

LAGHAM PARK

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

South Godstone, Surrey



March 2020

Surrey Historic Environment Record



Report Title

Lagham Park Historic Landscape Survey

Site

Lagham Park, South Godstone, Tandridge District, Surrey

National Grid Reference (site centred at)

TQ 36940 48275

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Introduction

The Surrey Historic Environment Record (HER) team has produced this report about the historic landscape of Lagham Park, a former park of medieval origin in south-east Surrey. It is reckoned to have been one of the largest historic parks in the county, comfortably encompassing the entirety of the modern village of South Godstone, and its boundary is unusually complete in terms of how easily its line can be traced on modern-day Ordnance Survey maps, aerial photographs and Lidar imagery (**Maps 1, 7-9**). The park boundary encompasses an area of around 581 acres (235 hectares), split unequally between the two parishes of Godstone (just over 433 acres/175 hectares) and Tandridge (148 acres/60 hectares). At its heart (though not its true geographical centre) lies Lagham Manor, a post-medieval manor house surrounded by a massive medieval moat and associated embankments (respectively, National Heritage List for England [NHLE] Entry Numbers 1029769 and 1012795; **Map 2**).

The original impetus for this project came in July 2019, when the HER was made aware that an application to Historic England to have the park pale earthworks of Lagham designated as a Scheduled Monument had been rejected at the initial assessment stage (Designation Application Number 1450865; Historic England 2019). The associated report took a somewhat negative view of the level of earthwork survival, stating ‘there is little evidence regarding the surviving pale earthworks thus their interpretation and date are uncertain’ (Historic England 2019, 3). It became clear that no site visit was undertaken as part of the assessment process, nor had archaeological fieldwork specifically focused on the park boundary been conducted by any other organisation or individual at any point prior to this. Therefore, the conclusion that ‘the sections of the park pale at Lagham Park are insufficiently understood’ (Historic England 2019, 3) was not only hard to disagree with, but was where the HER saw an opportunity to make a novel and meaningful contribution.

Our ambition, however, was to look at the historic landscape of the whole park, not just its boundary, and indeed of the wider Wealden landscape around it. Much of what is currently agricultural land around South Godstone, including the majority of the fields lying within the Lagham Park boundary, have been earmarked as the site of a proposed new garden village, comprising as many as 5000 new homes plus associated amenities and infrastructure (Tandridge District Council, ‘South Godstone Garden Village’). Its development over the course of up to two decades would have an inevitably profound impact upon the historic environment of the Lagham Park area. The emerging garden village masterplan already recognises the importance of respecting the setting of the designated heritage assets at Lagham Manor and retaining the park pale. Nevertheless, establishing something much closer to a full schedule of features and sites within and around the former park area would help towards understanding the resource base, and the tailoring of future development to cause the least possible damage to the historic environment.

Previous research

A small body of existing published and unpublished works provides a satisfactory basis for understanding many aspects of the history of Lagham Park and its landscape. Most focus on Lagham Manor and therefore mention the associated park patchily and often in less detail. The manorial descent, along with some information about the medieval park, is given in volume four of the *Victoria History of the County of Surrey (VCH, 4, 285-86)*. Considerably more detailed information and discussion of the history of Lagham, including the medieval and post-medieval phases of Lagham Park, is provided in Uvedale Lambert's privately-published book *Godstone: a parish history* (Lambert 1929). The historical background of Lagham as a manor was also summarised by Lesley Ketteringham in her *Surrey Archaeological Collections* report about the excavations by the now-defunct Bourne Society Archaeological Group (BSAG) undertaken in the grounds of the manor house between 1973 and 1978 (Ketteringham 1984). Information from all of the above is woven together along with a number of useful pieces of further information about the manor house and especially its modern history in an online article by the Felbridge & District History Group (Felbridge & District History Group, 'Lagham Manor').

The area within and including the former boundary of Lagham Park contains a small number of areas with the status of either a County Site of Archaeological Importance (CSAI) or an Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP), as described in a review report – based upon HER, NHLE and historic cartographical data – by Surrey County Council in 2017 (Howe and Egginton 2017; **Map 4**). Lagham Manor moat, including its island and surrounding embankments, is a CSAI approximately coterminous with the Scheduled area (reference TA006). The surrounding land has the status of an AHAP (reference TA038). The circuit of the park pale, exclusive of the gaps made by the creation of Eastbourne Road and the South Eastern Railway, is also described as an AHAP (reference TA107).

Lastly, one piece of research that has looked at the wider landscape instead of focusing on the moated manor complex or park boundary is a 2017 Heritage Desk-Based Assessment by Orion Heritage (MacQuarrie 2017). The conclusions it draws are based on (among other things) historic map regression, archival research and a site visit, and in many ways it acts as a useful baseline for further historic landscape-related research, although it should be added that the assessment was based on land parcels not coterminous with the extent of Lagham Park and so excludes all of the area north of the railway line as well as Lagham Manor and some of the land immediately adjacent to it (see MacQuarrie 2017, Fig. 1).

Methodology

The HER team devised a mixed programme of non-intrusive fieldwork and desk-based study as the best way of gaining a better understanding of the boundary of Lagham Park and its historic landscape context. In order to obtain good-quality evidence for the nature of the boundary and its level of survival, six separate locations were identified where the line of the park boundary is crossed by or runs alongside a public right of way (**Map 10**). Each was

visited and measurements of the size of the boundary earthworks taken (so far as they could be accessed – in a number of cases best-guess estimates had to be made). Digital photographs and written notes were also taken to document other aspects of the site and situation; because of limitations regarding access to upstanding earthworks, no cross-section drawings were made. In conjunction with these recording exercises, a walkover survey was also conducted inside and outside the former park area, taking in sites (again limited to those accessible or visible from public rights of way) that had been identified from HER entries or historic maps, to ascertain their present state of survival. Photographs and notes were taken to document each site and therefore form the basis of records in schedules of sites of historic landscape interest located inside and immediately outside of the park area. This fieldwork was undertaken during three separate site visits between 4th December 2019 and 17th January 2020.

Subsequent to the site visits, thorough assessments of the archaeological and historical backgrounds of the park and environs were produced. These included overviews of the previously-known archaeology of the park and its recorded history; consultation of secondary sources of historical testimony; and analyses of historic maps, aerial photographs and Lidar data (at the time of writing, the majority but not totality of the park area is covered by the latter). This led to the identification of a number of additional features of archaeological interest. Once all these assessments had been completed, individual accounts of a total of 33 features and sites were written; 27 of these were not covered by existing HER database entries (**Map 11**, and for existing HER data see **Map 3**). All of this work permitted different types of information to be drawn together and conclusions reached about the long-term development of the landscape of Lathom Park.

Topography and Geology

The topography of Lgham Park comprises three areas of higher ground, two in the north-west around Posterngate Farm and South Godstone and one to the south-east of Lgham Manor, with intervening area of lower lying ground mostly running east-west. The northernmost area of higher ground includes the highest land within the former park area, with Posterngate Farm sitting on the 90-metre above Ordnance Datum (aOD) contour, to the north of which the land reaches an even greater elevation. The lowest land, below 70 metres aOD, occurs to the south of the railway line around Lgham Manor and south of Crowhurst Lane End (with spot heights of 64 metres aOD just outside the old park boundary around National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 36065 47635 and TQ 37808 47961). Moving further south the topography then rises into the second area of higher ground that attains a maximum height of 84 metres aOD at around TQ 36524 47670. From here the land slopes gently down to 65 metres aOD at the southern extremity of the park covered by Bradford Wood, south-west towards The Mount, south-east towards Hobbs Farm and east towards Lgham Lodge Farm and Crowhurst Lane End.

The large majority of the bedrock geology of the Lgham Park area is formed of Mudstone of the Weald Clay Formation, with an arc of Sandstone of the same Weald Clay Formation running east-west underneath part of the south of park area; this coincides with the higher ground between Lgham Manor and Lgham Lodge Farm (Ordnance Survey, 'Reigate'). There are no mapped superficial geological deposits recorded within the site, although the existence of at least two features described as gravel pits on late 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps (e.g. **Map 6.2**) would seem to indicate the existence of limited areas of such deposits.

Historical Background

The documentary horizon for the Lagham Park area is the late 10th century CE. In the will of two married and evidently-wealthy landowners named Brihtric and Ælfswith, dated to the years between 975 and 987, the place-name *Wolcnesstede* or “Walkingstead” – later supplanted by Godstone as the name of the parish (Gover *et al.* 1934, 317) – appears twice (The Electronic Sawyer, S 1511; the earlier name persists as a minor place-name). First it is as the name of a landholding that was to be bequeathed to a man named Wulfstan Ucca. Its second occurrence follows immediately on from this, and records that “Walkingstead” was the site of a minster church to which Brihtric and Ælfswith donated ten hides of land located *on Strættune* “at Stratton”, another surviving place-name within Godstone parish to the north-west of Lagham. The interrelationship between these two bequests is not particularly clear, but it has been suggested that “Walkingstead” was an ailing minster which succumbed to secular takeover in the decades prior to the Norman Conquest (Williams 2008, 98).

Tandridge parish, meanwhile, has been suggested to be coextensive with the detached woodland holding named *Tenric* in a charter text of the period 963-75 (The Electronic Sawyer, S 815; Turner and Briggs 2016, 175, 177, 184). Because of its predominant Wealden situation, Tandridge may have been used in the earlier middle ages primarily as pig pasture, an activity that may have been more perennial and actively-managed than has often been assumed, but that sustained at best very low densities of permanent population (Turner and Briggs 2016, 190). So far as the meagre evidence allows, therefore, the indications provided by Lagham’s absence from the will of Brihtric and Ælfswith and the wood-pasture status of Tandridge in the same period are that the later park area was marginal and unimportant at this time.

Lagham first appears in the written record in the late 12th century, on account of it being chosen as the site of a new house established following the marriage of Odo de Dammartin and Margaret de Lucy (Ketteringham 1984, 248). Its name may provide some insight around the local landscape at the time. The authors of *The Place-Names of Surrey* interpreted it as a compound of two elements: *lag*, a local dialect term signifying ‘a narrow marshy meadow by a stream’ and either *hamm* or *hām*, two elements of Old English derivation with very different connotations (Gover *et al.* 1934, 318, 344). Most have preferred to interpret it as Old English *hām* meaning ‘dwelling, home, house’ (first put forward by Leveson-Gower 1874, 90-91; see also Lambert 1929, 44, 81; Ketteringham 1984, 235). However, John Dodgson took the 1349 spelling *Lagholm* as consistent with Old English *homm*, a variant of *hamm*, with a meaning of either ‘promontory of dry land’, ‘dry ground in a marsh’, or ‘cultivated/enclosed plot (in marginal land)’ (Dodgson 1973, 6-7, 23 – note too his interpretation of the first element as Old English **lagge* ‘a marsh’). This derivation would accord with other minor place-names in the locality, notably Prinkham in Lingfield parish (*Prinkhamme* in 1263) and Stone Hall in Oxted (*Stanhamme* 1325: Gover *et al.* 1934, 330, 334; Dodgson 1973, 23).

Despite the potential challenges embodied by the place-name, some of the landscape around the nascent manorial centre at Lagham was able to be put to productive use. Among the things granted to Roger de St John and his heirs by Alice de Dammartin, heiress of Odo de Dammartin, in 1248 were 200 acres of wood and 12 acres of meadow in a landholding at “Walkingstead” that must have been equivalent to Lagham, along with ‘the homage and service’ of 34 tenants (*VCH*, 4, 285). Nevertheless, it is notable that the specified land-use are less intensive, non-arable types (cf. Lambert 1929, 44, who posited early cultivation of the higher ground around The Mount on the southern boundary of Lagham Park).

Surely the most noteworthy episode in the medieval history of Lagham was the royal licence to crenellate obtained by Roger de St John on 5th February 1262. Specifically, this gave Roger and his heirs permission ‘to fortify his house [*domam suam*] of Lagham [*Lageham*] ... with a ditch, stockades and a paling [*fossato brethaciis et palo*]’ (Lambert 1929, 79-80). The implications of the grant and their relationship with the extant moat and earthworks encircling Lagham Manor were considered at length by Lambert, who noted the Latin noun *brethaciis* ‘more properly means the wooden towers with which the stockade or paling was fortified’ (Lambert 1929, 80). The scale of the resultant moat and banks has attracted many admiring comments (**Figure 1**), but whatever other ambitions Roger had for Lagham were curtailed by his death in battle at Evesham in 1265 (*VCH*, 4, 285).



Figure 1: View looking west along south arm of Lagham Manor moat, showing retention of a minimal amount of water even in winter (photograph taken 4th December 2019).

Roger de St John was succeeded by his son John. As is explained in the next section, archaeology suggests the following decades coincided with a period of investment in the fabric of the demesne (out)buildings at Lagham (see Ketteringham 1984, 248). The historical

testimony for Lagham in these years is less plentiful, to the extent that it is unclear if John lived until 1316 (as per Ketteringham 1984, 248) or had a son and namesake who died in that year (as per *VCH*, 4, 285).

What is clear is that a John de St John died on 10th July 1316 and, significantly for the subject matter of this report, the Inquisition Post Mortem – a document written in Latin that was produced as a result of the inquest held after his death – includes the first known reference to a park at Lagham. The passage in question is very brief, doing no more than noting the existence of a park (*parcus*) from which payments relating to pasture and pannage worth £1 4s annually were derived (Lambert 1929, 99-100). The location of this park within the Lagham manorial estate is not clear, nor is acreage is specified, whereas such figures are given for other land uses: 200 acres of arable, eight acres of meadow (Lambert 1929, 99). It does seem conceivable that it was related to the 200 acres of wood mentioned in 1248, especially given the reference to pannage, a woodland-based grazing institution (Turner and Briggs 2016, 168-69), and the much later-recorded existence of Lagham Wood within Lagham Park. A messuage (i.e. house) is also listed, but ‘not valued because outgoings exceed its worth’ (*non extenditur quia resumpcio excedit valorem*) – a circumstance Lambert attributed to the ease with which ‘medieval buildings were wont to often to get into a woeful state of disrepair’ (1929, 101).

The picture of Lagham in 1316 can be elaborated through the Inquisitions Post Mortem of John’s successors. The first of these was confusingly also named John (hence Lambert dubbing him John de St John II), who died on April 23rd 1323. His Inquisition Post Mortem again noted a park of unstated acreage, this time characterised by ‘underwood and pasture’ worth £1 annually (Lambert 1929, 103).

More quantitative detail comes in the Inquisition Post Mortem of Margery, widow of John de St John II, from an inquest held at Lagham on 14th June 1346. Lambert provided a transcription and paraphrased translation of the Latin text, which led him to conclude that Margery had resided in the house at Lagham and looked after the manor in a way that saw it increase in value fourfold (1929, 105-109). This time around, the park was said to contain 300 acres of land, split between the manor of Lagham (200 acres, with a worth of 1d an acre as pasture and pannage) and ‘the Honour of Boulogne’, i.e. Marden in “Walkingstead” (100 acres). Alongside this was a capital messuage (*capitale mesuagiam*), this time attributed a modest annual value of 2s, 200 acres of arable land, and 10 acres of meadow that were given a low per-acre worth ‘because they lay in the wet ground and the herbage was poor’ (*quia iacent in marisco et non est bona herba*: Lambert 1929, 107).

The death of Margery meant that Lagham could finally pass to hers and John de St John II’s son and heir, another John (by Lambert’s numbering system, John de St John III), who had been a minor at the time of his father’s death and so unable to inherit his property directly (Lambert 1929, 104, 109). John died in 1349, almost certainly as a result of the Black Death. His Inquisition Post Mortem, arising from an inquest of 27th April 1349 (19 days after his death) contains several striking references to its impact; for example, the fixed rents paid by free tenants of the manor of Lagham were reported to be ‘now no more because nearly all

of the tenants belonging to the manor are dead – their holdings stand empty for want of heirs and tenants nor has anyone wished to enter upon the said lands or holdings nor to rent them’ (Lambert 1929, 114). For all the depressing references to the immense difficulties of life in 1349 to be found in John de St John III’s Inquisition, it does also provide the most detailed information available about 14th-century Lagham – including its park, which was described in the following terms:

‘A fenced park [*parcus inclusus*] of 300 acres, of which 100 acres are parcel of the manor of Murydene [i.e. Marden] and the other 200 acres parcel of the manor of Lagham, and they are worth 10s. yearly as pannage in the season and at other seasons they are worth nothing for pasture beyond the deer-keep [*sustentationem bestiarum*]’ (Lambert 1929, 112, 114).

Unsurprisingly, the arable and meadow lands of the manor were reported to have the same acreages as in 1346 (200 of arable, 10 of meadow – this time said to ‘lie in a marsh and are often flooded’: Lambert 1929, 114), but the ‘chief house’ was once again worth nothing. It is also worth adding that the phrase Lambert translates as ‘deer-keep’ may apply to other animals besides deer (as per Creighton 2009, 147-48).

The death of John de St John III marked the beginning of the end of his family’s association with Lagham. His son and heir, Roger de St John, conveyed the reversion of Lagham to Nicholas and Margaret de Loveine in 1351, an act that was followed by his mother, Katherine, and kinsman and heir, Peter de St John, quitclaiming their right to the manor to Nicholas (*VCH*, 4, 285). An Inquisition held in 1369 after Nicholas’ death records the value of his ‘Total lands in Lagham’ as £22 6s 7½d but provides no information about land uses or acreages (Rodney and Chapman 1937, 272 number 722). His daughter and heir, also named Margaret, subsequently married Philip de St Clare, and together they held Lagham and Marden in 1400. This led to Lagham passing through the hands of various members of the St Clare family over the course of the next three-and-a-half decades, and hence its appearance in a number of Inquisitions Miscellaneous and Post Mortem.

An Inquisition Miscellaneous dated 11th April 1419 provides interesting, if somewhat imprecisely located, details about buildings in the manor of Lagham (Chapman and Hunnisett 1968, 326-27 number 566). King Henry IV had placed the manor into the wardship of Sir John Pelham, apparently in 1409, in the wake of the death of Philip de St Clare because John, his eldest son and heir, was then a minor. Pelham was tasked among other things with ‘maintaining the house and buildings on the premises’, yet did the opposite, demolishing ‘most of a barn’, a stable and two other buildings named ‘Deyhous’ (a “dye-house”, i.e. a building in which dyeing was undertaken: Middle English Dictionary, ‘deie’) and ‘le Gerner’ (a storehouse, for grain or other materials: Middle English Dictionary, ‘gerner’). There is no indication where in the manorial estate any of these buildings stood, although it must be considered a strong possibility that they were located at the demesne centre, i.e. inside the Lagham Manor moat. Lagham Park goes unmentioned, unlike the one within the manor of Hedgecourt to the south, where Pelham was accused of tearing down

most of the pale ‘whereby a great part of the game formerly within escaped therefrom’ (Chapman and Hunnisett 1968, 327).

In terms of Lagham Park, the most enlightening of the 15th-century Inquisitions date from 1423, following the death of John St Clare. Thus, at an inquest held on 4th July 1423, Lagham was stated to be a manor ‘in which there are [sic] a park containing the site of the manor’, together valued at 20s annually, alongside 600 acres of arable, 60 of woodland, 20 of meadow, and a water-mill (Mapping the Medieval Countryside, 22-068/75). Another inquest held a matter of months later on 28th October 1423 (apparently because the first was not considered trustworthy; Lambert 1929, 158-59) again noted the water-mill and 20 acres of meadow, and with greater specificity a park containing 400 acres of ‘land, wood and underwood’ – an increase of 100 acres on the extent reported in 1346 and 1349 – but only 200 acres of arable (Mapping the Medieval Countryside, 22-068/76).

The disparity between the mid-14th- and early 15th-century park acreage figures may be explicable in terms of different ways of measuring acreage (see variously Jones 1979; Dilley 1975; Butlin 1961). Alternatively, it is not illogical to suppose that this increased area may be the result of the transfer of land – presumably former arable land – into the park in the wake of the Black Death. One other more certain point of interest is the existence of a water-mill as part of the manorial estate, a feature that was absent from Lagham in the first half of the 14th century (unlike its fellow moiety, Marden). Narratives about late medieval Lagham have tended to assert it was effectively moribund after the Black Death (e.g. Ketteringham 1984, 248), and the 1419 Inquisition testimony does little to contradict them. The existence of a (functioning) water-mill, by contrast, gives a rather different impression of Lagham; indeed it may well show that the manor was the setting for not-insignificant capital investment at some point in the period 1349-1423, by one family out of the St Johns, Loveines, or St Clares.

After the death of Thomas St Clare, Lagham passed for a short while into the hands of Richard Chamberlain, before being conveyed to Sir Richard Harcourt, husband of Edith – daughter of the aforementioned Thomas (Lambert 1929, 162-64). The manor appears to have descended to Sir Richard’s son, Miles, in 1488, but thereafter (and apparently not without subterfuge and controversy) it had come into the joint ownership of Sir David Owen and Sir John Legh (*VCH*, 4, 285). This period of Lagham’s tenorial history is complex and perhaps not especially relevant to understanding its historic landscape, aside from the fact that, after the death of Sir David Owen, Lagham became known as Lagham Park (*VCH*, 4, 286). Whether this is a direct acknowledgement of the continued existence of a park at Lagham, or an oblique reference to one known only through medieval deeds, is at first unclear. However, the recurrence of the name (albeit in the format ‘Lagham, alias Lagham Park’) twice in the 1580s, both times in the context of manorial extents that fail to mention parkland but do include large acreages of pasture and wood (respectively 200 and 120 in 1581, and 400 and 100 in 1585: Lambert 1929, 259), does suggest the medieval park no longer functioned as such.

Lambert adjudged the numerical disparities between the 1581 and 1585 extents of the manor of Lagham to betoken the ‘worthlessness of these legal descriptions’ (1929, 259), but they are at least consistent in documenting that the manor encompassed land and/or property in three parishes (Godstone, Tandridge and Crowhurst, according to the 1581 extent), the existence of multiple messuages, and areas of garden, orchard, meadow and (arable) land. The 1585 extent also uniquely refers to a dovecote (Lambert 1929, 259). They also show the rapid passage of the manor into and then out of the hands of various gentleman owners in the late 16th century.

A potentially significant, if short, period of tenure by Sir William Gardener had its roots in the closing years of the 16th century, when he was High Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex. By means of a number of legal proceedings that took place between 1595 and 1617, Sir William eventually acquired Lagham (Park), albeit only for a few years prior to his death in 1622 (Lambert 1929, 259-62). This period was nonetheless sufficient for Lambert to contend that Gardener was a prime candidate for having been the creator of the traceable park boundary (Lambert 1929, 117, 262). Sir William was succeeded by his son, another William, who was a minor at the time of his father’s death but duly took possession of the lordship, only to then sell it to George and Richard Luxford in 1630. Intriguingly, the manor of Lagham was described at the time of the sale as including ‘200 acres [arable] land, 50 acres meadow, 200 acres pasture and 200 acres wood’ – but not a single acre of park (Lambert 1929, 262).

The Luxfords, though clearly men of some means (having paid £520 for the manor of Lagham), were described as gentlemen and not anything more distinguished in the mould of Sir William Gardener. They and their family nevertheless retained Lagham for the rest of the 17th century. While chronologically this means there is greater scope for them to have made the investment necessary to create a new park pale, there is otherwise no firm evidence in favour of this view. Lambert noted a 1661 reference to ‘Mr. Luxford’s old park at Lagham’, which certainly establishes a *terminus ante quem* for the lifespan of the park, but does not necessarily imply the Mr Luxford in question was responsible for its establishment – it may be safer to read it as a reference to him being the-then owner of the former park area (Lambert 1929, 117). When Lagham was sold in 1699, the estate included 250 acres of woodland, an increased amount compared to earlier in the same century, but only 20 acres of meadow, a decline of more than half its previous extent (Lambert 1929, 262). Whether or not the Luxford family were the patrons of the last park pale, they certainly oversaw changes to the patterns of land use within the manor.

So far as can be determined from patchy historical data, the descent of the manor of Lagham after 1699 continued to be one characterised by a range of different owners, none of whom seems to have been an individual of any great social standing (*VCH*, 4, 286; Lambert 1929, 263). The effect any one of them had upon the landscape of the park area is debateable, therefore, although if the land was used as a park at least briefly in the 17th century then the internal field boundary pattern must in part date from after that time. Cartographic attestation aside (for which see the relevant section below), the histories of the other pre-19th-century buildings within Lagham Park – Old Hall Farm House, Posterngate Farmhouse, Lagham Lodge – are also highly obscure, in marked contrast to Lagham Manor.

The mid-19th century was to see major changes visited upon the Lagham Park landscape. The creation of the London to Eastbourne road, opened in 1841 (but already shown on the Godstone tithe map of 1840 – **Map 5**), must have overlapped with the construction of the Redhill to Tonbridge section of the South Eastern Railway, which opened in May 1842 (Ketteringham 1984, 235; MacQuarrie 2017, 11; also **Figure 2**). Together, they were the catalyst for the emergence of the settlement of South Godstone, most of the growth of which occurred in the 20th century. In no small measure, all of these major changes took place because the owners of Lagham were no longer powerful and determined enough to resist such intrusions. Whereas once they played the leading role in the reconfiguration of the landscape around their manor house, in the modern era they could no more than comply with the requirements of others who sought to create new infrastructure passing through the old park area.

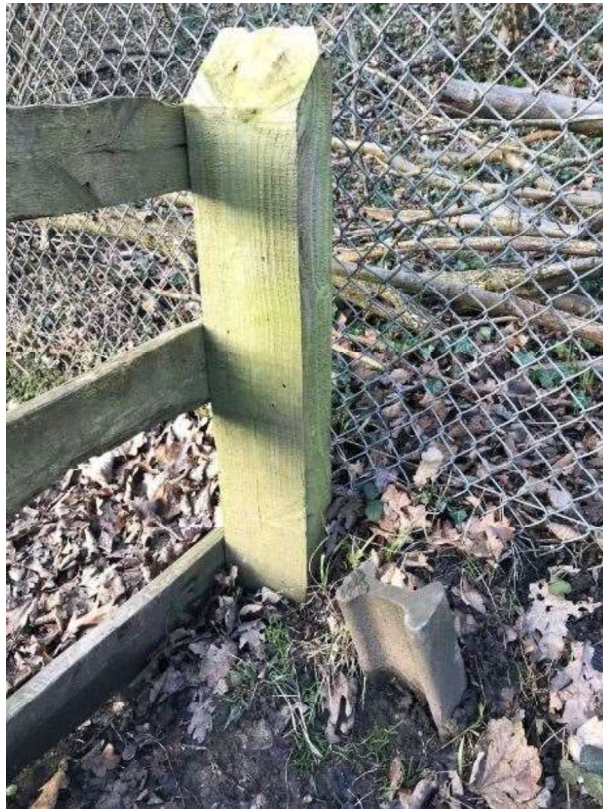


Figure 2: Section of rail of unknown date part-buried next to a stile on the footpath along the south side of the railway embankment close to South Godstone, NGR TQ 36367 48306 (photograph taken 17th January 2020).

