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# A2 LYDDEN (B2060) TO DOVER IMPROVEMENT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

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# A2 LYDDEN (B2060) TO DOVER IMPROVEMENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

## 1. Introduction

1.1 This report, commissioned by Bullen Consultants and prepared by John Hawkes BA MIFA of AC *archaeology*, is an assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposed improvement to the A2 Trunk Road between Lydden and Guston Roundabout, near Dover. Contributions on the early map evidence are provided by John Chandler BA PhD Dip Lib.

1.2 The general purpose of this study has been to clarify and assess information on known archaeological and historic landscape features within a narrow study area along the existing road corridor. The report, which broadly conforms to the Stage 2 level of archaeological assessment as set out in the Department of Transport's *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges Volume 11 (Environmental Assessment)*, contains the following elements:

- ♦ an outline appraisal of the existing data
- ♦ the specific objectives of the report in establishing a framework for the management of the archaeological and historic resources affected by the scheme proposals, including an outline of statutory provisions and non-statutory procedures and guidelines defining best practice for the treatment of the archaeological sites and areas of potential
- ♦ an assessment of the likely impact of construction on the archaeological resource, together with proposals for mitigation by means of pre-construction archaeological evaluation, archaeological factors which should be allowed for during the detailed engineering design stage, and additional archaeological work which may be necessary prior to and during construction

1.3 The principal source of information has been the Kent County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), held and maintained by the county council. The SMR is in large part derived from the National Monuments Record (NMR) national non-intensive record of sites and findspots, which has not been separately interrogated. The SMR records include entries made as a result of inspections and investigations undertaken by the Dover Archaeological Group in the early 1970s in advance of construction of the present A2 trunk road. Enquiries to Kent

County Council have also revealed additional archaeological information from two sources not yet accessed into the SMR: finds made as a result of field survey undertaken in 1991 by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust as part of the assessment of the proposed A256 Whitfield - Eastry Improvement; evidence for Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age) finds recorded by the Dover Archaeological Group and others, subsequently included in the reassessment of Palaeolithic sites and findspots undertaken by the English Heritage-sponsored Southern Rivers Project. Relevant records from the Southern Rivers Project held in Salisbury were consulted. The study area within which data have been obtained is a corridor extending 200m either side of the present carriageway, and these sites are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted on Figs ARCH1 - ARCH4. This information has been used to provide a background and context for sites within a narrower corridor 100m either side of the motorway which is the subject of this report. Sites within or on the boundary of this narrower corridor are shown in bold type in Appendix 1.

1.4 The SMR does not include conservation areas and nor does it contain a comprehensive record of listed and other buildings of historic or architectural importance. Enquiries at Dover District Council Planning Department revealed no listed buildings, conservation areas, or designated historic parks or gardens within the 100m corridor.

1.5 To supplement the SMR data, additional information has been sought from aerial photographs in the possession of Bullen Consultants and from those held by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) (RCHM(E)) National Library of Air Photographs. All prints seen are listed in Appendix 2. A more detailed consideration of the aerial photographic evidence (below Section 3) has indicated that the drift geology of the study area is unhelpful to the production of cropmarks, and consequently other possible sources of aerial photographs (*eg* Cambridge University Air Photographic Collection and Kent County Council) have not been pursued.

1.6 Tithe, early series Ordnance Survey and other maps held by the Centre for Kentish Studies have been consulted to provide indications of otherwise unrecorded archaeological sites, to locate any buildings or potential sites of buildings now lost within the study area, and

to assess past land use and the evolution of the landscape. Other documentary sources, including place name surveys, have also been consulted as appropriate: fuller consideration of the cartographic and historic sources is included in Section 4, with a list of sources consulted included as Appendix 3. Ordnance Survey maps indicate the course of two Roman roads intercepted by the present line of the A2; these are not shown on the SMR, but have been included within the Appendix 1 lists.

1.7 A walk-over survey within the narrow study area has been carried out to include visits to known sites (where permitted by public access). The principal purpose of these visits has been to check current land-use and condition, to highlight variations from the SMR entries, and to assess the prospects for future non-invasive field survey where clarification of the nature and extent of archaeological sites or of areas of potential might be considered desirable. The scope of the present exercise has not extended to prospecting for new sites.

## 2. Existing Archaeological Data

		Period Unknown	Pre- historic	Roman	Saxon / Med	Post- Med	Total
Cropmark		-	1 (-)	-	-	-	1 (-)
Findspot		-	9 (3)	- (2)	- (2)	-	9 (7)
Site	Denehole	1 (1)	-	-	-	-	1 (1)
	Quarry	1 (-)	-	-	-	-	1 (-)
	Road/Track	-	-	2 (-)	-	-	2 (-)
	Settlement/Occupation	-	-	- (1)	1 (1)	-	1 (2)
	Other	1 (-)	1 (-)	-	-	1 (-)	3 (-)
Total		3 (1)	11 (3)	2 (3)	1 (3)	1 (-)	18 (10)

**Table 1:** *Archaeological Sites by Period - Sites within 100m of present road corridor (additional sites within 200m of present road corridor in brackets)*

2.1 Known archaeological sites within the study area are summarised in Table 1 and individually listed in Appendix 1. Sites are plotted on Figs. ARCH1 - ARCH4, where they are identified by abbreviated SMR (or other) references. The entries comprise those sites and findspots listed in the Kent Sites and Monument Record supplemented by information from

the A256 Whitfield - Eastry Bypass studies, the Southern Rivers Project Palaeolithic database, and the results of the cartographic survey. The aerial photographs and the site walk-over added no new relevant information.

**2.2** Within the study area there are no scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, or other statutorily-protected sites.

### **2.3 Prehistoric**

**2.3.1 Palaeolithic:** Four individual findspots of Palaeolithic material are recorded from two discrete areas from the clay-with-flints deposits along the 200m-wide corridor; three by the SMR and one from the Southern Rivers Project database. The precise positions of the three SMR sites are unknown - they are recorded to the nearest 100m Ordnance Survey grid square only - but it appears likely that at least three of the four findspots lie within 100m of the existing road. Palaeolithic finds from the general area have been discussed by Halliwell and Parfitt (1993), and there are sometimes discrepancies between their account and the SMR entry in the quantification of finds and the cited grid references. Where differences do occur, the figures and values given in Appendix 1 and used in the construction of Table 1 and Figs. ARCH1 - ARCH4 follow the usage adopted by the Southern Rivers Project (SRP).

Two sets of finds (SMR 24 SE 34 and Dover Archaeological Group Site 3) come from a single field adjacent to the present line of the A2 on the south-west edge of Whitfield. Both SRP and the SMR entry for 24 SE 34 record two hand axes, whereas Halliwell and Parfitt (1993, table 1) record only one from the same location. Site 3, adjacent to Green Lane on the western edge of the same field, was investigated by the Dover Archaeological Group in 1991. The site produced "more than half a dozen hand-axes" and a "significant quantity" of other struck flakes (Halliwell and Parfitt 1993, 85), much of it reworked into later (late Iron Age) levels; quantifications in SRP state three whole and two broken handaxes with c100 flakes.

The second pair of entries (SMR 34 SW 91 and 92) is from fields north of the A2 near Guston. The grid references given in the SMR and by Halliwell and Parfitt differ significantly,

nominally by some 360m for SMR 92 and 200m for SMR 91. In the case of SMR 92, Halliwell and Parfitt (1993, table 1) suggest two axes, whilst the SMR records only one (damaged) example. The Southern Rivers Project adopts the quantifications and locations given by Halliwell and Parfitt. The axes were recovered from the surface of arable fields.

The Southern Rivers Project assessment of the archaeological potential for this period in east Kent highlights the brickearths in the Canterbury area as the most important, likely primary context sites (*ie* those which may contain *in situ* items). However, current work in the Deal area on clay-with-flints subsoils similar to those along the A2 corridor suggests that Palaeolithic finds may be stratified within the undisturbed upper levels of the subsoil (S. Howard, Kent County Council *pers comm*).

**2.3.2 Mesolithic / Neolithic / Bronze Age:** Very low densities of worked flint tools of early prehistoric date have been recovered from fieldwalking exercises in 1974/5 in advance of the original road construction (SMR sites 54, 253 and 254) and as part of the A256 Whitfield - Eastry By Pass assessment (see Appendix 1). The absence of finds from elsewhere in the area reflects the limited archaeological attention which has been paid to the locality, and it is possible that low density scatters may occur more generally in the area.

A cropmark of a ring ditch together with other (undated) linear features has been recorded from an aerial photograph of 1973 (SMR 252). Ring ditches are usually regarded as Bronze Age in date, probably the remains of ploughed-out or otherwise destroyed round barrows. There is no specific dating evidence for this particular feature. Documentary evidence (reviewed below, Section 4) suggests the possibility that a barrow cemetery may have formerly existed near Buesborough Cross, in what is now a wholly built-up area of Whitfield.

### **2.3.3 Later Prehistoric and Prehistoric (Period Unknown):**

The SMR contains no specific entries of late prehistoric date.

In their report on the Palaeolithic finds at Site 3, Green Lane, Whitfield, Halliwell and Parfitt (1993, 85) make mention of the presence of Belgic (*ie* Late Iron Age) finds from the same site but provide no additional details. Unstratified finds of Iron Age Pottery were made during the course of archaeological trial trenching by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust as part of a second stage of evaluation works on the Whitfield - Eastry bypass junction with the A2 (Appendix 1 site PT10). This evaluation provided no indications of any contemporary subsoil features. Elsewhere, during the Whitfield - Eastry fieldwalking a burnt flint scatter was noted (see Appendix 1 reference 2/10). Although containing no diagnostic, dated, items, burnt flint scatters are an archaeological find type commonly ascribed the later prehistoric period.

## **2.4 Roman**

The line of the present A2 is crossed by two Roman roads: the road from Canterbury to Dover (referred to in Appendix 1 as RR1), which is shadowed by the course of the former A2 through Lydden, Temple Ewell, and along the Dour Valley; the road from Richborough to Dover (Appendix 1, RR2), the probable course of which follows the North Downs Way and is crossed by the present line of the A2 between Whitfield and Guston. The projected alignments of both roads follow existing tracks or field boundaries, but there are no other visible surface indications. A section across the Richborough - Dover road (RR2) was reportedly excavated in advance of construction of the A2 by the Dover Archaeological Group (Crellin 1975, 208), the investigations producing Samian pottery and horse shoes amongst other items. However, the grid reference cited (TR 324 444) would place the excavation in fields to the south of Guston some 700m east of the alignment shown on Ordnance Survey maps, and the suggested location is unlikely to be correct.

The Whitfield - Eastry Field Survey has recorded very low densities of Roman pottery - generally of AD 1st or 2nd-century date - in fields north of the A2 east of Whitfield. Elsewhere, a small Roman pit (SMR 24 NE 34) containing 1st to 2nd-century pottery was discovered during the excavation of the later, medieval, Knights Templar site near Temple Farm west of Whitfield. Although the grid reference for the pit lies beyond the 100m narrow



corridor boundary, the extent of possible Roman settlement in this area has not been adequately defined.

## **2.5 *Post-Roman and Medieval***

The Whitfield - Eastry Field Survey recovered a single sherd of late Saxon (10th or 11th century) from fields immediately north of the A2 (Appendix 1 reference 2/2); there are no other pre-Norman Conquest findspots from the immediate area.

Other than a single sherd of 13th or 14th-century pottery from the Whitfield - Eastry Field Survey (Appendix 1, reference 2/1), evidence for medieval activity comes wholly from land west of Temple Farm. Here excavations in the period 1964-6 by the Duke of York's Royal Military School revealed a complex of buildings almost certainly the remains of the Preceptory of the Knights Templar established in the second half of the 12th century. Excavations traced buildings, including the remains of a chapel, over an area of some 30m by 50m centred on TR 2856 4567; this location is based on a site visit by the then SMR compiler, as the primary publications in the *Kent Archaeological Review* and *Archaeologia Cantiana* do not provide grid references. Subsequent re-examination of the site in 1984 by the Dover Archaeological Group suggested that there were six constructional phases between the last quarter of the 12th century and the second quarter of the 16th century (information cited in SMR entry for TR 24 NE 18).

A second SMR entry (TR 24 NE 36) also records an excavation by the Duke of York's Royal Military School at Temple Farm, which investigated a substantial medieval building which originally had plastered walls and leaded windows. This site is recorded with a six-figure grid reference only and its proximity to the present line of the A2 and relationship with the main preceptory complex (SMR TR 24 NE 18, above) are uncertain.

