

PARISHES
of
HAWKHURST CRANBROOK
GOUDHURST & BENENDEN

**HISTORIC LANDSCAPE
CHARACTERISATION**

REVISION OF KENT HLC (2000)

August 2015

METHOD & TYPOLOGY

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GLOSSARY

(Sources: Adams 1976; Everitt 1987; James 1991; Richardson 1974)

Chase Unenclosed area which was hunted over and could be held from the crown by magnates. Chases often included farmed land as well as woodland, and wood pasture. There were no special laws attached to a chase.

Common A piece of private property upon which a number of people have legal rights over the surface, which they exercise in common. The rights were generally managed by a manorial court.

Fair Usually held annually or biannually at specified dates in the year on greens or areas of common. Older sites of fairs could take place by prehistoric barrows, junctions of old roads, or drove ways. They could also be held at parish boundaries or top of hills.

Frith Scrubby or poorly stocked woodland.

Forest Preserves over which the King could hunt and subject to strict forest laws. They comprised a mix of woodland, open ground and wood pasture.

Forstal A post-medieval Kentish term for a green, but which originally meant a fore-stall or enclosures in front of the farm for milking cows or holding stock.

Green An open space in a village which was a traditional meeting place for the community. Fairs and markets were held on the green, but permanent buildings were not normally allowed. In pre-Domesday, the green was possibly used for defence, the animals being brought on to the green from the fields and commons beyond the village defences.

Market Took place on particular day or days of the week on a green or a central place within the village or town often close to the church.

Playstool A Kentish term (?) for a place for recreation, an early recreation ground where fairs were also held.

Purpresture The process of encroachment or clearance into woodland or common which often included the erection of a house and buildings.

Trenche A wide strip of cleared-ground either side of a routeway where it runs through woodland, to prevent ambush to travellers.

Waste Any action which destroyed covert or 'vert' in a forest usually by felling trees – to lay waste but it also means uncultivated land which was used for grazing and as sources of fuel and materials for building.

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

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	

How to use the Hawkhurst – Cranbrook GIS Project

The following is a basic guide to looking at the GIS project. The data is presented for both the combined parishes and each parish. Then for the combined parishes has been 'queried' to show both the attributes for period of origin and also by source [See below]. This gives a picture of both the time depth of the present landscape and also where the historic character has gone through several changes over time.

Opening up the project

The GIS data is loaded on to its own project.

Open up the project GH_CB_HK_Phase 2_HLC in Arcmap.

There are several layers of the data set. It has been split into the separate parishes;-

[Cranbrook_parish_HLC_Final](#),

[Goudhurst_parish_HLC_Final](#)

[Hawkhurst_parish_HLC_Final](#)

[Benenden_HLC_2015](#)

together with the combined data [BN_GH_CB_HK_HLC_Final](#)

There are numerous ways for presenting the data based on the attributes in the data fields attached to each polygon.

To open the table Right click on the layer [Revised HLC High Weald AONB August 2015](#). Scroll down to [Open Attribute Table](#) and the table will appear showing all the fields with the data.

Style Sheets [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 so named.

The Arcmap opens with the style sheets already matched but to change them follow the steps below:-

Right click on the layer [BN_GH_CB_HK_HLC_Final](#). 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, as with Period.

This process can be done for each of the individual parishes as well. It provides consistency in the presentation and the colours match those in the Typology Gazetteer at the end of this document.

Presentation of 'Time slices'

PREV1-PREV4 represent up to four changes in historic landscape character for any given polygon. They are not fixed points in time, but represent change events. Each 'prev' gives the attributes of Broad Type and Type, its period of origin, the source where the change is recorded and its date.

In order to present time slices of historic character, the HLC data is queried for present HLC. These are Early-medieval revised HLC to Late C20 revised HLC.

Together with each of the four HLC PREV layers for period of origin of feature. PREV1 Early-medieval revised HLC to Prev3 Early-medieval revised HLC.

By switching on all the Early-medieval to Early post-medieval layers a possible reconstruction of the pre-modern historic landscape character can be created. [See Map 7].

1. INTRODUCTION

The High Weald AONB has made extensive use of historic landscape characterisation in developing research and management policies for the High Weald Landscape. The AONB covers the High Weald in East and West Sussex and In Kent and thus utilises the HLC data from each of the three counties. The Kent HLC was one of the first to be undertaken in 1999-2000¹ as part of the England-wide characterisation project led by English Heritage. Since then the methodology, whilst remaining true to its origins and approach has developed in the light of the GIS mapping technology. The Sussex HLC completed in 2007 is one of the most detailed and used OS Mastermap as its base.² There is a fundamental difference between the two HLCs; for Kent the HLC attributes are embedded in the typology descriptions, whilst for Sussex the data is attribute-led. This makes querying the data much easier for Sussex than for Kent, which generally is only viewed on two levels, Broad Type and Type.

In 2010-2011 English Heritage undertook a historic landscape research project for the Hoo Peninsula in Kent in order to gather more detailed evidence on the development of the present landscape and the survival of archaeology. As part of this project the Kent HLC was revisited and a pilot HLC undertaken which built on the existing one but followed the methodology of Sussex. At the same time a historic seascape characterisation was also undertaken.³ The revised HLC revealed that the enclosure landscape was much older in character than the original Kent HLC (renamed Phase 1) HLC recorded. Namely many of the 'prairie field' typology of the C20 were either much older field amalgamation or were remnants of medieval field systems.

Current Government policy is placing increasing pressure on rural areas including AONBs for new development with significant housing schemes being proposed in many of the larger villages and small towns across the county. The High Weald AONB is currently gathering evidence in order to assist planning authorities in dealing with such proposals by providing information about how the present landscape has arrived at its present character. In order to aid policy development for such sites, the use of the HLC is becoming increasingly useful and in order for the Kent and Sussex HLCs to be understood together, a pilot project involving the revision of the Phase 1 Kent HLC for three key parishes Cranbrook, Hawkhurst and Goudhurst was trialled. This report and the accompanying digital data present the results of the pilot revision of the Phase 1 Kent HLC for these three parishes in the High Weald of Kent.

¹ Croft, A, Munby, J. & Ridley, M. 2001. Kent Historic Landscape Characterisation 3 vols. Kent County Council, English Heritage, Oxford Archaeology Unit.

² Bannister, N.R. 2010. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation. 5 vols. East and West Sussex County Councils, English Heritage

³ Bannister, N.R. 2011. The Hoo Peninsula Kent Historic Landscape Project Historic Landscape Characterisation and Historic Seascape Characterisation ; N.R. Bannister 2012. *ibid.* Stage 2 Integrative Analysis; Carpenter, E Newsome, S, Small, F and Hazell, Z. 2013 Hoo Peninsula Historic Landscape Project. English Heritage.

2. OBJECTIVES

* To undertake a revision of the Phase 1 Kent HLC for Cranbrook, Goudhurst, Hawkhurst and Benenden parishes using the same method as for the Hoo Peninsula HLC. – GIS Project.

* To demonstrate with selected analyses the breadth and depth of the revision regarding the detail. - Maps 1-7.

* To provide a detailed typology gazetteer for the HLC – Appendix II

* To write a scoping research statement on the types of enclosures to be found in the High Weald of Kent. – Appendix III. This last piece has been used as the basis for the Historic England Project Design for the High Weald AONB’s “Field systems in the High Weald” 2015-2016 Project [HE 7056].

3. METHOD

The same approach and method that was used for the Hoo Peninsula HLC was also used for High Weald (Cranbrook, Goudhurst, Hawkhurst and Benenden HLC). The Coastal types used in Hoo where for obvious reasons omitted for this part of the High Weald. The GIS project was built in the same way with the attribute table having the same attribute fields as Hoo. This means that in the future the two HLCs can be combined as one layer representing a pilot updated version of the Kent HLC. This will also make it easier for presentation on the Kent HER.

Table 1. Structure of HLC Attribute Table

Name of Attribute Field	Description
FID	ArcGIS identifier
Shape	Polygon
Id	HLC Unique polygon identification number
P1khlc_BT	Phase 1 Kent HLC Broad Type
P1khlc_no	Phase 1 Kent HLC typology number
P1khlc_Txt	Phase 1 Kent HLC Sub Type text
HBd_Type	HLC Broad Type text
H_Type	HLC Sub type text
Period	Period of origin of polygon
Per_Conf	Confidence of assigning Period
Sou_Name	Name of Source used to identify HLC Broad Type and Sub-type
Sou_Dat	Date of Source used to identify HLC Broad Type and Sub-type
Mor_Patt	Pattern of sub type i.e. fields etc.
Mor_Size	Size of sub type components i.e. fields
Ex_Bou_Mor	External boundary morphology
In_Bou_mor	Internal boundary morphology
Boun_lost	% Amount of boundaries lost over the 250 year period of the data sets
Boun_Gain	% Amount of boundaries gained over the 250 year period of the data sets
Boun_type	Type of boundaries i.e. dividing fields
PN_Root	Place-name root (either suffix or prefix) which provides clues to land use history
PN_Date	Date when place-name first recorded
Status	Status of sub type e.g. industry active or inactive
Prev1_BT	HLC Broad Type text – Previous Landuse Change 1
Prev1_Typ	HLC Sub type text - Previous Landuse Change 1
Prev1_Pd	Period of origin of Prev 1 polygon
Sou1_Name	Name of Source used to identify HLC Broad Type and Sub-type in Prev 1
Sou1_Date	Date of Source used to identify HLC Broad Type and Sub-type in Prev 1
Conf_1	Confidence of assigning Period
Prev2_BT	HLC Broad Type text - Previous Landuse Change 2
Prev2_Typ	HLC Sub type text – Previous Landuse Change 2
Prev2_Pd	Period of origin of Prev 2 polygon

Sou2_Name	Name of Source used to identify HLC Broad Type and Sub-type in Prev 2
Sou2_Date	Date of Source used to identify HLC Broad Type and Sub-type in Prev 2
Conf_2	Confidence of assigning Period

Table 1. Structure of HLC Attribute Table continued

Name of Attribute Field	Description
Prev3_BT	HLC Broad Type text Previous Landuse Change 3
Prev3_Typ	HLC Sub type text Previous Landuse Change 3
Prev3_Pd	Period of origin of Prev 2 polygon
Sou3_Name	Name of Source used to identify HLC Broad Type and Sub-type in Prev 3
Sou3_Date	Date of Source used to identify HLC Broad Type and Sub-type in Prev 3
Con3_1	Confidence of assigning Period
Prev4_BT	HLC Broad Type text Previous Landuse Change 4
Prev4_Typ	HLC Sub type text Previous Landuse Change 4
Prev4_Pd	Period of origin of Prev 4 polygon
Sou4_Name	Name of Source used to identify HLC Broad Type and Sub-type in Prev 4
Sou4_Date	Date of Source used to identify HLC Broad Type and Sub-type in Prev 4
Conf_4	Confidence of assigning Period
Notes	Free text field for notes and any name for polygon
Conf_Hhlc	Confidence of assigning attributes
Compiler	Name of Project Officer

3.1. Description of Attribute Fields

The following gives more detailed descriptions of the main attribute fields as listed in Table 1 above.

a. P1KLC, Broad Type and Sub-type

The definitions and descriptions for the Kent HLC Phase 1 Broad types and types are given in Croft et al. (2001). In this HLC attributes for each polygon are embedded in the description of the types. See Map 1 page 19 for the Kent HLC Phase 1 Broad Types.

b. HLC Broad Type and Type

See the Typology Gazetteer at the end of this report for the detailed descriptions and Map 2 page 20 for the Revised HLC Types.

c. Period of origin of historic character type

This is the period of origin the present day (Sub) HLC Type as informed by the attributes, historic sources and by the Digitiser. The period attributes were also used for each of the Previous HLC (Prev1-Prev4). See Map 4 page 22.

Table 2. The Archaeological and Historical Periods

Description	Date	Combined
Late 20th century	AD1945 – present	Post 1900
Early 20th century	AD 1914 – AD 1945	
Early Modern	AD 1800 – AD 1913	19th century
Late Post-medieval	AD 1700 – AD 1799	Post-medieval
Early Post-medieval	AD 1540 – AD 1699	
Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1539	Medieval
Early-medieval	AD 410 – AD 1065	
Roman	AD 43 – AD 409	
Iron Age	c. 700 bc – AD42	

Bronze Age	c. 2300 bc – c. 700 bc	
Neolithic	c. 4500 bc – c. 2300 bc	
Mesolithic	c. 8000 bc – c. 4500 bc	

d. Confidence of assigning period

This attribute describes how confident the Digitiser is of assigning the period origin to this present HLC layer of the polygon.

