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**A Desk-based Assessment for  
The Lodge, Limpsfield, Surrey.  
RH8 0DR**

**TA/2014/361**

**NGR: TQ4063 5303**

**Project No. CBAS0474**

By  
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### ***Summary***

*An archaeological Desk-based Assessment has been carried out on The Old Lodge, Limpsfield, Surrey in advance of proposed construction of three terraced houses within its grounds .*

*The desk-based assessment has established that the potential for archaeological deposits to be surviving on the site from the prehistoric through to the Anglo-Saxon period is low. Conversely the settlement of Limpsfield was first established during the Medieval period. Research of the surrounding area suggests a continuity of occupation close to the site from the Medieval period to the present day. As such there is considered to be high potential for Medieval deposits to be encountered on site. However, any such deposits may be heavily truncated, or alternatively, sealed beneath overburden.*

*Therefore an appropriate level of mitigation is recommended, being dependant on the specific extent and depth of any intrusive groundwork associated with the strip and pad footings for the houses or for general phases of ground reduction associated with landscaping of the garden.*

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## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd has been commissioned by Ms V Riddle to carry out an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment at The Old Lodge, High Street, Limpsfield, Surrey (TQ4063 5303 centred) (Fig. 1) in order to establish the likely presence and importance of any archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed works to construct new houses within The Old Lodge's car park.
- 1.2** Limpsfield is located in the Low Weald with the river Eden in the valley to the north and Limpsfield Common to the south of the village. The site is located at 115 OD on Folkstone Formation Sandstone. This is a 'sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 100 to 125 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period' <sup>1</sup>.
- 1.3** The main High Street forms the Medieval historic core of the village orientated north-west to south-east on a north facing valley slope. The Church of St Peter is located at the northern end of the village. The site occupies the land behind The Old Lodge and is accessed from Hookwood Park. The Old Lodge is situated on the junction of Hookwood Park and the High Street, on the north-east edge of the road (Fig. 1). The plot forms a rectangular shape orientated north to south with frontage facing south on to the Hookwood Park. It is bounded to the west by The Old Lodge and to the east by a residential house, to the north another residential house and The Bull Public House. Much of the area has previously been adapted into a car park for The Old Lodge, however there is still some surviving original ground levels in the location of the proposed houses.
- 1.4** The site lies within both a Conservation area and an area of High Archaeological Potential (Fig 2). The attached property, The Old Lodge is not listed, but may well be of Victorian construction with later additions.
- 1.5** This report initially covers the objectives and scope of the survey, then discusses the methodology used in the Desk-based Assessment, and then reviews the archaeological heritage of the area. Finally a conclusion assesses the potential impact of the development. A full listing of all the known archaeological sites is contained in Appendix 1 to this report.

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<sup>1</sup> British Geological Survey, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, Viewed 8th April 2014

## **2. Objectives & Scope of Report**

- 2.1** The objective of this report is to gain information about the known or potential archaeological resource of the site and its immediate area. This will include information relating to the presence or absence of any archaeology, its character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation, and the relative quality of the potential archaeological resource.
- 2.2** This will allow an assessment of the merit of the archaeology in context to be made, leading to the formulation of a strategy for the recording, preservation and management of the resource or, where necessary, the formulation of a strategy for further investigation where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be defined.
- 2.3** The report will consider the archaeological resource around the site, whilst also taking into account sites further afield where these may be considered to have an impact or relevance to the site in its landscape setting.
- 2.4** It should be noted that this report can only take into account the existing known archaeology, and by its nature cannot provide a complete record of the archaeological resource of the site. Its intention is to provide an overview of the known archaeology in the area of the site, from which judgements can be made about the potential archaeological resource of the site itself. Further intrusive investigations such as machine-excavated trial trenching are usually needed to conclusively define the presence/ absence, character and quality of any archaeological remains in a given area.

### 3. Methodology

3.1 This report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012) and the *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (Institute for Archaeologists 2012), and utilises existing information in order to establish as far as possible the archaeological potential of the site. This information can then be used in an attempt to make informed decisions regarding the potential impact any proposed development may have on the archaeological resource. Mitigation strategies can then begin to be formulated which will reduce this impact.

3.2 The research for this Desk-based Assessment has included an analysis of the following resources:

- SCC Historic Environment Record (hereafter HER), SHER ref:116/14, Fig.2.
- Historic mapping
- Surrey History Centre
- British Geological Survey
- Personal & Public library resources

3.3 The following maps were consulted:

- Norden's map of Surrey (1594)
- Speed's map of Surrey (1610)
- Rocques map of Surrey (1768)
- Senex's Map of Surrey (1729)
- Bowen's map of Surrey (1760)
- Limpsfield tithe map (1841)
- 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS Map (1884)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS Map (1912)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition OS Map (1933)

Information gained from the map regression exercise is contained in the Post Medieval section below.

3.4 The Surrey County Council HER database was consulted and archaeologically significant sites identified within a 500m radius of the site along with Listed Buildings were recorded. These sites are tabulated in appendix I and where relevant discussed in the text below.

3.5 The site lies within an urban area which was developed before the advent of aerial photography. Being in a central location it was decided that Aerial photography would not enhance our knowledge and therefore they were not consulted.

- 3.6** A site visit was undertaken on the 2nd April 2014. At present the Old Lodge sits at the front of the plot flush against the High Street. The car park has a gravel surface, and is situated to the rear of the Old Lodge, and has been reduced by approximately 500mm at its deepest, creating steps up to a garden area (Plates 1 & 2). There is a High risk that some archaeology has been lost through this reduction process or alternatively it may have just brought potential archaeology closer to the surface.



Plate 1: The car park looking north

- 3.7** The sites northern boundary with The Bull is a flint, brick and lime mortar wall. This changes into a modern breeze block and wood panelled fence along the north and east residential boundaries. Several large trees where noted in the south east corner of the site possibly disturbing what lies beneath.



Plate 2: The car park looking south

## 4.0 Planning Background

4.1 Government guidance to local authorities is given in the National Planning Policy Framework. This states that 'local planning authorities should take into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place'

4.2 The Tandridge District Council strategy 'seeks to preserve, manage and enhance the districts heritage this includes specifically identified features as well as the wider historic environment'<sup>2</sup>.

4.3 Policy CSP 18 looks at character and design regulation. 'The Council will require that new development, within town centres, built up areas, the villages and the countryside is of a high standard of design that must reflect and respect the character, setting and local context, including those features that contribute to local distinctiveness. Development must also have regard to the topography of the site, important trees or groups of trees and other important features that need to be retained'<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> [http://consult.tandridge.gov.uk/portal/planning\\_policy/cssd/cs?pointId=d3273120e642#section-d3273120e642](http://consult.tandridge.gov.uk/portal/planning_policy/cssd/cs?pointId=d3273120e642#section-d3273120e642), Viewed 8th April 2014.

<sup>3</sup> [http://consult.tandridge.gov.uk/portal/planning\\_policy/cssd/cs?pointId=d3273120e589#section-d3273120e589](http://consult.tandridge.gov.uk/portal/planning_policy/cssd/cs?pointId=d3273120e589#section-d3273120e589) Viewed 8th April 2014.



## **5.0 Archaeological & Historical Background**

- 5.0.1 This section firstly identifies the presence of any Scheduled Ancient Monuments or archaeological designated areas present within the study area, before considering each archaeological period in turn, reviewing the known archaeological resource of the area, defining its location and extent, character, date, integrity, state of preservation, and quality.
- 5.0.2 The review of each period will also bring in evidence for that period from a wider area, especially where there is little known archaeological evidence locally. This will enable a more accurate judgement to be made about the archaeological potential for the site. This evidence will include that taken from similar landscapes and geologies.
- 5.0.3 According to the Oxford place name dictionary Limpsfield is a British name pre Saxon in its meaning '*open land in an elm wood*'.<sup>4</sup>

### **5.1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments**

- 5.1.1 No Scheduled Ancient Monuments were found to lie within the boundaries of the research area.

### **5.2 Designated Areas**

- 5.2.1 These comprise cultural heritage sites with a high degree of status and significance, some of which enjoy a certain degree of legal protection from development. They include Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, and Ancient Woodlands. These designations and others such as Archaeologically Sensitive Areas and Areas of High Archaeological Potential are typically detailed in District Council Local Plans and County Council Plans with appropriate planning policies pertaining to each category. Several designated area were found to lie within the study area.
- 5.2.2 The site sits within Limpsfield high street conservation area.
- 5.2.3 The monuments shown on the Surrey HER are shown on Figure 2.

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<sup>4</sup> Gray, P. (ed). 1997. '*Limpsfield Ancient and Modern*'. Longmore Press Ltd. Kent, pp. 8

### 5.3 *Palaeolithic Period (750,000BC – 10,000BC)*

- 5.3.1 This period covers a huge period of time, during which early hominid occupation of Southern Britain was intermittent. The period is divided into warm and cold periods, with the evidence suggesting that hominid occupation occurred during some of the warm periods. Palaeolithic material has been found at a number of sites in Surrey, most frequently in the Thames Valley. However, although it has been noted that Palaeolithic sites are not particularly numerous in Surrey, three main groups can be identified<sup>5</sup>; Firstly The Farnham Terrace Group, secondly The North Downs plateau around Walton on the Hill, Banstead and the High Level Terrace Gravels and brickearth at Limpsfield and lastly isolated find spots, mainly on the river gravels within the Thames Basin.
- 5.3.2 In terms of the wider south-eastern region, the raised beach deposits at Boxgrove, near Chichester, have revealed a large number of *in situ* Palaeolithic finds up to 500,000 years old (for summary see Pope 2003)<sup>6</sup>. Boxgrove apart though, the vast majority of artefacts in this region, with Palaeolithic antecedents, are isolated chance finds of hand axes or worked flint, frequently relating to disturbed geological contexts, mostly along the coastal plain, and from buried river terrace gravels. Occasional hand axes found high up in the Weald indicate the exploitation of what early Hominids may have viewed as more liminal resource environments.
- 5.3.3 Palaeolithic finds coming from Limpsfield include two hand axes (2294). The sparse nature of these finds creates a low potential for identifying other Palaeolithic finds in the area.