## **2.6 *Post-Medieval***

The milepost, SMR 24 NW 23, is shown on Ordnance Survey maps through to the most recent revisions. It is almost certainly the feature labelled "66" on the Andrews and Drury

map of 1777, one of a chain of milestones shown along the turnpike road. The site walk-over failed to locate the monument, and it seems likely that it may have been lost or disturbed during the course of junction alterations during the construction of the A2 (Lydden bypass section).

### **2.7 *Recorded Sites of Unknown Date***

A number of sites of unknown date are recorded by the SMR and others, and listed in Appendix 1. Those directly affected by the roadline include:

SMR 93: two U-shaped ditches, aligned south-west to north-east, discovered in advance of construction of the A2 in the area where a roundabout to service the intended Dover Business Park and the Whitfield - Eastry bypass is now proposed. Some (unquantified) pottery sherds were recovered but could not be dated.

Whitfield -Eastry Site 1/1: Also within the proposed land take for the A2 / Whitfield - Eastry bypass, an uninvestigated quarry is recorded.

## **3. Aerial Photographic Evidence**

3.1 A list of aerial photographs consulted is included as Appendix 2, comprising those in the National Monuments Record collection and others temporarily in the possession of Bullen Consultants. Given the generally poor results obtained from those prints that were viewed, other potential sources were not pursued.

3.2 The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) have plotted available pre-c1987 aerial photographic data for the general area, and this information has been accessed into the SMR. Although there are extensive cropmarks north of Whitfield and Guston, these do not extend into the present study area. The drift and other superficial deposits which cover virtually the whole of the A2 Lydden - Dover corridor are not conducive to the differential crop growth and parching patterns which are essential to produce useful archaeological results.

3.3 It is significant that the only features recorded from aerial photographs (SMR 34 SW 254; probable Bronze Age ring ditch and other [probably modern] features) lie within what is virtually the only field on the route not shown on geological maps to contain clay-with-flints, head, or other superficial capping deposits.

3.4 Immediately post-war photographs (*ie* those dating to 1945/6) show extant features including a polygonal enclosure around Frith Cottage, south of Guston, and zig-zag entrenchments (presumably practice earthworks), particularly in fields adjacent to the Duke of York's Royal Military School and within the former Old Park Barracks, Whitfield. The limitations of the aerial photographic evidence along the corridor are demonstrated by the fact that these trenches, once infilled, are no longer visible on photographs of 1950 onwards (although part of the embankment around Frith Cottage still remains).

#### **4. Cartographic and Documentary Sources**

4.1 This study has examined material held by the Centre for Kentish Studies (hereafter CKS: County Hall, Maidstone; formerly the Kent Archives Office) relating to the eight ancient parishes which impinge on the corridor: Coldred, Guston, Lydden, River, Sibertswold, Temple Ewell, Whitfield, and Wootton. The civil parishing of this area was radically altered in 1960/3 (Youngs 1979), and modern parish boundaries do not correspond with those of the ancient parishes. A list of sources consulted is given as Appendix 3 to this report. It is possible that other useful material may exist elsewhere, which has not been examined. Copies of Ordnance Survey maps, tithe maps and other selected early cartographic material are appended and listed in Appendix 3.

#### **4.2 *Printed Maps***

Pre-Ordnance Survey printed maps of 1596 (Symonson), 1743 (Packe) and 1769 (Andrews, Dury and Herbert) have been examined, but could not be photocopied. Symonson's map, although more detailed than Saxton, Speed and their 17th-century derivatives, is of little topographical use for this study, but information from the later maps is included in the

discussion, below. A fine map of 1777 (Andrews and Dury), undated maps (of c1780) of Bewsborough and Eastry hundreds included in Hasted (1800), and part of a strip map of the Dover road (in Fisher 1776), were all available for photocopying, and copies are appended. Early work by Ordnance Survey staff was published in 1801 (Mudge), and the first edition of the national one-inch series Ordnance Survey maps appeared in 1819. Photocopies of both are appended, together with prints from microfiche of the surveyors' drawings (OSD 107) from which they were derived. Large-scale Ordnance Survey sheets covering the road corridor were surveyed in 1871-3 and published at 1:2,500 and 1:10,560 scales in 1876-7. Photocopies of portions of this edition at 1:10,560, and of similar sheets including revisions of 1905-6 and 1937-9, are appended. Away from urban areas the much larger 1:2,500 sheets do not show significant extra detail, and have not been examined for the present study. A recent carto-bibliography of Kentish printed maps (Bergess 1992) was consulted, and this suggests that the most important printed maps have all been seen; others, of east Kent or the Dover area, which may provide additional information, are available at Dover Library and elsewhere, but have not been examined.

#### **4.3    *Tithe Records***

Tithe maps and apportionments, of the period 1839-43, exist for all the relevant parishes. This study has used microfilms (at Maidstone) of the Inland Revenue copies now held in the Public Record Office. Details are included in Appendix 3, and microfilm prints of portions of the tithe maps (supplied by the Centre for Kentish Studies) are submitted with this report. A sketch map (in four sheets) of the road corridor derived from tithe records is appended, giving details of parish boundaries, field names, divisions and land use c1840.

#### **4.4    *Estate and Other Manuscript Maps***

A catalogue of Kentish estate maps at the then Kent Archives Office was published in 1973 (Hull and Wallis 1973), and this, together with later manuscript and typescript supplements, has been consulted. Only three maps appeared from the catalogues to be relevant, and two of these (Singledge Farm, 1768, and Captain's Wood, 1806) proved on examination to fall

entirely outside the road corridor. A map of an estate in Guston, 1753, however, did prove to be relevant, and a sketch derived from a tracing is appended. A large early map of Dover (CKS Maps 16/16) - undated but attributed to 1610 - was examined, but found not to be relevant. No relevant enclosure maps exist at CKS, nor do there appear (from the catalogue) to be any useful turnpike or other early plans deposited with Quarter Sessions.

#### **4.5 *Place Names (see also Appendix 4)***

Kent has not been covered by the English Place-Name Society series of county monographs. A gazetteer of major names exists (Glover 1976), partly superseding much more detailed studies by Wallenberg (1931 and 1934). Wallenberg's work is inevitably outdated, and even for his time was rather speculative, but his collection of early forms of names remains of value. The more interesting names found during this study are listed in Appendix 4, with comments derived from Wallenberg, Glover, Hasted and general works (Field 1972 and 1993; Mills 1991).

#### **4.6 *Other Sources***

Bibliographies of Kent (Bennett 1977; Bennett and Bergess 1981), and the CKS catalogues have been searched for secondary sources relevant to this study, but the available village or parish histories proved of little value for the present purpose. Much more useful are the comments made on each parish by Hasted (1800), and these are summarised in the discussion, below. Histories of Dover have not been consulted in any detail, and if further work is considered necessary it is recommended that these and other resources at Dover Library should be examined. The place catalogue of manuscripts in CKS was consulted, and deposits of estate records such as CKS U36 (miscellaneous manorial and other documents), U214 (Neame collection), U471 (North MSS, Earl of Guilford), and U491 (Laurie MSS), may offer scope for more detailed research, although they do not appear to include relevant maps. Pre-conquest boundary charters exist for Bewesfeld in Temple Ewell (AD c772), and Sibertswold (AD 944). They are considered by Wallenberg (1931), but no attempt appears to have been made by him or later writers to solve the boundaries (Sawyer 1968, nos. 140 and

501; see also no.1610, Wootton). Further work on them might help to resolve questions of pre-conquest land division and agriculture in the area.

#### 4.7 Discussion

The lack of early estate maps means that the detailed topography of the road corridor before the 19th century cannot be accurately plotted. This is compensated for to some extent by good 18th-century printed maps which, it is assumed, would depict any major topographical feature; also by Hasted's descriptions of the area in the 1790s (see below), and by the complete coverage of tithe records, c1840.

Hasted's (1800) comments on land use in the area of the road corridor are as follows: Coxhill, a low unpleasant situation, much enclosed, having frequent woodland in it. Coldred, on high ground in open unenclosed country, very bleak. Whitfield, on very high ground in poor country of open unenclosed land, the soil of which is in general chalk and very light, though there are some few strypes of deep ground more fertile than the rest. Guston, much of it downy, very open and unenclosed, and the land very chalky and poor, a great part of it being covered with furze and heath. Temple Ewell, unfertile country, the soil being for most part a hard chalk, the rest of it a cludgy unproductive red earth, mixed with quantities of sharp flint stones. The hills are almost wholly unenclosed, some of them arable, and others covered with greensward, having furzes and broom interspersed on them at different intervals. River, the unenclosed down hills rise very sudden and high, and the soil is mostly chalk.

Hasted describes the general area as "almost wholly unenclosed, some of them arable, and others covered with greensward, having furzes and broom interspersed". The tithe maps of c1840, however, show the road corridor to be enclosed and substantially arable, although many of the field under cultivation have names which suggest they had earlier been waste or pasture (eg The Brooms, Sheep Close, The Leeze). On that basis, it seems likely that the field pattern evolved at the end of the 18th / beginning of the 19th century. With very few alterations (the expansion of Whitfield built-up area and the construction of the present course of the A2), this pattern has persisted in detail to the present day.

Specific points of archaeological interest to emerge from this study are as follows:

TR 285 456: This is the general grid reference given in the SMR for the site of the Knights Templar preceptory (TR 24 NE 18), and is likely to be the site of the old mansion of the Templars near Temple Farm, described by Hasted as demolished about sixty years before the 1790s (see Temple Farm, in Appendix 4). Andrews and Dury's map, 1777, marks a building within an enclosure west of Temple Farm (also on Andrews et al, map of 1769), and this seems to correspond to an unnamed small close (parcel 123) on the Temple Ewell tithe map, next to a field called 'The Walls', the probable site of the excavations of the 1960s.

TR 302 447, included in Appendix 1 as site DOC 1: Buesborough Cross, the hundred meeting place, lies close to the meeting-point of several parishes, and derives its name from a barrow. Hasted (1800, 438) refers to several tumuli on the downs above River near the limekiln, some of which had lately been opened, and in each was found a skeleton, a sword about three feet long and two inches broad, and the head of a spear. If Buesborough was part of this barrow cemetery (if such it was), the site has probably already been irrevocably damaged by housing and roadmaking.

TR 306 449: The site and environs of Archer's Court, now under housing, is shown on six-inch Ordnance Survey maps. If Wallenberg is correct (1934, 564) this may have been the nucleus of the Domesday settlement of Atterton, the extent of which is unknown (see Archers Court, Appendix 4).

TR 318 442 (approx). This is shown as Ashley Court, two buildings within an enclosure, on Andrews and Dury's 1769 and 1777 maps, and on Hasted's map of Buesborough Hundred (pre-1800). It does not appear on later maps (nor on Packe, 1743), and seems to have left no field-name evidence.

## **5 Statutory and Non-Statutory Framework**

**5.1** There are no sites within the study area which are afforded statutory protection as scheduled ancient monuments under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, and nor are there any implications for listed buildings, conservation areas, or historic parks and gardens.

**5.2** Where archaeological sites or potential archaeological sites are to be affected by development falling within the ambit of the planning system, the local planning authority must



take note of the provisions of Department of the Environment Planning Policy Guidance Note PPG16, November 1990, two pertinent sections of which are quoted:

*A6 Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite, and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our national identity and valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.*

*A13 If physical preservation in situ is not feasible, an archaeological excavation for the purposes of 'preservation by record', may be an acceptable alternative. From the archaeological point of view this should be regarded as a second best option.....*

**5.3** The approach contained in PPG16 is to be regarded as best practice for treatment of the archaeological resource, even for schemes which do not fall within the remit of the local planning authority. In the present context, the need for evaluation to provide further information on the likely effects of construction and associated activities required by county policy EN6 equates with a Stage 3 survey as set out in the Department of Transport's *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges Volume 11 (Environmental Assessment)*.

**5.4** The curation of all unscheduled archaeological sites and monuments is a concern of Kent County Council, as expressed in the Kent Structure Plan (Deposit Plan May 1993)

*Policy ENV 17: In the control of development and through policies and proposals in local plans:*

- (i) the archaeological and historic integrity of scheduled ancient monuments and other important archaeological sites and historic landscapes, together with their settings, will be protected and, where possible, enhanced. Development which would adversely affect them will normally be refused.*
- (ii) Development may be permitted where this would provide the best reasonable means of conserving the character,*



*appearance, fabric, integrity and setting of the ancient monument, archaeological site or historic landscape.*

- (iii) *Where the case for development which would damage or destroy any archaeological site is accepted by the Local Planning Authority appropriate provision for investigation and recording will be required.*

This approach is reinforced by the provisions of the Dover and Western Parishes Local Plan (adopted 1993):

*Policy DC21 Development which would affect a site containing archaeological remains will not normally be permitted if the remains cannot be preserved in situ. [...]*

*Policy DC22 Development which would destroy or damage important archaeological sites will not normally be permitted.*

The Local Plan proposals map identifies no specific archaeological or heritage constraints within the road corridor.

