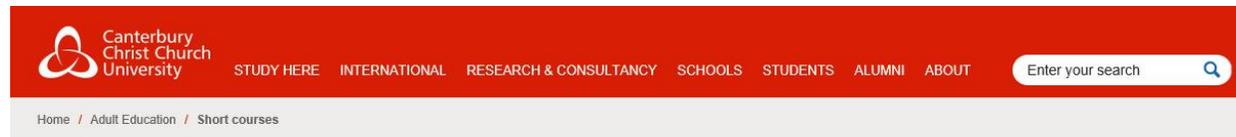


Southborough: the development of towns & early settlement in West Kent

Dr Gill Draper g.m.draper@kent.ac.uk



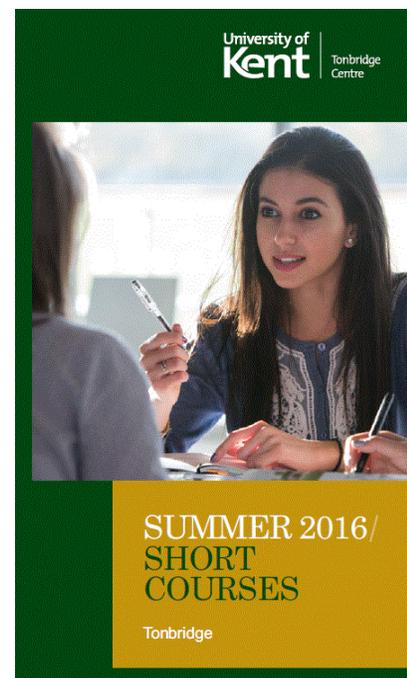
Home / Adult Education / Short courses

- Adult Education
- About us
- Day schools
- Short courses**
- Autumn 2015
- Spring 2016
- Summer 2016
- Non-residential Summer Schools
- Courses about Ecological Awareness
- Open lectures
- About our tutors



SHORT COURSES

Our short courses range from 5-10 sessions, normally over consecutive weeks, offering you the opportunity to discover a topic in more depth.



**BRITISH
ASSOCIATION
FOR LOCAL
HISTORY**
www.balh.org.uk

Community archaeology starts young!

**Anglo-Saxon cemetery, Oakington,
Cambridgeshire, June 2013**



**Open day at the end of the fortnight
dig with a 'practice trench'**



Landscape evidence

Stone marker of the ancient 'liberty' of New Romney



Sheep grazing of the remnants of medieval; salterns (11th-13th century) at New Romney



Day conference at Canterbury Christ Church Uni on Saturday 10 September 2016

To launch...

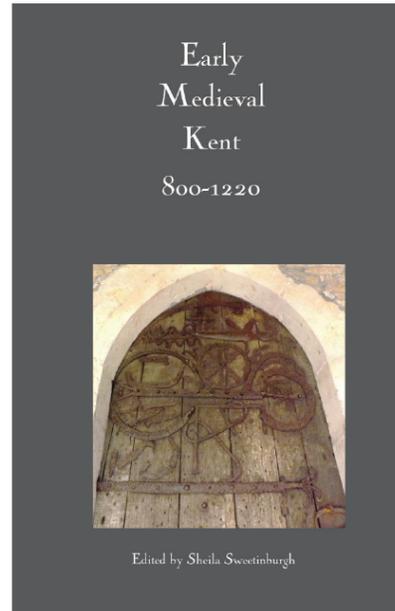
EARLY MEDIEVAL KENT, 800-1220

Edited by **SHEILA SWEETINBURGH**

The essays collected here provide insights into a range of topics of importance in the history of Kent during this seminal period. To provide a context for these, the opening essay presents an assessment of the kingdom of Kent. Subsequent chapters consider the development of first rural and then urban society, the impact of the Vikings, pilgrimage and the landscape, literacy and learning, the developing monastic way of life, placenames, and parish church architecture and Norman patronage. The final three chapters develop a multidisciplinary approach to discuss Canterbury as a case study.

SHEILA SWEETINBURGH is an Associate Lecturer at the University of Kent. Among her numerous publications she has edited *Later Medieval Kent, 1220-1540*.

Contributors: Paul Bennett, Mary Berg, Stuart Brookes, Nicholas Brooks, John Cotter, Paul Cullen, Gillian Draper, Diane Heath, Hilary Powell, Andrew Richardson, Sheila Sweetinburgh, Jake Weekes.



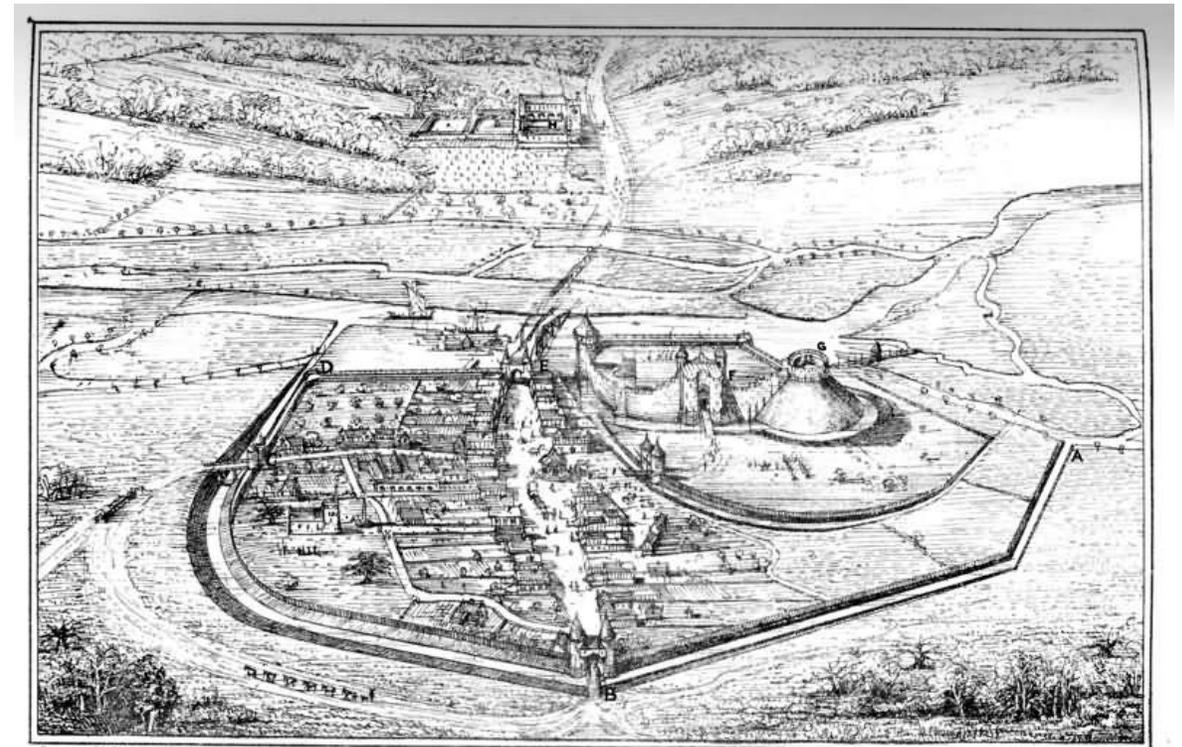
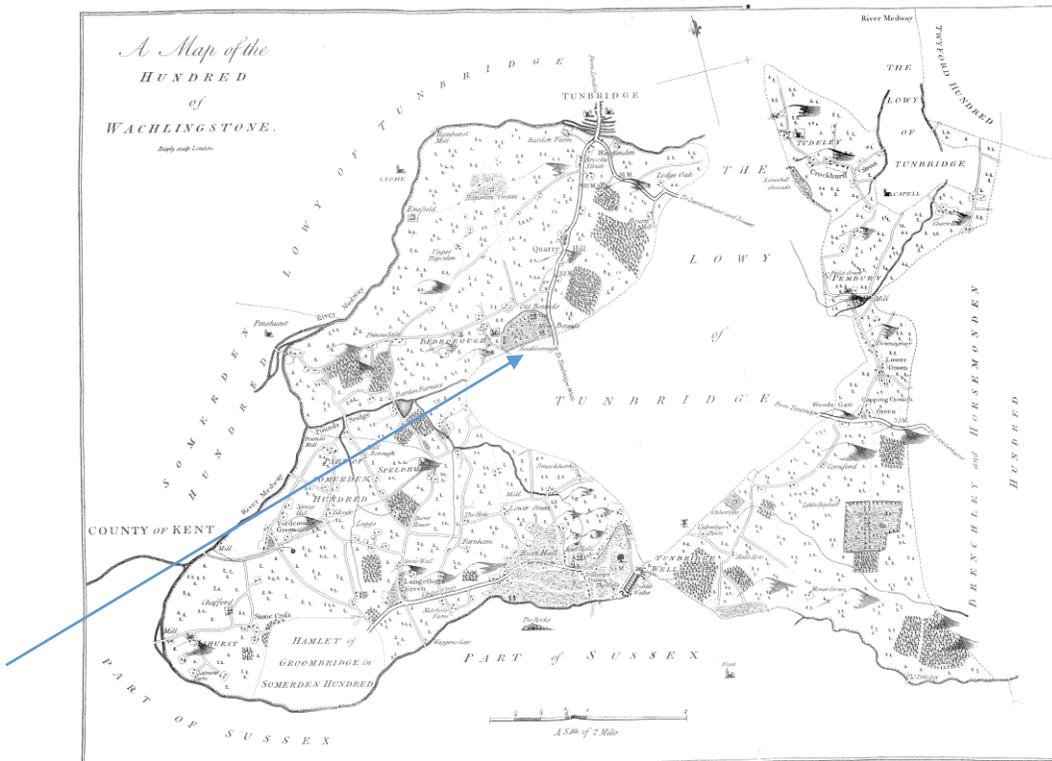
Draft programme..

