buildings of which two are extant (Appendix II nos 93 and 107), the remaining two being formerly located directly south-west of the present farmhouse, and adjacent to an extant farmyard pond. Both were presumably minor agricultural structures, either sheds or byres.

The site of one of these former structures is in part occupied by a modern building, but the site of the other remains unencumbered, and it is possible that elements of each may be preserved as archaeological structures, features and deposits. The location of the two suggests that they may be associated with the farmyard pond, in which case there is a potential for palaeo-environmental deposits also being preserved in the vicinity.

In 1840/42 this property, as an agricultural holding, extended to 32 acres 3 roods 30 perches outbounds, being occupied by one *John Watas*. A little under 16 acres was under arable cultivation, with only 2 acres being put down to hops. Woodland extended to only an acre, and was located as shaws (Parcels 1418 and 1419) situated to the south-east, abutting and on sides of the lane leading to Chingley Manor.

The main timber-framed farmhouse (Appendix II nr 93), of mid 16th century date, forms the earliest extant element of a farm complex which was a point of settlement in the late medieval period (see Appendix I nr 6), and testifies to the continuity of the place as a working farm during the post-medieval period. The farm is situated adjacent to, and on the south side, of the high road, and was probably established during the late medieval period as part of the final phase of settlement of the High Weald.

Nearly all of the land belonging to Nursery Farm was situated adjacent to either this lane, the

main road, or to the former alignment of Kilndown Lane prior to its turnpiking in 1768, forming a relatively compact holding. Interestingly it also included another farmhouse, and barn, located abutting the south side of this former alignment (for these see, Appendix I nos 36-37, and Appendix II nr 114). Two contiguous closes, both under arable cultivation, located on either side of the former road alignment, were named *Pond Field* and *Epps Down*. A large pond is shown on the 1840 Tithe Apportionment Plan just to the north. An early estate plan of 1622 names this area *Gilden Downe* (see also below, Appendix I nr 68).

The oasthouse situated north-west of the main farm complex (Appendix II nr 108) is not depicted on the 1840 Tithe Apportionment Plan, although the date stone of 1842 on the building shows that it was erected shortly afterwards. The re-use of earlier timbers in this building indicates the former presence of other late medieval or early post-medieval farm buildings on the site.

(for the medieval farmstead, see Appendix I nr 6; and for other elements of the post-medieval farm, see Appendix II nos 93, and 107-108)

References: CKS/U814/P2: *An Exact and perfect Survey of y^e Moitye of y^e Mannor of Chingley, . . by Jo: DeWard supervis. [dated 1622];* PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, fol. 80 Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts.*

Assessment Nr 36
Impact Corridors
Route Options 3 and 5
Central Section

Goudhurst CP
Post-Medieval Agricultural Building
south-west of Kilndown Poultry Farm
at TQ 6952334148

Period/Date: Post-medieval, circa 1840, mid 19th century, and possibly earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840 depicts a large rectangular building, set within an enclosure (Parcel 1540), located to the south-west of Kilndown Poultry Farm. In the accompanying Schedule of 1842, the enclosure extended to 1 acre 2 roods 31 perches outbounds, was cultivated as meadow, was named *Spring Field*, and formed part of the farm lands belonging to *Nursery Farm*.

Neither this building, nor the main farmhouse (Appendix II nr 114), are depicted on an early estate plan of 1622, suggesting that this farmstead was subsidiary to Nursery Farm and of late post-medieval date and layout. The location of the main farmhouse, abutting the south side of the former road alignment of Kilndown Lane, however, indicates that it probably dates from before the turnpiking of the latter after 1768.

The site of the building is not encumbered by later structures, and it is likely that elements

of it may be preserved as archaeological structures, features and deposits. The size and location of the building suggests that it was a relatively important agricultural structure, presumably a barn, or an open pen, or byre, for livestock.

(for other elements of the post-medieval farm, see, below, Appendix I nr 37; and, for the standing building, Appendix II nr 114).

References: PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, fol. 81 Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts.*

Assessment Nr 37

Impact Corridors
Route Options 3 and 5
Central Section

Goudhurst CP
Post-Medieval Agricultural Building
south-west of Kilndown Poultry Farm
at TQ 6953334152

Period/Date: Post-medieval, circa 1840, mid 19th century, and possibly earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840 depicts a small square structure, set within an enclosure (Parcel 1541) located abutting the former alignment of Kilndown Lane (Appendix III nr 155), south-west of Kilndown Poultry Farm. In the accompanying Schedule of 1842 the enclosure is described as containing a *cottage and garden* extending to 1 rood 1 perch, and forming part of *Nursery Farm*.

The site of the building is not encumbered by later structures, and it is likely that elements of it may be preserved as archaeological structures, features and deposits. The size and shape of the structure as planned, suggests that it was a minor agricultural, farmyard, ancillary building such as a shed (for other elements of the post-medieval farm see, above, Appendix I nr 36; and, for the standing building, Appendix II nr 114)

References: PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, fol. 81 Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts.*

Assessment Nos 38-42

Impact Corridors
Route Options 2-5
Central Section

Goudhurst CP
Late Post-Medieval Roadside Inn
Happy Eater Restaurant [Car Park]
centred TQ 6954533815

Assessment Nr 38 (1840/42 inn/public house)

at TQ 6954033812

Assessment Nr 39 (1840/42, stable)

at TQ 6955433818

Assessment Nr 40 (1870, inn/public house)

at TQ 6954333802

Period/Date: Post-medieval, 1622, circa 1840, 1870, and possibly earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840 depicts a triangular enclosure (Parcel 1537^a) containing two buildings located immediately to the south-west of the present Happy Eater Restaurant. In the accompanying Schedule of 1842 the property is described as a *beer shop and garden* in the ownership and occupation of *Richard Golding*, the whole extending to 31 perches.

The two buildings depicted (nos 38-39) were situated hard up against the property boundaries, that on the south-west abutting the London to Hastings High Road, and was presumably the beer shop, inn, or public house; the other, to the north-east, possibly a stable. The close to the north-west, presently forming part of, and occupied by, the Happy Eater Restaurant, was named *Lamb Hop Garden* (Parcel 1537) in 1840/42, forming at that date part of *Nursery Farm*.

These buildings were demolished by 1870, and replaced by others (nos 40-41) on adjacent sites to the south, within a new property layout. By 1870 the property was named the *Post Boy Inn*, and the main building at that date, again facing the main road, was presumably the inn, an adjoining range of outbuildings being located to the north-west which may have been stables.

The extent of demolition and rebuilding before 1870, and subsequent demolition of the latest buildings, however, is not known. As a roadside inn the site appears to be of late post-medieval layout, the property-name *Post Boy Inn* applied in 1870 being transferred from Stonecrouch to the east.

An early estate plan of 1622, however, depicts a building at this location in elevation, shown with central stack, with two windows, and a central door on the west elevation, the house abutting and facing the London to Hastings High Road. The function of this house is uncertain, but it may perhaps be an earlier roadside inn.

The sites of the five buildings extant between 1622 and 1870 are presently occupied by the south end of the car park of the Happy Eater Restaurant, and it is possible that elements of all may be preserved as archaeological structures, features and deposits.

References: CKS/U814/P2 *An Exact and perfect Survey of y^e Moitye of y^e Mannor of Chingley, . . . by Jo: DeWard supervis.* [dated 1622]; PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts*, Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet LXLX.12 1st edition, 1870.

Assessment Nos 43-44

Impact Corridors
Route Options 2-5
Central Section

Goudhurst CP
Post-Medieval Building & Enclosure
Chingley Leah
centred TQ 6955035140

Assessment Nr 43 (house)

about TQ 6955035140

Assessment Nr 44 (enclosure)

about TQ 6955035155

Period/Date: Post-medieval, 1622, early 17th century, and possibly earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: An early estate plan of 1622 depicts a building in elevation situated within a triangular roadside property adjacent to the London to Hastings High Road.

The building (nr 43) is shown with the main front elevation, with central doorway, and above, a central stack, facing north onto the High Road. Abutting the property to the north is a square enclosure (nr 44), a temporary structure constructed of paling, with an elaborate entrance on the south-east side, facing the High Road. This is probably a wayside pound.

The building and enclosure are situated at the northern apex of *Chingley Leah* or Common. Neither the building, nor the enclosure, are depicted on the Tithe Apportionment Plan of Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840, although the property boundaries (Parcel 1415^a) remain.

The site of the building extant in 1622 is not encumbered by later structures, and it is likely that elements may be preserved as archaeological structures, features and deposits. In the case of the enclosure it is unlikely that remains of the structure could be recovered by archaeological excavation.

References: CKS/U814/P2 *An Exact and perfect Survey of y^e Moitye of y^e Mannor of Chingley, . . . by Jo: DeWard supervis.* [dated 1622]; PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts.*

Assessment Nos 45

Impact Corridors
Route Options 2-5
Central Section

Goudhurst CP
Post-Medieval Building
Chingley Leah
about TQ 6949035006

Period/Date: Post-medieval, 1622, early 17th century, and possibly earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: An early estate plan of 1622 depicts a building in elevation situated on the west side of the unnamed lane leading to Chingley Manor and Farm. The building is shown with the main front elevation, with central doorway,

and above, a central stack, facing north onto the lane. The building is shown situated within the confines of bounds of the lane. The building is not depicted on the Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840, but at the location the lane widens.

The building was situated opposite a large pond, still extant. The site of the building extant in 1622 is not encumbered by later structures, and it is likely that elements may be preserved as archaeological structures, features and deposits (for the pond see, Appendix III nr 157).

References: CKS/U814/P2 *An Exact and perfect Survey of y^e Moitye of y^e Mannor of Chingley, . . . by Jo: DeWard supervis. [dated 1622];* PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, fol. 75 Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts.*

Assessment Nos 46-55

Impact Corridors
Route Options 2 and 4
South Section

Goudhurst CP
Post-Medieval Settlement/Hamlet and Farm
Stonecrouch Farm
centred TQ 7000032670

<i>Assessment Nr 46</i> (1840/42, byre/shed)	at TQ 6994232731
<i>Assessment Nr 47</i> (1779, 1840/42, barn/byre)	at TQ 6996532718
<i>Assessment Nr 48</i> (1779, 1799, 1840/42, barn)	at TQ 6994532657
<i>Assessment Nr 49</i> (1840/42, shed)	at TQ 7000532678
<i>Assessment Nr 50</i> (1840/42, shed)	at TQ 7000332665
<i>Assessment Nr 51</i> (1622, 1779, 1840/42, barn)	at TQ 7002532663
<i>Assessment Nr 52</i> (1779, 1840/42, byre)	at TQ 7003032657
<i>Assessment Nr 53</i> (1840/42, shed)	at TQ 7001232695
<i>Assessment Nr 54</i> (1779, 1840/42, barn)	at TQ 7004232639
<i>Assessment Nr 55</i> (1622, 1779, 1799, barn)	at TQ 7003632625

Period/Date: Post-medieval, 1622, 1779, and *circa* 1840, early 17th century to mid 19th century, and probably earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The Tithe Apportionment Plan of Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840 depicts twelve buildings located within the yard (Parcel 1318) and adjacent to Stonecrouch Farm. In the accompanying Schedule of 1842 the property is described as a *homestead*, the enclosure extending to 1 acre 3 roods 26 perches. The following describes the sites of ten of these buildings (for the remaining two, both still standing, see Appendix II nos 94 and 115).

The sites of five agricultural buildings (nos 48-52), formerly located with the farmyard, have been identified from the Tithe Apportionment Plan of 1840. The largest of these structures is a long rectangular building (nr 48), with a north wing, depicted abutting the north side of the London to Hastings High Road. This building is also depicted in elevation on a plan of 1779, and again on a rough sketch of Stonecrouch Farm and Inn drawn in 1799.

Another large building (nr 51), with an adjacent structure (nr 52) was located in the north-eastern corner of the farm enclosure. These are both presumably agricultural buildings, such as barns or byres. The former was extant in 1622, when it was depicted in elevation, and again in 1779. The latter was extant in 1779. In the centre of the yard were two small structures, probably sheds (nos 49 and 50), both of which are only recorded first in 1840/42.

Two further buildings (nos 46-47) were located in an adjacent close (Parcel 1320) to the north-west in 1840/42, then named *Oast House Plat*, of 1 acre 1 rood 12 perches extent, and laid down to pasture. The function of both is uncertain, but the most southerly (nr 47) was depicted in elevation in 1779.

Another small agricultural field building (nr 53) was situated within another adjacent close (Parcel 1319) to the north-east in 1840/42, the first date at which it is recorded, the close then being described as an *orchard and garden* extending to 3 roods 21 perches.

Lastly, a large building (nr 54) was located against the western boundary of an adjacent close (Parcel 1317) situated to the south-east of Stonecrouch Farm in 1840/42. This was presumably a recent close division as in the accompanying schedule it is described and admeasured along with the main farm enclosure (Parcel 1318), although the building is shown in elevation on a plan of 1779 as is the close division.

The majority of the buildings located within the yard of, and adjacent to, Stonecrouch Farm in 1840/42, with the exception of four small structures (nos 46, 49, 50 and 53) were, as has been seen, also extant in 1779, when they were depicted in elevation on a plan of Stonecrouch Farm. In 1779 the layout of the farm buildings, the boundaries of the farmyard enclosure, and also the adjacent closes, was largely the same as in 1840/42.

The large building (nr 55), was also extant in 1779, when it was depicted in elevation on a plan of Stonecrouch Farm abutting the north side of the London to Hastings High Road. A large opening in the south elevation of this building indicates that it may have been either a semi-open three-bay hay barn or stable. This building is not depicted on the 1840 Tithe Apportionment Plan. In 1779 it was situated in a close named *Haystack Platt* cultivated as meadow or pasture.

Two of the farmyard buildings (nos 51 and 52), and the field building (nr 54), were, as has been seen, also extant in 1622, when they were depicted in elevation on a plan and survey of the manor of Chingley.

The sites of eight of these agricultural buildings (nos 46-50, 53, and 54-55) are not encumbered by later structures, and it is likely, especially in the case of the roadside barns (nos 48 and 55), that elements of each may be preserved as archaeological structures, features and deposits. The latter two buildings are of some historical importance. Three others (nos 49, 50 and 53) however, are only minor structures. The sites of the further two buildings (nos 51 and 52) are now occupied by later structures.

The main farmhouse at Stonecrouch (Appendix II nr 94) forms the earliest extant element of a major farm complex which was a point of settlement in the late medieval period (see

Appendix I nr 4). The farm is situated adjacent to, and on the north side, of the high road, and at north-eastern apex of a clearing, later a common, named *Chingley leah*, which was likely carved out of the Wealden forest at an early date. As a point of settlement it seems probable that Stonecrouch, as a farm, was established perhaps during between the 11th and 12th century, secondary to that established at Chingley, of which manor it formed part. The place-name suggests that it was during this period a wayside inn, marked by a stone cross, on the main high road through this section of the High Weald woodland.

During the post-medieval period Stonecrouch, named *Stone Crouch* in 1559 and 1587, functioned both as a farm and as an inn. In the early estate plans of 1621 and 1622 the main south elevation of the main farmhouse is shown complete with signboard.

More especially, from the mid 16th century until the late 18th century, it achieved prominence as one of the main stages for the post service which ran on the Rye Road between Rye and London. It is first officially mentioned as a post house in August 1659, but probably operated earlier than this.

Until 1726 it retained its independence as a post-town, but between then until 1768, the business, and revenue, was farmed out to the postmaster of Hastings. In 1768 it regained its independence, but with changing conditions, its postal revenue declined, and in October 1788 its status as a post-town was withdrawn. In the 1790s the post-office, however, was still described as one of *very considerable account, its district extending to Goudhurst, Cranbrooke, Tenterden, Winchelsea, Rye, and Hastings, and all the intermediate and adjoining places, to which letters are directed by this Stonecrouch bag*. The full story of this important aspect of local, regional, and, at times, national history, is given in more detail in the main body of the report (*Section 3, 29-32*).

Throughout the whole of the period between the early 16th century, and the late 18th century, when Stonecrouch operated as a post-house, the tenant, through necessity, also operated as an innkeeper, maintaining stables for the provision of horses to carry the mails. From 1800 it probably continued in this business, but with more emphasis being given to its local role as a working farm.

In 1840/42 the farm extended to 117 acres 17 perches outbounds, and was occupied by one *Charles Puckitt*. The farmlands were located in two compact blocks, both north and south of the London to Hastings High Road. That to the south lay to the west, and adjacent to, Rosemary Lane, extending north to Stonecrouch Cottage.

Many of the larger close names enumerated only the close size, and these were mostly under arable cultivation, which accounted for 63½ acres of the farmlands, located in approximately equal portions, to the north, and to the south of the farmstead on sandy soils.

Meadow land occupied 16½ acres, and included a close (Parcel 1323) named *Milestone Mead* situated to the north of both the High Road, and the farmstead. A contiguous shaw (Parcel 1328) was named *Milestone Shaw*. Both names presumably post-date the turnpiking of the High Road after 1741. To the south of the hamlet of Stonecrouch was a large meadow (Parcel 1343), of 6 acres extent, named *Bowling Alley*. This may be descriptive of appearance rather

than usage, a nearby wood being named *Flat Wood*.

Pasture extended to a little over 14 acres, including a large close (Parcel 1346), of 8 acres, named *Marl Pit Field*, situated to the south-east of Stonecrouch. Hops accounted for only 10 acres of the total acreage, including a large close (Parcel 1316) of 5½ acres, located to the north-west of the farmstead named *Part of Ten Acres*. A contiguous close (Parcel 1348), of 6 acres, was named *Old Hop Garden*, but under arable cultivation. These changes suggest some form of rotation. The one other close (Parcel 1348), a recent division, under hop cultivation was situated well to the south, carved out of the edge of a tract of woodland, and named *Part of Flat Wood*.

Woodland occupied 8 acres, mostly as shaws, in two instances incorporating large ponds, at *Milestone Shaw* (Parcel 1328) and *Spring Shaw* (Parcel 1324). An area of woodland (Parcel 1345), of 1¼ acres extent, named *Marl Pit Shaw*, was situated to the south, adjacent to *Marl Pit Mead*. Both closes adjoin Rosemary Lane on the west. There is no indication of pits in the area in 1840/42, but the omission is not evidence for their absence.

In 1622 the layout of the farmlands was largely the same, although in some cases the close divisions were larger. The four closes in 1840/42 named *Ten Acres* and *Old Hop Garden* (Parcels 1315-1318) situated adjacent to the farmstead on the north-east, formed one large close named *Smith Field* in 1622. To the north-west was a similar large close named *Ox Pasture*. In 1622 the farmlands also included *Stone Crooch Wood*, and an adjacent close named *Broomyr Field*. In 1840/42 both formed *Level and Lamb Hop Wood* (Parcel 1588) belonging by then to Chingley Manor.

The farmlands to the west of Rosemary Lane were also of about the same close shape and size in 1622. The names, however, were different, including *marle pitt*, *hither pitt field*, and to the south *further pitt field*. A large pond is shown on the 1622 estate plan situated (centred about TQ 7000532440) between the latter two closes, and adjacent to Rosemary Lane. The area to the south-west of Stonecrouch Cottage is presently occupied by a linear series of large ponds (between TQ 6975032400 and TQ 6987532590).

A later estate plan, of 1779, of *Stone-Crouch*, shows much the same layout of farmlands. The arable lands were situated to the north of the farmstead, meadow and pasture to the north-west. Immediately adjacent to the north of the farmstead were two closes, of about 3 acres each, named *Oast House Field*, and *Street Hop Garden*, which are listed as being under hop cultivation. To the north-west the close later named *Old Hop Garden* in 1840/42, was called *Stone Rock Field*. The total acreage of the farm in 1799 is given as 119 acres 3 roods 29 perches; *plain land* comprising arable, meadow, pasture, and hops, amounted to 101 acres 16 perches; shaws and hedgerows, 16 acres 3 roods 33 perches; and roads, 1 acre 3 roods 20 perches. Land usage is not given, but it can be presumed that the extent of arable was of approximately the same proportions as in 1840/42.

