

The Kent Compendium of Historic Parks and Gardens for Dover



Dane Court Parkland



May 2017

Dane Court Parkland

Tilmanstone, Dover, Kent

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Acknowledgements

Brian Rice, Patrick Rice, Matthew Rice, Vyvyan West and Mrs. Linda Collins

INTRODUCTION

This site description and accompanying dossier have been prepared by the Kent Gardens Trust as part of its wider review of ***The Kent Compendium of Historic Parks and Gardens***. This part of the review was carried out for Dover District Council (DDC) from 2015-2017 and covers sites within the Dover local authority area. The reports detail the historic nature, content, current state and significance of the sites currently identified in the ***Kent Compendium of Historic Parks and Gardens*** for the Dover local authority area along with others identified by DDC.

Dover District Heritage Strategy.

The Dover District Heritage Strategy 2013 (DDHS) seeks to ensure that heritage plays a clear role in shaping any future regeneration, development and management decisions. To achieve this aim the DDHS contains a series of recommendations intended to promote and enhance the protection and enjoyment of the Districts heritage assets. A heritage asset is defined as a “building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)”¹.

The review carried out by the Kent Gardens Trust supports the following DDHS recommendations:

- *Recommendation 9: Systems should be put in place to ensure that historic environment information and advice is readily accessible to local communities to help them shape the places in which they live.*
- *Recommendation 14: a Local List of Heritage Assets should be developed...gardens identified within the Kent Gardens Compendium and any enhancement of the Compendium should be included in the Local List.*
- *Recommendation 23: Opportunities should be sought and support given to local communities, groups and individuals in researching their past, develop projects with them that identify, enhance understanding of the Districts heritage assets and involve them in condition assessment, monitoring, management, promotion and interpretation of the assets:*

How was the review carried out?

The review has been undertaken using Historic England’s criteria for identifying the significance of local heritage assets to provide a consistent approach². A template for the reports was developed by DDC, building on the experience of previous work by the Kent Gardens Trust. The heritage values of the historic

¹ National Planning Policy Framework 2012

² Historic England “Conservation Principles: Policy and Guidance” 2008

park or garden subject to the report are defined within the Statement of Significance.

The extent of the area identified represents the current surviving area of the designed landscape, the boundary line generally reflecting the maximum extent of the historic gardens or parkland (although there are exceptions such as where land has been irreversibly lost to development). The boundary line takes no account of current ownership.

How will the reports be used?

- a) The revised list of sites has the potential to support development of a Local List³ of Heritage Assets in Dover, should the Council progress with the recommendation in the DDHS in the future. The list of sites researched and evaluated in this review would be subject to consultation as part of any Local List development and is therefore not intended to be final.
- b) In response to recommendation 9 of the DDHS, the reports will be made publically available both on the DDC website and to the Historic Environment Record held by Kent County Council.
- c) The reports will help to inform future funding applications for historic spaces by the identification of significance.
- d) The review will help to inform future policy making, conservation and/or any development of sites, and contribute to the understanding, and where possible enjoyment, of these heritage assets by the identification of the significance of key historic character, features and association including that of setting and viewpoints.

Further information is available from the contacts listed below. The partnership would like to thank the volunteers and owners who have participated in this project and given so much of their time, effort and hospitality to complete this challenging and rewarding task.

Dover District Council
White Cliffs Business Park
Dover
CT16 3PJ
www.dover.gov.uk

Kent County Council
Heritage Conservation
Invicta House
County Hall
Maidstone
ME14 1XX
www.kent.gov.uk

Kent Gardens Trust
www.kentgardenstrust.org.uk

³ Historic England “Local Heritage Listing”: Historic England Advice Note 7 2016

**KENT
TILMANSTONE
DOVER**

DANE COURT PARKLAND

TR 298 516

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

EVIDENTIAL

Built close to the wooded east slope at the head of a shallow valley, the house remains surrounded by open grassland on its other three sides with the aspect to the north allowing for far reaching views. The view to the south over the Park can now only be seen from the upper floors. The open aspect to the west leads up the slope to the Broad Walk cut through the woodland.

The Lime avenue known as Broad Walk and marked on the Tithe map, is still clearly visible separating the Ancient Woodland of Garden Wood from Strawberry Wood.

HISTORICAL

The current house dates to around 1724, but the site of Dane Court at Tilmanstone is first mentioned in 1310 in the *Index to the Charters and Rolls in the British Museum*.

There is a connection to Jane Austen, as her niece married into the family who owned Dane Court. Austen's third brother Edward lived nearby having inherited the Godmersham Estate.

AESTHETIC

The site is a natural shallow bowl at the south end of a long valley with gently wooded slopes to east and west and, at least formerly, uninterrupted views north-east to the coast at Pegwell Bay. The grounds surrounding Dane Park remain largely open and laid to grass.

COMMUNAL

A Public Right of Way runs north through the woods from the Lodge towards the road to Eastry allowing for glimpses of the house through the trees.

SUMMARY OF HISTORIC INTEREST

The name Dane Court derives from the Old English *denu* meaning a valley (*The Place Names of Kent by Judith Glover*) and the site dates back to at least 1310 being in the *Index to the Charters and Rolls in the British Museum*. The current mansion dates to around 1724 (Pevsner) and is on the site of an earlier manor house. It sits in a natural bowl at the south end of a valley with both ancient and more recent woodland clothing the shallow slopes to west and east. Although currently in arable use, The Park, a 21.5ha area visible from the south side of the house on the far side of the once private road, was already established as parkland at the time of the 1841 Tithe map and still retains an island clump of trees and other specimen trees. To the north of the house a long open vista was maintained with pasture fields along the valley bottom allowing for glimpses of the sea nine miles away.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

The Manor of Dane Court lies in the parish of Tilmanstone which was recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086. The name of the village has Anglo-Saxon origins (farmstead or village of a man called 'Tilman' with the suffix 'tun') and has since appeared under various spellings: Tilmanestun, Tilneston, Tilmerston and Tylmeston. According to Hasted, and then Ireland in his *History of the County of Kent*, 1828-30, the manor and seat of Dane Court had anciently the same owners as North Court, in the same village, and continued to do so until 1974 when North Court was sold off separately in advance of the sale of the rest of the estate and was bought by Lord Pender. Following Lady Pender's death in 2013, the property changed hands again. Dane Court passed through various owners including the Cox family until 1559 when it was acquired by Richard Fogge. His descendants sold Dane Court to Major Richard Harvey around 1724. The latter rebuilt the seat but it was sold on to Gervas Hayward in 1763, then to Michael Hatton in 1765 who further improved the building. In 1818, the widow of Mr. Aislabye, who had married into the Hatton family, sold the property to Edward Royds Rice (1790-1878), Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the County and MP for Dover. The latter married Elizabeth Knight née Austen (1800-1884), daughter of Jane Austen's third brother Edward Knight (formerly Austen) who lived nearby at Godmersham (qv). Edward Austen changed his name to Knight as a condition of inheriting the Godmersham estate from a wealthy benefactor, a distant relative named Thomas Knight. Other prominent members of the Rice family during the C19 were four of his sons, two of whom were knighted: Admiral Sir Edward Bridges Rice (1819-1902), Lt. Col. Cecil Rice (1831-1917), Major General Walter Brook Rice (1837-1892), and Admiral Sir Ernest Rice (1840-1927).