Table 3. Confidence

Form	Description
Certain	Definite period date available
Probable	Informed decision based on sources
Possible	Informed decisions based on sources and Digitiser's knowledge
Uncertain	Assigned but not sure

e. Sources

These were the main historic sources used for the HLC which covered the Kent High Weald area, See Table 4.

Table 4 List of Data Sources for the Kent High Weald HLC

Name of Data	Period Covered	Source	Format	Role in HLC
Primary Sources				
OS MasterMap	Current	HW AONB & KCC	Digital	Primary mapping data for HLC for present landscape
OS 1:25,000 (Explorer)*	2007	HW AONB & KCC	Digital and Paper	General overview and additional mapping information 1:25,000
Aerial Photographs*	2008	HW AONB & KCC	Digital	Primary visual data for HLC for present landscape
RAF Aerial Photographs	1940	Kent County Council	.pdf of original images	Not a full coverage
OS Epoch 2	1890s	HW AONB	Digital	Historic baseline Map OS 25" 2 nd Edition
OS Epoch 1*	1880s (based on 1860-70 survey)	HW AONB	Digital	Historic baseline Map OS 25" 1 st Edition
Kent Historic Environment Record (HER)	All periods	Kent County Council	Digital	Key information on relict historic features which contribute to landscape development/ character
Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings for 1" 1 st Edition	c. 1797	British Library web site	Digital	Key information about the pre-modern landscape
Secondary Sources				
Geological and contour map	current	Kent HER	Digital & paper	Physical attributes
OS 1" 1 st Edition*	1801-1810	Kent History and Library Centre	Paper	Historic Base-line Map
Andrews & Drury Map of Kent 1767	1767	Kent History and Library Centre	Paper	Historic Base line Map
Edward Hasted's Historical and Topographical History of	1797	Kent History and Library Centre	Paper	

Kent				
Selected Estate Maps	C18	Kent History and Library Centre; HW AONB	Paper	

Table 4 List of Data Sources for the Kent High Weald HLC continued.

Name of Data	Period Covered	Source	Format	Role in HLC
Ancient Woodland Inventory*	All Periods	HW AONB	Digital and paper	
Parks & Gardens Register		English Heritage	Digital	Key information on relict historic features which contribute to landscape development/ character
HLC	2000	Kent County Council	Digital	Base for developing HLC
Wallenberg	1931-34	Library	Paper	Place-names of Kent

f. Morphology of pattern of OS MasterMap polygons

This is the morphological pattern of the polygons, where the internal contents are sub-divided, mainly Enclosures, Woodland and some forms of settlement e.g. planned estates.

Table 5. Pattern of Enclosures etc.

Form	Description
Regular	A regular, well-defined pattern
Semi-regular	A discernable pattern but with some irregularity within it
Irregular	No discernable pattern to the enclosures
No pattern	For those polygons which do not have an internal pattern or have lost it such as modern field amalgamation
n/a	Not applicable

g. Morphology of size

Relative size of the pattern within each polygon, for those broad types where the internal contents are sub-divided, such as Enclosures, Woodland, and some form of settlement e.g. planned estates

Table 6 Size of Enclosures

Form	Description for Enclosures & woodlands*
Large	Enclosures greater than 25 hectares
Medium	Enclosures between 4 to 35 hectares
Small	Enclosures less than 4 hectares
n/a	Not applicable

* This size description is the one used for Buckinghamshire HLC

Table 7 Size of Settlements

Form	Description for Settlement
Large	Large detached properties in a planned layout, with gardens
Medium	Semi-detached properties in a planned layout, with gardens
Small	Terraced housing, with small or no gardens
n/a	Not applicable

h. Internal / external boundary morphology

The character of the lines of internal and external boundaries which contribute to the pattern of Broad Types such as Enclosures, Woodland.

Table 8. Boundary morphology

Form	Description
Straight	Straight with no bends, creating right angled junctions, e.g. planned or regular enclosures
Curved	Where the boundaries have a pronounced curve e.g. park pales
Sinuous	Winding, irregular line e.g. irregular enclosures
Dog-leg	Distinct right-angled bends within the lengths of boundaries, e.g. former strip fields, or modern field amalgamation
n/a	Not applicable

i. Boundary loss and gain since late C19

This attribute is used for Enclosures to assess how boundary numbers have altered since the Late C19. It is an informed 'guesstimate' based on observation between OS Epoch 2 and OS MasterMap. Boundary Gain would be typical of creation of horse paddocks, whereas Boundary Loss is the main attribute to defining Modern field amalgamation.

Table 9. Boundary change as an approximate % from 130 years ago

Form	Description
0 - 25%	Where none to 25% of internal boundaries have been lost or gained
26% - 50%	Where 26% to 50% of internal boundaries have been lost or gained
51% - 75%	Where 51% to 75% of internal boundaries have been lost or gained
76% - 100%	Where 76% to 100% of internal boundaries have been lost or gained
n/a	Not applicable

There are two separate attribute fields, one for boundary loss and one for boundary gain, which use the same attribute form.

j. Boundary type

This attribute is for Enclosures. It describes the form or structure of the boundaries, as observed from the Aerial photos. See Map 5 page 23.

Table 10. Boundary structure

Form	Description
Wooded Hedges and shaws	The boundaries comprise lines or belts of mature trees and shrubs, linear woodlands
Hedgerows	Managed lines of shrubs with or without trees
Fences	Fences of post and rail, wire etc.
Grassy Balks	No upright structure but just lines of rough grass between fields
Ditches	Man-made cut ditches, sometimes called 'wet fences'
n/a	Not applicable

k. PREV1-PREV4

These represent up to four changes in historic landscape character for any given polygon. They are not fixed points in time, but represent change events. Each 'prev' gives the attributes of Broad Type and Type, its period of origin, the source where the change is recorded and its date. See Map 6 page 24 for a reconstruction of the Late medieval – Early post-medieval historic character, created by layering in the GIS project the periods from each of the Prev layers with Prev 3 at the top and the present day HLC type at the bottom.

l. GIS Method

The HLC was built by 'capturing' groups of similar Ordnance Survey MasterMap polygons, based on historic HLC attributes, merging them together to form a discrete HLC polygon. Those HLC attributes of the polygon were assigned to the Attribute Table. ArcGIS 9.3 was used with Microsoft Office 2007 hosted on Windows 7 (which did throw up some initial issues with the running of the ArcGIS 9.3).

4. RESULTS

The results of the digitising of the four parishes of Cranbrook, Goudhurst, Hawkhurst and Benenden to develop the detailed HLC are presented in digital format in the GIS project. Only a brief analysis of the data is presented. It has been split into its main period and type component attributes, but by applying the different style sheets it is possible to show the various attributes for the present day HLC, as well as the typology of the PREV layers.

However initial observations reveal that the four parishes have a rather different historic character. Hawkhurst has a much more ancient landscape surviving into the present day, with greater concentration of medieval fields and woodlands. Cranbrook however shows a greater element of time-depth, where the historic character has changed over time. There is more evidence of enclosures of commons (Formal planned fields), of possible strip field farming (consolidated strip fields), with less assart fields. These fields tend to occur in the north of the parish where it abuts the Low Weald. The suggestion could be that Cranbrook was settled and farmed earlier than Hawkhurst, which possibly retained its system of dens and wood pasture later into the medieval period. At Cranbrook settled farms and their field enclosures may have been existence in the later prehistoric or Roman period. A greater degree of field re-organisation may also have taken place to improve farming efficiency. The village of Goudhurst sits on a commanding hilltop overlooking the High Weald to the south west and the Medway vale to the north east. The ridge way road running east to west drops down towards the vale of the River Bewl. The landscape to the south is dominated by ancient and replanted ancient woodland inter-mixed the assart fields and woody shaws. The designed landscape of Bedgebury Park lies to the north of Park Wood and Frith Wood. To the north of the village the landscape is more open and dominated by late 19th and early 20th century orchards together with areas of modern field reorganisation. Settlement is scattered along winding narrow lanes. As with all of the parishes, the settlement pattern in Benenden comprises scattered medieval farmsteads across the parish (including 'lost' farms in Hemstead Forest) with a linear village of medieval and later origins developed along the east-west ridge way route. Benenden retains its medieval character despite a considerable amount of boundary rationalisation and loss (mostly the result of abandonment of late 19th and early 20th orchards). However the postulated late medieval character is one of more regular field patterns suggesting either field re-organisation in the early post-medieval or a

much earlier 'planned' layout of fields. There is a Roman presence in the parish with the Roman Road and the remains of farmstead settlement in Hemstead Park. Goudhurst, like Cranbrook and Hawkhurst retains much of its medieval character. The postulated late medieval landscape character reveals a parish comprising of scattered settlement, ancient woodland intermixed with assart and regular shaped-fields. The medieval deer park of Glassenbury occupies a commanding position close to the ridge top road with its woodlands to the north.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The HLC is a gate-way into developing further detailed research both in the archives and on the ground. One line of research is to relate the earliest date of place-names of settlement, with field types and date of farmsteads. Another would be to look at ownership holdings from the Tithe Map and overlay with the HLC to see if changes in field patterns relates to ownerships. The on-going revision of the Kent HLC in the High Weald has led to the "High Weald and Historic England Project "Field systems in the High Weald" which aims at producing a method statement for survey and recording together with a character statement for Field systems though a pilot method.