### 5.4 *Mesolithic Period (10,000BC – 4,000BC)*

- 5.4.1 The start of the Mesolithic period sees Britain largely covered by pine and birch woodland, which was gradually replaced by a mixed deciduous woodland that provided an ideal environment for the bands of hunter-gatherers who were exploiting the resources on a seasonal basis<sup>7</sup>. Moreover, significant environmental changes in the south-east from about 8,000 BC may have led to a rise in population, and by 6,000 BC most of the area had recovered from the effects of glaciation and was thus densely forested. Evidence for this period from much of Surrey is rare. There are however, scattered finds across the whole county especially along the Lower Greensand, Gault and Chalk deposits of the Wealden anticline.

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<sup>5</sup> Wymer, J.J. 1987. 'The Palaeolithic Period in Surrey' in Bird, J. & Bird, D.G. (eds.) *The Archaeology of Surrey to 1540*. Dorking: Adlard & Son Ltd

<sup>6</sup> Pope, M. 2003. 'The Earliest Occupation of Sussex: Recent Research and Future Objectives' in *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Rudling, D. (ed.). Heritage Marketing and Publications Ltd, King's Lynn: pp.17-28.

<sup>7</sup> Holgate, R. 2003 'Late Glacial and Post-glacial Hunter-gatherers in Sussex', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd, 29-38.

5.4.2 Mesolithic sites are often identified through concentrations of flintwork and isolated pits, rather than by a number of diagnostic archaeological features relating to an inferred settlement site. Early Mesolithic sites are particularly rare in the region, and where they exist, are predominantly situated on the lower greensand belts. Contrastingly, Late Mesolithic sites are more frequent in Sussex, Kent and southern Surrey, with open air sites such as St. Catherine's Hill<sup>8</sup>, and a number of important rock shelters discovered in the High Weald such as at Hermitage Rocks, High Hurstwood. Many of these locations have been interpreted as temporary hunting camps indicative of a broad spectrum subsistence strategy, especially around riverine ecozones<sup>9</sup>.

5.4.3 There are no recorded Mesolithic finds in the study area. This means there is very low potential for Mesolithic deposits being discovered.

## **5.5 Neolithic Period (4,000BC to 2,500BC)**

5.5.1 The Neolithic period sees the antecedent hunter gatherer economies gradually superseded by more sedentary lifestyles, sometimes associated with the first introduction of arable cultivation and the domestication of animals. As such the south-east lowlands of Britain have provided a significant amount of archaeological evidence relating to the Neolithic period including Causewayed Enclosures, long barrows, and flint mines. However many of these monuments are located within elevated downland settings, and thus comparative evidence for the Neolithic period in Surrey is limited<sup>10</sup>. Furthermore, settlement data for this period also is sparse, which is seen to reflect a broader geographically pattern relating to lowland Britain, rather than a localised anomaly specific to either Surrey or Kent and Sussex.

5.5.2 There are two Neolithic flintwork scatters identified within the area of Limpsfield. Some flint implements (2602) were discovered south-east of Limpsfield Grange and a second scatter of flint implements (1352) were found by A.M. Bell.

5.5.3 There is low potential for discovering Neolithic deposits in the area.

## **5.6 The Bronze Age (2500BC to 800BC)**

5.6.1 The transition to the Bronze Age is marked by a significant increase in the number of round barrows, often associated with single inhumations and/or cremation burials. Funerary rites during this period are often accompanied by a distinctive assemblage of

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<sup>8</sup> Gabel, G. 1976 'St. Catherine's Hill: a Mesolithic site near Guildford', *Research Volume of the Surrey Archaeological Society* No. 3, 77-102, Surrey Archaeol. Society, Guildford.

<sup>9</sup> Drewett, P. 1999. 'Later Hunter Gatherers' in Leslie, K. & Short, B.(eds.), *An Historical Atlas of Sussex*. Phillimore & Co Ltd, Chichester; pp.14-15

<sup>10</sup> Field, D.& Cotton, J. 1987. 'Neolithic Surrey: a survey of the evidence' in Bird, J. & Bird, D.G. (eds.) *The Archaeology of Surrey to 1540*. Dorking: Adlard & Son Ltd

grave goods, including barbed and tanged arrowheads and ceramic beakers. However, the vast majority of round barrows in Surrey, Sussex and Kent are located on the North and South Downs, overlooking the Weald or dry river valleys.

- 5.6.2 Moreover, as with the rest of lowland Britain, the Early Bronze Age provides limited evidence for permanent settlements although the distribution of round barrows is seen as a strong indicator of Bronze Age communities. Even so, there is some evidence that resources in the High Weald were being utilised, whilst numerous barbed and tanged arrowheads have been recovered from both the High and Low Weald. By the Later Bronze Age, the use of bronze tools and weapons is more common, and there is a significant change of focus in the archaeological record towards more visibly sedentary settlement patterns, and increasingly developed agricultural exploitation.
- 5.6.3 There were several entries for the Bronze Age within the study area. There is a crop mark shown in a 1971 Aerial photograph indicating the site of a possible barrow with central burial pit (1388). Other finds include a flint scatter deposit (2591) found by A.M. Bell.
- 5.6.4 There is medium to low potential for Bronze Age discoveries in the study area.

## **5.7 *The Iron Age (800BC to 43AD)***

- 5.7.1 Social and economic growth was very rapid during this period leading to an increase in population and the necessity to exploit more marginal environments. In southern Britain small scale open farmsteads seem to have been situated within an emerging agricultural landscape, reflecting increasing control and manipulation of the environment. Interspersed between these farmsteads, field systems and trackways, larger defended hillfort settlements were located. These sites seem to have fulfilled a variety of purposes, probably acting as elite residences, storage and trade centres, and refuges in times of trouble. They display a variety of styles and appear to have experienced functional changes through time. Many of these appear to have originated in the Later Bronze Age, but become important centres of control and redistribution in the Middle and Later Iron Age.
- 5.7.2 There is only one find spot of Iron Age date within the study area. This comprised a 1st century AD gold Celtic stater.
- 5.7.3 There is very low potential for Iron Age discoveries within the study area.

## **5.8 *The Roman Period (43AD to 410AD)***

- 5.8.1 The Roman invasion of AD 43 had a dramatic impact on the British Isles, with major changes in social, economic and technological spheres. In archaeological terms this has meant a dramatically increased visibility in the archaeological resource, with large numbers of excavations revealing Roman field systems, villas, roads, settlements, cemeteries, and material culture.
- 5.8.2 There is no evidence of Roman occupation in the Limpsfield area. The Roman road from London to Lewes bisects the eastern half of the parish close to which there is a small temple. There is also evidence of a Roman villa in Titsey Park.<sup>11</sup>
- 5.8.3 Therefore there is low potential for anything of this date to be discovered, but some potential must be considered within the greater area of the village which may have not been discovered yet.

## **5.9 *The Saxon Period (410AD to 1066AD)***

- 5.9.1 After a period of intense Romano-British industrial activity, the fall of the Roman empire seems to have resulted in the subsequent collapse of regional, national and international economies, and the archaeological record suggests that there was a significant decline in population numbers.
- 5.9.2 During the Anglo-Saxon period, the Weald was predominantly covered by the great forest of *Andredeswal*. The heavily forested nature of the region limited settlement during this time, and the iron-working industry was significantly reduced. What is known is that the Weald was an important area for grazing pigs, with many Sussex and Surrey parishes situated on better soils, having extra territorial parcels of land within the Weald for this purpose. Furthermore, many of the north-south orientated trackways located in the areas have their origins in the Anglo-Saxon period.
- 5.9.3 There is no evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation in the area of Limpsfield. Possible discoveries must not be discounted, however there is low potential for Saxon period discoveries.

