

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL



VILLAGE STUDY



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# GOUDHURST

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*Goudhurst v2  
Pamphlet Box*

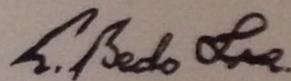
R G CLARKE  
CHARTERED TOWN PLANNER  
COUNTY PLANNING OFFICER

FOREWORD \* \* \*

It is an encouraging feature of modern life that, although more and more people live in towns, interest in maintaining and enhancing our attractive villages is more apparent to-day than ever before. Kent is fortunate in having a large number of villages of exceptional charm, and the County Council's Planning Committee rightly gives close attention to their planning problems, often against the background of great pressure for rapid development.

This is one of a series of village studies that seek to discover what are the features which make up the character of the village and which of them are most worthy of preservation and conservation; and to indicate where opportunities for improvement exist.

The studies do not purport to be, and are not village plans. They are being prepared in the County Planning Department but any views expressed in them do not commit the Planning Committee or the County Council, and would be considered in relation to proposals for development in the villages concerned. I hope that others closely concerned with these matters, the County District Councils concerned, residents of the villages, and intending developers and their advisers, will find the studies both informative and a worthwhile guide to their activities.



Chairman  
Kent Planning Committee.

October 1967

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## VILLAGE STUDY : GOUDHURST

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### INTRODUCTION

The village of Goudhurst in Cranbrook Rural District is situated at 400' on a ridge in the High Weald. Its siting made it an excellent vantage point easily defensible against attack. The name Goudhurst in fact means combat or battle, and hurst (i.e. wood).

The parish is well wooded, even to-day, particularly in the south. The village lies within the Wealden horticultural area throughout which the fine soils derived from the Tunbridge Wells Sandstone are particularly suitable for fruit. The area is famous for its orchards and in blossom time thousands of people visit the area, following the "Blossom route."

Goudhurst was, in past centuries, a minor industrial centre. During the fourteenth century Flemish cloth-weavers, encouraged by King Edward III, emigrated to England and some settled in the Cranbrook district, where wool was available from local flocks and Fuller's earth obtainable from near Maidstone. The Weald offered the natural advantage of a large number of small streams in narrow valleys which could be dammed easily to provide a regulated supply of water. During Tudor times, Goudhurst was one of the centres of the Wealden iron smelting industry.

The village was also an important market for the surrounding farm lands. The original market premises were near the church but were taken down in about 1650 and moved to the field near the pond.

The form of the village settlement closely follows the south-west, north-east axis of the ridge itself, the church being located at the highest point overlooking the rest of the village. Even so the church is hidden from most angles and does not dominate the village visually because of its squat design and the fact that it was slightly built into the summit line.

Hasted, at the end of the 18th century, described the village as "on a hill commanding an extensive view of all the country around. It is not paved, but is built on the sides of five different roads which unite at a large pond in the middle of it. The houses are mostly large and well timbered like the rest of those in the neighbourhood."

To-day little trace remains of Goudhurst's industrial era. The village is now a minor service centre and the numbers of public houses and the two tea shops indicate that this is a popular tourist area. An interesting and unusual feature in the village is a nursery for eucalyptus trees.

/The

The combination of attractive old cottages grouped informally together and the magnificent views over the valleys of the Teise and its tributaries, give Goudhurst its unique charm. The village has not been overwhelmed by new estates as have some others in the area, although some 20th century development is unfortunately out of character.

This study attempts to define and describe those features of Goudhurst which contribute to its charm and should thus be preserved. It also suggests ways in which the inhabitants themselves can enhance the charm of their village and improve its appearance.

#### Detailed Considerations.

Approaching Goudhurst from the north, the B.2079 winds up hill and down dale and through attractive orchard and woodland country. The ridge of the High Weald on which the village stands is seen from the distance crowned with dark trees. At intervals along the route groups of farm cottages come into view and one expects the village to be only just around the corner.

The first real evidence of the village which comes into view is Fishendens shop together with the neighbouring Ratcliffe House and adjacent pair of cottages, although the latter two buildings are not seen until one is almost opposite them. It is a pity that the siting of the garage prevents the houses being seen as a group so that the rich colour of the tiling and bricks may be fully appreciated. A small improvement here would be to replace the corrugated iron that is on part of the garage roof with tiling similar to that on the rest of the roof, and the removal of the two protruding signs on the facade of Fishendens shop would also improve the rural scene.

On the western side of the road are several bungalows. Fortunately their siting on a slope below the level of the road gives the occupants privacy and also makes the houses less conspicuous from the roadway.

Going past Blind Lane there is a sudden magnificent view over the Teise Valley and it is such unexpected views glimpsed between houses and trees which are a distinctive feature of Goudhurst.

One house, near Fishendens shop, although of pleasant, simple design lacks any rural character - perhaps because the concreted front yard is seen in conjunction with the stone blocks used in the ground floor of the house. It is suggested that whitewashing these sandy coloured stone blocks to provide contrast with the tile hanging on the first floor and a complete line of hedging in front of the yard would be relatively simple improvements to make.

A little further along the road are some recent council houses built of white weatherboarding and red brick. It is often contended that rural council housing is of mediocre design and poor layout but this terrace is in keeping with other buildings in the village and links up with the weatherboarded house next to the chapel. However, the use of ranch fencing here in conjunction with the weatherboarding results in too great a splash of white paint work. The visual effect could be simplified and improved by the removal of the ranch fencing.