Archaeological and Historic Buildings Background

The earliest archaeological evidence from inside Lagham Park takes the form of two chance finds of prehistoric lithics in separate gardens in South Godstone: eight pieces of worked flint of Mesolithic date (SHER Find Spot MSE3202) and a Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead from the same vicinity (SHER Find Spot MSE3205; the grid reference for this given in Turner 1971 is erroneous). No later prehistoric material is on record.

Roman-period archaeology is limited to pottery sherds from Lagham Manor, again found on two separate occasions. The earlier find was a single sherd of Roman pottery, picked up on the bank of the Lagham Manor moat at an unknown date, but prior to 1907 as it is referred to by H. E. Malden in his short account of the Lagham Manor moat earthworks published in that year (Malden 1907, 116; Lambert 1929, 82 repeated local tradition that held the sherd was found as early as the 18th century). Roman pottery sherds from six vessels were also found in the course of the BSAG excavations in the 1970s (Ketteringham 1984, 245). It is possible the pottery represents a site of Roman occupation, although suggestions that Lagham Manor overlies a military camp or temple vastly exceed the likely significance of this meagre evidence (Felbridge & District History Group, 'Lagham Manor'). The presence of the London-Hassocks Roman road, running between 400 and 500 metres away from the west boundary of Lagham Park, is doubtless of some significance in accounting for the presence of the pottery (as was noted by Ketteringham 1984, 247).

The archaeological story of the Lagham Park area in the middle ages centres on Lagham Manor and its encircling moat and banks, and the BSAG excavations of the mid- to late 1970s. No early medieval (often called Anglo-Saxon) pottery sherds or other material were found during these excavations. The earliest features uncovered related to the stone footings of a barn, which was dated to the late 12th century or early 13th century (Ketteringham 1984, 243-45). The termini for this date-range appear to have been defined by the recorded establishment of Odo de Damartin's house at Lagham at the end of the 12th century, and the morphology of the eastern arm of the moat of 1262 or slightly later, which was formed in a way that accommodated the barn (Ketteringham 1984, 235, 245). The earliest elements of the ceramic assemblage, by contrast, were adjudged by Mary Saaler to be of mid-13th-century date (Ketteringham 1984, 247). However, it is possible some of the fragments of 'Red Wares' (to use the term applied by Saaler, who produced the ceramics report) represent what is now known in the Surrey medieval pottery type series as Orange Sandy Ware (codes OQ and FOQ), production of which had begun at Reigate by *circa* 1150 (Jones 1998, 219; an earlier dating was also hinted at by Ketteringham 1984, 245).

The BSAG excavations also investigated the inner bank of the moated enclosure, and sites of domestic outbuildings south-east of the existing manor house. The section through the bank and down to the water's edge found no evidence for a timber stockade as implied by the terminology of the 1262 licence to crenellate, leading to the suggestion one was never built, nor was a stone revetment, the latter probably as a consequence of the local Weald Clay being stiff enough as to not necessitate reinforcement (Ketteringham 1984, 239). The

outbuildings were dated to the 13th to 14th century and, like the earlier barn, had stone foundations to support clay/timber walls. One included a dump of decorated floor tiles, cautiously identified as being of 13th-century rather than 14th-century manufacture (Ketteringham 1984, 247-48). These buildings were destroyed by fire, seemingly in the mid-14th century (Ketteringham 1984, 240 Fig. 4, 241, 243). This evidence, alongside the absence of convincing examples of post-1350 pottery sherds from the medieval assemblage, would accord with the historical testimony for Lagham's sudden decline in and after 1349.

It is uncertain what it if any chronological relationship the excavated medieval building remains had with the 'foundations of stone buildings' (Malden 1907, 116) found *circa* 1902 on the site of recently-demolished cattle sheds that subsequently became part of the lawn of the manor house – these apparently stood to its west, to judge from what is shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps (e.g. **Map 6.1**). Interestingly, the lawn was said in the 1980s to be fringed by roughly-dressed sandstone blocks, which might once have had a structural use (Ketteringham 1984, 248). Similarly opaque is an early 19th-century antiquarian reference to 'Part of a gateway' fancied to have survived, along with a section of garden wall, from an earlier manor house at Lagham (Manning and Bray 1809, 323). Lambert's reading of this representing a former gatehouse (1929, 83) is understandable but is by no means the most logical interpretation of a brief and ambiguously-phrased reference.

The earliest standing portions of the present manor house at Lagham are of post-medieval date. It incorporates some wooden panelling and four reused stone fireplaces, probably brought from a demolished house elsewhere in the locality, indisputably of 16th-century date (Lambert 1929, 83; Felbridge & District History Group, 'Lagham Manor'). Beyond these basic certainties, however, there is considerable divergence of opinion as to how old it is and how many phases of pre-19th-century construction it incorporates. Some (Malden 1907, 116; Lambert 1929, 83) have considered its first phase to be of wholly 17th-century origin. The Historic England listing description, by contrast, identifies it as a 16th-century house refaced *circa* 1620 (NHLE Entry Number 1029769), while the Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey) considers the front façade to be of either 17th- or 18th-century date sitting atop 17th-century cellar windows ('Godstone, Lagham Manor'). Ketteringham took a not-dissimilar view to the latter, positing the lowermost portions belong to the 17th century with later fabric above (1984, 248; cf. 237 Fig. 2). Incorporation of at least some 17th-century elements in the fabric of the existing house does therefore seem credible.

Thanks to the BSAG excavations, it is known that changes were made to the surroundings of the manor house in the 17th century, namely a path co-oriented with the house, another of compacted clay along the top of the inner bank of the moat, and a metalled driveway and ditch leading to a new causeway across the south-east corner of the moat (Ketteringham 1984, 239-43). A trial trench dug across the 'ornamental moat' adjoining the main moat to the south-west of the manor house produced only post-medieval material, leading to its interpretation as a 17th- or 18th-century feature (Ketteringham 1984, 239). Pottery including 'some fine Bellarmines' is reported to have been found at Lagham Manor – presumably in the BSAG excavations although this is not mentioned in the published report – and linked to 'a more comfortable standard of living' there in the Tudor period (Felbridge & District

History Group, 'Lagham Manor'). The date-range of Bellarmine/Bartmann vessels spans the period *circa* 1520-1650, and they were in widespread use by the 1600s (Surrey Archaeological Society Medieval Studies Forum 2017, 33, 38), so it may be preferable to attribute the pottery to the first half of the 17th century, thereby linking it with the above excavated and standing building evidence.

Aside from Lagham Manor, there are only three nationally-listed buildings inside the old park boundary. Immediately north of the Manor is a former brew house, stable and two oast houses, of late 18th-century origin (NHLE List Entry Number 1377662). In the north-east corner of the park is Old Hall Farm House, 16th-century in its earliest standing phase with 17th-century additions and 19th-century alterations (NHLE List Entry Number 1189804). Posterngate Farmhouse in the northernmost portion of the park area also has been identified as being partly 16th-century in date, with 19th-century extensions and 20th-century casement windows (NHLE List Entry Number 1377623). A trio of farm buildings beyond the northern arm of the moat are entered in the Tandridge District list of Buildings of Character (Tandridge District Council 2013). A final feature of the Lagham Park landscape that has been the subject of previous research and addition to a database is the memorial to Sgt S. A. Fenemore, a RAF pilot killed when his aircraft was shot down during the Battle of Britain (Imperial War Museum, War Memorials Register reference 23844).

Portable Antiquities Scheme finds

As of February 2020, the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database includes ten metal small finds from within the area once covered by Lagham Park. The earliest dated find is an early medieval (specifically mid-11th century) stirrup-strap mount from northern half of the park area, to the east of South Godstone (PAS SUSS-4A8FD1). Three finds are of later medieval origin. Of these, two were found in the south-east quarter of the park area, south of the site of Lagham Lodge. One is a cast 'D' shaped buckle typical of the period *circa* 1250-1500 (PAS KENT-EF5567), the other an incomplete French Tournai-type jetton made in the period 1497-1521 (PAS KENT-EAEF1A). A small fragment of a 15th- or 16th-century memorial brass, presumably from a church or chapel, has a reported provenance not far from Lagham Manor (PAS SUR-E6EFF1), and a globular metal button vaguely dated to the period between 1300 and 1600 is known from the same vicinity (PAS SUR-D61886).

The remaining five artefacts are securely post-medieval, with a combined maximum possible date-range of 1580-1750. Three of these, all with reasonably accurate provenances and of similar dates falling within the period 1580-1700, were found on or around the site of Lagham Lodge: a seal matrix or fob seal (PAS KENT-EFDF2E), a buckle (possibly a spur buckle: PAS KENT-F01C6F), and a strap fitting of uncertain function (one possibility is that it represents a sword scabbard hook from a baldric: PAS KENT-EF9F85). Two others – a 17th-century harness boss (PAS SUR-A7C426); and part of a plain spur dated *circa* 1650-1750 (PAS SUR-E6D7C1) – come from reported provenances around Lagham Manor. The absence of any later finds is probably the consequence of PAS recording policies for post-medieval objects.

In trying to assess the significance of these finds, it is important to acknowledge that it is unknown how much of the area of Lagham Park has been subject to metal detecting, and how intensively (i.e. once or repeatedly). This links into the issue of the clusters of finds from around Lagham Manor and Lagham Lodge possibly being the result of detecting activity focusing on historic settlement sites. Nevertheless, it is evident that there is a preponderance of artefacts of likely 17th-century date – a period historical documents, excavated archaeological remains and perhaps standing building fabric all show is one in which Lagham Manor underwent a period of renewal.

Dr Simon Maslin, Finds Liaison Officer for Surrey, provided the following comments about the quantity and nature of the post-medieval artefacts, as well as the finds from Lagham Park and its environs more generally, in an email dated 22nd January 2020:

'I always attribute this massive dominance of post Med in Surrey to two things – the greater chance of survival of more recent post med artefacts and the increase in population and settlement activity in Surrey as it became sucked into the sphere of London in the later 17th century.'

'The finds highlighted are fairly typical for the county (lots of buckles, harness bits, coins and 17th century personal items) with the exception of the early med stirrup strap mount, which is unusual and the memorial brass fragment which is very unusual.'

'There do seem to be a number of post Med spurs (6) in the general area – so perhaps a lot of loses from riding / hunting consistent with a park?'

Therefore, although there are hints – above all on account of the spur and possible spur buckle (as well as the further examples of spurs recorded from the hinterland of Lagham Park) – of the use of the land for hunting and other park activities, in general the post-medieval small finds are typical of object usage and loss in Surrey in the period. As for the earlier artefacts, they are too few in number and diverse in character as to signify anything more than the presence of people who carried and lost the items in question on a tiny handful of occasions over the course of multiple centuries.

Historic Map Analysis

The following analysis is based upon the historic county maps reproduced in the volume *250 Years of Mapmaking in the County of Surrey* (Ravenhill 1974) and of which the Surrey HER holds copies. The exception to this is the Ordnance Survey drawing of 1808, upon which Sheet VI of the Ordnance Survey Old Series, published in 1819, was based; it is preserved in the British Library and a digitised version is available online (British Library Online Gallery, 'Reigate 2'; it is also reproduced in MacQuarrie 2017, Fig. 5). Even combined, these maps do not represent all maps of the county published between the late 16th and early 19th centuries. Therefore, the following is not a comprehensive analysis of the cartographic testimony for patterns of settlement and land use in and around Lagham Park prior to the advent of detailed mapping marked by the Godstone and Tandridge parish tithe maps of 1840 and 1841 respectively (**Map 5**). Observations and analysis of information provided on those maps, and Ordnance Survey 25-inch and six-inch editions from *circa* 1869 onwards (**Maps 6.1-3**; many of the relevant sheets from later editions have been digitised by the National Library of Scotland and made available as open-source data online), can be found in the records of particular features and sites in later sections.

Christopher Saxton, 1575

Lagham is not marked, nor are any topographical details that can be correlated with features of the Lagham Park area. A park is shown to the south-west of Godstone, but its position means it should be identified with the former South Park of Bletchingley (Ravenhill 1974, sheet 3a).

John Norden, 1594

'Lagham' is marked, with a symbol given in the key as being for 'Howses of gent[lemen] &c'. The symbol is located a little to the north of a watercourse that widens out to something that looks to represent a pond or lake. Alternatively, given the depiction of watercourses on John Rocque's later 18th-century map (**Figure 8**), it is possible this may be a stylised representation of the Lagham Manor moat. Despite a number of parks being depicted and in some instances named on the map, there is no such representation of Lagham Park. Lagham is also shown to the east (strictly speaking north-east) of a road that must be equivalent to the former Roman road, now Tilburstow Hill Road.



Figure 3: Detail from Norden map of 1594 (see Ravenhill 1974, sheet 3b).

John Speed, 1610

This map is very similar to Norden's map in its details. It marks 'Lagham' with a symbol that appears to correspond to the most minor class of mapped settlements/properties. The widening of the stream to the south of Lagham is shown more clearly, albeit insufficiently to ascertain whether this was intended to represent a pond/lake or moat. Again, no park is shown at Lagham but several others depicted in the surrounding area, all containing a mix of trees and open spaces.



Figure 4: Detail from Speed map of 1610 (see Ravenhill 1974, sheet 4a).

John Seller, circa 1693

Seller marks 'Lagham', using his symbol for 'Gentlemens Hou[s]es'. No park is shown around the house, and there are no parks depicted in the surrounding area as well (the nearest

being to the north-east of Oxted several miles away). Lagham is depicted between two watercourses, both flowing north-west to south-east. Furthermore, 'Stan Street' (now Stansted) appears for the first time as a small roadside settlement on either side of the former Roman road to the west of Lagham.



Figure 5: Detail from Seller map of circa 1693 (see Ravenhill 1974, sheet 5a).

Herman Moll, 1724

Moll's map takes many of its cues from Seller. Lagham does, however, appear as 'Laghum', with a square-ish symbol that might equate to a house of note (it is also used for nearby Crowhurst [Place]). Once more, no park is shown associated with the house at Lagham. The symbol used is located amidst the same arrangement of watercourses, albeit closer to the more northerly of the two. Stansted (as 'Stan St.') and Tilburstow Hill Road are shown again away to the west.

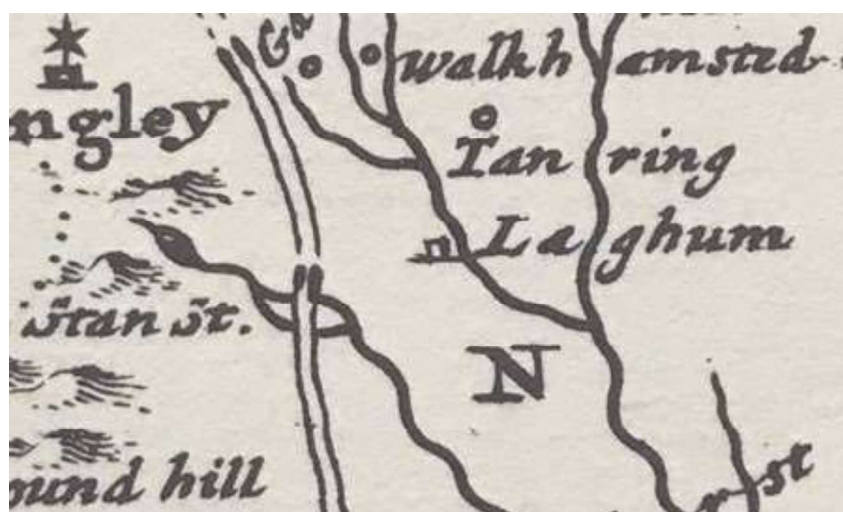


Figure 6: Detail from Moll map of 1724 (see Ravenhill 1974, sheet 5b2).

John Senex, 1729

This map gives no sign of Lagham whatsoever – not even a stream going through the approximate park area, let alone any building. There is a conspicuous gap in between the lines of the former Roman road (intermittently bordered by houses, some of which are possibly equivalent to Stansted) and Tandrige Lane. Along the line of the latter, ‘Chat Hill’ (now Chathill) is picked out as a topographical feature. To the north of this hill, a lane branches from Tandrige Lane heading in a north-westerly direction, and must be equivalent to present-day Miles Lane. Two short stumps of lanes are shown coming off the south side of this lane, which might represent the access routes to Posterngate and Old Hall Farms, but the nature of the map is such that there is no certainty about either identification.



Figure 7: Detail from Senex map of 1729 (see Ravenhill 1974, sheet 9).

John Rocque, edition of circa 1770

Rocque died in January 1762, while in the process of making this map, meaning it was surveyed several years before its publication (Ravenhill 1974). Lagham appears as ‘Legham Farm’, more specifically as a single building in the middle of an almost-square moat, which has a conspicuous gap towards its north-west corner. Adjacent to this gap, two small buildings are marked. A stream is clearly shown feeding into and out of south-west side of the moat. Another much narrower stream is shown rising away to the north-east of Lagham Manor, apparently inside the park area, and curving around Lagham Wood to flow into it north-west of the manor and moat – the local topography makes this an impossibility. Another stream, straighter and broader, is depicted outside of park flowing to the north of ‘Chat Hill’ (Chathill) on a similar orientation to aforementioned larger stream, much like on the earlier maps by Seller and Moll (Figures 5 and 6) – hence giving rise to the postulation that the stream-fed pond/lake on those maps may in fact be the Lagham Manor moat.

Lanes again surround the moat on two sides, separating it from the surrounding fields. Routes lead north from its north-west corner, east from its north-east corner and, for a shorter distance and following a more indirect line, south/south-east from its south-east corner. The last goes uphill yet does not reach or even go in the general direction of a small cluster of two or three unidentified buildings that is most likely to represent Lagham Lodge, which is instead on a lane running south-west from 'Chat Hill'. Further north, 'Weson Gate Farm' (i.e. Posterngate Farm) is marked abutting the west side of the lane heading north from Lagham Manor through the middle of Lagham Wood (which is depicted but unnamed), in a way that hints at the later Eastbourne Road possibly being coincident with or else mirroring its course. Different types of land use are distinguished, mostly arable with strip of meadow/marsh along the courses of the streams inside the Lagham Park area. The field boundary patterns are largely artistic rather than accurate, but the former west boundary of the park could be argued to be visible as a continuous north-south orientated field boundary. Likewise (but to a lesser extent) something approximating to the park's northern boundary runs south-west from Paygate Wood in the direction of 'Chat Hill'. Nearby Old Hall Farm, however, is notable for its absence from this map.

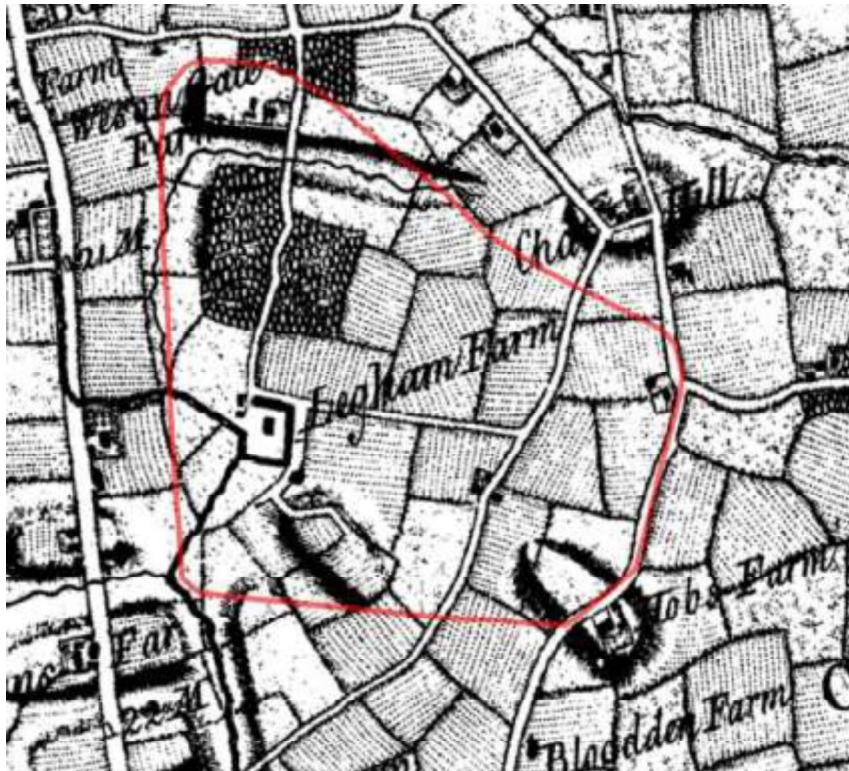


Figure 8: Detail from georectified version of Rocque map of c. 1770 with true outline of the Lagham Park boundary overlain, showing on the west, east and to a lesser extent north the mapped boundary pattern reflects something of the on-the-ground reality (cf. Ravenhill 1974, sheet 19).

Joseph Lindley and William Crosley, 1793

Marks 'Lagham Farm' within a square-cornered moat, more complete than on Rocque's map, with narrower gap in its north-west corner. There is one large L-shaped building on the

west side of the moated island, and a smaller rectangular building on its eastern side. Beyond the moat, a similar road pattern to the one mapped by Rocque is shown, albeit the routes heading out to the east and south-east are truncated by comparison. The lane heading north goes through the middle of an area of stylised woodland equivalent to Lagham Wood before passing to east of 'Postern Gate Farm' – here a cluster of three small buildings in a triangular formation. The other route across the park area shown is the lane heading south-west from 'Chathill', with what is most probably Old Hall Farm in between it and Lagham Lodge (neither of the latter two is named on the map). The drainage pattern within and around park area is similar, if much less dramatically rendered, to the one depicted by Rocque. There are no indications of boundaries or land uses aside from possible patches of what might be scrub to the south-east of Lagham Lodge and immediately east of Lagham Manor moat, plus maybe along the south side of the tributary stream in the north of the park area (it is certainly distinct from the woodland representing Lagham Wood).



Figure 9: Detail from Lindley and Crosley map of 1793 (see Ravenhill 1974, sheet 23).

Thomas Budgen (Ordnance Survey drawing), 1808

The Ordnance Survey undertook some basic work in Surrey 1792 but most of its surveying was done after 1804 and, in the case of the sheet known as 'Reigate 2', this took place in 1808 (Ravenhill 1974). On the resultant drawing Lagham Manor is labelled 'Legham Farm' and is shown as an L-shaped house in the centre of the moated island, one of a number of buildings inside the moat. These include a building larger than the manor house in the south-west corner of the island and a much smaller one towards the north-west corner. The moat is depicted as water-filled and with a mix of straight and bowed sides. Lanes are shown outside of it running parallel to its north and east arms in a very rectilinear arrangement. Another lane is drawn heading northwards from the north-west corner of the moat, passing between fields before bisecting a large and irregularly-shaped area of woodland identified as 'Legham Woods' (later Lagham Wood). On the northern boundary of

the eastern half of the wood, a pond is marked; to the north of this is at least one building that is labelled but damage to the drawing means it is unintelligible.

Further north beyond Lagham Wood a cluster of buildings is identified with the label 'Postern Gate' (i.e. Posterngate Farm). They are located immediately to the south of a T-junction with a new enclosed route – labelled as 'Footpath' – running in a south-easterly direction along a line commensurate with the north boundary of Lagham Park. It terminates at a junction where one or possibly two small buildings are shown. A little to their south is 'Old House' (i.e. Old Hall Farm). No route is depicted between Old Hall Farm and Lagham Lodge; the lane south of the former quickly deflects east towards Tandridge Lane. 'Lagham Lodge', comprising two buildings in a small garden or plot, is shown surrounded by fields, with areas of woodland including 'Bradfield Wood' (now Bradford Wood) a little further away. The field boundary pattern as drawn by Budgen compares far more favourably with the later tithe map (**Map 5**) than Rocque's map, and thus gives good indications of the lines of the west, north and east boundaries of Lagham Park, as well as different land uses within the former park area. Its southern boundary is less perceptible, although a shaw and a field boundary extending east from 'Bradfield Wood' to Tandridge Lane must mark its course.

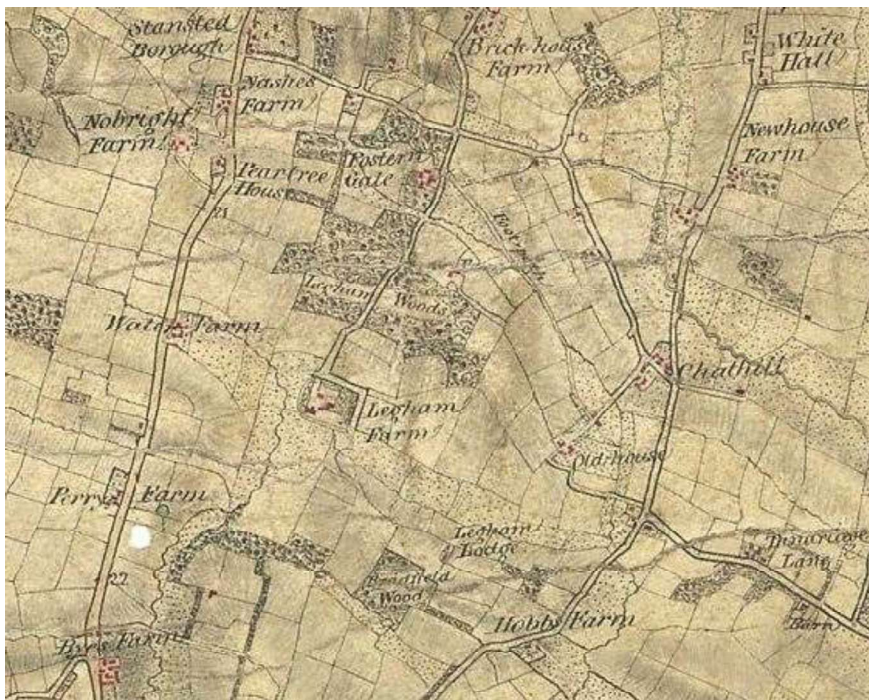


Figure 10: Detail from Ordnance Survey drawing of 1808 (British Library Online Gallery, 'Reigate 2').