The first known illustration of the mansion of Dane Court dates to around 1838, and appears in Greenwood's *An Epitome of County History*. [fig 4] It shows the south elevation of a white stucco building incorporating a large glasshouse built into the corner formed by a substantial extension at the back (east elevation) of the rebuilt C18 west-facing house. The entrance porch on the west façade is clearly visible.

Throughout the C19, Improvements and additions continued to be made to the mansion including stripping off the stucco and re-facing the whole edifice in red brick in 1887, when the hotchpotch of roofing at that stage was replaced by a single roof on the principal part of the building. The considerable outlay left the family in a relatively impoverished state at the time of the death of Admiral Sir Edward Rice in 1902. As a result, his son, Henry Edward Harcourt Rice, never lived at Dane Court, instead letting the mansion out. The nearby coal mine, opened in the early C20 and called Tilmanstone Colliery but actually close to the village of Eythorne, had many seams which ran deep under the Dane Court estate which thereby owned part of the mineral rights. The resulting revenue provided much of the funds needed to keep the Dane Court estate going during the early part of the twentieth century and also allowed H E R Rice to pay for his son, Edward Denis, to attend Eton. The latter came to live at Dane Court in 1927 on the occasion of his marriage, when the then tenant, another relative, had died. His wife was a very wealthy heiress so enabling further alterations and modernisations. The glasshouse had already been rebuilt and reduced in size at least twice, but eventually disappeared altogether around this time, to be replaced with a brick built infill. E D Rice also landscaped much of the wider grounds. During the Second World War, the house was requisitioned by the Canadian army. The family returned to Dane Court after the war and E D Rice continued to reside there until his death in 1973. His son, Henry (H J B), inherited, but, for financial reasons, in 1975 put the estate up for sale.

Although at one point in the C19 the estate had grown to 2864 acres (1159ha) (Wynne Baxter, republished *Domesday Book for the County of Kent*, 1877), by 1975 the estate had shrunk to 494ha at Tilmanstone, with a further 82.5ha of marshland at nearby Worth. This included about 48.5ha of woodland and a dairy herd of 170 head of cattle based at the adjacent New Purchase Farm which the first Rice owner had bought in 1821.

Dane Court was purchased by a Mr. Sweeney. After lying empty for about five years, however, with plans to turn it into a country club being considered, the mansion was again advertised as being for sale in the summer of 1981. At this point the estate comprised only the house with its ancillary outbuildings and immediate grounds, an area of about 63 acres (around 25ha), most of the farmland having been acquired in the interim by surrounding farms. It was purchased by Tom and Pat Lyons who moved in during August 1981, but in spite of carrying out considerable restoration work it was back on the market two years later. A developer eventually bought the site and planning permission was granted to divide the house into twelve apartments with a further eight homes converted or built from the outbuildings at the rear. The site remains in multiple private ownerships.

SITE DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING

Dane Court lies on the north-western edge of Tilmanstone village in the District of Dover, about 9.5km equidistant from the Port of Dover to the south and Sandwich to the north-east, and about 32km from Canterbury to the north-west. The

western boundary of the site is formed by Pike Road to the west, field boundaries marking the northern end of Garden Wood and of Long Meadow to the north, with Nightingale Wood forming the boundary on the eastern side. To the south of School Road, the shelter belts enclosing the 21.5ha field known as The Park mark the edge of the site to west and east, with a field boundary defining the southern edge of the site. The site is bisected, west to east, by School Road.

The mansion occupies a natural shallow bowl at the south end of a long valley, on the western edge of Tilmanstone village, with gently wooded slopes to west and east and, at least formerly, uninterrupted views north-east to the coast at Pegwell Bay

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES

The present (2017) main entrance to Dane Court is on School Road about 600m west from its junction with Upper Street in Tilmanstone village. A 5m gap in the informal boundary hedge along the north side of the road, although there is no longer a gate, is marked by two square brick gate pillars surmounted by moulded coping stones topped with ball finials, the whole 5m high. These are flanked by a brick wall extending to 3m on either side. [fig 10] From here, since at least the time of the 1841 Tithe map, the gravel drive curves down the slope for about 100m to the flat semi-circular turnaround and parking area beside the entrance porch on the west façade of the mansion. Until the 1920s (OS 3rd edition), the main drive continued north past the house towards the southern end of Lord's Meadow before turning east behind the house into a rear yard, where the stables were situated.

A second approach to the house (no longer visible), shown on historic maps from the Tithe map to mid C20 mapping, lay along the bottom of the wooded east slope. The area now bears a carpet of snowdrops in late winter below a line of lime trees running north to south planted mid-century, probably following the line of this earlier drive. It led off the estate road at a point some 80m east of the primary drive, running directly north across the slight slope from the road to the corner on the south-east boundary of the yard to the east of the house. This latter area is shown on the Tithe map to include a pond, no longer in existence, as well as various outbuildings.

Also on School Road, nearer the village and about 200m to the east of the main entrance, stands Dane Court Lodge (originally known as East Lodge). Constructed in the late C19 and influenced in style by the Devey cottages in the area, this is a single storey timber framed house white plastered with a tiled roof. From here, a tarmac drive curves northwards down the slope to join with the former middle drive, and so once serving the rear of Dane Court and now (2017) providing access to the properties known as The Mews, mainly converted from the outbuildings at the back of the mansion. The Tithe map shows this to be the principal access to the rear of the house for staff and tradesmen beginning at the point where the public road finished and became an estate road. The start of the drive today is marked by square brick gate pillars hung with metal gates recently (2016) painted white, standing beside the Lodge. A curved brick wall about 5m long is attached to the front face of the westernmost pillar, starting near its top

before dropping down in a curve to about half its height to finish in a square pillar. The wall is finished in tile and brick coping. At the time the gate was painted, white coping stones were placed over both gate and the wall pillars to carry modern white cast ornaments. Up until the late 1920s the stretch of road between the Lodge and its junction with Pike Road to the west was private. However, it was adopted as a public road possibly after Edward Denis Rice moved to the property in 1927 (OS 2nd and 3rd edition) and became an extension of School Road. The brickwork at both the remaining entrances is likely to date from the 1930s, contemporaneous with other landscaping works done at that time.

Opposite the junction of School Road with Pike Road, stands Keeper's Cottage, which was sometimes referred to as North Lodge, which is in a similar style and construction to Dane Court Lodge. The 1861 census lists the Dane Court gamekeeper as living in Keeper's Cottage with his family.

Although never part of the estate, the National School, dated 1857, after which School Road is named, has similar elements to the two Dane Court cottages and probably predates them (HER entry).

PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Dane Court (listed grade II*) is the principal residence of the old parish of Tilmanstone. Built around 1724, probably on the site of an earlier house, the mansion was first extended between 1765 and 1776 and then again at various times during the C19. Although originally constructed with a whitewashed stucco finish this was stripped off and replaced with red brick in 1887 when the roof and attic space was substantially rebuilt as a single roof on the principal part of the building. It comprises two rectangular blocks at right angles with extensive rear wings. The entrance façade is two storeys and an attic with three hipped dormers and stacks to left and to right. There is a large projecting one storey central porch with plinth and parapet. To the right is the return elevation of the mid-C18 extension, also of two storeys and attic with three hipped dormers and stacks to centre and rear left and rear right. There is a later one storey wing connecting to the outbuildings as well as a water tower. Mainly along the west side of the yard beyond, running north to south in a line beyond the staff accommodation at the back of the house, were a number of outbuildings including laundry, stables, offices and so forth as seen on the Tithe map. Following the family's return to the house at the end of the Second World War, E D Rice had a line of garages built against the east bank flanking this area to house farm machinery and workshops. The previous gap between the outbuildings, once access to the yard from the front of the house, was filled in by an extension to the servants' wing at the time of the redevelopment in the 1980s.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS

Below the south and west fronts of Dane Court lies a narrow border planted with shrubs and perennials, beyond which, on the south side, lies a 3m wide flagged York stone path. [fig 11] This was possibly laid after the Second World War at the time the formal garden was cleared, no photographs prior to this date hinting at

such a feature. From the path, an area of lawn slopes gently upwards towards the informal hedge along School Road.

The Tithe map shows the main area of pleasure grounds to be on this, the south side. The grounds occupied about 0.12ha, slightly less than half the space between the house and the then estate road at the top of the slope about 100m to the south. They were bounded by the two drives from the estate road to the house, the western one (today's principal access drive), and that further to the east (now vanished) that led northwards to the yard behind the house. As seen on family photographs [fig 12] (Memoirs of the Rices of Dane Court) the pleasure grounds featured shrubs and trees fenced off from the more open parkland. These photographs from throughout the second half of the C19, show a fenced, and, later, hedged, private garden in front of the south facade [fig 13] with a variety of scattered formal flower beds, backed by flowering shrubs, and specimen trees mainly on the eastern side of the area, allowing for an unencumbered view of the house from the estate road above. A photograph taken from the house at an upstairs window around 1900 [fig 14], shows the fine view across the estate road to the parkland beyond. An aerial photograph taken of the property in the 1940s shows a neatly hedged area, about 30m x 40m, in front of the south façade, with a semi-circular alcove midway along the southern boundary, perhaps once holding some piece of garden ornament although at the time the photograph was taken there was nothing but lawn inside the whole area. This enclosure was cleared shortly after the photo was taken, however, as when the family returned to live in the house at the end of the war there was just mown grass between the house and the road (pers comm). No evidence of gardens or ornamental plantings survives on the south side of the house, but parch marks shown on aerial photographs taken in 1995 (in private hands) indicate the original extent of the pleasure ground.

In the 1950s, the then owner, Edward Dennis Rice had the south end of the main lawn embanked and an informal hedge planted along the top beside the road to increase privacy from the growing volume of traffic and passers-by on School Road. This had the unfortunate effect of blocking the original view from the house across the parkland to the south, except from the upper windows. [fig 15]

To the west of the house, on the edge of the parking area and opposite the main entrance, is a 1.5m high red brick retaining wall, ten bricks high with brick coping, topped by a line of clipped circular conifers. Part of the landscaping carried out by E.D. Rice in the 1930s (pers comm), a flight of six shallow steps leads up through the wall to an area of sloping grassland. Two low square brick pillars are built into the wall half way up topped by a paving slab and white ball finials. [fig 16] Beyond this, extending westwards to Pike Road, lies Garden Wood (designated Ancient Woodland). The OS 1st to 4th editions show connected footpaths through the woodland, suggesting walks. These would no longer appear to be in use, however, and much of the wood is overgrown.

Directly opposite the entrance facade, angled slightly north-westwards through Garden Wood, is the Broad Walk, a wide lime avenue, laid to grass, which cuts through Garden Wood to Pike Road. [fig 17] The feature probably dates from the first half of the C19 and is clearly marked on the Tithe map, the OS 1st edition

showing it lined with an avenue of trees. Some of the existing trees are more recent plantings. A hedge planted across the gap at the top of the west lawn, reflecting current (2017) ownership boundaries, interrupts the view along the avenue, and small electricity pylons occupy the Walk.

To the north of the property is a grassed area known as The Lawn and, beyond this, Long Meadow, formerly known as Lord's Meadow. In the 1930s, E D Rice constructed a grass covered earth ha-ha from the north-east corner of the walled garden, eastwards along the north boundary of The Lawn to the south-east corner of Long Meadow. The ha-ha provided, at least until the 1960s, an uninterrupted view down the shallow valley with its wooded slopes to the sea at Pegwell Bay about nine miles away (pers comm). It was filled in by the developer in the 1980s and replaced by post and wire fencing. An aerial photo taken in the 1960s shows the house and ancillary buildings to be flanked by open grassland to the west beyond the semi-circular turnaround beside the porch as far as the woods, as well as between the house and Long Meadow to the north. A few specimen trees hide the walled garden from the house.

A public footpath starts at the top of the drive by the Lodge and leads through Nightingale Wood, overlooking the back of Dane Court through the trees, to continue towards Venson bottom where it joins the minor road to Eastry. Before Dane Court went into divided ownership, part of this footpath ran through the courtyard and along the side of the lawn and Long Meadow (pers comm).

To the east of the house are some trees remaining from an avenue of limes planted by Edward Dennis Rice in the 1960s on what was then an open slope of rough grass, to line up with Broad Walk on the opposite side of the valley. This avenue, considerably narrower than the Broad Walk, was overtaken by encroaching woodland following the sale of the property in 1975 and many of the limes succumbed to the Great Storm of 1987. Some of the lime trees have regenerated and the footpath through them towards the church, a view of which is framed at its east end on the edge of the wood, remains (2017) in use [fig18]. The open grassland, which once separated Nightingale Wood on the eastern boundary of the site from the immediate environs of the mansion and its service buildings, has disappeared into self-seeded woodland..

PARKLAND

On gently rising ground on the south side of School Road, is a 21.5ha field known as The Park (Tithe map). This is bounded on two sides – west and east - with shelter belts of mixed plantings of broadleaf and coniferous trees, that to the west containing a drain along its western edge on Pike Road. Historically, there was no formal barrier across the open grassed space between the house with its pleasure garden, and The Park, and the stretch along the south side of the road opposite Dane Court remains without hedging. In arable use (2017), park trees remain on the land including the main island clump and some singleton specimens.

KITCHEN GARDEN

The 0.8ha walled kitchen garden is situated on the eastern edge of Garden Wood, to the north-west of the house, with its north-eastern corner abutting the boundary between Long Meadow and the line of the former ha-ha, and its south corner 40m from the house. The whole area is now overgrown both inside the walls and without, with parts of the walling having collapsed (2016). Aerial photographs taken in November 1995 suggest some structures may survive in the south-west area of the garden, albeit in a dilapidated state.