See <https://highwealdfieldscapes.wordpress.com/>

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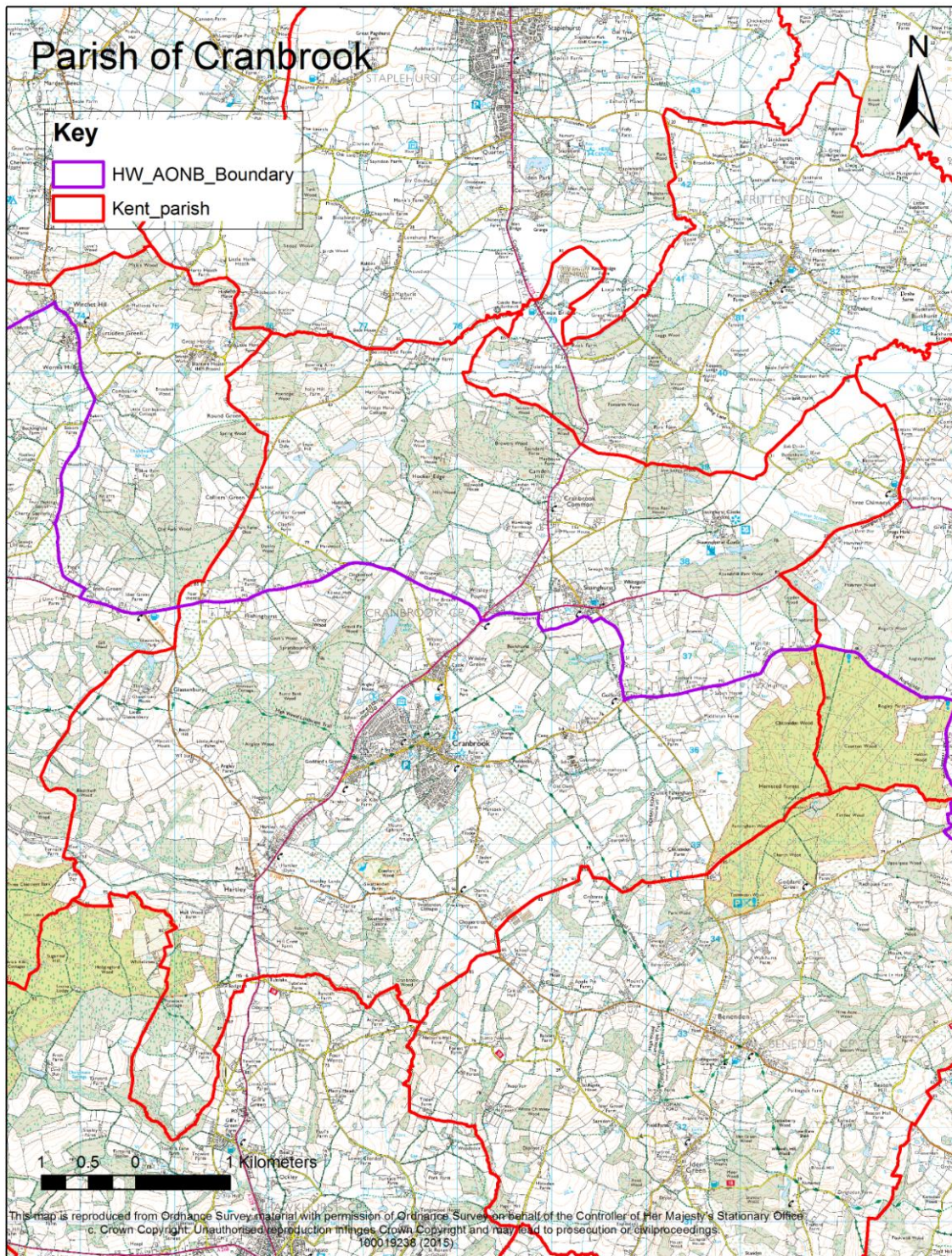
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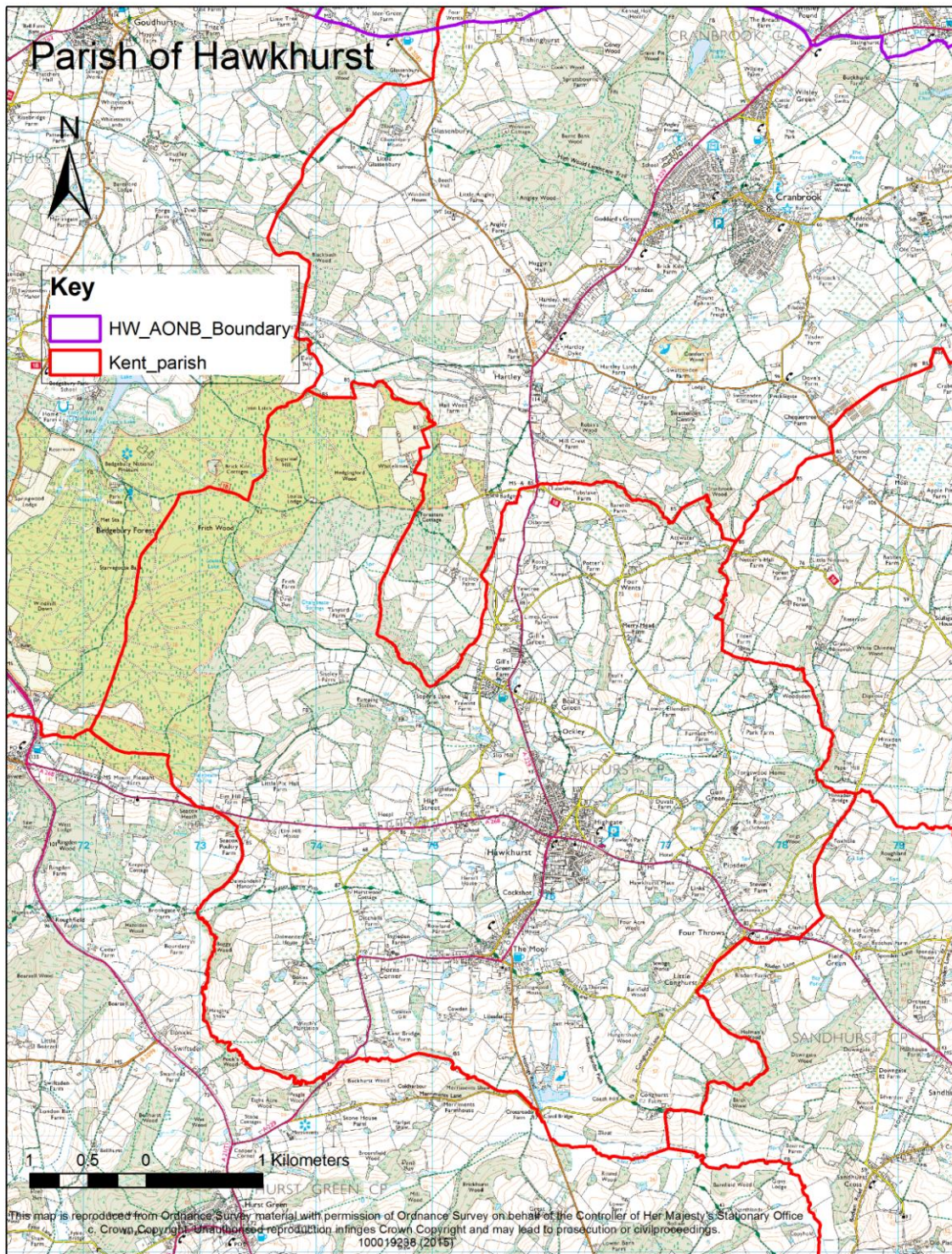
Thirsk, J. Ed. 2000. *Rural England. An illustrated history of the landscape*. Oxford University Press.