(for the medieval farmstead, see above, Appendix I nr 4; for the site of another related post-medieval building, below, Appendix I nr 56; for the standing post-medieval buildings, Appendix II nos 94 and 115; and, for Stonecrouch Cottage, Appendix II nr 95).

References: CKS/U814/P1 *An Exact and perfecte Survaie of the Mannor of Combwell . . by Jo: DeWard supervis. 1622* [but also dated 1621 on scale]; CKS/U814/P2: *An Exact and perfect Survey of y^e Moitye of y^e Mannor of Chingley, . . by Jo: DeWard supervis. [dated 1622]*; CKS/U814/P3 *A Map and Description of a certain farm called by the name of Stone-Crouch situate in the parish of Goudhurst in the County of Kent, the property of Campion Esq^r. [dated 1779]*; Unattributed sketch: *Stonecrouch Farm and Inn 1799*; PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, fols 77-78 Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts*; Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet LXIX.12 1st edition, 1870; Hasted 1798 VII, 67; Wallenberg 1934, 311; Austen 1978; Brewer & Hull 1980; Priestley 1993.

Assessment Nr 56

Impact Corridors
Route Options 2 and 4
South Section

Goudhurst CP
Post-Medieval Oasthouse
Stonecrouch
about TQ 6997532630

Period/Date: Post-medieval, 1622 and 1834, early 16th century to mid 19th century, and probably earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: A small building is depicted in elevation on a plan and survey of the manor of Chingley dated 1622, and shown situated on the south side of the London to Hastings High Road. This building appears to be an agricultural field structure, possibly a barn, and of one storey.

Another building is depicted on the same site on a later plan of 1834 of *Stone Crouch Land* when it is shown set within a separate enclosure, a *Plat*, of 13 perches, and labelled as an *oast*, and with a small adjacent pond abutting its south end. This building is not depicted on the Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840, nor on a plan of *Stone-Crouch Farm* of 1779, but its absence from the latter is not significant.

The successive sites of the early 17th century building and the early 19th century oast are not encumbered by later structures, and it is likely that elements of each may be preserved as archaeological structures, features and deposits. The later building is an important agricultural structure, indicative of the agrarian land use of the locality during the 18th and 19th centuries

Hamlet of Stonecrouch: Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description

Stonecrouch Cottage: The building (Appendix II nr 95) is not depicted on the plan and survey of the manor of Chingley dated 1622, nor on a later plan of *Stone-Crouch* dated 1779, but its absence is not conclusive evidence that it had not been built. The architectural evidence, indeed, suggests that it was erected in the mid 16th century. The cottage is located opposite Stonecrouch Farm, south of the High Road, and adjacent to *Chingley Leah*, and likely formed the earliest element of the nucleated medieval settlement (see Appendix I nr 5), that would

subsequently have developed adjacent to the major farm complex during the medieval and post-medieval periods. In 1840/42 the building was located within its own enclosure (Parcel 1342) extending to 1 rood 19 perches, and formed part of the holdings of Stonecrouch Farm, being described as a *cottage and garden*. It was likely connected with the cutting of the marl pits to the south and south-west from the early 17th century. The Chingley Fault follows an alignment across the area north-west to south-east, and south-east of this fault line there are extensive outcrops of Clay in Tunbridge Wells Sand. The later close-names suggests that this was excavated for spreading on agricultural land, especially the local sandy soils, as *marl*, to improve the soil structure and quality.

Forge House and Yew Tree Cottage: Two further properties comprise the hamlet of Stonecrouch, Forge House and Yew Tree Cottage. Both were extant in 1622, when the buildings are depicted in elevation on an early estate plan. By 1779, a small structure abutting the south side of the High Road, was located within the northern edge of the property of Forge House. In 1870 this is named as a smithy. The two buildings faced onto the High Road, and to a large pond which belonged to Stonecrouch Farm. This pond (Appendix III nr 166) is shown clearly on a sketch of 1799 (for more detailed descriptions of the properties and buildings see, Appendix II nos 116-119).

(for the medieval hamlet see, above, Appendix I nr 5; for the sites of other related post-medieval buildings comprising parts of the main farm complex of Stonecrouch, above, Appendix I nos 46-55; and, for the standing post-medieval buildings of Stonecrouch Farm, Appendix II nos 94 and 115).

References: CKS/U814/P2: *An Exact and perfect Survey of y^e Moitye of y^e Mannor of Chingley, . . . Jo: DeWard supervis.* [dated 1622]; CKS/U814/P3 *A Map and Description of a certain farm called by the name of Stone-Crouch situate in the parish of Goudhurst in the County of Kent, the property of Campion Esq^r.* [dated 1779]; CKS/U814/P6: *Plan of Stone Crouch Land in Goudhurst, Kent. In^o. Adams Surveyor, Hawkhurst & Dover, 1834.*; Unattributed sketch: *Stonecrouch Farm and Inn 1799*; PRO/IR29/17/153: *Tithe Apportionment Schedule, fol. 77 Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842*; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840*; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts*; Ordnance Survey *1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet LXLX.12* 1st edition, 1870; Geological Survey of Great Britain England and Wales 1981 *Tenterden Sheet 304 Solid and Drift Edition 1:50 000 Series*; Shephard-Thorn *et. al.* 1966, 72-73, & 107 citing Topley 1875, 334-35.

4 Post-Medieval - Study Area

Assessment Nos 57-59

Study Area

Lamberhurst CP
Late Post-Medieval Industrial Buildings
South-west of Claypits Cottages
centred TQ 6845635565

Assessment Nr 57 (production/drying sheds)

at TQ 6846035565

Assessment Nr 58 (production/drying sheds)

at TQ 6845335565

Assessment Nr 59 (shed)

at TQ 6844835553

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, *circa* 1840, mid 19th century, and possibly earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The Tithe Apportionment Plan for Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1839 depicts two long rectangular buildings located south of Claypit Cottages (not extant in *circa* 1840), and a small shed on the south-west (nr 59). All are located within woodland, between Claypits Wood to the north, and Collier's Wood to the south. These belong to a former brick works, and are presumably either the production, or drying sheds.

The sites of these buildings are not encumbered by later structures, and elements of either may possibly be preserved as archaeological structures, features and deposits.

References: PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1839; PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish surveyed by Robert B. Phillips 1839.

Assessment Nr 60

Study Area

Lamberhurst CP
Late Post-Medieval Building
Scotney Castle
at TQ 6883835205

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, *circa* 1840, mid 19th century.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The Tithe Apportionment Plan for Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1839 depicts a small rectangular building within an enclosure (Parcel 1071) situated adjacent, and south-west of, the slighted medieval ruins of Scotney Castle. The function of the building is uncertain, but presumably should be associated with the programme of building works, and landscaping, undertaken by Edward Hussey on the Scotney Castle Estate between 1839-43.

The site of the building is not encumbered by later structures, and elements of it may be preserved as archaeological structures, features and deposits (see also below, Appendix I nr 61, and, for other post-medieval standing buildings and the ruinous medieval castle, Appendix II nos 100-102).

Reference: PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1839; PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish surveyed by Robert B. Phillips 1839.

Assessment Nr 61
Study Area

Lamberhurst CP
Post-Medieval Building
Scotney Castle
at TQ 6897035239

Period/Date: Post-medieval, circa 1560, mid 16th century.

Architectural Description: A rendered timber-framed house, with a plain tiled roof, and with good interior features, especially an enriched 17th century stair, was built onto the single surviving medieval south-east round machicolated tower, the Ashburnham Tower, of Scotney Castle in the mid 16th century.

The house in turn become partly ruinous, except for a small part, which remained occupied by the estate bailiff until 1905. The building is clearly depicted on two views of Scotney Castle taken from the west, and dated 1783 and 1786. The east elevation is composed partly of a re-used section of the curtain-wall of the medieval castle, and incorporates a plain medieval doorway.

(see also above, Appendix I nr 60, and, for other post-medieval standing buildings and the ruinous medieval castle, Appendix II nos 100-102).

References: PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1839; PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish surveyed by Robert B. Phillips 1839; Engraving: 'WEST View of SCOTNEY.' Taken on the Spot August 27th 1783 and Drawn by Mark Thomas; Engraving: Sparrow fe 'Scotney Castle, Sufsex.' Publish'd Aug^r 12th 1786. by S. Hooper.; DOE 1989, 98 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District); Hussey 1887, bw plates opp. 38 & 40 (contemporary photographic views from south-west and north-west), plan of medieval castle 1837, opp. 39; Anonymous 1902; Hussey 1956a; Hussey 1956b; Hussey 1957, 4 and 15 (contemporary and air photographic views); Hussey 1969; Cornforth 1979a; Cornforth 1979b.

Assessment Nr 62-63
Study Area

Lamberhurst CP
Late Post-Medieval Agricultural Buildings
Spray Hill Farm
at TQ 6779035390

Assessment Nr 62 (byre)
Assessment Nr 63 (barn)

at TQ 6777835365
at TQ 6779535397

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, circa 1840, mid 19th century, and possibly earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The Tithe Apportionment Plan for Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1839 shows a minor agricultural building (nr 62), probably a byre, situated immediately to the east of the large timber-framed barn (Appendix II nr 127).

The site of another building (nr 63) is similarly depicted situated immediately to the north-east of the present farmhouse. In the case of the former minor building the site is not encumbered by later structures, and elements of it may be preserved as archaeological structures, features and deposits. In the case of the latter building, a new structure has been erected on the site, and this occupies most of the north-eastern end of the former building.

The main farmhouse (Appendix II nr 96) of Spray Hill Farm, a timber-framed building of mid 16th century build, if not earlier, forms the earliest extant element of a farm complex which was a point of settlement in the late medieval period (see Appendix I nr 12). The farm is situated to the north of the High Road, at a topographical location which suggests that it was established during the medieval period, but perhaps during the late medieval period, as part of the final phase of settlement of the High Weald.

Another early building, a large timber-framed barn of mid 18th century date (Appendix II nr 127), is also extant, located about 25 metres south-east of the main farmhouse. It was presumably erected to replace an existing structure, which may be that noted above (nr 63) which was situated close to the farmyard.

In addition, there is a much later addition to the farm complex, an oasthouse (Appendix II nr 128). The stowage is shown depicted on the 1839 Tithe Apportionment Plan, and presumably the red brick roundel was erected subsequently. The oast is an important example of a building which is representative of a once locally important industry in this part of the agrarian landscape of the High Weald. Oasthouses in the area appear to have two periods of construction, the first in the late 18th century to early 19th century; the second, in the mid 19th century. The oast at Spray Hill dates from the second period.

In *circa* 1840, hop cultivation, however, was being undertaken at Spray Hill Farm. A large close (Parcel 1089), extending to 3 acres 1 rood 33 perches, and situated to the north-east of the farm buildings, is depicted on the Tithe Apportionment Plan as under hop cultivation; and in the accompanying Schedule is named as a *Hop Garden*.

In *circa* 1840 the whole of the farm extended to 75 acres 3 roods 20 perches, and was in the occupation of one *George Sales*. The farmlands comprised a compact holding situated adjacent, and to the north of, the London to Hastings High Road. Most of the farmland on Spray Hill Farm was given over to arable cultivation. George Sales also farmed Whiskett's Farm (see, below, Appendix I nos 64-66) which was situated to the south side of the High Road. The owner was Edward Hussey, and the farm presumably formed part of the Scotney Castle Estate.

The main farmhouse was located within one enclosure (Parcel 1114), described as a house and garden; the barn and oasthouse in another (Parcel 1113) to the south. Both the separation of the enclosures, and the later dates of the barn and oasthouse, suggests that this part of the

farm complex was a late post-medieval addition. A large adjacent close to the south-east, under arable cultivation, and extending to nearly 5 acres, was named *Waggon Lodge Field*. Further to the south-east a shaw (Parcel 1109), named *Mills Shaw*, and an adjacent close (Parcel 1094) named *Mills Field*, probably denote former ownership, and possibly relate to the nearby building, *Ruffets Cottage* (Appendix II nr 132) which was extant in *circa* 1840.

(for the medieval farmstead, see Appendix I nr 12; and for other elements of the post-medieval farm, see Appendix II nos 96 and 127-128)

References: PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, fols 24-25 Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1839; PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish surveyed by Robert B. Phillips 1839.

Assessment Nos 64-66
Study Area

Lamberhurst CP
Late Post-Medieval Agricultural Buildings
Whiskett's Farm
centred TQ 6767035020

Assessment Nr 64 (shed)

at TQ 6766234982

Assessment Nr 65 (byre/shed)

at TQ 6769034970

Assessment Nr 66 (byre/shed)

at TQ 6767734925

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, *circa* 1840, mid 19th century, and earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The Tithe Apportionment Plan for Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1839 depicts a group of six buildings, comprising the layout of Whiskett's Farm, and of which three minor ones are no longer extant.

Two (nos 64-65) are situated close to, and south-east of, the main farmyard. The third is situated further to the south-east on the edge of Whiskett's Wood (Parcel 1612). The sites of these buildings are not encumbered by later structures, and elements of each may be preserved as archaeological structures, features and deposits.

The main farmhouse (Appendix II nr 96) of Whiskett's Farm, a timber-framed building of mid 16th century build, if not earlier, forms the earliest extant element of a farm complex which was a point of settlement in the late medieval period (see Appendix I nr 12). The farm is situated to the south of the High Road, at the bottom, and on the north side, of a narrow subsidiary valley or fold, and along the floor of which flows an unnamed stream flowing east and feeding into the river Bewl. The surrounding area is well wooded, and the topography of the location suggests that it was established during the medieval period, but perhaps during the late medieval period, as part of the final phase of settlement of the High Weald.

The main farmhouse in *circa* 1840 was located within a separate square enclosure (Parcel 1601) of 33 perches area, and described as a *house and garden*, with the other elements, comprising *lane, yards and buildings* being situated immediately to the north in an adjacent enclosure (Parcel 1600) extending to 3 roods 9 perches. This includes the timber-framed barn

and stables (Appendix II nr 98) of early 17th century date. A much later structure, an oasthouse (Appendix II nr 131), erected in *circa* 1800, is located in the north-east corner of the main enclosure.

In *circa* 1840 the farm was in the occupation of *George Sales*, who also farmed Spray Hill Farm to the north. Whiskett's Farm was in the possession of Edward Hussey, and presumably formed part of the Scotney Castle Estate. The total acreage of the farmlands amounted to 58 acres 11 perches. A little over 41 acres of this was under arable cultivation; hop cultivation accounted for 6¾ acres, with just under 1 acre being given over to fruit production. The latter was grown in two closes (Parcels 1609 and 1611), one named *Whiskets Orchard*, situated adjacent, and to the south-west of, a shaw (Parcel 1612) located to the south-east of the farmhouse. There was also a small building (nr 66), described above, in close proximity. Overall the farmlands in 1840 formed a compact holding situated to the south of the High Road, and abutting a large expanse of deciduous oak and beech woodland on the south-east named *Whiskett's Wood*.

(for the medieval farmstead, see Appendix I nr 13; and for other elements of the post-medieval farm, see Appendix II nos 97-98 and 129-131)

References: PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, fols 25-26 Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1839; PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish surveyed by *Robert B. Phillips* 1839.

Assessment Nr 67

Study Area

Goudhurst CP
Late Post-Medieval Agricultural Building
Mouseden and Spratts Well
at TQ 6929034835

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, circa 1840, mid 19th century, and probably slightly earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840 depicts a long rectangular enclosure containing a building situated hard up against the north end of the western boundary. The building is not referred to in the accompanying Schedule, and presumably formed part of the adjacent property. The building was extant as late as *circa* 1870 (see also, Appendix II Nr 140, where the historic landscape description is given)

The location and size of the building suggests that it is an agricultural structure, possibly a barn. The site is not encumbered by later structures, and elements of it may be preserved as archaeological structures, features and deposits.

References: PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts*; Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet LXIX.12

1st edition, 1870.

Assessment Nr 68
Study Area

Goudhurst CP
Late Post-Medieval Agricultural Building
Kilndown Poultry Farm
at TQ 6959334258

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, circa 1840, mid 19th century, and probably earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840 depicts a long rectangular building set hard up against, and forming part of, the eastern property boundary of the farmstead (Parcel 1553).

The location and size of the building suggests that it is an agricultural structure, possibly a barn. The site is not encumbered by later structures, and elements of it may be preserved as archaeological structures, features and deposits.

The main farmhouse (Appendix II nr 99) of Kilndown Poultry Farm, a timber-framed building of mid 16th century build, if not earlier, forms the earliest extant element of a farm complex which was probably a point of settlement in the late medieval period (see Appendix I nr 14). The farm is situated on the north side of the former pre-1768 alignment of Kilndown Lane, and the topography of the location suggests that it was established during the medieval period.

The main farmhouse is depicted in elevation on an early estate plan of 1622 with window openings on the rear and north elevations, and with central stack. A barn is also shown, set at right angles to the farmhouse, and seemingly a little to the north. Both buildings were located within a rectangular enclosure, hedged on all sides, described as put down to meadow, was of 1 acre 1 rood 12 perches extent, and abutted what was then Kilndown Lane; both buildings were set back from the lane. To the north the enclosure abutted the tract of woodland then named *Little Sharnfold*. A much larger tract of woodland, named *Great Sharnfold* in 1622, was, and is, situated to the north-east.

In 1840/42 the close divisions were much the same as in 1622, although the main farmyard enclosure (Parcel 1553) had been extended to the south. The farm in 1840/42 was named simply *Kiln Down*, and was, and is, located across an area of undulating countryside, which, in 1622 was named *Gilden Downe*. The farm formed part of the Scotney Castle Estate in the ownership, in 1840, of Edward Hussey.

(for the medieval farmstead see, above, Appendix I nr 14; for the sites of other associated buildings, below, Appendix I nos 69-70; and, for the post-medieval standing building, Appendix II nr 99).

References: CKS/U814/P2 *An Exact and perfect Survey of y^e Moitye of y^e Mannor of Chingley, . . by Jo: DeWard supervis. [dated 1622];* PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, fols 79-80 Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe

Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts.*

Assessment Nos 69-70 Goudhurst CP
Study Area

Post-Medieval Buildings
north of Kilndown Poultry Farm
centred TQ 69664733997

Assessment Nr 69 (house)

at TQ 6964533997

Assessment Nr 70 (barn)

at TQ 6965033998

Date/Period: Post-medieval, 1622, early 17th century, and probably earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: An early estate plan of Chingley Manor depicts two buildings, in elevation, situated on the north-eastern side of the former pre-1768 alignment of Kilndown Lane, just north of Kilndown Poultry Farm.

The buildings appear to comprise a house, with a central stack, and with the main front elevation with openings facing south; and, to the south-west, a barn with central cart doors. Both were situated in the extreme south-western edge of the tract of woodland named in 1622 *Little Sharnfold*. At the same date the abutting close on the south-west, extending to 1 acre 3 roods 27 perches, is shown with paling fencing surrounding the two sides of the close which adjoined the woodland. In 1622 the close belonged to *Kiln Down Farm*.

In 1840/42 this close (Parcel 1549) was named *Epps Down*, and extended to 1 acre 3 roods 27 perches. By this date the south-western edges of Sharnfold Wood had been subject to assarts, and a new close created (Parcel 1548) which extended to 5 acres 23 perches. The latter close, in 1840/42, belonged to Kiln Down Farm, and Epps Down, at the same date, belonged to Nursery Farm. By 1840/42 both buildings were no longer extant. Demolition may have occurred either because of the changes to land ownership in the area, to the assarting of the woodland, or, more probably, because of the re-alignment of Kilndown Lane with its turnpiking after 1741.

The sites of both buildings are not encumbered by later structures, and elements of both may be preserved as archaeological structures, features, and deposits.

(see also, above, Appendix I nr 14, for the medieval farm at Kilndown; and, for the post-medieval elements, including the main farmhouse of Kilndown Farm, above, Appendix I nr 68, and Appendix II nr 99).

References: CKS/U814/P2 *An Exact and perfect Survey of y^e Moitye of y^e Mannor of Chingley, . . . by Jo: DeWard supervis. [dated 1622];* PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, fol. 78 Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two*

parts.

