

**EB 02.30**



[www.landuse.co.uk](http://www.landuse.co.uk)

# **Folkestone & Hythe Historic Environment Assessment**

Prepared by LUC  
January 2019

**Project Title:** Folkestone & Hythe Historic Environment Assessment

**Client:** Folkestone & Hythe District Council

Version	Date	Version Details	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
V1	05.11.2018	DRAFT	MS	SMO	SMO
V2	16.01.2019	FINAL	MS	SMO	SMO



[www.landuse.co.uk](http://www.landuse.co.uk)

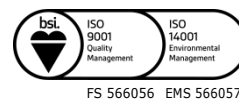
# Folkestone & Hythe Historic Environment Assessment

Prepared by LUC  
January 2019

Planning & EIA  
Design  
Landscape Planning  
Landscape Management  
Ecology  
GIS & Visualisation

LUC LONDON  
43 Chalton Street  
London  
NW1 1JD  
T +44 (0)20 7383 5784  
[london@landuse.co.uk](mailto:london@landuse.co.uk)

Offices also in:  
Bristol  
Edinburgh  
Glasgow  
Lancaster  
Manchester



Land Use Consultants Ltd  
Registered in England  
Registered number: 2549296  
Registered Office:  
43 Chalton Street  
London NW1 1JD  
LUC uses 100% recycled paper

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
	Background	1
	Aim and objectives	1
	Scope	2
	Legislative and policy context	3
<b>2</b>	<b>Methodology</b>	<b>8</b>
	Introduction	8
	Task 1: Data Collection	8
	Task 2: Desk-based Assessment	8
	Task 3: Asset Significance	9
	Task 4: Initial Risk Appraisal	9
	Task 5: Site Visits and Appraisal Moderation	10
	Task 6: Reporting	10
<b>3</b>	<b>Baseline and Assessment</b>	<b>11</b>
	Introduction	11
	Development and history	11
	Sellindge Option A	14
	Sellindge Option B	23
	Sellindge Option C	25
	Sellindge Option D	29
	Otterpool Option A	31
	Assessment	31
	Otterpool Option B	53
<b>4</b>	<b>Policy Assessment</b>	<b>55</b>
	Sellindge Strategy Policy CSD9	55
	New Garden Settlement Policy SS6-SS9	57
	Places and Policies Local Plan, Submission Draft (February 2018)	59
<b>Appendix 1</b>	<b>- Sellindge Option A Gazetteer</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>Appendix 2</b>	<b>- Sellindge Option B Gazetteer</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Appendix 3</b>	<b>- Sellindge Option C Gazetteer</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Appendix 4</b>	<b>- Sellindge Option D Gazetteer</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Appendix 5</b>	<b>- Otterpool Option A Gazetteer</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>Appendix 6</b>	<b>- Otterpool Option B Gazetteer</b>	<b>123</b>

## Tables

Table 1.1: Relevant NPPF (2018) policies	4
Table 1.2: Historic Environment Policies in the draft Places and Policies Local Plan (Feb 2018)	6

Table 1.3: New Garden Settlement Policy SS7	6
Table 2.1: Definition of Potential Effect	9
Table 3.1 – Findspots within the site	45
Table 3.2 - Non-designated assets of low value within Otterpool Option A	45
Table 3.3 – Burial Mounds/ Ring ditches within the site	46
Table 3.4 – Modern Military defensive features within the site	47

## Figures

Figure 1 – Sellindge Option A Historic Environment Plan	60
Figure 2 - Sellindge Option B Historic Environment Plan	61
Figure 3 - Sellindge Option C Historic Environment Plan	62
Figure 4 - Sellindge Option D Historic Environment Plan	63
Figure 5 - Otterpool Option A Historic Environment Plan	64
Figure 6 - Otterpool Option B Historic Environment Plan	65

# 1 Introduction

## Background

- 1.1 Folkestone & Hythe District Council<sup>1</sup> formally adopted its Core Strategy in September 2013. The adopted Core Strategy sets out the strategic planning policy framework and strategic site allocations<sup>2</sup> for the District to March 2031, providing the basis for decisions on land use planning affecting Folkestone & Hythe District. The Core Strategy Local Plan will soon be supplemented by the Places and Policies Local Plan (PPLP) which is programmed for adoption in 2019. Once adopted the PPLP will sit alongside the adopted Core Strategy allocating small and medium-sized sites for development and containing detailed development management policies to guide planning applications in the district.
- 1.2 Since the adoption of the Core Strategy the national population projection figures have been updated indicating a greater requirement for future housing than can be provided by in-filling within existing settlement boundaries. Additionally, the National Planning Practice Framework has changed. As a result, a review of the Core Strategy has been required to ensure that it still sets out a robust, long term plan for the district.
- 1.3 In October 2016 Folkestone & Hythe District Council commissioned LUC to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Review of the Core Strategy Local Plan.
- 1.4 The SA review was published alongside the Draft Core Strategy Review in March 2018. It sets out:
  - the context and framework for the SA/SEA of the Core Strategy Review;
  - the appraisal findings of growth options tested to inform the preferred Core Strategy Review policies; and
  - the appraisal findings of the policies in the Proposed Submission Core Strategy Review.
- 1.5 This historic environment assessment has been undertaken to inform the SA appraisal of spatial options and site allocation policies in the Proposed Submission Core Strategy Review Local Plan. It comprises a strategic area-based assessment of the risk of effects to heritage assets in and around the preferred area options for growth at Sellindge and at a New Garden Settlement at Otterpool Park. These areas include:
  - Sellindge Option A
  - Sellindge Option B
  - Sellindge Option C
  - Sellindge Option D
  - New Garden Settlement Option A
  - New Garden Settlement Option B

## Aim and objectives

- 1.6 The purpose of this study is to provide evidence to Folkestone & Hythe on:

---

<sup>1</sup> Previously known as Shepway District Council

<sup>2</sup> The two strategic site allocations and two strategic broad locations allocated within the adopted CS now have planning permission.

- the significance of heritage assets within the potential allocation sites, and those with the potential to experience effects as a consequence of setting change in the wider landscape;
- the risk of harm to heritage assets from development on site; and,
- any options available to avoid or minimise adverse effects and deliver enhancement.

1.7 The study objectives were to:

- Undertake a high-level desk-based assessment, to accepted industry standards<sup>3</sup>, to:
  - Identify heritage assets with the potential to be affected by the proposed land allocation;
  - Understand their significance, including any contribution made by setting;
  - Assess the likely effect on heritage significance arising from development in the study area – including those arising from setting change and cumulative/in-combination effects;
  - Undertake site visits to confirm and, if necessary, amend assessment results;
- Provide commentary on the wider relationships between heritage assets and the historic landscapes of the area, including potential for effects as a consequence of development; and
- Provide advice on options for sustainable development, where appropriate.

## Scope

### Geographical study area

1.8 A study area of 1km was defined around each potential allocation site in which heritage assets would be assessed for potential for setting change, although this has been extended as required where assets at greater distance have identified susceptibility to setting change.

### Approach

- 1.9 The high-level assessment has been conducted in line with recognised practice, as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standards and Guidance<sup>4</sup> - noting that this is a strategic study, looking at a proposed site with no scheme details, whereas the standards are targeted towards project-specific assessment.
- 1.10 In addition, Historic England guidance *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3* ('GPA3') has been followed in understanding the contribution of setting to the significance of assets and impacts thereon. Similarly, *The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans: Historic England Advice Note 3* ('HEAN3') has informed the methodology.
- 1.11 A full description of the methodology used to undertake the study is set out in **Chapter 2**.

### Limitations

- 1.12 The study has utilised a range of sources on the area's historic environment. Much of this is necessarily secondary information compiled from a variety of sources (e.g. Historic Environment Record (HER) data and Conservation Area documentation). It has been assumed that this information is reasonably accurate unless otherwise stated.
- 1.13 Some new development is already underway in Sellindge and Otterpool, and it is understood that archaeological evaluation has been undertaken as part of the planning process. The findings of such work will not yet be included within the HER and therefore the KCC archaeological advisors were contacted in relation to the potential gaps within the baseline data, however, the results of this work is not yet in the public domain.
- 1.14 A site visit was undertaken on Thursday November 15<sup>th</sup> 2018; unfortunately, in poor weather conditions with visibility hindered by fog. The purpose of the site visit was to assess potential setting impacts, but only via public access. Those assets that could not be properly accessed

<sup>3</sup> Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2017; 2014) *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, Reading: CIfA.

<sup>4</sup> CIfA (2014; 2017) *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*. Reading: CIfA

included: the Registered Park and Gardens at Sandling (Grade II) and Port Lympe (Grade II), Somerfield Court (Grade II listed) and Barn complex (Grade II listed) and Otterpool Manor (Grade II listed). The Farmstead south east of Grove House (MKE88404) was also inaccessible.

- 1.15 The site visit was undertaken to assess setting issues only - not archaeological potential.
- 1.16 The study provides a strategic assessment of the risk of harm to heritage assets arising from development within the study area. As detailed proposals for the sites are not available, the study cannot draw conclusive statements regarding the significance of the potential impacts or definitive levels of harm. Detailed assessments would need to be undertaken as part of any subsequent planning applications and, if necessary, accompanying Environmental Impact Assessments (if the decision is taken to proceed with the allocation of these sites for development).
- 1.17 The assessment of potential effects for the site allocations was based upon boundary data provided in early 2018, with the policy assessment based on figures dated to December 2018. The assessment for potential effects includes a series of assumptions to provide a 'maximum case' scenario, in line with the required precautionary approach. The assumptions applied to the assessment are set out in **Chapter 2: Methodology**.

## Legislative and policy context

- 1.18 The following section sets out the relevant legislative and policy context for the study.

### Historic environment legislation

- 1.19 Legislation relating to archaeology and Scheduled Monuments is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, as amended.
- 1.20 Legislation regarding buildings of special architectural or historic interest is contained in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as amended. Section 66 of the 1990 Act is relevant as it states that the decision maker, when exercising planning functions, must give special regard to the desirability of preserving a listed building and its setting. Section 72 of the 1990 Act provides protection for the character and appearance of Conservation Areas.
- 1.1 The Hedgerows Regulations (1997) protect countryside hedgerows, which may be considered historically 'important' if they are 30 years old and:
  - marks all or part of a parish boundary that existed before 1850; and/or,
  - contains an archaeological feature such as a scheduled monument;
  - is completely or partly in or next to an archaeological site listed on a Historic Environment Record (HER); and/or,
  - marks the boundary of an estate or manor or looks to be related to any building or other feature that's part of the estate or manor that existed before 1600; and/or,
  - is part of a field system or looks to be related to any building or other feature associated with the field system that existed before the Enclosure Acts (that is before 1845).

### National planning policy

- 1.2 The application of these laws and national policy covering the effects of development on the historic environment are outlined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)<sup>5</sup>. There are references to the historic environment throughout the NPPF but Section 16 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' deals with the topic in detail and provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking to:
  - deliver sustainable development;

---

<sup>5</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012; 2018.



- understand the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
- conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and,
- recognise the contribution that the historic environment makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.

1.3 The following paragraphs of the NPPF are relevant to consideration of the historic environment effects of proposals.

**Table 1.1: Relevant NPPF (2018) policies**

Paragraph	Content
189 <sup>6</sup>	In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
190 <sup>7</sup>	Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
192 <sup>8</sup>	In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;</li> <li>• the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and</li> <li>• the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.</li> </ul>
193 <sup>9</sup>	When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.
194 <sup>10</sup>	Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of: <p>a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;</p> <p>b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.</p>
195 <sup>11</sup>	Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use
199 <sup>12</sup>	Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any

<sup>6</sup> Paragraph 128 in the 2012 NPPF.

<sup>7</sup> Paragraph 129 in the 2012 NPPF.

<sup>8</sup> Paragraph 131 in the 2012 NPPF.

<sup>9</sup> Paragraph 132 in the 2012 NPPF.

<sup>10</sup> Paragraph 132 in the 2012 NPPF.

<sup>11</sup> Paragraph 134 in the 2012 NPPF.

<sup>12</sup> Paragraph 141 in the 2012 NPPF.

	archive generated) publicly accessible <sup>64</sup> . However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.
200 <sup>13</sup>	Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.

### Definitions

- **Heritage Assets** are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF 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. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
- **Archaeological Interest** is defined as: There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- **Designated Heritage Assets** comprise: A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
- **Significance** is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.
- **Setting** is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

### Local Policy

#### *Shepway Core Strategy, Local Plan (2013)*

- 1.4 Folkestone & Hythe District Council formally adopted their Core Strategy in September 2013. The adopted Core Strategy sets out the strategic planning policy framework and strategic site allocations<sup>14</sup> for the District to March 2031, providing the basis for decisions on land use planning affecting Folkestone & Hythe District.
- 1.5 It contains a number of references to the historic environment/ heritage, including within the spatial strategies set out. However, in relation to the Sellindge Strategy (Policy CSD9) no requirements are set out for the historic environment.
- 1.6 The original plan does not include any policies relating to the New Garden Settlement Site.

#### *Places and Policies Local Plan, Submission Draft (February 2018)*

- 1.7 The Core Strategy Local Plan will soon be supplemented by the Places and Policies Local Plan (PPLP) which is programmed for adoption in 2019. Once adopted the PPLP will sit alongside the adopted Core Strategy allocating small and medium-sized sites for development and containing detailed development management policies to guide planning applications in the District.
- 1.8 Section 17 of the PPLP covers the Historic Environment highlighting how the emerging Shepway Heritage Strategy will help to address local planning needs and setting out a range of policies, which are presented in the table below.

<sup>13</sup> Paragraph 137 in the 2012 NPPF.

<sup>14</sup> The two strategic site allocations and two strategic broad locations allocated within the adopted CS now have planning permission.

**Table 1.2: Historic Environment Policies in the draft Places and Policies Local Plan (Feb 2018)**

Policy	Content
Policy HE1 Heritage Assets	The Council will grant permission for proposals which promote an appropriate and viable use of heritage assets, consistent with their conservation and their significance, particularly where these bring at risk or under-used heritage assets back into use or improve public accessibility to the asset.
Policy HE2 Archaeology	Important archaeological sites, together with their settings, will be protected and, where possible, enhanced. Development which would adversely affect them will not be permitted. Proposals for new development must include an appropriate description of the significance of any heritage assets that may be affected, including the contribution of their setting. The impact of the development proposals on the significance of the heritage assets should be sufficiently assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Desk-based assessment, archaeological field evaluation and/or historic building assessment may be required as appropriate to the case. Where the case for development affecting a heritage asset of archaeological interest is accepted, the archaeological remains should be preserved in situ as the preferred approach. Where this is not possible or justified, appropriate provision for preservation by record may be an acceptable alternative. Any archaeological investigation and recording should be undertaken in accordance with a specification and programme of work (including details of a suitable archaeological body to carry out the work) to be submitted to and approved by the Council in advance of development commencing.
Policy HE3 Local List of Heritage Assets	Proposals for development affecting buildings or sites identified on the local list of heritage assets, or sites that would meet the criteria, will be permitted where the particular significance that accounts for the designation is protected and conserved.
Policy HE4 Folkestone's Historic Gardens	The gardens set out below form part of the historic townscape of the west end of Folkestone. Planning permission will be refused for development that would affect the gardens or their setting. 1. Augusta Gardens; 2. Balfour Gardens; 3. Clifton Crescent; 4. Clifton Gardens; 5. Grimston Gardens; 6. Trinity Gardens; 7. Terlingham Gardens (Adjacent to Grand Hotel); 8. Westbourne Gardens; and 9. Kingsnorth Gardens. Small-scale developments for community facilities (such as pavilions or shelters) will be granted permission where it can be demonstrated that the asset or its setting will be preserved or enhanced.

*Core Strategy Review Consultation Draft Plan (March 2018)*

- 1.9 Where major strategic growth is being proposed for the first time, new policies have been drafted that did not feature in the 2013 Core Strategy (subsequent policies have been renumbered). Also where additional growth is proposed 2013 Core Strategy policies have been significantly amended. Changed policies include:
- A New Garden Settlement within the North Downs Character Area (Policies SS6-SS9); and
  - Sellindge Strategy (Policy CSD9).
- 1.10 The Sellindge Strategy Policy CSD9 makes limited mention of the historic environment/ heritage but section 5 of policy SS7 relating to the New Garden Settlement covers 'enhanced heritage assets'. The contents of this policy are tabulated below.

**Table 1.3: New Garden Settlement Policy SS7**

Paragraph	Content
5a	A heritage strategy shall be agreed that identifies how the development will enhance local heritage assets and their setting, including the Grade I listed Scheduled Monument of Westenhanger Castle (and its associated barns), the Grade II listed Otterpool Manor Farm and Upper Otterpool and any other designated or non-designated heritage assets identified. The application shall be supported by a detailed heritage strategy, setting out how the long term, viable use of heritage assets will be established and where necessary providing mechanisms for their integration into the development.
5b	The heritage strategy should include an initial archaeological assessment to guide archaeological works and this should be kept under active review. The provision of public art should be an integral part of the heritage strategy.
5c	Westenhanger Castle and its setting shall become a focal point for the new settlement that

	informs its character. The development shall provide an enhanced setting for the Castle, including generous public open space through the delivery of a new park, and shall protect key historic views. Proposals shall explore the opportunity to recreate the historic southern approach to the Castle and provide mechanisms for its integration with the development.
5d	Other archaeological and heritage assets will be evaluated, protected and, where possible, enhanced. Proposals must include an appropriate description of the significance of any heritage assets that may be affected, including the contribution of their setting; and e. Proposals should explore the potential for: 88 Consultation Draft (Regulation 18) Folkestone & Hythe District Council Core Strategy Review 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Renovating the existing buildings and barns at Westenhanger Castle to improve the setting of the building and provide space for businesses, leisure and craft industries;</li> <li>ii. and ii. Enhancing other heritage assets both within and outside the allocation boundary such as the setting of Lympne Castle and the Lympne Conservation Area where appropriate.</li> </ul>

- 1.11 In addition, to the above Policy SS3 'Place-Shaping and Sustainable Settlements Strategy' states that: 'Proposals should be designed to contribute to local place-shaping and sustainable development by: i) respecting and enhancing key historic features of conservation interest;'
- Folkestone & Hythe Heritage Strategy (Draft V03 2017)*
- 1.12 Folkestone & Hythe District Council have commissioned a Heritage Strategy to ensure that the heritage of the District plays a clear role in shaping any future regeneration, development and management decisions. In particular the strategy is intended to inform the development of its Places and Policies Local Plan and provide an evidence base that ensures a positive approach to heritage acts as a golden thread within the final local plan. The strategy is currently being drafted.

## 2 Methodology

### Introduction

- 2.1 This section outlines the methodology that was used in the study on a task-by-task basis. Key data sources are also outlined.
- 2.2 The study entailed undertaking the following discrete tasks:
1. Data Collection.
  2. Desk-based Assessment (DBA).
  3. Spatial Analysis.
  4. Asset Significance.
  5. Initial Effect Appraisal.
  6. Initial Cumulative Effect Appraisal.
  7. Site Visit and Appraisal Moderation.
  8. Reporting.

### Task 1: Data Collection

- 2.3 Supporting data and information was collected and collated for the study area. The extent of the study area is shown in Figures 1-6. Sources consulted comprise:
- GIS data for the proposed land allocation.
  - Historic England (HE) designated heritage asset data.
  - Kent Historic Environment Record data.
  - Conservation Areas – GIS data and supporting documents (e.g. Conservation Area Appraisals).
  - Modern Ordnance Survey (OS) base mapping.
  - LiDAR-derived Digital Surface Model (DSM) 1m data<sup>15</sup>.
  - Historic OS and other appropriate mapping.
  - Recent digital aerial photos.
  - Historic Landscape Characterisation data.

### Task 2: Desk-based Assessment

- 2.4 A desk-based assessment (DBA) was undertaken focusing on the proposed allocation sites. Work was carried out following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment*. Due to the nature of the study, namely

---

<sup>15</sup>Data reviewed from <https://houseprices.io/lab/lidar> and <https://data.gov.uk/data/map-preview?e=1.8&n=55.8&s=50.0&url=http%3A%2F%2Fenvironment.data.gov.uk%2Fds%2Fwms%3FSERVICE%3DWMS%26INTERFACE%3DENVIRONMENT--6f51a299-351f-4e30-a5a3-2511da9688f7%26request%3DGetCapabilities&w=-5.7>

responding to the potential for development, rather than a specific development proposal, the DBA work omits some aspects to be expected in a full CIfA S&G<sup>16</sup>-compliant DBA.

- 2.5 The DBA provides an understanding of the historic environment of the study area and identification of heritage assets in the study area which may be susceptible to effects due to setting change. This underpins the subsequent appraisal of issues associated with development of the site.
- 2.6 Judgements on archaeological potential are provided, based on available data. As already noted in the limitations section, there is on-going field evaluation in the study area the findings of which are not yet in the public domain.

### Task 3: Asset Significance

- 2.7 Following identification of the heritage assets susceptible to potential development of the site, an appraisal of their heritage significance was prepared. This is articulated in accordance with Conservation Principles and NPPF and includes a consideration of the role of setting in this significance. Assets are ascribed a level of significance, in line with Environmental Impact Assessment practice. Levels are as follows:
  - **High** – assets of national or international importance or demonstrable equivalence;
  - **Medium** – assets of importance to regional understanding; and
  - **Low** – assets of importance to local understanding.
  - **Negligible** – assets which hold little intrinsic archaeological value.
  - **Unknown** – assets for which the value cannot be determined.

### Task 4: Initial Risk Appraisal

- 2.8 The risk of harm to the significance of heritage assets, should the site be developed, was then appraised. This focused on effects to the significance of the asset in line with NPPF and considers:
  - a. The significance of the asset.
  - b. The likely effect of potential development upon the asset.
- 2.9 Assessment of effects related to setting change follows the stages set out in HE guidance (GPA3), taking cognisance of recent planning case law.
- 2.10 A summary of how risk is defined is provided in
- 2.11 **Table 2.1.** Professional judgement has been used to inform the final decision regarding the degree of harm.

**Table 2.1: Definition of Potential Effect**

Potential Effect	Definition
<b>Significant positive effect (++)</b>	N/A
<b>Minor positive effect (+)</b>	Beneficial effects are challenging to register and only in rare circumstances can a new development make a positive contribution to the significance of a heritage asset – for example, by removing harmful elements of its current setting, to better-reveal its character and significance. (Typically, it may only improve the visual and experiential qualities of an asset’s context – however, this is a townscape and visual rather than an historic environment consideration.)

<sup>16</sup> Standard and Guidance.

Potential Effect	Definition
<b>None/negligible effect (0)</b>	Development would not physically change any designated or non-designated heritage assets and would conserve their setting, resulting in no change to the heritage asset's significance, or the way in which it is perceived or understood.
<b>Minor negative effect (-)</b>	A minor negative effect occurs where allocation has the potential to cause minor effects to assets of high or medium significance as a consequence of setting change; and/ or, where assets of low significance may experience physical or setting change, resulting in any degree of effect (minor to significant).
<b>Significant negative effect (--)</b>	A significant negative effect occurs where, as result of allocation, assets of medium or high significance are subject to a significant degree of effect, via setting or physical change.

## Task 5: Site Visits and Appraisal Moderation

- 2.12 A site visit was undertaken on Thursday November 15<sup>th</sup> 2018; unfortunately, poor weather conditions prevailed with visibility hindered by fog. The site visit allowed for initial impressions on likely potential impacts on known archaeological remains and effects related to the setting change to be tested in the field. This included assessing how the development site can be viewed from key assets. It also included photography to illustrate any key points, a selection of these photos are presented throughout the report, although due to the poor weather conditions some photos taken during an earlier site visit in September 2017 by other LUC staff have also been included where appropriate.
- 2.13 As noted above, the site visits were limited by public accessibility and those in private ownership could not be accessed. In addition, it should be noted that the weather on the day of the site visit was foggy, meaning that longer views could not be verified.
- 2.14 The initial appraisal of individual and cumulative effects was moderated, as required, following the site visits.

## Task 6: Reporting

- 2.15 The findings of this assessment are presented in the following sections. They are to be read in conjunction with the Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review Sustainability Report and other documents relating to it. They are in no way intended to fulfil the requirement for the assessment required by the planning process in the event that more detailed development proposals be forthcoming.