7. MAPS

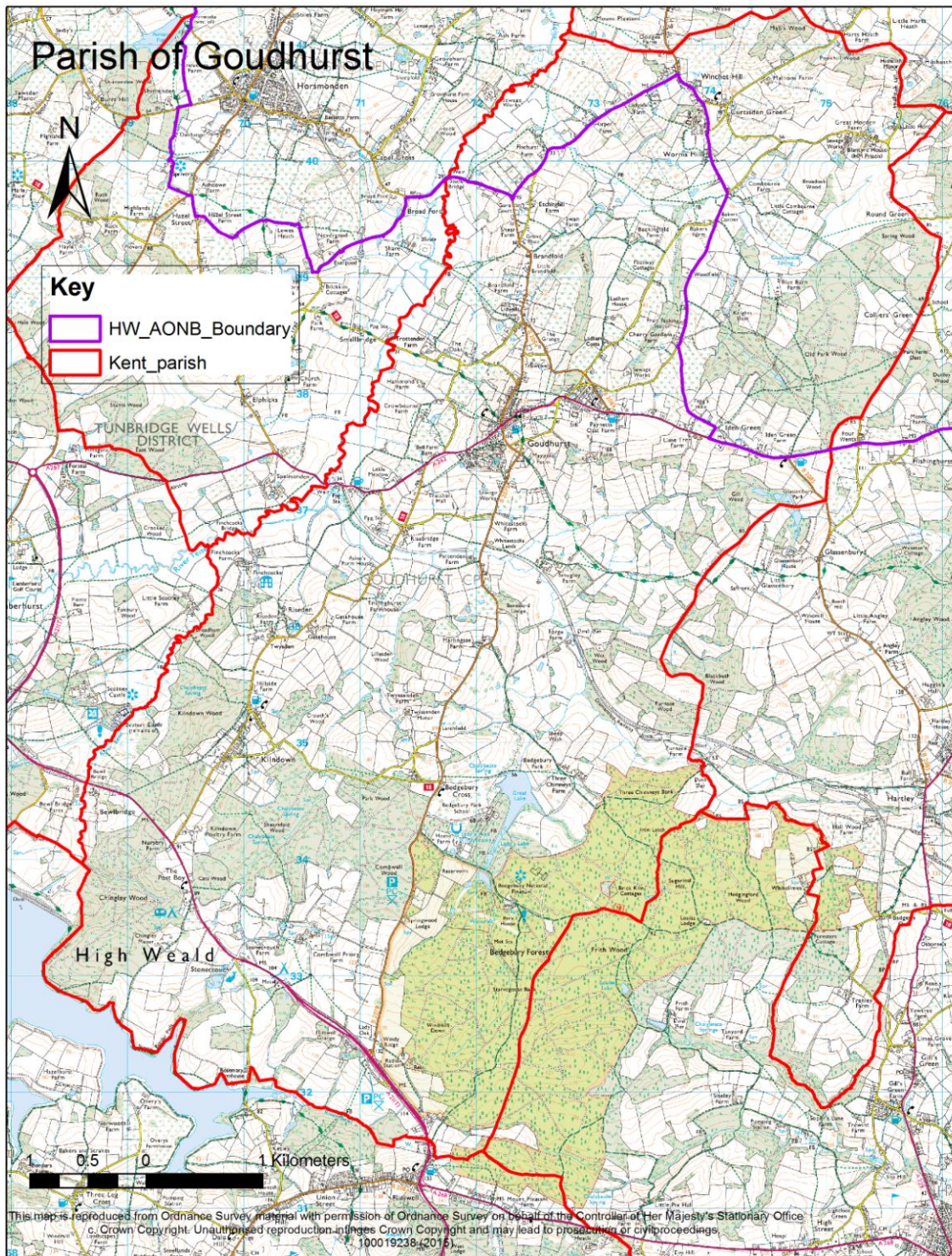
Location Map - Cranbrook



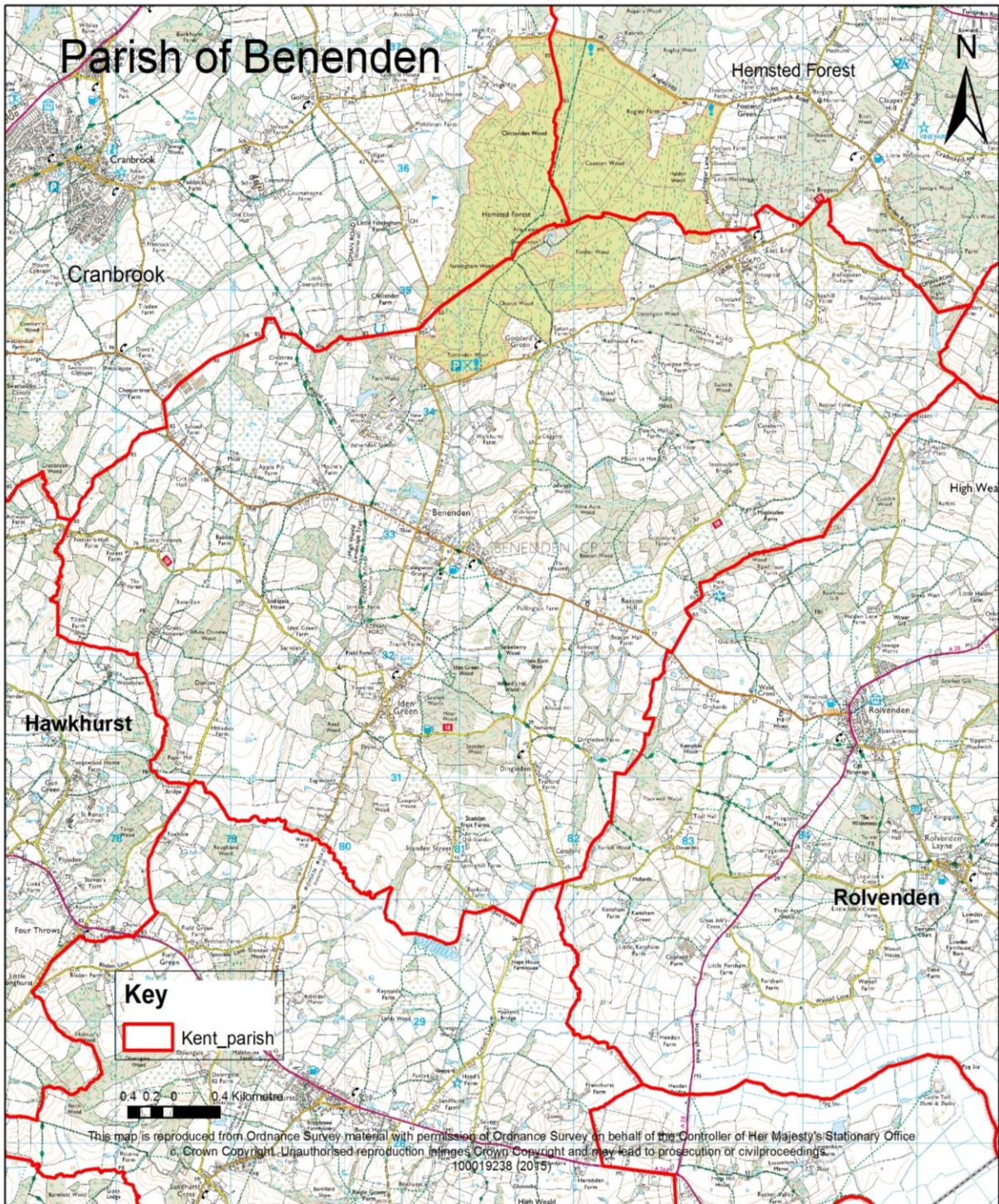
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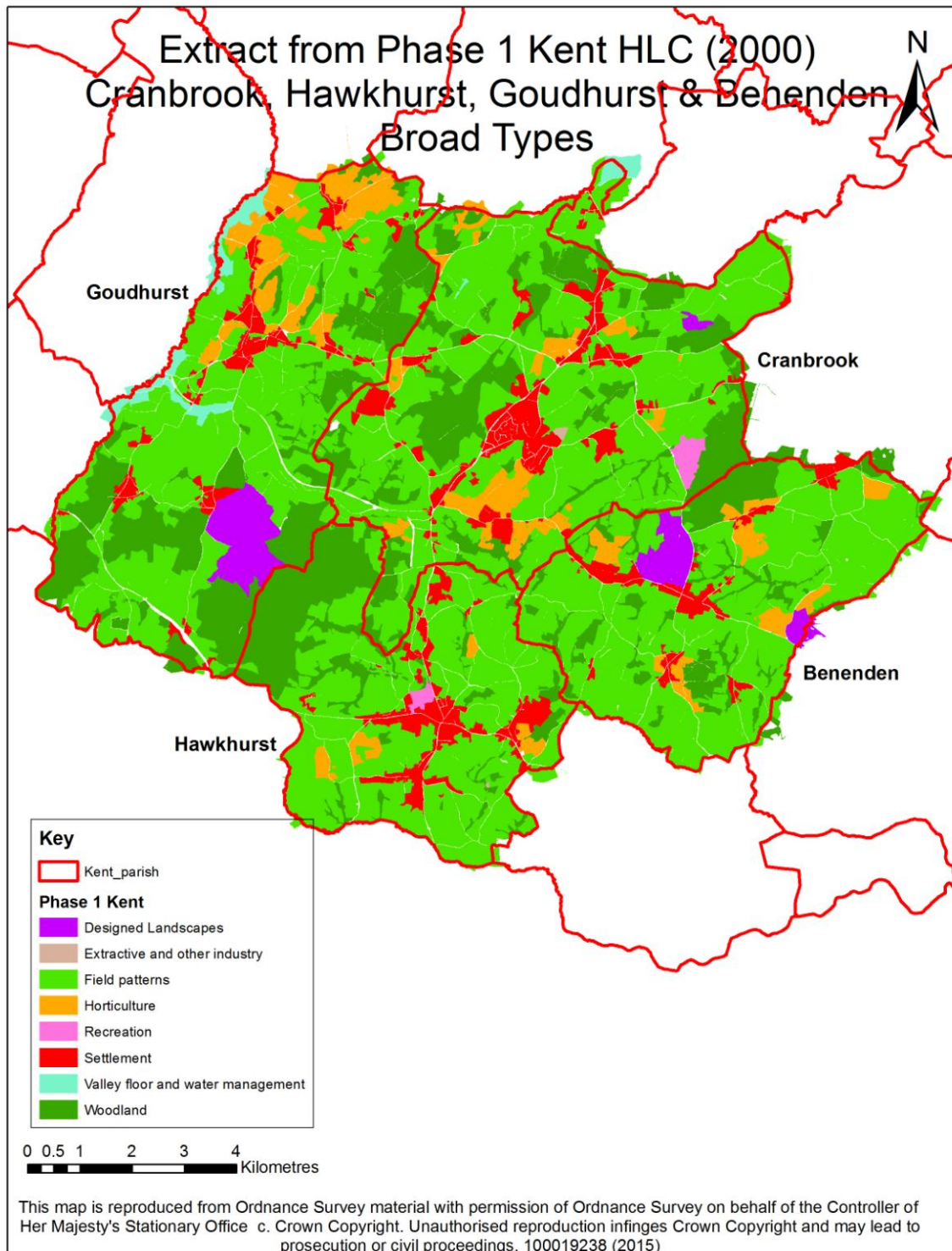
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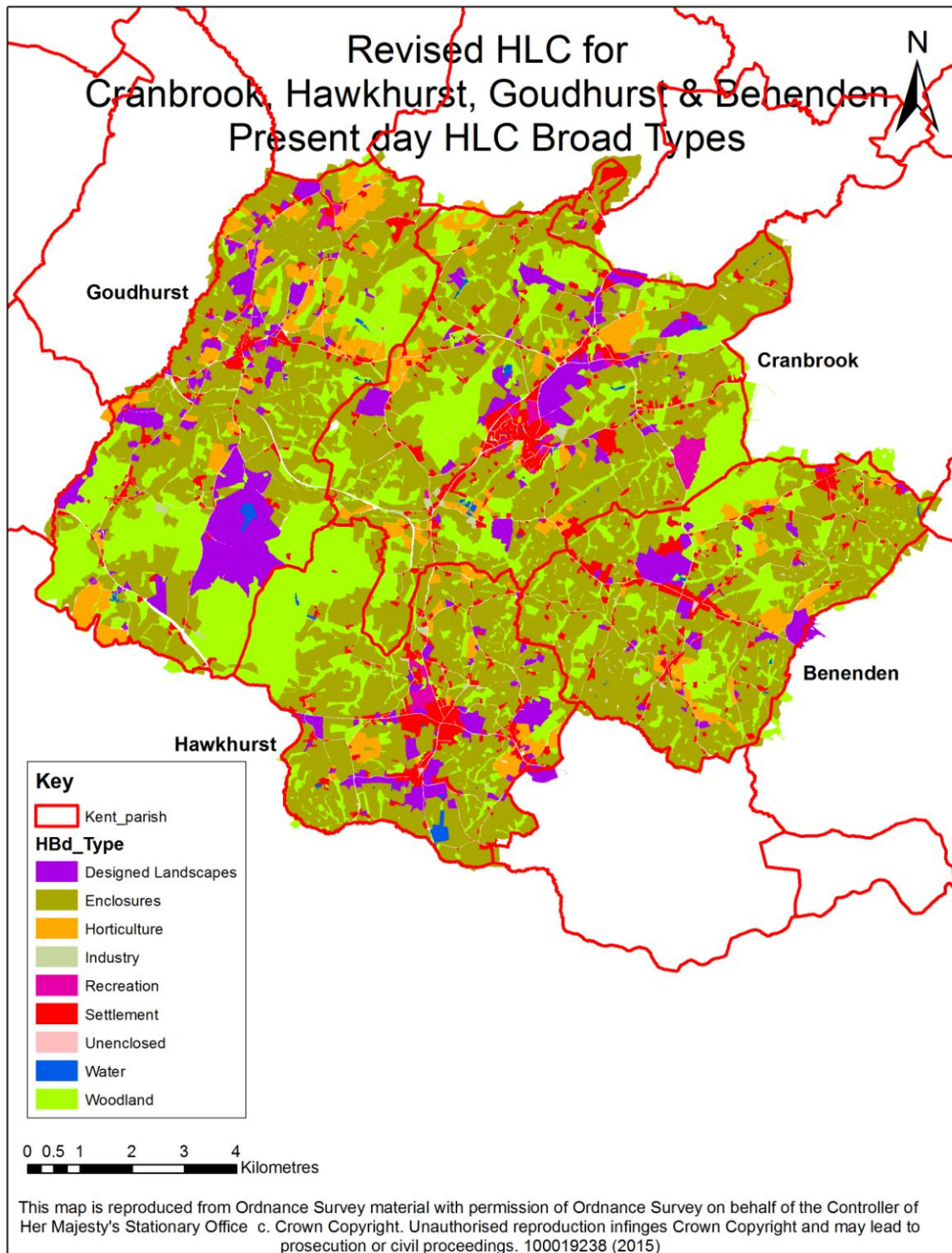
Location Map – Benenden



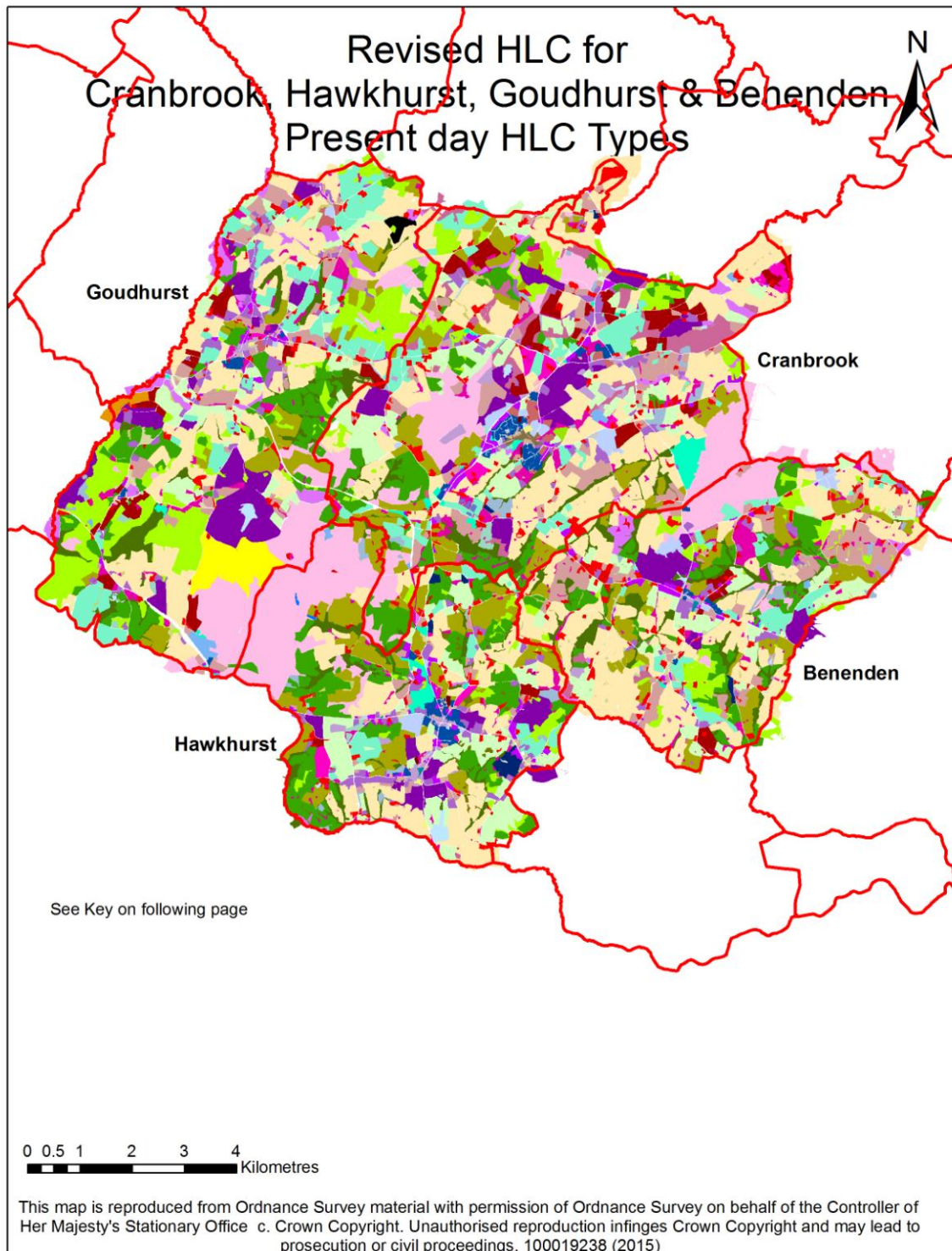
Map 1.



Map 2.



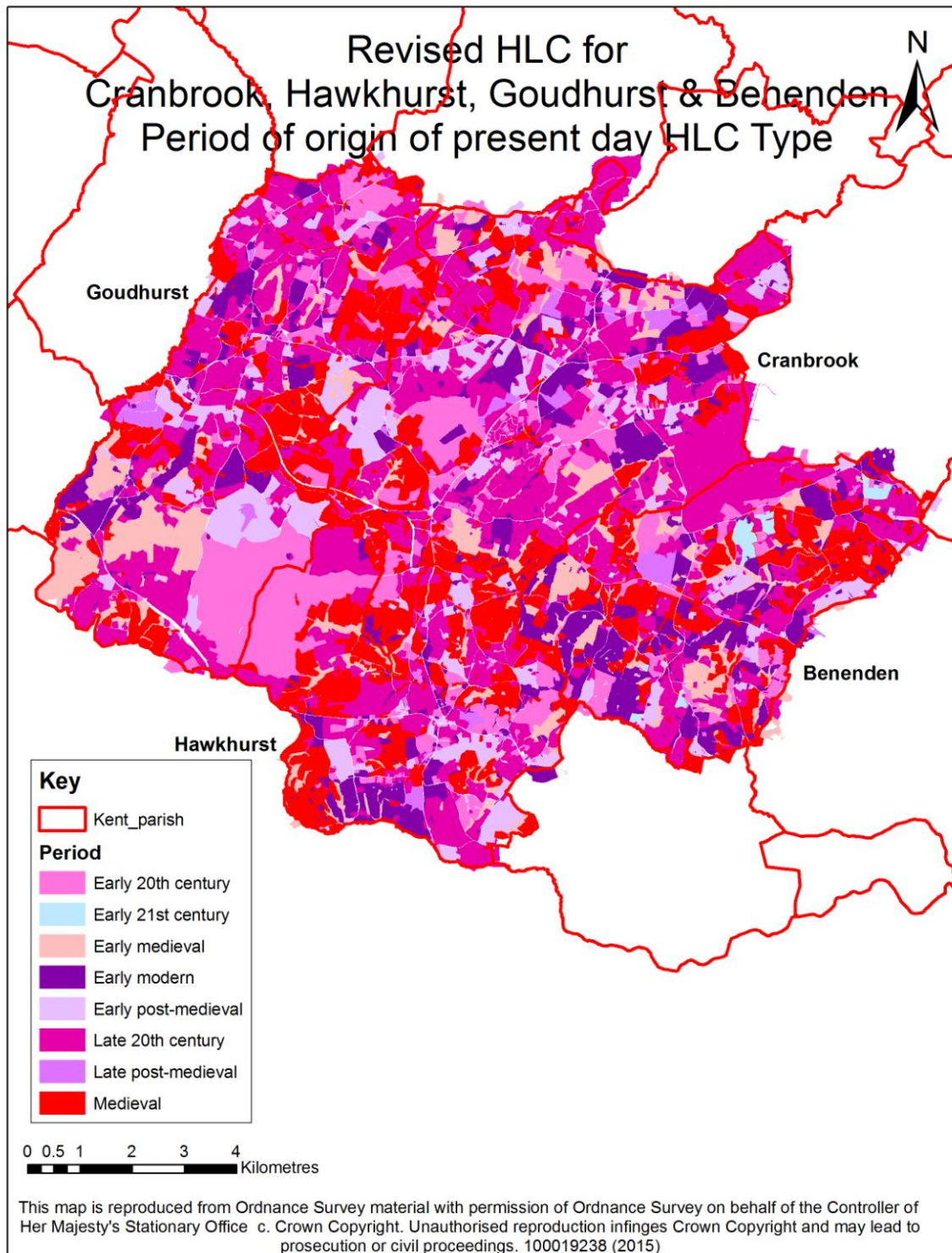
Map 3.