## **6. Identified Impacts on Archaeological Sites and their Setting**

**6.1** The likely impacts on known archaeological sites has been assessed with reference to scheme drawings 91040/0028, /0029A and /0030A. The widening proposals are generally confined to land within the existing highway boundaries, although some additional land take will be required to accommodate the following:

- ♦ a grade-separated junction at B2060 / Coxhill Road
- ♦ an extension to the existing underpass south-west of Temple Farm
- ♦ off-line carriageway construction immediately west of Whitfield junction
- ♦ a grade -separated junction at Whitfield
- ♦ a new roundabout to service the proposed Dover Business Park and A256 Whitfield by-pass
- ♦ a new overbridge at Dover Road, Guston

**6.2** From west to east, the proposed works may be expected to directly impact on known archaeological sites as set out in Table 2, below.

Reference	Grid Ref	Site	Probable Impact	
A	RR1	TR 2425 4714	Canterbury - Dover Roman Road	Improvements immediately west of the B2060 / Coxhill Road junction may affect the alignment of this feature where it crosses the present course of the A2, and where its continuation to the south-east will cross the improved access road to Five Oaks Farm
B	24 NW 23	TR 2489 4661	Mile post on A2	Construction of the B2060 / Coxhill Road junction will destroy the recorded site of this feature
C	24 NE 18 & 36	TR 2856 4567	Site of preceptory of Knights Templars	General widening within land west and south of Temple Farm, together with extensions to the existing underpass may impinge on the site, the extent of which is not presently defined
D	24 SE 34 & Site 3	TR 296 448	Palaeolithic findspots, including possibly <i>in situ</i> items from Site 3	Additional land take for embankment and carriageway construction will disturb areas of clay-with-flints which may contain Palaeolithic finds
E	34 SW 93, PT10 & 1/1	TR 315- 445- and area	Undated ditches, chalk quarry and prehistoric findspot recorded by Whitfield - Easry bypass field survey	Carriageway and slip road construction will impinge on these sites. Low density scatters of finds from prehistoric to medieval date lie beyond the present study area on the proposed line of the Whitfield - Easry bypass
F	RR2	TR 3164 4451	Richborough - Dover Roman Road	General widening within land will truncate probable course of road

**Table 2:** *Identified Impacts of the proposed A2 Lydden - Dover Improvements on Archaeological Monuments, Sites and Findspots*

## **7. The Need for and Scope of Further (Pre-Construction) Investigations**

**7.1** Prior to the formulation of definitive mitigation strategies, it is proposed that further investigations should take place in defined areas to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits, and to clarify their nature, extent, and quality. These additional survey works would lead to the production of a report which would conform to the Stage 3 level of archaeological assessment as set out in the Department of Transport's *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges Volume 11 (Environmental Assessment)*, which would be the equivalent of the field evaluation as prescribed in PPG16 (see Section 5.2, above).

**7.2** Any fieldwork should be undertaken using approved archaeological contractors from the Dover District Council Select List for Archaeological Tenderers. Detailed specifications for site investigations should be agreed with the Kent County Council Archaeologist to ensure that the chosen methodology and recording practices conform to standards applying elsewhere in the county.

7.3 Where opportunity allows, a more comprehensive site walk-over should be undertaken in arable fields within a 20m corridor adjacent to the existing carriageway to allow the systematic recovery of surface finds.

7.4 With reference to the impacts defined in Table 2 (above), the following scope of works is recommended:

- A: Evaluation by means of machine-excavated trenches should attempt to establish the location of the Roman road RR1 adjacent to the present carriageway of the A2, and where its projected alignment is crossed by the proposed spur leading south-west from the intended A2 / B2060 roundabout towards Five Oaks Farm.
- B. The walk-over survey has failed to locate the mile post SMR 24 NW 23 at its recorded location. No further action is proposed.
- C. The Knights Templar preceptory SMR 24 NE 18/36 is a significant archaeological site, the extent of which has not been defined. In the first instance, geophysical survey should be undertaken along a 20m-wide corridor in the farmland on either side of the existing road in an attempt to identify any encroachment of medieval buildings and related features into proposed working areas. Based on the result of the geophysical survey, limited evaluation by trial trenching should be considered to a) investigate the validity of a negative geophysical evidence, and b) to test the possibility that other, ephemeral subsoil features are also present.
- D. Current research elsewhere (see above, Section 2.3.1) suggests that the cluster of Palaeolithic finds from Site 3 may derive from significant, *in situ* deposits. An axe of Palaeolithic date was recovered from the existing line of the A2 in this area, and it is possible that important finds may be made from the topsoil or upper levels of clay-with-flints disturbed in the construction of new carriageway and embankment immediately west of the Whitfield junctions. In the first instance, hand-dug test pits

(1m x 1m at a nominal 25m spacing) should be excavated by hand to archaeological standards into the upper levels of clay-with-flints. Any pits dug for engineering purposes in this area should also be monitored by an archaeologist.

- E. Field evaluation within the 100m corridor by means of machine-excavated trenches has already been undertaken as part of the Whitfield - Eastry bypass investigations, producing wholly negative results in trenches on the south side of the existing carriageway, and small quantities of unstratified late prehistoric pottery to the north. No further investigation is proposed in respect of the A2 widening proposals, although mitigation measures for the Whitfield - Eastry bypass and the need for evaluation on proposed developments on the Dover Business Park will be formulated by Kent County Council when schemes are advanced.
- F. Evaluation by means of machine-excavated trenches should be undertaken on the supposed line of the Richborough - Dover Roman road RR2 to confirm the alignment, record a section across the road, and investigate the possibility of other, adjacent deposits.

## **8 Archaeological Factors to be Considered in Detailed Design**

**8.1** Detailed proposals for construction design and method should take into consideration the need to restrict damage to archaeological sites and areas of potential to the minimum possible number of sites and, within each site or zone of potential, to the smallest possible area. Working methods, land-takes, and the location of temporary compounds and access routes should be discussed in advance with the Kent County Archaeological Officer.

**8.2** Sites and areas of potential should be considered to be those listed within Appendix 1, together with any additional sites or potential sites defined by the programme of work proposed in Section 7.

## **2. Measures for Mitigation**

**9.1** Detailed mitigation strategies are to be considered when the additional works recommended above have been undertaken.

**9.2** Where deposits revealed during the pre-construction investigations and evaluations are deemed to be of high (County or National) importance, the options for preservation should be reviewed in the context of the construction proposals, other environmental considerations, engineering constraints and the construction programme.

**9.3** Any sites defined by the additional investigations outlined in Section 7 which cannot be preserved *in situ* should be excavated and recorded in advance of construction by approved archaeological contractors from the Dover District Council Select List for Archaeological Tenderers.

**9.4** All other areas where topsoil or subsoil disturbance will occur should be monitored to record localised deposits and sites which have not been located during previous stages of work.

**9.5** Any programme of archaeological work must include the production of a permanent and durable archive of results, a subsequent assessment of the field data, and publication of a detailed summary report(s) in an appropriate archaeological journal.

# APPENDIX 1

Entries in **Bold Type** lie within 100m of the existing road line; other entries lie within 200m of the existing road line.

## Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites: Kent Sites and Monuments Record

Reference	NGR	Site	Period	Status
24 NW 17	TR 2410 4730	<b>Collapsed denehole</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	
24 NW 23	TR 2489 4661	<b>Mile post on A2</b>	<b>Post-Med</b>	
24 NE 10	TR 2710 4604	Group of three deneholes	Unknown	
24 NE 54	TR 252- 464-	Unstratified flint (fabricator)	Neolithic	
24 NE 18	TR 2856 4567	Preceptory of Knights Templars; site of excavation	Medieval	
24 NE 34	TR 2858 4570	Pit recorded during excavation of 24 NE 18	Roman	
24 NE 36	TR 284- 455-	<b>Occupation site - site of excavation</b>	<b>Medieval</b>	
24 SE 34	TR 296- 448-	<b>Hand-axes x2</b>	<b>Palaeolithic</b>	
34 SW 91	TR 329- 439-	<b>Acheulian hand-axe</b>	<b>Palaeolithic</b>	*
34 SW 92	TR 322- 444-	<b>Acheulian hand-axe</b>	<b>Palaeolithic</b>	**
34 SW 93	TR 316- 445-	Two U-shaped ditches	Unknown	
34 SW 249	TR 306- 447-	Unstratified flint (knife or scraper)	Prehistoric	
34 SW 252	TR 320- 446-	Cropmark of ring ditch and other features	?Bronze Age	
34 SW 253	TR 331- 435-	Unstratified flint (bifacially-worked scraper)	Neolithic	
34 SW 254	TR 327- 440-	Unstratified flint (sickle)	Neolithic	

\* Grid reference is that given by Southern Rivers Project; SMR cites TR 329- 441-

\*\* Grid reference is that given by Southern Rivers Project; SMR cites TR 325- 442-

### Additional Sites from Whitfield-Eastry Field Survey

Reference	NGR	Site	Period	Status
2/10	TR 3145 4470	Burnt flint scatter	Prehistoric	
1/1	TR 3153 4462	Probable chalk quarry	Unknown	
2/6	TR 3151 4468	Unstratified flint (flake / scraper)	Meso/Neo	
2/2	TR 3153 4473	Pottery (Canterbury sandy ware) x1 sherd	Late Saxon	
2/8	TR 3148 4474	Pottery (late AD C1 - early C2) x1 sherd	Roman	
2/1	TR 3148 4477	Pottery (late AD C1 - early C2) x5 sherds	Roman	
2/1	TR 3148 4477	Pottery (C13 - C14) x1 sherd	Medieval	
PT10	TR 3163 4454	Pottery sherds x7 from trial trench	Iron Age	
Field 45	TR 3150 4447	Barren evaluation trenches	-	

### Additional Sites from Southern Rivers Project Database

Reference	NGR	Site	Period	Status
Site 3	TR 2945 4504	Hand axes x c6 plus struck flakes (c100)	Palaeolithic	
Site 3	TR 2945 4504	"Belgic" finds and features mentioned <i>in passim</i>	Iron Age	

### Additional Sites from Other Sources

Reference	NGR	Site	Period	Status
RR1	TR 2425 4714	Canterbury - Dover Roman Road	Roman	
RR2	TR 3164 4451	Richborough - Dover Roman Road	Roman	
Doc 1	TR 302- 447-	Possible barrow cemetery at Buesborough Cross	Bronze Age	

### Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas

Enquiries made at Dover District Council Planning Office revealed no listed buildings or conservation areas within the 100m-wide study area.