On the other side of the chapel are some less attractive older council houses. It is a pity that their siting on an



embankment has not been exploited. At present the embankment is a large expanse of rough cut grass with two telegraph poles standing in very conspicuous positions. Unless this embankment can be maintained smoothly mown it is probably best planted with low shrubs and colourful herbaceous plants. The fencing on top of the embankment is untidy; this could be removed altogether or replaced, if it is felt necessary, by a low brick wall. To brighten the facades of the houses, white paint on the window frames and particularly on the poles in the porches would help, and the repairing of the boundary fence between these houses and the church would be an additional improvement.

Opposite these council houses are several old houses sited below the road level and hidden behind thick hedges and trees. The charm of these cottages is only hinted at, as through the gaps in the hedge are glimpsed the rich red-brown colour of the tiling and the leaded windows. Spring Cottage has the kind of picturesqueness which would delight an artist.

The road then begins to rise and curve to the left to approach the centre of the village. A jarring feature on the right is a shed with a rusty green corrugated iron roof. Tiling or wood would be more in keeping. A striking and attractive feature on the left-hand side of the road is a smooth steep grass embankment, crowned with a high brick wall and a cypress hedge. The solid massing of colour and form provides a foil for the small houses opposite.

/This

This group of houses set at slightly differing angles is an interesting study in black and white.



The impression could be strengthened by painting the adjoining shed white. Variety within this black and white composition is provided by the detailing such as the narrow black iron railings and the different textures of the building materials used. The small strips of garden and the steps leading down to the pavement are typical of a village street scene and contribute toward the attractive appearance of this charming group.

From this point, all that can be seen of the centre of the village are the tops of the trees on the green. Moving up the slope towards the cross-roads a confusion of traffic and street furniture is seen.

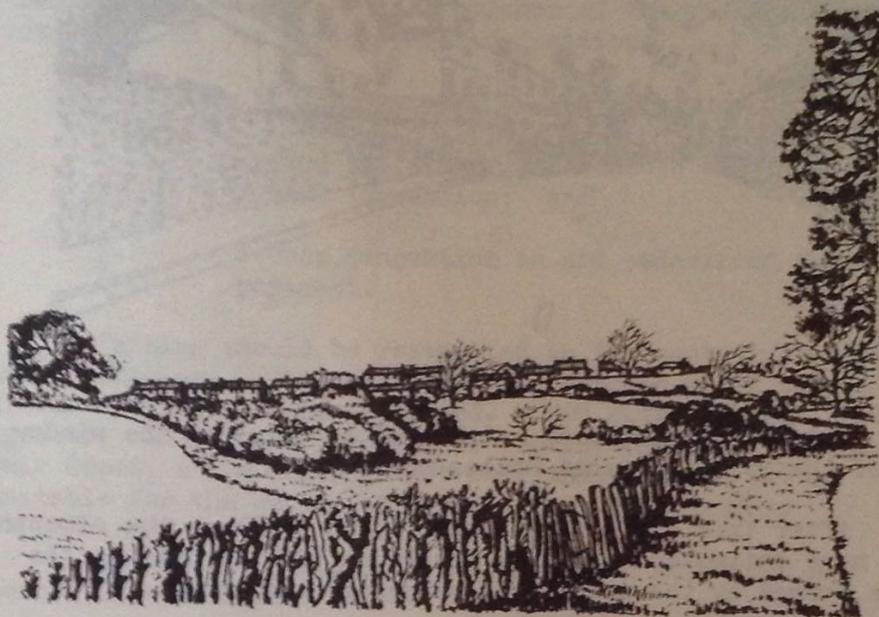
Goudhurst is at the crossing of an A and a B road and a different impression of the village is gained from each direction.

Approaching from the south-west the road climbs steeply upwards. Instead of a ribbon of housing along the roadway, the red houses cluster together on the ridge and the pines growing on the hillside are dramatically silhouetted.

A housing estate is unfortunately located in a very conspicuous position on the slopes of the ridge. Severe economy probably limited the design of the older houses at the entrance to the estate but some of the more recent buildings are of pleasant design, particularly where light coloured brick and weather-boarding have been used. The siting of the houses allows magnificent views across the valley so that the presence of the open countryside is felt, even in the built up area.

/This

This situation is not however so ideal in reverse, and approaching the village from the south along the B.2079 the development appears very prominent on the sky-line.



Several simple improvements would help create a more rural atmosphere within the estate. One house has a white gate set in a neat thick green hedge. This green/white colour contrast is nearly always successful and could be copied elsewhere in the estate. The replacement of fencing by hedging would help soften the hard lines and colours of the houses. Possibly, too, window frames as well as gates could be painted white. Several of the fences between plots are in a very poor condition and should be replaced.

The spaces created by the large grassed areas and wide roads seem too open and exposed for this hillside site. To add variety and warmth, the planting of the embankments with low shrubs and possibly heather is suggested.

Just outside the estate and higher up the main road is a new house with a slate roof. The house is of a fairly common recent design, but advantage has been taken of its siting to give it a more dramatic setting. A new brick wall curves round the base of a smooth grass embankment which sweeps up to the house. This theme is continued up the road where embankments and stone walls have added interest to plain brick houses.