Assessment Nos 71-76

Study Area

Late Post-Medieval Industrial Buildings and Brick Works

Goudhurst CP
Chingley Wood
centred TQ 6939033660

<i>Assessment Nr 71</i> (shed/office)	at TQ 6928733634
<i>Assessment Nr 72</i> (production/drying shed)	at TQ 6927233650
<i>Assessment Nr 73</i> (production/drying shed)	at TQ 6927733655
<i>Assessment Nr 74</i> (production/drying shed)	at TQ 6930233657
<i>Assessment Nr 75</i> (storage shed)	at TQ 6928833676
<i>Assessment Nr 76</i> (kiln)	at TQ 6926533680

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, *circa* 1840, early to mid 19th century, and probably earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840 depicts a nucleated group of six buildings within Chingley Wood (Parcel 1536), none now in use.

The group of buildings comprised a brick works which was probably set up in the mid 18th century, if not earlier, and was certainly in operation as late as 1870. The group comprises three long rectangular buildings (nos 72-74), probably production, or drying sheds, and a large building on the west (nr 76), possibly the kiln, together with two other lesser buildings, of unknown function (nos 71 and 75).

The works are located north of an unnamed stream which flows west to the river Bewl, the waters of which were probably utilized during the manufacturing process; and to an adjacent trackway connecting the works north to Brick Kiln Cottage (for this see Appendix II Nr 124) and the London to Hastings High Road. Brick Kiln Cottage is also depicted on the 1840 Tithe Apportionment Plan, and probably dates from the late 18th to early 19th century. The works are situated close to an outcrop of Wadhurst Clay, and also to seams of the Tunbridge Wells Clays. Both deposits may have been worked for the raw production materials. Other large marl pits are located to the west at Stonecrouch exploiting deposits of the Tunbridge Wells Clays, and which may have provided some of the raw materials.

The site is not encumbered by later structures, and elements of the works may be preserved as archaeological structures, features and deposits.

References: PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts*, Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet LXIX.12 1st edition, 1870; Geological Survey of Great Britain England and Wales 1981 *Tenterden Sheet 304 Solid and Drift Edition 1:50 000 Series*; Shephard-Thorn *et. al.* 1966, 72-73.

Assessment Nr 77 (1811, 1840/42, barn)

at TQ 6930532756

Assessment Nr 78 (1811, 1840/42, summerhouse)

at TQ 6933532785

Assessment Nr 79 (1811, byre/shed)

at TQ 6934032810

Period/Date: Post-Medieval, circa 1550-1840, mid 16th century to mid 19th century.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840 depicts a nucleated group of six buildings comprising the manorial complex and farmstead of Chingley during the post-medieval period. In the accompanying Schedule of 1842 the whole of the property, and enclosure (Parcel 1422), is described as a *cottage, garden and homestead*, under the place-name *Chingley Farm*.

The site of a large rectangular building is depicted on the south-eastern edge of the property (nr 77). Its size suggests an agricultural function, such as a barn. Another rectangular building (nr 78) was formerly located abutting the south side of the central farmyard pond. The pond is extant, and the adjacent former structure was possibly a summerhouse, or similar garden structure. Both buildings are depicted on a plan of Chingley Farm dated 1811 which also shows a third building (nr 78), the site of which was located directly north-west, and adjacent to, the central farmyard pond. This building presumably had an agricultural function.

The sites of the buildings previously described are not encumbered by later structures, and elements of each may be preserved as archaeological structures, features and deposits.

During the medieval period *Chingley Manor* formed part of the possessions of Boxley Abbey, and, following the surrender of the mother house in 1537, the manor was granted, in 1544, along with other possessions in Goudhurst and Staplehurst, to *Thomas Colepeper* to hold in capite. In 1546 the manor, including *Chingley Wood*, was alienated to both *Thomas Darell* of Scotney, and his brother *Stephen Darell*, of Horsemonden, sons of *Thomas Darell* of Scotney Castle. *Thomas Darell the younger* eventually became possessed of the whole of the manor, and, in 1574, sold one moiety, or part, of the manor to *William Campion*, barrister. This part of the manor, thereafter known as Little Chingley, or Shingley, remained in the hands of the Campion family, who also held Combwell Priory and Manor, until the mid 19th century.

The other moiety remained in the hands of the Darell family until, in 1774, *John Darell* alienated, or sold part of the moiety, namely Chingley Wood, to *John Hammond*, and the other part to *John Richards*. Finally, in 1779, this part of the manor was sold by *John Richards* to *Edward Hussey* of Scotney.

A plan of 1811 shows the extent of the manor and home farm at that date, and the arrangement of the manorial buildings, the whole belonging to *William John Campion*. The total acreage amounted 201 acre 3 roods 1 perch, *Plain Land* extending to 164 acre 8 perches,

woodland in the shaws and hedges amounting to 32 acres 3 roods 31 perches, and roads 4 acres 3 roods 1 perch. This was probably above average for the size of farms in the district.

In 1840/42 the total acreage of the Chingley Farm amounted to 207 acres 3 roods 38 perches, and was in the occupation of a tenant, namely one *Thomas Barton*, the main enclosure (Parcel 1422) extending to 2 acres 4 perches, and described as a *cottage, garden and homestead*. To the north was the sole piece of meadow land (Parcel 1421) of 3 acres 3 roods 28 perches, named *Orchard Mead*.

The farmlands extended north from the south side of the London to Hastings Road southwards in a compact holding, located to the west of Chingley Wood, and encompassed much of *Chingley Leah*, which by this date had been divided up into large recent closes mostly under arable, including *Chingley Field* (Parcel 1535). These farmlands extended east to Stonecrouch, and included one close (Parcel 1532), under arable cultivation, named *Marl Pit Field*, and situated south of the like-named closes described under Stonecrouch.

Land under arable cultivation amounted to 134½ acres; pasture, in three closes, 24½ acres; and woodland, to 28½ acres. Hops amounted to just over 9 acres in two closes (Parcels 1333 and 1409). The latter close, of 5 acres 12 perches extent, was situated immediately adjacent to an oasthouse comprising stowage and two roundels, probably erected in *circa* 1830 (Appendix II nr 143), and described in 1840/42 as an *oasthouse and waste* (Parcels 1410 and 1411) situated within an enclosure extending to 3 roods 17 perches. The north side of this close adjoined a wide fieldway leading east to a pond.

The farm included two cottages, including *Thatched Cottage* (Appendix II nr 121) which was situated on the western edge of a close (Parcel 1414), named *Barn Field* in 1840/42, of 4½ acres situated adjoining the lane leading to Chingley on the west, and the south side of the High Road. In 1840/42 the close also contained a large field pond (Parcel 1415) within an area of rough and situated on the west abutting the lane. The other cottage (Parcel 1432) was located well to the south of the main manorial buildings.

A survey of the extent of the manor of Chingley dated 1622 describing all of the lands has also been preserved. At this date the manor was in the ownership of Sir William Campion, and included Stonecrouch Farm to the east which has been previously described. Although entitled as to refer to Chingley Manor, the survey also included Combwell Manor and Farm which in the early 17th century was also a possession of Sir William Campion. In 1622 the close named *Barn Field* in 1840/42 formed part of *Smith Field* which extended to 25 acres 24 perches.

(for the medieval monastic grange see, above, Appendix I nr 8; and, for other post-medieval standing buildings, Appendix II nos 141-143).

Reference: CKS/U814/P2: An Exact and perfect Survey of y^e Moitye of y^e Mannor of Chingley, in y^e parish of Goudherst in y^e Countie of Kent, beinge parcell of y^e pofsefsions of y^e right wo^{rr}l S^r William Campion Knight : wherin y^e waters are fshadowed with blew, y^e high wayes with browne y^e wood grounds are garnished with trees, and the dimensions of length and breadth are accordinge to y^e Scale heere fett downe. by Jo: DeWard supervis. [dated

1622]; CKS/U814/P5: *Plan of Chingley Farm Situated in the Parish of Goudhurst in the County of Kent Belonging to William John Campion Esq'. Surveyed by J. Wiggins in May 1811*; PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, fols 74-75 [Chingley Farm] Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts*, Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet LXIX.12 1st edition, 1870; Hasted 1798 VII, 78-79.

Assessment Nos 80-91
Study Area

Goudhurst CP
Post-Medieval Farmstead
Combwell Priory Farm
centred TQ 7048032830

<i>Assessment Nr 80</i> (shed/byre)	at TQ 7050232870
<i>Assessment Nr 81</i> (byres)	at TQ 7050732850
<i>Assessment Nr 82</i> (byres)	at TQ 7045532839
<i>Assessment Nr 83</i> (byres)	at TQ 7047532830
<i>Assessment Nr 84</i> (byres)	at TQ 7047632815
<i>Assessment Nr 85</i> (byres)	at TQ 7045232820
<i>Assessment Nr 86</i> (byres)	at TQ 7044532815
<i>Assessment Nr 87</i> (byres)	at TQ 7044232811
<i>Assessment Nr 88</i> (byres)	at TQ 7044632801
<i>Assessment Nr 89</i> (large barn)	at TQ 7046532802
<i>Assessment Nr 90</i> (byre)	at TQ 7051332796
<i>Assessment Nr 91</i> (byre)	at TQ 7052532795

Period/Date: Post-medieval, circa 1800-1875, early to late 19th century.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The Tithe Apportionment Plan of Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840 depicts a nucleated group of six buildings forming the working arrangement of *Combwell Priory Farm* in the early 19th century. In the accompanying Schedule of 1842 the enclosure (Parcel 1292) is described as a *homestead* extending to 2 acres 9 perches.

The arrangement of the buildings represents a typical model farm of the period, which was probably laid out no earlier than the later 18th century, if not perhaps somewhat later. The buildings depicted comprise a variety of types, including barns, and byres ranged around a central stackyard.

Virtually all of these buildings have been either demolished, rebuilt or modernized, and with the exception of three minor structures (nos 81 and 90-91), the sites of the remainder are occupied by new structures. The sites of only three of the buildings, therefore, remain unencumbered by later structures, and elements of these, depending upon the extent of associated landscaping during modernization of the farm complex, may be preserved as archaeological structures, features and deposits.

(for the medieval Combwell Priory see, Appendix I nos 9-11; for other elements, the standing

buildings, and the historic landscape and archaeological description of Combwell Priory Manor and Estate during the post-medieval period see, Appendix II Nos 144-147).

Reference: CKS/U814/P1 *An Exact and perfecte Survaie of the Mannor of Combwell . . by Jo: DeWard supervis. 1622* [but also dated 1621 on scale]; PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, fols 73-74 Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts*; Ordnance Survey 1/2500 *Plan Kent Sheet LXIX.12* 1st edition, 1870.

Appendix II

Gazetteer of Recorded Medieval to Post-Medieval Historic Buildings with Historical Notes and Landscape History

1 Late Medieval - Impact Corridors

Assessment Nr 92

Impact Corridors
Route Options 2-5
Central Section
DOE Grade II Listed
TQ63SE Nr 8/180

Goudhurst CP
Late Medieval to Post-Medieval
Farmhouse
Hillside Farm Cottage
at TQ 6888734580

Period/Date: Late to post-medieval, *circa* 1450-1850/1900, mid 15th century to mid to late 19th century.

Architectural Description: Timber-framed farmhouse, of two storeys, originally of mid 15th century build, if not slightly earlier. The building has been altered, and extended, in the late 19th century. The upper storey timber-framing is exposed, and infilled with plaster infill. The ground floor is of red and blue brick ground floor, the roof of plain tiles.

The original plan of the building is of a hall house, of three framed bays, with a 19th century rear wing. The main part of the building has a jetty to the right end, which is returned to the rear right. There is large panel tension-braced framing on the first floor; and above, the roof is hipped with gablets. The stack cluster is located to the centre right of the building.

The building is lit by three uneven sized two-light wooden casements on each floor. The main door to the building is of four panels, and located to the centre right of the building. The right return on the first floor is of *Kentish framing* which has tension braces with infilled mullioned windows.

The 19th century rear wing is in imitation of the main range, is lit by two wooden casements on each floor, and is entered through a boarded door at the end right of the wing.

(for the medieval farmstead, see Appendix I nr 3; and for other post-medieval elements, see Appendix I nos 27-28, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given; and, below, Appendix II nr 113).

Reference: DOE 1989, 83 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District).

Assessment Nr 93
Impact Corridors
Route Options 3-5
Central Section
DOE Grade II Listed
TQ63SE Nr 8/215

Goudhurst CP
Late Medieval to Post-Medieval
Farmhouse
Nursery Farm
at TQ 6936534120

Period/Date: Post-medieval, *circa* 1550-1980, mid 16th century to date.

Architectural Description: Timber-framed farmhouse, of two storeys, originally of mid 16th century build, if not earlier. The building was clad in the 18th century, and has a modern extension. The timber-framing on the first floor is tile-hung, in the 18th century, with painted brick to the ground floor. Plain tiled hipped roof, the eaves line raised to the right.

There is a central stack, and also a stack to the rear left. The building is lit by four wooden casements on the first floor, and five on the ground floor, with an outshot to the left. Ribbed modern door to the centre right. The right end bay of the building is a modern extension.

There is a full-framed interior, with a large worked sandstone stack, and a later 18th century brick inglenook fireplace.

(for the medieval farmstead, see Appendix I nr 6; and for other post-medieval elements, see Appendix I nos 34-35, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given; and, below, Appendix II nos 107-108).

Reference: DOE 1989, 99 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District).

Assessment Nr 94
Impact Corridors
Route Options 2 and 4
South Section
DOE Grade II Listed
TQ63SE Nr 8/209

Goudhurst CP
Late Medieval to Post-Medieval
House, Shop and Farmhouse
Stonecrouch Farm
at TQ 6999532655

Period/Date: Late to post-medieval, *circa* 1450-1986, mid 16th century to date.

Architectural Description: Timber-framed house and shop, originally of 15th century build. The building was extended in the 16th and 18th centuries, and has extensive modern restorations. The framing of the main building is exposed, and infilled with plaster. The main building has been extended with a red brick, and tile-hung, range. All of the buildings have plain tiled roofs.

There is a framed range to the left, with small panel frame. The main part of the building is on a stone base, and of two storeys with garret. The stack clusters are located to the top and

to the right. The building is lit by six two-light mullioned windows on the first floor, and three four-light on the ground floor. There is a boarded door located to the right, in a four centred arched doorway. There are mullioned windows, and a boarded door to the left return.

Two storey and attic block to right, on plinth, with fascia board to first floor, wooden eaves cornice to hipped roof, with stack to right, and three flat-roofed dormers. Regular fenestration of four glazing bar sashes on each floor, and central panelled door with rectangular fanlight and flat hood on brackets.

Single storey block to end right with gabled roof, plinth, and English-bond brickwork with two wooden casements.

Timber-framed range to rear, with exposed frame with plaster infill, with end jetty on brackets, and hipped roof with gablets.

The building is depicted, in elevation, on early estate plans of 1621/22, and 1622, on another of 1779; and on a sketch of Stonecrouch Farm drawn in 1799. The layout of the farmstead is also depicted in plan on the Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840.

(for the medieval farmstead, see, Appendix I nr 4; for the sites of other related post-medieval buildings comprising part of the farm complex of Stonecrouch, Appendix I nos 46-56, where the historic landscape and archaeological description of the farmstead during the post-medieval period is given; and for another standing post-medieval building, below, Appendix II nr 115).

References: CKS/U814/P1 *An Exact and perfecte Survaic of the Mannor of Combwell . . by Jo: DeWard supervis. 1622* [but also dated 1621 on scale]; CKS/U814/P2: *An Exact and perfect Survey of y^e Moitye of y^e Mannor of Chingley, . . by Jo: DeWard supervis. [dated 1622]*; CKS/U814/P3: *A Map and Description of a certain farm called by the name of Stonecrouch situate in the parish of Goudhurst in the County of Kent, the property of Campion Esq^r. [dated 1779]*; Unattributed sketch: *Stonecrouch Farm and Inn 1799*; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts*; Ordnance Survey *1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet LXIX.12* 1st edition, 1870; DOE 1989, 96 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District).

Assessment Nr 95
Impact Corridors
Route Options 2 and 4
South Section
DOE Grade II Listed
TQ63SE Nr 8/211

Goudhurst CP
Late Medieval to Post-Medieval
Building
Stonecrouch Cottage
at TQ 6988332568

Period/Date: Post-medieval, circa 1550-1900, mid 16th century, and probably earlier.

Architectural Description: Timber-framed building, weather boarded, and with a plain tiled roof. The plan, with a lobby entry, suggests that the building was possibly originally a hall house. Two storeys and attic, with roof hipped to left, half-hipped to right, with two hipped semi-dormers, and stack cluster to centre right. The building is lit by two small wooden casements, at lower level to semi-dormers, and three wooden casements on the ground floor. There is a boarded door, with raking porch to centre right, and a catslide outshot to the rear.

(for other post-medieval elements comprising the hamlet of Stonecrouch, see Appendix I nr 56, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given; and, for other late medieval and post-medieval standing buildings, below, Appendix II nos 116-119).

Reference: DOE 1989, 98 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District).

2 Late Medieval - Study Area

Assessment Nr 96
Study Area
DOE Grade II Listed
TQ6635-6735 Nr 9/163

Lamberhurst CP
Late Medieval to Post-Medieval
Farmhouse
Spray Hill Farm
at TQ 6777135398

Period/Date: Post-medieval, *circa* 1550-1820, mid 16th century to early 19th century.

Architectural Description: Timber-framed farm house, originally of 16th century or earlier build. The building was extended in the late 18th century to early 19th century. The building is clad with red brick on the ground floor in English Garden Wall bond, and with tile hanging on the first floor, and to the return elevations, with weather boarded rear elevation.

The farmhouse has a plain tiled roof, hipped to left with gablet and gabled to right, and is of two storeys, with brick string course to the first floor. The stacks project at the end left and at the end right. The building is lit by three three-light wooden casements on the first floor, with two single lights to the centre left. There are two three-light wooden casements on the ground floor, with a single central light, and boarded doors to the centre left, and to the right return with flat hood.

There is a single storey half-hipped extension to the right, with three wooden casements, and with a boarded door situated in the right return.

(for the medieval farmstead, see Appendix I nr 12; and for other post-medieval elements, see Appendix I nos 62-63, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given; and, below, Appendix II nos 127-128).

Reference: DOE 1989, 72 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District)

Assessment Nr 97

Study Area
DOE Grade II Listed
TQ63SE & TQ6635-6735
Nos 5 & 9/168

Lamberhurst CP
Late Medieval to Post-Medieval
Farmhouse
Whiskett's Farm
at TQ 6766535002

Period/Date: Post-medieval, *circa* 1550-1850, mid 16th century to mid 19th century.

Architectural Description: Timber-framed farmhouse, originally of 16th century or earlier build. The building was clad with red brick on the ground floor, and ornamental tile hanging on the first floor, between the mid 18th century and the mid 19th century.

The building is probably hall house origin, of two storeys, and a basement on a plinth, with plain tiled hipped roof, and with the stacks situated at the centre right and projecting at end left. The building is lit by four two, and three-light leaded wooden casements on the first floor, and three on the ground floor of two and four lights. There is a boarded door located to the centre right, with the basement opening to the right. There is a single storey hipped modern extension to the right.

The interior is fully framed. The roof was rebuilt in the mid 18th century, but the tie beams with crown post mortices, and with soot blacking, indicate possibly the position of a smoke bay. The stack on the interior is late 17th century, 19th century on the exterior, of dressed sandstone, with a stone inglenook which has been repaired with red brick. Stone-lined cellar, with stone steps, and with corbels to support floor joists. The floor is of flagstone, and old brick paviour, with drainage channels, and with a raised surround to an internal spring basin.

(for the medieval farmstead, see Appendix I nr 13; and for other post-medieval elements, see Appendix I nos 64-66, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given; and, below, Appendix II nos 98 and 129-131).

Reference: DOE 1989, 74 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District)

Assessment Nr 98

Study Area
DOE Grade II Listed
TQ6635-6735 Nr 5 & 9/170

Lamberhurst CP
Late Medieval to Post-Medieval
Agricultural Building
Whiskett's Farm
at TQ 6766235041

Period/Date: Post-medieval, *circa* 1600-1820, early 17th century to early 19th century.

