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archaeology & built heritage



## Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

For

south east water

Concerning

**Horne Farm to Cottage Hill  
Mains Renewal Scheme  
Rotherfield  
East Sussex**

January 2018



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*Cover: View looking E across field to W of Milk Lodge Farm, with the spire of St Denys's Church Rotherfield in background*

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## Contents:

1	Non-Technical Summary.....	1
2	Introduction.....	2
	2.1 Site Description.....	2
	2.1.1 Soils and Geology.....	2
3	Methodology.....	5
	3.1 Aims and Objectives.....	5
	3.2 Criteria for Assessment of Potential and Importance of Heritage Assets.....	5
	3.2.1 Potential.....	5
	3.2.2 Importance.....	5
	3.3 Consultation of Archaeological Records.....	6
	3.3.1 Research Methods.....	6
	3.3.2 Evaluation and Study of Archaeological Databases.....	6
	3.3.3 Evaluation and Study of Primary Sources.....	6
	3.3.4 Evaluation and Study of Secondary Sources.....	6
	3.3.5 Evaluation and Study of Cartographic Evidence.....	7
	3.3.6 Conservation Areas.....	7
	3.3.7 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs).....	7
	3.3.8 Archaeological Sites.....	7
	3.3.9 Site Visit.....	7
4	Assessment.....	8
	4.1 Landscape Overview.....	8
	4.2 Historic Environment Records.....	8
	4.2.1 Prehistoric and Roman.....	8
	4.2.2 Medieval.....	9
	4.2.3 Post-Medieval.....	10
5	Gazetteer and Plans of Archaeological Sites, Monuments and Events recorded on the East Sussex HER in the vicinity of the study area.....	12
6	Documentary Study & Map Regression.....	17
7	Conclusion.....	19
8	Appendix 1: Historic Maps.....	20
9	Copyright.....	25
10	Bibliography.....	25
11	Cartography and Aerial Photography.....	26

## 1 Non-Technical Summary

This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ADBA) of the Hourne Farm to Cottage Hill Water Mains Renewal Scheme undertaken by Border Archaeology Ltd on behalf of South East Water has reached the following conclusions regarding the potential and significance of the archaeological resource within the specific study area, which are summarised below:

- *The potential for encountering evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity in the vicinity of the route has been assessed as **Moderate**. Although the archaeological record for the route is limited in terms of recorded prehistoric and Roman remains, a section of the pipeline route running parallel to the B2100 road from NGR TQ 55099 29708 to TQ 54077 29925) runs close to the presumed course of the Newenden to Wadhurst ridgeway of prehistoric or Roman origin. There is potential for encountering evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity where the pipeline route follows the line of this long-established routeway.*
- *The potential for encountering evidence of medieval remains has been assessed as **Moderate**. This reflects the fact that the western half of the route extends within the southern extent of a large medieval deer park associated with the manor of Rotherfield. Archaeological evidence for a significant focus of medieval ironworking activity has also been identified close to the western terminus of the route (at Jarvis Brook and Maynard's Gate) and there is potential for encountering further evidence of features and deposits associated with ironworking activity in this area, particularly in the vicinity of the stream which is crossed by the pipeline route to the east of Palesgate Lane.*
- *The potential for encountering archaeological remains of post-medieval date has been assessed as **Moderate**. Significant evidence of early post-medieval ironworking activity has been identified towards the W end of the route, associated with the extensive 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century blast furnace complex on the Crowborough Ghyll at Maynard's Gate, while another section of the route north of Dewlands Manor runs in close proximity to a large marl pit and a possible limekiln site of early post-medieval date. The pipeline also runs in close proximity to the site of a demolished 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century outfarm near Old Forest Lane at NGR TQ 54416 29818 and also crosses the buried line of a Second World War anti-tank ditch associated with the GHQ Newhaven to Cliffe Defence Line, just to the east of Palesgate Lane (NGR TQ 54233 29833).*

**Summary Conclusion:** The overall archaeological potential of the route has been assessed as **Moderate**.

This assessment reflects the fact that, although little archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken in close proximity to the route, several sections of the proposed pipeline traverse or extending near to areas of potential archaeological interest, including 1/a long-established ridgeway of prehistoric or Roman origin, running to the north of the B2100 between Crowborough and Rotherfield, 2/a focus of medieval and post-medieval ironworking activity at Jarvis Brook and Maynard's Gate, close to the western terminus of the route, 3/ the site of a post-medieval marl pit and an associated limekiln site north of Dewlands Manor and 4/ the site of a demolished 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century farmstead W of Old Forest Lane and 5/ the buried line of a Second World War anti-tank ditch located to the east of Palesgate Lane.

## 2 Introduction

This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ADBA) was undertaken by Border Archaeology Ltd (BA) in response to an Instruction from South East Water (SEW) regarding the proposed route of the Hourne Farm to Cottage Hill Mains Renewal Scheme, extending from Crowborough to Rotherfield (East Sussex) (*fig. 1*).

### 2.1 Site Description

The route of the proposed water mains reinforcement scheme (approximately 2.4km in length) commences from a valve connection adjacent to Palesgate Lane, on the E outskirts of the town of Crowborough at NGR TQ 54077 29924, from where it runs SE across a field used as an industrial yard before crossing the Crowborough Ghyll stream and then continuing E (upslope) within a large pasture field N of the Rotherfield Road (B2100). At NGR TQ 54444 29822 the scheme crosses 'Old Forest Lane', a minor trackway which leads N from Rotherfield Road and continues roughly E through pasture fields along a ridge running parallel and to the N of the B2100. At TQ 55105 29760 the proposed route turns sharply to the S and crosses the B2100; having crossed the road the pipeline turns sharply SE and then traverses a large field enclosure which is currently under pasture. Having reached the SE boundary of the field at TQ 55281 29342, the pipeline again turns S and skirts along the W edge of an area of dense woodland containing a substantial former marl pit, now filled with water.

The scheme then turns towards the SE at TQ 55256 29179, crossing a further small field before entering an area of woodland known as 'Dewlands Wood' at TQ 55320 29126. The pipeline crosses the woodland in an easterly direction, partly following the line of a driveway leading to Dewlands Manor Golf Course, before joining South Street on the S outskirts of the village of Rotherfield (TQ 55456 29067) and then heading N to reach the junction with the Mayfield Road (B2101) at TQ 55498 29151. From that point, the pipeline runs SE along the Mayfield Road leaving the road at TQ 55598 29030 and heading in a SSW direction to its terminus at the Cottage Hill Reservoir (NGR TQ 55545 28837).

The engineering methodology for the majority of the scheme will be open-cut trenching, except for the crossing of Crowborough Ghyll from TQ 54077 29924 to approximately TQ 54233 29833 where trenchless techniques will be used.

#### 2.1.1 Soils and Geology

The predominant soil type in the landscape crossed by the NW portion of the scheme consists of stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the CURTISDEN Series (572i). These are characterized as silty soils over Cretaceous and Jurassic siltstone with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging. Some similar well drained soils and some well drained coarse loamy soils over sandstone are also present, as well as some localized slumping (SSEW, 1983). Towards the SE end of the proposed pipeline the local soil type changes to the typical stagnogley soils of the WICKHAM 1 Series (711e). These are defined as slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged, fine silty over clayey, and fine loamy over clayey and clayey soils. The underlying geology consists of drift over Cretaceous clay or mudstone (SSEW 1983).