Ordnance Survey, 1819

For the reason given in the introduction to this section, this one-inch Old Series map is closely related to the Ordnance Survey drawing of 1808 and consequently has much in common with it. In general, however, the level of detail on the published map is inferior to the earlier drawing. Thus, it marks 'Lagham F.' as a house in a garden within the moated island that also includes an L-shaped building in its south-west corner and another smaller

rectangular one in the north-west. The surrounding moat not clearly depicted but the arrangement of surrounding lane(s) is very rectilinear. The only lane extending away from Lagham Manor is the one that runs northwards. It passes through 'Legham Woods' – on the northern boundary of which two buildings and a pond are marked but not identified by name – and past the east side of 'Postern Gate'. Immediately to the north of the latter is a T-junction with an enclosed route (not labelled as on the 1808 drawing) running in a south-east direction along the line of (and overlapping with) a stream that, contrary to 18th-century maps, does not feed into Lagham Manor moat. This goes to what might be two buildings on the park boundary a discrete distance away from 'Old Ho.' (Old Hall Farm). A lane links the two clusters of buildings but, south of Old Hall Farm, this zigzags and then turns east to join Tandridge Lane.

No indication is given of any direct route between Old Hall Farm and Lagham Lodge, marked as 'Legham Lodge' and drawn set in splendid isolation within a garden to north of 'Bradfield Wood' (now Bradford Wood). To the east are three small features: one rounded and two square-cornered. All look more like small stands of woodland than buildings. The shape of 'Bradfield Wood' strongly suggests the effect of the park pale travelling east-west through it. The former park boundary is also reflected in straight sections of woodland parcel and other boundaries between different land uses on south and west sides of the park. Another long and slightly curving boundary projects east from the south-east corner of moat almost as far as Tandridge Lane; it runs on same alignment as the stream to its south and seems to mark the division between higher (arable?) and lower (meadow?) ground.

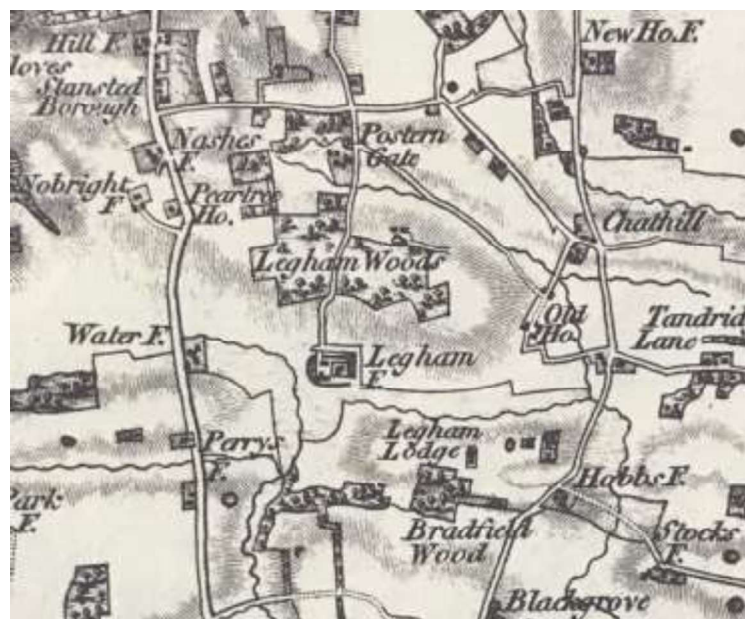


Figure 11: Detail from Ordnance Survey Old Series map of 1819 (see Ravenhill 1974, sheet 25).

Christopher and John Greenwood, 1823

This map, surveyed in the years 1822-23 (Ravenhill 1974), marks 'Legham Farm' as a cluster of three buildings (the easternmost one of which is L-shaped) within a wavy-edged moat. An

enclosed lane heads more or less due north from it through the woodland of Lagham Wood (here unnamed). One building and possibly the pond to its south are shown somewhat indistinctly on its northern edge. 'Postern Gate Farm' takes the form of a pair of small buildings (a bit like two out of the three of the triangular formation that appears on Lindley and Crosley's 1793 map: **Map 9**). No route along the former northern park boundary is shown nearby. By contrast, a dotted track is shown heading out from the south-east corner of Lagham Manor moat in a curving line to 'Legham Lodge', represented by one or perhaps two small buildings situated to the south of this route. From there the route continues north-eastwards, becoming enclosed before it bisects the Godstone-Tandridge parish boundary (which is depicted as a straight line), and thereafter reaching 'Old Hall' (i.e. Old Hall Farm), a cluster of buildings on either side of the lane. No other buildings are indicated to its north. Other patches of woodland are shown inside or on the boundary of the park, but with far fewer indications of the line of the pale (other than perhaps Bradford Wood, which is not identified by name).



Figure 12: Detail from the Greenwoods map of 1823 (see Ravenhill 1974, sheet 29).

Aerial Photography and Lidar Analysis

Aerial photographs held in digital format by the HER as part of Surrey County Council were consulted for this project. The earliest photograph is a single black and white Ordnance Survey 1:10560 rectified photo-map (TQ34NE), which was originally from vertical photographs taken by the RAF in September 1947 (**Map 7**). As well as this, fourteen black and white photographs from 1971 (**Map 8**) and six colour photographs from 1988 were found to cover the area of Laghams Park. The former are the most useful for seeing cropmarks. This is probably due to the fact that the sortie for the former is recorded as having been undertaken in April 1971, i.e. the late spring – which is generally a good time for viewing sub-surface features in new-growing crop – whereas the 1988 batch were taken in November of that year, a less than optimum time for cropmarks. Aerial photographic data from surveys undertaken in the years 1998-99, 2006, 2012-13 and 2018, provided through the Aerial Photography for Great Britain (APGB) agreement by Next Perspectives, and accessed as layers on the HER's GIS system, were also consulted.

The other key resource available was 1-metre resolution Lidar Digital Terrain Model (DTM) images dating from 2015 and made available by the Environment Agency. The Lidar covered most of the park, apart from its northernmost limit (**Map 9**). This type of imagery was particularly useful for a study such as this because many of the features visible on aerial photographs – either as cropmarks or shadow marks – were usually also visible as earthworks on Lidar. Cropmarks were quite sparse in this area, but this is not surprising considering that most aerial photos examined here demonstrated that much of this area was generally either under pasture or wooded. For the latter, Lidar was also able to show some earthwork features that also would not be visible on aerial photos.

Results

Almost all of the features observed on the aforementioned sources related to post-medieval activity within and around Laghams Park; some were of uncertain date, but are more likely to be from this period than earlier ones. This is not to say that there is no possibility earlier archaeological features could survive in the area, given the prehistoric finds known from South Godstone (SHER Find Spots MSE3202 and MSE3205) and Tilburstow Hill Road to the west preserving the line of the London-Hassocks Roman road. Sometimes parks like Laghams have earlier features preserved within them due to their emparkment preventing centuries of development, agricultural use, and ploughing that would otherwise damage or destroy earthworks (Beresford 1971, 187). However, it would seem that Laghams's park status was not continuous and historic maps show much of the area appears to have been farmland since the late 18th century at least, which may explain the lack of any obviously pre-medieval archaeological features being visible in the area on aerial photos and Lidar.

The majority of the woodland that could have been a remnant of park-era woodland, namely Laghams Wood, was cleared during the later 19th and 20th centuries, so unfortunately

any features of historic interest would have been only recently removed here (with the exception of **LP18** on its northern boundary). Surviving wooded areas elsewhere inside the former park pale could also be stands of woodland that were features of the latest park landscape, although the tree growth here could arguably be modern secondary woodland (i.e. cleared land that has naturally reverted back to wood). Cartographic sources like Budgen's 1808 Ordnance Survey drawing (**Figure 10**), the tithe maps of 1840 and 1841 (**Map 5**), and maps of the early Ordnance Survey editions show many patches of woodland in and around the park area were continuously wooded from these dates. The largest of these, Bradford Wood ('Bradfield Wood' on Budgen's 1808 drawing), is reported to boast the best-preserved sections of pale earthwork, supposedly up to three metres high (Surrey HER Monument MSE2531). Here too, antecedent linear earthwork bank features were observed on Lidar (**LP14**).

Another possible linear earthwork bank and ditch are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs and earthworks on Lidar in the south-west corner of Laghams Park (**LP13**). This high ground was also wooded until the mid-20th century when it was finally cleared, as the 1947 aerial photograph demonstrates; it is to its prolonged woodland coverage that the earthworks owe their preservation. The feature is of uncertain function, and appears to run beneath the pale earthwork, suggesting that it pre-dates the construction of the park pale. Considering that the surviving park pale is far from certain to be of medieval date, however, it is not possible to give a more precise dating to these earthworks nor the ones to their east.

In most places, the boundary of Laghams Park can be seen on Lidar images as an extant earthwork, coincident with agricultural and domestic hedgerow boundaries visible on aerial photographs (**Map 9** and **Figure 14**). It has been truncated in four locations by the South Eastern Railway bisecting the park area from east to west, and Eastbourne Road or the A22 from north to south. The angle at which Eastbourne Road bisects the west boundary of the park means that it obliterated a lengthier section than elsewhere. To the south of Eastbourne Road, the 2019 field survey observed no above-ground survival of the park pale earthworks (**observation point 2b**), yet it is still clearly visible as a bank and ditch earthwork on Lidar images from 2015. Furthermore, it can be seen on the earliest vertical photograph of 1947 as a boundary travelling south from the edge of Eastbourne Road. Later photographs from 1971 (**Figure 13**) up to the present show that from this date a single tree is left standing in the middle of a field along the original pale line – this tree was still present during the 2019 field visit.



Figure 13: 1971 aerial photograph (north at top) showing Eastbourne Road (A22) north of The Mount. The former line of the Laghams Park boundary is marked by the lone tree in the centre of the image and the faint parch mark coincident with the pale can be seen running south of the tree. The faint cropmarks of the linear bank and ditch intersecting with the south-western corner of the pale (**LP13**) are also visible to the south (HSL/UK/71/37 37/0139 12-APR-1971).

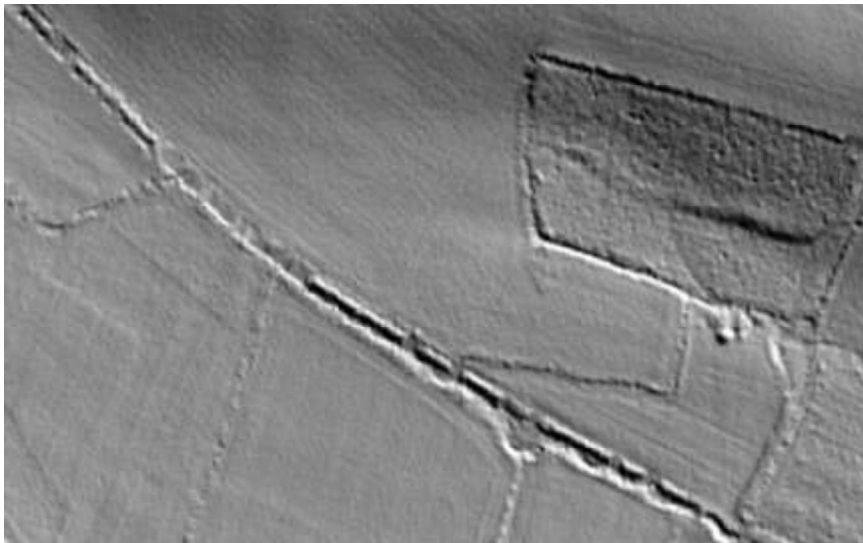


Figure 14: A section of the park pale north-west of Old Hall Farm. Here the earthwork appears to be disjointed in places, standing upright in some places and flatter in others. This may be due in part to the park boundary following the course of a stream. The portion towards the upper left corner, on the other hand, looks like a possible artefact in the data, which may have been caused by the processing of the Lidar's digital surface model to a digital terrain model, which sometimes appears to flatten earthwork features out. Note, too, the small but pronounced sub-circular feature to the right of centre of the image; this coincides with the site of a possible kiln, perhaps for lime-burning (**LP31**).

Two of the earthwork features identified using Lidar and aerial photos in conjunction with the Godstone tithe map and apportionment relate to possible water management around Lagham Manor moat. The first (**LP05**), abutting the west boundary of Lagham Park on the western side of Eastbourne Road, appears to be a single raised earthwork bank which possibly once functioned as a pond bay and/or causeway across waterlogged ground. The 1842 tithe apportionment calls the two fields to the north and south of the feature ‘Pond Field’ and ‘Pond Mead’ respectively (parcel numbers 926 and 976). The second feature (**LP22**) is south of the moat, and appears as two aligned earthwork banks sitting either on side of, and perpendicular to, a southwards-flowing stream. Again, the tithe apportionment provides similarly-suggestive adjacent field-names: ‘Middle Pond’ to the north, ‘Lower Ponds’ to the south (parcel numbers 959 and 982). It is not surprising that water management took place in the vicinity of Lagham Manor, but whether these were constructed in the middle ages or later, and for recreational or practical reasons, requires further investigation – ideally by means of a site visit.

Possible archaeological features were noted on 1971 aerial photographs near the two historic farmsteads, Old Hall Farm (**LP17**) and Lagham Lodge (**LP10**), of which only the former is still upstanding. The aerial photographs of the first site show cropmarks in pasture (**LP04**), including a dark line that may be an infilled holloway leading to the pond at the south-western corner of the field (**LP20**), and an L-shaped feature that has the appearance of a demolished building; this is also visible as a very faint earthwork on Lidar. Cropmarks surround the site of the now-demolished Lagham Lodge, although here again clear features are largely lacking (**Figure 15**). The one exception is a bold positive and negative cropmark line running north-south down the field; its straight and apparent parallel arrangement with agricultural ridges, however, implies that this is not archaeological. South-east of the lodge site, a small dark linear ditch cropmark clearly corresponds to a field boundary present on the Ordnance Survey First Edition maps (see **Map 6.3**) – and east of this is another, faint second linear ditch curving in the opposite direction, perhaps relating to another, earlier boundary or possibly a trackway. The central area within the former lodge compound has a small rectangular cropmark, which does not appear to line up with the building foundations shown on Ordnance Survey and other maps, but could alternatively be a small courtyard or metalled area.



Figure 15: Cropmarks around Lagham Lodge on 1971 aerial photograph (HSL/UK/71/37 37/0139 12-APR-1971).

Many of the features identified using Lidar and aerial photographs probably relate to extractive activities. Due to the low-lying clay geology of the area, the resultant pits commonly became ponds in later years (**LP18, LP20, LP30**). The presence of these were often first evidenced on the tithe maps of 1840 and 1841, and the counterpart apportionments recorded associated field-names that hint at material originally extracted from the pit (e.g. 'Marlpit field' in the 1845 Tandridge tithe apportionment, adjacent to **LP20**). Probably these recorded features mostly related to small, localised exploitation of the underlying solid and drift geology.

Later 19th century and early 20th century land use shifted to more organised or industrial exploitation of clay, as three different brickwork sites appear on historic Ordnance Survey First to Third Edition maps within and around the park area (**LP02, LP27, LP32** – only one of these had previously been recorded in the Surrey HER, as Monument MSE19561). The buildings of these are now all gone, but again earthwork evidence of varying and generally more widespread extraction can be seen, again visible mostly on Lidar images. Of the three, the Tandridge Brick and Tile Works (**LP32**) appears to have been the most expansive, even having a small tramway, presumably for the transportation of material to be processed at the working site. The remnants of extraction can be seen on Lidar imagery as a ridged terrace bordering the edges fields to the east of the buildings, indicating the drop in ground level due to the stripping of the upper layer of clay from these areas.

Lagham Park Boundary Observation Points

The field survey of the boundary of Lagham Park was conducted at six numbered observation points (**Map 10**). The numbering scheme is based on the order in which they were visited; thus, point 1 lies on the west edge of South Godstone, and the numbering proceeds in an anti-clockwise direction to point 6, north of Posterngate Farm. Some of the points are separated into a number of “sub-sections”, distinguished from one another by a suffixed letter, if the extant and accessible length of the boundary is such that a single description would be insufficient to record all observations and measurements made.

Park boundary observation point 1 (Public footpath south-west of 72 Lagham Park, South Godstone; NGR TQ 36088 48392)

This point appears to be approximately coincident with the location of a photograph reproduced in the 2017 Heritage Desk-Based Assessment by Orion Heritage (MacQuarrie 2017, 30 Plate 5). The bank of the pale is visible for more than 30 metres heading north through fairly open deciduous woodland (**Figures 16** and **17**). The bank measures approximately 3.3 metres wide and less than 1 metre in height, and the external ditch is 1.55 metres in width to west of bank. No sign of a surviving internal ditch could be seen on the east side of the bank, which was abutted by modern fences at back of garden of 72 Lagham Park. The fence closest to the footpath cuts diagonally over the bank.



Figure 16: Lagham Park boundary observation point 1, looking north along the line of the park pale bank and external ditch (photograph taken 4th December 2019).

A drain, almost certainly associated with the railway line, had modified the south end of the pale earthwork where it abuts the footpath. There is a possible remnant of the bank on the other side of the footpath between it and the railway embankment. Unfortunately, any possible earthwork remains were completely obscured by the branches of what looked to be a recently-felled large oak-tree and also undergrowth.



Figure 17: Setting of Lagham Park boundary observation point 1, facing east-northeast. The pale section runs left-right across the photograph in front of the houses visible through the deciduous woodland abutting the field (photograph taken 4th December 2019).

Park boundary observation point 2a (North of junction of Eastbourne Road and Water Lane; NGR TQ 36120 47880)

The bank is visible as a very low spread linear feature running north for about 10 metres from the northern edge of the OKA Outlet furniture store carpark on the west side of Eastbourne Road. The construction of the carpark (or previous land-use) has removed all trace of the pale to the south (**Figure 18**). The surviving bank measures approximately 5 metres in width and is under 50 centimetres in height. The construction of the limb of the carpark immediately west of the feature is likely to have destroyed or obscured any previously-surviving remnants of the external ditch (**Figure 19**). An animal burrow was visible on the east side of the bank, possibly indicating that it is composed of more easily-dug soil.



Figure 18: Latham Park boundary observation point 2a, car park. The line of the park pale is marked by the large oak-tree in the centre of the photograph, also visible in **Figure 19** (photograph taken 4th December 2019).



Figure 19: Latham Park boundary observation point 2a, facing east. The slight rise in ground level from the edge of the carpark to the fence-line may represent a combination of the park pale bank and recent landscaping associated with the construction of the car park (photograph taken 4th December 2019).

Park boundary observation point 2b (in field S of junction of Eastbourne Road and Water Lane; NGR TQ 36125 47785)

An extant bank-like feature is clearly visible in Lidar imagery along the projected line of the pale (**Figure 20**). No features were visible from the entrance to the field in which the section is located (**Figure 21**) and there was no public access to the land at the time of survey.

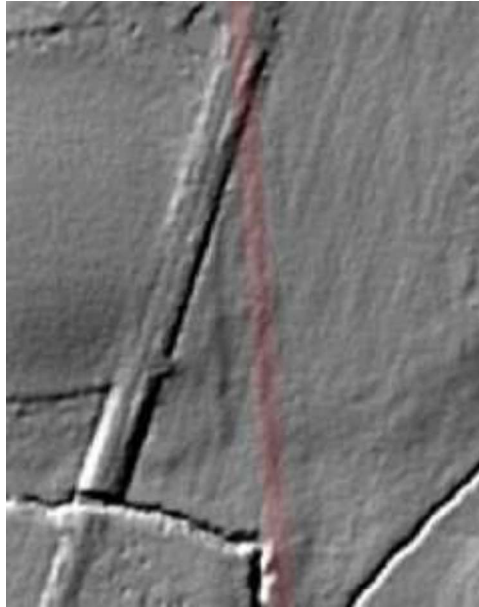


Figure 20: Latham Park boundary observation point 2b, annotated 2015 Environment Agency 1 metre Lidar Hillshade (TQ 3612 4770). Note faint parallel earthwork, possibly representing an external ditch (Environment Agency Lidar DTM 2015 TQ 3647).



Figure 21: Latham Park boundary observation point 2b, facing south. The line of the park pale runs slightly to the left of the oak-tree in the centre of the photograph towards the rising ground around The Mount (**LP33**). The distant tree-line on the left edge of image corresponds to the southern stretch of the former Latham Park boundary (photograph taken 4th December 2019).

Park boundary observation point 3a (between Gaysland House and Homefield on west side of Tandridge Lane; NGR TQ 37423 47331)

The south-east corner of Lagham Park, where the boundary curved to meet with Tandridge Lane. It now delineates the south and east sides of the garden of the house named Homefield (**Figure 22**). It is highly likely that any bank scarp on the internal, house side of the boundary was erased by the levelling of the ground surface for the garden. The narrow ditch set at the foot of the bank is likely to have been formed in recent times as part of the construction of the current access driveway to Gaysland House (which seems to occupy the site of an earlier building; see **Maps 5** and **6.3**) – the ditch is incomparable to the ones at **observation points 1, 5** and **6c** (**Figure 23**).



Figure 22: Lagham Park boundary observation point 3a, facing north-west. The narrow ditch can be seen running in front of the steep bank; the top of the latter marks the boundary between Homefield and Gaysland House (photograph taken 4th December 2019).



Figure 23: Lagham Park boundary observation point 3a, facing west north-west. Note the difference in ground levels between the south (left) and north (right) sides of the boundary (photograph taken 4th December 2019).



Figure 24: Lagham Park boundary observation point 3a, facing north-east. The line of the former park boundary is coincident with the thick coniferous hedge that masks any sign of an extant bank (photograph taken 4th December 2019).

Park boundary observation point 3b (West side of Tandridge Lane opposite Hobbs Farm; NGR TQ 37500 47390)

The park boundary is visible in a grassy field running south-west/north-east parallel with Tandridge Lane on the other side of a hedge and fence for approximately 75 metres (**Figure 25**). Where it could be most clearly observed, the bank measures an estimated 2 to 2.5 metres in width and under 50 centimetres in height. To the south-west the feature was observed as a fainter upstanding feature, somewhat obscured by a hedgerow (**Figure 26**).

The external ditch abutting Tandridge Lane is approximately 1 metre in width. One side of the ditch is much taller than the other at approximately 1 to 2 metres in height, but this can be attributed in part to later erosion and cutting associated with Tandridge Lane.



Figure 25: Lagham Park boundary observation point 3b, facing north-northeast. The bank of the park pale survives as a low linear earthwork within the field close to the hedge (photograph taken 4th December 2019).



Figure 26: Hedgerow marking park boundary south-west of observation point 3b, facing north-northeast along Tandridge Lane. Note very narrow roadside ditch (photograph taken 4th December 2019).

Park boundary observation point 3c (West side of Tandridge Lane between Avalon [NGR TQ 37592 47464] and south-west of No. 4 Rose Cottages [NGR TQ 37733 47835])

The southern-mid section of this observation sub-section is roughly coincident with the site of a colour photograph taken for the 2017 Heritage Desk-Based Assessment by Orion Heritage (MacQuarrie 2017, 29 Plate 4). This sub-section is the lengthiest of those observed, running for approximately 425 metres. For its entire length it takes the form of a tall and steep roadside bank, varying between 1 metre and over 3 metres in height at points along the southern half of the section (including along the boundary of the garden of the house named Avalon; **Figure 27**). A 2-metre-wide ditch separates it from Tandridge Lane to its east. The bank of the former park pale is mostly not visible along this stretch, but where it could be measured it is approximately 2 metres in width. The sometimes remarkable height of the bank is likely to have been increased from when the park boundary here was first created as a result of the hollowing effect of erosion by traffic passing along Tandridge Lane (**Figure 28**).

The bank was much lower on higher ground at the northern half of the section with no clear negative impact from the late 19th/early 20th-century brick field immediately to the west of the pale (**LP02**).



Figure 27: Lagham Park boundary observation point 3c, facing north-northwest from Tandridge Lane. Very tall and steep bank abutting the garden of Avalon. Note ranging pole for scale (photograph taken 4th December 2019).



Figure 28: Lagham Park boundary observation point 3c, facing north-northwest along Tandridge Lane partway along the sub-section. Again, the park boundary is marked by a high, steep bank (photograph taken 4th December 2019).

Park boundary observation point 4 (Crowhurst Lane End area)

If there are any upstanding earthworks surviving along the line of the park pale line behind residential properties and the Brickmakers' Arms pub to the south of the railway, they are very faint and not visible from Tandridge Lane. Similarly, little or no sign of upstanding earthworks is observable along the portion of the former park boundary north of the railway line as far as Chathill Cottage; here the pale line is marked by a hedge only. A more substantial hedge, perhaps coincident with an upstanding linear earthwork, is somewhat visible heading northwest away from Tandridge Lane to the north of Chathill Cottage at approximately NGR TQ 37781 48267.

Park boundary observation point 5 (on footpath north of Old Hall Farm; NGR TQ 37424 48480)

There is very variable preservation of this stretch of the park boundary, probably arising partly from changes to the stream channel hereabouts (**Figure 31**). Certainly the modern formation of a pond fed by the stream to the south-east of the observation point has caused excavated material to be dumped in a way that obscures any previous bank here, leaving instead a wide, flat grassy area between the pond edge and the north face of the park pale bank (**Figure 32**). The associated external ditch still survives. The section adjacent to the stile where the footpath crosses the line of the park pale looks like a "normal" bank-and-ditch field boundary: the bank measures 2 metres in width, 50 centimetres in height, and the external ditch 2 metres in width (**Figures 29** and **30**). The bank is wider – 3 metres or more – to the west where it runs alongside the stream.



Figure 29: Lagham Park boundary observation point 5, looking south-west. The external ditch in front of the modest, field boundary-like bank is partly water-filled, although this may be a product of erosion caused by walkers using the public footpath – note the adjacent stile (photograph taken 13th December 2019).



Figure 30: Lagham Park boundary observation point 5, facing north. Southern face of bank as seen from former park interior (photograph taken 13th December 2019).



Figure 31: Lagham Park boundary observation point 5, view north-west along park boundary and stream. The gap between the two sections of hedgerow may be a relatively recent loss of a small section of the old park boundary (photograph taken 13th December 2019).



Figure 32: Lagham Park boundary observation point 5, view south-east along park boundary ditch. Buildings are marked hereabouts on maps dating from the first half of the 19th century (**Figures 10-11, Map 5**), but no trace of them could be detected on the ground, possibly as a result of recent landscaping of material derived from the adjacent pond (visible on the right-hand side of the photograph) that appears to have substantially altered the profile of the internal face of the park boundary bank (photograph taken 13th December 2019).

Park boundary observation point 6a (by footpath south-east of Paygate Wood on south boundary of large arable field; NGR TQ 36555 49145)

The width of the bank here measures about 1 metre; however, as at **observation point 6b**, this is hard to gauge as it takes a lynchet-like form. The bank height is less than 0.5 metres and the external ditch is not visible in a belt of small trees and bushes (**Figure 33**). This is almost certainly because it was obliterated, possibly in the first half of the 19th century, by the creation of a footpath/access lane, although later cultivation could possibly have also served to erase the earthworks of the former park pale (see **LP28**).