Architectural Description: Timber-framed barn, originally of early 17th century, *circa* 1600, or earlier build. A stable forms an early 19th century addition to the left.

The barn is weather-boarded, the extension being constructed of red and blue brick. Both

have plain tiled roofs, the barn with a roof hipped to the left, and half-hipped to the right, with catslide outshoots either side of central car doors.

The stable range is of one storey, with a hipped roof, and has two half-doors located to the centre of the building.

On the interior the barn is of three bays, with an added bay, and outshoots of *circa* 1800. Main arch braced frame of good scantling with mid rails, and intermediate posts. The roof with curved queen posts to side purlins, and with diminished principals.

(for the medieval farmstead, see Appendix I nr 13; for other post-medieval elements see Appendix I nos 64-66, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given; above, Appendix II nr 97; and, below, Appendix II nos 129-131).

Reference: DOE 1989, 74 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District)

Assessment Nr 99

Study Area
DOE Grade II Listed
TQ63SE Nr 8/208

Goudhurst CP
***Late Medieval to Post-Medieval
Farmhouse***
Kilndown Poultry Farm
at TQ 6959034242

Period/Date: Post-medieval, *circa* 1550-1900, mid 16th century to late 19th century, and probably earlier.

Architectural Description: Timber-framed farmhouse, of two storeys, originally of 16th century build. Tile-hung, with weather-boarding to the left return.

Plain tiled roof, gabled to the left with white stock brick stack, and hipped to the right with gablet, and stud to end right in catslide outshot, with gabled semi-dormer to end right. The building is lit by a single wooden casement on the first floor.

There is a painted brick lean-to extension on the ground floor, with corrugated asbestos roof, three metal casements with segmental heads, and central boarded door. Catslide outshot to rear with dormer.

(for the medieval farmstead, see Appendix I nr 14; and, for another element of the post-medieval farm, see Appendix I nr 68, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given, and also, Appendix I nos 69-70).

Reference: DOE 1989, 96 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District)

Assessment Nos 100-102

Study Area
RCHME/NMR
NAR Nr TQ63NE1
All DOE Grade II
Listed TQ63NE
Nos 3/224-3/226

Lamberhurst CP
**Late Medieval to Post-Medieval
Stone Castle and Buildings**
Scotney Castle
centred TQ 6895035250

Assessment Nr 100 (castle/buildings)

centred TQ 6895035250

Assessment Nr 101 (well-head)

centred TQ 6895035250

Assessment Nr 102 (causeway and walls)

centred TQ 6894035230

Period/Date: Post-medieval, circa 1550-1837/43, early 17th century to mid 19th century.

Historical and Archaeological Summary

The castle and manor of Scotney came into the possession of the Darell family, namely one John Darell (d.1478), of Cale Hill in Little Chart, near Ashford, in the mid 15th century. It was thereafter to remain in their ownership until 1778. The following historical summary for this period provides details relating to the buildings at Scotney Castle, and largely excludes references to social and economic history.

The probate inventory contained within the will of Thomas Darell (d.1558) provides a description of the castle in the mid 16th century. Among the rooms to which reference is made are the Great Chamber, *my little chamber called the Newe Study*, and a bedroom *over the inner gate*. To his widow he left the use of *all chambers and places in Scotney where she and I do lye*, specifically *the Maiden's chamber, the tower there with all the rooms therein from the ground to the top, the loft above my newe study, with easement into the privy*. Elsewhere in the inventory *my new study in the tower* is referred to, and appears to have been the upper room therein; this presently contains a 14th century garde-robe or privy. She was also to have reasonable room at all time to come to *the Chapel, Parlour, Hall, Garden, Kitchen, ...; room to set her two horses, and she to have 40 wagon loads of wood yearly*.

This description suggests that there was by then only one tower, and a gatehouse with an upper room at the entrance from the bridge, and consequently that much of the medieval castle had been plucked down by 1558. The late 14th century medieval Great Hall is known to have faced the entrance from the bridge, probably in prolongation of the existing ruined east range which was reconstructed in the 17th century between 1630 and 1635. The south wing, adjoining the tower, was reconstructed about 1580, partly in brick, and containing a fine oak staircase by Thomas Darell.

Thomas Darell, who had succeeded to the estate in 1558, further set his mark on Scotney by adhering to the Roman Church. From thence the Darells were a strong Roman Catholic family and as recusants ran high risks in the mid to later 16th century. Thomas Darell thus considered it prudent to include in the structure of the staircase, during his rebuilding of the south wing, several secret hiding places. From 1591 Scotney was for seven years the secret abode and centre for the missionary activities of the celebrated Jesuit, Father Richard Blount

(1563-1638).

William, grandson of the Thomas Darell previously mentioned, rebuilt much of the house, probably about 1630 when archbishop Laud eased the burdens on recusant catholics. The east range, of which the late 14th century hall had formed part, was refaced or reconstructed in a style showing the influence of Inigo Jones. Though now a ruin, the walls of this largely remain, and incorporate some medieval masonry. Other parts of the medieval castle were probably demolished. The principal front of this new range faces north-east to the former bowling-green, where a shield bearing the Darell crest, a lion, is preserved. This was evidently intended to be the central feature of a facade extending the whole width of the island. The northern half of this facade was never built, probably owing to William Darell's death in 1639, and the outbreak of the civil war.

Owing partly to the cost of the rebuilding, William Darell got heavily into debt. His brother, Henry, had already advanced money to pay his creditors, and £100 per annum for the maintenance of his eldest son. When William died in 1639, Henry took over the management of the whole estate, and cleared most of the outstanding debt. William's widow, Elizabeth, however, was a devout catholic, and, in a district which was largely Parliamentary in sympathy, aroused much suspicion. Residing at the castle, in a Petition presented to the House of Commons in 1640 Henry Darell stated that she *keepeth her out-doors locked up, the house being walled and double moated about, and keepeth the castle gates with gunnes and halberds terrifying people, employing the said William Applebee only to buy and sell for her and manage the estate.*

In 1720 Scotney Place, as the place was then known, reverted to George Darell. He married in 1726, and probably about then made the Georgian alterations to the building, among them the wooden porch at the top of the steps to the *old front door*, the little glazed cupola and conical roof surmounting the tower, and some panelled rooms within the house. About 1742 Scotney is described as an ancient stronghold with drawbridge and moat, and great stone gateway flanked by towers. Law-suits over the inheritance of the estate bought by the daughters of William Darell, which were not finally settled until 1750, resulted in the sale of part of the estate by George Darell, and the family at Scotney thereafter were impoverished, and in debt.

George Darell was succeeded by his son, John. In 1768 he was found to have debts amounting to £4,600, and by his death in 1775 the estate had already been put in trust to sell to clear the debt. It had been purchased in 1774, probably as speculation, by a Mr Richards, reputedly a dancing-master of Robertsbridge, and in 1778 he sold Scotney Castle to Edward Hussey. Between 1783 and 1792 Edward Hussey acquired the other lands formerly belonging or remaining to the Darell estate thus restoring the holding to its previous extent. The Particulars of Sale of the estate, held by auction at the Chequer Inn, Lamberhurst, on 18 May 1774, provides a contemporary description of the house with *the mansion house* being described as having been *lately substantially repaired, and surrounded by a large Moat of running Water, well stocked with Fish; in the Moat an Island, and a Chinese Bridge over a small River; the Ground floor consists of Front and Back kitchens, etc., Housekeeper's room, a Parlor; on the first Floor, 2 Parlors, a large dining-room, a Breakfast and 2 Dressing-rooms, 5 Bedchambers, a Study and Library; on the second Floor, 8 rooms; Kitchen and*

Pleasure Gardens within the oast, planted with plenty of Fruit trees and Flowers; without the Gates a Garden, Shrubbery, Warren, Orchard, Coach-house, Brew-house, Stabling for 8 horses and other offices; a cold Bath with an excellent Mineral Well of the same quality as that at Tunbridge Wells.

A watercolour of 1783, and an engraving of 1786, clearly show the castle as previously described, including the Ashburnham Tower and the adjoining mid 16th century house. The larger section of the mansion, now reduced to foundations, rose to three storeys. On the entrance side, the upper part of the walls were of brick, surmounted by four hipped roofs, and a brick extension containing the dining-room which had been added to the north end. The principal front was that facing east, of which half was completed to a regular design, having three tiers of windows, surmounted by a cornice and ridge roof. Most of the rooms described in the foregoing Particulars of Sale were in this part of the house. At the outer end of the bridge stood a timber-framed range of stables, of which the stone chimney-breast remains. A section of a deeply sunken road delineates an approach to the castle from that direction. The principal approach from the High Road, however, was from the south-west, beside the stream feeding the moat.

A contemporary account of Lamberhurst written in the late 1790s describes the remains of the medieval castle and the subsequent new buildings as being situated *About half a mile below Bewle bridge, near the east bank of the stream, is the mansion of Scotney, situated in a deep vale, and so surrounded with woods, as to give it a most gloomy and recluse appearance; it is a handsome stone building, and appears to be only the half of what was first intended to be built. It was moated round, and had, till the late Mr. Darell pulled them down, a strong stone gate-way, with towers &c. seemingly intended to guard the approach to it. The river, which here divides the two counties, once ran through the centre of the ground plat, on which the house stands.*

Edward Hussey, the purchaser of the estate in 1778, had previously visited the mansion house as a guest in 1767. His family had moved into Sussex in about 1700, and were principally concerned with the iron-smelting industry, acquiring an interest in the works, namely the Gloucester Forge, at Lamberhurst. Edward Hussey died in 1816, his son in the following year. His wife, Ellen, found the castle unhealthy and removed to St Leonard's where her son, Edward Hussey (b.1807) grew up finally returning to Scotney in the 1830s to begin his picturesque transformation of the landscape to its present form.

Architectural and Archaeological Description

1. Castle: The late 14th century medieval stone castle at Scotney was partly plucked down in the mid 16th century, slighted again in the early 17th century, and new buildings erected in 1565, 1580, and between 1630 and 1635.

The principal remnant of the medieval castle is the south-eastern round machicolated tower, or Ashburnham Tower, to which is attached a ruinous house (for this see, Appendix I nr 61, and for the site of another building, now demolished, located adjacent to, and south-west, of the ruins, Appendix I nr 60), erected in *circa* 1550, and a range of ruinous 17th century buildings in the interior of the castle.

The late medieval south-wing in the interior of the castle was refurbished and modified in 1580. These domestic buildings were, in turn, rebuilt again between 1630 and 1635 as an east wing abutting the surviving south-eastern medieval tower, and were remodelled again from 1726.

In 1558 a description of the castle contained within a probate inventory, indicates that there was by then only one tower, and a gatehouse with an upper room at the entrance from the bridge. The south wing, adjoining the tower, was reconstructed *circa* 1580, partly in brick by Thomas Darell. This rebuilding included the erection of the adjoining house noted above, portions of which later became, as now, ruinous, but a section of which remained occupied until 1905 by the estate bailiff. This building is timber-framed, is rendered, and has a plain tiled roof.

William Darell (d. 1639) rebuilt much of the house between *circa* 1630 to 1635. The east range abutting the surviving south-eastern medieval round tower, and of which the 14th century hall formed part, was refaced or reconstructed in a style showing the influence of Inigo Jones, the present ruins of which show an advanced, if crude, use of classical motifs and proportions.

Further lesser modifications to the house were made in 1726 by George Darell. Family disputes over the inheritance of the estate impoverished the owners of Scotney, and finally, in 1778, it was sold to Edward Hussey (1749-1816), who formed the Scotney estate, as it is now seen, between 1778-92. Finally, between 1837-43, his grandson, Edward Hussey (b. 1807) re-modelled the estate, landscaping the grounds, incorporating the medieval castle into the scheme by careful dismantling of parts of the 17th century additions, and obtaining advice from the artist and landscape gardener, William Sawrey Gilpin.

The medieval castle, and all the subsequent domestic buildings previously described, with the exception of the house adjoining the Ashburnham Tower which remained occupied until 1905, were further reduced between 1837-43 by Edward Hussey, when the whole was incorporated as a ruin within a garden landscape.

These ruins were subject to archaeological excavation in 1986 when the north wall of the late 14th century hall was found to be underpinned by with timber piling. Features illustrative of the early 17th century rebuilding of the range were also recorded.

The work undertaken by Edward Hussey to the medieval castle, and especially to the 17th century wing, overlooking this landscape, created one of the last and greatest picturesque landscaped gardens. The castle, as part of the inalienable Scotney Castle Estate, is now in the hands of the National Trust.

2. Causeway and Walls: The ruins of the medieval castle lie on the innermost of the two islands in the river Bewl, and are reached by a stone causeway, the whole island being bordered by red brick, largely in English bond, and stone sandstone walls. The causeway is to the outer of the two islands. The side walls, of sandstone, are about a metre in height, and about ten metres in length, and continue on the west side for about another ten metres. They are returned along the inner bank of the moat to the west, forming an embankment wall, and

terminate in ruinous gate piers about twenty metres from the causeway. The causeway and side walls are originally of 14th century build, reconstructed between 1837-43.

3. *Well-Head*: The interior of the medieval castle contains a stone well head, of unknown date and provenance, in the form of a hollow capital on a clamped plinth on circular stone base, with billeted arcaded frieze to rope twist rim. The corners are enriched with large acanthus leaves, the sides with fabulous beasts and plants. Originally with metal canopy over, the morticed bases of the supports survive. This is almost certainly the well described in the Particulars of Sale of the estate in 1774 when it is described as *an excellent Mineral Well of the same Quality as that at Tunbridge Wells*.

(for the medieval castle see, Appendix I nr 7; for the sites of associated post-medieval buildings, Appendix I nos 60-61; and for the later Scotney Castle Mansion, erected on a new site to the north see, below, Appendix III nr 133).

References: Engraved view of west prospect of medieval Scotney Castle, by *Sparrow* *fe* 1786; DOE 1989, 98 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District); Hussey 1887 (plan, 1837, and contemporary photographic views); Anonymous 1902; Hussey 1956a; Hussey 1956b; Hussey 1957, 6-16 (engraved view of west prospect of medieval castle, by M. Thomas 1783, and contemporary, including aerial, photographic views); Hussey 1969; Newman 1969, 506-508; Cornforth 1979a; Cornforth 1979b (plan of the old castle, by E. W. Hussey 1837); McAvoy 1987.

3 *Post-Medieval - Impact Corridors*

Assessment Nr 103
Impact Corridors
Route Options 2-5
Central Section
DOE Grade II Listed
TQ63SE Nr 8/178

Goudhurst CP
Post-Medieval
Farmhouse
Little Bewl Bridge Farm
at TQ 6868734575

Period/Date: Post-medieval, *circa* 1600-1800, early 17th century to late 18th century, and probably earlier.

Architectural Description: Farmhouse, of two parallel ranges, the original, and the other on a lobby entry plan, of 17th century or earlier build, refronted in the late 18th century. Timber-framed, and weather boarded earlier range, fronted with red brick, and a tile-hung range. Plain tiled roof.

The original building is of two storeys on a plinth with a gabled plain tiled roof, with the stacks situated at the end left, and at the end right. The building has an asymmetrical elevation, with three light casements on each floor to the left, a central two-light casement

with boarded door below with flat hood, and a three-storey arrangement to the right, with small two-light window high under the eaves, and three-light casements on each floor below, set at lower level than the left-hand windows.

There is also a rear range with a half-hipped roof, and with a stack located to the centre right.

(for the medieval farmstead, see Appendix I nos 1-2; for other post-medieval elements, see Appendix I nos 20-26, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given; and, below, Appendix II nos 104-106).

Reference: DOE 1989, 82 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District)

Assessment Nr 104
Impact Corridors
Route Options 2-5
Central Section
DOE Grade II Listed
TQ63SE Nr 8/179

Goudhurst CP
Post-Medieval
Agricultural Building
Little Bewl Bridge Farm
at TQ 6871534573

Period/Date: Post-medieval, *circa* 1600, early 17th century, and probably earlier

Architectural Description: Timber-framed barn, of 17th century, or earlier, build. The frame is weather-boarded, and set on a sandstone, and red and blue brick base. Plain tiled roof, which is hipped to the left, and stepped down to a gabled addition of one storey. High loft, with casement windows to the lower section to the front and return elevations, and with boarded doors to left, and to right return. There is a catslide outshot to the rear.

(for the medieval farmstead, see Appendix I nos 1-2; for other post-medieval elements, see Appendix I nos 20-26, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given; and, above, Appendix II nr 103; and, below, Appendix II nos 105-106).

Reference: DOE 1989, 82 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District)

Assessment Nos 105-106
Impact Corridors
Route Options 2-5
Central Section

Goudhurst CP
Late Post-Medieval
Agricultural Buildings
Little Bewl Bridge Farm
centred TQ 6870034580

Assessment Nr 105 (shed/byre)
Assessment Nr 106 (oasthouse)

at TQ 6868834567
at TQ 6875334564

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, *circa* 1840, mid 19th century, and possibly earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840 depicts two agricultural buildings, one minor, but which probably date from the late 18th century, and both of which are extant. The structures are located within the yard, and forming part of, the layout of Little Bewl Bridge Farm. One (nr 106) is an early oasthouse, formerly with an attached charcoal shed (Appendix I nr 22). The early portion comprises the kilns at the eastern end, the building being later modified by the addition of a stowage on the west, and the addition of two roundels on the north.

(for the medieval farmstead, see Appendix I nos 1-2; for other post-medieval elements, see Appendix I nos 20-26, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given; and, above, Appendix II nos 103-104).

References: PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts*, Cronk 1975, 244-246 (plan of oasthouse).

Assessment Nr 107

Impact Corridors
Route Options 3-5
Central Section
Grade II Listed Nr TQ 63SE 8/216

Goudhurst CP
***Post-Medieval
Agricultural Building***
Nursery Farm
at TQ 6936234107

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, 1842, mid 19th century.

Architectural Description: Timber-farmed barn, re-using 16th and 17th century timber. There is a datestone *HPC 1842* on the rear wall, but the barn is clearly an earlier, rebuilt structure.

Weather-boarded, on a sandstone, and red brick base, with a plain tiled hipped roof with gablets. Outshoots to left, and to right, and to the rear. Carriage doors are located to the centre of the building, the rear carriage doors being recessed between the outshoots. The building is lit by two wooden casements on each floor. There is a glazed door to the left, and a boarded door to the centre left of the building.

There is a queen strut roof on the interior. Tie-beams at first floor level supporting an inserted, but now removed, floor. Studded partitions to outshoots.

(for the medieval farmstead, see Appendix I nr 6; for other post-medieval elements, see Appendix I nos 34-35, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given; above, Appendix II nr 93; and, below, Appendix II nr 108).

Reference: DOE 1989, 100 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District)

Assessment Nr 108
Impact Corridors
Route Options 3-5
Central Section
Grade II Listed TQ 63SE 8/217

Goudhurst CP
Late Post-Medieval
Agricultural Building
Nursery Farm
at TQ 6936034138

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, circa 1840/1842, mid 19th century.

Architectural Description: Oasthouse, of early 19th century construction. The stowage is timber-framed, and weather-boarded on red brick ground floor, with an attached red brick roundel. Plain tiled roofs. The stowage is of two storeys, gabled, and has a protruding wooden pipe to the right located to take the upper shape of the hop-press when raised. The building is lit by a wooden casement on the first floor. Loft door to the return gable. There is a boarded door on the ground floor, with carriage doors to the return elevation. The roundel is located on the left, and has a conical tiled roof, and a wooden cowl.

(for the medieval farmstead, see Appendix I nr 6; for other post-medieval elements, see Appendix I nos 34-35, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given; above, Appendix II nr 93, and, above, Appendix II nr 107).