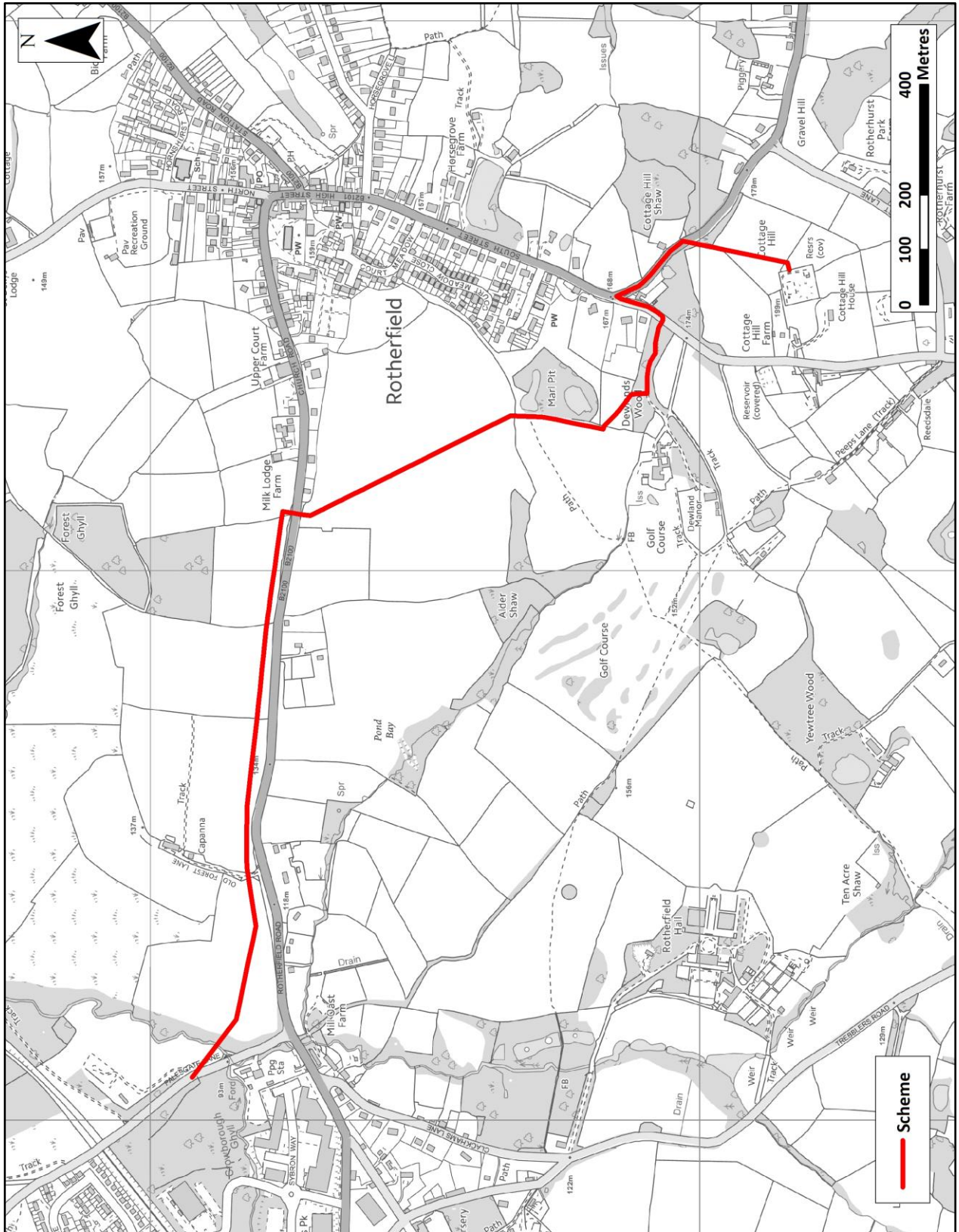


Fig. 1: General site location plan (based on information supplied by SEW)  
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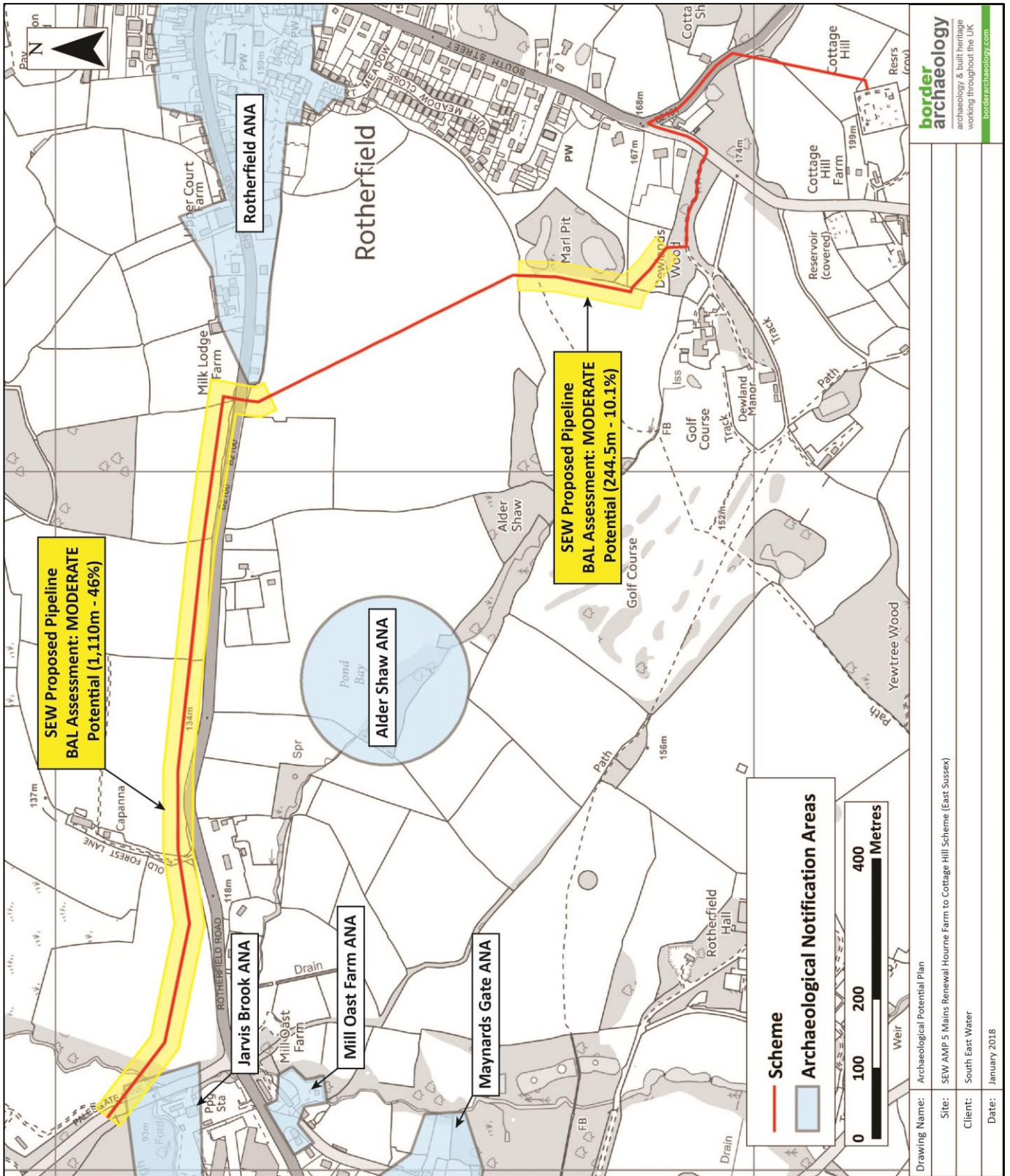


Fig. 2: Plan showing identified areas of archaeological potential and Archaeological Notification Areas  
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## 3 Methodology

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### 3.1 Aims and Objectives

This ADDBA seeks to identify any known or potential archaeological and built-heritage assets (both designated and undesignated) in the vicinity of the specific study area and to establish the importance of these archaeological and built heritage assets (including an assessment of their character, extent and quality) within a local, regional and national context.

BAL is cognizant of the emergent *South East Research Framework (SERF)* (Kent County Council 2017). While it is understood that the framework awaits publication in full, reference is made to the limited material currently accessible via the Kent County Council website.

### 3.2 Criteria for Assessment of Potential and Importance of Heritage Assets

#### 3.2.1 Potential

This Assessment contains a record of the known and potential archaeological and built-heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed scheme. The potential for encountering a particular resource in the vicinity of the pipeline route has been assessed according to the following scale:

**Low** – Very unlikely to be encountered.

**Moderate** – Possibility that features may be encountered in the vicinity of the site.

**High** – Remains highly likely to survive in the vicinity of the site.

#### 3.2.2 Importance

The criteria used to determine the importance of archaeological and built-heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed scheme (*Table 1*) has been informed by guidelines for assessing cultural heritage assets contained in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* Vol. 11 Section 3 part 2 (Highways Agency 2009).

BAL is also fully cognizant of general guidelines on the assessment of heritage assets contained in the *National Planning Policy Framework, Planning Guidance Section 12* ('Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment').

**Table 1: Factors for assessing the importance of archaeological and built heritage assets**

<b>Very High</b>	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
<b>High</b>	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
<b>Medium</b>	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
<b>Low</b>	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
<b>Negligible</b>	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
<b>Unknown</b>	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

### 3.3 Consultation of Archaeological Records

#### 3.3.1 Research Methods

The research carried out for this Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment consisted of the following elements:

#### 3.3.2 Evaluation and Study of Archaeological Databases

The East Sussex Historic Environment Records (HER) and the National Record of the Historic Environment database (<https://pastscape.org.uk>) were both consulted and lists obtained of all known archaeological sites, listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) within the study area (the search radius was defined as 500m on either side of the proposed pipeline route).

The East Sussex HER provided an HER reference number regarding this search: 308/17.

#### 3.3.3 Evaluation and Study of Primary Sources

Primary documentary sources relating to the study area (including deeds, surveys and tithe apportionments) were consulted at the East Sussex Record Office and the National Archives.

#### 3.3.4 Evaluation and Study of Secondary Sources

All published and unpublished works relating to sites and structures of archaeological and historical interest within the study area were examined, utilizing collections held at the East Sussex Record Office and the National Archives.

### 3.3.5 Evaluation and Study of Cartographic Evidence

Historic maps and illustrations (including engravings, paintings and photographs) dating back to the 16<sup>th</sup> century were consulted at the East Sussex Record Office and the National Archives. Collections of aerial photographs relating to the study area dating back to 1945 were consulted at East Sussex Record Office and the Historic England Archive, Swindon.

### 3.3.6 Conservation Areas

The proposed pipeline does not pass through any Conservation Areas, as designated by East Sussex County Council, the closest Conservation Area being the Rotherfield Conservation Area (DES9841), the boundaries of which lie approximately 285m to the E of the scheme. However, the W end of the pipeline route, extending SE from Palesgate Lane, does briefly cross the Archaeological Notification Area associated with an iron furnace site at Jarvis Brook (DES9029).

The entire area traversed by the proposed pipeline also lies within the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

### 3.3.7 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)

The proposed pipeline route is not located within the immediate vicinity of any SAMs. The nearest Scheduled Monument is a medieval moated site with adjacent late medieval pondbay at Walsh Manor, Crowborough (1012784), located approximately 2km to the SW of the route.

### 3.3.8 Archaeological Sites

The East Sussex Historic Environment Records (HER) and the National Record of the Historic Environment database (<https://pastscape.org.uk>) were both consulted to determine the nature and extent of the archaeological resource within the specific study area; a buffer zone of 500m was defined around the proposed pipeline route.

A total of 26 archaeological sites, 13 archaeological events and 10 Listed Buildings are recorded within the 500m buffer zone defined for the purposes of this study on the East Sussex HER (*figs. 3-5*).

### 3.3.9 Site Visit

Details of the site visit will be included in the results of a separate Walkover Survey of the proposed pipeline route, to be undertaken in due course, and a separate report detailing these results will be provided to SEW.

## 4 Assessment

This section analyses the available information from records of archaeological work carried out in the vicinity of the specific study area and discusses its implications with regard to the nature of the archaeological resource within the study area and the likely depth and survival of significant archaeological deposits and features. The assessments contained within this section relate to the HER maps and gazetteers presented in Section 5.