## 3 Baseline and Assessment

### Introduction

- 3.1 There are a total of six assessment sites. Four of these are located at Sellindge, a rural linear settlement that developed along Ashford road (A20), a major route to London. The four spatial options in Sellindge are as follows:
- Sellindge Spatial Option A - a 20ha extension on the agricultural land to the south of Sellindge bordered by Ashford Road to the north and east (A20), the M20 to the south and Harringe Lane to the west;
  - Sellindge Spatial Option B - a 39ha extension including the same area as Sellindge A and further development to the west of Harringe Lane;
  - Sellindge Spatial Option C – a 37ha extension on agricultural land to the east of Sellindge between Ashford Road (A20), Swan Lane, and the M20; and
  - Sellindge Spatial Option D – Sellindge A, B and C combined.
- 3.2 It is understood that the development within Sellindge will comprise primarily residential development with some administrative buildings and leisure facilities. It will also include improvements to existing infrastructure and landscaping.
- 3.3 There are two spatial options for the New Garden Settlement site which is located at Otterpool Park to the south of Sellindge, on the opposite side of the M20 and HS1 corridor. The proposed development options here will extend around the existing historic villages of Westenhanger and Lympne, as well as smaller later developments at Harringe Lane and Newington Green. The two options are:
- **New Garden Settlement Option A** - a 613 ha area located comprising agricultural land either side of Otterpool Lane between South-eastern railway to the north and the B2067 to the south. To the east the site is bounded by the Stone Street, while to the west it in part follows field boundaries and woodland, a little east of Harringe Lane; and
  - **New Garden Settlement Option B** - is broadly the same as Option A but extends further west being bounded by Harringe Lane. It also differs in that the western side of Option A is proposed to be maintained as strategic open land, whereas in Option B it will be developed.
- 3.4 The Otterpool New Garden Settlement options are intended to provide large-scale residential development with a range of facilities and infrastructure, as well as landscaping including woodland planting and habitat creation.
- 3.5 The following section reports on the potential physical and setting changes that may arise to heritage assets in the vicinity of these sites, without the application of the local policy. Judgements are then refined in relation to the developing policy in the following section, which includes recommendations relating to the policy moving forward.

### Development and history

*Early prehistory: Palaeolithic (700,000 BC to 10,000 BC); Mesolithic (10,000 BC to 4,000 BC) and Neolithic (4,000 BC to 2,500 BC)*

- 3.6 Throughout the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic periods, Kent was part of a larger landmass that connected the present day British Isles to mainland Europe, and the coastline that we know today did not exist<sup>17</sup>. A number of finds in the form of handaxes suggest that early humans (likely

---

<sup>17</sup> Arche-Manche (2014) Archaeology, Art & Coastal Heritage: Tools to Support Coastal Management, p. 203



Homo Heidelbergensis) were in the Kent area, possibly migrating across the landscape between ice ages.

- 3.7 Around 40,000 BC, anatomically modern humans (Homo Sapiens Sapiens) arrived in the area, and sites in Kent, such as Ebbsfleet, contain some of the earliest archaeological evidence of their settlement. However, as is generally typical, evidence of Palaeolithic activity in the study area is limited to residual worked flint (e.g. MKE108417 and TR 13 NW 20). Lithic tools and waste also represent activity during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, despite the latter period being one in which the hunter gathering gave way to a more sedentary lifestyle. Many of the finds from these three periods are concentrated around Westenhanger (although this may reflect the pattern of modern investigation more than past activity), where a probable prehistoric buried soil containing worked flint (MKE17416) and fluvial gravels of Neolithic to Bronze Age date (TR 13 NW 63) have also been identified.

*Later Prehistory: Bronze Age (2,500 BC to 700 BC) and Iron Age (700 BC to AD 43)*

- 3.8 The archaeological record suggests that settlements were more numerous in the Bronze Age and this is supported by the evidence within the study area which includes nine potential round barrows and ring ditches (ploughed out round barrows). The majority of these lie in the immediate vicinity of Barrow Hill, which lies in the Otterpool area. However, there are outliers to the south of these at Court-at-Street and east of at Lympne Industrial estate where an occupation site comprising ditches, pits and post-holes site is also attested (TR 13 NW 68). A second area of Bronze Age occupation is known to the north of Westenhanger Castle where ditches and a pit were recorded (TR 13 NW 156). In addition to these sites, BA pottery has been found at Link Park Lympne (TR 13 NW 89) and Sellindge Sewer works (TR 03 NE 217), where contemporary flint implements were also recovered.
- 3.9 By contrast, there is somewhat less evidence of early Iron Age settlement in Kent with few hillforts and Bronze Age field systems and settlements showing little sign of subsequent re-use<sup>18</sup>, Activity in the Iron Age is again focused around Westenhanger, where investigations undertaken ahead of the Chanel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL) identified a late Iron Age rural landscape comprising rectilinear enclosures, a driveway, two structures, and several pits (MKE54750) to the north of the castle and Late Iron Age - Roman pits and ditches to the east (TR 13 NW 161) of it. Other than this evidence for this period is limited to the findspots of coins (MKE10041, MKE69390, MKE69407, MKE69420, and MKE67791) and Iron Age/Roman pottery (TR 03 NE 223), which are found across the study area and most likely represent stray losses and manuring scatter.

*Roman (AD 43 to 410)*

- 3.10 During the Late Iron Age much of southern England, including Kent, increasingly adopted (and adapted) material culture emanating from the Roman Empire. Following the Roman invasion in AD43, their influence became even more materially manifest with the establishment of new settlements such as towns, villas, and military installations, all of which were connected by a network of roads. This development was accompanied by an increase in agricultural and mineral exploitation, with the weald in Kent forming a key source of iron.
- 3.11 There are no major urban centres in the study area, but the Roman road running from Maidstone to Dover via Lympne (TR 04 SE 120) runs west to east along the south of the Otterpool area in line with the B2067. A second Roman road follows the route of Stone Street, which runs through the north-eastern part of the Otterpool sites and then along their eastern boundary. This road linked Canterbury with the 3<sup>rd</sup> century military installation at Lympne. The remains of this 'Saxon Shore Fort', so called as they were built to provide protection against the sea-borne Saxon raiders who began to threaten the coast towards the end of the second century AD, are now scheduled (1005179).
- 3.12 The scheduled remains of a Romano-British building, probably a villa, lie to the west of the Otterpool area near Burch's Rough lies to the west (1004216). There are also reports of a second villa being discovered within the Otterpool site area during the course of developer-funded investigations, although further information on this is not yet in the public domain.

---

18

3.13 Further settlement activity is attested 1.3km to the north of the scheduled building in a field near Partridge Farm. Here several areas of dark soil and one of iron slag occur, suggesting an iron working site of either Roman or medieval date. There is also activity to the east and north of Westenhanger, where Roman field systems and pits have also been recorded (TR 13 NW 153 and TR 13 NW 45), seemingly representing a continuation of the Late Iron Age settlement attested in the same the vicinity.

*Early Medieval (AD 410 to 1066) and Medieval (AD 1066 to 1540)*

3.14 Evidence of the early medieval is typically rare, and the evidence recorded within the study area presents little exception save for a number of findspots and an antiquarian report of an early medieval cemetery (TR 13 SW 2). This purportedly comprised inhumation burials with grave goods of weapons, dress accessories, glass and pottery and was located at a quarry on the edge of the hill at Bellevue, a short distance west of Lympe, where civilian settlement is likely to have developed around the Roman shore fort and is known to have continued during the medieval period in the vicinity of the castle (1101773) and church (1101780). It is of note that an early medieval brooch (TR 13 NW 85) found to the north of Bell Vue, near Otterpool Manor, could be indicative of further burials.

3.15 It is possible that the settlements at Westenhanger and Sellindge had the origins in the early medieval period too, but evidence for this is not yet known. The earliest reference to Westenhanger castle occurs in the 14<sup>th</sup> century when Edward III granted Sir John de Criol a license to crenellate however, it is possible though that a hall, possibly moated, already existed at the site prior to this. There are also documentary references to a medieval church and cemetery that fell out of use in the 16<sup>th</sup> century when Westenhanger purportedly passed into royal hands. However, there is some evidence to suggest that Westenhanger may have been under crown control as early as 1035<sup>19</sup>, and based on this a series of boat shaped cropmarks at Folkestone Racecourse were initially interpreted as potential early medieval 'royal palaces' (MKE4287). However, this hypothesis has not been supported by field evaluation of the site which revealed only disturbed soil conditions, and a range of finds of various date.

3.16 Whilst there may not be evidence yet of early medieval activity at Westenhanger there is evidence of settlement that predates the present castle. This lies to the north of the castle and includes a series of ditches, gullies, stake holes and pits that were interpreted as an area of field enclosure dating to AD 1050-1250 (TR 13 NW 61). No contemporary structural features were identified, but a watching brief undertaken nearby revealed three buildings and a series of pits and enclosures of 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century date (MKE54751), as well as small rectilinear enclosures, possibly animal pens, of 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century date (MKE54752). These features indicate a shift in the location of the settlement, which it suggested may lie further north of the area investigated. Whether this equates to either of the deserted medieval villages purported to exist in the area (MKE4289 and MKE4288) but it seems unlikely as there are no proven deserted villages in Kent, which is largely a county of isolated manors and farms with very few medieval nucleated villages.

3.17 Unsurprisingly evidence of other medieval activity in the study area is focused around Sellindge, which has a medieval parish church dedicated to Saint Mary the Virgin that was built by the Normans in the late 12<sup>th</sup> century, with additions and rebuilds in the following 200 years. It is now a Grade I listed building (1054042). Additionally, an evaluation on land at Ashford Road identified two medieval ditches and an undated ditch and cobbled surface (MKE97469). Finds retrieved from the later ditch, consisted of pottery, roof tile, animal bone and various iron objects and domestic items were of such number as to suggest that there may have been a structure the later ditch marking its enclosure.

*Post-medieval (AD 1540 – modern)*

3.18 In the post-medieval period the landscape of the area remained rural and continued to be characterised by isolated farmsteads and manors, which are shown within the study area through scheduled monuments and HER assets such as Westenhanger Castle, Harringe Court, and Lympe Castle.

---

<sup>19</sup> Westenhanger seems to have been in royal hands as late as 1035, when it was given to bishop Eadsige by Cnut, in a charter describing half a 'ploughland' oet Berwican, which the late Gordon Ward recognised as belonging to this estate, and which includes inter alia such boundary-marks as 'The King's Ford'.

- 3.19 In the 16<sup>th</sup> century Westenhanger was greatly enhanced for royal use with the laying out of formal gardens and creation of a deer park. Following its return to private ownership, the property was sold in 1701 and subsequently, most of the buildings were taken down. The present house on the site, the now Grade I listed Westenhanger Manor (1344223) and barns (1045888), were constructed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the former from the remains of a 16<sup>th</sup> century cross-wing of the main hall. It is one of several examples of isolated post-medieval farmsteads that characterise the area and remain extant today, albeit generally in slightly modified form.

The South Eastern London to Dover main line (MKE44253) was constructed between 1836 and 1844, and established a station at Westenhanger. Whilst the railways often encouraged urban development the study area continued to remain predominantly rural, although Sellindge became an important stopping point for coaches between Hythe and London, and purportedly acted as a distribution point for smuggled goods and houses of ill repute. The historic map of 1818 shows that the principle route differs from the alignment of the now Ashford Road and entered the village from Bradbourne Lees via Stone Hill. By the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century this had been replaced by the construction of a new turnpike road broadly as exists today. The small enclaves of settlement that exist along the main thoroughfares between the study areas three main historic settlements of Sellindge, Westenhanger and Lympne also began to develop during the later 19<sup>th</sup> century and in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Folkestone and Hythe race course was established adjacent to Westenhanger.

- 3.20 To the east and southwest of the study area are two large Registered Parks and Gardens - the Grade II Sandling Park Grade (1000262) and the Grade II\* Port Lympne (1000939). The former of these comprises a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century to late 20<sup>th</sup> century informal woodland garden with specialist rhododendron collection, and with early 20<sup>th</sup> century formal features designed with advice from Henry Milner, set within a largely 19<sup>th</sup> century park. While the latter is an early C20 formal terraced garden laid out by Sir Philip Sassoon and the architect Philip Tilden and with later planting by Russell Page.
- 3.21 The proximity to the European coast means that a wide range of military sites were constructed in the study area. Virtually all of the recorded modern assets relate to these defences which include extant and archaeological remains of wide range of features including anti-tank blocks, barracks, and pillboxes constructions, passive and active anti-aircraft defences. Whilst these are apparent throughout the study area, there is a particular concentration around the area of the former Lympne airfield. The other modern records within the study area pertain to a number of military aircraft crash sites.
- 3.22 A full gazetteer of the HER records for each site and their study area can be found in the Appendices.

## Sellindge Option A

### Baseline

- 3.23 A total of 73 records (23 designated/ protected and 50 non-designated) were identified within the study area, of which only one lies within the site. In addition to this asset, nine others (four designated and five non-designated) have been taken through for assessment in relation to potential setting change.
- 3.24 A full gazetteer of the heritage assets identified within the study area is provided in Appendix A; this includes descriptions for those assets taken through to assessment. Reference numbers included in the gazetteer are cross-referenceable with those included on Figure 1.

### Assessment

*Designated Assets within the site*

*Supermarine Spitfire Crash site (MKE90274)*

- 3.25

- 3.26 The HER records that the crash site of a Supermarine Spitfire Mk.I (MKE90274) lies within the site. Military aircraft crash sites may be recognised as archaeological sites and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, includes within its definition of monument, 'crashed aircraft or the remains thereof'. Such crash sites are controlled by the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986, under which it is an offence to tamper with, damage, move, or unearth any remains without a licence from the Ministry of Defence. The pilot is recorded as surviving so no human remains should be associated with the crash site, but if mechanical remains are present, the site will be of evidential value about the aircraft, the circumstances of its loss and how it was maintained. It is understood that the Mk.I Spitfire is one of the less common variants of the iconic aircraft, with 1,527 units built between 1938 and 1941. Because of its deployment early in the war, the type also suffered significant losses; no examples are known to survive. It will also have some historic associative value, as well as potentially some communal value to the local community and/ or the family and friends of the pilot. Any such remains would survive as sub-surface deposits and would be highly susceptible to physical change, either damage or complete removal, as a result of development. **The effect of this is judged to be Significant Negative.**

*Designated assets in the study area with susceptibility to setting change*

- 3.27 23 designated assets were identified within the site study area (see Appendix 1). Of these seven have been identified as having the potential to experience setting change; no designated assets beyond the study area were identified as having the potential to experience setting change. The assessment for the seven assets – all listed buildings - is presented below.

*Church of St Mary (LB I – 1054042)*



**Plate 1: Church of St Mary (LB I – 1054042) – facing SE**

- 3.28 This asset is a well-preserved example of an, albeit modified, Norman Church. It has considerable aesthetic/ architectural value, and its early date means that it also has extensive historic illustrative/ evidential value. The latter value is added to by its later modifications and alterations as these offer insight into the subsequent development of building technology and style. St Mary's also holds some associative historical value through the commemoration of important local

figures, as well as much communal value as result of its continued use the local community as a parish church with an associated cemetery.

- 3.29 The church is located approximately 180m to the NE of Sellindge A, on the opposite side of Harringe Lane adjacent to the A20 just opposite Stone Hill, the junction where the earliest settlement in Sellindge was focused. It is encircled by a heavily vegetated cemetery, with a double storey Georgian vicarage (now privately owned) located to the south. The vegetation means that the church is somewhat enclosed, with limited views to and from it, nonetheless it has important historical, functional and spatial relationships with the cemetery, vicarage, the A20 and Stone Hill. Beyond this the wider setting of the church is largely open agricultural land, aiding in the legibility of the church's role as rural parish church. The new development will change the wider rural setting by introducing more urban development, however, open land will remain to the south, west and north meaning that it may still be appreciated within a rural context. Development will not affect any of the church's relationship with the other key components of its setting. Construction may result in some temporary impacts in terms of noise and increased traffic; the latter may also have a long-term operational impact. **The effect of this change is judged to be Negligible.**



**Plate 2: Church of St Mary (LB I – 1054042) – facing SW**

Elm Tree Farm House (LB II – 1054020) and Barn About 5 Metres North Of Elm Tree Farm House (LB II – 1061099)

- 3.30 The post-medieval farmhouse and barn are located approximately 200m N of the site, on the opposite side of the A20. Their heritage significance is derived primarily from their aesthetic/architectural value, as well-preserved examples of vernacular architecture with group value.
- 3.31 Setting contributes to the heritage significance of both assets, which have an important relationship with each other that aids in the legibility of their historical function. The relationship between these two buildings will not be affected by the proposed development. The wider agricultural setting of the buildings is also important in terms of the buildings legibility, particularly the surrounding fields to the north of the A20, as review of the Tithe map indicates that these historically formed part of its landholding. Development will result in the loss of some

of the wider rural setting of the assets, which has already been encroached upon to some extent by modern development to the east; however, visibility of the development will be limited as the property is set back from the road and on a slight slope downward from it. **The effect of this change is judged to be Negligible.**

*Somerfield Court (LB II - 1068786) and Barn Complex about 66 Metres West of Somerfield Court (LB II - 1344201)*

- 3.32 This late 17<sup>th</sup> century house and associated 19<sup>th</sup> century barn complex are located approximately 280m east of the site. The heritage significance of these assets is derived from a combination of their aesthetic/ architectural value as fine example of a 17<sup>th</sup> century manor house/ 19<sup>th</sup> century barn complex, and the historical association of their past ownership. Together they have group value.
- 3.33 These assets lie immediately north of the M20, and south of the A20. Until recently the setting of the assets remained largely rural save for the M20 and development along the northern side of the A20. However, a new housing estate is in the process of being constructed between the asset and the A20, leaving open rural land only to the west. Development of the site will alter the wider agricultural setting of the asset to the east, with which it no longer has any visible relationship. Ultimately, the harm done by the ongoing development negates any that will arise from the proposed development in relation to change of the wider rural setting. Importantly, the functional and historical relationship between the two assets will not be affected. **The effect of this change is therefore judged to be Negligible.**

*Guinea Hall (LB II -1344202)*



**Plate 3: The A20 – facing W, with the boundary to the Guinea Hall (LB II –1344202) to the right and the site to the left)**

- 3.34 This asset is located approximately 85m N of the site, on the corner of the A20 and Moorstock Lane. Its heritage significance is derived primarily from its aesthetic value as a fine example of a Georgian country hall.

- 3.35 Setting contributes to the significance of Guinea Hall with the surrounding lawns, kitchen garden, large driveway, and ancillary buildings all aid in the legibility of the buildings status and historical manner of operation. The properties boundaries with the two roads are demarcated by a red brick wall and line of mature trees meaning that views in and out of the site area limited. Its wider rural setting is also important as it is likely that the hall was supported by a landholding. The 1838 Sellindge Tithe map shows that four fields immediately to the west and north of the house were, at that time, its landholding. Development within the proposed site will result in the loss of some of the assets wider rural setting but will not affect any of the other elements that contribute to its heritage significance. **The effect of this change is judged to be Negligible- Minor Negative.**

*Non-designated Assets within the site*

- 3.36 The Kent HER does not record any non-designated heritage assets within the site and none have been identified from review of the historic maps.

*Historic Landscape Character*

- 3.37 HLC data indicates that the majority of the site is comprised of parliamentary enclosed fields of medium size, with regular boundaries. A small area to the northeast includes scattered settlement with paddocks dating to post-1800. Overall this is considered to be of low value. No potential historic hedgerows have been identified.

*Archaeological potential*

- 3.38 The British Geological Survey online map viewer<sup>20</sup> indicates that the site is underlain by the Sandgate Formation - Sandstone, Siltstone and Mudstone. This sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 113 to 126 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. Along the southern boundary of the eastern half the bedrock is of interbedded sandstone and limestone of the Hythe Formation, this formed during the same time period and under the same marine conditions.
- 3.39 No superficial deposits are recorded in the western half of the site, but in the eastern half Head deposits (colluvium) of clay and silt are recorded. These formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by subaerial slopes. Head deposits such as these may conceal and preserve earlier land surfaces and may also contain unstratified/reworked artefactual remains.
- 3.40 With the exception of the aircraft crash site, there are no recorded archaeological sites within the site. Typically in-situ evidence of early prehistoric activity is unlikely as the land surfaces from these periods are largely eroded leaving only residual worked flints, such as those found to the west at Sellindge Sewer works and to the south at Harringe Court. However, given the geological conditions of the site, there is some potential for older land surfaces to survive. The number of Bronze Age barrows and ring ditches to the SE around Barrow Hill, also highlight a low potential for evidence of prehistoric activity.
- 3.41 Within the study area evidence of Iron Age and Roman activity is typically comprised of findspots of pottery and artefacts, which could be the result of stray losses rather than settlement activity. However, isolated rural settlement could have existed in the area and the presence of a potential ironworks to the SE of the site at Partridge Farm (TR 03 NE 28) may be indicative of settlement nearby (potentially related to Stone Street).
- 3.42 Evidence for early medieval activity is typically rare, and other than a few findspots there is little to suggest any activity in Sellindge. However, the village itself is known to have been established by the medieval period and evidence of this date comprising ditches and a cobbled surface (MKE97469) has been found near the eastern half of the site. Finds retrieved from one of the ditches, consisted of pottery, roof tile, animal bone and various iron objects and domestic items were of such number as to suggest that there may have been a structure the later ditch marking its enclosure. It is likely that further remains may be present and extend in to the site.

---

20

- 3.43 Post-medieval activity within the site is likely to have been agricultural and features associated with this use may be present, with Lidar dating showing some former field boundaries<sup>21</sup> particularly in the SE of the site. Isolated settlement cannot be ruled out, but review of the historic maps/ Lidar did not identify any potential assets.
- 3.44 The post-medieval and modern agricultural use of the land within the site may have resulted in some truncation to any potential buried remains, but otherwise any unknown remains would be likely to survive relatively intact.

*Non-designated assets in the study area susceptible to setting change*

- 3.45 However, a number of historic farmsteads are identified in the vicinity of the site; and a further two heritage assets – both extant buildings - have been identified through review of historic maps. These assets have been assessed in relation to potential setting change below. It should be noted that one historic farmstead - Farmstead S of Grove House (MKE88403) – which the site encircles has not been assessed as only one outbuilding appears to survive.

*Old School Cottage (ADD1)*

- 3.46 The heritage significance of this asset is derived from its aesthetic/ architectural and historic illustrative value as an example of local vernacular architecture.
- 3.47 Setting contributes to the significance of this asset as the rural hinterland aids in its legibility as a worker's cottage. The effect of any change caused as a result of development is judged to be **Negligible- Minor Negative.**



**Plate 4: Old School Cottage (ADD1) – facing SE**

<sup>21</sup> <https://houseprices.io/lab/lidar/map?ref=TR10563829>





**Plate 5: Old School Cottage (ADD1) – facing NE**

*Heritage Farm/ Manor House (ADD2)*



3.48 The heritage significance of this asset, originally a farmstead, is derived from the way in which it is illustrative of local vernacular architecture, with alteration resulting from its gentrification highlighting the influence of the era of high farming. Setting contributes to the significance of this asset. As a historic farmstead there are important relationship between the main farmhouse and

outbuildings and its agricultural hinterland. Development of the site would not affect the relationship between the buildings but would result in the total loss of the buildings agricultural setting, affecting its legibility. **The effect of this change is judged to be Minor Negative.**

*Potten Farm (MKE88395)*

- 3.49 This loose courtyard farmstead, depicted on the 1838 Tithe map, survives in a partially altered form. Its heritage significance is derived from its aesthetic/ architectural value and the way in which it is illustrative of local vernacular architecture. As an historic farmstead there are important historical and functional relationships between the main farmhouse and outbuildings and its agricultural hinterland. Development of the site would not further affect the relationship between the buildings', but would result in the almost total loss of the buildings agricultural setting, affecting their legibility. **The effect of this change is judged to be Minor Negative.**



**Plate 6: Potten Farm facing N**

*Grove House (MKE88402)*

- 3.50 The heritage significance of this asset, a post-medieval farmhouse depicted on the 1838 Tithe map, is derived from its aesthetic value and the way in which it is illustrative of the development of local vernacular architecture during the post-medieval period. The farm complex contains a somewhat altered oasthouse, a distinctive element of Kent's agricultural landscape and built heritage. Hop farming became a key part of the agrarian economy, supplying the brewing industry, from the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards. This example is, however, missing the characteristic cowl from the kiln building, somewhat changing its character.
- 3.51 Setting contributes to the significance of this asset. As a historic farmstead there would have been an important relationship between the main farmhouse and its outbuildings, however these do not appear to be extant. The farmhouse also has an important relationship with its agricultural hinterland. Development of the site would result in the total loss of the building's agricultural setting, however, given the existing loss of its outbuildings the ability to read the building is already compromised to such an extent that **the effect of this change is likely to be Negligible – Minor Negative.**



**Plate 7: Grove House – facing S**

*Farmstead south east of Grove House (MKE88404)*

- 3.52 It should be noted that the following assessment has not been verified by a field visit. The heritage significance of this asset, a historic farmstead, is derived primarily from its aesthetic/architectural and historic illustrative value. The farmstead originally comprised of a timber-framed main house with an outbuilding and cottage; only the cottage survives which will affect its legibility. At the present the farmstead still retains its agricultural hinterland but this will be lost with the development of the site. **The effect of this change is judged to be Minor Negative.**

**Score**

- 3.53 The overall score for the site is Significant Negative, based primarily on the potential impact to the protected crash site. Potential effects to setting are generally considered to be Minor negative, and at the lower end of the scale, or to be Negligible and unlikely to affect the heritage significance of the asset. There are no known heritage assets within the site that are susceptible to physical change, and whilst the known resource in the study area only points to there being post-medieval agricultural features of low value, the geological conditions make the risk of unexpected archaeological remains greater. The historic landscape is judged to be of low value in itself with no historic hedgerows identified. That said, it is important in terms of its contribution to the setting of the nearby built heritage assets, both designated and non-designated.