# APPENDIX 2

## Aerial Photographs Examined at the National Monuments Record November 1994

NMR Library No.	Sortie No.	Date	Scale	Frames
1049	541/484	7-APR-50	1:9800	3206-3207; 4162-4164; 4209-4211; 4262-4264
1065	541/508	22-APR-50	1:9900	4124
1175	58/687	23-MAY-51	1:5000	5008-5012
1177	58/731	01-JUL-51	1:5040	5019-5035
142	106G/UK/1087	20-DEC-45	1:10500	4114-4124
161	106G/UK/1093	03-JAN-46	1:10625	3047-3051
162	106G/UK/1112	12-JAN-46	1:11606	4073-4074
1923	58/2938	15-JUN-59	1:10666	354-359; 361-366
2337	58/7170	06-JAN-66	1:10600	2; 8-9; 63-64; 68-69; 115; 119-120; 163
2406H	HSL/UK/72/84	13-JUL-72	1:10000	6115-6118
2617	541/432	17-FEB-50	1:5000	4025-4026
2623	541/415	12-DEC-49	1:5000	3006-3007
30	106G/UK/610	05-AUG-45	1:2500	6089-6095; 6121-6125; 6041-6049; 6066-6076
3362	106G/UK/1335	29-MAR-46	1:2500	5008-5018; 5033-5039; 5055-5064
3367	106G/UK/1303	26-MAR-46	1:9800	1007-1009; 1048; 2008; 2046; 2048-2050
338	106G/UK/1267	21-MAR-46	1:2300	6009-6020; 6054-6066; 6101-6115
3406	106G/UK/1178	20-FEB-46	1:10200	3058-3059; 4063-4066
345	106G/UK/1442	30-APR-46	1:11000	3086-3087; 3094-3095; 4095-4096
354	106G/UK/1443	30-APR-46	1:10750	3147-3148; 3215-3220; 3243-3245; 3344-3346; 4223-4226; 4251-4253

...../continues



**Aerial Photographs Examined at the National Monuments Record November 1994**

<b>NMR Library No.</b>	<b>Sortie No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Frames</b>
4387	MAL/66080	05-DEC-66	1:6000	112
442	106G/UK/1310	27-MAR-46	1:2300	5021-5023; 5048-5050; 5074-5077; 5099-5103; 5124-5127; 5146-5150; 5164; 5179-5184; 5191-5197; 5206-5213
451	106G/UK/1724	10-SEP-46	1:9948	3108-3109; 4103-4104
4582	MAL/67038	11-MAY-67	1:5000	170-171; 180-181
505	CPE/UK/1829	05-NOV-46	1:10551	4132
5182	MAL/68059	20-AUG-68	1:8000	99-100
5182	MAL/68059	20-AUG-68	1:12000	145-147
8258	US/31GR/LOC18	18-APR-44	1:7500	39-42
8408	HLA/373	11-DEC-41	1:8500	656-658; 675-676; 915-916; 941-942; 955-958; 974-976
8624	C/311	30-AUG-42	1:7000	5062-5064

**Aerial Photographs listed by the National Monuments Record but not available for consultation**

<b>NMR Library No.</b>	<b>Sortie No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Frames</b>
10006	OS/53T68	13-MAY-53	1:3325	36-53; 75-92; 119-127
20292	OS/53T68	13-MAY-53	1:3325	35-56; 74-93; 119-127
20295	OS/53T76	10-JUN-53	1:3250	31-36; 64-79
2616	541/440	28-FEB-50	1:5000	3019-3020; 4020-4022
2617	541/432	17-FEB-50	1:5000	4024
3367	106G/UK/1303	26-MAR-46	1:9800	1049-1050
3592	58/1111	05-MAY-53	1:9600	15
505	CPE/UK/1829	05-NOV-46	1:10551	4130-4131

**Aerial Photographs Examined at Bullen Consultants November 1994**

<b>Reference</b>	<b>Sortie No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Frames</b>
Geonex	Colour verticals	11-JUL-90	n/s	376-411
Aerofilms	AF/93/112/1	29-AUG-93	1:3000	4296-4309
Aerofilms	AF/93/112/2	29-AUG-93	1:3000	4314-4330
Aerofilms	AF/93/112/3	29-AUG-93	1:3000	4337-4355
Aerofilms	AF/93/112/4	29-AUG-93	1:3000	4361-4381
Aerofilms	AF/93/112/5	29-AUG-93	1:3000	4390-4406
Aerofilms	AF/93/112/6	29-AUG-93	1:3000	4410-4420
Aerofilms	AF/93/112/7	29-AUG-93	1:3000	4430-4442
Aerofilms	AF/93/112/8	29-AUG-93	1:3000	4444-4455
Aerofilms	AF/93/112/9	29-AUG-93	1:10000	4234-4238
Aerofilms	AF/93/112/10	29-AUG-93	1:10000	4242-4254
Aerofilms	AF/93/112/11	29-AUG-93	1:10000	4260-4272
Aerofilms	AF/93/112/12	29-AUG-93	1:10000	4277-4281
Aerofilms	AF/93/112/13	29-AUG-93	1:10000	4287-4291

# APPENDIX 3

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- six-inch revisions, sheets Kent 57, 1908 (revised 1906) and 1950 (revised 1937-8); 67, 1908 (revised 1905-6) and 1950 (revised 1937-9); 68, 1908 (revised 1906) and 1951 (revised 1937-8)
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Tithe records: (app = apportionment; map call numbers are IR30/17/, followed by corresponding piece number; microfilms in CKS)

Coldred (app 1843, PRO IR29/17/92; map 1844)  
 Guston (app 1842, PRO IR29/17/157; map 1840)  
 Lydden (app 1840, PRO IR29/17/234; map 1841)  
 River (app 1843, PRO IR29/17/304; map 1844)  
 Sibertswold (app 1839, PRO IR29/17/330; map 1840)  
 Temple Ewell (app 1842, PRO IR29/17/131; map 1841)  
 Whitfield (app 1843, PRO IR29/17/388; map 1842)  
 Wootton (app 1841, PRO IR29/17/401; map 1840)

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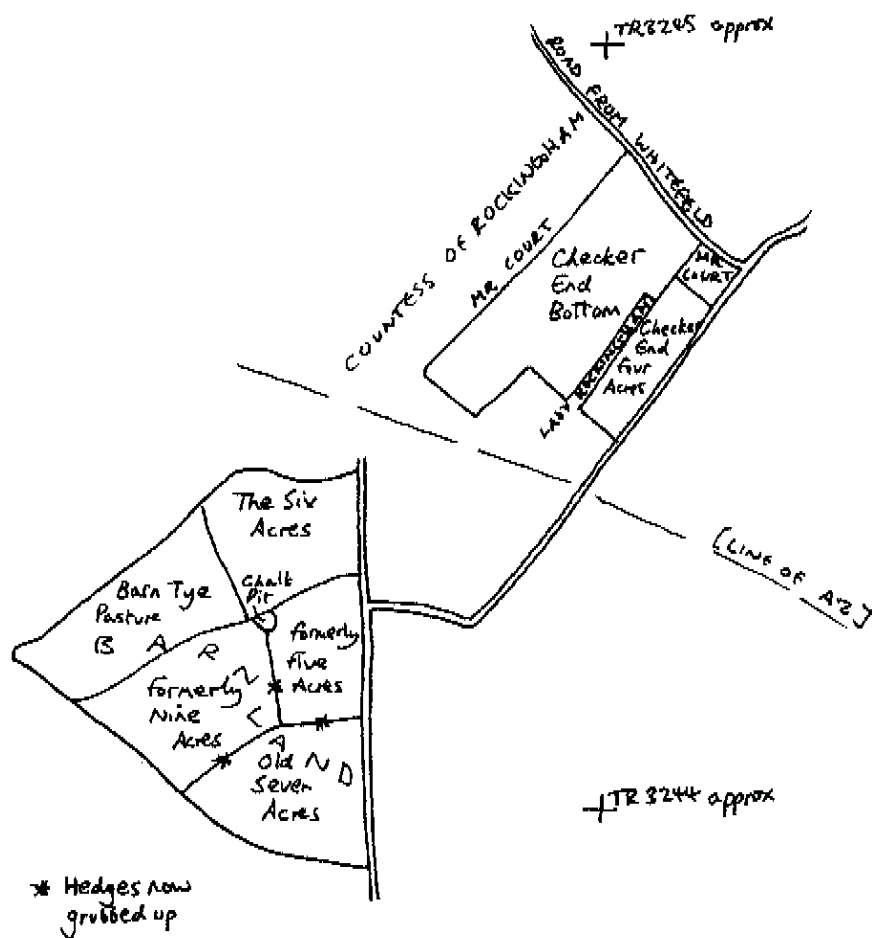
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#### MAP COPIES APPENDED

Sketch from CKS U2083 p2	[1753]	Plan of an estate in Guston
Andrews and Dury	[1777]	A map of the country sixty-five miles around London, sheet 13
Hasted	[1800]	Map from vol 10 (2 sections)
Sketches from tithe maps	[c1840]	4 sections
OS Sheet 57	[1876 / surveyed 1872]	
OS Sheet 67	[1877 / surveyed 1872-3]	
OS Sheet 68	[1876 / surveyed 1871-2]	
OS Sheet 57	[1908 / revised 1906]	
OS Sheet 67	[1908 / revised 1905-6]	
OS Sheet 68	[1908 / revised 1906]	2 sections
OS Sheet 57	[1950 / revised 1937-8]	
OS Sheet 67	[1950 / revised 1937-9]	
OS Sheet 68	[1951 / revised 1937-8]	2 sections

Other map copies are held as an archive by AC *archaeology*



Sketch from  
CKS U2083 P2  
1753

Scale = 1:10,000



ANDREWS AND DRURY 1777

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Yorkum Galliam in Britum Oceanus in Britum Galliam







HASTED 1800 (EAST)

