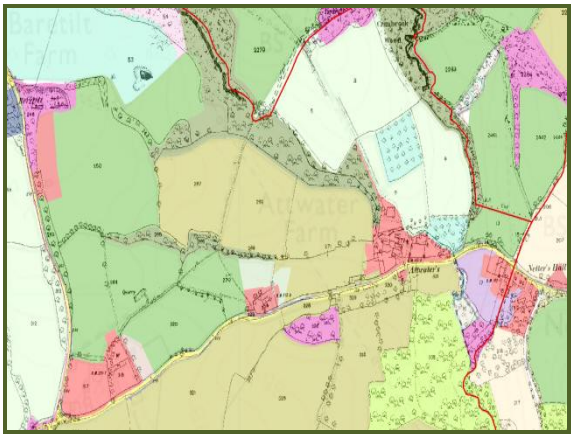
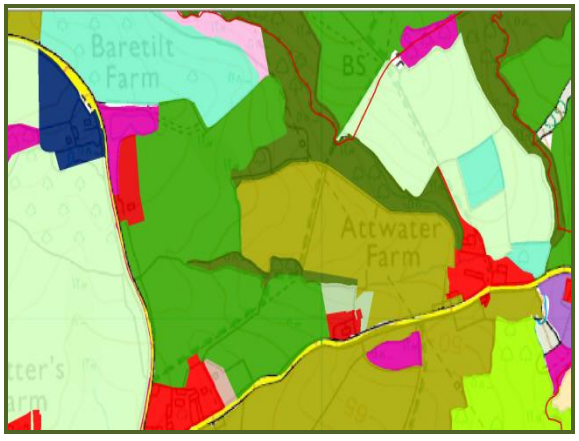
THE BOROUGH OF ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION





SECTION II

GAZETTEER OF HLC TYPES

REVISION OF KENT HLC (2000)
for
BOROUGH OF ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS

JUNE 2017

By

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Landscape History & Conservation

CONTENTS

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The revised Historic Landscape Characterisation for the Borough of Tunbridge Wells could not have been undertaken without the dedicated support of David Scully, Landscape and Biodiversity Officer at Tunbridge Wells Borough Council and also Lis Dyson County Archaeologist at Kent County Council. The Tunbridge Wells Borough Historic Landscape Characterisation builds on the project begun by the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty [AONB] Partnership. This work could not have been undertaken without the help of Paul Cuming Kent Historic Environment Records Manager and Richard Dadd GIS Technician at Kent County Council. A 'Thank you' is extended to all.
Appreciation and thanks also goes to the team at the High Weald AONB Partnership especially Sally Marsh, Co-Director, Charles Winchester Landscape Researcher and Matt Pitts Land Manager Adviser.
My colleague Phil Sansum kindly undertook the processing of the missing Tithe maps for the Borough for which I am very grateful.

The views expressed in this report are entirely the author's own and do not reflect the policies of either Tunbridge Wells Borough Council, Kent County Council nor the High Weald AONB.

PERIOD TABLE

Description	Archaeological Period	From	To
Hunting societies	Upper Palaeolithic	30,000	10,000 BC
Hunter-gather societies	Mesolithic	10,000-8,000	4,000-3,500 BC
The first agriculturalists	Neolithic	3,500	2,100 BC
Beginning of metal working in bronze	Bronze Age	2,100	600 BC
Beginning of metal working in iron	Iron Age	600 BC	AD 43
	Romano-British	AD 43	AD 410
	Anglo-Saxons [or Early Medieval]	AD 410	1066
	Medieval	1066	1540
	Post-medieval	1540	Present

The Archaeological and Historical Periods used in the Sussex HLC & Revised Kent HLC

Key to HLC-Prev	Description	Date	Combined
P1	Late 20th century	AD1945 – present	Post 1900
P2	Early 20th century	AD 1914 – AD 1945	
P3	Early Modern	AD 1800 – AD 1913	19th century
P4	Late Post-medieval	AD 1600 – AD 1799	Post-medieval
P5	Early Post-medieval	AD 1500 – AD 1599	
P6	Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1499	Medieval
P7	Early-medieval	AD 410 – AD 1065	
P8	Roman	AD 43 – AD 409	
P9	Prehistoric	500,000 BC – AD42	

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Front Cover : *Attwater Farm in Hawkhurst – Historic Medieval farmstead set within its medieval assart fields and ancient woods. Clockwise from top left. Extract from Google Earth 2017; Top Right OS Epoch 1 with HLC; Bottom Right;; Photograph of Attwater's Farm from PRoW; Bottom HLC of present day landscape.*

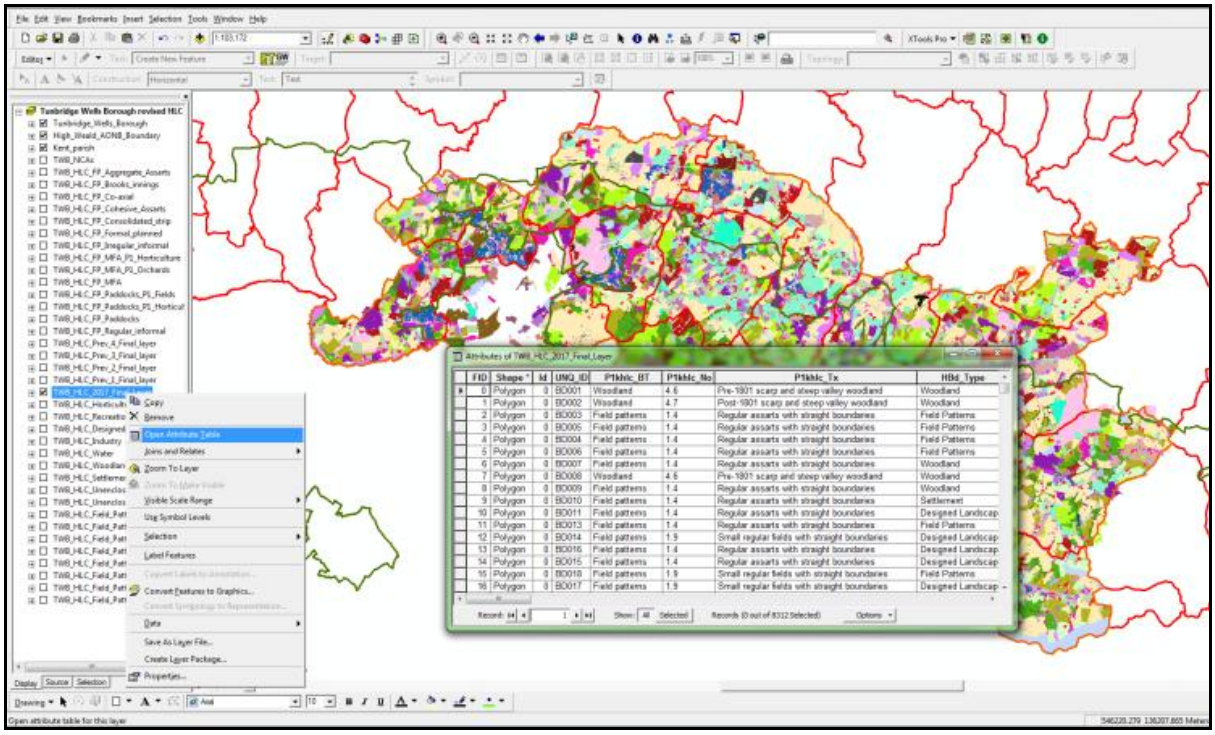
How to use the Tunbridge Wells Borough GIS Project

The following is a basic guide to looking at the GIS project. The data is presented for the Final unioned layer of all the parishes. The Tunbridge Wells Borough HLC (TWB HLC) final layer has been 'queried' using the 'select by Attributes' tool to show both the attributes character and for the period of origin. The latter gives a picture of the time depth and antiquity of the present landscape. The previous historic landscape character layers have also been queried to show how the historic character for areas of the Borough which have experienced several changes over time.

Opening up the project

The GIS data is loaded on to its own project. In a folder called TWB HLC GIS Final Layer.
Open up the project Tunbridge Wells HLC.mxd in Arcmap (9.3.1.)
The project contains the main layer TWB_HLC_2017_Final_Layer.shp together with extracts 'queried' from this layer. This is to illustrate some of the potential of the HLC and which are used in Sections I & III of the Report.
Also included in the project are .shp files for the key boundaries in order to assist locating areas;
Tunbridge Wells Borough Boundary [Tunbridge_Wells_Borough.shp]
High Weald AONB Boundary [High_Weald_AONB_Boundary.shp]
Kent Parishes [Kent_parish.shp]
National Character Areas for Tunbridge Wells [TWB_NCAs.shp]
These can be supplemented by other GIS data sets available to the Borough.

The Attribute Table



There are numerous ways for presenting the data based on the attributes in the data fields attached to each polygon. These are stored in a table attached to the data set.

To open the table Right click on the layer TWB_HLC_2017_Final_Layer.Scroll down to Open Attribute Table and the table will appear showing all the fields with the data.

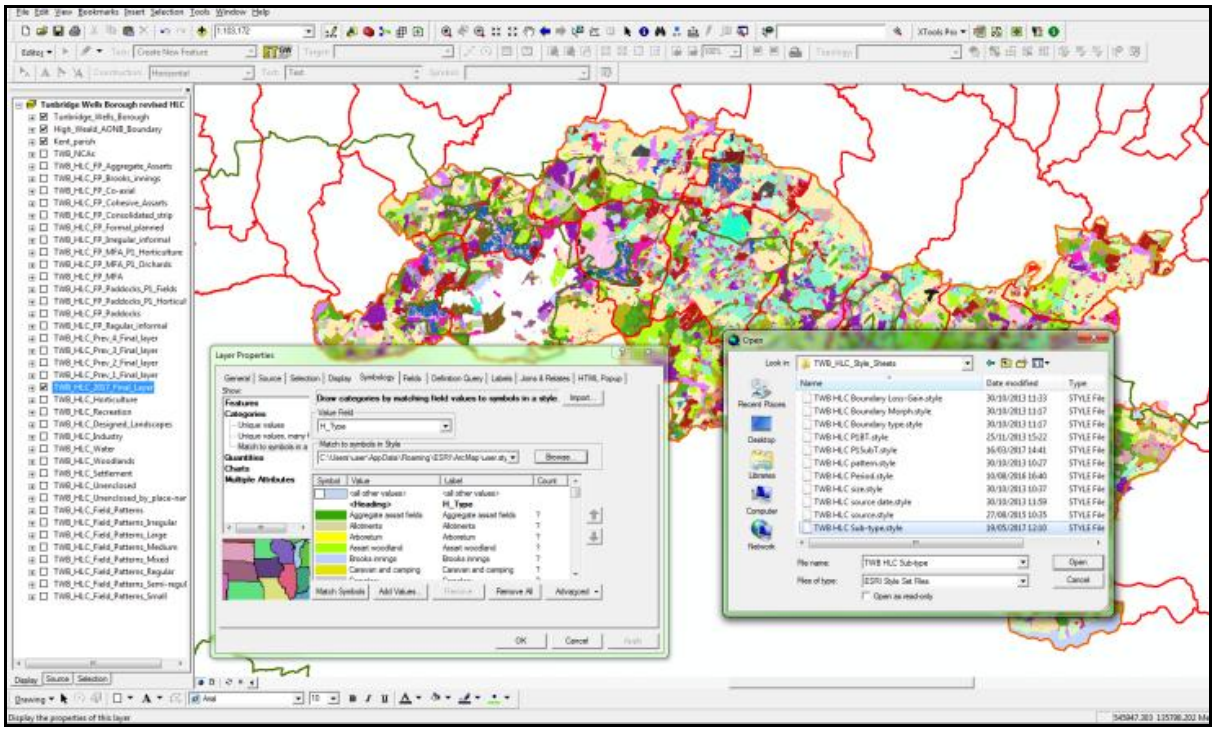
When viewing queried layers from this layer the latter has to be below the queried layers otherwise for obvious reasons it will cover the queried layers.

Style Sheets [alias the legends or keys]
Several style sheets have been produced for the attributes of the data set. These are legends with the colours which match those described in the Typology Gazetteer at the end of this document. The style sheets are for the main attributes and should be self-explanatory. They are stored in a separate folder [TWB_HLC_Style_sheets]. The Arcmap opens with the style sheets already matched but to change them follow the steps below:-

Right click on the layer TWB_HLC_2017_Final_Layer. Scroll down to Properties Left click on it. It opens a menu – Layer Properties. Click on the Symbology tab.
On left side click on Categories and scroll down to Match to Symbols in a style sheet.
In the Value Field scroll down to the attribute field heading to be displayed.e.g. Mor_patt.
Right Click on Browse. Scroll down the style sheets until reach HW Kent HLC pattern.style, click on it and then on Open. Then click on Match Symbols and Apply, OK. The legend and map will change.

Style sheets have been produced for each of the groups of attributes, for the present landscape. The style sheets for Broad Types and Types can also be used for each of the PREV layer Broad Types and Types, together with the one for period.

The Style Sheet



The Final layer has then been split into its component HLC Broad Types [TWB_HLC_Field_Patterns; TWB_HLC_Unenclosed; etc], which were used to produce the maps in Section III.
The Field Pattern layer has also been split into component parts based on attributes of size and shape. In order to understand the origins of the modern field amalgamation type, this layer has been presented based on its previous historic landscape character.
For example any given polygon identified in present landscape as modern field amalgamation will have a previous historic character in its PREV1_BT and Prev1_Type fields in the attribute data base. These extracted .shp file layers are named TWB_HLC_FO_MFA_P1_Orchards etc.

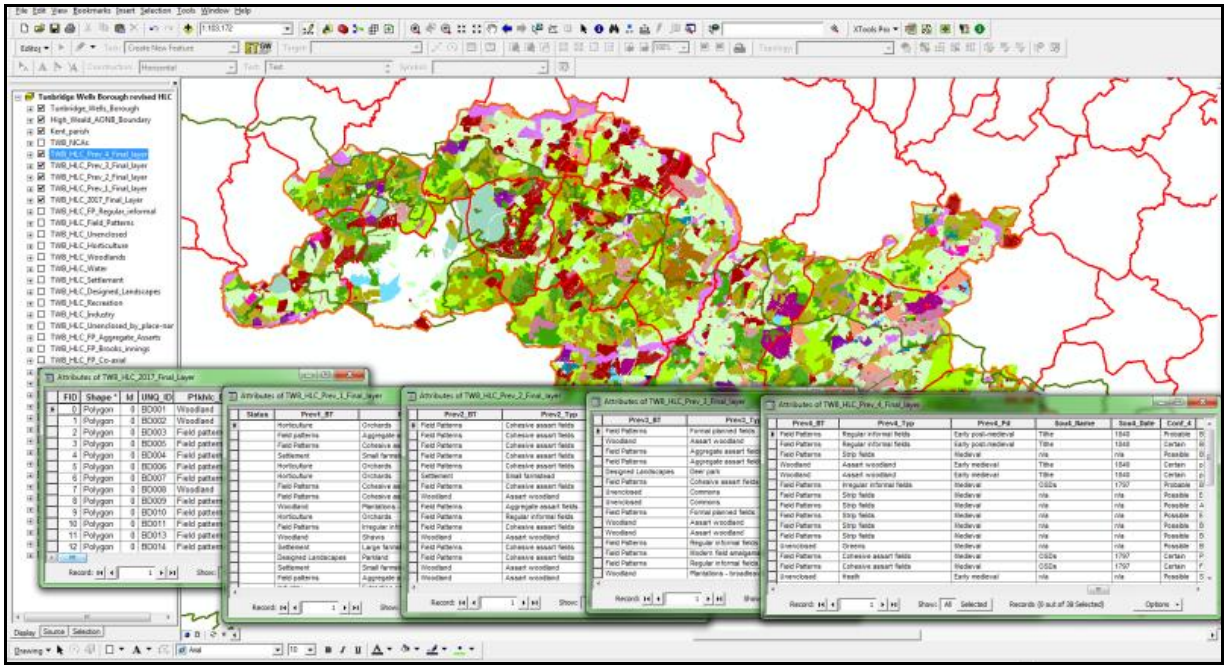
Presentation of 'Time slices' or periods representing a change in historic landscape character

As already mentioned above, the HLC attribute table records changes in historic landscape character in the past. The PREV1-PREV4 fields in the attribute table represent up to four changes in historic landscape character for any given polygon. They are not fixed points in time, but represent a change of character. Each 'prev' gives the attributes of Broad Type and Type, its period of origin, the source where the change is recorded and its date.