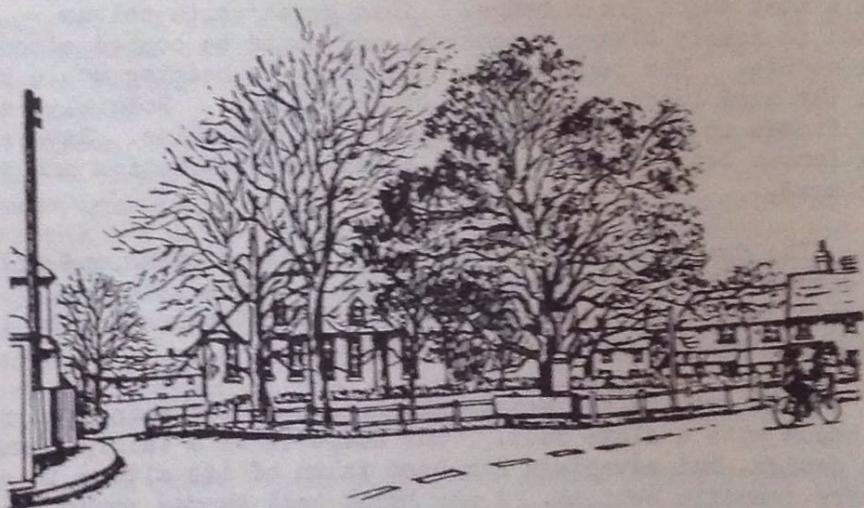
/This



This effect could be heightened by painting the window frames of the brick terraced houses white.

After this striking entrance to the village the atmosphere becomes more intimate; a little enclosure off the road to the right is formed by the small neat houses by the school.

Moving further up the hill the centre of the village is reached.



Here, the pond surrounded by the small green and groups of trees should act as a focal point but views of it are obscured by the confusion of street furniture, on-street parking and the considerable flow of traffic through the area. This is by far the busiest part of the village which is most frequented by visitors.

/Because

Because of the number of individual elements and the number of streets leading into the area it lacks cohesion and any sense of enclosure. Here and there are glimpses of the beautiful balleys surrounding the village. The east house - so unusual in the centre of a village - is a reminder of the village's rural surroundings and its agricultural connections.

In trying to improve this area, the aim should be to:-

1. reduce the number of elements and simplify the visual impression; and
2. reduce congestion to aid pedestrian freedom of movement.

Parking should be restricted in the central area to loading vehicles. This cannot fairly be done until car parks near the central area are provided. Two sites for car parks are suggested; one covers the area at present used by a vehicle repair depot, a use which is not only unattractive but is unsuitable for the centre of a village like Goudhurst.

A pollarded tree next to the repair depot has no decorative function and should be removed.

The "mini" Westminster Bank complete with mini trees is perhaps a little too quaint and fussy. An improvement would be to simplify the wall by removing the railings and the little turrets. A similar improvement to the green could be made by removing the railings and posts round it; it is unlikely that they serve any safety function. The Parish notice-board could be removed to a site against a wall. From the southern side of the green, the group formed by Hughenden's teashop and the Parish Hall with the stretch of water in front of it is unexpectedly charming and peaceful. But it is a momentary impression only, for the eye soon catches sight of the service station and the clutter around it. It is difficult to suggest substantial improvements for these buildings. The name board of the garage and that of the photographers could be placed flush with the facade instead of protruding as they do now. The number of advertisements could be reduced as much as possible and any improvement to the dilapidated shed next to the garage would be welcome.

A quiet little street behind the High Street leads away from the bustle of the centre and up to the church.

/Small



Small things - a splash of colour from a few flowers in a rockery, a glimpse of a neat back garden through a gate - make this back road particularly pleasing. It is certainly unusual to see shops provided with back access in a village. The naturalness of the roughly cut grass embankment and the trees round the church offset the formality of the clipped yews in the cemetery. The embankment slopes up to the church with no barrier of a fence to intrude. As shown on the map part of the land next to the cemetery is suggested for use as a car park.

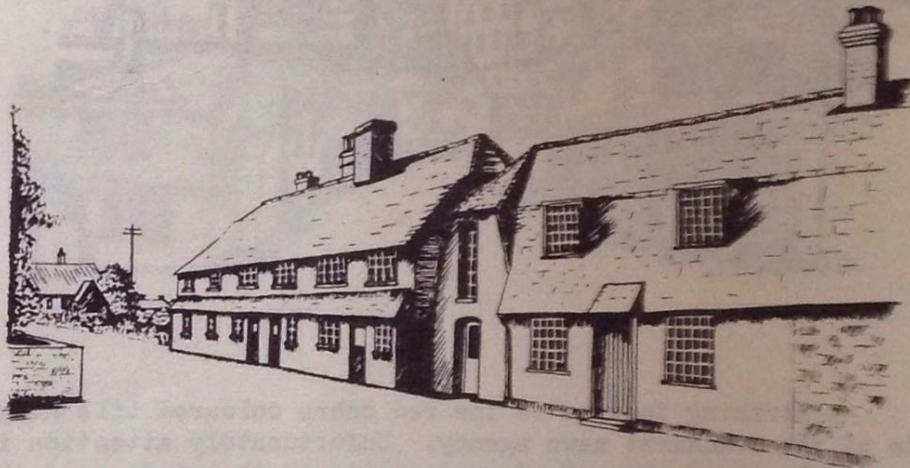
The attractiveness of this back land is very much due to the contrast in colour between the dark red tiles, the luxuriant greenery of hedges and trees and the light gravel roadway, and further along the dark yews and the sandy-coloured stone of the wall and church. The overall effect is thus one of pleasing harmony. This is just one example of the peaceful scenes so characteristic of rural settlements; scenes which it is worth every effort to maintain.