Reference: DOE 1989, 100 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District)

Assessment Nos 109-112
Impact Corridors
Route Options 2-5
North Section

Lamberhurst CP
Late Post-Medieval
Agricultural Buildings
Bewl Bridge Farm
centred TQ 6856034550

Assessment Nr 109 (farmhouse)
Assessment Nr 110 (barn)
Assessment Nr 111 (barn/byres)
Assessment Nr 112 (byres)

at TQ 6856534613
at TQ 6856634590
at TQ 6855234588
at TQ 6854534536

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, circa 1840, mid 19th century, and probably earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The Tithe Apportionment Plan for Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1839 depicts the main farmhouse, and three minor agricultural buildings located at, and forming part of, the layout of Bewl Bridge Farm. The buildings probably date from the mid to late 18th century, if not even earlier.

(for other elements of the post-medieval farmstead, including buildings at Bewl Bridge Cottages, see Appendix I nos 15-19, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given).

References: PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Schedule Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical

Parish 1839; PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish surveyed by Robert B. Phillips 1839.

Assessment Nr 113

Impact Corridors
Route Options 2-5
Central Section

Goudhurst CP
Late Post-Medieval
House
Hillside Farm Cottage
at TQ 6889034560

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, circa 1840, mid 19th century, and probably earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: House. The Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840 depicts a building, a house, in the south-east corner of the property enclosure. The building probably dates from the mid to late 18th century, if not even earlier.

(for the medieval farmstead, see Appendix I nr 3; for other post-medieval elements of this farmstead, see Appendix I nos 27-28, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given; and, above, Appendix II nr 92).

References: PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts.*

Assessment Nr 114

Impact Corridors
Route Options 3 and 5
Central Section

Goudhurst CP
Late Post-Medieval
Farmhouse
south-west of Kilndown Poultry Farm
at TQ 6954234150

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, circa 1840, and probably earlier

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840 depicts a large building, a farmhouse, situated towards the north corner of the property enclosure, at that date forming part of *Nursery Farm*. The building probably dates from the mid to late 18th century if not even earlier. A section of the building, on the east side, and right return, has been demolished, and another modern building erected to the south.

(for other elements of the post-medieval farm, see Appendix I nos 36-37, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given).

References: PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish

1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts.*

Assessment Nr 115

Impact Corridors

Route Options 2 and 4

South Section

Goudhurst CP
**Late Post-Medieval
Agricultural Building**
Stonecrouch Farm
at TQ 7001332638

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, circa 1840, mid 19th century, and probably earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: A large building is depicted on the Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840. The building is depicted on an early estate plan of 1622, on another of 1779, and is shown on a sketch of Stonecrouch Farm drawn in 1799. The building is probably a large barn or stable, and is located abutting the London to Hastings High Road.

(for the medieval farmstead, see, Appendix I nr 4; for the sites of other related post-medieval buildings comprising part of the farm complex of Stonecrouch, Appendix I nos 46-56, where the historic landscape and archaeological description of the farmstead during the post-medieval period is given; and for another standing post-medieval building, above, Appendix II nos 94).

References: CKS/U814/P2: *An Exact and perfect Survey of ye Moitye of ye Mannor of Chingley, . . . Jo: DeWard supervis.* [dated 1622]; CKS/U814/P3: *A Map and Description of a certain farm called by the name of Stone-Crouch situate in the parish of Goudhurst in the County of Kent, the property of Campion Esq'.* [dated 1779]; Unattributed sketch: *Stonecrouch Farm and Inn 1799*; PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts*; Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet LXLX.12 1st edition, 1870.

Assessment Nr 116

Impact Corridors

Route Options 2 and 4

South Section

Goudhurst CP
**Late Post-Medieval
House**
Yew Tree, Stonecrouch
at TQ 6994932610

Period/Date: Post-medieval, 1622, 1779, circa 1840, circa 1870, early 16th century to late 19th century, and probably earlier

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The building and property is depicted on the Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840. It is also shown, in elevation, on an early estate plan of 1622, and on another of 1779. A more detailed plan of 1834 shows the building in plan, within a separate enclosure extending to 1 rood 29 perches, whereon it is described as a *house*, and shown facing north-west towards a large pond (Appendix III nr 166), and the London to Hastings High Road. The property adjoins another enclosure to the north-east containing an oast (Appendix I nr 56). The house and property forms part of the hamlet of Stonecrouch.

(for the medieval hamlet of Stonecrouch see, Appendix I nr 5; for the oasthouse, Appendix I nr 56, where the post-medieval historic landscape and archaeological description of the hamlet of Stonecrouch is given; and, for other late medieval and post-medieval standing buildings at Stonecrouch, above, Appendix II nr 95, and, below, Appendix II nos 117-120).

References: CKS/U814/P2: *An Exact and perfect Survey of ye Moitye of ye Mannor of Chingley, . . Jo: DeWard supervis.* [dated 1622]; CKS/U814/P3: *A Map and Description of a certain farm called by the name of Stone-Crouch situate in the parish of Goudhurst in the County of Kent, the property of Campion Esq'.* [dated 1779]; CKS/U814/P6: *Plan of Stone Crouch Land in Goudhurst, Kent. Jn^o. Adams Surveyor, Hawkhurst & Dover, 1834.*; PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts, Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet LXLX.12* 1st edition, 1870.

Assessment Nos 117-120

Impact Corridors
Route Options 2 and 4
South Section

Goudhurst CP
**Late Post-Medieval
Buildings**
Forge House, Stonecrouch
centred TQ 6990032650

Assessment Nr 117 (Forge House)

at TQ 6990532638

Assessment Nr 118 (byres)

at TQ 6988532646

Assessment Nr 119 (smithy)

at TQ 6989332660

Assessment Nr 120 (pond)

centred TQ 6988032613

Period/Date: Post-medieval, 1622, 1779, *circa* 1840, *circa* 1870, early 16th to late 19th century, and probably earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The main house (nr 117) is first depicted, in elevation, on an early estate plan of 1622, when it was situated within an enclosure, under pasture, which extended to 2 roods 28 perches. The house is also shown, again in elevation, on a later estate plan of 1779. At the latter date another smaller building (nr 119) is also depicted, again in elevation, to the north-west of the house, together with a small pond (nr 120), abutting an unnamed lane to the south-east, both buildings and the pond being shown labelled as on *Lande occupied by W^m Field*.

Both buildings, and the pond, are depicted on the Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840. At that date the pond was of larger extent, another building (nr 118) is shown located to the south-west of the house, and the property is shown divided into two enclosures, one incorporating the house and south-west building; the other the northernmost building. In 1870 this latter building is labelled as a smithy. *Forge House* itself is also first named as such in 1870.

All three buildings, and the pond are extant. In 1840, however, the northernmost building (nr 119) is shown with two extensions, to the north-east (at TQ 6989332682), and to the south-west (at TQ 6988732662). The building (nr 118) to the south-west is also shown with an extension on its west end (at TQ 6988032642). Elements of these extensions may be preserved as archaeological structures, features, and features, depending upon the extent of ground clearance during demolition.

References: CKS/U814/P2: *An Exact and perfect Survey of y^e Moitye of y^e Mannor of Chingley, . . by Jo: DeWard supervis.* [dated 1622]; CKS/U814/P3: *A Map and Description of a certain farm called by the name of Stone-Crouch situate in the parish of Goudhurst in the County of Kent, the property of Campion Esq^r.* [dated 1779]; PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts*; Ordnance Survey *1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet LXLX.12* 1st edition, 1870.

Assessment Nr 121
Impact Corridors
Route Options 2 and 4
Central Section

Goudhurst CP
Late Post-Medieval
House
Thatched Cottage
at TQ 6953533590

Period/Date: Post-medieval, 1622, *circa* 1840, *circa* 1870, and probably earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840 depicts a house, or cottage, situated south of the London to Hastings High Road, and abutting the east side, within a separate enclosure, of an unnamed lane leading south-west to Chingley Manor.

The building is depicted in elevation on an early estate plan of 1622 when it is shown with central stack and window openings. A later annotation to the plan marks the building in plan. The building has undergone major modern alterations since *circa* 1870, but following the original building line, on the north-east and south-west, extending the length of the front and rear elevations.

In 1840/42 the property was included within the holdings of *Chingley Farm* (see, Appendix I nos 77-79) when was described as a *cottage and garden* set within an enclosure (Parcel 1416) extending to 16 perches. In 1622 the adjoining close to the south was named Smith

Field and this may indicate something of the building's function.

References: CKS/U814/P2: *An Exact and perfect Survey of y^e Moitye of y^e Mannor of Chingley, . . by Jo: DeWard supervis. [dated 1622];* PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts*, Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet LXLX.12 1st edition, 1870.

Assessment Nr 122

Impact Corridors
Route Options 2-5
North Section

Lamberhurst CP
**Late Post-Medieval
House**
Treason Cottage
at TQ 6814534925

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, circa 1840, mid 19th century, and possibly earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The Tithe Apportionment Plan for Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1839 depicts a house, or cottage, situated to the south of the former pre-1741 alignment of the London to Hastings High Road at *The Ruffets*. The building probably dates from the mid to late 18th century, if not somewhat earlier. The building has a modern extension on the south-west, and the building has undergone other alterations.

References: PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Schedule Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1839; PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish surveyed by Robert B. Phillips 1839.

Assessment Nr 123

Impact Corridors
Route Options 2-5
North Section
DOE Grade II Listed
TQ63SE Nr 5/167

Lamberhurst CP
**Late Post-Medieval
House**
Toll Gate Cottage
at TQ 6827534770

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, circa 1840, mid 19th century, and possibly earlier.

Architectural Description: Constructed probably in the early 19th century. Ornamental tile hanging on the first floor, on a sandstone ashlar ground floor with a grey slate roof. Two storey canted central block with single storey hipped flanking wings, with lozenge pattern tile decoration on the first floor. There is a central moulded stack.

The building is lit by a glazing bar sash on the first floor, and four glazing bar sashes on the

ground floor. There is a central boarded door in a gabled arcaded wooden porch on a sandstone base.

There is a weather-boarded timber framed single storey extension to the rear right.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The building is depicted on the Tithe Apportionment Plan for Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1839, and in the accompanying Schedule is named as *Turnpike Cottage*. Although the Kippings Cross to Flimwell Turnpike Trust was set up in 1741, the building is of much later date. It was undoubtedly erected to recover some of the tolls necessary to repay the capital and accrued interest borrowed by the trustees, and was suitably located at the western end of The Ruffets at a point where the new alignment had been laid out. The building is a significant and representative relict feature of the transport history of this section of the High Weald landscape.

References: PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Schedule Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1839; PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish surveyed by Robert B. Phillips 1839; DOE 1989, 73 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District).

Assessment Nr 124

Impact Corridors
Route Options 2 and 4
Central Section
DOE Grade II Listed
TQ 63SE Nr 8/214

Goudhurst CP
Late Post-Medieval
House
Brick Kiln Cottage
at TQ 6950733730

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, circa 1840, mid 19th century, and probably earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: House. The building, of one storey, and an attic on a plinth, is constructed of red brick, and has a plain tiled gambrel roof, with the stack projecting at the end right. Two raking dormers. The building is lit by two segmentally-headed wooden casements. There is a boarded central door in a wooden porch (see also, Appendix I nos 71-76).

References: PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts*; DOE 1989, 99 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District).

Assessment Nr 125

Impact Corridors
Route Options 2-5
North Section

Lamberhurst CP
Late Post-Medieval
House
Scotney Castle Lodge

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, *circa* 1837-43, mid 19th century.

Architectural Description: The lodge is of an irregular L-shaped plan in a picturesque Tudor style, of two storeys, and built of sandstone, with ornamental tile hanging, and with a plain hipped tiled roof to the right. There is a projecting gabled wing to the left, with a jetted first floor, and with pierced and moulded bargeboards with finial to gable. There is an identically styled semi-dormer gable to the right.

Large projecting, and offset, stone stack at the end left, with moulded brick flues, which is set with the Hussey Arms; and a moulded stack to the rear centre right of the building.

The building is lit by a two-light wooden casement to the right on first floor, and to the left in a corbelled oriel, supported on the ground floor by a buttress; a two-light casement to the right on the ground floor. There is a rib and stud door situated to the centre of the building under a continuous pentice roof. There are single light casements in cut away corners of the projecting wing, with elaborately moulded corbelled stonework over. The projecting wing is in the same style to the rear right.

(see also, below, Appendix II nos 126 and nos 134-135; and, for Scotney Castle Mansion, Appendix II nr 133, where the historic landscape description of the Scotney Castle Estate from the 1830s is given).

Reference: DOE 1989, 73 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District).

Assessment Nr 126
Impact Corridors
Route Options 3-5
Central Section
DOE Grade II Listed
TQ63SE Nr 8/177

Goudhurst CP
Late Post-Medieval
House
South Lodge
at TQ 6922734342

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, *circa* 1837-43, mid 19th century.

Architectural Description: Constructed in ashlar sandstone, with a plain tiled roof. The plan is L-shaped. Single storey with moulded bargeboards with pendants to gables, and with paired stacks to the centre right, and to the rear transverse wing.

The building is lit by three stone mullioned windows of three and two lights. There is a boarded door in a four centred arch to the centre light in a gabled porch on posts. There is a mullioned bay window to the right return, and mullioned and casement windows to the rear wing. There is a modern extension on the north-east.

(see also, above, Appendix II nr 125; below, Appendix II nos 134-135, and for Scotney Castle Mansion, Appendix II nr 133, where the historic landscape description of the Scotney Castle Estate from the 1830s is given).

References: DOE 1989, 82 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District).

4 Post-Medieval - Study Area

Assessment Nr 127

Study Area

DOE Grade II Listed

TQ6635-6735 Nr 9/164

Lamberhurst CP

Post-Medieval

Agricultural Building

Spray Hill Farm

at TQ 6777035370

Period/Date: Post-medieval, *circa* 1750-1800, mid to late 18th century, and possibly earlier.

Architectural Description: Timber-framed barn, of 18th century, or earlier, construction. Weather-boarded. Plain tiled half-hipped roof, with catslide outshot projecting at the right, and with boarded door to the right.

Cart doors are located to the centre left of the barn. Right return with loft door, and with shuttered ground floor opening. Lean-to outshot to left return, with open arcaded side. Catslide outshot to rear.

(for the medieval farmstead see, Appendix I nr 12; for other post-medieval elements see, Appendix I nos 62-63, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given; above, Appendix II nr 96; and, below, Appendix II nr 128).

Reference: DOE 1989, 72 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District).

Assessment Nr 128

Study Area and Northern

Margins of Impact Corridors

Route Options 2-5

North Section

DOE Grade II Listed

TQ6635-6735 Nr 9/165

Lamberhurst CP

Late Post-Medieval

Oasthouse

Spray Hill Farm

at TQ 6777035347

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, *circa* 1800, early 19th century.

Architectural Description: An early 19th century timber-framed oasthouse, with a weather-

boarded stowage on a sandstone base, plain tiled roof, and a red brick roundel is situated at Spray Hill Farm.

The stowage has a lofted end, and a half-hipped roof with lean-to outshot to right, and with open arcaded ground floor with curved braced main posts.

There are full height doubled cart doors located to the centre right of the stowage, and a shuttered loft opening on the right return, and boarded loft door to the left return with a flight of wooden stairs.

Intact roundel to rear left with corbelled eaves, and a cowl with winding vane.

(for the medieval farmstead see, Appendix I nr 12; for other post-medieval elements, see Appendix I nos 62-63, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given; above, Appendix II nos 96 and 127-128).

Reference: DOE 1989, 72 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District).

Assessment Nos 129-130
Study Area

Lamberhurst CP
Late Post-Medieval
Agricultural Buildings
Whiskett's Farm
centred TQ 6767035020

Assessment Nr 129 (shed/byre)
Assessment Nr 130 (shed/byre)

at TQ 6765735020
at TQ 6769035018

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, *circa* 1840, mid 19th century, and probably earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The Tithe Apportionment Plan for Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1839 depicts two minor agricultural buildings forming part of the layout of Whiskett's Farm.

The buildings probably date from the late 18th to early 19th century, and are located directly north (nr 129), and north-east (nr 130) of the farmhouse.

(for the medieval farmstead see, Appendix I nr 13; for other post-medieval elements see, Appendix I nos 64-66, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given; above, Appendix II nos 97-98; and, below, Appendix II nr 131).

References: PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Schedule Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1839; PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish surveyed by Robert B. Phillips 1839.

Assessment Nr 131

Study Area
DOE Grade II
TQ63SE and TQ6635-6735
Nos 5 & 9/169

Lamberhurst CP
**Late Post-Medieval
Agricultural Building**
Whiskett's Farm
at TQ 6768535006

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, *circa* 1800-1900, late 18th century to late 19th century.

Architectural Description: Oasthouse. Erected *circa* 1800, altered and extended in the late 19th century. There are two late 19th century parallel ranges of stowage, of two storeys with plain tiled gabled roof, with boarded loft door to the left, and a half shuttered casement to the right, and with half-doors to the centre of the ground floor. The ground floor is of red brick, and tile-hung on the first floor, with red brick kilns. There are casements and boarded doors to the return elevations. There is also an earlier range two storeys, with a half-hipped plain tiled roof, with two wooden casements on each floor, and loft doors to the rear elevation.

Originally the oast comprised two roundels, and one square kiln. Only the square kiln remains, with one roundel which is in the process of being rebuilt. The interior is unaltered interior, with the hop press *in situ*.

(for the medieval farmstead see, Appendix I nr 13; for other post-medieval elements see, Appendix I nos 64-66, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given; above, Appendix II nos 97-98 and 129-130).

Reference: DOE 1989, 74 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District).

Assessment Nr 132

Study Area

Lamberhurst CP
**Late Post-Medieval
House**
Ruffets Cottage
at TQ 6818535075

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, *circa* 1840, and probably earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The Tithe Apportionment Plan for Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1839 depicts a house, or cottage, situated to the north of Treason Cottage, and closeby the north side of the former pre-1741 alignment of the London to Hastings Road. The building is set within a separate enclosure (Parcel 1107) within the grounds of the Scotney Castle Estate.

References: PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Schedule Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1839; PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish surveyed by Robert B. Phillips 1839.

Assessment Nr 133
Study Area
DOE Grade I Listed
TQ63NE Nr 3/222 Grade I

Lamberhurst CP
Late Post-Medieval
Mansion House
Scotney Castle Mansion
at TQ 6873035370

Period/Date: Late post-medieval *circa* 1837-43, mid 19th century.

Architectural Description: Mansion house, constructed of sandstone, and with slate roof, in a Tudor style notable for its assured, picturesque handling, relying on proportion and balance rather than forced symmetry. The architectural composition is of a multi-gabled building, with battlemented tower and mullioned windows and bays throughout. Garden terrace to east, enclosed by balustraded walls, and kitchen and stable courtyards attached to north (centred TQ 6873535400), with arched gateways, and the latter with a clock tower.

The interior of the building is largely decorated in a Jacobean style, with much imported 17th century panelling, woodwork fireplaces, and other fittings, mostly Flemish in origin. The house remains unaltered externally and internally.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The idea for the creation of a new mansion house with landscaped gardens at Scotney was conceived by Edward Hussey (b. 1807). A number of his sketch designs exist, indicating that, before the age of 29, he had decided on the kind of house and garden that he required.

For choice of the actual site, the advice was obtained of William Sawtry Gilpin, artist and landscape gardener. Hussey also consulted W. A. Nesfield, who supplied elaborate formal designs in the Dutch style for the environs of the new house. These were rejected in favour of Gilpin's simpler treatment.

The architect employed for the new mansion was Anthony Salvin (1799-1881), a leading exponent of the revival of Tudor architecture. Although designs were begun in 1835, and the first stone laid in February 1837, work was not completed until May 1843. The stone needed for the new mansion house was obtained from the warren immediately below the site, ensuring the choice of local construction materials, whilst the quarry was later incorporated into the garden design.

Besides the landscaping of the lawns and gardens in the immediate vicinity of the proposed new mansion house, Hussey also undertook work at medieval castle which henceforth was regarded as an historic and picturesque object in connection with the garden landscape. Parts of the 17th century range of buildings (Appendix II nr 100-102) were carefully taken down, in such a way as to retain features of interest and increase the romantic character of the scene, and cause the medieval and Tudor portions to predominate.