*Options for sustainable development*

- 3.54 As per the NPPF any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. The assessment has identified no physical impacts to any built heritage assets but setting change is likely. In line with Section 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as amended, special regard should be had to the desirability of preserving not just the fabric of a listed building, but also their setting. In practical terms, this should be translated as ensuring that the elements of the setting that make the strongest contribution to significance are conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced. However, most of

the anticipated setting change is as a result of the loss of agricultural setting, and it will be difficult to overcome this without boundary change or the inclusion of open protected space.

- 3.55 A heritage statement will be required where development has the potential to affect the significance of a heritage asset.
- 3.56 The recovery or excavation of a military aircraft crash site, such as that identified within the site, requires a licence from the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Centre (JCCC), part of the Defence Business Services (DBS). Before a licence can be issued, applicants are required to research and supply to the JCCC all relevant information on the aircraft they wish to recover including: location of crash site and the fate of the crew. As the pilot is understood to have survived, this case is potentially simpler as no war graves or foreign aircraft are involved. The JCCC then checks relevant archival information. These enquiries may take several months to complete; as such applicants should apply for a licence at least three months before they intend to commence work.
- 3.57 Whilst there are no known heritage assets within the site, there is always a risk of unexpected archaeological remains and further evaluation, including fieldwork such as geophysical survey and trial trenching may be required to clarify the archaeological potential and the need for a mitigation strategy. Any investigations would need to be undertaken in agreement with the Local Authority's Archaeological Officer and in concordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation.

## Sellindge Option B

### Baseline

- 3.58 A total of 82 records (24 designated/protected and 58 non-designated) were identified within the study area; of these three are located within the site. In addition to these three assets, a further 12 (six designated and six non-designated) have been assessed in relation to the potential for setting change. No assets in the wider area beyond the study area have been identified as experiencing setting change as a result of development within the site.
- 3.59 A full gazetteer of the heritage assets identified within the study area is provided in Appendix B; this includes descriptions for those assets taken through to assessment. Reference numbers included in the gazetteer are cross-referenceable with those included on Figure 2.

### Assessment

- 3.60 As Sellindge Option B includes Sellindge Option A, much of the assessment remains the same. The assessment presented above in relation to Sellindge Option A remains valid for the following nine assets, which will also be affected by development of Sellindge option B:

#### *Designated assets within the site*

- Crash site of Supermarine Spitfire Mk.I (MKE90274) – Significant Negative

#### *Designated assets in the study area susceptible to setting change*

- Elm Tree Farm House LB II (1054020) and Barn About 5 Metres North Of Elm Tree Farm House LB II (1061099) – Negligible
- Somerfield Court LB II (1068786) and Barn Complex about 66 Metres West of Somerfield Court LB II (1344201) - Negligible
- Guinea Hall LB II (1344202) - Negligible – Minor Negative.

#### *Non-designated assets in the study area susceptible to setting change*

- Old School Cottage (ADD1) – Negligible-Minor Negative
- Heritage Farm/ Manor House (MKE88404) – Minor Negative
- Potten Farm (MKE88395) – Minor Negative
- Grove House (MKE88402) - Negligible - Minor Negative

- Farmstead SE of Grove House (MKE88404) – Minor Negative

3.61 Only the assessments of asset's that were not affected by Sellindge Option A, or which are different in terms of the effect on the asset, are presented below.

*Designated Assets within the site*

3.62 Other than the protected crash site (MKE90274) no other designated assets are recorded within the site and none have been identified from review of the historic maps.

*Designated Assets within the study area*

3.63 24 designated assets have been identified in the study area (refer to Appendix B). Of these, six – all listed buildings - have been identified as having the potential to experience setting change; for five of these the assessment remains as presented for Sellindge Option A (see above). The effect on one asset is judged to be different; the assessment of this asset is presented below.

*Church of St Mary (LB I – 1054042)*

3.64 This asset (see Plate 1 and Plate 2) is a well-preserved example of a, albeit modified, Norman Church. It has considerable aesthetic/ architectural value, and its early date means that it also has historic/ evidential value. The latter value is added to by its later modifications and alterations as these offer insight into the subsequent development of building technology and style. St Mary's also holds some associative historical value through the commemoration of important local figures, as well as much communal value as result of its continued use the local community as a parish church with an associated cemetery.

3.65 The church is located approximately 180m to the NE of Sellindge A, on the opposite side of Harringe Lane adjacent to the A20 just opposite Stone Hill, which are where the earliest settlement in Sellindge was focused. It is encircled by a heavily vegetated cemetery, with a Georgian vicarage (now privately owned) located to the south. The vegetation means that the church is somewhat enclosed, with limited views to and from it, nonetheless it has important historical, functional and spatial relationships with the cemetery, vicarage, the A20 and Stone Hill. Beyond this the wider setting of the church is largely open agricultural land, aiding in the legibility of the church's role as rural parish church. The new development will change the wider rural setting by introducing more urban development, however, open land will remain to the south, west and north meaning that it may still be appreciated within a rural context. Development will not affect the church's relationship with any other historic buildings but will greatly reduce its rural setting and affect its legibility as a rural parish church. Construction may result in some temporary impacts in terms of noise and increased traffic; the latter may also have a long-term operational impact. **The effect of this change is judged to be Minor Negative.**

*Non-designated Assets within the site*

3.66 The Kent HER records two findspots - that of a Roman copper alloy knife (MKE108415) and that of a medieval silver mount (MKE108468) – within the site. Both are likely to represent stray losses and may be considered of low evidential value. As the finds will have been removed from the site they will experience no effect as a result of development.

*Historic Landscape Character*

3.67 As with Sellindge Option A, the HLC data indicates that the majority of the site is comprised of medium sized fields with regular boundaries enclosed as a result of parliamentary acts in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century. A small area to the northeast includes scattered settlement with paddocks dating to post-1800. Overall this is landscape is considered to be of low heritage significance.

3.68 No potential historic hedgerows have been identified.

### *Archaeological potential*

- 3.69 The archaeological potential is considered to be the same as for Sellindge Option A. However, in addition review of Lidar data<sup>22</sup> revealed a circular depression in the western half of the site (TR0909438290) that may be of archaeological interest.

### *Non-designated Assets in the study area susceptible to setting change*

- 3.70 In the study area a total of six non-designated historic buildings were identified – four from the HER and two by review of historic maps. Of these, five are adjacent to the area that also forms Sellindge Option A (see above) and continue to be affected in the same way. One asset lies to the north of the western end of the site; it is assessed below.

### *Court Lodge (MKE88394)*

- 3.71 It should be noted that access to this asset was limited and only the presence of the historic outbuilding/s confirmed; the main house could not be seen. As a historic farmstead, albeit with partial loss of original form, there are important historical and functional relationships between the house and the outbuildings; these will not be affected by the proposed development of the site. In addition to their relationships with each other, the buildings all have an important functional and historical relationship with their wider agricultural setting, with the fields to the south and east of the site having formed part of its historic landholding. This agricultural hinterland will be lost as a result of development, reducing the legibility of the history/ function of the farmstead. The effect of this change is judged to be Minor Negative.

### **Score**

- 3.72 The overall score for the site is Significant Negative, based wholly on the potential impact to the protected crash site. Potential effects to setting are generally considered to be Minor Negative or Negligible. There are no known heritage assets within the site that are susceptible to physical change and the historic landscape is judged to be of low value, with no historic hedgerows identified. That said, it is important in terms of its contribution to the setting of the nearby built heritage assets, both designated and non-designated. If unknown archaeological remains are found to be present within the site, they would most likely be of low value and therefore the impact to them would be Minor Negative.

### *Options for Sustainable Development*

- 3.73 The options for sustainable development are as outlined for Sellindge Option A.

## Sellindge Option C

### **Baseline**

- 3.74 A total of 68 records (20 designated/protected and 48 non-designated) were identified within the study area; none of which are located within the site. Within the study area a total of six assets (four designated and two non-designated) have been identified as having the potential to experience setting change and are assessed in relation to this. No assets in the wider area beyond the study area have been identified as experiencing setting change as a result of development within the site.
- 3.75 A full gazetteer of the heritage assets identified within the study area is provided in Appendix C; this includes descriptions for those assets taken through to assessment. Reference numbers included in the gazetteer are cross-referenceable with those included on Figure 3.

### **Assessment**

#### *Designated Assets within the site*

- 3.76 There are no designated assets recorded within Sellindge Option C.

---

<sup>22</sup> <https://houseprices.io/lab/lidar/map>

*Designated Assets in the study area susceptible to setting change*

- 3.77 A total of 20 designated assets are recorded within the study area. Of these four have been identified as having settings that may be changed as a result of development; these assets are assessed below.

*Little Rhodes LB II (1054031)*

- 3.78 The heritage significance of this asset, a Georgian house is derived primarily from its aesthetic/architectural and historic illustrative value. This asset lies to the north of the A20, 85m west of the site. There is an area of modern development to the west, another listed building to the south and agricultural land to the east. The house is situated within a large garden plot that is heavily enclosed by trees and vegetation. Review of the Tithe map shows that the asset once formed part of a landholding with cottages to the east (potentially still extant as a separate landholding), gardens pasture and meadow. The associated fields will form part of the proposed site, and would be lost as a result of development. **The effect of this change is judged to be Negligible – Minor Negative.**

*Rhodes House LB II (1344203)*

- 3.79 This Georgian farmhouse lies the north of the A20, 85m west of the site. The heritage significance of this asset is derived primarily from its aesthetic and historic illustrative value. In terms of setting, there is an area of modern development to the west, another listed building to the north and agricultural land to the east. The house is situated within a large garden plot that is heavily enclosed by trees and vegetation. Review of the Tithe map shows that the asset once formed part of a landholding comprising house, barns, yards, orchard and fields for pasture, meadow and arable. The house and its landholding are later referred to as Rhodes Farm on the OS maps. The associated fields formed part of the proposed site and development would result in the in their loss, however, due to the enclosed nature of the house they are not readily legible as part of the site and **the effect is judged to be Minor Negative.**



**Plate 8: Rhodes House – facing NE**

*Somerfield Court (LB II - 1068786) and Barn Complex about 66 Metres West of Somerfield Court (LB II - 1344201)*

- 3.80 These assets – a late 17<sup>th</sup> century house and early 19<sup>th</sup> century barn complex (converted to accommodation in the 1980s) - are located approximately 280m east of the site, immediately

north of the M20 and south of the A20; they are of group value together. Their heritage significance is derived primarily from their aesthetic/ architectural value and the historical illustrative value that they hold therein.

- 3.81 Until recently the setting of the assets remained largely rural save for the M20 and development along the northern side of the A20. However, a new housing estate is in the process of being constructed between the asset and the A20, leaving open rural land only to the west. Development of the site will alter the wider agricultural setting of the asset to the east, with which it no longer has any visible relationship. Ultimately, the harm done by the ongoing development negates any that will arise from the proposed development in relation to change of the wider rural setting. Importantly, the functional and historical relationship between the two assets will not be affected. **The effect of this change is judged to be Negligible.**



**Plate 9: View of Somerfield Barn Complex from the A20 with ongoing development in the forefront – facing SW**

*Non-designated assets with the site*

- 3.82 The Kent HER does not record any non-designated heritage assets within the site and none have been identified from review of the historic maps.

*Historic Landscape Character*

- 3.83 HLC data indicates that the site is comprised of medium to large fields with wavy boundaries, probably resulting from informal enclosure between the late medieval period and 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, although comparison with the Tithe map suggests some minor modification over time. As the hedgerows associated with these fields therefore likely pre-date the Enclosure Acts of 1845 they should qualify as being historically important as per the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations. It should be further noted that the hedgerow along the south-eastern edge of the site coincides with the parish boundary, again according with the criteria for a historically important hedgerow.
- 3.84 This historic landscape is considered to be of low value, although it remains one the least modified areas within any of the sites and has added value for their contribution to the setting of the adjacent listed buildings (Little Rhodes and Rhodes House).



### *Archaeological potential*

- 3.85 The geological conditions of the site (as indicated by the BGS online viewer) are the same as that for Sellindge option A and B, but also include an area of alluvium formed up to 2 million years ago and an area of peat formed up to 3 million years ago. These deposits may have some potential for palaeo-environmental remains and buried archaeological remains.
- 3.86 Other than the potential of the peat and alluvium, the archaeological potential of the site remains similar to that indicated for Sellindge B and A, with the exception that the earlier enclosure attests agricultural use of the land for longer.

### *Non-designated assets in the study area susceptible to setting change*

- 3.87 Two extant historic buildings are recorded near the site; these assessed in relation to setting change below.

#### *Brook Farm (MKE88419)*

- 3.88 This post-medieval farm lies to the east of the site, in the parish of Stanford; it was not visited during the site visits. Although only 96m from the site, it is adjacent to an area proposed to be kept as open strategic land. None of the farm's historic landholding (as indicated by the Tithe map) lies within the site, but a trackway leading to the farmstead crosses across it. There is currently a hedgerow (potentially historically important as it also marks the parish boundary) that separates the asset visually from the development but it cannot be assumed that this would be retained. That said, even if removed the proposed built development would be at such a distance so as to leave enough agricultural setting that **the effect of the change would be Negligible-Minor Negative.**

#### *Farmstead north east of Little Rhodes (MKE88413)*

- 3.89 This farmstead lies 40m W of the site along Swan Road. Only the farmhouse of this farmstead survives and it has already been encircled by modern development and cut off from its agricultural hinterland. As such further development will not affect its setting.

### **Score**

- 3.90 The overall score for this site is Minor Negative as a result of the potential harm to the setting of Rhodes House (Grade II), and the potential harm to the historic landscape and historic hedgerows. There are no known heritage assets within the site that are susceptible to physical change. However, it is likely that medieval to post-medieval agricultural features of low value are present. Additionally, the geological conditions indicate a potential for buried land surfaces and unstratified/ reworked artefacts, as well as buried archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains. The historic landscape is judged to be of low value, but part of it is one of the least modified examples of its type within any of the sites and is considered likely to contain a number of historic hedgerows in addition to being important in terms of the contribution it makes to the setting of the listed buildings adjacent to the site.

### *Options for Sustainable Development*

- 3.91 The options for sustainable development are broadly as outlined for Sellindge Option A and B, minus that stated in relation to the protected crash site in those sites. However, the presence of alluvial and peat deposits in Sellindge Option C means that any archaeological evaluation is likely to include a review of the any geotechnical data and potentially a geoarchaeological programme of works.
- 3.92 In addition, efforts should be made to preserve the historic hedgerows within the site through creative master planning design. Should any future planning proposals propose physical impacts to these assets then a notice must be served to the local planning authority who decides if it is 'important' and must be retained or not.

## Sellindge Option D

### Baseline

- 3.93 A total of 105 records (29 designated/protected and 76 non-designated) were identified within the study area. Of these three - one protected crash sites and two findspots - are located within the site. In addition to these three assets, a further 16 (8 designated and 8 non-designated) have been assessed in relation to the potential for setting change. No assets in the wider area beyond the study area have been identified as experiencing setting change as a result of development within the site.
- 3.94 A full gazetteer of the heritage assets identified within the study area is provided in Appendix D; this includes descriptions for those assets taken through to assessment. Reference numbers included in the gazetteer are cross-referenceable with those included on Figure 4.

### Assessment

- 3.95 Sellindge Option D is a combination of Sellindge Option B and Sellindge Option C and the assessment for these sites remains valid as follows:

#### *Designated assets within the site*

- Crash site of Supermarine Spitfire Mk.I (MKE90274) – Significant Negative

#### *Designated assets in the study area susceptible to setting change*

- Church of St Mary LB I (1054042) – Minor Negative
- Somerfield Court LB II - 1068786) and Barn Complex about 66 Metres West of Somerfield Court LB II (1344201) - Negligible
- Guinea Hall LB II (1344202) - Negligible – Minor Negative.
- Rhodes House LB II (1344203) –Minor Negative.
- Elm Tree Farm House LB II (1054020) and Barn About 5 Metres North Of Elm Tree Farm House LB II (1061099) – Negligible
- Little Rhodes LB II (1054031) – Negligible – Minor Negative

#### *Non-designated assets in the study area susceptible to setting change*

- Old School Cottage (ADD1) - Negligible
- Heritage Farm/ Manor House (MKE88404) – Minor Negative
- Potten Farm (MKE88395) – Minor Negative
- Grove House (MKE88402) - Negligible - Minor Negative
- Farmstead SE of Grove House (MKE88404) – Minor Negative
- Court Lodge (MKE88394) – Minor Negative
- Brook Farm (MKE88419) – Negligible – Minor Negative
- Farmstead north east of Little Rhodes (MKE88413) - None

#### *Non-designated assets within the site*

- 3.96 As per Sellindge Option B, the Kent HER records two findspots - that of a Roman copper alloy knife (MKE108415) and that of a medieval silver mount (MKE108468) – within the site. Both are likely to represent stray losses and may be considered of low evidential value. As the finds will have been removed from the site they will experience no effect as a result of development.

#### *Historic Landscape Character*

- 3.97 As an amalgamation of sites B and D the HLC data indicates that the western part of the site is comprised of parliamentary enclosed fields dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century, in which no

potential historic hedgerows have been identified. In contrast, the eastern part of the site is comprised of piecemeal enclosure undertaken between the late medieval period and 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. The hedgerows associated with these fields are likely to qualify as historically important on the basis of their early date, in addition to which the hedgerow along the south-eastern edge of the site also fulfils the criteria of coinciding with a historic parish boundary parish boundary. Overall, the historic landscape character of the site is considered to be of low value, but that to the east is of more value than that to the west. That said, both areas are important in terms of what they contribute in terms of setting to the historic buildings adjacent to the site.

#### *Archaeological potential*

- 3.98 As per the other sites, colluvium deposits may conceal and preserve earlier land surfaces and may also contain unstratified/ reworked artefactual remains. The alluvium and peat deposits along the eastern site boundary may also contain archaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence. There is a moderate potential to encounter medieval - post-medieval agricultural features.

#### **Score**

- 3.99 The overall score for this site is Significant Negative based wholly on the potential impact to the protected crash site. Potential effects to setting are generally considered to be Minor Negative or Negligible. The historic landscape is judged to be of low value, but the late medieval to 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century enclosure to the west is one of the least modified examples of its type within any of the sites. It is important in terms of the contribution it makes to the setting of the listed buildings adjacent to the site and is also considered likely to contain a number of historic hedgerows. Other than the protected crash site there are no known archaeological remains in the site, but it is likely that medieval-post-medieval agricultural remains of low value are present. The colluvium recorded across the site indicates a potential for buried land surfaces and unstratified/ reworked artefactual evidence. Additionally, the alluvium and peat deposits along the eastern edge of the site may contain archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains.

#### *Options for sustainable Development*

- 3.100 As per the NPPF any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. The assessment has identified no physical impacts to any built heritage assets but setting change is likely. In line with Section 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as amended, special regard should be had to the desirability of preserving not just the fabric of a listed building, but also their setting. In practical terms, this should be translated as ensuring that the elements of the setting that make the strongest contribution to significance are conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced. However, most of the anticipated setting change is as a result of the loss of agricultural setting, and it will be difficult to overcome this without boundary change or the inclusion of open protected space.
- 3.101 A heritage statement will be required where development has the potential to affect the significance of a heritage asset.
- 3.102 Efforts should be made to preserve the historic hedgerows within the site through creative master planning design. Should any future planning proposals propose physical impacts to these assets then a notice must be served to the local planning authority who decides if it is 'important' and must be retained or not.
- 3.103 The recovery or excavation of a military aircraft crash site, such as identified within the site, requires a licence from the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Centre (JCCC), part of the Defence Business Services (DBS). Before a licence can be issued, applicants are required to research and supply to the JCCC all relevant information on the aircraft they wish to recover including: location of crash site and the fate of the crew. As the pilot is understood to have survived, this case is potentially simpler as no war graves or foreign aircraft are involved. The JCCC then checks relevant archival information. These enquiries may take several months to complete; as such applicants should apply for a licence at least 3 month before they intend to commence work.
- 3.104 Whilst there are no other known heritage assets within the site, there is always a risk of unexpected archaeological remains and further evaluation, including fieldwork such as geophysical survey, and trial trenching including a geoarchaeological investigation may be required to clarify

the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the site and the need for a mitigation strategy. Any investigations would need to be undertaken in agreement with the Local Authority's Archaeological Officer and in concordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation.

## Otterpool Option A

### Baseline

- 3.105 A total of 241 records (54 designated/protected and 187 non-designated) were identified within the study area; of which 71 are located within the site. Within the study area a total of 15 assets (13 designated and two non-designated) have been identified as having the potential to experience setting change and are assessed in relation to this. No assets in the wider area beyond the study area have been identified as experiencing setting change as a result of development within the site.
- 3.106 A full gazetteer of the heritage assets identified within the study area is provided in Appendix E; this includes a description of those assets taken through to assessment. Reference numbers included in the gazetteer are cross-referenceable with those included on Figure 5.

## Assessment

### Designated Assets within the site

*Westenhanger Castle Scheduled Monument (1020761/ MKE4272) including Westenhanger Manor LB I (1344223) and Barns LB I (1045888)*



**Plate 10: Westenhanger Manor and Castle– facing W**



**Plate 11: Westenhanger Castle (N side) and Barn – facing W**

- 3.107 Westenhanger Castle is a medieval and later fortified manor house situated on the southern edge of the floodplain of the River East Stour, with both standing and buried remains. In addition to the remains of the castle, which featured a moat and deer park, the site is known to contain the buried remains of an earlier manor, a medieval church - the Church St. Mary - and cemetery (HER ref TR 13 NW 2), water mill, agricultural features and a trackway (HER ref TR 13 NW 163). These remains are all scheduled as a result of their high heritage significance derived from a combination of their historic illustrative/ associative and evidential value of a rare monument type with a clearly legible plan and well-preserved contemporary features.
- 3.108 The present house on the site, Westenhanger Manor, was constructed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century when the site was rebuilt as a regular multi-yard farmstead (MKE88710). The current building integrates the remains of a 16<sup>th</sup> century cross-wing of the main hall with a large two-storey red brick Georgian house of rectangular plan. It is now Grade I Listed primarily for its aesthetic/ architectural and historic illustrative value as an well-preserved example of late 18<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse containing a number of surviving internal features (including an open fireplace and exposed beams to the earlier wing, as well as an early 19<sup>th</sup> staircase, doorcases, fireplaces and a cupboard with serpentine shelves to the early 19<sup>th</sup> wing), that is highly unusual in incorporating the remains of a medieval castle.
- 3.109 To the west of the castle and manor lie a stable range and barn dated to the early and late 16<sup>th</sup> century respectively. Both of these buildings are also Grade I Listed as a result of their being rare examples of high status outbuildings, with added interest due to their hammer beam roof design.