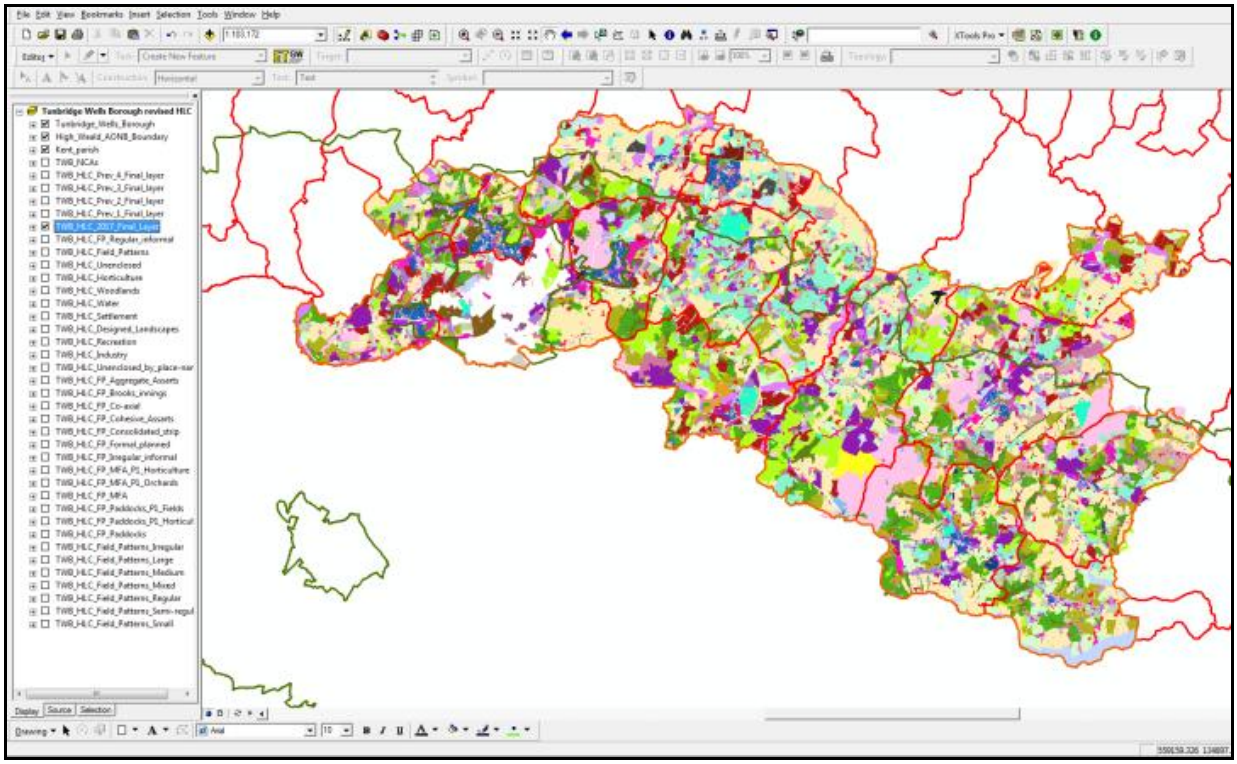
By layering extracted Prev layers in sequence over the TWB_HLC_2017_Final_Layer a postulated late medieval – early post-medieval historic landscape character map is produced.

It is also possible to query the Final layer and the Prev layers for those polygons with attributes for the period of origin which would give time-slices for fixed points in time, such as the 1940s (RAF AP) or 1890s (OS Epoch 2).

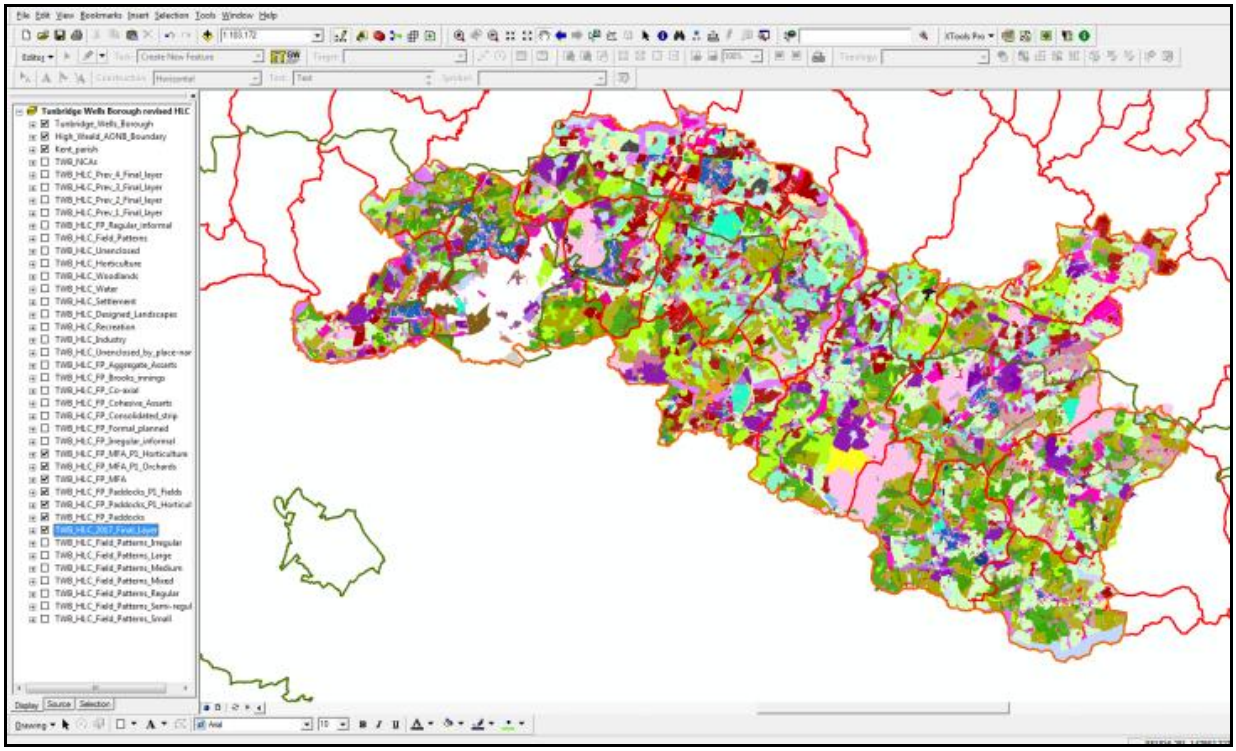
The Previous Layers



Tunbridge Wells Borough HLC showing extent of modern field amalgamation in the pale fawn colour



Tunbridge Wells HLC showing the modern field amalgamation by its previous historic landscape character



For the colour keys see - II The Gazetteer of HLC Types

GAZETTEER OF TWB HLC TYPOLOGY
COLOUR CODES

HLC BROAD TYPE	HLC SUB TYPE
Field Patterns	Aggregate assart fields
	Cohesive assart fields
	Brooks innings
	Consolidated strip fields
	Formal planned fields
	Regular informal fields
	Irregular informal fields
	Paddocks
	Modern field amalgamation
	Strip fields
	Co-axial fields
Unenclosed	Commons
	Roadside waste
	Greens
	Heath
	Wastes
	Wooded over common
Horticulture	Allotments
	Hop Gardens
	Commercial nurseries and glasshouses
	Orchards
	Polytunnels
	Vineyard
Woodland	Arboretum
	Assart woodland
	Gill
	Shaws
	PAWS
	Plantations – broadleaved
	Plantations – conifer
	Plantations – mixed
	Coppice
	Regenerated secondary woodland
	Wood pasture
Water	Hammer ponds
	Lakes and fishponds
	Reservoirs
	Pond
Settlement	Hamlet
	Village
	Infill
	Large farmstead
	Small farmstead
	Common edge settlement
	Ribbon settlement
	Planned estate
	Prison
	Caravan and camping
	Schools and institutions
	Church
	Town

HLC BROAD TYPE	HLC SUB TYPE
Designed Landscapes	Cemetery
	Deer park
	Parkland
	Large Landscaped gardens
	Urban park
Recreation	Race courses
	Golf courses
	Sports grounds and cricket pitches
Industry	Quarries
	Extraction pits
	Industrial estate
	Small-scale industrial complexes
	Solar farm
	Water treatment
Military	Prehistoric fort
	Moat
Communications	Airfields
	Stations and sidings
	Roman Road
	Road

INTRODUCTION

The following descriptions are of the main field system types identified in the Borough of Tunbridge Wells. The identification is based on several key attributes of fields, size, shape, relationship to each other and other landscape features, pattern, identified from key data sources, in particular historic mapping. The typology is based on the work undertaken for the Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation [HLC], and the revised Kent HLC.

The typology is ordered alphabetically, **not** in order of antiquity. Whilst the majority of field systems in the Borough of Tunbridge Wells have a medieval origin it is very difficult to date the fine-grain of field system patterns and it is that intimate mix of field patterns which contributes to historic character and local distinctiveness. There needs to be far more research into the dating and origins of fields and their boundaries in order to build up a body of knowledge and a significant evidence base.

Historic England's Historic Landscape Characterisation Thesaurus is also ordered alphabetically not by date or origin.

For any given historic farmstead holding, there may be several field systems types associated with it depending on historic land use, topography, historic ownership etc.. The HLC for Tunbridge Wells shows these field systems as the best informed judgement using the given sources. More in-depth research for any site may reveal that the field system origin is different due to historic changes in land use.

The names given to each field system type is purely descriptive and either reflects the possible origin of those fields or their main character attributes.

FIELD PATTERNS

AGGREGATE ASSART FIELDS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad HLC Type.	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised
2277.34	308	7.39	13.11%	6.73%

DESCRIPTION OF AGGREGATE ASSARTS

Aggregate assarts are a field system type created by the process of 'assarting' or clearance of mainly woodlands or possibly wooded heaths or commons, and the enclosure of the cleared land to fields. Such fields are identified by their irregular shape and pattern. with sinuous and usually wooded structured boundaries. They also occur on the North Downs, where ancient woodland occupies soils derived from the heavy Clay-with-flints. Aggregate assart fields were identified from the OS Epoch 1 map together with the aerial photographs.

These are fields which have been enclosed from woodland, wood pasture, commons or 'waste' areas by informal, unplanned processes. The name comes from the French word meaning to clear and enclose land. In the Weald the process created small irregular fields bounded by sinuous hedges (filled with woodland species) and shaws (remnants of the woodland). Documentary evidence shows that there was a last period of land expansion at the expense of woodland in the Weald during the C12 (Harris, 2004; Brandon 2003). Many ancient woodlands show evidence in their outline where fields were carved from them. These fields may be associated with farmsteads whose names date from post C11 and may be personal manorial names. Some assart fields can be part of older farmsteads where there has been expansion of fields into adjacent woodland.

The generally small fields are laid out in an irregular pattern, with sinuous woody boundaries which are often quite wide. These boundaries have a woodland origin identified by the botanical composition of the tree, shrub and ground flora layers; containing species which are indicative of woodlands. The fields are often intermixed with small enclosed woodlands, or lie on the edge of larger areas of woodland which also have sinuous irregular boundaries. Aggregate assarts as their name implies are 'organic' in their origin, created by a gradual and piece-meal clearance as each field is added on to the adjacent. The appearance of the field pattern is of 'bites' being cleared from woodlands or wooded commons. It is thought that these fields represent some of the last woodland clearance which took place in the 12th and 13th centuries (Harris 2004). The field pattern is created by gradually clearing and enclosing ground in an ad-hoc fashion, building up a system of fields around a farmstead. Laying out regular fields within dense woodland is more difficult than just gradually clearing in a piece-meal fashion. The size the fields reflects what could be cultivated by a small family, given the very difficult nature of the soils [See below]. The ecological diversity habitat structure and of species of the boundaries reflects its close association with the former woodland habitat, where subsequent farming management has had less impact. Aggregate assarts are strongly associated with gill woodlands. They also occur on the outer edges of ancient fields associated with historic farmsteads, unless the farmstead is contemporary with the assart fields. In the medieval manor of South Malling, the creation of new fields and farms was still taking place in the C13 with holdings referred to as 'Old Assarts' and 'New Assarts' [Du Boulay 1966, 136-137].

The pattern can be influenced by the local topography and aggregate assarts are closely associated with ancient **assart woods, wooded over commons, commons and greens**. Assart fields are characteristic of Rackham's 'Ancient Landscapes' and are found most frequently in the High Weald, extending into the Low Weald.

Examples of aggregate assart fields occur frequently in the parishes on the county boundary between Kent and Sussex, where much of the landscape still remained as woodland well after 1086, for example in the parish of Hawkhurst close to larger areas of woodland, as at Sisley and Pix Hall on the edge of Bedgebury Park Wood and Frith Wood (now Bedgebury Forest) or to the east of Hawkhurst village. These fields also occur at Bidborough and Speldhurst and are associated with ancient woodland still remaining in the landscape.

Significance of character type

Assarts are a key characteristic enclosure pattern of the Weald and contribute to the medieval antiquity of the landscape. Aggregate and cohesive assart patterns are intimately associated with each other and with the settlement pattern of dispersed historic farmsteads ancient woods and historic routeways. Where such patterns are intact they are highly significant for their antiquity of features and the time-depth of landuse.

Key Characteristics

Clearly defined groups of irregular shaped fields
Sinuous boundaries, woody hedges and shaws of mixed species with ancient woodland indicators.
Shrub component on a bank with ditches usually silted, some banks may have an asymmetrical profile indicating their former use as a wood bank
Veteran trees, pollards and stubs – boundary markers
Close to sites of ancient woodland frequently often gill woodland but also other types of larger coppices
Close to or associated with later medieval farmsteads
Remains of old stiles, gateways, hollow ways and footpaths
Ridge and furrow, quarries, marl pits, iron stone pits
Usually pasture – sometimes soft fruit

REFERENCES

Baker, A.R.H. 1964. Open Fields and Partible Inheritance on a Kent manor. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 2nd Ser. 17. pp1-23
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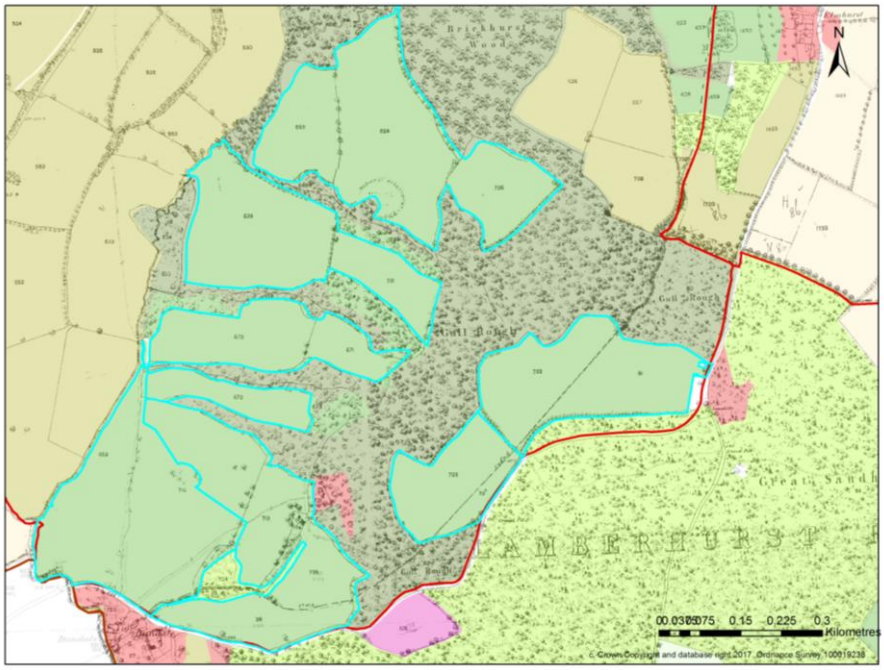

Source: Tunbridge Wells Borough HLC 2017

Source: Google Earth 2017

Aggregate Assarts at Old Dundle Farm, Pembury

FIELD PATTERNS

BROOKS INNINGS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type.	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised
217.45	5	4.349	1.25%	0.64%

DESCRIPTION OF BROOKS INNINGS

Brooks Innings are the drainage and enclosure of fresh water marshland in river valley flood plains, creating meadows bounded by "wet fences" or ditches. The resulting pattern can be either is irregular or semi-regular with boundaries dominated by sinuous or straight ditches often following the course of former streams and tributaries. Some of the ditches may have large banks associated with them as part of flood defence. The Brooks Innings in the upper reaches of the river valleys are often associated with **irregular informal enclosure.** Water course are also a characteristic feature of these fields. The enclosures date from the Medieval and early post-medieval period (1086-1800)The process of inning the marshes of the valleys was hard won with conflicts between those land owners who wished to drain and enclose, and the people of the ports at Rye and Winchelsea who wished to keep the navigation routes open (Eddison 2000). Originally enclosed to pasture and hay meadows; these fields today are now drained and mostly under arable cultivation. Significant boundary change has taken place in the 20th century creating much larger open fields.

