

# Appendix 8

Heritage and Archaeology

**Appendix 8**  
**Heritage and Archaeology**

This appendix contains:

- i) A Heritage report undertaken by the Kent County Council's Planning Department (Conservation and Design Group) which was commissioned by the Landscape Branch of the Kent County Council's Building Design department on behalf of the Department of Transport. This includes:-
  - a) as an annex an assessment of the Architectural integrity of the Scotney Castle estate buildings and the severance of the North Lodge
  - b) details of the designated conservation areas
  - c) a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest
  - d) an extract from the Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England - part 24 Kent - English Heritage and
  - e) an extract from the Historic Parks and Gardens in Kent Survey - Kent County Council 1985 assisted by Mr Tom Wright.
  
- ii) A similarly commissioned archaeology report undertaken by the Field Archaeology Unit of the Institute of Archaeology, University College, London, which covers the line of the published route.

## SURVEY OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

### Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings

#### Introduction

The main areas of historical interest in the study area are Lamberhurst village and its church, and the Scotney Castle estate and its associated buildings.

#### Conservation Areas

The designated conservation areas in the study area comprise of that for Lamberhurst and The Down. The Lamberhurst conservation area is very tightly drawn generally following the rear property boundaries around most of the village. It was designated on the 6 August 1971. Since then, some infill development has occurred and this has helped define the edge of the village. On the 16 January 1992 the Borough Council extended the Conservation Area also shown on Figure 8.1.A. Tunbridge Borough Council have not produced an enhancement policy for the area.

The village is very consistent in style, predominantly 2 storey local sandstone, weatherboarded, timber or brick; mostly domestic in scale with larger scale Victorian Buildings to provide interest.

The Down conservation area lies immediately to the south of the Lamberhurst area and to the west of the A21. It was designated on 16 January 1992. The area is shown on Figure 8.1.B.

The statutory definition of conservation areas as "areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance", highlights the justification for designation. If development outside Conservation Area boundary is likely to effect its character, then the local planning authority must take this into account when determining a planning application.

#### Listed Buildings

There are 82 listed buildings within the area of search. These consist of:-

Grade I	3
Grade II*	1
Grade II	78

The majority are situated within Lamberhurst village (and conservation area). The individually most important buildings associated with Lamberhurst village are:-

- (i) The Church of St Mary, Church Road (Grade I Group Value)

The Official description is:-

"Parish Church. Chancel C12, extended C13, nave C14 and C15 tower, restored c1870 by Ewan Christian (with Edward Hussey's interest if not involvement). Rubble sandstone and plain tiled roofs. Chancel and nave each with south aisle, and south western tower and south porch. Each section of the church separately roofed. Nave with offset corner buttresses and 2 light and quatrefoil C14 fenestration throughout, except west window, a 5 light Perpendicular design. Two stage tower with offset corner buttresses, battlements and recessed shingled spire and south western stair turret. South porch with angle buttresses and restored square headed door surround with quatrefoil spandrel enrichment and roll moulded doorway, and anchor ties seemingly lettered:-

A  
I        I

Crown post roof inside porch. Chancel and chapel fenestrated as nave except for eastern lancet in north wall and reticulated chapel east window and perpendicular style chancel east window. Interior: four bay C14 arcade with double chamfered arches on octagonal piers and similar tower arch and chancel and chapel arches. Crown post roofs. Later C14 three bay chancel arcade, the eastern arch set lower, and remains of an eastern C13 arch, much lower than the arcade, and part of evidence gathered at restoration of 1870s that the chancel extended further east and down slope before C14. Fittings: some C14 encaustic tiles in south chapel. Piscina and sedilia incorporated into chancel arcade. Three tier pulpit, dated 1630, with tester and with unusually rich arcaded enrichment, the lower tiers made up C19 from old and reproduction panelling. Royal Arms of Queen Anne over south door, originally the top of an C18 reredos, enriched with urns and putti in clouds. Series of wall monuments, the most notable a black and white aedicule to Richard Thomas d.1657, and the series of marble plaques to the Husseys in the south (Scotney) chapel, including those of Edward Hussey, d.1894 and the late Christopher Hussey, d.1970"

(ii) Coggers Hall School Hill (Grade II\* Group Value)

"House. Mid-late C16. timber framed and exposed close studding with plaster infill and with plain tiled roof. Continuous jettied house of four framed bays. Two storeys and garret with moulded bresummer to jetty and gabled roof with small central moulded stack, large moulded cluster at end left and free standing and offset stone stack at end right with 3 moulded round brick flues. Four leaded cross windows on first floor and several blocked mullioned openings, and 3 cross windows on ground floor with small leaded light to end left and with 20 panelled rib and stud door in moulded surround with rectangular fanlight. Recorded interior features include mid-rail panelled partition walls, chamfered cross-beamed ceilings, stone fireplaces with label hoods and wainscoting. Built or rebuilt for the Thomas family, wealthy iron masters settled here late C16".

The remaining lower graded (Grade II) buildings, play a key part in defining the character of the County's unique heritage. It is therefore the groups of buildings, of which Lamberhurst Village is a fine example, which provides the Kentish context and within which the grade I and II\* landmark buildings can be appreciated.

The other important area of historical interest in the study corridor is the Scotney Castle estate. The buildings of most importance in the study area are:-

(i) Scotney Castle, Scotney (Grade I Group Value)

The official description is:-

"House. Designed 1835 and executed 1837-1844. Anthony Salvin, architect, for Edward Hussey. Sandstone (the house overlooks its own quarry) and slate roof. Tudor style notable for its assured, picturesque handling, relying on proportion and balance rather than forced symmetry. Multi-gabled composition 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, with arched gateways and the latter with clock tower.

Interior: largely decorated in Jacobean style, with much imported C17 panelling, woodwork fireplaces etc., mostly Flemish in origin. The house was home to the architectural writer Christopher Hussey, and is fully described by him in *Country Life*, September 6 and 13, 1956 and remains unaltered externally and internally".

(ii) Ruins of Old Scotney Castle, Scotney (Grade I Group Value)

The official description is:

"Castle, now partly ruinous. 1378, altered C16 and early C17. Sandstone, timber framing, rendered, and red brick, largely in English bond. Plain tiles roofs. The ruins lie on the innermost of two islands in the River Sweet Bourne, and are reached by a stone causeway, the whole island bordered by red brick and stone walls, all of which are included in this item. Castle founded by Roger Ashburnham 1378-80, the principle remnant of this phase is the round machicolated tower, attached to C16 domestic building, with good interior features, especially enriched C17 stair. Ruins to east of large and ambitious extension of C.1635, and showing advanced, if crude use of classified motifs and proportions. The castle, and especially the C17 wing, was carefully partly dismantled by Edward Hussey on the building of his new house overlooking this site, creating one of the last and greatest picturesque landscaped gardens. The castle is now in the hands of the National Trust, and is fully described in their guide book and in *BOE Kent*, I, 506-7".

(iii) Scotney Castle North Lodge (Grade II Group Value)

The official description is:-

"Gate Lodge. Circa 1840, designed for himself by Edward Hussey. Sandstone and ornamental tile hanging with plain tiled roof. Irregular L-shaped plan in picturesque style. Two storeys with hipped roof to right and projecting gabled wing to left with jettied first floor and pierced and moulded bargeboards with finial to gable, with identically styled semi-dormer gable to right. Large projecting and off-set stone stack at end left with moulded brick flues and set with the Hussey Arms, and moulded stack to rear centre right. Two light wooded casement to right on first floor and to left in corbelled oriel, supported on ground floor by a buttress. Two light casement to right on ground floor with

rib and stud door to centre under continuous pentice roof, with single light casements in cut away corners of the projecting wing with elaborately moulded corbelled stone-work over. Projected wing in the same style to rear right.

Although the new house at Scotney to which this was the Gate Lodge was designed for Hussey by Anthony Salvin, C Hussey in Country Life, September 6 1956, states that Hussey designed the Lodges himself (see also South Lodge in Goudhurst CP).

The Scotney Castle estate is included in the Register of Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest in England - Part 24, Kent. It is one of only six defined as Grade I in the County.

The official description is:-

"Early 19th Century and mid-20th Century picturesque gardens and woodland of 7½ hectares within park, woodland and agricultural estate of circa 300 hectares.