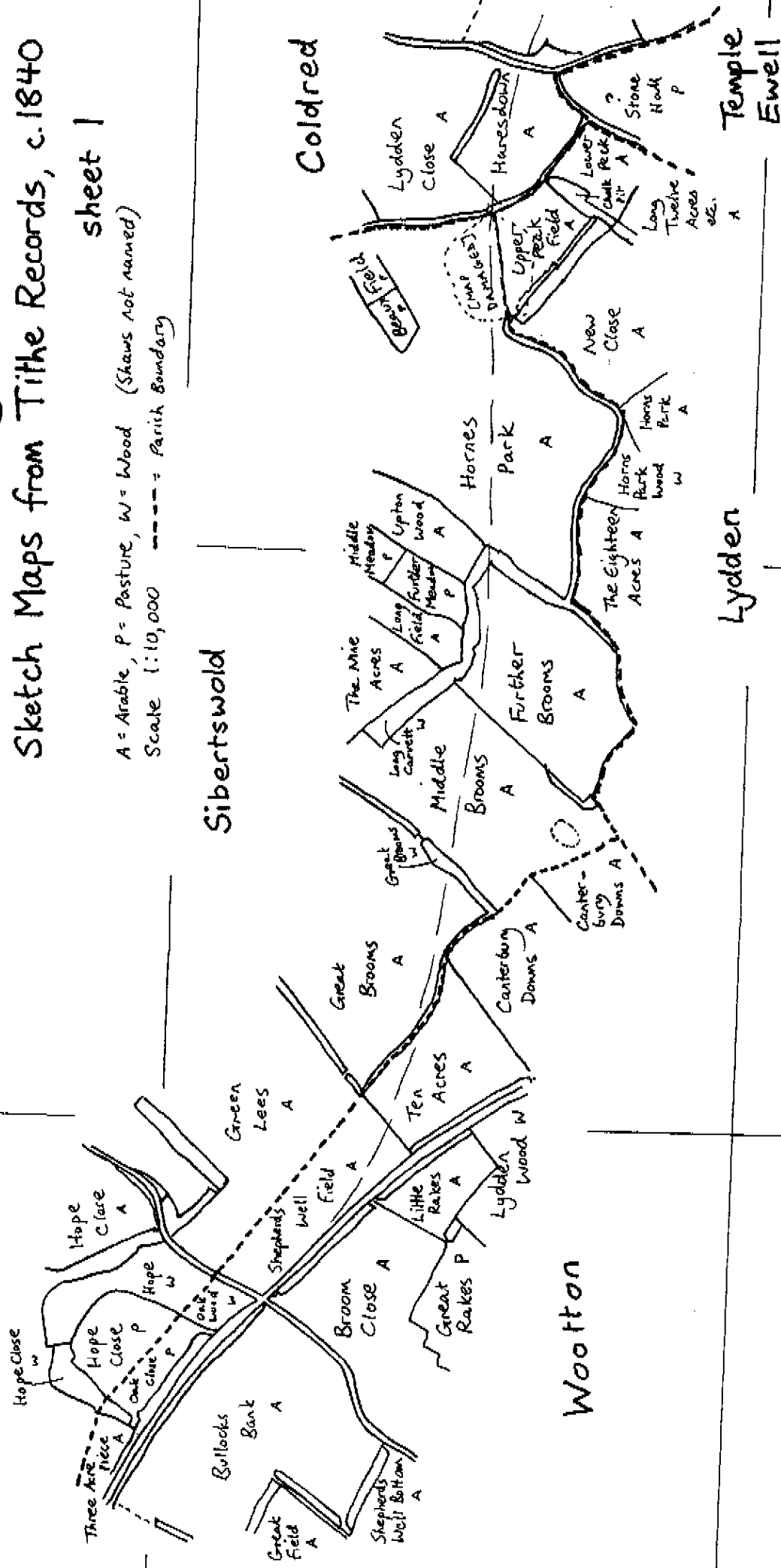


A2 Dover Widening  
Sketch Maps from Tithe Records, c.1840

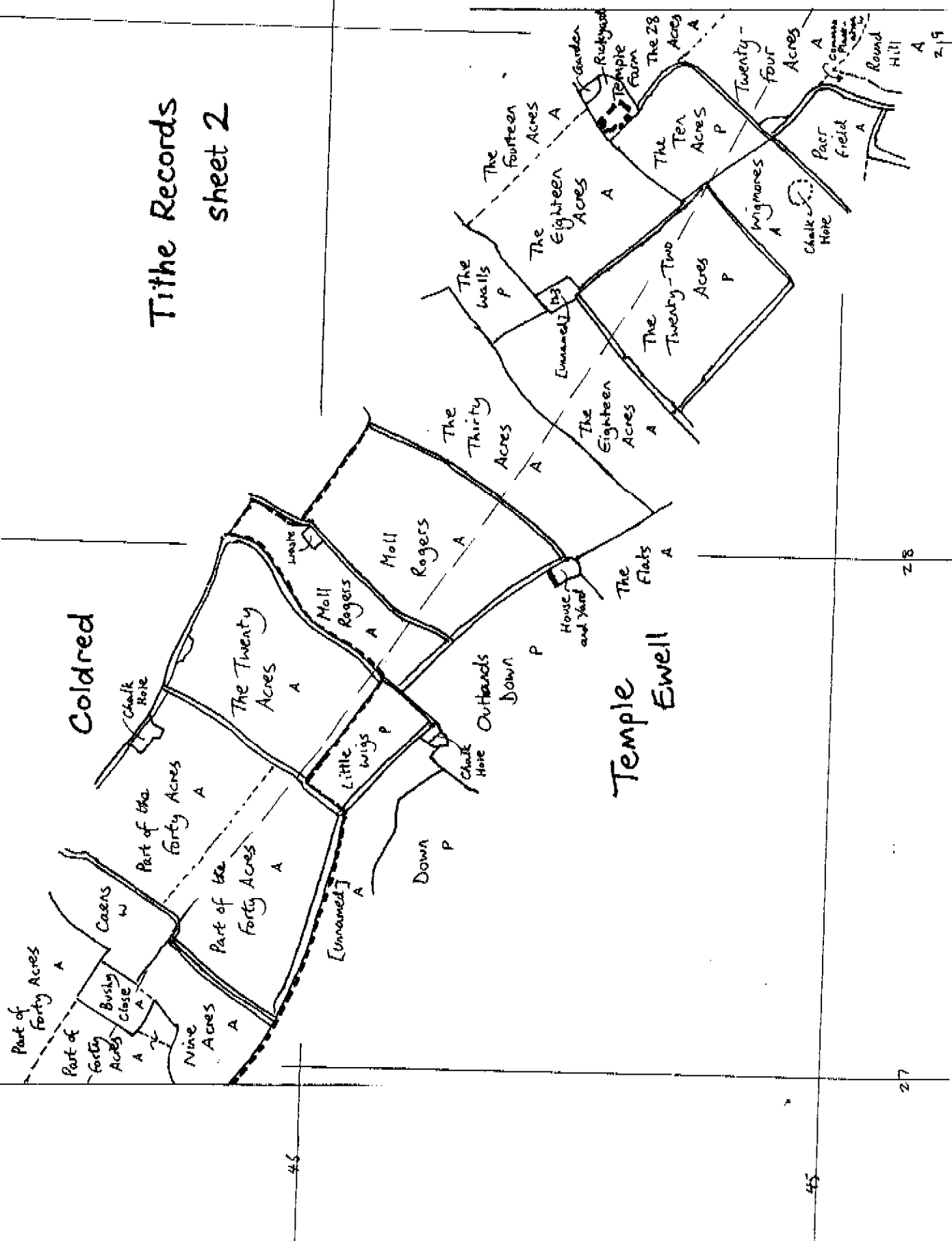
Sheet 1

A = Arable, P = Pasture, W = Wood (Shows not named)

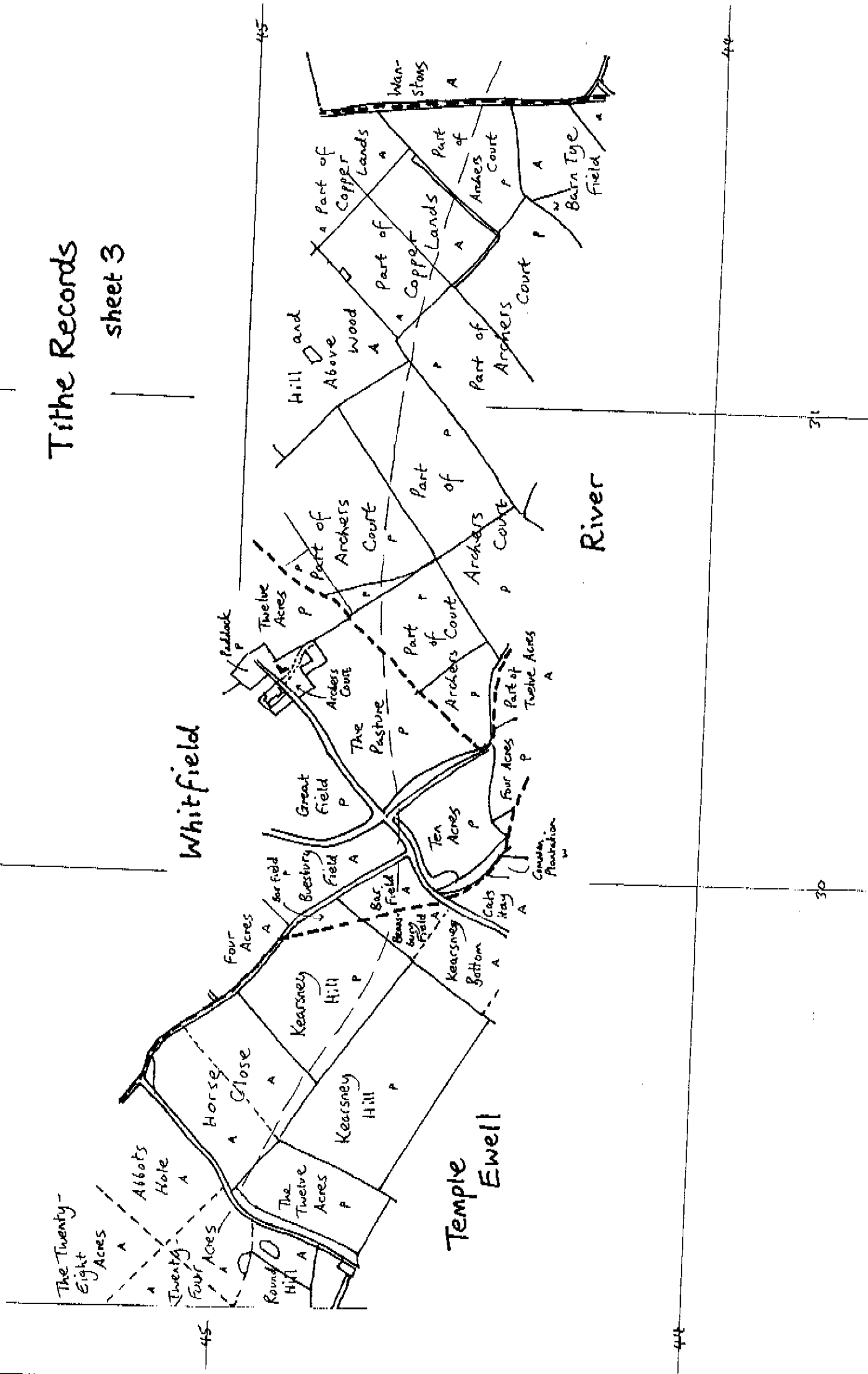
Scale 1:10,000  
--- = Parish Boundary



# Tithe Records sheet 2

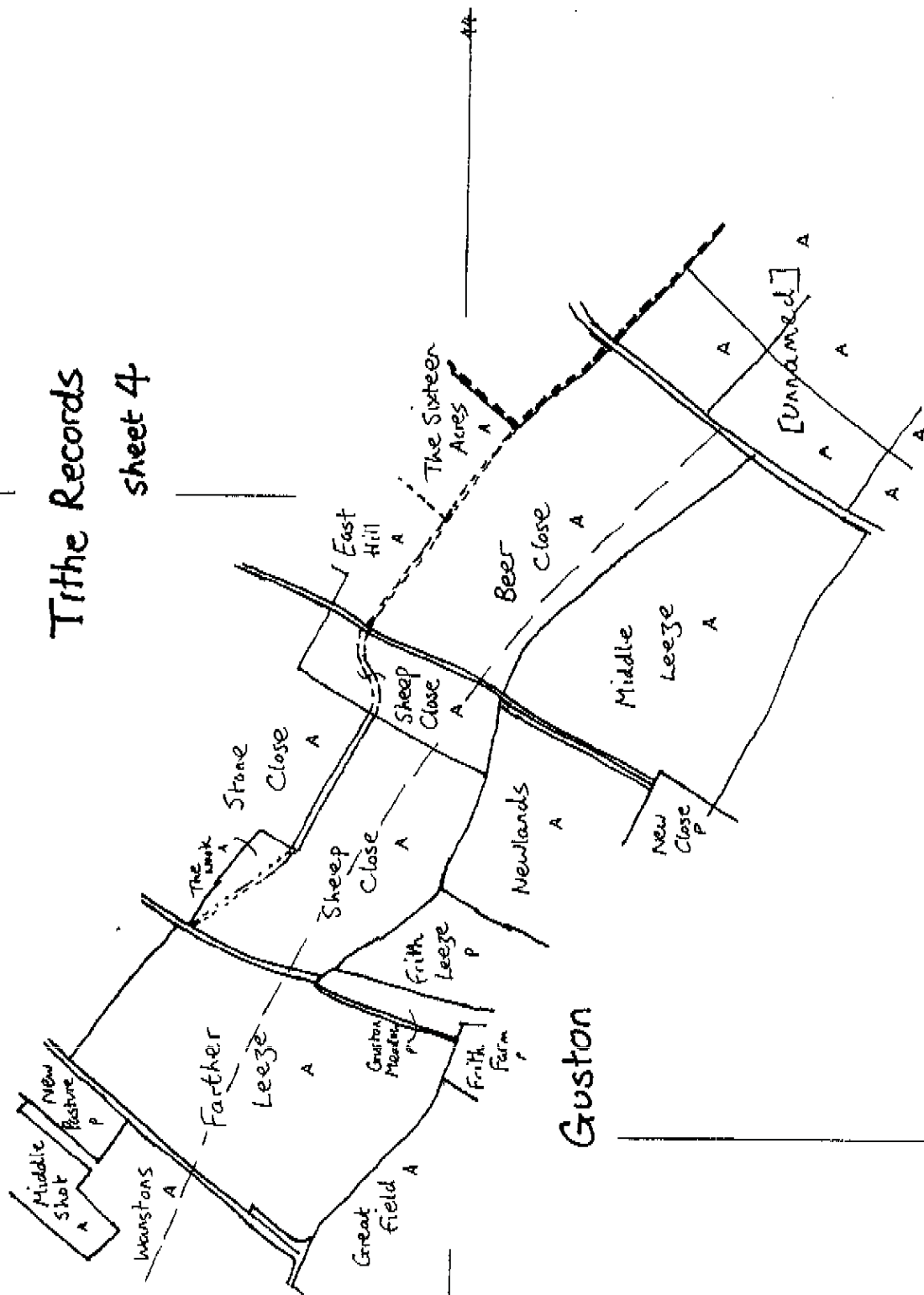


sheet 3



# Tithe Records

sheet 4



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7-2-63

666-22-2

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SECRET

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MUNICIPALITY OF WEST LANSDON  
1876  
1:25,000

1876  
1:25,000

OS First Edition Sheet 68 [1876; surveyed 1871/2]

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Shepherdswell  
or  
Sibertswold