Other structural elements included within Edward Hussey's designs include a walled garden; a viewing bastion; a boathouse, situated on the outer smaller island south of the ruinous medieval castle; an icehouse, located on the upper slope of the valley side south-east of the

mansion house; and two bridges spanning respectively the Sweetbourne and the river Bewl (Appendix II nos 134-139).

In addition, two lodges to the Scotney Castle Mansion and Estate are situated abutting the north side of the A21, the *West Lodge*, sometimes erroneously referred to as the North Lodge, and the *South Lodge*.

The South Lodge (Appendix II nr 126), in Tudor style, was possibly designed by Anthony Salvin, and was erected between 1837-43 as an element in Edward Hussey's remodelling of the landscape of the Scotney Castle Estate. As such it formed one of a pair of lodges to the new mansion, the other, the main lodge, being situated to the north-west (Assessment Nr 125). The latter was also erected between 1837-43, as part of the works undertaken during the remodelling of the estate by Edward Hussey, who was also responsible for the design of building. The South Lodge was located abutting the north side of, and set at right angles to, the London to Hastings High Road opposite Chingley Wood. A gravelled trackway leads past the lodge, and follows an alignment north to north-west.

(see also, above, Appendix II nos 125-126; and, below, Appendix II nos 134-139 for other landscape structures within the Scotney Castle Estate)

References: PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Schedule Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1839; PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish surveyed by Robert B. Phillips 1839; DOE 1989, 97 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District); Anonymous 1902; Hussey 1956a; Hussey 1956b; Hussey 1957, 13-15 (photographic view of front elevation 1837); Hussey 1969; Cornforth 1979a; Cornforth 1979b (plan of a survey of the castle and house by W. C. Hussey 1877).

Assessment Nr 134
Study Area
DOE Grade II Listed
TQ63NE Nr 3/223

Lamberhurst CP
Late Post-Medieval
Walled Garden
Scotney Castle Mansion
centred TQ 6855535430

Period/Date: Late post-medieval *circa* 1837-43, mid 19th century.

Architectural Description: A walled garden, constructed of red brick with ashlar dressings, was built at Scotney between 1837-43 to the south-west of the new mansion house, and formed part of the works undertaken by Edward Hussey in his remodelling of the estate grounds.

The garden encloses a large area, square, in plan with the corners cut away, about 50 metres square. The walls are about 10 feet in height. To the centre of the east side, facing the mansion house, is the principal entry, which has low wrought iron carriage gates hung from ball finialed piers.

To the centre of the south side is a projecting ashlar door surround, now, and perhaps always, blocked. The west wall contains a similar red brick doorway. Glasshouses are located along the internal north wall of the garden, with single storey sheds and boiler houses ranged along the outside north wall (see also, above, Appendix II nr 133; and, below, Appendix II nos 135-139).

Reference: PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Schedule Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1839; PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish surveyed by Robert B. Phillips 1839; DOE 1989, 97 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District).

Assessment Nr 135

Study Area
DOE Grade II Listed
TQ63SE Nr 3/228

Lamberhurst CP
***Late Post-Medieval
Bastion***
Scotney Castle Estate
centred TQ 6890035300

Period/Date: Late post-medieval *circa* 1837-43, mid 19th century.

Architectural Description: Bastion, or viewing point. Laid out between 1837-43 to the south-east of the new mansion house, and forming part of the works undertaken by Edward Hussey in his remodelling of the estate grounds. The bastion is constructed of sandstone blocks with ashlar dressings, and comprises a D-shaped viewing point with balustrade, forming a link between the garden terrace of Scotney Castle, and the landscaped garden below containing the ruinous medieval castle (see also, above, Appendix II nos 133-134; and, below, Appendix II nos 136-139).

Reference: PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Schedule Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1839; PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish surveyed by Robert B. Phillips 1839; DOE 1989, 99 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District).

Assessment Nr 136

Study Area
DOE Grade II Listed
TQ63NE Nr 3/227

Lamberhurst CP
***Late Post-Medieval
Boathouse***
Scotney Castle
at TQ 6889335193

Period/Date: Late post-medieval *circa* 1837-43, mid 19th century.

Architectural Description: Boathouse. Erected between 1837-43 on the smaller outer island south of the ruinous medieval castle, and forming part of the works undertaken by Edward Hussey in his remodelling of the estate grounds.

The building is timber-framed and clad, with vertical half-timbers, and plain tiled roof. Pierced bargeboarded gables, with pendants and finials on both land and water sides, and with a boarded door located to the landside. There is a small landing stage inside (see also, above, Appendix II nos 133-135; and, below, Appendix II nos 137-139).

Reference: DOE 1989, 99 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District)

Assessment Nr 137
Study Area
DOE Grade II Listed
TQ63SE Nr 3/229

Lamberhurst CP
Late Post-Medieval
Ice-House
Scotney Castle Estate
at TQ 6870035313

Period/Date: Late post-medieval *circa* 1837-43, mid 19th century.

Architectural Description: Ice House. Erected between 1837-43 on the upper slope of the valley side south-east of the mansion house, and forming part of the works undertaken by Edward Hussey in his remodelling of the estate grounds. The structure has a brick-lined chamber, with a timber-framed housing, thatched with fir twigs, and with a weather boarded porch. The standing building is of a simple conical form with a central moulded post projecting at the apex, and with a gabled porch to the east, and has a boarded door. The ice chamber slopes inwards towards the base (see also, above, Appendix II nos 133-136; and, below, Appendix II nos 138-139).

Reference: DOE 1989, 99 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District)

Assessment Nr 138
Study Area
DOE Grade II Listed
TQ63SE Nr 3/230

Lamberhurst CP
Late Post-Medieval
Bridge
Scotney Castle Estate
at TQ 6863035086

Period/Date: Late post-medieval *circa* 1837-43, mid 19th century.

Architectural Description: A bridge, constructed of sandstone, and comprising a single arch was erected between 1837-43 over the Sweetbourne, and formed part of the works undertaken by Edward Hussey in his remodelling of the estate grounds. The bridge has triple keystones, stepped buttresses, and a plat band to the parapet walls, splayed on plan, and with coping stones (see also, above, Appendix II nos 133-137; and, below, Appendix II nr 139).

Reference: PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Schedule Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1839; PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish

surveyed by Robert B. Phillips 1839; DOE 1989, 99 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District).

Assessment Nr 139

Study Area
DOE Grade II Listed
TQ63SE Nr 3/231

Lamberhurst CP
**Late Post-Medieval
Bridge**
Scotney Castle Estate
at TQ 6875034965

Period/Date: Late post-medieval *circa* 1837-43, mid 19th century.

Architectural Description: A bridge, constructed of sandstone and red brick, and making a single brick arch over the river Bewl was erected between 1837-43, and formed part of the works undertaken by Edward Hussey in his remodelling of the estate grounds. The bridge has stone embankment walls, dressed stone parapet walls, splayed on plan, and with coping stones (see also, above, Appendix II nos 133-138).

Reference: PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Schedule Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1839; PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish surveyed by Robert B. Phillips 1839; DOE 1989, 100 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District).

Assessment Nr 140

Study Area

Goudhurst CP
**Post-Medieval
Building**
Mouseden and Spratts Well
at TQ 6928234810

Period/Date: Post-medieval, *circa* 1600-1700, 17th century.

Brief Description: Timber-framed house, originally of 17th century build. The building is depicted on the Tithe Apportionment Plan of Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840. By 1870 the building, and property, had been divided into two (for another element of this property see, Appendix I nr 67).

References: PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts*, Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet LXIX.12 1st edition, 1870.

Assessment Nr 141
Study Area
DOE Grade II Listed
TQ63SE Nr 8/212

Goudhurst CP
Post-Medieval
Farmhouse
Chingley Manor
at TQ 6938332830

Period/Date: Post-medieval, circa 1600-1700, 17th century, and earlier.

Architectural Description: Timber-framed farmhouse, of two storeys with a plain tiled roof. The upper storey is of 17th century, perhaps earlier, build. The building has been altered, clad, and enlarged in the late 19th century, and also has modern alterations.

The ground floor of the building, in sandstone, is of medieval 13th century construction, the cladding of red brick, and is tile-hung on the first floor. Garret with projecting gable to the left, and with stacks to the end left, and to the centre right. The building is lit by three leaded wooden mullioned casements on each floor, and there is a boarded door to the centre right. There are rear extensions of two storeys with hipped roofs.

(for the medieval manorial complex see, Appendix I nr 8; for other elements of the post-medieval farm see, Appendix I nos 77-79, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given; and also, below, Appendix II nos 142-143).

References: CKS/U814/P2: *An Exact and perfect Survey of y^e Moitye of y^e Mannor of Chingley, in y^e parish of Goudherst in y^e Countie of Kent, beinge parcell of y^e pofsefsions of y^e right wo^{ll} S^r William Campion Knight : wherin y^e waters are fshadowed with blew, y^e high wayes with browne y^e wood grounds are garnished with trees, and the dimensions of length and breadth are accordinge to y^e Scale heere fett downe. by Jo: DeWard supervis. [dated 1622]; CKS/U814/P5: *Plan of Chingley Farm Situated in the Parish of Goudhurst in the County of Kent Belonging to William John Campion Esq^r. Surveyed by J. Wiggins in May 1811*; PRO/IR29/17/153: *Tithe Apportionment Schedule, fols 74-75 [Chingley Farm] Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842*; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840*; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts, Ordnance Survey 1/10500 [6"] Kent Sheet 69 1st edition, surveyed 1870-73, published 1872-78*; DOE 1989, 98 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District).*

Assessment Nr 142
Study Area
DOE Grade II Listed
TQ63SE Nr 8/213

Goudhurst CP
Late Post-Medieval
Agricultural Buildings
Chingley Manor
at TQ 6931232786

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, circa 1800-1840, early to mid 19th century.

Architectural Description: Barn and outbuildings, the barn of 18th century, or earlier, date. Timber-framed, and weather-boarded on a red brick base, and with a corrugated hipped roof. There are glazed openings to the left, and to the right of a central boarded door, with a loft door over. Catslide outshot to the rear.

There are single-storey weather-boarded ranges adjoining the barn to the left and to the rear which are of unknown date.

(for the medieval manorial complex see, Appendix I nr 8; for other elements of the post-medieval farm see, Appendix I nos 77-79, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given; and also, above, Appendix II nr 141; and, below, Appendix II nr 143).

References: CKS/U814/P2: *An Exact and perfect Survey of y^e Moitye of y^e Mannor of Chingley, in y^e parish of Goudherst in y^e Countie of Kent, beinge parcell of y^e pofsefsions of y^e right wo^{ll} S^r William Campion Knight : wherin y^e waters are fshadowed with blew, y^e high wayes with browne y^e wood grounds are garnished with trees, and the dimensions of length and breadth are accordinge to y^e Scale heere fett downe. by Jo: DeWard supervis. [dated 1622]; CKS/U814/P5: *Plan of Chingley Farm Situated in the Parish of Goudhurst in the County of Kent Belonging to William John Campion Esq^r. Surveyed by J. Wiggins in May 1811*; PRO/IR29/17/153: *Tithe Apportionment Schedule, fols 74-75 [Chingley Farm] Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842*; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840*; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts, Ordnance Survey 1/10500 [6"] Kent Sheet 69 1st edition, surveyed 1870-73, published 1872-78.**

Assessment Nr 143
Study Area

Goudhurst CP
Late Post-Medieval
Oasthouse
Chingley Manor
at TQ 6935532740

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, circa 1840, mid 19th century.

Architectural Description: Oasthouse. Comprising stowage and two roundels at the west end. The building was extant in 1840 when it is depicted on the Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish with both roundels suggesting that it was either of recent construction, or represented a modified kiln, and attached stowage. That the structure is probably of early to mid 19th century construction is given some support by its location situated as it is on the east side of the lane and opposite, and to the south of, the main farm complex.

The oasthouse is described in the accompanying Schedule dated 1842 as such and sited within an area of *waste* (Parcel 1411) extending to 3 roods 17 perches. A large adjoining close to the south (Parcel 1409) of 5 acres 12 perches is given as under hops. This comprised the bulk of the land of Chingley Farm under such cultivation, the average for a small farm during this

period. A landway or trackway was located to the north of the oasthouse providing access from the lane, and a pond was located to the west.

(for the medieval manorial complex see, Appendix I nr 8; for other elements of the post-medieval farm see, Appendix I nos 77-79, where the historic landscape and archaeological description is given; and also, above, Appendix II nos 141-142).

References: CKS/U814/P2: *An Exact and perfect Survey of y^e Moitye of y^e Mannor of Chingley, in y^e parish of Goudherst in y^e Countie of Kent, beinge parcell of y^e pofsefsions of y^e right wo^{ll} S^r William Campion Knight : wherin y^e waters are fshadowed with blew, y^e high wayes with browne y^e wood grounds are garnished with trees, and the dimensions of length and breadth are accordinge to y^e Scale heere fett downe.* by Jo: DeWard supervis. [dated 1622]; CKS/U814/P5: *Plan of Chingley Farm Situated in the Parish of Goudhurst in the County of Kent Belonging to William John Campion Esq^r. Surveyed by J. Wiggins in May 1811*; PRO/IR29/17/153: *Tithe Apportionment Schedule, fols 74-75 [Chingley Farm] Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842*; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840*; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts, Ordnance Survey 1/10500 [6"] Kent Sheet 69 1st edition, surveyed 1870-73, published 1872-78.*

Assessment Nos 144-146

Study Area

All DOE Grade II Listed

TQ73SW Nr 9/210

Goudhurst CP

Post-Medieval

Mansion and Farmhouse

Stable Block & Walled Garden

Combwell Priory

centred TQ 7056032832

Assessment Nr 144 (mansion and farmhouse)

at TQ 7057032835

Assessment Nr 145 (stable block)

at TQ 7057532850

Assessment Nr 146 (walled garden)

at TQ 705603286

Period/Date: Post-medieval, circa 1580-1620, ? 1657 and 1837, late 16th century to early to mid 19th century.

Historical Summary: After the dissolution of the medieval priory (Appendix I Nos 9-11) in 1537, the buildings, site, and manor of Combwell, with other possessions of the house in Goudhurst, and also the manors of Loftherst, Hooke, and Coldred, were granted to *Thomas Culpeper*. In 1542 the manor was re-granted to *Sir Thomas Gage* but by 1543 was again in the possession of *Thomas Culpeper* of Bedgebury. In 1560 the manor was obtained by *William Campion*, barrister and remained in the hands of the Campion family until the mid 19th century.

In 1574 William Campion also acquired one moiety, or part, of the manor of Chingley, otherwise known as Little Chingley, or Shingley (Appendix I nos 77-79). A court baron for the manor was held at Stonecrouch (Appendix II Nr 94) during the post-medieval period, and had jurisdiction over the whole of the Hundred of West or Little Barnefield.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: A plan and survey of the manor of Combwell dated 1621/1622 depicts the extent and arrangement of Combwell Priory Farm at that date. This plan shows what must have been the final arrangement of the medieval priory, and includes one of the main monastic buildings with chimney stacks and a rear north wing (Appendix I nr 9). Whether this represents a re-modelling of a medieval building or a rebuild on medieval foundations is not certain.

A large part of the priory complex was demolished in 1657 by Henry Campion, leaving enough for a small farmhouse, probably the same building as that depicted in 1621/22, although, once again, it is not certain whether this clearance and demolition included the farmhouse. This main post-medieval building was again entirely rebuilt in 1837 on medieval foundations, and is the one described above. It contains some re-used medieval materials, including some statuary. Set in the left return of the cross-wing is a pinnacled and crocketed ogee headed niche with a stumpy statuette of an armoured knight. Set in the rear elevation, on the earlier medieval foundations, is a worn medieval figure blowing a horn.

Architectural Descriptions

Mansion House: The present Combwell Priory Mansion and Farmhouse was originally one of the main medieval priory buildings which was rebuilt and refurbished on 13th century foundations in 1837. The present building, constructed in dressed stone, is mainly of the latter date, but incorporates modern elements. There are also red brick, timber-frame, and tile-hung extensions.

The main range is of two storeys, with plinth, string course, and two storey and attic cross-wing projecting at right with shaped kneelered parapet gable. The main range has a plain tiled hipped roof, with stacks to left and at end right. The building is lit in the attic by a three-light stone mullioned window, three-light mullioned and transomed windows on each floor of the cross-wing, and the main range with two three-light mullioned and transomed windows on each floor, with a two light to the centre of the first floor. There is a central plank and stud door with side lights set in a depressed-arched moulded surround with crudely voluted Ionic pilasters in parapeted porch.

The main range is extended to the right by a smaller shaped gabled range, with looped cross, fronted by a large mullioned bay window. There is a plain rectangular block at the end right, with a right return timber and glazed modern style elevation.

Stable Block and Walled Garden: Attached to the rear wing of the main range of the mansion and farmhouse is a red and blue brick 18th century wall, which connects to a 18th century walled garden. This is about 45 metres by 90 metres in extent, and includes a later mid 19th century red brick stable block on a stone base.

(for the medieval Combwell Priory see, Appendix I nos 9-11; for the late post-medieval Combwell Priory Farm, Appendix I nos 80-91; and, for other post-medieval structures, below, Appendix II nos 145-147).

References: Public Record Office: PRO *State Papers Domestic Letters and Papers Hen. VIII.*,

xii. (2), 1150 (31), and xiii. (1), p. 577; CKS/U814/P1 *An Exact and perfecte Survaie of the Mannor of Combwell in the parishe of Goudhurst in y^e Countye of Kent being in the hands and pofsefsions of the right worth Sr William Campion Knight: wherin y^e waters are shadowed with blew, the high wayes with browne, and the woods are garnished with trees. by Jo: DeWard supervis. 1622 [but also dated 1621 on scale]; CKS/U814/P2 *An Exact and perfect Survey of y^e Moitye of y^e Mannor of Chingley, in y^e parish of Goudherst in y^e Countie of Kent, beinge purcell of y^e pofsefsions of y^e right woth S^r William Campion Knight : wherin y^e waters are fhadowed with blew, y^e high wayes with browne y^e wood grounds are garnished with trees, and the dimensions of length and breadth are accordinge to y^e Scale heere fett downe. by Jo: DeWard supervis. [dated 1622]; CKS/U814/P3 *A Map and Description of a certain farm called by the name of Stone-Crouch situate in the parish of Goudhurst in the County of Kent, the property of Campion Esq^r. [dated 1779]; PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, fols 77-78 Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts*; Ordnance Survey 1/2500 *Plan Kent Sheet LXLX.12* 1st edition, 1870; Hasted 1798 VII, 79-81; Lambert and Foster County Group Tonbridge 1989; DOE 1989, 97 (Listed Buildings Index, Tunbridge Wells District).***

Assessment Nos 147
Study Area

Goudhurst CP
Post-Medieval
Agricultural Building
Combwell Priory Farm
at TQ 7054032890

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, circa 1840, mid 19th century, and probably earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: A large rectangular building, a barn, is situated immediately north-west of the present Combwell Priory Farm. The building is depicted on the Tithe Apportionment Plan of Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840, and comprises the last surviving element of the early to mid 19th century model farm at Combwell, the remaining buildings having been demolished and replaced by modern structures (for other buildings comprising this farm, all extant in 1840 see, Appendix I nos 80-91).

References: PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule, fols 77-78 Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts*, Ordnance Survey 1/2500 *Plan Kent Sheet LXLX.12* 1st edition, 1870.

Appendix III

Gazetteer of Recorded Medieval to Post-Medieval Landscape Archaeological Sites with Historical Notes and Landscape History

Assessment Nr 148

Impact Corridors
and Study Area
Route Options 2-5
North Section

Lamberhurst CP
***Medieval to Post-Medieval
Track Alignment***
north-east of Whiskett's Farm
between TQ 6790435082 and TQ 6769335097

Period/Date: Medieval to late medieval, *circa* 1400, 15th century, and later.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: A well defined trackway is marked by a double hedge line which follows an alignment from the south side of the London to Hastings High Road, south-west to Whiskett's Farm; and thereafter to Lamberhurst. The trackway is in use, and marked by a footpath.