The enclosure probably dates from the first half of C19 and is depicted on the 1841 Tithe map. One of the last members of the Rice family to spend most of their childhood at Dane Court after the Second World War recalls the space divided into four by wide grass paths [fig 19]. Greenhouses were erected within the garden in the north-east section with the potting shed on the other side of the wall beside a door in the wall near that corner. Apricots and pears were grown against the inner south facing wall and apple trees lined the central path on the short, north-west to south-east axis, with an apple store in the southernmost corner next to the main entrance. Narrow flower beds bordered the path on the other axis. The main beds had strawberries and raspberries, or vegetables with some cutting flower beds. A Mr. Kirby from the village looked after this kitchen garden post war, sometimes aided by Mr. & Mrs. Hoover from another village who looked after the woods on the estate and had a charcoal kiln in the Garden Wood (pers comm). Local residents have advised that at the time of the sale to developers in the 1980s, part of the interior of the garden was bulldozed and the top soil sold off.

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Hasted, E *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent (1797)* (Second Edition) vol.10 pp81-2

Greenwood, C *The Epitome of the County of Kent (1838)*

Rice B *Memoirs of the Rices of Dane Court* (private publication)

Maps

Tithe Map 1841, surveyed 1840 (Maidstone Library and History Centre)

Ordnance Survey Maps:

OS Modern Map

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25" to 1 mile map (1862-1875)

Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25" to 1 mile map (1897-1900)

Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 25" to 1 mile map (1907-1923)

Ordnance Survey 4th edition 25" to 1 mile map (1929-1952)

Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map (1858-1873) revised 1896 & revised 1905 pub 1908

Illustrations

Private Collection of original photos, paintings, documents (Rice Family)
Aerial Photographs: 1940, 2012 (Kent County Council)
November 1995 (private archive),