**SILBERT'S WORLD**

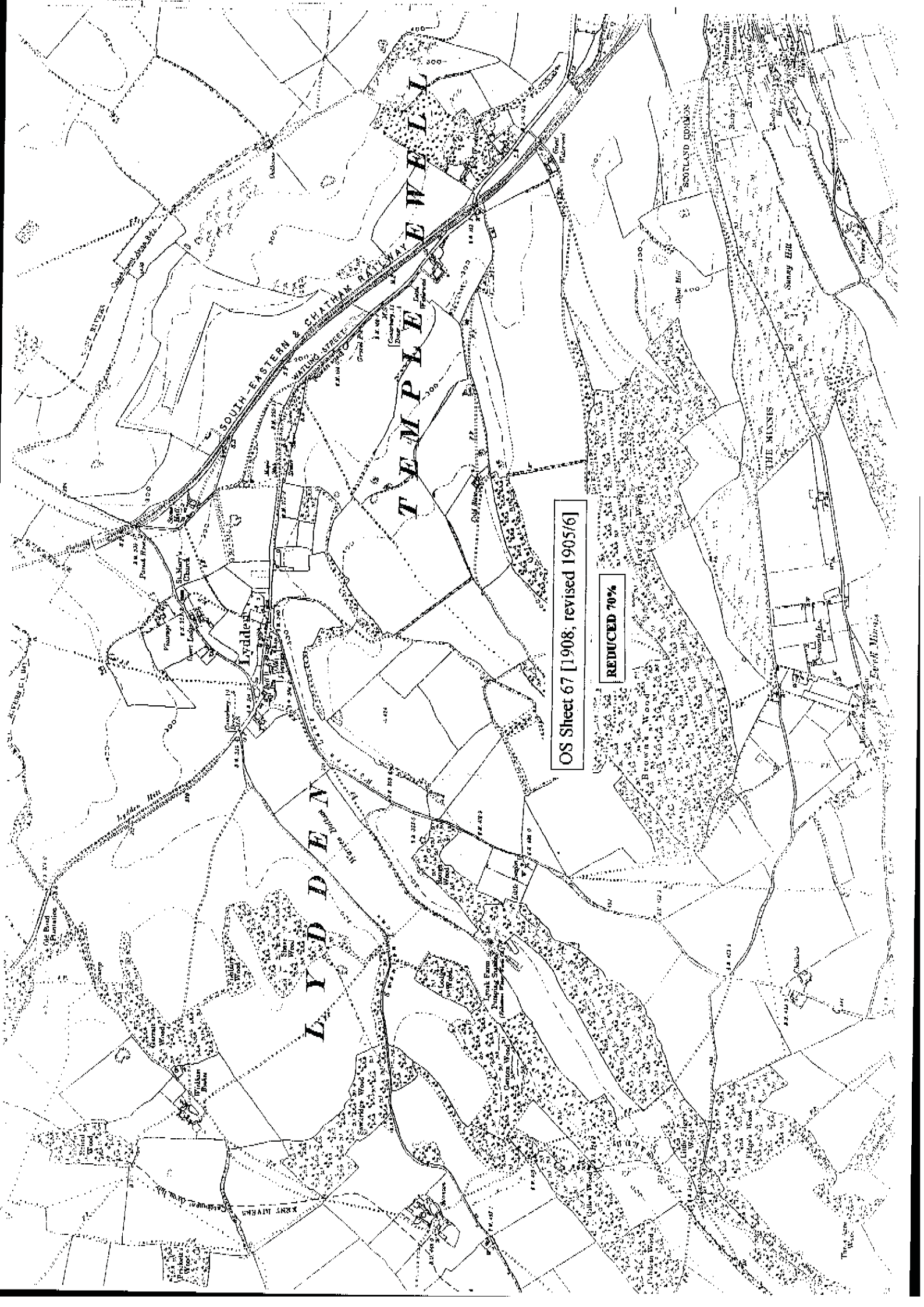
COLLEGE

Palmer Street

Full Text

STREET LIGHTS - Lehigh Valley

Criddle



OS Sheet 67 [1908, revised 1905/6]

REDUCED 70%



ID EDITION, 1908.

STINE'S DIVISION

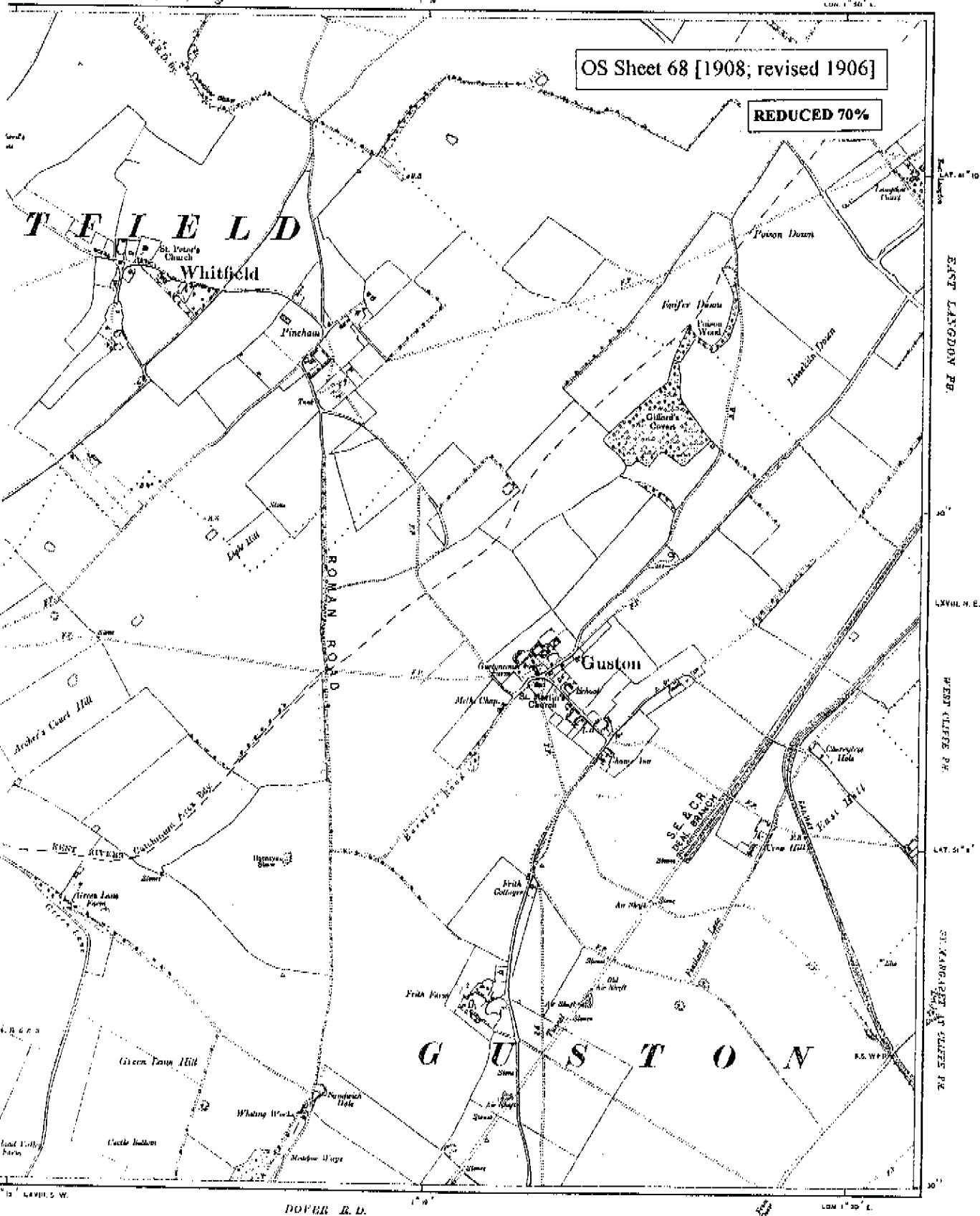
GASPEY DIVISION R.D.  
SOUTH-WESTERN P.B.  
(1881, 1882)

WEST LANSDOWN P.B.

KENT. SHEET LXVIII. N. W.

OS Sheet 68 [1908; revised 1906]

REDUCED 70%



Scale ... One Inch to One Statute Mile or 6336 Feet to One Inch = 1056

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Price 2/- net.

General of the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton  
and Survey Station, (approximate Mean Sea Level of Liverpool.)

N.B. The representation on this map of a Road, Track or Footpath is no evidence of the existence of a right of way.

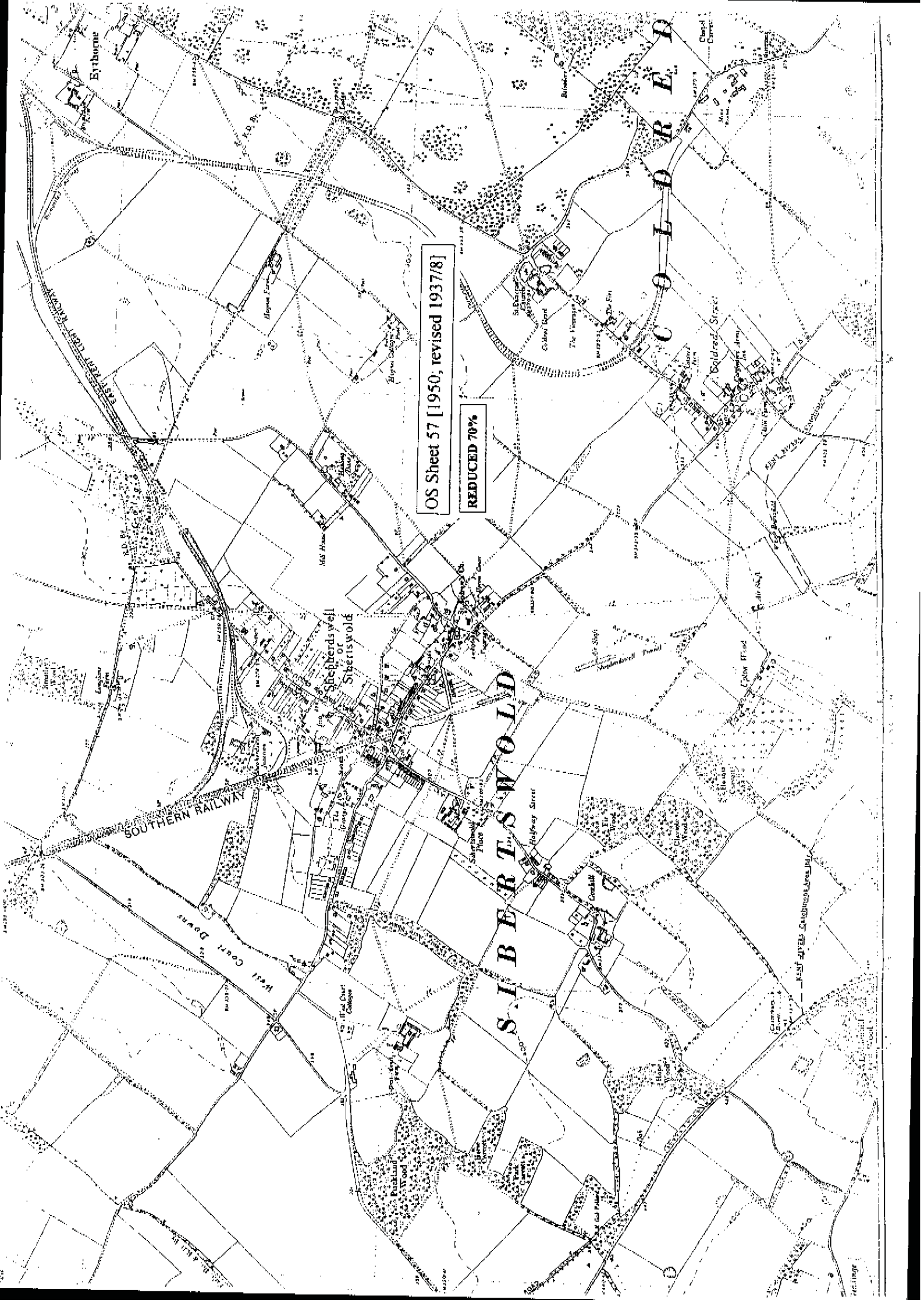
as Paths, &c. have been marked down as provided or followed by the height to surface level.

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SHEET LXVIII

N.W.	N.E.
S.W.	S.E.





