BATTLE AND DISTRICT ROADS   NAME LISTING AND HISTORY

New roads since 1920 are shaded pale green.   Obsolete road names are shaded pale blue.

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Road name	Parish	Explanation
	ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST	**Ashburnham**: Probable derivation from the Old English *aesc*, *burna* and *ham* ('the homestead by Ash's stream' or possibly 'the homestead by the stream where ash-trees grow'). There is a stream here called the Ash Bourne. The village itself was *Esseborne* in the Domesday Book (1086) and *Esseburneham* in the 13th century. **Penhurst**: Domesday Book *Penehest*. Old English: 'Pena's wood' or 'cattle pen wood' (*penn* = cattle pen).
Akehurst Field	ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST	A new development.
Ashburnham Place	ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST	The name for both the road through the grounds and the large house. Ashburnham was the home of the Ashburnham family from the 12th century. The family became wealthy through their land holdings in Sussex and elsewhere, and later from their participation in the Wealden iron industry. The earliest recorded house on this site dates from the 15th century. Currently a Christian conference and prayer centre.
Bray's Hill	ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST	Personal name: Thomas Bray (1533 court rolls).
Brigden Hill	ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST	Old English personal name: *Bricca*. Note that *denn* ('clearing in the wood') is often difficult to distinguish from *denu* ('valley'), so Brigden could be either 'Bricca's clearing' or 'Bricca's valley'.
Brownbread Street	ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST	A group of houses with this name is shown on the 1840 tithe map. Brownbread Street leads to the hamlet of Brownbread Street! On the 1841 census there is a record of Browns Street which may be the same. There are nearby parallels for the *Street* element with the hamlets of Bodle Street, Cackle Street, Kent Street and Boreham Street, plus on old Tithe maps the part of Sedlescombe around its green was called Sedlescombe Street. The etymology is difficult: *Brún* was an Angl-Saxon name. Also Old English *brun* was a difficult word meaning 'dark or dusky' but also to a degree 'polished' or 'shiny'. Brown as a colour was not defined until later. Old English *brēad*, could mean bread but also a morsel or crumb. *Broad* corrupts to *bread* at other places in England. As we have seen at Brede, it could have derived from *brǣdu* or 'wide'. Or the Old English *bred* = plank. Most place names near this location relate to a personal name, but there is no record of a person called Brown etc. There may be another parallel with Breadsell at Battle (see below). Thus there are several possibilities!
Burnt Barnes Lane	ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST	A cul de sac off Freckley Hollow to Burnt Barns farm.
Church Road	ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST	Both a small URC church and Ashburnham Independent Chapel can be found here. There is a vicarage here, but no C of E church.
Comb Hill	ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST	Noted on 1851 census. Uncertain location.
Compass Lane	ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST	Does this signify that there is a junction that goes in all directions? This is not the case at the northern end but certainly at the southern end there are other roads going in all directions. There is a Compass Cottage at the northern end of this road.
Farthing Lane	ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST	Old English: *ferthyng lond* from the verb *feorthung*. It relates to the value of the land. (*lond* = 'piece of land').
Forge Lane	ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST	Continuation of The Forge towards Penhurst Church. It does not appear to be present on the tithe map of 1840; instead, Penhurst Lane/Tower House Road are shown as going due west. (This route now no longer exists as a navigable road). Name relates to former iron working in the area.
Freckley Hollow	ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST	Same derivation as Frickley Lane below.
Hammer Hill	ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST	Former site of hammer for iron working.
Henley's Hill	ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST	There is also Henley's Bridge and Henley's Cottage here. Presumably from a personal name (possibly Walter de Henlegh of Cowbeech and Herstmonceaux, 1327 Subsidy Roll).
Lakehurst Lane	ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST	Some of the lakes which used to be adjacent to this road were probably 'hammer ponds', related to iron working.
Linghams Lane	ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST	Probably a personal name; maybe corrupted from from Langham or Laingham. Or Middle English *lyng* = heather + Old English *ham(m)*.
Old Thatched Lane	ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST	Probably descriptive.
Oliver's Hill	ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST	Mentioned in 19th Century census returns. Area around Olivers Hill Farm and Cottages. After Richard Olyver (1399 Court Rolls)?
Penhurst Lane	ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST	Place name (see above).
Ponts Green	ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST	Possibly a personal name (Jas[James] Ponte, 1405 Court Roll).
Prinkle Lane	ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST	The family name Prinkle/Prynkel appears several times in historical records for this area (e.g. Ada Prynkel 1296, Roger Prinkle 1310, John Prinkle 1340). Prinkle Farm and Prinkle Wood are also here. (*Prink* is an Old English word to describe someone who is pert or forward). On some older maps the name of the farm is sometimes 'Prankle' or 'Prangle'. (See also Prinkle Hill in Dallington).
Slivericks Lane	ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST	Old English personal name recorded locally: *slevericke* (1594). (There is no evidence to support a local suggestion that the name comes from a Baron de Slivereaux who came over with Duke William, as no such name appears in the Companion Rolls of William).
South Lane	ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST	Mentioned in 1851 census. Uncertain location.
The Forge	ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST	Ironworking forge (closed 1827). Also Forge Wood, Ashburnham Forge and Forge Lodge in this vicinity.
The Furnace	ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST	Ashburnham Furnace and Furnace Wood here. The Ashburnham blast furnace for iron was the last to work in Sussex and finally closed in 1813.
Tower House Road	ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST	There is a distinctive tower here on the edge of the Ashburnham estate.
Frickley Lane	ASHBURNHAM/CATSFIELD	Possible personal name *Fricca* and *leah* ('settlement in forest clearing'). Freckley wood was called Frickleye house in 1572 and was the home of Richard de Frikele.
Kitchenham Road	ASHBURNHAM/CATSFIELD	Originally the road to Kitchenham hamlet. There was also a parcel of land called Kitchenhams at Hooe (Muniments of Battle Abbey, 1675-1700) and also Kitchenham Farm. (Checehā in the Domesday Book; Checenham/Kecenham in 1279). Personal name – Old English *Cyccen hām* = 'Cycci's ham'.

Road name	Parish	Explanation
BATTLE		Abbey (and site of later town) named after the Battle of Hastings. From the (Norman) French word for 'battle' - 'bataille' (variously recorded as Bataille, Batayle, Bataile and, in the 1600s, becoming Battel). Persons from the town were recorded as 'de Bataille' or 'de Bello', the latter from the Latin word 'bellum' (battle/war). There was no *La Bataile* before the battle!
Abbey Court	BATTLE	This used to be the route to the Newbery jam factory. It is not clear if the name is original or relatively recent, but the latter seems more likely as a replacement for 'Newbery's Yard' (see below).
Abbey Farm Lane	BATTLE	The road to Battle Abbey Farm.
Abbey Green	BATTLE	Synonymous with 'The Green' and 'Market Green' (see below). Also labelled as 'Bull Ring' on the Battle tithe map. (In this connection see the article 'Markets and Bull Baiting in Battle' by Georgina Doherty in Collectanea (R, 3.3) on the Battle and District Historical Society Website.
Abbey Way	BATTLE	Named after the Abbey. A cross road in the Market Square development. When first mooted, an extension towards the abbey behind the High Street properties was under consideration, and it was a 'wish' name that never happened.
Abbots Close	BATTLE	Modern extension of St Mary's villas. A 'borrowing'. The whole area was former glebe land (land used to support the parish priest).
Almonry Fields	BATTLE	One of the original roads to Almonry Farm, but presumably a new name. Same as Tollgates Farm Lane (see below)?
Asten Fields	BATTLE	The River Asten arises in these fields. Asten is an old name for Combe Haven, a tributary of which drains Battle.
Battle Gates	BATTLE	A reference to the nearby (former) Tollgate on North Trade road. There were two toll gates here, at different times. It is likely that the old cottage at the entrance to Chain Lane was the first (1766 Act) and that on the opposite side of North Trade Road was later (1836 Act), when that earlier road was moved from Chain Lane and extended along its present route to the top of the High Street.
Battle Hill	BATTLE	Place name. This originally only referred to the lower part of the hill (see Spital Hill).
Beans Hill	BATTLE	Appears on 1861 census. Number 1312a on the 1859 Tithe map and apportionment. It was a field name for the lower part of what is to become the Blackfriars estate, where Battle Methodist Church's Emmanuel Centre is located. The steep access road to the centre is _not_ called Beans Hill!
Beech Close	BATTLE	This is a raised, unadopted road to houses parallel to Netherfield Road. Beech Wood is nearby, as is Beech Mill and Great Beech Farm. (Also written as 'Beach' on some old maps). 'Beech' was an old term for cinder/slag and this origin seems likely considering the presence here of an important iron working furnace. The presence of Ashes Wood here might support this origin. However, Beche was a fairly common Medieval name in the area so this derivation is also possible. Unlikely to refer to Beech trees?
Beechdown Wood	BATTLE	Appears to be the name of the A271 between where Kane Hythe Road branches from North Trade Road towards Netherfield and Tellis Coppice which is the first part of the B2204 road to Catsfield. After that Kitchenham Road starts. The Squirrel Inn is situated here with a postal address of North Trade Road, so the name appears obsolete although still appears on the Rother District Council list of classified roads and has its own separate Ashburnham postcode!
Beech Farm Lane	BATTLE	The road to Beech Farm. (See Beech Close, Battle for possible derivation).
Black Horse Road	BATTLE	Old name for part of the Hastings Road which goes past Telham Hill. Appears on pre-1st World War OS maps and census returns. Black Horse public house here and Blackhorse Hill.
Bowmans Drive	BATTLE	The main access road to a newish estate off Virgins Lane. Made up military (1066?) name?
Brands Hill	BATTLE	The road to Bran(d)shill Farm and Wood? 1881 census.
Breadsell Road	BATTLE	1881 census. The road to Breadsell Farm? See Bridgel Lane. (Probably the same as Breadsell Lane, Crowhurst). May be a corruption of Briggeselle: John Colcell, Sacristan of the Monastery of Battle, Roll of Accounts, answering for Rents in Middleburgh, Monjoye, Sandlake, Briggeselle... (Battle Abbey Muniments 1460).
Bridgel Lane	BATTLE	Appears on the 1851 census. Possibly the same as Breadsell Road (see above).
Caldbec Hill	BATTLE	Caldbec (*cald* = cold, *bec* = spring), in reference to a spring which is present here. It has been proposed that this was also a common spring name in Normandy. A Celtic/Norse element has also been put forward (as in Caldbeck in the Lake District) but this seems less likely here in the south of England.
Canadia Road	BATTLE	Originally Canadia Drive. Relates to the Canadian government's attempts to attract immigrants to the farming business in the early 1900s. As part of this drive, RJ Rae from Toronto set up a farming business in Battle called *Canadia,* in which he offered to train would be farmers. The area rapidly became known as *Canadia.* Some of the current house names reflect this history (e.g. 'Quebec', 'Maple Leaf'). See George Kiloh's article in Collectanea (RO6) on the Battle and District Historical Society Website.
Catsfield Road	BATTLE	Place name.
Chain Lane	BATTLE	Previously part of old road marking the north boundary of Battle Abbey Great Park. The Yeakell and Gardner maps of Sussex from the late 1700s clearly show that it was part of the original road going west from Battle and it joined the Watch Oak crossroads with the windmills. The chain refers to a barrier as this was a Toll Road (see Battle Gates above). There is an old cottage at the junction of Chain Lane with North Trade Road and the building line of its frontage is in line with Chain Lane and not with today's North Trade Road. Chain Lane has been designated as a historical droveway by the High Weald AONB.
Claverham Close	BATTLE	Old English: *claefre* and *hamm* ('clover meadow'). In the early 1100's the town was separated into two administrative divisions: Claverham was everything to the west of the Church and Abbey, Sandlake was everything to the east.
Claverham Way	BATTLE	A manor or burgh of Battle related to the Abbey. See above.
Coach Road	BATTLE	Coach Road Field appears on the Battle tithe apportionments (number 494). The tithe map suggests that the associated track is an old route from the Ashburnham Estate, crossing Kane Hythe Road, and continuing northeastwards to Netherfield Road. Some old OS maps show that there were milestones giving distances to both London and Ashburnham Place, so this was presumably once an important route for coach transport to and from London. Much of this is now a public footpath.
Coronation Gardens	BATTLE	According to Battle Council's Jubilee Review, 38 council houses were built on Marley Lane between 1937 and 1939. The 'Coronation' name refers to that for George VI.
Dukes Hill	BATTLE	1066 connection? Top road on the newish Bowmans Drive development. The name could have usurped William's title but there was a large clan of landowners with that name through the 18th and 19th centuries.
East Lodge Approach	BATTLE	Leads to Bannatyne Spa Hotel off the A2100 roundabout, Hastings Road. Named after the former eastern lodge to Beauport Park.
Falconers Drive	BATTLE	Would be nice if falconers used to live here, but more likely related to the surrounding streets with (rather arbitrary) bird names.

