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**A21 LAMBERHURST TO KIPPING'S CROSS IMPROVEMENTS**

*Preferred Orange Route*

**INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE STUDY**

by

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*Canterbury Archaeological Trust*  
*December 1992*

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## **1 Field Survey and Inventory**

### ***1.1 Arrangement***

The following catalogue lists those agricultural fields (pasture/arable), parcels of woodland, enclosures and standing buildings from north-west to south-east along the line of the survey route. Each field has been described, identified by an eight figure national grid reference and an assessment given of the results of the archaeological survey and documentary research. Find-spots of archaeological material, buildings and historic features in the landscape have been similarly identified and are indicated by both field and location numbers where necessary. A short title gazetteer of these find-spots appears at the end of this inventory.

### ***1.2 Methodology***

In the case of arable fields the survey method employed was to walk the line of the proposed route by transects located no more than 20 metres apart, noting and plotting the occurrence of re-deposited surface artefacts. In the case of pasture and woodland examination was by visual survey noting above ground earthworks or negative features such as banks, field ditches, quarries, ponds, roads and trackways extant in the landscape which may be indicative of surviving archaeology.

### ***1.3 Confidence Rating***

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

### ***1.4 Field Inventory***

#### **Field 1 (centred TQ 64573963)**

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

**Description and assessment:** The eastern boundary of Field 1 abuts the Hastings Road which here is marked by a substantial roadside hedge and ditch. Field 1 was divided on the north into four closes either pasture or arable in 1842-44, three of which were named, from west

to east, Corner Field, Three Acres and Gate Field. Further closes and shaws also existed in 1842-44 on the south side of Field 1 and included a small piece of pasture named The Slip. By 1873, the boundaries of the closes named Three Acres and The Slip had been removed and the process of creating larger open modern fields begun. Although a number of more recent field divisions, represented by fence lines, were noted across Field 1, none related to these former closes. The south-eastern boundary of Field 1 is delineated by an hedgerow but this is again a modern division.

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

#### **Area 2 (centred TQ 64783966)**

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

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

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

#### **Areas 3 and 4 ( centred TQ 64823967 and TQ 64823961)**

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

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

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

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

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

**Descriptions and assessments:** Parcel 5 is a recent copse and the division between it and

Field 6 is also recent, both comprised one close in 1842-44.

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

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

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

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

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

**Field 10 (centred TQ 64813942)**

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

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

No surface artefacts were noted in Field 10.

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

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

Descriptions and assessments: The northern boundaries of Fields 11 and 12 are delineated by

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

No surface artefacts were noted in Fields 11 and 12.

#### **Field 13 and Area 14 (centred TQ 65213923 and TQ 65163918)**

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

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

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

#### **Area 15 (centred TQ 65193906)**

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

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

of other activity such as quarrying or road construction is unknown. In 1841-43 the buildings were in the ownership of the trustees of the Turnpike Road and this and the situation may indicate that the property history is connected.

No surface artefacts were noted in Area 15.

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

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

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

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

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

**Parcel 18 (centred TQ 65523890)**

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

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

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

**Field 19 (centred TQ 65403872)**

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Field 20 (centred TQ 65493858)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No surface artefacts were noted in Field 21.

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

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

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

No surface artefacts were noted in Fields 23 and 24.

**Field 25 (centred TQ 65873828)**

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

**Description and assessment:** The northern boundary of Field 25 is defined by a hedgerow and

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

No surface artefacts were noted in Field 25.

**Field 27** (centred TQ 65933824)

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

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

No surface artefacts were noted in Field 27.

**Parcel 28** (centred TQ 65823813)

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

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

No surface artefacts were noted in Parcel 28.

**Fields 29, 30, 31 and 32**

(centred TQ 66033822, TQ 65973813, TQ 66073814, TQ 66003804)

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

**Descriptions and assessments:** Fields 29 and 31 in 1841-43 formed one close named Hither

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

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

**Parcel 33 (centred TQ 65963792)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No surface artefacts were noted in Fields 34-36.

**Field 37 (centred TQ 66353801)**

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

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

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

No surface artefacts were noted in Field 37.

**Parcel 38 (centred TQ 66293773)**

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

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

No surface artefacts were noted in Parcel 38.

**Field 39 (centred TQ 66493793)**

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

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

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

**Field 40 (centred TQ 66733786)**

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

**Description and assessment:** A large open modern field, in 1769 divided into six separate closes, named Pit Field, Horse Pasture, Cow Pasture, Lower meadow, Apple Tree Field and House Meadow. By 1841-43, these closes, although retaining the same boundaries, had been renamed Spring Field, Farther Field, Crab Tree Field, Hollow Field, Saw Pit Field and Barn

Field respectively. At this date Hollow Field was a close of hops, Barn Field a meadow whilst the remainder were under arable cultivation. The north-south divisions between the three southernmost closes had been removed by 1895.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

43, for their most part marked by a shaw and centrally by a field pond.

No surface artefacts were observed in Field 43.