The alignment is probably late medieval in layout. The trackway continues the alignment of the pre-1741 High Road at The Ruffets, and as such delineates an earlier connecting route to the High Road. The alignment is depicted on the Tithe Apportionment Plan for Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1839.

Only a short stretch of about 100 metres south of the A21 was noted during the Field Survey. No detailed measurements were taken, and no obvious traces of metalling were observed.

References: Field Survey Parcel 30 and Fields 28-29; PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Schedule Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1839; PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish surveyed by Robert B. Phillips 1839; Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet LXIX.11 1st edition, 1870.

Assessment Nr 149

Impact Corridors
and Study Area
Route Options 2-5
North Section

Lamberhurst CP
***Late Post-Medieval
Earthworks/Field System***
north-east of Whiskett's Farm
centred TQ 6789035060

Period/Date: Undated, but probably late post-medieval, *circa* 1800, early 19th century.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: Traces of a former field system,

represented by a series of east-west aligned linear earthen ridges, were observed across an area of pasture north-east of Whiskett's Farm.

Despite the use of the Kentish turn-wrest plough, and the use of the term *plain land* on local 17th and 18th century estate plans, mapping of surviving ridge and furrow across Kent from air photographs has indicated that the distribution coincides principally with the heavy soils of the Wealden Clays. In addition, agricultural writers of the 18th century, such as John Boys in 1796, provide evidence that ridge and furrow was created during the 18th to early 19th century to assist surface field drainage.

The earthworks observed probably represent the relict traces of the use of such ridge and furrow cultivation; and were presumably created during the early 19th century. No detailed measurements were taken.

References: Field Survey Parcel 30 and Field 30; Mead and Kain 1976

Assessment Nr 150

Impact Corridors
and Study Area
Route Options 2-5
North Section

Lamberhurst CP
***Late Post-Medieval
Drainage System***
The Ruffets
centred TQ 6807034890

Period/Date: Undated, but probably late post-medieval, *circa* 1800, early 19th century.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: An interconnecting series of linear and curvilinear woodbanks with associated ditches, all recently scoured, are located south of the A21, and opposite The Ruffets, within a small copse or shaw. The ditches partly water-filled serving as leats draining surface water west into the Sweetbourne. The system and its component earthwork elements are representative of a common landscape archaeological feature across this section of the High Weald.

Reference: Field Survey Parcels 32-33 and 36.

Assessment Nr 151

Impact Corridors
Route Options 2-5
North Section

Lamberhurst CP
***Medieval to Post-Medieval
Road Alignment***
The Ruffets
between TQ 6792535077 and TQ 6824534832

Period/Date: Medieval to late medieval, *circa* 1200s, early 13th century, and probably earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The former pre-1741 alignment of the Hastings to London High Road is preserved at The Ruffets, and is depicted as such on the

Tithe Apportionment Plan of Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1839.

The western section is tarmacked, in a good state of repair, and still in use. From just north-west of Treason Cottages the alignment is delineated by a substantial tree-lined earthen embankment and wide platform.

References: Field Survey Parcel 37 and Areas 41-45; PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Schedule Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1839; PRO/IR30/17/212: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Lamberhurst Ecclesiastical Parish surveyed by Robert B. Phillips 1839.

Assessment Nr 152

Impact Corridors
and Study Area
Route Options 3 and 5
Central Section

Goudhurst CP
**Post Medieval
Coach Road**
Kilndown Wood
between TQ 6898834562 and TQ 6940034750

Period/Date: Mid to late post-medieval, circa 1650-1770, mid 17th to late 18th century, and possibly earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The alignment of the former coach road connecting the London to Hastings High Road from just north-east of Little Bewl Bridge Farm north-east to Kilndown is preserved as a well maintained wide metalled, principally gravelled, trackway with wide external but shallow ditches flanking both sides.

The alignment through Kilndown Wood is depicted on the Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840 whereon it is labelled as *the old coach road*. In the accompanying Schedule dated 1842 adjacent close names on the north include *Coach Gate Wood* (Parcel 1507) and *Old Coach Road Field* (Parcel 1505) adjacent to Mouseden. The route had presumably gone out of use with the turnpiking of Kilndown Lane from 1768. The road was only observed for the first 300 metres of its route north of the A21, and no measurements were taken.

The coaching servicing which gave rise to the laying out of these routes began in the later 18th century, and expanded rapidly to reach its heyday in the late 1820s and early 1830s. By 1836 this form of public transport was at its peak, but its decline was equally rapid due to first great transport revolution, the introduction of railways from the late 1830s and early 1840s. Within the study area, the Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical dated 1840 shows clearly that by then the route between the High Road and Kilndown had gone out of use, and was referred to as *the old coach road*.

References: Field Survey Parcels 1-2; PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts*, Ordnance Survey 1/2500 *Plan Kent Sheet LXIX.12* 1st edition, 1870; Smith 1982; Bates 1969.

Assessment Nr 153

Impact Corridors
Route Options 2-5
Central Section

Goudhurst CP
Post Medieval
Woodbank
Kilndown Wood
centred TQ 6891034615

Period/Date: Post-medieval, circa 1840, mid 19th century, and possibly earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: An irregular ditch and bank, and a lesser woodbank with external ditch aligned south to north were noted in, and on the southern edge of, Kilndown Wood, opposite Hillside Cottage, on the north side of the A21. The former ditch and bank is apparently modern, cut for drainage. The woodbank and ditch delineates an area of coppice woodland. The latter boundary is depicted on the Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840 whereon it is shown dividing a tract of woodland (Parcel 1504) from an area of *waste* (Parcel 1505). In the accompanying Schedule dated 1842 these parcels formed part of the lands belonging to Hillside Farm. In 1870 the boundaries were much the same although some lesser buildings had been erected north of the A21 within the area of waste.

References: Field Survey Parcel 1; PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts*, Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet LXIX.8 1st edition, 1870.

Assessment Nr 154

Impact Corridors
and Study Area
Route Options 3 and 5
Central Section

Goudhurst CP
Post-Medieval
Woodbank and Ditch
Kilndown Wood
centred TQ 6930034250

Period/Date: Post-medieval, circa 1840, mid 19th century, and possibly earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: A short length of slight woodbank and ditch was noted within Kilndown Wood, aligned parallel to a steep scarp north of the A21 and just east of the South Lodge.

The feature is shown clearly on a plan of 1870 delineating the eastern boundary of a tract of coppice woodland, and dividing it from two long rectangular closes abutting Kilndown Lane on the east.

These land divisions are also depicted on the Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840. In the accompanying Schedule dated 1842 the tract of woodland (Parcel 1511) is named as *Scotts Rough*, and the adjoining closes (Parcels 1527-

1528) as *Little Field* and *Lane Field*.

These features served several functions, assisting surface water drainage, delineating the edges of woodland as an aspect of property ownership, and the exclusion of livestock.

References: Field Survey Parcel 3 and Field 4; PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts*, Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet LXIX.12 1st edition, 1870.

Assessment Nr 155

Impact Corridors
and Study Area
Route Options 3-5
Central Section

Goudhurst CP
**Post-Medieval
Road Alignment**
south-east and north-east
of Kilndown Poultry Farm
between TQ 6955533750 and TQ 6963534490

Period/Date: Post-medieval, circa 1600-1770, early 16th century to late 18th century, and probably earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The alignment of a former road is preserved north of the London to Hastings High Road between the former mid to late 19th century *Post Boy Inn* (now The Happy Eater Restaurant) on the south, and Kilndown to the north. Between the former and Kilndown Poultry Farm the alignment is represented in part as a linear earthwork (at TQ 6955534645). North of Kilndown Poultry Farm the alignment is shown on air photographs where the route has been ploughed out.

The road represents the former alignment of Kilndown Lane before the turnpiking from 1768, and probably represents the late medieval layout and arrangement. The route is depicted on the Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840 whereon it is shown as a wide landway serving principally at that date Kilndown Farm.

The route has not been subjected to detailed field survey, and no measurements have been taken.

References: Field Survey Fields 5, 7-8 and Areas 6, 9-9A and Parcel 10; PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts*; Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet LXIX.12 1st edition, 1870; RCHME/NMR Archaeological Records Section NAR Nr TQ63SE7; Air Photographs: RAF CPE UK2051 F5251-2 dated 7 April 1947.

Assessment Nr 156
Study Area

Goudhurst CP
Post-Medieval
Gravel Pit
Chingley Wood
centred TQ 6908233885

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, circa 1850, mid 19th century, and probably earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: A small pit, labelled as a gravel pit, is marked on early Ordnance Survey plans of Chingley Wood. Geological Survey mapping shows deposits of alluvium and head gravels across Chingley Wood, from which rise tributaries flowing west into the Sweetbourne. Formations of Tunbridge Wells Sand strata east of Chingley Manor include sandstones, which are known to have quarried within the manor during the medieval period for the building of Boxley Abbey in the mid 14th century, and gravels which would have been exploited for road mending. A representative example of a common landscape archaeological feature that occurs across this section of the High Weald landscape.

References: Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet LXIX.12 1st edition, 1870; Ordnance Survey 1/10500 [6"] Kent Sheet 69 1st edition, surveyed 1870-73; Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales) Tenterden Sheet 304 Solid and Drift Edition 1:50 000 Series 1981; Shephard-Thorn *et. al.* 1966, 72-73.

Assessment Nr 157
Study Area

Goudhurst CP
Post-Medieval
Gravel Pit/Pond
Chingley Leah
centred TQ 6951935000

Period/Date: Post-medieval, 1622, early 16th century.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: A large pond, still extant, is depicted on an early estate plan of 1622 when it was located within a large close, of 25 acres 24 perches extent, under arable cultivation, and named *Smith Field*. The field-name may indicate something of the usage of the pond, but there are also gravel quarries on this side of the lane, and the pond may be one, abandoned, and infilled with water. If so, the appearance of the pond on the plan of 1622 is evidence for gravel quarrying during the early post-medieval period within Chingley Manor.

This interpretation is given some support by the layout in 1840, when the pond was incorporated within a area of rough, or waste land (Parcel 1415), of 2 roods 30 perches. The large field had by this date been sub-divided, and the close adjoining the lane (Parcel 1414), named *Barn Field*, extended to only 4 acres 3 roods 38 perches, though, as in 1622, likewise under arable cultivation. Both of these parcels in 1840 formed part of the lands comprising *Chingley Farm and Manor*.

References: CKS/U814/P2 *An Exact and perfect Survey of y^e Moitye of y^e Mannor of Chingley, . . by Jo: DeWard supervis. [dated 1622];* PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts*, Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet LXIX.12 1st edition, 1870.

Assessment Nos 158-159

Study Area

Goudhurst CP

Post-Medieval

Field Ponds

Chingley Manor and Leah

Assessment Nr 158 (field pond)

at TQ 6939332737

Assessment Nr 159 (field pond)

at TQ 6950032650

Period/Date: Late post-medieval, circa 1840, mid 19th century, and probably earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: A large pond is situated immediately adjacent, and to the east, of an oasthouse, part of Chingley Manor Farm, and located immediately east of the lane on Chingley Leah. The oasthouse was probably erected in *circa* 1830 (Appendix II nr 143), and described in 1840/42 as an *oasthouse and waste* (Parcels 1410 and 1411) situated within an enclosure extending to 3 roods 17 perches, and in which the pond was located. The north side of this close adjoined a wide land or fieldway leading east to a further pond on the southern end of Chingley Leah.

References: PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts*, Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet LXIX.12 1st edition, 1870.

Assessment Nr 160

Impact Corridors

Route Options 3 and 5

Central Section

Goudhurst CP

Post-Medieval Woodbank

Cats Wood

between TQ 6957534050 and TQ 6971233750

Period/Date: Post-medieval, 1622, *circa* 1840, early 16th century to mid 19th century, and probably earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: A linear woodbank is preserved, and in use as a trackway, within woodland delineating the northern boundary between Cats Wood and Shearnfold Wood. The feature is well depicted on early Ordnance Survey plans. In 1622 Cats Wood was named *Stone Crooch Wood*, the northern boundary of which adjoined a small close of pasture named *Broomyr field*. By 1840/42 this close had been incorporated into the

tract of coppice woodland (Parcel 1588) renamed as Level and Lamb Wood. The feature is a representative example of a common landscape archaeological feature that occurs across this section of the High Weald landscape.

References: Field Survey Parcel 10; CKS/U814/P2 *An Exact and perfect Survey of y^e Moitye of y^e Mannor of Chingley, . . . by Jo: DeWard supervis.* [dated 1622]; PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts*; Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet LXIX.12 1st edition, 1870.

Assessment Nos 161-165

Impact Corridors
Route Option 2 and 4
South Section

Goudhurst CP
Post-Medieval
Field Ponds
north of Stonecrouch Farm

Assessment Nr 161

centred TQ 6963333013

Assessment Nr 162

centred TQ 6970032960

Assessment Nr 163

centred TQ 6978032945

Assessment Nr 164

centred TQ 6994032910

Assessment Nr 165

centred TQ 7033032915

Period/Date: Post-medieval, circa 1620, early 17th century, and probably earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: A group of field ponds are presently, or were formerly, situated across a wide area between Shearnfold Wood and Stonecrouch Farm. Four are extant (nos 162-165), though of differing shape and size, and one is infilled (nr 161).

A small pond (nr 164) was formerly situated on the field boundary between two closes named *Stone Crooch Meadow (Hog Field)*, Parcel 1321, in 1840/42, and *Hothfield (Milestone Mead)*, Parcel 1323, in 1840/42) in 1622, on the alignment of a small unnamed watercourse. Within a small shaw to the north-east, named *Spring Shaw* (Parcel 1324) in 1840/42, is a small pond situated at the headwaters of a spring. In 1622 this shaw was not planted, and the two ponds described are presumably one and the same.

Immediately to the south-west was a large pond (nr 163), now occupied by a small copse or shaw of coppice woodland. Abutting this on the west was another large pond, parts of which remain, presently dry and connecting to a large 4-5 metre recently scoured and water-filled dyke which drains north-east along the eastern edge of Shearnfold Wood (nr 162). Both ponds were situated within a shaw, partially extant, named *Milestone Shaw* (Parcel 1328) in 1840/42 when they are depicted on the Tithe Apportionment Plan and described in the accompanying Schedule for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish. The close (Parcel 1325) immediately to the north-west, and of which the dyke previously mentioned formed the western boundary, was named *Spring Field* in 1840/42.

To the west of this shaw is the site of a former small circular pond (nr 161), extant in 1622, when it was situated within a close named *The Well Field*. This pond was not mapped in

1840. In 1840/42 this close (Parcel 1329) was named *Level Field*, and under arable cultivation, a name indicating that the pond had been infilled.

Lastly, a large artificial pond (nr 165), still extant, is located immediately to the east of Combwell Priory Farm. In 1621/1622 this was situated within a large close named *The Longe Field*, with the pond abutting the south side of a rectangular hop garden.

Geological survey mapping depicts formations of Clay in Tunbridge Wells Sands outcrop east to west across this area along the line of the Bedgebury Fault. At the junctions with the formations of Tunbridge Wells Sand natural fissures would give to numerous springs and lead to the creation of ponds at the well heads, the streams flowing north across the watershed. Whilst this, and the place-name evidence, probably explains the siting of the many ponds across this area, other causes such as clay pits for marling cannot be excluded.

References: Field Survey Fields 17 and 19-21; Areas 18 and 18A; Parcels 20 and 22; CKS/U814/P1: *An Exact and perfecte Survaie of the Mannor of Combwell in the parishe of Goudhurst . . by Jo: DeWard supervis. 1622* [but also dated 1621 on scale]; CKS/U814/P2: *An Exact and perfect Survey of y^e Moitye of y^e Mannor of Chingley, . . by Jo: DeWard supervis. [dated 1622]*; PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts, Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet LXLX.12* 1st edition, 1870; Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales) *Tenterden Sheet 304 Solid and Drift Edition 1:50 000 Series* 1981; Shephard-Thorn *et. al.* 1966, 72-73.

Assessment Nr 166

Impact Corridors
Route Options 2 and 4
South Section

Goudhurst CP
***Post-Medieval
Roadside Pond***
Stonecrouch
centred TQ 6994532640

Period/Date: Post-medieval, circa 1770-1840, late 17th century to mid 19th century, and possibly earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: The site of a roadside pond, now infilled, is depicted on an early estate plan of *Stone-Crouch Farm* dated 1779 occupying a position within the boundaries of the London to Hastings High Road. The position of the pond is shown in greater detail in a sketch of Stonecrouch Farm dated 1799, and is depicted again on the Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840. The pond is almost certainly to be associated with the function and status of Stonecrouch Farm as a posting stage on the London to Rye Post Road, and to have served the necessary function for the watering of the horses used on the service, and house in the stables at the farm.

References: CKS/U814/P3 *A Map and Description of a certain farm called by the name of Stone-Crouch situate in the parish of Goudhurst in the County of Kent, the property of*

Campion Esq'. [dated 1779]; Unattributed sketch: *Stonecrouch Farm and Inn* 1799; PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts*, Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet LXLX.12 1st edition, 1870.

Assessment Nr 167

Impact Corridors
Route Options 2 and 4
South Section

Goudhurst CP
Post-Medieval Field Pond
Combwell Lodge
centred TQ 7035532460

Period/Date: Post-medieval, circa 1600, early 17th century, and possibly earlier.

Historic Landscape and Archaeological Description: A well defined field pond, dry, and lying within and on the norther-western edge of a small shaw is preserved immediately west of Combwell Lodge and abutting the north side of the A21.

The pond is depicted on an early estate plan of 1621/1622 when it is shown located in the south-eastern corner of a small triangular close adjoining the north side of the London to Hastings High Road, and named *marle pitte*, of 5 acres 10 perches extent, and under arable cultivation.

The pond in 1622 was of larger extent than presently survives, and is depicted again on the Tithe Apportionment Plan for Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish dated 1840 whereon it is shown lying it approximately the same position as present and on the edge of a small shaw. The feature may be a marl pit but the evidence is inconclusive, and its location in the corner of a close, suggests that it was sited to serve as a field pond for livestock.

References: Field Survey Parcel 27 and Feature 27A; CKS/U814/P1: *An Exact and perfecte Survaie of the Mannor of Combwell in the parishe of Goudhurst . . by Jo: DeWard supervis. 1622* [but also dated 1621 on scale]; PRO/IR29/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Schedule Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1842; PRO/IR30/17/153: Tithe Apportionment Plan, Goudhurst Ecclesiastical Parish 1840; PRO/IR30/17/153: *Map of the Parish of Goudhurst Kent surveyed in 1840 by J. & P. Payts & S. Gill & W. Gibson In two parts*, Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet LXLX.12 1st edition, 1870.

Appendix V

List of Archival and Record Collections and Institutions Consulted

1 Archival and Record Collections

1.1 Archive Collections

Centre for Kentish Studies (formerly The Kent Archives Office):

1. *Parish Card Index to Manuscripts and Plans: Lamberhurst.*
2. *Parish Card Index to Manuscripts and Plans: Goudhurst.*
3. *Search Room Catalogues.*
4. *Parish Card Index to Printed Secondary Sources.*
5. *Parish Card Index to Pictorial Sources.*
6. *Microfilm Collection.*

1.2 Record Collections

Royal Commission on Historical Monuments for England, National Monument Record,
National Building Record:

1. *Index to Buildings.*
2. *Topographical Building Files.*
3. *Listed Building Index Descriptions & Amendments.*

Royal Commission on Historical Monuments for England, National Monument Record,
National Archaeological Record:

1. *National Sites & Monuments Record.*
2. *Catalogue of Excavations.*

Royal Commission on Historical Monuments for England, National Monuments Record,
National Library of Air Photographs:

1. *Vertical and Oblique Computer Databases.*

University of Cambridge Committee for Aerial Photography:

1. *Vertical and Oblique Card Index.*

Kent County Council, Heritage Conservation (Archaeology):

1. *Kent Sites & Monuments Record.*
2. *Air Photographic Plans.*

Kent County Council, Planning Department:

1. *Air Photographic Collection.*

2 Institutions

2.1 National and Local Government Bodies

Royal Commission on Historical Monuments for England, National Monument Record, National Building Record, Fortress House, Saville Row, London ***

Royal Commission on Historical Monuments for England, National Monument Record, National Archaeological Record, Fortress House, Saville Row, London ***

Royal Commission on Historical Monuments for England, National Monuments Record, National Library of Air Photographs, Alexander House, 19 Fleming Way, Swindon, Wiltshire SN1 2NG.