- **Raiders, Invaders and Settlers:** Andrew Richardson and Richard Eales
- **Aspects of Landscape:** Gillian Draper and Hilary Powell
- **The Church:** Diane Heath and Sheila Sweetinburgh
- **The City of Canterbury:** Paul Bennett and Jake Weekes

‘Using historical and landscape evidence, the talk will consider Southborough as a case study for the wider development of towns and early settlement in West Kent’

Southborough!

Reconstruction of landscape around Tonbridge

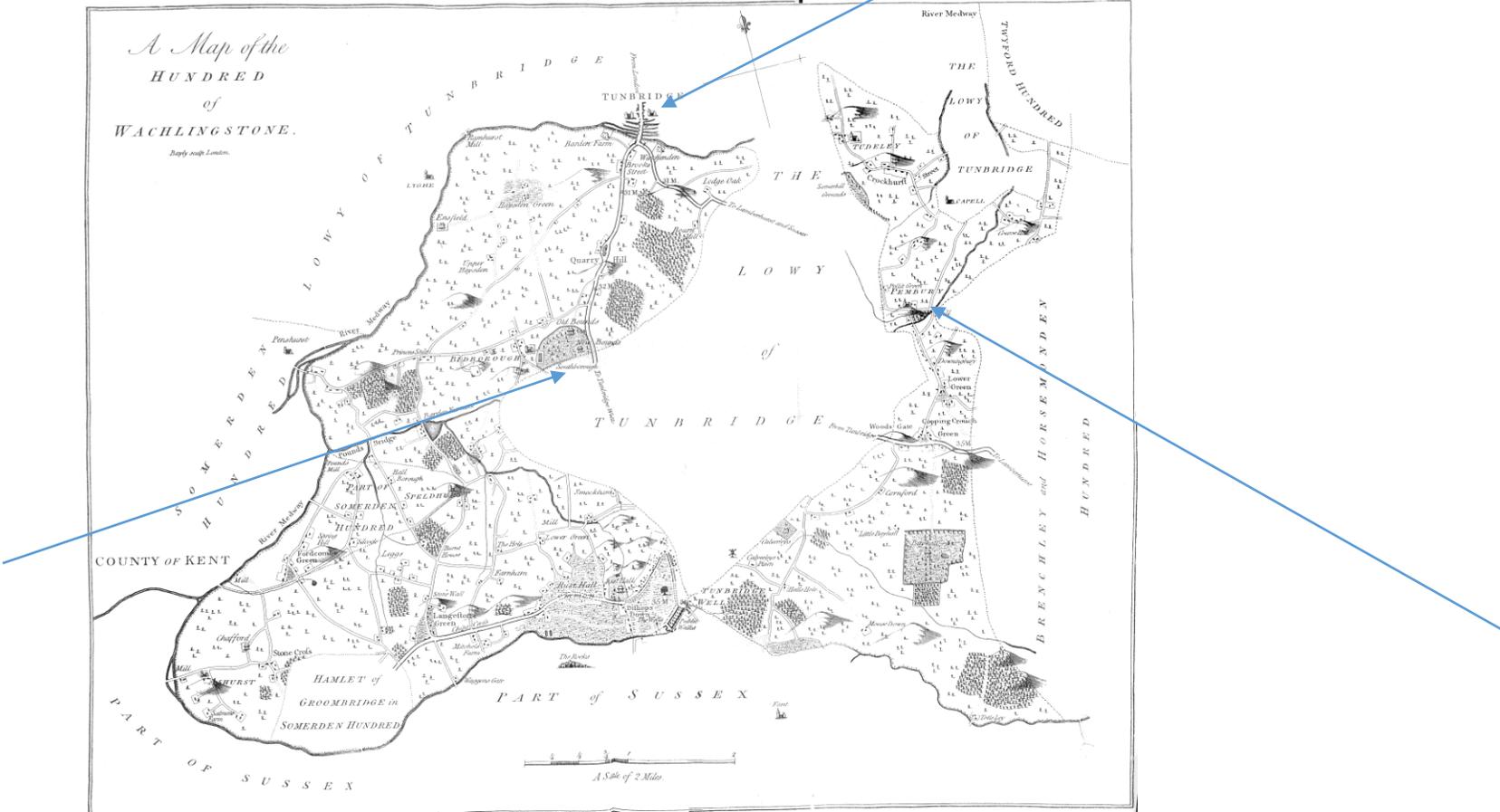


A. The Slade
B. Horsegate
C. Eastern Gate
D. Bastion

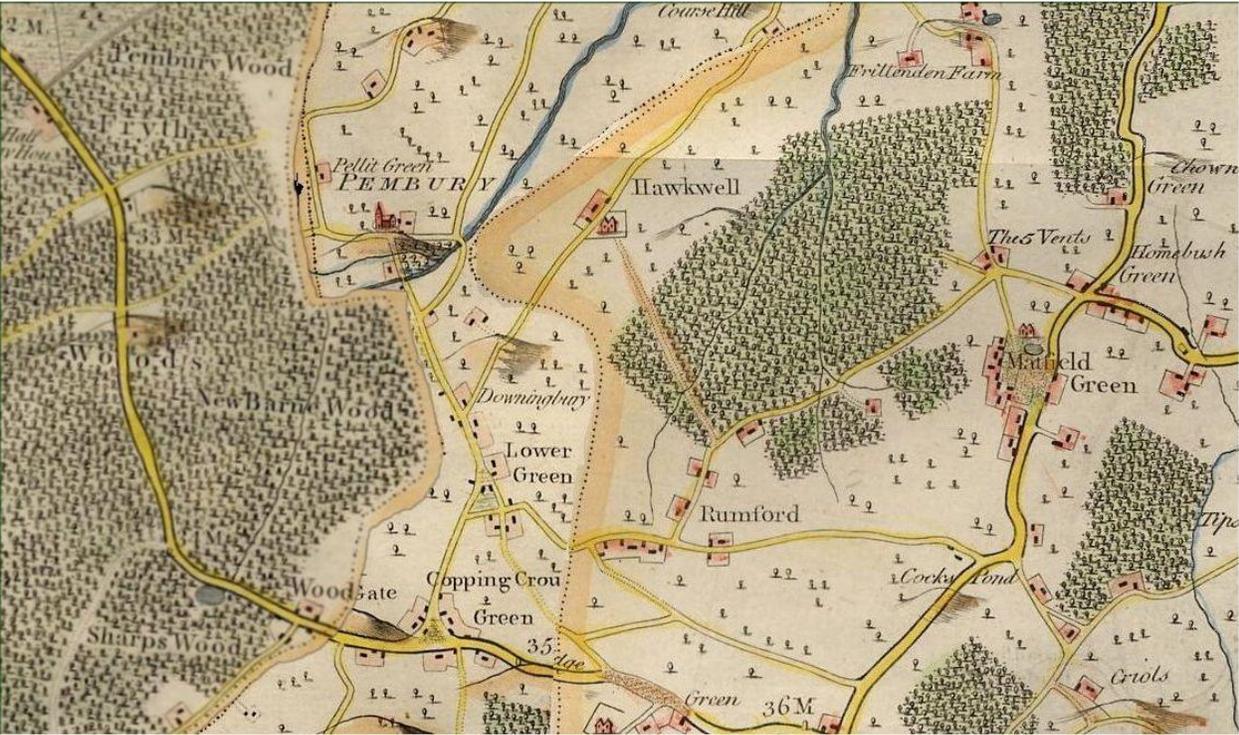
BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF TONBRIDGE, CIRCA A.D. 1260.