As the lane rejoins the main road by the church the noise of traffic intrudes, although here the thick hedges, soft red browns of tiles and bricks and the weathered stone wall maintain the attractive village scene. No harsh colours or badly designed buildings intrude.

/A



A picturesque terrace of houses thought to have been weavers' cottages front directly on to the road.



Details on the design such as a tiled overhang sheltering the doorways and carved stone figures on the wall add interest to the building. A street picture such as this should be preserved as far as possible in its entirety, as it is not often seen to-day.

As one nears the centre of the village again the noise of traffic and bustle increases. The High Street is certainly the most well known part of the village. It has a unique and memorable charm for visitors, with its shops, public houses and tea-rooms.

/The

The Street is really a series of three linked spaces, formed by the angles of the buildings and each having a slightly different character. The top of the High Street is almost like a village square bounded as it is on three sides by buildings with the church as a more distant focal point.



A striking feature is the red ochre coloured tile hung facade of the Coudhurst news agency. Unfortunately attention is distracted by the number of advertisements in the window and the number of newspaper placards. Removing some of these should greatly improve the appearance.

This enclosed space forms a separate unit within the village. The second of these linked spaces is that in front of Week's tea shop and Rigg's the chemist, down as far as The Vine, while the third comprises the wider and more indeterminate space at the cross-roads next to the pond.

/The

The whole street has a tremendous variety of building materials, colours and forms but there is nothing discordant or confusing. The buildings which step and curve their way up the hillside seem to have grown together creating a sense of unity.

At each step down the street there is a further discovery of interest - a small rockery, some worn curving stone steps. There are, however, a few slightly disturbing features, such as the fishmonger's shop painted in a rather drab brown and cream colours and with a corrugated iron canopy above it. A colour scheme of black and white would perhaps be more suitable. It is also suggested that the trellised work outside Burgess's store be removed as it serves only to obscure the attractiveness of the facade.



Goudhurst is a village with two main settlement areas; each of a very different character. The land between Tattlebury and the Chequers Inn has only really been developed since the 19th century. The road between the main village and the Beresford Road area is wide with open views out into the country. Here, on the summit of the ridge, the church can be seen (as a focal point) from a distance.

/This



This long view of the church and its adjacent buildings, together with the proximity of open land on which sheep are grazing creates an impression that the village settlement ends here. The open character of this area must be maintained in order to prevent the merger of the two built-up areas of the village.

The importance of trees in the Goudhurst area has been realised, as demonstrated by the number of Tree Preservation Orders in force locally. Whereas in the village itself trees simply enhance the colours and forms of the buildings, here the trees' own beauty is appreciated, both in their individual shapes and the striking lines of trees on the horizon. When the A.262 was straightened, an island with a line of trees was left; a Tree Preservation Order is suggested for this group also.



/School

School Road is a narrow sunken lane that curves downhill from the A.262. Embankments and hedges enclosed the road, and trees, rather than the houses which are hidden from view, form the points of interest along the road. Looking backwards up to the main road a small white house closes the view. Two new houses are of unobtrusive design and colouring and, provided the embankments are treated sympathetically with those further along the road, the new development should fit in well.

The green-painted Scout Hut is unfortunately conspicuous and demonstrates the mistake often made of painting buildings in the country an artificial green. A natural wood or creosoted colour would be preferable.

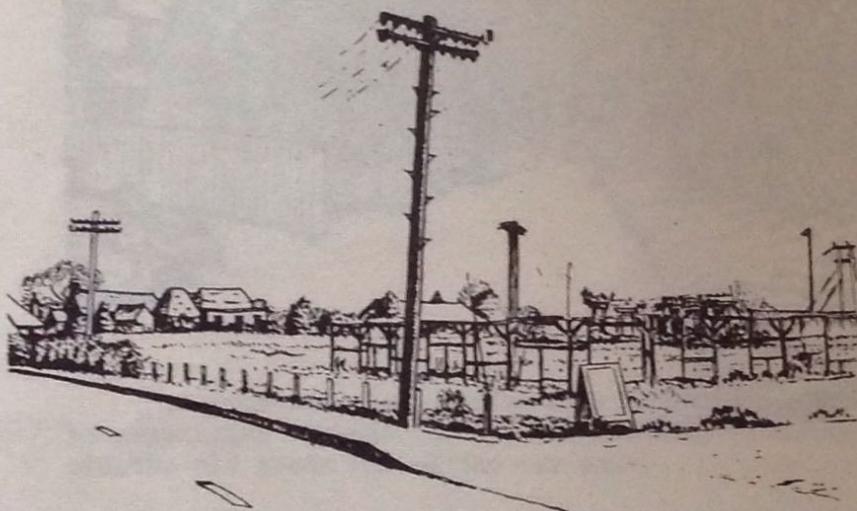


Further down the lane is a row of massive dark pines growing on a rough embankment. These trees provide a foil for the delicate tracery and light colours of the deciduous trees along the embankment by the bungalows. These embankments, at certain times of year overgrown with flowers, form a pretty setting for the recently built bungalows.

