



**Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in
Relation to the Proposed Development at
Land adjacent to Goudhurst Road,
Horsmonden, Kent, TN12 8JU.**

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Relation to the Proposed Development at Land adjacent to Goudhurst Road, Horsmonden, Kent, TN12 8JU

National Grid Reference TQ 70133 40326



Report for Wedgewood Homes (Horsmonden) Ltd

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SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company

School Farm Oast, Graveney Road

Faversham, Kent ME13 8UP

Tel; 01795 532548 or 07885 700 112

www.swatarchaeology.co.uk

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Relation to the Proposed Development at Land adjacent to Goudhurst Road, Horsmonden, Kent.

Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Wedgewood Homes (Horsmonden) Ltd to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in relation to the Proposed Development at Land adjacent to Goudhurst Road, Horsmonden, Kent.

This Desk Based Assessment is intended to explore and disseminate the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarized as:

- Prehistoric: **low**
- Iron Age: **low**
- Roman: **low**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

The land is situated at the southern edges of Horsmonden in Kent, a small village on the edge of the High Weald behind houses situated on the southern side of Goudhurst Road and on the eastern side of Angley Court. The PDA is currently two separate fields of similar size with both totalling just over 2 hectares. Currently dividing the two fields is a stream on a west to east axis. Horsmonden has little by way of history until the Medieval period. In the prehistoric period is it likely that the area was heavily wooded and prevented settlement. The PDA appears to have remained on the southern edges of the Medieval and Post Medieval settlement area having been agricultural land from at least the Medieval period until the present day. The PDA resides to the southern boundary of the Horsmonden Conservation area and it are listed buildings from mainly the core settlement area that dominate the Kent Historic Environment records. In the assessment area there is little by way of below ground archaeology but this may just be as a result of the lack of archaeological investigation rather than the absence of remains. The archaeological potential is considered to be low for all

periods although being on the edge of the core settlement area means that chance finds from the Medieval and Post Medieval period cannot be discounted. The proposed development is for residential housing and a detailed plan has not been viewed. Consideration will need to be taken into account of the impact of any proposed development on that of the Conservation Area, historic hedgerows at the PDA and any potential impact on designated heritage assets and this should be subject to a separate detailed Heritage Statement as this report focuses on the below ground potential archaeology. The development proposals also consider the demolition of Bucklers and Horseshoes as areas of potential access to the residential development. Aside from these areas that have been built on, the main area of the PDA has been agricultural land and the historic impact on any potential archaeology is considered to be low. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Wedgewood Homes (Horsmonden) Ltd (the 'Client'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the Assessment in relation to the proposed development area (the PDA) at Land adjacent to Goudhurst Road, Horsmonden, Kent, TN12 8JU centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 70133 40326 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The land is situated at the southern edges of Horsmonden behind houses situated on the southern side of Goudhurst Road and on the eastern side of Angley Court. Horsmonden is situated in the Borough of Tunbridge Wells, a town eight miles to the west with Maidstone 13 miles northwards and Cranbrook, eight miles to the east. It is located in an area known as The Weald. The PDA is currently two separate fields of similar size with both totalling just over 2 hectares. Currently dividing the two fields is a stream on a west to east axis. The low point at 48m aOD is in the northern half just north of the stream. The stream eventually flows into the River Teise to the east of Horsmonden. The River Teise begins in Tunbridge Wells and is a tributary of the River Medway. Either side of this point to the north and also the south the land slopes upwards to circa 55 aOD at the northern and southern boundaries.

- 1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists of bedrock comprising of Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation – Sandstone and Siltstone (interbedded) that has been deposited in a time when the area was swamps, estuaries and deltas. To the east of Horsmonden on a north-south axis flows the River Teise. Following the line of the river are superficial deposits of Alluvium – Clay, silt and sand, and Gravel of which a finger extends westwards into the very eastern part of the PDA. The British Geological survey is of low resolution and not sufficiently detailed as gravels can extend beyond areas mapped by the BGS.

Geotechnical Information

- 1.2.3 There are no nearby boreholes located on the BGS. However, at nearby Furnace Lane to the north west of the PDA in Horsmonden ground investigations were undertaken in 2018. Each test pit revealed below topsoil at the southern end of their site sandy silty clay that contained gravel sized siltstone confirming the presence of Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation.

1.3 The Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The development is for residential development with potential access to the PDA obtained via the existing plots of ‘Buklers’ on the Goudhurst Road and ‘Horseshoes’ on Angley Court, which would result in the demolition of those houses. No designs have yet been made available.

1.4 Project Constraints

- 1.4.1 No constraints were associated with this project.

1.5 Scope of Document

- 1.5.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the Historic Environment and to assess the potential impact of development on Heritage Assets. The assessment forms part of the initial stages of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist with decisions

regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations is defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and ensure that a Heritage Asset is protected to enable it to be passed on to future generations.

2.1.2 Statutory protection is also provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following legislation:

- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
- Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997
- Treasures Act 1996
- Burial Act 1857.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's core principles in relation to planning and the historic environment and is covered in section 16, paragraphs 185-202. These principles are designed to underpin the planning and decision-making process to ensure that Local Planning Authorities (LPA), developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to the conservation of the Historic Environment.

2.2.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019): Annex 2, comprises:

'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'

2.2.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

'a building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

2.2.4 Paragraph 189 of the NPPF states that:

'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.'

2.2.5 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

'The LPA should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.'

2.2.6 The NPPF further provides definitions of terms which relate to the historic environment in order to clarify the policy guidance given. For the purposes of this report, the following are important to note:

- **Significance.** The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- **Setting.** The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

2.2.7 The NPPF is supported by the Planning Policy Guidance, which includes Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance (2008) as well as Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3, all issued by Historic England.

2.3 Local Policies

2.3.1 Tunbridge Wells Borough Council has a Local Plan from 2006, of which part has been amended by the Core Strategy 2010 and the Site Allocations Plan 2016, which all should be read in conjunction with each other. Key saved policies include:

- POLICY EN1
- POLICY EN4
- POLICY EN5
- POLICY EN25

These policies are covered in greater detail below.

Policy EN1: Environment.

2.3.2 All proposals for development within the Plan area will be required to satisfy all of the following criteria:

- 1) The nature and intensity of the proposed use would be compatible with neighbouring uses and would not cause significant harm to the amenities or character of the area in terms of noise, vibration, smell, safety or health impacts, or excessive traffic generation;
- 2) The proposal would not cause significant harm to the residential amenities of adjoining occupiers, and would provide adequate residential amenities for future occupiers of the development, when assessed in terms of daylight, sunlight and privacy;
- 3) The design of the proposal, encompassing scale, layout and orientation of buildings, site coverage by buildings, external appearance, roofscape, materials and landscaping, would respect the context of the site and take account of the efficient use of energy;

4)The proposal would not result in the loss of significant buildings, related spaces, trees, shrubs, hedges, or other features important to the character of the built-up area or landscape;

5) There would be no significant adverse effect on any features of nature conservation importance which could not be prevented by conditions or agreements;

6)The design, layout and landscaping of all development should take account of the security of people and property and incorporate measures to reduce or eliminate crime; and

7)The design of public spaces and pedestrian routes to all new development proposals should provide safe and easy access for people with disabilities and people with particular access requirements.

2.3.3 The Local Plan has a number of paragraphs concerning Conservation Areas. Paragraph 4.3 refers to;

Conservation areas are designated by the Local Planning Authority as areas of architectural or historic character which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. The Plan area contains 25 conservation areas within which the combination of the buildings, spaces and landscape is of great importance in creating the unique character of the area. The strong pressures for redevelopment within, or adjoining, conservation areas could, if not controlled sensitively, lead to an erosion of that character.

Policy EN4: Demolition ion Conservation Areas

2.3.4 Policy EN4 covers the demolition in Conservation areas. Development involving proposals for the total or substantial demolition of unlisted buildings which contribute positively to the character or appearance of a conservation area will not be permitted unless an overriding case can be made against the following criteria:

1)The condition of the building, and the cost of repairing and maintaining it in relation to its importance and to the value derived from its continued use;

2)The adequacy of efforts made to retain the building in use, including efforts to find compatible alternative uses;

3) The merits of alternative proposals for the site, and whether there are acceptable and detailed plans for any redevelopment; and

4) Whether redevelopment will produce substantial planning benefits for the community, including economic regeneration or environmental enhancement.

Policy EN5: Development in Conservation Areas

2.3.5 Proposals for development within, or affecting the character of, a conservation area will only be permitted if all of the following criteria are satisfied:

1) The proposal would preserve or enhance the buildings, related spaces, vegetation and activities which combine to form the character and appearance of the area;

2) The siting of development would be similar to adjoining building frontage lines where this is important to the character of the conservation area;

3) The layout and arrangement of the building(s) would follow the pattern of existing development and spacing of adjoining plot widths where this is important to the character of the conservation area;

4) The scale, massing, roofscape, use of materials, detailing, boundary treatment and landscaping would preserve or enhance the character of that part of the conservation area in which the proposal would be situated;

5) The use, or intensity of use, would be in sympathy with the character and appearance of that part of the conservation area in which the proposal would be situated;

6) The proposal would not result in the loss of trees, shrubs, hedges or other features important to the character of that part of the conservation area in which the proposal would be situated; and

7) In meeting the car parking and access requirements, the character and amenity of the area would not be adversely affected. Development proposals which may affect the significance of heritage assets (both designated and non-designated) or their setting should demonstrate how these assets will be protected, conserved or enhanced as appropriate. Proposals should aim to reflect and interpret the historic

character of a site and conserve its most significant historical and/or architectural aspects.