E. The Town Bridge
F. Castle Gatehouse
G. Castle Keep
H. The Priory

Southborough, Pembury and Tonbridge from Edward Hasted's work (1798-1802)



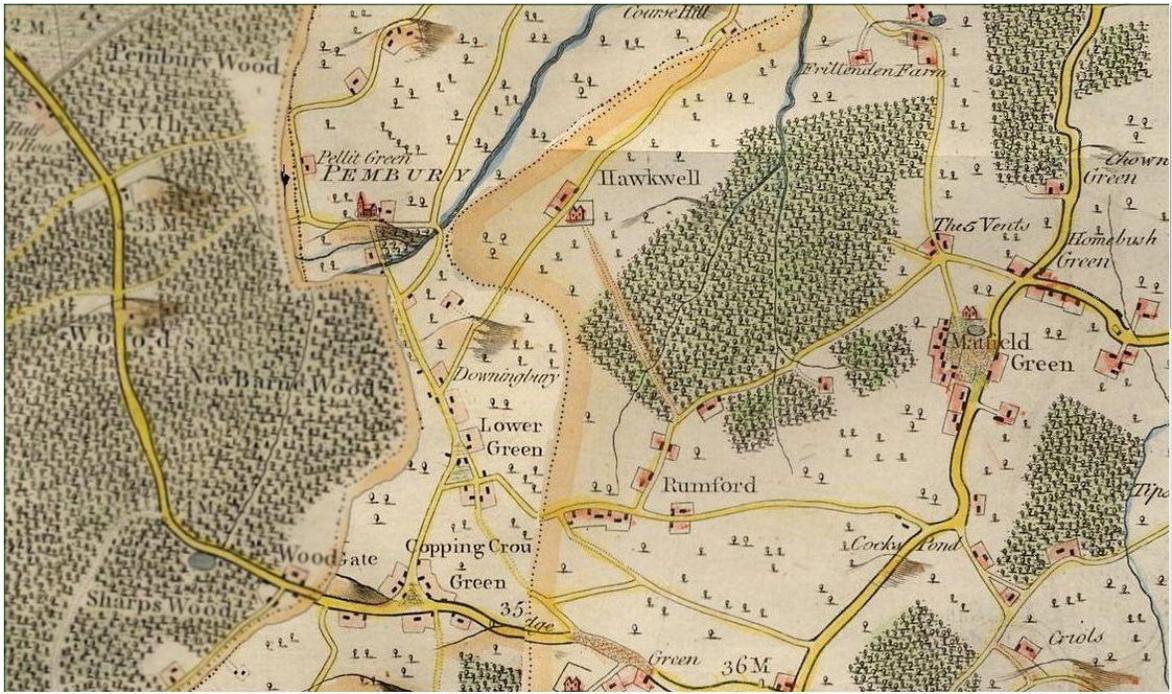
Pembury from a composite map based on Hasted and later hand-coloured



St Peter's Old Church Pembury









Pembury primary sources and maps

Primary Sources

1) OS Maps

1908/1909 Edition 1:2500

1938 Edition 1:2500

1964 Edition 1:2500

Pembury Parish Walks, 1:10000 (Pembury Parish Council, c 1990)

2) Estate Maps held at CKS

[U48/2/1/17/1](#) - Land (200a.) in Pembury, Capel & Tudeley -1649

U469 – Kent & Sussex - c. 1725-1908

U681/P52 – Pembury/Capel area - 1754-1936

U840/12/1/1 - Map of lands in Pembury and Capel surveyed by Richard Taylor of Frant - 1734

U840/P.I.A – Downingbury -1734

U840/P2 – Chalkett, Great Bayhall & Little Bayhall – c 1800

U840/P4 – Southern Pembury & adjoining parishes

U840/P21 – Downingbury & Redwings – 1787

U840/P22 – Gibbons Farm – 1793

U840/P23 – Hartridges – 1815

U840/P94 – SW of parish showing Benhall Mill & Dodhurst - 1735

U840/P96 – Parts of Bayham Estate incl Pembury

3) Title Deeds

CKS-U840/EB61 – Survey – 1867

CKS-U840/EB62 – Survey - 1867

CKS/U840/EB308 - Survey of the Bayham estate - 1815

CKS/U840/2/1/25/325 –regarding a right of way near St Peter's church – 1903

CKS/U840/T330 & T331 – Camden & TRDC -relating to land at Bo-peep for road improvements -1927

CKS/U840/T332 & T332 – Camden & TRDC –relating to road improvements near Upper Church – 1930

CKS-U1109 - Deeds and maps, (family papers) mainly of the Somerhill estate - 1570-1919

4) Acts of Parliament - held at [Parliamentary Archives](#).

Accessed through www.pro.gov.uk/archives/A2A

HL/PO/PU/1/1709/8A1n24 -Public Act, 8 Anne I, 1709

An Act for repairing and amending the Highways leading from Seven Oaks to Woods Gate and Tunbridge Wells, in the County of Kent.

HL/PO/PU/1/1724/11G1n26 - Public Act, 11 George I, 1724

An Act for enlarging the Term granted by an Act made in the eighth Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, An Act for repairing and amending the Highways leading from Seven Oaks to Woods Gate and Tunbridge Wells, in the County of Kent; and for explaining and making more effectual the same Act; and for amending (out of the Tolls and Duties arising by the said Act, and this present Act) the Highways leading from Woods Gate aforesaid, to Kippings Cross in the Parish of Brenchly, in the said County of Kent.

HL/PO/PB/1/1811/51G3n389 - Local and Personal Act, 51 George III,

1811

An Act for enlarging the Term and Powers of Two Acts of His present Majesty, for repairing the Road from the Brick Kilns on East Malling Heath to Pembury Green, and from

Branbridges to the Four Wents, in the County of Kent; and for making a Road therefrom into the Mereworth and Hallow Road, in the same County.

5) Modern (20th & 21st century) road building plans

6) Historic diversions and road building held at CKS:

Q/RH2/216 –Footpath closure in Cornford area – 1825

Q/RH2/270 – Building of Pembury Walks from Rowley Hill to the Turnpike road at Fairthorn to replace the existing road which is narrow and circuitous- 1833

Q/RH2/425 - the stopping up of 'Stonecourt Lane' since not needed for public use - 1865

Q/RH2/484 – Footpath diversion away from the back of Hawkwell Place – 1875

Q/RH2/600 – Highway diversion away from the front of Pembury Hall – 1895

Q/RH2/909 – Footpath diversion from Henwood Green Road westwards to London/hastings Road – 1932

Q/R/Uo/2a - Road widening from Brick Kilns, East Malling Heath to Turnpike Road, Pembury Green and from Brand-Bridges to Four Wents, Matfield Green - 1767

CC/C-RO/1/27 - A2015 Pembury-Wateringbury road: Tonbridge Rural District – 1926/27

U1776/O11 - 'Highways and Turnpike Trusts' – 1839/1869

Printed Primary sources

www.pembury.org.uk

historic maps available include:

Philip Symondson C1590

Robert Morden C1695

Edward Hasted C1780

Andrews and Drury 1769

Andrew Drury Herbert 1796

Mudge 1801

Sprange 1802

Clifford 1825

Lower Straker 1845

Crutchley 1850

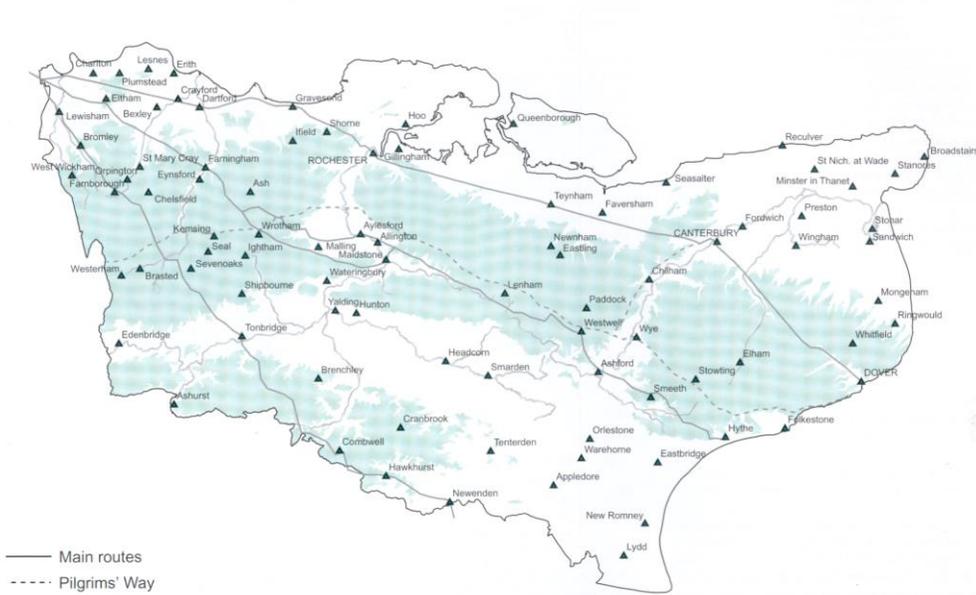
Cassell c1865.