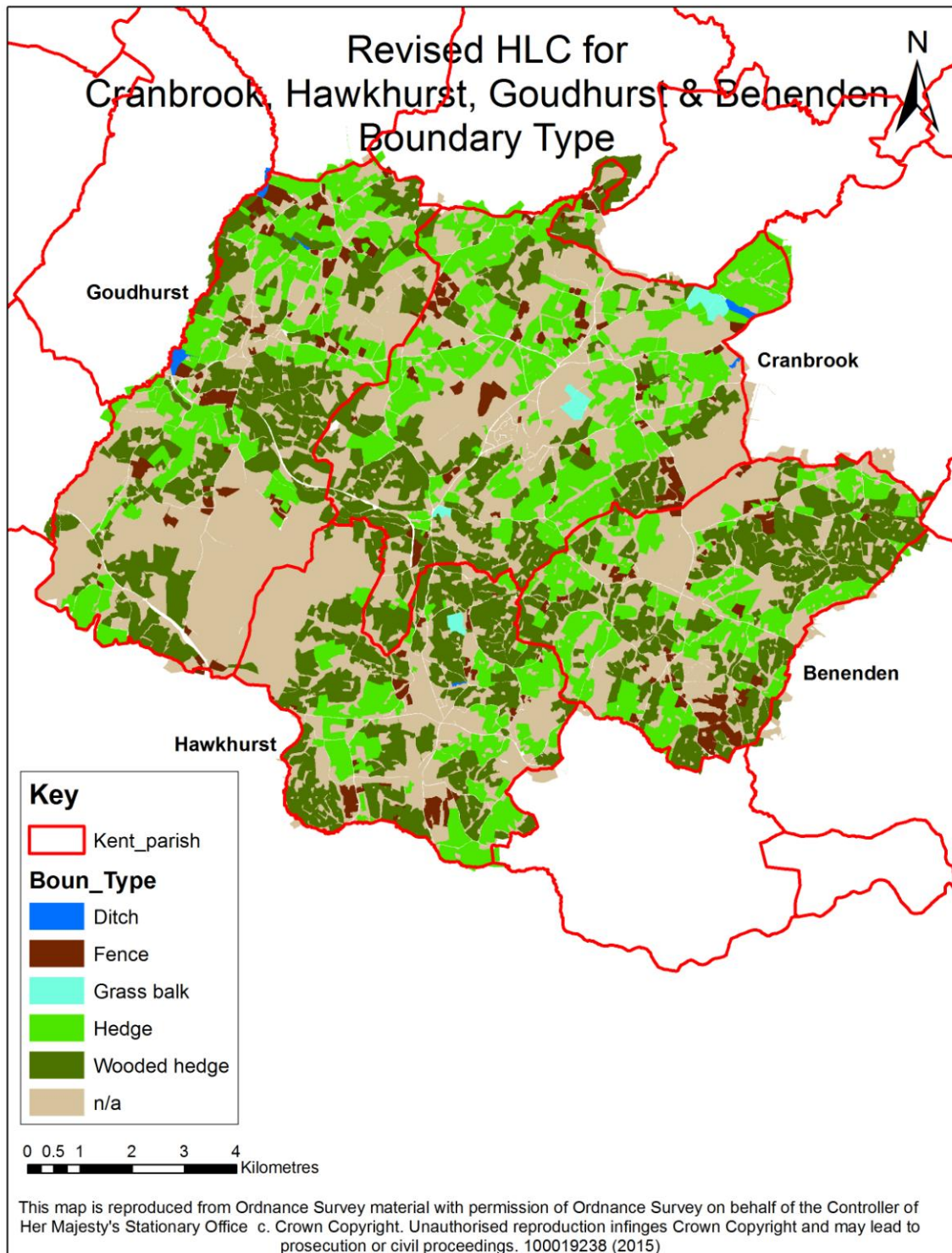
Key to Map 3

Key	
	HW_AONB_Boundary
	Kent_parish
HLC Type	
	Aggregate assart fields
	Allotments
	Arboretum
	Assart woodland
	Cemetery
	Church
	Co-axial fields
	Cohesive assart fields
	Commercial nurseries and glasshouses
	Common edge settlement
	Consolidated strip fields
	Coppices
	Extraction pits
	Formal planned fields
	Gill
	Golf courses
	Greens
	Hamlet
	Hammer ponds
	Hop gardens
	Infill
	Irregular informal fields
	Lakes and fishponds
	Large farmstead
	Large landscaped gardens
	Modern field amalgamation
	Non assart woodland
	Orchards
	PAWS
	Paddocks
	Parkland
	Planned estate
	Plantations - broadleaved
	Plantations - conifer
	Plantations - mixed
	Pond
	Prison
	Regenerated secondary woodland
	Regular informal fields
	Reservoirs
	Ribbon settlement
	Roadside waste
	Schools and institutions
	Shaws
	Small farmstead
	Small-scale industrial complexes
	Sports grounds and cricket pitches
	Town
	Village
	Water treatment
	Wood pasture

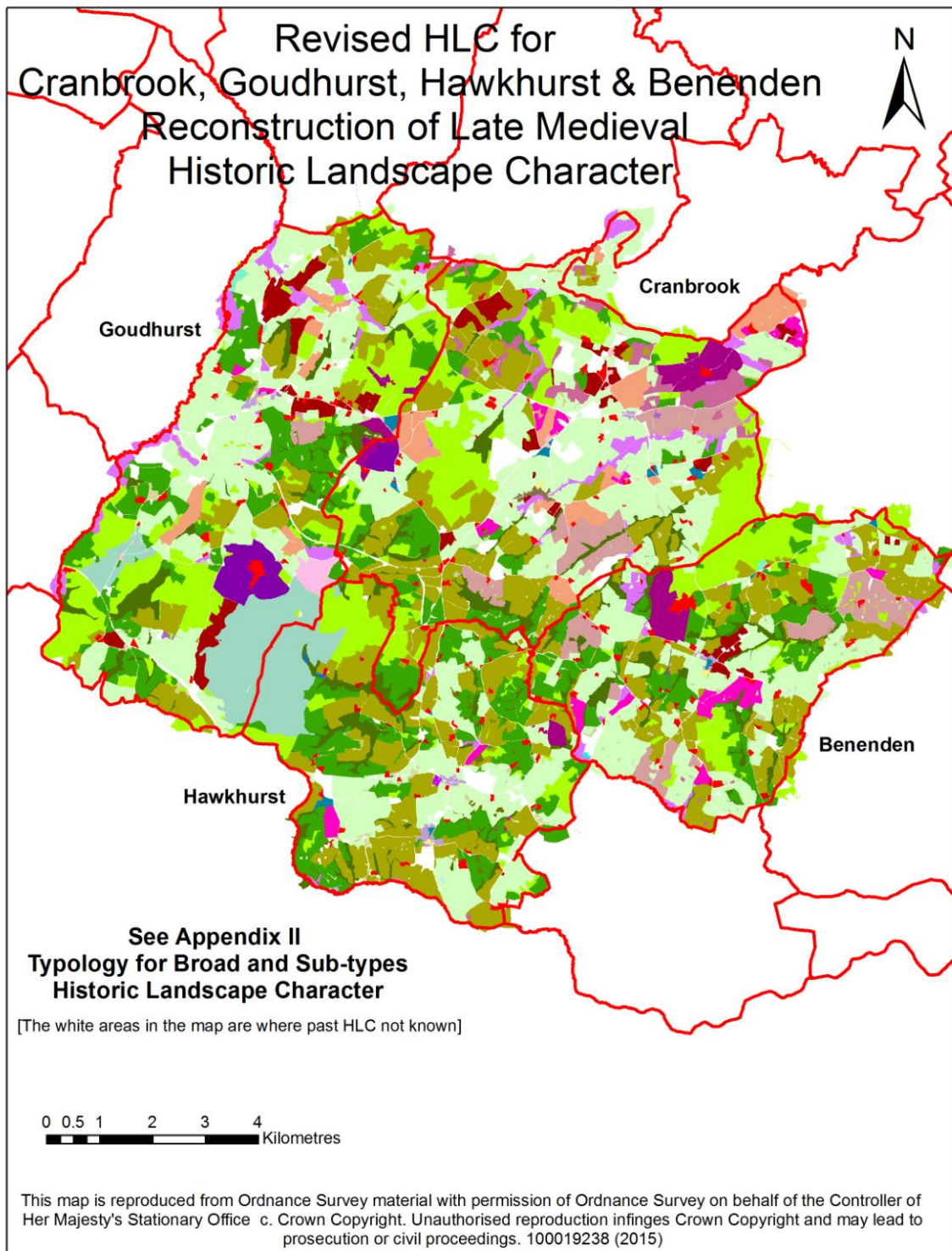
Map 4.



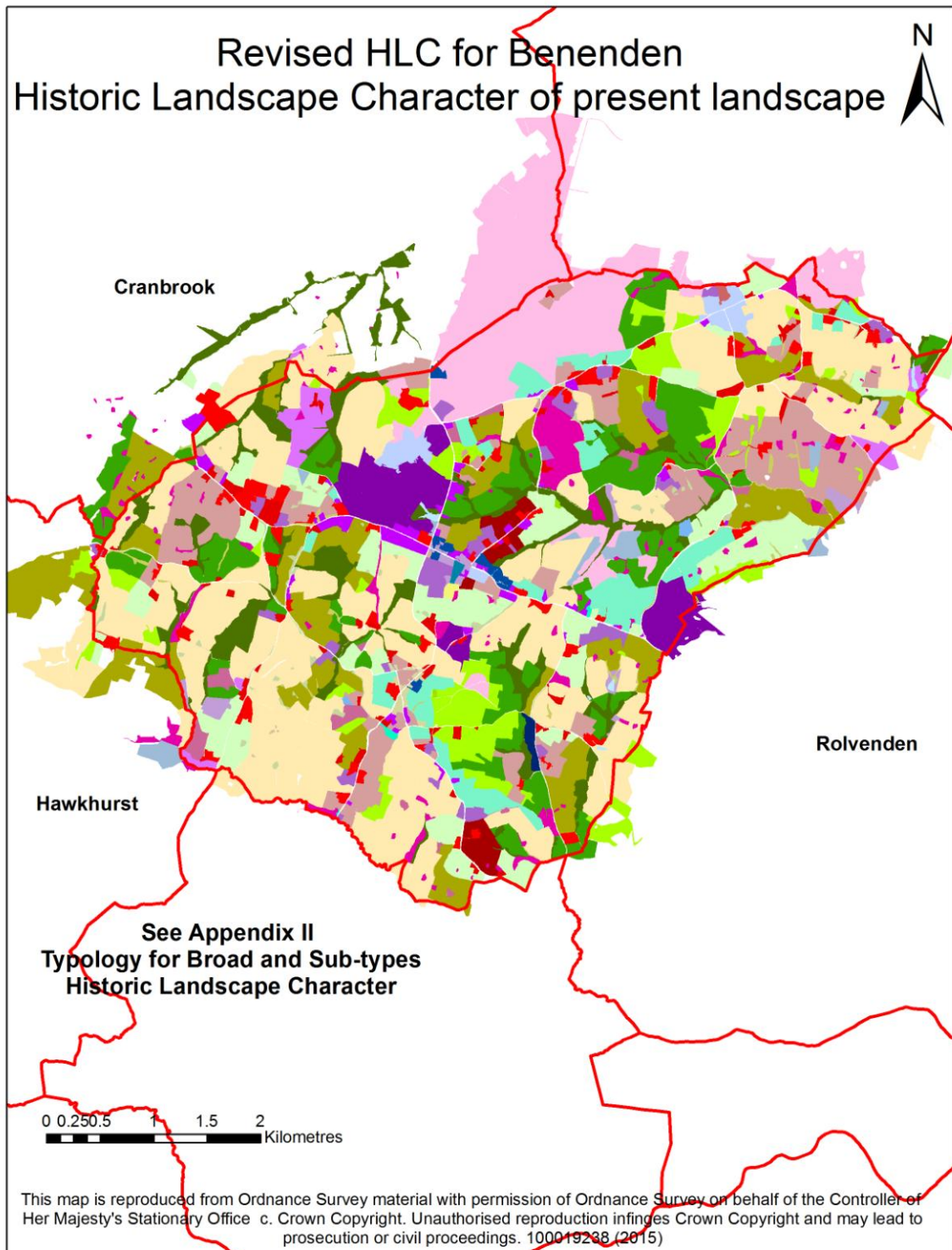
Map 5.