Flimwell Road	BATTLE		An alternative name used for the London Road. Mentioned in the 1859 Battle tithe apportionment in connection with the turnpike gate at the junction of Virgin's Lane and the London Road.
Frederick Thatcher Place	BATTLE		A private, residential development of the original Union Workhouse, later renamed the Poor Law Institution and then the Public Assistance Institution. In 1948 it became Battle Hospital. The original workhouse was designed in the 1830s by Hastings-born architect Frederick Thatcher, who later designed many churches in New Zealand and then was ordained and entered the ministry. See https://battlehistorysociety.com/Documents/L03.pdf and Kiloh, G 'Characters of Battle'
George Mews	BATTLE		Goes down the side of the George Hotel.
Glengorse	BATTLE		Named after the Preparatory School which used to be here. This school moved from Eastbourne before 1935 and occupied and renamed Telham Court and its grounds. The name is for the new development although the derivation is not known. This area was previously called Quarry Hill.
Hampden Close	BATTLE		Viscount Hampden was a large landowner in Sussex. He owned the Willingdon Estate in Eastbourne, now the location of Hampden Park. But there is no known direct Battle connection.
Harold Terrace	BATTLE		Likely a usurpation of Harold's name, albeit not for a recent development. A terrace of houses appears with this name in the 1908 OS map and it is listed in the 1901 census, but this became a private road and appears to be separate from the unmade road which now has this name.
Harrier Lane	BATTLE		Arbitrary bird name.
Hastings Road	BATTLE		Place name; previously Black Horse Road. The name Hastings is derived from the Old English *Haestingas,* a name for this region in east Sussex in Saxon times. Probably relates to 'the people/sons of Haesten', who must have been a local chief. See Foord, K 'BC to 1066'.
Hemmingfold Road	BATTLE		Appears in the 1881 census. Presumably the road going to Hemingfold Farm. Helmyngfold in Battle Abbey Muniments 1460, Helmingfielde in 1594, Hemingfield in 1680. Probably a personal name ('Helma').
High Street	BATTLE		Generic. 'High' in Old English meant 'important' or 'superior'. Thus the main street. At one time was called King Street.
Highgrove	BATTLE		Probably a marketing name for a modern development, undoubtedly invoking a royal connection with the Prince of Wales.
Isherwood	BATTLE		Only an un-named track from North Trade Road to a small farmhouse is seen on early OS maps. *Ishere* was an Anglo-Saxon male name and can be combined with *wuda*. Etymological variants of Isher are *Usher, Ysher* and *Esher* in late Middle English denoting a doorkeeper or from Anglo-Norman French *usser* (door). No Sussex connection established.
Kelklands	BATTLE		Old drove road off Chain Lane. Much is now a footpath to (Lower) Beech Farm and Beech Mill. Kelklands has been designated as a historical droveway by the High Weald AONB. The name may be derived from the plant name 'keck' ('Cow parsley', Anthriscus sylvestris), thus describing an area where it was abundant.
King Street	BATTLE		Used for a time for the High Street.
Kingsdale Close	BATTLE		Modern extension of St Mary's Villas. Neologism.
Knights Meadow	BATTLE		One of the first roads on the Harrier Lane development before there was a penchant for bird names. The Meadow element parrots the adjacent Meadow Bank.
Langton Close	BATTLE		A new road, named after the original benefactor of the old Primary School, Elizabeth Langton, who left money in her will in 1792 to found a primary school. It is built on the site of the old 19th century Battle and Langton School.
Laughton Road	BATTLE		Mentioned on the tithe map of 1858 (#893) with 'Northtrade Turnpike Gate'.
Laurel Gardens	BATTLE		An arbitrary name?
Lewes Road	BATTLE		Alternative name for outer parts of North Trade Road on some census returns.
Lillybank	BATTLE		Off London Road. The name derives from the name which had sometime been given to a paddock on which this development was built. It was called Spring Field in the Tithe of 1858.
Lower Lake	BATTLE		Derived from Senlac. So essentially Lower Senlac. Senlac ('Sand Lake') was the Medieval borough that lay immediately to the east of the Abbey. See Senlac Gardens. On the 1881 census return it is called 'Lake Street' and 'Lower Lake Street'.
Market Green	BATTLE		Appears on the 1901 census. Seems to be synonymous with 'Abbey Green' or 'The Green', the triangle of land in front of the abbey.
Market Road	BATTLE		Generic. Related to the old Cattle market, but a modern development.
Market Square	BATTLE		Generic. Related to the old Cattle market.
Marley Close	BATTLE		See Marley Lane for name derivation.
Marley Drove Road	BATTLE		On the tithe map of 1859 it appears that the present day Marley Lane splits. This is the southern branch (Marley Lane *ss*) and presumably related to the movement of cattle to market. Undoubtedly very old.
Marley Gardens	BATTLE		See Marley Lane for name derivation. Originally built in 1947 as prefabricated, single storey bungalows (Battle Council Jubilee Review).
Marley Lane	BATTLE		Old English name was *Mere leah* = 'clearing beside a pool'. Battle Abbey created the manor of Marley. On the Battle tithe apportionments the part that continues further eastwards is called Marley Drove Road.
Marley Rise	BATTLE		See Marley Lane for name derivation. Originally built in 1950-1954 (Battle Council Jubilee Review).
Meadow Bank	BATTLE		Parallels Marley Lane, below the level crossing. The housing here predates the Harrier Lane development and before this the houses would have been beside a meadow.
Meadow Drive	BATTLE		Access via Tollgate Green. Part overlooks a meadow.
Mills Hill	BATTLE		Noted on the 1871 census close to Caldbec Hill. There were in fact two mills in this area; Shaw's Mill and Porter's Mill. (The latter was later renamed Kingshead Mill and sometimes also called Caldbec Mill). The 1859 tithe map and apportionments record that Porter's Mill (the northern one, still standing) was operated by Michael Porter and Shaw's Mill (the southern one, only the outline is visible) by John Shaw. As the latter is not recorded on OS maps of the early 1870s, and by reference to 19th Century census returns, it is more likely that this road was the one that led up to Porter's/Kingshead Mill. (For further details regarding this windmill, plus some fine historical images, see the Mills Archive Trust website).
Mitre Way	BATTLE		A newish road. There were some joinery works here (called 'Mitre Works – metal casements' and 'Steel Window factory' on old OS maps). Less likely (or via a punned business name) to relate to the mitred abbots of Battle?
Mount Street	BATTLE		Name associated with Mountjoy (see below).
Mountfield Road	BATTLE		An alternative name used for the London Road. Mentioned in the 1891 census.

Mountjoy	BATTLE	One of the burghs of Battle, so an old name. Formerly included Mount Street and Caldbec Hill. In the 13th and early 14th Centuries the town had expanded out of the original limits and a completely new tithing was created. This was initially called 'Mill Borough' after a mill here, but by 1260 had become Mountjoy. In Medieval times a Mountjoy represented a view of a significant location, often marked by a pile of stones. The most celebrated Mountjoy is that of An-Nabi Samwil, a hill 4km from Jerusalem where Crusaders got their first glimpse of the holy city. Medieval kings in England and France also sometimes marked the resting places of funeral corteges by crosses ('montjoies'). However, the sites of important victories in battle were also recorded using such piles of stones and it seems that this would be the most likely derivation for this name as it could mark the point in 1066 where Norman soldiers ceased their pursuit of fleeing Saxons and were able to look back down to the battle site. Having said all of that, the named road and houses appear to be relatively new (1950-1954, Battle Council Jubilee Review).
Nightingale Place	BATTLE	Arbitrary bird name. Off North Trade Road.
Norman Close	BATTLE	1066 connection. A new close and an obvious borrowing.
Normanhurst	BATTLE	1066 connection. Brassey's mansion was called 'Normanhurst' - a Victorian neologism of Norman and herst/hurst ('wood/copse'). The mansion was demolished in 1951.
North Trade Road	BATTLE	A surprisingly old name for the road to NORTHeye, TRADE Dyke and TRADE Bridge. It is probably part of an ancient high level trackway to Boreham Bridge and was used by the monks in the 13th Century to haul timber from the Abbey woods to their estates on Pevensey Levels. This was a time of severe storms (that led to the 'drowning' of 'old' Winchelsea) and timber would be important for bolstering the sea defences of their holdings there. Formerly a toll road, as on some old maps it is called the North Trade Turnpike. On some 19th century census returns the outer parts are called 'Lewes Road'. On the 1851 census there is 'North Road' which seems to be the same.
Oakhurst Road	BATTLE	Just to the west is Oak Wood so presumably the name was based on this.
Occupation Road	BATTLE	This road name appears several times at different locations in the Battle tithe apportionments (#438, #1193a, #1481). One wonders therefore whether it is not actually the name of a road but has an alternative or more generic meaning.
Old Brewery Yard	BATTLE	The site of the old brewery. See list of Yards below. (One of only two of Battle Yards which still exists as a separate entity).
Old Ladies Court	BATTLE	On the site of the Jenner and Simpson (corn) mill and the ancient court house.
Old London Road	BATTLE	The part of the road between present-day Battle Hill and Hastings Road on some old OS maps.
Old Mill Walk	BATTLE	On the site of the Jenner and Simpson (corn) mill.
Olivers Mews	BATTLE	Named after a former printer who operated on Lower Lake. A private development.
Park Lane	BATTLE	The approach to the Abbey Great Park. The footpath continuation goes around the park to the old Powder Mills site (formerly called Park Dale).
Parks Yard	BATTLE	See list of Yards below. (One of only two of Battle Yards which still exists as a separate entity).
Peppering Eye	BATTLE	No through road from Telham Lane at Powdermills to Lower Peppering hamlet and Pepperingeye farm. Ancient name for Peppering River - *Piperinge-ea* (Chronicles of Battle Abbey), first element Old English *Pippa* (personal name), *ing* = people of, last element probably originally Old English *ea* (river).
Picardy Close	BATTLE	Presumably a 1066 (or possibly World War 1?) connection.
Quarry Hill	BATTLE	Later became Telham Court, then Glengorse (see above). The old quarry here is likely to have been significant for the original construction of Battle Abbey.
Quarry Road	BATTLE	The Battle tithe map apportionment records Quarry Road Shaw on the south side of Hastings Road. No road is shown on the map but presumably there was some sort of road leading to the adjacent 'Sand pit'.
Queen Elizabeth Close	BATTLE	Royalty.
Raven Court	BATTLE	Arbitrary bird name.
Red Barn Mews	BATTLE	Off the high street leading to the Red Barn! (The same as Burgess Yard/Court in census returns? See below).
Robertsbridge Road	BATTLE	An alternative name used for the London Road. Mentioned in the 1901 census.
Rowbarns	BATTLE	A cul de sac off Wattles Wish. #858 on the 1858 tithe map, but nothing shown on OS maps of 1930 or before.
Rue De Bayeux	BATTLE	1066 connection.
Saxonwood Road	BATTLE	1066 connection. Leads towards and named after Saxon Wood, which is within the Abbey Great Park.
Scrubs Lane	BATTLE	Now just a track, but shown on old OS maps going NE from Netherfield Hill past Scrubs Wood. Presumably an old trackway. Possibly derived from the landscape formerly being covered in scrub. (The word 'shrub' seems to have the same derivation as 'scrub' – from the Old English for shrubbery: *scrybb* and *scrippa*.)
Senlac Gardens	BATTLE	A modern development. In the early 1100's the town was separated into two administrative divisions: Claverham included everything to the west of the Church and Abbey, Sandlake (*Senlac, Santlache, Seynlak*) covered everything to the east. See Upper and Lower Lake. A popular myth is that it meant 'Sangue Lac' (Blood Lake) in allusion to the slaughter on the battlefield in 1066; the suggestion that red-brown blood could still be seen issuing in the local streams is surely explained by the abundance of iron in the local rocks.
Shirlea View	BATTLE	A short cul de sac at the Battle end of Marley Lane. The name suggests a combination of Shirley and Lea(h), possibly personal names related to the developer.
Shytebourne Lane	BATTLE	See Western Avenue below.
Spital Hill	BATTLE	Originally the upper part of Battle Hill. The name comes from the abbey's hospital that was sited here. (See Foord,K. 'Conquest to Dissolution').
St. Martin's Way	BATTLE	The road beside Mount Street Car Park, leading to the St Martin's housing complex. Named after the original Abbey dedication to St. Martin of Tours.
St. Mary's Villas	BATTLE	Named after the town church. Built on St Mary's croft, originally glebe land of St Marys. There was a girls' private school at number 2 but this closed in 1884. St Mary's farm had the land between here and the church. See https://battlehistorysociety.com/Documents/R07.pdf
St. Mary's Terrace	BATTLE	Religious building (named after the town church). Built on St Mary's croft, originally glebe land of St Marys. See https://battlehistorysociety.com/Documents/R07.pdf
Starrs Green Lane	BATTLE	This area was originally called Starrs Green and this unmade road is certainly present on OS maps of the 1870s., The area was also previously called Spittal Fields, for the old Abbey Hospital, dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, which was located outside the town bounds and was probably for infectious diseases. The name is possibly from a family name as a Starr family is recorded as living in the neighbourhood. This was the site of one of the crosses ('The Watch Croft') that marked the boundary of the borough. See Foord,K. 'Conquest to Dissolution'.
Starrs Mead	BATTLE	A new development of land of Starrs Green Farm, adjacent to Battle Great Wood. See Starrs Green Lane above.
Station Approach	BATTLE	Rail station here. Opened 1852.
Station Road	BATTLE	Rail station here. Opened 1852.