Policy EN25: Protection of the Rural Landscape

2.3.6 Outside of the Limits to Built Development, as defined on the Proposals Map, all proposals for development will be required to satisfy all of the following criteria:

1)The proposal would have a minimal impact on the landscape character of the locality;

2)The development proposal would have no detrimental impact on the landscape setting of settlements;

3)The development proposal would not result in unsympathetic change to the character of a rural lane which is of landscape, amenity, nature conservation, or historic or archaeological importance;

4)Where built development is proposed, there would be no existing building or structure suitable for conversion or re-use to provide the required facilities. Any new buildings should, where practicable, be located adjacent to existing buildings or be well screened by existing vegetation; and

5)Where an extension or alteration to an existing building is proposed, it would respect local building styles and materials, have no significant adverse impact on the form, appearance or setting of the building, and would respect the architectural and historic integrity of any adjoining building or group of buildings of which it forms part.

Local Planning Guidance

2.3.7 The Kent Design Guide, 2008. Prepared by the Kent Design Group, it provides the criteria necessary for assessing planning applications. Helps building designers, engineers, planners and developers achieve high standards of design and construction. It is adopted by the Council as a Supplementary Planning Document.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Wedgewood Homes (Horsmonden) Ltd to support a planning application. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (see below) and in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government.
- 3.1.2 This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the development and associated planning applications.

3.2 Desk-Based Assessment – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017)

- 3.2.1 This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014, revised 2017). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

‘Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.’

(2017:4)

- 3.2.2 The purpose of the desk-based assessment is, therefore, an assessment that provides a contextual archaeological record, in order to provide:

- *an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study*
- *an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering, in England, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests*
- *strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined*
- *an assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings*
- *strategies to conserve the significance of heritage assets, and their settings*
- *design strategies to ensure new development makes a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and local place-shaping*
- *proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research, whether undertaken in response to a threat or not.*

CIFA (2017:4)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment has been based upon relevant professional guidance including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA, 2017).

4.2 Sources

- 4.2.1 A number of publicly accessible sources were consulted prior to the preparation of this document.

Archaeological databases

- 4.2.2 Although it is recognised that national databases are an appropriate resource for this particular type of assessment, the local Historic Environmental Record held at Kent County Council (KCCHER) contains sufficient data to provide an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape.
- 4.2.3 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets and is the preferred archive for a comprehensive HER search.
- 4.2.4 The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

- 4.2.5 A full map regression exercise has been incorporated within this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the Kent County Council, the internet, Ordnance Survey and the Kent Archaeological Society. A full listing of bibliographic and cartographic documents used in this study is provided in Section 10.

Aerial photographs

- 4.2.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-5).

Secondary and Statutory Resources

- 4.2.7 Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological studies, archaeological reports associated with development control, landscape studies, dissertations and research frameworks are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment.

Walkover Survey

4.2.8 The Site is visited for a walkover survey. This is for the purpose of:

- Identifying any historic landscape features not shown on maps.
- Conducting a rapid survey for archaeological features.
- Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material.
- Identifying constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (1000m radius centred on the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Protected Military Remains or NMP cropmarks in the search area. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1.

Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	c. 500,000 BC – c.10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	c.10,000 BC – c. 4,300 BC
	Neolithic	c. 4,300 BC – c. 2,300 BC
	Bronze Age	c. 2,300 BC – c. 600 BC
	Iron Age	c. 600 BC – c. AD 43
Romano-British		c. AD 43 – c. AD 410
Anglo-Saxon		AD 410 – AD 1066
Medieval		AD 1066 – AD 1485
Post-medieval		AD 1485 – AD 1900
Modern		AD 1901 – present day
Table 1: Classification of Archaeological periods		

- 5.1.2 The Kent HER records within the 1000m assessment are dominated by the Grade II listed buildings within the core of the village as well as scattered farmsteads. There is very little by way of below ground archaeology. The table in Figure 9 details all the KHER data in the assessment area.

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 One of the tasks is to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011).
- 5.2.2 This guidance states that “setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).
- 5.2.3 Of the 66 KHER records, 42 are listed buildings. All of which are Grade II except for There are seven Listed Building records within the assessment area. All listed buildings bar one being Sprivers (and associated wall), which is Grade II*. 14 of the 42 records are Medieval in date, with the remainder Post Medieval. The large number of listed buildings essentially reflect the designation of the centre of Horsmonden as a Conservation area. There are three designated assets (Table 2) that are in close proximity to the PDA, all on the northern side. Dolphin House is 18th century, whose back garden borders the PDA. To the north east of the PDA is Tanyard House, which is 18th century and north of the house are listed walls and railings from the late 18th century. Historically the grounds of Tanyard House would have bordered the PDA but in the 1960s, a plot was carved out west of the house for a bungalow. It is recommended that the designated assets and that any potential impact of the proposed development are subject to a separate Heritage Statement.

Table 2: Designated Heritage Assets

TQ 74 SW 144	Post Medieval	Tanyard House. Grade II listed building (1084562). House. C18.
TQ 74 SW 145	Post Medieval	Dolphin House. Grade II listed building (1084563). House. C18.

TQ 74 SW 107	Post Medieval	Wall and Railings Approximately 7 Metres North of Tanyard House. Grade II listed (1105650). Late C18.
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5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

5.3.1 There have been no previous below ground archaeological works in the area

Landscape Characterisation

5.3.2 The PDA is in the far eastern part of an area characterised by KCC Historic Landscape Characterisation of ‘small rectilinear with wavy boundaries’, which are predominately found in the Weald areas and thought to represent the enclosure of land during the 17th and 18th centuries prior to the regular enclosures of the 19th century. Immediately north of the PDA is the extent of the village in by 1810 and immediately south is a large area classified as orchards with much of the area as part of the fruit belt. Along the eastern edge of the village is a river valley. (Fig. 19). The village sits on the edge of the High Weald AONB which circles the village to the west, south and south east, whose boundary is circa 900m from the PDA. The character of the High Weald was established by the 14th century and is considered to be one of the best surviving Medieval landscapes with interconnected ancient woods and hedges as well as having ancient iron industry along with scattered farmsteads and hamlets. The gap around the village before the boundary of the AONB is reflected by large areas of orchards, which are not representative of the true weald, which explains why the AONB does not come right up to the village settlement area (Fig.11).

Conservation Area

5.3.3 The PDA borders the southern edge of the Horsmonden Conservation Area, which is deemed to be an area of special historic or architectural interest. A Conservation area appraisal has not yet been undertaken for Horsmonden. Any potential impact upon the Conservation Area should be considered in a separate Heritage Statement (Fig. 12).

Hedgerows

5.3.4 The Hedgerows Regulations as mentioned in section 2.1.2 affects hedgerows which are 20 meters or more in length; which meet another hedgerow at each

end; are on or adjoin land used for: agriculture, forestry, the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, common land, village greens, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) or Local Nature Reserves. The act is to protect important countryside hedgerows from removal, either in part or whole. Removal not only includes grubbing out, but anything which could result in the destruction of the hedge. A hedgerow is deemed important and therefore protected if it is at least 30 years old and meets a number of other criteria.

- 5.3.5 On the basis of historical aerial photographs, it appears that the PDA may have hedgerows which are affected by the regulation especially the hedgerows along the southern and eastern half of the site, which would need to be taken into consideration.

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

- 5.4.1 Little has been found in the area in relation to prehistory and in the wider area. the lack of prehistoric archaeology may be due to lack of excavation opportunity in the area rather than lack of archaeological remains. It was likely in this period that the area was heavily wooded and not prone to settlement. Forest clearance commenced during the Neolithic and by the Iron Age clearance was accelerated as the Weald became the centre of the iron industry. The Roman also utilised the area of the Weald for the iron industry but did not tend to settle in this area.
- 5.4.2 Horsmonden was not recorded in the Domesday Book and there is no evidence of its existence in the early Medieval period. The name means 'horse stream pasture being in old English 'hors burne denn'. The earliest known recording of the village is in Horsburdenne in 1147 AD suggesting that there was a small settlement by the stream here. By the 13th century the manor was in the possession of the Albrincis family. After a number of owners, it then came into the hands of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, a large landowner in the area including than of Tonbridge. It was Richard who started the building of Horsmonden Church, which is located in the Manor of Spelmonden, some 1 ½ miles south of the current village with the earlier Medieval village just west of the church. It is not clear as to why the current core of Horsmonden is so far from the church but it could be related

to the Black Death or perhaps a move northward due to the attraction of later industry.

5.4.3 Following the dissolution by Henry VIII, the manor of Horsmonden was given to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. It is not until 1570, that Horsmonden becomes an area of focus and growth with the construction of a blast furnace for making iron. The location of which is thought to be in the area to the west of the current village green which still has reference to Furnace Pond and Furnace Lane. Furnace Pond was a hammer pond as the water from it powered the hammers which beat the iron into shape. In the 1600s, the village also became a centre of gun making and like many other villages in this period, cloth making, with the influx of Huguenot weavers from Europe. The village in this period also had two fulling mills as a result situated to the east on the River Teise. The gun making in the village with the forge owned by John Browne, who was gun maker to Charles I and also Cromwell, which rose the importance of the area and was thought to have employed circa 200 workers fuelling the growth of the village. The foundry closed in 1665. After this period, hop growing became an important industry for the village and agriculture became the dominant industry. In 1801, the population was 852 and most were agricultural labourers. In the late 19th century, a branch line of the London to Dover Railway passed to the east of the village and by 1901, the population has increased to just over 1500.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769

5.5.1 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county. This shows the PDA to the south of the main settlement area in Horsmonden which is around the Heath. The building immediately north east of the area of the PDA is believed to be that of Tanyards Farm and the map shows the line of the stream that runs through to the east to join the River Teise. The main road is that from the north east to the south west from Yalding towards Lamberhurst. The road from the centre to the east is towards Goudhurst. To the south west can be seen the house and gardens of Sprivers (Fig. 2).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawings 1797

- 5.5.2 The maps from this series shows the individual buildings and field boundaries. The PDA is broadly seen as it stands in its present format as mainly two separate fields. To the north east is Tanyards Farm and Tanyards House which would have existed at this time. Immediately north of the PDA, there are now a number of other buildings on the southern side of Goudhurst Road. There is obviously a close knit of houses around the centre green area with the remainder scattered along the various roads. The area is one of agricultural except for the wood to the west of the village (Fig. 3).