### 4.1 Landscape Overview

The proposed pipeline scheme lies within the High Weald AONB, an area which is geologically characterised by a deeply incised, ridged and faulted landscape comprised of clays and sandstone, with numerous gill streams which form the headwaters of rivers (Harris 2003, 6). The pattern of human activity within the landscape of the High Weald is dominated by a dispersed settlement pattern consisting of farmsteads, hamlets and later medieval villages focused on trade and non-agricultural industries, and a fieldscape largely defined by small irregularly shaped fields, often used for livestock, bounded by hedgerows and ancient routeways, and interspersed by ancient woodland, ghylls, shaws and distinctive zones of heathland (Harris 2003, 6-9).

The specific fieldscape traversed by the pipeline scheme is defined by the Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as consisting of fields formed from medieval and early post-medieval assarting of woodland and heath and often associated with aggregate extraction on the edge of heathland, as well as informal 19<sup>th</sup> century and modern landscaping, regenerated woodlands, and 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century field amalgamations (Bannister 2008).

### 4.2 Historic Environment Records

#### 4.2.1 Prehistoric and Roman

There is limited evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity within the specific study area, although it should be noted that relatively little archaeological fieldwork has been carried out in this area generally. The East Sussex HER records a solitary findspot of an unretouched blade or flake of Mesolithic date found at Rotherfield, approximately 440m to the NE of the route (MES4780; Wymer & Bonsall 1977). A watching brief undertaken in 2009 on the South Crowborough to Cottage Hill Water Main identified a small quantity of worked flint of Neolithic and Bronze Age date along the route and a single ditch of early Roman date (presumably forming part of a wider field system) to the E of Steep Hill Farm (NGR TQ 535 282; c.1.7km SSW of the route) (Network Archaeology, 2009).

The section of the route extending from TQ 54143 29873 to TQ 55055 29767 runs close to and parallel with the line of an historic linear ridgeway running E-W parallel and to the N of the B2100 road from Rotherfield to Crowborough, which is recorded in the East Sussex HER as a section of the Newenden to Wadhurst Ridgeway (MES4875), a routeway of probable prehistoric or Roman origin. It should be noted, however, that the course of this section of the ridgeway as plotted on the HER can only be regarded as conjectural; it has not been verified through archaeological fieldwork and has only been tentatively identified from field observation and aerial photographs (Margary, 1948, 264-5).

Based on the course of this ridgeway as plotted on the HER, there is potential for the pipeline groundworks to encounter evidence of this feature from the point where the pipeline crosses the B2100 road and runs due W to its western terminus at Palesgate Lane. It is possible that evidence of multi-period archaeological activity associated with this long-established ridgeway (including extractive, habitation or burial sites) may be encountered along this section of the pipeline route (NGR TQ 55099 29708 to TQ 54077 29925).

No recorded evidence of Roman occupation has been identified within the search radius defined for the purposes of this study. However, evidence of Romano-British iron working activity is present in the wider landscape surrounding the scheme. At Minepit Hill, approximately 900m to the SE of the Cottage Hill reservoir at the E terminus of the route, a small and short-lived 1<sup>st</sup> century AD iron-smelting site was identified (MES4754), consisting of a single domed furnace and small amount of slag and pottery, with no evidence of associated settlement (Cleere 1978).

**Conclusion:** The potential for encountering evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity in the vicinity of the route has been assessed as **Moderate**. Although the archaeological record for the route is somewhat sparse, in terms of prehistoric and Roman remains, a section of the pipeline route running parallel to the B2100 road from NGR TQ 55099 29708 to TQ 54077 29925) runs close to the presumed course of the Newenden to Wadhurst ridgeway of prehistoric or Roman origin. There is potential for encountering evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity where the pipeline route follows the line of this ancient routeway.

#### 4.2.2 Medieval

The pipeline route extends to the S and W of the Archaeological Notification Area associated with the historic village of Rotherfield (MES20217), a settlement of early medieval date. The place name Rotherfield is of Old English origin, denoting 'open land where cattle graze' (Mills, 2003, 396). The earliest definite reference to Rotherfield occurs in the will of King Alfred dated c.873-888 which refers to a bequest of land at Rotherfield (*Hryðeranfelda*), indicating the presence of a royal estate there during the Anglo-Saxon period (Keynes & Lapidge, 1983, 173-4). It has been suggested that, before the Conquest, there was a religious house and manor at Rotherfield belonging to the French Benedictine priory of St Denis, Paris based on the evidence of a series of charters granting and confirming lands at Rotherfield dating back to the late 8<sup>th</sup> century AD; however, these documents are generally considered to be forgeries although they may possibly have a genuine basis (Stevenson, 1891; Harris, 2008).

By the time of the Domesday Survey (1086) the settlement consisted of a small agricultural community which lay at the centre of an extensive royal estate, which was granted to Gilbert de Clare by c.1100 and was subsequently held by the de Clare family until the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century (Pullein, 1928). The Domesday Survey (which valued the manor of Rotherfield at £12) refers to the presence of extensive woodland (enough to feed 80 pigs) and a park (Morris, 1976). The parish church of St Denys (MES4765; 450m to the NE of the scheme) was in existence by the late 11<sup>th</sup>- early 12<sup>th</sup> century, although the earliest fabric dates back to the early 13<sup>th</sup> century (Harris 2008). There appears to have been a limited degree of ribbon settlement extending W along the Rotherfield Road, as shown on a plan of the manor of Rotherfield dated 1597. The pipeline route crosses the B2100 approximately 30m W of the Archaeological Notification Area associated with the medieval settlement of Rotherfield at NGR TQ 5508 2972.

Of particular interest is the reference in the Domesday Survey to a park within the manor of Rotherfield which appears to have existed at least until the 14<sup>th</sup> century based on documentary records; the precise boundaries of this park are unclear but place-name evidence suggests that it extended to the NW of Rotherfield. The S boundary of the park appears to have been marked by the present B2100 road from Rotherfield to Crowborough, as attested by place names such as Maynard's Gate and Browngate (both referred to in 14<sup>th</sup> century manorial records), the W boundary appears to have run along Palesgate Lane, while the N extent of the park is evidenced by place names such as Boarshead Gate, Redgate, Danegate and Blackthorn Gate (Pullein, 1928, 43, 66). The pipeline route crosses the presumed S boundary of this medieval deer park at NGR TQ 55100 29745 and then continues roughly W to the N of the B2100, crossing the W boundary of the park at Palesgate Lane close to its W terminus.

Towards the W end of the route, the pipeline runs about 160m NE of the farmstead of Maynard's Gate, which appears to be of late medieval origin (mentioned as 'Maynardsgatt' in a rental of Rotherfield of 14<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> century date) although the extant farm buildings date no earlier than the 19<sup>th</sup> century (MES21636; Pullein, 1928, 62; Edwards 2008). Maynards Gate appears to have been a focus for ironworking activity during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. Evidence for ironworking activity of medieval date was identified further to the W at NGR TQ 5380 2970, where a watching brief in 1977 during the construction of a new industrial estate at Jarvis Brook identified three bloomery furnaces (EES9200; 340m SW of the route). Subsequent excavation dated the bloomeries to the medieval period based on pottery finds, indicating that they predated a nearby blast furnace site at Maynards Gate established in the mid to late-16<sup>th</sup> century (Coombes 1977, 4-7; Webster & Cherry 1978, 187). The pipeline briefly crosses the Archaeological Notification Area associated with the Jarvis Brook ironworking site (DES9029) where it extends SE of Palegate Lane.

**Conclusion:** The potential for encountering evidence of medieval remains has been assessed as **Moderate**. This reflects the fact that the W half of the route extends within the S extent of a large medieval deer park associated with the manor of Rotherfield. Evidence for a significant focus of medieval ironworking activity has also been identified close to the W terminus of the route, in the vicinity of Maynard's Gate and Jarvis Brook and there is potential for encountering further evidence of features and deposits associated with ironworking activity in this area, particularly in the vicinity of the stream which is crossed by the pipeline route to the E of Palesgate Lane.

#### 4.2.3 Post-Medieval

Significant evidence for ironworking activity of early post-medieval date has been recorded towards the W end of the pipeline route, in terms of furnace sites, pond bays and associated water management features. The closest of these to the route is the Maynard's Gate ironworking site, an extensive complex of features adjoining the Crowborough Ghyll stream at NGR TQ 5390 2980 (MES2959; c.170m WSW of the W terminus of the pipeline), where the remains of a blast furnace of late 16<sup>th</sup> century date were excavated in advance of the construction of the Millbrook Industrial Estate in 1975-76 (EES9202). The excavations revealed the base of the furnace, a gun-casting pit, a working floor and remains of the wheel pit, which appears on the basis of documentary evidence to have been established by 1562 and remained in operation until c. 1653-1664 (Bedwin, 1978, 163-78).

Several water management features associated with this furnace site have been identified, including the remains of a large pond bay (c.75m long and 4.5m high) at NGR TQ 53928 29829 (c. 175m SW of the route) which has been partially destroyed by fluvial erosion and modern quarrying, as well as another large pond bay, c.70m in length and 3.5m in height, identified to the S of Browngate Farm at TQ 54665 29529, approximately 280m to the S of the route

(Straker 1931, 254). At NGR TQ 5450 3020 (about 380m N of the route), the remains of a substantial spoil heap containing cinder and charcoal was previously identified within Rochester's Forest, which was considered to be possibly associated with the Maynard's Gate iron working site (MES4755; Straker 1931, 255). There remains potential for hitherto unrecorded ironworking sites of early post-medieval date to be identified towards the W end of the route, particularly where the pipeline crosses the Crowborough Ghyll to the E of Palesgate Lane.