Scotney Castle, 14th Century, on site of earlier house, and with 17th Century house attached. Moated site comprising two islands. Edward Hussey (1807-1894) had a new mansion by Anthony Salvin built on the hill above, 300m to the north-east. Salvin's design, 1835, construction of Mansion 1833-1843. Terraces to south-east and south west of house, with "bastion" at the angle. Stables 30m to the north-west, walled kitchen garden, now grassed, 200m to the north west of the house. 19th Century Lodge 1½ kilometres to west, with curving approach drive through woodland. Stone for the Salvin house was quarried from the hillside 100m distant, and roughly in line with the remains of the Castle below, from which parts of the 17th Century house were demolished at the same time.

The Estate at Scotney slopes down from the north west to the south east to the valley of the River Bewl, which feeds the moat for Scotney Castle. Edward Hussey consulted William Sawry Gilpin about the siting of his new house. It was probably upon Gilpin's advice that Hussey undertook the partial demolition of the Castle, to make it "more picturesque", the exploitation of the quarry to make the woodland dell, and the building of the two bastion" as a south eastern extension of the terrace of the new house, overlooking the quarry and Castle. The original woodland with native beech and oak was transformed by 19th Century planting of individual trees and shrubs, rhododendron, with cypress. Lebanon Cedar, Wellingtonia and Lime. Many of these are now in high maturity. Further varied plantings post 1952 by Christopher Hussey (1899-1970) - rhododendron, azalea, maple, calmia, buddleia. Spring bulbs in woodland and bog plants beside the moat.

Meandering paths circle the moat, and cross the upper woodland. late 18th Century thatched ice well or ice-house, 75m north of Castle, 19th Century boat-house on southern island and sculptured by Henry Moore, erected 1977 on the peninsular 50m further south west. herb garden by Lanning Roper, circa 1980, round old font in Castle forecourt. At north west entrance to woodland gardens, a 20th Century ha-ha with views south west to bridge over the Sweetbourne Brook. Sculpture of laughing boys beside ha-ha.

Acquired by the National Trust in 1970".

## REVIEW OF ALTERNATIVE ROUTES

### Introduction

The criteria for assessing the effect of the route options on the conservation area and listed buildings are primarily visual, aesthetic and environmental factors which may damage properties or cause severance between particular buildings and their settings. This includes the loss of the setting of individual buildings or groups. Since a by-pass would remove the majority of the traffic from the village all route options would significantly lessen the impact on the buildings within the conservation area.

### ORANGE ROUTE

St Mary's Church (Grade I) would be seriously effected by the orange route which would sever the church from Lamberhurst and down grade its setting particularly when viewed from the village and surrounding countryside. The existing access along Church Road would be replaced by a less direct alternative and the traditional pedestrian access via the footpath by the war memorial would be lost. The setting of Bradworth Lodge and Cromwell House (Grade II) would be down graded by the road cutting through the ridge abutting the site.

The orange route would have a significant impact on the conservation area where it passes close to the rear of the village to the east. This effect is worsened by the addition of a screening bund out of scale with the village and its buildings. This would severely damage the setting of the conservation area. The road and associated mounding would also sever visual and pedestrian links between the village and the church.

In heritage terms, the comparative benefits and dis-benefits of the orange route can be summarised as:-

#### *Benefits*

Removes through traffic from the village; hence environmental factors are also reduced which could be detrimental to the buildings.

Scotney Castle estate is not effected.

#### *Disbenefits*

The mounding would establish a barrier at the eastern edge of the village, resulting in a loss of setting to the conservation area.

The road would visually affect the buildings in the conservation area, particularly some of those between the new road and the village street whose setting would be down graded by being sandwiched between two roads.

The proposal would sever the parish church from its community.

The roads and associated earthworks are out of scale with the existing village at its boundary.

## BLUE ROUTE

The Blue Route passes further away from the village which minimises its impact on the conservation area. The setting of St Mary's Church (Grade I) would be down graded when viewed from the countryside to the east.

The route would pass through part of the Scotney Castle Estate which is identified as Grade I on the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England - Part 24 Kent.

It would also sever the North Lodge from the main part of the Scotney Castle estate. (Refer to Annex A).

The comparative benefits and disbenefits of the Blue Route can be summarised as:-

### *Benefits*

Sites the road further away from the conservation area thus reducing environmental damage to buildings. The Parish Church is not severed from the village.

Minimises the number of properties close to the proposed road and retains the setting of Lamberhurst in the River Teise valley.

### *Disbenefits*

Effect on National Trust's Scotney Castle estate, in particular altering the public access point and severing North Lodge from the estate.

Loss of setting for St Mary's Church.

## MODIFIED BLUE ROUTE

The impact of the Modified Blue Route on heritage is largely the same as the blue route. The roundabout at the southern end of the Modified Blue route is sited further east into the Scotney Castle estate. This option has a similar impact on the estate by severing the West Lodge and altering the access road.

## CONCLUSIONS

The construction of a by pass is accepted in principle because it will enable the majority of through traffic to be removed from Lamberhurst. This would improve conditions in the conservation area.

This issue therefore, is limited to which option will cause least damage to the historic environment. The "Orange" route has a major impact on the Conservation Area only moving the traffic a short distance from the village. The road would sever the Parish Church from the village. It would also create a visual barrier at the eastern edge of the village down grading its setting in the valley. Additionally there would be environmental factors which would damage the buildings in the conservation area.



The "Blue" route and Modified Blue Route do not create these problems; they would however sever the National Trust's Scotney Castle Estate from its North Lodge. The impact of the Blue route on St Mary's Church is appreciated but is less severe than that of the Orange route because the link between the Church and the village is retained. All options would down grade the church's setting in the countryside.

Taking all these factors into account the orange route would have the greatest impact on the conservation area and listed buildings and is least preferred. There is little to chose between the Blue and Modified Blue routes in heritage terms.

On balance the Blue routes are preferable despite the significant effect they would have on Scotney Castle estate and the severance of the Lodge. The deciding factor is the severe impact the orange Route would have on the conservation area of Lamberhurst and the relationship between the village and its church.

**ASSESSMENT OF THE ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY OF  
THE ESTATE BUILDINGS AND THE SEVERENCE OF THE NORTH LODGE**

(Extracts from a report by Peter Cobley of Kent  
County Council's Planning Department undertaken  
on behalf of the Department of Transport)

### Introduction

This Report has been undertaken by Peter Cobley of Kent County Council Planning Department to consider the Architectural Integrity\* of the Estate and, in particular, the significance of the Scotney Castle, North Lodge House in relation to the main House. The Report also discusses the merit of the Lodge House in architectural terms, both in its current situation and if it were severed from the main Estate.

\* Architectural Integrity has been taken to mean; the condition of completeness for the period, particularly in relation to buildings (OED).

### Constraints

The architectural, archaeological and historic importance of the Estate and the Buildings within it are well recorded and in most cases statutorily recognised.

The whole Estate has a number of environmental constraints attached to it which provide ample justification for the National Trust accepting responsibility for it. These include 10 Listed Buildings, a Scheduled Ancient Monument and a Grade I Listing in the Register of Parks & Gardens of Historic Interest in England - Part 24 Kent. It is the aim of the NT to preserve for the nation places of historic interest and natural beauty, but this ideal is tempered by the need to ensure efficient financial management and sound land management.

The proposed route crosses the line of the existing access road in a deep cutting, severing the Grade II Listed Lodge from the rest of the buildings on the Estate. Due to the cutting, the road would not be visible from the Lodge.

### Statements of Fact

- (7) (i) The estate covers 315.8 hectares and the lodge is situated at the western-most boundary. The major buildings managed by the Trust for public access are approximately 1.2km away from the lodge and the adjoining public access from the A21.
- (ii) The National Trust, as part of their management of Scotney Castle have established the public access control point about 0.8km east of the North Lodge, with attractively laid out public parking and with the NT regional office adjacent.
- (iii) Some time in the future, it is the intention of the National Trust to open the main house to the public. This is expected to double the existing number of visitors (from 76,000 to 130,000).
- (iv) The existing metalled access road 3.6m wide, starts at the North Lodge by rising up approximately 12m through a treed area severely damaged in the 1987 gales and now being re-planted by the National Trust. At the brow of the hill the road winds through ecologically valuable sites, with a public footpath crossing the road at about the halfway point. The road then descends approximately 10m to the car park. The designated Park and Garden of "Special Historic Interest" covers the whole estate therefore includes the length of the access road.