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<sup>11</sup> Gray, P. (ed). 1997. '*Limpsfield Ancient and Modern*'. Longmore Press Ltd. Kent, pp. 7

## 5.10 *The Medieval Period (1066AD to 1500AD)*

5.10.1 Limpsfield was still a rural community with established settlements close to the vicinity of the current village. By the time of Domesday Limpsfield is recorded in the Tandridge Hundred as part of the Abbots of Battle land. The recorded reads as follows:

*The Abbot of Battle holds Limpsfield. Harold held it before 1066....25 villagers and 6 smallholders with 14 plough. A mill at 2s; a fishery; a church; meadow, 4 acres; woodland at 150 pigs from pasturage; 2 stone quarries at 2s; 3 hawks nests in the woodland, 10 slaves.... Branshill belonged to this manor before 1066, as the men of the Hundred state<sup>12</sup>.*

5.10.2 The church is likely to have been on the same site as the present church and the settlement was nearby, but not necessarily exactly where the present village is. It is thought that the population of the whole manor only consisted of 41 families making it a small place. The mill was located west of the church on Oxted stream. The fishery is the only one mentioned in the Tandridged Hundred suggesting its importance to the Abby's clerics eating fish on certain days.<sup>13</sup>

5.10.3 Gray (1997) suggests that with the small population mentioned in the Domesday record all the enclosures are unlikely to have been created pre-Norman period. This indicates that many of the enclosures were created by Battle Abbey as part of their new estate, 11th century or earlier. Within the planned layout there are a few irregular enclosures which could possibly suggest Saxon origins. The east side of the high street the early landscape pattern has been lost by the construction of Hookwood Park in the mid 18th century.<sup>14</sup>

5.10.4 There are a number of buildings within the village which have medieval origins. The church of St Peter has a 12th century tower and chancel with later additions in the 13th, 14th, 16th and 19th centuries (11332 and 1378). The Old Court Cottage (3111) is the oldest building on record with a construction date within the 13th century. There are several other buildings where parts of the structure date back to the 14th century, see Appendix 1. These buildings are the origins of the current Limpsfield village. Map regressions indicate that the village was of a reasonable size with narrow plots leading away from the main high street.

5.10.5 Along with the buildings, medieval deposits have been discovered; these include a silver half groat of Edward III (3206) and possible evidence of tile making (1370).

5.10.6 Given the sites location in the centre of the village there is a moderate to high potential for medieval archaeology on the site.

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<sup>12</sup> Morris, J. (ed). 1975. 'Domesday Book Surrey'. Phillimore. Chichester

<sup>13</sup> Gray, P. (ed). 1997. 'Limpsfield Ancient and Modern'. Longmore Press Ltd. Kent, pp.9

<sup>14</sup> Gray, P. (ed). 1997. 'Limpsfield Ancient and Modern'. Longmore Press Ltd. Kent, pp. 19-20

## **5.11 *The Post Medieval Period (1500AD to the Present Day)***

- 5.11.1 During the Post-Medieval period the village hardly changed. There were a few buildings constructed in the 16th and 17th century but the village expanded and adapted greatly in the 18th and 19th centuries. Appendix 1 depicts all Historic Environment records and there locations. This expansion can be linked to the construction of the railway. The London to East Grinstead railway was finally opened in 1884, with the Oxted and Limpsfield Station constructed between the two villages. Now the village was in the commuter belt development increased to meet the demands of a new commuter population. Limpsfield expanded as new houses were built in surrounding roads, such as Bluehouse Lane and Detillens Lane.<sup>15</sup>
- 5.11.2 Limpsfield is shown on Norden's 1594 (Fig.3) map and Speed's 1610 (Fig.4) map as Limesfield. Although neither show much detail there looks to be a church symbol shown on Speed's map. Senex (1729) (Fig.5) and Bowen's (1760) (Fig.6) maps of Surrey are the first map to call Limpsfield by its present name. The maps depict the church, new hall and a series of buildings along what is probably the high street and a bowling green. It is not clear if the Old Lodge has been constructed by this point. However, Hookwood Park is not indicated on this map.
- 5.11.3 Rocque's map of Surrey, 1768 (Fig.7), depicts individual plots and related structures. The village has expanded south since Senex's and Bowen's maps indicating population growth. There is no structure that can be identified as the Old Lodge. This map illustrates the land divisions prior to the construction of Hookwood Park. There is a strong indication that there was occupation on the proposed site from at least the late 16th century.
- 5.11.4 The 1841 (Fig.8) Limpsfield Tithe map is the first map to show Hookwood Park and The Old Lodge. All of the land divisions indicated on Rocque's map on the east side of the High Street have been lost due to the creation of Hookwood Park. As can be seen from the apportionment (Table 2) much of the land on the east side of the High Street is owned by William Leveson Gower and is occupied by Nathaniel Bailey. The Lodge is not specifically mentioned. Land on west side of the High Street is still divided into its medieval plots and is owned and occupied by various people (Table 2 and Fig.8).
- 5.11.5 The 1884 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map (Fig. 9) seems to show little change in the overall layout of the site. However, the garden is larger in shape in comparison to the current garden size. The Bull Inn has been constructed between the tithe map and this map. The Drive to Hookwood park is located to the south of the Old Lodge, this remains and is now known as Hookwood Park.

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<sup>15</sup> [http://www.tandridge.gov.uk/leisure/tourism/townsandvillages/limpsfield\\_and\\_limpsfield\\_chart.htm](http://www.tandridge.gov.uk/leisure/tourism/townsandvillages/limpsfield_and_limpsfield_chart.htm), Viewed 8th April 2014

- 5.11.6 Very little changes over the next few maps, 1896 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 1912 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, 1933 and 1935 OS maps (Figs. 10 & 11). The 1912 map first starts to show the gradual build up of houses within the area, this continues all the way through to the present day. The 1964 OS map is the first to indicate that the rear garden has been converted providing access off the Hookwood Park Drive and what looks to be a turning circle. Also on this map there are several buildings which have been constructed along the old Hookwood Drive. The 1977/1990 map show the turning circle has now been removed. The general build up continues with buildings being inserted in small plots of land around the medieval core, with the east side of the High Street less built up in comparison to the west.
- 5.11.7 Hookwood belonged to the Gresham family and was sold, probably by Marmaduke Gresham, to John Godfrey of Limpsfield, gentleman, formerly a linen draper of Newgate-street, London. The latter left all his real estate in 1754 to his cousin Marmaduke Hilton, a merchant of London who succeeded him, died 1768 and is buried in Limpsfield Church. He in turn left the house and lands to his three sisters and for the term of their lives with the remainder to his partner Vincent Biscoe. His son, Vincent Hylton Biscoe, who died in 1847 had built a new house on the site of the old one and sold the property to William Leveson-Gower. He leased it to Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay and author of *The History of India* who is said to have died in Hookwood in 1859. A succession of tenants resided in the house which stands in a park.<sup>16</sup>
- 5.11.8 The visitors guide to Limpsfield (1986) explains that the building on the site in question was once the Lodge for Hookwood Park. 'Later it was used as an extension of Manor House School, and today it is a restaurant.' It states that the staircase inside is late Georgian in character although little else appears so early.<sup>17</sup>
- 5.11.9 In 1969 an ice house (19564) was discovered in the grounds of Hookwood House. The main chamber was constructed from mortared sand and Iron stone with a quality brick entrance tunnel. Close by there is a pond which is possibly where they harvested the ice from.
- 5.11.10A series of post cards were printed of Limpsfield in the early 1900's. Three of these show the front of The Old Lodge being used as a dwelling (Figs. 12, 13, 14). There is little change to the village between 1907 and 1924.<sup>18</sup>
- 5.11.11As the 20th century dawned, change in the surrounding area continued. World War 2 saw the construction of several defences in the area, including several spigot mortar emplacements (6330, 6332, 6673, 6675). There are two World War 2 plane crashes recorded in the area (16995, 17004) illustrating the fierce dogfights that must have happened overhead.

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<sup>16</sup> Butler, J. Feb 2010.SMR11597. Surrey Sites and Monuments Record. Surrey County Council.

<sup>17</sup> Percy, K and Gray, P. 1986. *Limpsfield revisited: A guide to the village and conservation area*. Second edition. pp.14.

<sup>18</sup> Packham, R. 1992.*Limpsfield in Old Picture Post Cards*. Valentine's. Dundee.



5.11.12 The Old Lodge building was converted into a restaurant in the 1990's. This is when it is thought the garden was converted into a car park with some ground reduction. There is an area of land to the east, south-east and south which has been unaffected by this work and is apparently in-situ.

5.11.13 The site has been heavily impacted in the post medieval period giving a high potential for discovering evidence of this date. There is a high risk of archaeological loss within the car park area due to the past ground reduction, suggesting a medium to low potential in this confined area.

## **6.0 Impacts on the Archaeological Resource**

### **6.1 *Past Impacts***

From the map regression evidence above it is clear that in the last two hundred years the site has been subject to three main phases, and as such any surviving archaeological deposits would have been detrimentally impacted. Furthermore, in the 20<sup>th</sup> century it seems that the upstanding structure on site has been adapted on the interior, but has not been extended. It should be noted that recent ground work for the car park will most likely to have impacted any archaeology. Those areas that have not been reduced have high potential for archaeological discovery.

### **6.2 *Impacts of Proposed Development***

The current development proposal has the potential for further impact on the archaeological resource within the site. The ground works for the three houses and landscaping will have a high impact to surviving archaeological deposits as they are situated in the south-east corner of the site. The alterations to the car park may have a moderate to low impact to any archaeological remains.

## 7.0 Summary of Potential and Recommendations

7.1 Based on the HER and the available historic data, the probability of finding remains from each of the different archaeological periods is shown in Table 1 below:

**Table 1: Summary of Potential**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Probability</b>
Palaeolithic	Low
Mesolithic	Low
Neolithic	Low
Bronze Age	Low
Iron Age	Low
Roman	Low
Saxon	Low
Medieval	High
Post Medieval	High

7.2 This desk-based assessment has established that there is evidence for activity from the Mesolithic period through to the 20<sup>th</sup> century in the wider surrounding area of the site. However, given the relatively limited amount of evidence for activity around the site for much of the prehistoric through to the Anglo-Saxon periods, combined with the probable level of historic truncation the potential for encountering any such surviving deposits is thought to be low. The only exception might be in those areas to the east and south.