/Leaving

Leaving School Road and turning into Beresford Road the change is like one from a country lane to a town street. The brick terraced houses, church and converted chapel are typical of late 19th century urban development. The houses are of quite a pleasant design, but their appearance needs brightening, and this could simply be done by repainting the woodwork a uniform colour. Another improvement would be the introduction of uniform fencing and gates to replace the rather untidy and broken fencing which exists. On the main road are many features typical of a road on the outskirts of a town such as a petrol filling station, although this one is fairly well designed, ribbon development and a jumble of telegraph poles.

There are none of the magnificent views that are a distinctive feature of the old part of Goudhurst; instead there is a bleak view across a flat open field to the electricity sub-station and a derelict barn behind.



If the barn cannot be repaired, ideally it should be removed. A belt of planting would easily screen the sub-station. Other small improvements that could be made along this road are the renovation of the facade of the house to the left of the dairy and the removal of the corrugated iron that forms part of the fence to its garden.

/Opposite

Opposite the Chequers Inn is a group of four weatherboarded houses. The weatherboarding is the linking feature, for each house is in a different style. It is a great pity that two of the houses have fallen into such neglect for they detract from the striking black and white pair with their decorated barge boards. The restoration and painting of the two neglected houses is essential before this group can be appreciated as a whole.



Improvements could be made at the Chequers Inn itself by repainting the car park railings and by clearing away or fencing off the old sheds behind the car park.

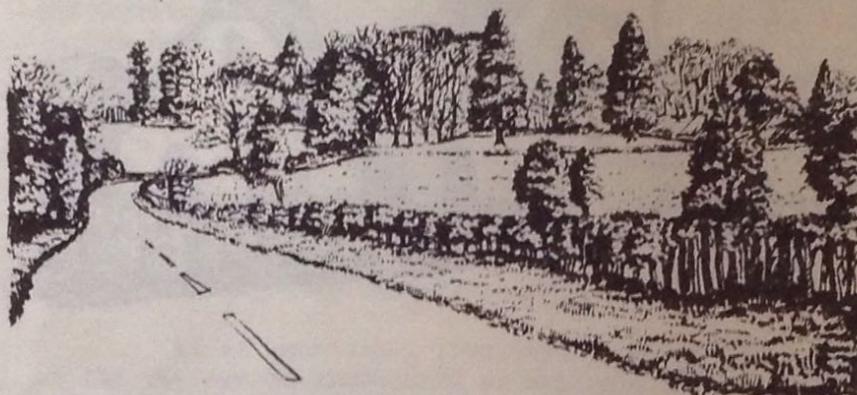
Standing apart from the rest of the buildings around this road junction is the house known as "Beechurst". The neat and simple front garden reveals its facade to advantage and a fine group of beech trees behind it form a fitting background to its mellowed brick, natural grey coloured wood and leaded windows. This building is suggested as being worthy of listing as a building of architectural or historic interest.

Moving back along the B.2084 most of the houses are comparatively modern, but near the junction with Jarvis Lane there is another interesting group of weatherboarded houses, which are about 100 years old. The colour theme of black and white is repeated, but one cream and brown house is not obtrusive and, it may be thought, gives visual relief to the group. Their siting below the level of

/the

the road sets them apart from the rest of the road so that they form a small attractive group. The small weather-boarded shop is unfortunately overloaded with advertisements, and the removal of the protruding signs alone would be a great improvement. When approaching from the north-west, this group of houses and the cottage sited across the road fork forms an interesting focal group and defines the edge of the settlement.

Continuing on the B.2084 which sweeps round in a smooth curve, first to the left and then to the right, the built-up area of the village is left behind for the countryside.



This small valley is extremely attractive; the meadow land providing a light background for the strong colours and shapes of the many beautiful trees, including a number of dark conifers. The trees in this area have been mentioned before, but it is worthwhile to emphasise once again their importance in providing an attractive setting for the village.

/CONCLUSIONS

## CONCLUSIONS

The overall impression of Goudhurst is of a large, relatively prosperous and thriving village. The central area in particular has a high level of activity with much through traffic, in addition to many visitors stopping during the summer months.

Traffic is therefore a major problem in Goudhurst, and although a by-pass is proposed, it is a long-term plan and the volume of traffic in the village can be expected to increase. In the meantime it may be found necessary to consider some form of traffic management to avoid vehicular congestion.

The main A and B roads through the village are relatively heavily trafficked but many delightful back-streets and lanes remain. Attractive back roads such as Maypole Lane and the B.2004 as it curves back to Trowswell allow views of the smaller extremely attractive valleys on the sides of the ridge. This beautiful rural landscape should be kept as free as possible from development.

Throughout the village, colour is vitally important in contributing to the scene. The warm shades of the brick-work and tile-hanging, the sparkling white weatherboarding and the varied greens of the beautiful trees in the area all contribute to a lively and attractive rural picture.

It is especially important that the two built-up areas of the village be maintained as separate units. They are of very different characters and their merger would spoil the old structure of the settlement.