Figure 33: Lgham Park boundary observation point 6a, looking southwards through the present hedgerow. Note lack of extant ditch and very slight bank marking the division between fields (photograph taken 13th December 2019).

Park boundary observation point 6b (section immediately west of Eastbourne Road at southern edge of Paygate Wood; centred on NGR TQ 36490 49179)

The bank has a width of *circa* 2 metres – although as it takes a lynchet-like form with no clear southern edge this is not an especially precise measurement – and a height measuring 0.7 to 1 metre (**Figure 34**). The external ditch is more than 4 metres in width in places, with a slightly hollowed yet apparently flat-bottomed profile arising from its later use as a footpath and/or access lane, as is marked on some 18th-/19th-century maps (**Figure 35**; **LP28**). The bank and ditch on the south-west to north-east orientation marking the south-east edge of Paygate Wood is clearly visible abutting the former trackway.

Landscaping associated with the Sgt S. A. Fenemore memorial (**LP26**) immediately to the south of the pale may have had an impact on the earthwork at this section, although sections further east similarly do not show a counterpart bank slope.



Figure 34: Lagham Park boundary observation point 6b, looking south-west. Most of the constituent elements of Sgt S. A. Fenemore memorial (LP26) can be seen on the far side of the boundary in the background. Note ranging pole for scale (photograph taken 13th December 2019).



Figure 35: Lagham Park boundary observation point 6b, looking south-west. Part of the exceptionally wide external ditch, modified to serve as a footpath/lane (LP28), can be seen in the foreground (photograph taken 13th December 2019).

Park boundary observation point 6c (west of Eastbourne Road to north of Posterngate Farm; NGR TQ 36452 49197)

The park pale earthwork forms a substantial yet open boundary between grassy fields, with the field to the south being part of the grounds of Posterngate Farm. The external bank has a width of 3 to 4 metres, a height of 1 metre that reduces further to the west away from

Eastbourne Road, and an external ditch width of *circa* 2 metres (**Figure 36**). There are signs of an internal ditch as well. A gap of over 2 metres between the east end of the bank and the fence forming the boundary with Eastbourne Road could possibly be the original gap in the pale for the “postern gate” remembered in the name of the adjacent farm, but may well be a more recent breach (**Figure 37**). A low bank runs north from this gap, apparently parallel with the adjacent road, although it is not clear if they are functionally related or separate, non-coeval features (**Figure 38**).



Figure 36: Lagham Park boundary observation point 6c, looking west. Note size of bank, and also signs of external ditch on right-hand side of photograph (photograph taken 13th December 2019).



Figure 37: Lagham Park boundary observation point 6c, looking south south-west. The possible postern gate gap is the centre of the photograph. Posterngate Farm is just about visible in the background (photograph taken 13th December 2019).



Figure 38: Laghams Park boundary observation point 6c, looking north-west. The low bank running parallel with Eastbourne Road can be seen in the centre of the photograph; the edge of the former park pale bank is on the extreme left (photograph taken 13th December 2019).

Features and Sites Inside Lagham Park

Extant features and sites of sufficient historic environmental significance, as well as accessibility and/or visibility, have been assigned a reference number preceded by the code LP = Lagham Park. The numbering is based on the alphabetical order of the names, with a distinction being made between sites and features inside or straddling the park boundary, and those situated outside of its circuit (for the latter, see the next section).

LP01	Ash-tree (site of), west of Lagham Lodge Farm
LP02	Brickworks (site of), west of Tandridge Lane
LP03	Commemorative water trough turned war memorial, South Godstone
LP04	Cropmarks, south of Old Hall Farm
LP05	Earthwork bank and field boundary lynchet, west of Park Farm
LP06	Farm buildings, Lagham Manor Farm
LP07	Godstone District Gas Works (site of), South Godstone
LP08	Godstone Station
LP09	Gravel pits, south-east of Lagham Manor
LP10	Lagham Lodge (site of)
LP11	Limekiln (site of), east of Lagham Manor moat
LP12	Limekiln (site of), south-east of Posterngate Farm
LP13	Linear earthwork, north-east of The Mount
LP14	Linear earthworks, Bradford Wood
LP15	Milestone, Eastbourne Road
LP16	Moat, south-east of Lagham Manor
LP17	Old Hall Farm House
LP18	Pond, north of Hunters Chase, South Godstone
LP19	Pond, north of site of Lagham Lodge
LP20	Pond, possible marlpit, south-west of Old Hall Farm
LP21	Pond, west of Brickmakers Arms, Crowhurst Lane End
LP22	Possible pond bay earthwork, south of Lagham Manor
LP23	Railway bridge, east of South Godstone
LP24	Railway bridge, South Godstone
LP25	St Stephen's Church, South Godstone
LP26	Sgt S A Fenemore memorial, east of Posterngate Farm

NAME: Ash-tree (site of), west of Lagham Lodge Farm

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP01

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: None

PARISH: Godstone/Tandridge

NGR: TQ 37240 47630

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 4th December 2019

DESCRIPTION: Ordnance Survey First Edition maps of the period 1869-70 mark a tree labelled 'Ash Tree' on an east-west aligned boundary between two fields east of the now-demolished Lagham Lodge (**LP10** – confusingly, the site of the tree is located west of the present-day Lagham Lodge Farm). The tree also stood on the line of the parish boundary between Godstone and Tandridge; more specifically, at a point where the boundary changed direction (**Figure 39**). The tree is marked on maps of the Second Edition survey of Surrey of the 1890s (simply as 'Ash') but not on any subsequent Ordnance Survey maps. Inspection of the site in December 2019 found no ash-tree but three oak-trees of varying stages of maturity growing in and around the location of the mapped feature (**Figure 40**). No physical trace of the parish boundary could be perceived in the fields to the north and south.

It is possible that the ash-tree was recognised, and perhaps even deliberately planted, as a feature marking the boundary between Godstone and Tandridge parishes. The Ordnance Survey Old Series map published in 1819 marks a small rounded feature in this vicinity which might possibly be equivalent to the ash-tree; however, the 1808 Ordnance Survey drawing on which the map is based renders it in a way that suggests a clump of trees (**Figures 11** and **10** respectively). In the absence of reliable detailed maps of earlier date it is impossible to have any clarity as to whether the tree was already present on the parish boundary prior to its removal at some point before 1840 (the date of the Godstone tithe map, the first accurate cartographic survey of the field boundaries of the Lagham Park area, which shows no physical feature delineating the edge of the parish; **Map 5**), or if it was planted later to denote the location of the boundary. Certainly, it is not guaranteed that the existence of an ash-tree in this location in the late 19th century means that it served as a parish boundary marker; the presence of the current group of oaks shows how trees can grow there regardless of its parochial significance.

FIGURES:

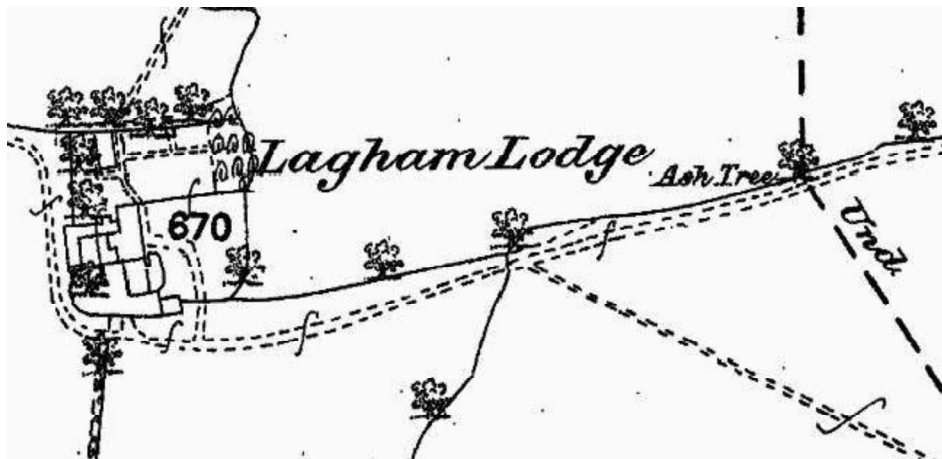


Figure 39: Detail from Ordnance Survey First Edition survey of Surrey of *circa* 1869 (sheet XXXV.8) showing the ash-tree and Godstone-Tandridge parish boundary line in relation to Lagham Lodge (LP10).



Figure 40: Photograph looking north-west towards the three oaks that currently stand on and around the site of the historic ash-tree (photograph taken 4th December 2019).

NAME: Brickworks (site of), west of Tandridge Lane

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP02

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: None

PARISH: Tandridge

NGR: TQ 37670 47820

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 4th December 2019

DESCRIPTION: The site of an early 20th-century brickworks located along the southern face of a stream 50 metres west of Tandridge Lane, and is situated roughly 450 metres south-west of Tandridge Brick & Tile Works at Crowhurst Lane End (**LP32**). It is mapped fully only on the Ordnance Survey Third Edition published in 1912, which labels the site as 'Brick Works (disused)' (**Figure 41**). However, on the Ordnance Survey Second Edition of 1896, a trackway from Tandridge Lane leads up to a roughly 20 metre wide square pit at approximately NGR TQ 37590 47800, possibly denoting early extractive activity. Presumably the site saw only a short period of use sometime between 1896 and 1912, perhaps in tandem with the larger Tandridge Brick & Tile Works to the north-east.

The 1912 Ordnance Survey map shows only two square buildings and an irregular-shaped extractive pit to the west of them. On Lidar images it is possible to see that the natural rise of ground upon which the brickworks was situated has been flattened in this area, and cropmarks show the same on aerial photographs from 1971 (**Figures 42 and 43**). Lambert, almost certainly writing in the 1920s, mentions 'the disused brickfield' in the context of his description of the Lagham Park boundary, intimating it remained a noteworthy local landscape feature long after it fell into disuse (Lambert 1929, 116).

Outside of the Lagham Park on the other side of Tandridge Lane, approximately 100 metres to the south-east of the brickworks site around NGR TQ 37750 47730, there is another probable pit site approximately 70 metres across north-south by 50 metres east-west. The southern edge of the pit first appears on the 1912 Ordnance Survey map, suggesting its contemporaneous use with the adjacent brickworks site. The pit is visible as an earthwork hollow on Lidar images and as a roughly triangular-shaped cropmark on aerial photos.

FIGURES:

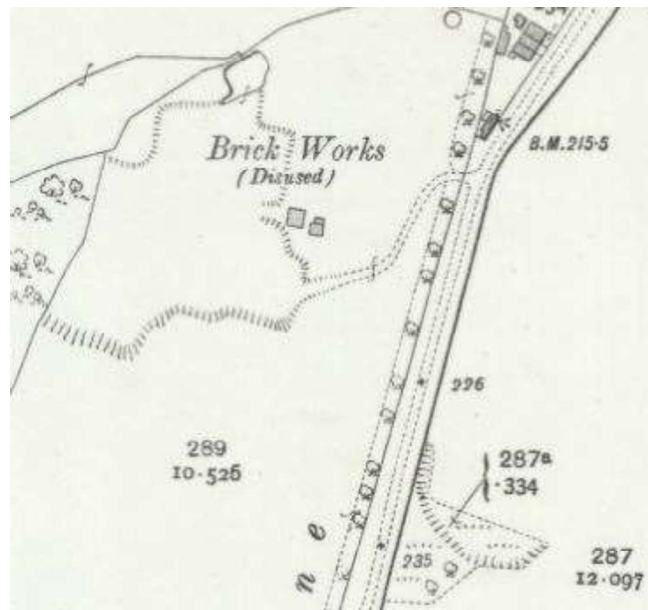


Figure 41: Extract from Ordnance Survey 25 Inch map published in 1912 (Surrey sheet XXXV.8) showing disused brickworks, comprised of two structures and a flattened area – either for extraction, or a metallised surface for open-air working. The second, probably contemporaneous (but not yet fully exploited) pit is also shown to the south-east.



Figure 42: 1971 aerial photograph, showing dark cropmarks on the site of the brickworks (left of centre) and to the east of Tandridge Lane a lighter, sub-triangular or parallelogram-shaped feature that represents the secondary pit opened by 1912 (HSL/UK/71/37 39/0116 12-APR-1971).

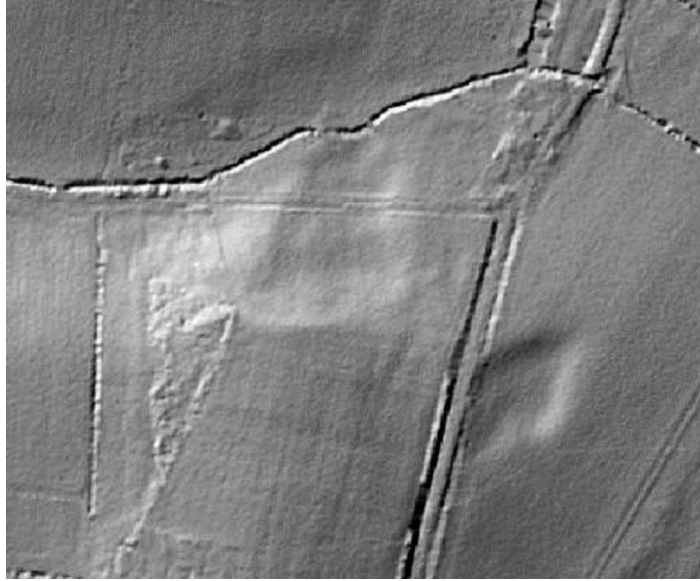


Figure 43: Lidar image showing faint undulating earthworks representing the former brickworks. Also shows more clearly the sub-triangular pit on the opposite side of Tandridge Lane, which could be an extractive pit associated with the workings (Environment Agency Lidar DTM 2015 TQ 3747)

NAME: Commemorative water trough turned war memorial, South Godstone

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP03

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: None

PARISH: Godstone

NGR: TQ 36388 48583

DATES OF SITE VISITS: 4th and 13th December 2019

DESCRIPTION: Carved granite water trough incorporating a drinking fountain with semi-circular basin and flanked by four low, rounded bollards (**Figure 44**), located in the southern angle of the junction of Station Road and Harcourt Way in South Godstone village. It is positioned in parallel with Station Road. An inscription on the west side of the trough states the following:

*ERECTED BY MRS RICHARD FORMAN OF THE MOUNT
TO COMMEMORATE THE CORONATION OF KING EDWARD VII A. D. 1902*

The Mount is a large house to the south of South Godstone just outside the Lagham Park boundary (**LP33**). No further information is known about Richard Forman. The trough must have been established as a roadside drinking amenity for animals passing along the main road, with the drinking fountain (facing away from the trough) reserved for human use. In recent years it has been repurposed as a war memorial, with the trough filled with soil and plants added. The remnants of a metal tap or water pipe survive at the north end of the trough, with holes in the stone indicating that other metalwork has been lost (**Figure 45**).

FIGURES:



Figure 44: View of west side of trough facing Station Road, showing modern planting and plaque attached to north end (photograph taken 13th December 2019).

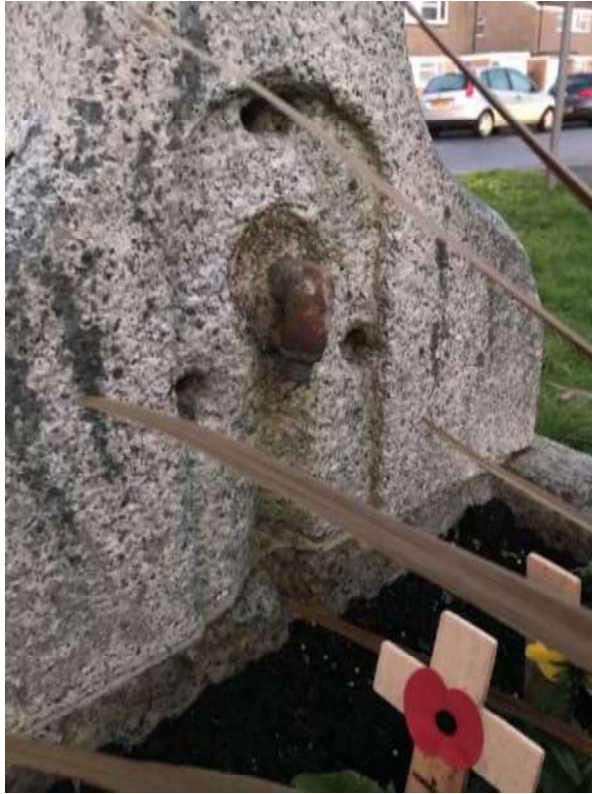


Figure 45: Remnants of metal tap at north end of the trough, with commemorative Remembrance Day crosses in front, evidencing its recently-developed role as the South Godstone war memorial (photograph taken 4th December 2019).

NAME: Cropmarks, south of Old Hall Farm

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP04

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: None

PARISH: Tandridge

NGR: TQ 37490 48230 (possible building); TQ 37359 48285 (possible holloway)

DATE OF SITE VISIT: n/a

DESCRIPTION: Possible archaeological features in the form of cropmarks in two adjacent pastures to the south of Old Hall Farm (LP16) are perceptible on aerial photographs taken in April 1971 (Figure 46). A patch of darker grass growth to the south of Old Hall's farm buildings, apparently enclosed within straight lines, may suggest a flattened area that was possibly associated with the farmstead. Immediately to the south-east, a small dark L-shaped feature can be seen, measuring roughly 6 metres wide and approximately 20 metres east-west by 20 metres north-south. It has the appearance of a possible building, although this is not marked on any of the historic maps consulted for this study. It is, however, very faintly visible as a slight earthwork on Lidar imagery. To the west, a broad, dark line (or two bifurcated lines) running parallel with the upstanding field boundary is likely to be the remains of a hollow way, as a pathway is depicted on the 1841 Tandridge tithe map leading across 'Marlpit field' to the pond at the south-western corner of the field (LP20).

FIGURES:



Figure 46: Annotated 1971 aerial photograph showing possible cropmarks south of Old Hall Farm. The small dark L-shaped feature is in bottom right of image, and stands out here against more parched ground to the south and east (HSL/UK/71/37 37/0139 12-APR-1971).

NAME: Earthwork bank and field boundary lynchet, west of Park Farm

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP05

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: None

PARISH: Godstone

NGR: TQ 36160 48150

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 17th January 2020

DESCRIPTION: An earthwork bank, probably representing a former pond bay, causeway, or other water management feature, situated to the south of a trackway that approaches Park Farm on the western side of Eastbourne Road (A22). The feature is aligned east-west and measures roughly 25 metres by 9 metres. The earthwork can be seen from Eastbourne Road (**Figure 50**), and is prominently visible on Lidar images (**Figure 47**). Aerial photographs show no clear evidence of an upstanding structure; photographs from 1971 (**Figure 49**) and 2012-13 show a roughly rectangular patch of scrub growing at this location. The earthwork does not appear on historic maps, although a field boundary above the bank clearly dog-legs around the northern face of this feature with a right-angled corner on the 1840 tithe map of Godstone (**Figure 48**), implying that this earthwork feature existed by this date; the same chink in this boundary can also be seen preserved on subsequent maps up to the present.

Also visible on the ground and on Lidar is a sinuous lynchet-like embanked linear feature that abuts the western terminal of the raised bank. A few isolated trees marked on the 1st Edition 1869 OS indicate this was probably a hedgerow that had fallen into disuse, possibly after the construction of Eastbourne Road earlier in the 19th century. A probable continuation of the field boundary can be seen on the other side of the road, following the same alignment, up to the earthwork of Lagham Manor moat. A short distance to the south of this earthwork terrace is a stream that flows from Water Farm to the west towards the moat. It does not appear from the testimony of historic maps and Lidar that the course of this stream was diverted and it formerly ran through the earthwork bank; instead it could have held back water from a tributary stream that rose to the north-east towards South Godstone.

The original function of the raised earthwork bank as part of a pond bay is supported by field-name evidence. In the Godstone tithe apportionment of 1842, the fields to the north and south of the feature are named 'Pond Field' and 'Pond Mead' respectively (parcel numbers 926 and 976), but no pond is shown on the corresponding 1840 tithe map. It is likely that a pond here was part of a managed watery landscape, possibly medieval in origin, to the west and south of Lagham Manor (see also **LP16**, **LP22**). A possible former stream bed following the lynchet is also evidenced by a faint sinuous ditch seen on Lidar and 1971 aerial photograph, suggesting another element of earlier water management.

Being the dam across the stream would not preclude the earthwork bank from also having functioned as a causeway. It is unclear whether the existence of this feature lies behind the suggestion that there was a 'raised road' running from Lagham to Tilburstow Hill Road

(Felbridge & District Local History Group, 'Lagham Park'), but this is not evidenced by either historic maps or modern aerial imagery. Nevertheless, it is conceivable that there was an east-west route that joined the former Roman road around where Oakhurst stands today (**LP27**). Furthermore, this may have been the main means of access to Lagham and its park; the name of Posterngate Farm indicates the existence of a lesser, 'posterior' gate in the park pale (Gover *et al.* 1934, 321; see also **observation point 6c**, especially **Figure 37**).

FIGURES:



Figure 47: Earthwork raised bank is visible on Lidar imagery in top left, with the line of the sinuous lynchet cut by the straight course of the Eastbourne Road. Lagham Manor moat is to the right of the image (Environment Agency Lidar DTM 2015 TQ 3648).

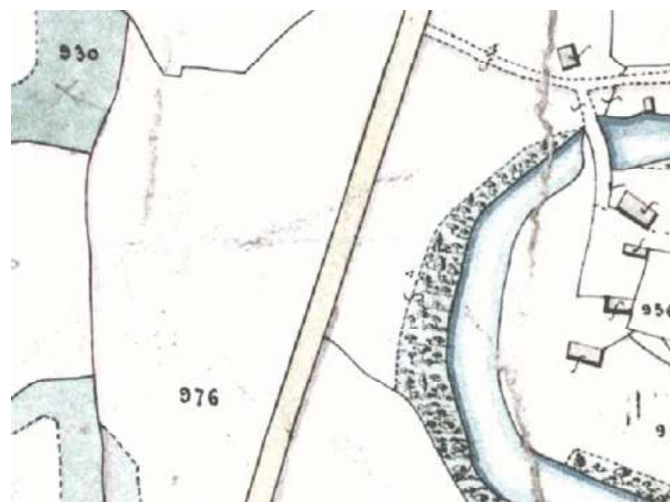


Figure 48: Extract from the Godstone tithe map of 1840. The "kink" in the field boundary of parcel 976 ('Pond Mead') towards the top left appears to shadow the outline of the bank and indicates that the feature existed at this date.



Figure 49: A 1971 aerial view of the site, situated between the park pale (north/south hedgerow line) and the Eastbourne Road. A square outline of scrub grows atop the bank. Also visible is the shadow earthwork of a lynchet with a single upstanding tree sitting above a probable dry stream bed (HSL/UK/71/37 37/0139 12-APR-1971).



Figure 50: Photograph looking north-west from Eastbourne Road, showing the top and west end of the upstanding bank and, in the foreground, the isolated tree growing on the line of the possible lynchet (photograph taken 17th January 2020).

NAME: Farm buildings, Lagham Manor Farm

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP06

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCES: Tandridge District list of Buildings of Character – August 2013 (NGRs but no reference numbers); Surrey HER Buildings MSE17976 (north building), MSE17977 (south-east building), MSE17978 (south-west building)

PARISH: Godstone

NGR: TQ 36326 48178 (north building); TQ 36336 48159 (south-east building); TQ 36320 48159 (south-west building)

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 17th January 2020

DESCRIPTION: Three farm buildings sited to the north of Lagham Manor moat, forming part of Lagham Manor Farm (sometimes known as Lagham Park Farm). All have red brick bases with weatherboarding above and pitched roofs. They are entered individually on the Tandridge District list of Buildings of Character (Tandridge District Council 2013) and on the Surrey HER, but for the purposes of this report will be considered collectively. Owing to uncertainties around the names attributed to the three buildings, they will be referred to here as the north, south-east and south-west buildings.

The earliest of the trio would appear to be the south-west building, which is wider and taller than the other two (**Figure 51**). A building of comparable ground plan is marked on the Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25 Inch map revised in 1895. The other two buildings must date from the final years of the 19th century or early years of the 20th, as they appear on the Third Edition 25 Inch map revised in 1910. The north building is as long as the other two combined, which are aligned on the same roughly south-west – north-east axis as it (*contra* Macquarrie 2017, 12, who describes the buildings as being orientated perpendicular to one another).

It is highly likely that the differences between the three buildings are primarily a consequence of the different functions they were built to serve. The south-east and south-west buildings are possibly called The Old Cow Shed and The Old Barn respectively, which offers some clues as to their former uses prior to their conversion to residential use. The longer building to their north, by contrast, appears to be used for non-domestic purposes, perhaps in association with a group of much later agricultural buildings to the east (**Figure 52**).

FIGURES:



Figure 51: The south-west (front) and south-east (rear) buildings, seen from footpath across adjacent field to the south-west (photograph taken 17th January 2020).



Figure 52: The north building, viewed across paddocks from footpath alongside railway embankment to the north. Note the higher roof of the south-west building being visible behind (photograph taken 17th January 2020).

NAME: Godstone District Gas Works (site of), South Godstone

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP07

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: None

PARISH: Godstone

NGR: TQ 36550 48370

DATE OF SITE VISIT: n/a

DESCRIPTION: A late 19th- to 20th-century gasworks, no longer in existence; its location is now the site of Manor Close to the south of Lagham Road, on the northern side of the railway line. Before it was built, the Ordnance Survey First Edition of *circa* 1869 shows that a large area of the northern side of the railway was covered by a pit labelled as 'Clay Pit' running along the edge of Lagham Woods (**Map 6.1**); the pit is absent from the Godstone tithe map, indicating it was opened after 1840. Godstone & District Company was reportedly given permission in 1891 to build a gasworks to supply residents of Lingfield and South Godstone (Chappell 2004), and the gasworks first appears on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey of 1896, built above the northern edge of the claypit, which has become wooded (**Figure 53**). The gasworks' circular storage tower is visible on 1947 Ordnance Survey and 1971 aerial photographs (**Figure 54**), where it casts a long shadow, but it is no longer visible on aerial photographs from 1988 and was presumably demolished by this date.

FIGURES:

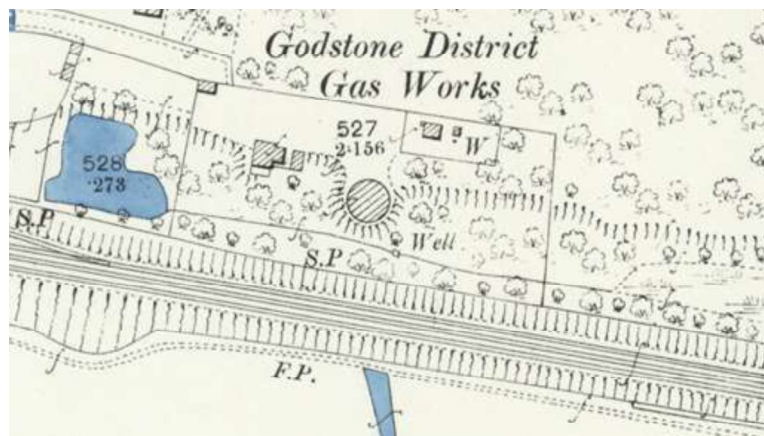


Figure 53: The gasworks on the Ordnance Survey Second Edition map of 1896 (Surrey Sheet XXXV.7).