- (v) The main house (The New Castle) was designed by Anthony Salvin (1799-1881) and completed in 1843 about the same time as the garden and woodlands and the lodges. The design altered the original access to the medieval castle which previously followed the valley route from the A21.

#### The Key Issue

- (8) Should a Lodge which formed the main entrance to the Estate after its laying out in the 19th Century, be an absolute constraint to altering the access to the Castle? A view in principle on this is paramount, since only then can the detailed approach be resolved. There are two related factors which need to be considered:-
- a. In the case of this Estate, the "architectural integrity" should cover not just the buildings but their setting (the Estate and particularly the park and garden) also. This includes the Lodge, the access road and the surrounding planting, all of which form part of the designers concept for the Estate.
  - b. Change is a natural phenomenon, buildings deteriorate, requirements change, uses alter and trees mature and die. The Scotney Caste Estate cannot therefore be fixed in time and "preserved".

The road proposal requires a major physical alteration to the landscape therefore the Estate by changing the route of the access road.

This would have an effect on the architectural/landscape integrity of the Estate. Construction of a new access road will exclude the Lodge as the first estate landmark for visitors and will destroy the picturesque visual effect intended.

- (9) When a park, a garden, a building or a monument is identified by some statutory criteria, it means that a special aesthetic value has been identified. The statutory procedure does not prevent change. It allows greater and more detailed consideration to be given to a proposal. In the case of Scotney Castle Lodge, the building and its immediate setting is to remain unaltered. This is unusual since in most cases demolition or physical alteration is proposed.

#### Discussion

- (10) The National Trust brochure on Scotney Castle, published in 1989, does not refer to the Lodge Gates and the surrounding garden, but only to the Castle and its immediate surroundings as the part of the Estate to which the public is to be attracted. It illustrates the value of the central part of the Estate and therefore by implication, the lesser importance of the remainder. The impact of the Storm on 16 October 1987 affected the Estate appreciably, including the area surrounding the North Lodge. It is now much more open and has, therefore, lost the original enclosed feel which the dense planting provided. The National Trust are re-planting the area, although this will not of course be effective for some years.
- (11) The conservationist approach would be for minimum change, and if change were accepted, then it should be minimal, identifiable and reversible. The areas of change in this case relate to:-

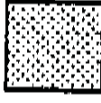
- (i) The possible severing of access from the existing entrance to Scotney Castle and its replacement with an alternative from the new roundabout at the junction with the A21.
  - (ii) The loss of use of the building as a genuine Gateway Lodge (although not used as such for sometime).
  - (iii) The imposition on the Estate land of a new dual carriageway.
- (12) Another approach is that change is natural, and can be beneficial. As applied to the new road proposals:-
- (i) The road is justified in traffic and broader environment terms;
  - (ii) The new road provides the opportunity to give the National Trust a higher public profile for the castle.
  - (iii) The opportunity is presented to provide a completely new access in order to cater for additional visitors.
- (13) The term architectural integrity strictly relates to the degree of continuity of style present in all buildings within the Estate. Apart from the medieval Castle, the main building, the gardens and the small buildings within them, were all built in the 1830's and 1840's. They differ in design, but this is to be expected in an estate styled as part of the picturesque movement. The philosophy was informality, asymmetry and the use of vernacular materials. It could be argued, therefore, that to sever the Lodge and its setting from the main Estate does not effect architectural integrity, since no commonality of style is present.
- (14) With the expected doubling of visitors to Scotney Castle, the improved access from the A21, using a new route off the roundabout, would be preferable.
- (15) If the new access route is taken from the roundabout, the visual impact can be minimised over time by sympathetic planting.

#### Conclusions

- (16) The "ideal" solution engendered by a philosophical approach based on historical values must be tempered by practical need. The architectural integrity of the Estate will not be significantly damaged by the closure of the existing route and the construction of the new road. Provision of a new access could potentially benefit the National Trust as they will be able to increase visitor numbers. The existing Lodge can be retained, maintained and its setting will continue to improve with the maturing of the new planting.
- (17) However the integrity of the estate, which it appears was designed as an entity will be damaged by the proposals.
- (18) The provision of a new estate access from the roundabout is an acceptable alternative with or without a new lodge.

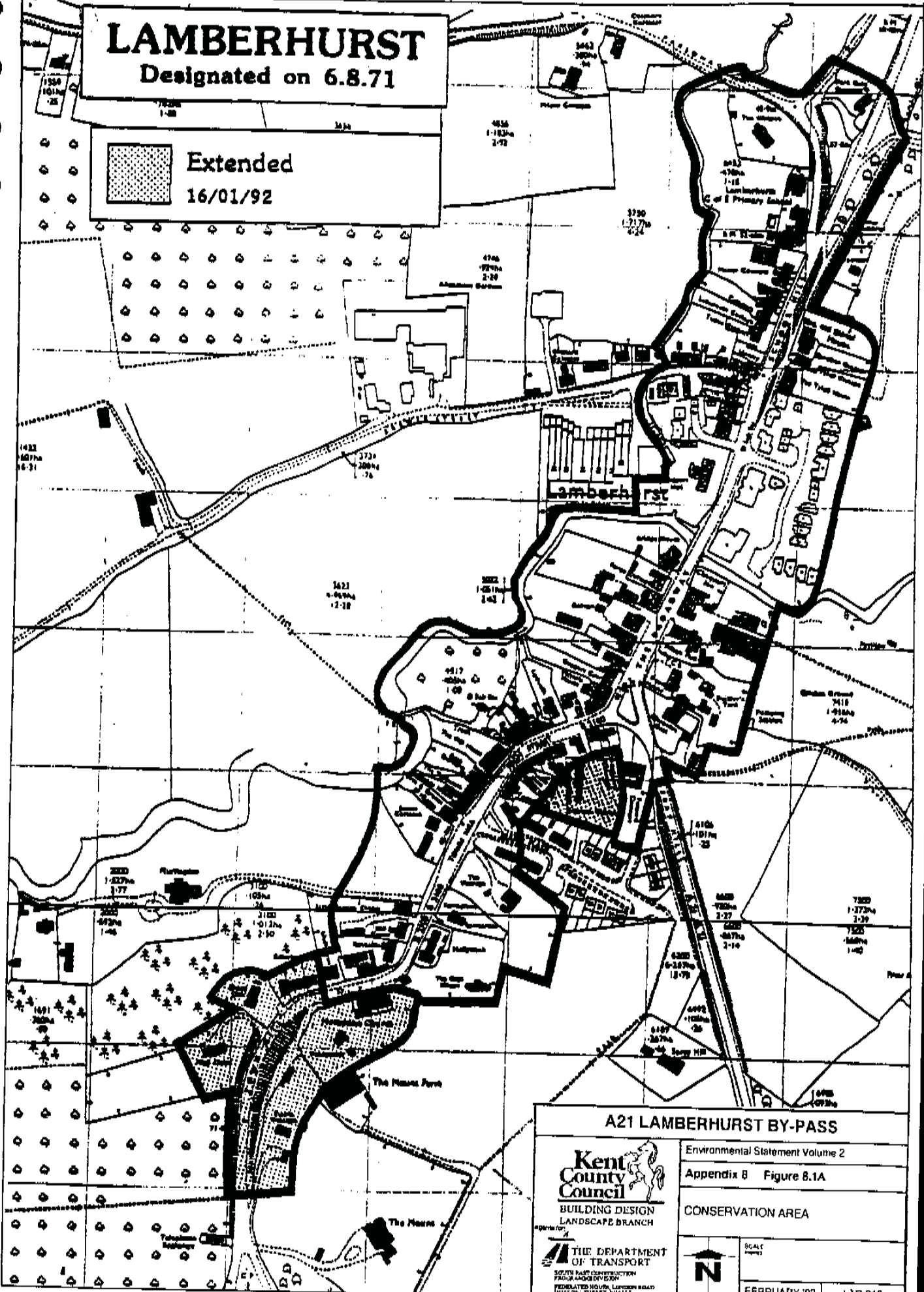
# LAMBERHURST

Designated on 6.8.71



Extended

16/01/92



## A21 LAMBERHURST BY-PASS



**BUILDING DESIGN  
LANDSCAPE BRANCH**

operates for:  
**THE DEPARTMENT  
OF TRANSPORT**  
SOUTH EAST CONSTRUCTION  
PROGRAM DIVISION  
FEDERALATED HOUSE, LONDON ROAD  
MILLERS, BIRNEY HILL