Evidence of industrial activity has also been identified towards the E end of the route, where a section of the pipeline (from NGR TQ 55280 29337 to TQ 55318 29125) extends to the S and W of an area of woodland N of Dewlands Manor (the former Rectory estate) containing a large marl pit which would have been dug for the extraction of marl for agricultural purposes. While this feature is not recorded as a heritage asset on the East Sussex HER, documentary and cartographic records indicate that it could possibly date back to the 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, based on references in the manorial records for the Rectory estate to the 'marlpit over against Dewlands Gate' (Pullein, 1928, 154). Moreover, it is worth noting that the field to the S of the marl pit which is crossed by the pipeline route is referred to in the Rotherfield tithe award of 1839 as 'Kiln Field' which suggests the presence of a limekiln in this specific area, although no structure is shown on the tithe map or on earlier maps of the area dated 1789 (OS Surveyor's map) and 1825 (Greenwood).

At NGR TQ 54416 29818 the scheme runs c.10m N of the site of a now demolished 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century outfarm recorded to the W of Old Forest Lane close to the junction with the Crowborough to Rotherfield Road (MES30200). The outfarm, which is first shown on an OS Surveyor's map of 1789, appears to have consisted of a sub-rectangular enclosure with two ranges of barns. The Rotherfield tithe award of 1839 (NA IR 29/35/222) indicates that the site was occupied by a local farmer named Benjamin Corke who held the tenancy of Court Farm in Rotherfield, which belonged to the Earl of Abergavenny. The outfarm site is marked as forming part of Plot No 2370, listed as 'pasture, lodge and yard' in the tithe apportionment, perhaps indicating an association with the former deer park which is known to have been situated N of the Rotherfield Road. The outfarm buildings are shown on the OS 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> edition maps and on aerial photographs taken in the mid-1940s but appear to have vanished by the early 1960s.

Further to the W, at approximately TQ 54233 29833, the pipeline crosses the buried line of a WWII anti-tank ditch which is shown on aerial photographs dated 1944 and 1947 as running S from the line of the Crowborough to Tunbridge Wells railway and crossing a field to the E of Palesgate Lane, where the ditch then turns sharply SW and crosses the Rotherfield road (*figs. 13 & 14*). This anti-tank ditch appears to have formed part of the Newhaven to Cliffe branch of the GHQ Defence Line, a major stop line constructed in 1940 to protect London from a German landing on the coast of SE England. The ditch appears to have been infilled shortly after 1947 and is not shown on later aerial photographs of the fields E of Palesgate Lane; the feature was not observed during the site visit although a Type 24 hexagonal pillbox (not listed on the HER) was noted about 50m NNE of the route at NGR TQ 542 299.

**Conclusion:** The potential for encountering archaeological remains of post-medieval date has been assessed as **Moderate**. Significant evidence of early post-medieval ironworking activity has been identified towards the W end of the route, associated with the extensive 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century blast furnace complex on the Crowborough Ghyll at Maynard's Gate, while another section of the route N of Dewlands Manor runs in close proximity to a large marl pits and a possible associated limekiln site. The pipeline also runs in close proximity to the site of a demolished post-medieval outfarm W of Old Forest Lane at NGR TQ 54416 29818 and further to the W, crosses the buried line of a WWII anti-tank ditch associated with the GHQ Newhaven to Cliffe Defence Line at NGR TQ 54233 29833.

5 Gazetteer and Plans of Archaeological Sites, Monuments and Events recorded on the East Sussex HER in the vicinity of the study area

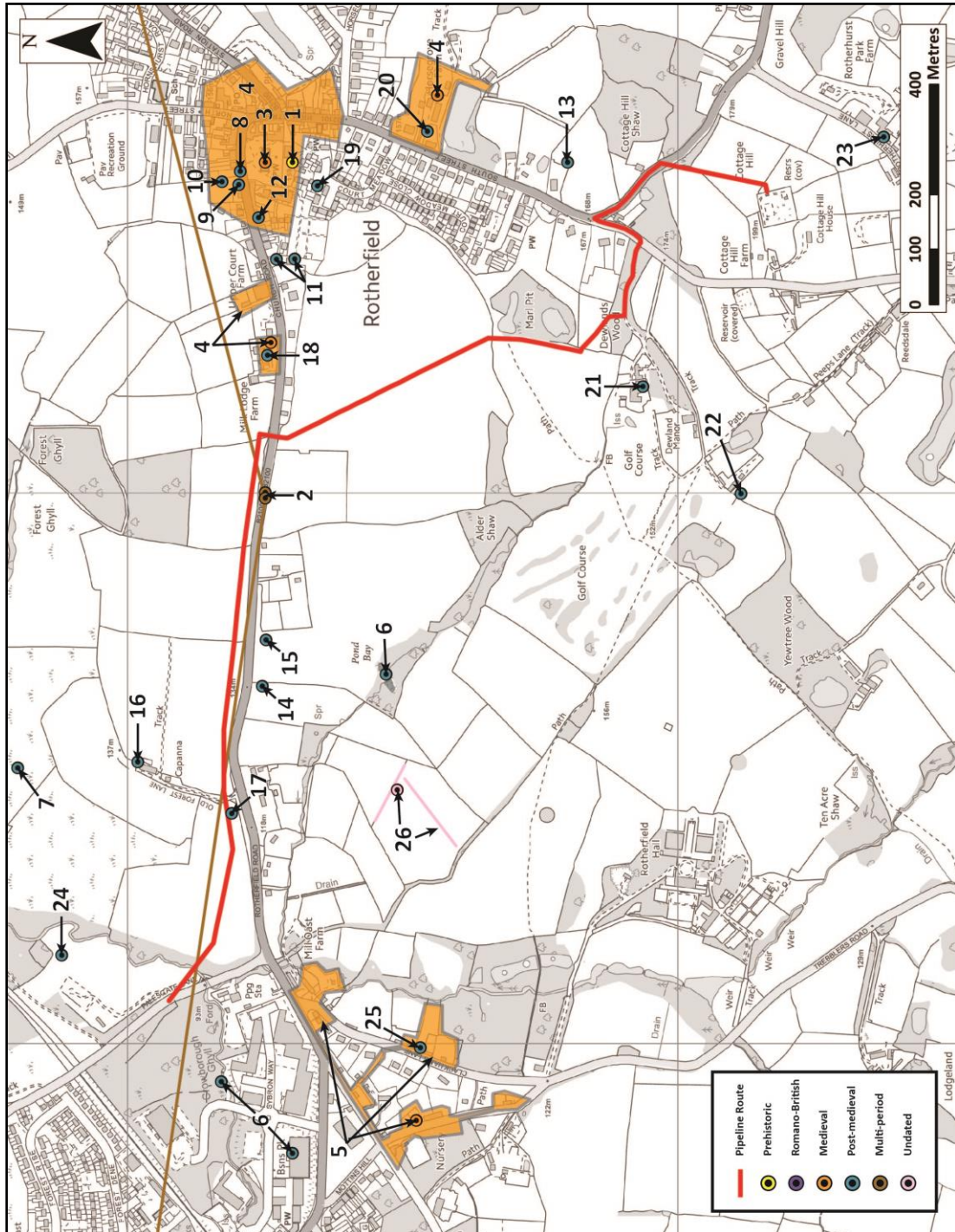


Fig. 3: Plan showing archaeological sites and monuments recorded on the East Sussex HER in the vicinity (500m) of the proposed scheme

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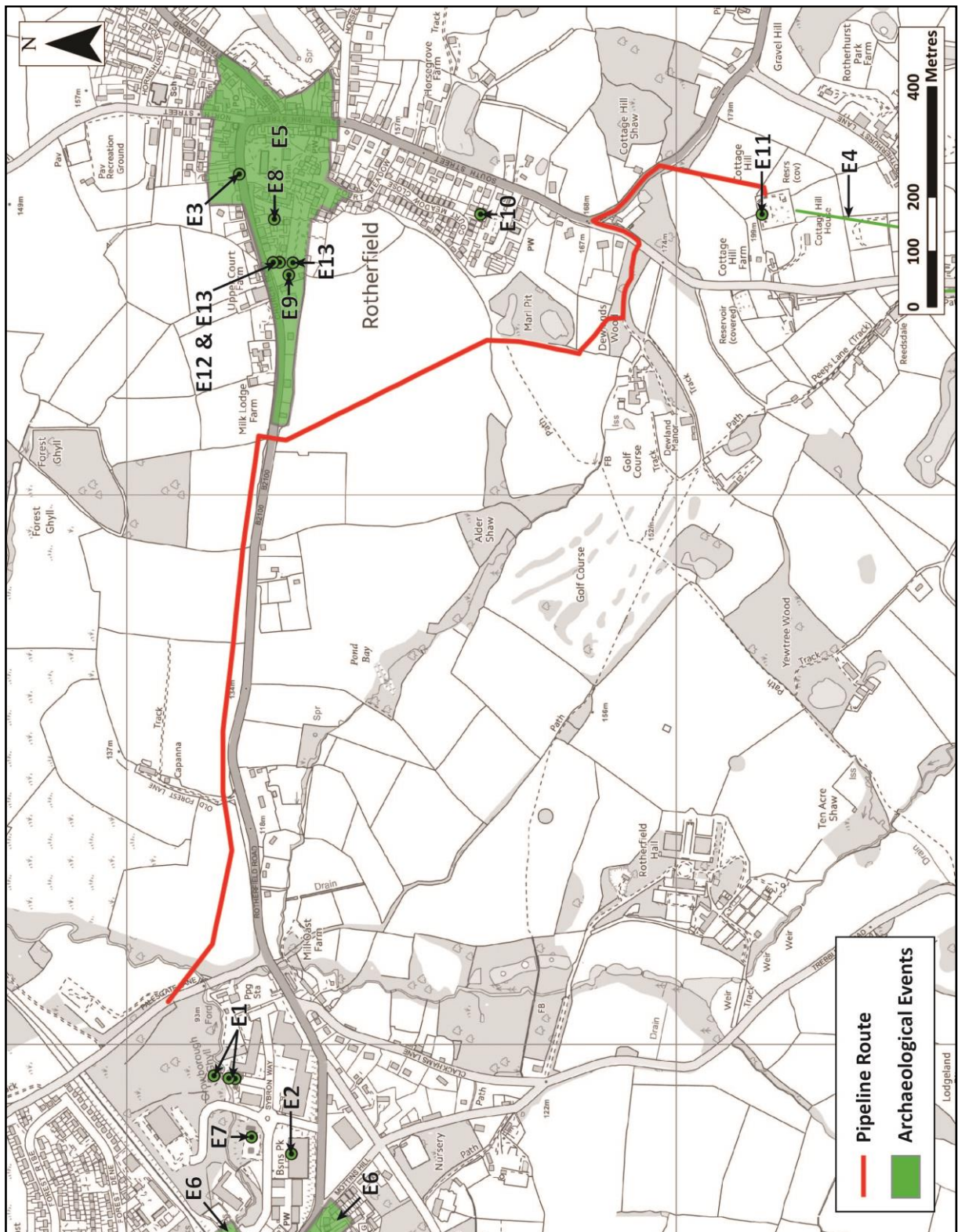


