



## ***Hollingbourne Parish Council***

2<sup>nd</sup> April 2022

The Local Government Boundary Commission for England  
1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Windsor House  
50 Victoria Street  
London  
SW1H 0TL

Dear Sir / Madam

**RE: BOUNDARY REVIEW FOR MAIDSTONE BOROUGH COUNCIL –  
PROPOSED WARD – HARRIETSHAM, LENHAM AND HOLLINGBOURNE**

I write to you on behalf of the Hollingbourne Parish Council in response to your review for the Maidstone Borough Council, and thank you for giving us the opportunity to comment on your Boundary Review Report and consultation.

It must be a very challenging task to study the ward boundaries within the rural areas, and I would imagine that many difficult scenarios were looked at in your consultation. I understand, through attending the online session run by the Maidstone Borough Council (31<sup>st</sup> January 2022), that the ward boundary consultation was long overdue for the local authority, and its main objective was to ensure that the electoral numbers were fairly equal in each ward.

Upon receiving a copy of the Maidstone Borough Boundary Review Rural (Appendix 1), it was somewhat of a surprise for the Parish Council to see that our village, had been linked with Harrietsham and Lenham, both of which have far different challenges to Hollingbourne. Hollingbourne Parish Council together with Stockbury are investigating whether rural exception sites should be used to provide additional affordable housing for local people. While Harrietsham and Lenham are being so inundated with new development that their political interests are centred around avoidance of further development at all cost. This would therefore result on a member representing Hollingbourne and Lenham and Harrietsham to a lesser extent that they may find themselves in situation of a conflict of interest and priorities. In such circumstances Hollingbourne could see itself being overlooked, overshadowed and neglected by its neighbours' needs. The issues we have in Hollingbourne are different to those in Lenham and Harrietsham and we continue to have common interests with both Hucking and Bicknor.

In Kent, 'The Garden of England', there are so many small villages, which although they sit independently, they also remain with powerful links to the more populous neighbourhoods. As previously mentioned, one of these smaller villages is Hucking, which is hidden amongst the ancient woodland, with its bluebells, of the North Downs. This quiet and beautiful village is populated by only a hand full of people compared to Hollingbourne, and yet it has a long historical connection, which should not be broken.

Contd./...

In modern times, Hucking shares the same challenges as Hollingbourne. The increase of traffic throughout both of the villages is exacerbated by the commuter traffic, which often avoids using the main roads of the A249 and M20 due to congestion, road traffic collisions, etc. In addition, Hollingbourne Hill is paramount to linking the two neighbourhoods together; it acts as an umbilicus in the relationship between the two neighbourhoods.

As well as this, the villages stand together when it comes to protecting the environment and treasure their AONB (Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty) status. They work hand in hand with local issues, putting the residents and ecology first in their decisions.

You may think that this isn't enough to change your decision to separate Hollingbourne and Hucking within the ward boundary review, and to somebody who does not reside in the area, this could be understandable. However, examine the historical evidence behind the importance and loyalty that Hollingbourne and Hucking Parishes share. As far back as 980CE records are found within *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent, Volume 5*, (copy of extract enclosed), link <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-kent/vol5> where it mentions the connection of sale and negotiation over the manor of Hucking-court, being sold to Baldwin Duppa Duppa, Esquire of Hollingbourne Hill. The villages have shared a special relationship, in trade and land management, for well over a thousand years..

In addition, and possibly more importantly, in the aforementioned document it states that *the church within Hucking, which is dedicated to St Margaret, has always been esteemed as a chapel to the church of Hollingbourne, the vicar of that parish being collated to the vicarage of the church of Hollingbourne, with the chapel of Hucking annexed*. Indeed, today, the village magazine for the two Parishes, is named the 'Hollingbourne and Hucking Church and Parish News', and it has been in print for the residents for many years. These are just small examples of the historical significance between the two villages. Did our local forefathers draw up agreements to link the two villages together without good reason? Are these ancient bonds there to be broken? Surely not!

Look into the more recent history that the two villages shared during the World Wars. A trust was cemented so deeply between Hollingbourne and Hucking that underground tunnels, the Hollingbourne Zero Station (Auxiliary Units) were dug, hiding and protecting three brave women, whose aim was to help England win the war (see enclosed report). This was another example of an undisclosed history, which dovetailed both villages. A bond of trust and comradeship was unbreakable in those times, and they are remain so.