Significance of character type

By the nature of the land form and topography of the Borough of Tunbridge Wells, these field systems are rare, confined to the most part to the valleys of the Rother and Brede in the east but also with some surviving in the Medway valley to the north.

Key characteristics

Large open fields with long aspects within the river valleys
Boundaries are open ditches often water-filled.
Trees are confined to alders and willows and may be ancient pollards.
Small brick and stone bridges link the fields.
Where these fields abutt the valley edges there may be evidence of past land use in the form of sheep washes and small 'lookers huts', small tracks and hollows leading up to the higher ground.

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Baker, A.R.H. 1964. Open Fields and Partible Inheritance on a Kent manor. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 2nd Ser. 17. pp1-23
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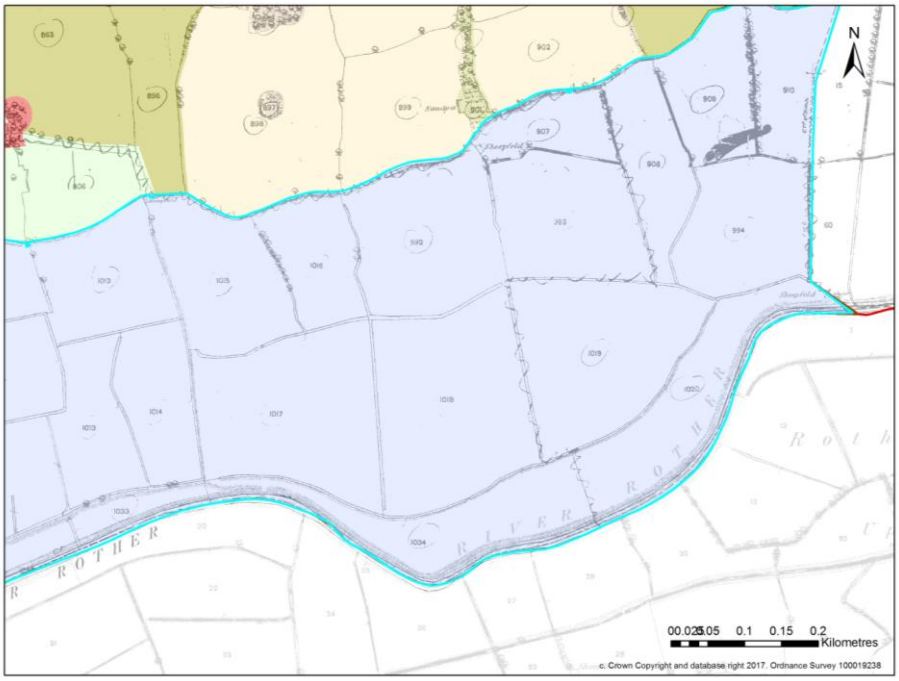

Source: Tunbridge Wells Borough HLC 2017

Source: Google Earth 2017

Brooks Innings on River Rother at Sandhurst

FIELD PATTERNS
COHESIVE ASSART FIELDS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type.	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised
2288.33	283	8.08	13.17%	6.76%

DESCRIPTION OF COHESIVE ASSARTS

Cohesive assarts are a field system created by the process of 'assarting' or clearance of mainly woodlands or possibly wooded heaths or commons, and the enclosure of the cleared land to fields; a process similar to that for **aggregate assarts**. However cohesive assarts have a more regular or semi-regular pattern and shape compared with aggregate assarts and can vary in size from small to medium. The characteristic features are their irregular, sinuous and wooded species-rich character of the hedges and shaws which bound them. Their wooded boundaries have a woodland origin identified by the botanical composition of the tree, shrub and ground flora layers; containing species which are indicative of woodlands. Cohesive assarts as their name implies are both 'organic' in their origin but with evidence of some degree of formal planning, created by a systematic gradual and piece-meal clearance as each field is added on to the adjacent. The pattern can be influenced by the local topography and like aggregate assarts, cohesive ones are closely associated with ancient **assart woods** and to a lesser extent with wooded commons and greens. Assarts are characteristic of Rackham's 'Ancient Landscapes'. Cohesive assart fields were identified from the OS Epoch 1 map together with the aerial photographs.

Identified as groups of regular fields but with sinuous boundaries and closely associated with farmsteads with names originating before 1086. The fields will often show a strong relationship or orientation to topography and older routeways.

Cohesive assart fields which have all the characteristics of the aggregate assarts, except that they have a more regular layout, are found across the Borough of Tunbridge Wells but are mostly concentrated in the South and eastern parishes with smaller areas of such fields around the northern side of the town of Tunbridge Wells. They are also more closely associated with aggregate assarts. Both have a strong association with settlements ending in den, fold and with the nparishes ending in hurst, for example in the parish of Hawkhurst. It is possible that these fields represent a period of enclosure pre-dating aggregate assarts and were enclosing land which had a more open nature such as wood-pasture, and where a more formal structure could be laid out around the settlement. As with aggregate assarts the parish of Hawkhurst preserves large areas of cohesive assarts. This is likely due to the parish being the last part of the early medieval common of the Royal manor of Wye to be colonised.

It is thought that the main period in which assarting took place was in the 12th and 13th centuries when the process was recorded in the manorial records, but the assarting of woodlands to create fields was probably taking place much earlier, before the Conquest as well as possibly later than the 13th century (if not recorded in surviving documents). The relationship of the cohesive assarts with the aggregate ones is not clear, but it may be that the former are earlier and the latter represent the last phases of woodland clearance in the Medieval period. To set out a more structured field pattern suggests that the land being enclosed may have been more open than a wood, perhaps wood pasture or open grazing areas.

Significance of character type

Assarts are a key characteristic enclosure pattern of the Weald and contribute to the medieval antiquity of the landscape. Aggregate and cohesive assart patterns are intimately associated with each other and with the settlement pattern of dispersed historic farmsteads ancient woods and historic routeways. Where such patterns are intact they are highly significant for their antiquity of features and the time-depth of landuse.

Key characteristics

Clearly defined groups of semi-regular and regular fields, with strong regular pattern aligned with grain of topography and ancient routeways
Often comprising internal woody hedges and external woody shaws
Shrub component on a bank with ditch (often silted)
Veteran trees - pollards and stubs
Aligned along trackways, routeways and close to historic farmsteads
Farmsteads with earlier settlements and farmsteads names relating to the transhumance process, den, ley, hurst, fold.
Close to ancient woodland, both gill woodland and other areas of ancient woods, such as regular coppices
Remains of old gateways, stiles, hollow ways, stone and iron pits, ridge and furrow and plough headlands
May have outfield barns located in them
More rarely permanent pasture often now under arable.

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Baker, A.R.H. 1964. Open Fields and Partible Inheritance on a Kent manor. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 2nd Ser. 17. pp1-23
Baker, A.R.H. & Butlin, R.A. 1973. *Studies of Field Systems in the British Isles*. Chapter 9 Field Systems of Southeast England p377-429. Cambridge University Press
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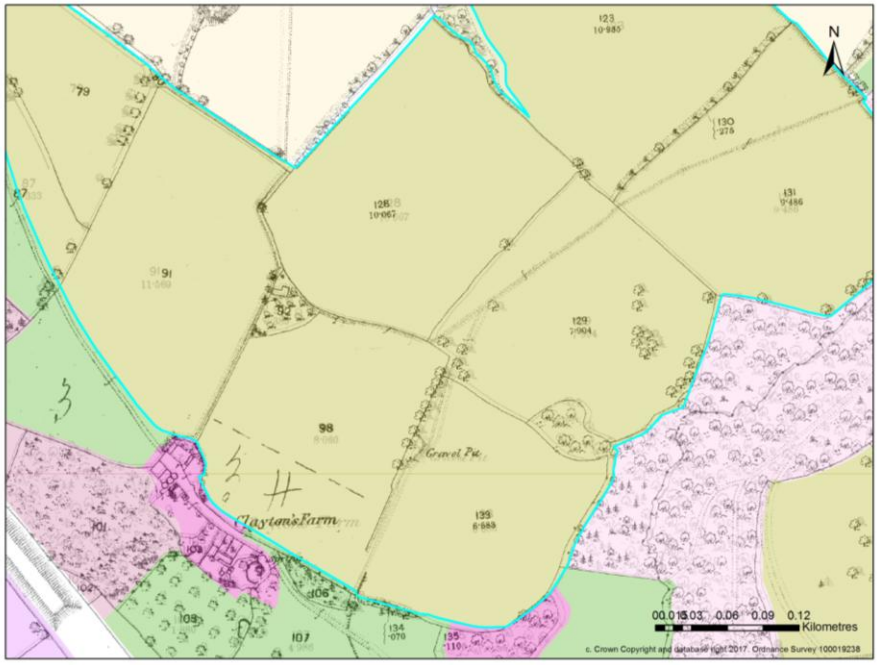
Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.



Source: Tunbridge Wells Borough HLC 2017

Source: Google Earth 2017

Cohesive Assart fields near Claygate Farm, Speldhurst

FIELD PATTERNS

CONSOLIDATED STRIP FIELDS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type.	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised
131.41	20	66.57	0.75%	0.38%

DESCRIPTION OF CONSOLIDATED STRIP FIELDS

Consolidated strip fields are where former strip-shaped areas of land in an **open** or common field system have been enclosed to form very regular small and medium rectangular fields (where the long axis is at least twice as long as the shorter one to fit the strip which is being enclosed). The resulting pattern appears highly organised with the resulting boundaries either straight or slightly wavy, but the resulting fields themselves appear to be of a similar size or multiples of the same size. As with open fields there is little hard evidence for open and strip farming in the Weald. Where it may have occurred is probably a consequence of gavelkind.
These fields are likely to occur on the soils more suited to arable farming, lighter, better drained ones and as a consequence of this they are also likely to have undergone significant field amalgamation in the modern period.

Farming in the Weald was by landholding in severalty (the enclosed fields held in groups by individual farmers working independently from scattered farmsteads surrounded by their fields) not in common where farming in strips or furlongs was practised, from a centralised village. However, the identification of small pockets of this group of field patterns in the Weald and especially the High Weald raises some issues for debate. The parish of Frittenden which lies for the most part in the Low Weald also has some fields which how this characteristic pattern. Elsewhere in the Southeast they are found along the Coastal Margins of Kent and Sussex, and in north Surrey along the Thames Valley. They were found extensively on the Hoo Peninsula where reference by Edward Hasted in 1797 to a surviving open field system in Cooling, together with historic map evidence provided confirmation of enclosure typology characteristics (Bannister 2011) This system survives in areas where there has been apparent continuity of settlement from prehistory into the early post-medieval on loamy soils suitable for arable cultivation. The fields generally have curving longitudinal boundaries and are rectangular in shape, fossilising the ‘strips’. The boundaries may also have dog-legs in them where they follow the edges of groups of strips. There is much to understand and research about these boundaries. Are the strips managed as part of manorial tenancy custom or does the gavelkind exert a strong influence in this part of West Kent. The hold of manors over land in the Weald by customary rights of dividing arable land between its tenants was weaker than elsewhere. However in some cases the manorial custom on how the land was cultivated remained strong into the post-medieval period, (Brandon 2003), or example land held by the church or former church land.

It maybe that where consolidated strip fields (i.e. fields enclosed from grouping up strips into several fields) represent a farmstead where the custom of gavelkind was strong. That is where inheritance was through all the co-heirs and strips or divisions of land could be scattered through several fields. Evidence for these fields has been observed in the parish of Cranbrook at Turnden Farm to the south west of the Town and at Barrack Farm to the north of the town close to Wilesley Green. Similar fields are foun to the north of Frittenden village. It could also be that the soils in these areas were far easier to work (being of a more sandy-like nature) and may be as valuable land been in cultivation for a considerable length of time.

Such fields probably date from the Early post-medieval (AD 1540 - AD 1699) when they were enclose and from the Early medieval (AD 450 - AD 1539) when the fields were 'open' with strips of mixed ownership. They should not be seen as the same as such strip fields found in middle England or along the South east coastlands as this was a different form of feudal ownership and management.

Significance of character type

Consolidated strip fields are rare and where they occur they are highly significant. More research is needed to understand their origins and the history of their land use. The survivors are often the remnants of a larger extent, the historic attributes of which may still survive in the form of earthworks and boundaries within a revised field pattern.

Key characteristics

Regular groups of rectangular fields but with no main axis of direction, interlocking with dog-legs etc.
Hedges both managed and unmanaged
Traces of ridge and furrow, plough headlands, old track ways etc.
Associated with historic farmsteads often those with personal manorial names

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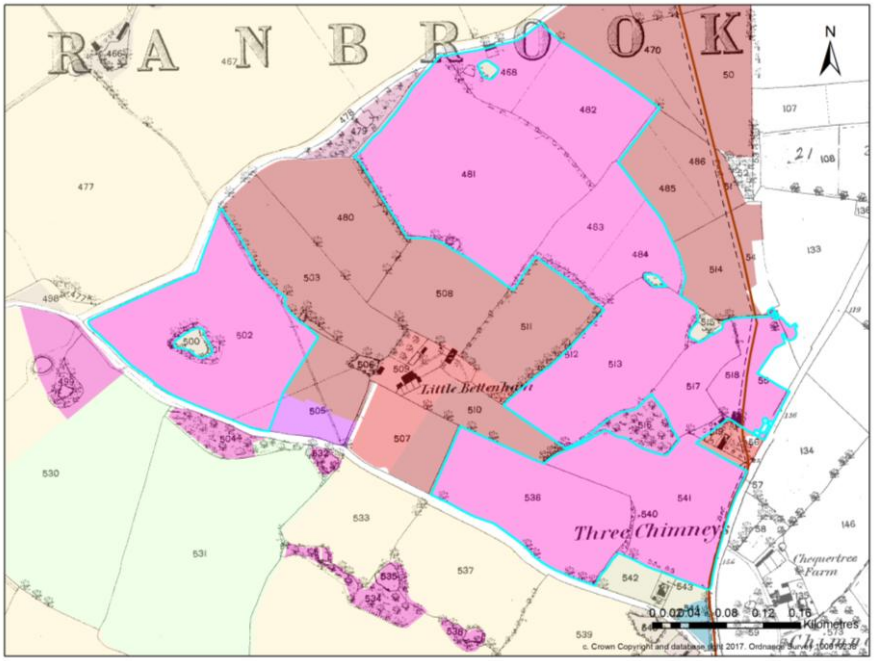

Source: Tunbridge Wells Borough HLC 2017

Source: Google Earth 2017

Consolidated strip fields at Whitehouse Farm, Cranbrook

FIELD PATTERNS

CO-AXIAL FIELDS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type.	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised
271.79	19	14.3	1.56%	0.8%

Field systems comprising small regular fields all orientated in the same direction with long axial boundaries on the same axes and sub-divided with shorter boundaries. Field systems may be contained, aligned, framed or 'hang from' (at right angles) roads, hill-top ridges or streams. This enclosure pattern is where the fields are laid out like ladders, with long sinuous boundaries all following a definite direction and with short, often straight internal divisions. Where coaxial fields occur elsewhere in the East of England such as Essex and Suffolk, they are thought to be prehistoric – Bronze Age in origin (Rackham 1986, 185; Rippon et al 2015). Coaxial fields running for over a mile do also occur in the Low Weald in West Sussex. Such field systems have been attributed to Saxon estates extending from the South Downs, northwards into the Weald, possibly fossilising earlier transhumance routes (Chatwin & Gardiner 2005). Shorter lengths of coaxial fields have been researched in East Sussex where they represent the territory of older virgate settlements (Gardiner 1985, 109-14). Coaxial fields have been identified at Pococks Gate Farm, Frant in east Sussex on the borders of the borough which may also be another older virgate laid out on the edge of Waterdown Forest. Several pockets of possible coaxial fields have been identified in Cranbrook on the edge of the High Weald. These appear to be only fragments of a larger area, for example around the farm of Branden near Sissinghurst (which lies outside of the High Weald on the junction with the Low Weald). Topography may also be a strong influence in the laying out of the fields at Branden as the ground slopes down to the Crane Brook.