Fig. 4: Plan showing archaeological events recorded on the East Sussex HER in the vicinity (500m) of the proposed scheme

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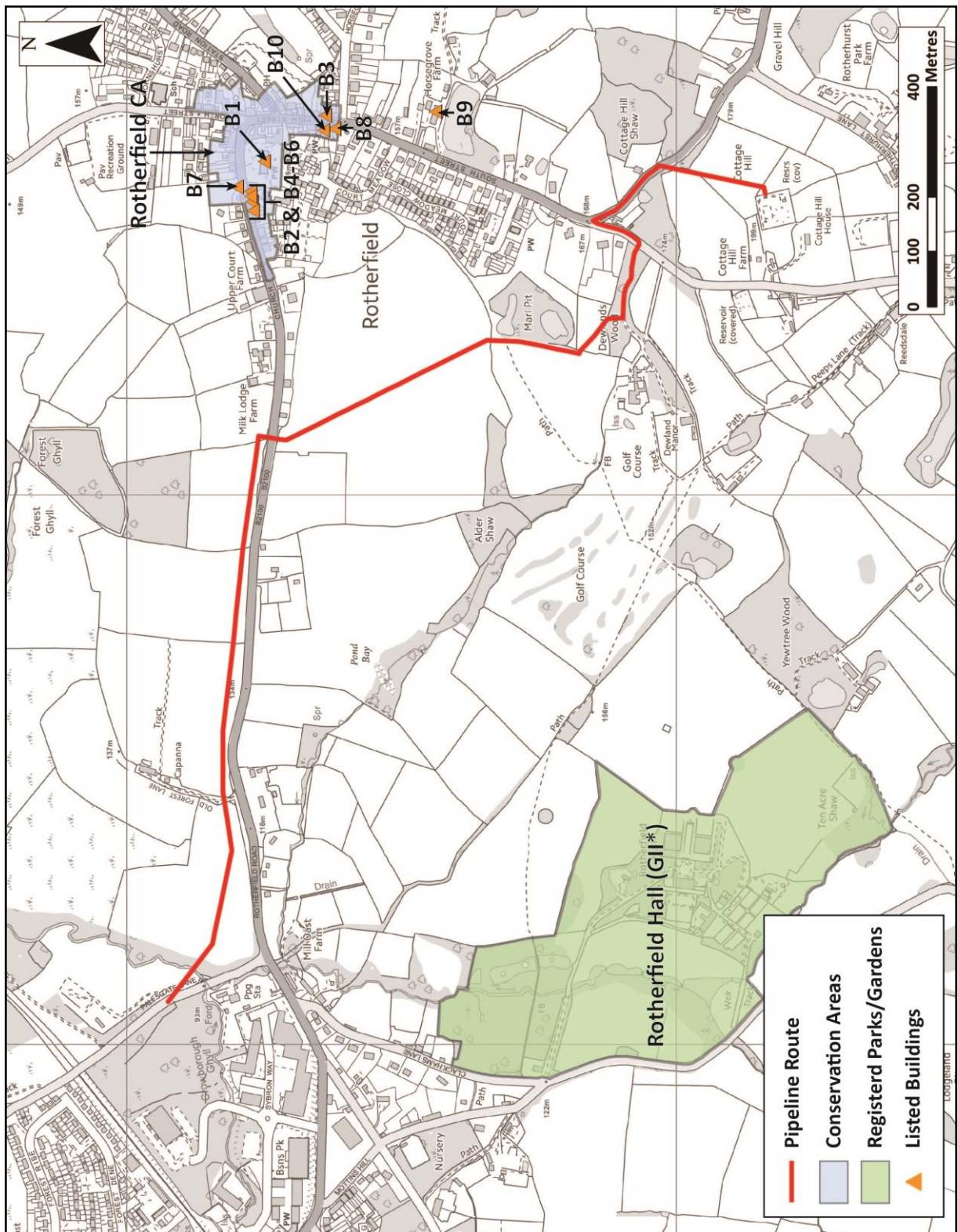


Fig. 5: Plan showing Listed Buildings and other heritage designations recorded on the East Sussex HER in the vicinity (500m) of the proposed scheme

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**Table 2: Gazetteer of archaeological sites & monuments recorded on the East Sussex HER in the vicinity (500m) of the proposed pipeline route**

#	MonUID	Name	Date	NGR
1	MES4780	Mesolithic Flint	Mesolithic	TQ 5560 2970
2	MES4875	Newenden-Wadhurst Ridgeway	Neo. – PM	TQ 6778 3218
3	MES4765	St Denys Church	Medieval	TQ 5560 2975
4	MES20217	Rotherfield: Medieval Town	Medieval	TQ 5550 2960
5	MES21636	Maynard's Gate Farm: Medieval Settlement	Medieval	TQ 5395 2948
6	MES2959	Maynards Gate Furnace: C16th Furnace	Post-med.	TQ 5420 2960
7	MES4755	Rochester Forest: Spoil Heap	Post-med.	TQ 5450 3020
8	MES20097	C17th Boundary Wall at The Friars	Post-med.	TQ 5558 2979
9	MES22968	Town Hill House	Post-med.	TQ 5555 2979
10	MES22969	Barn at Town Hill House	Post-med.	TQ 5556 2982
11	MES25592	The Feldings: C19th-C20th Pottery	Post-med.	TQ 5542 2971
12	MES26047	Hope Cottage	Post-med.	TQ 5549 2976
13	MES29503	South Street C20th Brickworks	Post-med.	TQ 5560 2920
14	MES30197	Browngate Farm	Post-med.	N/R
15	MES30198	Field Barn E of Browngate Farm	Post-med.	N/R
16	MES30199	Outfarm on E Side of Old Forest Lane	Post-med.	N/R
17	MES30200	C19th Outfarm	Post-med.	N/R
18	MES30241	Old Milk Lodge	Post-med.	N/R
19	MES30242	Court Farm	Post-med.	N/R
20	MES30243	Horsegrove House	Post-med.	N/R
21	MES30244	Farmstead NE of Dewlands Manor	Post-med.	N/R
22	MES30245	Yard SW of Dewlands Manor	Post-med.	N/R
23	MES30246	Rotherhurst Farm	Post-med.	N/R
24	MES33821	Old Lodge Warren: C20th Pillbox	Post-med.	TQ 5416 3012
25	MES34292	Clackhams, Clackhams Lane	Post-med.	TQ 5399 2946
26	MES23133	Owlsbury Farm: Undated Bank	Undated	TQ 5443 2947

**Table 3: Gazetteer of archaeological events recorded on the East Sussex HER in the vicinity (500m) of the proposed pipeline route**

#	EvUID	Name	Date	NGR
E1	EES9202	Excavation: Maynards Gate (Millbrook Industrial Estate)	1975/1976	TQ 5393 2982
E2	EES9200	Excavation: Maynards Gate, Jarvis Brook	1977	TQ 5380 2970
E3	EES15076	Survey: Boundary Wall at The Friars, Church Road	2003	TQ 5558 2979
E4	EES14924	WB: South Crowborough to Cottage Hill Water Main	2008	TQ 5388 2834
E5	EES15052	EUS: Rotherfield	2008	TQ 5546 2972
E6	EES15053	EUS: Crowborough	2008	TQ 5216 3052
E7	EES14794	Eval.: Tesco Stores Car Park, Sybron Way	2010	TQ 5382 2977
E8	EES15166	WB: 5 Brecon Cottages, Church Road	2012	TQ 5550 2973
E9	EES15201	WB: The Sheiling	2012	TQ 5539 2970

E10	EES15292	Eval.: Land to the rear of Little Oak, Mayfield Road	2013	TQ 5550 2935
E11	EES17672	DBA: Hourne Farm to Cottage Hill	2013	TQ 5385 3027
E12	EES15722	DBA: The Fieldings, Church Road	2014	TQ 5542 2972
E13	EES15991	WB: The Feldings, Church Road	2014	TQ 5542 2971

**Table 4: Gazetteer of Listed Buildings recorded on the East Sussex HER in the vicinity (500m) of the proposed pipeline route**

#	DesigUID	PrefRef	Grade	Name	Date	NGR
B1	DES6621	1193874	I	The Parish Church of St Denys	C13th	TQ 5560 2975
B2	DES6501	1028164	II	Fir Tree Cottage & Virginia Cottage	C16th	TQ 5551 2977
B3	DES4676	1028145	II	Old Tiles & The End Cottage	C17th	TQ 5568 2963
B4	DES4687	1028162	II	Builth Cottage, Builth House & Timbers	C17th	TQ 5555 2977
B5	DES5418	1193886	II	Chapel Cottages	C17th	TQ 5554 2977
B6	DES4688	1028163	II	Chapel Cottages	C18th	TQ 5553 2977
B7	DES5419	1193894	II	Town Hill House	C18th	TQ 5555 2979
B8	DES4677	1028146	II	Laurel Cottage & Little Cottage	C19th	TQ 5566 2962
B9	DES5626	1247223	II	Farm Building E of Horsegrove	C19th	TQ 5569 2943
B10	DES6084	1353615	II	Chapel House	C19th	TQ 5566 2964