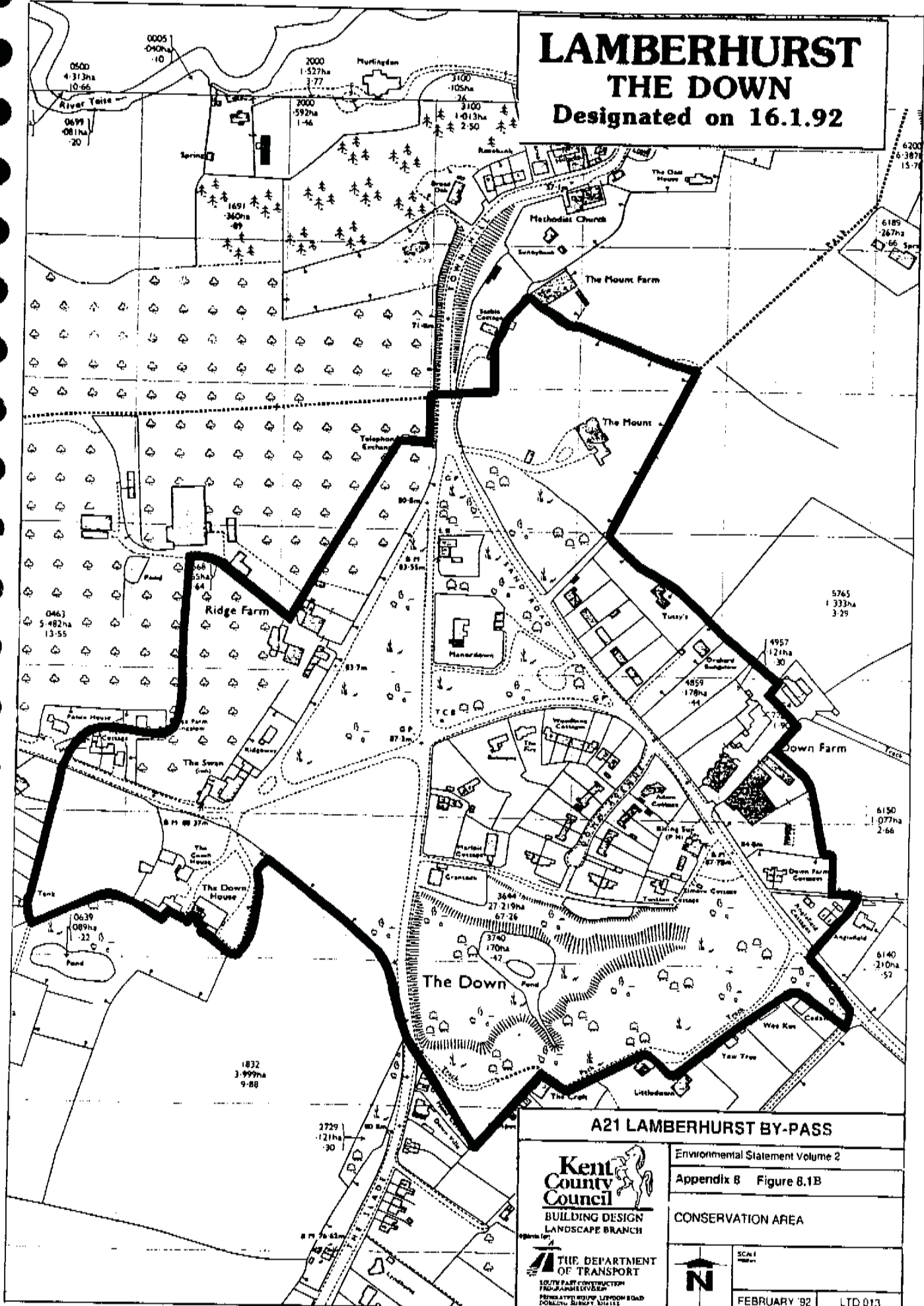
Environmental Statement Volume 2

Appendix 8 Figure 8.1A

CONSERVATION AREA

SCALE  
1:1000  
N  
FEBRUARY '92 L10/013

# LAMBERHURST THE DOWN Designated on 16.1.92



## A21 LAMBERHURST BY-PASS



**Kent County Council**  
BUILDING DESIGN  
LANDSCAPE BRANCH

THE DEPARTMENT  
OF TRANSPORT  
SOUTH EAST CONSTRUCTION  
PROGRAMME DIVISION  
HONG KONG ROAD, LONDON ROAD  
POLICE, STREET, DUNDEE

Environmental Statement Volume 2

Appendix B Figure 8.1B

CONSERVATION AREA



SCALE

FEBRUARY '92

LTD 013

A21 LAMBERHURST BYPASS AREA OF SEARCH

**Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest**

Ref.	Grade	Description
9/266	II	Sunny Bank, Town Hill (south east side)
9/263	II	Bankside Town Hill (north west side)
9/264	II	Bankside (wall and railings to front garden) Town Hill (north west side)
8-9/962	II	Strict Baptist Chapel and walled forecourt Town Hill (north west side)
9/265	II	Walsingham, formerly called Hillside with stable block attached
9/248	II	The Down (Nos. 1-3 Down Cottages) east side
9/249	II	The Down (Nos. 4-6 Down Cottages) east side
9/246	II	Down Farmhouse, The Down (east side)
9/247	II	The Down (Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Down Farm Oast) east side
9/170	II	Whisketts Farmhouse Barn and stables 15 metres to the north of Hastings Road
5-9/169	II	Oasthouse 15 metres east of Whisketts Farmhouse south of Hastings Road
5-9/168	II	Whisketts Farmhouse, Hastings Road (south side)
9/163	II	Spray Hill Farmhouse, Hastings Road (north side)
9/164	II	Barn about 25 metres south of Spray Hill Farmhouse
9/165	II	Oasthouse about 50 metres south of Spray Hill Farmhouse
9/166	II	Scotney Castle Lodge (North Lodge) Hastings Road
8/204	II	Cutthorn (formerly listed as Cutthorne Cottages) (Parsonage Lane (south side)
8/210	II	Nos. 1 and 2 Bedlam, School Hill (west side)
8/211	II	Lamberhurst Primary School, School Hill
8/212	II	Lamberhurst Forge, School Hill (west side)
8/213	II	Nos. 5, 6 & 7 Manor Cottages, School Hill
8/214	II	Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Manor Cottages, School Hill
8/215	II	Campers (formerly listed as the old cottage) School Hill (west side)
8/216	II	Laburnam Cottage, School Hill (west side)
8/217	II	Tudor Cottage, School Hill (west side)
8/132	II	Nos. 26, 28 & 30 Brewer Street (north side)
8/219	II	Holly House and Ricards Toft (Nos. 1 & 2) School Hill (west side)
8/220	II*	Coggers Hall, School Hill (west side)
8/221	II	Wall about 10 metres east of Coggers Hall, School Hill (west side)
8/244	II	Forge House, The Broadway (west side)
8/243	II	Coggers Farmhouse and walled forecourt (Farm Shop and National Westminster Bank)
8/242	II	Manorden (Hunt Grange Car Sales) The Broadway (west side)
8/240	II	Victoria House (formerly listed as Victoria House and premises on the south west side of Victoria House)
8/173	II	B & J Crouchman, Newsagents, High Street (north west side)
8/177	II	No. 3 High Street (south east side)
8/172	II	Mill Cottage, High Street (north west side)
8/171	II	Mill House, High Street (north west side)
8/258	II	The Tanhouse, Town Hill (north west side)
8/259	II	Riverside House, Town Hill (north west side)
8/260	II	Horse and Groom Public House, Town Hill (north west side)