Map 6.



Map 7.



APPENDIX I – Sussex HLC

Extracts from the Sussex HLC Typology Descriptions

TABLE 2	
SUSSEX HLC (Bannister 2010)	
CHARACTER BROAD / SUB-TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Unenclosed/ Commons	Commons are irregular areas of unenclosed semi-natural habitats, usually rough pasture and furze with some trees and scrub. 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 such as Ebernoe in West Sussex 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 historic and expansion common-edge settlement .
Unenclosed/ Greens	Greens are small areas of unenclosed pasture located within areas of historic settlement , usually villages and hamlets. They are irregular in shape and often have funnel-shaped routeways leading in to them. Many are so called and often give the name to the settlement. As with commons , greens were an important part of the medieval and early post-medieval economy. There are also examples of modern 'greens' - open spaces for informal recreation within suburban development.
Unenclosed / Heaths	Heaths are areas of heather, furze, bracken and rough grass and scrub, usually occurring on sandy soils developed from the Greensand and Hastings Beds. They are variable in size and irregular in shape but some do have funnel-shaped routeways entering them. Heathlands are important semi-natural habitats with many designated as either Sites of Special Scientific Interest or Sites of Nature Conservation Interest. Many heaths are so called and give their name to adjacent settlements such as Heathfield. Heaths formed an important part of the medieval and early post-medieval rural economy providing valuable grazing as well as rouses in the form of fuel, wood products and minerals. Common-edge settlement is closely associated with this sub-type. An extensive heath survives at Ashdown Forest which was also used as a royal hunting forest. Golf courses, recreation grounds and conifer plantations are all modern land use changes which have taken place on heathland.
Unenclosed / 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 are clues to its origin. Such areas are also closely associated with common-edge settlement , and may still have areas not wooded over.
Fieldsapes / Wastes-commons-greens	Remnants of former unenclosed and open areas left after the surrounding land has become sub-divided into fields or developed. Small road side wastes, greens and commons are a characteristic feature of parts of Sussex. This type also includes remnants of the drove way funnels which led on to commons and heaths. Sometimes they still retain the name of the common such as the example of Court Lodge Down These enclosures are irregular in shape with sinuous or curved external boundaries and straight internal boundaries of either hedges or fences. Wastes, commons and greens occur close to roads and settlement, and are often associated with larger areas of commons, which may still be unenclosed.
Recreation / cricket pitches	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 . Cricket grounds within sports grounds are characterised as the latter. This interpretation of character type was identified from the later editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" maps and from aerial photographs where the distinctive 'crease' was present.
Recreation / sports fields	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.

HIGH WEALD AONB
KENT PARISHES
KENT HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: REVISION OF PHASE 1 (2000)

Settlement / Historic Core/Market Towns	<p>Market Towns are identified by their presence on the 18th century maps, their charter status and as listed in the Aldsworth and Freke (1976). The extent of the character is identified from the historic maps, and covers the main core area of each town. A more detailed account of the development of market towns can be found in the relevant volumes of the Sussex Extensive Urban Survey (Harris 2010).</p> <p>Generally, the towns have a medieval centre and evidence of the early historical development can still be seen in the town plans, and some of the surviving historic buildings, for example Rye and Chichester. Winchelsea in East Sussex is a medieval planned new town, replacing the early town and port of Old Winchelsea which was swept away by floods and inundation by the sea.</p>
Settlement / Historic Core / Villages	<p>These are centralised medieval settlements, not listed in Aldsworth and Freke (1976), identified from the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps. Centralised villages were a relatively late medieval development in the Low and High Weald, when the dispersed farms needed centres from which to market produce. Villages in the southern fringes of the Low Weald, Greensand and in the chalk lands and coastal plain often had an origin the early medieval period.</p> <p>As with market towns the historic area is defined as that shown on the OSDs, either forming a central group or spread along a routeway.</p>
Settlement / Historic Core / Hamlet	<p>Historic hamlets are small groups of dwellings often with a public house centred around a routeway junction. They are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps, and comprise several dwellings and small farms clustered together, which may or may not be named such as Cripps Cross in Ewhurst, Rother, East Sussex. Historic hamlets comprising of smaller cottages which have also developed around a larger historic farmstead are a feature of the Weald.</p>
Settlement / Historic Core / Common-edge settlement	<p>The key identifying feature of Common edge settlement is its proximity to commons, greens and heaths. Often sites are similar to either historic ribbon development or to historic 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 Surveyor's Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps. Small artisan cottages and small holdings characterise these types of settlements</p>
Settlement / Historic dispersed / Hamlet	<p>A few historic dispersed hamlets have been identified. These are where historic settlements are loosely grouped around a road junction. They differ from Historic Core Hamlets by this loose character in layout and comprise small holdings and cottages divided by small paddocks, which in a number of cases have been infilled with later development.</p> <p>Similar to groups of smaller farmsteads and cottages, but often dispersed hamlets have a specific place name. Identified by their presence on the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and form other 18th century county maps.</p>
Settlement / Historic dispersed / Common-edge settlement	<p>Historic dispersed common edge settlement is characterised by its location on the edge of commons, heaths and greens, but differs from historic core common edge settlement by its fragmented and dispersed character. In many instances, the common has been enclosed and or developed, but its shape together with the funnel entrances along routeways can still be traced in the field and settlement pattern. It may also still survive in the place name. Other sites may still have fragments of the common surviving as small open spaces between roads and settlements. Historic dispersed common edge settlement is identified by its presence on the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps.</p>
Settlement / Expansion – other / Market Towns	<p>Areas around historic cores of market towns which have undergone development post-1800, and which do not come into the planned estate, infill, and ribbon interpretation of character types, nor the Industry character type.</p> <p>Such areas are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Survey Epoch Editions of the 25" maps. A key attribute is the date at which the expansion took place.</p> <p>The period in which the expansion development took place is also given in the attribute table, so that the successive periods of development in the Modern period can be identified and mapped. For more detail see the relevant volumes of the Sussex Extensive Urban Survey (Harris 2010).</p>
Settlement / Expansion – other / Hamlets	<p>Other expansion development in hamlets is identified in this interpretation of character type. It comprises small individual dwellings or groups of dwellings within or attached to historic hamlets, or are hamlets which have come about in the Modern period, perhaps associated with a dispersed historic large</p>

	farmstead. Such areas are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Survey Epoch Editions of the 25" maps. A key attribute is the date at which the expansion took place.
Settlement / Expansion – other / Common-edge settlement	As with historic common edge settlement other expansion common edge is closely associated with existing or former commons and heaths . It often has little or no pattern to it, comprising scattered dwellings around the edge of open ground or former open ground. The settlement may also follow the edges of the 'funnel routes' into the commons and may or may not be associated with historic common edge settlement or hamlets . Such areas are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Survey Epoch Editions of the 25" maps and the Ordnance Explorer Maps 1:25,000. A key attribute is the date at which the expansion took place.

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Harris, R. B. 2004-2010. *Sussex Extensive Urban Survey Reports for 41 Towns in Sussex*. English Heritage, East and West Sussex County Councils.

APPENDIX II

Kent High Weald AONB HLC Typology of Broad Types and Sub-types of present landscape

HLC BROAD TYPE	HLC SUB TYPE
Enclosures	Aggregate assart fields
	Cohesive assart fields
	Consolidated strip fields
	Formal planned fields
	Regular informal fields
	Irregular informal fields
	Paddocks
	Modern field amalgamation
	Open fields
	Co-axial fields
Unenclosed	Commons
	Rough ground
	Greens
	Wooded over common
Horticulture	Orchards
	Garden centres
	Commercial nurseries and glasshouses
	Allotments
Woodland	Assart woodland
	Non-assart woodland
	PAWS
	Plantations – broadleaved
	Plantations – conifer
	Plantations – mixed
	Coppice
Regenerated secondary woodland	
Water Management	Lakes and fishponds
	Reservoirs
	Pond
Settlement	Hamlet
	Village
	Large farmstead
	Small farmstead
	Common edge settlement
	Ribbon settlement
	Planned estate
	Caravan and camping
	Schools and institutions
	Churches etc.
Designed Landscapes	Parkland
	Large Landscaped gardens
Recreation	Race courses
	Golf courses
	Sports grounds and cricket pitches
Industry	Quarries
	Extraction pits
	Small-scale industrial complexes
	Water treatment

HLC BROAD TYPE	HLC SUB TYPE
Communications	Stations and sidings
	Motorway/trunk road intersections

HLC Previous Layers – sub types which do not appear in present landscape

HLC BROAD TYPE	HLC SUB TYPE
Woodland	Wood pasture p79
Designed Landscapes	Deer park p80
Communications	Airfields p83

ENCLOSURES

AGGREGATE 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 <u>total area</u> characterised

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. Generally they are small (less than 2.5ha) to medium (less than 0.5 ha) size, with sinuous and usually wooded structured boundaries. 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. 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. 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. 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.

PERIOD

Early-medieval (AD 410 - AD 1065) - Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1539) [?]

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 and possibly also later.

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ENCLOSURES

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

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 pattern and shape compared with aggregate assarts and can vary in size from medium (less than 2.5ha to small (less than 0.5 ha). The characteristic features are their irregular, sinuous and wooded nature of the boundaries. The resulting fields are semi-regular or regular in shape. 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.

[See Map ?

PERIOD

Early-medieval (AD 410 - AD 1065) - Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1539) [?]

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.

REFERENCES

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ENCLOSURES

OPEN 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

DESCRIPTION

Open fields are those fields which were formerly cultivated or grazed under some form of common system. In the Weald small areas of open fields (or fields where the ground was cultivated by a number of individuals in strips) are possibly identified by field patterns indicating an enclosed strip pattern. See below. These fields may have originated by the process of gavelkind or particible inheritance, where soils more suited to arable were used in common by a number of families. These open fields are not those of the typical 'midlands' type and whether these in the Weald are open fields in the strict sense needs further investigation. The **Open fields** character type were identified from OS Epoch 1 maps and from Hasted.

[See Map

PERIOD

Early Medieval (AD 450 - AD 1539) [?]

It is possible that these fields are some of the earliest to be enclosed from the Weald wildwood, where prehistoric and Roman clearances were re-used by the Saxon farmers. Little is known about this period of settlement and farming in the Weald. The external boundaries around these groups of fields may be of high archaeological significance as territorial or farmstead perimeter boundaries.

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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ENCLOSURES

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

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.

[See Map

PERIOD

Early post-medieval (AD 1540 - AD 1699) for the enclosure.

Early medieval (AD 450 - AD 1539) for the original open fields

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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ENCLOSURES

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

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.

[See Map

PERIOD

Late post-medieval (AD 1700 - AD 1799) - Early Modern (AD 1800 - AD 1913)

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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ENCLOSURES

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

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. 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 early post-medieval period. Or they may be much older in origin. For clarity the HLC uses the former date.

[See Map

PERIOD

Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1539) – Early Post-Medieval (AD 1540 - AD 1699)

Possibly Late Medieval or Tudor, and may be an indication of field re-organisation of a previous field pattern or system.