**Plate 12: Westenhanger Manor– facing N**



**Plate 13: Westenhanger Barns – facing NW**



**Plate 14: Westenhanger Barn – hammer beam roof**

- 3.110 Together these assets also have significant group value as a result of their historical and functional relationships and their ability to illustrate the development of the site over time.
- 3.111 In terms of setting there are important historical and functional relations between the upstanding remains of the castle and the buried remains/ earthworks of its estate both within the scheduled area and beyond it e.g. the deer park (the exact location and extent of which is unknown) and the wider agricultural landholding. The latter is also important in relation to the listed buildings - the Tithe map showing that the landholding at that time encircled the manor.
- 3.112 While the buried remains survive relatively intact despite having been built over in places, the agricultural setting of the asset has been altered since the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In the first instance this occurred as a result of the construction of the railway to the north – although this is not overly visible due to intervening vegetation. Further to this, Folkestone racecourse was established to the east and south, this is detrimental to the setting of Westenhanger although to a certain extent it still provides an open setting. There has also been increasing settlement along Stone Street to the east of the site.
- 3.113 In terms of potential change this group of assets is located within an area of proposed open strategic land that extends around most of the scheduled monument, although higher density development is planned beyond it to the west, south and east. A small part of the scheduled monument lies beyond the proposed open land and as such is susceptible to physical change **that would result in Significant Negative effect**. In a maximum-case scenario there is also the potential for harm to the Scheduled Monument within the proposed area of open strategic land as a result of enabling works, access, and services or similar. The effect of any such small-scale physical harm would depend on the scale of works.
- 3.114 Given the extent of the proposed open strategic land it has been assumed that listed buildings will be conserved and not physically harmed. The area of open land to be retained around the Castle, Manor and Barns is intended to help preserve the setting of the castle and estate by enabling an appreciation of the size and character of the associated deer park and preserving a historic route of approach from the south via a once tree-lined drive that began at the park pale on what is now the A20 road. Nonetheless, the fact remains that this group of assets wider rural setting will be changed and it will, in effect be encircled by development to the west, south and east. This will place considerable pressure on the remaining agricultural setting of the asset and potentially result in loss of non-designated medieval archaeological remains that relate to the setting of the castle. **The effect of this setting change is judged to be Minor Negative.**

3.115 There is an opportunity to enhance the setting of the scheduled monument by removing the racecourse structures and reinstating historic features.



**Plate 15: Westenhanger Castle/ Manor and Westenhanger racecourse facing NW**

*Otterpool Manor LB Grade II (1344210/ MKE88407)*



**Plate 16: Otterpool Manor facing W**

3.116 The heritage significance of this 17<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed farmhouse – formerly known as Little Otterpool – is derived from a combination of its aesthetic and historic illustrative values as an example of early local vernacular architecture.



- 3.117 In addition to the main farmhouse, historic maps show a series of outbuildings – dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century - to the southwest of the building set around a courtyard area. These appear to survive.
- 3.118 The key elements of the assets setting that contribute to its heritage significance are a historic outbuilding to the west and the wider agricultural landscape, all of which have a share a historical and functional relationship.
- 3.119 The house lies within the site, in an area to be maintained as open strategic land, although this area will be surrounded by lower density development. The area of proposed lower density development and open strategic land will take in part of the former landholding of the farmhouse – as attested by the Tithe map - and change its use. **The effect of this setting change is judged to be Negligible – Minor Negative.**
- 3.120 Although contra to the NPPF and Section In line with the precautionary approach necessitated, it also cannot be assumed that the asset itself will be retained. The effect of physical change to

*Upper Otterpool LB Grade II (1061110/ MKE88418)*

- 3.121 This asset is a late 16<sup>th</sup> or early 17<sup>th</sup> century, farmhouse with later alterations, which lies within the site, in an area to be maintained as open strategic land, albeit surrounded by lower density development. The asset's heritage significance is derived from a combination of its aesthetic and historic illustrative values as an example of early local vernacular architecture with some intact internal features including moulded ground-floor beams, three (possibly re-set) moulded wooden doorways in the entrance passage a moulded brick fireplace, some 17<sup>th</sup> century panelling on the first floor and a covered wall painting.
- 3.122 The key elements of the assets setting that contribute to its heritage significance are the outbuilding to the west of the house and the wider agricultural landscape, with which they have a historical and functional relationship. The area of proposed lower density development and open strategic land will take in part of the former landholding of the farmhouse and change its use. **The effect of this setting change is judged to be Negligible – Minor Negative.**
- 3.123 Maintenance of the proposed open strategic land as agricultural fields will help preserve the setting of this asset; however, it cannot be assumed that this will occur.

**Designated assets in the study area with susceptibility to setting change**

*Sandling Park RPG II (1000262)*

- 3.124 This 177ha registered site, comprises c. 13ha of 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century formal and ornamental gardens and c. 164ha of parkland, farmland, and woodland. It does not contain any listed buildings. The heritage significance of Sandling Park lies in its aesthetic and historic illustrative value as a designed landscape. It also has historic associative value as a result of its design by civil engineer and landscape architect Henry Milner, as well as from its notable owners.
- 3.125 This asset lies immediately adjacent to an area of the site to an area of site earmarked for lower density development, on the opposite side of Ashford Road (A20); where the boundary of the park comprises only a low hedgerow. To the north it is bounded by the HS1 rail line and M20 and to the east by Sandling Road, which leads to Saltwood, although there is agricultural land between the site and this settlement.
- 3.126 The proposed development will alter the wider rural setting of the park, introducing built form to the west. However, as open land will remain to the south, east and north (albeit truncated by the M20 and HS1) the asset will continue to be legible as a rural country estate. Views of the development from the (modern) house and formal gardens are unlikely given their location and encirclement to the west by House Wood - the location of the informal woodland gardens. Further to this the topography of the park makes intervisibility unlikely as the woodland sits on a downhill slope facing open fields on the rising slope opposite, while the site sits on a plateau at the top of the slope. However, views of the site from the southern driveway cannot be ruled out although these will not be direct given the level of vegetation and the nature of the topography. **The effect of this change is judged to be Minor Negative.**



**Plate 17: Sandling Park facing S (from the roundabout on the A20) with the site to the right of the A20**

*The Royal Oak Public House LB II (1061067)*



**Plate 18: The Royal Oak facing E**



**Plate 19: The Royal Oak facing SW**

- 3.127 The Royal Oak Public House, currently used as a creative advertising and design office, is an early-to-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century inn, with considerable alterations including some by the architect Louis Erdi. Its heritage significance is derived from a combination of its aesthetic and historic illustrative value.
- 3.128 Located on the corner of Stone Street and Ashford Road, the site will extend to the south, west and north of the asset - at its closest approximately 120m away. The Tithe map indicates the asset originally set within an area of enclosed agricultural land with a small landholding of pasture and a garden, stables and yard. As a public house it will have also had an important functional relationship - that remains unchanged - with the crossroads at which it is located. The stables still survive, but the yard and garden are no longer extant. Modern development has spread along Stone Street and Ashford Road to the south and west respectively. A depot has been built to the north of the asset and a hotel to the west. The proposed development will introduce further urban development into the setting of the asset, but largely behind that which already exists. **The effect of this change is judged to be Negligible – Minor Negative.**
- Little Berwick LB II (1061118)*
- 3.129 This early 17<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed house, with 19<sup>th</sup> century facade and 20<sup>th</sup> century alterations lies approximately 30m E of the site on the opposite side of Stone Street, and is situated at right-angles to the road, not facing on to it. Its heritage significance is therefore derived from a combination of its aesthetic and historic illustrative value as good example of early vernacular architecture, with some intact internal features including ovolo-moulded beams, and an early 17<sup>th</sup> century ribbed plaster ceiling.
- 3.130 The part of the site that this asset is adjacent to is to be maintained as strategic open space with high density development to the north and lower density development to the east. The Tithe map shows that the house originally had two outbuildings to the north - that are no longer extant - and a small landholding that extended across the road into the site. Much of the agricultural setting of the house still survives although it is beginning to be pressurised by development along Stone Street, development of the site will add to this urban pressure. **The effect of this change is judged to be Negligible – Minor Negative.**



**Plate 20: Little Berwick facing E**

*Berwick House LB II (1083582)*



**Plate 21: Berwick House facing E**



**Plate 22: Berwick House facing E**

This asset lies approximately 30m E of the site on the opposite side of Stone Street. It comprises a 2-storey house with a 19<sup>th</sup> century facade and possible earlier building. Its heritage significance is derived from a combination of its aesthetic and historic illustrative value as good example of 19<sup>th</sup> century vernacular architecture, potentially with evidence of earlier building methods.

- 3.131 The part of the site that it is opposite is to be to be maintained as strategic open space, with high density development to the north and lower density development to the east. It is unclear if the building depicted on the site on the Tithe map is the same building or not (it matches in plan) but if so, then the apportionment indicates that it has a small land holding of pasture to the southeast featuring two small outbuildings that are no longer extant. Much of the agricultural setting of the house still survives although it is beginning to be pressurised by development along Stone Street development of the site will add to this urban pressure. **The effect of this change is judged to be Negligible – Minor Negative.**
- 3.132 Maintenance of the proposed open strategic land as agricultural fields will help preserve the setting of this asset; however, it cannot be assumed that this will occur.

#### *Lympne Conservation Area*

- 3.133 Lympne Conservation Area lies approximately 85m to the southeast of the site, on the opposite side of Aldington Road. It encompasses the ancient core of Lympne, a port settlement of Roman origin that has influenced the connectivity of the village and includes a number of designated buildings – including a medieval church and castle -, as well as two important non-designated buildings. It has been proposed<sup>23</sup> that the conservation area be extended to the NE to take in the Vicarage - a further building of mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century date identified as having some local merit -

---

<sup>23</sup> Conservation Architecture and Planning, 2006. Conservation Area Appraisal Lympne, p. 20.

and playing fields. The latter form an integral part of the conservations setting and would help to preserve key views across to the church and castle.



**Plate 23: St Stephen's Church Lymyne with Lymyne Castle in the background - facing W**



**Plate 24: View from Lymyne Conservation Area towards the site from The Street – facing NW**

- 3.134 The heritage significance of the conservation area lies in its special interest and character and is derived from a combination of its aesthetic and historic values. The setting of the conservation area was originally rural and largely remains so save to the north where there is modern

development along Stone Street. Low density development is proposed to the west of this, but it will be separated from the main development area by an area of strategic open land. This will prevent the conflation of the Lympne into the new Garden Village and help preserve its identity as a rural settlement. Intervisibility between the site and the conservation area is unlikely as although they are separated by a field, its boundaries are heavily vegetated and tree-lined; certainly no key views will be affected. Due to their location there is no intervisibility between the site and the listed buildings within the conservation area. Review of the Tithe Map suggests that historically some of the site may have formed part of the landholding of properties in the Conservation Area (e.g. the Castle) and that development will encroach upon its rural setting, but not to an extent that affects its legibility. **The effect of this change is judged to be Negligible – Minor Negative.**

*Belle Vue House and Flats LB II (1061111)*

- 3.135 Bell Vue House lies on the corner of Otterpool Lane and Aldington Road, immediately east of the site. It is set back from both roads and the boundaries along them comprise a tree-lined wall that gives way to the north, along the garden perimeter, to a hedgerow. The asset is a 15<sup>th</sup> or early 16<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed house with mid -18<sup>th</sup> century facade, early 19<sup>th</sup> century rear addition and 20<sup>th</sup> century alterations. Its heritage significance is derived primarily from a combination of its aesthetic and historic values as a well-preserved example of vernacular architecture.
- 3.136 The key elements of the house's setting that contribute to its heritage significance are its associated outbuildings (to the west and north) and gardens (to the north and south). The Tithe Map also indicates that the house once had a landholding that lay mainly to the south of Aldington Road, now forming part of Lympne Park. Following the loss of this landholding with the creation/ extension of the park, its wider rural setting to the north and east was encroached upon in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century when Lympne airfield was established; this has subsequently been replaced by Lympne Distribution Park. Development of the site will result in the loss of the remaining agricultural/ rural setting to the west of the site further diminishing the legibility of the house as a country residence. Some intervisibility may also be possible from the upper floors of the listed building sand from the gardens to the north. **The effect of this setting change is judged to be Minor Negative.**



**Plate 25: Bell Vue House facing N**



**Plate 26: Bell Vue House facing E**

*Port Lympne RPG II\* (1000939) (including Port Lympne House, Stable Block, Forecourt Walls To East, And Loggia, Patio, Terrace And Shell Fountain To South LB II\* (1344207) and Port Lympne North Lodge, Wall And Gate Pier LB II (1061112) and Port Lympne South Lodge, Wall And Gate Pier LB II (1061113)*

- 3.137 This registered site of 23ha occupies the summit and steep 1km long south-facing slope of a cliff rising c. 100m above the levels of Romney Marsh comprises, and comprises 6ha of early 20<sup>th</sup> century formal gardens set within c. 17ha of woodland. The park contains four listed structures. The main house - Port Lympne - is Grade II\* listed and currently used as a hotel. It stands on a terrace cut into the cliff just below its crest. To the south of it is a Grade II listed Clare Voyee<sup>24</sup> (1344208) and to the west a Trojan staircase (1061114), also Grade II listed. Along the driveway that follows the northern perimeter of the site there are two Grade II listed lodges (1061112 and 1061113).
- 3.138 The heritage significance of this group of asset's is derived from a combination of their aesthetic and historic illustrative value as inter-related components of a designed landscape. They also have historic associative value as a result of their designers/ architects and various notable owners.

---

<sup>24</sup> Circa 1920, probably by Philip Tilden, for Sir Philip Sassoon.





**Plate 27: Lympne Park boundary with Aldrington Road facing SW**

- 3.139 Lympne Park lies directly south of the proposed site on the opposite side of Aldrington Road (B2067), adjacent to an area of the site earmarked to be maintained as strategic open space (to the west) and lower density development. Due to the topographic location, no intervisibility between these listed structures and the site is considered likely. However, the proposed development will alter the wider rural setting of the park by introducing built form to the north of the park; open land will remain to the east, south and west meaning that the asset remains legible as a rural county estate. Due to the topography of the park there are very limited views from it towards the site, with the main open vistas and key views being in the other direction, towards the coast. Any intervisibility between the park and proposed site is further restricted by the embanked woodland boundary and vegetation that exists along the northern edge of the site and the strong treeline along the southern boundary of the site; although it cannot be assumed that the latter will be retained. **The effect of the proposed development is therefore judged to be Minor Negative.**

*Somerfield Court (LB II - 1068786) and Barn Complex about 66 Metres West of Somerfield Court (LB II - 1344201)*

- 3.140 This asset, a late 17<sup>th</sup> century house by Thomas Gomeldon, with early 19<sup>th</sup> and late 20<sup>th</sup> century alterations, is located approximately 280m east of the site, immediately north of the M20 and south of the A20; they are of group value together due to their function and historical relationship. Their heritage significance is derived primarily from their aesthetic/ architectural value and the historical illustrative value that they hold therein.
- 3.141 Until recently the setting of the assets remained largely rural save for the M20 and development along the northern side of the A20. However, a new housing estate is in the process of being constructed between the asset and the A20, leaving open rural land only to the west. Development of the site will alter the agricultural setting of the asset to the south, however, this will not be visible due to the M20 and CTRL being raised. The relationship between the house and the barn will not be affected, and some agricultural setting will remain to the west. **The effect of this change is therefore judged to be Negligible.**

### Non-designated Assets within the site

- 3.142 There are a total of 57 non-designated HER records within the site (see Appendices). Of these, eighteen pertain to <sup>25</sup> findspots of artefacts including prehistoric worked flint, and coins and artefacts of Roman, early medieval, medieval and post-medieval date. With the exception of an early medieval brooch (TR 13 NW 85) that may be from a burial context, these finds may be considered to represent uncontextualised stray losses of low value. As these finds will have already been removed from the site they will be unaffected by development.
- 3.143 Of the remaining 39 assets, nineteen are within areas designated as open green space, however, it cannot be assumed that intrusive groundworks e.g. landscaping, demolition, etc., will not be required in these areas and as such physical impact to them, cannot be ruled out.

**Table 3.1 – Findspots within the site**

Reference No	Asset	Broad Period
TR 13 NW 28	Mesolithic Blade Found Near, Westenhanger	Mesolithic
TR 13 NW 12	Neolithic Axe	Neolithic
MKE108563	Iron Age Copper Alloy Coin	Iron Age
MKE96596	Roman Copper Alloy Steelyard Weight	Roman
MKE67991	Roman Copper Alloy Bead	Roman to Early Medieval
MKE108141	Early Medieval Silver Coin	Early Medieval
TR 13 NW 85	Early Medieval Brooch	Early Medieval
MKE96595	Early Medieval Lead Alloy Gaming Piece	Early Medieval
TR 13 NW 148	Medieval Bronze Stirrup Strap Mount, Lympne Parish	Early Medieval to Medieval
MKE108516	Medieval Silver Coin	Medieval
MKE69434	Copper Alloy Brooch	Medieval
MKE80045	Gold Finger Ring	Medieval to Post-medieval
MKE108196	Post-medieval Copper Alloy Buckle	Medieval to Post-medieval
MKE68844	Post-medieval Gold Personal Ornament	Post-medieval
MKE80001	Gold Finger Ring	Post-medieval
MKE108194	Post-medieval Copper Alloy Mount	Post-medieval
MKE108195	Post Medieval Lead Alloy Token	Post-medieval
TR 13 NW 89	Finds At Link Park, Lympne, Kent	Unknown

- 3.144 The remaining non-designated assets within the site comprise a mix of known and potential buried archaeological features, as well as extant structures (see Table 3.2 below), that would be subject to physical change e.g. damage or removal in the event of development. In the majority of cases where the value of the asset is low (e.g. of local significance) evidential value meaning that **the effect of this physical change would be Minor Negative**.

**Table 3.2 - Non-designated assets of low value within Otterpool Option A**

Asset Ref	Asset Name	Broad Period
TR 13 NW 15	Prehistoric ditch and post-holes at Enterprise Way.	Prehistoric
ADD8	Folkestone racecourse	Post-medieval
MKE88441	Hillhurst Farm	Post-medieval
TR 13 NW 176	Cropmark of an enclosure to the west of Westenhanger	Unknown
MKE88431	Site of outfarm south west of New Inn Green	Post-medieval

<sup>25</sup> Technically the HER records more than this but the additional assets lie within the scheduled area of Westenhanger and form part of the medieval landscape associated with it. They have therefore been assessed as part of that scheduled monument.

Asset Ref	Asset Name	Broad Period
MKE88429	Site of Tin Chimney Farm	Post-medieval
MKE88417	Site of outfarm north west of Berwick House	Post-medieval
MKE88428	Site of outfarm south east of Westenhanger	Post-medieval

3.145 One of these low value assets Hill Hurst Farm is an extant historic farmstead with historic illustrative and aesthetic/ architectural value. It is cannot be assumed that it will be retained, but if it was it would be susceptible to setting change via either the loss/ change of its associated outbuildings or agricultural landholding. **The effect of such setting change would be less than that of any potential physical change (e.g. Minor Negative).**

3.146 Assets of higher value within the site include a group of six<sup>26</sup> burial mounds/ ring ditches, which form part of a larger group within the study area. The heritage significance of these assets lies in their evidential value, as although often superficially similar, they exhibit regional variations in form and a diversity of burial practices. Typically therefore, ring ditches may be considered to be regional significance, but where there are above ground remains e.g. the barrow surviving they can be of high value as the mound and the original ground surface below it, contain information that will further help in understanding the date of the monument, its manner and duration of use, and of the environment in which it was constructed.

**Table 3.3 – Burial Mounds/ Ring ditches within the site**

Asset Ref	Asset Name	Broad Period
TR 13 NW 1/ MKE4270	Probable Bronze Age Burial Mound, nr Barrowhill	Bronze Age
TR 13 NW 186/ MKE91040	Cropmark of a large ring ditch, to the southwest of Barrowhill	Unknown
TR 13 NW 13/ MKE4282	Cropmark and ring ditch	Unknown
TR 13 NW 188/ MKE91042	Cropmark of a large double ring ditch, to the southwest of Barrowhill	Unknown
TR 13 NW 187/ MKE91041	Cropmark of a large ring ditch, to the southwest of Barrowhill	Unknown
TR 13 NW 18/ MKE91043	Cropmark of a ring ditch, to the southwest of Barrowhill	Unknown



**Plate 28: DSM 1m Lidar data showing the potential surviving burial mounds**

3.147 At least one example within the site (TR 13 NW 1) (and another in the study area - TR 13 NW 9) may survive as very low mound that is not ploughed flat; the rest are all described as ring ditches identified from aerial imagery (although the Lidar imagery suggests that two west of Harringe Lane - TR 13 NW 186 and TR 13 NW 187 - may have also have above ground survival). This

<sup>26</sup> There are nine in the study area in total.

survival is unusual for the area meaning that they may constitute candidates for scheduling, although the HER record for the barrow within the site indicates that it was 'dug out' in 1931 and as such, has been disturbed. The value of these assets will need to be further investigated, but in accordance with precautionary approach required for this assessment it is assumed that round barrow TR 13 NW 1 is of high value, while the remaining ring ditches are considered to be of medium value.

- 3.148 Development would result in the removal or damage of this barrow and the associated ring ditches, which would result in a **Significant Negative effect**.
- 3.149 A newly discovered Roman villa may also be of high (national) evidential value and as such, potentially require in-situ preservation; however, information on this site is not yet publicly available.

The final group of assets that are of more than local importance all relate to the WWI and II defensive landscape that is evident within (and around) the site, primarily around the area of the former Lympne airfield, which has been partially built over by Lympne Industrial Estate. A total of 22 defensive features have been recorded and although many have been identified from review of aerial images and maps, a number are reportedly extant (see plates 29 and 30). While these assets individually may be considered of low value, together they are of regional, and arguably even national, heritage significance given their historic illustrative/ evidential, historic associative and communal value. Development of the site would result in their removal/ damage **the effect of physical change to these assets is judged to be Minor Negative – Significant Negative**. As some of these assets are extant and in protected open land there is also the potential for some of them to be retained and therefore to experience setting change as a result of the loss/ damage of related assets. The effect of such change would be less than that caused by physical change e.g. Minor Negative.

**Table 3.4 – Modern Military defensive features within the site**

Asset Ref	Asset Name
TR 13 NW 71/ MKE18299	Battle Headquarters, Lympne Airfield
TR 13 NW 70/ MKE18298	Lympne Airfield
TR 13 NW 76/ MKE18304	Picket Hamilton Fort , Lympne Airfield
TR 13 NW 86/ MKE21006	Pickett-Hamilton fort at Lympne Airfield
TR 13 NW 75/ MKE18303	Air Raid Shelters, Lympne Airfield
TR 13 NW 79/ MKE18307	Former Barracks Huts , Lympne Airfield
TR 13 NW 139/ MKE39490	Pillbox
TR 13 NW 72/ MKE18300	Aircraft Dispersal Pen, Lympne Airfield
TR 13 NW 145/ MKE39357	Pillbox
TR 13 NW 138/ MKE39356	Pillbox
TR 13 NW 143/ MKE39487	Pillbox
TR 13 NW 140/ MKE39489	Pillbox
TR 13 NW 141/ MKE39488	Pillbox
TR 13 NW 83/ MKE18311	Bulk Fuel Installation, Lympne Airfield
TR 13 NW 87/ MKE21007	Concrete base likely to be of Second World War origin at Link Park, Lympne
TR 13 NW 73/ MKE18301	Aircraft Dispersal Pen (Site of), Lympne Airfield
TR 13 NW 77/ MKE18305	Site of Slit Trenches Near, Lympne Airfield
TR 13 NW 78/ MKE18306	Site of Trenches Near, Lympne Airfield
TR 13 NW 84/ MKE18312	Runway, Lympne Airfield



**Plate 29: Picket Hamilton Fort at the former Lympne Airfield (TR 13 NW 76)**



**Plate 30: Air raid shelters (TR 13 NW 75) and former barrack huts (TR 13 NW 79) at the former Lympne Airfield**

*Non-designated assets in the study area susceptible to setting change*

- 3.150 One non-designated heritage asset has been identified within the study area as being susceptible to change. The assessment of potential effects is presented below.