Where such a field system occurs and remains intact with little boundary alteration it is of high significance for its potential or possibility of being a continuum from an early possibly Roman or prehistoric field layout. This needs far more research. It could be that there are two forms of co-axial fields; those created through the influence of topography and those which are the result of territorial division in the early medieval period.

An interesting area of such fields occurs at Horsmonden. Fragments of a co-axial system lie on the south side of Horsmonden near to Hazel Street. It was once much larger but modern horticultural activities have altered the field boundaries however a number of the long axial boundaries still survive. This area was however once heathland as shown on earlier maps.

Another group of such fields lies in parish of Benenden between Little Nineveh and Grit Hall, where the long axis of the fields is orientated north-south, with shorter east-west hedges and shaws creating sub-divisions.

Significance of character type

Co-axial field patterns are rare and highly significant due to their association with historic routeways and settlement. As with consolidated strip fields more research is needed to understand their origins and land use. Where the field pattern and association with other historic elements are intact they are highly significant.

Key characteristics

Regular small fields with strong directional alignment often with topography. Long sinuous axis with short internal divisions

Comprise woody hedges and hedges on banks with silted ditches
Maybe associated with ancient woodland such as old coppices
Associated with historic farmsteads with early place-names – may have smaller farms also associated with them.
Often have undergone some significant boundary loss, but will still retain the strong alignment
Often associated with other heritage features such as old stiles, gateways ridge and furrow, plough headlands. Older tracks, routes follow the long axis
Mix of pasture and arable, and some secondary woodland

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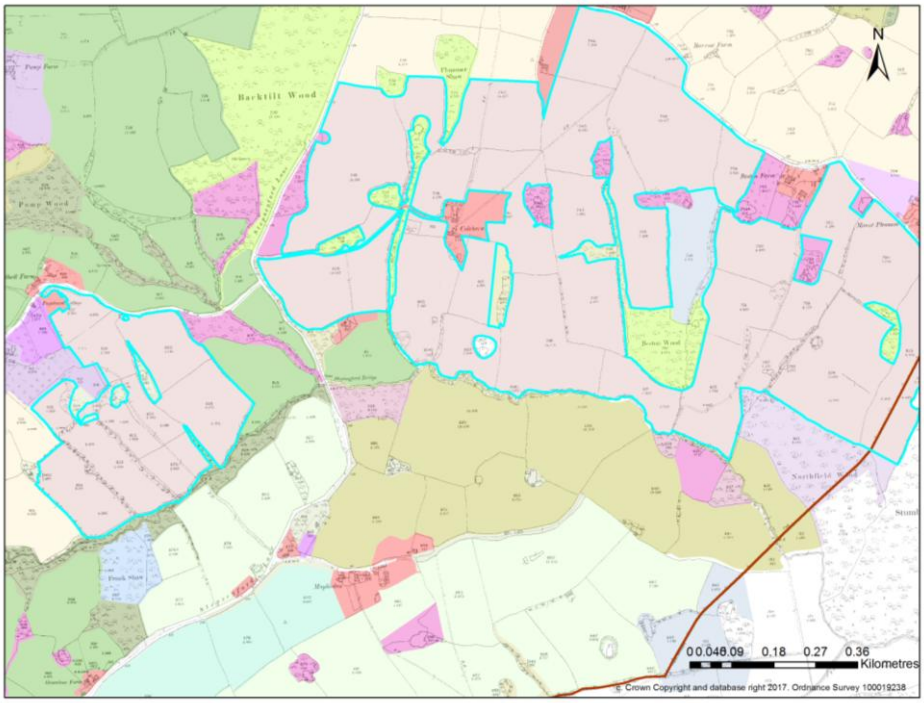

Source: Tunbridge Wells Borough HLC 2017

Source: Google Earth 2017

Co-axial fields at Colebarn Farm, Benenden

FIELD PATTERNS

FORMAL PLANNED FIELDS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type.	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised
1057.31	150	7.05	6.08%	3.12%

DESCRIPTION OF FORMAL PLANNED FIELDS

Formal planned fields are identified by those field systems with a strong and regular pattern, where there is apparent evidence of actual planning of the field pattern. The dominant boundary feature is a hedge but could also be a grass balk. The hedges have a limited shrub component usually of hawthorn, blackthorn with regular hedgerow trees. Often the fields are medium to large in size and square or rectangular in shape with perfectly straight sides. These are fields which have been enclosed from either an older field system, which has been cleared away during the process or they are post-medieval enclosure of unenclosed land, such as **commons** and heaths. There is no parliamentary enclosure in the Weald but the detailed surveying and laying out of a regular field system may have been undertaken by some of the larger landowners, wishing to increase the arable and pasture holdings, at the expense of commons. One example is at Hook Green and The Down in Lamberhurst. Further example is on the northern edge of Rusthall Common in Speldhurst in the extreme west of the Borough.

Enclosure of land through parliamentary enclosure is rare in the Weald and confined to the enclosure of areas of small commons such as the edge of Ashdown Forest or the Broyle in the Low Weald in East Sussex (Kay 2000). Formal planned fields are those which have a regular pattern, with straight hedge fields and show evidence of having been formal laid out (often aligned to roads, or associated with new road layouts). This field type probably dates from the Late post-medieval (AD 1700 - AD 1799) and Early Modern (AD 1800 - AD 1913) periods.

Small pockets of formal planned fields survive in Cranbrook and are where small commons have been enclosed in the late post-medieval and early modern periods, for example at Cranbrook Common and Wisley Green. The shape of the common is often fossilised within the edges of the group of formal fields. The hedges are dominated by only several species and may have regularly spaced hedgerow trees long them. Such fields occur scattered across the Borough but are more frequent in the middle and western parishes with further examples in Frittenden. They were once more common for example in Tudely and Capel, but modern field amalgamation has eroded the original field pattern.

Some form planned fields may represent areas on some farms where a former field system has been completely reorganised, for example at Little Scotney and Spelmonden in Goudhurst.

See also typology for unenclosed character types.

Significance of character type

Formal planned fields are rare in the High Weald and more common on the boundary lands between the two character types. Where they occur, still intact they contribute significantly to the development of the field pattern thus these fields have considerable time-depth. The attributes of the previous landuse from which they were enclosed from may still survive, such as place-names, former boundary earthworks in the fields etc. What survives intact today is often a fragment of a much larger pattern.

Where they occur in the west of the Borough, they inform the enclosure history of the South frith woods and wood pastures.

Key characteristics

Regular rectangular or square fields laid out in a planned fashion.
Medium to large in size
Main boundaries are hedges on small banks with small ditches
Often species poor dominated by hawthorn, blackthorn etc. with evidence of hedge laying
Associated with plantation and secondary woodland within the planned pattern
Modern gates, stiles, few tracks and foot paths
Mostly arable, some permanent pasture
Farmsteads post-medieval or C19 planned layouts, with field outbarns
Modern place –names sometimes reflecting remoteness from other settlement

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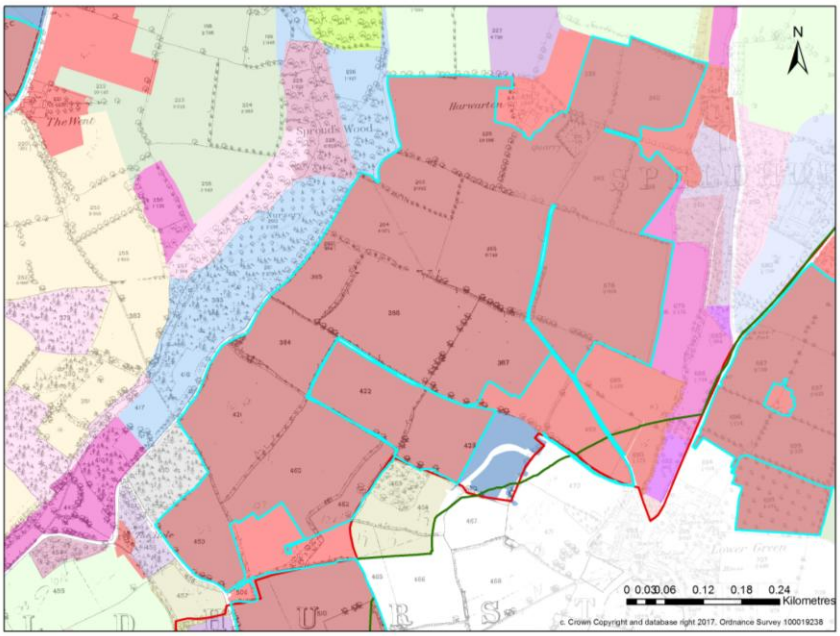

Source: Tunbridge Wells Borough HLC 2017

Source: Google Earth 2017

Formal planned fields at Harwarton Farm, Speldhurst

FIELD PATTERNS

IRREGULAR INFORMAL FIELDS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type.	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised
792.11	137	5.78	4.56%	2.34%

DESCRIPTION OF IRREGULAR INFORMAL FIELDS

The Weald is bisected by numerous small streams and tributaries of the main rivers draining out towards the coast. Within the small valleys occur irregular or semi-regular fields, laid out in an informal pattern but strongly contained within the valley bottoms. Bounded by ditches often with hedges, these maybe fields created for the cultivation of hay and early pasture for stock. The keeping of cattle was in important part of Wealden farming as they provided the valuable manure for keeping up the fertility and improving the structure of the difficult Wealden soils. In order to keep stock through the winter, they had to be removed from the pastures in early autumn, to avoid poaching and overwintered in barns, fed on hay and cut fodder from hedges and woods and/or root crops. The accumulated silts in the valleys provided fertile soils for early grass and hay. Some of these fields were created from the silted up and abandoned hammer ponds created by embanking the Wealden streams as a source of power for forges and furnaces. The fields were subsequently drained and many used from growing hops in the C18 and C19.

Irregular fields with straight boundaries intermixed with wavy ones creating fields which are irregular in shape and with no clearly defined field pattern. Their boundaries are formed either of hedgerows or ditches. The shape and pattern of these fields are probably strongly influenced by topography as they are most frequently found in the smaller stream and river valleys. The strong association with river valleys suggest that these are meadows, cultivated for hay and thus could have a medieval or earlier date. Fields in valleys had a higher value than those on the higher ground due to their greater fertility from the alluvial soils and from the importance of hay used to over-winter stock. Such fields may date from the Early Medieval AD 410 - AD 1065 to Medieval AD 1066 - AD 1539. Fragments of these fields occur in the Teise valley and in the smaller valleys feeding into the Medway catchment. They were once far more extensive. With the development of land-drains and mole ploughing many of these fields were drained and enlarged for arable and fruit-growing as for example in the Medway Valley at Tudeley and Capel.

Significance of character type

Small river valleys and streams are a key topographic feature of the Weald and these fields are closely associated with them. Although neither rare nor common as field patterns, they are however highly significant for their contribution to wet valleys and the survival of unimproved pasture and hay meadows – a nationally rare habitat type and one that was once far more common in the past in the Weald.

Key characteristics

Irregular or semi-regular small fields
Sinuous boundaries following the course of streams
Hedges or lines of willows or ditches occupying the bottom of stream valleys
Associated with Alder woods and wet coppice
Wetland features such as bridges, weirs, leats and water-channel management

Usually under permanent pasture
Sites of hammer ponds, ridge and furrow, ditches for water management

REFERENCES

Baker, A.R.H. 1964. Open Fields and Partible Inheritance on a Kent manor. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 2nd Ser. 17. pp1-23

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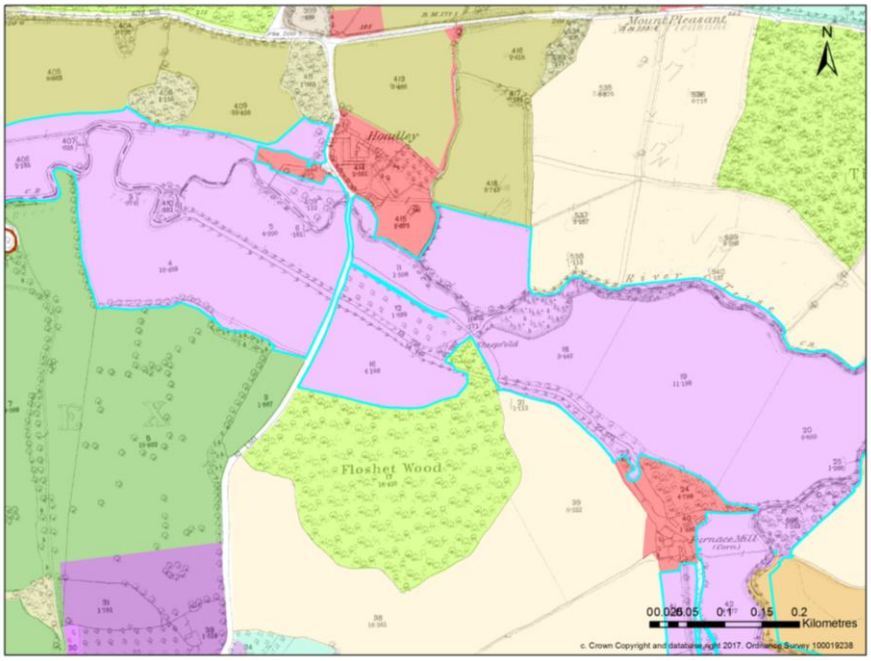

Source: Tunbridge Wells Borough HLC 2017

Source: Google Earth 2017

Irregular informal fields at Furnace Farm, Lamberhurst

FIELD PATTERNS

MODERN FIELD AMALGAMATION

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type.	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised
6812.26	719	9.47	39.21%	20.13%

DESCRIPTION

This character type more than any of the others represents the process of change which is boundary removal. Modern field rationalisation or amalgamation is where 50% or more of the boundaries seen on the OS Epoch 1 map for an identified group of fields have since been 'lost' or removed, creating much larger fields than those shown on the earlier sequence of historic maps. The resulting fields often retain some of the historic characteristics of the enclosure from which they originated from, such as sinuous or straight boundaries to the edge of the group of fields or may still retain dog-legged boundaries. They may also retain the overall historic character of the original fields, for example modern fields from formal planned fields will still retain the planned character, whereas boundary removal from assarts will still retain the character quality of assarts. Modern field rationalisation has taken place across much of Tunbridge Wells Borough probably as a consequence of changes of ownership whereby fields scattered across for example a parish have come into one ownership, or changes in methods of farming. Nearly all areas of the arable and improved pastures have been affected. A significant contribution to this field type, are the fields which were formerly commercial orchards, where both the orchards and the internal field boundaries have been removed, creating larger than average fields for this part of the Weald. The expansion of fruit growing in the modern period was associated with the extension of the railway system and thus started in the C19. These areas occur in particular in the middle of the Borough around Horsmonden and Brenchley.

The process has continued well into the mid-C20. It is directly linked with improving the efficiency of farming and the cost-effectiveness of managing the historical small fields. The fields are generally large by Wealden standards. The remaining boundaries are likely to be of considerable antiquity and remain as evidence of the former field pattern, for example the area immediately south east of the town and Dunorlan Park.

See 3.4.4.iv. in Section I main report for a more detailed discussion on this field type and its contribution to the historic landscape character of the Borough.

Significance of character type

Fields which have undergone significant boundary change are common throughout the Borough. Such areas may have undergone several periods of change and thus reflect a palimpsest of character types. Although not significant for their intactness, these fields are important for the character attributes they still retain from past land use and the original historic landscape character type may still remain, for example with assart fields – the wooded external boundaries and association with ancient woods. When considering land use change in these fields, a detailed understanding of their origins is needed to fully appreciate their present contribution to the historic landscape character.