7.3 It has not been possible to establish whether there is below-ground archaeology present on the site, due to the non-intrusive nature of this desk based assessment. However, when considering the potential for encountering archaeological deposits consideration must be given to several watching briefs and evaluations carried out in the village. These include a TVAS (1743) DBA and evaluation, which discovered only a few post-medieval artefacts and features, and a SCAU (1710) watching brief where nothing of interest was noted. There was a three trench evaluation undertaken by B. Blatchford and A. Monk in 1975 (2658). In the garden on 35 Bury Fields finds included 13th to 14th century pottery and a half cut penny minted by Thomas Canterbury c1205. There was also evidence for post medieval occupation SMR No. 2336. Awareness of the above archaeology means that there is a moderate chance of archaeological remains surviving.

7.4 The map regression indicates the possibility of there being medieval occupation on the site. The current building is located where the original building may have stood but the car park and garden may contain the remains of back burgess plots. It could be suggested that the car park area could possibly be monitored with a watching brief condition, but the east, south-east and southern areas will need to be investigated further, possibly by evaluation. These archaeological works will ensure that the mitigation will meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012).

## **8.0 Acknowledgements**

- 8.1** We would like to thank Andy Jones for appointing CBAS Ltd to prepare this desk based assessment report. We would also like to thank the staff at the Surrey History Centre and the Heritage Conservation Team at Surrey County Council for their assistance.

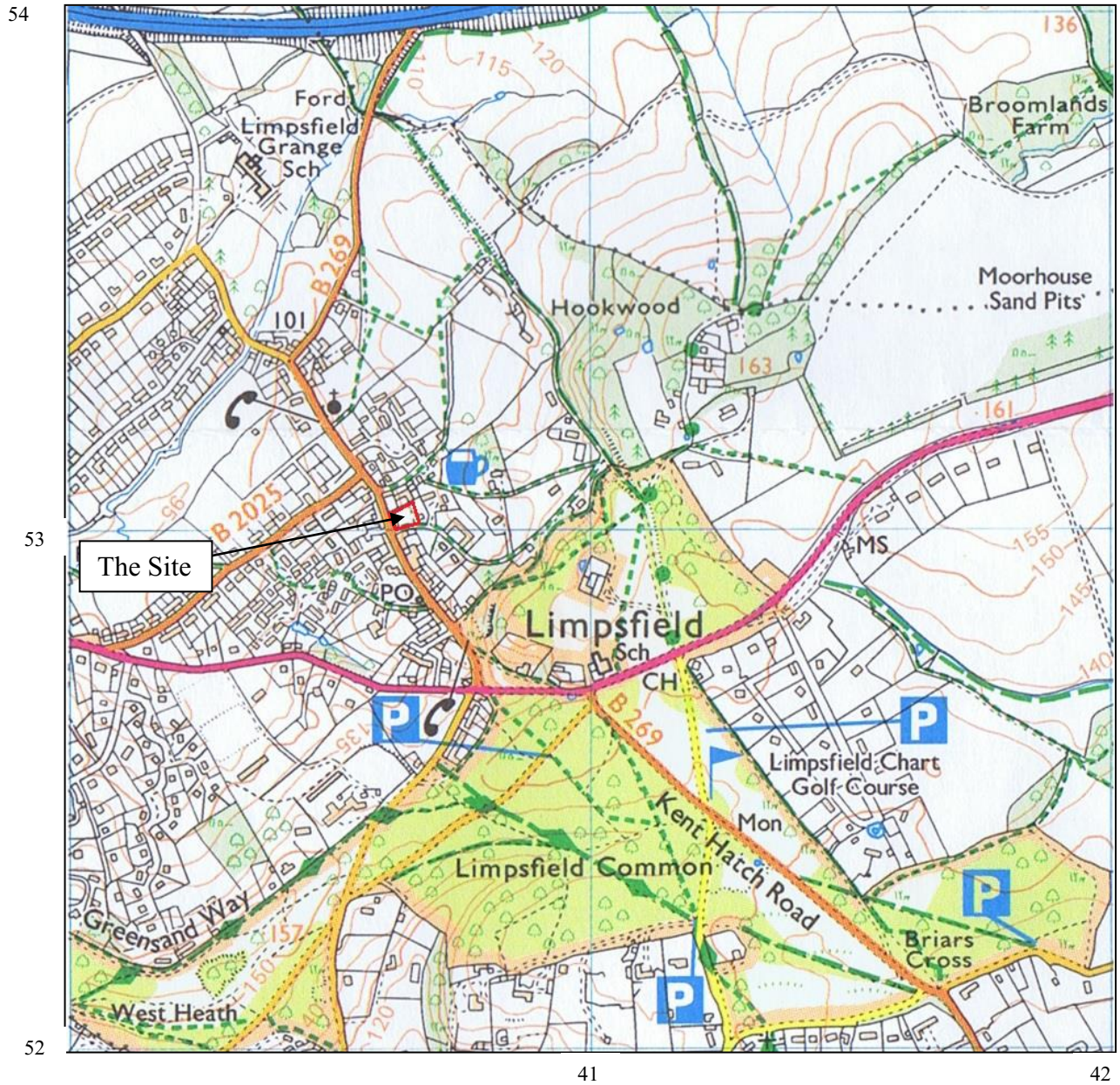


Fig. 1: The Old Lodge, Limpsfield: Site Location map  
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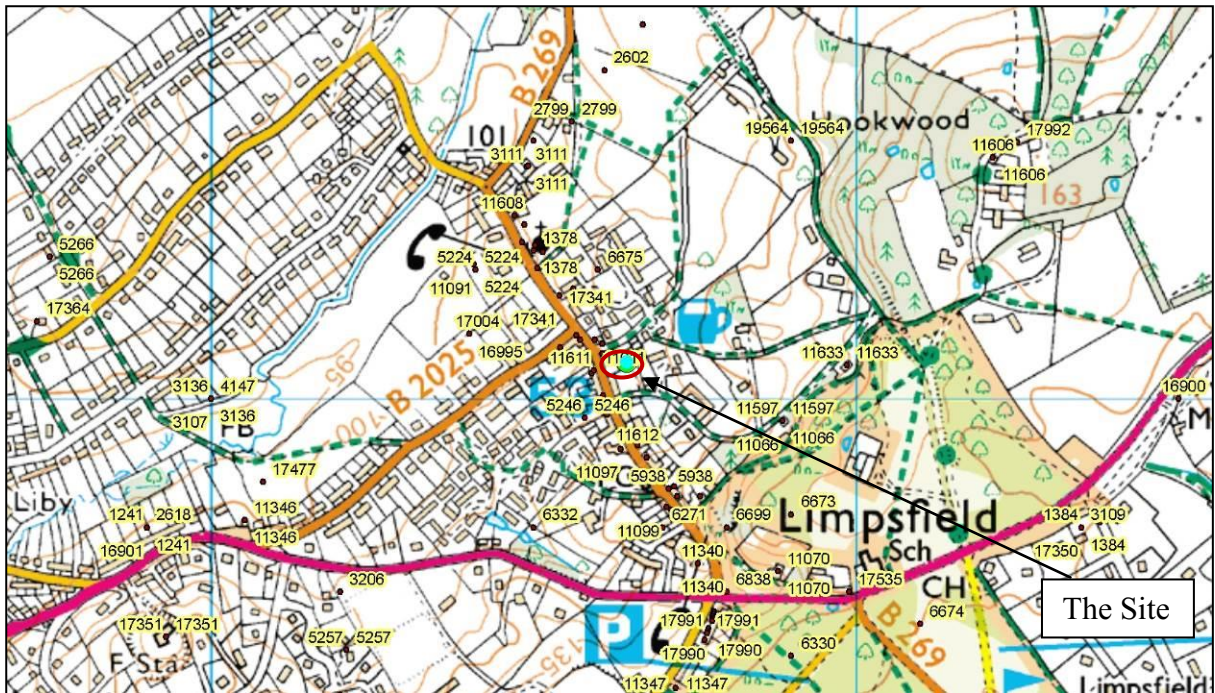