*Farmstead south west of New Inn Green (MKE88430)*

- 3.151 This courtyard farmstead is depicted on the Lympne Tithe map of 1839, and remains extant with minor loss of its cottages and some outbuildings. Its heritage significance derives from a combination of its aesthetic and historic illustrative values as an example of early local vernacular architecture.



**Plate 31: Newington Farmhouse – facing W**



**Plate 32: Newington Farmstead outbuildings – facing SW**

- 3.152 The rural setting of this asset - with which it has a functional and historical relationship - has been encroached upon by modern built development to the northeast and southwest along Stone Street. Nonetheless, agricultural land survives to the front and rear of the property. The land to the rear is to be developed leaving only the area to the front of the farmstead as open land. Whilst this change will affect the farmstead's setting, the key relationships between the buildings that comprise the farmstead will remain unaltered and it will continue to be legible as a historic farmstead. **The effect of this setting change is judged to be Minor Negative.**

*Round Barrow (TR 13 NW 9)*

- 3.153 At Barrowhill, Sellindge, in a field called Mount Field there is a large bowl barrow. It is situated within a few yards of the Ashford - Folkestone road (A20) but is screened by a thick hedge and a line of trees. When last surveyed it measured about 44.0m in diameter and 2.2m in height; and had no visible ditch. Although much reduced and spread by ploughing, it is otherwise apparently undisturbed. This barrow may meet the criteria for scheduling.
- 3.154 In terms of setting it is likely to have had important historic, functional and symbolic relationships with the other barrows that previously existed in the area, but which now appear to survive only as ring ditches with the exception of a barrow to the SW (TR 13 NW 1). The introduction of built development to the north, west and south of this asset means that such relationships are no largely no longer legible. In the event of development the nearby ring ditches could be lost; **the effect of this change is judged to be Minor Negative.**

*Historic Landscape Character*

- 3.155 HLC data indicates that the majority of agricultural land within the site comprises possible late medieval to 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century enclosure defined by rectilinear fields with wavy boundaries, although a review of historic maps shows that these have been modified to some extent. Smaller parcels of parliamentary type enclosure characterised either by small regular fields with straight boundaries or medium regular fields with straight boundaries are also present, as are 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure (Prairie fields) with extensive boundary loss. This agricultural landscape will have an important functional and historical relationship with the isolated historic farmsteads that exist throughout the area.
- 3.156 Interspersed throughout the agricultural landscape are post-1810 settlements at Barrowhill and adjacent to Lymgne. There is also an gravel and clay workings area near Otterpool, and to the south of this an industrial complex/ factory.
- 3.157 Given the early date of much the enclosure on the site it is highly likely that many hedgerows will qualify as historically important as per the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. Further to these,

hedgerows older than 30 years old that coincide with the historic parish boundaries of Lympne, Stanford and Saltwood which cross the site may also be considered historically important, as may those that contain the scheduled monument at Westenhanger and any within archaeological sites identified by the HER.

#### *Archaeological potential*

- 3.158 The main bedrock beneath the site is interbedded Sandstone and Limestone of the Hythe Formation. There is also Mudstone of the Atherfield Clay Formation Weald Clay Formation, as well as Sandstone, Siltstone and Mudstone of the Sandgate Formation. In general there are no superficial deposits recorded other than over the Sandgate Formation bedrock in the NW corner of the site, which is overlain by colluvial and alluvial deposits, and another area of alluvium noted in the area of Otterpool Wood. The colluvium may conceal and preserve earlier land surfaces and may also contain unstratified/reworked artefactual remains, and the alluvium has the potential to contain archaeological and/ or palaeoenvironmental remains.
- 3.159 As the early prehistoric period is represented solely by artefactual evidence, primarily residual in nature, the potential for archaeology of this period is considered to be low. Later Prehistoric archaeology is found mostly around Barrow Hill, Lympne Park and Westenhanger. Here the monumental and settlement evidence points toward a developed landscape, and there is a moderate potential for further remains in this area and a lower potential across the site more generally.
- 3.160 Activity in the Roman period is more widely spread within the study area and includes a number of settlement sites linked by a road network. In this sort of landscape activity tends to be focused along the roads and close to the key settlements. Therefore, there is a moderate potential for unknown archaeology of this period in these areas but a low potential more generally.
- 3.161 Evidence for early medieval activity is very limited, there is therefore considered to be a very low potential for unknown remains of this period to be encountered. However, there may be a low potential for archaeology of to the east of the site around Westenhanger, to the south of the site near Lympne, and to the west in the field south of Otterpool Manor. The potential for unknown medieval is similarly considered to be low, save for in the vicinity of Westenhanger.
- 3.162 Other than agricultural related remains such as field boundaries, the potential for unknown remains of post-medieval date is considered to be very low and the potential for modern remains is considered to be low.
- 3.163 Areas of development and the quarry site will have damaged or removed any archaeological remains within their footprint, and the post-medieval and modern agricultural use of the majority of the site may have resulted in some truncation to any potential buried remains, but otherwise any unknown remains would be likely to survive relatively intact.

#### *Score*

- 3.164 The overall score for this site is Significant Negative. This is based largely upon the potential physical effects of development within the site as opposed to setting effects. Key factors for the score lie with the potential physical change to the assets identified as being of greater than local importance, namely the Scheduled Monument at Westenhanger, and the non-designated prehistoric round barrows and ring ditches, Roman villa, and the defensive military remains. There is also the potential for physical change to further unknown archaeological remains within the site.
- 3.165 Potential effects to setting are generally considered to be Minor Negative or Negligible, as a result of the protection offered by the open strategic land.
- 3.166 In terms of the historic landscape, the physical change to the agricultural landscape which is believed to include a number of historic hedgerows will result in a Minor Negative effect. The areas of proposed open strategic land help to avoid the potential conflation of the Westenhanger and Lympne, but there is arguably some conflation with Sellindge, which is increased if developed in tandem with Sellindge Option C.

#### *Options for sustainable development*

- 3.167 As per the NPPF (paragraph 194), any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification and heritage statements will be



required for any built heritage assets (including Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas) likely to be affected.

- 3.168 The NPPF states that substantial harm to or loss of Grade II Listed Buildings, or Registered Parks or Gardens, should be exceptional; and that of Scheduled Monuments and Grade I and II\* Listed Buildings, or Registered Parks or Gardens, should be wholly exceptional. The designated assets within the site are all located within the site are all located within areas proposed to be maintained as strategic open land. On this basis it has been assumed that the designated assets will be retained, however, it cannot be assumed that there will be no physical change at all to the Scheduled Monument at Westenhanger. As a Scheduled Monument any physical change would require Scheduled Monument consent (which would apply to the Listed Buildings on the site and take precedence over the protection offered to them via the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990). However, it is recommended that absolutely no physical change be proposed within the area of the Scheduled Monument.
- 3.169 In addition to the Scheduled Monument at Westenhanger there are other non-designated monuments within the site that, pending further field evaluation, may be of high (national) significance. As per the NPPF (paragraph 194 footnote 63), non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets (e.g. retention and preservation of their setting).
- 3.170 Whilst it has been assumed that there will be no physical impacts to any of the Listed Buildings within the site they remain susceptible to setting change, as do a number beyond the site. In line with Section 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as amended, special regard should be had to the desirability of preserving not just the fabric of a listed building, but also their setting. In practical terms, this should be translated as ensuring that the elements of the setting that make the strongest contribution to significance are conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced. The provision of the open space around the listed buildings within and adjacent to the site helps to ensure this, particularly if maintained as agricultural land around the known farmsteads. In the case of Westenhanger Castle/ Manor there is an opportunity for the setting to be enhanced, for example by removal of Folkestone Racecourse, which is currently of some limited detriment. However, as the racecourse is also of some heritage, largely as a result of its use as a decoy airfield, a programmed of mitigation may be required, pending the results of further field evaluation.
- 3.171 In addition to the listed buildings, the non-designated historic buildings within the site should be retained and their setting preserved. Where this is not possible, a programme of building recording would help to reduce the effect of their loss.
- 3.172 Minor harm is likely to occur to the setting of the two Registered Parks and Gardens to the east and south of the proposed site. Intervisibility is only possible at Sandling (although not from key locations) and as such careful siting, scaling and materiality of the development adjacent to this site should be ensured.
- 3.173 Efforts should be made to preserve the historic hedgerows within the site through creative master planning design. Should any future planning proposals propose physical impacts to these assets then a notice must be served to the local planning authority who decides if it is 'important' and must be retained or not.
- 3.174 There are multiple areas of known archaeology within the site and the risk of encountering unknown remains is ever present, as such further desk-based assessment and field evaluation, such as geophysical survey, and archaeological/ geoarchaeological trial trenching may be required to further clarify the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the site and the need for a mitigation strategy. Any investigations would need to be undertaken in agreement with the Local Authority's Archaeological Officer and in concordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation.

## Otterpool Option B

### Baseline

- 3.175 A total of 241 records (54 designated/protected and 187 non-designated) were identified within the study area; of which 81 are located within the site. Within the study area a total of 15 assets (13 designated and two non-designated) have been identified as having the potential to experience setting change and are assessed in relation to this. No assets in the wider area beyond the study area have been identified as experiencing setting change as a result of development within the site.
- 3.176 A full gazetteer of the heritage assets identified within the study area is provided in Appendix F; this includes a description of those assets taken through to assessment. Reference numbers included in the gazetteer are cross-referenceable with those included on Figure 6.

### Assessment

#### *Designated Assets within the site*

- 3.177 The assessment of designated assets remains largely the same as that stated for Otterpool Option A above, but with the exception are that there is a difference in the effect on Port Lympne Grade II\* Registered Park and Garden (1000939) to the southwest. This site option does not encroach as greatly on its rural setting and results in less change to its legibility as a rural estate. **The effect is therefore judged to be Negligible- Minor Negative.** There is also an additional designated asset – the protected crash site of a military aircraft – that will be affected. The assessment of the effect on this is presented beneath the summary of retained effects from Otterpool Option A presented below.
- Westenhanger Castle Scheduled Monument (1020761/ MKE4272) including Westenhanger Manor LB I (1344223) and Barns LB I (1045888) – Minor Negative
  - Otterpool Manor LB Grade II (1344210/ MKE88407) – Negligible – Minor Negative
  - Upper Otterpool LB Grade II (1061110/ MKE88418) – Negligible – Minor Negative

#### *Designated Assets outside the site with susceptibility to setting change*

- Sandling RPG Grade II (1000262) – Minor Negative
- The Royal Oak Public House LB Grade II (1061118) – Negligible – Minor Negative
- Little Berwick LB Grade II (1061118) – Negligible – Minor Negative
- Berwick House LB Grade II (1083582) – Negligible – Minor Negative
- Lympne Conservation Area – Negligible – Minor Negative
- Bell Vue House and Flats LB Grade II (1061111) – Minor Negative
- Somerfield Court LB II (1068786) and Barn Complex about 66 Metres West of Somerfield Court LB II (1344201) – Negligible

#### *Crash site of Messerschmitt Bf109E-1 (MKE90281)*

- 3.178 The HER records that the crash site of a Messerschmitt Bf109E-1 (6327) of 9/JG27 (MKE90281) lies within the site, near Harringe Court. The pilot is recorded as having been captured and later dying of their injuries. If any mechanical remains survive as sub-surface deposits they will be of evidential value regarding the type of aircraft, the circumstances of its loss and how it was maintained. It will also have historic associative value, as well as potentially some communal value.
- 3.179 As previously stated, such crash sites are controlled by the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986. Development will result in their loss/ damage, **the effect of this is judged to be Significant Negative.**

#### *Non-designated Assets*

- 3.180 The non-designated assets within Otterpool Option B are the same as those indicated in Otterpool Option A, but there are an additional seven HER records. Four of these relate to findspots of a

Neolithic flint arrowhead (MKE78472) and Iron Age coins (MKE67583, MKE68923, MKE108418). The remaining three assets include a historic farmstead (MKE8835/ MKE88390), a linear geophysical anomaly and the site of anti-tank pimples. The farmstead has low aesthetic/architectural and historic illustrative value and would be susceptible to physical and/ or setting change. **Physical change would result in the greatest effect, which is judged to be Minor Negative.** The other two features, which are both considered to be archaeological, have low evidential value and **the effect of their loss or damage would again be Minor Negative.**

#### *Historic Landscape Character*

- 3.181 The historic landscape character of the site is no different to that of Otterpool Site option A, with the majority comprising, albeit modified, enclosed fields of possible late medieval to 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century date. These are judged to be of low value although they may contain historically important hedgerows and contribute to the setting of the historic farmsteads which characterise the landscape.

#### *Archaeological potential*

- 3.182 The archaeological potential of the site remains the same as that outlined for Option A.

#### *Score*

- 3.183 The overall score for the site is Significant Negative. This is largely for the same reasons as outlined in relation to Option A. However, there is greater overall physical impact to designated assets with Option B as it includes a protected crash site that will be susceptible to physical change. In terms of setting change to designated assets, the Option B has a lower impact than Option A as a result of it encroaching less on the rural setting and legibility of Port Lympne Grade II\* Registered Park and Garden. In historic landscape terms the change will also be greater, as it will result in greater loss and introduce development up to the M20 and railway on the opposite side of Sellindge and if developed in tandem with Sellindge Option A/ B/ D will arguably create some conflation between the two settlements.

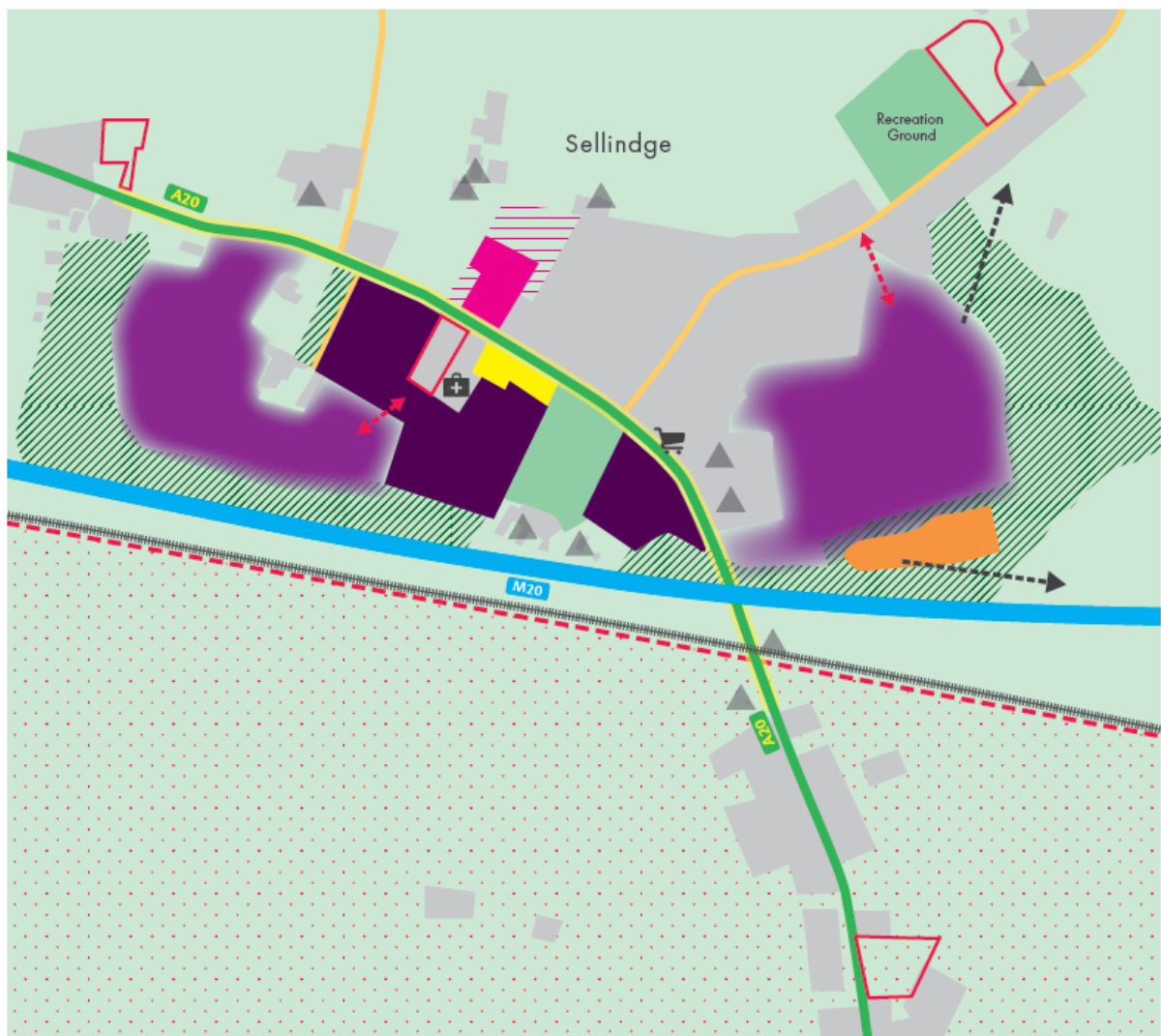
#### *Options for Sustainable Development*

- 3.184 The options for sustainable development are the same as those outlined in relation to Otterpool Option A, with the exception that the recovery or excavation of the military aircraft crash site will require a licence from the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Centre (JCCC), part of the Defence Business Services (DBS), the process for which is described above.

## 4 Policy Assessment

- 4.1 The following section reviews how the findings of the assessment of the areas to be taken forward for development accord with the current local policy.

### Sellindge Strategy Policy CSD9



**Policy CSD9 - Sellindge Strategy**

A Roads	Employment (B1)	Existing Primary School	Improved Connectivity	Heritage Assets
Road Improvements	New Community Facilities	Expansion of Primary School	New Cycle/Pedestrian links to Station	Railway
Motorway	Phase 1 Housing	PPLP Allocations	Landscaping	Policy SS6
Minor Roads	Phase 2 Housing	Existing Built Areas	Village Green	Convenience Store
				Existing GP Surgery & Village Hall

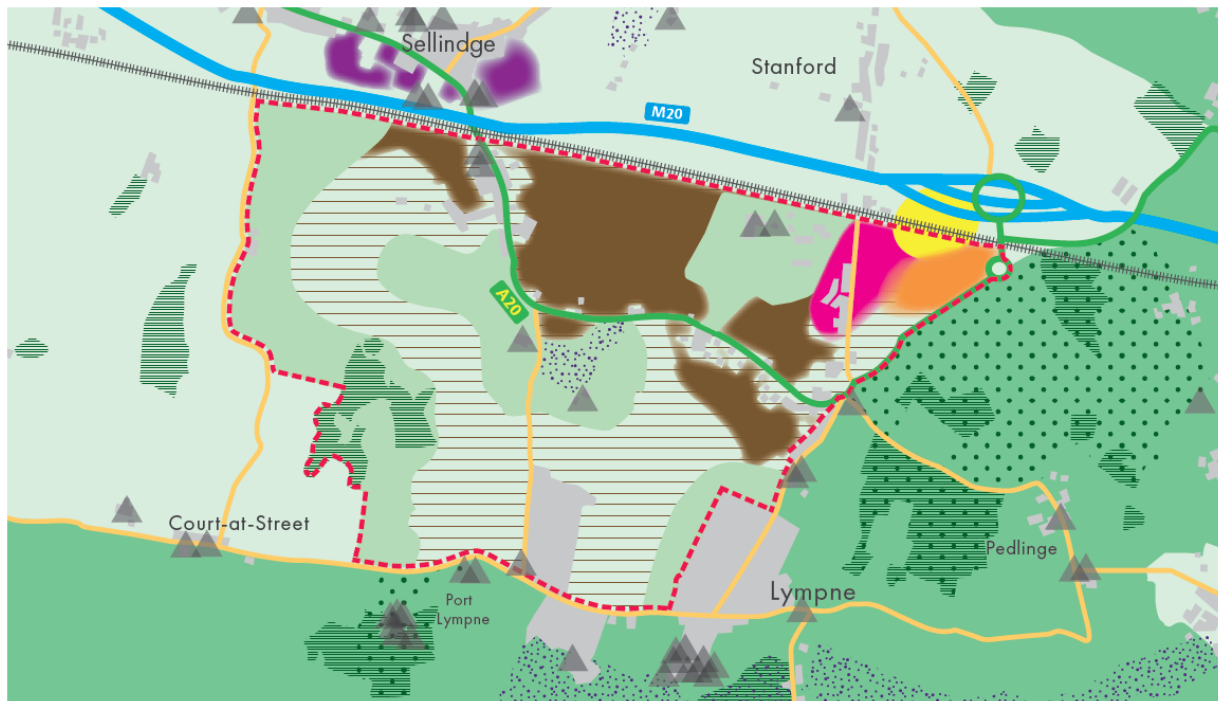
- 4.2 The preferred options to be taken forward are Sellindge Option A (amended now known as Site A) and D (now known as Site B). Policy CSD9 has been comprehensively rewritten to deliver significantly more growth at the village of Sellindge than was previously planned in the adopted Core Strategy (2013).

- 4.3 Sellindge is a medieval settlement, the historic core of which is focused around the parish church and Stone Hill, with linear ribbon development characterised by farmsteads and cottages extending along what is now the A20.
- 4.4 The allocated area to the west identified for development contains the protected crash site of a Supermarine Spitfire MK I and an area of medieval archaeology (MKE97469) may extend into the site. There are four non-designated heritage assets in its immediate vicinity – Potten Farm, Grove House, Farmstead to the S of Grove House and Farmstead to the SE of Grove House, as well as three Grade II listed buildings – Guinea Hall, Somerfield Court and Barns at Somerfield Court. Development is already ongoing around Somerfield Court and Barns as it was allocated in the previous Local Plan. The historic landscape character in this area is primarily parliamentary enclosed fields which are of low value, save for the contribution that they make to the setting of the nearby designated and non-designated assets.
- 4.5 The allocated area to the east contains deposits of alluvium and peat, which may have some potential for palaeo-environmental remains and buried archaeological remains. Two Grade II listed buildings are located adjacent to it, Rhodes House and Little Rhodes, the Grade II Listed Buildings at Somerfield Court lie opposite the site but development around these is already ongoing as it was allocated in the previous Local Plan. The historic landscape in this area is characterised by late medieval to 18<sup>th</sup> century piecemeal enclosure that has been subject to only minor modification and includes a number of hedgerows that are likely to qualify as historically important as per the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations.
- 4.6 The proposed extensions to the village to the south west and east will maintain the settlements historic linear pattern but will alter its rural character and in the process change the setting of two designated assets – Rhodes House and Little Rhodes – as well as three non-designated assets – Potten Farm, Grove House and the Farmstead SE of Grove House. Archaeological deposits associated with the protected crash site will be damaged/ removed and there is the potential for further damage/ loss of unknown archaeological deposits. Development will also potentially result in the loss of a number of historically important hedgerows.
- 4.7 **The effect of this change is judged to be Significant Negative.**
- 4.8 Policy CSD9 contains general requirements for both phases of the allocation to require higher standards of design, siting and layout of development to reflect the sites proximity to the boundary of the Kent Downs AONB. It also states that appropriate landscaping, including woodland planting shall be provided on the rural edge of the development, particularly around the western boundary of Site A, to retain the rural character and on the eastern boundary of Site B, due to the possible visual impact on the setting of the AONB. Around Site A this will offer some protection to the setting of Potten Farm.
- 4.9 The main heritage related requirement is that the setting of the non-designated Grove House be considered during master planning of the development. **In light of the policy alone, the effect to heritage is considered to remain as Significant Negative.**

### Recommendations

- 4.10 It is recommended that the Sellindge Policy be extended to include consideration of the setting of other nearby two listed buildings (Rhodes House and Little Rhodes), the non-designated historic buildings (Potten Farm, the Farmstead SE of Grove House) and that consideration also be given to the retention of the potentially important historic hedgerows via master planning. Clearer advice for dealing with evaluation and mitigation of archaeological remains is also advised.