Key characteristics

Medium to large fields, no apparent pattern but with the remains of the former field system pattern surviving especially with the orientation of the external boundaries

Remaining boundaries comprise hedges, wooded hedges and shaws on banks with silted ditches

Modern gateways
Veteran trees of former boundaries isolated in fields -fewer veteran trees in hedges
Soil marks of former boundaries showing on aerial photos, or as crop marks
Ploughed out boundaries, pits and platforms, evidence of below ground archaeology visible as crop and soil marks
Fields may include grubbed woodland

REFERENCES

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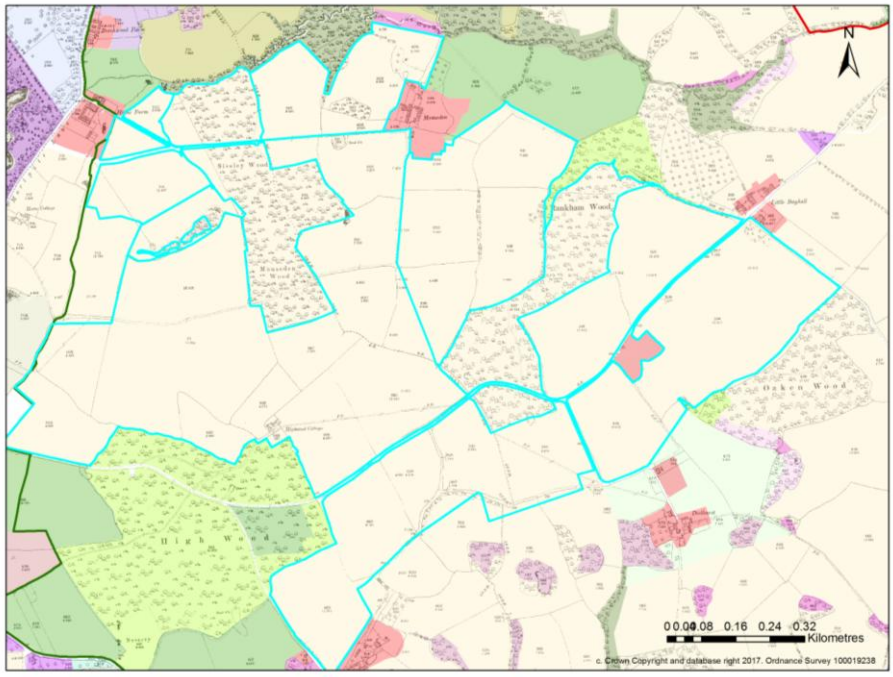

Source: Tunbridge Wells Borough HLC 2017

Source: Google Earth 2017

Modern field amalgamation at Muxelwell Farm, Royal Tunbridge Wells

FIELD PATTERNS

PADDOCKS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad HLC Type.	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised
1355.84	439	3.08	7.8%	4.0%

DESCRIPTION OF PADDOCKS

Paddocks are small regular enclosures where the boundaries comprise wire fences, post and rail or electric fences laid out within a pre-existing older field pattern. These fields are particularly characteristic of modern equine land use, often referred to as 'pony-paddocks'. The previous field pattern can often be seen surviving and extending beyond this character-type. The paddocks are identified from current aerial photographs as sometimes the enclosures are temporary. These small sub-divided fields are often fairly localised, being close to farms or settlement. Where farmsteads are coming out of agrarian use and redeveloped as country homes, paddocks tend to occur as the adjacent land is divided between each 'homestead'. Most paddocks date from the late 20th century.

Significance of character type

Paddocks are not a significant historic landscape character type. Unlike modern field amalgamation it is possible to easily return paddocks back to the previous field system. They are however a significant element of the removal of historic farmsteads from agrarian to residential use. Paddocks can then become incorporated into gardens or used for other forms of development.

Key Characteristics

Small very regular enclosures bounded by fences of all types. External boundaries may be hedges or shaws.
Mobile pony and livestock shelters are frequent
Manure heaps and other debris from this landuse.
Close association with historic farmsteads but also with modern mobile homes and small holdings.

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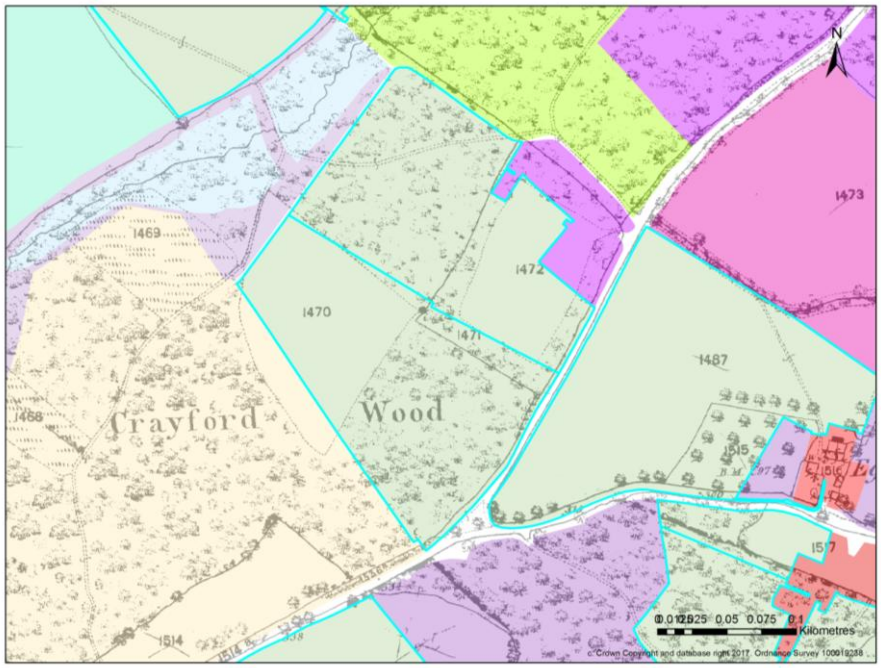

Source: Tunbridge Wells Borough HLC 2017

Source: Google Earth 2017

Paddocks near Porters Wood, south west of Brenchley village

FIELD PATTERNS

REGULAR INFORMAL FIELDS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type.	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised
2167.37	353	6.13	12.48%	6.4%

DESCRIPTION OF REGULAR INFORMAL FIELDS

Regular informal enclosure is identified by regular or semi-regular shaped fields with wavy and or straight boundaries, creating a regular field pattern, but not obviously planned or **formal**. The boundaries are generally formed of hedgerows rather than woody shaws or grassy balks. They can be of varying size. The origin of these fields and their resulting field pattern is not as clear as for say assart-type fields. They could be the result of reorganisation of a farm's fields during periods of 'improvement', for example in the late medieval and early post-medieval period. Or they may be much older in origin. For clarity the HLC uses the latter date.

Often such field systems are associated with historic farmsteads and especially those which have undergone modification or changes in the farm plan during the post-medieval period. These are fields which probably represent either enclosure from an open environment possibly previously cultivated or the reorganisation of an earlier field system. They differ from planned enclosure in that the field system does have some variations in its pattern. To understand the origins of regular informal fields there needs to be far more research into the methods of farming and changes that fields have undergone. These could represent the 'Townfields' identified by Roberts and Wrathmell (2002) those fields closely associated with main settlement (not towns as we know today). To improve efficiency in farming, overtime fields have been enlarged through amalgamation and they may have under gone a complete new layout. These fields occur across the High Weald and appear to be more concentrated on higher ground and close to villages for example at Hawkhurst, Benenden and Cranbrook. They possibly may either date from the late medieval or early post-medieval an. This field pattern appears to also associated with the enclosure of medieval deer parks, for example the deer park at Glassenbury in Goudhurst. Such field systems may preserve boundaries from an older field system, for example at Benenden close to the Church the regular fields have some boundaries comprising banks which are far larger than elsewhere suggesting earlier territorial boundaries around the church.

Significance of character type

Regular informal fields occur across the Borough and make a significant contribution to the historic landscape character. Such fields are also significant for the archaeological features often associated with them. As with other field types, more research is needed on their origins and relationships with other field systems, historic farmsteads and routeways. Some may have a greater antiquity than given in the HLC especially where associated with historic farmsteads.

Key Characteristics

Regular pattern fields, with mix of sinuous and straight boundaries. May form a discrete system associated with former deer park or chase etc. which is in turn surrounded by a curving boundary.
Mostly managed hedges but some with woody hedges
Some boundary re-organisation often associated with farmsteads which have undergone re-organisation
Veteran Boundary marker trees more rare
Often with modern gates and stiles

Ridge and furrow, plough headlands, old ghost boundaries, trackways, where there as not been significant modern ploughing.

Associated with both older farmsteads and small hamlets and around villages

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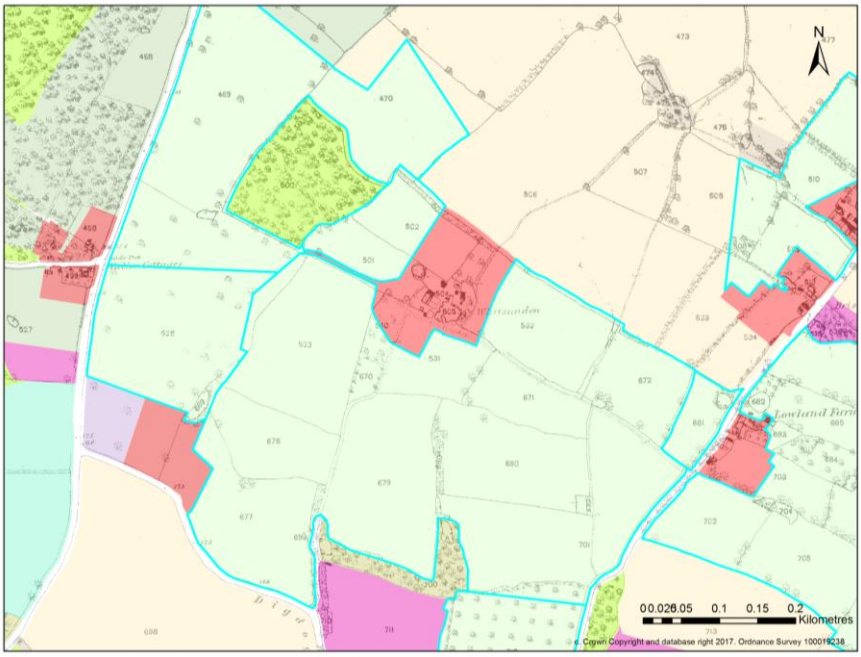

Source: Tunbridge Wells Borough HLC 2017

Source: Google Earth 2017

Regular informal fields at Whitsunden, Frittenden

UNENCLOSED

COMMONS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
6.71	2	3.35	3.8%	<0.1%

DESCRIPTION OF COMMONS

Commons are irregular areas of unenclosed semi-natural habitats, usually of rough pasture and furze with some trees and scrub that were held by a lord but over which several tenants, or others, had common rights, such as of pasture, turbary or pannage. Commons are usually so called and may be registered as such. Historically they were used for grazing livestock, and exploiting of resources, such as fuel and minerals. Commons with heaths and downs, formed an important element of the medieval rural economy. Some commons may still retain their medieval character with numerous pollarded trees and the funnel shaped droveways leading into them. Today many are used for recreation and open access with a few being converted to golf courses and cricket pitches. The common sub-type is often associated with **common-edge settlement**. They can be associated with aggregate assarts or formal planned fields depending on the process of adjacent enclosure. Commons were identified from the OS Epoch 1 map, Andrews and Drury's Map of the County of Kent other 18th century county maps. Detailed changes in their boundaries were established from the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" Map (OS Epoch 1 and OS Epoch 2). Aerial photographs were used to establish the extent of secondary woodland cover, in order to differentiate between this type and '**wooded over commons'**.

Commons and greens are a feature of the Weald, remnants from the Saxon (early medieval) period of transhumance or droving where animals could be kept overnight and where water was available in the form of ponds or streams. They were also areas which the manorial tenants still retained ancient rights of common for grazing, turbary, and cutting of furze. Greens were places where fairs could be held, stock bought and sold, and places for grazing small livestock.

Significance of character type

Unenclosed character types are highly significant feature of the historic landscape of the Borough due to their rarity and their antiquity. Their relationship with adjacent historic character attributes is also important, such as the form of adjacent settlement, and entrances into the common of routeways.

Key Characteristics

Historic place-name
Funnel entrances along drove ways which have wide roadside margins
Regenerated scrubby woodland
Historic vernacular artisan cottages around the margins
Closely associated with specific field systems
Range of archaeological earthworks surviving such as braided routeways, ponds, quarries, war time features

REFERENCES

Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape.* Hodder and Stoughton.
Brandon, P.F. 2005. *The North Downs,* Chichester, Phillimore
Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Chichester, Phillimore
Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000.* Longman.
Everitt, A. 1987. *Continuity and Colonisation: the evolution of Kentish settlement.* Leicester University Press.
Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East.* English Heritage

Egs ?

UNENCLOSED

ROADSIDE WASTE

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
15.65	23	0.68	8.99%	<0.1%

DESCRIPTION OF ROADSIDE WASTE

Small areas of wide road sides either grass or woodland, indicative of a wider routeway than is now present. Also present may be examples of *purpresture* in form of small cottages and gardens occupying ground between the metalled road and the adjacent fields or woods. These are indicative of ancient drove ways and driftways, and areas maybe found associated with areas of former commons and greens.

The droving of animals in the Weald over the difficult soils meant that routeways were wide to allow the deterioration of the surface during winter months. When these routes were then metalled and the alignment fixed, the margins were left as 'waste' which if wide enough could accommodate small cottages and gardens constructed by manorial tenants on the payment of a 'fine' to the manorial lord.

Significance of character type

Although rare within the HLC, field walking will identify more evidence of such areas. They contribute significantly to the historic character of Wealden roads.

Key Characteristics

Narrow areas of woodland along roads
Wide margins to lanes and tracks
Often found near to historic farmsteads or to areas of unenclosed types.

REFERENCES

Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape.* Hodder and Stoughton.
Brandon, P.F. 2005. *The North Downs,* Chichester, Phillimore
Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Chichester, Phillimore
Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000.* Longman.
Everitt, A. 1987. *Continuity and Colonisation: the evolution of Kentish settlement.* Leicester University Press.
Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East.* English Heritage

UNENCLOSED

GREENS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
24.65	17	1.45	14.17%	<0.1%

DESCRIPTION OF GREENS

Greens are small areas of unenclosed pasture located within areas of historic settlement**,** usually villages and hamlets. Most early greens were common land on which several tenants or others had rights, such as of pasture. They are irregular in shape and often have funnel-shaped routeways leading in to them. Many give their name to the settlement. As with **commons,** greens were an important part of the medieval and early post-medieval economy. **Greens** were identified from the OS Epoch 1 Map and Andrews & Drury's Map of the County of Kent. Subsequent historic editions were used to see how the boundaries of the green had altered through development and enclosure. Aerial photographs were used to establish the extent of any scrubbing over. Those that were covered by trees were captured as '**Wooded over Commons'**. In some cases the outline of the green is fossilised in the field and settlement pattern, and can be 'captured' as a previous HLC layer.

These occur across the Borough and can be found in most parishes. They indicate where droveways cross the parish.

Significance of character type

Unenclosed character types are highly significant feature of the historic landscape of the Borough due to their rarity and their antiquity. Their relationship with adjacent historic character attributes is also important, such as the form of adjacent settlement, and entrances into the common of routeways.

Key Characteristics

Historic place-name
Funnel entrances along drove ways which have wide roadside margins
Regenerated scrubby woodland
Historic vernacular artisan cottages around the margins
Closely associated with specific field systems
Range of archaeological earthworks surviving such as braided routeways, ponds, quarries, war time features

REFERENCES

Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape.* Hodder and Stoughton.
Brandon, P.F. 2005. *The North Downs,* Chichester, Phillimore
Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Chichester, Phillimore
Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000.* Longman.
Everitt, A. 1987. *Continuity and Colonisation: the evolution of Kentish settlement.* Leicester University Press.
Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East.* English Heritage

UNENCLOSED

WOODED OVER COMMONS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
126.93	12	10.57	72.97%	0.3%

DESCRIPTION OF WOODED OVER COMMONS

With the decline in the traditional grazing management of commons, heaths and greens, scrub encroachment has increased leading to the development of a mature woodland canopy. Some commons survive in name only attached to mature secondary woodland. However the irregular shape of the wood together with the funnel-shaped routeways leading into it, are clues to its origin. Such wooded commons are also closely associated with **common-edge settlement**, **assart fields** and **formal planned fields** depending on the process of adjacent enclosure. There may still be areas within the common that have not become covered in secondary woodland.

Significance of character type

Unenclosed character types are highly significant feature of the historic landscape of the Borough due to their rarity and their antiquity. Their relationship with adjacent historic character attributes is also important, such as the form of adjacent settlement, and entrances into the common of routeways. Wooded commons are the more frequent form of unenclosed type.