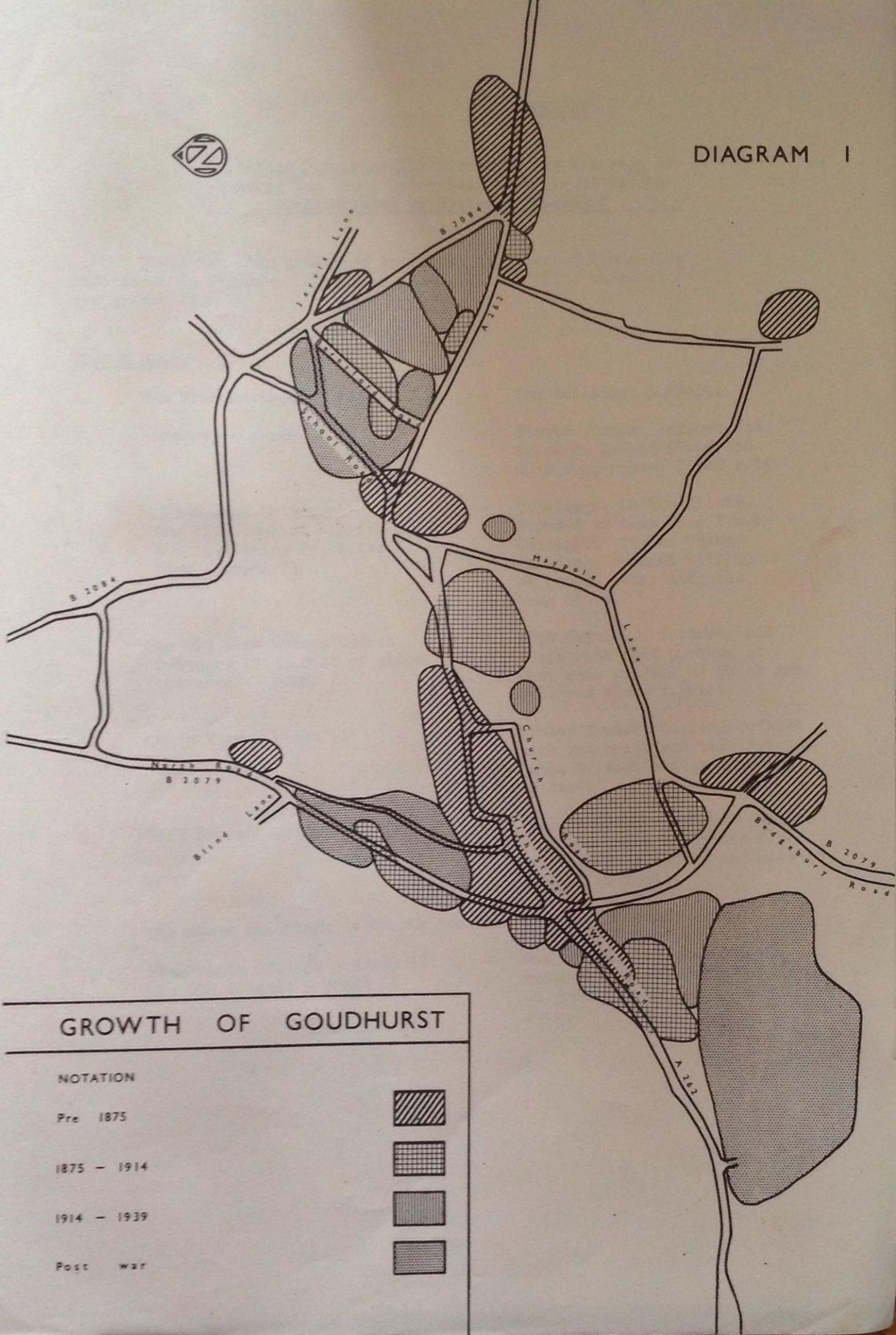
Great care should be taken to ensure that all good open views are retained.

It is vitally important that any new development in Goudhurst, whether residential or commercial, and particularly in the old village core, should fit into the harmonious picture which already exists. This would involve particular attention to colour and type of building material, with the preservation as far as possible of any existing trees.

Most of the criticisms which have been made about the village could be overcome by relatively simple improvements. Suggested improvements to individual buildings involve mainly repainting or simple alterations and much could be done to improve the general scene simply by clearing the clutter of street furniture and advertisements and planting of trees and shrubs.

The village of Goudhurst is undeniably attractive and interesting and it is hoped that local effort on the part of the villagers will keep it that way.

/APPENDIX



### GROWTH OF GOUDHURST

NOTATION

Pre 1875

1875 - 1914

1914 - 1939

Post war



APPENDIX

Buildings Provisionally listed by the Ministry of  
Housing and Local Government as being of Special  
Architectural or Historic Interest.

There are four grades of buildings in order of descending importance as follows: Grades I, II\*, II, and III - churches are graded A or B.

Church Road.

1. Yew Tree Cottage - grade II - One building, L shaped.
2. Lamberts - grade II - Timber framed, refaced red brick on ground floor and tile hung above. Tiled roof.
3. Church Road Cottages, the first called Wingfield, the last being Pricketts Shop - grade II - 7 cottages in two blocks. Reputed to have been Weaver's Cottages. Timber framed building, refaced with brick on ground floor and tile hung above.
4. The Old Lime House, Church Cottages (2 to East of above cottages) - grade II - 18th Century. 1 storey and attic with shed portion at west end, in wall of which are 3 carved stone figures.
5. South View - grade III - Timber framed building refaced with red brick and tile hung. Gable at west end, and parapet to east.
6. Mill House - grade III - Probably 17th Century - refaced with red brick on ground floor and tile hung above, and altered in 19th Century.

The above buildings in Church Road all form an important group.

7. Blackman's Cottage - grade II - One building, timber framed, refaced with weatherboarding on ground floor and tile hung above.  
The Old Cottage - grade II

/8.