www.turnpikes.org.uk – lists all turnpike trusts with their original date

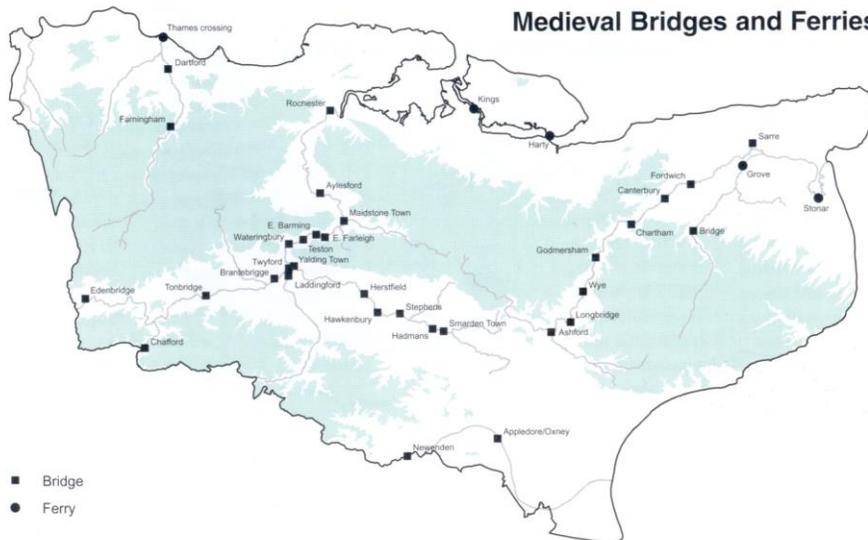
Pembury Tithe Map – 1844. Reprint of the first edition of the one-inch Ordnance Survey of England and Wales (Sheet 80, Maidstone) (David and Charles)

The early development of Tonbridge from historical evidence

Distribution of Markets 1350

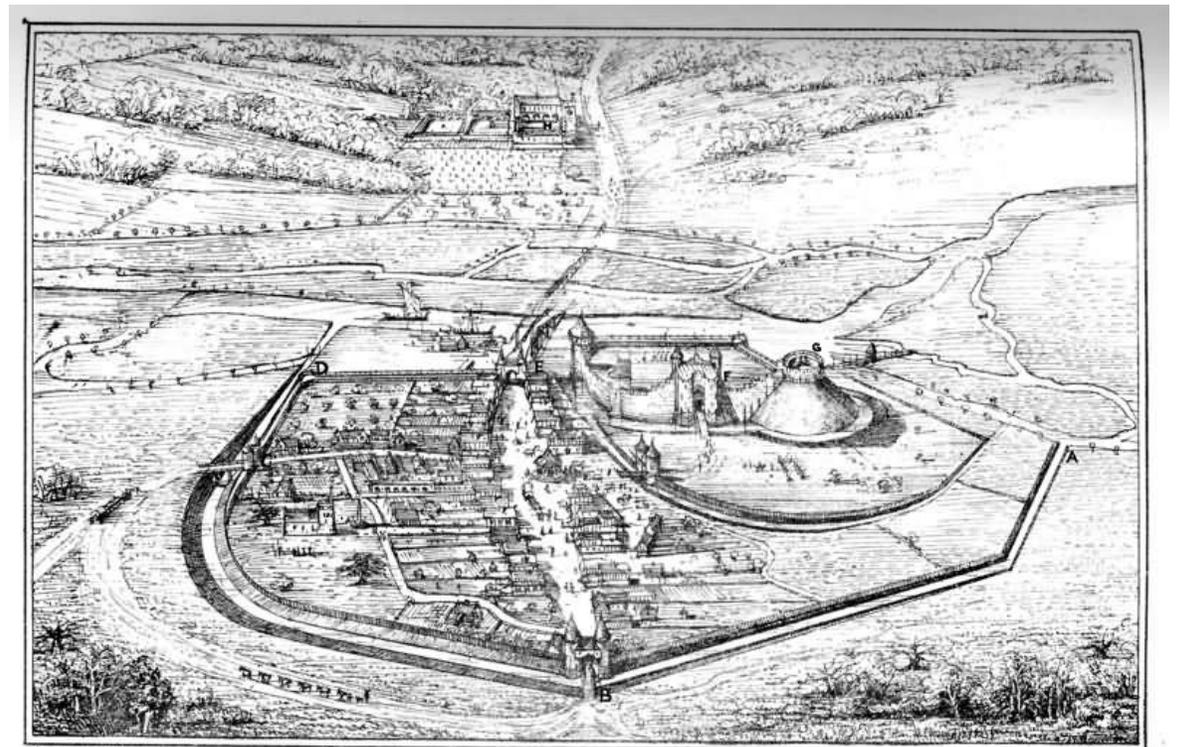


Medieval Bridges and Ferries



Map 1: after Lawson (2004, 54-55)

Reconstruction of landscape around Tonbridge and its townscape

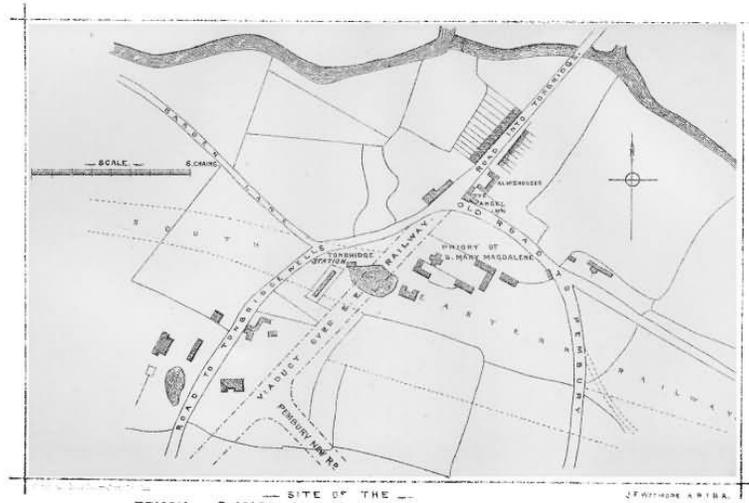


BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF TONBRIDGE, CIRCA A.D. 1260.

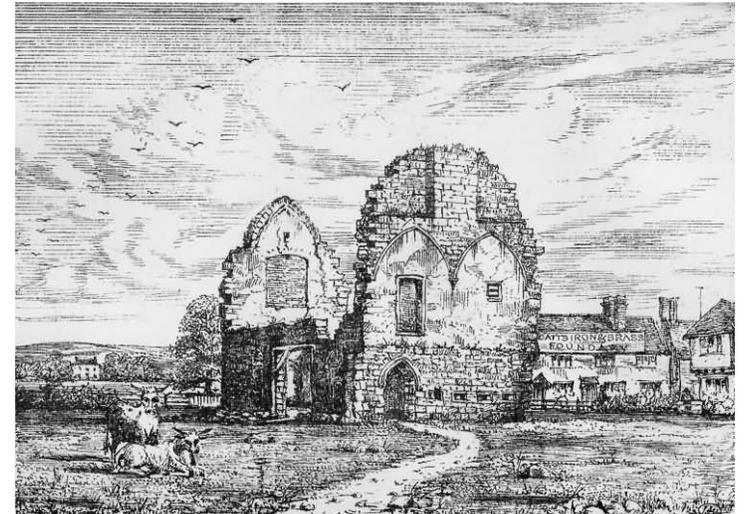
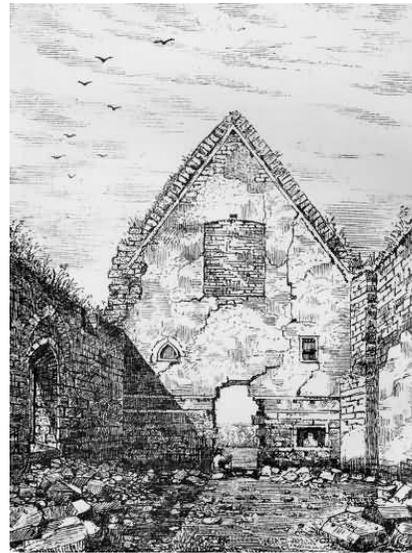
A. The Slade
 B. Horsegate
 C. Castle Gate
 D. Bastion

E. The Town Bridge
 F. Castle Gatehouse
 G. Castle Keep
 H. The Priory

The Priory: Richard de Clare founded Tonbridge Priory sometime between 1135 and 1186