The Hollingbourne Primary School, built within the Victorian era, was, and is right now, essential to the children of the Hucking village. From a historical angle, I was thrilled to see a class photograph dated the early 1900's, upon the school wall, of a young boy, from Colyers Wents, Hucking. I would regularly appreciate the significance of this picture when my daughters attended the school,. We can imagine that the walk to school must have been sometimes arduous and challenging for this youngster, but how proud he must have been to attend the school, receiving a proper education, knowing that the village of Hollingbourne supported the children of Hucking.

This letter may seem sentimental in its message to the Local Boundary Commission for England, and true, we are but a drop in the ocean compared to the huge areas in which you have to make your numerous ward boundary decisions. However, please reconsider your decision to split the Hollingbourne village from its neighbour Hucking, in your boundary review decisions.

Contd./...

Please look upon our appeal to you with the same passion that the Hollingbourne Parish Council has for its neighbour the Hucking Parish. The link that these two villages has is very strong and important to the residents and we urge you to reconsider your ward boundaries in this respect to keep Hollingbourne and Hucking together.

Thank you ever so much for your consideration of our request. The Hollingbourne Parish Council very much hopes and trusts that you can look upon our request to reconsider this plan to change these boundaries in this manner, with compassion and fairness.

Assuring you of our best attention at all times.

Yours faithfully

Vicki Smith (Mrs)  
Parish Clerk

Encl: *Extracts from the History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent: Volume 5*  
*Details of Hollingbourne Zero Station (Auxiliary Units)*  
*Copies of Maidstone Borough Boundary Review Rural Appendix 1 and 2*



## Hollingbourne Zero Station (Auxiliary Units)

### Kent

- [REPORTS](#)
- [IMAGES](#)
- [VIDEOS](#)
- [MAP](#)
- Written by Stewart Angell on 01 November 1997.

The Special Duties Organisation, branch of the Auxiliary Units, was formed after the sabotage side of the resistance had already been established. Its members were never told of the many patrols in existence all around the country. The Special Duties Organisation's role involved radio communications and spying. The headquarters for the unit was located at Hannington Hall, Hannington, Wiltshire. The section's personnel consisted of spies, cut-outs, out-station radio operators and the people who would operate the control and zero stations.

Unlike the sabotage-minded patrols both men and women could be chosen for the task of spying. The main people recruited for this role were people whose jobs allowed plenty of movement - doctors, midwives, postmen, vicars and farm workers. These people were trained separately in their own areas, being taught how to make simple intelligence reports. In the event of a German invasion they would have carried on their usual business or routine, making reports of any German troop movements, or anything else of interest they had observed. Once a report was completed the spy needed to pass the information on to a radio operator. This was achieved by use of a secret 'letter box'. This could take many forms. For instance an old tin can, or hole in a tree or under a rock could be adopted. All that was required was a place where the report could be hidden and be accessible to the radio operator.

If the radio operator did not pick up the report himself, someone known as a 'cut-out' would pick it up and transfer it to a second secret letter box where it could be retrieved for transmission. The use of this system kept the identity of the spies and cut-outs from the radio-operators and vice-versa.

A radio operator along with his equipment was classified as an out-station. The radio's whereabouts had to be kept totally secret. This was achieved by siting most of the radios in underground hideouts. The radio used by the Special Duties Organisation was purpose built to be basic in design and simple to use. The radio sets measured approximately 15 inches long, 6 inches high and 5 inches wide. They worked on the, then rarely used, frequency between 60 and 65 megacycles that was probably not even monitored by the Germans. A six volt car battery was used to power the radio set. This needed a 40 feet long aerial to be able to transmit its messages. Had the Germans landed the radio operators would have carried on with their normal occupations, only visiting their out-stations to transmit short reports of information. These out-station operators would all be transmitting to their local control stations, of which Sussex had three. The purpose of a control station was to relay information gained from the various out-stations back to headquarters at Hannington Hall.

A control station was operated by three specially trained women of the ATS Auxiliary Unit, each station having two transmitters and two receivers. One set was for everyday use whilst the whole radio network was in training, the other to be used in the event of an invasion. The training set was often housed in a surface building. The other set would have been close by in an underground hideout known as a 'zero station', so-called because when the station's code-name was used it was always followed by the code suffix 'zero'. There were no transmitting schedules for the out-station operators to keep so the women would have to listen for messages coming in for long stretches of time. The purpose of a Zero Station was to receive coded information from the many out-stations in the surrounding area, passing on the details via a direct phone line to the Special Duties headquarters at Hannington Hall.