- 8/261 II Gates to Nurlingden, piers and wall attached, north of the Strict Baptist Chapel
- 8/179 II Nos. 5 & 6 (formerly listed as Nos. 5, 5a, 6, 7 & 8 High Street (south east side)
- 8/209 II Caroline Cottage/Youth Club (the Institute) School Hill (east side)
- 8/208 II Tyled Cottage, School Hill (east side)
- 8/207 II The Tyled House, School Hill (east side)
- 8/218 II Nos. 1, 2 & 3 The Charity, School Hill (west side)
- 8/206 II Durham Cottages, School Hill (east side)
- 8/205 II Stair House, School Hill (east side)
- 8/235 II Outhouse about 1 metre east of The Chequers Inn, The Broadway (east side)
- 8/245 II Bridge House, The Broadway (west side)
- 8/236 II Stable Block about 25 metres east of The Chequers Inn and wall attached, The Broadway
- 8/187 II K6 Telephone Kiosk outside Village Hall, A21
- 8/234 II The Chequers Inn, The Broadway (east side)
- 8/237 II Section of railings adjoining Village Hall, The Broadway (east side)
- 8/238 II Rope House, The Broadway (east side)
- 8/241 II Coggers Cottages, The Broadway (west side)
- 8/239 II Nos. 1-3 (Tanyard Cottages) The Broadway
- 8/174 II Hickmolts Cottages, High Street (south east side)
- 8/176 II No. 1/2 High Street (south east side)
- 8/175 II Hill building, now F Hawkins & Sons Ltd, High Street
- 8/267 II The Vicarage (formerly called Oak Lodge), Town Hill (south east side)
- 8/178 II No. 4 High Street (south east side)
- 8/133 II Bradworth Lodge and Cromwell House, Church Lane (s side)
- 5/167 II Toll Gate Cottage, Hastings Road (south side)
- 3/193 II Barn about 50 metres east of Grantham Hall Cottages, London Road (west side)
- 3/192 II Grantham Hall Cottages, London Road (west side)
- 3/162 II Barn about 15 metres west of Pittsgate Farmhouse, Goudhurst Road (north side)
- 3/161 II Pittsgate Farmhouse, Goudhurst Road (north side)
- 3/134 II Court Lodge, Stable Yard and walled garden, Church Road (south side)
- 3/135 I Church of St Mary, Church Road (south side)
- 3/136 II Chest tomb of Morland family, about 10 metres west of Church of St Mary, Church Road
- 3/137 II Monument to Pomfrey family about 20 metres south west of Church of St Mary, Church Road
- 3/138 II Group of four chest tombs about 5 to 20 metres south of Church of St Mary
- 3/222 I Scotney Castle with courtyards and garden terrace, Scotney, Lamberhurst
- 3/223 II Walled Garden about 75 metres north-west of Scotney Castle, Scotney
- 3/228 II The Bastion, Scotney
- 3/226 II Causeway and walls about 20 metres west of Old Scotney Castle
- 3/230 II Bridge over the Sweetbourne at TQ 6875 3510 Scotney
- 3/227 II Boathouse on outer island at Old Scotney Castle
- 3/225 II Well head with the west courtyard of Old Scotney Castle
- 3/229 II Ice House about 50 metres north east of Old Scotney Castle
- 3/224 I The Ruins of Old Scotney Castle

Extract from the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England - Part 24 Kent - English Heritage.

**Introduction**

The Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England has produced a register of gardens and parks of special historic interest. The register has been produced to draw attention to important historic gardens and parks as an essential part of the nation's heritage. No new controls apply to gardens or parks in the register. Only gardens and parks with historic features dating from 1939 or earlier are included.

**Scotney Castle listing**

The extent of the Scotney Castle listing is shown on figure 5 of Volume 1 and the written extract of the register is quoted below.

KENT

SCOTNEY CASTLE

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

LAMBERHURST

TQ6835

I

G402

Early C19 and mid-C20 picturesque gardens and woodland of 7½ ha within park, woodland and agricultural estate of c.300ha.

Scotney Castle C14, on site of earlier house and with C17 house attached. Moated site comprising two islands. Edward Hussey (1807-94) had a new mansion by Anthony Salvin built on the hill above, 300m to north-east. Salvin's design 1835, construction of mansion 1837-43. Terraces to south-east and south-west of house, with "bastion" at the angle. Stables 30m to north-west, walled kitchen garden (now grassed) 200m to north-west of house. C19 lodge 1½km to west, with curving approach drive through woodland. Stone for the Salvin house was quarried from the hillside 100m distant, and roughly in line with the remains of the Castle below, from which parts of the C17 house were demolished at the same time.

The estate at Scotney slopes down from north-west to south-east to the valley of the river Bewl, which feeds the moat for Scotney Castle. Edward Hussey consulted William Sawrey Gilpin about the siting of his new house. It was probably on Gilpin's advice that Hussey undertook the partial demolition of the Castle, to make it more "picturesque", the exploitation of the quarry to make a woodland dell, and the building of the "bastion" as a south-eastern extension of the terrace of the new house, overlooking the quarry and Castle. The original woodland with native Beech and Oak was transformed by C19 planting of individual trees and shrubs - Rhododendrons, with Cypress, Lebanon Cedar, Wellingtonia and Lime. Many of these now in high maturity. Further varied plantings post-1952 by Christopher Hussey (1899-1970) - Rhododendron, Azalea, Maple, Kalmia, Buddleia. Spring bulbs in woodland and bog plants beside the moat.

Meandering paths circle the moat and cross the upper woodland. Late C18 thatched Ice Well or ice-house 75m north of Castle, C19 boathouse on southern island and sculpture by Henry Moore erected 1977 on peninsula 50m further south-west. Herb garden by Lanning Roper, C.1980, round old font in Castle forecourt. At north-west entrance to woodland gardens, a C20 ha-ha with views south-west to bridge over the Sweetbourne brook. Sculpture of Laughing Boys beside ha-ha.

Acquired by the National Trust in 1970.

Scotney Castle (guide book) 1985. Country Life, 31 May 1902, 688-93; 3 July 1920, 12-19; 6 September 1956, 470-73; 13 September 1969, 526-29; 16 October 1969, 958-63; 17 May 1979, 1522-25. Newman J, West Kent and the Weald, 1969, 486-488. Thomas G S, Gardens of the National Trust, 1979, 209. Wright T, Gardens of Britain, 4, 1978, 91-95.

Extract from the Historic Parks and Gardens in Kent Survey -  
Kent County Council 1985 assisted by Mr Tom Wright

### Introduction

This survey was carried out on behalf of the Garden History Society and the Kent County Council to assess the overall condition of historic parks and gardens in Kent. Most of the survey work was carried out in 1981.

### Scotney Castle Entry

The entry from this survey for Scotney Castle is set out below and the extent of the main ownership retaining important features is also indicated. (It should be noted that this boundary is not the same as that recorded in English Heritages's Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England).

#### HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS IN KENT

##### SCOTNEY CASTLE

REFERENCE: TW 20

LOCATION: Tunbridge Wells Borough. 1 mile south east of Lamberhurst (left off A21).

GRID REF: TQ 685 355

PARISH: Lamberhurst/Goudhurst

ACREAGE: 13 acres (includes 2.78 acre lake) (main garden)

OWNERSHIP: National Trust/Mrs Hussey

HISTORIC CHARACTER: Scotney is a 14th century moated castle in a valley with a 17th century house attached. The new house was built on a hill in 1837-44, the old house was largely demolished and the ruin became an integral part of the picturesque view from the hill, with a backcloth of parkland and distant woods. Massed Rhododendrons and Azaleas form glades just below the house, with Beeches, Limes and Oaks.