Figure 54: 1971 aerial photograph, showing clearly the single circular tower of the gasworks first depicted on 1896 Ordnance Survey mapping (**Figure 53**). Comparison with the late 19th-century map also demonstrates the expansive development of South Godstone between these two dates (HSL/UK/71/37 37/0140 12-APR-1971).

NAME: Godstone Station

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP08

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: Surrey HER Monument MSE19316

PARISH: Godstone

NGR: TQ 36243 48384

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 4th December 2019

DESCRIPTION: Godstone Station opened in 1842 as a stop on the South Eastern Railway and was a key factor in the establishment and growth of South Godstone as a settlement. With the decline in steam trains the use of the station also declined. It became unstaffed in 1967, following which the original station buildings were demolished and replaced with small shelters (the present shelters appear to be replacements for these). Until 1948, a coal staging known as Heasman's wharf operated to the north of the station building (Tadd 1994, 6). It is shown but not labelled on the 1869 Ordnance Survey First Edition map (**Figure 55**). The track servicing Heasman's wharf seemingly was removed at some time between the 1962 Ordnance Survey 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 maps of the locality and 1971 aerial photograph (**Figure 56**). Some relics of the disused wharf are visible in the aerial photograph: the coal staging platform, possibly the crane, as well as other unidentified service structures and features, indicating they were not removed after entering disuse. All above-ground features related to the wharf will have been completely destroyed by the Oaklands residential development built on the northern half of the site.

FIGURES:

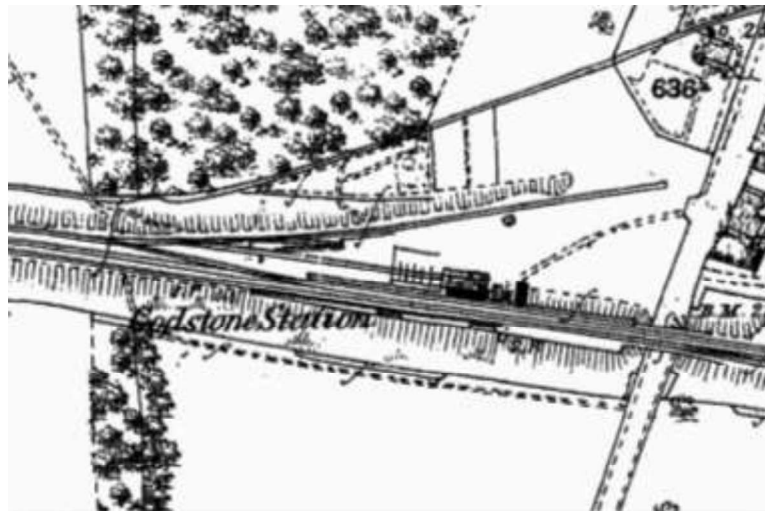


Figure 55: Excerpt from Ordnance Survey First Edition 25 Inch map of 1869 showing original station layout and siding associated with Heasman's wharf to the north (Surrey sheet XXXV.7).



Figure 56: Detail from an aerial photograph taken in April 1971, showing the replacement shelters at the station, as well as the remains of Heasman's wharf to the north and bridge over Eastbourne Road/Station Road (LP24) to the east (HSL/UK/71/37 37/0139 12-APR-1971).

NAME: Gravel pits, south-east of Lagham Manor

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP09

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: None

PARISH: Godstone

NGR: TQ 36475 47784

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 4th December 2019

DESCRIPTION: Two former gravel pits, approximately 60 metres in length and varying between 15 and 25 metres wide, situated on a north-to-west facing slope of a field to the south/south-east of Lagham Manor. Both were oriented east-west and sat approximately 100 metres apart. The eastern pit is first depicted on the 1869 Ordnance Survey First Edition, with the western pit apparently absent with tree cover in its place (**Map 6.2**). It is possible the west pit was opened secondarily to the east pit as an additional site for gravel extraction. Their absence from the 1840 Godstone tithe map (**Map 5**) may well indicate that the first pit was not opened until after the date of its survey. On the Ordnance Survey Second Edition mapping published in 1897 the eastern pit is labelled 'Old Gravel Pit', while the western pit is also shown but is unlabelled (**Figure 58**). It is depicted with a pond at its western end, which recurs on later Ordnance Survey maps through to the present day.

The 1971 aerial photograph shows the extent of the west pit under tree and vegetation cover, which was noted from afar to remain at time of the walkover survey in December 2019 (**Figure 57**). The surface of the west pit has likely been reformed by the later incidence of trees and vegetation, although the results of the 2015 Environment Agency Lidar survey confirmed the continued existence of not-insubstantial earthworks (**Figure 87**). The east pit was not observed on the ground during the survey, but its south-east edge as mapped in the 19th century possibly aligned with cropmarks seen on the 1971 aerial photograph of the area – however, this could be coincidental (**Figure 59**).

FIGURES:



Figure 57: Photographs of site of gravel pits, facing north-west. The site of the east pit is in the foreground, and the tree-covered remnants of the west pit are behind (photograph taken 4th December 2019).



Figure 58: Detail from Ordnance Survey Second Edition Six Inch map of 1897, showing east pit marked as 'Old Gravel Pit' (Surrey sheet XXXV.NE).



Figure 59: Annotated Ordnance Survey aerial photograph taken April 1971, showing the west pit obscured by tree cover, and cropmarks that may be related to the east pit (HSL/UK/71/37 37/0139 12-APR-1971).

NAME: Lagham Lodge (site of)

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP10

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCES: None

PARISH: Godstone

NGR: TQ 37051 47612

DATES OF SITE VISITS: 4th December 2019 and 17th January 2020

DESCRIPTION: The first direct evidence for Lagham Lodge is its appearance, as ‘Legham Lodge’, on Budgen’s 1808 Ordnance Survey drawing (**Figure 10**). It is likely to have been of significantly earlier origin. John Rocque’s later 18th-century map (**Figure 60**) shows a small farmstead straddling a road connecting Chat Hill to the north with Marl Farm (on what is now Tilburstow Hill Road) to the south, which crosses the east half of the park area from north-east to south-west. Possibly this unnamed settlement was Lagham Lodge – it does appear to the south of a junction with another straight trackway running east-west from the north-eastern corner of ‘Legham Farm’ (i.e. Lagham Manor), which makes it less likely that Old Hall Farm (**LP17**) is the farm in question. Portable Antiquities Scheme finds with reported provenances on or close to the site of Lagham Lodge (PAS KENT-EFDF2E, KENT-F01C6F, KENT-EF9F85) would be consistent with 17th-century occupation, and possibly origin as a park-keeper’s lodge. However, two other recorded finds from a little further south (PAS KENT-EF5567 and KENT-EAEF1A) might hint at a late medieval precursor.

The first accurate depiction of the layout of Lagham Lodge is to be found on the Godstone tithe map of 1840 (**Figure 61**). It shows a single house aligned roughly north-south, with two separate, smaller buildings to the north and south. The Ordnance Survey First Edition of 1869 (**Figure 39**) shows that the house later gained an additional L-shaped wing attached to its north-western end. After this, the site appears relatively unchanged on the subsequent 1896 and 1912 Ordnance Survey editions (**Figure 83**), apart from the apparent extension of the building to the north. It is shown to be connected by a trackway to Lagham Moat to the north-west and to Tandridge Lane to the east.

Lagham Lodge is also visible on the 1947 Ordnance Survey aerial photograph, albeit showing only a poor-resolution outline of the buildings (**Figure 62**). Sales particulars from 1962 for ‘Lagham Lodge Farm’ (probably signifying Lagham Lodge rather than the current farm of this name 450 metres to the east) mention the ‘old farm buildings’ and indicate the buildings stood here up to this date before they were finally demolished (MacQuarrie 2017, 11, 13). Very little trace of the lodge remains today, besides the pond at the northern limit of the site (**LP19**). All of the buildings are gone, as have any boundary walls; the western edge of the site has become a fenced trackway and field boundary. No earthworks of the site are discernible on Lidar images.

However, faint marks in pasture on APGB photographs from 2012-13 (**Figure 63**) correlate to the sinuous eastern boundary enclosing Lagham Lodge as depicted on the historic Ordnance Survey maps, and suggests that sub-surface archaeology relating to the lodge may

survive. A small rectangular cropmark on 1971 aerial photographs could also be remains of a small building, or alternatively an adjacent courtyard or metalled area. In addition to this, the 1971 aerial photographs show cropmarks of a straight linear feature, possibly defined by a bank and ditch, extending north-south across this field and a short distance to the east of the lodge. An apparent break in the feature is visible along its northern half. It may be a short-lived agricultural feature, as it is very straight, and fainter parallel north-south ridges are also visible in the image; however, it also appears again on a later aerial photograph taken in 1988.

FIGURES:



Figure 60: Excerpt of John Rocque's county map surveyed in the 1760s, showing the now-lost road running through the Lagham Park area, apparently running parallel with Tandridge Lane as indicated by the presence of 'Hobs' (presently called Hobbs) Farm. The small cluster of buildings, possibly Lagham Lodge, can be in the middle, to the right of 'Legham Farm' (Lagham Manor).

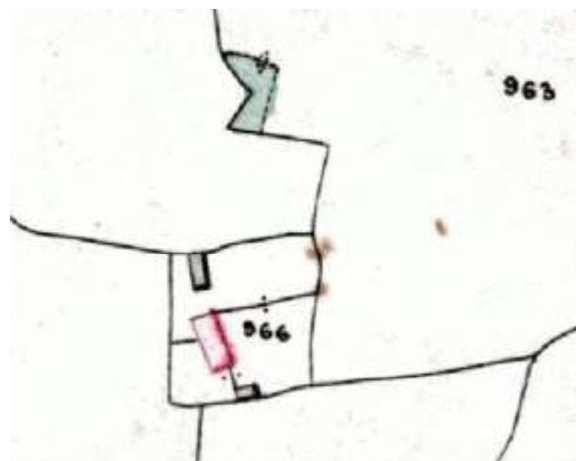


Figure 61: Lagham Lodge on the Godstone tithe map of 1840. The house (in pink) and associated buildings sit within a convergence of field boundaries forming a small square-shaped enclosure around the site. The pond to the north (LP19) is shown larger than its later-recorded extent.



Figure 62: Detail from 1947 aerial photograph showing buildings of Lagham Lodge and adjacent field boundaries as they existed at the time (Ordnance Survey Aerial Photography 1947).



Figure 63: Detail from APGB aerial photograph taken 2012-13. The eastern boundary of the Lagham Lodge is faintly visible in pasture (Airphoto 2012-3 TQ 3747).

NAME: Limekiln (site of), east of Lagham Manor

REFERENCE: LP11

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: None

PARISH: Godstone

NGR: TQ 36468 47995

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 4th December 2019

Description: A limekiln located on the eastern side of Lagham Manor moat is marked and identified on the Ordnance Survey First Edition mapping of *circa* 1869 (**Figure 64**). Inspection of the site during the walkover survey found that it is no longer in existence, with a quantity of dumped material and bushes obscuring its site. The kiln must have sat at the top of – or more likely, dug into – the outer earthwork surrounding the moat. On the Ordnance Survey Second Edition of 1896 it is marked as ‘Old Limekiln’, and does not feature on any later editions, indicating its destruction in the years after 1896 (cf. **LP12**). Access to the kiln was provided by what is now a bridleway that runs north-south past the earthwork. Interestingly, the narrow L-shaped field that separates the northern and eastern side of the moat from the larger fields beyond is also called ‘Kiln Pond Lane’ in the Godstone tithe apportionment of 1842, pointing towards it also serving the now-lost ponds to the south of the moat (**LP16, LP22**). This routeway appears very similar to a right-angled road which follows the same northern and eastern side of the Lagham Manor moat on a number of late 18th- and early 19th-century county maps (**Figures 8-11**). Taken together, the field-name and cartographic testimony strongly implies that the current trackway and L-shaped field through which it runs are the remains of an old routeway.

FIGURE:



Figure 64: Extract from Ordnance Survey First Edition (Surrey sheet XXXV.7) with lime kiln marked on the east side of Lagham Manor moat, towards the edge of the surrounding L-shaped field.

NAME: Limekiln (site of), south-east of Posterngate Farm

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP12

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: None

PARISH: Godstone

NGR: TQ 36457 49027

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 17th January 2020

DESCRIPTION: Maps of the Ordnance Survey First and Second Edition surveys of Surrey of the late 19th century mark a limekiln in the field immediately south of Posterngate Farm, a little under 20 metres west of Eastbourne Road (**Figure 65**). A feature rendered as a black blob connected to a line running parallel to Eastbourne Road is shown in a similar but not the same location on the 1840 Godstone tithe map (see **Map 5**). It may represent the lime kiln, but could also be the representation of a spring and southward-flowing stream/ditch.

The limekiln is absent from all Ordnance Survey maps produced after 1900, suggesting it was destroyed around the turn of the century, presumably because of its obsolescence and desirability of the land it occupied for other purposes. Its exact site cannot be pinpointed when the field was viewed from the pavement along Eastbourne Road; the ground surface in this part of the field is not especially smooth, but there are no obvious features that could be consistent with the buried remnants of a kiln structure (**Figure 66**). Aerial photographs and Lidar imagery of the site similarly provide no indication of its partial survival as either a faint earthwork or below-ground feature.

FIGURES:

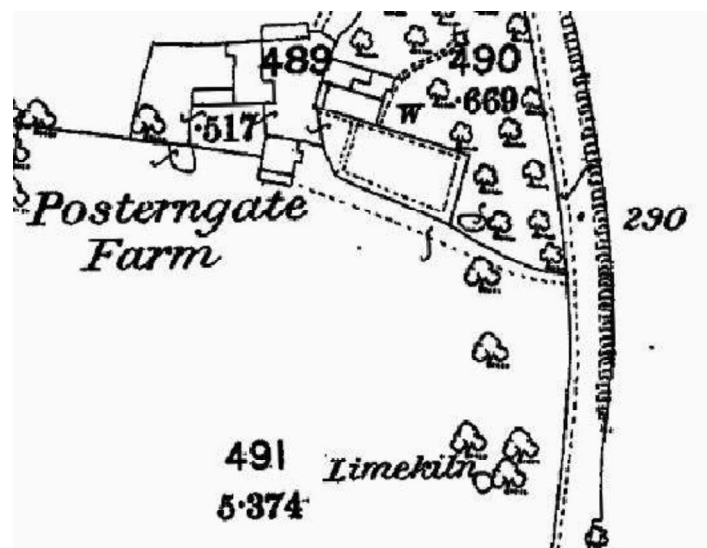


Figure 65: Excerpt from Ordnance Survey First Edition 25 Inch map of 1869-70 (Surrey sheet XXXV.3), showing location of limekiln relative to Posterngate Farm and Eastbourne Road (to right of kiln).



Figure 66: Photograph looking north from Eastbourne Road towards Posterngate Farm. The site of the limekiln is near the centre of the picture (photograph taken 17th January 2020).

NAME: Linear earthwork, north-east of The Mount

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP13

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: None

PARISH: Godstone

NGR: TQ 36270 47470

DATE OF SITE VISIT: n/a

DESCRIPTION: Slight earthworks of a linear ditch and bank are visible on Lidar images and aerial photographs (**Figures 67** and **68**). The feature is approximately 120 metres long and travels in a north north-west to south south-east alignment down the northern face of the slope below The Mount (**LP33**). It appears to terminate on its northern end at the edge of a field that was, from the early 19th century to the mid-20th century, a shaw (thin patch of woodland). Its other end terminates at the edge of the enclosure of The Mount. This feature is defined by a slight ditch on its western side, and a faint embanked earthwork on its eastern side; the ditched segment appears to be slightly longer than the latter. On Lidar images it also appears to be truncated at roughly NGR TQ 36280 47430 by the southernmost east-west traverse of the park pale of Lagham Park, suggesting that the ditch (and possibly also the bank) runs underneath the pale, potentially pre-dating the pale earthwork. The fact that its best-preserved section is contained within the limits of a field that was a former stand of woodland at the edge of Lagham Park is another indication that these earthworks could be of an earlier date.

FIGURES:



Figure 67: Linear feature visible as a cropmark on the 1971 aerial photograph. The Mount and some of its grounds can be seen in the lower left of the image (HSL/UK/71/37 37/0140 12-APR-1971).

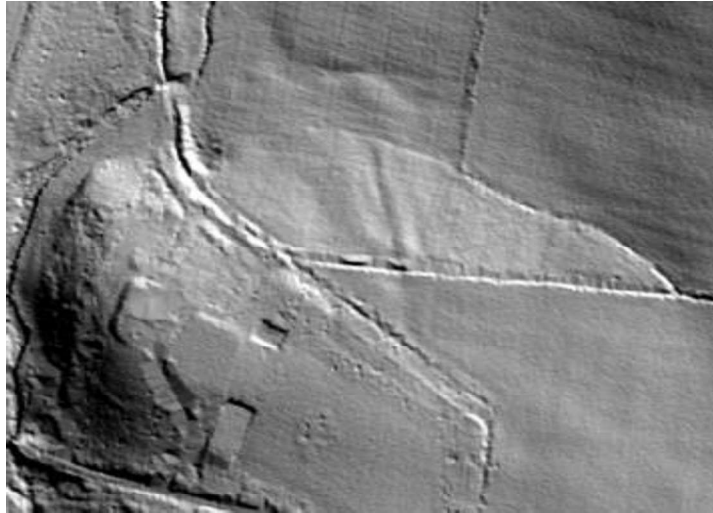


Figure 68: Lidar imagery from 2015 showing the earthwork and its surroundings. A potential continuation of the ditch feature can be seen on the south side of the park pale – perhaps the bank flanking it on this side may have been ploughed flat (Environment Agency Lidar DTM 2015 TQ 3647).

NAME: Linear earthworks, Bradford Wood

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP14

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: None

PARISH: Godstone

NGR: TQ 36929 47409

DATE OF SITE VISIT: n/a

DESCRIPTION: A complex of upstanding linear earthworks is visible on Lidar imagery on either side of the southern boundary of Latham Park in Bradford Wood (**Figure 69**). The complex comprises two linear banks both aligned north-south, approximately 250 metres apart, and a third linear embankment that runs parallel to the pale from the southern end of eastern bank towards the south end of the western counterpart, but seemingly disappears after approximately 130 metres.

The features on a north-south alignment appear to lie beneath the southern section of the Latham Park pale, indicating the banks to be an earlier formation (as in the case of **LP13**). They most likely pre-date Bradford Wood, at least in its present form which was extant by at least the time of the 1808 Ordnance Survey drawing (**Figure 10**). Furthermore, the extent of Bradford Wood and the field immediately to its north also appear to be unchanged from the 1808 drawing (hence **Figure 70**).

The earthworks probably represent three sides of a rectilinear enclosure, be it for a field or, perhaps less likely, an earlier extent or subdivision of Bradford Wood. How far north the enclosure extended is unclear. The line of the westernmost earthwork possibly corresponds with an extant field boundary that continues out of Bradford Wood to the north for approximately 100 metres before turning eastward. It is unclear whether this continuation might represent the original northern extent of the enclosure, or even part of it, or if the northern part of the earthwork was a later addition that simply continued the original line. A corresponding north-running continuation of the east earthwork is not so evident in the Lidar imagery, if one existed at all; however, an extant field boundary does extend northward from approximately 30 metres to the west of it. The northern extent of the enclosure beyond the extent of the wood may possibly have been destroyed with the formation of later field boundaries and the wood.

FIGURES:

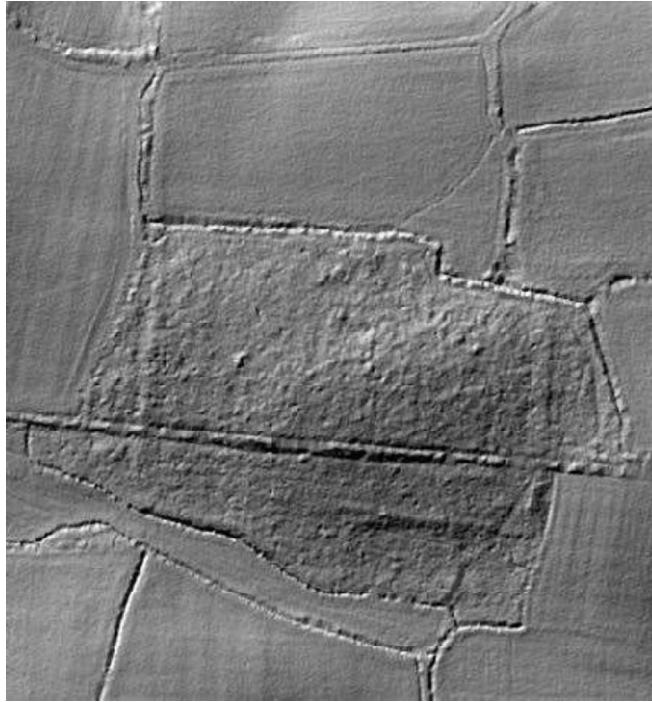


Figure 69: 2015 Lidar imagery showing the linear earthworks in Bradford Wood, and the presumably later park pale earthworks that overlies two of them. The site of Lagham Lodge (**LP10**) is in the top-right corner of the picture (Environment Agency Lidar DTM 2015 TQ 3647).

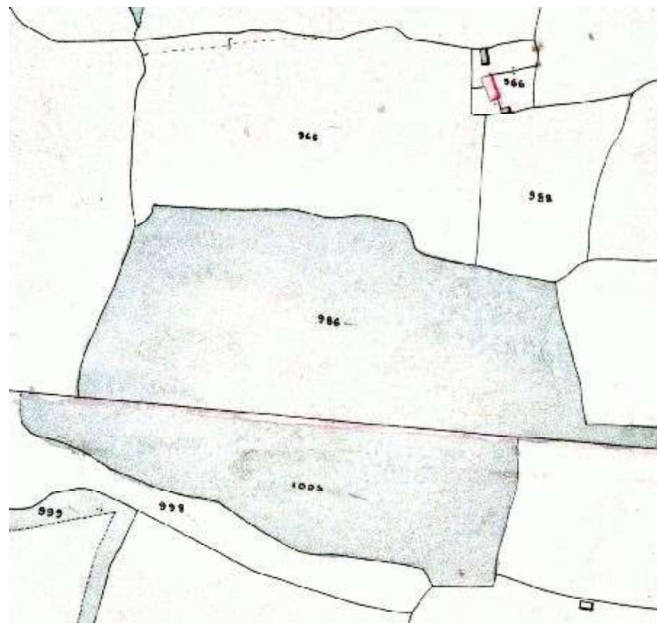


Figure 70: Excerpt from Godstone tithe map (1840) showing the line of the park pale running through Bradford Wood but nothing coincident with the linear earthworks.

NAME: Milestone, Eastbourne Road

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP15

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: Surrey HER Monument MSE16897

PARISH: Godstone

NGR: TQ 36167 47970

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 17th January 2020

DESCRIPTION: Milestone in hedgerow on the west side of Eastbourne Road near the entrance to Elm Farm RSPCA animal welfare centre. It is formed of a single block of sandstone, square in section and with a roughly-carved rounded top. It measures approximately 30 centimetres wide by 60 centimetres in height, although the latter measurement was taken from the present ground level on the side of the stone facing Eastbourne Road, and does not take account of its position on the lip of the embankment. Therefore, the stone is likely to have stood taller when first erected. The eastern side facing the road is inscribed with the following:

23
MILES
FROM
CORNHILL

Patches of whitewash remain on the front and sides of the milestone (the back was inaccessible for inspection), and the top two lines of text retain traces of contrasting black paint. It is unclear whether only the upper portion of the milestone was originally decorated thus or if all of its surfaces were painted (**Figure 71**).

The milestone must date from 1840 or 1841, when Eastbourne Road was created in order to bypass the steep and tricky section of Tilburstow Hill Road, the former Roman road south of Godstone. It is not marked on the Godstone tithe map of 1840, but does appear on the Ordnance Survey maps beginning with the First Edition of *circa* 1869 (**Figure 72**) and continuing through in the same location to the present day. The First Edition survey appears to mark the milestone's location with a benchmark symbol, but no marking of this type could be seen cut into the stone when visited in January 2020. Indeed, at the time, the stone was no longer visible from the road and adjacent pavement. Therefore, to facilitate its recording as well as for the benefit of passing pedestrians and road users, the covering ivy was carefully removed and the thorn bushes around it cut back so as to restore it to view.

FIGURES:



Figure 71: Photograph of front (east) face of the milestone, showing inscription and remnants of the white and black paint scheme (photograph taken 17th January 2020).

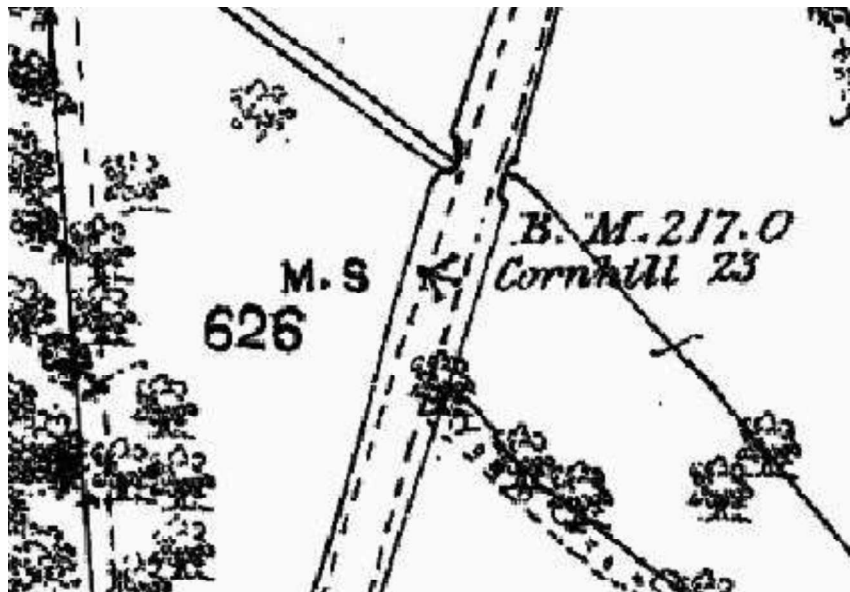


Figure 72: Detail from Ordnance Survey First Edition 25 Inch map (Surrey sheet XXXV.7). The location of the milestone is accompanied by the spot height (in feet) and distance from Cornhill in the City of London.