Horsmonden Tithe Map from 1840

- 5.5.3 This map clearly shows the PDA as three fields, designated 1250, 1251 and 1248. These are owned by the Trustees of Maplesdens Charter in Marden Poor and occupied by Stephen Usherwood. 1248 is referred to a 'Upper Field' and is pasture, whilst 1250 is 'Wish Field' and is used for hops and 1251 is called 'House Mead' and is hops and pasture. Stephen also owns the barns located at 1255, which is part of the PDA and to the west 1254. He lives in a house in area designated 1256, which is Tanyards House. 1249 is Tanyards Farm and is under the separate ownership of James Betts and occupied by George Whibley. North of the PDA on plot designated 1252, is house also owned by James Betts and occupied by John Baker and John Huntley and this is thought to be the same house as that of Dolphin House (Fig. 4).

Historic OS Map 1868

- 5.5.4 This is the first properly scaled OS map. The PDA still a field and this map shows the stream that runs through it. There is a minor configuration of the field boundary at the northern end of the PDA. The eastern boundary of the PDA has a footpath running southwards from Goudhurst Road, this appears to continue all the way towards the church in the area of Spelmonden. The buildings seen in the tithe map appear unchanged except in the area of Tanyards Farm where is appears there are less in existence. The land west of the village has begun to have some to Sprivers Wood cleared. To the east along the Goudhurst Road is a smithy and Methodist Chapel (Fig. 5).

Historic OS map 1895

5.5.5 There has been another minor change to the field boundary at the northern end of the PDA. A well is shown to be located alongside the eastern boundary of the PDA. The map suggests due to the change in shape that the barn may have been replaced with a new building. It is possible that this is the current Bucklers. Surprisingly the map does not show the presence of the stream. The village to the north has had infill of housing around the green. To the east of the village the branch line for the railway has been built with a station located at the junction of the line with Goudhurst Road. Generally, around the village there has been an increase in the number of orchards shown (Fig.6).

Historic OS map 1907

5.5.6 There appears little change except for a cluster of buildings around the station on the Goudhurst Road. The well is referred to as a spring. The north eastern field is an orchard. The core of the village is still essentially clustered around the green and there are also more orchards generally in the area (Fig.7).

Historic OS map 1938-39

5.5.7 There appears to be little change at the PDA except for the watercourse is clearly marked. The village has expanded with more infill along the Goudhurst Road and the east of the green with a new estate. The number of orchards in the area has intensified (Fig.8).

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1940s

5.6.1 This shows the southern part of the PDA as allotments. The route of the watercourse can be traced and there is a hedgerow immediately north on the watercourse. The north western field is a mature orchard with a cleared patch within it. The remaining area is pasture and more allotment patches with the suggestion of a building, possibly a shed by the allotment as well as there being Bucklers House to the north. The area around is surrounded by orchards and the houses along Goudhurst Road are still spaced out (Plate 1).

1960s

- 5.6.2 All the PDA is now orchard. There has been an influx of housing along Goudhurst Road with many plots being infilled including to the east of Bucklers and Tanyard House. There has been a greater intensification of orchards in the general area (Plate 2).

1990

- 5.6.3 The PDA is now pasture, although the surrounding fields are still predominately orchards. In the field to the east, a large pond has been created. To the west there are new housing and Angley Court has been built along with that of Horseshoes. (Plate 3).

2003-2018

- 5.6.4 There is little change (Plates 4 & 5).

LIDAR

- 5.6.5 The LIDAR shows the PDA with the stream running across the centre and also forming part of the southern end of the eastern boundary. There also appears to be strong boundary lines on the northern end of the western boundary. The far northern part of the PDA is also on slightly higher ground. In the upper half on the eastern side about 20m from the boundary, there are a couple of features. Given the size and circular nature it is possible that this could be the location of the well or they may be small pits otherwise no other features are noticed (Plate 6).

5.7 Walkover Survey

- 5.7.1 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts. The walkover survey was undertaken on the 15th October 2019. No artefacts or archaeological features were identified in the walkover (Plates 7-18).
- 5.7.2 The PDA is currently accessed via a footpath off the Goudhurst Road alongside the house of Buckler to the west and Coronet to the east. The footpath continues

alongside the eastern boundary. And the southern half of which is a hedgerow which is coppiced. The PDA is dissected by a flowing stream on an east west axis that divided the PDA into two. Access to the southern part of the PDA is via a small brick-built culvert at the eastern end. The southern half is bordered by an orchard to the south and a hop field to the west. The south western half of the boundary contains a mature hedgerow and the stream forms the western boundary. This half of the field slopes from the high 55m aOD in the south east corner to the low point north of the stream in the northern half of 48m aOD. The northern half is flatter except along the far northern section which has a steep bank up towards the houses on Goudhurst Road and those of Angley Court to the west. The field is currently scrub and many of the trees seen along the stream in the 2018 Google Earth aerial photograph have been removed leaving a single mature tree in each half. There were no surface signs of any previous well on the eastern part of the northern half as seen on the map regression, although there is the suggestion of a spring as per the later maps given that part of this area is under water. There is a modern drain located on the top of the bank in the northern half behind the garden area of Aisha House.

5.8 Summary of Potential

Palaeolithic

- 5.8.1 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area or the wider area. The lack of prehistoric archaeology may be due to lack of excavation opportunity in the area rather than lack of archaeological remains. However, it was likely in this period that the area was heavily wooded and not prone to settlement. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Mesolithic

- 5.8.2 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Neolithic

5.8.3 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. It is during the Neolithic that woodland clearance starts to take place but there is little evidence that this had occurred in and around Horsmonden in this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Bronze Age

5.8.4 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Iron Age

5.8.5 The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. The Weald generally has Iron industry in this period but no evidence has been found in and around Horsmonden. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Romano-British

5.8.6 The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. Whilst the Roman exploited the weald, there is no evidence found in and around Horsmonden for this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Anglo-Saxon

- 5.8.7 The Kent HER has no records from this period within the assessment area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Medieval

- 5.8.8 The Kent HER has 14 records from this period within the assessment area. The majority relating to listed houses in and around Horsmonden reflecting the origins of the village during this period. Map regression suggests that it is likely that the PDA agricultural land during this period. The possibility of chance finds from the early part of this period cannot be discounted being the land is close to the southern edge of the settlement area but the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Post Medieval

- 5.8.9 The Kent HER has 51 records from this period within the assessment area reflecting the growth of the village. The majority relating to listed houses in and around Horsmonden reflecting the origins of the village during this period. Map regressions confirms the presence of Dolphin House and Tanyard House both close to the PDA were built in this period. Map regression suggests that it is likely that the PDA continued as agricultural land during this period and there have been some changes to the field boundaries within the PDA. In the area of Bucklers, it appears from the tithes, that there was a barn located on this spot before the present house. The possibility of chance finds cannot be discounted being the land is close to the southern edge of the settlement area but the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Modern

- 5.8.10 KHER has no records dating to this period. The land of the PDA continued for agricultural use. The potential for finding remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

Overview

- 5.8.11 This desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork.

5.8.12 The desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity, map research, the historical environment record results and recent archaeological investigations have shown that the PDA may contain archaeological sites and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **low**
- Iron Age: **low**
- Roman: **low**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Cartographic Regression, Topographical Analysis, and Historic Research have provided evidence for the historic use of the site. By collating this information, we have assessed the impact on previous archaeological remains through the following method of categorisation:

- **Total Impact** - Where the area has undergone a destructive process to a depth that would in all probability have destroyed any archaeological remains e.g. construction, mining, quarrying, archaeological evaluations etc.
- **High Impact** – Where the ground level has been reduced to below natural geographical levels that would leave archaeological remains partly in situ either in plan or section e.g. the construction of roads, railways, buildings, strip foundations etc.
- **Medium Impact** – Where there has been low level or random disturbance of the ground that would result in the survival of archaeological remains in areas undisturbed e.g. the installation of services, pad-stone or piled foundations, temporary structures etc.

- **Low Impact** – Where the ground has been penetrated to a very low level e.g. farming, landscaping, slab foundation etc.

6.2 Historic Impacts

- 6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the PDA has been agricultural land from at least the Post Medieval period, if not earlier. As a consequence, it is expected that there has been historically a **low** impact on any potential archaeology. However, it must be noted that the map regression suggests that along the eastern boundary that there was a well and there is a drain located at the top of the bank in the northern half. The development proposals also consider the demolition of Bucklers and Horseshoes as areas of potential access to the residential development. These areas that have been built on, the historical impact to the potential archaeology is considered to be **high**.
- 6.2.2 Although designs have not been seen, the proposed development is for residential housing will require foundations and services, which will have a **high** impact on any potential archaeology.

7 SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Archaeological Significance is assessed under a number of criteria, which includes, Period, Rarity, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity and Potential. These criteria are the same as used by the Government in the scheduling of ancient monuments and provide a useful framework in assessing significance and also pulls together and summarises the findings in the report.

7.2 Significance Criteria

Period

- 7.2.1 There appears to be little by way of archaeology relating to any period. This may be a reflection of the lack of archaeological investigation rather than the absence of remains.

Rarity

- 7.2.2 Any archaeology of any period for this area would be considered rare and would assist in our understanding of the origins of Horsmonden and whether there is any settlement activity prior to the Medieval period, especially since it sits on the side of a river valley.

Documentation

- 7.2.3 The historical and landscape development of the PDA can be understood reasonably well from the cartographic, photographic and other sources from the Post Medieval period onwards.

Group Value

- 7.2.4 There is little by way of group value.

Survival / Condition

- 7.2.5 The map regression confirms that the PDA has been in agricultural use until the present day. Therefore, any impact on surviving archaeological remains is likely to have been low.

Fragility / Vulnerability

- 7.2.6 The proposed development for residential housing and associated services is likely to have a high impact on any potential archaeology.

Diversity

- 7.2.7 There is considered to be little by way of diversity of the archaeology in this area given that that the area was outside of the main settlement area of Horsmonden.

Potential

- 7.2.8 The overall archaeological potential is considered low for all periods.