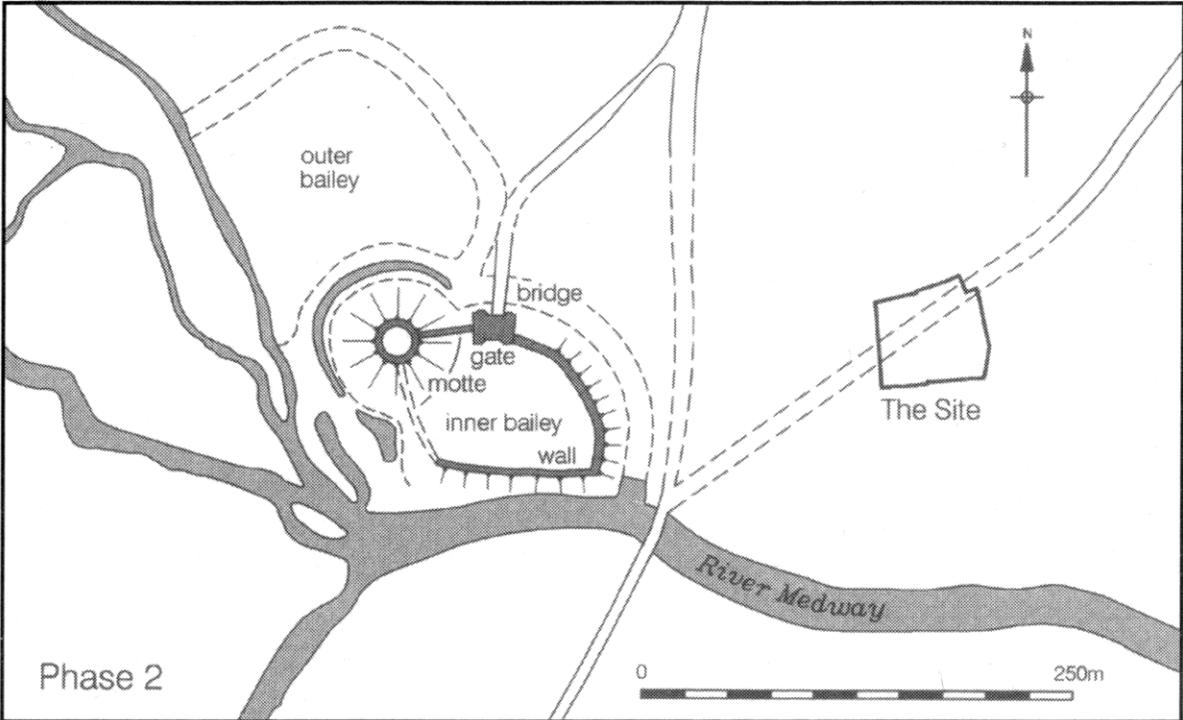
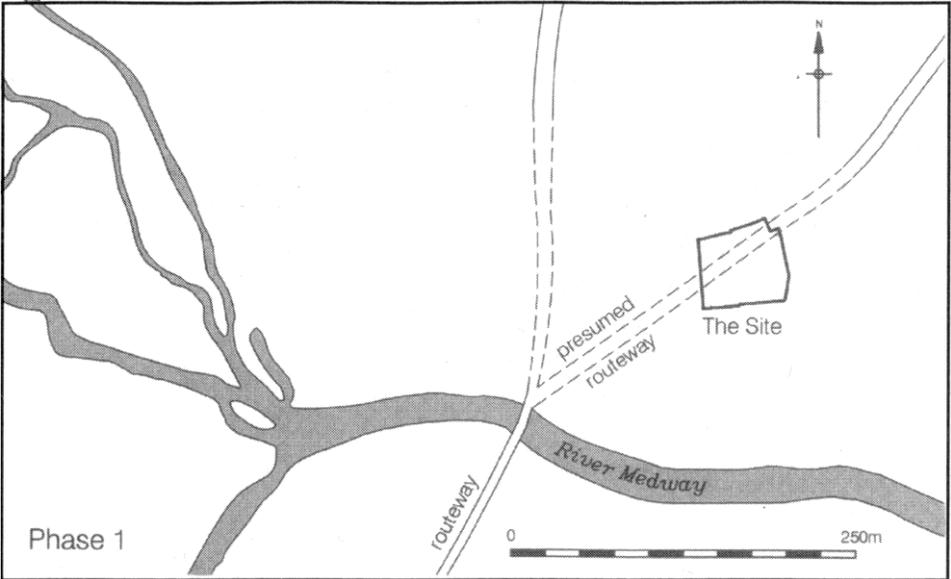


SITE OF THE
PRIORY OF S. MARY MAGDALENE TONBRIDGE KENT
FROM TITHE MAP & D. 1836.



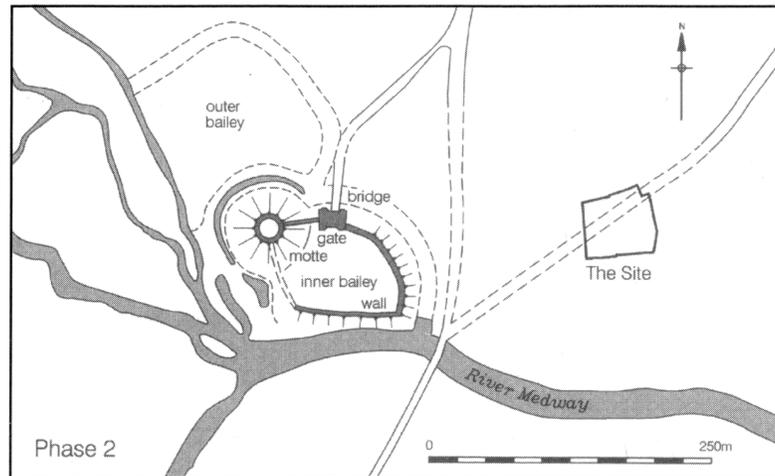
PCA Tonbridge excavations of 2005 near Church street and East street

Phase 1

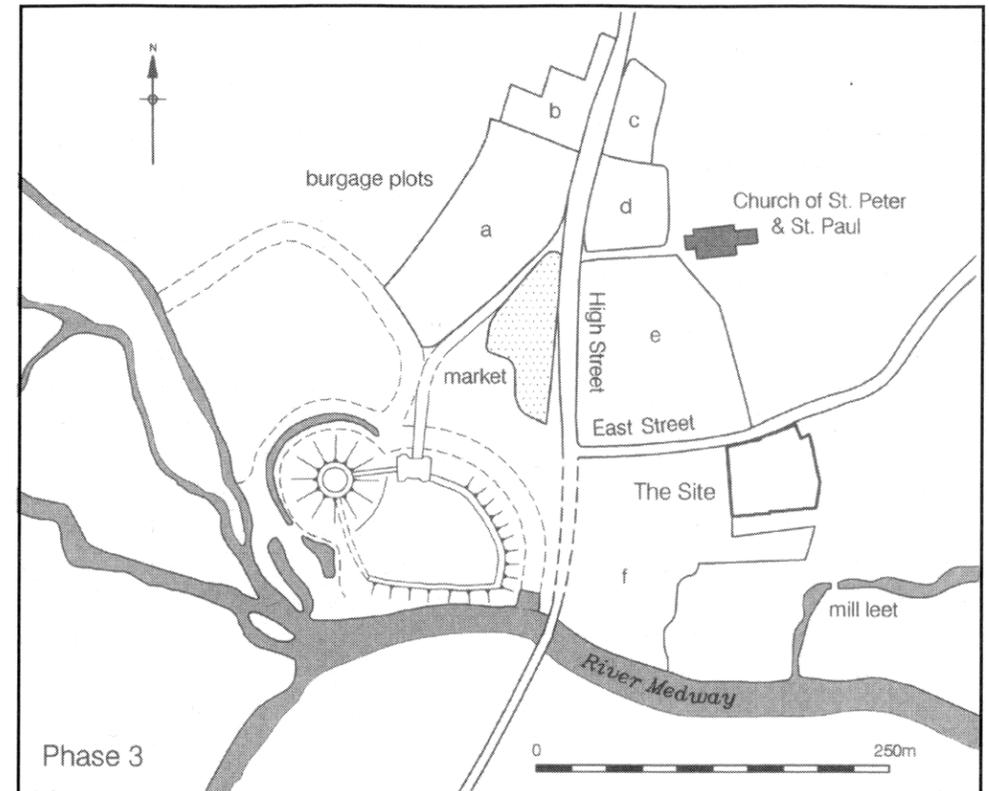


Tonbridge 'town plan analysis'; second and third 'phases'