Key Characteristics

Regenerated scrubby woodland
Historic place-name
Funnel entrances along drove ways which have wide roadside margins
Historic vernacular artisan cottages around the margins
Closely associated with specific field systems
Range of archaeological earthworks surviving such as braided routeways, ponds, quarries, war time features

REFERENCES

Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape.* Hodder and Stoughton.
Brandon, P.F. 2005. *The North Downs,* Chichester, Phillimore
Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Chichester, Phillimore
Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000.* Longman.
Everitt, A. 1987. *Continuity and Colonisation: the evolution of Kentish settlement.* Leicester University Press.
Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East.* English Heritage

HORTICULTURE

ORCHARDS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
1847.15	434	4.25	91.67%	5.45%

DESCRIPTION OF ORCHARDS

Orchards for the growing of top fruit were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer Map and aerial photographs. The orchards were then traced back on the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" to establish the date of origin. Most are generally 19th century in date. Orchards often preserve the field enclosure pattern of the area in which they are located. The acreage of orchard coverage in the High Weald has declined sharply in the Late 20th century, with Traditional Orchards now identified as a UK BAP habitat since 2007. The remaining commercial orchards are often associated with modern field amalgamation type, where orchards (and their internal boundaries) have been removed. A significant amount of orchard character type has been removed or fragmented since the Kent HLC of 2000. Orchards are mostly concentrated in the middle of Borough on the lands in the interface between the Low and High Weald, in particular in Horsmonden and Brenchley. Smaller areas of orchards occur to the east with very few in the parishes of Speldhurst and Bidborough to the west. Older orchards are often associated with historic farmsteads, which generally all had a small orchard attached to the main farmstead.

Significance of character type

Orchards and top fruit are a key type contributing to the historic character of the Borough. Although not significant in terms of antiquity, traditional orchards of the 19th century are a highly significant habitat due to their rarity.

Key characteristics

Straight rows of fruit trees set within an older field pattern
Field boundaries comprise higher hedges or shelterbelts
Tar tanks for dipping poles etc. and other features associated with orchards growing

REFERENCES

ARCH 2013. *Kent Habitat Survey 2012.* Section 5 Results. KCC.
Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape.* Hodder and Stoughton.
Brandon, P.F. 2005. *The North Downs,* Chichester, Phillimore
Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Chichester, Phillimore
Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000.* Longman.
Everitt, A. 1987. *Continuity and Colonisation: the evolution of Kentish settlement.* Leicester University Press.
Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East.* English Heritage

HORTICULTURE

COMMERCIAL NURSERIES WITH GREENHOUSES

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
44.88	3.21	2.22	2.22%	0.13%

DESCRIPTION OF COMMERICAL NURSERIES WITH GREENHOUSES

Commercial horticultural production and garden centres were captured in this sub-type, where there was clear evidence of large greenhouses. They were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer Map and aerial photographs. The nurseries were then traced back on the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" to establish the date of creation.

Significance of Character type

When associated with older orchards these character types can be significant at the local level.

Key characteristices

Glasshouses in lines, with areas of smaller gardens.
Located in regular enclosures
Sometimes associated with traditional and modern orchards
May have a chimney and boiler house for heating the glasshouses

REFERENCES

Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Chichester, Phillimore
Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000.* Longman.
Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East.* English Heritage

HORTICULTURE

ALLOTMENTS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
26.741	21	1.2	1.32%	<0.1%

DESCRIPTION OF ALLOTMENTS

This sub type includes areas of small-scale horticultural production. **Allotments** were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer Map and aerial photographs. The allotments were then traced back on the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" to establish the date of creation. They often preserve the shape and pattern of the fields from which they were created. **Allotments** are closely associated with late 19th and early 20th century settlement. Such areas are associated with areas of modern and early 20th century settlement.

Significance of character type

Allotments are now becoming rare across the Borough, despite demand by local people. They are significant character type at the local level.

Key characteristics

Small regular enclosures with strip type pattern formed by the allotments
Associate sheds
Often surrounded by boundaries from former field system

REFERENCES

Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Chichester, Phillimore
Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000.* Longman.
Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East.* English Heritage

HORTICULTURE		
VINEYARDS	HOP GARDENS	POLYTUNNELS

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
Vineyards	14.32	1	14.32	0.71%	<0.1%
Hop gardens	69.06	5	13.81	3.42%	0.2%
Polytunnels	12.81	1	12.81	0.63%	<0.1%

DESCRIPTION OF VINEYARDS, HOP GARDENS AND POLYTUNNELS

From the aerial photographs it is difficult to identify vine yards and hop gardens which as a consequence, are probably underrepresented in the HLC. Similar to orchards, but commercial vine yards are identified on OS Explorer maps as for example at Lamberhurst. Historic Hop gardens can be identified from the Tithe map schedules but this is a time consuming process. Polytunnels can be also be confused with glasshouse

Significance of character type

These character types are extremely rare across the Borough. Hop gardens are highly significant because of their rarity and contribution to local historic character and distinctiveness. At the parish level with additional field work, more of these character types can be identified.

Key characteristics

Lines of cultivation set within an older field pattern
Historic hop gardens marked as such on Tithe maps

REFERENCES

Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Chichester, Phillimore
Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000.* Longman.
Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East.* English Heritage

WOODLAND

ASSART WOODLAND

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
2154.59	305	7.06	25.94%	6.36%

For details on the exact boundary of the ancient sites check with the Revised Provisional Inventory of Ancient Woodland for the Borough of Tunbridge Wells.

DESCRIPTION OF ASSART WOODLAND

Assart woods are areas that have been under continuous woodland cover throughout the historic period, and are those areas of woodland left after the surrounding woodland was cleared and enclosed as farmland. They are identified by their often sinuous outline and irregular shape especially in the Low and High Weald. These sites are identified as Ancient Woodland and are of national importance for their ecological diversity and antiquity. Such ancient assart woods are often closely associated with the **assart fields (aggregate and cohesive).** The key source was the Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory for Tunbridge Wells. These woods were also identified by their presence on the OS 1" 1st edition, Andrews and Drury (1797) and other 18th century county maps. Assart woods are more frequent in the southern part of the borough in the 'hurst' parishes, but also around Pembury Woods (former South Frith of the Lowy of Tonbridge).

Significance of character type

Assart woods are a highly significant character type within the Tunbridge Wells Borough which together with associated character type of assart fields contribute to the antiquity of much of the historic landscape. Their antiquity makes them highly significant for their biodiversity. Where the links between such areas through boundaries and shaws are intact it makes the area of very high significance.

Key characteristics

Often large irregular areas of woodland dominated by coppice with standards.
Bounded by wood banks topped with veteran trees
Ancient place names
Associated with assart field patterns
Also associated with other woodland types such as gills
Woodland archaeological features found within them such as charcoal hearths etc.

REFERENCES

Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Phillimore.
Brandon, P. 2005 *The North Downs,* Phillimore.
Hasted, E. 1797. *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent*.
Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
Weald and Downs Ancient Woodland Survey 2007. A revision of the Ancient Woodland Inventory for Tunbridge Wells Borough, Kent. Report and Inventory of Maps.

WOODLAND
NON ASSART WOODLAND

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
17.52	17	1.03	0.2%	<0.1%

For details on the exact boundary of the ancient sites check with the Revised Provisional Inventory of Ancient Woodland for the Borough of Tunbridge Wells.

DESCRIPTION OF NON ASSART WOODLAND

Non assart woodland is generally ancient in date but not obviously the result of the assarting process. Status as 'ancient' is identified by period attribute. Anything recorded as Late post-medieval or earlier is likely to be ancient in its origin. These woods may have originated as former old coppices, or plantations and may have a more regular outline with straighter sides than assart woodland. These sites are designated as Ancient Woodland and are of national importance for their ecological diversity and antiquity. Such ancient **non assart woods** may be associated with **cohesive assart fields** and the **regular informal fields**. The key source was the Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory for Tunbridge Wells. These woods were also identified by their presence on the OS 1" 1st edition, Andrews and Drury (1797) and other 18th century county maps.

Significance of character type

This was a character type trialled in the parishes of Benenden and Cranbrook. It was difficult to identify so should be grouped with assart woods. As such they are highly significant in their contribution to the antiquity of the historic landscape

Key characteristics

Straighter boundaries than assart woods
Bounded by wood banks topped with veteran trees
Ancient place names
Associated with assart field patterns
Also associated with other woodland types such as gills
Woodland archaeological features found within them such as charcoal hearths etc.

REFERENCES

Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Phillimore
Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
Weald and Downs Ancient Woodland Survey 2007. A revision of the Ancient Woodland Inventory for Tunbridge Wells Borough, Kent. Report and Inventory of Maps.

WOODLAND

PAWS - REPLANTED ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
2789.89	118	23.64	33.6%	8.24%

For details on the exact boundary of the ancient sites check with the Revised Provisional Inventory of Ancient Woodland for the Borough of Tunbridge Wells.

DESCRIPTION OF REPLANTED ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL [PAWS]

Replanted Ancient Semi-natural Woodland or as described by the Forestry Commission – Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites [PAWS] are sites which have modern forestry plantations or 19th century Sweet Chestnut Coppice on sites which are of ancient woodland origin. Whilst having the characteristics of modern forests and woods, they also retain characteristics of ancient woods, including remnants of the ancient flora and fauna together with historical features. The key source was the Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory for Tunbridge Wells. These woods were also identified by their presence on the OS 1" 1st edition, Andrews and Drury (1797) and other 18th century county maps. Larger areas of PAWs occur in the modern forest areas of woods which were historically outliers of the Wealden forest ridge as at Pembury, Hemsted and Bedgebury.

Significance of character type

As with all ancient woods these are a highly significant historic character type. PAWS can inform how woods have been managed in the modern and 20th centuries and retain the boundary shapes of their assart origins.

Key characteristics

Oftent large areas of woods contributing significantly to local character
Sinuous wood bank boundaries
Often high concentration of woodland archaeology preserved within them
Blocks of modern conifers with remnant ancient woodland plants and trees around the margins and along old rides.

REFERENCES

Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Phillimore
Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
Weald and Downs Ancient Woodland Survey 2007. A revision of the Ancient Woodland Inventory for Tunbridge Wells Borough, Kent. Report and Inventory of Maps.

WOODLAND
PLANTATIONS - BROAD LEAF, CONIFER & MIXED

Type	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
BL	157.05	66	2.37	<0.1%	1.89%
CON	73.84	30	2.46	<0.1%	0.88%
MXD	187.88	60	3.13	<0.1%	2.26%

DESCRIPTION OF PLANTATIONS (Broad-leaved, Conifer & Mixed)

Plantations are woods which date from the post-medieval period when high forest cultivation began to replace the traditional coppice with standards. Plantation woodlands reached a peak in the early 20th century. They generally comprise monocultures of forest types, mostly conifer or mixed conifer and broad-leaved.. The shape and pattern of plantation woodlands general 'fit' the adjacent enclosure pattern. These woods are identified from the Forestry Commission's National Inventory of Woods and Trees, the historic Editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" maps and the OS Explorer 1:25,000 maps. Plantation woodlands of all types maybe closely associated with other woodland sub-types, especially where plantations have been appended to ancient sites. The Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory for Tunbridge Wells provided this information.

Significance of character type

Overall such woodlands are rare within the Borough and are not considered significant. There are associated with areas of other woodland especially PAWS sites which in themselves are far more significant. See above.

Key characteristics

Small woods with straight boundaries, some sinuous if planted on former assarts.
Some wood banks but mostly fenced
Woodland archaeology relating to past land use character or to the laying out of the plantations
Often lie adjacent to areas of ancient woodland.

REFERENCES

Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Phillimore, Chichester
Brandon, P. 2005 *The North Downs,* Phillimore, Chicester
Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
Weald and Downs Ancient Woodland Survey 2007. A revision of the Ancient Woodland Inventory for Tunbridge Wells Borough, Kent. Report and Inventory of Maps.

WOODLAND

COPPICE

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
431.85	149	2.89	5.2%	1.27%

For details on the exact boundary of the ancient sites check with the Revised Provisional Inventory of Ancient Woodland for the Borough of Tunbridge Wells.

DESCRIPTION OF COPPICE

Coppice wood is identified from the Ordnance Survey maps and from Aerial Photos. This is woodland which is cut to ground level in regular cycles of 7 to 12 years or longer. Usually it is actively managed coppice and in Kent such woodland is generally dominated by Sweet Chestnut. Chestnut was planted on many ancient wood sites as a source of under wood for the hop industry in the late 18th to 19th centuries. The coppice wood is now used for fencing, construction and fire wood.

It is probably that the area of coppice wood is under characterised within the HLC due to the difficulty in its identification. Coppice woods occur throughout the Borough but are more common in the west around the northern and eastern side of Tunbridge Wells. Some areas extended close to the built-up area of the Town as at Brokes Wood or near Sherwood. Sweet chestnut planted on former ancient sites will retain elements of the previous woodland character including its woodland archaeology.

The key source was the Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory for Tunbridge Wells. These woods were also identified by their presence on the OS 1" 1st edition, Andrews and Drury (1797) and other 18th century county maps.

Significance of character type

As already mentioned, the difficulty in identifying coppice from aerial photos means that coppice woodland is probably under-represented in the HLC. Such woodland does make a significant contribution to the historic character of the Tunbridge Wells historic landscape, especially in the west of the Borough around Pembury Woods.

Key Characteristics

Small and medium sized areas of coppice with some mature trees.
Generally regular with straight boundaries
Associated with other types of woods.
Woodland archaeology preserved within them

REFERENCES

Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Phillimore, Chichester
Brandon, P. 2005 *The North Downs,* Phillimore, Chicester
Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
Weald and Downs Ancient Woodland Survey 2007. A revision of the Ancient Woodland Inventory for Tunbridge Wells Borough, Kent. Report and Inventory of Maps.

WOODLAND

REGENERATED SECONDARY WOODLAND

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
848.97	530	1.6	10.22%	2.5%

DESCRIPTION OF REGENERATED SECONDARY WOODLAND AND SCRUB

Regenerated woodland is identified from the Ordnance Survey Explorer 1:25,000 maps, aerial photographs and also from the Ordnance Survey historic editions of the 25" maps, where areas are shown as dispersed tree and scrub. Such woodland is often associated with the character types of **commons, and greens** and especially to wooded over commons. It is to a lesser extent associated with encroaching into farmland especially adjacent to areas of **ancient woodland**. As with plantation woodland, regenerated woodland preserves the adjacent enclosure pattern. It also differs from plantation woodland through the variable height and pattern of the tree canopy as shown on the aerial photographs. In the Weald it is often associated with areas which have been abandoned from farming during periods of agricultural depression from the 19th century to the early 20th century.

Significance of character type

Although not a common character type, regenerated woodland is of significance in its contribution to local distinctiveness. It is also a habitat type which is favoured by breeding birds such as Nightingales and is thus significant when left undisturbed.

Key characteristics

Woodland shape fits with adjacent field pattern
Field type boundaries of outgrown hedges
Sometimes no earthwork boundary where it encroaches partly into a field
Features relating to past land use are preserved beneath the tree cover.

REFERENCES

Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Phillimore, Chichester
Brandon, P. 2005 *The North Downs,* Phillimore, Chicester
Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.

WOODLAND

GILL

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
1319.88	199	6.63	15.89%	3.9%

For details on the exact boundary of the ancient sites check with the Revised Provisional Inventory of Ancient Woodland for the Borough of Tunbridge Wells.

DESCRIPTION OF GILL

Gill wood is identified from the Ordnance Survey maps and from Aerial Photos. A characteristic feature of the Kent Weald are its gill woodlands, sinuous, steeply sloping woods which occupy the valleys of fast flowing Wealden streams. Due to the difficult terrain and topography it is unlikely that these woods were ever cleared for cultivation and thus are direct descendants from the native wildwood which developed after the last Ice Age, but subsequently modified by human interaction of the wood management. The sheltered valleys create humid micro-climatic conditions which often support rare flora and fauna, and importance geological outcrops. Gill woods occur across the High Weald area of the Borough with few such woods extending into the Low Weald as one would expect with the changes in topography. The woods are very common in the east of the Borough.
All these sites are designated as Ancient Woodland and are of national importance for their ecological diversity and antiquity. Such ancient gill woods are often closely associated with the **assart fields** and **with ancient semi-natural assart woods**. They may also be associated with **other woodland character types.** The key source was the Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory for Tunbridge Wells. These woods were also identified by their presence on the OS 1" 1st edition, Andrews and Drury (1797) and other 18th century county maps. [The correct spelling is gill – ghyll is a Victorian appellation].

Significance of character type
Gill woods are a very significant character type, for a number of reasons. Gills are very closely associated with assart fields and contribute to the ancient medieval character of the High Weald landscape. Such woods are a nationally rare habitat. They are also very vulnerable to land use changes in adjacent fields, through nutrient enrichment and general disturbance of the habitat.