8. Maypole - grade III - 18th Century front on a probably timber framed building. Ground floor red brick, above tile hung.
9. Victoria Fletcher (Hairdresser) - grade III - 18th Century. Ground floor painted brick, above weatherboarded.
10. G. Ward (Baker) with the house attached - grade II - 17th Century or earlier. Refaced with red brick on ground floor and weatherboarding above. Small shop window at the east end.

High Street.

11. Church of St. Mary - grade A - Chancel with north and south Chapels, Nave with Aisles and West Tower Chancel and Nave are 13th Century. The north and south Chapels and Aisles are 15th Century. The Tower 1638-40.

South Side.

12. The Star & Eagle Inn - grade II - L-shaped timber framed building with plaster infilling considerably restored.
13. Lloyds Bank Ltd - grade II  
Eight Bells Inn - grade II  
Spyway Tea House - grade II - Timber framed range refaced with red brick and tile hung. Eight Bells is painted; Lloyds Bank and Spyway Tea House have their ground floor built out. Passage through the ground floor at west end of Lloyd's premises.
14. Trundles - grade II - Restored timber framed house with brown rough-cast infilling on a red brick base.
15. Southon (Butcher), with the house attached - grade II - Timber framed building with plastered front. Doorway with wide flat hood on heavy brackets. Modern shop front to east of this.
16. C.J. Remnant (Fish, Poultry and Game Dealer), with the house attached - grade II - Timber framed building refaced on ground floor with brick, now painted, and weatherboarding above plastered. Modern shop window with canopy over across the pavement.

17. The Stores, the east end  
of the premises - grade II

- This was at one time a separate building from the next item and possibly was a Cloth Hall originally. 18th Century or earlier front, restored in imitation of timber framing with brown rough-cast infilling.

18. The Stores - grade II

- This was possibly a Cloth Hall originally, but later became four cottages. 18th Century front to an older building. Ground floor red brick, above weatherboarding.

North Side.

19. Church Cottage and Church  
House - grade II

- Originally the Old Coffee Tavern, and later called the Coffee House. Now divided into two. Timber framed building refaced on ground floor with red brick and weatherboarding, first floor tile hung.

20. Goudhurst Newsagent  
(A.V. Talbot) and Goudhurst  
House - grade II

- 18th Century. Tile hung. Parapet. Modern shop window to east of doorway.

21. The Manor House - grade II  
Manor Cottage - grade II

- One building, timber framed on red brick base with plaster infilling.

22. R.G. Rigg (Chemist) - grade II

- Manor cottage rebuilt in red brick, has a parapet.

23. Pharmacy Cottage - grade II  
Wee Cot - grade II

- One building, timber framed refaced with red brick on ground floor and tile hung above.

24. The Tuck Shop (Weeks) with  
the house attached - grade II

- 18th Century front, and ground floor renovated to an older building. Ground floor red brick, above tile hung.

25. A.L. Remant (Tobacconist) with  
the house attached - grade III

- Early 19th Century. Ground floor red brick, above tile hung. Small modern shop window.

26. The Vine Hotel - grade II - 18th Century front to a probably older building. Ground floor brick, above tile hung, both painted. Behind is an early 19th Century single-storey addition.

The whole of the High Street forms a very important group.

North Road

27. Hunts Lane - grade III - Three cottages. Timber framed building refaced with red brick on ground floor and tile hung above.
28. No. 1 Cliffe Cottages - grade II - Nos. 1 - 3 are 18th Century  
 2 do. Ground floor painted brick, above weatherboarding. No. 4 is timber framed with roughcast infilling. No. 5 is timber framed, refaced in 18th Century with weatherboarding.
29. Spring Cottages - grade III - Timber framed building, refaced with red brick and tile hung above.
30. Cottage beyond Fishenden's Shop (occupier Ridley) - grade III - 18th Century. Tile hung on a red brick base. Tiled roof in two levels.

The Plain

31. Forge Cottage - grade III - 18th Century. Ground floor red brick, above tile hung.

West Road

32. Ex-Service Men's Club - grade III - This is a converted farm building. Restored timber framed building with plaster infilling on a red brick base, the first floor tile hung.
33. Hughenden Guesthouse - grade II - Timber framed building, refaced with red brick on ground floor and tile hung above.
34. No. 1 West Road - Similar to above.  
 No. 4 do. - do. but obscured by modern shop on ground floor.

35. West House, grade II - Timber framed building with red brick infilling, the first floor tile hung. Modern portion built out at the north-east on ground floor.
36. H.T. Tildersley (Grocer) with the house attached - grade III - L-shaped, probably 17th Century. North front stuccoed on ground floor, tile hung above. Half-hipped tiled roof.
37. Clayhill Cottages - grade II - The Old Workhouse. Timber framed building refaced with red brick on ground floor and tile hung above.
38. Clayhill - grade III - 18th Century or earlier. Ground floor red brick, above tile hung.

General

39. Holly Villas - grade II - Early 19th Century 'Gothic' pair. Faced with weatherboarding. Three gables with bargeboards.
40. The office of G.V. Lines (Solicitor) - grade II - 18th Century. Faced with weatherboarding. Two bay windows on both floors.
41. Tylers - grade III - L-shaped 18th Century house. faced with weatherboarding except the west wing which is painted brick.
42. White's Farm - grade III - Probably 17th Century. Ground floor red brick above weatherboarding in the north cottage and tile-hanging in south cottage.
43. Lower Maypole Cottage - grade III - Timber framed building now tile hung, except the ground floor of north end of the west front where timber framing, restored with plaster infilling on brick base is visible.
44. Jetwells - grade III - 18th Century front to a probably older building. Ground floor red brick, above tile hung.
45. Paynetts - grade III - Timber framed building refaced and altered in 19th Century. Now faced with cement.