## New Garden Settlement Policy SS6-SS9



**Policy SS6 - Garden Settlement North Downs - Indicative Strategy**

A Roads	Policy SS6 Boundary	Town Centre	Business Hub	Historic Park/ Garden
Motorway	Railway	Westenhanger Station - Transport Hub	SSSI	Policy CSD9
Minor Roads	Strategic Open Space	Mixed-Use Neighbourhoods	Ancient Woodland	
Existing Built Areas	Kent Downs AONB	Neighbourhoods with Landscape Mitigation	Heritage Assets	

4.11 The allocated area is Otterpool Option A, meaning that development of the new settlement would occur on mostly undeveloped greenfield land located between the three historic settlements of Sellindge, Westenhanger and Lympe. Designated assets within the site include:

- Westenhanger Castle Scheduled Monument
- Westenhanger Manor Grade I Listed Building
- Westenhanger Barns Grade I Listed Building
- Upper Otterpool Grade II Listed Building
- Otterpool Manor Grade II Listed Building

4.12 There are also non-designated archaeological assets of potential national value (e.g. prehistoric round barrows and a Roman villa), within the site as well as a range of non-designated heritage assets of local to regional significance.

4.13 Designated assets susceptible to setting change include:

- Sandling RPG Grade II
- The Royal Oak Public House Grade II Listed Building
- Little Berwick Grade II Listed Building
- Berwick House Grade II Listed Building
- Lympe Conservation Area
- Bell Vue House and Flats Grade II Listed Building
- Somerfield Court Grade II Listed Building
- Barn Complex about 66 Metres West of Somerfield Court Grade II Listed Building

- 4.14 The development has the potential to result in physical change to a number of heritage assets including archaeological assets of high importance; **it is largely as a result of this that an overall Significant Negative score was derived at.** Potential effects to setting are generally considered to be Minor Negative or Negligible, as a result of the protection offered by the open strategic land. Effects to the historic landscape are judged to have a Minor Negative effect.
- 4.15 The bulk of heritage-related requirements are set out in the New Garden Settlement - Place Shaping Principles Policy SS7 include that: 'A new country park, easily accessible from the town centre and beyond and supported by and linked to other areas of strategic open space, that enhances the historic landscape setting of Westenhanger Castle.' Section 5 specifically relates to 'Enhanced Heritage assets' and states that:
- a. *A heritage strategy shall be agreed that identifies how the development will enhance local heritage assets and their setting, including the Grade I listed Scheduled Monument of Westenhanger Castle (and its associated barns), the Grade II listed Otterpool Manor Farm and Upper Otterpool and any other designated or non-designated heritage assets identified. The application shall be supported by a detailed heritage strategy, setting out how the long term, viable use of heritage assets will be established and where necessary providing mechanisms for their integration into the development;*
  - b. *The heritage strategy should include an archaeology strategy, with an initial archaeological assessment guiding archaeological works and to inform decisions about preservation in situ or investigation. The archaeology strategy should then be kept under active review;*
  - c. *The provision of public art should be an integral part of the heritage strategy;*
  - d. *Westenhanger Castle and its setting shall become a focal point for the new settlement that informs its character. The development shall provide an enhanced setting for the Castle, including generous public open space through the delivery of a new park, and shall protect key historic views. Proposals shall explore the opportunity to recreate the historic southern approach to the Castle and provide mechanisms for its integration with the development;*
  - e. *Other archaeological and heritage assets will be evaluated, conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced. Proposals must include an appropriate description of the significance of any heritage assets that may be affected, including the contribution of their setting; and*
  - f. *Proposals should explore the potential for:*
    - i. *Renovating the existing buildings and barns to conserve the heritage assets at Westenhanger Castle and improve the setting of the building;*
    - ii. *Providing space for appropriate sustainable uses for the asset and its setting; and*
    - iii. *Enhancing and positively contributing to the conservation of all relevant heritage assets both within and outside the allocation boundary, such as the setting of Lympne Castle and the Lympne Conservation Area where appropriate.*
- 4.16 However, the New Garden Settlement - Development Requirements set out in Policy SS6 also state that the settlement will be developed on garden town principles informed by the historic character of the area. While the New Garden Settlement - Infrastructure, Delivery and Management Policy SS9 also requires that the infrastructure may include a Heritage facility, such as a museum or archive storage.
- 4.17 The policy indicates that requires the enhancement of the setting of assets where possible. There is an unavoidable change in the setting of Westenhanger Castle, Manor and Barns that will result in a Minor Negative effect, despite the provision of strategic open land around it. Nonetheless, the policy should ensure that the setting of Westenhanger Castle, Manor and Barns will be conserved – maintaining the elements most important to its significance -, as well as enhanced, if possible. Depending on the action taken this could result in a minor positive effect. However, in this respect it is to be reiterated that improved visual or experiential qualities of the asset's context would not result in a beneficial effect on the heritage significance of an asset but would be townscape/ visual benefits.
- 4.18 The policy recognises that there may be some archaeological assets that may require preservation in situ, which should help to reduce the potentially Significant Negative physical effects to heritage assets such as the scheduled remains at Westenhanger or the non-designated Bronze

Age Barrows and Roman Villa (or unexpected remains of national importance). However, there is still the potential for setting change to these assets, which would result in a Minor Negative effect.

- 4.19 The requirement to 'conserve' other non-designated heritage and archaeological assets should also ensure that extant above-ground non-designated heritage assets are retained and, if possible, their setting enhanced. It should also ensure that, where appropriate, archaeological remains are recorded via the necessary means of field investigation and that historic structures are recorded via historic building recording. This would reduce the Significant - Minor Negative effects predicted as a result of potential physical change to Minor Negative-Negligible. Again, some setting change of Minor Negative – Negligible effect, may still occur.
- 4.20 **In light of the policy, the effect of the development of heritage is considered to be Minor Negative.**

### Recommendations

- 4.21 In relation to section 5 of the Otterpool New Garden Settlement - Place Shaping Principles Policy SS7 it is recommended that paragraph 5A be amended to read: '*A heritage strategy shall be agreed that identifies how the development will conserve and enhance local heritage assets and their setting...*'. In addition, it should be reworded to make it more explicit that the manor and the barns are Grade I listed and that everything else (technically including the Listed Buildings) is scheduled.
- 4.22 It is further recommended that the heritage strategy be informed by a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) prepared in relation to Westenhanger Castle, Manor and Barns, that would set out appropriate policies for the management and re-use of the site. The policy wording should be updated to include this.
- 4.23 It is further recommended that the appointment of a Historic Environment Clerk of Works, to oversee the proper implementation of the heritage strategy, be included within the policy.

### Places and Policies Local Plan, Submission Draft (February 2018)



- 4.24 In addition to the specific allocation site policies there are heritage related policies contained within the Places and Policies Local Plan, Submission Draft (February 2018).
- 4.25 In relation to the proposed Sellindge development Policy HE2 would mean that the protected aircraft crash site was either retained or recorded, which would reduce the effect of the physical change to it to Minor Negative. Any potential unknown remains would also be retained/ recorded as appropriate any the effect to these would be Minor Negative – Negligible. This would result in overall score of Minor Negative.
- 4.26 In relation to the Otterpool development policy HE4 would also ensure that the high value archaeological assets are retained and their settings preserved, reducing the Significant Negative effect to a Minor one. It would also help reduce the physical effects to the medium and low value assets, reducing these to a Minor Negative – Negligible. This would result in overall score of Minor Negative.



**Folkestone and Hythe  
Historic Environment  
Assessment**




**Figure 1: Sellindge A**

**Proposed Site  
Allocation**





-  Higher density development
-  1km study area

**Designated Heritage  
Data**

Listed Buildings

-  Grade I
-  Grade II
-  Scheduled Monument

**Non-Designated  
Heritage Data**

-  HER (point)
-  HER (line)
-  HER (polygon)
-  Additional assets

Source: SDC, FHDC, HE

**Map Scale @ A4: 1:15,000**

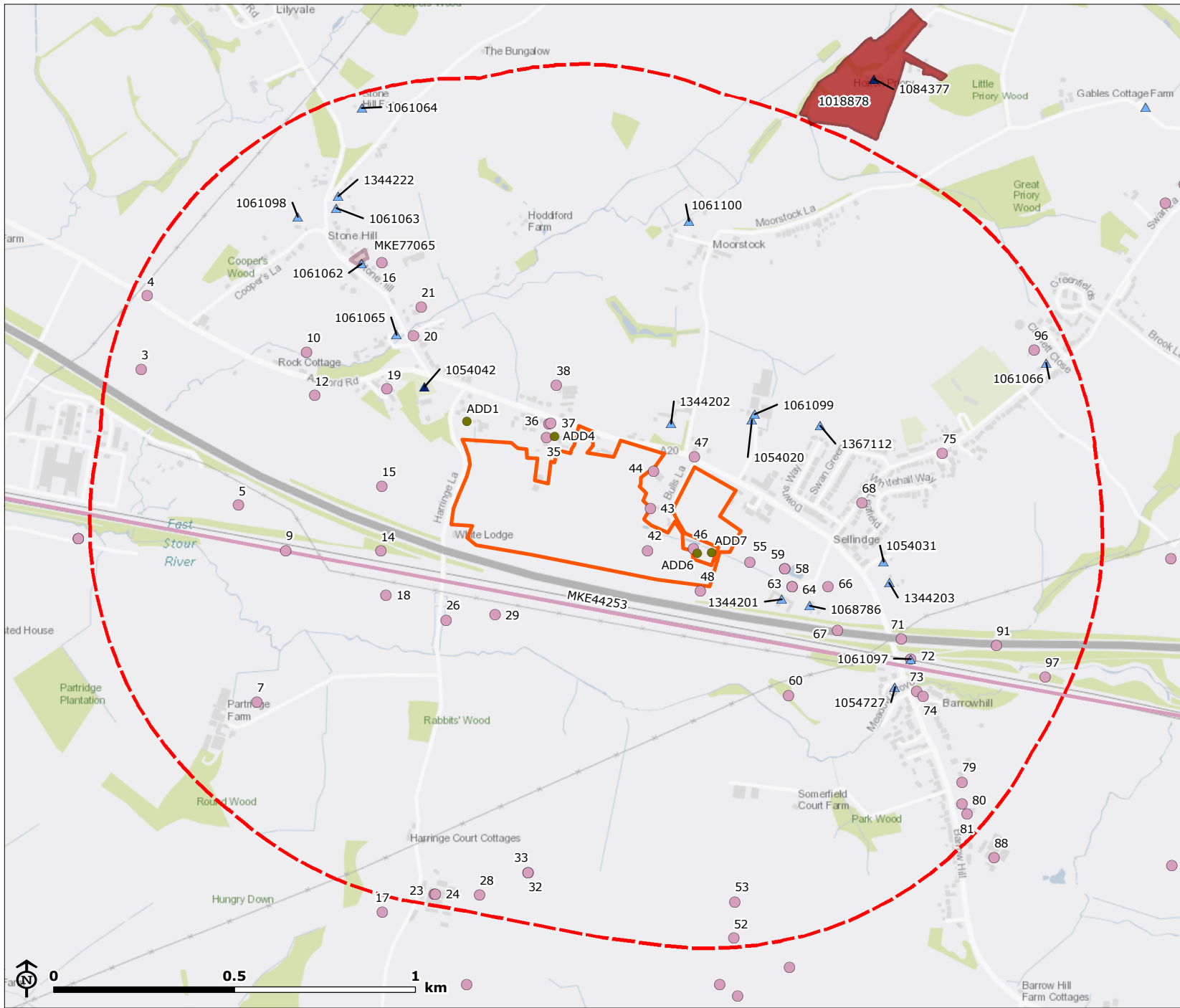








Figure 2: Sellindge B

**Proposed Site Allocation**





-  Higher density development
-  1km study area

**Designated Heritage Data**

Listed Buildings

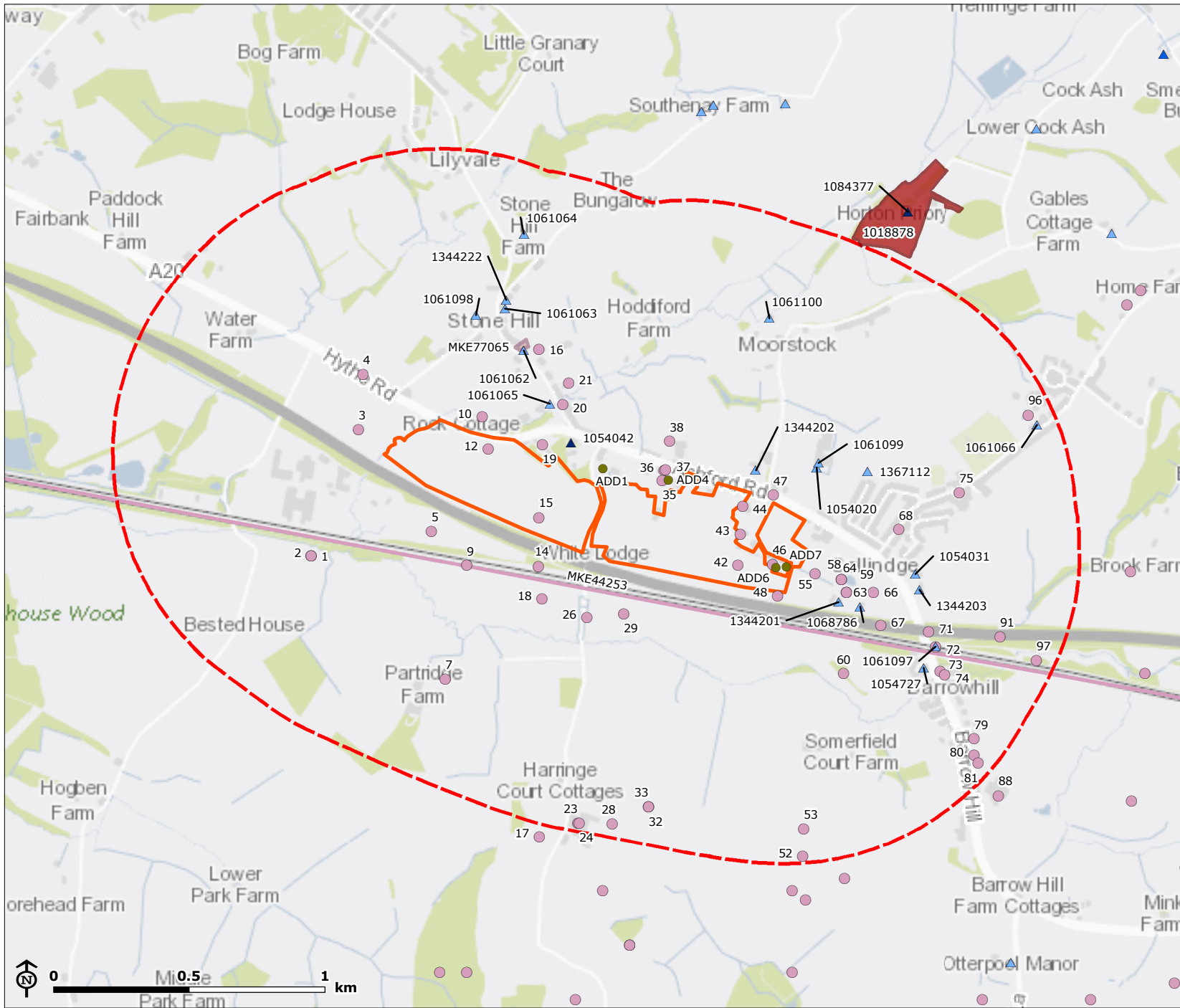
-  Grade I
-  Grade II\*
-  Grade II
-  Scheduled Monument

**Non-Designated Heritage Data**

-  HER (point)
-  HER (line)
-  HER (polygon)
-  Additional assets

Source: SDC, FHDC, HE

Map Scale @ A4: 1:20,000



**Folkestone and Hythe  
Historic Environment  
Assessment**

**Figure 3: Sellindge C**

**Proposed Site  
Allocation**

- Higher density development
- Open green space
- 1km study area

**Designated Heritage  
Data**

Listed Buildings

- ▲ Grade I
- ▲ Grade II\*
- ▲ Grade II
- Scheduled Monument

**Non-Designated  
Heritage Data**

- HER (point)
- HER (line)
- Additional assets

Source: SDC, FHDC, HE

**Map Scale @ A4: 1:16,000**



**Folkestone and Hythe  
Historic Environment  
Assessment**

**Figure 4: Sellindge D**

**Proposed Site Allocation**

- Higher density development
- Open green space
- 1km study area

**Designated Heritage Data**

Listed Buildings

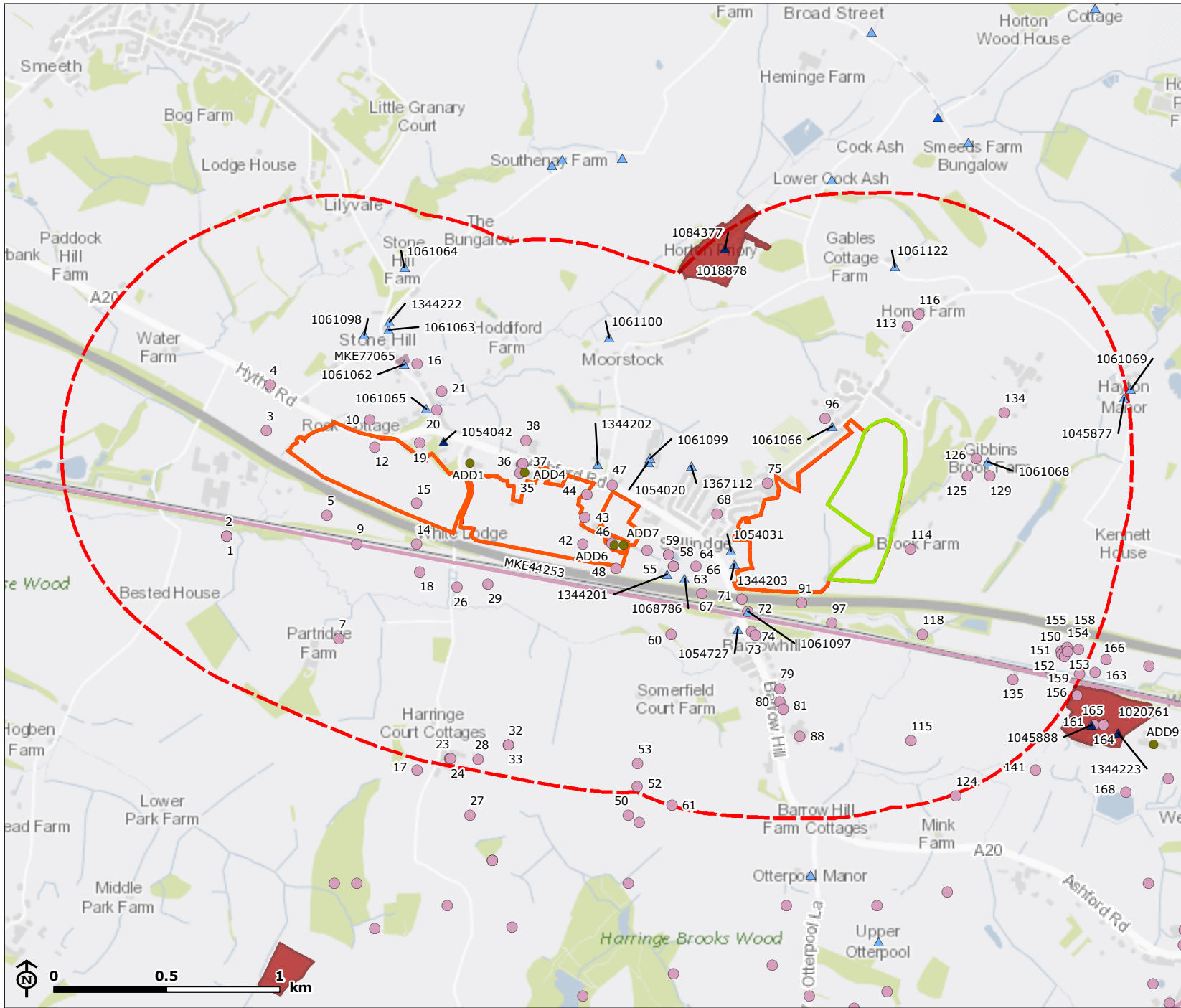
- ▲ Grade I
- ▲ Grade II\*
- ▲ Grade II
- Scheduled Monument

**Non-Designated Heritage Data**

- HER (point)
- HER (line)
- HER (polygon)
- Additional assets

Source: SDC, FHDC, HE

**Map Scale @ A4: 1:24,000**



## Folkestone and Hythe Historic Environment Assessment

**Figure 5: Otterpool A**

### Proposed Site Allocation

- Higher density development
- Lower density development
- Open green space
- 1km study area

### Designated Heritage Data

#### Listed Buildings

- Grade I
- Grade II\*
- Grade II

Scheduled Monument

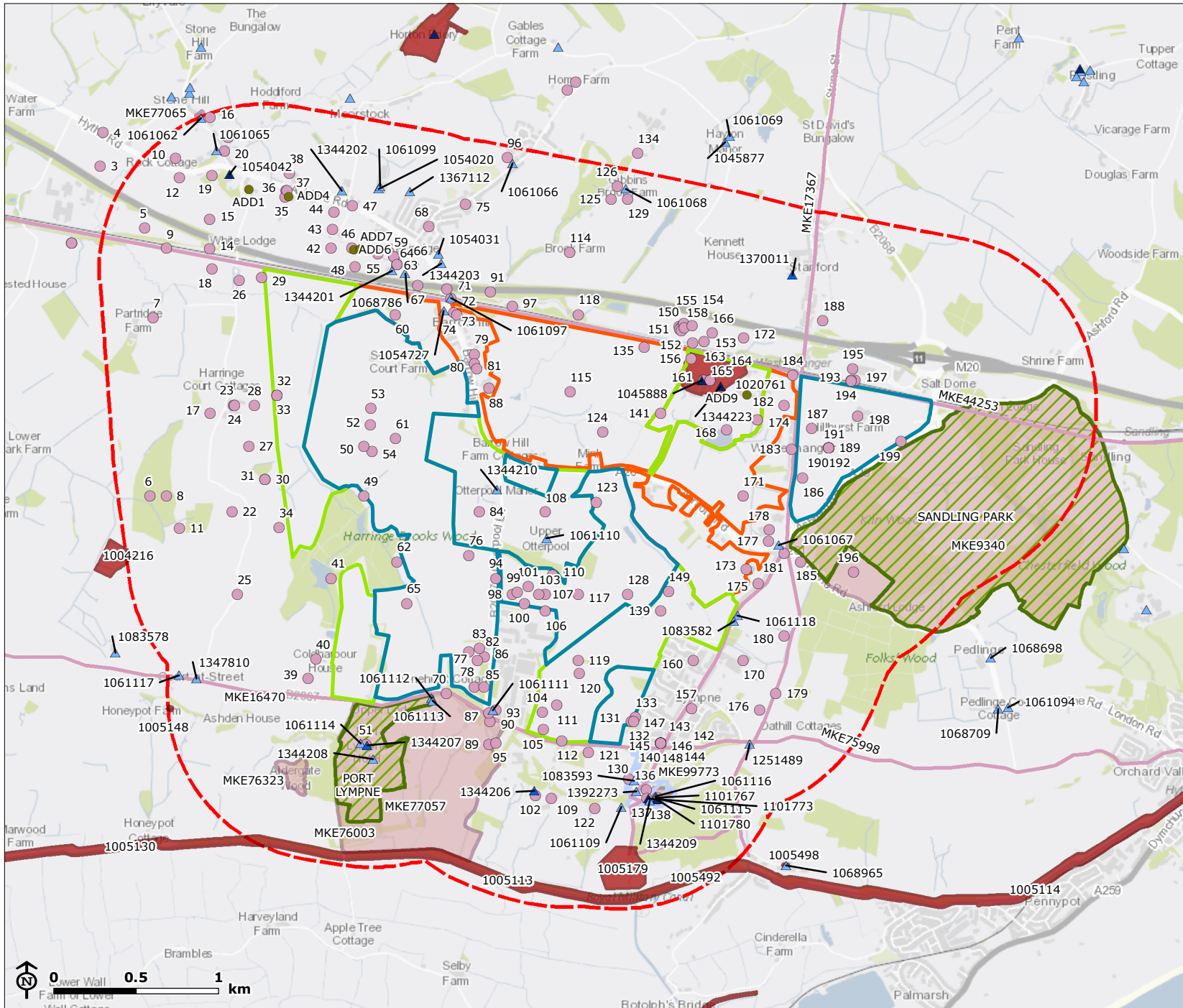
Registered Park and Garden

Lympe Conservation Area

### Non-Designated Heritage Data

- HER (point)
- HER (line)
- HER (polygon)
- Additional assets

**Map Scale @ A4: 1:33,000**



**Folkestone and Hythe Historic Environment Assessment**

**Figure 6: Otterpool B**

**Proposed Site Allocation**

- Higher density development
- Lower density development
- Open green space
- 1km study area