Key characteristics
Sinuous narrow woods, with damp boggy areas and fast flowing streams during winter months
Can often extend for long distances, connecting with shaws and linking up other woodland habitats
Nationally rare flora and fauna
Often preserve evidence of the iron industry from prehistory to the early post-medeival
Preserve other woodland archaeology
Often contain ancient veteran trees and coppice stools

REFERENCES
Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Phillimore, Chichester
Brandon, P. 2005 *The North Downs,* Phillimore, Chicester
Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
Weald and Downs Ancient Woodland Survey 2007. A revision of the Ancient Woodland Inventory for Tunbridge Wells Borough, Kent. Report and Inventory of Maps.

WOODLAND
SHAWS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
251.62	277	0.9	3.03%	0.74%

For details on the exact boundary of the ancient sites check with the Revised Provisional Inventory of Ancient Woodland for the Borough of Tunbridge Wells.

DESCRIPTION OF SHAWS

Shaws are identified from the Ordnance Survey maps and from Aerial Photos. They are wide wooded boundaries between assart fields and probably date from when the fields were enclosed in the early medieval and Medieval periods. However Brandon does describe situations where shaws were created in the post-medieval period when corn prices were low and the return from cropping was reduced. Shaws were utilised as narrow woods, often coppiced with oak standards allowed to mature for timber.

Shaws occur across the whole of the Borough and some may be found in the Low Weald close to areas of former woodland present in the historic period. Many individual shaws were captured as part of the assart field pattern types, but where shwas were prominent especially in areas of modern field amalgamation they were 'captured' in this character type. Thus shaws are underrepresented as separate character types.

In the modern period, some new wood plantings or regenerated woods were also called 'shaw'.

The key source was the Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory for Tunbridge Wells. These woods were also identified by their presence on the OS 1" 1st edition, Andrews and Drury (1797) and other 18th century county maps.

Significance of character type

Although shaws cover small area of ground they are a highly significant part of the ancient medieval landscape of the High Weald. Shaws contribute significantly to the wooded character of the Weald.

Key characteristics

Sinuous and narrow strips of woodland dividing up small fields

Often associated with assart fields but also with modern field amalgamation where individual shaws maybe left as features.

Often bounded by woodland banks and may contain old extraction pits.

REFERENCES

Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Phillimore, Chichester

Brandon, P. 2005 *The North Downs,* Phillimore, Chicester

Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.

Weald and Downs Ancient Woodland Survey 2007. A revision of the Ancient Woodland Inventory for Tunbridge Wells Borough, Kent. Report and Inventory of Maps.

WOODLAND

WOOD PASTURE

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
70.09	19	3.69	0.8%	0.2%

For details on the exact boundary of the ancient sites check with the Revised Provisional Inventory of Ancient Woodland for the Borough of Tunbridge Wells.

DESCRIPTION OF WOOD PASTURE

Wood pasture is traditional form of woodland management where wood products can be harvested at the same time as stock can graze beneath the trees. It is a more open form of woodland with pollarded trees and is a feature of **unenclosed commons** and **historic parklands,** in particular **deer parks.** Many wood pasture sites though cessation in the traditional form of management have developed into mature woodland cover. The key source was the Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory for Tunbridge Wells. These woods were also identified by their presence on the OS 1" 1st edition, Andrews and Drury (1797) and other 18th century county maps.

However the wood pasture recorded in the present historic landscape character of the Borough is a modern feature, created by woodland clearance such as Ashour wood in Bidborough and by creation of parkland such as at Dunorlan.

Significance of character type

Modern wood pasture is not a significant character type from a historic perspective. However where wood pasture is identified as a previous historic character type, then it is highly significant as elements of that wood pasture system may survive in the form of veteran trees within say a regenerated woodland.

Key characteristics

Scattered mature trees in a pasture landscape

REFERENCES

Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Phillimore, Chichester
Brandon, P. 2005 *The North Downs,* Phillimore, Chicester
Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
Weald and Downs Ancient Woodland Survey 2007. A revision of the Ancient Woodland Inventory for Tunbridge Wells Borough, Kent. Report and Inventory of Maps.

WATER

LAKES AND FISHPONDS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
148.15	38	3.89	69.52%	0.43%

DESCRIPTION OF LAKES AND FISHPONDS

Fishponds are large areas of water which may be used for fishing (identified by the symbol on the OS Explorer 1:25,000 map). Some may be modern and purpose made. Others may have had a previous origin such as a **mill pond**. Lakes of modern origin are large bodies of water with no apparent earlier origin such as a fish pond. Probably dug and created for private use.

Significance of character type

Locally significant such as the ponds at Elphicks Farm in the southern part of Horsmonden

Key characteristics

One or more medium to large bodies of water in small valleys and low lying fields

REFERENCES

Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Phillimore
Brandon, P. 2005. *The North Downs,* Phillimore
Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.

WATER
RESERVOIRS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
8.23	7	1.17	3.84%	<0.1%

DESCRIPTION OF RESERVOIRS

Reservoirs are identified as areas for the storage of water. In the Weald many of the reservoirs are fairly small and have been built as a source of water for irrigating the orchards and other market garden crops. Thus they are associated with **horticultural** sub-types and found isolated within large fields, across the main area of arable fields, for example to the south of Cranbrook town. Others may be for human consumption or for watering stock. All are 20th century in origin.

Significance of character type

Only of local significance when associated with Horticulture

Key characteristics

Medium to small bodies of water found in former or current areas of Horticulture.

REFERENCES

Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Phillimore
Brandon, P. 2005. *The North Downs,* Phillimore
Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.

WATER		
POND	HAMMER POND	MILL POND

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
Pond	51.16	79	0.64	23.91%	0.15%
Hammer	6.08	2	3.04	2.84%	<0.1%
Mill				0.13%	

DESCRIPTION OF PONDS

The Ponds sub-type covers all other types of smaller ponds, usually field ponds, whose origin is not clear. Many such ponds were dug for watering livestock, or may be small flooded excavations for marl etc. Most of the small ponds in fields in the Weald are either flooded marl pits or pits dug for iron ore. Many ponds are associated with assart fields where they occur close to iron production areas or where the fields are underlain with areas of the Wadhurst Clay where iron stone is found.

Hammer ponds are associated with the iron industry and where still present in the landscape occupy narrow valleys. They are often long and sinuous with a clear dam at the downstream end. Names such as furnace and forge are associated with them. Some may be –reused as sources of water for corn or gun powder mills.

Mill ponds were created for powering corn mills and tend to be smaller than hammer ponds. A check with the Kent Historic Environment Record, Cleere and Crossley will clarify the pond function.

Most ponds date from the early post-medieval period

Significance of character type

Historic ponds of all types are a significant feature of the historic landscape and many are closely associated with iron production in the Weald.

Key characteristics

Hammer and mill ponds occur in the small valleys and are sinuous narrow bodies of water.
Ponds are small rub-rounded features located in the corners of fields in particular assart type fields. Where modern field amalgamation has taken place they are often marooned as small islands within the arable

REFERENCES

Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Phillimore
Brandon, P. 2005. *The North Downs,* Phillimore
Cleere, H. & Crossley, D. 1995 The Iron Industry of the Weald. Merton Priory Press
Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent

SETTLEMENT

HAMLET

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
112.6	94	1.19	4.34%	0.33%

DESCRIPTION OF HAMLET

Hamlets are small groups of dwellings sometimes with a public house centred around a routeway junction, or small green. Historic hamlets are identified by their presence on the OS Epoch 1 map, Andrews and Drury's Map of the County of Kent and other 18th century county maps. Hamlets comprise several dwellings and small farms clustered together sometimes centred on a larger historic farmstead. They date from the medieval into the modern period. Hamlets occur across the Borough and within each parish are scattered along key drove ways.

More modern hamlets can develop around an older farmstead, when the farmstead goes out of agrarian use and into residential, developing with conversion of the farm buildings. These generally were captured as part of the larger farmstead character type.

Significance of character type

Historic hamlets are a significant feature of the Borough and contribute to the dominantly small-scale scattered settlement character of the Weald.

Key characteristics

Small-scale organic settlement comprising a strong historic element especially of the Late medieval and early post-medieval.
Often associated with names such as street, cross and green
Individual historic houses retain the character of artisan dwellings

REFERENCES

Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Phillimore
Brandon, P. 2005. *The North Downs,* Phillimore
Everitt, A. 1987. *Continuity and Colonisation. The history of Kentish settlement.* Leicester University Press
Hasted, E. 1797. *The History and Topography of Kent.* Vol. III & IV.
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Wallenberg, K.P. 1931. *The Place names of Kent*. Uppsala
Wallenberg, K.P. 1934 *Kentish Place names*. Uppsala

SETTLEMENT

VILLAGE - Historic

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
53.38	12	4.44	2.06%	0.15%

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC VILLAGES

These are settlements centred on a medieval church, or more rarely on a historic route away from the medieval church (such as at Sandhurst and Horsmonden). They are larger and usually with more amenities and services than hamlets, identified from Andrews and Drury 1767 Map of the County of Kent and other 18th century county maps. The historic area of a village is defined as that shown on the historic maps, either forming a central group or spreading along a historic routeway. Villages developed in the medieval and early post-medieval period developing as centres for trade, spiritual welfare and artisan skills serving the wider community of scattered historic farmsteads.

Most villages start as a group of scattered farmsteads on a drove way or ridge top routeway and may comprise the main swine pasture to a parent manor in North Kent. As artisan and craftsmen settled, exploiting the opportunities which arose with the village as a trading centre. Other villages such as Matfield developed from small hamlets around greens again on drove ways leading into the Weald.

Some villages remained small such as Speldhurst or Frittenden, whilst others expanded in the Late post-medieval and modern periods such as Hawkhurst, with its two centres, the Moor and The High Street. The village of Benenden was remodelled by Thomas Hallet Hodges of Hemsted Park as an estate village. The green was enlarged in front of the church, roads were realigned, and vernacular brick and tile cottages were built for estate workers.

Significance of character type

Historic villages are of high significance in the Borough and represent a key period in the development of medieval and post-medieval settlement in the rural countryside.

Key characteristics

Medieval church with medieval and early post-medieval dwellings
Often a green or area of common
Villages are often located along a drove or ridge top route.
Intermixed with the small cottages are historic farmsteads the remains of earlier medieval settlement.

REFERENCES

Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Phillimore
Brandon, P. 2005. *The North Downs,* Phillimore
Everitt, A. 1987. *Continuity and Colonisation. The history of Kentish settlement.* Leicester University Press
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Wallenberg, K.P. 1931. *The Place names of Kent*. Uppsala
Wallenberg, K.P. 1934 *Kentish Place names*. Uppsala

SETTLEMENT
LARGE FARMSTEAD

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
730.85	752	0.97	28.22%	2.16%

DESCRIPTION OF LARGE FARMSTEAD

Large farmsteads comprise a farmhouse and one or more barns sited around one or more yards with associated outbuildings. They are identified by the ground plans of large barns and yards, with their associated outbuildings. The extent of the farm is identified from the OS Epoch 1 map. Where it is possible, later farm buildings and farm expansion are also identified. Large farmsteads very often have a name which is medieval or earlier suggesting a settlement of considerable antiquity. Historic dispersed large farmsteads have a large farmhouse surrounded by a complex of farm buildings where one or more buildings may date from the late medieval or early post-medieval but more often from the 19th century. Such farmsteads may or may not still be a working farm.

Significance of character type

Historic farmsteads are of high significance as a dominant character of historic settlement. They define Wealden settlement being small-scale and scattered throughout the countryside.

Key characteristics

See the Kent Farmsteads Characterisation for more in depth information on historic farmsteads.
Historic farmsteads have a physical and functional connection with the surrounding field patterns.
Where such farmsteads are out of agrarian use, sensitive conversion to residential can still retain the historic character.

REFERENCES

Brandon, P. F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Phillimore, Chichester
Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000. A Regional History of England*. Longman
English Heritage 2006. *Historic Farmsteads. Preliminary Character Statement: South East Region.* English Heritage & Countryside Agency.
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Lake, J. 2009. *Assessing Farmstead Character and Significance: Preliminary National Guidance.* April 2009. English Heritage.
Lake, J. & Edwards. B. 2006. *Farmsteads and landscape: Towards an Integrated View.* Landscapes Vol 7. No 1. P1-36.
Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East.* English Heritage.

SETTLEMENT
SMALL FARMSTEAD/COTTAGE

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
338.58	711	0.47	0.69%	1.00%

DESCRIPTION OF SMALL FARMSTEAD/COTTAGE

Small farmstead/cottages differ from the larger farmsteads by their size. Such sites comprise a house with perhaps just a barn and small yard. Small farm sites are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Survey 1880s [Epoch 1] map, Andrews and Drury 1767 map of the County of Kent and other 18th century county maps. Some may have undergone enlargement and further development in the modern period. The expansion of the farm yards may have extended into adjacent paddocks and fields or as part of the redevelopment of the historic core and are often associated with **paddocks.** Small farmsteads are often aligned along drove routes and ridge top roads, like beads on a string. Many date from the later medieval and post-medieval periods with further expansion into the early 20th century.

Significance of character type

Historic farmsteads are of high significance as a dominant character of historic settlement. They define Wealden settlement being small-scale and scattered throughout the countryside.

Key characteristics

See the Kent Farmsteads Characterisation for more in depth information on historic farmsteads.
Historic farmsteads have a physical and functional connection with the surrounding field patterns.
Where such farmsteads are out of agrarian use, sensitive conversion to residential can still retain the historic character.
Smaller in size and extent compared with larger farmsteads.

REFERENCES

Brandon, P. F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Phillimore, Chichester
Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000. A Regional History of England*. Longman
English Heritage 2006. *Historic Farmsteads. Preliminary Character Statement: South East Region.* English Heritage & Countryside Agency.
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SETTLEMENT

COMMON EDGE SETTLEMENT

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
36.91	43	0.85	1.42%	0.1%

DESCRIPTION OF COMMON EDGE SETTLEMENT

The key identifying feature of **Common edge settlement** is its proximity to commons, greens and heaths. Often sites are similar to either **ribbon development** or to **hamlets**. The common may have long since been enclosed, or developed but its shape together with the 'funnel entrances' along routeways may still be seen in the plan forms. Such settlements are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Survey 1880s [Epoch 1] map Andrews and Drury 1767 map of the County of Kent and other 18th century county maps. Small artisan cottages and small holdings characterise these types of settlements, and date from the post-medieval period.

Common edge settlements occur mostly in the west of the Borough, as around Southborough and Rusthall Commons. They are also characteristic of Matfield and Horsmonden, as well as Lamberhurst.

Significance of character type

Although rare compared with other types of historic settlement type, common-edge are significant at the local level and the vernacular dwellings are evidence of how people settled in this marginal areas.

Key characteristics

Small cottages and artisan dwellings located on the edges of existing or former commons and greens. Open out into the green or common with long access drives over the common

REFERENCES

Brandon, P. F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Phillimore, Chichester

Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000. A Regional History of England*. Longman

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SETTLEMENT

RIBBON SETTLEMENT

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
316.79	397	0.79	12.23%	0.93%

DESCRIPTION OF RIBBON DEVELOPMENT

Ribbon development is not just confined to the Modern period but also occurred prior to 1800. Small concentrations of cottages and artisan dwellings dating from before 1800 are strung out along historic routeways, often with small paddocks and orchards in between. Some of these paddocks have been infilled with later development. Historic R**ibbon settlement** is identified by its presence on the Ordnance Survey 1880s [Epoch 1] map, the Andrews and Drury 1767 map of the County of Kent and other 18th century county maps. Historic ribbon settlement forms an integral part of the later development of historic village and hamlets.

Later ribbon development is often very regular comprising terraced, semi-detached or detached properties, which may be integral with related **planned estates**.
Such development may also include small cottages with paddocks but which have subsequently become infilled. Modern extents of ribbon development are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Survey Epoch Editions of the 25" maps and the Ordnance Explorer Maps 1:25,000.

Significance of character type

Historic ribbon settlement with its associated paddocks is rare across the Borough and is significant at the local level. Modern ribbon settlement is not a significant element of the historic landscape character of the Tunbridge Wells Landscape.

Key characteristics

Small single or terraced dwellings aligned along a routeway
On the edges of villages and hamlets
Sometimes with paddocks and small orchards in between.