FEATURES CREATING A FAVOURABLE

VISUAL IMPRESSION

Buildings included in the provisional list of buildings of architectural or historical interest

Good views

Important focal group

Area visually attractive

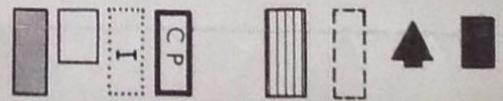
MAJOR PROPOSALS

Possible site for a new car park

Area suitable for infilling

Building suggested for listing as a building of architectural or historical interest

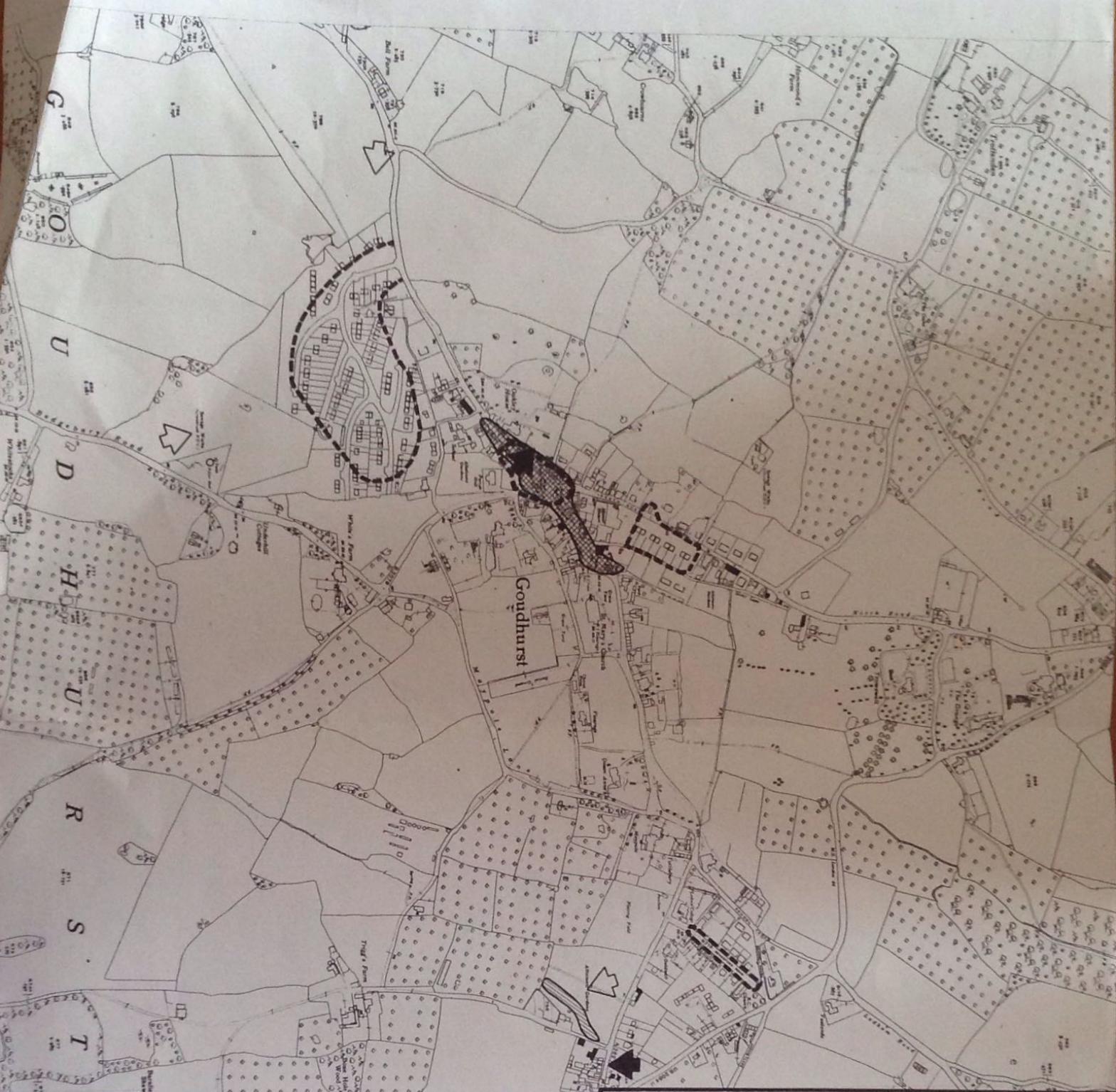
Suggested Tree Preservation Order



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DIAGRAM 3

A. G. CLARKE  
QUANTIFIED TOWN PLANNER  
COUNTY PLANNING OFFICERS



LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS WHICH MIGHT BE MADE

-  Buildings requiring improvement
-  Areas requiring attention to improve their appearances
-  New planting

FEATURES THAT DETRACT FROM THE VIEW

-  Areas where advertisements and street furniture are visually dominant
-  Ugly exposures
-  Poor views

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R. G. CAHILL  
CHARTERED TOWN PLANNER  
COUNTY PLANNING OFFICE

DIAGRAM 2