Significance

- 7.2.9 There appears to be little of archaeological significance.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the

potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.

- 8.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of low archaeological potential for all periods. The overall potential for surviving archaeology is considered **high** due to low agricultural impact on any potential archaeological remains. The impact of the proposed residential development will potentially have a **high** impact on any potential surviving archaeology. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Archive

- 9.1.1 Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, two copies of this desk-based assessment will be submitted to the LPA and Kent County Council (Heritage) within 6 months of completion.

9.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

- 9.2.1 The sources that were used in this assessment were, in general, of high quality. The majority of the information provided herewith has been gained from either published texts or archaeological 'grey' literature held at Kent County Council, and therefore considered as being reliable.

9.3 Copyright

- 9.3.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company and the author shall retain full copyright on the commissioned report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. All rights are reserved, excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to Wedgewood Homes (Horsmonden) Ltd (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

Paul Wilkinson PhD MCIfA.

SWAT Archaeology

October 2019

10 REFERENCES

10.1 Bibliographic

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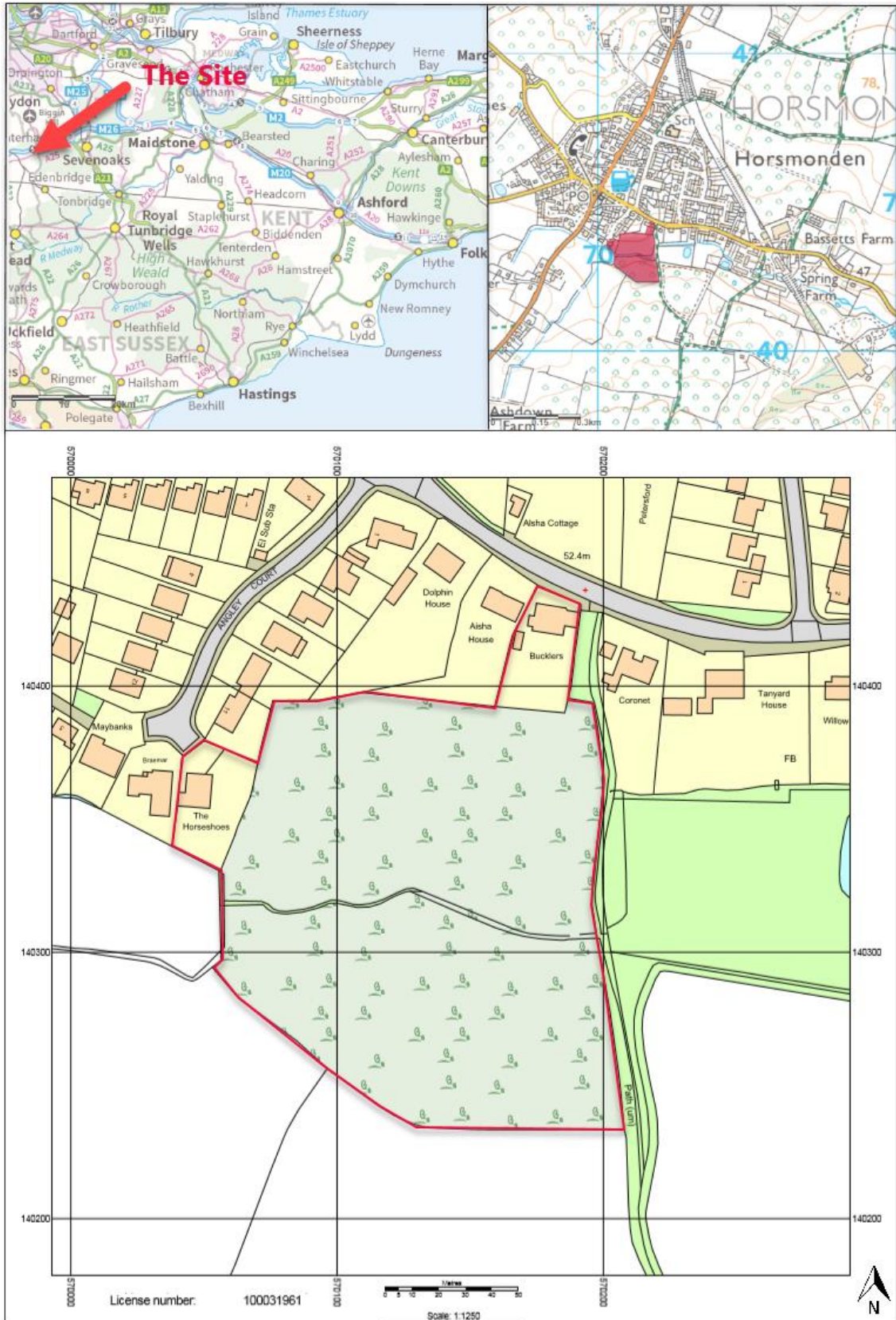


Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale 1:640,000, 1:10,000, 1:1,250