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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ENCLOSURES

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

DESCRIPTION OF IRREGULAR INFORMAL FIELDS

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.

[See Map 5

PERIOD

Early Medieval AD 410 - AD 1065 / Medieval AD 1066 - AD 1539

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.

REFERENCES

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ENCLOSURES

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 <u>total area</u> characterised

DESCRIPTION

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. Modern field rationalisation has taken place across much of the High Weald probably as a consequence of changes of ownership whereby fields scattered across for example a parish have come into one ownership. 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 the High Weald.

[See Map

PERIOD

Early Modern AD 1800 - AD 1913 to the present day.

The process of field rationalisation appears to have started in the 19th century with the greatest amount occurring in the mid 20th century.

REFERENCES

- 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. 1873. *Studies of Field Systems in the British Isles*. Chapter 9 Field Systems of Southeast England p377-429. Cambridge University Press
- 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.

ENCLOSURES

PADDOCKS

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 <u>total area</u> characterised

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 'exclusive' country homes, paddocks tend to occur as the adjacent land is divided between each 'homestead'.

[See Map

PERIOD

Modern - Late 20th century (AD 1946 – present)

REFERENCES

- 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
- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
- Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore.
- Brandon, P. 2005 *The North Downs*, Phillimore.
- Eddison, J. 2000 *Romney Marsh. Survival on a Frontier*. Tempus.
- Harris, R. 2002. *The Making of the High Weald*. Informing the High Weald AONB Management Plan. 2004. High Weald AONB Joint Advisory Committee.
- Hasted, E. 1797. *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent*.
- Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.

UNIMPROVED / 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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

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**'.

Example Cranbrook Common

[See Map

PERIOD

From Early medieval (AD 450 - AD 1066) to the present day.

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

UNIMPROVED / UNENCLOSED

ROUGH GROUND

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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

DESCRIPTION OF ROUGH GROUND

Areas of **rough ground** comprise a mosaic habitat of grass and scrub, which are marginal to the present field cultivation areas and may or may not be grazed. Often can be areas where grazing management has ceased and the habitat is reverting back to scrub. These areas were identified from the current aerial photographs together with the OS Explorer map.

[See Map

PERIOD

Early Modern (AD 1800 - AD 1913) to the present day.

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

UNIMPROVED / 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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

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.

Hawkhurst has a number of 'green' settlements

[See Map

PERIOD

From Early medieval (AD 450 - AD 1066) to the present day.

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

UNIMPROVED / 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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

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.

[See Map

PERIOD

Early Modern (AD 1800 - AD 1913) to the present day for the wooding over of the commons, which themselves would be at least Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1539).

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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

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. 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.

[See Map

PERIOD

Early Modern AD 1800 - AD 1913 to the present day.

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
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- Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
- Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage

HORTICULTURE

GARDEN CENTRES

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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

DESCRIPTION OF GARDEN CENTRES

Garden Centres are large areas for the selling of garden plants and related horticultural material. They are identified by large areas of greenhouses together with outdoor display areas, and car parking. Such places are often located close to main roads or large areas of settlement.

[See Map

PERIOD

Modern - Late 20th century (AD 1946 – present)

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 2005. *The North Downs*, Chichester, Phillimore
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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

DESCRIPTION OF COMMERCIAL 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.

[See Map

PERIOD

Early Modern (AD 1800 - AD 1913) - Late 20th century (AD 1946 – present)

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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

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. The few that were identified were found close to the historic cores of Hawkhurst and Cranbrook.

[See Map

PERIOD

Early Modern (AD 1800 - AD 1913) - Late 20th century (AD 1946 – present)

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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

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, and also on the soils derived from Clay with flints and other drift deposits on the North Downs. 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)**. These woods are identified by their presence on the OS 1" 1st edition, Andrews and Drury (1797) and other 18th century county maps. The other key source was the Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory for Tunbridge Wells.

[See Map

PERIOD

Prehistoric - Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1539)

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.

Tunbridge Wells Borough Council ? date Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory

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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

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

[See Map

PERIOD

Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1539) - Late post-medieval (AD 1700 - AD 1799)

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore
- Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
- Tunbridge Wells Borough Council ? date Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory

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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

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 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. These woods are identified by their presence on the OS 1st Edition map, Andrews and Drury (1767) and other 18th century county maps as well as being on the Forestry Commission’s National Inventory of Woods and Trees. They are also recorded on the Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory for Tunbridge Wells Borough.

[See Map

PERIOD

Early Modern (AD 1800 - AD 1913) - Late 20th century (AD 1946 – present)

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore
 Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
 Tunbridge Wells Borough Council ? date Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory

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					
CON					
MXD					

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

Plantations are woods which date from the post-medieval period, and generally comprise monocultures of forest types. The shape and pattern of plantation woodland 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.

[See Map

PERIOD

Late post-medieval (AD 1700 - AD 1799) - Late 20th century (AD 1946 – present)

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore, Chichester
- Brandon, P. 2005 *The North Downs*, Phillimore, Chichester
- Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
- Tunbridge Wells Borough Council ? date Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory

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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

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. This species was originally planted as a source of under wood for the hop industry in the late 18th to 19th centuries. The wood is now used for fencing, construction and fire wood.

It is probably that the area of coppice wood is under characterised due to the difficulty in its identification.

[See Map

PERIOD

Late post-medieval (AD 1700 - AD 1799) - Early Modern (AD 1800 - AD 1913)

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore, Chichester
- Brandon, P. 2005 *The North Downs*, Phillimore, Chichester
- Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
- Tunbridge Wells Borough Council ? date Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory

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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
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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, downs and heaths**, and to a lesser extent 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.

[See Map

PERIOD

Early Modern (AD 1800 - AD 1913) - Late 20th century (AD 1946 – present)

REFERENCES

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

WATER MANAGEMENT

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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

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.

[See Map]

PERIOD

Early Modern (AD 1800 - AD 1913) - Late 20th century (AD 1946 – present)

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 MANAGEMENT

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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

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. Others may be for human consumption or for watering stock.

[See Map

PERIOD

Late 20th century (AD 1946 – present)

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 MANAGEMENT

PONDS

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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

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.

[See Map 7

PERIOD

Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1539) - Late post-medieval (AD 1700 - AD 1799)

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

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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

DESCRIPTION OF HAMLET

Hamlets are small groups of dwellings often with a public house centred around a routeway junction. 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 farmstead.

More modern hamlets can develop around an older farmstead. [EXPAND]

[See Map]

PERIOD

Early-medieval (AD 410 - AD 1065) - Early Modern (AD 1800 - AD 1913)

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.
- Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
- Wallenberg, K.P. 1931. *The Place names of Kent*. Uppsala
- Wallenberg, K.P. 1934 *Kentish Place names*. Uppsala

SETTLEMENT

VILLAGE

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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGE

These are settlements centred on a medieval church, larger and usually also 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 routeway.

[EXPAND]

[See Map]

PERIOD

Early-medieval (AD 410 - AD 1065) - Late 20th century (AD 1946 – present)

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.
 Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
 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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

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. Such farmsteads may or may not still be a working farm.

[Expand]

[See Map]

A more detailed analysis of the farmstead character has been undertaken for Hoo as part of the English Heritage Kent Farmstead Characterisation Project.

PERIOD

Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1539) - 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
- English Heritage 2006. *Historic Farmsteads. Preliminary Character Statement: South East Region*. English Heritage & Countryside Agency.
- English Heritage List of Listed Buildings
- 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.
- 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.

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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 (%)

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 **Enclosures – Paddocks**.

[EXPAND]

[See Map]

PERIOD

Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1539) - 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
- English Heritage 2006. *Historic Farmsteads. Preliminary Character Statement: South East Region*. English Heritage & Countryside Agency.
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- 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.

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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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

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.

[EXPAND – see Cranbrook Common]

[See Map

PERIOD

Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1539) - 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
- English Heritage 2006. *Historic Farmsteads. Preliminary Character Statement: South East Region*. English Heritage & Countryside Agency.
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- Hasted, E. 1797. *The History and Topography of Kent*. Vol. III & IV.
- 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.

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SETTLEMENT

RIBBON DEVELOPMENT

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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

DESCRIPTION OF RIBBON DEVELOPMENT

Ribbon development is not just confined to the Modern period but also occurred prior to 1800. Small farmsteads and cottages dating from before 1800 are strung out along a routeway, often with small paddocks in between. Some of these paddocks have been infilled with later development. **Ribbon 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.

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. Such areas are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Survey Epoch Editions of the 25" maps and the Ordnance Explorer Maps 1:25,000.

[See Map

PERIOD

Late post-medieval (AD 1700 - AD 1799) - 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
- English Heritage 2006. *Historic Farmsteads. Preliminary Character Statement: South East Region*. English Heritage & Countryside Agency.
- English Heritage List of Listed Buildings
- 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.
- 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.

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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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

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).

[Expand

[See Map

PERIOD

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

English Heritage 2006. *Historic Farmsteads. Preliminary Character Statement: South East Region*. English Heritage & Countryside Agency.

English Heritage List of Listed Buildings

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.

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.

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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 (%)

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

[See Map

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
- Hasted, E. 1797. *The History and Topography of Kent*. Vol. III & IV.
- Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage.

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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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

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.

Cranbrook is dominated by two large schools, One on the site of Angley Park and Cranbrook School expanding over the old rectory grounds and the edge of the town.

[See Map

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

English Heritage List of Listed Buildings

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.

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

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SETTLEMENT

CHURCHES

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 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 curtilage. Churches are identified by symbology in the modern Ordnance Survey maps together with evidence from historic maps. The antiquity of the church is derived from Hasted and from Wallenberg.

[See Map

PERIOD

Early-medieval (AD 410 - AD 1065) - Early Modern (AD 1800 - AD 1913)

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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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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

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". 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**.

[See Map

PERIOD

Early post-medieval (AD 1540 - AD 1699) - Late 20th century (AD 1946 – present)

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*.
 Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
 Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage

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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

DESCRIPTION OF LARGE LANDSCAPED GARDENS

Many of the larger detached country properties have landscape gardens associated with them. 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 and then again in the latter half of the 20th century with the conversion of farms to residential use, where gardens encroach 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.

Hawkhurst has a number of large landscaped gardens strung out along its east west axis ridegway road.

[See Map

PERIOD

Early Modern (AD 1800 - AD 1913) - Late 20th century (AD 1946 – present)

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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

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.

[See Map

PERIOD

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

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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

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.

[See Map

PERIOD

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

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

QUARRIES

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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

DESCRIPTION OF QUARRIES

Quarries are areas where large amounts of minerals were being excavated, Quarries were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 and from aerial photographs. The origin of the quarries was established from the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" maps.

[See Map

PERIOD

Early Modern (AD 1800 - AD 1913) - Late 20th century (AD 1946 – present)

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

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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
411.98	33	12.48	28.55% Common	2.062% Rare

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 from 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.

[See Map

PERIOD

Early Modern (AD 1800 - AD 1913) - Late 20th century (AD 1946 – present)

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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

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.

[See Map

PERIOD

Early Modern (AD 1800 - AD 1913) - Late 20th century (AD 1946 – present)

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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

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.

[See Map

PERIOD

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

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 <u>total area</u> characterised (%)

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 railways in Cranbrook 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

[See Map

PERIOD

Early Modern (AD 1800 - AD 1913) - Late 20th century (AD 1946 – present)

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

APPENDIX III

A DISCUSSION ON ENCLOSURES IN THE HIGH WEALD

The Weald of Kent and Sussex is characterised by field patterns dominated by small fields with an irregular pattern and wide woody boundaries interspersed with irregular enclosed woods and scattered farmsteads. This is the generally accepted view and certainly when the Weald is viewed from the Greensand hills or the chalk Downs, this appears to be the case.

However the mapping of the county of Sussex by historic landscape characterisation is revealing a more complex picture of the enclosure pattern, (Bannister 2010; 2013). A significant part of the Weald has been farmed since the early medieval period and with archaeological survey work, evidence is revealing prehistoric and Roman settlements where farming is likely to have taken place alongside management of trees and woods, industrial exploitation and transhumance (Brandon 2003). It is a landscape of enclosure, for fields, for woodlands, for commons, for routeways, for parklands, for medieval forests.

In addition, in some areas there appears to have been a re-organisation of the original field pattern, perhaps to improve farm efficiency in the post-medieval period (Brandon 2004, 111-128). The relaxation of the system of gavelkind may have helped in driving this change. Gavelkind or partible inheritance – meant that property was divided equally amongst heirs. Farms and land were then split, however this was balanced by the relative ease of buying and selling land in the Weald, where traditionally manorial rights and customs were not so tight/strict.