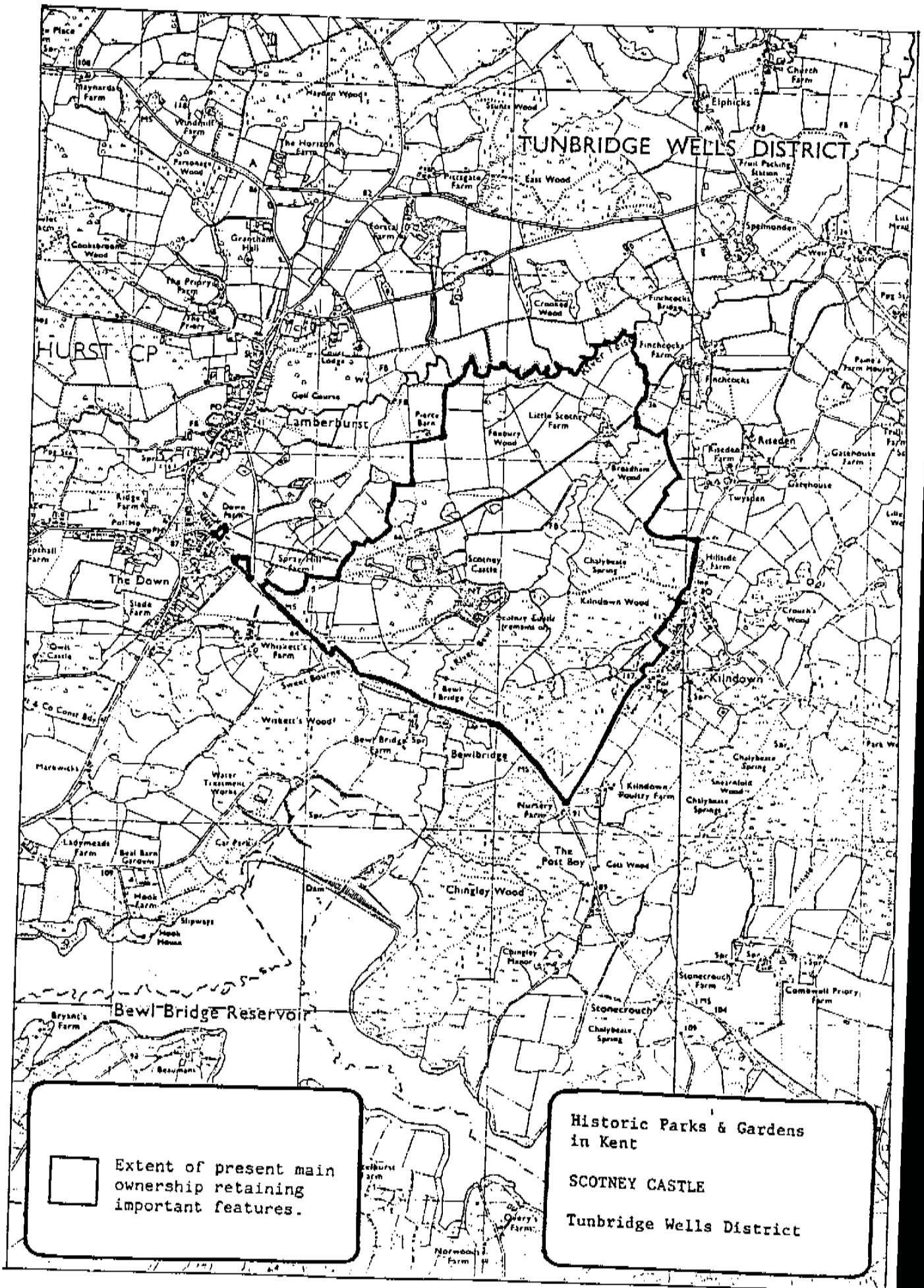
The ruined castle has been used as a setting for many old-fashioned plantings appropriate to the period: old roses such as "Rambling Rector", a semi-double, scented, creamy-white *Rosa multiflora*, "Blushing Lucy" (a pink rambler), *Rosa Californica* "Plena", beds of herbs and border plants (tobacco, *Pelargonium*) and masses of waterside perennials (*Osmunda regalis*, *Ligularia*, *Gunnera*, *Hosta*).

Cool, shady walks offer relaxation and contrast along the moat and boundary streams. Several exotic trees and shrubs, especially American conifers (Lawson's Cypress, Wellingtonia) can be found here.

VISITOR ACCESS: April - October

REFERENCE:

- T Wright, Gardens of Britain, 1978. Kent, East and West  
Sussex and Surrey.  
A Oswald, Country Houses of Kent. 1933.  
J Newman, The Buildings of England, 1969. West Kent and the  
Weald.  
National Trust Guide.  
"Country Life" - 1902 (Jan.-June), vol. xi, page 688.  
- 1920 (July-Dec.), vol. xlviii, page 12.  
- 1928 (Jan.-June), vol. Lxiii, page 642.  
- 1949 (Jan.-June), vol. cv, page 544.  
- 1956 (July-Dec.), vol. cxx, page 470, 526.  
- 1969 (July-Dec.), vol. cxLvi, page 958.  
- 1985 (Jan.-June), vol. cLxxvii, page 1309  
D W Smithers, Castles in Kent. JHP. 1980.  
Photos (in County Planning Department's reference material).



Extent of present main ownership retaining important features.

Historic Parks & Gardens in Kent

SCOTNEY CASTLE

Tunbridge Wells District

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE  
PROPOSED ROUTE OF THE LAMBERHURST BYPASS, KENT (A21)**

**Luke A Barber BA PIFA  
(with a contribution by Mark F Gardiner BA FSA MIFA)  
1992**

**Field Archaeology Unit  
Institute of Archaeology  
31-34 Gordon Square  
London  
WC1H 0PY**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE  
PROPOSED ROUTE OF THE LAMBERHURST BYPASS, KENT (A21)

Luke A Barber BA PIFA

1. Introduction
- 1.1 The proposed route of the Lamberhurst Bypass lies across land which potentially could contain a number of historic and archaeological features. Such features include early water meadows, the Musdicks, in the Teise valley (noted by Mr John H Moon of Lamberhurst) as well as other possible landscape features lying within the boundaries of the Scotney Castle estate. Sites of the iron industry were established in the vicinity from the post-medieval period (and earlier) and much of the route lies within the likely areas of exploitation. No sites are presently listed for the road corridor (Cleere and Crossley 1985).
- 1.2 The Field Archaeology Unit, University College, London was commissioned by the Landscape Branch of Kent County Council's Building Design Department to undertake the evaluation of the proposed route of the Bypass. The work was carried out during Spring 1992.
- 1.3 The aim of the evaluation was to locate, identify and carry out basic survey on any archaeological or historical landscape features and sites along the proposed route.
- 1.4 The evaluation was undertaken in three parts:
  - a) a review of the documentary evidence;
  - b) a review of the aerial photographic cover of the proposed route;
  - c) a systematic field inspection of the proposed route.



2. The Documentary Evidence by Mark Gardiner (Refer to figure 8.2)
- 2.1 This assessment of the documentary evidence is based on copies of documents made available to the Field Archaeology Unit by Mr J H Moon of Lamberhurst, on articles by Mr Moon and discussions with him. Additional primary sources have not been consulted.
- 2.2 The identification of an Anglo-Saxon settlement site by Mr Moon is based upon a charter of 1077, which is apparently only known from a copy made by J M Kemble, presumably in preparation for his Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici (British Library Add. MS 14907, ff 19v - 20r). The document describes the boundary between the dioceses of Chichester and Rochester. The parish of Lamberhurst, unusually, but not uniquely, was divided between the counties of Kent and Sussex before the boundary changes made possible by the Local Government Act of 1894. Among the bounds are a place called Hansfleote, which Moon plausibly identifies with the land called Hanslake in a survey of 1568 (Centre for Kentish Studies U47/42 M12).
- 2.3 The argument that this is an Anglo-Saxon settlement site is circumstantial and depends on the inferred usage of land by seasonal settlements or "denns". Moon in discussion has emphasised that the settlement of Hansfleote would have been only temporary and agrees that any remains are likely to be vestigial.
- 2.4 Possibly of greater significance is the site of East Mill, described in 1568 as having formerly stood on Great Brooms (CKS U47/42 M12). Moon identifies this site also with the Hansfleote/Hanslake island. Photocopies of account rolls supplied by Moon mention East Mill in 1323/4 when works were carried out on the sluices at the weir (British Library Add. Roll 71300)) and in 1371/2 when major repairs were carried out upon the mill (British Library Add. Roll 71303). Without further evidence, it is not possible to check the location of the water mill.
- 2.5 The evidence for the existence of a system of Saxo-Norman water management for the meadows is also circumstantial and it is improbable that any remains would survive in an identifiable form.

3. The Field Survey - Methodology

- 3.1 For ease of recording the proposed route was divided into fifteen sections. Each section normally corresponding to present field boundaries (see map).
- 3.2 For each section under arable cultivation a surface artefact collection was undertaken along the route of the road corridor. This collection was carried out by walking two parallel transects, usually 20m apart, although some were closer. For example, in Section 1, transects were 16m apart. Each transect was divided into 20m units lettered A, B, C, etc. The finds from both transects were combined by unit for quantification with modern finds being discarded in the field (see Table 1 for summary of these finds). Older finds (summarised on Table 2) will be deposited with the Kent Museum Service.
- 3.3 Although two transects did not cover the full width of the road corridor, it was deemed sufficient to locate any artefact scatters or archaeological sites that might lie within the area of the road. Any concentrations noted might be further studied by more intensive field survey. A field-walking record sheet was filled in for each arable section of the route: these form part of the survey archive.
- 3.4 All soil marks in the freshly cultivated fields were noted and sketch-plotted. These were in turn related to any soil marks appearing on the aerial photographic coverage of the area.
- 3.5 Earthworks were sketch-plotted (see map) in arable, pasture and woodland areas. All woodland on the route was carefully checked for surviving earthworks. This was done intensively. Transects were not used in these areas.
- 3.6 All accessible stream and ditch banks within the road corridor were checked for signs of buried archaeological features and/or eroding artefacts.