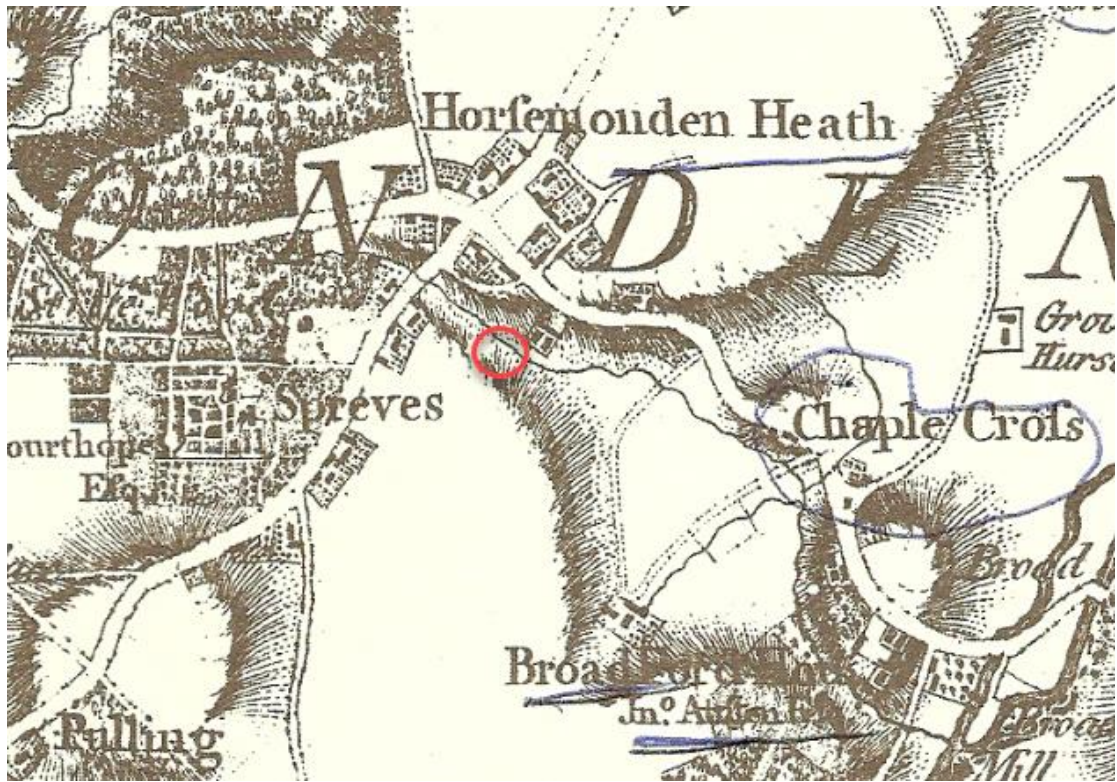


Figure 2: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



Figure 3: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797



Figure 4: Horsmonden Tithe Map 1841

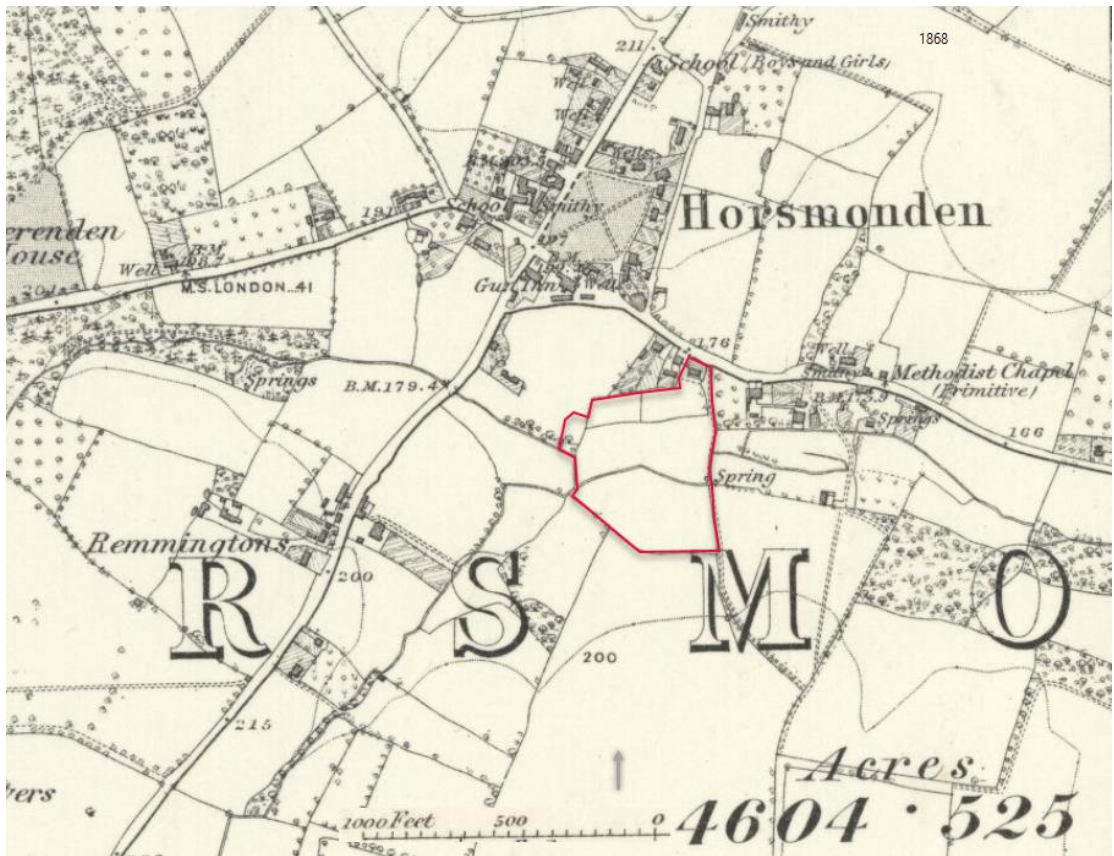


Figure 5: Historic OS Map from 1868

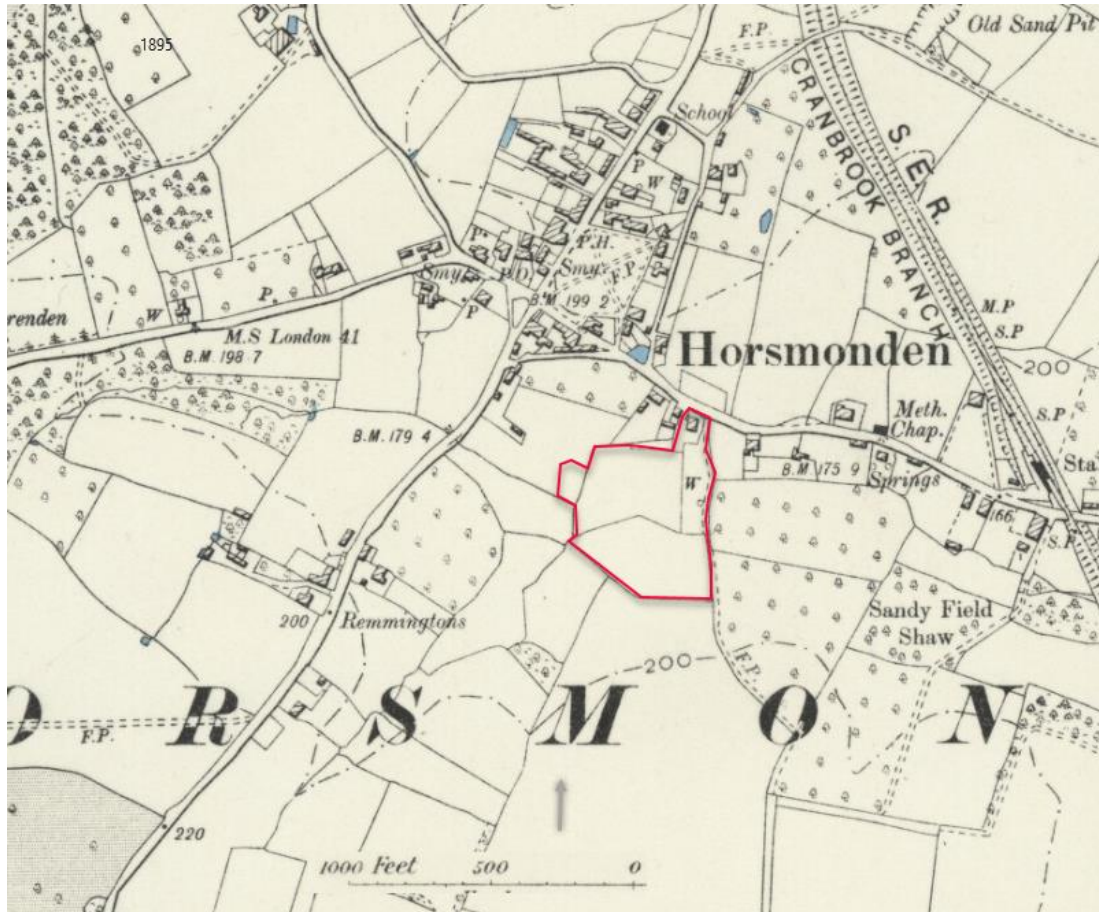


Figure 6: Historic OS Map from 1895

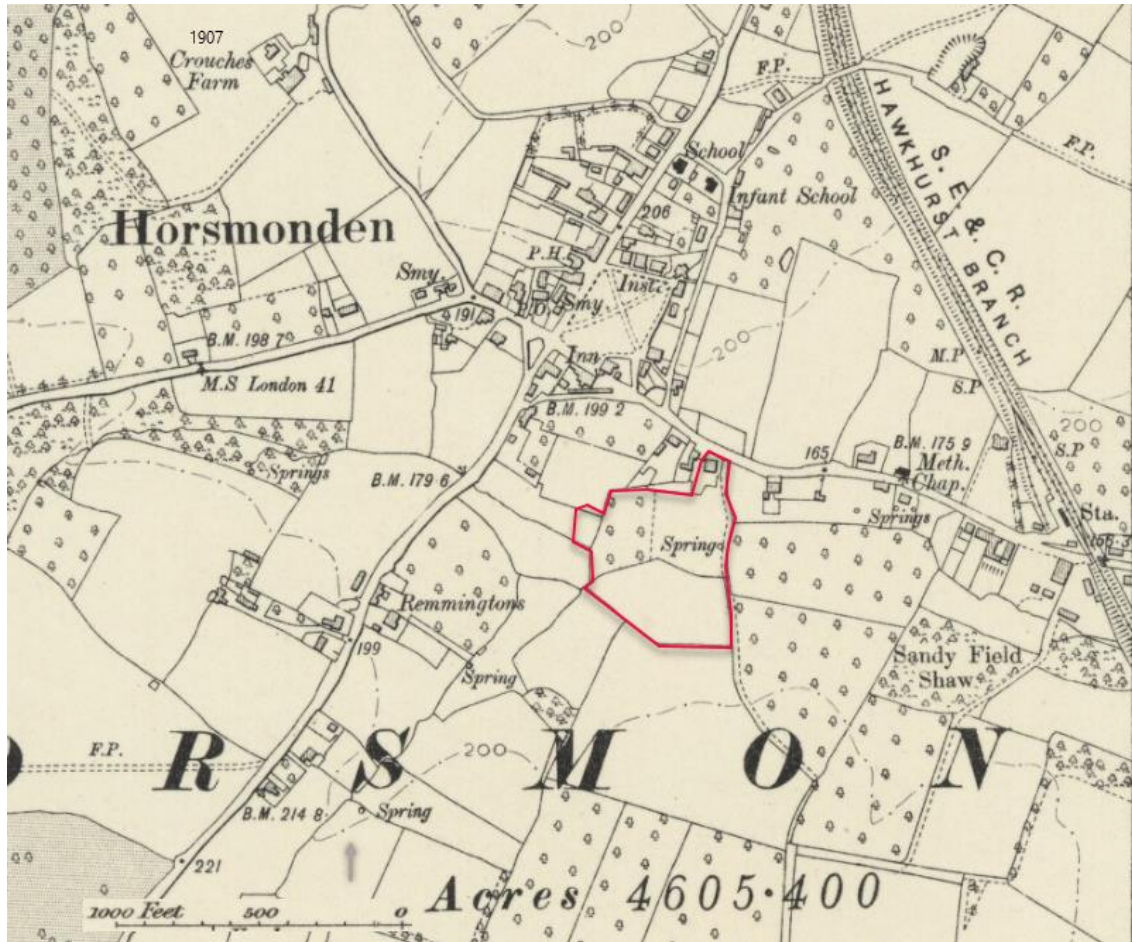


Figure 7: Historic OS Map 1907

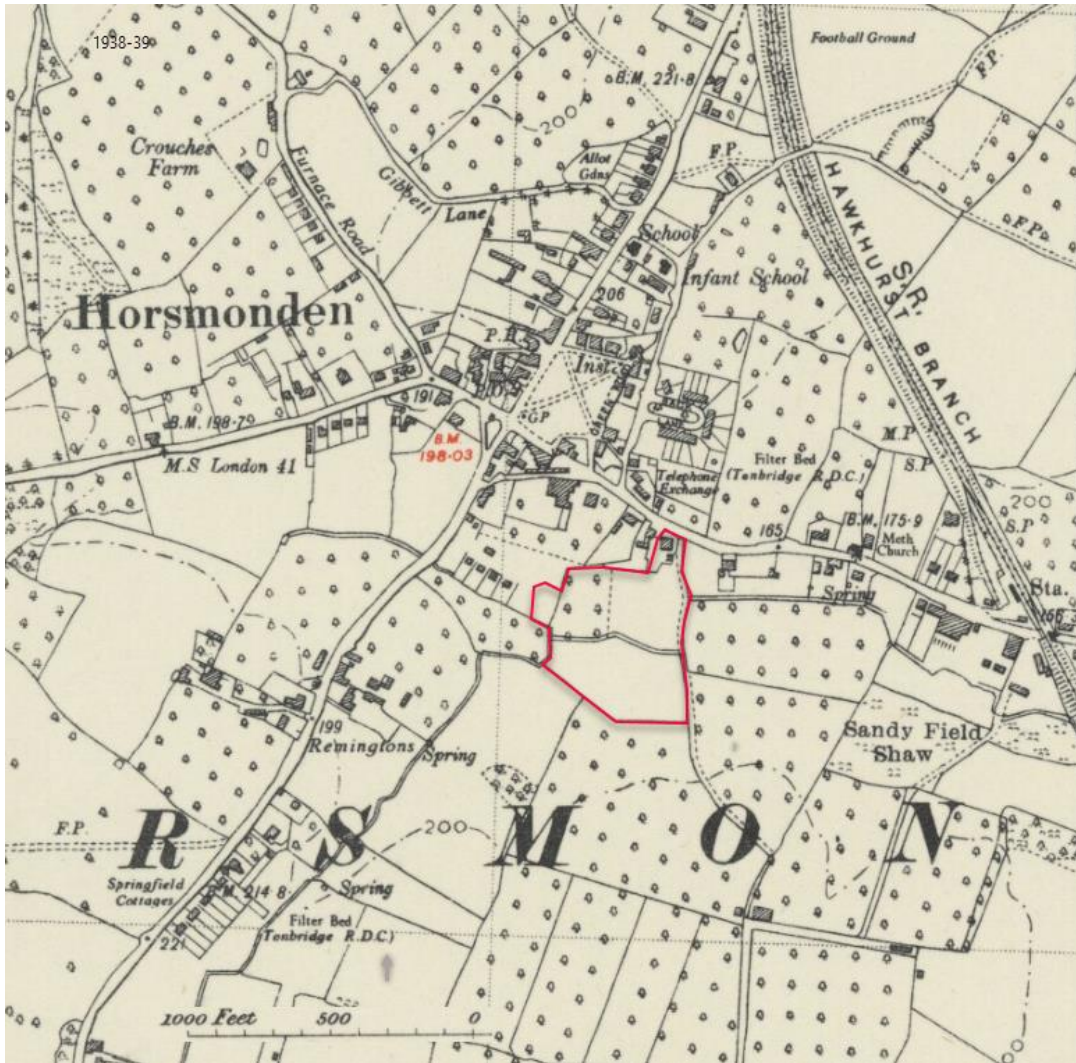


Figure 8: Historic OS Map 1938-39

11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 9-12). ALL DISTANCES TAKEN FROM THE CENTRE OF THE PDA

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TQ 74 SW 205	Monument	c. 205m NE	Post Medieval to Modern	Site of Former Methodist Chapel, Goudhurst Road, Horsmonden. The chapel was built in 1846 and is shown on the 1862-75, 1897-1900, 1907-23 and 1929-52 maps. It was then demolished to make way for housing.
TQ 64 SE 8	Monument	c. 755m SW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Possible Moat, Sprivers Wood, Horsmonden
TQ 74 SW 190	Monument	c. 680m N	Post Medieval to Modern	Horsmonden Tunnel, Horsmonden. A disused railway tunnel is located just to the north of Horsmonden. It served as part of the Paddock Wood to Hawkhurst branch line and was constructed in 1890-92. It is c.80 metres in length and had a single length of track running through it. It closed with the rest of the railway in 1961.
TQ 74 SW 191	Monument	c. 410m N	Post Medieval	Site of A Gibbet, Gibbet Lane, Horsmonden. A gibbet was erected to hang the remains of William Fairall, a member of the Hawkhurst Gang, at one end of Gibbet Lane. The gibbet is not shown on the Ordnance Survey historic maps.
TQ 74 SW 108	Listed Building	c. 250m N	Post Medieval to Modern	The Limes Cottage. Grade II listed building (1084511). Early C18, extended later C18 and altered C19 and mid C20.
TQ 74 SW 106	Listed Building	c. 150m N	Post Medieval	Birch Cottage. Grade II listed building (1084512). C17 with possibly earlier rear wing.

TQ 74 SW 116	Listed Building	c. 180m N	Post Medieval	Manchester House With the Post Office and Heath Stores. Grade II listed building (1084513). House and shop pair. C18, altered and extended late C19.
TQ 63 NE 168	Listed Building	c. 845m SW	Post Medieval	Sprivers Cottages. Grade II listed building (1084530). Cottage pair. Dated 1779.
TQ 64 SE 69	Listed Building	c. 275m W	Post Medieval to Modern	Remingtons. Grade II listed building (1084531). House. Early C18 altered early C19.
TQ 64 SE 67	Listed Building	c. 765m SW	Post Medieval	Stable Block and Walled Courtyard to Rear About 50 Metres North of Sprivers. Grade II listed building (1084533). Stable block, now workshops. Dated 1746 and intended early C19.
TQ 73 NW 260	Listed Building	c. 795m S	Medieval to Post Medieval	Lewes Heath. Grade II listed building (1084534). House. C16 altered and extended c.1700 and early C19.
TQ 74 SW 165	Listed Building	c. 915m NNE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Styles Yard Cottage and Oasthouse. Grade II listed building (1084535). Cottage and Oasthouse. C16 or earlier extended and altered early C19.
TQ 74 SW 168	Listed Building	c. 925m NNE	Post Medieval to Modern	Styles Farmhouse. Grade II listed building (1084536). House. C17 or earlier.
TQ 74 SW 137	Listed Building	c. 670m N	Post Medieval	Kirkins Farmhouse. Grade II listed building (1084539). House. Circa 1800.
TQ 74 SW 138	Listed Building	c. 350m N	Post Medieval	Heathleigh Cottages. Grade II listed building (1084541). Cottage pair. Early C19.
TQ 64 SE 63	Listed Building	c. 475m WNW	Post Medieval	Milestone Cottages. Grade II listed building (1084547). Cottage pair. C18.
TQ 74 SW 142	Listed Building	c. 660m E	Medieval to Modern	Weavers. Grade II listed building (1084559). Wealdon House. C15, altered C16 and C17
TQ 74 SW 143	Listed Building	c. 350m E	Post Medieval	Oast House at 7055 4031. Grade II listed building (1084561). Late C19. A number of other late C19 commercial buildings are nearby, all associated with the