Stevens Crouch	BATTLE		This is a hamlet which seems to be associated with Stephen Crouche (1391-2, Court Rolls) and Stephyncrouche (1442). Several other Crouch names are documented in Battle in the 1500s. Crouch is a Middle English name for a wayside/preaching cross. (See 'Virgin's Lane').
Stone House Drive	BATTLE		Leads from Beauport Park to Stonehouse (built circa. 1600). It runs between Beauport House, now Bannatyne Spa Hotel, off the A2100 to the A21.
Sunny Rise	BATTLE		Built on the site of the previous Sunnyrise nurseries.
Swallow Drive	BATTLE		An arbitrary bird name.
Tan Yard Hill	BATTLE		The base of Battle Hill in the 1861 census. The Tannery was here. (See list of Yards below).
Telham Close	BATTLE		Small close off south side of Hastings Road between Loose Farm and Telham Lane. Place name. 'Telham' comes from the Old English: *Tella* and *ham* ('Tella's homestead'). There was a monk called Tella at Battle Abbey. Alternatively it could be where *Tylla* had their *tun* (same derivation as Tilton at Catsfield).
Telham Lane	BATTLE		Old road from A2100 Hastings Road at entrance to Crowhurst Park to Powdermill Lane at Powdermills. As above.
The Cloisters	BATTLE		Off Bowmans Drive. Exhausted soldier names, so picked up an Abbey name!
The Coppice	BATTLE		Cul de sac off Starrs Mead, backing onto Battle Great Wood.
The Green	BATTLE		The road which comes off the High Street and skirts the Abbey Green. On some census returns it is given as 'Market Green' and 'Abbey Green'. Now paved over so no longer green!
The Grove	BATTLE		Cul de sac off Starrs Mead, backing onto Battle Great Wood.
The Lake	BATTLE		This name seems to refer to a group of dwellings around the Powdermills Lake in early census returns.
The Spinney	BATTLE		The short entrance road to Starrs Mead. Will lead to the new Blackfriars estate and may get renamed.
Tollgate Green	BATTLE		Extension of Tollgates into new development. Leads to Meadow and Warren Drives. For name origin see Tollgates.
Tollgates	BATTLE		Undoubtedly a borrowed name from the old Toll cottage. A large house called Tollgates is shown in the 1928 OS map.
Tollgates Farm Lane	BATTLE		There used to be Tollgates Farm here. Unmade track and footpath. Now called Almonry Fields.
Tollgates Lane	BATTLE		This appears on the 1851 census for Battle. It appears to be close to Norton's Farm on the schedule so could refer to part of the current A21 near Kent Street (see Kent Street, Sedlescombe) or even be synonymous with Tollgate Road (Sedlescombe).
Uckham Lane	BATTLE		Uckham (*Uccheham*) is named in the Domesday Book. Nearest hamlet to the battlefield and one of the five original 'borghs' of the Battle (Half) Hundred. Old English '*Ucca's ham*'.
Upper Lake	BATTLE		Derived from Senlac. So essentially Upper Senlac. Senlac ('Sand Lake') was the Medieval borough that lay immediately to the east of the Abbey. (Also called 'Lake Street' on the 1851 census). See Senlac Gardens.
Vale Road	BATTLE		1930s construction. Origin of name may reflect position down the hill, north of North Trade Road.
Virgins Croft	BATTLE		Off Virgins Lane (see below). This is a new road but the name is taken from an area just to the east which is shown on old OS maps.
Virgin's Lane	BATTLE		It is likely named after a Medieval Battle family called Vergyn/Virgyn mentioned in the Battle Abbey documents and Lay Subsidy rolls. e.g William Vergyn and Thomas Virgyn in the Subsidy Rolls for Battle Hundred in 1524. A popular yet unlikely story has a more salacious derivation and is related to some nearby barracks during the Napoleonic wars. The story goes that the man who farmed that area lived in the lane, and his daughters were 'off limits'! On the 19th century census returns it is sometimes recorded as 'Crouch's Virgin's Lane'. (See 'Stevens Crouch' above).
Wadhurst Lane	BATTLE		Place name. Shown on various OS maps (old and new) formerly going all the way southwest from Netherfield Road to the Beech Mill furnace site and on to Beech Farm and Kane Hythe Road. The northern portion is now just a footpath. The name 'Wadhurst' appears to come from the Old English for 'Wada's hyrst'.
Warren Drive	BATTLE		Arbitrary name associated with rabbits. Access from Tollgate Green.
Watch Oak	BATTLE		It has been surmised that the Watch Oak was originally the site of one of the crosses marking the boundary of the borough. In the early 14th Century it was called 'The Bourecruch' (= The Borough Cross) but this later became 'The Watch Oak' (and sometimes 'The Watch Gate'). Another cross was at Starrs Green at the top of Battle Hill ('The Watch Croft') and the third was where the old road from Watch Oak met Mount Street/Caldbec Hill and was just called 'The Cross'. Presumably the Watch names came from them being bases for the night watch in late Medieval times. Watch Oak is the place from which Edith Swanneck is traditionally said to have watched the battle but this is most certainly a traditional bit of fiction!
Wattles Wish	BATTLE		A *wist*, *wisc* or *wyste* was a measure of land; *wattle*, *watele*, *hwætel* are Old English personal names (also seen in Whatlington; it could even be the same *Hwætel*). Combined = 'Wattle's wish'. On older OS maps it is sometimes written as 'Waddle's Wish'.
Wellington Gardens	BATTLE		Developed as 'Homes fit for Heroes' after the 1st World War. (See Georgina Doherty's article in Collectanea (Document E03) on the Battle and District Historical Society Website). Named after the field on which the houses were built – Wellington Field (#881b in the Battle Tithe apportionments). Also in this area are other references to Wellington: Old Wellington House and the Wellington Inn/Hotel. Presumably related to the military presence at the time of the Napoleonic Wars (just as with the use of the term 'Barrack' – see below).
West Lodge Approach	BATTLE		Leads to Beauport Golf Club and Bannatyne Spa Hotel off A2100, Hastings Road. After former west lodge of Beauport Park.
Western Avenue	BATTLE		Generic. Originally known as Shytebourne Lane, due to the poor drainage and insanitary conditions! Until the 1850s this lane collected all the lavatory produce from the High Street north of Mount Street, down to the Asten Stream; associated problems seem to have persisted even to between the wars. Probably the same as 'Shipton Lane' in 1861 and 1871 census returns, 'Skipton Lane' in the Cresy 1850 Public Health report, and 'Sheepbourne Lane' recorded in the 1881 census. By 1891 it had been given the current name. Presumably the Victorian sense of propriety necessitated some creative naming here!
Woodhams Close	BATTLE		Woodhams were the town auctioneers, from the 1880's. The business was set up by James Woodhams (b1843 in Bexhill) and his sons continued the business until its closure in the 1970's.
Wren Court	BATTLE		An arbitrary bird name. Off Falconers Drive.
Crowders Lane	BATTLE/CATSFIELD		Likely a personal name.
Farthings Lane	BATTLE/CATSFIELD		This lane goes east from Park Gate off the B2204 at Horns Corner, past Farthings Farm (sometimes in the past 'The Farthings') and near Farthing Pond. It appears to have been the western entrance to the Battle Abbey estate. Old English: *ferthyng lond* from the verb *feorthung*. It relates to the value of the land. (*lond* = 'piece of land').
Peppering Eye	BATTLE/CATSFIELD		Very old name (*Piperinge* in the Chronicles of Battle Abbey). Derived from people of (*ing*) pippa (person) and *ea* (river) or *ey* (island, marshy ground).

Powdermill Lane	BATTLE/CATSFIELD	Clear connection to the Powdermills Gunpowder manufacturing site. In Medieval times this road was known as Parkstreet (presumably because it borders the Abbey's Great Park). On some census returns the abbreviation 'Mill Lane' is used. The hill between the two corners of the double bend just east of Powdermills Hotel is always referred to by East Sussex Highways engineers as Leg of Mutton Hill, presumably because of its shape.
Telham Lane	BATTLE/CROWHURST	Place name. Telham itself would correspond to Tella's or Tylla's settlement (tella's – ham [homestead]). Tella is also recorded as holding a farmstead at Tilton [Telleton] (the other side of Catsfield) and also at Tilton Farm, Catsfield (Muniments of Battle Abbey, 1336). There is still a house called Tilton there. It was once owned by Lord Burghley, William Cecil, 5th Marquess of Exeter. There was also a monk called Tella at Battle Abbey. Highway Engineers refer to it as Ironbridge Lane (possibly from the bridge over the railway line, but this is currently constructed of brick).
Tellis Coppice	BATTLE/CATSFIELD	The name of the B2204 between the A271 and Horns Corner towards Catsfield.
London Road	BATTLE/MOUNTFIELD	This is the A2100, running from the roundabout with Battle High Street and North Trade Road (A271) to Johns Cross. It was a turnpike replacing the old route to London from Battle via Whatlington, enabled by one of the very last turnpike acts passed by Parliament in England in 1836. This new toll road was built in 1836 to avoid the route through Whatlington. Parts of this road have also been labelled as the 'New Turnpike' (1841 census), Flimwell Road (1859 Tithe), New Road (1881), Mountfield Road (1891) or Robertsbridge Road (1891/1901) (see above). See Peter Mile's paper https://battlehistorysociety.com/Documents/B01.pdf.
Kane Hythe Road	BATTLE/NETHERFIELD	Kane Hythe Road aka the Battle end of the B2096 runs from the Ashburnham Gate at the junction of the A271/B2096 in a north-westerly direction to join Netherfield Road. It cuts directly across part of the former very large Ashburnham estate. The name has evolved over time (1842: Kamehide; 1851: Canuhide; 1858: Kamehithe; 1898: Kamehethe; 1930: Kemhide; 1947: Kemhide; 2017: Kane Hythe). (See Keith Foord's article https://battlehistorysociety.com/Documents/B02.pdf , on the Battle and District Historical Society web site). There is also an early 'feofment' (transfer of land ownership) of some lands called Kemehethe. 'Henrey, Lord de Bodiam , feofment to Robert de Ore, by Homage and Service, of all his Lands, called Ore and Kemehethe, &c. in the Parish of Battle.' This must date to around 1275-1300. This probably indicates a very old name. 'Kane' could derive from *Cyne* (a royal or king) and Hythe from *hyð* (an important landing or starting point); thus 'the road where the king started from'. On the other hand, it has also been suggested that the ending of *hethe* could equate to the word 'heath'.
Barrack Road	BATTLE/WHATLINGTON	This name is used on the 19th century censuses. It is not immediately clear where it is located but appears to be part of Whatlington Road, close to the railway bridge. Also called 'Barrack Ground' and close to Barrack Farm and Barrack Inn. Presumably related to the military presence at the Barracks at the top of Mount Street at the time of the Napoleonic Wars. (See also Wellington Gardens above).
Level Road	BATTLE/WHATLINGTON	This name (or simply 'Level') is used on some 19th century censuses. It is not immediately clear where it is located but appears to be part of Whatlington Road, at the top of Caldbec Hill and close to Ringletts and the railway bridge.
Whatlington Road	BATTLE/WHATLINGTON	Place name. On the 1948 OS map this name is also extended to that part of the A21 which goes through the village. On the 1881 census part of this road is called Old London Road (not to be confused with that part of Hastings Road with the same name – see above).

		BATTLE YARDS	

The following Yards (plus Courts, Plots, etc.) have been recorded in Battle, mostly in Census returns. Most seem to be named after the owners or prominent occupiers/users.

Yard name	Source	Comments
Backham's Plot	1861 census	Off Mount Street?
Barn Yard	Battle Tithe 1859 (#172a)	Formerly at the base of Battle Hill, roughly opposite the Railway/Senlac pub. See Carpenter's Yard below.
Bishop's Plot	1851 census	Off Mount Street?
Boots Yard/Court	1881/1891/1901 census	Next to the Old Grammar School? The Boots family (carpenter and undertaker) were living next door in 1881.
Burgess Yard/Court	1861/1871/1881 census	In the 1891 and 1911 censuses Burgess Cottages are also noted. (Located between 75 and 76 High Street and thus the same as present-day Red Barn Mews?). The family name Burgess appears several times in 19th Century census returns for Battle; for instance, in 1861 Jane Burgess is listed as a 'Proprietor of houses'.
Carpenter's Yard	Battle Tithe 1859	Adjacent to Barn Yard at the base of Battle Hill (see above).
Comfort's Yard	1861 census	On Mount Street. J.Comfort is listed as a bricklayer in Mount Street in the Post Office Directory of 1855 and in 1859 he is in 'Callback Hill' (sic). In the 1881 census, Comfort Cottages appear to be between 13 and 14 Mount Street and occupied by the Comfort family. In 1871 James Comfort and family were in number 14 Mount Street. (In both cases the heads of households were still bricklayers). The Yard could be his builder's yard, but there were people living there.
Cruttenden's Yard	1871/1881/1901/1911 census	Behind 66 High Street. The Cruttenden family resided here. For instance, in the 1871 census William Cruttenden (solicitor's clerk) is living here; in the 1881 census return Ann Cruttenden is living here and William Cruttenden (now a solicitor) and family are living close by (next door?).
Harbour's Yard	1891 census	Behind numbers 17 and 19 Upper Lake (there is an access gate between them). Part of the garden of number 19 is contained in stone walls, which apparently at some point formed a building that was used by the landlord of what is now 17 and 19 Upper Lake when they formed a single property that operated as an inn. The 3 cottages forming Harbours Yard were then staff accommodation. In 1881 the census records Richard Harbour (baker) living in Upper Lake (but no number given). The same as Mathis Yard?
Jays(?) Yard	1861 census	Off the High Street?
Kenward's Yard/Court	1861/1871/1881/1891/1901/1911 census	Near Park Lane? Close to 5 and 7 High Street.
Lambern's Yard	1861 census.	On Park Lane? In 1861 the Lambern family were living in the High Street and father and son were listed as schoolmasters.
Lansdell Yard/Court	1861/1871/1881/1901/1911 census. Rother online planning map	Close to, or the same as, Mercer's Yard? Behind 24-27 High Street. (Also Lansdell's Cottages in 1881 and 1911 census, although these appear to be off Mount Street?). Lansdell was a local builder, who built the first part of the old Wesleyan Methodist Chapel but also was involved via the Breeds family, with the development of Hastings.
Mankelow's Yard	1861/1871 census	Also called Maundelow? Probably the same as Vicary's Yard, as before 1857 these premises were held by Edmund Manktelow, a cabinet maker, and then by his son John, upholsterer as well as cabinet maker, who died insolvent in 1872.
Mathis Yard	1871 census	Off Upper Lake. In 1871 Richard Mathis is recorded here as a Boot and Shoe maker. In 1881 Frank Mathis (his son) is a 'Cordwainer' (ie. shoemaker) (no house number given). In 1891 Frank Mathis (Parish Clerk/Bootmaker/Shopkeeper) is recorded as living in number 16. Could this be an earlier name for Harbour's Yard?
Mercer's Yard	1891/1901 census	Close to, or the same as, Lansdell's Yard. Located close to 58 and 59 High Street. The name Mercer appears several times in 19th Century Battle census returns; for example, in 1891 Joseph Mercer (whitesmith) seems to be living next door to Mercers Yard.
Muggeridge's Court	1891 census	Off Mount Street?
Newbery's Yard/Court	1881/1901 census	Near to 32 and 33 High Street. In the 1911 census Newbery's Cottages are here. Presumably named after the Newbery family.
Old Brewery Yard		The site of an old brewery. It still exists as a defined street.
(Old) Carrier's Yard/Court	1861/1871/1891/1901/1911 census	Presumably the two name variations are the same. Appears to be the same as Ticehurst Yard? Adjacent to 81 and 82 High Street (Langton House). Langton House was first of only two storeys and between it and what is now the Abbey Hotel was Carrier's Yard. In the 18th century the top storey was added and a new front built. In the mid-twentieth century it was extended over Carrier's Yard and the present bow windows were fitted. The Carrier family name appears in 19th Century Battle census returns. For instance in 1881 Herbert Carrier is recorded as a bootmaker living in the High Street.
Park's Yard	1861/1871/1891/1901/1911 census	Near 27 to 28 High Street. In 1871 two separate branches of the Parks family were living here. It still exists as a defined street.
Pepper's Court	1891 census	Off Mount Street?
Rick Yard	Battle tithe 1859	Quite common in the surrounding area. Unlike others listed here, no evidence for dwellings present. Probably used for storage of hay?
Tan Yard	Battle Tithe 1859. 1871 census.	The site of the former tannery, located at the bottom of Battle Hill. (See Tan Yard Hill, Battle).
Thorpe's Plot	1861/1871/1891/1901 census	A group of about 14 houses off Mount Street, where the current car park is situated. The name does not appear in the 1881 census, but Ticehurst Court does (and is not noted in 1871). Could Thorpe's Plot and Ticehurst Court be the same? (Note that the term 'Plot' appears several times as 'Plat' in the historical records.) Several Thorpes appear in the 1861 Battle census; Benjamin Thorpe is listed as a master shoe manufacturer employing 81 men, women and children, so perhaps this area represents some of his workplace. In the census returns this area of Mount Street does list numerous Shoemakers, Bootmakers and Cordwainers.
Ticehurst Yard/Court	1881/1891/1901 census	Appears to be the same as Carrier's Yard. (But Ticehurst Court and Cottages in the 1881 census appear to be off Mount Street; see Thorpe's Plot). Ticehurst is a fairly common family name in Battle census returns.
Turner's Yard	1881 census.	Appears to be off Mount Street.
Vicary's Yard	Rother online planning map	Behind 31 and 32 High Street. Associated with the Vicary family's garage in the first part of the 20th Century, but previously Mankelow's Yard (see above).
Walker's Passage	1871 census	Mount Street (between numbers 7 and 8).
Watt's Court	1871 census	Close to Old Carrier's Court?