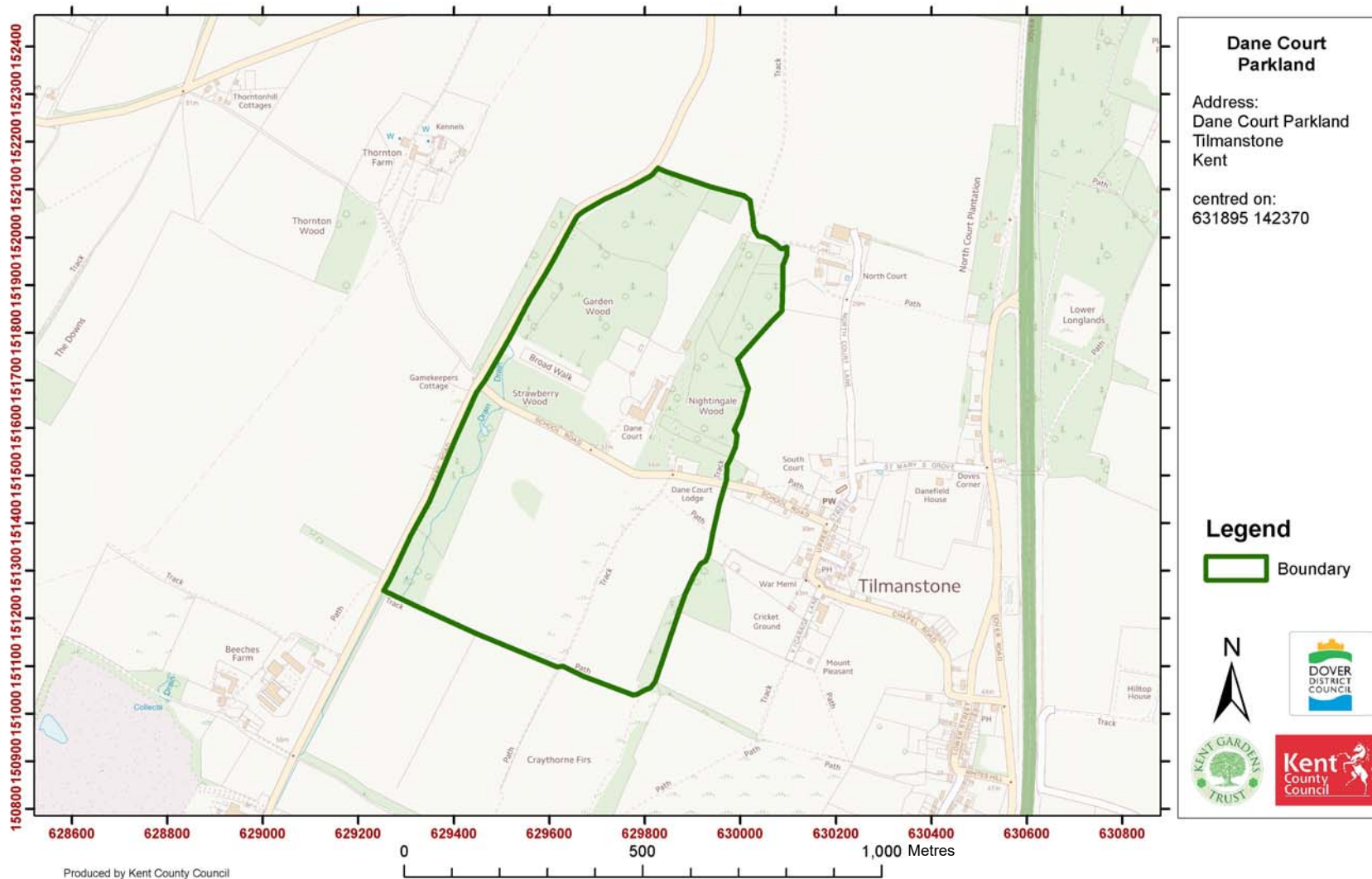
Archival Items

Tilmanstone Tithe Awards (Kent Archaeological Society) sheets 4,5 & 6

Research and written by Peta Hodges
Edited by Harriet Jordan

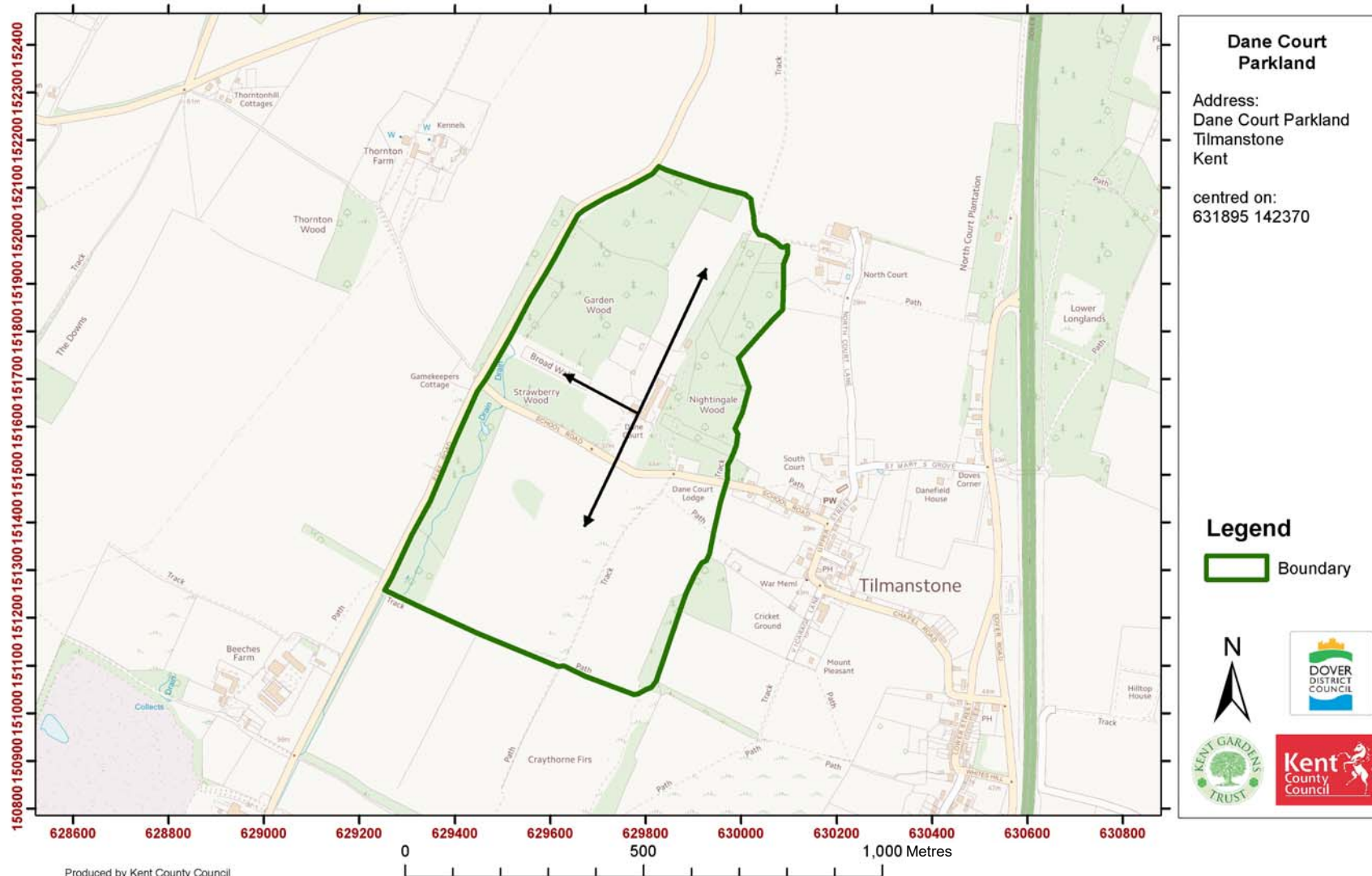
Kent Compendium of Historic Parks & Gardens – 2015-2017 review of Dover District

Fig. 1 Boundary map



Kent Compendium of Historic Parks & Gardens – 2015-2017 review of Dover District

Fig. 2 Key views map



Kent Compendium of Historic Parks & Gardens – 2015-2017 review of Dover District

Fig. 3 Aerial photograph (2012)



Kent Compendium of Historic Parks & Gardens – 2015-2017 review of Dover District

Fig. 4 1838 Lithograph from Christopher Greenwood's *The Epitome of The County of Kent* (1838)



Kent Compendium of Historic Parks & Gardens – 2015-2017 review of Dover District

Fig. 5 1841 Tithe Map of the Parish of Tilmanstone

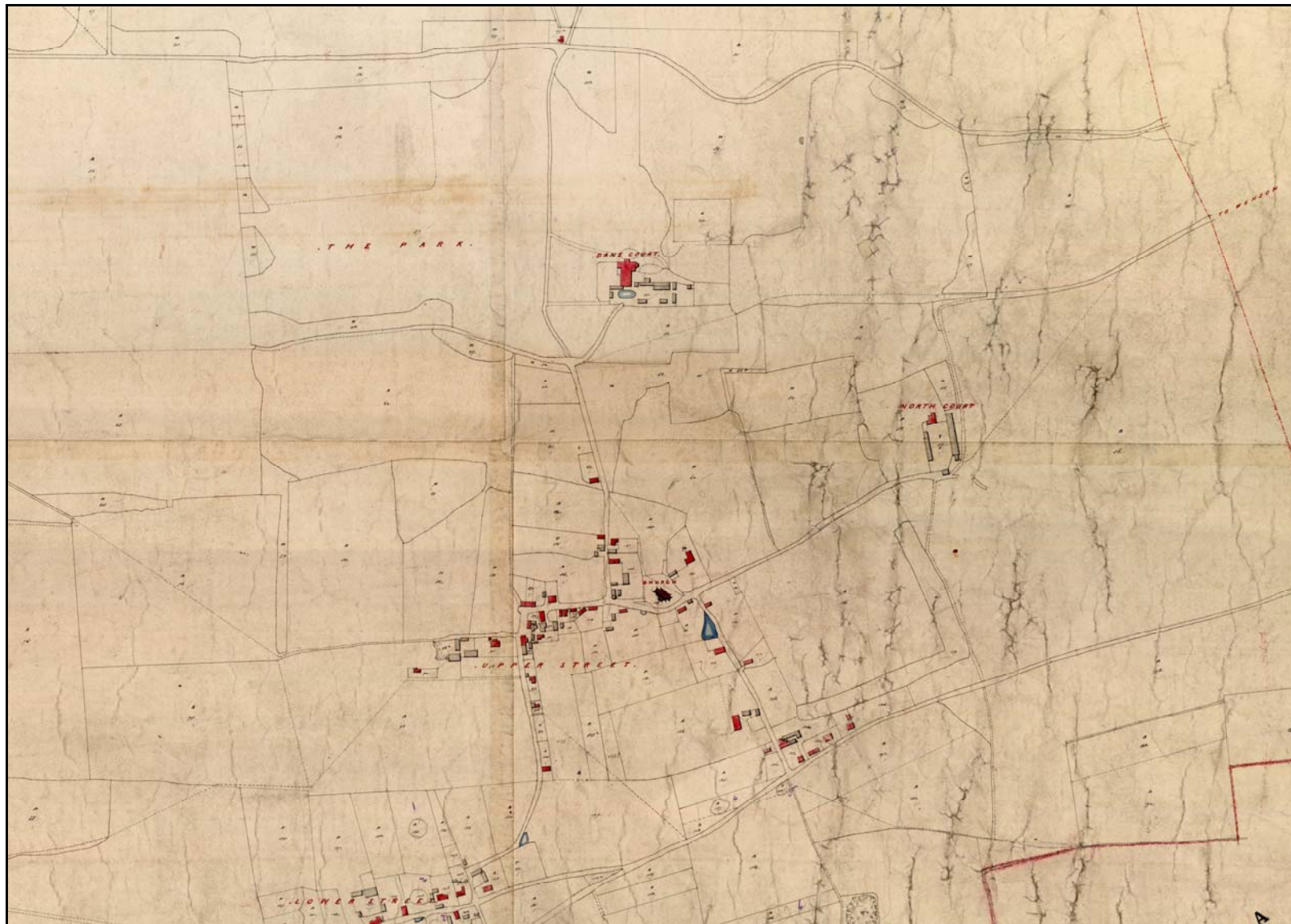


Fig. 6 1st edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map (1862-1875)