Fig. 2: Monuments on the HER  
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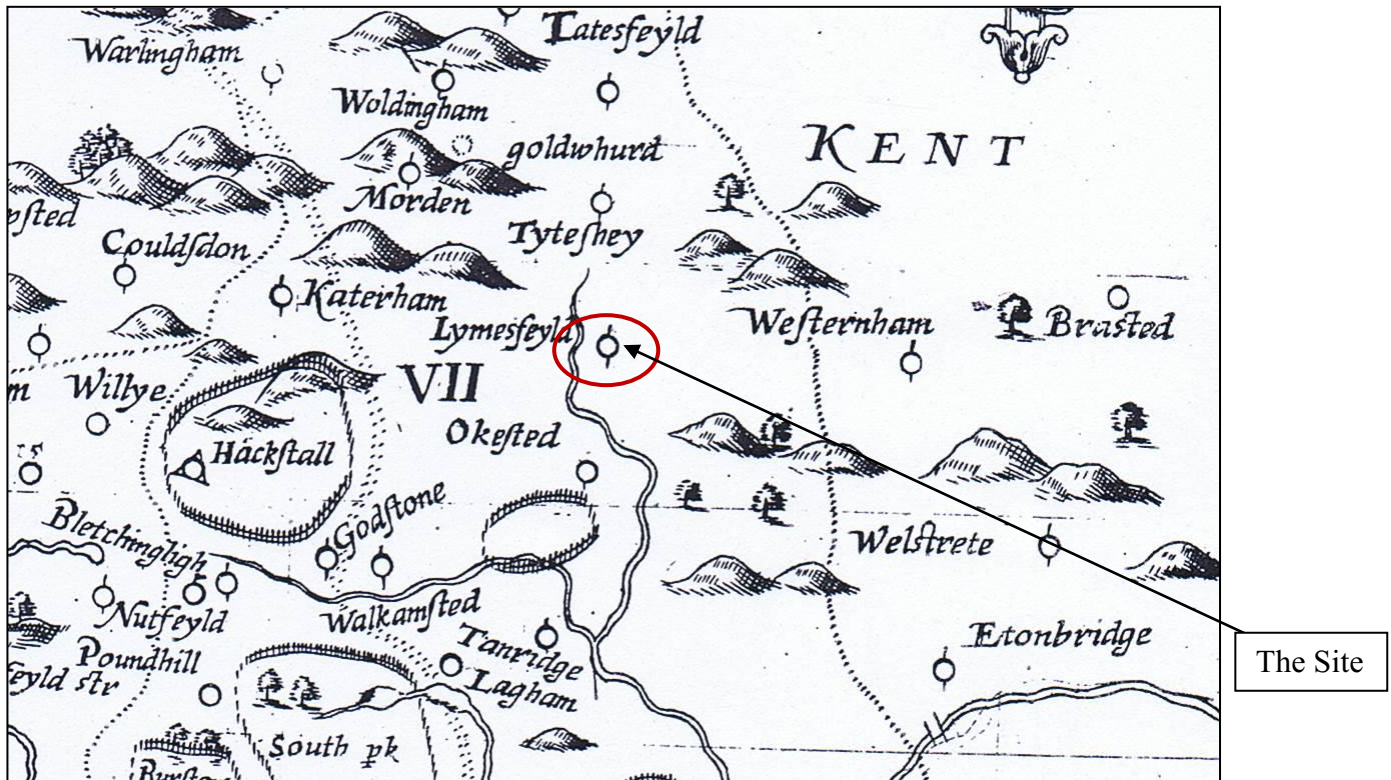