## 6 Documentary Study & Map Regression

Documentary and cartographic records relating to the study area were consulted in order to determine the historical pattern of land use, field boundaries and land ownership in the immediate vicinity of the proposed pipeline route. The results of this documentary study and map regression are summarised below (*Table 5*):

**Table 5: Documentary Study and Map Regression**

Date	Description
c.1600 to c.1800	<p>The earliest available cartographic source detailing the landscape traversed by the proposed pipeline is a plan of the demesne manor of Rotherfield surveyed in 1597 (ESRO Ref. ACC 363/111; <i>fig. 6</i>). This plan shows the area containing the site of the modern Cottage Hill Reservoir (bordered to the NW by South Street, to the NE by the Mayfield Road and to the S by Rotherhurst Lane) was then known as 'The Island' and occupied by one Adam Farmer. Dewlands Manor (the Rectory estate) is not shown on the 1597 map, however the land to the N, extending up to the Rotherfield Road (the present B2100) is shown as a single large curvilinear field enclosure marked as 'Demaines'. The area traversed by the route to the N of the Rotherfield road, extending W to Palesgate Lane is not shown in detail on this map as this formed part of the medieval park of Rotherfield.</p> <p>Richard Budgen's county map of 1724 broadly depicts the pattern of major settlements, roads and watercourses within the study area but provides little useful detailed information regarding land usage and field boundaries. The earliest map to cover the entirety of the route in appreciable details is an OS surveyor's drawing of Crowborough and district surveyed in 1789 by Thomas Budgen (<i>fig. 7</i>). The 1789 map shows that the fields adjoining the N side of the Rotherfield Road, to the E of Palesgate Lane, had already been enclosed by that date, further to the N of which an extensive area of unenclosed heathland is shown. The course of Old Forest Lane, extending N of the Rotherfield Road is clearly depicted, as is a small group of buildings immediately to the NW of the junction of Rotherfield Road and Old Forest Lane (TQ 54416 29818) which may be identified with an outfarm shown on later 19<sup>th</sup> century maps. Further to the SE, the 1789 map also shows the site of Dewlands Manor ('Parsonage') bordered to the N by a rectangular belt of woodland which still remains. To the N of this woodland, the map also depicts an extensive area of disturbed ground which may relate to the marlpits which are referred to in 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century manorial records of the Dewlands estate. Close to the E terminus of the route, the farmstead of Cottage Hill is marked as Gravel Hill.</p>
c.1800- 1880	<p>Greenwood's county map of 1825 shows that little discernible change to the landscape or settlement pattern within the study area had occurred since 1789. The 1841 Rotherfield tithe map (<i>figs. 8 &amp; 9</i>) provides the earliest detailed record of land use, ownership and the settlement and fieldscape pattern across the entirety of the route. The field morphology as depicted on the tithe map shifts from a fairly regular sub-rectangular fieldscape towards the W end of the scheme, to a more irregular pattern of enclosure towards the E end of the route. This may reflect the fact that the fields within the E half of the route were probably enclosed in the 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, as suggested by the evidence of the 1597 plan of Rotherfield, while the more regular form of the fields to the N and S of the Rotherfield Road is suggestive of 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century survey planned enclosure. The site of the outfarm to the NW of the junction of Old Forest Lane and Rotherfield Road is shown (although the buildings are not depicted) and is recorded in the award as forming part of field 2370 ('Long Field') described as 'pasture, lodge and yard' and forming part of the estate of Manor Farm, which belonged to the Earl of Abergavenny and was farmed by one Benjamin Corke.</p> <p>Further to the SE, the large field marked as 'Demaines' on the 1597 map had been divided into five separate enclosures all under arable cultivation, although the distinctive curvilinear boundary marking the S and E extent of the field is still discernible, defined by a broad trackway feature which appears to have run SW from</p>

**Table 5: Documentary Study and Map Regression**

Date	Description
	Rotherfield towards the marl pit (listed as Plot No. 3117 'Marlpit Wood and Pond'), the site of which is clearly discernible on the tithe map. The field crossed by scheme to the immediate S of the marl pit (3116) is listed as 'Kiln Field', which presumably refers to a lime kiln site associated with the nearby lime pit. However, no kiln structure is marked on the tithe map, which suggests that it had probably been demolished prior to 1841.
<b>c.1880 to present</b>	<p>Apart from a few minor field boundary changes, the landscape traversed by the pipeline route as recorded on the OS 1<sup>st</sup>- 2<sup>nd</sup> edition maps (<i>figs. 10 &amp; 11</i>), dated 1878 and 1899, appears to have remained largely unchanged from that depicted on the 1841 tithe map. The most noteworthy change is the construction of the reservoir, first marked to the NW of Cottage Hill Farm on the OS 3<sup>rd</sup> edition map of 1910 and the installation of a water tank on the summit of Cottage Hill (<i>fig. 12</i>). By 1931, as shown on the OS 4<sup>th</sup> edition map, there appears to have been a limited growth in housing on the S outskirts of Rotherfield, near to the junction with the Mayfield Road, and also extending W along the Rotherfield Road (B2100).</p> <p>Aerial photographs of the study area dated January 1944 and April 1947 respectively (<i>figs. 13 &amp; 14</i>) show that the landscape and settlement pattern within the area traversed by the pipeline route had remained largely static since the early 1930s. The site of the outfarm NW of Old Forest Lane is still depicted, just to the S of the pipeline route. Towards the W end of the route, both photographs depict the line of an anti-tank ditch, constructed in 1940 as part of the Newhaven to Cliffe branch of the GHQ Defence Line, which ran S from the line of the Crowborough to Tunbridge Wells railway across fields to the E of Palesgate Lane and then turned sharply SW to cross the Rotherfield Road. The ditch is clearly shown on the 1944 AP but had been partially infilled by April 1947. At some point between 1947 and 1961 the covered reservoir on the summit of Cottage Hill was built, while the outfarm near Old Forest Lane was demolished between 1961 and 1971.</p>

**Table 6: Fields Crossed by the Scheme on the 1841 Rotherfield Tithe Map (1839 apportionment)**

Number	Name	Land Owner	Land Occupier	Land Use
1831	Acre Field	Lord Abergavenny	Benjamin Corke	Arable
1832	Lower Meadow	Lord Abergavenny	Benjamin Corke	Meadow
2370	Long Field	Lord Abergavenny	Benjamin Corke	Pasture, Lodge & Yard
1824	N/R	Lord Abergavenny	John Woodhams	Arable
1825	Flat Field	Lord Abergavenny	Thomas Leonard	Arable
1826	Seven Acre Field	Lord Abergavenny	Thomas Leonard	Arable
1827	Lodge Meadow	Lord Abergavenny	Benjamin Corke	Meadow
2397	Four Acre Field	Lord Abergavenny	Thomas Leonard	Arable
2398	Five Acre Field	John Villiers Shelley	Benjamin Corke	Arable
2400	Three Acre Field	John Villiers Shelley	Benjamin Corke	Meadow
2420	Cricketing Wood	Lord Abergavenny	Benjamin Corke	Arable
2421	Middle Five Acres	Lord Abergavenny	Benjamin Corke	Arable
3120	Five Acre Field	Lord Abergavenny	Benjamin Corke	Arable
3168	Landway & Lane	Lord Abergavenny	Benjamin Corke	Road etc.
3117	Eleven Acre Pasture	Lord Abergavenny	Benjamin Corke	Pasture
3116	Kiln Field	Lord Abergavenny	Benjamin Corke	Arable
3115	Plantation	Lord Abergavenny	Rev. Robert Gream	Wood
3181	Little Hop Garden	Rev. James Eveleigh	Robert Mackellow	Hops
3171	N/R	Rev. James Eveleigh	Robert Mackellow	Arable
3179	Cockels	Rev. James Eveleigh	Robert Mackellow	Arable

## 7 Conclusion

This ADBA of the proposed Hourne Farm to Cottage Hill Water Mains Renewal Scheme, extending between Crowborough and Rotherfield (East Sussex) has enabled BA to reach the following conclusions regarding the potential and importance of the archaeological resource within the specific study area, which are detailed below:

Period	Potential	Importance
<b>Prehistoric &amp; Roman</b>	<b>Moderate:</b> A section of the pipeline route running parallel to the B2100 road from NGR TQ 55099 29708 to TQ 54077 29925) runs close to the presumed course of the Newenden to Wadhurst ridgeway of prehistoric or Roman origin. There is potential for encountering evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity where the pipeline route follows the line of this ancient routeway.	<b>High:</b> Prehistoric ridgeways, along with sunken droveways, are seen as defining characteristic of the landscape of the High Weald (Harris 2003, 7). Buried evidence of these routeways and associated habitation, burial or extractive sites, if encountered, would be considered to be of <b>High</b> importance as they are poorly represented in the archaeological record for this area.
<b>Medieval</b>	<b>Moderate:</b> The W half of the route (to the N of the B2100 road) appears to extend within the S boundary of an extensive medieval deer park associated with the manor of Rotherfield, identified from documentary and cartographic sources. Archaeological evidence for a significant focus of medieval ironworking activity has also been identified close to the western terminus of the route (at Jarvis Brook and Maynard's Gate) and there is potential for encountering further evidence of features and deposits associated with ironworking activity in this area.	<b>Medium:</b> Evidence of landscape features connected with the medieval deer park at Rotherfield, such as the park pale or structural remains (eg. lodges or gates) would probably be viewed as being of at least <b>Medium</b> significance. Evidence of medieval ironworking activity, in terms of bloomery sites if encountered, would be considered to be of similar importance as it potentially contribute to the existing body of knowledge regarding the development of the Wealden iron industry during the medieval period.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	<b>Moderate:</b> Considerable evidence of early post-medieval ironworking activity has been identified towards the W end of the route, associated with the extensive 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century blast furnace complex at Maynard's Gate, while another section of the route N of Dewlands Manor runs in close proximity to a marl pit and a possible associated limekiln site of early post-medieval date. The pipeline also runs close to the site of a demolished post-medieval outfarm W of Old Forest Lane at NGR TQ 54416 29818 and further to the W, crosses the buried line of a WWII anti-tank ditch associated with the GHQ Newhaven to Cliffe Defence Line at NGR TQ 54233 29833	<b>Medium:</b> Any sites or features associated with early post-medieval ironworking activity, if encountered, could potentially contribute to the extensive body of archaeological information regarding the Wealden iron industry (a key research objective identified in the South East Research Framework) and would therefore be viewed as being of at least <b>Medium</b> (i.e. regional) importance. Evidence of post-medieval agricultural buildings or extractive activities such as marl pits and associated limekilns would probably be considered to be of local importance.