OS Sheet 57 [1950; revised 1937/8]

REDUCED 70%

SIBBERTSWOLD

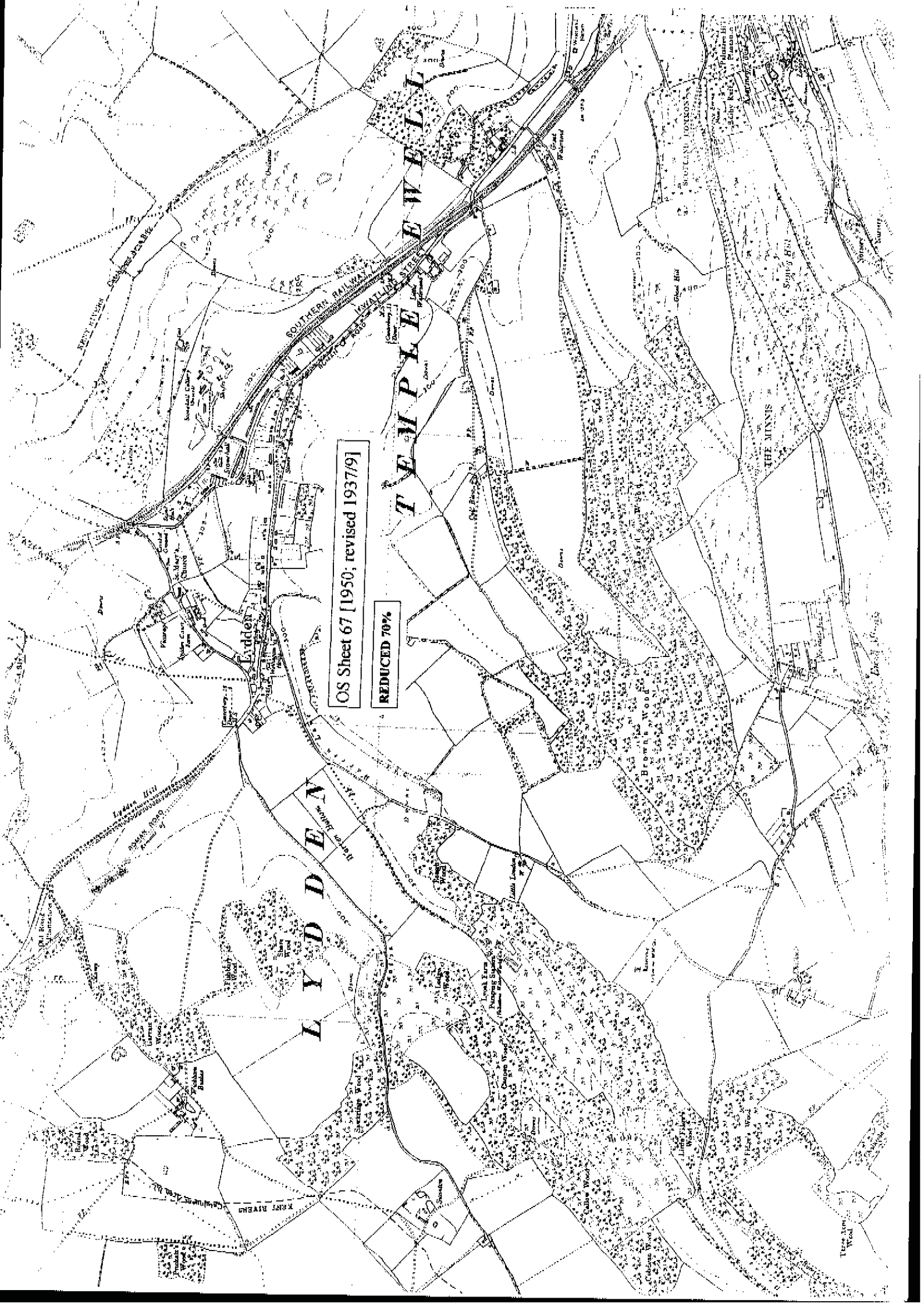
COLDRIDGE

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

SHEPHERDS WELLS  
or  
SIBBERTSWOLD

WELL COURT DOWNS

WEST GATES CARRIAGES WORKS

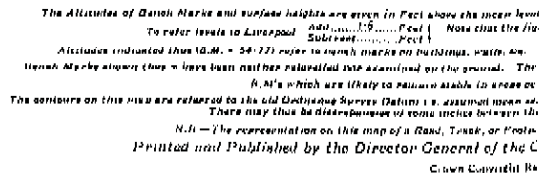


OS Sheet 67 [1950; revised 1937/9]

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TEMPLE WELLS

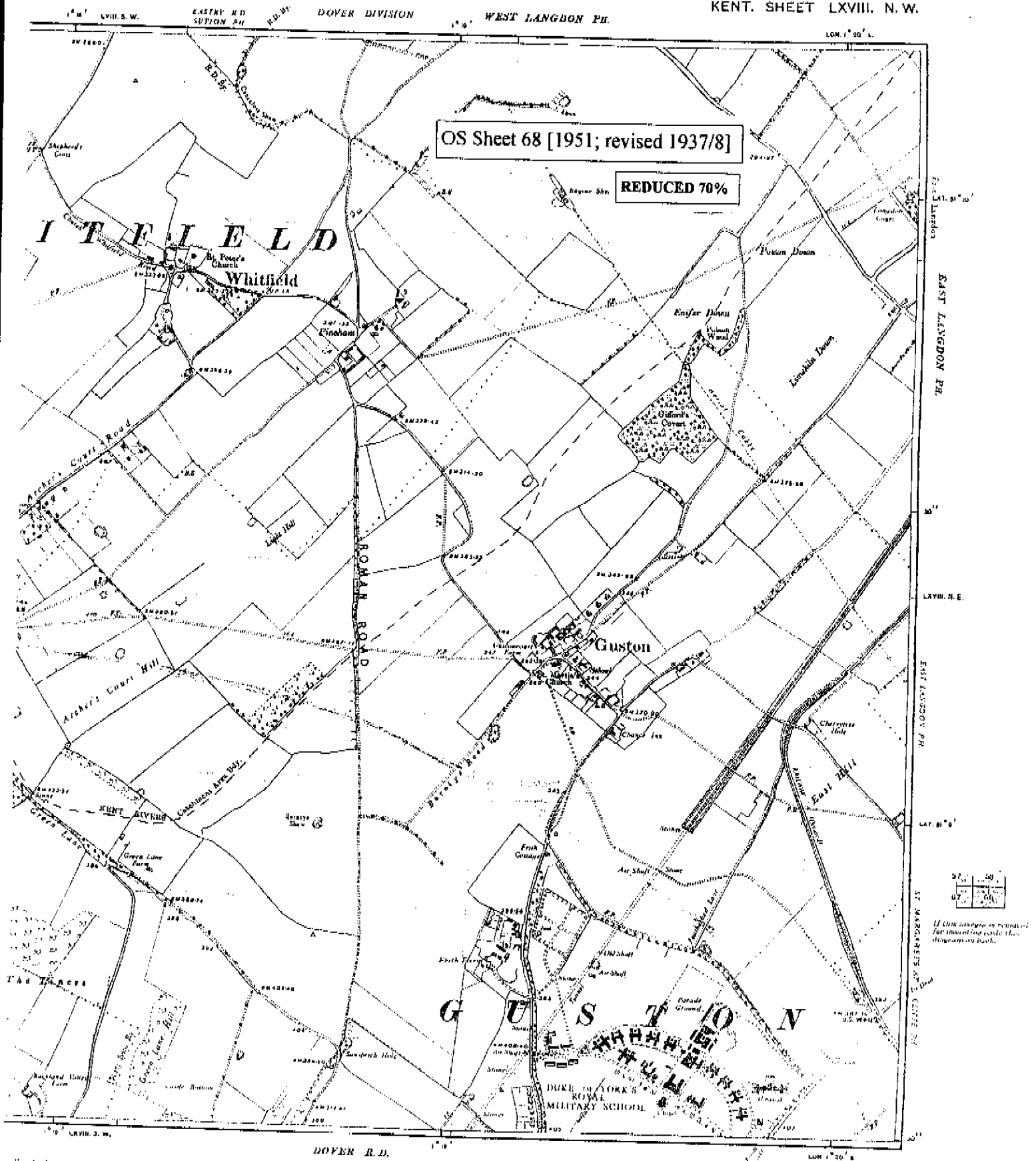
LYMINGTON





PROVISIONAL EDITION.

KENT. SHEET LXVIII. N.W.



Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile

Notes: The map is a Provisional Edition. It is based on the primary levelling of 1912-14. The figures apply to this plan only and are approximate to 0.1 ft. Further information on application, see map of a Road, Track, or Footpath, at the bottom of the page.

Director General of the Ordnance Survey, Chislington, Surrey, 1951



# APPENDIX 4

## NAMES

This appendix details the more significant, important or unusual names to emerge from this study. Names are in alphabetical order, and are followed in brackets by the parish name (unless themselves a parish). Sources are abbreviated thus: F = Field, 1972, 1993; G = Glover, 1976; H = Hasted, 1800; W = Wallenberg, 1931, 1934.

**Abbots Hole** (Temple Ewell): Unexplained, presumably monastic land.

**Archers Court** (River): From 13th-century manorial landowning family's surname (G). Earlier names probably Atterton (*Etreton* in Domesday Book, 1086) and Copeland (W): see Copper Lands, below. It was a manor with lands in Guston, River, Whitfield and Waldershare, divided in 15th century, and part known as Little Archers Court (H).

**Bar Field** (Whitfield): see Buesbury Field.

**Barn Tye Field** (River): Tye is from *teag*, 'a small enclosure' (F).

**Beansbury** (Temple Ewell): see Buesbury Field.

**Beaux Field** (Sibertswold): see Buesbury Field. The name, in the form *Bewesfeld*, is found in a pre-conquest charter of c772 (W).

**Beer Close** (Guston): Usually from a word for barley (F), or may be *bearu*, 'a wood'.

**Buesbury Field** (Whitfield): From the hundred name, first recorded as *Bevsberge* in Domesday Book, 1086. Hundred meeting place at Buesborough Cross at southern end of this field (W). Second element is *beorg*, 'burial mound', and first element may be *beaw*, 'gad-fly', or a nickname derived from it (W). Presumably nearby Bar Field, Beansbury and Beaux Field are all related to this name.

**Caens** (Coldred): May be derogatory name for infertile ground, from the Biblical story of Cain (F).

**Canterbury Downs** (Lydden and Wootton): Presumably from manorial owner, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who still owned the Lydden portion in 1840.

**Coldred**: Its boundary, *Coldredinga gemercam*, first recorded in 944; means 'clearing where charcoal is burnt or made' (G; Mills, 1991).

**Copper Lands** (River): Presumably from lost place name Coperland (*Cop'land*, 1216), later subsumed as part of the manor of Archers Court (W). The first element may be 'cooper' (W).

**Guston** First recorded as *Gocistone* in Domesday Book, 1086. First element is a personal name (G).

**Hope** (Sibertswold): unexplained.

**Hornes Park** (Lydden and Sibertswold): unexplained.

**Kearsney** (Temple Ewell): First recorded 1242 as *Kersunere*, from French meaning 'place where cress grows' (G). Kearsney itself, of course, is in the valley; the hill-name derives from it.

**Moll Rogers** (Temple Ewell): unexplained.

**Parr Field** (Temple Ewell): unexplained.

**Rakes, Great and Little** (Wootton): In general this name is from *hraca*, meaning 'hill-path', thus a field with such a path crossing or bordering it (F).

**River** Norman-French translation (in use by 1199) or earlier Saxon *Burnan*, meaning 'stream' (G).

**Shepherds Well Field** (Wootton): Alternative name of Sibertswold (q.v.). The field adjoins the parish boundary with Sibertswold.

**Sibertswold** First recorded in 940. First element is a personal name; second element means 'forest' (G). The form 'Shepherds Well' is found as an alternative to the parish name (Youngs, 1979), and is presumably a false popular etymology of a difficult name.

**Singledge** (Coldred): First recorded as *Saenling* in 772, thought to be a tribal nickname, meaning 'the lazy or late ones'.

**Stone Hall** (Temple Ewell): Location of this name is uncertain, because the map copy is obscure.

**Temple Ewell** Affix from Knights Templars, manorial owners from the 12th century. *Aewille*, in charter of c772, means 'spring'.

**Temple Farm** (Temple Ewell): Earlier name was Boswell Banks alias the manor of Temple (*Brochestele* in Domesday Book, 1086), which derives from *borg-steall*, 'a place of refuge' (W). Farm situated near the site of an ancient mansion of Knights Templars; the remains of buildings destroyed c1730s (H).

**Upton Wood** (Sibertswold): Apparently not the usual topographical meaning, but related to Upton Court, which was named after the surname of a 14th-century owner (H).

**Walls, The** (Temple Ewell): In general, name can mean 'land containing a ruin' (F). It is tempting to connect the name with the earlier Templars site (see Temple Farm).