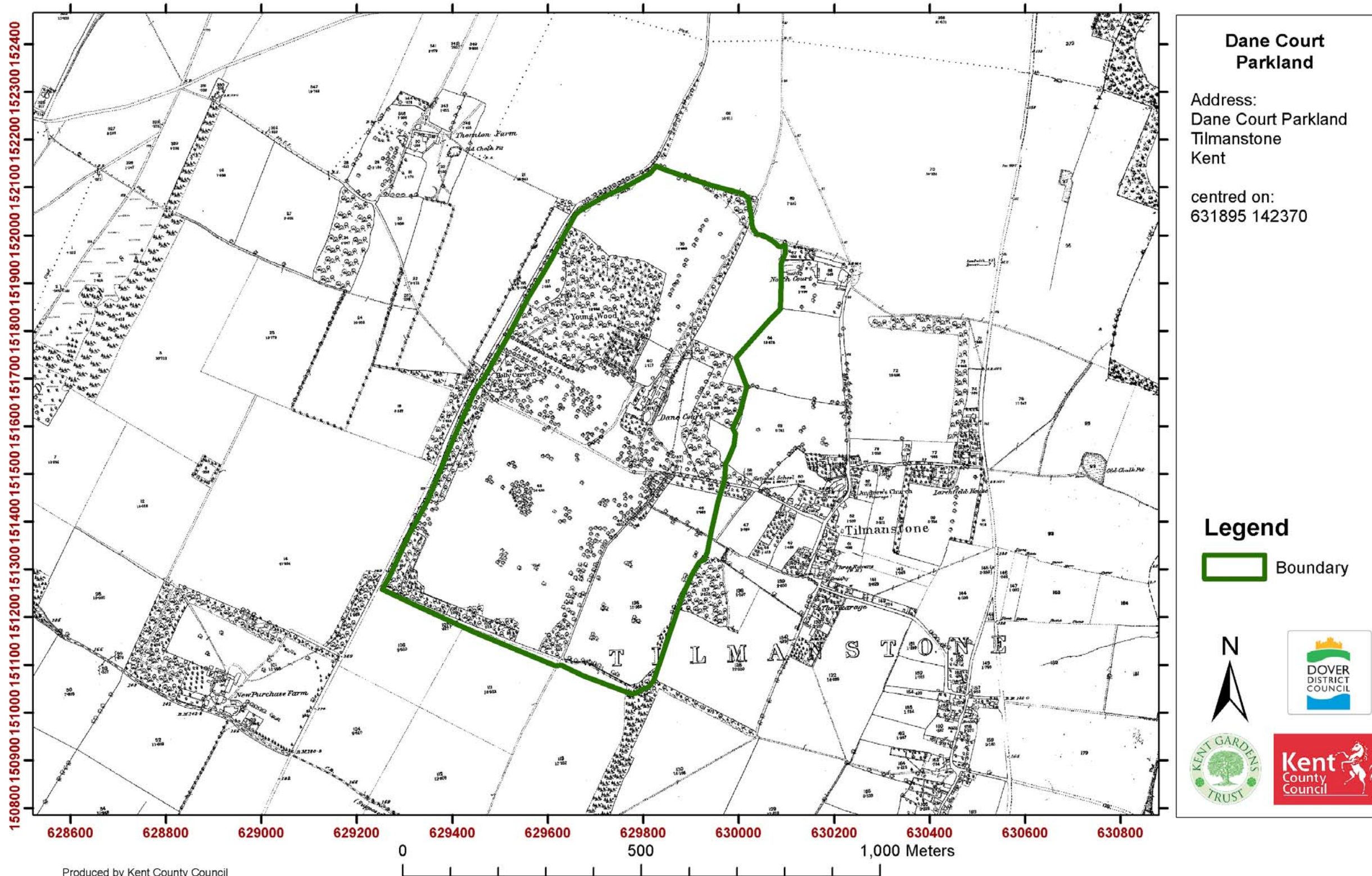


Fig. 7 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map (1897-1900)