Road name	Parish	Explanation
	BODIAM	Old English: *Boda* and *ham* ('Boda's homestead') or with *hamm* ('Boda's water meadow'). *Bodeham* in the Domesday Book. *Bodgiham* on Speed's 1610 map.
Blacksmiths Field	BODIAM	There used to be a smithy here. An adjacent wood is called Blacksmiths Shaw.
Castle Hill	BODIAM	Prominent building (the castle).
Castle Marsh Lane	BODIAM	Marked on East Sussex Council map as going east from the castle. Currently just a track.
Castle Road	BODIAM	Prominent building (the castle).
Court Lodge Lane	BODIAM	Marked on East Sussex Council map as a lane going to and past Court Lodge.
Green Lane	BODIAM	Arbitrary name given for a former trackway? Now services industrial units.
Levetts Lane	BODIAM	Built in the 1950s by a Housing Association jointly funded by the District Council and Guinness and Sons for agricultural workers. It was a new lane mainly following a field boundary; there was no pre-existing trackway. Two interesting name sources occur: Ada Elizabeth Levett, born Bodiam, East Sussex, renowned medieval historian, vice principal, St Hilda's College, Oxford, professor at Westfield College, University of London, d. 1932. Sir John Lewknor, son of the man dispossessed by Richard III, died in 1543, and there followed a period when in the absence of sons, four daughters held a joint interest. One of their descendants and the son of a man called Thomas Levett, John Levett, of Sedlescombe, Sussex, sold their interests in Bodiam Castle on to Sir Nicholas Tufton in 1623. (See https://battlehistorysociety.com/Documents/O21v2.pdf). Someone had done their history in naming this road!
Lower Northlands	BODIAM	A hamlet on old OS maps. Geographic or after someone called North.
New House Lane	BODIAM	Leads down to New House, which existed at least back in the 1870s.
Northlands	BODIAM	Marked on East Sussex Council map as a road going off Castle Road to (Upper) Northlands.
Park Farm Lane	BODIAM	Marked on East Sussex Council map as a road going to Park Farm.
Peters Green Road	BODIAM	Peters Green is a hamlet on old OS maps. Presumably named after a man or family called Peter.
Sandhurst Road	BODIAM	Place name (alludes to a sandy and/wooded area).
The Green	BODIAM	Generic.

Road name	Parish	Explanation
BREDE and BROADOAK		Old English: *Braedu* ('Broad stretch of land'). Presumably relates to the river valley. Some time before the mid 1500s Broad Oak was known as 'Motts' after a local family who lived here. (Broadland Row is another part of the village and an additional usage of the 'broad' theme.)
Brede Hill	BREDE	Place name.
Cackle Street	BREDE	Not an uncommon name in Sussex. Commonly thought to be somewhere where hens or geese were kept, hence the cackling, but Coates says the name is probably from *cockle*, recorded from the seventeenth century, an oven for drying hops (also seen at Brightling and Maresfield).
Chestnut Close	BREDE	Trees (arbitrary name?).
Chitcombe Road	BREDE	Place name. (Probably from the Old English for 'Citta's valley'?).
Fieldway	BREDE	Arbitrary, but possibly there was a route across the fields?
Frymans Lane	BREDE	There is also a Frymans Farm. Possibly related to the Freeman family (e.g. Agnes Freeman of Guestling; 1618 Will).
Furnace Lane	BREDE	Blast furnace site.
Goatham Lane	BREDE	There is also a Goatham Farm. Goatham Green is an area near Broad Oak on the B2089 , probably an original hamlet. Uncertain origin but there is an Old English word *gote*, meaning a water-course.
Gurney Close	BREDE	Personal name?
How's Close	BREDE	Personal name?
Hundred House Lane	BREDE	A lane going north off the Udimore road. There is also Hundredhouse Bridge where the lane crosses the River Tillingham. The lane is clearly named after the house which stands near the junction of the lane with Udimore Road. The Hundred House (16th and 17th Centuries; VCH vol. 9) is a fine thatched and weatherboarded house, once the official residence of the Constable of the Hundred of Gostrow and the meeting place for that Hundred.
King Wood Hill	BREDE	The part of Cackle Street approaching the crossroads at Broad Oak. 19th Century OS maps show King Wood adjacent on the west side but it seems that the wood no longer exists.
Lilac Drive	BREDE	Presumably an arbitrary name. A private road.
Northiam Road	BREDE	Place name.
Oakhill Drive	BREDE	Presumably an arbitrary name. Built 1946-1950 (Battle Council Jubilee Review).
Ostlers Field	BREDE	Possibly stables located here previously?
Pond Close	BREDE	There has been a pond in this area for a long time.
Pottery Close	BREDE	A new development which branches off Pottery Lane. (See below).
Pottery Lane	BREDE	There is a pottery and tile works shown on OS maps of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. There were potters in Brede for centuries; the names Poteman and Potter appear several times in the Lay Subsidy Rolls of 1269, 1327 and 1332 and in the 15th century. Bredeware is quite collectable. (The signpost for this lane from Cackle Street has 'Narrow Road', but it is not clear whether this is an alternative name or simply describing the nature of the road).
Reedswood Road	BREDE	
Rhias Glade	BREDE	Private. New name?
St Marys Close	BREDE	Private Road.
Steep Hill	BREDE	Now called Pottery Lane but shown as Steep Hill on old OS maps and is recorded as *Stepehell* in 1405. Goes through Steep Hill Wood. From the Old English *steap*, meaning 'steep', 'tall', 'mountainous'. It is certainly steep!
Stubb Lane	BREDE	A meandering lane between Brede village and the Udimore Road east of Broad Oak.
Tank Hill	BREDE	May refer to a local water tank rather than a military tank.
The Hawthornes	BREDE	Trees/Plants (arbitrary?)
The Martlets	BREDE	Probable reference to the martlets on Sussex coat of arms. (A martlet is a mythical bird, like a swallow but without feet; used in heraldry).
The Orchard	BREDE	Orchard formerly here?
Tillingham View	BREDE	View of the river? The original Tillingham was a settlement of Saxons known as the *Tillingas* ('the people of Tilli' or 'Tila').
Udimore Road	BREDE	Place name.
Whiteacres Close	BREDE	Built on land adjacent to an original house with this name. No historic connection found.

Road name	Parish	Explanation
	BRIGHTLING	Old English and related to a personal name: *Bryhtelingas (Beorhtelingas)*, '(among) the sons/people of Bryhtele'. (Or possibly 'Bryhtele's water meadow'). *Brislinga* in the Domesday Book.
Battle Road	BRIGHTLING	Place name.
Brickyard Lane	BRIGHTLING	Brickworks shown here on old OS and tithe maps.
Cackle Street	BRIGHTLING	Not an uncommon name in Sussex. Commonly thought to be somewhere where hens or geese were kept, hence the cackling, but Coates says probably from *cockle*, recorded from the seventeenth century, an oven for drying hops.
Coblye Lane	BRIGHTLING	Lane marked on old OS maps going off the Battle Road (B2096) to Coblye Cottage. Now continues northwards, across what would have been Brightling Park, as a public footpath on East Sussex Council map.
Deer Park Road	BRIGHTLING	Former deer park on the nearby Brightling Estate?
Hollingrove Road	BRIGHTLING	Place name.
Perrymans Lane	BRIGHTLING	Possibly related to pears and perry making? There is a Perryman's Farm; the farmhouse is listed Grade II. *Pirefeld* is mentioned in 1229 in the Penshurst papers = 'Peartree open land'.
Rectory Hill	BRIGHTLING	The old OS maps show that there used to be a Rectory on this road.
Sheepshaw Lane	BRIGHTLING	Shaw = Old English for a 'small wood'.
Willards Hill	BRIGHTLING	Personal name? It is a hamlet around a farm half way along Ludpit Lane (see Robertsbridge).
Willingford Lane	BRIGHTLING	A long lane between Brightling and Burwash Weald. Willingford was Wynhamford in 1315, also Wynchamford and Winham in 1214. Several members of the Wynham family of Burwash are mentioned in the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1296. It was probably originally Wina's hamm, and there was indeed a ford on this lane (now a bridge) over the small River Dudwell. There is still a Willingford Farm house. Clearly the *hamm* component corrupted to *ing* and the *ford* was an obvious addition.
Brightling Road	BRIGHTLING/DALLINGTON	Place name.
Observatory Road	BRIGHTLING/DALLINGTON	Observatory, built 1818, in the grounds of Brightling Park by John Fuller (1757 – 1834). It was a working observatory with an up-to-date telescope, made by Sir William Herschel, the discoverer of Uranus. John Fuller was known as "Mad Jack" Fuller, but it is probably kinder and more accurate to call him rather eccentric. He was an MP, slave owner, patron of the sciences, owner of Bodiam Castle, gambler, builder of follies, family of prominent Wealden iron industrialists......See https://battlehistorysociety.com/Documents/O14.pdf
Darwell Hill	BRIGHTLING/NETHERFIELD	From the Old English *deor* and *feld* ('deer fold'). Apparently the old Sussex dialect pronounced *f* as *v* so it later became corrupted to Darvel. On some old maps Darwell Wood is given as Darum Wood (Speed, 1610; Morden, 1695).

Road name	Parish	Explanation
CATSFIELD		Old English: *Cattes* and *feld* ('Catte's land'). (Less likely to relate to the presence of (wild) cats?). Both *Cedesfeld* and *Cedesfelle* in the Domesday Book. The Saxon word *cattes* equates to cat mint.
Blacksmiths Lane	CATSFIELD	There used to be a blacksmiths here.
Broomham Lane	CATSFIELD	Broomham was possibly an old hamlet name. '*Brunha*' in the Domesday Book. In Old English *brom* means 'broom' (the plant Genista). *Brun* is also a Saxon family name.
Church Lane	CATSFIELD	Religious building. Leads to Church Road and St Laurence church. Rectory here.
Church Road	CATSFIELD	Religious building: St Laurence church
Horns Corner	CATSFIELD	Possible family name.
Penhurst Lane	CATSFIELD	Place name (see above, 'ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST Parish').
Skinners Lane	CATSFIELD	Family name.
Spratts Lane	CATSFIELD	Personal name?
The Green	CATSFIELD	Generic.
The Stream	CATSFIELD	Stream.
Watermill Lane	CATSFIELD	Leads from Sidley to Henley Down over Watermill Stream bridge where there was a mill. (The hamlet is called Watermill). In early street directories the area along Watermill Lane around Preston Hall, Lodge and Cottage is often simply called Preston.
Crowhurst Road	CATSFIELD/CROWHURST	Place name. (See 'Crowhurst' below).
Marlpits Lane	CATSFIELD/NINFIELD	Marl workings and brickworks shown on 1874 OS map.
Potmans Lane	CATSFIELD/NINFIELD	Potman is a family surname that appears several times in early historical records of this area (e.g. Willmo Poteman in the Catsfield Subsidy Rolls for 1327; John Potman in the Subsidy Rolls for the Bexhill Hundred in 1524). A key individual seems to be John Potman who is recorded as acquiring land in Catsfield in 1376. He built a forge ("Yron mille") on this land which later became known as 'Potmans Forge'. It would therefore be reasonable to conclude that the lane was developed to service the forge site. There is still a Potman's Place and a Potman's Farm on this lane and the area was also known as 'Potmansland' in 1460.