The Hollingbourne Zero station is identical in design to other examples still accessible in Sussex and Hampshire, the only variant being the length of the emergency exit tunnel. The women operatives of these Zero Stations were members of the ATS with Beatrice Temple as their Senior Commander. Miss Temple would often visit the underground sites around the country to check that the women were all right and generally monitor how the system was working. The Royal Corps of Signals were in charge of checking and maintaining the radio equipment.

Built on a solid concrete base with corrugated iron arched across to form its roof, the hideout resembles, like many of the sabotage patrol hideouts, an underground Nissan hut. Entrance was gained by lifting a concealed earth-covered wooden trapdoor. With the trapdoor open, a wooden ladder led down the entrance shaft, which opened out into a small room containing explosives and ammunition. This room was made to appear as if it were the only one, giving no indication of the main chamber, behind one of its walls, containing all the radio equipment. A system of shelves and carefully-stacked boxes hid the 5ft high door leading to this main chamber. When a secret catch was lifted, a section of the shelving moved out of the way, allowing the door to be opened. Along with the radio equipment, the main chamber contained a small table with chairs, bunk beds, spare batteries with a generator to recharge them and a good supply of food. The batteries were used for powering the radio equipment and a simple lighting arrangement.

The other end of the main chamber led into another small room which contained a chemical toilet, a drain in the floor, storage space and the entrance to the emergency exit tunnel. The three feet wide emergency exit tunnel was 16 feet long and terminated by opening out into a square concrete structure that had an earth covered wooden hatch above it concealing its existence. Fresh air was supplied into the hideout by two one foot diameter asbestos pipes. One was positioned just off the floor and the other just below the roof. They ran along from the main chamber through the small end room until coming to the surface disguised as the holes of a badger sett.

The 40 foot long wire aerial ran up an adjacent oak tree trunk. A groove was cut out of the tree bark and the aerial wire hidden in the groove. The bark would then have been put back into the groove and fixed in position.

The Hollingbourne Zero Station is located in a narrow strip of woodland between two fields, 150 yards south of Rigglestone Lane. The entrance shaft is covered by a sheet of corrugated metal and is located close to a large fallen tree. The emergency exit tunnel in bushes 30 yards to the south can also be entered. The shelter is quite shallow but is still in excellent condition.

### **Ward Boundaries Narrative for Submission to LGBCE**

#### **Barming Heath and Teston – 2 Members – 6,544 (+7%)**

The significant proportion of the population of Barming is in the East of the parish area and links in with the urban area as an extension of it. The rural elements of Barming Parish do not have enough electorate to be warded and form a link to Teston, with the A26 being a physical link between the two communities. The boundaries are dictated by the borough boundary to the North and West, the parish boundary to the South and the strong identities of the urban area to the East where Fant is a recognised area of Maidstone.

#### **Fant and Oakwood – 3 Members – 8,787 (-4%)**

Fant and Oakwood are areas with strong identities either side of the A26. In the West the boundary has been drawn up to and including Fant Farm in the rural area, as well as recognising the parts of the urban area that identify as Fant rather than Barming. The Southern/Western boundary is the river and to the North the boundary has been drawn around the Oakwood Park area south of the communities that identify more with the A20 area.

#### **Palace Wood – 2 Members – 6,345 (+4%)**

Palace Wood is centred around the Palace Wood estate area to the West of the Borough and South of the A20.

#### **Allington – 1 Member – 3,282 (+8%)**

The area of Allington has a strong identity in Maidstone and goes out to the North to the river taking in Allington Castle.

#### **Bridge – 1 Member – 3,178 (+4%)**

The Bridge Ward covers the area around the A20 with an identity more towards the Town Centre than those to the west and abuts up against the strong river boundary.

#### **Ringlestone – 1 Member – 3,297 (+8%)**

The Ringlestone estate has seen a lot of electoral growth recently and has sufficient numbers to be its own discreet ward with two very strong boundaries of the river to the West and the A229 (dual carriage way), Royal Engineers Way to the East.