**Overall Conclusion and Recommendation:** The archaeological potential of the route has been assessed, in overall terms, as **Moderate**. An appropriate mitigation strategy will be determined in consultation with South East Water and the archaeological officer for East Sussex County Council, with particular reference to the sections of the route running E from Palesgate Lane through fields to the N of the Rotherfield Road and extending near to the post-medieval marl pit and possible limekiln site N of Dewlands Manor.

8 Appendix 1: Historic Maps

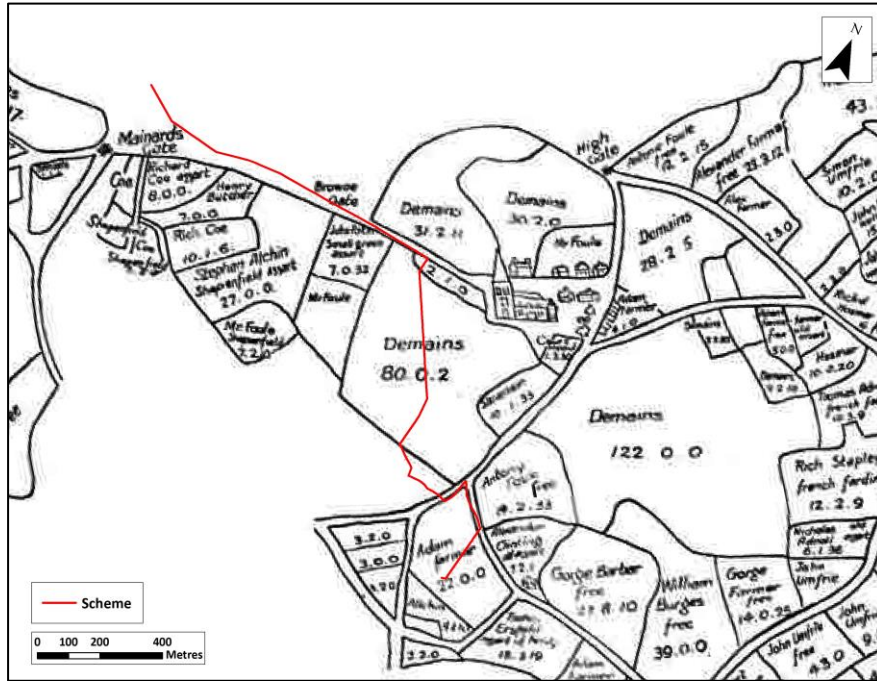


Fig. 6: Extract from a transcription of the 1597 plan of Rotherfield Manor reproduced in C. Pullein 'Rotherfield: The story of some Wealden manors' (1928)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the East Sussex Record Office)

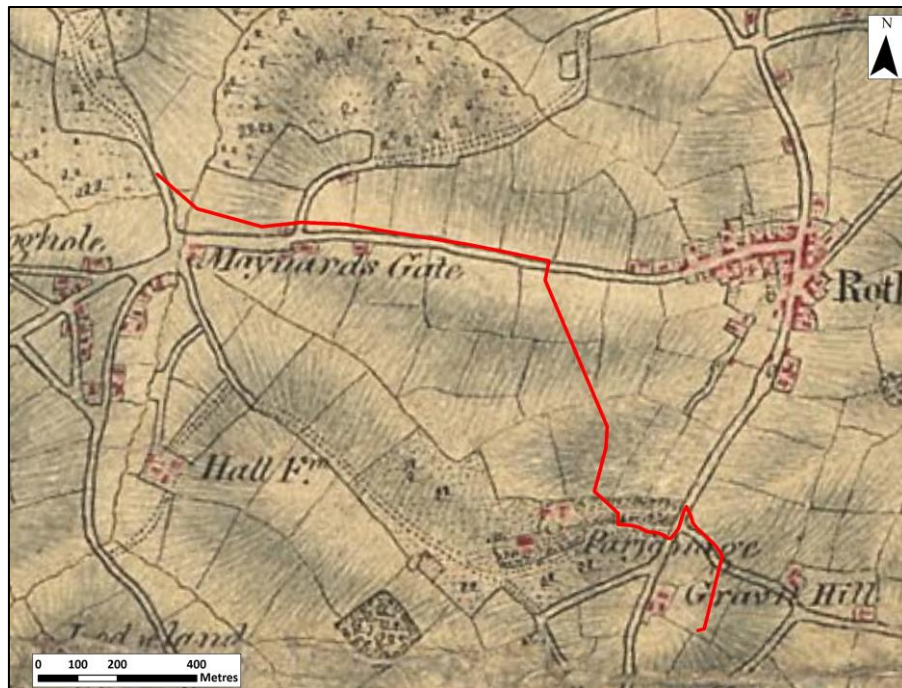


Fig. 7: Extract from Thomas Budgen's 1789 OS Surveyor's Drawing of Crowborough and district (route marked in red)  
(Reproduced courtesy of the East Sussex Record Office)





Fig. 8: Extract from the 1841 Rotherfield Tithe Map showing the central and eastern portions of the pipeline route (pipeline marked in red)  
(Reproduced courtesy of the National Archives)

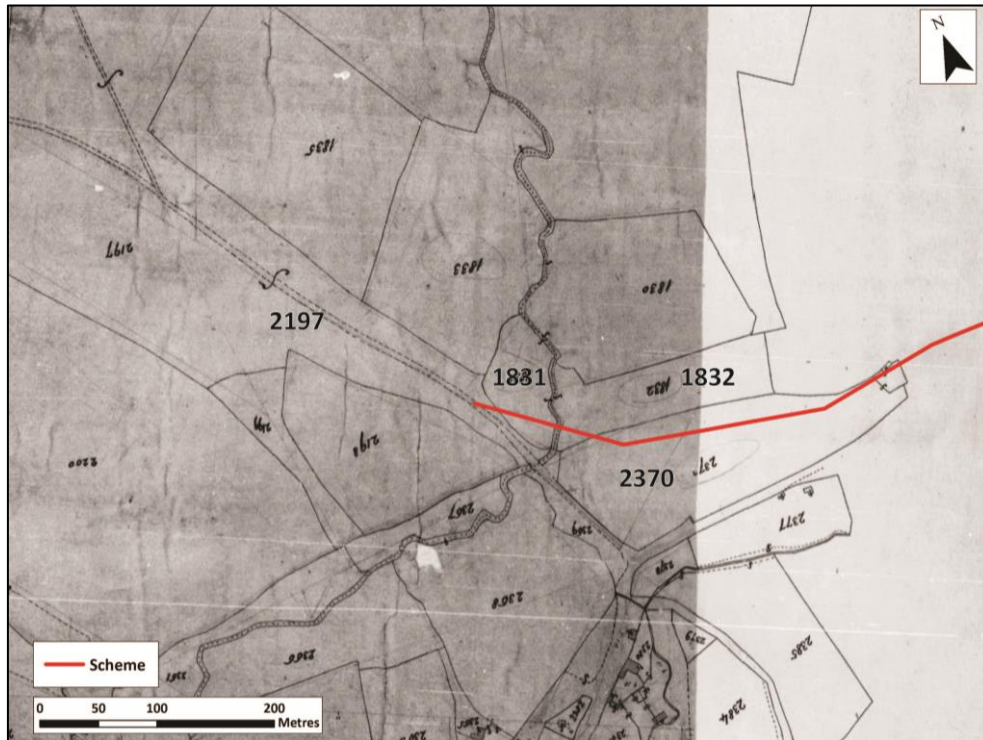


Fig. 9: Extract from the 1841 Rotherfield Tithe Map showing the fields immediately E of Palesgate Lane at the W end of the route (pipeline marked in red)  
(Reproduced courtesy of the National Archives)