Phase 2



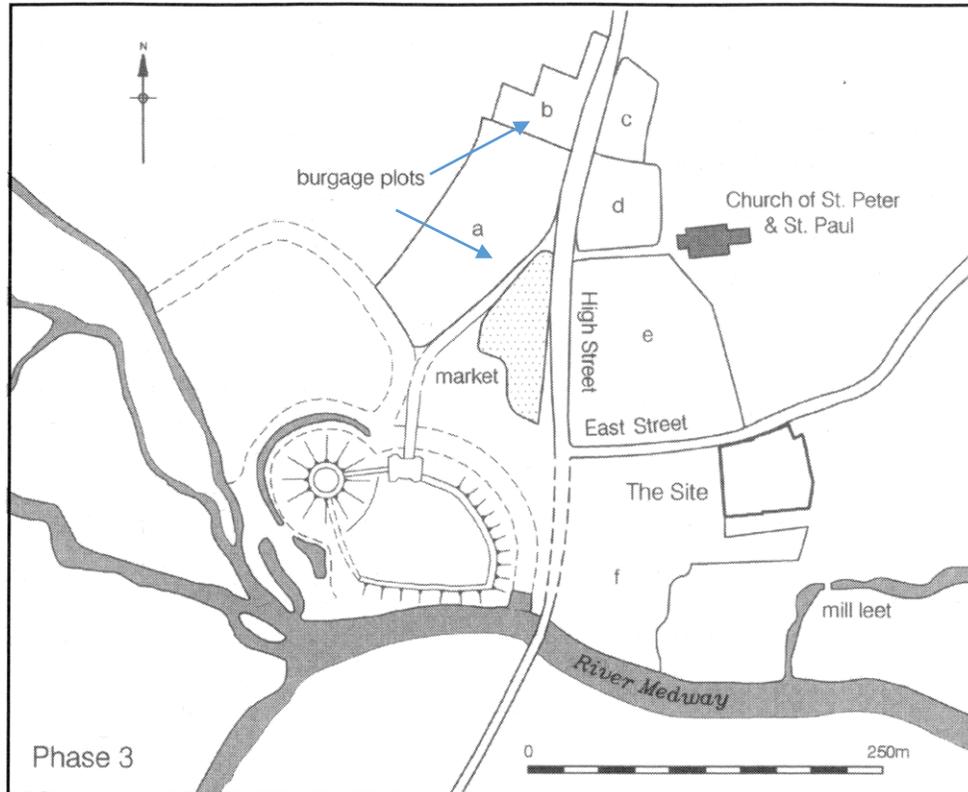
Phase 3



Tonbridge 'town plan analysis'; third phase

Phase 3

'Identification' of blocks or areas of burgage plots (a-f)



The third important element in the town plan is the area of burgage plots which front onto the market area on its east and west sides. Insofar as the original property boundaries can be reconstructed from the Tithe Award map and the early OS maps these form six distinct blocks or areas:

block *a* – those on the north-west side of the present Back Lane

blocks *b* and *c* – those on the inside of the north gate, on either side of the High Street

block *d* – an area between the High Street to its west and the church to its east

block *e* – an area of longer plots between the market area to its west, a back lane to its east, and East Street to its south

block *f* – an area between High Street to its west and East Street to its north

Between them the edges of these blocks of burgage plots define the extent of the market area and access to it from both its ends. It is therefore surmised that the laying out of the burgage plots and the creation of the market place were contemporary. The properties in the two areas on

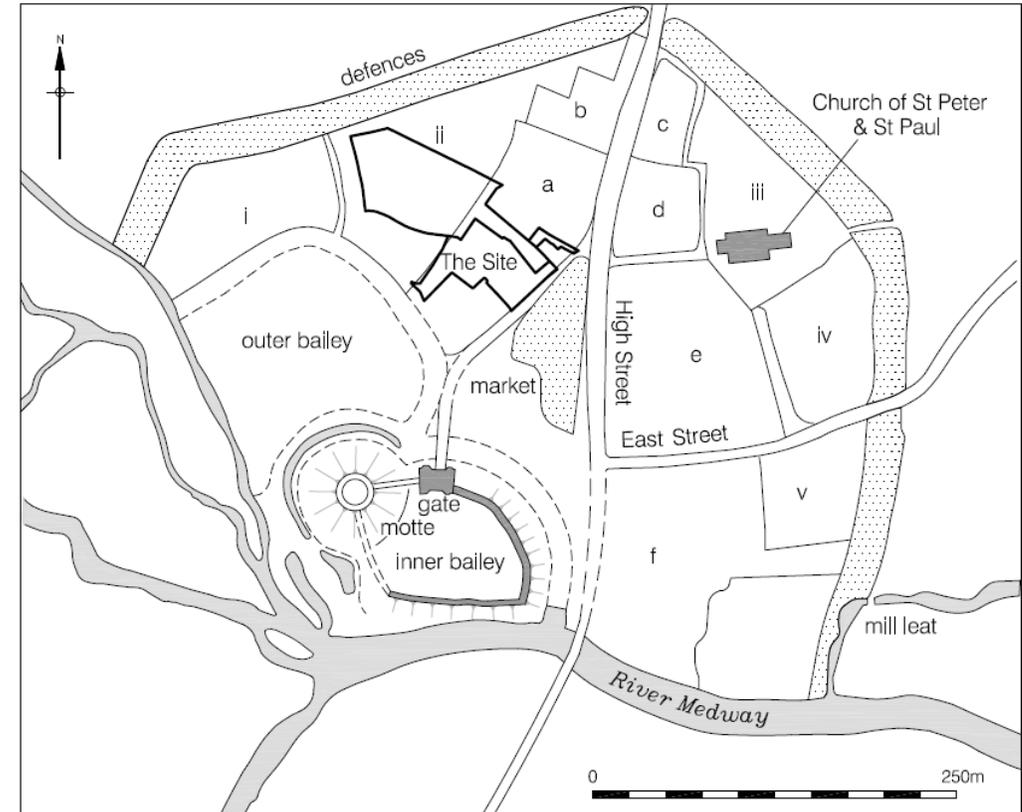
The conjectural reconstruction of blocks of development (a-f) and open areas (I-V) at Tonbridge ('The site' is the second PCA excavation site of 2005, published 2011)

'Conclusions' of this kind of TPA by Haslam

Phase 4 ('open spaces' labelled I, II, III, IV)

The topographical observations have led to certain hypotheses about the development of the town, which can be summarised thus:

- the main north-south street (High Street), as well as East Street, represent routeways which may well have been in existence before the formation of the castle and town. As will be argued below, this implies the existence of a significant crossing of the river at this point before the Conquest.
- the market place with its burgrave plots together represent a new urban foundation which was planned and laid out at the same time outside the principal gate of the castle, and therefore after the latter's construction.
- the church was also a new foundation at the time, built to serve the needs of the population of the newly created town. A similar inference can be made about the Town Mill and its leat.
- the original bank and ditch defences were created at a date which was later than the laying out of the burgrave plots and market, and were constructed in such a way as to leave open spaces inside the defended area.

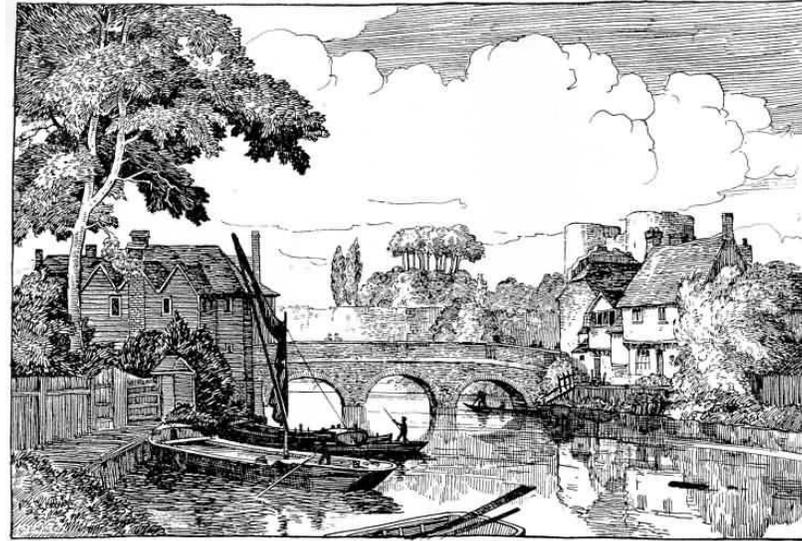


Tonbridge town centre north of the River Medway by Hasted

The early river was 'braided'



The bridge of 1775



THE BRIDGE OF 1775.

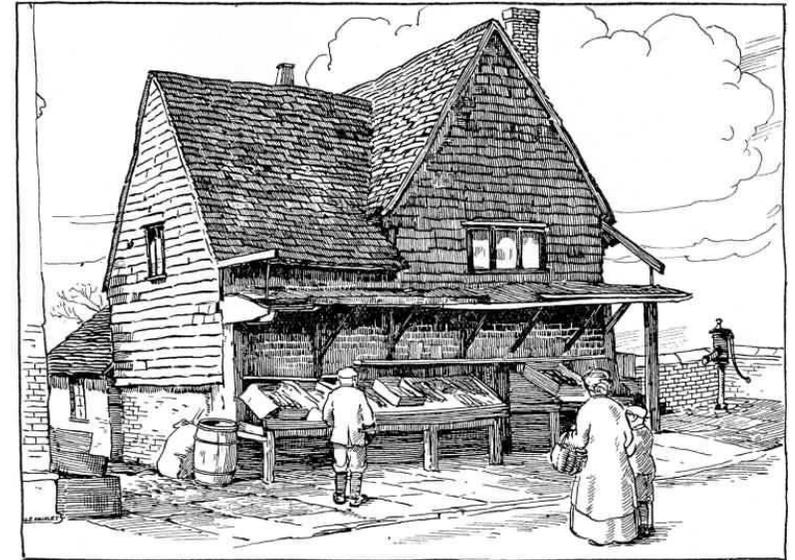
Does the evidence of old buildings help us?