#### **Penenden Heath – 3 Members – 8,680 (-5%)**

Penenden Heath is a recognised historic area of Maidstone. It has a strong western boundary in the A229, the M20 to the North and the A249 to the East. The Southern boundary has been drawn along the existing polling district line of Union Street. This ensures electoral equality whilst using a road that is a more significant road than others off of Week Street as it connects out of town and into the main road system.

#### **Grove Green and Vinters Park – 3 Members – 8,347 (-9%)**

Grove Green and Vinters Park share a commonality of being areas that have similar proximities to the Town Centre, and access to the out of town retail to the north. The ward is centred around the school complex and green space. Consideration was given to splitting these areas into two distinct wards as both Grove Green and Vinters Park have their own strong sense of identity. However, this was would both create an incongruous shaped ward and not be within tolerance on electoral

equality. Mote Park to the south serves many parts of Maidstone as such a large park in an urban area, but has been included in this ward for reasons of electoral equality.

**Central Maidstone – 3 Members – 8,488 (-7%)**

Central Maidstone Ward covers the Town Centre of Maidstone and dense residential areas of a similar nature around the town centre. The boundaries have been set as the river to the west, Union Street to the north (see Penenden Heath), Tovil and Armstrong Road to the south (allowing for South Park to be included in a single ward) and the distinct area of Shepway.

**Tovil and North Loose – 3 Members – 9,619 (+5%)**

Tovil is a Parished area with a strong and recognisable identity in Maidstone and is linked with North Loose, a defined neighbourhood plan area with an active neighbourhood forum. There are links between Tovil and Loose via Cave Hill and Stockett Lane to Loose Valley. The southern boundary of North Loose has been extended to encompass the urban growth in Loose Parish as the development there currently bridges the ward line. The boundary line has been drawn specifically to include an area of future development to the south-eastern corner of the Loose urban extension. South Park has been included north of Armstrong Road on the Northern boundary too in order to aid with convenient and effective local government.

**Bearsted and North Madginford – 2 Members – 6,643 (+9%)**

The parished area of Bearsted to the east of Maidstone is a clear and strong area of identity centred around the A20. This ward covers the whole of the identified area of Bearsted and the older part of Madginford. To the north the parts of Thurnham parish that identify and share issues with Bearsted have been brought into Bearsted. The boundary line has been drawn along the parish boundary where possible, but to the south the boundary uses the roads that best identify Bearsted from the Madginford area. The boundary drawn along Egremont road has been used because the properties to the north are distinct from the south of the road being built in the 60s with those south of the line built much later.

**Downswood – 1 Member – 2,942 (-3%)**

This ward takes in the communities of South Madginford, Downswood and significant planned growth (some 600 properties) to the west of Church Road which will form linkages to Downswood rather than Otham village. The build out rates for the Church Road development are planned to have more than 65 dwellings built by May 2024 allowing it to be parish warded.

**Shepway – 3 Members – 8980 (-2%)**

Shepway is a distinct area of Maidstone. Historically it has been split into North and South, and West and East, but this proposed ward recognises the area in its entirety. The boundaries are clear, with the eastern boundary drawn to recognise the discreet area of Senacre along the Sutton Road.

**Senacre – 1 Member – 3,264 (+7%)**

There is extensive new development coming in along the Sutton Road to the southeast of Maidstone. The Senacre Ward consists of the Senacre estate as a recognised area to the north of Sutton Road and the extensive further development, some already built, but with more to come by 2027 along the Sutton Road. This includes several parts of the southern boundary of Otham. The Sutton Road forms the southern boundary, with the eastern boundary set at the extent of the development of the Urban area.

**Park Wood – 2 Members – 6,452 (+6%)**

The existing Park Wood ward is the area with the most electoral variance. Consideration was given to creating a three Member ward but the Council feels very strongly that Park Wood is not one homogenous community but has a distinct identity to the east of the industrial park with the new Langley Park development (that sits within Boughton Monchelsea parish). This ward recognises the existing elements that identify as Park Wood to the west of the industrial park.

**Langley – 1 Member – 3,205 (+5%)**

The land to the east of the industrial park south of Sutton Road, along with further development to come, along the south of Sutton Road extending that built up environment further into Langley. This is proposed as it recognises the distinction with that community from Park Wood and its Langley oriented growth.