Road name	Parish	Explanation
	CROWHURST	Several possibilities and much discussion. Old English: *Crawe* and *hyrst* ('the wooded hill of Crawe' or possibly 'crows' or even 'crocus (saffron)'). (The word *Croh* means 'corner'). Also the Old English word for 'mud'? Croghyrste in the Domesday Book.
Ballards Hill	CROWHURST	Personal name. Probably from a diminutive form of Baldwin, or a nickname for someone who is baldheaded. Ballard is a fairly common local name.
Blacksmiths Field	CROWHURST	Blacksmiths once here. (Developed 1930; Battle Council Jubilee Review).
Breadsell Lane	CROWHURST	Old English *bred* and *geselle* - a planked building. Over time it has also variously been recorded as *Bregesele*, *Bruggeshull* and *Bridgesell*. (See also Breadsell Road, Battle).
Catsfield Road	CROWHURST	Place name (see above).
Chapel Hill	CROWHURST	Chapel sited here.
Craig Close	CROWHURST	Modern, private road. When Crowhurst station was developed in the early 1900s there was the Railway Hotel on this site. This was later renamed the Crowhurst Hotel.
Forewood Lane	CROWHURST	The road to the east of Fore Wood. In the 1300's this was *le Forwode* and *Forewode. From the* Old English *foran wudu,* presumably referring to 'woodland at the front/fore of the parish'.
Forewood Rise	CROWHURST	This small road branches off Forewood Lane (see above). Developed between 1946-1950 (Battle Council Jubilee Review).
Hastings Road	CROWHURST	Place name (See Hastings Road, Battle).
Old Forewood Lane	CROWHURST	This road skirts the immediate east side of Fore Wood (see above).
Plough Lane	CROWHURST	Small lane by the side of the Plough Inn. On the tithe map of 1841 it is shown as continuing from the Plough Inn to Ballards Hill, but it is now cut off and much is only a track.
Royal Oak Lane	CROWHURST	This is a no through lane which connects with Crowhurst Lane at the top of Ballard's Hill. There are three listed buildings including 'Royal Oak' on this lane. The lane leads to a footpath/farm bridge over Combe Valley Way.
Sampsons Lane	CROWHURST	Personal name? There is a Sampsons Farm which has a 14th Century House (VCH vol. 9). Possible connection with 'A Mapp of two parsells of Land lyeing in the Parish of Crowhurst; in the County of Sussex : belonging to Mr. Richard Sampson of Ninfield' (East Sussex Record Office SAM/123).
Sandrock Hill	CROWHURST	Local soil conditions. The underlying geology consists of (predominantly) sandstones of the Ashdown Beds. (Developed 1929; Battle Council Jubilee Review).
Station Road	CROWHURST	Railway station here.
Swainham Lane	CROWHURST	Also called Swineham Lane on old OS maps. Presumably related to pigs.
Woodland Way	CROWHURST	An arbitrary name for a private road.

Road name	Parish	Explanation
	DALLINGTON	Old English: *Dealla* and *tun* ('Dealla's farmstead'). *Dalintone* in the Domesday Book.
Bakers Lane	DALLINGTON	There could have been a bakery once here or is it from a (quite common) personal name?
Battle Road	DALLINGTON	Place name.
Bluekiln Road	DALLINGTON	Probably a kiln for brick making. A brick kiln was present at the nearby Padgham Farm in the later 1700s. The blue tag may have been picked up if there were copious quantities of blue clay.
Brightling Road	DALLINGTON	Place name. Also known as North Road.
Carricks Hill	DALLINGTON	Personal name? Hill on the main Battle Road B2096.
Colliers Green	DALLINGTON	Only partially in Rother. Junction with The Street just north of the southern boundary of the parish. Also forms part of the boundary with Warbleton Parish. Probable association with John le Coleyere (1288 Court Rolls).
Earls Down	DALLINGTON	Associated with the family of Richard Erle (1531)?
Glaziers Forge Lane	DALLINGTON	Associated with the family of William Glasyer in the mid 16th Century. In 1548 he left a bequest in his will for the workers in his 'mill' (probably related to iron working). Forge Wood lies to the south.
Grovelye Lane	DALLINGTON	Forms the boundary with Warbleton Parish. Possible derivation from the Old English *graefe* (grove, copse) with the addition of *leah* (glade, clearing).
Herrings Road	DALLINGTON	Personal name? Derived from the Old English name *Here* and i*ng* or *ings* normally meaning 'people of' . Could also be a nickname derived from Old English *hæring* applied to a fish seller.
Honey Lane	DALLINGTON	Old road joining Bluekiln Road to Herrings Road (shown on old OS maps). May relate to *holh* (in a hollow), personal name *Hūna*, or our favourite is of course the Old English word for 'honey' (*hunig*). Its current poor and muddy condition is said locally to have been caused by Canadian tanks going up and down it during World War 2.
Old Castle		This seems to be the name of a circa 1600 farmhouse; a New Castle Farm exists on the other side of the valley. Nothing archaeological or documentary to support the identification as a castle site although reasonably close to Dallington church, so possibly the location of the medieval manor house.
Padgham Lane	DALLINGTON	Padgham Farm also. Possible association with Sampson de Pageham in 1296.
Prinkle Hill	DALLINGTON	The family name Prinkle/Prynkel appears several times in historical records for this area (e.g. Ada Prynkel 1296, Roger Prinkle 1310, John Prinkle 1340). Prinkle Farm is also here. The original farmhouse was hit by a V1 flying bomb in the 2nd World War (with one fatality) and was later demolished. Note that there is also a Prinkle Lane in Warbleton Parish. To *prink* or *prank* used to mean to show off or adorn. Old Castle is off this lane.
Redpale	DALLINGTON	Part of the road which is the northern continuation of North Road out of Bodle Street Green. Also Redpale Farm here. If an old name then the last part may refer to Norman-French *pale* meaning 'enlosure'.
Rookery Lane	DALLINGTON	Nesting rooks common?
South Lane	DALLINGTON	Generic. The road leading south to Bodle Street Green which is in Warbleton parish, where it becomes North Road!
Stream Hill	DALLINGTON	Stream.
The Street	DALLINGTON	Generic.
Woods Corner (alternate former name Hood's Corner)	DALLINGTON	Woods Corner is recorded as a medieval hamlet in the Historical Environment Record (HER) associated with Matthew atte Wode of Ashburnham in 1296 (Subsidy Roll). The earliest record of it also being known as Hoods Corner found so far is 1611 and the latest in 1916 (in Ashburnham Estate records). It was called Hood's Corner in 1747 in a Window Tax record and in 1813 when Parliament passed "An Act for making a road from Beech Down near Battle to Heathfield and from Robertsbridge to Hood's Corner" (see https://battlehistorysociety.com/Documents/B03.pdf). Yeakell and Gardner's Sussex 1778-1783, 2 inch to 1 mile map also labels it Hoods Corner. The early Military OS map of 1806 calls it Woods Corner. The tithe map of 1842 shows that the adjacent apportionments nos. 491 to 504 were part of Wood's Corner Farm occupied by William J Bartlett, but owned by Lord Ashburnham. Local BMD records for Hood go back to the early 17th century. So its first name and present name is Woods Corner, but there was a long period when Woods and Hoods appear to have been used interchangeably.

Road name	Parish	Explanation
	EWHURST	Old English: *iw* and *hyrst* ('yew tree hill'). Or from the Saxon word *euwa* meaning 'sheep'. Domesday Book: *Werste.*
Bodiam Road	EWHURST	Place name.
Dagg Lane	EWHURST	On old OS maps it is called Dog Lane.
Ewhurst Green	EWHURST	Place name (see above).
Lordine Court Drive	EWHURST	Old English: *leofraedingtun* ('Leofraed's people place'). Domesday Book – *lordistret*. Petro de Lurdingstrete mentioned in Subsidy Rolls of Staple Hundred 1296.
Lordine Lane	EWHURST	Old English: *leofraedingtun* ('Leofraed's people place'). Domesday Book – *lordistret*. Petro de Lurdingstrete mentioned in Subsidy Rolls of Staple Hundred 1296
Sempstead Lane	EWHURST	Corruption from *selmyston:* 'sigehelm's tun'.
Shoreham Lane	EWHURST	Property of Simon de Schoram (1281patent rolls). There is a property called Shoreham here.
Sogg's Lane	EWHURST	Marked on some East Sussex Council maps, but on others as Lordine Lane (see above). Lordine Lane does go past Sogg's Place and House but its use seems strange. Sogg itself represents an unusual and much changed survival of an Old English pre 7th Century personal name or nickname, derived from OE. '*sucga*', sparrow, small bird.
Staplecross Road	EWHURST	Place name (See Staplecross, below).
Udiam Lane	EWHURST	Road/track going west from Bodiam Road, opposite Shoreham Lane. Possibly from *Hudanhamm* or *Hudinghamm* or *Hudingham*, the 'ham' of 'Huda'.
Village Street	EWHURST	Generic.

Road name	Parish	Explanation
MOUNTFIELD		Domesday Book: *montifelle* and *montefelde*. Old English: *munte* and *feld* ('field containing a hill' or 'Munda's field'). On older 17th and 18th Century maps by Speed and Kitchin it is spelt as 'Munfield'.
Almshouse Lane	MOUNTFIELD	Original road shown on tithe map of 1839 going north from Hoath Hill to John's Cross (past 'Inglewood') before New Cut was constructed. This is now a footpath. Tradition states that there were two workhouses at the crossroads, but it seems likely that one at least was an almshouse. The only evidence of this type of institution around here is 'The Old Poor House' recorded in the 1851 census return.
Church Road	MOUNTFIELD	The church (All Saints) is on this road.
Hoath Hill	MOUNTFIELD	Also Hoath Farm, Hill and Wood here. Old English for heath land (*haed*, leading to 'Hothe'). (Note the nearby Hoath Farm in Whatlington).
Jarvis Lane	MOUNTFIELD	Recorded in the 1861 census but exact position uncertain.
Johns Cross Road	MOUNTFIELD	Place name. John's Cross is purported to be the former meeting point for those heading to the Crusades; they travelled under the banner of John the Baptist which had a cross in it.
Kent Lane	MOUNTFIELD	The road towards Kent? (Or a personal name?)
Mountfield Lane	MOUNTFIELD	Place name (see above).
New Cut	MOUNTFIELD	Road that joins the A2100 London Road (see above) to smaller village roads and the ancient ridgeway route. (See Peter Miles article in Collectanea B01 on the Battle and District Historical Society website).
Solomons Lane	MOUNTFIELD	Also shown as Solomon's Hill on some OS maps. This road used to continue northeast and east towards Vinehall, but the part east of the A2100 is now a footpath. Presumably derived from a personal name. For instance the tithe map apportionment of 1839 (#469) records a Solomon Selmes as holding property on this lane.
Eatenden Lane	MOUNTFIELD/NETHERFIELD	An old name. In the Chronicles of Battle Abbey, where it is 'Itintune'. Old English: *Ita* and *ing* and *tun* ('Ita's farmstead and meadow'). Originally ending in 'ton', later becoming 'den'. There is also Eatenden Wood here. Written as 'Iddenden Lane' in the 1859 tithe apportionments, 'Igulden' in the 1851 census return and 'Idenden' in the 1881 return.

Road name	Parish	Explanation
NETHERFIELD		Old English: *naeddran* and *feld* ('open land with adders'). Domesday Book: *Nedrefelle/Nirefeld*. Also spelt 'Neitherfield' on some older maps. Also many variants.
Church Lane	NETHERFIELD	This is recorded on the 1881 census return and appears to be that part of (modern day) Eatenden Lane which goes past the church and the vicarage.
Darvel Down	NETHERFIELD	Place name. (Same origin as Darwell. See above, under Brightling). Built 1950-1954 for gypsum miners (Battle Council Jubilee Review).
Middle Close	NETHERFIELD	Describes position in estate?
Netherfield Old Road	BATTLE	Listed in the 1851 census return. Includes the Netherfield Toll and Netherfield Toll Farm, so it could either be that part of Netherfield Road which extends from the junction with Eatenden Lane, or even the road through the farm complex (subsequently Woodlands and Netherfield Court).
Netherfield Way	NETHERFIELD	Place name.
Battle Road	NETHERFIELD, BATTLE	Place name. Used in the 1871 census. Probably the same as Netherfield Road below?
Netherfield Hill	NETHERFIELD, BATTLE	Place name.
Netherfield Road	NETHERFIELD, BATTLE	Place name. On the 1851 census there is 'Netherfield Street' which seems to be the main road through the village. On the tithe map of 1859, part of the Netherfield toll turnpike gate is called 'Hoods Corner Road'. (see Woods Corner – Dallington).