Fig. 3: Norden's map of Surrey, 1594

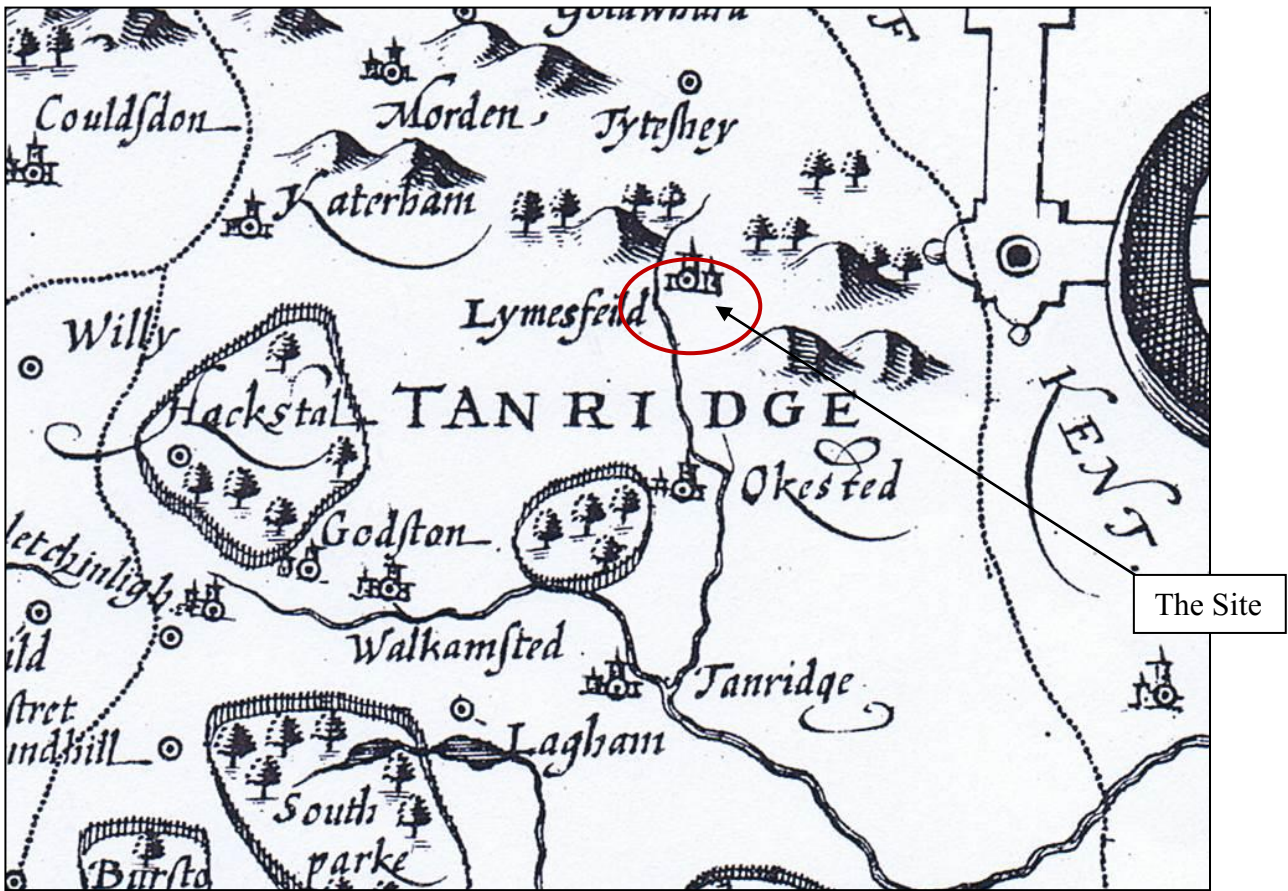


Fig. 4: Speed's map of Surrey, 1610



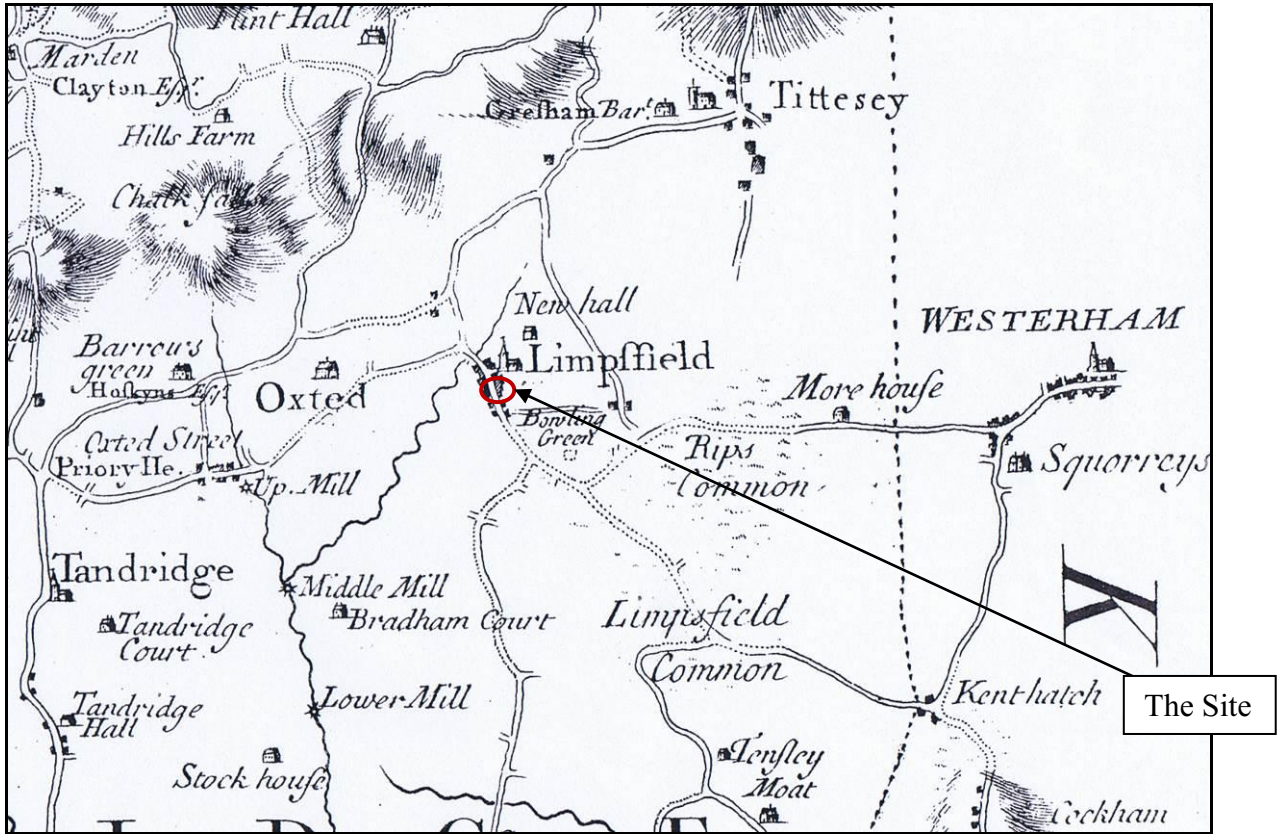


Fig. 5: Senex's map of Surrey, 1729

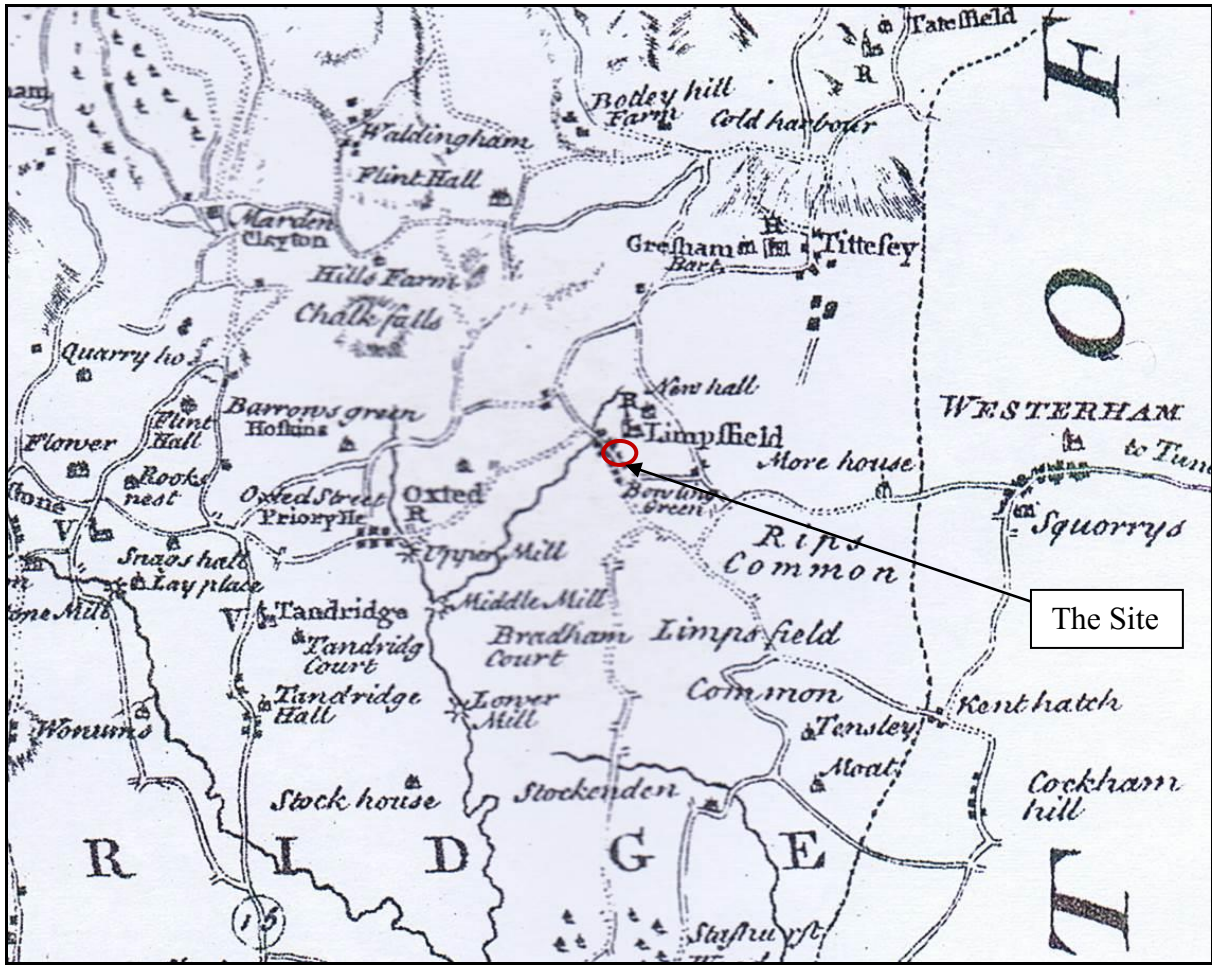


Fig. 6: Bowen map of Surrey, 1760

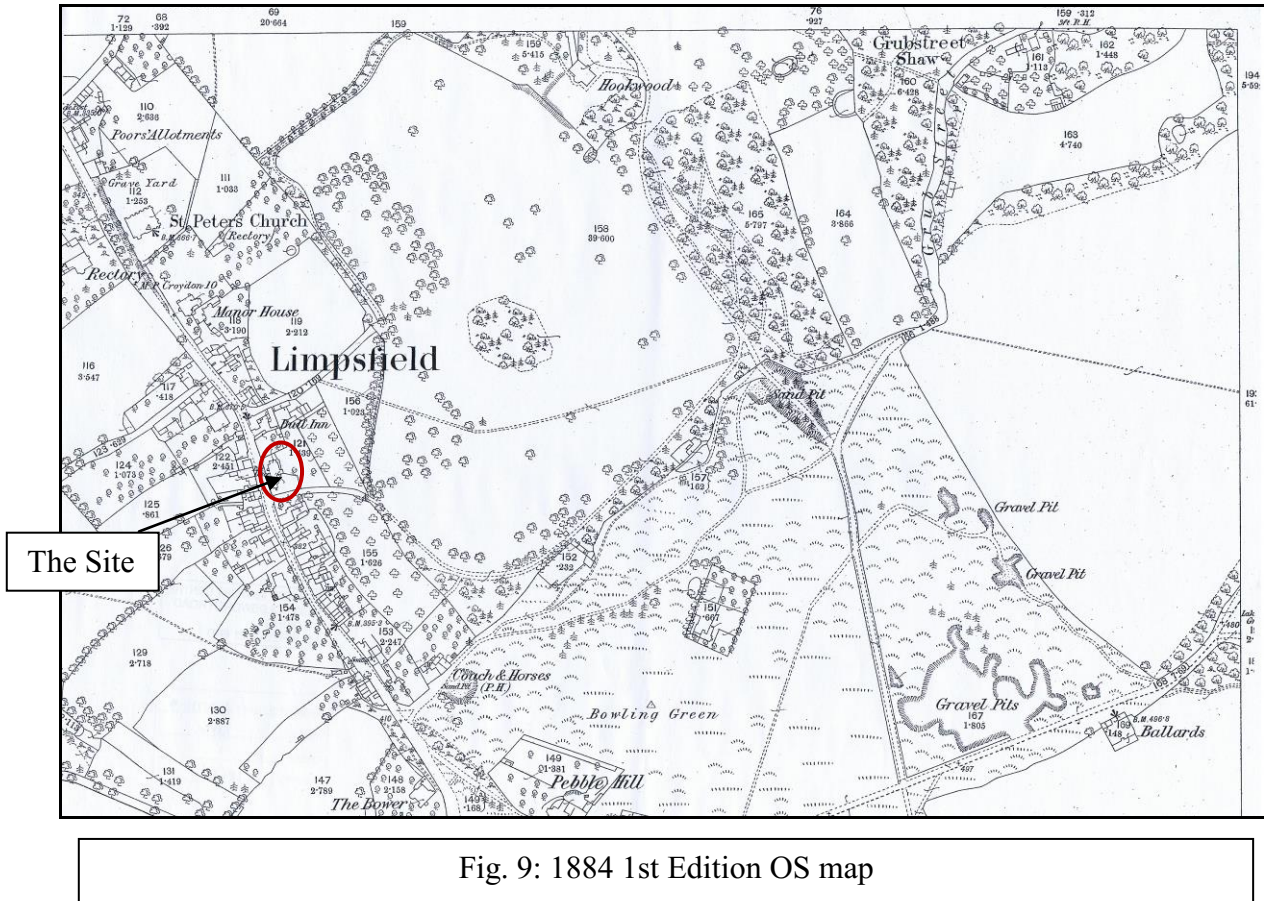


Fig. 7: Rocque's map of Surrey, 1768



Parcel Number	Occupier	Land Owner	
138	Patience Grist	William Leveson Gower	Orchard
139	Patience Grist	William Leveson Gower	House and Garden
147	John Clark	John Clark	House and Garden
148	John Clark	John Clark	Orchard
149	William Saunders	Mary Eldridge	Meadow
150	William Saunders	Mary Eldridge	House and Garden
163	Nathaniel Bailey	William Leveson Gower	Hookwood housing and shrubbery
164	Nathaniel Bailey	William Leveson Gower	Kitchen Garden
165	Nathaniel Bailey	William Leveson Gower	Plantation
166	Nathaniel Bailey	William Leveson Gower	Plantation
167	Mary Streatfield	Charles Stanhope	House and Garden
168	Nathaniel Bailey	William Leveson Gower	Plantation
169	Nathaniel Bailey	William Leveson Gower	Meadow
169a	Nathaniel Bailey	William Leveson Gower, Leasehold from Stanhope	Meadow
170	Nathaniel Bailey	William Leveson Gower	Arable
171	Nathaniel Bailey	William Leveson Gower	Orchard
172	Nathaniel Bailey	William Leveson Gower	Plantation
822	John Belchambers	John Belchambers	Garden (Village)
823	Richard Ridley	Richard Ridley	Garden (Village)