**Parcels 44 and 46 and Fields 45 and 47**

(centred TQ 66953786, TQ 67073777 and TQ 67083768 and TQ 67073777)

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

Descriptions and assessments: Parcel 46 consists of a small area of rough pasture within Field 47 and its east-west boundary is delineated by a modern fence line and corresponds to a small triangular copse named Hollow Field Shaw in 1841-43 and depicted and described then as containing a pond. The major east-west division between Parcel 44 and Field 45 is also modern. In 1841-43 the whole of the area presently occupied by Parcels 44, 46 and Fields 45, 47 formed four separate closes of approximately equal areas, named from north-west to south-east House Pasture, Barn and Pasture, Hollow Field and Parsonage Wood Field and under either pasture or hop or arable cultivation respectively. All of these closes formed part of the farm described above under Field 40. By 1873, all of the major west-east divisions of the closes extant in 1841-43 had been removed and by 1895 further alterations to the north-eastern corner of Field 45 had occurred. In 1841-43 a building is recorded as being sited at this point. Parcel 44 is now a Eucalyptus grove with grass between the standings.

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

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

**Parcel 48 (centred TQ 67413741)**

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

Description and assessment: Named Parsonage Wood but in 1841-43 its south-eastern extent was smaller. At this point a meadow close named Vicarage Meadow and a detached parcel of woodland named Vicarage Mead Shaw were extant in 1841-43 but are now incorporated within Parsonage Wood. The former close and parcel divisions are preserved within the wood as banks aligned east-west either side of cleared strips although heavily overgrown. Parsonage Wood is largely composed of rows of mature oak standings set about 5 metres apart, each tree being approximately 50 feet in height with a wide canopy and the trunks lopped to ensure straight growth. Conifers are interspersed between the oak standings. There is little

underwood. Parcel 48 has been broadly classified as ancient semi-natural woodland, that is, woodland that has been in existence at least since the medieval period (circa 1600 A.D.) and now bearing stands of native trees which have not been obviously planted. The present survey has shown, however, that this is not the case with Parsonage Wood and rather should be broadly classified as ancient replanted woodland, that is, woodland which has been obviously replanted and been in existence at least since the medieval period (circa 1600 A.D.).

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

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

No surface artefacts were noted in Parcel 48.

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

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

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

No surface artefacts were noted in Field 49.

#### **Fields 50, 51 and 55 and Parcel 56**

(TQ 67593736, TQ 67693733, TQ 67793738 and TQ 67873738)

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

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



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

Both of the closes, Brick Kiln Field and Little Marlpit Field, together with the two parcels of woodland named Brick Kiln Shaw, were in one ownership in 1841-43 and formed part of a property centred on what is now named Grantham Hall Farm but which in 1841-43 was described only as outbuildings, yard, house garden. Immediately to the north and abutting the Hastings Road a series of brick kilns and yards, within their own enclosure of about half an acre, are recorded as extant and presumably in production in 1841-43. By 1897, these brick works had ceased production and the associated kilns demolished, Brick Kiln Field by that date extending as far east as the roadway. The site of these early to mid nineteenth century brick works now lies in the extreme south-western corner of Field 51 (centred on TQ 67723728). The large ponds now extant in Fields 51 and 55 but covering lesser areas in 1841-43, are presumably the clay pits from which the raw materials required for the production of bricks, was won.

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

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

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

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

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

**Parcel 57 (centred TQ 67963733)**

**Location and status:** Within Lamberhurst Civil parish. Woodland. Visually surveyed.

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

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

**Field 58 (centred TQ 67973709)**

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

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

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

No landscape features were observed in Field 58.

**Field 59 (centred TQ 68213746)**

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

**Description and assessment:** Named Riddings Field in 1841-43, the present boundaries preserving those extant at that date except on the south where a series of three enclosures abutted the roadway. These from west to east comprised a shaw and two house and garden plots which by 1873 had been amalgamated into the present Field 59. In 1841-43 the northern

boundary of Field 59 was marked by a shaw but by 1873 this had been grubbed up and a larger close created. A modern division has since replaced this former boundary.

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

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

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

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

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

## **2 Impact Assessment**

### **2.1 Introduction**

The following assessment provides a description of the area development and archaeological impacts on the archaeological resource and landscape of that section of the High Weald between Kipping's Cross and Forstall Farm to be affected by the construction of a new road link.

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

#### **2.1.1 Area Development and Archaeological Impacts**

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

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

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

### **2.2 Areas and Sites of Archaeological Potential**

#### **2.2.1 Introduction**

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

### **2.2.2 Area A**

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

### **2.2.3 Site of Former Building**

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

### **2.2.4 Industrial Areas**

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

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

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

follows an alignment across the north-east side of the former Brick Kiln Field. Associated structures or features, such as clay extraction pits, may be situated within this impact area.