Road name	Parish	Explanation
	NINFIELD	A large number of variations in the spelling of this name through history make the derivation problematic. Evidence favours the original name of *genymenan felde*, that is, 'open land taken in (for cultivation)'. In the Domesday Book it is *Nerewelle*. 'Nin' also possibly derived from Saxon word for a pallisade *(nering)*?
Ashburnham Road	NINFIELD	See Manchester Road below.
Back Road	NINFIELD	See Manchester Road below.
Bexhill Road	NINFIELD	Place name (Bexhill: *byxe* and *leah* – 'box-tree clearing).
Boreham Hill	NINFIELD	Placename. The A269 towards Boreham Street Old Englsih *Bar* and *hamm* (= Boar enclosure).
Bridgers Hill	NINFIELD	Appears in the 1851 census. Uncertain location but the tithe apportionment (#60) lists 'Bridgers Field' which is located adjacent to the current Manchester Road, so could be an earlier name for this.
Catsfield Road	NINFIELD	Place name. The same as Catsfield Hill recorded in the 1891 census?
Church Lane	NINFIELD	St Mary the Virgin church. On old census returns sometimes called 'School Lane'.
Collins Row	NINFIELD	Recorded in the 1871 census. Uncertain precise location.
Co(o)mbe Hill	NINFIELD	From the Old English word for 'valley'. Combe Wood is nearby. This name was already in existence in the late 1500's. Part of Compass Lane.
Co(o)mbe Lane	NINFIELD	See Combe Hill above.
Co(o)mbe Shaw	NINFIELD	See Combe Hill above.
Cookstown Close	NINFIELD	Uncertain origin, but the close is built on the site of a cluster of old cottages that were known as Cookstown. On older OS maps this was a footpath.
Crouch Lane	NINFIELD	'Crouch': from the Old English word for 'cross' (or Middle Dutch signifying a potter?) Or even a family name?
Downs View	NINFIELD	Presumably there is a view of the (South) Downs.
High Street	NINFIELD	Generic. 'High' in Old English meant 'important' or 'superior'. Thus the main street. Also recorded as Front Road.
Holly Street	NINFIELD	Appears on the Ninfield tithe apportionments. On the older OS maps the farm is called both Hollis Street Farm (1899) and Hollytree Farm (1873). There was also Holly Cottage nearby.
Holmes Lane	NINFIELD	Appears on older OS maps as the road going to Holmes Farm.
Hooe Road	NINFIELD	The B2095 road to Hooe, beyond Russells Green. Old English: *hoh* = 'spur of land'. See also Lower Street and Wode Road below. Russells Green was formerly *Russellslond* in Court Rolls 1367 and a William Russell is noted in 13th Century Ashburnham Muniments
Ingrams Green	NINFIELD	Leads to site of Ingrams Farm, now Ingrams House. Ingram was a fairly common Sussex name. The Ingram family were probably the first holders of the land (*Ingrahams* 15th Century; VCH vol. 9) and Robert Ingram was assessed at Hooe and Andrew Ingram was a jurat for the Hundred of Ninfield in the Subsidy Roll of 1296 (https://battlehistorysociety.com/Documents/X09.pdf).
Lower Street	NINFIELD	The first part of the B2095 road from the A269 to the junction with Crouch Lane. At a lower level from the High Street (height and/or status). The area of houses here was once a hamlet which was separate from Ninfield proper and called 'Ninfield Green'.
Manchester Road	NINFIELD	There was a shop ('Manchester House') selling cotton goods (sheets, pillowcases, fabric etc) which used to be called Manchester ware. It can be noted that bedding etc is still called 'Manchester' in New Zealand. The cotton products were shipped down from the mills in the Manchester area and shops like this were a distribution point. Formerly called Ashburnham Road and also commonly called Back Road.
Millfield	NINFIELD	Mill shown on 1874 OS map. The part of the High Street near the mill was called Mill Corner. The mill was called Ashburnham Mill. It last worked in 1900 and was demolished in 1937.
Moonshill	NINFIELD	There is a property called Moonshill on this road. Moon could be a personal name derived from an Anglo-Saxon god Old English *Mōna*; or from a Norman placename Mohun or Moion near St Lô. The tithe apportionments show #41-46 as 'Church Farm and Moon's Land'.
Moor Hall Drive	NINFIELD	Leads to Moor Hall, the site of a Medieval manor house that once stood here and which was demolished and the site redeveloped in the 1990s. (The alternative spelling was Mor Hall). *Morale* in the 13th Century. Old English: *mor* and *healh* ('moor/wasteland' and 'corner of land')?
Morland Close	NINFIELD	This land would have belonged to the manor ('Mor Hall') which had extensive acreage across the southern side of Ninfield. A private road.
Ninfield Road	NINFIELD	Place name.
Peartree Lane	NINFIELD	Presumably once abundant pear trees. Built on land which formed part of Pear Tree Farm. High Peartree Wood can be found at the southern end of High Woods. The lane between the present-day Little Common roundabout and the crossroad with Turkey Road and Whydown Road was previously called Over Kiln Bank or Kiln Bank. The lane is sometimes divided into High Peartree and Lower Peartree Lanes. The outline of the lane can be seen on an Ordnance Survey map 1795 to 1825.
Smith Close	NINFIELD	Smithy (or personal name?). There was a Parish/District Councillor called Smith around the time these were built, so probably named after him.
Sparke Gardens	NINFIELD	Part of Manchester Road. Named after James Berthan Sparke, who was a solicitor and Chair of the Parish Council in the 1930s; the sports pavilion on the Recreation Ground was also named in his honour. So, presumably a more recent naming of an older road?

Standard Hill	NINFIELD	Local legend has it that William the Conqueror raised his standard here to marshal troops arriving by sea at Pevensey and Waller's Haven before the Battle of Hastings (the sea came much further inland in those days). But in the 'Gleanings respecting Battel and its Abbey by a native. Anon[1841]' it is suggested that it was in fact Harold who gathered his troops here. However, if either event occurred (for which there is no near contemporary record), it may be that this Standard Hill was not in Ninfield at all, but at Telham on Blackhorse Hill, where there is a mound. It has been pointed out that Morden's map of 1695 shows a feature called Standard Hill, but is also labelled Balteslow Beacon. This feature is only labelled Baltestow Beacon on Speed's map of 1610. Daniel Defoe in his 'A Tour Through the Whole Island of Great Britain (1724-26)' quotes 'Near this town of Battle, they show us a hill with a beacon upon it, whic since the beacon was set up, indeed has been called Beacon Hill, as is usual in such cases; but was before that called Standard-Hill'. Lemmon discusses this conundrum in BDHS Transactions No.8 (http://www.bdhsarchives.com/Archives/Journal/Transactions%20No.%208%20(1958-1959).pdf) and suggests that the Standard Hill at Ninfield might have been associated with Henry lll's march from Battle to Lewes in 1264. In our view, all of the above is conjecture as there may well have been a beacon between Battle and Baldslow in later medieval or Tudor times for military signalling purposes, for example to warn of the Spanish Armada. However the area is associated with the family of Stephen atte Staundard (1327 Lay subsidy roll), which is a much more likely but less glamorous origin. Of course it is likely that this Stephen took his surname from the place name (the record being some 50 years after Henry lll's march, long enough for it to have been adopted into personal names). It is called 'le Standard' in the 1470 Ashburnham muniments. This name would in itself have some sort of earlier etymology and as well as Old French *estandard* and Frankish *standhard* (both referring to flags/banners), there is a second Old French word *estendre* (to stretch out) which the Oxford English Dictionary prefers. On some census returns it is divided into Upper and Lower parts.
Standard Hill Close	NINFIELD	See Standard Hill above.
Stocks Meadow	NINFIELD	Historic iron stocks and whipping post displayed nearby.
The Green	NINFIELD	Generic.
Thorns Hill	NINFIELD	Appears in the 1851 census. Probably that part of the current A269 Bexhill Road where it goes past Thorne Farm.
Wode Road	NINFIELD	One road listing gives the postcode location of this road as TN33 9EG; this would mean that it is part of Crouch Lane. On the other hand, several street maps show it to be the part where Hooe Road joins Lower Street. The name Wode may derive from *atte Wode* (dweller by the wood). A Matilda atte Wode was assessed at Ashburnham in the 1296 Subsidy Roll and Willo atte Wode in 1327 and 1332. It is very unlikely to have been associated with woad pigment. It is not clear if the road name is obsolete.
Russell's Lane	NINFIELD/HOOE	Small lane off Hooe Road at Russell's Green. The Russells were a prominent family in Ninfield. See Hooe Road above.
Straight Lane	NINFIELD/HOOE	It is quite straight!
Whydown Road	NINFIELD/HOOE/BEXHILL	The name may be derived from *swinhamme* ('a pig enclosure') after the 's' had been dropped. The outline of the road can be seen on an Ordnance Survey maps 1795 to 1825. In some early street directories this road was called Hooe Road until about 1917, whereas in other street directories this road has always been called Whydown Road.
Workhouse Hill	NINFIELD/HOOE	Recorded in the 1891 census. Part of the B2095 Hooe Road near the Workhouse.

Road name	Parish	Explanation
ROBERTSBRIDGE and SALEHURST		**Salehurst**: Old English: *sael* ('a hall'). 'Hall on the wooded hill', or *Sealh* (willow) glade or 'the hill of sallo (willow)'. (Robertsbridge had a long association with the manufacture of cricket bats). In the Domesday Book it is recorded as Salhert **Robertsbridge**: Named after the founder of the Abbey, Robert de St. Martin. When the Abbey was founded in the late 12th Century, the bridge over the River Rother was called *Ponte Roberti*. In the 15th Century this became Anglicised to *Robartesbregge*. Also sometimes formerly called *Rotherbridge* (e.g. on Speed's 1610 map and Kitchen's 1763 map).
Andrews Close	ROBERTSBRIDGE	Probably related to the developers family. (Unlikely to be related to Harry Andrews, the actor who lived near here for many years; he died in 1989 and the road name was in existence at least in 1968 when planning was sought for additional houses here).
Battle Road	ROBERTSBRIDGE	Place name.
Beech House Lane	SALEHURST	Beche was a fairly common personal name in Medieval times. (Beech is also an old name for cinder). There is a Beech House Farm which on some older OS maps is given as Beach House. (For possible derivation of Beech see Beech Close, Battle).
Bellhurst Road	ROBERTSBRIDGE	Exists as a track but with few houses and no name on 1908 OS map; definitely named on 1929 OS map. The original track may have connected to Bellhurst wood and farm at Hurst Green.
Bishops Lane	ROBERTSBRIDGE	It may be that this has an original religious connection, but if so to which Bishop? There is nothing in the Calendar of Robertsbridge Abbey to suggest any Bishop owned land in or around Robertsbridge or gave land to the Abbey. In the late 12th Century there is a record of 'Bisopland' and 'Bissopelande'. 'Confirmation in frankalmoign of the whole tenement of Fodilande[1], with the land of Wicham[2] and Pokelesh[3], and Todehurst[4] and Bisopland[5], and all the land and tenement which he held in the Rape of Hastings of the E. of Ow (Earl of Eu)'. On older OS maps a building called Bishops Croft is shown. It is more likely to relate to a personal name (likely to have been of a 12th Century man who had worked for a Bishop). Alternatively, (but coincidentally?) older folk in the village still refer to it as Granny Bishop's Lane, named after an old resident. Apparently it has sometimes caused problems in the past with emergency services, with older residents insisting they live in Granny Bishops Lane which, of course, does not show up on the services search list! [1] *Fodilande can be identified with Footlands in Sedlescombe,* [2] *Wicham with Wyckam in Salehurst,* [3] *Pokelesh was in Mountfield,* [4] *Todehurst in Salehurst,* [5] *Almost certainly in Robertsbridge as part of a quitclaim by 'Olivia de Wicham, widow, to Robertsbridge Abbey of the land called Dudemanneslond and the land called Bissoppeslond.' (about 1230).*
Blenheim Court	ROBERTSBRIDGE	A new development built on the site of the former Blenheim House.
Bodiam Road	SALEHURST	Place name.
Bourne Lane	SALEHURST	Bourne Farm is recorded as *Borne* in the Domesday Book. Here the road crosses the stream so presumably the name came from this stream (Old English '*burna*' = stream).
Brightling Road	ROBERTSBRIDGE	Place name.
Buck Ridge Lane	ROBERTSBRIDGE	Off Ludpit Lane, leads to Buck Ridge Farm and Hackwood Farm.
Bugsell Lane	ROBERTSBRIDGE	Old English: *Bokeselle* ('Buck's hill'; personal name). Appears as a family name (presumably because those individuals came from there?). e.g Johanne Bughsell in the Burgage of Henhust in the Subsidy Rolls of 1524. (Henhurst includes modern day Robertsbridge, Salehurst and Etchingham). Also appears as Bokeshull and Bukeshulle in the 1327 records.
Church Lane	SALEHURST	Religious building (St Marys Church). Parts also called Rocks Hill (see below).
Coronation Cottages	ROBERTSBRIDGE	Possibly related to the 1953 coronation (although the first part of this development is shown on the OS map of 1946).
Darwell Close	ROBERTSBRIDGE	Place name (see Darwell).
Fair Lane	ROBERTSBRIDGE	So called because there used to be a fair held in a field next to this lane (*le Feyre feld*, 1310) . Apparently the name has recently been changed to East Street. Note that the personal name *Faer* has also been recorded. This lane used to extend further east before it was cut off by the modern A21 and the extension renamed Redlands Lane (see below).
Fayre Meadow	ROBERTSBRIDGE	A new development off Fair Lane.
George Close	ROBERTSBRIDGE	Presumably named after the George Inn (formerly the George Hotel). A new, private development.
George Hill	ROBERTSBRIDGE	Top part was formerly part of John's Cross Road. Presumably named after the George Inn (formerly the George Hotel).
Glenleigh Walk	ROBERTSBRIDGE	Named after the two sons of the developer, Glen and Leigh.
Glottenham Lane or Drive	ROBERTSBRIDGE	A private road that links the small settlement of Glottenham with Bishop's Lane near Robertsbridge. The lane is a public footpath. Glottenham Castle was a moated manor house. The site of Glottenham Castle is marked by a few overgrown stones, surrounded by a moat in a shaw known as Castle Shaw close to Glottenham Farm. Historical records suggest that Glottenham became the family seat of the de Etchinghams until it was abandoned in the late 16th or 17th century. The name is even older and refers to Old English *Glottingas*, or Glott's people.
Hackwood	ROBERTSBRIDGE	See Buck Ridge Lane above. Must be named after land originally owned by Hackwood Farm.
Hastings Road	SALEHURST	Place name (See Hastings Road, Battle).
Heathfield Gardens	ROBERTSBRIDGE	Place name. The name for the town Heathfield is probably derived from the Old English *haeth* and *feld*, denoting open land with heather.
High Street	ROBERTSBRIDGE	Generic. 'High' in Old English meant 'important' or 'superior'. Thus the main street. (See 'The Clappers').
John's Cross Road	ROBERTSBRIDGE	On older OS maps the extension of George Hill to the current A21 was also part of John's Cross Road
Kemps Way	ROBERTSBRIDGE	Presumably from a personal name.
Knell(e) Road	ROBERTSBRIDGE	Existed as a track but with few houses and no name on 1908 OS map; definitely named on 1929 OS map. Now leads to Robertsbridge Community College. May refer to Stephen of Cnelle and a parcel of marshland called Cnelle given to Robertsbridge Abbey (Robertsbridge Charters). Or a hillock or knoll (Old English *cnoll*).
Langham Road	ROBERTSBRIDGE	Exists as a track but with few houses and no name on 1908 OS map; definitely named on 1929 OS map. The name 'Langham' has often been used as a 'prestigious' name for marketing purposes by builders.
Ludpit Lane	ROBERTSBRIDGE	A lane joining Brightling Road, via Oxenbridge Road to the A265 at Etchingham. Clearly old and referred to as Lottpett in 1530. The last element suggests there had been some quarrying or marl pits. Lott is unexplained unless it was the personal name Lott, imported by the Normans, or Old English *hlot*, meaning 'share, portion or alloted piece of land'.
Mill Rise	ROBERTSBRIDGE	New road, but there was a Saw Mill here (shown on old OS maps).
Northbridge Street	ROBERTSBRIDGE	This part of Robertsbridge is known as Northbridge or Northbridge street. (The River Rother has several branches here and this area is located near the most northern one and is to the north of Robertsbridge centre).
Oakland Drive	ROBERTSBRIDGE	An arbitrary name?