**Boxley Downs – 2 Members – 6,270 (+3%)**

The Council's ward proposal seeks to recognise the rural nature of wards where possible and to minimise the crossing of the M20/A20. Boxley Downs is suggested as a Ward which covers the rural parts of Boxley Parish (the urban part is in Grove Green and Vinters Park) and combines them with communities linked by the A249 heading north and on the North Downs. As an area of outstanding natural beauty the population here is sparse creating a large geographical area, but not one that can be split given the electorate size of Boxley Parish.

**Harrietsham, Lenham and Hollingbourne – 2 Members – 6,790 (+11%)**

To the northeast of the rural area Harrietsham, Lenham and Hollingbourne have been combined along with the North Eastern part of the Downs. Again the geographical extent of this ward is in part due to the sparsely populated downs. However, this ward is slightly above the tolerance for electoral equality. Whilst this is not desirable the ward cannot be split without worsening electoral equality and it is necessary to include all the communities on the Downs. In order to keep electoral equality within reason the southern part of Lenham parish has been split and is part of Headcorn ward. This split is a difficult boundary in the sense that it clearly cuts close to Lenham. It is proposed to minimise the impact on electoral integrity and because the railway line forms an easily recognisable boundary. There are developments going in to the south of the railway line as part of Lenham which are not built out yet. It is recognised that this is not ideal but the boundary does not split off existing electors in those properties.

**Headcorn – 2 Members – 5,713 (-6%)**

Headcorn is too large in its own right to be a single member ward and it is therefore necessary to look further afield to achieve the necessary electorate. In the interests of creating a manageable ward the approach has been to try to keep it geographically sensible and it covers the eastern part of the Borough. Hawkenbury to the west has formed part of the Suttons ward for purposes of electoral equality. The northern boundary has been discussed under Harrietsham, Lenham and Hollingbourne ward.

**The Suttons – 1 Member - 2,640 (-13%)**

The parishes of Chart Sutton, Sutton Valence, and East Sutton have been combined along with the small Hawkenbury community to create a small ward. There is very little growth expected in this part of the Borough and the variance on this ward is slightly outside of tolerance (-13.3%). However, this ward delivers a good size and shape, and its location within the Borough means that issues of a



similar nature will be raised. Convenient and effective local government therefore supports the slightly smaller size.

**Otham, Leeds and Kingswood – 1 Member – 2,876 (-6%)**

Otham, Leeds and Broomfield and Kingswood are linked by virtue of their rural nature (Otham's more urban parts have been included in urban wards) and their location within the centre of Maidstone Borough. The resulting electoral figure is well within tolerance.

**Boughton Monchelsea and Loose – 1 Member – 3,051 (0%)**

There is a strong connection between Loose and Boughton Monchelsea in terms of the nature of the communities, issues they face and shared travel connections.

**Coxheath and Farleigh – 2 Members – 6,251 (+3%)**

Coxheath is a significant urban area in the countryside which is too large on its own for a single member ward. It has been combined with West and East Farleigh to create a convenient ward to the southwest of Maidstone that achieves good electoral equality.

**Marden and Yalding – 3 Members – 8,920 (-2%)**

Consideration has been given as to whether to split Marden and Yalding into a single member ward consisting of Yalding and Nettlestead, and a two member ward of Marden, Collier Street, Hunton and Linton. Electoral equality can be achieved in either configuration. However, the Council has strong views that Hunton shares more with Yalding than Marden and the split would not allow for that. A three member ward is therefore proposed.

**Staplehurst – 2 Members – 5,972 (-2%)**

The proposed ward of Staplehurst uses the existing parish of Staplehurst and achieves electoral equality.

<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-kent/vol5>

## Hucking



## Parishes: Hucking

Pages 569-572

[The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent: Volume 5](#). Originally published by W Bristow, Canterbury, 1798.

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Edward Hasted, 'Parishes: Hucking', in *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent: Volume 5* (Canterbury, 1798), pp. 569-572. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-kent/vol5/pp569-572> [accessed 1 April 2022].

Keyword highlight

## HUCKING

LIES the next parish from Bicknor south westward, in the hundred of Eythorne, and *western division* of the county. It is called in antient records, *Houkynnge*, and took its name from its high situation.

HUCKING is a small unfrequented parish, but little known, lying close to the summit of the chalk hills, close to which the church stands, with two or three houses near it, the rest being interspersed over different parts of it. It lies on high ground, being much exposed to the bleak northern aspect, and joins to that part of Hollingborne above the hills southward. It has throughout a woody appearance, from the wide hedge-rows round the fields, and on the north-west side the parish joins to a large tract of woodland, which reaches up almost to the church, the whole of it is an unpleasant dreary country, the soil of which is very poor, being chalky, and much covered with flint stones. The rents of it amount to about 460l. per ann.