Further change and re-organisation took place in the modern period, with the establishment of orchards especially in the parish of Cranbrook (Bannister 2013). This then led to the fields again being further enlarged and when the orchards were grubbed in the mid C20 these internal boundaries were again removed and the fields enlarged even further for arable production (corn, oil seed rape and beans).

The nature of the landform, geology and the resulting soils makes the Weald an extremely difficult place to farm – water-logged soils in winter and drought conditions in summer. Together with the wooded character of the Weald, carving out fields and managing them for corn production resulted in smaller fields than elsewhere in the region, (Brandon, 2004, 53-68; Woolridge & Goldring 1960, 5-19).

The small irregular fields carved out of woodland, which so dominated the Weald are generally thought to be Medieval or Early medieval in origin dating from AD 450, when the Roman organisation began to collapse, (Harris 2004, 49-50).

Across the Weald there are areas where the fields where the field patterns are more regular, with a planned layout, suggesting perhaps enclosure from strip farming. It is likely that the soils and topography are more favourable to cultivation in these areas. It maybe that these are areas where settlement and farming go back to the early Saxon or even the Roman periods Thus the ground was more open, managed with the enclosures already in place and some of their structure survives into later fields.

Place-name form and date may also provide clues as to the period of the field patterns. Place-names ending in 'den' meaning swine pasture for grazing, are possibly indicative of later settlement associated with woodland clearance (assarting). In these areas the custom of grazing pigs and cattle in wood pasture and commons may have continued into the medieval period (Harris 2004, 24-31).

The revised HLC for Cranbrook and Hawkhurst suggests this with settlement names ending in 'den' being more frequent in Hawkhurst where assarts are also more common (Bannister 2013). Hawkhurst was a parish comprised of numerous swine-pastures belonging to the Saxon Royal Manor of Wye, which was granted to Battle Abbey after the Conquest (Hasted, 1797 VII p142-157; Witney 1976, 256-266).

Earlier place-names are those with suffixes of 'ingas' ham, hurst and ley. 'Ingas' means the people of for example at Angley, Branden, Farningham and Sissinghurst (Wallenberg 1931, 318-324). Roman remains have been found in this locality. At Angley the field system has been modified by post-medieval parkland. At Farningham the fields have been lost to a golf course, but at Sissinghurst the pattern of regular fields can still be seen despite some boundary loss in the modern period.

The revised HLC for the Kent High Weald has identified eight historic enclosure types together with 'paddocks' and 'modern field amalgamation' (Bannister 2011, 2013). The enclosure types are identified by the pattern of the fields, the types of boundaries and the association with other features. Below are some initial observations from the GIS data for the revised HLC for the parishes of Hawkhurst and Cranbrook.

Co-axial fields

This is enclosure pattern 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 co-axial fields occur elsewhere in the East of England such as Essex and Suffolk, they are thought to be prehistoric – Bronze Age in origin. (Martin, & Satchell, 2008). Co-axial fields running for over a mile do also occur in West Sussex. (Chatwin & Gardner 2005 31-49; Bannister 2010). They have been attributed to Saxon estates extending from the South Downs, northwards into the Weald, possibly fossilising an earlier transhumance route. Several pockets of possible co-axial fields have been identified in Cranbrook. These appear to be only fragments of a larger area, for example around the farm of Branden near Sissinghurst. Topography may also be a strong influence as the ground slopes down to the Cranebrook. Wallenberg suggests that Branden may be an OE nickname of an 'ingdenn' of Beras (Wallenberg 1931, 319). Another area is al Tilsden, south of Cranbrook town. Again topology may be exerting an influence as a tributary of the Cranebrook runs through the area, similarly with the fields around Charity Farm.

Aggregate Assart Fields

Assart (from the French word 'to clear') is a term given to fields which have been created by the clearance and enclosures from woodland, wood-pasture or 'waste'. The generally small fields are laid out in an irregular pattern, with sinuous woody boundaries which are often quite wide. They are often intermixed with small enclosed woodlands, or lie on the edge of larger areas of woodland which also have sinuous irregular boundaries. It is thought that these fields represent some of the last woodland clearance which took place in the 12th and

13th centuries (Harris 2004 *ibid*). 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 assart fields occur more frequently in the parish of Hawkhurst close to larger areas of woodland, for example at Sisley and Pix Hall on the edge of Bedgebury Forest or to the east of Hawkhurst village.

Cohesive Assart Fields

There are also assart fields which have all the characteristics of the aggregate assarts (woody sinuous boundaries and association with woodland) except that they have a more regular layout. They are also more closely associated with aggregate assarts. Both have a strong association with settlements ending in 'den', especially 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, where a more formal structure could be laid out around the settlement. Again cohesive assarts occur more frequently in the parish of Hawkhurst. There is also a group in the area of Hazelden in the north west of Cranbrook parish, lying to the east of Old Park Wood.

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 an 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, they had to be removed from the pastures in early autumn, to avoid poaching and overwintered in barns, fed on hay and root crops. The accumulated silts in the valleys provided fertile soils for early grass and hay. These fields are most frequently along the valley of the Cranebrook.

Strip Fields and Consolidated Strip Fields

The identification of small pockets of this group of field patterns in the Weald and especially the High Weald raises some issues for debate. They were found extensively on the Hoo Peninsula were 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 (Hasted 1797, Vol III; 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 ?

The hold of manors over land in the Weald by customary rights of dividing arable land between its tenants was weaker than elsewhere. However manorial custom on how the land was cultivated remained strong into the post-medieval (Brandon 2004 *ibid*).

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, or that the several manorial tenants laid claim to particular areas. These fields occur more frequently in the parish of Cranbrook than Hawkhurst and it could be that the soils in these areas were far easier to work and have been cultivated for a considerable length of time. This is an area which needs more research both in the archives and on the ground.

Regular informal Fields

These are fields which have a regular pattern but with slightly sinuous hedged boundaries or a mix of sinuous and straight hedges. They can be of varying size. These are fields which probably represent either enclosure from an open environment possibly previously cultivated or the reorganisation of an earlier field system. In the parish of Hawkhurst they are to be found on the higher ridge top ground and close to the centralised village settlement. In Cranbrook, they also occur close to the town and to its north and east. Possible dates maybe from the Medieval into the early post-medieval period. The enclosure pattern of the medieval deer park at Glassenbury is of a regular pattern. It would be interesting to see if these fields also occur with farmsteads which have undergone expansion or change in the 16th and 17th centuries ? As with the consolidated strip fields a lot more needs to be known about changes in historic farming practices and the effect on field layout. To improve efficiency in farming, overtime fields have been enlarged through amalgamation and also complete new layout. [See below]

Formal planned Fields

Enclosure of land through parliamentary enclosure is rare in the Weald and confined to the enclosure of areas such as Ashdown Forest or the Broyle in East Sussex. 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). 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.

Commons and greens are a feature of the weald, remnants from the period of droving where animals could be kept overnight, where water was available. They were also areas which the manorial tenants still retained rights of common for grazing, turbary, etc. Greens were places where fairs could be held, stock bought and sold, and places for grazing small livestock.

Paddocks

A modern enclosures pattern which is associated with the keeping of equines and where the historic field pattern is further sub-divided by fences into small regular paddocks. These fields are a C20 pattern and often lie within the historic pattern. There are several management issues for historic boundaries and adjacent woodland with this enclosure pattern.

Modern field amalgamation.

These are fields created by the removal of internal boundaries. It is a process which is thought to have only occurred in the C20 but the historic mapping suggests that it was happening in the C19 and in Cranbrook is strongly associated with modern fruit growing, which started in the late C19, possibly linked with the coming of the railway at Hawkhurst. It is a process directly linked with improving the efficiency of farming and the cost-effectiveness of managing small fields.

The fields are generally large and when the modern map is compared with the historic maps, 50% or more of the internal boundaries have been removed. Modern fields occur across the two parishes, but are more extensive in Cranbrook.

The process of continuing field enlargement comes at an environmental cost as outlined below.

The historic impact of woodland clearance and boundary removal.

After the last ice age, which ended approximately 10,000 years ago, the landscape of the Weald gradually succeeded from tundra, through to pine forests and then mixed broadleaved woodland. The water courses gradually eroded through the sedimentary rocks of the anticline as they made their way to the sea. It is now accepted that the Weald was not one continuous sweep of woodland and forest. Large herbivores including beavers exerted an influence by creating open glades, meadows, wood pasture and open woodland – a continuous cover of vegetation. (Vera 2000). It is also thought that these areas would have been exploited by the early hunter-gatherers, but that their impact on the wider landscape was only temporary.

It was when the hunter/gatherers began to settle and farming communities established that the human impact on the landscape of the Weald began to have an irreversible effect. Studies of the silts and sediments in the main river valleys flowing out the eastern Weald, such as the Rother and the Brede, have shown that clearance of woodland areas for cultivation resulted in significant erosion and run-off, from the exposed soils, with the silts deposited in the valleys creating the flat-bottomed lower reaches (Somerville 2003, 235-246). This resulted in soil exhaustion and abandonment to scrub and woodland, allowing the soils to recover before subsequent clearance. Where clearance and cultivation took place on the sandy soils, they became so exhausted that they developed as heathland, kept open by grazing animals. As more areas were cleared in later prehistory and into the early-medieval period the erosion and run-off increased. The continual battle that the ports at the end of the rivers had with silting is well documented in the publications of the Romney Marsh Research Trust.

Clay soils have small particles which dry out in summer and swell up in winter becoming water-logged for long periods. They are 'cold' soils - slow to warm up in spring making sowing then difficult to harvest a crop in the later summer. They are heavy to work, requiring ploughing and tilling to break up the clods (Environment Agency 2008). In contrast sandy soils are light with larger particles, free draining and more readily disperse (slake) in water. Where the water table is high or the subsoil impedes flow of water through the soil, there is a high risk of erosion. They do warm up in spring but have a low organic content and are naturally less fertile. The soil itself, the landscape, the weather and land use all affect soil erosion and run-off.

The Weald has both heavy clay soils (Low and High Weald) and light sandy soils (Greensand Hills and High Weald). The landscape is highly undulating with steep valley sides and rounded ridges. The South-east is one of the driest parts of the country but also when it is wet, receives heavy rain and storms from the continent as well as heavy snow in some winters. Traditional mixed farming has all but been replaced by arable or specialist farms, such as for fruit growing or sheep. The soils are however good for growing trees, especially oaks.

The historic origins of farms in the Weald - small family farms with little or no extra labour, meant that enclosures were also small, easier to work the cycle of cultivation, as well as hedging, ditching and marling (Brandon 2004, 62). At the same time the field boundaries helped to prevent excessive run-off and by judicious management of a rotation of cropping and fallowing combined with heavy manuring (from the over-wintered cattle) and marling (calcareous clay dug from the field edges), the farmers could make a reasonable living.

Silting of the streams and rivers was a problem for the post-medieval iron industry. The large hammer ponds would need to be de-silted on a regular basis otherwise the volume of water held back by the pond bay was reduced and thus a loss of power to the hammer and bellows at the forge/furnace. Many ponds silted up after the forges closed and the land reverted to meadows or orchards.

The introduction of the subsoil plough in the early 19th century together with the development of land drains (fired from the very Weald Clay), meant that fields could be sub-soiled and drained, leading to boundary removal.

The continual drive for farming efficiency as the demand for cheap food continues has meant that nearly every area of identified field patterns shown on the HLC for Cranbrook and Hawkhurst, some degree of boundary loss has occurred with the highest of up to 100% of the boundaries over a 250 year period in areas of former orchard production on the better quality soils.

The reduction in the application of organic manure since the 19th century and the use and reliance on artificial fertilisers means there will continuity to be a reduction in soil structure with increased compaction from the use of heavier machinery. This in turn will lead to further run-off of the top soil. The development of Catchment Sensitive Farming by NE, DEFRA and EA provides advice on best practice for soil management.

The retention of hedgerows (and the replacement of historic alignments) is critical to preventing erosion and run-off of the valuable top soil. Whilst managing and working smaller fields may be less efficient than for example, a farm in the Midlands, the soils in the Weald are generally not suitable for large-scale farming. Whilst there are strong financial arguments for increasing field size there are many environmental arguments for retention and replacement, which in the long-term will have a benefit to Wealden Farms. There needs to be a financial recognition for managing these smaller fields for soil and nature conservation, which off-sets the increased costs in the 21st century.

Conclusion

This discussion presents some of the outline themes on enclosures and boundaries in the High Weald. With more systematic review of the literature, linked with more detailed analysis of the HLC, will help to understand how enclosures have evolved and the likely impact that further boundary loss will have on the environment.

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