				railway station built here 1892, now disused. Included for group value.
TQ 74 SW 144	Listed Building	c. 30m NE	Post Medieval	Tanyard House. Grade II listed building (1084562). House. C18.
TQ 74 SW 145	Listed Building	Adjacent to PDA	Post Medieval	Dolphin House. Grade II listed building (1084563). House. C18.
TQ 74 SW 146	Listed Building	c. 990m E	Post Medieval	Capel Cross Cottage. Grade II listed building (1084564). House, sometime cottage pair. Early C18.
TQ 74 SW 112	Listed Building	c. 465m E	Post Medieval	Coachhouse/House About 20 Metres West of Spring Farmhouse. Grade II listed building (1105641). Coachhouse and House. Mid C19.
TQ 74 SW 107	Listed Building	c. 60m NE	Post Medieval	Wall and Railings Approximately 7 Metres North of Tanyard House. Grade II listed building (1105650). Late C18.
TQ 73 NW 60	Listed Building	c. 985m E	Post Medieval	Capel Cross Cottage. Grade II listed building (1106246). House, now house pair. C17 or earlier.
TQ 63 NE 131	Listed Building	c. 795m SW	Post Medieval	Game Larder About 10 Metres North of Sprivers. Grade II listed building (1107884). Circa 1750.
TQ 64 SE 37	Listed Building	c. 270m NW	Post Medieval	Heath Cottage. Grade II listed building (1121950). House. Circa 1700, possibly earlier rear range.
TQ 74 SW 169	Listed Building	c. 650m N	Post Medieval	Stable Block and Wall Attached with Hand Pump About 25 Metres South East of Kirkins Farmhouse. Grade II listed building (1323016). Stable block, wall and pump. Early C19.
TQ 74 SW 171	Listed Building	c. 555m N	Post Medieval	Appletree Cottage. Grade II listed building (1325193). House. Circa 1700.
TQ 74 SW 124	Listed Building	c. 405m E	Post Medieval	Old Bassetts Cottages. Grade II listed building (1326669). Cottage pair. Circa 1700 altered and extended early C19.

TQ 63 NE 88	Listed Building	c. 805m SW	Post Medieval	Outbuildings, Walls and Rear Courtyard North of Sprivers. Grade II listed building (1338761). Outbuildings walls and courtyard. Circa 1750 and earlier.
TQ 63 NE 74	Listed Building	c. 855m SW	Post Medieval	Barn About 75 Metres South West of Sprivers. Grade II listed building (1338762). Barn. Mid C18.
TQ 63 NE 76	Listed Building	c. 635m SW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Ashdown Farmhouse. Grade II listed building (1338800). House. C16 or earlier.
TQ 74 SW 150	Listed Building	c. 480m E	Post Medieval	Coachhouse About 3 Metres South of Spring Farmhouse. Grade II listed building (1084560). Coachhouse. Mid C19.
TQ 74 SW 103	Listed Building	c. 935m E	Medieval to Modern	Tainter Mead. Grade II listed building (1104866). House. C16 and altered late C17 and extended mid C20.
TQ 63 NE 60	Listed Building	c. 695m SW	Post Medieval to Modern	Gate House. Grade II listed building (1106288). House. Circa 1700 and extended late C20.
TQ 64 SE 135	Listed Building	c. 350m SW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Penhall Cottage. Grade II listed building (1107202). House now cottage pair. Probably C15 and extended C16.
TQ 74 SW 96	Listed Building	c. 155m N	Post Medieval	The Gun and Spitroast Public House and Rear Courtyard. Grade II listed building (1121941). Public House. C17 or earlier, altered and extended C18 and early C19.
TQ 74 SW 120	Listed Building	c. 240m N	Post Medieval	Mableford Cottage. Grade II listed building (1338519). House. C17 or earlier, clad C18-mid C19.
TQ 64 SE 113	Listed Building	c. 255m NW	Post Medieval to Modern	Heath Court. Grade II listed building (1338792). House. C18 and altered and extended C19 and late C20.
TQ 74 SW 166	Listed Building	c. 970m E	Post Medieval	Capel Cross. Grade II listed building (1084526). House. C18 and extended early C19.
TQ 74 SW 167	Listed Building	c. 655m N	Post Medieval	Small Barn About 20 Metres East of Kirkins Farmhouse. Grade II listed building (1084540). Barn. Early C19.
TQ 64 SE 92	Listed Building	c. 270m W	Post Medieval	Walls and Railings Surrounding Remingtons. Grade II listed building (1107207). Walls and railings. C18 or early C19.