Fig. 8 and Table 2: 1841 Tithe map and apportionment



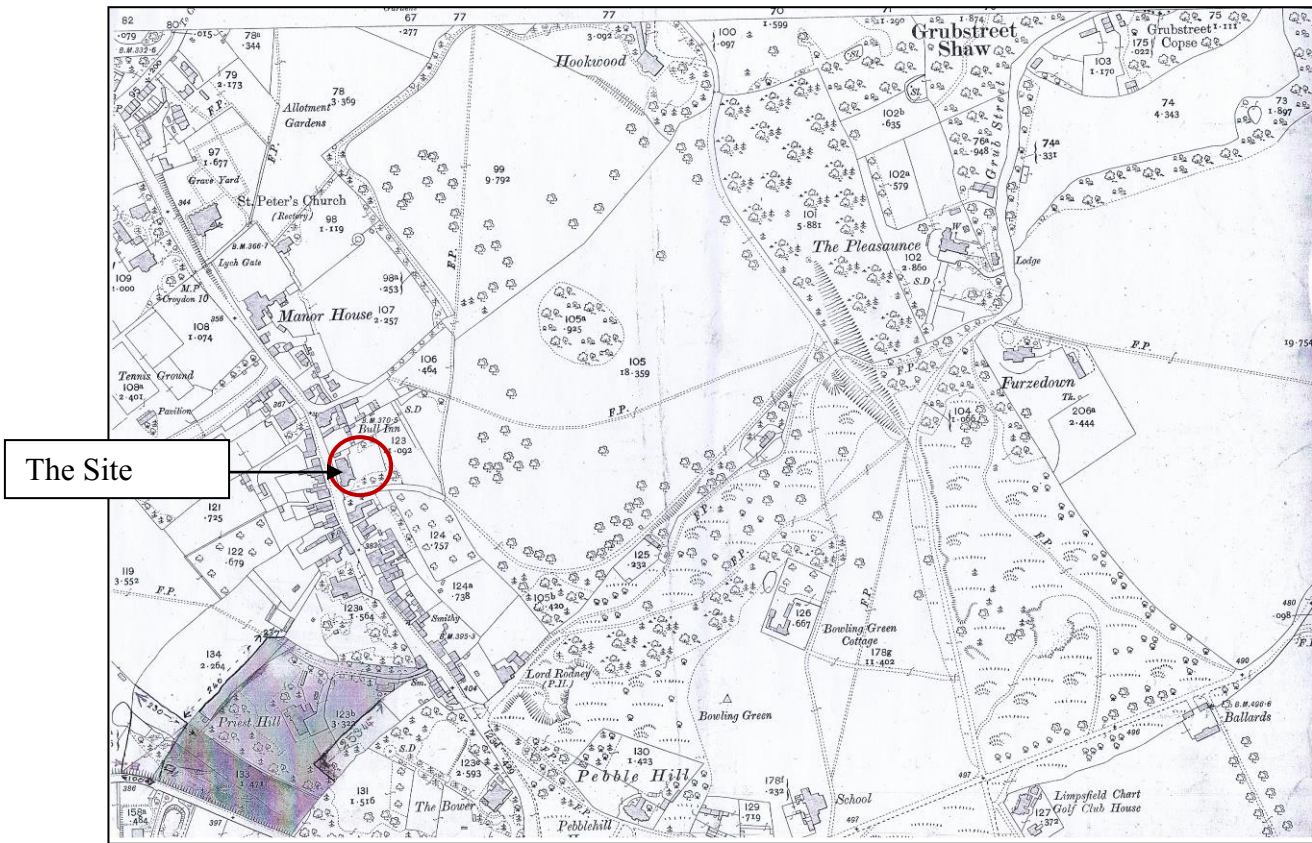


Fig. 10: 1912 2nd Edition OS map

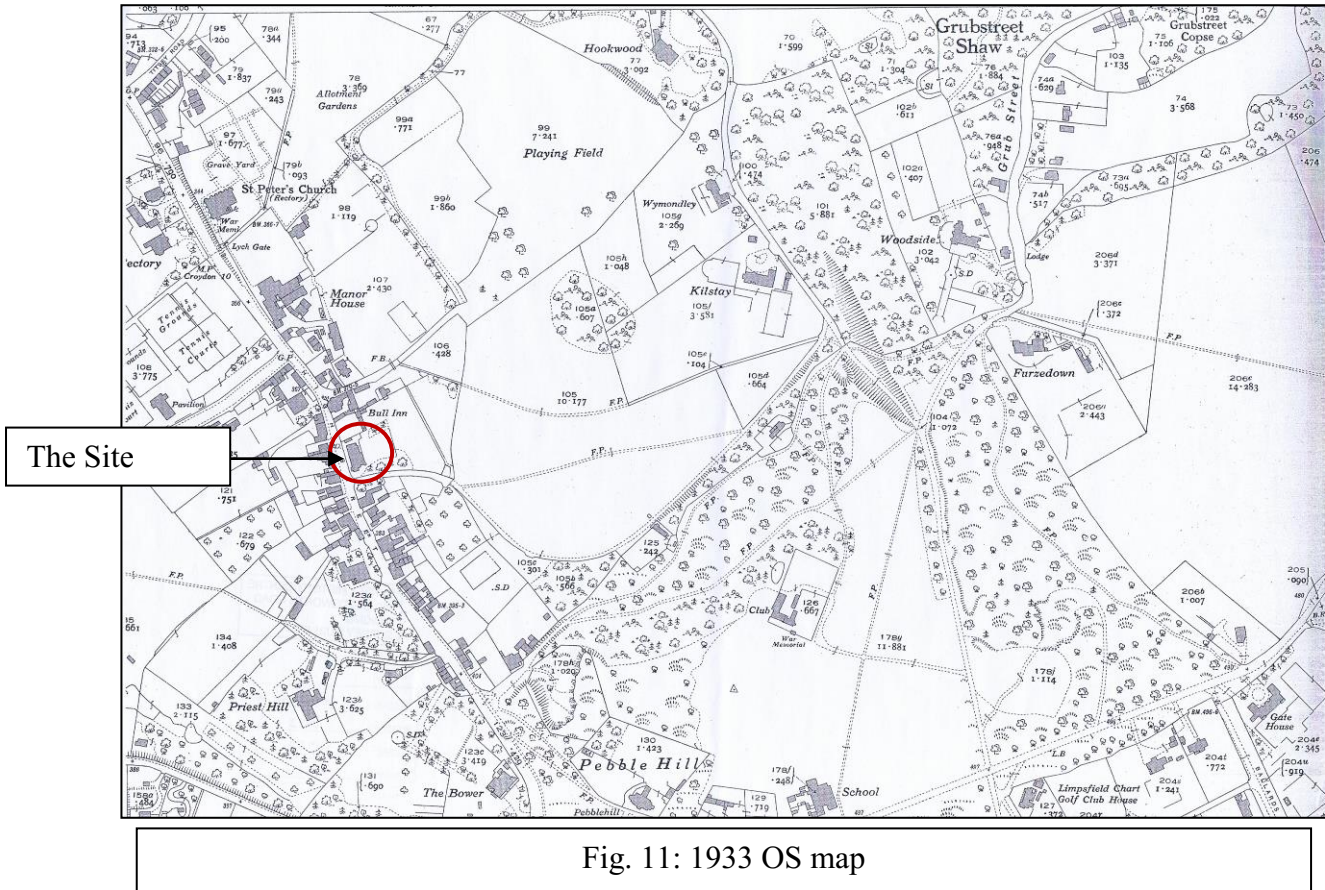




Fig. 13: Limpsfield 1912  
Packham, R. 1992. *Limpsfield in Old Picture Post Cards*. Valentine's. Dundee



Fig. 12: Limpsfield 1907.  
Packham, R. 1992. *Limpsfield in Old Picture Post Cards*. Valentine's. Dundee





Fig. 14: Limpsfield 1924  
Packham, R. 1992. *Limpsfield in Old Picture Post Cards*. Valentine's. Dundee

## Appendix I: Archaeological Sites Recorded on HER

SMR No.	NGR	Type of Site	Notes
907	TQ4071 5286	Historic Building	A report on an archaeological watching brief and recording of historic building at Roswell Cottage.
1129	TQ 4053 5324	Monument	An archaeological watching brief at St Peter's Church, Limpsfield
1130	TQ 4053 5324	Monument	A Preliminary assessment of proposed development at St Peters Church, Limpsfield.
1279	TQ 4053 5324	Monument	A Preliminary assessment of proposed development at St Peters Church, Limpsfield.
1743	TQ 4041 5320	Monument	An archaeological desk top study of the new refectory, Limpsfield
1710	TQ 40540 52997	Monument	A Preliminary archaeological assessment at Padbrook, Limpsfield
11066	TQ 40886 52965	Historic Building	Cottage. 17th century with 19th and 20th century extensions. Grade 2
11069	TQ 40492 53361	Historic Building	House first phase c.1190-1200, with alterations of late 14th century and 16th century cross wing. Grade 1.
11070	TQ 40879 52732	Historic Building	House. Circa 1776 for Edward Gresham. Colorwashed stucco on rendered plinth, with hipped roof. Grade 2*
11071	TQ 40766 52625	Historic Building	Cottage pair. Late 18th century with 19th century alterations. Grade 2
11090	TQ 40449 53310	Historic Building	Cottage. c. 1700 with early 19th century alterations. Grade 2
11091	TQ 40408 53208	Historic Building	House. c.1700 with 19th century additions to the rear. Grade 2
11092	TQ 40506 53202	Historic Building	Lychgate. 14th century. Grade 2
11093	TQ40607 53085	Historic Building	Cottage. House. 17th century with 18th century cladding. Grade 2
11094	TQ 40595 53091	Historic Building	Cottage. 17th century with 18th century front. Grade 2
11095	TQ 40608 53004	Historic Building	House. 16th century with 19th century additions to the rear. Grade 2
11096	TQ 40635 52985	Historic Building	House, Partly funeral directors' office, 16th century with cross wing to south end. Grade 2
11097	TQ 40635 52922	Historic Building	House. Early 16th century with extensive 19th century and early 20th century alterations. Grade 2.
11098	TQ 40718 52864	Historic Building	House. 16th century. Grade 2
11099	TQ 40706 52831	Historic Building	Cottage Row. Late 17th century with 18th century extensions. Grade 2
11100	TQ 40714 52827	Historic Building	Chapel now a house with cottage attached. Late 17th century cottage to