Market place before 1798 by John Le Neve



THE MARKET PLACE PRIOR TO 1798.

Buleys as in c. 1795



"BULEY'S."

The evidence of later buildings?

Old Bakery pulled down in 1928



OLD BAKERY, PULLED DOWN IN 1928

Stidolph



EXAMPLE OF A TIMBER-BUILT HOUSE, PRE-1740.

How far did Tonbridge town extend- and when?

Old house (s) at Dry Hill (depicted at top c. 1795)



OLD HANOVER HOUSE, DRY HILL.



'Original' school building [1553]



PLATE No. 11.—THE ORIGINAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

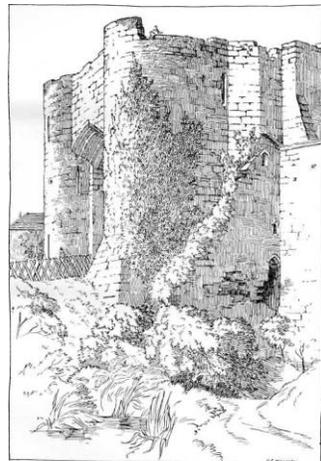
Southborough as a place name and its origins as a 'borgh' of the
'manor/lowy/estate' of Tonbridge

In J. Wallenberg, *Place-Names of Kent* Printed sources (many now online) he referred to...

1. 125 C 11 [charter]
2. *Borh de Suth'* 1270 Ass
3. *Suth* 1306 Pat, 1314 IPM.
4. *Bedelry of South* 1347 IPM
5. *La South Burgh* 1450
6. *Le Southborgh* 1488 Arch
Cant ex v., 79

1. See Wallenberg, *Kentish Place Names (KPN)*
2. *Assize Rolls for Kent (See KPN , p.III)*
3. *4. Calendar of Inquisitions post Mortem, Hen.III-Ed III (London, 1989,ff)v. also AC II-VI*
5. *Calendar of Patent Rolls 1232 ff (London 1891, ff)*
6. *Archaeologia Cantiana*

Tonbridge castle and records of Southborough and Hildenborough



CASTLE GATEWAY (NORTH).

- A roll of late 14th-century accounts concerning Tonbridge borough and castle:
- These include a valor (valuation) of Tonbridge borough/borgh with its members (other borghs or tithings) of Southborough and Hildenborough.
- A bailiff's account of William Hore for Tonbridge borough from Michaelmas 1384 to Michaelmas 1385, and an account of William Hore, larderer of Tonbridge castle from Michaelmas 1384 to Michaelmas 1385.
- A bedel's account of Thomas Rolf for Southborough for 1385 to 1386.
- A bedel's account of Simon Honte for Hildenborough from Michaelmas 1384 to Michaelmas 1385.
- Also a few accounts of the bailiff, rent-collector and larderer of Tonbridge castle from 1402-12

).

Other printed and online resources for research (secondary)

- The Electronic Sawyer website for charters
- *Archaeologia Cantiana* (Kent Arch. Soc.)
Place names and more research pages of KAS website
- Articles in *Journal of the Kent History Federation* [eg Kathryn Franklin on Pembury [notes removed!]
- Victoria County History
- Chronicles, e.g. for Tonbridge that of 'Florence' [John] of Worcester, in J. Stevenson, *Church Historians of England* (London, 1853), vol. 4
- Websites (e.g. images in Historic England- Images of England, Pastcapes and other)
- Edward Hasted maps and text [British History Online]
- 1st edition Hasted.
- 'Grey literature' (unpub. archaeological reports) e.g. T. Tatton-Brown, 'Tonbridge: Sts Peter and Paul Rochester Diocese: Historical and Archaeological Survey (unpub. 1994).
- G. Draper, for Canterbury Archaeological Trust, A study of the documentary evidence pertaining to Kent College Girls School, Old Church Road, Pembury, Kent (KCP-DA-10), unpub. 2010
- The Historic Environment Record (HER) (for Kent and other counties)

196 LOWY OF TUNBRIDGE.

of the same reign, alienated it to Thomas Stone, of Hadlow, yeoman.

How it passed back again into the same family of Fane, I do not find; but it was for some length of time, together with the above-mentioned manor of Tatlingbury, possessed by the elder branch of it, earls of Westmoreland, the last of whom, John, earl of Westmoreland, died *f. p.* in 1762, since which it has, by his will, in like manner with the rest of his estates in this county, at length descended to the right hon. Thomas, lord le Despencer, the present owner of it.

The vicars of Tudeley serve the cure of this parish and chapelry, united to that church as before-mentioned.

It is not in charge in the king's books.

TUNBRIDGE.

THE next parish north-westward from Capel is that of Tunbridge, written in Saxon, *Tunbryege*, or the town of Bridges. In Domesday, and in the *Textus Roffensis*, it is written *TONEBRIGA*, and is supposed to take its name from the several bridges which are built over the five streams of the river Medway, as they pass through this town.

THE PARISH of Tunbridge is very large, extending six miles in length from north to south, and about six in breadth; its circumference is supposed to be about twelve miles, though the bounds of it have not been perambulated for many years. From its great extent, the situation, as well as the soil, is very different in the several parts of it; it lies in general very low and moist, owing to the different streams of the Medway, which flow through it, and at times inundate it to a considerable extent. From the nature of its soil it is extremely kindly for oak timber, of which there

TUNBRIDGE.

197

there are numbers of large sized trees throughout it, the whole is esteemed a very healthy air; the soil is in general a stiff clay, much of which, especially in the grass lands on each side the river is very fertile and good fatting land, at the same time much of it is productive of good crops of corn and hops, of which there are several plantations. At the south-west part of the parish the ground rises to the quarry hill, where the soil becomes a sand covering the quarry stone rock, about a mile beyond which is the hamlet of Southborough, at the extremity of the parish that way. The north and south parts of this parish on the east side, are covered with the woods of the north and south Frith, the former of which joins to West Peckham, and the latter, of much larger size, being upwards of three miles in length, and two in breadth, extending to within a very small distance of Tunbridge-wells, in Speldhurst. On the northern side of the latter, about a mile and a half from the town, on a pleasing eminence, is the mansion of Somerhill, Mr. Woodgate's; the state apartment of this large and venerable mansion, is noble and spacious, and retains its original form, as well as much of its gilding and other decorations, and the whole, by a repair made with a proper attention to the style of its architecture, might be rendered a most magnificent residence.

Along the western side of the Frith woods there runs a stream, which comes from Speldhurst, and about midway here turns a mill, used for the manufacturing of that sort of gunpowder, usually called *battle gunpowder*, it is situated at a place in it called Old Forge-farm, from its being in queen Elizabeth's time an iron foundery, subject to her use and directions. In 1763 an act passed to enable the proprietors to continue to work the mill as a *pestle mill*, which is otherwise prohibited by law.

The town of Tunbridge is situated nearly in the middle of the parish, about thirty miles from London,

o 3 on

INDUSTRIES

1300 complaint was made to the mayor of London that the smiths of the Weald (*sabri de Waldi*) were bringing into London iron for cartwheels, presumably bars for tires, much shorter than formerly, to the great injury of the ironmongers.⁵⁹ Probably some of these smiths had their forges in Kent. At a rather earlier date, in 1277, quantities of iron were bought in the Weald for the arsenal of the Tower. John de Ledes, whose name is suggestive of Kent, was employed in procuring 168 iron rods (*kinillos, camillos*) at 9*d.* a piece, and a smith 'in the Weald' was paid 4*s.* 3*d.* for making 100 such rods. John de Ledes was also sent to obtain 406 iron rods in the Weald, but as these were bought from Master Henry de Lewes⁶⁴ it is probable that they were of Sussex manufacture.

Accounts of building operations at Dover about 1340⁶⁵ show that Spanish iron was largely used, Sandwich being the port to which it was brought.⁶⁶ At Leeds also, at a slightly earlier date, there are many entries of 'Spanish iron,' and also some of 'iron,' probably of local manufacture.⁶⁷ Between 1370 and 1375 large quantities of iron were bought for use at Leeds Castle, the price of the 'Spanish iron' being from 9*s.* 4*d.* to 10*s.* the 100 lbs.; of the unidentified iron some 4,300 lbs. were bought at prices ranging from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 7*s.* 8*d.*, while 508 lbs. were obtained at as low a rate as 5*s.* 6*d.* This lower priced iron was presumably English and probably of Kentish manufacture. At Boxley Abbey in 1334⁶⁸ we find definite mention of '7 blooms of Walden iron' being bought for 34*s.* 6*d.*, and other blooms of iron bought at Malling.