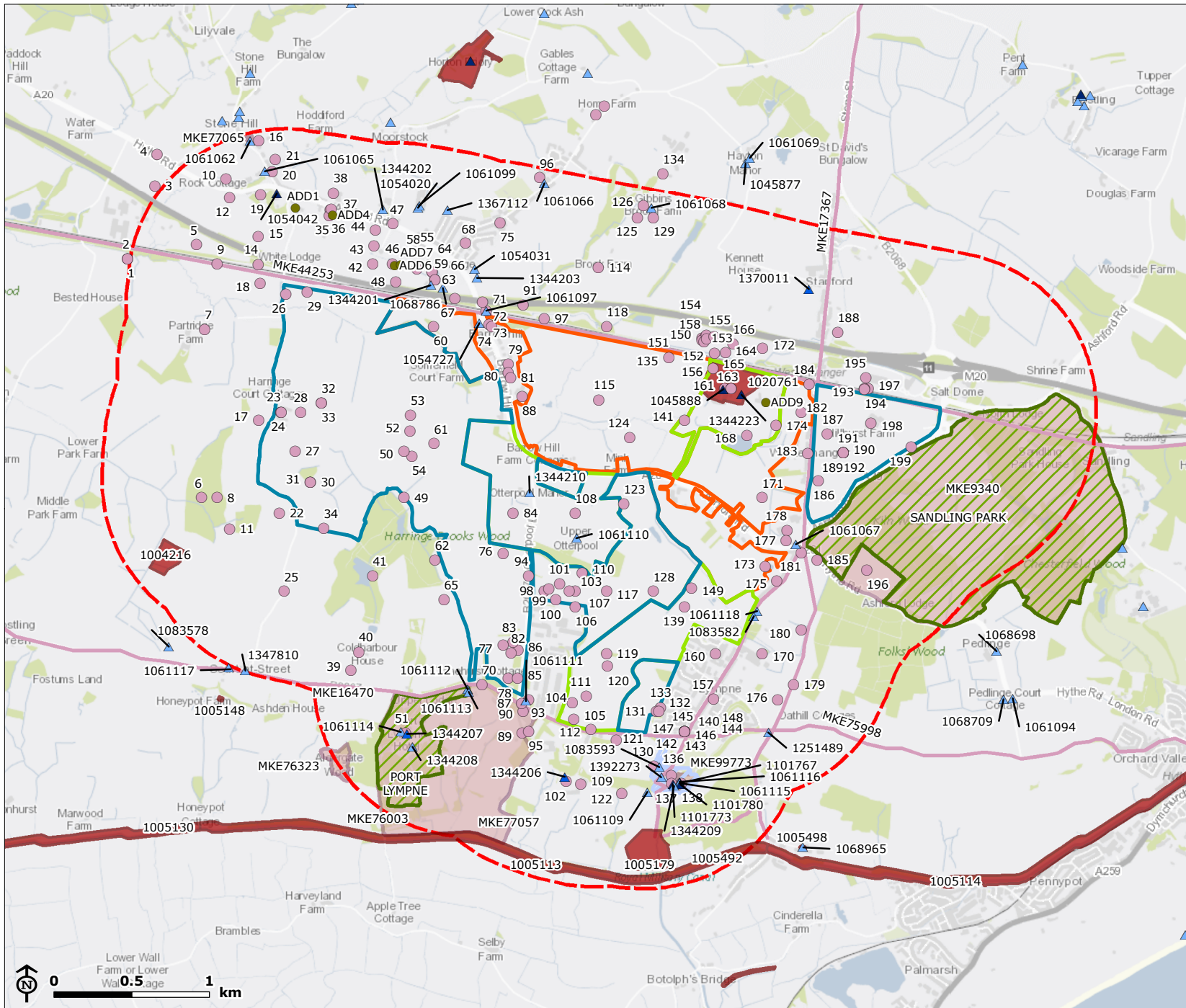
**Designated Heritage Data**

- Listed Buildings
- Grade I
  - Grade II\*
  - Grade II
  - Scheduled Monument
  - Registered Park and Garden
  - Lympe Conservation Area

**Non-Designated Heritage Data**

- HER (point)
- HER (line)
- HER (polygon)
- Additional assets

Map Scale @ A4: 1:35,000



## Appendix 1 - Sellindge Option A Gazetteer

Assets assessed (incl. description)					
NHLE/ HER Ref	Name	Designation	Period	Description	Figure Ref
MKE90274/ TR 13 NW 181	Crash site of a Supermarine Spitfire I	PCS	Modern	Supermarine Spitfire I (X4018) of 64 Sq, RAF Kenley, crashed and burned at Sellindge on August 12th 1940. The pilot bailed out.  Aircraft written off. Military aircraft crash sites may be recognised as archaeological sites and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, includes within its definition of monument, 'crashed aircraft or the remains thereof'.	42
1054042	Church of St Mary	LB I	Medieval	Parish church. Late C11, C12 and C13, restored mid-to-late C19. Ragstone, with plain tile roofs. West tower, nave, chancel, continuous north chapel and north aisle, north porch, north vestry to tower. West tower: late C11 or C12. No plinth. Large diagonal south-west buttress. Interior includes fragments of medieval glass to tracery of south-west window of chancel.	1054042
1054020/ MKE88401	Elm Tree Farm House	LB II	Post-medieval	Farmhouse. Late C18 or early C19 facade to earlier building. Ground floor pebbledashed, first floor tile-hung. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys on pebbledashed plinth. Hipped roof. Broad projecting pebbledashed stack with brick flue to left gable end and projecting red and grey brick stack on stone plinth to right gable. Regular 3-window front of two 16-pane and one 12-pane sashes. Central recessed panelled door with rectangular fanlight. Pebbledashed rear lean-to. Interior not inspected for listing.	1054020
1061099	Barn about 5 metres north of Elm Tree Farm House	LB II	Post-medieval	Barn. Mid-to-late C16. Timber-framed, weatherboarded, on stone plinth. Part of right side faced with red brick in English bond. Plain tile roof. Full-height double doors to second timber-framed bay from right, with single door beside. Later lean-to to left side of front elevation. Interior: only rapidly inspected. 4 timber-framed bays. Rear aisle. Jowled posts. Arch-braces. Curved passing shores to rear aisle. Clapped purlin roof with broad curved windbraces. Studding to walls, with tension-braces above mid-rail and to rear wall of aisle, arch-braces below.	1061099
1068786/ MKE88410	Somerfield Court	LB II	Post-medieval	House. Late C17 by Thomas Gomeldon, with early C19 and late C20 alterations. Chequered red and grey brick in Flemish bond. Plain tile roof. Built at right-angles to road. 2 tall storeys on stone plinth. Plat band above ground-floor and first-floor windows. Rusticated brick quoins to front and rear of left gable end only (towards road). Hipped roof. Brick ridge stack to left of centre, and at top of right hip. Regular 7-window front of 16-pane sashes in open boxes, formerly with lower cills. 24-pane sashes to ground-floor. Splayed rubbed brick voussoirs to all windows. Later brick porch under fourth window from left, with Doric clasping pilasters, modillioned frieze and moulded triangular brick pediment, round-headed window to each side and round-headed architrave to panelled door, all with hoodmoulds. Left gable end has	1068786

				blank round-headed window on each floor with moulded brick surround and keystone, flanked by 2 blocked rectangular openings with rubbed brick voussoirs. Early C19 rear wing to right demolished in 1970s. Interior: moulded cornice to first floor left end room. Staggered butt purlin roof.	
1344201	Barn Complex about 66 metres west of Somerfield Court	LB II	Post-medieval	Barn complex. Circa 1834, with later alterations. Small blocks of coursed stone with brick dressings. Red brick in header bond to courtyard side of outer buildings. Plain tile roofs. 3 sides of a rectangular yard, open to south. Yard divided by central barn running south from centre of long north side. Central barn: stone, on brick plinth. Coped brick gable ends with kneelers. Small stone cross to each gable. Slit windows to east and west sides. Gothic window to each gable end. 2 projecting stone porches to east and 2 to west with deeper hipped canopies. Dated 1834 on south cross. Shelter: against north wall of yard, to west of central barn. Open to yard, on stout poles. Pitched roof. West range: Storeyed. North gable end brick-coped with kneelers and small stone cross. South gable possibly rebuilt. Gothic window to north gable. 2 small first-floor windows and 2 boarded first-floor doors to yard. Segmental-headed brick arcading to yard on ground floor, with initials S.C. to keystones. Gothic doorway to west side. Shelter: against north wall of yard, to east of central barn, with C20 brick south wall. East range: short 2-storey building to north end. Brick-coped gables with kneelers. Small stone cross to each gable. Gothic window to north gable, bulls-eye to south. Gothic doorway and blocked Gothic windows to east face. Blocked round-headed ground-floor openings to yard. Longer single-storey range to south with similar south gable and cross, with Gothic windows. 3 blocked doors to yard. Interiors not inspected. Converted to accommodation in the 1980s.	1344201
1344202/ MKE88400	Guinea Hall	LB II	Post-medieval	House. Late C18 or early C19. Rendered, with slate roof. 2 storeys. Rendered plat band. Painted moulded and modillioned eaves cornice under plain parapet. Rendered quoins. Facade breaks back slightly, to left of centre. Hipped roof. 2 rear stacks. Regular four-window front of recessed 24-pane sashes in moulded architraves, with keystones and blind boxes; one within recess, one to left and two to right. Similar ground-floor windows with shouldered architraves, and one to each floor of left gable end. Panelled double doors in recessed bay, with semi-circular fanlight with radiating glazing bars. Shallow porch formed by elongated panelled pilasters with fluted tops, and broken-based triangular pediment. Rear wing to left: recessed from left gable end. Painted brick. 2 storeys, with plain parapet. Irregular fenestration of 3 recessed 12-pane sashes with splayed painted brick voussoirs, and tall round-headed Gothic staircase window. Recessed panelled door under staircase window with moulded architrave and rectangular fenlight. Lower addition with 3 windows to gable end of wing. Interior not inspected for listing description.	1344202
ADD1	Old School Cottage	Non-designated	Post-medieval	Depicted on the Tithe Map of 1838 and described as a house and garden. The 1971 OS map denotes it to be 'Old School Cottage'.	ADD1
ADD2	Heritage Farm/ Manor House	Non-designated	Post-medieval	This asset, located immediately N of the site, is a historic farmstead shown on the Tithe Map; it is marked as 'Heritage farm' on the first edition OS map, then as 'Old Manor House' on the 1939 edition. The 1971 OS map marks it as 'The Manor House'. The main house is shown as rectangular in plan. There are two ancillary buildings, one to the NW and the other to the SW; that to the NW was originally attached to the farmhouse. Review of the Tithe map shows that the landholding of the farm	ADD2



				included some of the land within the site. Subsequent OS maps show that house was gentrified to some extent in the late 19th to early 20th century. The farm now appears to be residential.	
MKE88395	Potten Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	<p>A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to four sides of the yard. Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on four sides and with additional detached elements to the main plan Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached gable end-on to yard Position: Located within a village Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%) Notes: Oast.</p> <p>This asset, located immediately N of the site, is a historic farmstead shown on the 1838 Tithe Map and named in the apportionment as 'Potten Farm', its landholdings are shown to include fields that lie within the site. The farmstead appears to have originally consisted of a homestead with three outbuildings laid out on a courtyard plan to the west. The farm complex contains a somewhat altered oasthouse, a distinctive element of Kent's agricultural landscape and built heritage. Hop farming became a key part of the agrarian economy, supplying the brewing industry, from the 16th century onwards. This example is, however, missing the characteristic cowl from the kiln building, somewhat changing its character.</p>	35
MKE88402	Grove House	Non-designated	Post-medieval	<p>Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on three sides and with additional detached elements to the main plan Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached gable end-on to yard Position: Located within a village Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).</p> <p>This asset is first shown on the 1838 Tithe map, part of its historical landholding lies within the site. It is a red brick two story timber framed building, possibly of 17th century date, with a three storey Victorian extension to one end.</p>	44
MKE88403	Farmstead south of Grove House	Non-designated	Post-medieval	<p>A dispersed plan farmstead. Type: Dispersed cluster Position: Isolated position Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).</p> <p>A house with outbuildings and fields is first shown at this location (to the SE of Grove House) on the 1838 Tithe map. The First edition OS map indicates that the main house, which was originally an L-shaped structure situated to the front of the plot adjacent to the barn, has been replaced by a square building located further S. This appears to have been extended during the early 20th century. The 1971 OS map labels the house as Rotherwood Farm. Shown adjacent to it on the Tithe map is a house/ cottage, probably for agricultural workers, it appears to have been extended slightly in the first half of the 20th century. The 1971 OS map labels the house/ cottage as Rotherwood Cottage.</p>	43
<b>Other assets in the study area</b>					
<b>NHLE/ HER Ref</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Figure Ref</b>
MKE90274/ TR 13 NW 181	Crash site of a Supermarine Spitfire I	PCS	Modern	-	42

TR 03 NE 232	Crash site of Messerschmitt Bf109E-1	PCS	Modern	-	28
TR 03 NE 238	Crash site of a Fokker F.VIIb/3m	PCS	Modern	-	37
1367112	Lees Cottages	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1367112
1344222	Stone Hill Cottage and Old Forge Cottage	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1344222
1344203/ MKE88411	Rhodes House	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1344203
1061100	Moorstock House	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061100
1061098	Belle Vue	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061098
1061097	Railway Cottages	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061097
1061066	Holly Cottage	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061066
1061065/ MKE88392	Glebe Farm House	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061065
1061064	Stone Hill Farm House	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061064
1061063	Old Mill House	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061063
1061062	Ashdown Cottages	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061062
1054727	Stream Cottage and Grove Bridge Cottage	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1054727
1054031	Little Rhodes	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1054031
MKE94398	Unidentified copper alloy object	Non-designated	Unknown	-	3
TR 03 NE 216	Milestone	Non-designated	Post Medieval to Modern	-	4
TR 03 NE 218	Neolithic/ Bronze Age flints scatters and lithic implements, Sellindge Sewage Works	Non-designated	Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	-	5
TR 03 NE 28	Possible iron works	Non-designated	Roman to Medieval	-	7
MKE69420	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	9

MKE88719	Outfarm west of Glebe Farm	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	10
MKE108415	Roman copper alloy knife	Non-designated	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	-	12
TR 03 NE 217	Early Bronze Age/ Iron Age pottery, east of Sellindge Sewage Works	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	14
MKE108468	Medieval silver mount	Non-designated	Medieval	-	15
MKE88396	Stonehill Farm	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	16
TR 03 NE 223	Iron Age/ Roman pottery, Harringe Court	Non-designated	Middle Iron Age to Roman	-	18
MKE88394	Court Lodge	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	19
MKE88393	Stocklands Farm	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	20
MKE88720	Outfarm north northeast of Stocklands Farm	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	21
TR 03 NE 39	Harringe court	Non-designated	Medieval to Post Medieval	-	23
MKE88390	Harringe Court	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	24
TR 03 NE 226	Linear geophysical anomaly, Harringe Court	Non-designated	Unknown	-	26
TR 03 NE 222	Neolithic arrowhead, Harringe Court	Non-designated	Early Neolithic	-	29
MKE96595	Early Medieval lead alloy gaming piece	Non-designated	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	-	32
MKE96596	Roman copper alloy steelyard weight	Non-designated	Roman	-	33
TR 03 NE 247	Methodist Chapel, Ashford Road, Sellindge	Non-designated	Post Medieval to Modern	-	36
MKE89069	Outfarm north-northeast of	Non-	Post Medieval	-	38

	Potten Farm	designated			
MKE88404	Farmstead southeast of Grove House	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	46
TR 13 NW 168	Milestone	Non-designated	Post Medieval to Modern	-	47
MKE67915	Early medieval copper alloy weight	Non-designated	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	-	48
TR 13 NW 187	Cropmark of a large ring ditch, to the southwest of Barrowhill	Non-designated	Unknown	-	52
TR 13 NW 186	Cropmark of a large ring ditch, to the southwest of Barrowhill	Non-designated	Unknown	-	53
TR 13 NW 198	Medieval ditches, undated ditch and undated cobbled surface, Sellindge	Non-designated	Medieval	-	55
TR 13 NW 34	Iron Age coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	58
MKE69390	Iron Age gold coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	59
MKE67991	Roman copper alloy bead	Non-designated	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	-	60
MKE67791	Iron Age gold coin	Non-designated	Late Iron Age to Roman	-	63
MKE69407	Iron Age gold coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	64
MKE67822	Early medieval copper alloy stirrup	Non-designated	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	-	66
MKE88409	Sheepfold northwest of Barrowhill	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	67
TR 13 NW 142	Nodal point	Non-designated	Modern	-	68
MKE88711	Farmstead north of Barrowhill	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	71
TR 13 NW 147	Former site of Talbot House, a	Non-	Medieval to	-	72

	medieval hall house	designated	Modern		
TR 13 NW 173	Possible prehistoric palaeochannel, on land at the Cedars, Barrow Hill, Sellindge	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	73
MKE88713	Farmstead southeast of Stream Cottage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	74
MKE88413	Farmstead northeast of Little Rhodes	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	75
TR 13 NW 9	Probable Bronze Age burial mound, nr Barrowhill	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	79
MKE88412	Farmstead southeast of Railway Cottage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	80
TR 13 NW 190	Cropmark of a possible ring ditch, to the south of Barrowhill, Sellindge	Non-designated	Unknown	-	81
MKE88712	Outfarm northeast of Stream Cottage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	91
MKE88723	Outfarm northwest of Holly Cottage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	96
TR 13 NW 64	East Stour diversion	Non-designated	Unknown	-	97
TQ 84 SW 1	London and Dover railway	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	MKE44253
TR 03 NE 215	The Pear Tree House (garden)	Non-designated	Modern	-	MKE77065

## Appendix 2 - Sellindge Option B Gazetteer

Assets assessed					
NHLE/ HER ref	Name	Designation	Period	Description	Figure Ref
MKE90274/ TR 13 NW 181	Crash site of Supermarine Spitfire I	PCS	Modern	Supermarine Spitfire I (X4018) of 64 Sq, RAF Kenley, crashed and burned at Sellindge on August 12th 1940. The pilot bailed out. Aircraft written off. Military aircraft crash sites may be recognised as archaeological sites and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, includes within its definition of monument, 'crashed aircraft or the remains thereof'.	42
1054042	Church of St Mary	LB I	Medieval	Parish church. Late C11, C12 and C13, restored mid-to-late C19. Ragstone, with plain tile roofs. West tower, nave, chancel, continuous north chapel and north aisle, north porch, north vestry to tower. West tower: late C11 or C12. No plinth. Large diagonal south-west buttress. Interior includes fragments of medieval glass to tracery of south-west window of chancel.	1054042
1054020/ MKE88401	Elm Tree Farm House	LB II	Post-medieval	Farmhouse. Late C18 or early C19 facade to earlier building. Ground floor pebble-dashed, first floor tile-hung. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys on pebble-dashed plinth. Hipped roof. Broad projecting pebbledashed stack with brick flue to left gable end and projecting red and grey brick stack on stone plinth to right gable. Regular 3-window front of two 16-pane and one 12-pane sashes. Central recessed panelled door with rectangular fanlight. Pebbledashed rear lean-to. Interior not inspected for listing.	1054020
1061099	Barn about 5 metres north of Elm Tree Farm House	LB II	Post-medieval	Barn. Mid-to-late C16. Timber-framed, weatherboarded, on stone plinth. Part of right side faced with red brick in English bond. Plain tile roof. Full-height double doors to second timber-framed bay from right, with single door beside. Later lean-to to left side of front elevation. Interior: only rapidly inspected. 4 timber-framed bays. Rear aisle. Jowled posts. Arch-braces. Curved passing shores to rear aisle. Clasped purlin roof with broad curved windbraces. Studding to walls, with tension-braces above mid-rail and to rear wall of aisle, arch-braces below.	1061099
1068786/ MKE88410	Somerfield Court	LB II	Post-medieval	House. Late C17 by Thomas Gomeldon, with early C19 and late C20 alterations. Chequered red and grey brick in Flemish bond. Plain tile roof. Built at right-angles to road. 2 tall storeys on stone plinth. Plat band above ground-floor and first-floor windows. Rusticated brick quoins to front and rear of left gable end only (towards road). Hipped roof. Brick ridge stack to left of centre, and at top of right hip. Regular 7-window front of 16-pane sashes in open boxes, formerly with lower cills. 24-pane sashes to ground-floor. Splayed rubbed brick voussoirs to all windows. Later brick porch under fourth window from left, with Doric clasping pilasters, modillioned frieze and moulded triangular brick pediment, round-headed window to each side and round-headed architrave to panelled door, all with hoodmoulds. Left gable end has blank round-headed window on each floor with moulded brick surround and keystone, flanked by 2 blocked rectangular openings with rubbed brick voussoirs. Early C19 rear wing to right demolished in 1970s. Interior: moulded cornice to first floor left end room. Staggered butt purlin roof.	1068786

1344201	Barn Complex about 66 metres west of Somerfield Court	LB II	Post-medieval	Barn complex. Circa 1834, with later alterations. Small blocks of coursed stone with brick dressings. Red brick in header bond to courtyard side of outer buildings. Plain tile roofs. 3 sides of a rectangular yard, open to south. Yard divided by central barn running south from centre of long north side. Central barn: stone, on brick plinth. Coped brick gable ends with kneelers. Small stone cross to each gable. Slit windows to east and west sides. Gothic window to each gable end. 2 projecting stone porches to east and 2 to west with deeper hipped canopies. Dated 1834 on south cross. Shelter: against north wall of yard, to west of central barn. Open to yard, on stout poles. Pitched roof. West range: Storeyed. North gable end brick-coped with kneelers and small stone cross. South gable possibly rebuilt. Gothic window to north gable. 2 small first-floor windows and 2 boarded first-floor doors to yard. Segmental-headed brick arcading to yard on ground floor, with initials S.C. to keystones. Gothic doorway to west side. Shelter: against north wall of yard, to east of central barn, with C20 brick south wall. East range: short 2-storey building to north end. Brick-coped gables with kneelers. Small stone cross to each gable. Gothic window to north gable, bulls-eye to south. Gothic doorway and blocked Gothic windows to east face. Blocked round-headed ground-floor openings to yard. Longer single-storey range to south with similar south gable and cross, with Gothic windows. 3 blocked doors to yard. Interiors not inspected. Converted to accommodation in the 1980s.	1344201
1344202/ MKE88400	Guinea Hall	LB II	Post-medieval	House. Late C18 or early C19. Rendered, with slate roof. 2 storeys. Rendered plat band. Painted moulded and modillioned eaves cornice under plain parapet. Rendered quoins. Facade breaks back slightly, to left of centre. Hipped roof. 2 rear stacks. Regular four-window front of recessed 24-pane sashes in moulded architraves, with keystones and blind boxes; one within recess, one to left and two to right. Similar ground-floor windows with shouldered architraves, and one to each floor of left gable end. Panelled double doors in recessed bay, with semi-circular fanlight with radiating glazing bars. Shallow porch formed by elongated panelled pilasters with fluted tops, and broken-based triangular pediment. Rear wing to left: recessed from left gable end. Painted brick. 2 storeys, with plain parapet. Irregular fenestration of 3 recessed 12-pane sashes with splayed painted brick voussoirs, and tall round-headed Gothic staircase window. Recessed panelled door under staircase window with moulded architrave and rectangular fenlight. Lower addition with 3 windows to gable end of wing. Interior not inspected for listing description.	1344202
ADD1	Old School Cottage	Non-designated	Post-medieval	Depicted on the Tithe Map of 1838 and described as a house and garden. The 1971 OS map denotes it to be 'Old School Cottage'.	ADD1
ADD2	Heritage Farm/ Manor House	Non-designated	Post-medieval	This asset, located immediately N of the site, is a historic farmstead shown on the Tithe Map; it is marked as 'Heritage farm' on the first edition OS map, then as 'Old Manor House' on the 1939 edition. The 1971 OS map marks it as 'The Manor House'. The main house is shown as rectangular in plan. There are two ancillary buildings, one to the NW and the other to the SW; that to the NW was originally attached to the farmhouse. Review of the Tithe map shows that the landholding of the farm included some of the land within the site. Subsequent OS maps show that house was gentrified to some extent in the late 19th to early 20th century. The farm now appears to be residential.	ADD2
MKE88395	Potten Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to four sides of the yard. Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on four sides and with additional detached elements to the main plan Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached gable end-on to yard Position: Located within a village Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%) Notes: Oast.	35