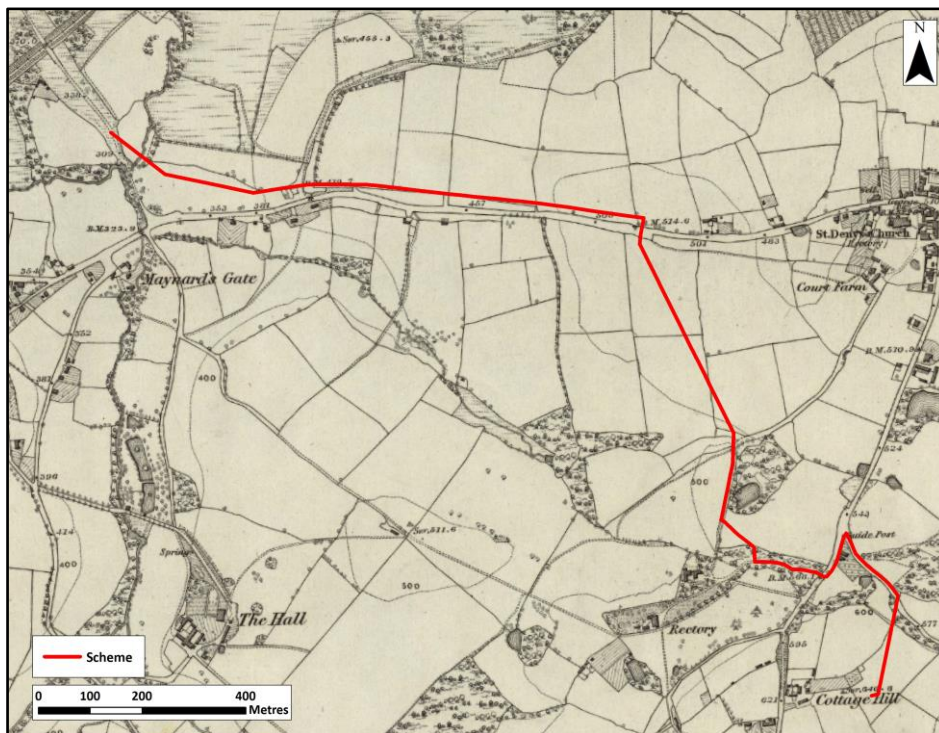


Fig. 10: Extract from the 1879 Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 6-Inch Map (pipeline marked in red)  
(Reproduced courtesy of the East Sussex Record Office)

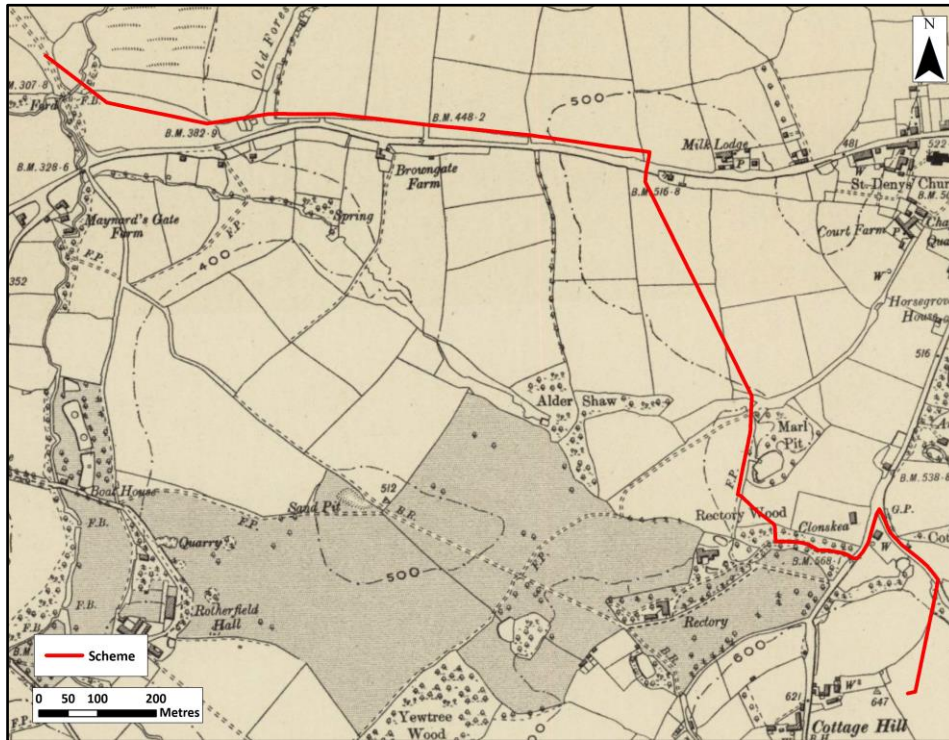


Fig. 11: Extract from the 1899 Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 6-Inch Map (with pipeline marked in red)  
(Reproduced courtesy of the East Sussex Record Office)

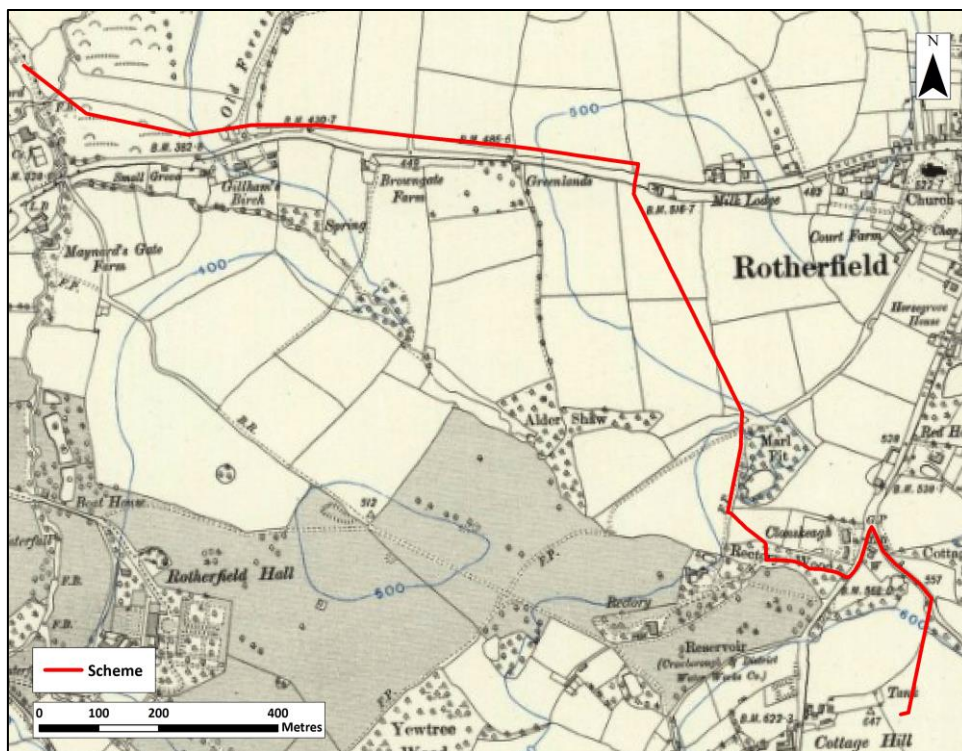
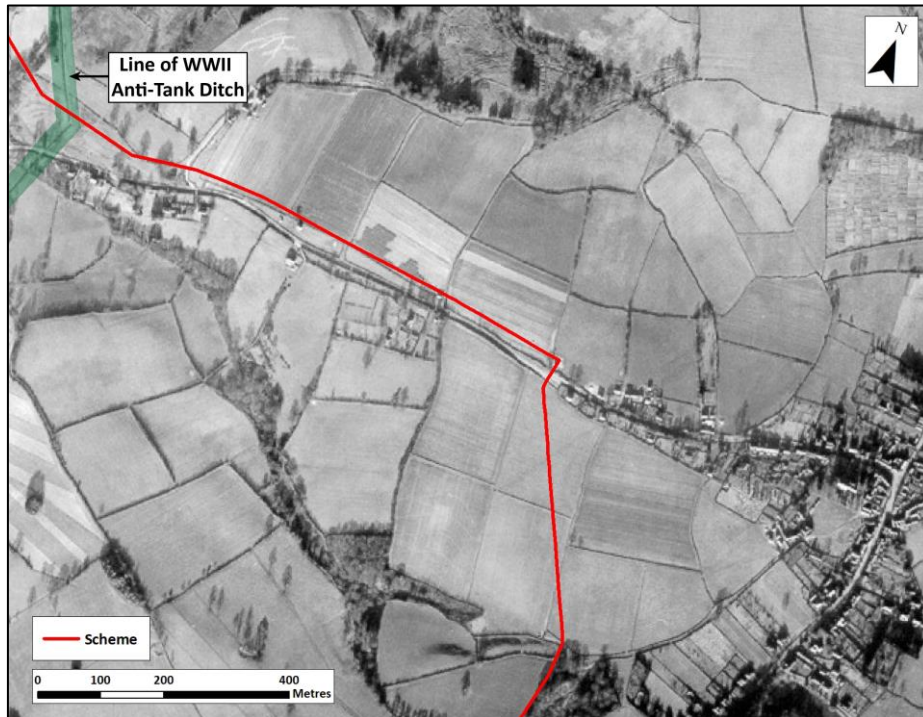


Fig. 12: Extract from the 1910 Ordnance Survey 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition 6-Inch Map (with pipeline marked in red)  
(Reproduced courtesy of the East Sussex Record Office)



*Fig. 13: Extract from an aerial photograph taken by the USAF in January 1944 (US/7PH/GP/LOC165 Frame No.5061) showing the area traversed by the pipeline route with the line of the 1940 anti-tank ditch indicated towards the W end of the scheme (Reproduced by courtesy of the Historic England Archive)*



*Fig. 14: Extract from an aerial photograph taken by the RAF on 10 April 1947 (RAF CPE/UK/1966 Frame No.2160) showing the area traversed by the pipeline (Reproduced by courtesy of the Historic England Archive)*

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## 10 Bibliography

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## 11 Cartography and Aerial Photography

(All maps were obtained from the East Sussex Record Office unless otherwise stated)

1597: Plan of the Manor of Rotherfield

1724: Richard Budgen's Map of the County of Sussex

1789: Thomas Budgen's Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Drawing of Crowborough and district

1825: Map of the County of Sussex by Christopher and John Greenwood

1841: Rotherfield Tithe Map (NA IR 30/35/222) and Tithe Apportionment of 1839 (NA IR29/35/222)

1879: Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 6-Inch Map of Sussex

1899: Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 6-Inch Map of Sussex

1910: Ordnance Survey 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition 6-Inch Map of Sussex

1932: Ordnance Survey 4<sup>th</sup> Edition 6-Inch Map of Sussex

1961: Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 National Survey

1971: Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 National Survey

1990: Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 National Survey

Oblique and vertical photographs of the study area dating back to 1944 were consulted at the East Sussex Record Office and the Historic England Archive, Swindon. LiDAR Imagery of the study area (DTM and DSM) was consulted using datasets held by the Environment Agency.

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