It is worth notice that in 1342, when the sheriff of Kent had to obtain 500 sheaves of arrows, he bought some at Canterbury and the remainder at the Sussex ironworks at Horsham,⁶⁹ a district where the smiths seem to have specialized in arrow making. Canterbury was not, of course, in the iron district, but as an important city would be well supplied with such commodities as arrowheads from many different districts, so that there is nothing to show that those bought by the sheriff were of Kentish production. At the same time there must have been local iron in the market, as there were important works at Tudeley, near Tunbridge, during the whole of the reign of Edward III, and probably from a much earlier date. In 1330 these works turned out 194 blooms of iron and next year 224

blooms,⁶⁰ of which 192 were sold for £16.⁶¹ In 1332 the output was 231 blooms,⁶² and the following year 112 blooms⁶³ were made between Michaelmas and Easter, at which date the forge was leased to Thomas Springet. The result of the lease seems to have been an increased activity, as 201 were received that same year for 'stone sold for making 400 blooms,'⁶⁴ while in 1335 ironstone for 600 blooms was sold. The whole of this ironstone, however, was not consumed at the one forge. In 1333 we find Hamo Harri paying for two plots of land for forges let to him, and John Ferrour also paying for a plot of land for a forge,⁶⁵ while in 1339 John Copping paid 19*s.* 6*d.* 'pur piere de myne de feer' for his works at Bournemouth,⁶⁶ possibly the same as the forge at 'Newefrith by Bournemouth' leased to Robert Springet at 5 marks per annum in 1340.⁶⁷ Shortly after this the iron industry here seems to have suffered a temporary eclipse, and in 1347 the site of Thomas Springet's forge was lying waste and unoccupied and the house of Thomas the Smith had disappeared.⁶⁸ In 1350 the two forges of Thomas Harry were returned as idle,⁶⁹ but that is afterwards attributed to the influence of the Black Death, and in 1352 they were again leased either to the same Thomas Harry or to another of the same name.⁷⁰

The details given in the accounts of Tudeley forge⁷¹ do not add greatly to our knowledge of early ironworking. There are entries of payments for digging the 'Orstone,' varying from 2*d.* to 3*d.* for a quantity sufficient to make one bloom. Large quantities of charcoal were used, the usual measurement being by 'dozens,' the 'dozen' corresponding to 14 seams or horse loads. 'Elewod' or 'clyngwode' was also bought, and a reference occurs to 'clyng 39 blooms,' which probably refers to the preliminary burning which the ore underwent before smelting. Four blowers were employed, the master-blower receiving 10*s.* per annum, and the others from 3*s.* to 8*s.*; they were also allowed a farthing a piece weekly for drink. About 1333 payments were made to the 'Forblouweris' (Latinized as *antiores flatores*) at the rate of 2*d.* per bloom.⁷² At this date also the other workmen, smiths, etc., were paid by receiving every seventh bloom produced at the forge,⁷³ but by 1353 this payment in kind had been abandoned and they were allowed from 7*d.* to 9*d.* per bloom.⁷⁴

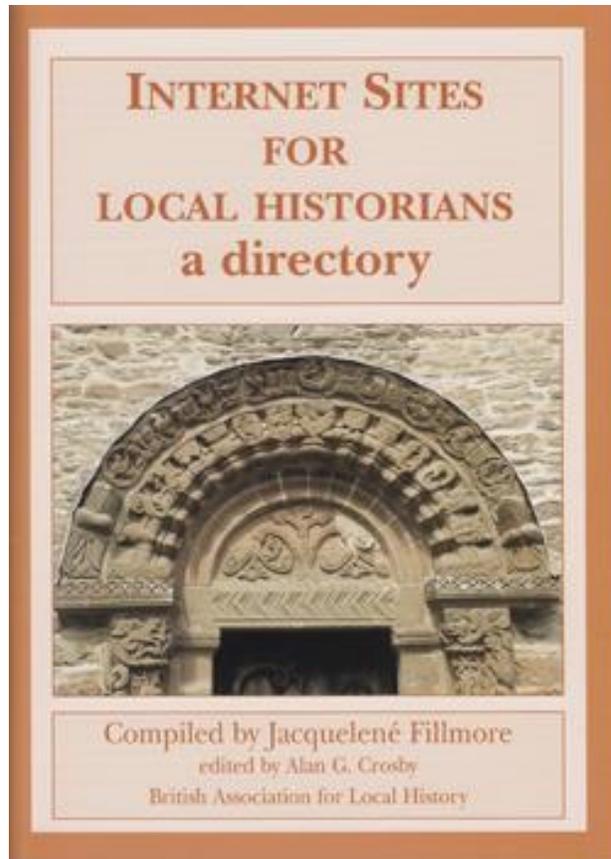
⁵⁹ *Man. Guild. London* (Rolls Ser.), ii, pt. i, 85.
⁶⁰ Exch. K.R. Accts. various, bdl. 467, No. 7.
⁶¹ *Ibid.* bdl. 466, No. 15.
⁶² *Ibid.* bdl. 466, No. 24.
⁶³ *Ibid.* No. 20.
⁶⁴ *Ibid.* No. 20.
⁶⁵ *Ibid.* No. 20.
⁶⁶ *Ibid.* No. 20.
⁶⁷ *Ibid.* No. 20.
⁶⁸ *Ibid.* No. 20.
⁶⁹ *Ibid.* No. 20.
⁷⁰ *Ibid.* No. 20.
⁷¹ *Ibid.* No. 20.
⁷² *Ibid.* No. 20.
⁷³ *Ibid.* No. 20.
⁷⁴ *Ibid.* No. 20.

⁶⁰ *Mins. Accts. bdl.* 890, No. 22.
⁶¹ *Ibid.* 24.
⁶² *Ibid.* 25.
⁶³ *Ibid.* 26.
⁶⁴ *Ibid.* 27.
⁶⁵ *Ibid.* 25.
⁶⁶ *Ibid.* bdl. 891, No. 2.
⁶⁷ *Ibid.* 5.
⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 9.
⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 9.
⁷⁰ *Ibid.* 11.
⁷¹ Exch. Accts. K.R. various, bdl. 485, No. 11.
⁷² *Mins. Accts. bdl.* 890, Nos. 25, 26.
⁷³ *Ibid.*
⁷⁴ Exch. Accts. K.R. various, bdl. 485, No. 11.

Books to read, websites to consult for printed evidence and articles!

- *Early Medieval Kent 800-1220* (please take a flier with a special offer and/or attend the launch conference!)
- *Internet Sites for Local Historians: a directory* (BALH)
- S. Holden, G. Draper, C. Jarrett and D. Goodburn, 'The development of Tonbridge seen through the gate of its castle – recent excavations at the former Tonbridge Stock and Cattle Market' *Archaeologia Cantiana* 131 (2011)
- J. Ward, 'The Lowy of Tonbridge and the lands of the Clare family in Kent, 1066-1217', *Arch. Cant.* 96 (1980), pp. 119-28.
- R. Mortimer, 'Clare, Richard de (1030x35–1087x90)', ODNB; R. Mortimer, 'Clare, Gilbert de (d. 1117)', ODNB (online).
- Klevnäs, A. M. (2013). '*Whodunnit? Grave Robbery in Anglo-Saxon England and the Merovingian Kingdoms*'. Oxford, BAR International Series 2582 (also available as Cambridge PHD Thesis, via BL Ethos website)
- The Wooded Landscape Research Toolkit (3 vols) (the Weald Forest Ridge Landscape Partnerships Scheme)
- i.e. <http://www.highweald.org/downloads/publications/land-management-guidance/woodland-guidance/37-woodland-archaeology-research-toolkit/file.html>
- and <http://www.highweald.org/downloads/publications/land-management-guidance/woodland-1/33-feature-identification-toolkit-final-feb-2012/file.html>
- and <http://www.highweald.org/downloads/publications/35-level-1-2-3-survey-toolkit/file.html>
- Eds. Killingray and Purves, *The Historical Atlas of Kent* (Phillimore)
- J. Wallenberg, *Place-Names of Kent* (1934) and *Kentish Place-Names* (1931)(on charters, more dated, less useful)
- E. Wragg, C. Jarrett and J. Haslam, 'The Development of Medieval Tonbridge reviewed in the light of recent excavations at Lyons, East Street, Tonbridge', *Arch. Cant.* 125 (2005).

Internet Sites for Local Historians: a directory (£4.99)
Buy it here at the end of this talk! g.m.draper@kent.ac.uk



Passionate about local history?

So are we.

Come and explore more about how
your ancestors lived.

Conferences • Study Days • Guided Tours
Quarterly Journal • Print & Online Publications

**BRITISH
ASSOCIATION
FOR LOCAL
HISTORY**

Join online
or discover more at:
www.balh.org.uk