TQ 64 SE 84	Listed Building	c. 215m NW	Post Medieval	Horsmonden, The Heath (South Side), Happys. Formerly called CROSSWAYS SHOP. Grade II listed building (1121948). Shop, former forge. Early C19.
TQ 63 NE 39	Listed Building	c. 845m SW	Post Medieval	Barn About 65 Metres South West of Sprivers. Grade II listed building (1325190). Mid C18
TQ 74 SW 129	Listed Building	c. 175m NE	Medieval to Post Medieval	Cluncher Cottage. Grade II listed building (1338775). House. C16 altered and extended C17 and C18-20.
TQ 74 SW 128	Listed Building	c. 165m N	Medieval to Post Medieval	Crowhursts' Shop with Wall Attached. Grade II listed building (1338791). House and shop with wall attached. C16 or earlier, altered and extended mid C19.
TQ 74 SW 193	Listed Building	c. 980m E	Medieval to Post Medieval	Cottage. Grade II listed building (1084525). House, sometime alehouse, now house pair. C15 or earlier, extended and altered C17- C18.
TQ 64 SE 124	Listed Building	c. 295m W	Medieval to Post Medieval	Tompsett'S Cottage. Grade II listed building (1084532). House. C16 and clad C18.
TQ 63 NE 144	Listed Building	c. 790m SW	Medieval to Post Medieval	Sprivers And Wall Attached. Grade II* listed building (1107213). House. C15, extended C16 and altered and extended 1756 for Alexander Courthope.
TQ 74 SW 153	Listed Building	c. 690m N	Post Medieval	Oasthouse And Wall Attached About 15 Metres North East of Kirkins Farmhouse. Grade II listed building (1121123). Oasthouse. Early C19.
TQ 74 SW 110	Listed Building	c. 480m E	Medieval to Modern	Spring Farmhouse and Railed Forecourt. Grade II listed building (1326257). House. C16 or earlier.
TQ 64 SE 235	Building	c. 460m WNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Milestone on Brenchley Road, Horsmonden
TQ 63 NE 232	Farmstead	c. 915m SW	Post Medieval	Hazel Street Farm. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to two sides of the yard. Farmhouse detached in central position. No apparent alteration. Large modern sheds built beside the historic farmstead, the farmstead could still be in use.

MKE82524	Farmstead	c. 735m S	Post Medieval	Lewis Heath. Dispersed multi-yard. Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%) with Oast.
MKE82527	Farmstead	c. 455m E	Post Medieval	Spring Farm (Ponds Farm). Dispersed cluster. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%) with Oast .
MKE82528	Farmstead	c. 675m N	Post Medieval	Kirkins Farm. Dispersed multi-yard. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%) with listed Oast.
MKE82529	Farmstead	c. 920m NNE	Post Medieval	Styles Farm (Stiles Farm). Dispersed multi-yard Position. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%) Notes: Includes two small yards to the SE.
MKE82548	Farmstead	c. 860m E	Post Medieval	Outfarm North Of Capel Cross. Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on three sides. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
TQ 74 SW 15	Monument	c. 355m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Site of Horsmonden Railway Station. built between 1890-2. The building itself is a three-bay single storey building with a canopy roof. It is also clad in corrugated iron and there are a pair of small sheds.
MKE89026	Farmstead	c. 650m SW	Post Medieval	Ashdown Farm. Dispersed multi-yard. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%) with Oast.
MKE89027	Farmstead	c. 650m SW	Post Medieval	Manor Farm. Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side and with additional detached elements to the main plan. Farmhouse detached side on to yard. Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%).
TQ 74 SW 179	Building	c. 310m NE	Post Medieval to Modern	Oasthouse East Of Horsmonden. Three-roundel oasthouse built in the late nineteenth century - the building first appears on the OS second edition map - and is still shown on the 2008 aerial photo.
TQ 74 SW 19	Monument	c. 120m NE	Unknown	Site of All Saints' Chapel of Ease, Horsmonden. A Hall in Horsmonden was formerly thought to be an All Saint's Chapel of ease. This form of monument was built for

				those who could not easily attend service at the main parish church. The date of construction of this building is uncertain and no further information was available.
TQ 73 NW 240	Monument	c. 340m E	Post Medieval to Modern	Paddock Wood and Hawkhurst Branch Line. Dismantled Railway. In 1882, South Eastern Railways obtained powers for a branch line from Paddocks Wood to Hawkhurst, but it was not until 1892 that the line was opened to Hope Mill (Goudhurst), and the whole 11.5 miles to Hawkhurst was not completed until 1893. Its dead-end nature robbed it of much of its utility, and in 1961 it was closed, the track being dismantled.
TQ 73 NW 243	Landscape	c. 1000m S	Post Medieval to Modern	Rectory Park, Horsmonden. Early 19th century ornamental gardens laid out around a 15th century timber-framed house with later additions and set within parkland with mature trees and lakes.
TQ 64 SE 228	Landscape	c. 400m SW	Medieval to Modern	Sprivers Formal Garden. A formal, compartmentalised garden laid out around a C15 manor house (extended in the 16th century and 18th century) and with surviving elements of garden and landscape features from the 16th century onwards.