REFERENCES

Brandon, P. F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Phillimore, Chichester
Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000. A Regional History of England*. Longman
English Heritage 2006. *Historic Farmsteads. Preliminary Character Statement: South East Region.* English Heritage & Countryside Agency.
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SETTLEMENT
PLANNED ESTATE

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
603.31	277	2.17	23.29%	1.78%

DESCRIPTION OF PLANNED ESTATE

Planned Estates are those developments which comprise regular planned groups of housing set around curved and or straight access roads integral but on the edges of the historic core of **villages** and **hamlets.**

Such areas are identified from current aerial photographs and the modern Ordnance Survey maps.
Such areas are also defined by the size of the plots – large (generally larger detached dwellings), medium (generally larger terrace housing and small semi-detached and detached dwellings) and small (generally artisan terrace housing). Planned estates date from the late 19th century and were often in response to the development of the railway system. The Estates on the north and west of Tunbridge Wells and in particular are examples of this process. Further expansion took place in the 20th century at Pembury, Paddock Wood and to a lesser extent at Cranbrook and Hawkhurst.
The full extent of this character type is not clear as the built-up part of Royal Tunbridge Wells was not included in the Characterisation.

Significance of character type

Planned estates are not of historic significance across the Borough. They are not a characteristic feature of the rural settlement.

Key characteristics

Large groups of detached and semi-detached properties laid out in a planned form
Earlier estates tend to be rectilinear in form, later ones are more curved.
Located on the edges of historic settlements.

REFERENCES

Brandon, P. F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Phillimore, Chichester
Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000. A Regional History of England*. Longman
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Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East.* English Heritage.

SETTLEMENT

CARAVAN & CAMPING

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
3.27	2	1.63	<0.1%	<0.1%

DESCRIPTION OF CARAVAN & CAMPING

Caravan sites are identified from aerial photographs and modern Ordnance Survey maps by the network of small tracks around which are sited small dwellings. Maybe associated with commercial orchards, where they are used for housing seasonal horticultural workers.

Significance of character type

Not a significant character type

Key characteristics

Small groups of caravans set out within a defined field pattern

PERIOD

Early 20th century (AD 1914 - AD 1945) - Late 20th century (AD 1946 – present)

REFERENCES

Brandon, P. F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Phillimore, Chichester

Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000. A Regional History of England*. Longman

Everitt, A. 1987. *Continuity and Colonisation. The history of Kentish settlement.* Leicester University Press

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Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East.* English Heritage.

SETTLEMENT

SCHOOLS & INSTITUTIONS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
215.46	65	3.31	8.32%	0.63%

DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS & INSTITUTIONS

Schools, places of education, workhouses and almshouses are characterised by this type. They comprise large complexes of buildings often set within their own grounds and may be associated with **sports grounds and cricket pitches**. Schools etc are found near or within settlement and are identified from aerial photographs and modern Ordnance Survey maps. Modern schools are associated with planned estates.

Cranbrook is dominated by two large schools, One is located on the site of Angley Park and Cranbrook School expanding over the old rectory grounds and the edge of the town. Further large schools are located on the edge of Royal Tunbridge Wells some occupying sites of former larger landscaped gardens of country houses.

Significance of character type

This is not a significant character types

Key characteristics

Large groups of buildings together with grounds located close to settlement.
Outer boundaries may preserve the former field pattern boundaries

PERIOD

From the 1086 to 1800.
Early Modern (AD 1800 - AD 1913) - Late 20th century (AD 1946 – present)

REFERENCES

Brandon, P. F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Phillimore, Chichester
Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000. A Regional History of England*. Longman
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SETTLEMENT

CHURCH

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
16.91	25	0.67	0.65%	<0.1%

DESCRIPTION OF CHURCHES

Religious institutions and churches are places of worship often located in or near historic settlement. The character type includes the adjacent cemetery and church curtilege. Churches are identified by the symbol on the modern Ordnance Survey maps together with evidence from historic maps. The antiquity of the church is derived from Hasted (1797).

Significance of character type

Churches are a highly significant character type contributing to the historic character of the village. Their location within the settlement and parish can inform about the history of the development of the area. The relationship of the church with the adjacent historic dwellings and spaces between can also be very informative, and contribute to the local distinctiveness of the historic settlement.

Key characteristics

A historic vernacular building with tower or spire, with evidence of multi-periods of repair and expansion, set within a church yard.

REFERENCES

Brandon, P. F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Phillimore, Chichester

Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000. A Regional History of England*. Longman

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Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East.* English Heritage.

DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

PARKLAND

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
1468.38	124	11.84	35.82%	4.34%

DESCRIPTION OF PARKLAND

Parklands are designed landscapes that display wealth and status and were intended to be enjoyed for their beauty. There may or may not have been a designer or landscape gardener involved with the layout and construction. Parkland features include lakes, exotic tree planting, ha-has, pleasure grounds and formal gardens. Parklands are also often strongly associated with larger country mansions and grand houses. The pre-parkland land use may also be apparent, such as the earthworks from former field boundaries or the park pale of a former **medieval deer park**. These parklands are identified from the Ordnance Survey 1880s [Epoch 1] map Andrews and Drury 1767 map of the County of Kent and other 18th century county maps and may be listed in the English Heritage "Register of Parks and Gardens", the Kent and the Tunbridge Wells Compendiums of Historic Parks and Gardens. A key attribute for this sub type is the period in which the landscape originated. The parkland may also have other sub types associated with it such as **non assart woodland** and **plantation woodland**. Some parks have considerable antiquity such as at Bedgebury Park and time-depth, such as Glassenbury Park or Scotney Castle Park. Parklands of all sizes occur in the majority of the parishes, except for Paddock Wood and Sandhurst.

Significance of character type

Parkland is a significant element of the historic landscape character of the Tunbridge Wells Borough. The parks represent many forms of design style and origin either from former deer parks such as Glassenbury.

Key characteristics

A formal or informal designed landscape
Many trees often veteran located in pasture
Associated with a historic house and designed garden
May have a park pale, avenues, and follies
Preserve elements of pre-parkland landscape character in form of archaeological earthworks etc.

REFERENCES

Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Chichester, Phillimore
Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990 *The South East from AD 1000.* Longman.
English Heritage *Register of Historic Parklands and Gardens*.
Kent Compendium of Historic Parks and Gardens
Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East.* English Heritage
Tunbridge Wells revised Compendium of Historic Parks and Gardens

DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

LARGE LANDSCAPED GARDENS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
857.56	533	1.6	35.82%	2.53%

DESCRIPTION OF LARGE LANDSCAPED GARDENS

Many of the larger detached country properties have landscape gardens associated with them. Within Tunbridge Wells Town itself larger properties also have large attached gardens There are two main periods of large landscape garden development. In the 19th century, with the development of the railways and the increase of wealthy business people moving from London. The expansion of settlement at Hawkhurst along the 'High Street' is an example of this. Then again in the latter half of the 20th century, with the conversion of historic farmsteads to residential use, where large gardens extend into adjacent fields and woodlands. Generally this sub type is not recorded in the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens. Larger landscape gardens are identified from current aerial photographs, and from Ordnance Survey 1880s [Epoch 1] map. Most parishes have examples of modern large landscaped gardens.

Significance of character type

The historic larger landscaped gardens are a significant part of the historic character of the Tunbridge Wells landscape.

Key characteristics

Large gardens with ornamental plantings laid out close to a smaller country house.

REFERENCES

Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Phillimore
Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990 *The South East from AD 1000.* Longman.
Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East.* English Heritage
Tunbridge Wells revised Compendium of Historic Parks and Gardens

DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

ARBORETUM

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
119.49	3	139.83	1.49%	0.35%

DESCRIPTION OF ARBORETUM

Arboretums are collections of exotic trees, often associated with a country house or mansion. At Bedgebury is the National Pinetum Arboretum. There are more tree collections in Kent but this type may fall within one of the other parkland interpretation of character types. Arboretums are identified from the Ordnance Survey historic editions of the 25" maps and from aerial photographs.

Significance of character type

The National Pinetum at Bedgebury is highly significant. It also influenced the landscape of Sctoney Castle and adjacent Kilndown. This is the only example in the Borough.

Key characteristics

Large groups of ornamental trees, similar to parks.

REFERENCES

Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Phillimore
Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990 *The South East from AD 1000.* Longman.
English Heritage *Register of Historic Parklands and Gardens*.
English Heritage *Register of Historic Parklands and Gardens*.
Kent Compendium of Historic Parks and Gardens
Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East.* English Heritage
Tunbridge Wells revised Compendium of Historic Parks and Gardens

DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

DEER PARK

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)

DESCRIPTION OF DEER PARK

Medieval deer parks are identified by their roughly circular outline, the 'park' name and their presence on the 18th century historic maps. This interpretation of character type records those parks which are still extant and still retain the characteristic features of a medieval deer park; its unenclosed pasture with scattered pollards. A list of sites is given in the Historical Atlas of Kent, however many of these are now 'lost' in the present landscape or have become incorporated into a **post-medieval parkscape**. Examples are at Bedgebury Park or Glassenbury Park in Goudhurst where Old Park Wood contains archaeological evidence of the park pale and deer enclosures.

Significance of character type

Deer parks are not a significant part of the present historic landscape character of Tunbridge Wells. However there were medieval deer parks and the remains of these lie within the landscape. They were a significant element of the medieval and early post-medieval landscape.

Key characteristics

Roughly circular outline
Place name of 'Park' or 'Old Park'
Associated with ancient woodland
Earthworks, such as park pale, warrens, enclosures may survive in the landscape

REFERENCES

Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Phillimore
Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990 *The South East from AD 1000.* Longman.
English Heritage *Register of Historic Parklands and Gardens*.
Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East.* English Heritage

RECREATION

GOLF COURSES

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
215.92	17	12.7	56.66%	0.63%

DESCRIPTION OF GOLF COURSES

Golf courses were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer Map and aerial photographs. They were then traced back on the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" to establish the date of creation. Many of the older courses still retain features of the previous landuse, such as former parkland, downland etc. However modern golf courses of the late 20th century retain very little of the previous landscape character as the landscape has often been either largely or completely, re-worked and engineered.

Cranbrook Golf Course was built on the lands of Farningham Farm, a medieval farmstead with Roman origins.

Significance of character type

These are not a significant character type

Key characteristics

Named on the modern OS map

REFERENCES

Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Chichester, Phillimore
Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000.* Longman.
Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East.* English Heritage

RECREATION

SPORTS GROUNDS AND CRICKET PITCHES

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
165.15	49	3.37	43.33%	0.48%

DESCRIPTION OF SPORTS GROUNDS AND CRICKET PITCHES

Sports fields are areas for formal recreation are variable in size, and include football and cricket pitches, running tracks and tennis courts. They were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer Map and aerial photographs. Sports fields are closely associated with **expansion settlement** and **schools**. Some fields still retain the patterns of the fields from which they were enclosed. Cricket Grounds are rectangular or sub-rectangular enclosures often close to settlement, in particular villages and hamlets. They may also be associated with **heaths, commons and greens.** This sub type was identified from the later editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" maps and from aerial photographs where the distinctive square and pitch were present.

Significance of character type

Not a significant character type

Key characteristics

Marked on Modern OS maps

REFERENCES

Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Chichester, Phillimore
Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000.* Longman.
Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East.* English Heritage

INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
63.49	17	3.73	24.12%	0.18%

DESCRIPTION OF INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

Modern complexes of ware-houses, out-of-town shopping areas and business parks on the outskirts of towns. Identified from Aerial photos and modern OS mapping. Some new expansions of these can be out of scale and character with the locality, for example at the site of former station at Hawkhurst, where very large warehouses have recently been constructed.

Significance of character type

Not a significant part of the historic landscape character

Key characteristics

Large groups of ware-house type buildings
Named on modern OS Maps

REFERENCES

n/a

INDUSTRY

EXTRACTION PITS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
19.12	20	0.95	7.26%	<0.1%

DESCRIPTION OF EXTRACTION PITS

Extraction Pits were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 and from aerial photographs. The date of origin was established form the Ordnance Survey 1880s [Epoch 1] map Andrews and Drury 1767 map of the County of Kent and other 18th century county maps. Extraction pits were either for a source of clay for brick works, Iron stone for the iron industry or marl, a calcareous clay, spread on fields for improving the clay soils.

Small extraction pits occur across the High Weald and often survive as field ponds. They follow geological bedding where the mineral deposits could be located. In some areas there is an interesting association between field boundaries and these extraction pits. Many are water-filled and overgrown with woodland. Others are dry and form small quarries with their own local micro-climates supporting more rare plants and invertebrates. Not every such pits has been characterised individually, only where they appear to make a significant contribution to the local landscape character.. Many are 'captured' as part of Field Patterns and Woodland character types.

Significance of character type

Extraction pits are of local significance. The pits tell part of the 'story' of industrial and agrarian land use.

Key characteristics

Small round pits, often water filled, located in fields and woods.
Some may be incorporated into larger landscaped gardens

REFERENCES

Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Chichester, Phillimore, Chichester
Brandon, P.F. 2005. *The North Downs,* Phillimore, Chichester
Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000.* Longman.
Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East.* English Heritage

INDUSTRY

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
91.05	52	1.75	34.59%	0.26%

DESCRIPTION OF SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES

This character sub type covers all types of factory and business premises from business parks to individual sites and to those industrial sites where the function is not clear. Generally small-scale industrial complexes occur in groups and are closely associated with **communications** and **settlement** sub types. Small-scale industrial complexes were identified from aerial photographs and from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer maps. The origin of such sites was then traced back on the Ordnance Survey 1880s [Epoch 1] map Andrews and Drury 1767 map of the County of Kent and other 18th century county maps.

Significance of character type

Not a significant part of the historic character of Tunbridge Wells Borough, but may be significant at the local level.

Key characteristics

Small groups of industrial type buildings
Some may be in active use others redundant

REFERENCES

Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Chichester, Phillimore, Chichester
Brandon, P.F. 2005. *The North Downs,* Phillimore, Chichester
Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000.* Longman.
MacDougall, P. 1980. *The Hoo Peninsula.* John Hallewell Publications
Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East.* English Heritage

INDUSTRY

WATER TREATMENT

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
35.26	19	1.85	13.39%	0.1%

DESCRIPTION OF WATER TREATMENT

Water treatment or sewage works were identified from aerial photographs and from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer maps. They tended to occupy valleys, and were adjacent to areas of settlement. They were identified by the filtration and settlement tanks. The origin of such sites especially was then traced back on the later historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 1880s [Epoch 1] map Andrews and Drury 1767 map of the County of Kent and other 18th century county maps.

Significance of character type

Not a significant historic landscape character type in Tunbridge Wells Borough

Key characteristics

As identified on modern OS maps

Often surrounded and screened by trees such as willows and poplars

REFERENCES

Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Chichester, Phillimore, Chichester

Brandon, P.F. 2005. *The North Downs,* Phillimore, Chichester

Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000.* Longman.

Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East.* English Heritage

INDUSTRY

SOLAR FARMS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
54.29	4	13.57	20.62%	0.1%

DESCRIPTION OF SOLAR FARMS

Large areas of dark panels laid out within an existing field pattern. They are identified from aerial photographs and modern OS mapping. Most occur in the Medway valley around Paddock Wood and Capel. Although the installation of a solar farm may not alter the historic field pattern in which it is laid out, it changes the landscape character from rural to industrial.

Significance of character type

At present not a significant character type

Key characteristics

Grey panels set within field pattern
Boundaries retained may be of considerable antiquity
Modern security fencing

REFERENCES

Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Chichester, Phillimore, Chichester
Brandon, P.F. 2005. *The North Downs,* Phillimore, Chichester
Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000.* Longman.
Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East.* English Heritage

COMMUNICATIONS

STATIONS & SIDINGS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of sub type based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of sub type based on total area characterised (%)
13.93	5	2.78		<0.1%

DESCRIPTION OF STATIONS & SIDINGS

Main Railway stations, sidings and junctions are captured in this sub-type. **Industrial areas** and **settlement** are closely associated with this sub-type. They were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 and from aerial photographs. The origin of such sites especially was then traced back on the later historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 1880s [Epoch 1] map Andrews and Drury 1767 map of the County of Kent and other 18th century county maps. The development of Paddock Wood was in direct response to the railway and the development of the horticultural industry.

The railways in Cranbroook and Hawkhurst were closed during the Beeching cuts in the 1960s, but their influence still is present in the historic landscape, where small-scale industrial complexes are located.

Significance of character type

Not a significant character type in the present historic landscape of the Borough of Tunbridge Wells.

Key characteristics

As identified on the historic and modern OS mapping.

REFERENCES

Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald,* Chichester, Phillimore, Chichester
Brandon, P.F. 2005. *The North Downs,* Phillimore, Chichester
Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000.* Longman.
Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East.* English Heritage