Pelham Walk	ROBERTSBRIDGE	The Pelhams were big local land holders.
Poppinghole Lane	ROBERTSBRIDGE/SEDLESCOMBE	From the A21 south of Robertsbridge to Compass Lane at Cripps Corner. A very old name. In the Penshurst Robertsbridge Abbey documents are these entries: Bartholomew Cumin to the Monks: Grant in frankalmoign of all his land of Popenhodhe. Also: Richard de Watlingethon to the Monks.Grant, in frankalmoign, of a parcel of his land lying between his land of Fudiland and the land of Gilbert de Dunmawe and a piece of land in Poponhodhe. Derived from Old English *poppan hǣð* - Poppa's heathland.
Redlands Lane	ROBERTSBRIDGE	Former extension of Fair Lane towards Redlands Cottages, Redlands and the old Abbey, before cut off by the A21. The name 'Redland' was in existence in 1535. The first part (at least) east from the current A21 used to be Fair Lane. The name is possibly derived from the Old English word *hryðer* = 'cattle', although another suggestion is that it comes from the Old English word *ridde* meaning 'to clear land' (therefore *redland* = 'cleared land').
Rocks Hill	SALEHURST	Parts of Church Lane. Presumably relates to local soil conditions (the underlying geology consists of Wadhurst Clay and Ashdown Beds). A nearby wood is called Stone Rock Gill so presumably sandstone predominates over clay here.
Rotherview	ROBERTSBRIDGE	View of the river. Developed 1946-1950 (Battle Council Jubilee Review).
Rutley Close	ROBERTSBRIDGE	Small close off Northbridge Street.
Silver Hill	ROBERTSBRIDGE	The part of the main road heading northwards from the A21 roundabout towards Hurst Green. (Leads to a hamlet with the same name). The origin of the name is obscure. On Yeakell and Gardner's map of 1783, it appears as 'Salver Hill'. It was the site of one of the largest Napoleonic era barracks in Sussex. It is a common name widespread across the UK. The English Place Name Society suggests pragmatically that it is because of the silver colouration of the tree / shrub foliage or colour of the ground in the locality.
Spring Hill	SALEHURST	There is a Spring Hill farm on this road. Spring Hill Wood is to the north of the road and separated from it. There are some small watercourses shown on OS maps, but none of these are marked as a spring.
Station Road	ROBERTSBRIDGE	Robertsbridge rail station is here.
The Clappers	ROBERTSBRIDGE	On older OS maps the extension of the High Street northwards across the Rother river valley is called The Clappers. The name persists in the local recreation ground.
The Spinney	ROBERTSBRIDGE	Arbitrary?
The Stage	SALEHURST	Refers to a wooden lookout tower which was in the field and from which you could get superb views. Apparently it was there before the 1st World War.
Willards Hill	ROBERTSBRIDGE	Possible personal name Old English *wilh(e)ard* — resolutely brave, or *willa* - valued + *heard* or Middle English *wille* (well) *or wylla* (a spring). There was a Willard family established in the area by the 1850s, so it is likely to be a personal name.
Willow Bank	ROBERTSBRIDGE	Arbitrary?
Willow Mews	ROBERTSBRIDGE	Arbitrary?

Road name	Parish	Explanation
SEDLESCOMBE		Old English: *Saedel* and *cumb*. 'Saedel's combe/valley'. Or *setles/sedi* and *cumb/comb*, 'the valley of the seat' after an unnamed Saxon who decided to take up residence here. In the Domesday Book it is recorded as *Salesome/Selescome,* so derivation could be similar to Salehurst (above)?
Balcombe Green	SEDLESCOMBE	According to Beryl Lucey, The Old Gun House was once a public house called the Dog and Gun and she says that the origin of the name Balcombe Green (Balkham) is from the word "balking" meaning "throwing out" of the pub onto presumably the "Green" behind. In Kent the village of Balcombe is thought to relate to 'Bolla's Field' (Old English *Bollan Camp*).
Blacklands	SEDLESCOMBE	The 1632 plan of Church Sittings shows that Pew 19 was allocated to Peter Farnden, a Sedlescombe ironmaster at Brede Furnace, for his house at "Blacklands". Blacklands stretched from Brede Lane almost down to the River Brede, which used to be much wider. A map of 1724 shows the same land called "Blacklands". Could it have originally been called "Blacklands" because there was a view of the Roman cinder/slag heaps across the valley? Or, was it because of the c0oour of the alluvial soil in the river's flood plain (the Brede would have been dredged in times gone by to allow navigation by boats past Sedlescombe Bridge)? When the local authority houses were built on the same portion of land in the early 1950s, they retained the old name.
Brede Lane	SEDLESCOMBE	Place name. There is an early 20th century photograph of this road which is simply marked "The Lane". At this time it was really the only significant "Lane" leading off the village centre. (See Brede for derivation).
Chapel Hill	SEDLESCOMBE	Religious building. Known as "Sedlescomb Hill" at the end of the 19th century. The original Chapel was built in 1879 but the road remained Sedlescomb Hill into the 20th century. Between 1892 and 1906, there was also another Chapel next to the original one, after there was a complete falling out of the two congregations.
Church Hill	SEDLESCOMBE	St John's Church here.
Churchland Lane	SEDLESCOMBE	On older maps it appears to have been a continuation of Balcombe Green. This link is now a footpath and the road comes off Hurst Lane. Probably called this because it was through land once owned by the Church. Unadopted.
Compasses Lane	SEDLESCOMBE	Also a large house called Compasses (Farm in 1874). No other houses in the lane then. It is suggested that at the Swailes Green end there was a pub with four roads leading from it, north, south, east, and west and hence the reason for the name of the Lane.
Crazy Lane	SEDLESCOMBE	Not named as such on OS maps until 1930, but it could have had the name a long time before this. If the name is indeed old then, it could have described the cracked ('crazed') nature of the road surface (from the Middle English *crasen* meaning 'full of cracks', itself from the French *écraser*, 'to crush').
East View Terrace	SEDLESCOMBE	View eastwards. 'Houses for Heroes' started 1924.
Eaton Walk	SEDLESCOMBE	Built on the site of a wooden bungalow called "Eaton Cottage".
Gammons Way	SEDLESCOMBE	New development. Name of Gammons Way chosen by the Parish Council because the land had previously been "Gammons Farm" (owned by the Gammon family).
Gorselands	SEDLESCOMBE	Gorse grew in the field on which it was built.
Gotways Lane	SEDLESCOMBE	Marked on East Sussex Council map as a distinct lane off Kent Street at Gotways. Also shown on old OS maps. Now cut off and partly subsumed into the golf club.
Gregory Walk	SEDLESCOMBE	Gregory Walk was named by Dennis Thomas when he built the bungalow development in the 1980s. This was a very important naming as it remembered the Gregory family that played a big part in village life at the end of the 19th and the first half of the 20th century. Built on the site of the local Betabake Distribution Centre off The Street in the mid-1980s that had been Gregory's Bakery since the start of the 20th century.
Hawkhurst Road	SEDLESCOMBE	Place name. This road used to be called "Beech Farm Road" named after what was probably the oldest house in the road, Beech Farmhouse. In the 1990s, a parish councillor who lived in the Road was adamant that it should be changed to "Hawkhurst Road".
Hurst Lane	SEDLESCOMBE	Hurst = old Saxon word for wooded hill/copse. Herst on some old maps.
Kent Street	SEDLESCOMBE	When this toll road (now the A21) was built in 1838, it was meant to serve those who wanted to travel by stagecoach from Kent and places further afield, particularly to the new town of St. Leonards-on-Sea (see also "New Road"). This is confirmed in old newspaper announcements of the Turnpike Trust meetings at the Queen's Head, Sedlescombe. This road avoided the existing routes through Sedlescombe, Whatlington or Battle. However, the hamlet of Kent Street was certainly already present on maps of the late 1700s.
Ladybird Lane	SEDLESCOMBE	Ladybird Lane was the name given in 2013 to the entrance drive to the Pestalozzi International Village, an educational charity for overseas youngsters. The name "ladybird" was chosen for the drive in 2013 as it was the symbol of the charity and had been so for nearly 50 years. Pestalozzi sadly pulled out of the site for financial reasons in 2018. The site was purchased by PGL who run childrens' activity centres but their development plans for the site are currently 'on hold'.
Lily Close	SEDLESCOMBE	Arbitrary name.
Long Lane	SEDLESCOMBE	Marked on East Sussex Council map as the first part of Balcombe Green (even though the current name plate shows Balcombe Green). Rother Council Planning map shows it as the unmade lane coming off Balcombe Green.
Meadow Lane	SEDLESCOMBE	For many years this track with a few houses was part of The Street, albeit situated behind a few other properties. When in the 1990s, new development was proposed along the track, it was decided that it should have a new name to differentiate it from The Street. It was proposed that it should be called "Back Lane," but this was not supported by the Parish Council who chose the name "Meadow Lane" as being a pleasant rural name, suitable for the track and its properties.
New England Lane	SEDLESCOMBE	New England House is shown on maps at least back to 1840, so it must be an old name. The name could relate to *Ingleghe (Inlegh)*, an old borough of the Baldslow Hundred, but it has also been suggested that it could derive from *innung*, the Old English word for an 'inning' or 'a piece of land taken into cultivation'. Unlikely to relate to the American region?
New Road	SEDLESCOMBE	Generic. Now the A21. Originally the mid-1800s turnpike from Hastings to London. The original route to St Leonards was quite convoluted: from Whatlington through Stream Lane, Sedlescombe, Westfield, Ore, Old Town and then along the coast. Also sometimes called 'New London Road' on 19th century census returns.
Oaklands Lane	SEDLESCOMBE	The original Oaklands mansion has been here since the 19th Century. Some of the road was present then, but presumably the naming occurred when the development took place.
Oaklands Park	SEDLESCOMBE	See Oaklands Lane.

Orchard Way	SEDLESCOMBE	In the 1970s, a development plan was drawn up by the District Council to identify parcels of land for future development. Included in the plan was development of part of the large rear gardens of four properties in Balcombe Green. Eventually, after some years of wrangling, including appeals to the Government, fifteen properties were built. The Parish Council chose the name "Orchard Way" because the first of the four properties had a very productive orchard where the houses were built.
Park Farm View	SEDLESCOMBE	View of Oaklands Park.
Park Shaw	SEDLESCOMBE	(Shaw = Old English for a small wood) But the name was chosen by the developer in 1967/8.
Paygate Road	SEDLESCOMBE	Marked on Rother Council planning map as the road from the A21 to Sedlescombe (see Tollgate Road).
Powdermill Lane	SEDLESCOMBE	See Reservoir Lane below.
Reservoir Lane	SEDLESCOMBE	Powdermill reservoir. Formerly PowderMill Lane (Brede gunpowder site). Changed because of postal 'mix-ups' with road with the same name in Battle.
Roselands Drive	SEDLESCOMBE	Cottages called "Rose Cottages" were demolished before 1964 so that Roselands could be built.
Sandrock Hill	SEDLESCOMBE	Local soil conditions. The underlying geology consists of (predominantly) sandstones of the Ashdown Beds.
Stream Lane	SEDLESCOMBE	Stream here.
Streetlands	SEDLESCOMBE	The bungalow development was built on Street Farm in the 1980s.
Swailes Green	SEDLESCOMBE	Takes its name from the old Swailes (sometimes written Swales) Green Farmhouse, which features in old documents. This name could be derived either from the Old English *swylle* for a watercourse, or the old word *swale* for a place where heather gorse had been burned.
The Green	SEDLESCOMBE	Generic.
The Paddock	SEDLESCOMBE	A new, small development.
The Street	SEDLESCOMBE	Generic. On some older census returns the road is not named but household returns are simply listed as living at the 'Village'.
Tollgate Road	SEDLESCOMBE	Tollgate Road was built in 1838 and was a branch off New Road (see above) which allowed easy access to his drive to Oaklands Manor, Sedlescombe, for Hercules Sharpe, an influential partner in the local turnpike system. There were tollgates at the bottom of Chapel Hill and at Blackbrooks (the Blackbrooks tollgate cottage was demolished in 1935) and the Chapel Hill tollgate is today "Orchard Cottage". The tithe map suggests that the way into Sedlescombe from Whydown Hill before this road was constructed was via Crazy Lane and Chapel Lane. Also called Sedlescombe Road on the Battle tithe apportionments. (See also Paygate Road above).
Whydown Hill	SEDLESCOMBE	The name may be derived from *swinhamme* ('a pig enclosure') after the 's' had been dropped. There is nearby Waydown Wood. A farm of the same name was situated nearby in Crazy Lane and the land could have extended to the Hill. Two properties, Whydown House and Whydown Cottage stand beside the road.
Poppinghole Lane	SEDLESCOMBE/ ROBERTSBRIDGE	See Robertsbridge entry.
Cottage Lane	SEDLESCOMBE/WESTFIELD	It has been thought that it was named after The White Cottage in Westfield parish.
Harts Green	SEDLESCOMBE/WESTFIELD	Harts Green is the name of the farm. Named after the 17th century farm called Harts Green Farm. According to Beryl Lucey, in the Church-wardens' accounts of rate-payers for 1726, a man named Joseph Hart lived in part of the farm, then called "Rose Farm". By 1735, the entry was for Harts Farm and Rose Farm and the following year, when a John Sims lived there, it was still called "Harts". In the 1841 census, it had the name of Harts Green, which it has retained despite numerous different owners.
Hook's Beech	SEDLESCOMBE/WHATLINGTON	Also called Battle Road. (For possible origin of Beech, see Beech Close, Battle).