4. The Field Survey - Results - Refer to Figure 8.2
- 4.1.1 Section 1 consisted of a freshly sown arable field sloping gently to the south. Thirteen units were walked: A - M.
- 4.1.2 A general scatter of predominantly nineteenth-century material was found along the entire length of both transects within this section. Fair quantities of china, tile and clay pipe were present, much, presumably, originating from manuring from Forstal Farm during the Victorian period. Earlier material was represented by a single sherd dating from the sixteenth to seventeenth century (Unit A) and a broken double-ended ovoid flint scraper (Unit B). Despite careful searching, no other flintwork was located.
- 4.1.3 A noticeable concentration of blast furnace slag was encountered in the most northerly area (Unit M) against the B2162 road. This concentration was restricted to a linear band, approximately 10m wide running parallel with the road. It seems likely this material had come from road metalling prior to the road being tarmaced; blast furnace slag was commonly used for road metalling. A brief observation of the field to the north, where the proposed roundabout is to be located, failed to reveal any greater concentration in the slag.
- 4.1.4 Only one earthwork was noted in Section 1. This was a slight ridge running roughly south-west to north-east and cut across Unit E. It is possible this represents an old field boundary which may have been removed within the last 200 years.
- 4.2.1 Section 2 consisted of a well-weathered, harrowed arable field sloping gently to the south. Thirteen units were walked (A - M).
- 4.2.2 A fairly sparse scatter of nineteenth and twentieth century material was found along the length of both transects within this section. A slight concentration of blast furnace slag was noted in the north units (A - C), although this probably originated from early metalling of the farm track which borders the field on the north side. Two undiagnostic pottery sherds were located (Units F and H). Both were in a fine buff orange sandy ware and are likely to pre-date the eighteenth century and are probably medieval. No further sherds were encountered.
- 4.2.3 Two ridges or terraces were noted crossing Units J and K running in a roughly east north-east direction, but both soon turned south. The soil between these two ridges is darker than the surrounding plough soil. Study of the aerial photographs failed to reveal any further information and the nature of these remains undetermined. It is possible, however, they could have some connection with the pond which lies to the west, either being an overflow channel or a track, if the pond was originally a quarry.
- 4.2.4 The most southerly unit (M) contained many pieces of broken tile, brick and stone. This concentration ran along the southern boundary of the field where a track is marked on the map. This area is quite water-logged; the tile, brick and stone being deposited to keep the track passable.

- 4.3.1 Section 3 consisted of a hop field sloping gently to the south. When inspected it was awaiting ploughing and had a fair cover of weeds which slightly hindered surface artefact collection. Enough ground was exposed, however, for a good general coverage to be made. Thirteen units were walked (A - M).
- 4.3.2 A very sparse scatter of modern finds were encountered in this section. No archaeological finds were present with the exception of a few pieces of blast furnace slag (Table 1).
- 4.3.3 A single earthwork was noted; this consisted of a permanent ridge running roughly west south-west to east north-east through Unit I. It continued across the field towards the east, running well outside of the road corridor. No corresponding ridge was found in the field to the west, though it could have been ploughed out by deep cultivation there. As with the earthworks in Section 1, it seems that this lynchet-like feature could mark a field boundary removed within the last 200 years.
- 4.4.1 Section 4 consisted of a flat, well-weathered ploughed field bordered by the River Teise on the south side. Eleven units were walked (A - J) with an extra two on the western transect (K - L).
- 4.4.2 This section produced a very sparse scatter of modern material (see Table 1). No archaeological finds were noted.
- 4.4.3 A number of distinct soils marked were present in this field. These consisted of linear spreads of much lighter soil, sometimes corresponding with very slight linear depressions. The layout of these soil marks is very clear on the aerial photographic cover for the area (Kent County Council 1967 survey, Run 12, No. 0517) and accordingly they were sketch-plotted. A curving north-south line and straight south-west to north-east line join at about Unit E. These two lines appear on early Ordnance Survey maps of the area as ditched field boundaries. They have since been infilled to create one large field. This seems to have occurred fairly recently (J Moon, pers. comm.). Other similar soil marks located on the aerial photographs were present closer to the church; a double dark line running south-west to north-east turns north north-west as a single line. Presumably these marks were also field boundaries. The date of these boundaries could not be ascertained in the field.
- 4.4.4 The deeply incised banks of the River Teise were inspected for quite some distance either side of the road corridor in order to locate any buried archaeology. Nothing was noted. The river itself contained many early twentieth century bottles, presumably eroded from a dump upstream. No archaeological finds were present.
- 4.5.1 Section 5 consisted of a well-weathered, drilled arable field bordering the southern side of the River Teise. It sloped moderately to the north. Twelve units were walked (A - L).

- 4.5.2 A curious, circular earthwork was noted on the southern bank of the river to the west of the road corridor. The earthwork is present in the aerial photographs of the area where it shows as a dark soil mark. No archaeological material was present upon inspection. It seems this feature is in fact a filled in oxbow lake or meander of the river. An island is documented here (J Moon, pers. comm.), as is the site of a medieval water-mill. No trace was found of the mill, if it existed at this location. This, however, is not surprising as medieval mill structures were capable of being dismantled and moved (eg Bedwin 1980) or the remains could lie deeply buried under alluvium. Whichever the case, the site lies outside the area to be affected by the road.
- 4.5.3 The transects across this field (A - L) yielded very little. No archaeological material was present.
- 4.6.1 Section 6 consisted of a well-weathered, drilled arable field sloping fairly steeply to the north-east. Seven units were walked (A - G).
- 4.6.2 A sparse scatter of material was located in this section (see Table 1). No archaeological material or earthworks were noted.
- 4.7.1 Section 7 consisted of an area of coppiced woodland called Piercefield Shaw sloping fairly steeply to the north-west. The northern and southern edges of this copse were bounded by woodland banks lying just inside the drainage ditches. Ceramic land drains were noted within the northern ditch. The western side of the copse was bounded by a small stream flowing northwards towards the Teise. The stream bed and banks yielded no archaeological material.
- 4.7.2 Within the copse itself lay a large quarry (roughly sketch-plotted on map). There seems to have been two phases of quarrying, the earliest represented by the southern quarry, which, later, gave access to the northern extension. Both quarries took advantage of the steep slope at this point to aid extraction.
- 4.7.3 Other minor earthworks within the copse were probably connected with quarry, being mounds of spoil thrown up during extraction. A check of rabbit holes yielded no archaeological material. The date of the quarry could not be ascertained during the field survey.
- 4.8.1 Section 8 consisted of a very small arable field sloping fairly steeply to the north-west. The field was awaiting ploughing when searched and weeds hindered artefact collection to some extent. A reasonable coverage was, however, possible. Four units were walked (A - D).
- 4.8.2 Very little material was present. No archaeological finds or earthworks were noted.
- 4.9.1 Section 9 consisted of an arable field sloping fairly steeply to the north-west. The field was in a similar condition to Section 8. Eight units were walked (A - H).
- 4.9.2 Very few finds were present. No archaeological material or earthworks were noted.