			right early 19th century to left. Grade 2.
11328	TQ 40566 53098	Historic Building	Cottage row. 16th and 17th century. Grade 2*
11332	TQ 40502 53238	Historic Building and Monument	Church of St Peter. 12th century tower. 16th century porch with extensive 19th century restoration. Grade 1.
11333	TQ 40486 53270	Monument	Chest Tomb, dedicated to Mrs S Marriott. Died 1786. Grade 2
11334	TQ 40590 53039	Historic Building	House now partly surgery. 15th century hall house with 17th century additions. Grade 2*
11335	TQ 40608 52992	Historic Building	House with shop extension to right. Late 18th century to left, mid 19th century to right. Grade 2.
11336	TQ 40612 52980	Historic Building	House. Late 18th century. Grade 2
11337	TQ 40661 52927	Historic Building	House, divided and extended. 15th century Hall house with 18th century alterations and 19th century extension. Grade 2.
11338	TQ 40675 52908	Historic Building	Cottage Row. Early and Late 18th century. Grade 2.
11339	TQ 40723 52848	Historic Building	Cottage Row. Dated 1781 on the right hand return front. Grade 2
11340	TQ 40755 52744	Historic Building	House, Early 16th century hall house with 17th century extensions to the northeast, south front refaced in early 18th century and extended in the 20th century. Grade 2.
11446	TQ 40542 53079	Historic Building	Originally two cottages, now in one ownership. Late 18th century to early 19th century. Grade 2.
11492	TQ 40607 53070	Historic Building	Public House. Grade 2
11493	TQ 40562 53170	Historic Building	House. Late 18th century possibly by Samuel Savage with early 19th and 20th century extensions to the rear. Grade 2.
11597	TQ 408886 52965	Historic Building	House. Late 18th century. Grade 2.
11608	TQ 40470 53284	Historic Building	Cottage. Early 18th century. Grade 2.
11609	TQ 40514 53227	Monument	Chest Tomb, dedicated to Kitty Green, Died 1806. Grade 2
11610	TQ 40573 53091	Historic Building	Cottage includes No. 58 Detillens Lane. 16th century with 20th century additions. Grade 2*
11611	TQ 40594 53044	Historic Building	House. 15th century with front 1736. Grade 2*
11612	TQ 40614 52975	Historic Building	House. Late 17th century. Grade 2
11619	TQ 40482 53243		Telephone Kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by sir Gilbert Scott. Made by Various. Grade 2

11633	TQ 40986 53052	Historic Building	Cottage. Early 16th century extended in 17th century. Grade 2.
1370	TQ 40560 53430	Find Spot	Glazed medieval pottery and tiles was found in a field called postlands, in 1849-50. AONB
1378	TQ 40500 53230	Historic Building	St Peters Church, Limpsfield has a 12th century chancel with other features of the 13th, 14th and 16th centuries. Grade 1
1388	TQ 40670 53580	Round Barrow	Cropmark, possibly the site of a barrow with a central pit, noted from an aerial photo dated 12th April 1971.
15184	TQ 40885 53373	Historic Garden	This garden, thought to be of historic significance, is currently under review by Surrey County Council.
16995	TQ 404 531	Aircraft	A world war two aircraft crash at Rough Wood, Limpsfield. Sensitive site
17004	TQ 404 531	Aircraft	A world war two aircraft was damaged by fire from Messerschmitt Bf110s and crashed at Staffhurst wood. Sensitive site
17341	TQ 4054 5316		The manor house is shown on the 1st edition OS 6" map of 1869. It is situated at the north end of the village, near the road leading to Titsey and was called New Hall. Demolished and built over.
17535	TQ 4099 5270	Aircraft	An aircraft crash due to navigation error at Botley Hill near Limpsfield/ Tatsfield. The plane, G-Aioz an Airspeed Consul of Milburnair crashed on 15th August 1947. No Fatalities. Sensitive Site.
17983	TQ 40759 52848	Historic Building	Rodney House. Late 18th early 19th century. Locally listed building.
17984	TQ 40780 52669	Historic Building	No.1 Wolfes Row; Golden sandstone rubble, with some brick and plaster work. Part of a modest row of the 18th and 19th century cottages which are varied. Locally listed building.
17985	TQ 40779 52665	Historic Building	No.2 Wolfes Row; Golden sandstone rubble, with some brick and plaster work. Part of a modest row of the 18th and 19th century cottages which are varied. Locally listed building.
17986	TQ 40778 52662	Historic Building	No.3 Wolfes Row; Golden sandstone rubble, with some brick and plaster work. Part of a modest row of the 18th and 19th century cottages which are varied. Locally listed building.
17987	TQ 40777 52658	Historic Building	No.3 Wolfes Row; Golden sandstone rubble, with some brick and plaster work. Part of a modest row of the 18th and 19th century cottages which are varied. Locally listed building.

17988	TQ 40777 52655	Historic Building	No.5 Wolfes Row; Golden sandstone rubble, with some brick and plaster work. Part of a modest row of the 18th and 19th century cottages which are varied. Locally listed building.
17989	TQ 40772 52643	Historic Building	No.8 Wolfes Row; Stone rubble with brick dressings, wooden casement windows. Part of a modest row of the 18th and 19th century cottages which are varied. Locally listed.
17990	TQ 40771 52640	Historic Building	No.9 Wolfes Row forms a pair with no.10 with a shared central chimney. Later 19th century with double-hung sash windows. Part of a modest row of the 18th and 19th century cottages which are varied. Locally listed.
17991	TQ 40769 52636	Historic Building	No.9 Wolfes Row forms a pair with no.10 with a shared central chimney. Later 19th century with double-hung sash windows. Part of a modest row of the 18th and 19th century cottages which are varied. Locally listed.
19564	TQ 409 534		An ice house was revealed in the garden of Hookwood house after heavy rain caused a crater to appear in 1969. There was a pond nearby.
2294	TQ 40500 53400	Find Spot	Roe listed 11 handaxes as coming from Limpsfield, the details of which are unknown.
2602	TQ 40610 53510	Find Spot	Neolithic implements found south-east of Limpsfield Grange on C Leveson-Gower's estate.
2657	TQ 40560 53430	Find Spot	1st century AD Gold celtic stater. Late Iron Age.
2799	TQ 40560 53430	Find Spot	Two silver coins; a half-groat of Elizabeth I (1595/6-97/8) and a half-groat of Charles I (1643- 4)
3111	TQ 40490 53360	Historic Building	Old Court Cottage, 13th century and later, possibly court lodge of Limpsfield Manor.
3206	TQ 40200 52700	Find Spot	A silver half-groat of Edward III from the London mint, has been found at Lankeys Mead.
5224	TQ 4041 5320	Site	Archaeological Evaluation by TVAS of a site close to the church.
5246	TQ 4058 5297	Site	A watching Brief was kept on part of this residential development by SCAU. Negative evidence.
5938	TQ 4071 15286	Historic Building	Medieval Open Hall House c. between 1450 and 1520
6271	TQ 407 528	Anti Invasion	WW2. Magazine

6330	TQ 409 526	Anti Invasion	WW2. Spigot Mortar Emplacement.
6332	TQ 405 528	Anti Invasion	WW2. Spigot Mortar Emplacement.
6673	TQ 4090 5282	Anti Invasion	WW2. Spigot Mortar Emplacement.
6675	TQ 406 532	Anti Invasion	WW2. Spigot Mortar Emplacement.
6699	TQ 408 528	Anti Invasion	Home Guard Headquarters
6838	TQ 408 527	Anti Invasion	WW2 Magazine
1352	TQ 40 53	Find Spot	Many flint implements, surface or stray finds, have been found at Limpsfield and are in the Bell. Neolithic
2591	TQ 40000 53000	Find Spot	Many flint implements, surface or stray finds have been found at Limpsfield by A.M.Bell. Bronze Age
2658	SU 9947 4915	Find Spot	Three trenches were excavated in the rear of 35 Bury Fields, a semi detached House.

### **Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd**

Chris Butler has been an archaeologist since 1985, and formed the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in 1987, since when it has carried out numerous fieldwork projects, and was runner up in the Pitt-Rivers Award at the British Archaeological Awards in 1996. Having previously worked as a Pensions Technical Manager and Administration Director in the financial services industry, Chris formed **Chris Butler Archaeological Services** at the beginning of 2002.

Chris is a Member of the Institute for Archaeologists, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and was a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex, and taught A-Level Archaeology at Bexhill 6<sup>th</sup> Form College.

Chris specialises in prehistoric flintwork analysis, but has directed excavations, landscape surveys, watching briefs and evaluations, including the excavation of a Beaker Bowl Barrow, a Saxon cemetery and settlement, Roman pottery kilns, and a Mesolithic hunting camp. Chris is Co-Director of the Barcomvbe Roman Villa excavations. He has also recently undertaken an archaeological survey of Ashdown Forest and Broadwater Warren.

**Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd** is available for Flintwork Analysis, Project Management, Military Archaeology, Desktop Assessments, Field Evaluations, Excavation work, Watching Briefs, Fieldwalking, Landscape & Woodland surveys, Historic Building Recording, Post Excavation Services and Report Writing.

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