Figure 9: Gazetteer of KHER Records

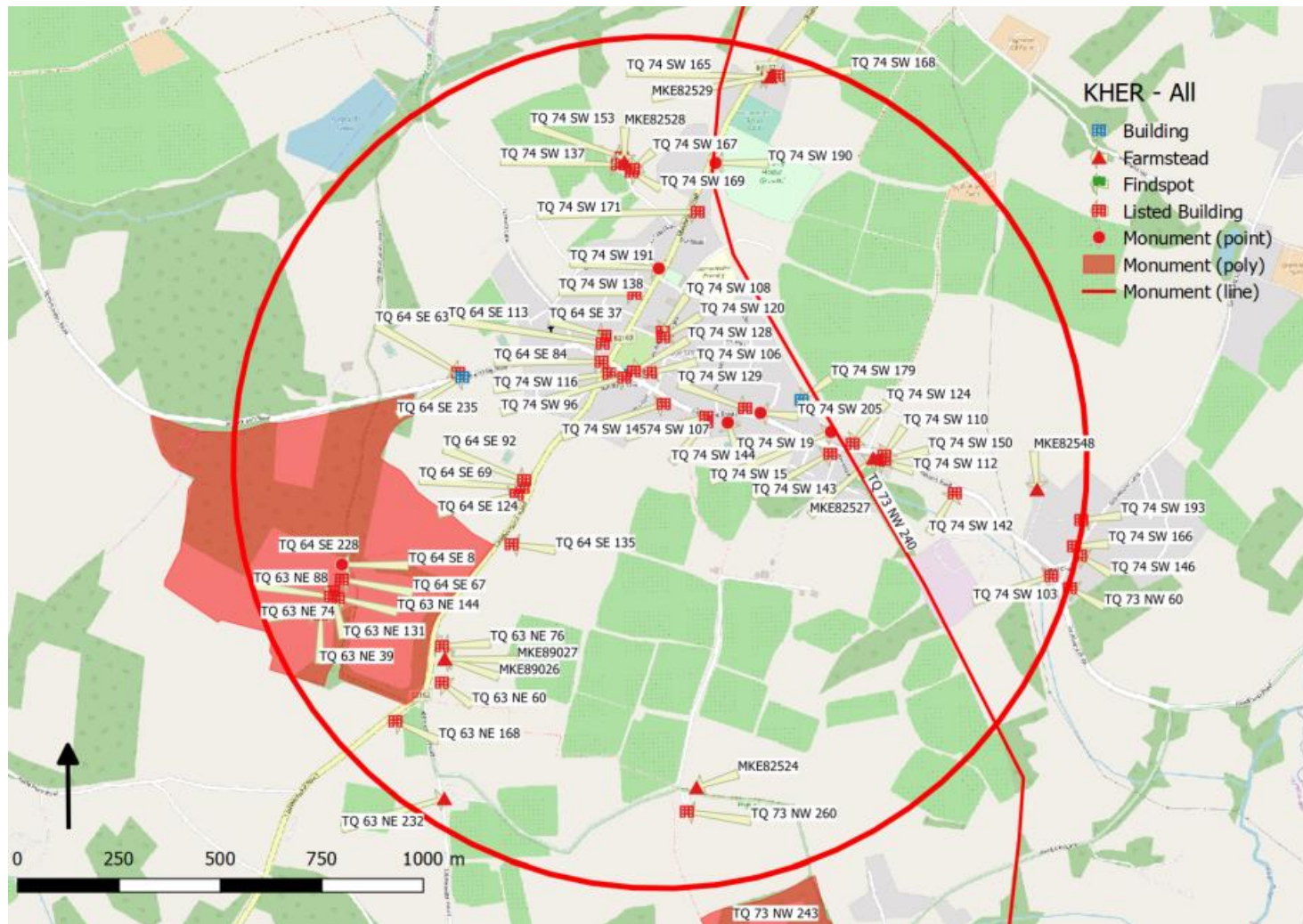


Figure 10: KHER Records – All



Figure 11: KHER Historic Landscape Character

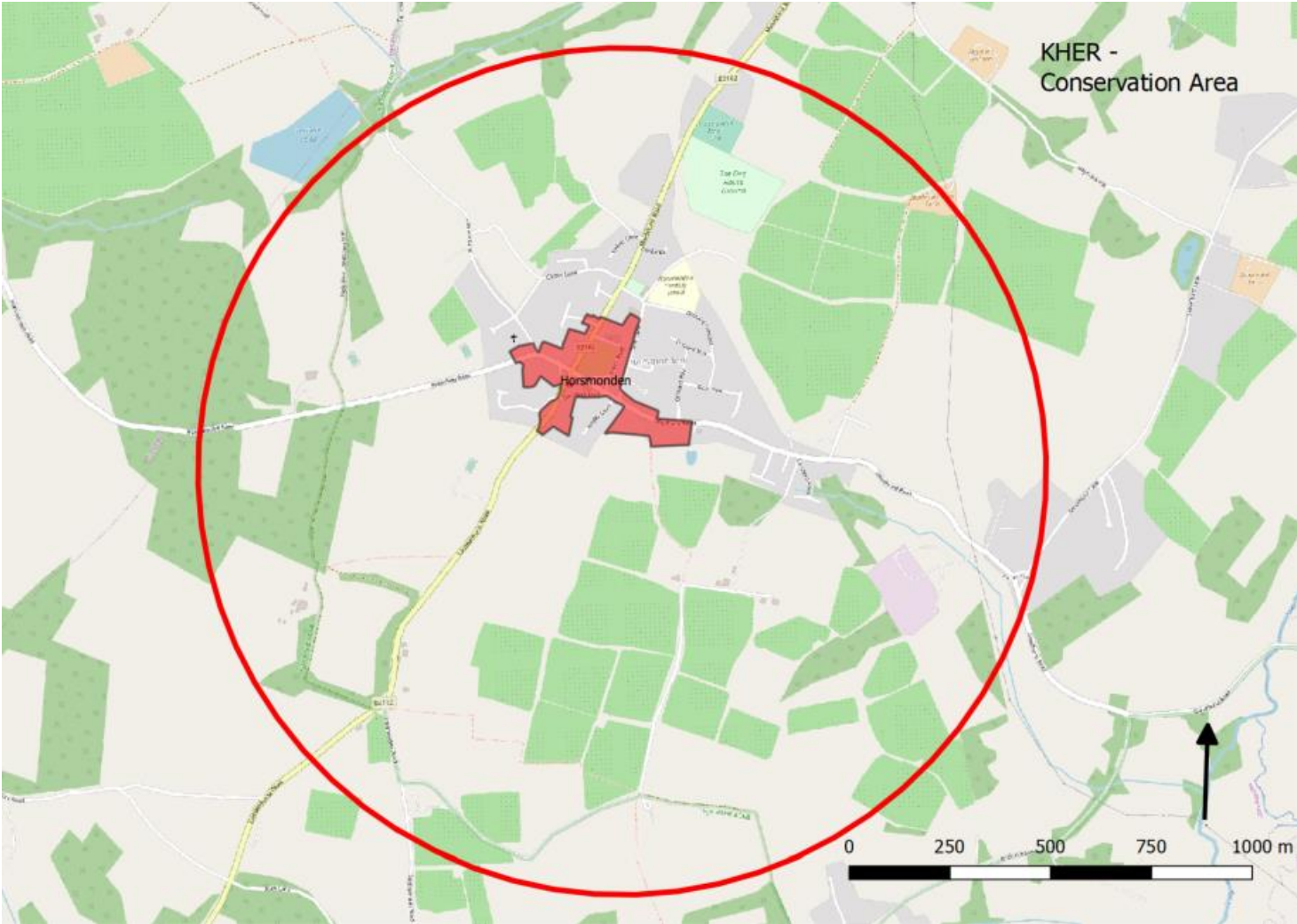


Figure 12: KHER Conservation Area



Plate 1: 1940s. All at an altitude of 787m (Google Earth).



Plate 2: 1960s (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2018 (Google Earth)

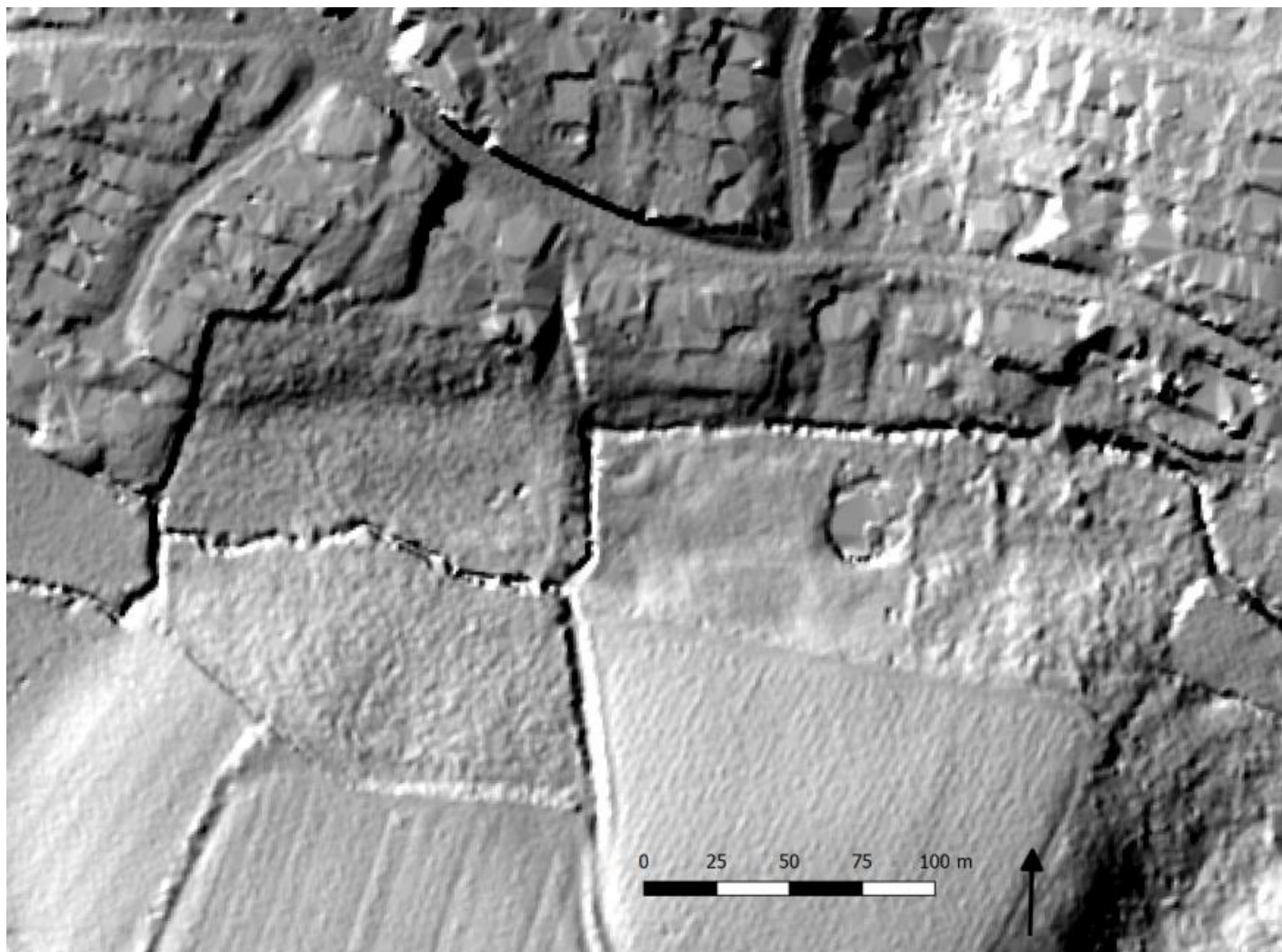


Plate 6: LIDAR 1m DTM composite (Environment Agency)



Plate 7: View of the current entrance to the PDA from Goudhurst Road (facing SSW)



Plate 8: View across the PDA from the north east corner (facing NW)



Plate 9: View across the PDA from the north west corner (facing SE)



Plate 10: View along the stream (facing E)



Plate 11: View across the PDA from the southern boundary (facing N)



Plate 12: View across the northern half of the PDA from the eastern boundary (facing W)



Plate 13: View across the PDA from the northern boundary (facing S)



Plate 14: View of the culvert (facing W)

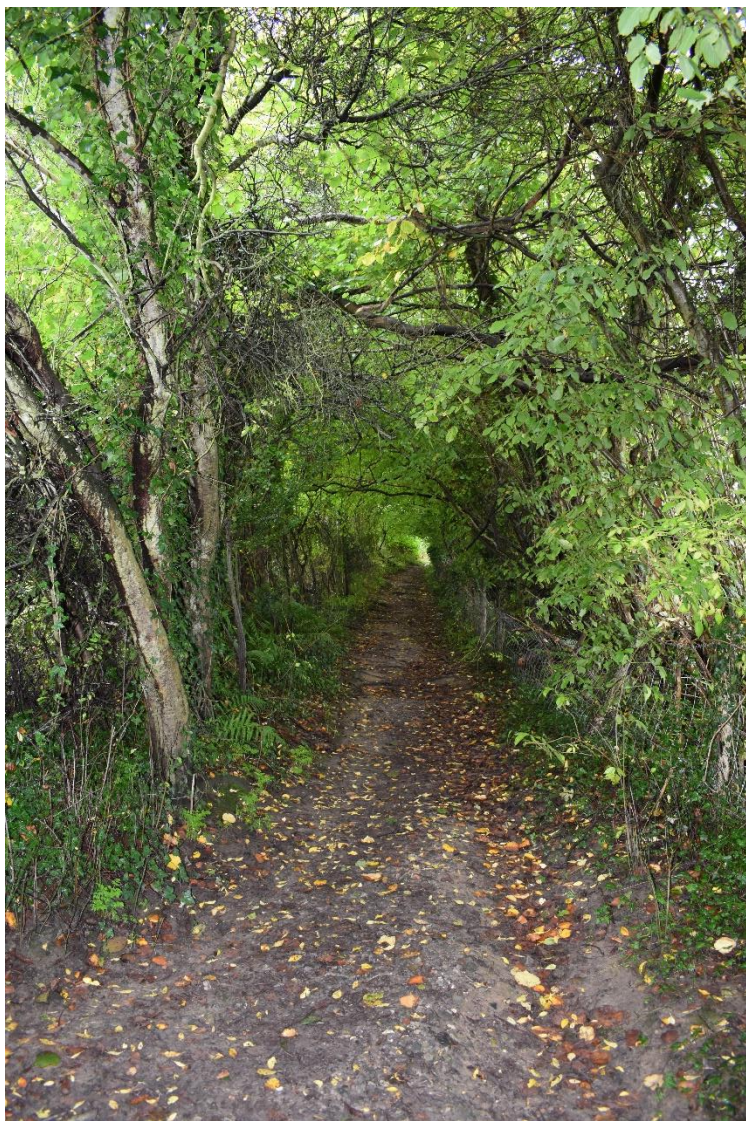


Plate 15: View along the footpath of the southern half of the eastern boundary (facing N)



Plate 16: View along the southern boundary (facing W)



Plate 17: View of 'Horseshoes' (facing SE)



Plate 18: View of 'Bucklers' (facing WSW)