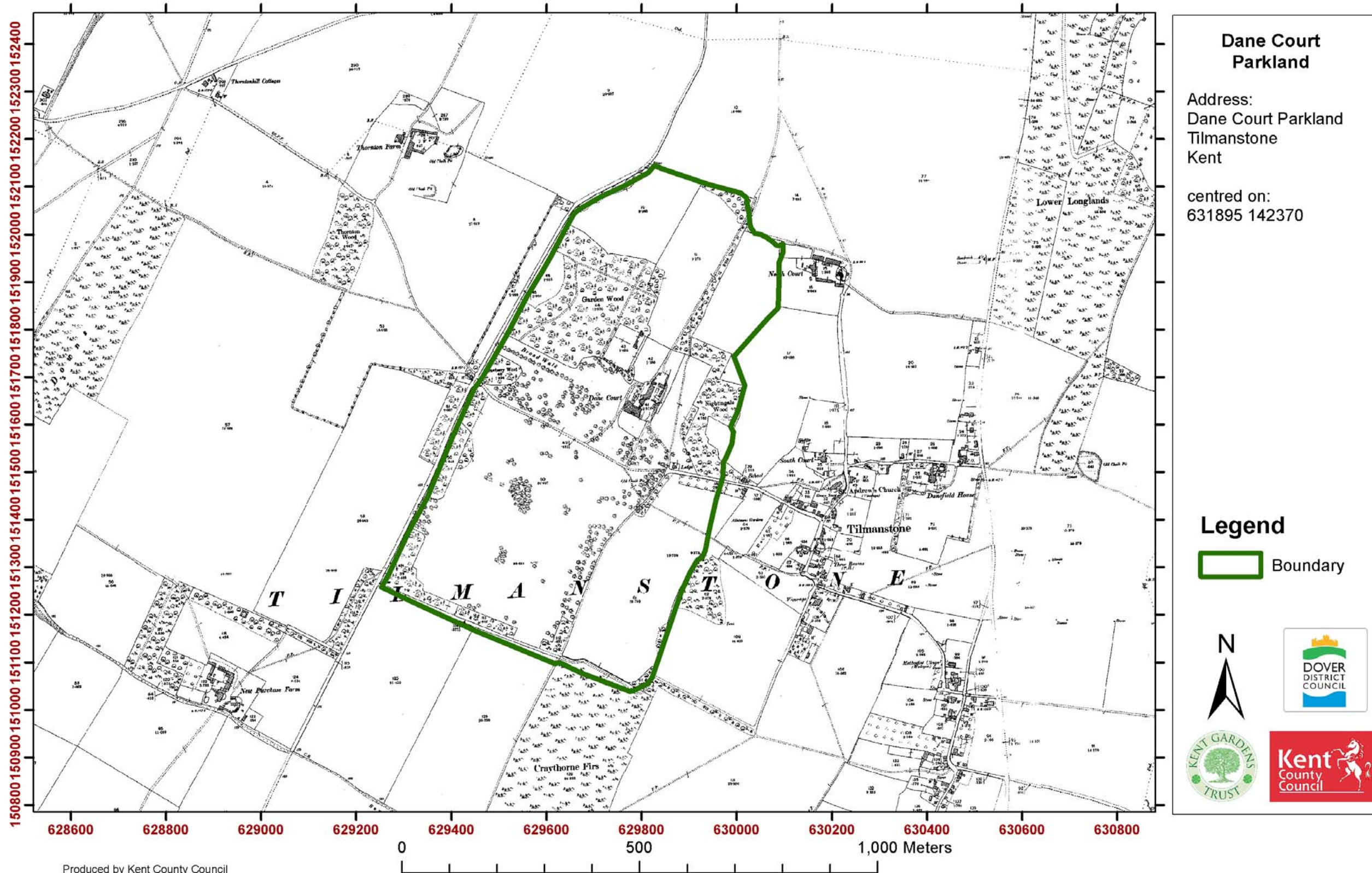


Fig. 8 3rd edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map (1907-1923)

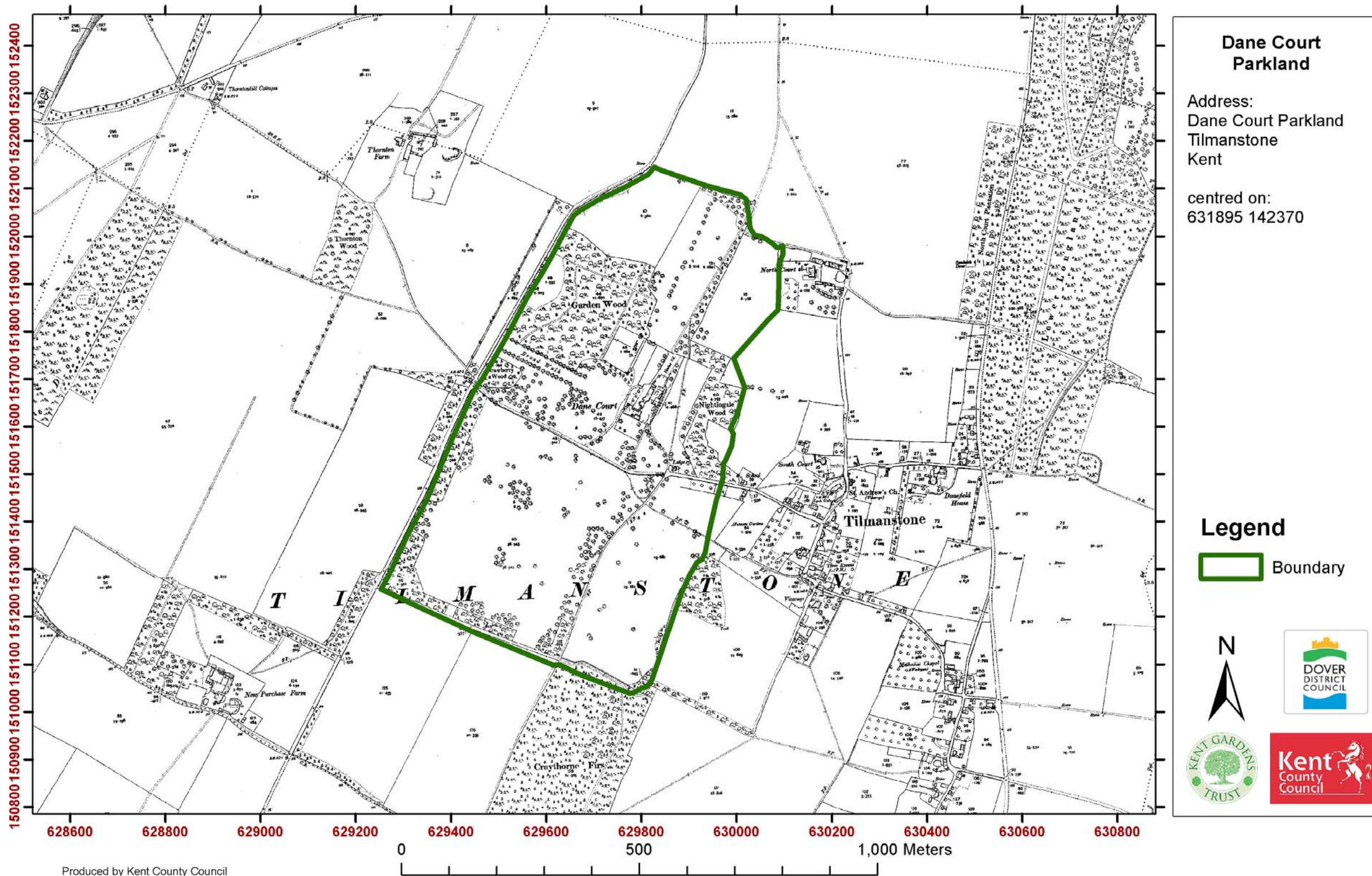
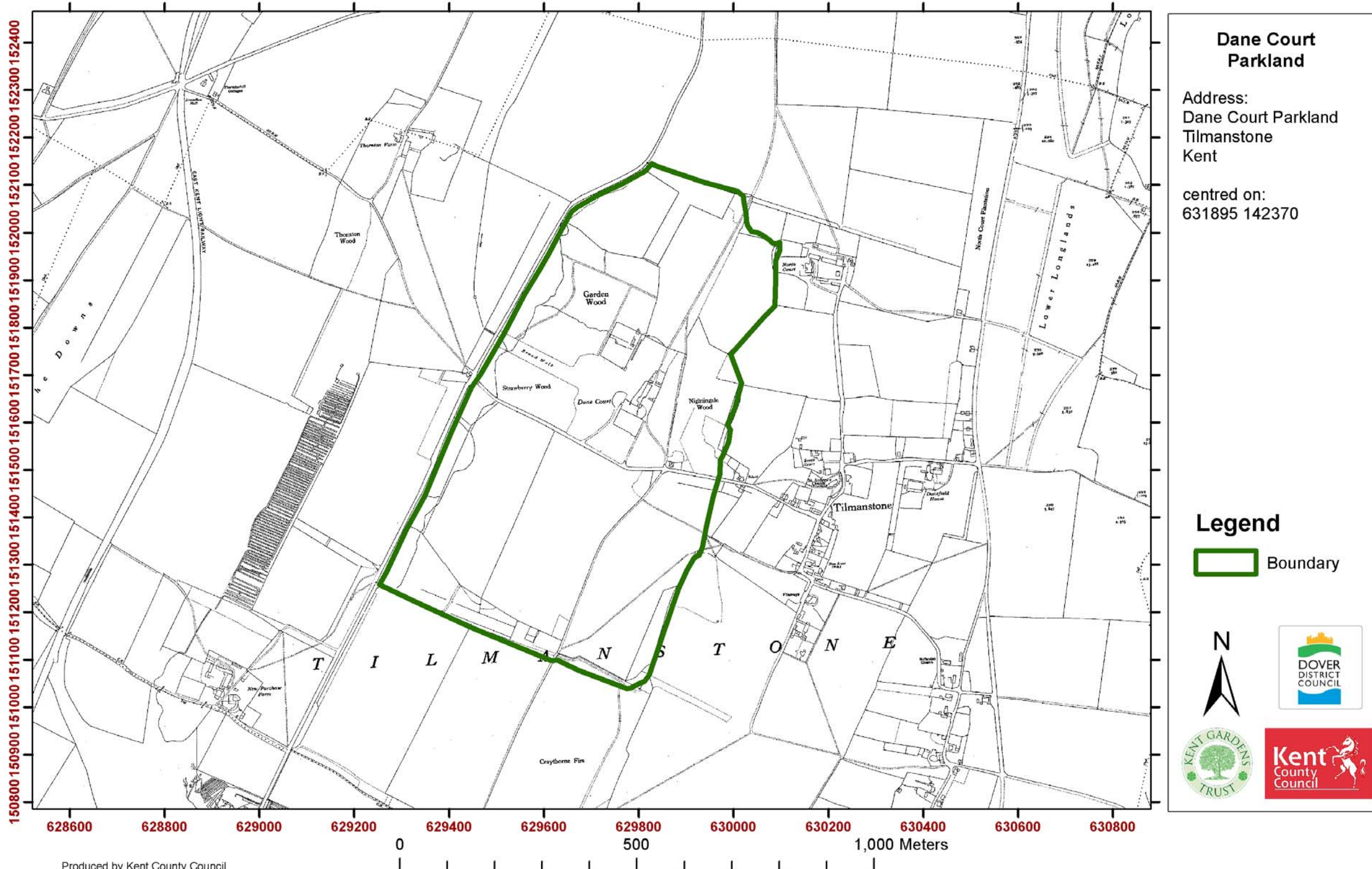