### *2.2.5 Historic Woodland*

Six tracts of historic woodland were identified during the field survey, namely Mumpier Shaw and Four Acre Wood (Survey Parcel 28), Great Tongs Wood (Survey Parcel 38), Spring Field Shaw and Jennice Coppice (Survey Parcels 41 and 42), Parsonage Wood (Survey Parcel 48), Lower Tott Shaws (Survey Parcel 57). Of these all, except Parsonage Wood, can be broadly classified as ancient semi-natural woodland, that is, woodland that has been in existence at least since the medieval period (circa 1600 A.D.) and now bearing stands of native trees which have not been obviously planted. Parsonage Wood is largely composed of rows of mature oak standings set about 5 metres apart, each tree being approximately 50 feet in height with a wide canopy and the trunks lopped to ensure straight growth. Conifers are interspersed between the oak standings. There is little underwood. This belt of woodland should be broadly classified as ancient replanted woodland, that is, woodland which has been obviously replanted and been in existence at least since the medieval period (circa 1600 A.D.). All of these historic woodlands will to a greater or lesser extent fall within the impact area of the preferred road route, that is the northern part of Parcel 28, a section of Parcel 38, all of Parcel 41, part of Parcel 42 and the margins of Parcel 57. The greatest impact, however, falls within Parcel 48 where the preferred road route cuts a wide swathe through Parsonage Wood.

### **3 Impact Mitigation Assessment**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

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

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

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

The final decisions regarding the implementation of one or both of the preservation options lies in an assessment of the affected archaeological resource. Consideration should also be given to the state of preservation of the resource.

Within the confines of the large area to be covered by the proposed road route the material archaeological remains constitute only part of the resource. A key element of a mitigation policy based on site preservation *in situ* or by record is the recognition of the importance of the landscape setting of the affected historical and archaeological resource. This is particularly so in the case of the tracts of ancient semi-natural and replanted woodland identified during the present field survey.

#### **3.2 Assessments and Recommendations**

##### **3.2.1 Area A**

The early nineteenth century brick built tower corn mill extant within Survey Field 9 may be classified as of only local importance. Two further considerations, however, should be taken into account in determining the extent of the mitigatory action to be taken. Firstly, the landscape setting of the tower mill which is only one element, albeit the most important economically, of a property holding which included a mill house and other associated structures. A number of the latter structures fall within the impact area as defined by the line of deviation for the proposed road route, and may similarly be classified as of local importance. Secondly, few structures of this type, and date, have been systematically

investigated archaeologically within Kent. Preservation by record is the preferred mitigation option which in the first instance may be achieved by further evaluation of this site in its setting, comprising a detailed historical and architectural study of the tower mill, and comprehensive documentary research to determine the tenurial history.

### ***3.2.2 Site of Former Building***

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

### ***3.2.3 Industrial Areas***

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

### ***3.2.4 Historic Woodland***

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



## Appendix I

### *A21 Kipping's Cross to Lamberhurst Improvements Preferred Orange Route*

#### *Gazetteer of Recorded Sites and Finds*

<b>Field Location</b>	<b>Period/Date and Find/Site Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>National Grid Reference</b>
9/1	Post-Medieval brick tower corn mill	brick base	at TQ 64953943
9/2	Post-Medieval building, site of		at TQ 64943953
9/3	Post-Medieval buildings, sites of		at TQ 64973949 and TQ 64983948
14/1	Post-Medieval building, site of		at TQ 65203906
19/1	Post-Medieval circa 1825 and later pottery, peg-tile, and brick	re-deposited surface finds	centred TQ 65403872
19/2	Post-Medieval circa 1825 and later pottery, peg-tile, and brick	re-deposited surface finds	centred TQ 65333881
19/3	Post-Medieval fragment tap slag	re-deposited surface find	at TQ 65413871

## Appendix II

### *List of Sources Consulted*

#### *Primary Cartographic and Documentary Sources*

CKS/CTR/45A Parish of Brenchley, Tithe Apportionment Award, 1842

CKS/CTR/45B Parish of Brenchley, Tithe Apportionment Plan, 1844

CKS/CTR/216A Parish of Lamberhurst, Tithe Apportionment Award, 1841

CKS/CTR/216B Parish of Lamberhurst, Tithe Apportionment Plan, 1843

Ordnance Survey 6" Map Kent Sheet 61 (surveyed 1868-73) Southampton, 1st edition, 1872-78

Ordnance Survey 6" Map Kent Sheet 69 (surveyed 1870-73) Southampton, 1st edition, 1872-78

Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet 69.3 (surveyed 1868-72, revised 1895-97) Southampton, 2nd edition, 1898

Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet 61.10 (surveyed 1868-69, revised 1895) Southampton, 2nd edition, 1897

Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet 61.14 (surveyed 1868-69, revised 1895) Southampton, 2nd edition, 1897

Ordnance Survey 1/2500 Plan Kent Sheet 61.15 (surveyed 1868, revised 1895) Southampton, 2nd edition, 1897

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

CKS/U840/P11 The manor of Bayham, part of the possessions of John Pratt. Surveyed by William Clout of Lamberhurst, 1763 (estate map, depicting the bounds of the manor of Bayham between Matfield Cross [TQ 660421] and Kippings Cross [TQ 645400], Hayden Wood and the river Teise; gives names of owners, occupiers and adjacent owners; scale 1/12672)

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

*Secondary Printed Sources*

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

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