Kent County Council, Heritage Services (Archives), County Hall, Maidstone, Kent ****.

Kent County Council, Heritage Conservation (Archaeology), Planning Department, Springfield, Maidstone, Kent ME14 2LX.

2.2 Academic Institutions

University of Cambridge Committee for Aerial Photography, Mond Building, Free School Lane, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire CB2 3RF.

2.3 Independent Charitable Trusts

The National Trust, Kent & East Sussex Regional Office, Scotney Castle, Lamberhurst, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN3 8JN.

The Canterbury Archaeological Trust Limited, 92A Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2LU.

2.4 Historical Societies

Goudhurst & Kilndown Local History Society (G. W. Batchelor, Chairman, 1 Prior's Heath, Goudhurst, Cranbrook, Kent).

Cranbrook & District Local History Society (The Museum, Cranbrook, Kent).

2.5 Private Consultants

Bingham Cotterell Limited, International Consulting Engineers, Herontye House, Stuart Way, East Grinstead, West Sussex RH19 4QA.

David Huskisson Associates, Environmental Planning Consultants & Landscape Architects, 17 Upper Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN1 2DU.

Table 3 South Section

Appendix I - Archaeological Sites

<i>Area</i>	<i>Site Nr, Type, Date</i>	<i>Previous Impacts</i>	<i>Assessed Impact</i>	<i>Notes</i>
15 West of Stonecrouch Farm				
16 <i>Stonecrouch Farm</i>	4 site of farmstead <i>medieval</i> 40-49 sites of ten bldgs, including two barns, cottage, other farm structures <i>extant 1622, 1799, and 1840</i>	continuity of site occupation and use continuity of site occupation and use	potential for permanent loss potential for permanent loss	on the southern margins of the impact corridors on the southern margins of the impact corridors
16 <i>Stonecrouch Farm</i>	50 site of oasthouse <i>extant 1834</i>	demolished; site under agricultural cultivation	no impacts are envisaged	on the extreme southern margins of the impact corridors
17 <i>Stonecrouch Hamlet</i>	5 hamlet <i>medieval</i>	occupation	potential for permanent loss	on the extreme southern margins of the impact corridors

18
Combwell
Lodge

<i>Importance</i>	<i>Preservation</i>	<i>Method</i>
local/regional enhanced group value	recommended <i>in situ</i>	determination of the degree of the impact modifications to the construction design
local/regional enhanced group value	recommended <i>in situ</i>	determination of the degree of the impact modifications to the construction design
local/regional enhanced group value	recommended <i>in situ</i>	determination of the degree of the impact modifications to the construction design

Appendix II - Historic Buildings

<i>Bldg Nr, Type, Date</i>	<i>Previous Impact</i>	<i>Assessed Impact</i>	<i>Notes</i>
86 timber-framed farmhouse <i>15th century</i>	occupied	potential for permanent loss	on the southern margins of the impact corridors
105 barn <i>late 18th century</i> extant 1840	continuity of use	potential for permanent loss	on the southern margins of the impact corridors
107-109 Forge House, property comprising three buildings <i>post-medieval</i> extant 1840	no impacts envisaged	potential for permanent loss	on the extreme southern margins of the impact corridors
106 Yew Tree Cottage <i>post-medieval</i> extant 1840	no impacts envisaged	potential for permanent loss	on the extreme southern margins of the impact corridors
87 <i>Stonecrouch Cottage</i> timber-framed house <i>15th century</i>	no impacts envisaged	potential for permanent loss	on the extreme southern margins of the impact corridors

<i>Importance</i>	<i>Preservation</i>	<i>Method</i>
local/regional, enhanced group value <i>DOE Grade II Listed</i> <i>TQ63SE Nr 8/209</i>	statutory	as determined by the planning authority
local	<i>in situ</i>	determination of the extent of the impact
local/regional, enhanced group value	recommended <i>in situ</i>	determination of the extent of the impact modifications to the construction design
local/regional, enhanced group value	recommended <i>in situ</i>	determination of the extent of the impact modifications to the construction design
local/regional, enhanced group value <i>DOE Grade II Listed</i> <i>TQ63SE Nr 8/211</i>	<i>in situ</i>	as determined by the planning authority

Appendix III - Landscape Archaeology

<i>Feature Nr, Type, Date</i>	<i>Previous Impact</i>	<i>Assessed Impact</i>	<i>Notes</i>
147-150 field ponds, sites of <i>extant 1621/22</i>	two in use, two infilled	potential for permanent loss	on the southern margins of the impact corridors
151 woodbank <i>post-medieval</i> <i>extant 1840</i>	in use, delineating boundary of wood	permanent loss	direct impact on sections of feature
152 pond, site of <i>post-medieval</i> <i>extant 1621/22</i>	infilled	potential for permanent loss	on the southern margins of the impact corridors

153 field pond, site of <i>post-medieval</i> <i>extant 1621/22</i>	dry	potential for permanent loss	on extreme northern margins of the impact corridors
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<i>Importance</i>	<i>Preservation</i>	<i>Method</i>
local	by record	programme of archaeological works 1-4 <i>Report, Section 5.5.3, p.67</i>
local	by record	programme of archaeological works 1-3 <i>Report, Section 5.5.3, p.67</i>
local	by record	programme of archaeological works 1-3 <i>Report, Section 5.5.3, p.68</i>

local	by record	programme of archaeological works 1-4 <i>Report, Section 5.5.3, p.68</i>
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Table 1 Northern Section

Appendix I - Archaeological Sites

<i>Area</i>	<i>Site Nr, Type, Date</i>	<i>Previous Impact</i>	<i>Assessed Impact</i>	<i>Notes</i>
1 <i>Spray Hill Farm</i>	12 site of farmstead <i>medieval</i>	continuity of site occupation and use	no impacts are envisaged	on the extreme northern margins of the impact corridors
2 <i>Scotney Castle Estate South-West</i>				
3 <i>North-East of Whiskett's Farm</i>				
4 <i>The Ruffets</i>				
5 <i>Bowl Bridge Cottages</i>	15-16 sites of two minor agricultural bldgs, one minor <i>late post-medieval</i> <i>extant 1840</i>	continuity of site occupation and use	potential for permanent loss	on the southern margins of the impact corridors
5 <i>Bowl Bridge Farm</i>	17-19 sites of three minor agricultural bldgs <i>18th-19th century</i>	continuity of site occupation and use	no impacts are envisaged	on the extreme southern margins of the impact corridors

<i>Importance</i>	<i>Preservation</i>	<i>Method</i>
local	preferred by record	determination of the extent of the impact programme of archaeological works 1-2 <i>Report, Section 5.3.1, p. 52</i>

Appendix II - Historic Buildings

<i>Bldg Nr, Type, Date</i>	<i>Previous Impact</i>	<i>Assessed Impact</i>	<i>Notes</i>
119 timber-framed oasthouse <i>early 19th century</i>	in use	no direct impacts are envisaged	on the northern margins of the impact corridors
114 Scotney Castle Lodge <i>circa 1837-43</i>	occupied	potential for permanent loss	direct impact on the landscape setting
111 Treason Cottage <i>early 19th century</i>	in use with major modern additions and alterations	potential for permanent loss	on the northern margins of the impact corridors
112 Tollgate Cottage <i>late 18th to early 19th century</i>	occupied	potential for permanent loss	direct impact
99-102 timber-framed farmhouse three minor agricultural bldgs <i>18th to mid 19th century</i> <i>extant 1840</i>	occupied and in use	no impacts are envisaged	on the extreme southern margins of the impact corridors

<i>Importance</i>	<i>Preservation</i>	<i>Method</i>
local, enhanced association and group value <i>DOE Grade II Listed</i> <i>TQ6635-6735 Nr 9/166</i>	statutory	as determined by the planning authority
local	preferred in situ	determination of the extent of the impact
	by record	programme of archaeological works 1-6 <i>Report, Section 5.4.1, p. 58</i>
local, enhanced association and group value <i>DOE Grade II Listed</i> <i>TQ63SE Nr 5/167</i>	statutory	as determined by the planning authority

Appendix III - Landscape Archaeology

<i>Feature Nr, Type, Date</i>	<i>Previous Impact</i>	<i>Assessed Impact</i>	<i>Notes</i>
138 double-hedged trackway <i>late medieval to post-medieval</i>	under pasture	permanent loss	direct impact on sections of feature
139 field system, ridge and furrow <i>late post-medieval</i>	under pasture	permanent loss	direct impact on parts of field system
140 dykes, banks, earthworks <i>late post-medieval</i>	watercourses in use and maintained	potential for permanent loss	direct impact on substantial sections of system
141 road alignment <i>medieval to late medieval</i>	resurfacing	potential for permanent loss	direct impact at the northern and the southern ends of the alignment

<i>Importance</i>	<i>Preservation</i>	<i>Method</i>
local	preferred by record	programme of archaeological works 1-3 <i>Report, Section 5.5.1, p. 63</i>
local	preferred by record	programme of archaeological works 1-3 <i>Report, Section 5.5.1, p. 63</i>
local	preferred by record	programme of archaeological works 1-3 <i>Report, Section 5.5.1, p. 64</i>
local/regional, association value	preferred <i>in situ</i> by record	careful site monitoring of potential impacts programme of archaeological works 1-3 <i>Report, Section 5.5.1, pp. 63-64</i>

Table 2 Central Section

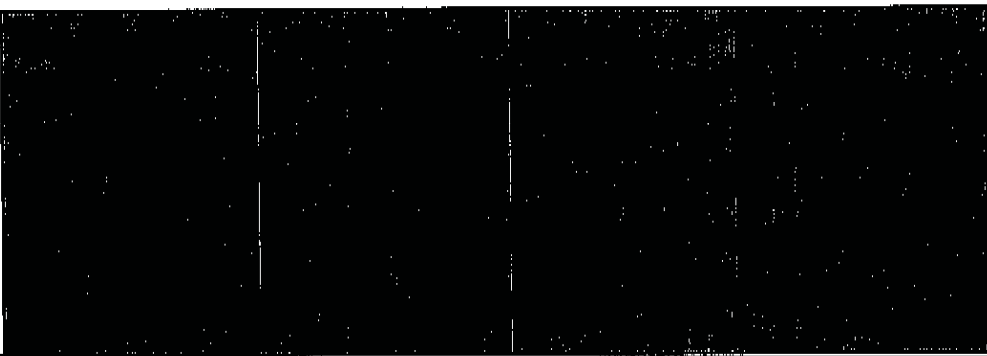
Appendix I - Archaeological Sites

<i>Area</i>	<i>Site Nr, Type, Date</i>	<i>Previous Impact</i>	<i>Assessed Impact</i>	<i>Notes</i>
6 <i>Bowl Bridge</i> <i>Little Bowl Bridge Farm</i>	1-2 site of <i>medieval</i> bridge; settlement focus; named <i>Baudrug 1313</i>	continuity of site use	potential for permanent loss	direct impact
	20-25 sites of six agricultural bldgs <i>late post-medieval</i> extant 1840	continuity of site occupation and use	permanent loss	direct impact on sites 22-25
	26 site of minor agricultural field building <i>late post-medieval</i> extant 1840	demolished; site under agricultural cultivation	potential for permanent loss no impacts are envisaged	sites 20-21 on the southern margins of the impact corridors on the extreme southern margins of the impact corridors
7 <i>Hillside Farm</i>	3 site of farmstead <i>medieval</i>	continuity of site occupation and use	potential for permanent loss	direct impact
	27-28 sites of two agricultural bldgs <i>late post-medieval</i> extant 1840	continuity of site occupation and use	permanent loss	direct impact
8 <i>Kilndown Wood</i>				

9 <i>Scotney Castle Estate</i> <i>South-East</i>	33 site of cottage and garden <i>late post-medieval</i> <i>extant 1840</i>	demolished; area given over to park woodland	permanent loss	direct impact
10 <i>Scotts Rough</i>	29 site of house <i>late post-medieval</i> <i>extant 1840</i>	demolished; area given over to park woodland	permanent loss	direct impact
	30-32 sites of three buildings <i>late post-medieval</i> <i>extant 1840</i>	demolished; area given over to park woodland	permanent loss	direct impact
11 <i>South-East of Kilndown Poultry Farm</i>	36-37 sites of two agricultural bldgs, one minor <i>late post-medieval</i> <i>extant 1840</i>		potential for permanent loss	on the northern margins of the impact corridors
12 <i>Nursery Farm</i>	6 site of farmstead <i>medieval</i>	continuity of site occupation and use	potential for permanent loss	marginal impact
	34-35 sites of two agricultural bldgs <i>post-medieval</i>	one occupied, with other rebuilt and site now occupied by a standing building	potential for permanent loss	marginal impact
13 <i>Happy Eater Restaurant</i>	38-39 sites of two bldgs, one a public house, other a stable <i>early 19th century</i>	demolished by 1870; redeveloped 1980s and deposits possibly truncated or removed	permanent loss	direct impact

14

Chingley Wood



<i>Importance</i>	<i>Preservation</i>	<i>Method</i>
local, enhanced group value	preferred <i>in situ</i>	determination of the presence, or absence, of archaeological deposits by programme of works 1-2 <i>Report, Section 5.3.2, pp.52-53</i>
local, enhanced group value	preferred <i>in situ</i>	determination of the presence, or absence, of archaeological deposits by programme of works 1-2 <i>Report, Section 5.3.2, pp.52-53</i>
local, enhanced group value	preferred <i>in situ</i>	determination of the presence, or absence, of archaeological deposits by programme of works 1-2 <i>Report, Section 5.3.2, pp.52-53</i>
local, enhanced group value	preferred <i>in situ</i>	determination of the presence, or absence, of archaeological deposits by programme of works 1-2 <i>Report, Section 5.3.2, p. 53</i>
local, enhanced group value	preferred <i>in situ</i>	determination of the presence, or absence, of archaeological deposits by programme of works 1-2 <i>Report, Section 5.3.2, p. 53</i>
local, enhanced group value	preferred by record	determination of the presence, or absence, of archaeological deposits by programme of works 1-3 <i>Report, Section 5.3.2, p. 55</i>

local, enhanced group value	preferred by record	determination of the presence, or absence, of archaeological deposits by programme of works 1-3 <i>Report, Section 5.3.2, p. 56</i>
local, enhanced group value	preferred by record	determination of the presence, or absence, of archaeological deposits by programme of works 1-3 <i>Report, Section 5.3.2, p. 56</i>
local	preferred by record	determination of the presence, or absence, of archaeological deposits by programme of works 1-2 <i>Report, Section 5.3.2, pp. 56-57</i>
local, diminished group value	preferred by record	determination of the presence, or absence, of archaeological deposits by programme of works 1-2 <i>Report, Section 5.3.2, pp. 54-55</i>
local, diminished group value	preferred by record	determination of the presence, or absence, of archaeological deposits by programme of works 1-2 <i>Report, Section 5.3.2, pp. 54-55</i>
local	preferred by record	determination of the presence, or absence, of archaeological deposits by programme of works 1-2 <i>Report, Section 5.3.2, p. 54</i>

Appendix II - Historic Buildings

<i>Bldg Nr, Type, Date</i>	<i>Previous Impact</i>	<i>Assessed Impact</i>	<i>Notes</i>
93-94 timber-framed farmhouse and barn <i>17th to 18th century</i>	occupied and in use	potential for permanent loss	on the southern margins of the impact corridors
95 minor agricultural building <i>late post-medieval</i> <i>extant 1840</i>	in use	permanent loss	direct impact
96 minor agricultural building <i>late post-medieval</i> <i>extant 1840</i>	in use	potential for permanent loss	on the southern margins of the impact corridors
84 timber-framed farmhouse <i>15th century</i>	occupied	permanent loss	direct impact
103 house <i>late post-medieval</i> <i>extant 1840</i>	in use	permanent loss	direct impact

115 South Lodge <i>circa 1837-43</i>	occupied	permanent loss	direct impact on landscape setting
104 farmhouse <i>late 18th century</i>	occupied	potential for permanent loss	on the northern margins of the impact corridors
85 timber-framed farmhouse <i>16th century</i>	occupied	permanent loss	direct impact
97 barn <i>dated 1842</i>	in use	permanent loss	direct impact
98 oasthouse <i>dated 1842</i>	in use	permanent loss	direct impact

113 Brick Kiln Cottage <i>mid to late 18th century</i>	occupied	permanent loss	direct impact
110 Thatched Cottage <i>circa 1800-40</i>	occupied	potential for permanent loss	direct impact

<i>Importance</i>	<i>Preservation</i>	<i>Method</i>
local, enhanced group value <i>DOE Grade II Listed</i> <i>TQ63SE Nos 8/178-8/179</i>	statutory	as determined by planning authority
local, enhanced group value	preferred <i>in situ</i>	determination of the extent of the impact <i>Report, Section 5.4.2, p. 59</i>
local, enhanced group value	or by record	programme of archaeological works 1-4 <i>Report, Section 5.4.2, p. 59</i>
local/regional, enhanced group value <i>DOE Grade II Listed</i> <i>TQ63SE Nr 8/180</i>	statutory	as determined by planning authority
local, enhanced group value	preferred <i>in situ</i>	determination of the extent of the impact
	or by record	programme of archaeological works 1-4 <i>Report, Section 5.4.2, pp. 59-60</i>
local/regional, enhanced association and group value <i>DOE Grade II Listed</i> <i>TQ63SE Nr 8/177</i>	statutory	as determined by planning authority

local	recommended <i>in situ</i> or by record	determination of the extent of the impact programme of archaeological works 1-4 <i>Report, Section 5.4.2, pp. 61-62</i>
local, enhanced group value <i>DOE Grade II Listed</i> <i>TQ63SE Nr 8/215</i>	statutory	as determined by planning authority
local, enhanced group value <i>DOE Grade II Listed</i> <i>TQ63SE Nr 8/216</i>	statutory	as determined by planning authority
local, enhanced group value <i>DOE Grade II Listed</i> <i>TQ663SE Nr 8/217</i>	statutory	as determined by planning authority
local, enhanced association value <i>DOE Grade II Listed</i> <i>TQ63SE Nr 8/214</i>	statutory	as determined by planning authority
local	preferred <i>in situ</i>	determination of the extent of the impact programme of archaeological works 1-4 <i>Report, Section 5.4.2, pp. 60-61</i>

Appendix III - Landscape Archaeology

<i>Feature Nr, Type, Date</i>	<i>Previous Impact</i>	<i>Assessed Impact</i>	<i>Notes</i>
145 woodbank <i>post-medieval</i>	in use delineating boundary of wood	potential for permanent loss	marginal impacts on sections of feature
142 coach road alignment <i>post-medieval</i> 17th to 18th century	preserved as gravel woodland trackway	permanent loss	direct impact on section of alignment
146 woodbank and ditch <i>post-medieval</i>	in use delineating boundary of wood	potential for permanent loss	marginal impacts on sections of feature

143 road alignment earthworks <i>post-medieval</i> 16th to 18th century	in use; area put down to pasture	permanent loss	direct impact on section of alignment
144 pond, site of <i>post-medieval</i> 16th to early 19th century extant 1834	infilled	permanent loss	direct impact

<i>Importance</i>	<i>Preservation</i>	<i>Method</i>
local	by record	programme of archaeological works 1-3 <i>Report, Section 5.5.2, p. 65</i>
local/regional	preferred <i>in situ</i>	if required, a programme of archaeological works 1-3 <i>Report, Section 5.5.2, pp. 65-66</i>
local	by record	programme of archaeological works 1-3 <i>Report, Section 5.5.2, p. 66</i>

local	by record	programme of archaeological works 1-3 <i>Report, Section 5.5.2, pp. 66-67</i>
local	by record	programme of archaeological works 1-2 <i>Report, Section 5.5.2, pp. 64-65</i>