Road name	Parish	Explanation
STAPLECROSS		Old English: *stapo* ('post'). Crossroads marked by a post (or Roman milestone?). Possibly a meeting place for the Hundred? In 1180 it was recorded simply as *Stapele*. Or possibly related to the Stapull family (e.g. William A Stapull in the Subsidy Rolls for Battle Hundred in 1525; but of course their name could well have come from the location).
Adams Lane	STAPLECROSS	Presumably from a family name.
Battle Road	STAPLECROSS	Place name.
Beacon Lane	STAPLECROSS	There is also a Beacon Farm. A 1724 map shows 'Beacon Windmill'. Also Beaconsfield House. Possibly named after a beacon that would have been on this ridge from where there is a clear view of the coast. No-one today knows exactly where on the ridge the beacon would have been but it was probably part of the chain of beacons warning of the French or Spanish attempting to invade us (but must be pre-Napoleonic Wars). It may also have been used for warning smugglers of the excise men, as it is on a direct route to Hawkhurst and Goudhurst via the old bridge at Bodiam. It is interesting also to note that it lies on the Roman road from Beauport Park to the port of Bodiam, and that the Romans used to line up bonfires on hills to ensure that their roads were straight. There is a "new" beacon in Staplecross today, on the children's playground, which was first lit for the Queen's Silver Jubilee in 1977 and gets lit regularly when such celebrations are required.
Bodiam Road	STAPLECROSS	Place name.
Brede Road	STAPLECROSS	Place name.
Catts Green	STAPLECROSS	Catts Green Farm is east of Staplehurst to the north side of Northiam Road, between Beacon Lane and Ellenwhorne Lane. It is now a small cluster of houses on an unmade access lane. Almost certainly from the personal name Catt.
Cricketers Field	STAPLECROSS	The tithe map of 1843 shows an arable field at this location called 'Cricketing Field'. Presumably there is a link to its former use for cricket. In this connection it is interesting to note that the game of cricket may well have started in the Weald in Medieval times. By the early 1700s the game was well established and there were regular fixtures between local Sussex and Kent village teams.
Cripps Corner Road	STAPLECROSS	Place name. The place name is possibly from a personal name: Walter Krips was a Robertsbridge Abbey monk and a John Cryps was recorded locally in 1432. It is interesting to note too that *Crype* is an Old English name for a corner.
Ellenwhorne Lane	STAPLECROSS	*Horn* is an old name for iron. There is a small farmhouse at the middle of the lane near the Tillingham river. This is called Ellen Hall, formerly Grade II listed as Ellenhall Farmhouse (17th Century or earlier) and the adjacent wood is called Whorne wood. Whorne is also an Old English or Middle English name, possibly related to *āwerian* (Old English to wear out), i.e a worn out wood.
Forge Close	STAPLECROSS	Blacksmiths forge.
Forge Lane	STAPLECROSS	This name was already in existence in 1841 with no evidence of a blacksmiths forge being present. The tithe map of 1843 shows that the lane used to continue as a defined track westwards through Lordship Wood to Robertsbridge Furnace, so a link to iron smelting seems more likely.
Hop Gardens	STAPLECROSS	Presumably built on Hop fields?
Mill Close	STAPLECROSS	Windmill (corn) shown on old OS maps here.
Northiam Road	STAPLECROSS	Place name. Old English: *heah* and *hamm* = 'high meadow'. Domesday Book: 'Hiham'. ('North' added later?).
Rock Hill	STAPLECROSS	Local ground conditions.
Sheringham Close	STAPLECROSS	
Stockwood Meadow	STAPLECROSS	Built on the site of the earlier Stockwood Farm (private road).
The Tollgate	STAPLECROSS	Possibly there were once toll gates near here, but this private street is not on the main road. The 1843 tithe map marks 'Turnpike' at the crossroads.
Watts Palace Lane	STAPLECROSS	There are suggestions that this somewhat extraordinary name is related to a Saxon chief of the district: 'Wattus Rex' a leader of the Haestingas or 'Wat't, a Saxon 'sub-king'. There is a Watts Wood at Staplecross. Watts Palace Cottage on this lane is 16-17th Century and listed Grade II. See Foord K, 'BC to 1066' (2020).
Weald View	STAPLECROSS	View of the Weald.
Junction Road	STAPLECROSS/BODIAM/ SALEHURST	Generic.

Road name	Parish	Explanation
WESTFIELD		Old English: 'Westerly open land'. There have been suggestions that the 'west' refers to the village being west of Guestling and specifically the manor of Maxfield, where monks of Battle Abbey went to convalesce. Domesday Book: *Westwell.*
Beaneys Lane	WESTFIELD	Beaney is quite a common local name.
Bluemans Lane	WESTFIELD	There has been a farm called Bluemans here since at least about 1600 (VCH vol. 9).
Brede Road	WESTFIELD	Place name.
Chapel Lane	WESTFIELD	Former Wesleyan chapel sited here.
Church Lane	WESTFIELD	Religious building (St John the Baptist church).
Churchfield	WESTFIELD	New development (1950-1954) on land formerly owned by the church.
Cottage Lane	WESTFIELD	Extends from Main Road in a loop north to Chapel Hill, Sedlescombe. Passes Forge wood and stream where Crowham Forge once stood (this operated from 1573 to around 1787). At this point the lane is briefly called Millers Hill, then Rock's Hill, by Rocks Farm. The lane was once called Forge Lane. (See 'Iron Industry of the Weald' Cleere & Crossley, 1985). Also see Sedlescombe entry.
Doleham Lane	WESTFIELD	Also Doleham Farm and Doleham Ditch. An old name possibly related to Old English *dal* and *hamm* (land divided into 'doles' or strips)
Ebden's Hill	WESTFIELD	This is the A21 as it enters Hastings from the north. The building now Claremont School, formerly Baldslow Place, was built for the Ebden family in about 1884.
Fishponds Lane	WESTFIELD	Fishponds once here? Farm called Fishponds. Tithe map shows 'Fish Pond Land'.
Forge Lane	WESTFIELD	See Cottage Lane (above).
Geary Place	WESTFIELD	Marked on East Sussex Council map as part of a newer development. Not a road as such?
Goulds Drive	WESTFIELD	A new development off Moor Lane.
Greenacres	WESTFIELD	A pleasing yet arbitrary name for a new development?
Heathlands	WESTFIELD	A pleasing yet arbitrary name for a new development?
Knight's lane	WESTFIELD	Personal name?
Main Road	WESTFIELD	Generic. (See 'The Down').
Mill Close	WESTFIELD	Mill once nearby (see Mill Lane).
Mill Lane	WESTFIELD	Leads to a mill ('White mill' on the Tithe map, presumably a windmill for corn, and also Mill farm).
Miller's Hill	WESTFIELD	See Cottage Lane.
Moat Lane	WESTFIELD	The name could possibly refer to a Mote family. (e.g. Thomas Mote in the Subsidy Rolls for Battle Hundred in 1524). There is also a Moat Farm and Moat Wood/Shaw here. However, it should be noted that on maps from 1840 and 1873 the farm here was called 'Poke Hole' and only later became Moat Farm in the 1890's.
Moor Lane	WESTFIELD	Map of 1724 shows 'Westfield Moor' to the east and southeast of the village. Old OS maps show Westfield Moor as a separate group of houses here.
New Cut	WESTFIELD	New Cut is an area of Westfield. It was certainly present in 1873.
New Moorsite	WESTFIELD	See Moor Lane above. Built 1931-1932 and 1937-1939 (Battle Council Jubilee Review).
Orchard Way	WESTFIELD	Pear orchard? (Close to former site of Peartree farm). Private road.
Park View Road	WESTFIELD	Developed 1930 (Battle Council Jubilee Review).
Park Wood Road	WESTFIELD	Unadopted road off The Ridge.
Parsonage Lane	WESTFIELD	The tithe map shows that in 1840 some of the fields on either side of this lane were owned by the Bishop of Winchester (as 'Rectorial glebe') and the Reverend Vernon (as 'Vicarage glebe'). So maybe the name was chosen to indicate the church holdings? Parsonage Wood is nearby.
Rock's Hill	WESTFIELD	See Cottage Lane.
South Terrace	WESTFIELD	Generic. The southern part of Workhouse Lane. Built 1921-1923 (Battle Council Jubilee Review).
Sprays Lane	WESTFIELD	There is also Sprays Wood, Spraysbridge, and Spraysbridge farm here. All part of the property of the Elizabethan landowner John Spraye of Mountfield (1592). The family name Spray appears several times in local 19th Century census returns.
Stablefield	WESTFIELD	This used to be common land so presumably any villager could graze their horses here.
Stonestile Lane	WESTFIELD	Probably descriptive. Extends to The Ridge, at Hastings.
The Down	WESTFIELD	This is the name for the main road through the village on the tithe map in 1840. (See 'Main Road').
The Moor	WESTFIELD	Map of 1724 shows 'Westfield Moor' to the east and southeast of the village. Old OS maps show Westfield Moor as a separate group of houses here.
Three Oaks Road	WESTFIELD	Place name.
Vicarage Lane	WESTFIELD	There is a vicarage here.
Westbrook Lane	WESTFIELD	Cul de Sac. Leads to a hamlet of small farms, one of which was farmed by John Brooks in 1841. Westbrook Farmhouse is listed Grade II.
Westfield Lane	WESTFIELD	Place name.
Wheel Lane	WESTFIELD	Tithe map shows 'The Wheel'. The name of an inn as well as the small hamlet? The 1840 tithe map (#296) lists John Catt, with a beer shop and mill plot. There is a small stream here and there may have been a small water wheel. The small thatched building on the plot is still called The Wheel Cottage and is listed Grade II.
Woodlands Way	WESTFIELD	Off The Ridge, Hastings. Private Road.
Workhouse Lane	WESTFIELD	There used to be a workhouse here.
Baldslow Down	WESTFIELD LANE	There was the Baldslow hundred and here there was also the small hamlet of Baldslow and Baldslow Wood. (*Baldeslei* in the Domesday Book). Old English: either *Beald* and *hlaw* ('Beald's Hill') or *Bealdes* and *leah* ('Bald's pasture land'). But this road is a relatively new development and in fact when it was first constructed in the 1930s it was called Brisco Drive on the OS maps.
Maple Heights	WESTFIELD LANE	See Maplehurst Road. A relatively new development.
Maplehurst Close	WESTFIELD LANE	See Maplehurst Road. A relatively new development.
Maplehurst Rise	WESTFIELD LANE	See Maplehurst Road. A relatively new development.
Maplehurst Road	WESTFIELD LANE	Named after the original wood, presumably made up of maples (probably sycamores?). The Old English for maple is *maepulter*, *mapol*, or *mapel*. In the Subsidy Rolls of Battle Hundred in 1332 there is listed a 'Robto de Mapeltorherst' so this could relate to the same place, but at least it demonstrates that it could be an old name. This road is certainly present in the late 1800s but it is not clear when it was given this name.

Road name	Parish	Explanation
WHATLINGTON		Old English: *Hwaetel*/*Waetla* and *ling* and *tun*. 'Farmstead of the sons of Waetla'. On some older maps it is spelt 'Wartlington'. Domesday Book: *Watlingetone.*
Hastings Road	WHATLINGTON	Place name (See Hastings Road, Battle).
Hoath Lane	WHATLINGTON	Road down to Hoath Farm and Hoath Cottages. Old English for 'heath land' (*haed*, leading to 'hothe'). (Note the nearby Hoath Farm in Mountfield).
Park Lane	WHATLINGTON	This has been the name of this road since at least the 1870s. Presumably named after the estate which straddles the A21 here. This was originally the grounds of a large residence called Rushton Park, which later became Vinehall School; the estate grounds on the southwest side of the A21 were called 'South Park' and those on the northeastern side of the main road were called 'North Park'. Also known in recent times as 'Pork Lane' (a consequence of local Sussex dialect/pronounciation?).
Riccards Lane	WHATLINGTON	Formerly *Ricardeslond;* probably named after a Ricard who was the owner (French version of Richard).
Stream Lane	WHATLINGTON	The road crosses a stream running in the valley.
Woodmans Green Road	WHATLINGTON	Probably derived from a personal name? (e.g. William Wodman, Subsidy Rolls for Battle Hundred in 1524).
Vinehall Road/Street	WHATLINGTON/MOUNTFIELD	*Fynhage* and *Fynhawe* in the 14th Century; *Vynawes* in 1566. Possibly from *fin* ('heap/hill') and *haga* ('enclosure') – 'the enclosure on a hill' or 'the enclosure by the wood heap'. Then becomes a personal name; John de Fynhage was documented in 1310 and a John Vynall is recorded in the Battle Hundred Subsidy Rolls in 1524.