THE MANOR of Hollingborne, which was given to the priory of Christ-church, in Canterbury, in the year 980, claims over this parish; subordinate to which is *the manor of Hucking-court*, late the property of the Rev. John Davis, of Mereworth, whose widow, Mrs. Anne Davis, sold it to Baldwin Duppa Duppa, esq. of Hollingborne-hill.

HUCKING, alias RUMPSTED, is a small manor in this parish, which acquired its latter name from the antient possessors of it. Sir Edward Rumpsted held it in the reign of king Edward I. whose descendant, of the same name, was an eminent man in the reign of Edward III. How long it remained with them I do not find; but in the 3d year of Henry VI. it was in the-possession of Richard Peverell, and in the 25th year of it, Robert de Poynings died possessed of it, leaving Alianore, the wife of Sir Henry Percy, his cousin and next heir, who had thereupon possession granted of this estate, among the other lands of her inheritance, and in his father's life-time he succeeded likewise by this marriage to the baronies of Poynings, Bryan, and Fitzpain, by the former of which titles he received summons to parliament.

On his father's death, in the 33d year of that reign, he succeeded him as earl of Northumberland, and having engaged warmly in defence of Henry VI. was slain fighting on the king's part, at the battle of Towtonfield, in the 39th year of that reign, being at the time of his death possessed of this manor.

¶The next year, being the 1st of Edward IV. and act of attainder passed against the deceased earl, among others. After which it became the property of the Peckhams, with whom it did not remain long, for in the reign of Henry VII. the title to it was vested in Henry Vane, esq. whose son Ralph Vane, esq. with the consent of his wife, conveyed it, in the 31st year of Henry VIII. to William Taylor, of Romney, son of John Taylor, of Shadoxhurst, from which name it was not long afterwards alienated to Edmund atte Wood, who died in the 5th year of queen Elizabeth, and was buried in Hollingborne church, in which name it staid till Richard Wood leaving a sole daughter and heir Eleanor, she carried this estate in marriage to Thomas Thompson, and he, with her assent, in

the 9th year of king James, alienated it to another William Taylor, whose son and heir, in the reign of Charles I. transferred his interest in it by sale to Mr. John Stringer, of Goudhurst, who gave it to his youngest son Mr. Thomas Stringer, of that place. His two sons dying s. p. his daughter Katherine married to William Belcher, of Rochester, M. D. at length entitled him to this estate. He was succeeded in it by his eldest son the Rev. Stringer Belcher, rector of Ulcomb, who died in 1739, leaving four daughters his coheirs. They possessed this estate in undivided shares, of these one fourth part, which was possessed by Benjamin Neale Bayley, esq. in right of his wife Anne, the eldest daughter and coheir was alienated by their son to Edward Belcher; esq. of Ulcomb, younger brother of Mr. Stringer Belcher beforementioned, who died possessed of it in 1778, and his only surviving son Mr. William Belcher, of Ulcomb, is at this time entitled to the fee of it.

Judith, the second daughter and coheir, on her death devised her fourth part to her sister Elizabeth Belcher, and she is now entitled to that, as well as her own fourth part, being one whole undivided moiety of it; and the remaining fourth part was carried in marriage by the other sister Sarah, to the Rev. Joseph Milner, of Aylesford, afterwards D. D. and he, in her right, still continued owner of it at his death in 1784, and by his will devised it to his widow, who now possesses it.

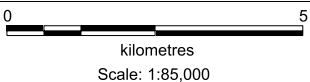
There are no *parochial* charities. The poor relieved constantly are about sixteen; casually six.

HUCKING is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sutton.

The church is dedicated to St. Margaret, and is *exempt* from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon. It has always been esteemed as a chapel to the church of Hollingborne; the vicar of that parish being collated to the vicarage of the church of Hollingborne, with the chapel of Hucking annexed. Both together are of the clear yearly certified value of 70l. 16s. 8d.

# Maidstone Borough Boundary Review Rural

## Appendix 1



**Legend**

- Proposed Wards
- Existing Parishes

Labels Read; Name, Councillor Count, Electorate Count

© Ordnance Survey Maps - Maidstone  
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