NAME: Moat, south-east of Lagham Manor

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP16

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: None

PARISH: Godstone

NGR: TQ 36480 47890

DATES OF SITE VISITS: 4th December 2019 and 17th January 2020

DESCRIPTION: A small moat-like feature, comprising a square of land defined by four water-filled sides with a causeway or bridge in a non-central position across its northern arm, is clearly shown on maps of the Ordnance Survey First Edition survey of Surrey of *circa* 1869 in a field corner a short distance away from the south-east edge of the Lagham Manor moat (**Figure 74**). It measured approximately 37 metres across north-south by 33–35 metres across east-west; the respective dimensions of the central island were around 26 x 17 metres (the discrepancy in proportions arising from a noticeably wider west side of the moat). At its nearest point, the mapped feature was less than 15 metres away from the earthwork outside the southern arm of the Lagham Manor moat, and little more than 25 metres away from the south-west corner of the moat itself. Maps of the Ordnance Survey Second and Third Editions of the end of the 19th century and early part of the 20th century shows it as damp but not water-filled feature.

Earlier maps are more equivocal in what they depict in this location. The 1840 Godstone tithe map distinguishes this part of the field from the adjacent land by means of a dotted line, but – in marked contrast to the Lagham Manor moat – shows no water or ditches within the defined area (see **Map 5**). The 1808 Ordnance Survey drawing and 1819 Old Series map show no obvious feature here, whereas the Surrey county maps produced in John Rocque's name *circa* 1770 (**Figure 73**) and by Lindley and Crossley *circa* 1793 (**Figure 9**) mark a body of water – its rounded shape is such that it is unlikely to represent a building – but depicted too small to show a central island. This admits the possibility that at the time it was a pond rather than moated feature (cf. **LP22** and further to the west **LP05**). No other relevant cartographic or documentary evidence was identified in the course of research.

Two site visits served to indicate that two sides of the moat (east and south) may survive, albeit they do not correspond perfectly with the Ordnance Survey map testimony, and the earthworks in question show signs of secondary modification. The northern and western arms have been infilled and do not appear to survive as above-ground earthworks (**Figure 75**); they could not be discerned given the length of the grass covering the site, nor do they appear with any meaningful degree of clarity on Lidar imagery (**Map 9**). The east side of the moat appears to be preserved as ditch within the hedgerow defining the eastern edge of the field, although there are signs of later re-cutting to improve its function as a drainage ditch (**Figure 76**). Similarly, the southern arm looks as if it has been incorporated into a drainage channel flowing east to west, but is noticeably wider than the stretches to the east and west, perhaps as much as 5 metres across (**Figure 77**). The southern arm of the moat is now

significantly lower than its eastern counterpart, perhaps as the result of the greater amount of water flowing along it, although here again later artificial modification may be an additional factor.

A number of authors have noted the existence of this feature and in some cases made suggestions about its origins. G. Clinch and G. Montgomerie (*VCH*, 4, 402) described it as ‘a curious small moated inclosure outside [...] the main enceinte’ (i.e. Lagham Manor moat) and showed it as a (dry) feature in an accompanying plan, but elected not to suggest a date or function for it. Felbridge & District History Group (‘Lagham Manor’) refer to it as ‘a small earthwork which is rectangular and moated’, while MacQuarrie (2017, 12) is even less forthcoming, describing it as simply ‘a small square feature to the south-east of the moat’. By contrast, Lambert offered two very different postulations as to its date and function. The first was that it represented an earlier moat, encompassing the first manor-house at Lagham and perhaps being coincident with the site of a ‘defensive Saxon work’ (Lambert 1929, 81). The second attributed to later in time and a more modest function as a ‘deer-hay’, an enclosure into which deer could be driven, as part of the medieval park (Lambert 1929, 81-82; a possibly unfinished example was partly excavated by Surrey County Archaeological Unit at Little Pickle within the former North Park of Bletchingley – see Poulton 1998, 42-48, 185). The results of the BSAG archaeological investigations in the 1970s arguably are sufficient to rule out this feature being a precursor to the Lagham Manor moat of *circa* 1262, and from what is known of its morphology as a result of the site visits and historic map analysis, the absence of clear evidence for an embankment would seem to preclude its identification as a ‘deer hay’.

Oliver Creighton has published a discussion of moats he describes variously as ‘paired’, ‘ancillary’ and ‘empty’ (insofar as they make no sense as being the water-filled perimeter around a house) that is hugely useful for working towards an identification of the second moat at Lagham (Creighton 2009, 90-93). From this, several possible interpretations of it emerge. In assessing these, it is perhaps best to begin with the ones that constitute the least likely possibilities. There are examples of so-called ‘banqueting houses’, and standings/stands for the observation of hunting activities, within moated enclosures (Creighton 2009, 140, 141 Plate 21, 146), but the likelihood of either of these being the explanation for the feature at Lagham is slim: banqueting houses were limited to the very highest levels of nobility and royalty (hence the 16th-century Banqueting House associated with Nonsuch Palace near Ewell: NHLE Entry Number 1028608), while stand(ing)s were situated on higher ground to provide optimal views, not low-lying land as is to be found around Lagham Manor (Creighton 2009, 146-47; ‘The Standinge’ in Guildford Park mapped in 1607 stood on the northern slope of the Hog’s Back ridge – see Crocker 1999, 32 Fig. 2, 37). In view of its proximity to the manor house, it is also unlikely to have been a hunting lodge, whether an elite parkland retreat or the house of a park-keeper, which tended to be located well away from the focal point of a park (Creighton 2009, 142; this applies to **LP10**).

Among the more prosaic possibilities for what lay inside ‘ancillary’ moats are gardens, orchards, dovecotes and summerhouses (Creighton 2009, 90-92). A dovecote is recorded at Lagham in 1585 (Lambert 1929, 259), and research elsewhere in Surrey has noted post-

medieval examples were often built on low-lying land in sheltered positions close to water to enable the doves to bathe (Bierton and Hayes 2000, 173); these are characteristics of the Lagham site. Similar cases could be made for the other possibilities. However, in the absence of any archaeological investigation of the feature, and given the shortcomings of the historical evidence, all can be considered equally strong candidates.

What can be said with a reasonable degree of certainty is that all of the above-mentioned possibilities would merit the feature being described as a ‘garden moat’, that is to say one constructed for ornamental purposes more than (or as much as) for defence and/or drainage (we are grateful to Prof Susan Oosthuizen for the original suggestion behind this plus the recommendation of a number of relevant articles). This enables the Lagham example to be considered using a broader body of scholarship, often in the context of other proximate substantial water features that together may have comprised a ‘water garden’. The earliest English examples of ‘water gardens’/‘garden moats’, known through extant monuments as well as documentary sources, are late medieval (especially 14th and 15th centuries). Equivalent evidence from other sites demonstrate that the phenomenon persisted much later, with no small number of examples from the late 16th and early 17th centuries, and at least one example from as late as the late 19th century (Brown and Taylor 1991, 64-66).

The same caveats about the archaeological and historical context apply when speculating about the date of the Lagham ‘garden moat’, and hence its relationship with the Lagham Manor moat and other nearby features. Creighton (2009, 90-92) gives a number of dated examples of medieval ‘garden moats’ from other parts of Britain, some of broadly similar dimensions and distance from a main moated enclosure as found at Lagham. In Surrey, Turner (1977, 93-94) posited a small number of moated sites to be garden features, and specified a possible post-medieval origin in respect of the one at Loseley, a late 16th-century mansion near Guildford. Identified examples of post-medieval moats, ornamental or otherwise, are very rare in Surrey, although a lack of concerted research means there may be more than have been recognised hitherto.

An example not cited by Turner in his survey of Surrey moated sites, perhaps for morphological reasons, is the ‘Pond garden’ marked on the Esher estate plan of 1606 by Ralph Treswell to the north of Esher Place, a large house with late medieval origins as a palace of the Bishops of Winchester. It comprised a rectangular moat enclosing five smaller ponds (Richards and Esher District Local History Society 2015, 33 Fig. 5.3). Both its name and morphology underscore that it should be viewed as a ‘water garden’ rather than a ‘garden moat’. Its greater size when compared to the Lagham ‘garden moat’ allows for it to have had intervening raised flat-topped banks/terraces that served as raised walkways – features of many published analogues, both late medieval and post-medieval (e.g. Creighton 2009, 90; Brown and Taylor 1991, 64). The diminutive size of the Lagham ‘ancillary moat’ is probably sufficient to rule out such walkways despite the poor level of earthwork survival. On the other hand, this does not preclude the moat being an element of a dispersed ‘water garden’, or at least a designed landscape that included a number of watery features.

Nationally, a number of ‘water gardens’ including ornamental moats are known to date from the early 1600s (Brown and Taylor 1991, 64-66), and there are number of things point to significant landscaping work being undertaken at Lathom in the 17th century. At a local level, perhaps the main piece of evidence in favour of this interpretation is the 17th-century date of the adjacent causeway as established through excavation (Ketteringham 1984, 240). Its construction would appear to have been associated with other improvements to the manor house and its grounds, perhaps effected by Sir William Gardener in the years 1617-22. These would appear also to have included another moat-like water feature of 17th- or 18th-century date off the southern arm of the medieval moat, presciently described by Ketteringham as an ‘ornamental moat’ (1984, 239; also **Figure 74**). Therefore, rather than being created ‘as a means to access the fields’ beyond the main moat (as per Ketteringham 1984, 240), the causeway might be better understood as an element of an ambitious designed landscape, perhaps meriting being classified as a ‘water garden’ when the Lathom Manor moat and 17th-century ‘ornamental moat’ attached to it, plus the ‘garden moat’ and postulated ponds to the west (**LP05, LP22**) are considered in combination.

Given the variety of published correlates, it could be the case that this moat was of medieval origin, possibly even contemporary with the first phase of Lathom Park (i.e. pre-1316), and survived to be incorporated into a new designed landscape in the 17th century. As Creighton observes, modification of moats in the 16th and 17th centuries ‘in line with contemporary gardening fashions’ (2009, 93; cf. Taylor 1988, 57-58) is a well-attested phenomenon, and demonstrably took place within the main moated enclosure. The smaller moat may not have served precisely the same purpose throughout its lifespan, but perhaps formed part of an intermediate garden “zone” between the moated manor house and the park beyond (cf. Creighton 2009, 133; Beresford 1971, 212-13).

FIGURES:



Figure 73: Detail from John Rocque’s map of Surrey (edition of *circa* 1770) showing an indeterminate feature to the south-east of Lathom Manor moat. Note the lane skirting it before turning to climb the rising ground to the south; this route represents what is now the bridleway between Lathom Manor and the site of Lathom Lodge (**LP10**), and the lack of any ponds to the west.

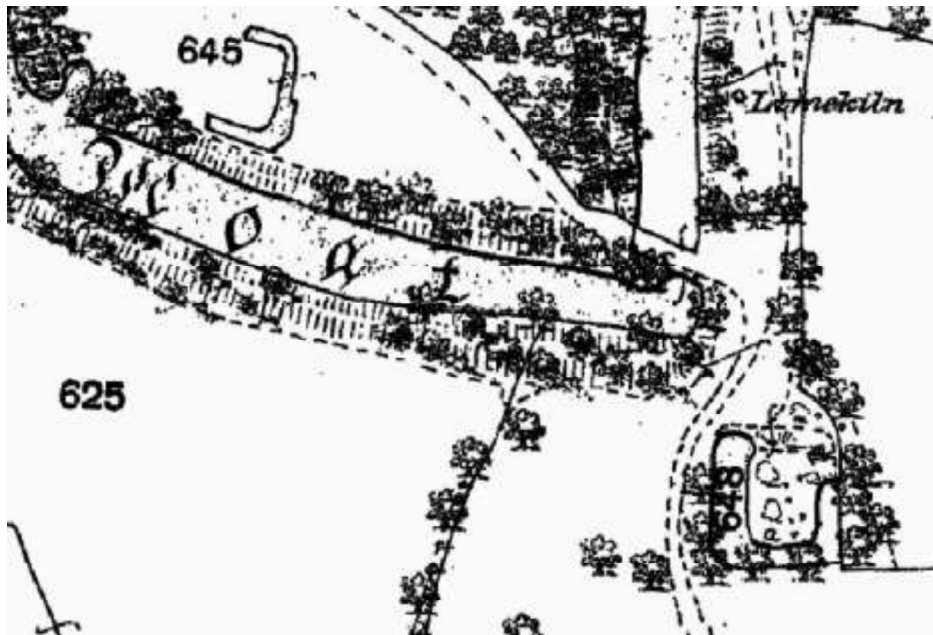


Figure 74: Detail from Ordnance Survey First Edition 25 Inch map of 1869-70 (Surrey sheet XXXV.7) showing moat in relation to Lagham Manor moat, the 17th-century causeway, and internal 'ornamental moat' towards the upper left corner.



Figure 75: Lagham Manor 'garden moat' site, view from north looking south-east. The grassy surface of the field seen during both site visits provides no obvious sign of any surviving earthworks as might be expected from the depiction of the north side of the moat in Figure 73 (photograph taken 17th January 2020).



Figure 76: The east boundary of the 'garden moat' site, possibly representing the east arm of the moat, looking east. There is a ditch, possibly recut, that held water at the time of the site visits (photograph taken 17th January 2020).



Figure 77: The south boundary of the 'garden moat' site, looking west. It is not certain that this section of the present stream/drainage ditch represents the southern arm of the moat, but it is notably wider and deeper than adjacent sections (photograph taken 17th January 2020).

NAME: Old Hall Farm House

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP17

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCES: Historic England NHLE Entry Number 1189804 (= Surrey HER Designated Listed Building DSE5409); Surrey HER Listed Building MSE11366

PARISH: Tandridge

NGR: TQ 37390 48341

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 13th December 2019

DESCRIPTION: This house is a nationally-listed building (at Grade II), and a visual inspection of the east and north elevations from the public footpath running to its east confirms that no major changes have been made to the house since the date when the listing description was written (**Figures 78** and **79** respectively). Therefore, nothing further needs to be said about the building from an architectural point of view. None of the associated outbuildings to the east of the house has the appearance of a building of any historical and/or architectural interest.

The name Old Hall Farm suggests a house of some age and consequence. Peter Gray (2001, 84) postulated that Old Hall Farm House was a medieval hall house, although in the absence of a proper survey of its fabric he ventured no further speculation about the nature of the earliest extant phase of the building. However, the present name (in the form 'Old Hall') is first attested on the Greenwoods' county map published in 1823 (**Figure 12**), and again (as 'Oldhall Farm') on Ordnance Survey First Edition maps surveyed *circa* 1869-70 (**Map 6.3**). It is absent from John Rocque's county map of the 1760s (although the inaccuracies of this survey mean its absence cannot be taken as truly representative), but does feature anonymously on the 1793 county map by Lindley and Crosley, and again on the 1808 Ordnance Survey Drawing, in which it is labelled 'Old house' (**Figures 9-10**). The Tandridge tithe apportionment of 1845 identifies it simply as 'House Gardens Lane &c' (parcel number 501), then owned and occupied by William Francis Gamuel Farmer.

The pre-1600 date of the earliest fabric in Old Hall Farm House raises important questions about the date of the traceable Lagham Park boundary, and the purpose the house served within the park. These issues are explored in the concluding discussion.

FIGURES:

Figure 78: Old Hall Farm House, viewed from the east, in 1993 (photograph taken by Martin Higgins, copyright Surrey County Council).



Figure 79: Old Hall Farm, view from north (photograph taken 13th December 2019).

NAME: Pond, north of Hunters Chase, South Godstone

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP18

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: None

PARISH: Godstone

NGR: TQ 36659 48669

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 4th December 2019

DESCRIPTION: An irregular-shaped pond in a large hollow, approximately 50 metres in diameter in its east-west dimension and varying between 20 and 35 metres across north-south. The hollow is several metres deep from the present ground surface of the adjacent playground, and was partly filled with water of unknown depth at the time of the site visit. It is encircled by trees, noticeably denser on the north and east sides.

A pond or marshy area is shown here on the Ordnance Survey First Edition mapping surveyed *circa* 1869 (**Map 6.1**), and before it an open pond on the 1840 Godstone tithe map (**Figure 80**), about three-quarters of its present extent (parcel number 896; in the 1842 tithe apportionment it is attributed an area of 33 square poles = 835 square metres). This pond, or at least a rounded feature of comparable size and shape, is shown on the Ordnance Survey drawing of 1808 and related Old Series map published in 1819, on the northern boundary of 'Legham Woods', i.e. Lagham Wood (**Figures 10-11**). The same sources show one or two buildings immediately to the north. The accompanying label on the 1808 drawing is now illegible, but the first letter might be a capital B, which could correspond to the first part of the name 'Barn Field Shaw' found in the Godstone tithe apportionment (parcel number 895) attached to a small area of woodland on the north-west side of the pond.

It seems probable that a barn stood adjacent to the pond in the early 19th century, although it does not follow from this that the building and pond were functionally related. The field abutting the east/north-east edge of the pond is named 'Sawpit Field' in the 1842 Godstone tithe apportionment (parcel number 893), but the pit is much too large to represent a flooded sawpit (see Cavill 2018, 368 for a short description of a sawpit – it seems reasonable to link the one that inspired the Godstone field-name to the processing of trees felled in Lagham Wood). A more convincing interpretation of the feature containing the pond is that it originated as an extractive pit, such as are found elsewhere on areas of higher ground in the Lagham Park area (especially **LP30**). It appears on Lidar as an ovoid depression with a distinctive "arm" in its north-east corner, perhaps representing a former ramp into and out of the pit (**Figure 81**); this projection looks to be accommodated by the field boundary north-east of the pond shown on the 1840 tithe map.

FIGURES:



Figure 80: Detail from parish of Godstone tithe map of 1840, showing the pond (parcel number 896), 'Barn Field Shaw' (895) to its north-west, and Laghams Wood to the south-west.



Figure 81: Lidar image from 2015 superimposed over current Ordnance Survey mapping to show the extent of the pond/pit and the north-eastern "arm" that does not hold water and may have functioned as an access ramp for the original pit (Environment Agency Lidar DTM 2015 TQ 3648).

NAME: Pond, north of Lagham Lodge site

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP19

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: None

PARISH: Godstone

NGR: TQ 37064 47699

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 17th January 2020

DESCRIPTION: A small pond, almost circular in shape when visited in January 2020, situated towards the southern end of a narrow strip of woodland to the north of the site of Lagham Lodge (**LP09**). It is unclear as to whether the pond was formed deliberately, or by accident in the wake of other digging/earth-moving activity; there is no obvious artificial earth dam with which to substantiate the first possibility (**Figure 82**).

A pond, larger than the present one and with a distinctive doglegged form, is depicted on the Godstone tithe map of 1840 (**Figure 61**), but it had been reduced to more or less its present extent by the time of the Ordnance Survey First Edition survey of *circa* 1869. Later Ordnance Survey maps, starting with the Third Edition of 1910-12, mark a well a few metres to the south of the pond, at the south-westernmost extremity of its 1840 extent (**Figure 83**). This was not observed during the site visit.

The pond may be the much-modified successor to a natural spring. It is perhaps not located near enough to represent the one-time main source of water for Lagham Lodge, but too little is known about that property prior to the advent of detailed mapping of the site in the mid-19th-century to be at all certain that there was not once a close functional link between them. Immediately south of the pond, quantities of rubble (concrete, brick, tile) can be seen on the ground surface (**Figure 113**). They have the look of demolition rubble, but are perhaps too modern to be seen as realistically coming from Lagham Lodge, although derivation from one of its associated buildings, still in existence in 1962 (MacQuarrie 2017, 11, 13), is conceivable.

FIGURES:



Figure 82: The pond viewed from the south, showing its outlet into an adjoining drainage ditch at its north-western corner (photograph taken 17th January 2020).

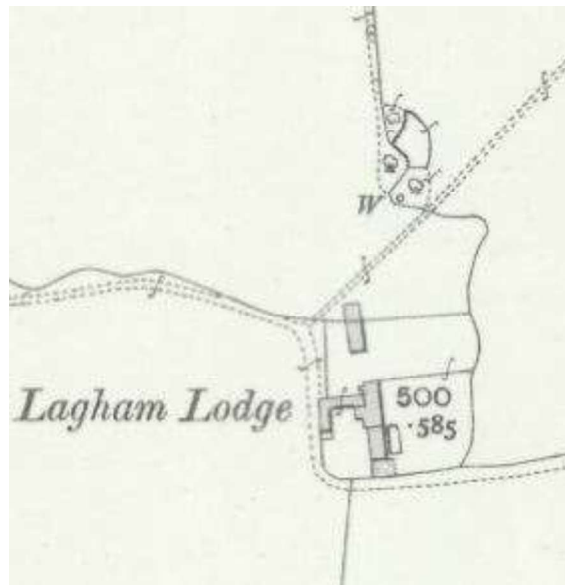


Figure 83: Detail from Ordnance Survey Third Edition map revised *circa* 1910 (Surrey sheet XXXV.8), marking the pond and the well to its south-west. Note the lack of a marked well at Lagham Lodge, admitting the possibility this served as its main water source.

NAME: Pond, south-west of Old Hall Farm

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP20

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: None

PARISH: Tandridge

NGR: TQ 37277 48232

DATE OF SITE VISIT: n/a

DESCRIPTION: A pond in the corner of a field south-west of Old Hall Farm, adjacent to the railway embankment, which may have truncated its original extent. The 1845 Tandridge tithe apportionment names the field that still encompasses the feature as 'Marlpit Field' (parcel number 500; it was then an arable field, connected to Old Hall Farm). In the absence of any other discernible and thus potentially eponymous pit in the field (cf. **LP04**), this suggests the feature was likely a pit for the extraction of marl, traditionally a combination of calcium carbonate-rich clay and mudstone – an apt description of the Weald Clay Mudstone geology which underlies this part of Lagham Park. It would appear that the pit had gone out of use and later flooded by the early 1840s, having given its name to the neighbouring field. It is unclear how long before the tithe apportionment the feature was an active marl pit, although its absence from Budgen's 1808 Ordnance Survey drawing (**Figure 10**) could be read as it having been opened and then abandoned in the years between 1808 and 1841, the date of the Tandridge parish tithe map (**Figure 84**).

FIGURE:



Figure 84: Extract from the 1841 Tandridge tithe map showing the pond (in blue) between 'Marlpit Field' and the South Eastern Railway (pink). It is linked to Old Hall Farm (**LP17**) by an enclosed track that resembles the linear cropmarks seen on 1971 aerial photographs (**LP04**).

NAME: Pond, west of Brickmakers Arms, Crowhurst Lane End

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP21

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: None

PARISH: Tandridge

NGR: TQ 37510 48020

DATE OF SITE VISIT: n/a

DESCRIPTION: A faint circular depression is visible from Lidar imagery (**Figure 85**) in the centre of a field near Crowhurst Lane End. A small heart-shaped pond is depicted at this location on the 1841 Tandridge tithe map (**Figure 86**). The pond was positioned along the former boundary of two field parcels and its existence may be related to agricultural practices. The pond is not shown on later Ordnance Survey maps.

FIGURES:

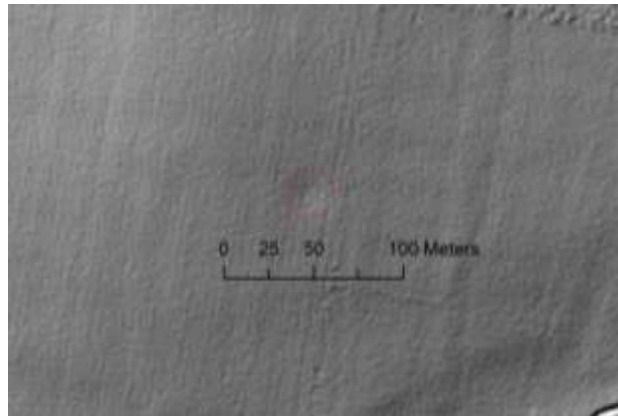


Figure 85: Lidar image with added scale showing depressed feature in large field west of Crowhurst Lane End (Environment Agency Lidar DTM 2015 TQ 3648).



Figure 86: Detail from Tandridge tithe map of 1841 showing small pond. Note the majority of field boundaries shown were no longer in existence by the time of the Lidar survey in 2015.

NAME: Possible pond bay earthwork, south of Lagham Manor

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP22

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: None

PARISH: Godstone

NGR: TQ 36280 47760

DATE OF SITE VISIT: n/a

DESCRIPTION: A pair of substantial earthen banks is visible on Lidar images (**Figure 87**), roughly 130 metres south-east of Brook Nursery on Eastbourne Road and 180 metres south of Lagham Manor moat. The earthworks consist of two banks either side of a stream, lying perpendicular to the water flow (which here runs north to south). The easternmost bank, measuring roughly 30 metres by 10 metres, appears the better preserved of the two – possibly because the other bank (roughly 20 metres by 10 metres) is closer to an area that has seen 20th-century development – first as a sewage works, and later for housing.

The comparability of their alignments is such that it seems certain the two banks were once conjoined as part of the same earthwork, possibly a pond bay or similar piece of water management infrastructure. This was clearly later breached, but the remaining earthworks were left *in situ*. The banks coincide with a field boundary shown on the Godstone tithe map of 1840 (**Figure 88**). The related tithe apportionment of 1842 records that two fields either side of the embankment were called ‘Middle Pond’ (to the north of the banks, parcel number 959) and ‘Lower Pond’ (to the south, parcel number 982) respectively, although no ponds appear in either field on the corresponding tithe map or any other maps of earlier or later date.

One interpretation of the reason for the creation of a substantial earthen bank here is for the formation of a mill pond. A water-mill is recorded as an appurtenance of the manor of Lagham for the first time in 1423, the same year in which Lagham Park is attributed an acreage of 400 rather than 300 acres (Mapping the Medieval Countryside, 22-068/76). This may evidence a limited degree of investment by the owners of Lagham in the post-Black Death period. Furthermore, it has been proposed that the co-location of a medieval manor house and mill served as ‘an evocative symbol of rural lordship’ (Creighton 2009, 154). The effect may have been heightened by the designed nature of the surrounding landscape, not just the park but possibly a ‘water garden’ as well (**LP16** and perhaps **LP05**, as well as Lagham Manor moat).