Fig. 9 3rd edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map (1929-1952)



Kent Compendium of Historic Parks & Gardens – 2015-2017 review of Dover District

Fig. 10 Dane Court Main Entrance (2016)



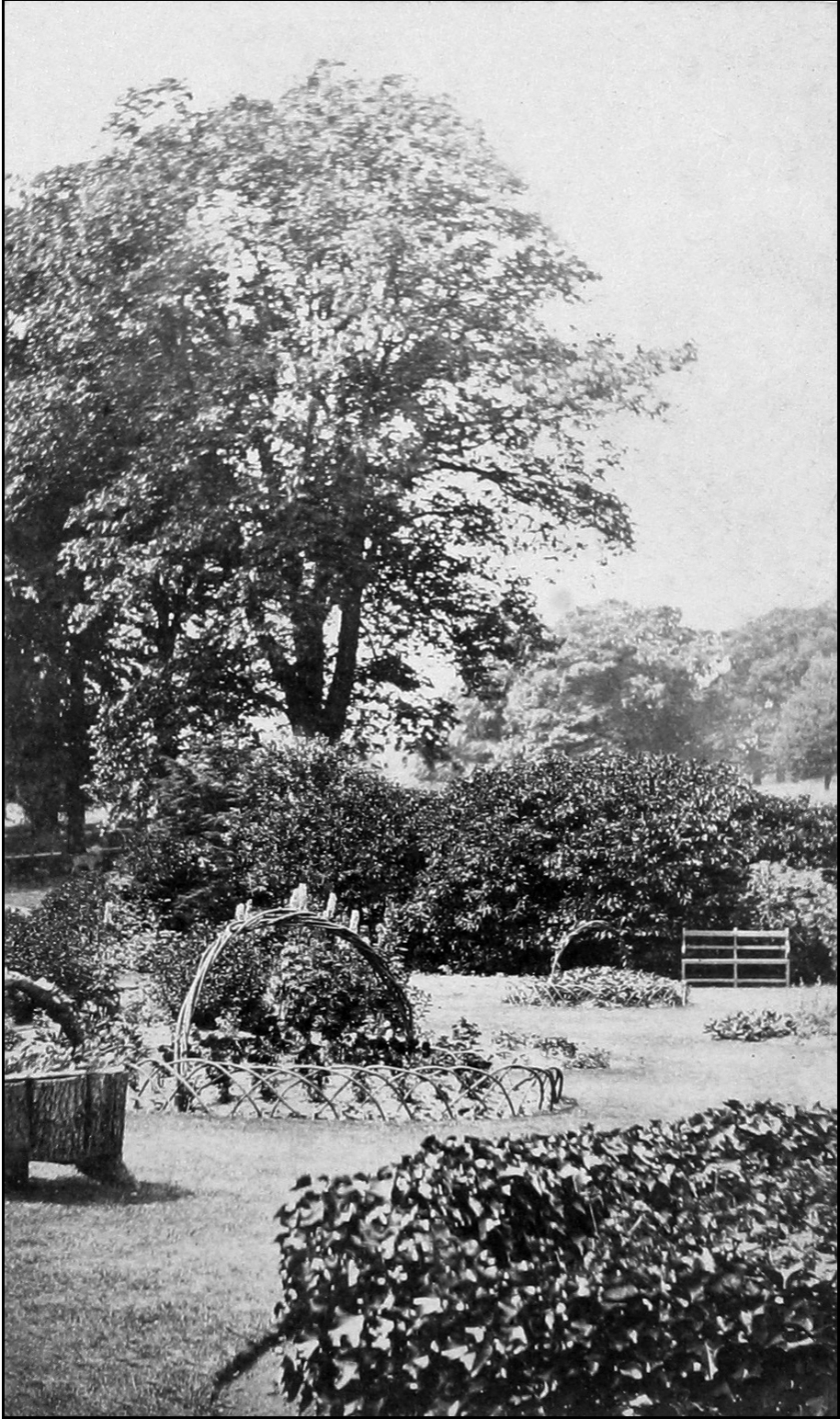
Kent Compendium of Historic Parks & Gardens – 2015-2017 review of Dover District

Fig. 11 Yorkstone path (2016)



Kent Compendium of Historic Parks & Gardens – 2015-2017 review of Dover District

Fig. 12 Mid 19th Century Private Garden (Rice Archive)



Kent Compendium of Historic Parks & Gardens – 2015-2017 review of Dover District

Fig. 13 Pre-1927 south façade (Rice Archive)



Kent Compendium of Historic Parks & Gardens – 2015-2017 review of Dover District

Fig. 14 View of The Park from House C1900 (Rice Archive)



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Fig. 15 Embanked South Lawn and Hedge (2016)



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Fig. 16 Steps opposite West Façade (2016)



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Fig. 17 Broadwalk South Side (2016)



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Fig. 18 Path through 1960s Lime Avenue (2016)



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Fig. 19 Plan of 1950s Walled Kitchen Garden (2016 courtesy of Patrick Rice)