- 4.10.1 Section 10 consisted of an arable field sloping fairly steeply to the north-west and south-west. The field was in a similar condition to those in Sections 8 and 9. Four units were walked (A - D).
- 4.10.2 Very few finds were present. No archaeological material or earthworks were noted.
- 4.10.3 Separating this field from Section 11 was a broad, wooded boundary. It seemed likely this could represent either a track running up towards Collier's Wood, or an old stream course, or might simply be a shaw.
- 4.11.1 Section 11 consisted of an unweathered ploughed field sloping fairly steeply to the north-west. Seven units were walked (A - G).
- 4.11.2 Very few finds were present. No archaeological material or earthworks were noted.
- 4.11.3 A marked circular soil mark was, however, present. This was located roughly between Units C and D on the western transect. The area consisted of a much darker soil, being a dark grey-brown in comparison with the surrounding light orange-brown plough soil, with a noticeable presence of charcoal flecks and occasional lumps. Where the furrows had been turned deeply, the more orange-brown soil could be seen to be about 300mm below the darker material. This soil mark could represent a grubbed out and burnt tree. However, it seems more likely, particularly when one considers the close proximity of Collier's Wood and the local industries in the post-medieval period, that this soil mark could be the vestiges of a charcoal burner's camp or clamp. Another similar soil mark was noted to the east, bordering Collier's Wood. Unfortunately, no datable material was found in association with this soil mark. A post sixteenth-century date would be most likely.
- 4.12 Section 12 consisted of a very small scrubby pasture field. No earthworks were noted.
- 4.13 Section 13 consisted of a pasture field sloping gently to the north. No earthworks were noted within the corridor (but see 4.15.3 below).
- 4.14 Section 14 consisted of a small, level pasture field bordered by the National Trust grounds on two sides. No earthworks were noted.
- 4.15.1 Section 14 consisted of an area of woodland owned by the National Trust, part of the Scotney Castle estate. A previous survey by the Field Archaeology Unit (1987) had already located many landscape features within this area. Practically all of these, however, lie well outside the road corridor.
- 4.15.2 Thick undergrowth and tree felling prevented a close survey of the southern area of the road corridor. Some features were, however, located and sketch-plotted. Most of these consist of slight earthworks apparently of recent date. The majority of the area contained nothing of significance.
- 4.15.3 A large quarry was located to the north, just within the National Trust boundary. Rabbit burrowing had exposed large numbers of early twentieth century bottles here; the quarry had obviously been used as a rubbish dump this century. No evidence was found of the date of the quarry.

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 A re-evaluation of the documentary evidence suggests that Hansfleote was not certainly a settlement site, and, even if it was, the remains of its seasonal usage are likely to be vestigial. It has not been possible to confirm that this was also the site of East Mill, though on topographical grounds Moon's identification seems likely. The site is not threatened by the current intended road line, but if the route was moved further west, it should be assessed and considered for excavation.
- 5.2 The surface artefact survey revealed little evidence of any archaeological activity, either domestic or industrial, with the exception of the possible charcoal burners' camp located in Section 11. That feature appeared to be fairly shallow and may have already been badly damaged by modern agriculture; remains of this kind are slight even when unploughed.
- 5.3 The soil marks in the Teise Valley had been caused by the infilling of drainage ditches or field boundaries. Whether these were part of earlier water management could not be proven, even by excavation, as if they had remained in use for a long period, the continued clearance of the water channels would have removed any primary fills. The lack of other soil marks on the aerial photographs, which might be similar ditches infilled at an earlier date, denies the opportunity of locating potential remains. Colluviation and alluvial deposition in the Weald may hide remains of earlier periods under considerable depths of soil (Gardiner 1990, 40). The lack of pottery from the area certainly suggests manuring has not taken place; it is therefore possible that this area has been under pasture for a long period.
- 5.4 The earthworks located along the proposed route, with the exception of the quarries, were fragmented and eroded by modern agriculture. Many of the earthworks area likely to be of fairly recent origin, although their actual date remains undetermined. The quarries at Piercefield Shaw (Section 7) and the Ruffets (Section 13) are more substantial. These two should be considered for more detailed surveying and possible sample excavation to identify the material extracted and their date of usage before work begins on the road construction. Although quarries are a common feature of the High Wealden landscape, they have rarely been investigated (Gardiner 1990, 49-50).
- 5.5 The documentary evidence and field survey do not indicate that other archaeological remains are likely to be present along the currently proposed road line and no further work is recommended in other areas.

References

Bedwin O 1980 "The Excavation of Batsford Mill, Warbleton, Sussex, 1978"  
Medieval Archaeology 24, 187-201.

Cleere H and Crossley D W 1985 The Iron Industry of the Weald, Leicester

Field Archaeology Unit 1987 Scotney Castle, Kent : An Archaeological Survey  
of the Castle and its Environs (unpublished report for The National Trust)

Gardiner M F 1990 "The Archaeology of the Weald - A Survey and a Review",  
Sussex Archaeological Collections 128, 33-53



TABLE 1  
DISCARDED FINDS

Section	Unit	Post-Med Tile	Post-Med Pottery	Clay Pipe	Slate	Blast Furnace Slag	Post-Med Glass	Other
1	A	19	-	3	-	-	1	Clinker 2
	B	10	6	1	-	1	-	
	C	13	7	5	-	1	-	
	D	14	-	3	-	-	-	
	E	19	2	3	-	-	3	Brick 1
	F	22	1	1	-	-	2	
	G	11	1	3	-	1	1	
	H	11	3	1	-	-	2	
	I	13	4	5	-	1	-	Clinker 2
	J	16	5	3	1 (Welsh)	-	-	B. Flint 2
	K	18	10	5	2 (Welsh)	-	3	B. Flint 3 Iron 1 Bone 1
	L	20	5	7	-	2	1	
	M	6	4	3	-	29	-	B. Flint 1 Lead 1 Iron 1
2	A	12	1	-	-	7	-	
	B	14	1	-	-	14	-	
	C	2	-	-	-	4	-	
	D	5	-	-	-	1	-	
	E	10	-	1	-	-	-	Iron 1
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	
	G	5	-	-	1 (West Country)	-	-	
	H	7	1	-	-	-	1	
	I	7	-	-	1 (Welsh)	1	-	
	J	4	-	-	-	-	-	
	K	4	-	-	-	-	-	
	L	3	2	-	-	-	-	Brick 1
	M	20+	-	-	-	2	-	Brick 10+
3	A	7	-	-	-	-	1	Iron 1
	B	6	-	-	-	-	-	
	C	11	-	-	-	-	-	
	D	8	-	-	-	1	1	
	E	5	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	
	G	2	-	-	-	-	-	
	H	3	-	-	-	-	-	
	I	3	-	-	-	2	-	
	J	4	-	-	-	1	-	
	K	2	-	-	-	1	-	
	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Section	Unit	Post-Med Tile	Post-Med Pottery	Clay Pipe	Slate	Blast Furnace Slag	Post-Med Glass	Other
4	A	2	1	-	-	-	-	
	B	5	-	-	-	-	-	
	C	7	-	-	-	-	-	
	D	2	2	-	1 (West Country)	-	1	
	E	1	-	-	- (Welsh)	-	-	Iron 1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	
	G	2	-	-	-	-	-	
	H	4	-	-	-	-	-	Iron 1
	I	1	-	-	-	-	-	
	J	-	-	-	-	-	-	Iron 1
	5	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
B		4	-	-	-	-	-	
C		11	-	-	-	-	-	
D		5	-	-	-	-	-	
E		1	-	-	-	-	-	
F		3	-	-	-	-	-	Iron 1
G		2	-	-	-	-	-	
H		3	-	-	-	-	-	
I		4	-	-	-	1	-	
J		4	-	2	-	2	1	
K		1	-	-	-	-	1	
L		-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	A	2	-	-	-	-	-	
	B	3	1	-	-	-	-	B. Flint 1
	C	5	-	1	-	-	-	
	D	6	1	-	-	-	-	B. Flint 2
	E	6	-	-	-	2	-	B. Flint 2
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	
	G	1	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Woodland - no finds							
8	A	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	C	2	-	-	-	1	-	
9	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	A	3	-	-	-	-	2	
	B	1	-	-	-	-	1	
	C	1	-	-	-	-	-	
	D	2	-	-	-	-	-	
	E	2	-	-	-	-	-	B. Flint 1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	
	G	2	-	-	-	-	1	
H	-	-	-	-	-	-		
10	A	2	-	-	-	-	-	
	B	2	-	-	-	-	-	
	C	2	-	-	-	-	-	
	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Section	Unit	Post-Med Tile	Post-Med Pottery	Clay Pipe	Slate	Blast Furnace Slag	Post-Med Glass	Other
11	A	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
	B	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
	C	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
	D	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

12 Grass - no finds

13 Grass - no finds

14 Grass - no finds

15 Woodland - no finds

B Flint = Burnt Flint

**TABLE 2**  
**FINDS RETAINED**

Section	Unit	Type
1	A	Post-medieval pottery
1	B	Flint scraper
2	F	Pot
2	H	Pot