FIGURES:

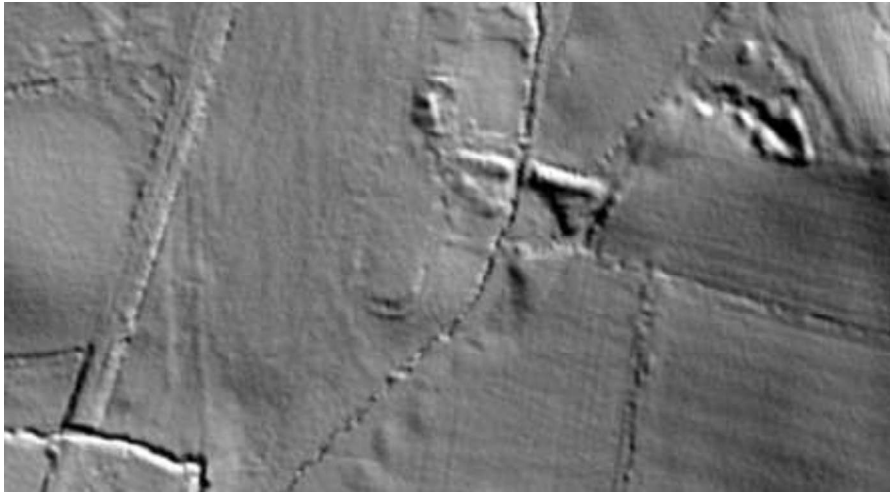


Figure 87: Lidar imagery showing the earthworks of the possible pond bay or similar earthen bank plus the channel of the stream it probably once dammed. The remnants of a late 19th-century gravel pit (LP09) can be seen to the north-west (Environment Agency Lidar DTM 2015 TQ 3647).



Figure 88: Detail from Godstone tithe map (1840), showing the line of the probable pond bay – but not the stream which bisects it – just below the centre of the figure. The field to its north, ‘Middle Pond’, is large enough as to have accommodated a sizeable pond. At the top, woodland fringing the perimeter of Laghman Manor moat shows the relative proximity of the manorial centre.

NAME: Railway bridge, east of South Godstone

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP23

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: None

PARISH: Godstone

NGR: TQ 37091 48227

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 4th December 2019

DESCRIPTION: A round-arched bridge of plain design carrying the South Eastern Railway over what is now a muddy footpath. Built of red brick, with the top six courses renewed or added at a later date to judge from the different shade of the bricks (**Figure 89**). Like the more substantial equivalent spanning Eastbourne Road/Station Road to the west (**LP24**), the bridge was constructed in the period 1840-42, as it is not shown on the Godstone tithe map of 1840 (**Map 5**) but must have been in existence prior to the opening of the Redhill to Tonbridge section of the South Eastern Railway on 21st May 1842. It is clearly depicted on the Ordnance Survey First Edition maps surveyed *circa* 1869-70 (**Map 6.3**).

The provision of a bridge in what remains an isolated location surrounded by fields points to the path beneath it being of some importance historically. Indeed, it forms a focal point for a number of footpaths on either side of the railway line, and can perhaps therefore be understood as prompting a rationalisation of earlier routes inside Lagham Park, a single passage beneath the railway embankment rather than having separate bridges to serve the historic routes between Old Hall Farm House and Lagham Manor (seemingly in existence by 1661; see Lambert 1929, 117) and Lagham Lodge (depicted in a fashion on Rocque's map surveyed in the 1760s – see **Figure 60**).

FIGURE:



Figure 89: View of bridge from the south (photograph taken 4th December 2019).

NAME: Railway bridge, South Godstone

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP24

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: None

PARISH: Godstone

NGR: TQ 36295 48341

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 17th January 2020

DESCRIPTION: A flat-arched bridge that carries the lines of the South Eastern Railway over Eastbourne Road/Station Road (the bridge appears to mark the division between them). It is constructed of red bricks, large blocks of dressed sandstone, and steel (**Figure 90**). On either side of the arch are square-sectioned metal rainwater goods, quite possibly original, positioned centrally and recessed into the sandstone plinth at ground level; most of the pipe on the east side is missing.

The bridge was built before the opening of the Redhill to Tonbridge section of the South Eastern Railway on 21st May 1842. The Godstone tithe map of 1840 shows the extent of the railway and also Eastbourne Road/Station Road, which appears to pass beneath the railway, but is drawn in a somewhat ambiguous way that prevents certainty about the existence of the bridge at that time (**Figure 91**). Therefore, all that can be said safely is that the bridge was constructed in the period 1840-42.

FIGURES:



Figure 90: View of bridge from the north. Note the missing section of pipe on the east side beneath the bridge (photograph taken 17th January 2020).



Figure 91: Detail from Godstone tithe map of 1840 overlain onto current Ordnance Survey mapping to show the ambiguous depiction of the meeting of the London to Eastbourne Road and South Eastern Railway. The bridge is much narrower than the land owned by the railway company in the early 1840s.

NAME: St Stephen's Church, South Godstone

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP25

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: None

PARISH: Godstone

NGR: TQ 36334 48537

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 17th January 2020

DESCRIPTION: Small Anglican church building. Red brick walls, buttresses and chimneys, with some windows and other apertures wholly or partly of dressed sandstone in a simple neo-Gothic style. Slate roof topped by decorative terracotta ridge tiles, crucifixes and copper-covered pointed turrets (**Figure 92**).

St Stephen's Church has its roots in an earlier building, marked on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map as 'School Chapel', on the northern edge of the nascent village of South Godstone. It appears to have been replaced by what is now the eastern half of the present church building at some point prior to 1895, when the Ordnance Survey revised its mapping of the local area; this time it was labelled simply as 'School'. The two buildings did not occupy precisely the same spot: the first building stood in the south-east corner of the site, its replacement close the northern boundary (**Figure 94**). The building was being used as a church rather than a school by the later 1930s (Higham 2009, 14, 22-23).

The first phase of the present church comprises what looks like a chapel aligned east-west, with a plainer south wing perpendicular to it, including a diminutive projecting bell-cote at the top of the gable end. The Ordnance Survey 25 Inch map based upon revisions made in 1910 show that a western extension had been added to this building in the period after 1895. If, as seems very likely, this extension is represented by the west half of the extant building, it is plainer in its design compared to the earlier portion to its east. It does, however, incorporate a dressed block of sandstone inscribed with the year 1869 that may have been reset from the 'School Chapel' (**Figure 93**). A second dressed stone in a similar position low down in the east end of the church may once have borne an inscription, but is now bare – perhaps as a result of weathering – apart from a number of unintelligible scratches.

FIGURES:



Figure 92: View of St Stephen's Church from the south-east (photograph taken 17th January 2020).



Figure 93: Date-stone of 1869 reset into gable end of south-west portion of church building (photograph taken 17th January 2020).

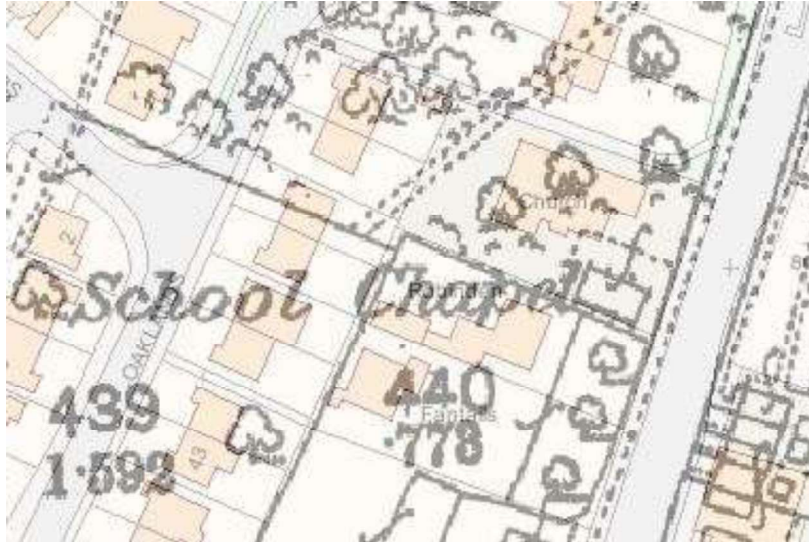


Figure 94: Overlay of Ordnance Survey First Edition 25 Inch map (Surrey sheet XXXV.3) on current Ordnance Survey mapping, showing site and size of original 'School Chapel', possibly erected in 1869, relative to the extant church building.

NAME: Sgt S. A. Fenemore memorial, east of Posterngate Farm

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP26

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCES: Imperial War Museum War Memorials Register reference 23844; SHER Monument MSE20078

PARISH: Godstone

NGR: TQ 36480 49173

DATES OF SITE VISITS: 13th December 2019 and 17th January 2020

DESCRIPTION: A multi-part memorial site commemorating Sgt S. A. Fenemore, a 20-year old pilot in the Royal Air Force, who was killed when his Hawker Hurricane fighter plane was shot down and crashed in adjacent Paygate Wood on 15th October 1940 during the Battle of Britain in the early stages of the Second World War. The memorial comprises a small concrete or stone pillar with brass plaque affixed, silver cedar tree and wooden bench, partly connected by a path of York Stone paving stones (**Figure 95**). The brass plaque is engraved with the following:

*BATTLE OF BRITAIN
+
THIS SILVER CEDAR TREE
WAS PLANTED IN MEMORY OF
SGT./PILOT S.A. FENEMORE
R.A.F.
KILLED HERE
15TH OCTOBER 1940
AGED 20*

The cedar tree was planted and bench set up in a small ceremony on New Year's Day 1944. The bench was replaced by the South Godstone Residents' Association in 1982; the present brass plaque also dates from this time (**Figure 96**). There are also wooden noticeboards with information sheets and local magazine article copies providing further information about the site.

FIGURES:



Figure 95: General view of Fenemore memorial, looking south-east (photograph taken 13th December 2019).



Figure 96: Fenemore memorial, replacement plaque of 1982 (photograph taken 13th December 2019).

Features and Sites Outside Lathom Park

The following is a list of historic environmental features and sites outside of the circuit of the Lathom Park pale that were deemed to be of sufficient proximity, interest and intelligibility as to merit inclusion in this report. Because of the somewhat subjective nature of the aforementioned criteria, the list should not be understood to encompass the totality of such sites within a set distance of the former park boundary.

LP27	Brickworks (site of), Kings Farm/east of Tilburstow Road
LP28	Holloway, Paygate Wood
LP29	Pits, south-west of Chathill Park Farm
LP30	Pond, south-east of The Mount, Faygate Lane
LP31	Possible Kiln (site of), north of Old Hall Farm House
LP32	Tandridge Brick & Tile Works, Crowhurst Lane End
LP33	The Mount

NAME: Brickworks (site of), King's Farm

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP27

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCES: None

PARISH: Godstone

NGR: TQ 3568 4801

DATE OF SITE VISIT: n/a

DESCRIPTION: A late 19th-century brickworks site located on the eastern side of Tilburstow Hill Road, on the current site of King's Farm. A 'Brick Field' is marked here on Ordnance Survey First Edition maps, surveyed *circa* 1869 (**Figure 97**). It is not on the 1840 tithe map for Godstone parish, so its establishment was presumably sometime between these dates. The Ordnance Survey First Edition marks the brickworks' buildings on the southern side of Water Lane, which runs between Tilburstow Road and Eastbourne Road, by which it was separated from Water Farm to the north. However, on the Ordnance Survey Second Edition of 1896, the brickworks site appears to have been replaced with new buildings, of an agricultural rather than industrial nature to judge from the new name attributed to the site – Water Farm. This name was formerly associated with the farmstead to the north of Water Lane, which has since been replaced with a single new large building called Oakhurst Court (now used as a nursing home).

The brickworks site is shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition to have four drying sheds, the longest measuring roughly 60 metres in length. There is also a large square kiln and crushing machines. Small rectangular unroofed structures appear to the north; on the 1896 Ordnance Survey map these appear as ponds, so may have originally been the brickworks' wash backs. In addition to this, earthworks of a probable clay extraction pit, situated at the southern end of the site, can be seen on Lidar images (**Figure 98**). This is as an irregular, angular hollow roughly 70 metres by 60 metres. This pit is not marked on the Ordnance Survey First Edition, but the later Second Edition show the area has been planted over with orchard. Continuous tree cover up to the present obscures the extraction site on aerial photographs, yet the feature is still clearly visible on Lidar.

FIGURES:

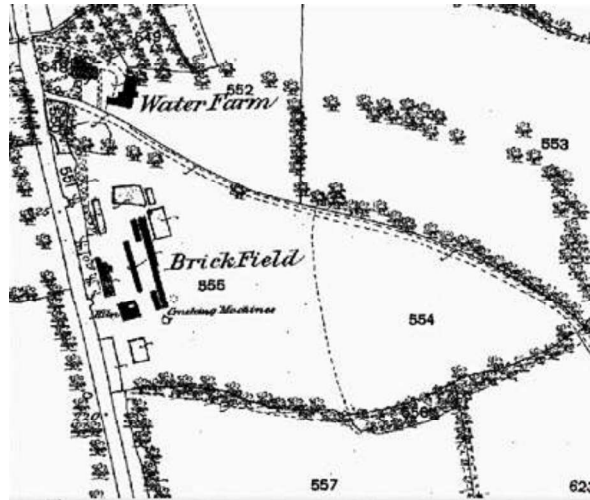


Figure 97: The brickworks site with buildings and structure marked on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25 Inch map of *circa* 1869 (Surrey sheet XXXV.7).

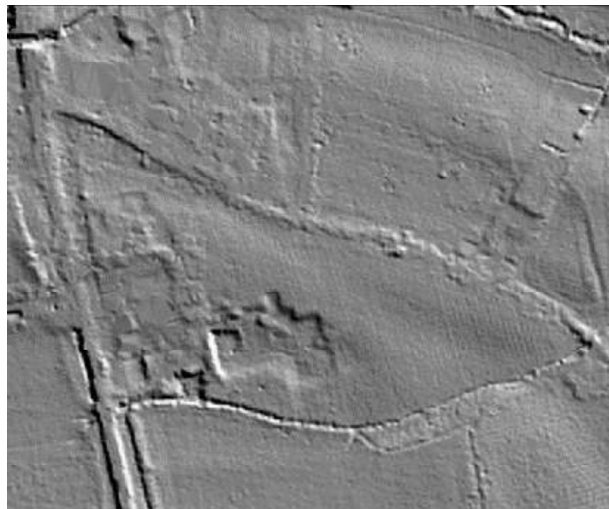


Figure 98: Lidar images from 2015 show an additional irregular cut hollow to the east of the buildings now comprising King's Farm, which is covered by trees and scrub on aerial photographs. This is probably an extractive pit for clay, one associated with the late 19th-century production of bricks (Environment Agency Lidar DTM 2015 TQ 3547; TQ 3548).

NAME: Holloway, Paygate Wood

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP28

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: None

PARISH: Godstone

NGR: TQ 36500 49174

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 13th December 2019

DESCRIPTION: A stretch of wide but shallow holloway exists at the southern edge of Paygate Wood, adjacent to the Latham Park pale earthwork (**observation point 6b**). It measures approximately 7.5 metres across with a relatively flat base at a depth of less than 50 centimetres. The profile of the earthwork, and above all its width, indicate it represents something more than the outer ditch of the old park boundary (**Figure 99**).

The feature lies on the approximate course of a 'Footpath', apparently enclosed, depicted on the 1808 Ordnance Survey drawing as running along the former northern boundary of Latham Park between Postern Gate Farm and the vicinity of 'Old house', now Old Hall Farm House (**Figure 10; LP17**). It is absent from earlier maps of the area. The name or description applied to it implies it was not a wide thoroughfare, with horses and wheeled traffic being routed along Miles Lane to the north-east.

The 1840 tithe map for Godstone parish, however, shows a short stretch of enclosed trackway running between Paygate Wood and a much smaller stand of woodland named in the accompanying 1842 tithe apportionment as 'Horse Close' (**Figure 100**; parcel number 875). No trace of the 1808 footpath is visible on the aforementioned tithe map nor its Tandridge counterpart of 1841 (**Map 5**). The holloway in Paygate Wood therefore could be an unenclosed section to the west linking 'Horse Close' with Eastbourne Road, perhaps as a widening of the earlier footpath. 'Horse Close' had been destroyed by the time of the Ordnance Survey First Edition survey of Surrey in the final third of the 19th century (**Map 6.1**), and inspection of the ground it occupied during a site visit showed no obvious sign of having been the former location of an extractive pit or similar. The effective absence of the park pale here (**observation point 6a**) is explicable as being a consequence of its destruction to make way for the footpath/access track, or the subsequent conversion or restoration of the land to cultivation.

FIGURES:



Figure 99: View of holloway earthwork looking south-east. The boundary of Latham Park is on the right side of the photograph. Note ranging pole for scale (photograph taken 13th December 2019).

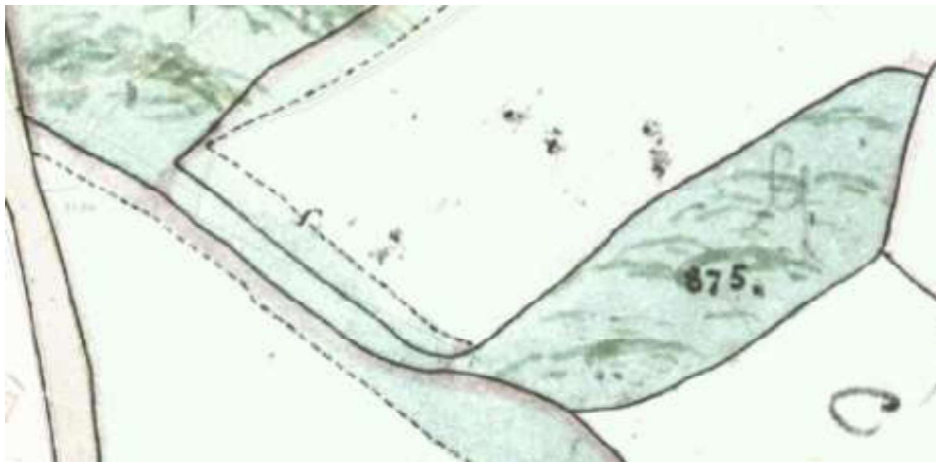


Figure 100: Excerpt from 1840 Godstone tithe map, showing 'Horse Close' (parcel number 875) and associated lane-like appendage heading north-east from it towards Paygate Wood and Eastbourne Road (visible on the left-hand side of the figure). The current Ordnance Survey mapping is also included as a base layer, to illustrate the changes to the line of the former park boundary at **observation point 6a** that are likely to have arisen from the creation and subsequent erasure of the connecting lane, and the alignment of the holloway with its former course.

NAME: Pits, south-west of Chathill Park Farm

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP29

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: None

PARISH: Tandridge

NGR: TQ 37636 48400

DATE OF SITE VISIT: n/a

DESCRIPTION: A cluster of several pits, or perhaps one large “cellular” feature, visible in Lidar imagery to the south-west of Chathill Park Farm and abutting the north side of the Lagham Park pale (**Figure 101**). It is noteworthy that there is no indication from the Lidar that the pale was superimposed over them (as appears to be the case for **LP13** and **LP14**). The woodland that covers the pits is designated as Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland, which indicates it has likely been continuously wooded since 1600 (Surrey County Council 2011). While this means it is possible they are features that have occurred as a result of intrusive tree growth, a far greater likelihood is that they are extraction pits, similar to others identified in the Lagham Park area (**LP07, LP09, LP18, LP20, LP30**). Their coverage by ancient woodland, however, would mean they are of an earlier origin than has been identified or assumed in several other instances. An alternative explanation, if the park pale here is of early 17th-century origin as seems credible given the available evidence (see Discussion and Conclusions), is that the pits post-date the pale and are not of pre-1600 origin – although this still leaves open the possibility that they are of mid-17th-century or later origin, and hence that the woodland that covers them may be over 350 years old.

FIGURE:

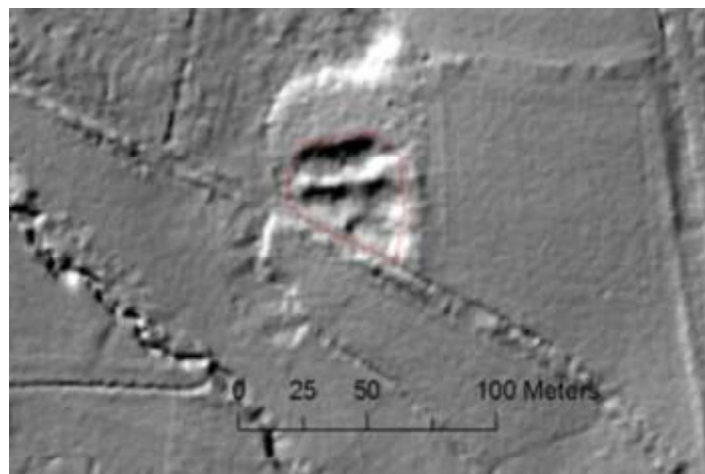


Figure 101: Cluster of pits of probable extractive origin as seen on Lidar imagery. The former park pale of Lagham Park can be seen running diagonally past the southern limit of the pits, but there is no indication of any disturbance to the ground south of the pale that might indicate extraction took place here as well (Environment Agency Lidar DTM 2015 TQ 3548).

NAME: Pond, south-east of The Mount, Faygate Lane

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP30

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: None

PARISH: Godstone

NGR: TQ 36209 47241

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 4th December 2019

DESCRIPTION: A pond in a large pit, located immediately south of Faygate Lane to the south-east of The Mount (**LP33**). Measuring approximately 40 metres by 25 metres, the pit and pond are somewhat oblong in shape and slightly wider at the south-east end. There was significant tree and vegetation growth within and around the perimeter of the feature when visited in December 2019 (**Figure 102**). The feature could have been an extractive pit of some kind that later became flooded. It is first depicted on the 1869 Ordnance Survey First Edition map (**Figure 103**) but is absent from the 1840 tithe map of Godstone parish, although its site lies wholly within the area formerly covered by the eastern extremity of a belt of woodland (parcel number 1028; **Map 5**). Therefore, it could be that its absence from the map is a consequence of a decision taken by the cartographer. A mid-19th origin, on the other hand, would accord with the equivalent evidence for one or two other extractive pits in the Lagham Park area (**LP07, LP09**).

FIGURES:



Figure 102: View of pond looking south from Faygate Lane (photograph taken 4th December 2019).



Figure 103: Ordnance Survey First Edition 25 Inch map of 1869 (Surrey Sheet XXXV.7), showing the pond (parcel number 608) in an angle of Faygate Lane south-east of The Mount. To the north-west, across Eastbourne Road, is a slightly larger rounded body of water (parcel number 678). This is named 'Pit Water' in the 1842 Godstone tithe apportionment (with the parcel number 1026), suggesting a similar derivation as an extractive pit that later flooded.

NAME: Possible kiln (site of), north of Old Hall Farm House

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP31

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: None

PARISH: Tandridge

NGR: 37441 48591

DATE OF SITE VISIT: n/a

DESCRIPTION: A possible kiln site is evidenced on the Tandridge tithe map of 1841. A small, shaded, keyhole-shaped feature is depicted at the northern end of a field outside of the Lagham Park boundary to north of Old Hall Farm (**Figure 104**). The field is identified as 'Kiln field' in the 1845 Tandridge tithe apportionment (parcel number 498). Given these pieces of evidence, probably the most credible interpretation of the feature is a limekiln, two examples of which are known from inside the Lagham Park area (**LP11, LP12**). Other interpretations, such as pottery or brick/tile production, cannot be discounted, particularly in light of the existence of a number of brickworks/brickfields in the area later in the 19th century (**LP02, LP27, LP32**). By 1869, when the survey work for the Ordnance Survey First Edition was carried out, the site of the feature had become a small pond, and it seems highly possible that this formed in the remnants of the kiln that later became waterlogged. The pond is still shown on current Ordnance Survey mapping as well as Lidar (see **Figure 14**).

FIGURE:



Figure 104: Detail from the Tandridge tithe map (1841) showing the Lagham Park boundary (including **observation point 5**) and the possible kiln structure to the north, at the northern edge of 'Kiln field' (parcel number 498).

Tandridge Brick & Tile Works, Crowhurst Lane End**REFERENCE NUMBER: LP32****OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: Surrey HER Monument MSE19561****PARISH: Tandridge/Crowhurst****NGR: TQ 3812 4801****DATE OF SITE VISIT: n/a**

DESCRIPTION: A 19th- to 20th-century brickworks operated at Crowhurst Lane End to the south of the South Eastern Railway line, situated at the western edge of Brickmakers' Wood. It is approximately 2.4 kilometres east from another brickworks site at Water Farm (now called King's Farm) along Tilburstow Hill Road (**LP27**). Both sites are first marked on Ordnance Survey First Edition maps of 1869, and the Tandridge Brick & Tile Works appears on subsequent Second (1896) and Third (1912) Editions, allowing the tracing of alterations at the site over time.

On the earliest Ordnance Survey map of 1869 (**Figure 105**), there are 12 long, narrow drying sheds arranged in a line. These are surrounded by square structures, possibly the kilns. Two circular structures to the south-east may be the clay mills. Trackways lead to the south-east of the site where clay is extracted (this is now covered by the southern half of Brickmakers' Wood).

Lidar images (**Figure 108**) show the extent of clay extraction by a drop in ground level of fields to the east of the brickworks, showing the expansion of the site for more material. The Ordnance Survey Second and Third Edition maps confirm over time the successive opening and closing of extraction sites further afield, the furthest being a 145 metre-long pit situated approximately 450 metres to the south-east of the buildings, now located north of Ashen Plantation and south of New Barn in Crowhurst parish (**Figure 107**). Cropmarks on the 1971 aerial photographs also show a large probable extractive pit to the south of semi-detached houses along Crowhurst Lane and south-west of the former brickworks buildings, although this pit is not marked on the historic Ordnance Survey maps (**Figure 106**).

Also on the 1896 and 1912 maps are tramway lines running between the new extraction sites and the industrial buildings; on the latter edition it has been extended to reach the farther extraction sites. Part of the later 1912 line of the tramway is faintly visible as an earthwork on Lidar images, which must be commensurate with the tramway reported to still be discernible in Brickmakers' Wood *circa* 1993 (Todd 1994, 37).