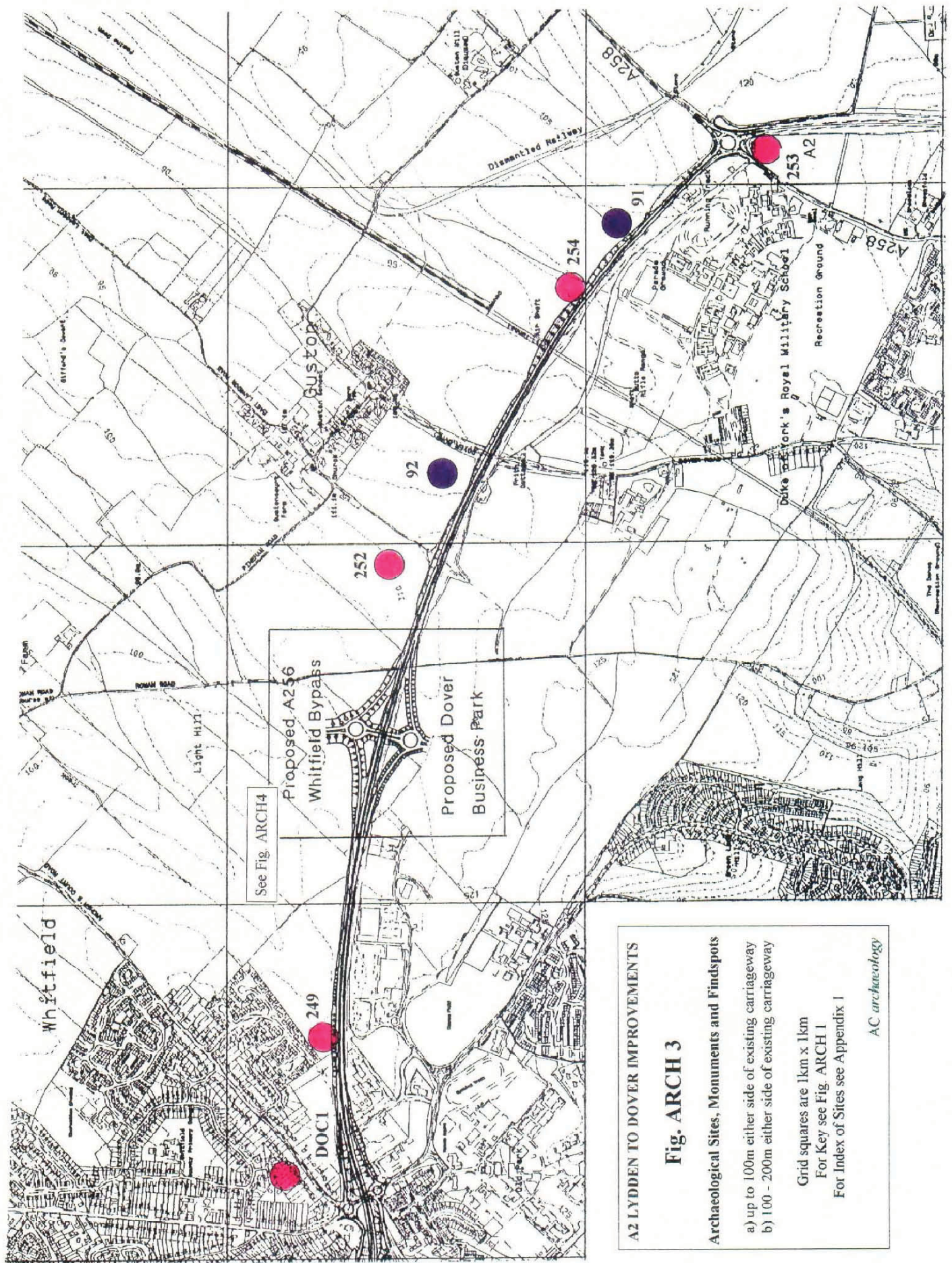
**Wanstons** (Guston): unexplained.

**Whitfield** First recorded 1228, usual meaning is 'white (i.e. chalky) open land' (G).

**Wigs, Little; Wigmores** (Temple Ewell): In general may refer to a beetle or similar insect, or to a personal name, or from *wigga*, 'that which moves', thus meaning unstable ground (F).

**Wootton** First recorded 799. A common settlement name, meaning 'farm by or associated with a wood' (G).





Continues ARCH2

#### A2 LYDDEN TO DOVER IMPROVEMENTS

### Fig. ARCH 3

#### Archaeological Sites, Monuments and Findspots

- a) up to 100m either side of existing carriageway
- b) 100 - 200m either side of existing carriageway

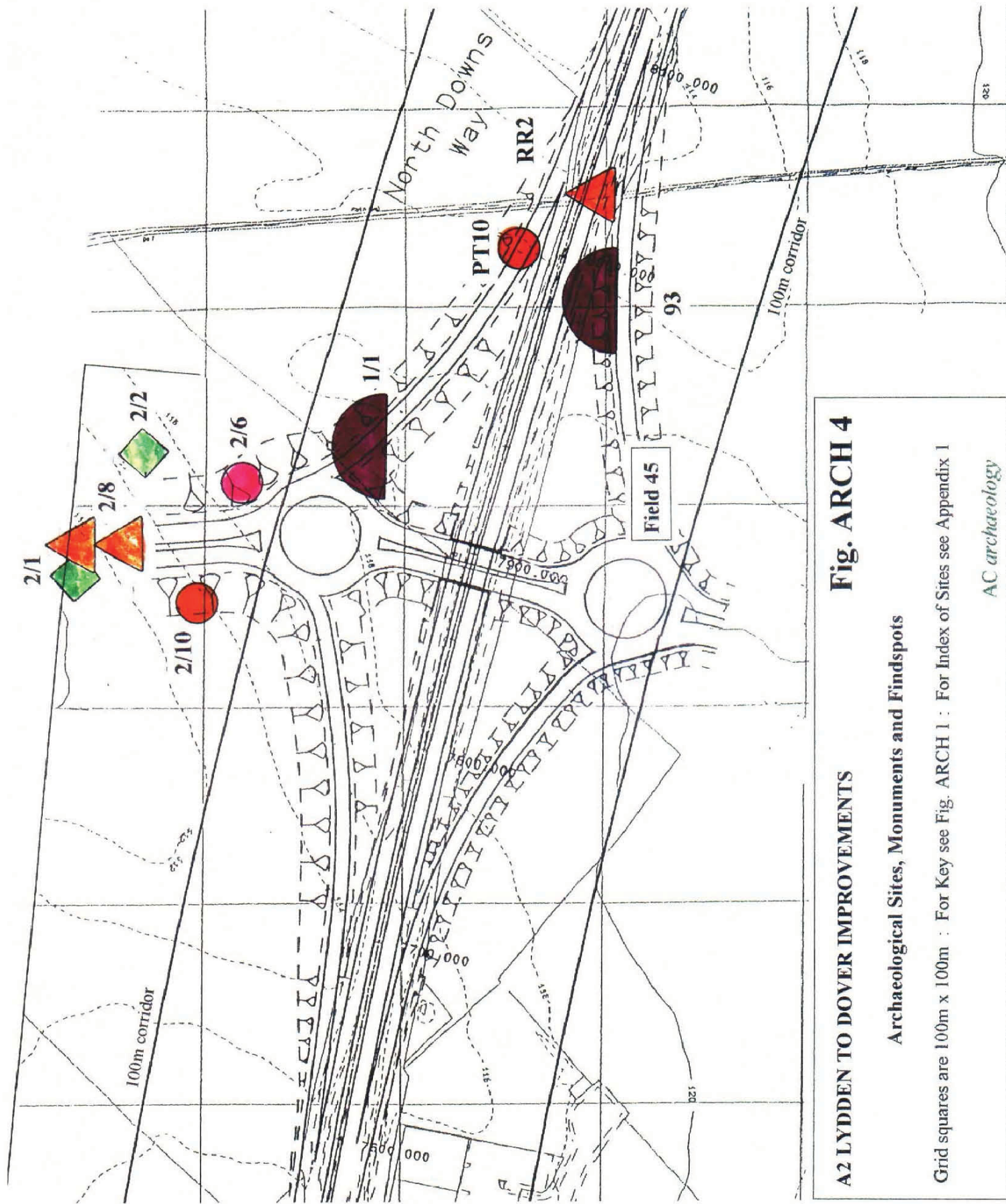
Grid squares are 1km x 1km

For Key see Fig. ARCH 1

For Index of Sites see Appendix 1

AC archaeology





**Fig. ARCH 4**

**A2 LYDDEN TO DOVER IMPROVEMENTS**

**Archaeological Sites, Monuments and Findspots**

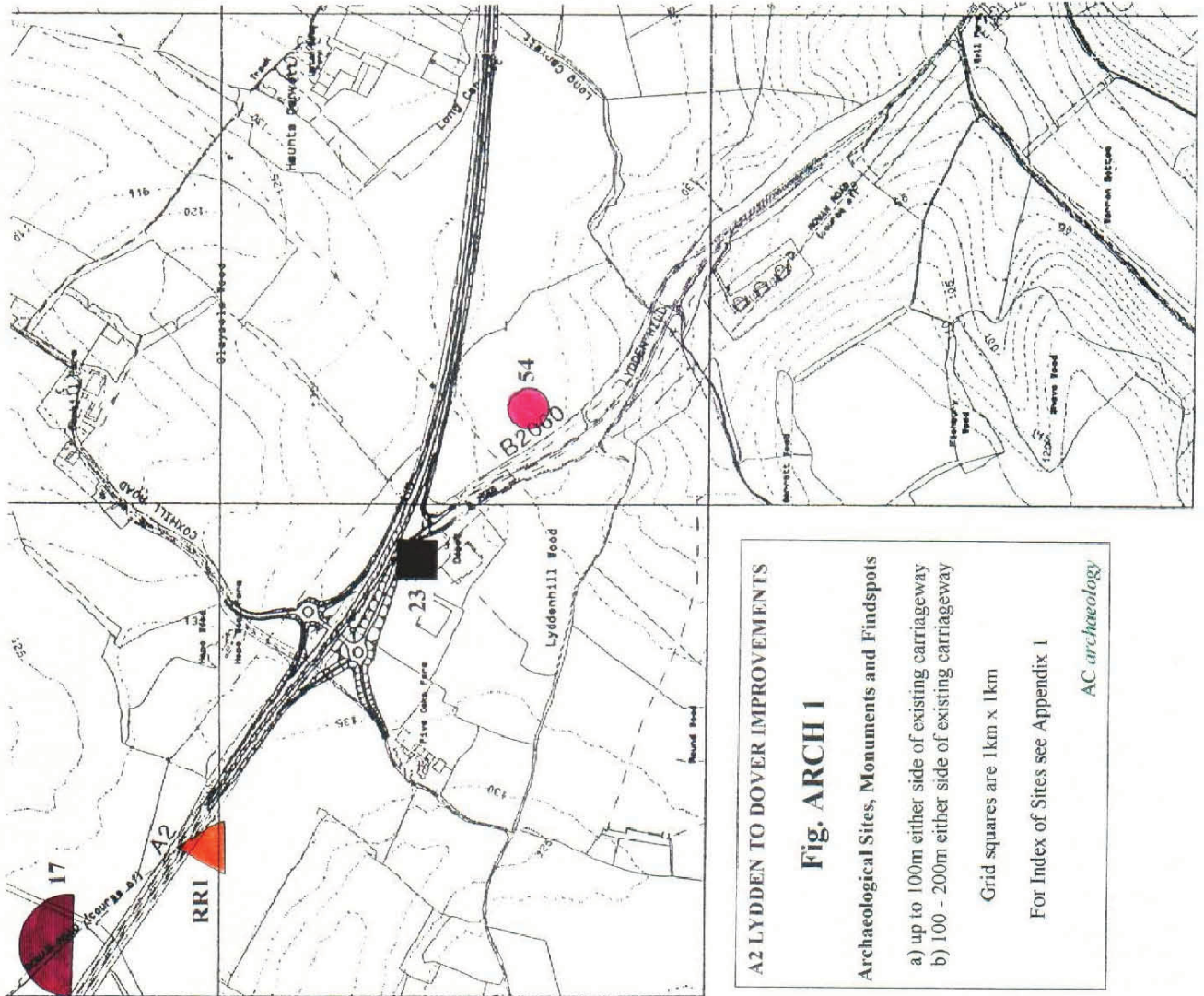
Grid squares are 100m x 100m : For Key see Fig. ARCH 1 : For Index of Sites see Appendix 1

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A2 LYDDEN TO DOVER IMPROVEMENTS

Fig. ARCH 1

Archaeological Sites, Monuments and Findspots

- a) up to 100m either side of existing carriageway
- b) 100 - 200m either side of existing carriageway

Grid squares are 1km x 1km

For Index of Sites see Appendix 1

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