FIGURES:

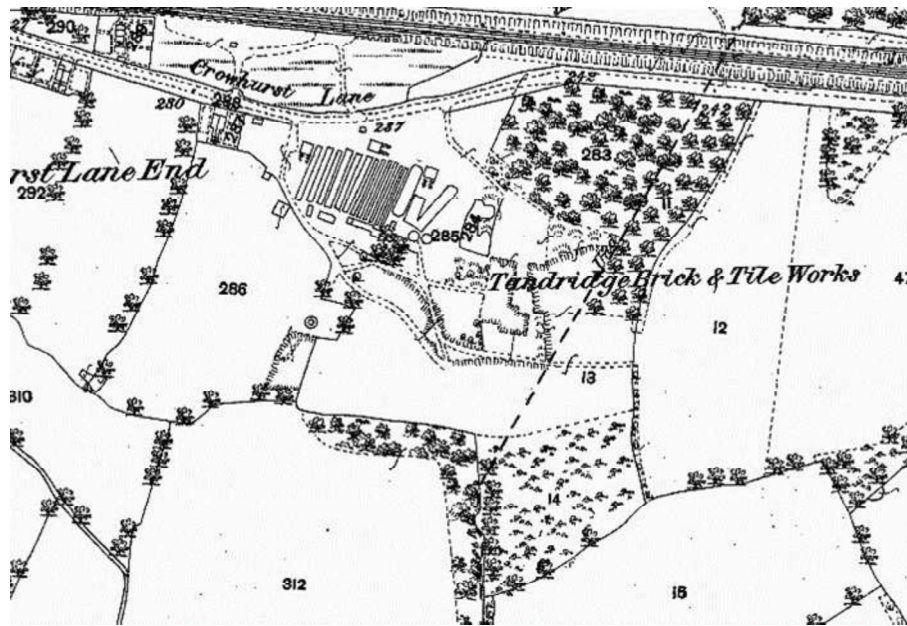


Figure 105: Tandridge Brick & Tile Works on the Ordnance Survey First Edition of 1869, showing apparent restriction of the industrial site to Tandridge parish – Crowhurst being to the east of the marked parochial boundary line (Surrey sheet XXXV.8).



Figure 106: A 1971 photograph of the area of the brickworks, now mostly covered with development along Crowhurst Lane End. Cropmarks to the south of the houses, in the middle left of image, show another area of dark angular cropmarks and parchmarks, suggesting another extractive pit; these appear to correspond with faint earthworks on Lidar as well (compare with **Figure 108** below). Notice also the plantation lines and relatively new tree-growth in parts of Brickmaker's Wood, apparently growing over the former industrial site (HSL/UK/71/37 39/0116 12-APR-1971).

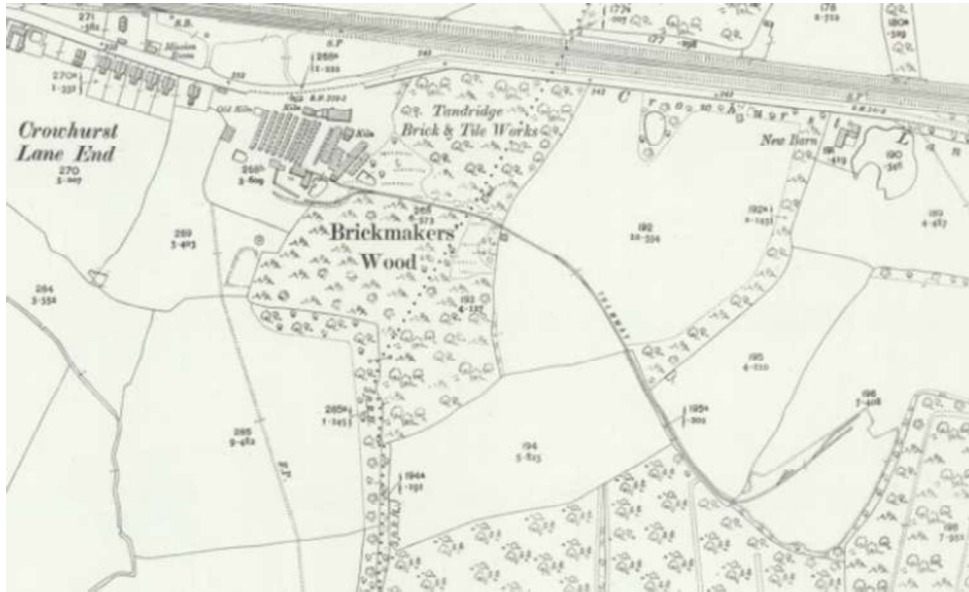


Figure 107: 1912 Ordnance Survey Third Edition map of the brick and tile works, showing the eastward expansion of extraction activity deep into Crowhurst parish, facilitated by a tramway (Surrey sheet XXXV.8).



Figure 108: 2015 Lidar images of the same area as shown in **Figure 107**. Here it is possible to see the noticeable drop in ground surface at the fields' edges, showing where clay extraction has taken place. A very faint earthwork on Lidar also shows that the line of the tramway still survives in part (Environment Agency Lidar DTM 2015 TQ 3847; TQ 3848).

NAME: The Mount

REFERENCE NUMBER: LP33

OTHER DATABASE REFERENCE: None

PARISH: Godstone

NGR: TQ 36128 47405 (main house), TQ 36145 47298 (lodge)

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 4th December 2019

DESCRIPTION: A sizeable detached house set in a little over 16 acres (6.5 hectares) of grounds to the east of Eastbourne Road. It is not shown on the 1840 tithe map for Godstone but is present on maps of the Ordnance Survey First Edition survey of Surrey of *circa* 1869 (**Figure 109**), indicating that it was built at an unknown date in the intervening years. The site of the house and grounds is largely coincident with a field named Banky Field (parcel number 1029 in the Godstone tithe map and apportionment). The field-name is a common one, usually understood to refer to 'Land on, or by, or containing slopes or embankments' (see Cavill 2018, 20). It is unclear if the reference in this case is to the bank of the adjacent park pale, or a natural slope, or now-lost earthworks within the field. Its situation on high ground is worthy of note in this regard.

As befits its name, the main house stands on high ground and a particularly impressive view of it in its grounds can be gained looking north-east from Faygate Lane close to the junction with Eastbourne Road. A two-storey lodge built of brick with a slate roof and decorated timber barge boards on one gable stands next to the southern entrance gateway further east along Faygate Lane. The entrance gates are flanked by piers topped with gold-painted pineapples, and a wrought iron sign, also painted black and gold, stands close by, although it is not clear if they are original features (**Figure 110**). The Ordnance Survey First Edition maps show that this was originally the main entrance to The Mount. Later 20th-century maps, however, suggest that what is now a tree-lined track linking the house to a gateway next to Eastbourne Road may have eventually eclipsed it as the main entrance and driveway, being a more direct route between the house and the main road.

The Mount was occupied by Mrs Richard Forman in 1902, the sponsor of the stone water trough established on the east side of Station Road in South Godstone in commemoration of the coronation of King Edward VII (**LP03**). In the 1930s the house was the childhood home of Charles Higham, who would later become a prominent celebrity biographer (Higham 2009, 4, 14, 23).

FIGURES:

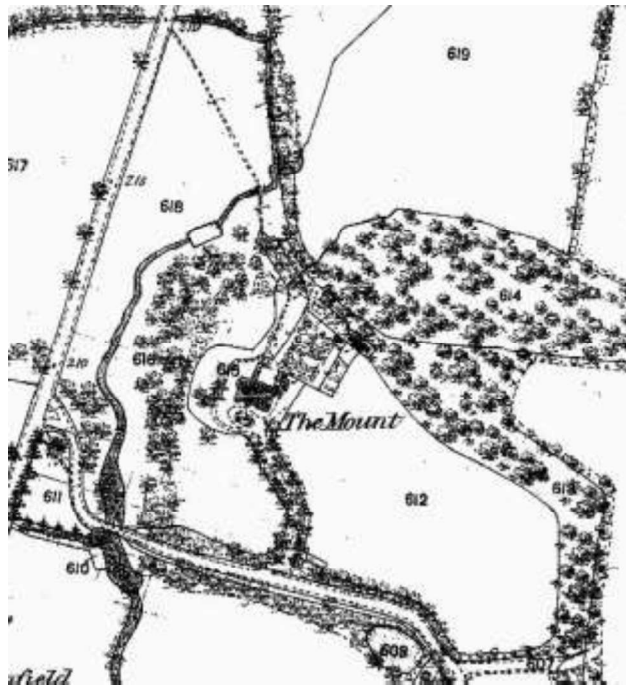


Figure 109: The Mount and its grounds as they appear on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 25 Inch map of 1869 (Surrey Sheet XXXV.7). The lodge at the main entrance gate on Faygate Lane (**Figure 110**) is depicted but not labelled.



Figure 110: View of the entrance lodge for The Mount, looking north-east from Faygate Lane (photograph taken 4th December 2019).

Features and Sites not included in the Survey

In addition to the historic environment features and sites set out in the two previous sections, there are a number of significant equivalents inside or near the boundary of Lagham Park that were not included. The reasons for this are varied, but mainly centre on issues of access, prior designation making further field observations unnecessary, nature of the site in question (i.e. a chance find spot), or combinations of the aforementioned. The following table contains the most significant examples, although because of the varying ways in which the historic environment of an area like Lagham Park can be perceived, it cannot be considered comprehensive.

Name	Other database references
Barn 30 yards south east of Hobbs Farm House, Tandridge Lane, Tandridge	Surrey HER Listed Building MSE11485
Brew house, stable and oast house 20 yards north of Lagham Manor	NHLE Entry Number 1377662 = Surrey HER Designated Listed Building DSE5964; Surrey HER Listed Building MSE11616
Brickmakers Arms' public house, Tandridge Lane, Crowhurst Lane End	
Hobbs Farm House, Tandridge Lane, Tandridge	NHLE Entry Number 1029716 = Surrey HER Designated Listed Building DSE979; Surrey HER Listed Building MSE11056
Lagham Manor	NHLE Entry Number 1029769 = Surrey HER Designated Listed Building DSE5299; Surrey HER Listed Building MSE11109
Medieval moated site, Lagham Manor (= Lagham Manor moat)	NHLE Entry Number 1012795 = Surrey HER Scheduled Monument DSE6685; Surrey HER Monument MSE1331
Lagham Park public house, Station Road, South Godstone	
Mesolithic flint artefacts, Lagham Park, South Godstone	Surrey HER Find Spot MSE3202
Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead, South Godstone	Surrey HER Find Spot MSE3205
Posterngate Farm	NHLE Entry Number 1377623 = Surrey HER Designated Listed Building DSE4401; Surrey HER Listed Building MSE11577
Railway bridge north of Brickmakers' Arms, Tandridge Lane, Crowhurst Lane End	
Romano-British pottery sherd, Lagham Manor	Surrey HER Find Spot MSE2530
World War Two Aircraft Crash, Tandridge	Surrey HER Monument MSE17182

Discussion and Conclusions

The nature of previous archaeological research in the Lagham Park area means there is little that can be usefully said about the pre-medieval landscape. The two recorded lithics finds both appear to have been made on higher ground, but in gardens within South Godstone village, hence their recovery may owe more to 20th-century housing development than prehistoric preferences for the siting of habitation, temporary occupation or other activities. The Roman pottery sherds from Lagham Manor represent an exceedingly modest collection, and moreover one from the only location inside Lagham Park that has been subject to formal archaeological investigation to date. Thus, it is impossible to conclude if the sherds denote a habitation/occupation site, or are simply the background noise of low-level Romano-British activity in this part of the Weald.

Moving on to the earlier middle ages, the mid-11th-century stirrup-strap mount (PAS SUSS-4A8FD1) is a unique securely-dated piece of evidence for the area, as well as intimating the presence, if only briefly, of a tacked-up horse. The possible Old English (i.e. pre-12th-century) origin of the place-name Lagham as **Laggehamm* “dry/enclosed ground associated with a marsh?” should not be discounted because, if it is an Old English formation, then the generic element may indicate some form of early medieval intervention in the landscape through the creation of an enclosed area of land or cleared meadow. Beyond these isolated and limited pieces of evidence, however, only broad-brush conjectures of a predominantly wooded – or perhaps more accurately, wood pasture-covered – landscape can be advanced.

The origins of a house of above-average status at Lagham in the later 12th century are corroborated by documentary records and archaeology. Furthermore, the existence from around this time of a barn of no modest size (Ketteringham 1984, 243, 245) would indicate a need to process and house crops and other agricultural activities. It is hard to perceive how this was squared with the establishment of a park, which by its very nature was a non-agrarian landscape (although could and, to judge from the references to pasture and pannage, did incorporate pastoral farming practices), yet it must be borne in mind that Lagham as a manor encompassed land beyond the traceable park boundaries.

There is good reason to envisage a relationship between the 200 acres of wood recorded in 1248, the park mentioned no fewer than four times in the first half of the 14th century, and the much later-recorded Lagham Wood to the north of Lagham Manor, even if it is inevitably beyond proof because of the limitations of the respective documentary sources. There would also be a certain logic in deducing that the park was created by Roger de St John around the time of his receipt of the licence to crenellate in 1262, but again the evidence is far too insufficient to preclude a later (or even an earlier) 13th-century date of origin. The hints of a more ambitious late medieval designed landscape beyond the massive moat that was the primary outcome of the 1262 licence (**LP16**; also **LP22** and **LP05**) similarly could belong to either the same period or at some time in the subsequent decades – or even centuries.



Figure 111: Mature oak-trees to the west of Eastbourne Road immediately north of South Godstone, represented on recent Ordnance Survey maps as the last remnant of Lagham Wood but now part of a large grassy field (photograph taken 17th January 2020).

In several ways additional to it being the transformation of what was an area of woodland, Lagham was a typical medieval park: it seems to have come into existence at the height of the emparkment process in the late 13th/early 14th century; is first heard of in Inquisitions Post Mortem; and formed the “designed” setting for an elite residence (Creighton 2009, 126, 133; Beresford 1971, 193). Its situation in the Weald, then a comparatively lightly-populated part of Surrey, would have made the creation of a park easier to achieve than in other areas of the county, and it is for this reason several other medieval parks existed in the locality, such as Bletchingley South Park to the west and Hedgecourt to the south. This would also have allowed for its expansion after 1349 – perhaps taking advantage of the depopulation of the manor wrought by the Black Death (Lambert 1929, 110-14).

Neither Lambert’s estimation of an area of 380 acres inside the park boundary within Godstone parish (1929, 116), nor the measured figure of 433 acres, is far shy of the 400 acres Lagham Park is said to have contained in 1423. If the late medieval figure does attest to an enlargement effected in the late 14th or very early 15th century, it could well indicate that it did not extend outside Godstone parish, and therefore the traceable park boundary is later in origin (Creighton 2009, 128 observes that medieval park and parochial boundaries were often coincident). The subsequent disappearance of the park from documentary view may be related to the end of the direct tenurial connection between the St Clare family and Lagham in the middle of the 15th century (Lambert 1929, 162).

The former park boundary as can still be traced today forms an irregular shape when seen on maps, but is explicable through reference to the local topography. Its eastern portion hugs the west side of Tandridge Lane, surely a route of considerable age linking Tandridge

and Blindley Heath (**Map 1**). It is noteworthy that the southern section of the park boundary departs from Tandridge Lane at the same point as where the Godstone-Tandridge parish boundary diverges from it to head in a north north-west direction across the park interior (at **observation point 3a**). The embanked boundary runs on something close to an east-west alignment, overlying two antecedent but undated linear earthwork features (**LP13, LP14**), towards the high ground – but not the highest point – at The Mount before curving round to continue in a straight line roughly northwards. It runs as far as the high ground around Posterngate Farm, although here again it excludes the highest land thereabouts. The north-west/south-east orientation of the park's northern boundary coincides for some but not all of the course of a small stream flowing south-westwards towards Crowhurst Lane End, deflecting northwards to meet Tandridge Lane east of Old Park Farm.

The measured acreage of the land inside the Lagham Park boundary (581 acres) implies some level of discontinuity with the medieval park. Field measurements and observations found that the extant boundary is not of a uniform character. In some places it consists of a substantial bank flanked by one or two ditches (**observation points 1, 3b, 6c**), whereas elsewhere it takes the form of a very modest bank more typical of a field than a park (**observation points 4, 5, 6a** – in the last case there would seem to be good evidence for mid-/late 19th-century modification of the boundary line, for which see **LP28**). It is conceivable that the traceable boundary includes sections from the park's medieval phases. Lambert was convinced that the extant north, west and south boundaries represent those of the original park (Lambert 1929, 117). Because the boundary often takes on different forms within a short distance (hence **observation points 3a/b/c, 6a/b/c**), and also because comparable earthworks exist on either side of the Godstone-Tandridge parish boundary (**observation points 1, 3b**), it is hard to see how any reused pieces of the medieval park boundary might be distinguished from later sections.

Lambert also made the bold if improbable suggestion that the park pale earthwork in Bradford Wood 'is so wide and high as to suggest this south front was meant for defensive purposes' (1929, 116). The bank is reported to be as much as 3 metres tall (Surrey HER Monument MSE2531 – it manifests as a substantial above-ground feature in **Figure 69**), which would seem excessive were it not for the fact the same height is attained by the park boundary at points along Tandridge Lane (**observation point 3c**). The stature of the pale earthworks in Bradford Wood is unlikely to derive from a defensive function, whether they belong to the 13th century or later; they run across a gentle southward-facing slope and therefore may be partly terraced to take advantage of the lie of the land.

When was the surviving Lagham Park boundary circuit completed? Although Beresford (1971, 208) held up the 16th century as a period 'highly favourable to park-making', the present park boundary around Lagham is (as first posited by Lambert 1929, 117, 262) most probably an early 17th-century enceinte. This fits with the historical-cum-cartographic evidence, specifically the absence of any reference to a park in the 1581 and 1585 manorial extents, and the lack a depiction of a park pale around Lagham as it appears on John Norden's county map published in 1594. Unfortunately, the absence of a park at Lagham on John Speed's 1610 map of Surrey cannot be accepted at face value, because it clearly

borrowed heavily from Norden's late 16th-century map, yet it may not be wholly inadmissible as evidence in its own right. Bracketing its existence on the other side are the 1661 reference to the 'old park at Lagham', John Seller's map of *circa* 1693, and, surely most tellingly of all, the dearth of any mention of a park in 1630 (Lambert 1929, 262).

No detailed chronological insight is afforded by archaeological evidence excavated by BSAG, since no feature or find is dated more precisely than the 17th century. The best evidence, therefore, is indirect: the records relating to Sir William Gardener's acquisition of Lagham, completed in 1617; his resultant ownership of land in both Godstone and Tandridge parishes; his elevated status as High Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex; and perhaps the retrospective record of Gardener acquiring land in the vicinity of Old Hall Farm 'for ye conveniency of a way to his house at Lagham' (Lambert 1929, 117). In addition, if it does indeed derive from construction work undertaken around 1620, the 17th-century fabric at Lagham Manor could also be relevant, although it may be that a new house was commenced at this time but never finished, and what had been built was later repurposed in the present house and grounds (NHLE Entry Number 1029769; Ketteringham 1984, 248; **Figure 112**). Either way, might it be permissible to extend forward by a generation, and apply to Sir William Gardener, Beresford's comment that 'by the time of Elizabeth I even the smaller gentry, the one manored-men, could hope to achieve in miniature what kings, lords and bishops had achieved much earlier at Windsor, Warwick and Devizes' (1971, 190)?



Figure 112: 1990 drawing of the front elevation and garden of Lagham Manor (Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey), 'Godstone, Lagham Manor').

The indications are that there was an ambitious but short-lived recasting of the Lagham landscape effected in the years after 1617, with Sir William Gardener's death in 1622 representing at the very least a *terminus ante quem* for the instigation of a new park and Lagham Park Historic Landscape Survey
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park boundary at Lagham. The fact an ‘old park at Lagham’ is referred to in 1661 should surely be construed as indicating that it had had an active life within recent memory in the 17th century – that the 1630 description of the extent of the manor is devoid of any mention of a park may narrow down the date-range for this considerably (Lambert 1929, 262). This brief life-span would not be without parallel in this period (Taylor 1988, 14-17, 18, 22).

The presence of two part-16th-century houses-cum-farms, Old Hall Farm House (**LP16**) and Posterngate Farm, inside a park boundary now attributed to the early 17th century raises a number of interesting questions. It might be tentatively suggested that the three messuages said to lie in the manor of Lagham in 1581 were the manor house, Old Hall Farm and Posterngate Farm, although the previously-mentioned criticisms levelled against the accuracy of the source by Lambert (1929, 259) should not be forgotten. If their earliest fabric has been correctly dated, and they are not later, their continued existence demands explanation.

One scenario is that the houses may have been retained for use as lodges for park-keepers. Guildford Park, for example, had three lodges in 1607 in addition to the by-then demolished medieval moated manor house (albeit it was a royal park that encompassed a larger area of land than Lagham; Crocker 1999, especially 35-37). Proximity to park gates is one recurrent trait of park lodge locations (Creighton 2009, 144). Posterngate Farm has a name indicative of a position adjacent to an entrance to the park, and the record of a ‘way’ between Lagham Manor and Chathill outside of the park in Tandridge parish apparently passed close to Old Hall Farm House. Posterngate Farm also accords with the preference for lodges occupying elevated locations within a park landscape – as did Lagham Lodge (**LP10**; Creighton 2009, 144 cites 17th-century textual evidence recommending this). Alternatively, as set out above, there is some justification in taking a more pessimistic view of the lifespan of the 17th-century iteration of the park. Its pale may have been formed, Lagham Lodge established (based on the metallic small finds from its site) and some internal modifications made (such as the complete removal of the Godstone-Tandridge parish boundary), but the full emparkment (or re-emparkment) project was never completed. As such, the two houses may have received a stay of execution that led to them surviving after disparkment.

Regardless of when exactly the park boundary ceased to serve its intended function, it was clearly respected, doubtless because it was a ready-made land division for the fields and woodlands that succeeded the parkland. What changes happened in the Lagham Park landscape and when is hard to perceive from the later 17th century onwards. It is especially true of the 18th century, which is obscure aside from what is shown on county maps – and even then we only know of the situation in the second half of the century. Limekilns were a common feature of the post-medieval landscape of Surrey, especially in the 18th and 19th centuries (English 2019). The distribution of those in and around Lagham Park points to each of the farms within the former park area having had its own kiln (**LP11** – Lagham Manor; **LP12** – Posterngate Farm; **LP31** – Old Hall Farm).

Extractive pits are other relics of the post-medieval historic landscape, although precise dating is very difficult in most cases. The pond in South Godstone village that was in

existence by 1808 (**LP18**) and there are comparable ones along the axis of Faygate Lane to the south of Lagham Park that may be of similar date (**LP30**). The presence of pits just beyond the north-east corner of the park area (**LP29**) serves to underline that some could be much earlier than their first appearances on maps, although the identification of the woodland which now covers them as ancient semi-natural woodland of pre-1600 date may no longer be tenable in view of the post-1617 dating of the adjacent park pale.

The identification of the pair on the higher ground to south of Lagham Manor (**LP09**) as gravel pits on Ordnance Survey First Edition maps does suggest they were in use at time of (or not too long before) the survey of the area *circa* 1869. The predominant solid geology is Weald Clay Mudstone. The association of the pit south of Old Hall Farm with the field-name 'Marlpit Field (**LP20**) indicates extraction of the mudstone, which may be applicable to other pits, but the labelling on the Ordnance Survey First Edition maps of a long pit sandwiched between Lagham Wood and the railway line as 'Clay Pit' (largely flooded by the end of the 1860s and so perhaps no longer in use; part of its site was later reused for **LP07**) shows the clay was also exploited. The existence of brickworks within (**LP02**) and beyond the boundaries of the park (**LP27**, **LP32**) demonstrates clay continued to be extracted and also processed later in the 19th century and beyond.

The two big changes that occurred at the start of the 1840s, namely the intrusion of the London to Eastbourne road and the South-Eastern Railway through the former park area (hence **LP08**, **LP15**, **LP23** and **LP24**), do not appear to have been followed by rapid development. Ordnance Survey maps show the growth of the settlement at South Godstone, and the corresponding clearance of Lagham Wood, was gradual, with the precursor to St Stephen's Church being constructed in 1869 (**LP25**) and Godstone District Gas Works in 1891 (**LP07**). Development outside of the emerging village was also not prolific, but did include the likes of The Mount (**LP33**) and the first of the farm buildings outside the Lagham Manor moat (**LP06**).

The pace of growth of South Godstone increased in the 20th century, precipitating the clearance of the final portion of Lagham Wood (compare the historic aerial photographic testimony of **Maps 7** and **8** with **Map 1** and others based on current Ordnance Survey mapping). Several other destructive changes to the historic landscape appear to have occurred after 1900. Absent from maps of the Ordnance Survey Third Edition of 1910, having been present on the Second Edition of the late 1890s, are the limekilns associated with Lagham Manor and Posterngate Farm (**LP11**, **LP12**), and the ash-tree on the Godstone-Tandridge parish boundary (**LP01**). The date of the partial obliteration of the 'garden moat' south-east of Lagham Manor (**LP16**) is hard to pinpoint, whereas the demolition of Lagham Lodge and subsequent erasure of almost all signs of its previous existence occurred no earlier than 1962 (**LP10**; MacQuarrie 2017, 11, 13).



Figure 113: Demolition rubble on surface of woodland immediately to south of pond near the site of Lagham Lodge (LP19), perhaps derived from demolition of farm buildings in the 1960s (photograph taken 17th January 2020).

Conclusions

This report began life in part as one designed to investigate a medieval park pale and associated landscape. The dating seemed to be certain given the historical testimony and remarkable moat and earthworks that survive around Lagham Manor. It was not expected the main finding would be that the surviving pale circuit would now appear to be of early post-medieval formation, most credibly of the years 1617-22, albeit perhaps incorporating earlier earthworks along its course. In some respects, this conclusion should have been foreseen, as it combines, corroborates and extends earlier propositions advanced by Lambert in respect of the documentary sources and Ketteringham for the archaeology of the moated manor.

Two men can be identified as having played key roles in the story of Lagham Park: Sir Roger St John, creator of the massive Lagham Manor moat and so highly likely to have been responsible for the first park around it; and Sir William Gardener, owner and re-modeller of the manor house in the early 17th century and surely the patron of the park boundary circuit as it can be traced today. How much Gardener was inspired by remnants of the medieval park and garden landscapes to restore Lagham to its former glory is a moot point, but things like the elaboration of the Lagham Manor moat and possible retention of the ‘garden moat’ outside of it do speak of a desire to work with elements of the antecedent landscape. Both men also did not live for long enough to be able see their visions for Lagham through to completion. Commemoration of aspects of the park, particularly in the names Hunters Close

in South Godstone and Lagham Lodge Farm, are arguably disproportionate to its actual operational lifespan, at least in its post-medieval incarnation.

In many ways, Lagham Park constitutes a typical slice of the Low Weald in Surrey; lightly settled and utilised for centuries, but with a couple of flashes of importance in later 13th to mid-14th century and again in the early 17th century. It was only with the coming of Eastbourne Road and the railway that the development of its landscape took a new turn, and even then the growth of South Godstone and at other places in the surrounding area was slow. Now, in the third decade of the 21st century, the plans for the South Godstone Garden Village could herald the most profound changes to the Lagham Park area seen for several centuries, although, even if the current vision is fully realised, those changes once again would occur over the course of decades rather than years.

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MAPS

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Tandridge tithe map (1841) and apportionment (1845)

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Notes

SURREY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

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