				This asset, located immediately N of the site, is a historic farmstead shown on the 1838 Tithe Map and named in the apportionment as 'Potten Farm', its landholdings are shown to include fields that lie within the site. The farmstead appears to have originally consisted of a homestead with three outbuildings laid out on a courtyard plan to the west. The farm complex contains a somewhat altered oasthouse, a distinctive element of Kent's agricultural landscape and built heritage. Hop farming became a key part of the agrarian economy, supplying the brewing industry, from the 16th century onwards. This example is, however, missing the characteristic cowl from the kiln building, somewhat changing its character.	
<b>Other assets in the study area</b>					
<b>NHLE/ HER ref</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Figure Ref</b>
TR 03 NE 232	Crash site of Messerschmitt Bf109E-1	PCS	Modern	-	28
TR 03 NE 238	Crash site of a Fokker F.VIIb/3m	PCS	Modern	-	37
1018878	Horton Priory	SM	Medieval	-	1018878
1054031	Little Rhodes	LB II	Post- medieval	-	1054031
1054727	Stream Cottage and Grove Bridge Cottage	LB II	Post- medieval	-	1054727
1061062	Ashdown Cottages	LB II	Post- medieval	-	1061062
1061063	Old Mill House	LB II	Post- medieval	-	1061063
1061064	Stone Hill Farm House	LB II	Post- medieval	-	1061064
1061065/ MKE88392	Glebe Farm House	LB II	Post- medieval	-	1061065
1061066	Holly Cottage	LB II	Post- medieval	-	1061066
1061097	Railway Cottages	LB II	Post- medieval	-	1061097
1061098	Belle Vue	LB II	Post- medieval	-	1061098
1061100	Moorstock House	LB II	Post- medieval	-	1061100



1344203/MKE88411	Rhodes House	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1344203
1344222	Stone Hill Cottage and Old Forge Cottage	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1344222
1367112	Lees Cottages	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1367112
MKE109470	Findspot of a copper alloy pipe tamper	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	1
MKE109471	Findspot of a medieval copper alloy padlock	Non-designated	Medieval	-	2
MKE94398	Findspot of an unidentified copper alloy object	Non-designated	Unknown	-	3
TR 03 NE 216	Milestone	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	4
TR 03 NE 218	Findspot of Neolithic/ Bronze Age flints scatters and lithic implements, Sellindge Sewage Works	Non-designated	Neolithic to Bronze Age	-	5
TR 03 NE 28	Possible iron works	Non-designated	Roman to Medieval	-	7
MKE69420	Findspot of an Iron Age copper alloy coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	9
MKE88719	Site of outfarm west of Glebe Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	10
MKE108415	Findspot of a copper alloy knife	Non-designated	Roman to Early Medieval	-	12
TR 03 NE 217	Findspot of early Bronze Age/ Iron Age pottery, east of Sellindge Sewage Works	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	14
MKE108468	Findspot of a silver mount	Non-designated	Medieval	-	15
MKE88396	Stonehill Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	16
TR 03 NE 223	Findspot of Iron Age/ Roman pottery, Harringe Court	Non-designated	Iron Age to Roman	-	18

MKE88394	Court Lodge	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	19
MKE88393	Site of Stocklands Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	20
MKE88720	Site of Outfarm north-northeast of Stocklands Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	21
TR 03 NE 39	Harringe Court	Non-designated	Medieval to Post-medieval	-	23
MKE88390	Harringe Court	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	24
TR 03 NE 226	Linear geophysical anomaly, Harringe Court	Non-designated	Unknown	-	26
TR 03 NE 222	Findspot of a Neolithic arrowhead, Harringe Court	Non-designated	Neolithic	-	29
MKE96595	Findspot of an early medieval lead alloy gaming piece	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	32
MKE96596	Findspot of a Roman copper alloy steelyard weight	Non-designated	Roman	-	33
TR 03 NE 247	Methodist Chapel, Ashford Road, Sellindge	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	36
MKE89069	Site of Outfarm north-northeast of Potten Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	38
MKE88403	Farmstead south of Grove House	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	43
MKE88402	Grove House	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	44
MKE88404	Farmstead south east of Grove House	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	46
TR 13 NW 168	Milestone	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	47
MKE67915	Findspot of an early medieval copper alloy weight	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	48
TR 13 NW 187	Cropmark of a large ring ditch, to the southwest of	Non-designated	Unknown	-	52

	Barrowhill				
TR 13 NW 186	Cropmark of a large ring ditch, to the southwest of Barrowhill	Non-designated	Unknown	-	53
TR 13 NW 198	Medieval ditches, undated ditch and undated cobbled surface, Sellindge	Non-designated	Medieval	-	55
TR 13 NW 34	Findspot of an Iron Age coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	58
MKE69390	Findspot of an Iron Age gold coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	59
MKE67991	Findspot of a Roman copper alloy bead	Non-designated	Roman to Early Medieval	-	60
MKE67791	Findspot of an Iron Age gold coin	Non-designated	Iron Age to Roman	-	63
MKE69407	Findspot of an Iron Age gold coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	64
MKE67822	Findspot of an early medieval copper alloy stirrup	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	66
MKE88409	Sheepfold northwest of Barrowhill	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	67
TR 13 NW 142	Nodal point	Non-designated	Modern	-	68
MKE88711	Site of farmstead north of Barrowhill	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	71
TR 13 NW 147	Former site of Talbot House, a medieval hall house	Non-designated	Medieval to Modern	-	72
TR 13 NW 173	Possible prehistoric palaeochannel, on land at the Cedars, Barrow Hill, Sellindge	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	73
MKE88713	Site of Farmstead southeast of Stream Cottage	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	74
MKE88413	Farmstead north east of Little Rhodes	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	75

TR 13 NW 9	Probable Bronze Age burial mound, nr Barrowhill	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	79
MKE88412	Farmstead southeast of Railway Cottage	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	80
TR 13 NW 190	Cropmark of a possible ring ditch, to the south of Barrowhill, Sellindge	Non-designated	Unknown	-	81
MKE88712	Site of Outfarm northeast of Stream Cottage	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	91
MKE88723	Site of Outfarm northwest of Holly Cottage	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	96
TR 13 NW 64	East Stour diversion	Non-designated	Unknown	-	97
TR 03 NE 215	The Pear Tree House (garden)	Non-designated	Modern	-	MKE44253
TQ 84 SW 1	London and Dover railway	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	MKE77065

## Appendix 3 - Sellindge Option C Gazetteer

Assets Assessed (incl. Description)					
NHLE/ HER Ref	Name	Designation	Period	Description	Figure Ref
1054031	Little Rhodes	LB II	Post-medieval	House. Late C18. Painted brick. Gable ends red brick in English bond. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys on painted plinth. Gable end stacks. Regular 3-window front of 2 recessed 16-pane sashes to each floor, all with segmental heads, and circular central bulls-eye. Central panelled door in gabled brick porch. integral rear lean-to. Low single-storey painted stone addition to left with plain tile roof and 2 small 2-light casements. Interior not inspected. An online sales listing indicates that the property is timber-framed and is thought to have originally been a bakery, although the no specific evidence is cited in support of this assertion.	1054031
1344203/MK E88411	Rhodes House	LB II	Post-medieval	Farmhouse, now house. Late C18 or early C19. Painted brick. Plain tile roof. Main range, with wing projecting forwards to right. 2 storeys and attics on painted brick plinth. Slightly projecting eaves on paired Ionic modillions. Wing roof hipped to front. Gable end stack to left and brick ridge stack towards junction of main range and wing. 2 segmental-headed dormers. Irregular fenestration of 4 sashes in open boxes; regular 3-window front to main range of two 16-pane and central 12-pane sash and one 16-pane sash to wing. Segmental heads to ground floor windows. Tripartite sash to ground-floor of wing. Panelled door with 2 top lights under third window from left, up 3 steps, in panelled architrave with flat moulded hood on consoles and swagged urn to frieze. Short rear wing to left. Interior not inspected for listing.	1344203
1068786/ MKE88410	Somerfield Court	LB II	Post-medieval	House. Late C17 by Thomas Gomeldon, with early C19 and late C20 alterations. Chequered red and grey brick in Flemish bond. Plain tile roof. Built at right-angles to road. 2 tall storeys on stone plinth. Plat band above ground- floor and first-floor windows. Rusticated brick quoins to front and rear of left gable end only (towards road). Hipped roof. Brick ridge stack to left of centre, and at top of right hip. Regular 7-window front of 16-pane sashes in open boxes, formerly with lower cills. 24-pane sashes to ground-floor. Splayed rubbed brick voussoirs to all windows. Later brick porch under fourth window from left, with Doric clasping pilasters, modillioned frieze and moulded triangular brick pediment, round-headed window to each side and round- headed architrave to panelled door, all with hoodmoulds. Left gable end has blank round-headed window on each floor with moulded brick surround and keystone, flanked by 2 blocked rectangular openings with rubbed brick voussoirs. Early C19 rear wing to right demolished in 1970s. Interior: moulded cornice to first floor left end room. Staggered butt purlin roof.	1068786
1344201	Barn Complex about 66 metres west of	LB II	Post-medieval	Barn complex. Circa 1834, with later alterations. Small blocks of coursed stone with brick dressings. Red brick in header bond to courtyard side of outer buildings. Plain tile roofs. 3	1344201

	Somerfield Court			sides of a rectangular yard, open to south. Yard divided by central barn running south from centre of long north side. Central barn: stone, on brick plinth. Coped brick gable ends with kneelers. Small stone cross to each gable. Slit windows to east and west sides. Gothic window to each gable end. 2 projecting stone porches to east and 2 to west with deeper hipped canopies. Dated 1834 on south cross. Shelter: against north wall of yard, to west of central barn. Open to yard, on stout poles. Pitched roof. West range: Storeyed. North gable end brick-coped with kneelers and small stone cross. South gable possibly rebuilt. Gothic window to north gable. 2 small first-floor windows and 2 boarded first-floor doors to yard. Segmental-headed brick arcading to yard on ground floor, with initials S.C. to keystones. Gothic doorway to west side. Shelter: against north wall of yard, to east of central barn, with C20 brick south wall. East range: short 2-storey building to north end. Brick-coped gables with kneelers. Small stone cross to each gable. Gothic window to north gable, bulls-eye to south. Gothic doorway and blocked Gothic windows to east face. Blocked round-headed ground-floor openings to yard. Longer single-storey range to south with similar south gable and cross, with Gothic windows. 3 blocked doors to yard. Interiors not inspected. Converted to accommodation in the 1980s.	
MKE88419	Brook Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard. Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on three sides Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position Position: Isolated position Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%). The farm is depicted on the Stanford Tithe map of 1839 as a farmhouse with three outbuildings; the apportionment indicates that it was known as Stanford Farm and had a landholding comprised of arable and pasture.	114
MKE88413	Farmstead north east of Little Rhodes	Non-designated	Post-medieval	A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to one side of the yard. Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side and with additional detached elements to the main plan Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position; Position: Isolated position; Survival: Only the farmhouse remains	75
<b>Other assets in the study area</b>					
NHLE/ HER Ref	Name	Designation	Period	Description	Figure Ref
TR 13 NW 34	Iron Age coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	58
TR 03 NE 238	Crash site of a Fokker F.VIIb/3m	PCS	Modern	-	37
TR 13 NW 181	Crash site of Supermarine Spitfire I	PCS	Modern	-	42
1018878	Horton Priory	SM	Medieval	-	1018878

1020761	Westenhanger Castle	SM/ LBI	Medieval - Post-medieval	-	1020761
1084377	Monks Horton Priory	LB I	Post-medieval	-	1084377
1344223/MK E4272	Westenhanger Manor	LB I	Medieval - Post-medieval	-	1344223
1045877	Hayton Manor	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1045877
1054020/ MKE88401	Elm Tree Farm House	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1054020
1054727	Stream Cottage and Grove Bridge Cottage	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1054727
1061066	Holly Cottage	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061066
1061068/ MKE88420	Gibbons Brook Farmhouse Shalom	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061068
1061097	Railway Cottages	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061097
1061099	Barn about 5 metres north of Elm Tree Farm House	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061099
1061100	Moorstock House	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061100
1061122	Hyham Hill Farmhouse	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061122
1344202/ MKE88400	Guinea Hall	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1344202
1367112	Lees Cottages	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1367112
TR 03 NE 226	Linear geophysical anomaly, Harringe Court	Non- designated	Unknown	-	26
TR 03 NE 247	Methodist Chapel, Ashford Road, Sellindge	Non- designated	Post-medieval	-	36
TR 13 NW 168	Milestone	Non- designated	Post-medieval	-	47

MKE67915	Findspot of an early Medieval copper alloy weight	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	48
TR 13 NW 187	Cropmark of a large ring ditch, to the southwest of Barrowhill	Non-designated	Unknown	-	52
TR 13 NW 186	Cropmark of a large ring ditch, to the southwest of Barrowhill	Non-designated	Unknown	-	53
TR 13 NW 198	Medieval ditches, undated ditch and undated cobbled surface, Sellindge	Non-designated	Medieval?	-	55
MKE69390	Findspot of an Iron Age gold coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	59
MKE67991	Findspot of a Roman copper alloy bead	Non-designated	Roman to Early Medieval	-	60
TR 13 NW 188	Cropmark of a large double ring ditch, to the southwest of Barrowhill	Non-designated	Unknown	-	61
MKE67791	Findspot of an Iron Age gold coin	Non-designated	Iron Age to Roman	-	63
MKE69407	Findspot of an Iron Age gold coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	64
MKE67822	Findspot of an Early Medieval copper alloy stirrup	Non-designated	Early Medieval to Medieval	-	66
MKE88409	Sheepfold northwest of Barrowhill	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	67
TR 13 NW 142	Nodal point	Non-designated	Modern	-	68
MKE88711	Farmstead north of Barrowhill	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	71
TR 13 NW 147	Site of Talbot House, a medieval hall house	Non-designated	Medieval to Modern	-	72
TR 13 NW 173	Possible prehistoric palaeochannel, on land at	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	73



	the Cedars, Barrow Hill, Sellindge				
MKE88713	Farmstead south east of Stream Cottage	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	74
				-	
TR 13 NW 9	Probable Bronze Age burial mound, nr Barrowhill	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	79
MKE88412	Farmstead south east of Railway Cottage	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	80
TR 13 NW 190	Cropmark of a possible ring ditch, to the south of Barrowhill, Sellindge	Non-designated	Unknown	-	81
MKE88408	Barrow Hill Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	88
MKE88712	Outfarm north east of Stream Cottage	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	91
MKE88723	Outfarm north west of Holly Cottage	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	96
TR 13 NW 64	East Stour diversion	Non-designated	Unknown	-	97
TR 13 NW 146	The reconstructed Talbot House	Non-designated	Medieval to Modern	-	113
				-	
TR 13 NW 1	Probable Bronze Age burial mound, nr Barrowhill	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	115
MKE88423	Home Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	116
MKE67817	Findspot of a medieval copper alloy figurine	Non-designated	Medieval	-	118
MKE108203	Findspot of a medieval copper alloy mount	Non-designated	Medieval	-	125

MKE108181	Findspot of a medieval lead alloy seal matrix	Non-designated	Medieval	-	126
MKE68417	Findspot of an early medieval copper alloy strap end	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	129
MKE88421	The Elms	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	134
MKE80045	Findspot of a gold finger ring	Non-designated	Medieval - Post-medieval	-	135
TR 13 NW 61	Medieval features north of Westenhanger	Non-designated	Early Medieval to Medieval	-	150
TR 13 NW 157	Late Iron Age rural landscape, north of Westenhanger Castle, Stanford	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	151
TR 13 NW 159	14th-15th century (?) ditches and enclosures, north of Westenhanger Castle, Stanford	Non-designated	Medieval	-	152
TR 13 NW 62	Prehistoric buried soil north of Westenhanger Castle, Stanford	Non-designated	Neolithic to Bronze Age	-	153
TR 13 NW 158	11th-13th century (?) settlement, north of Westenhanger Castle, Stanford	Non-designated	Medieval	-	154
TR 13 NW 172	Scatter of medieval pottery, Westenhanger	Non-designated	Medieval	-	155
MKE88427	Site of Outfarm N of Westenhanger	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	158
TR 13 NW 156	Bronze Age ditches, north of Westenhanger Castle, Stanford	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	159
TQ 84 SW 1	London and Dover railway	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	MKE44253
TR 03 NE 215	The Pear Tree House (garden)	Non-designated	Modern	-	MKE77065



## Appendix 4 - Sellindge Option D Gazetteer

Assets assessed (incl. description)					
NHLE/ HER Ref	Name	Designation	Period	Description	Figure Ref
MKE90274/ TR 13 NW 181	Crash site of Supermarine Spitfire I	PCS	Modern	Supermarine Spitfire I (X4018) of 64 Sq, RAF Kenley, crashed and burned at Sellindge on August 12th 1940. The pilot bailed out. Aircraft written off. Military aircraft crash sites may be recognised as archaeological sites and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, includes within its definition of monument, 'crashed aircraft or the remains thereof'.	42
1054042	Church of St Mary	LB I	Medieval	Parish church. Late C11, C12 and C13, restored mid-to-late C19. Ragstone, with plain tile roofs. West tower, nave, chancel, continuous north chapel and north aisle, north porch, north vestry to tower. West tower: late C11 or C12. No plinth. Large diagonal south-west buttress. Interior includes fragments of medieval glass to tracery of south-west window of chancel.	1054042
1068786/ MKE88410	Somerfield Court	LB II	Post-medieval	House. Late C17 by Thomas Gomeldon, with early C19 and late C20 alterations. Chequered red and grey brick in Flemish bond. Plain tile roof. Built at right-angles to road. 2 tall storeys on stone plinth. Plat band above ground- floor and first-floor windows. Rusticated brick quoins to front and rear of left gable end only (towards road). Hipped roof. Brick ridge stack to left of centre, and at top of right hip. Regular 7-window front of 16-pane sashes in open boxes, formerly with lower cills. 24-pane sashes to ground-floor. Splayed rubbed brick voussoirs to all windows. Later brick porch under fourth window from left, with Doric clasping pilasters, modillioned frieze and moulded triangular brick pediment, round-headed window to each side and round- headed architrave to panelled door, all with hoodmoulds. Left gable end has blank round-headed window on each floor with moulded brick surround and keystone, flanked by 2 blocked rectangular openings with rubbed brick voussoirs. Early C19 rear wing to right demolished in 1970s. Interior: moulded cornice to first floor left end room. Staggered butt purlin roof.	1068786
1344201	Barn Complex about 66 metres west of Somerfield Court	LB II	Post-medieval	Barn complex. Circa 1834, with later alterations. Small blocks of coursed stone with brick dressings. Red brick in header bond to courtyard side of outer buildings. Plain tile roofs. 3 sides of a rectangular yard, open to south. Yard divided by central barn running south from centre of long north side. Central barn: stone, on brick plinth. Coped brick gable ends with kneelers. Small stone cross to each gable. Slit windows to east and west sides. Gothic window to each gable end. 2 projecting stone porches to east and 2 to west with deeper hipped canopies. Dated 1834 on south cross. Shelter: against north wall of yard, to west of central barn. Open to yard, on stout poles. Pitched roof. West range: Storeyed. North gable end brick-coped with kneelers and small stone cross. South gable possibly rebuilt. Gothic window to north gable. 2 small first-floor windows and 2 boarded first-floor doors to yard. Segmental-headed brick arcading to yard on ground floor, with initials S.C.	1344201

				to keystones. Gothic doorway to west side. Shelter: against north wall of yard, to east of central barn, with C20 brick south wall. East range: short 2-storey building to north end. Brick-coped gables with kneelers. Small stone cross to each gable. Gothic window to north gable, bulls-eye to south. Gothic doorway and blocked Gothic windows to east face. Blocked round-headed ground-floor openings to yard. Longer single-storey range to south with similar south gable and cross, with Gothic windows. 3 blocked doors to yard. Interiors not inspected. Converted to accommodation in the 1980s.	
1344202/ MKE88400	Guinea Hall	LB II	Post-medieval	House. Late C18 or early C19. Rendered, with slate roof. 2 storeys. Rendered plat band. Painted moulded and modillioned eaves cornice under plain parapet. Rendered quoins. Facade breaks back slightly, to left of centre. Hipped roof. 2 rear stacks. Regular four-window front of recessed 24-pane sashes in moulded architraves, with keystones and blind boxes; one within recess, one to left and two to right. Similar ground-floor windows with shouldered architraves, and one to each floor of left gable end. Panelled double doors in recessed bay, with semi-circular fanlight with radiating glazing bars. Shallow porch formed by elongated panelled pilasters with fluted tops, and broken-based triangular pediment. Rear wing to left: recessed from left gable end. Painted brick. 2 storeys, with plain parapet. Irregular fenestration of 3 recessed 12-pane sashes with splayed painted brick voussoirs, and tall round-headed Gothic staircase window. Recessed panelled door under staircase window with moulded architrave and rectangular fanlight. Lower addition with 3 windows to gable end of wing. Interior not inspected.	1344202
1344203/MK E88411	Rhodes House	LB II	Post-medieval	Farmhouse, now house. Late C18 or early C19. Painted brick. Plain tile roof. Main range, with wing projecting forwards to right. 2 storeys and attics on painted brick plinth. Slightly projecting eaves on paired Ionic modillions. Wing roof hipped to front. Gable end stack to left and brick ridge stack towards junction of main range and wing. 2 segmental-headed dormers. Irregular fenestration of 4 sashes in open boxes; regular 3-window front to main range of two 16-pane and central 12-pane sash and one 16-pane sash to wing. Segmental heads to ground floor windows. Tripartite sash to ground-floor of wing. Panelled door with 2 top lights under third window from left, up 3 steps, in panelled architrave with flat moulded hood on consoles and swagged urn to frieze. Short rear wing to left: Interior not inspected.	1344203
1054020/ MKE88401	Elm Tree Farm House	LB II	Post-medieval	Farmhouse. Late C18 or early C19 facade to earlier building. Ground floor pebble-dashed, first floor tile-hung. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys on pebble-dashed plinth. Hipped roof. Broad projecting pebbledashed stack with brick flue to left gable end and projecting red and grey brick stack on stone plinth to right gable. Regular 3-window front of two 16-pane and one 12-pane sashes. Central recessed panelled door with rectangular fanlight. Pebbledashed rear lean-to. Interior not inspected.	1054020
1061099	Barn about 5 metres north of Elm Tree Farm House	LB II	Post-medieval	Barn. Mid-to-late C16. Timber-framed, weatherboarded, on stone plinth. Part of right side faced with red brick in English bond. Plain tile roof. Full-height double doors to second timber-framed bay from right, with single door beside. Later lean-to to left side of front elevation. Interior: only rapidly inspected. 4 timber-framed bays. Rear aisle. Jowled posts. Arch-braces. Curved passing shores to rear aisle. Clasped purlin roof with broad curved windbraces. Studding to walls, with tension-braces above mid-rail and to rear wall of aisle, arch-braces below.	1061099

1054031	Little Rhodes	LB II	Post-medieval	House. Late C18. Painted brick. Gable ends red brick in English bond. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys on painted plinth. Gable end stacks. Regular 3-window front of 2 recessed 16-pane sashes to each floor, all with segmental heads, and circular central bulls-eye. Central panelled door in gabled brick porch. integral rear lean-to. Low single-storey painted stone addition to left with plain tile roof and 2 small 2-light casements. Interior not inspected. An online sales listing indicates that the property is timber-framed and is thought to have originally been a bakery, although the no specific evidence is cited in support of this assertion.	1054031
ADD1	Old School Cottage	Non-designated	Post-medieval	Depicted on the Tithe Map of 1838 and described as a house and garden. The 1971 OS map denotes it to be 'Old School Cottage'. It is shown as square in plan	ADD1
MKE88395	Potten Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to four sides of the yard. Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on four sides and with additional detached elements to the main plan Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached gable end-on to yard Position: Located within a village Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%) Notes: Oast. This asset, located immediately N of the site, is a historic farmstead shown on the 1838 Tithe Map and named in the apportionment as 'Potten Farm', its landholdings are shown to include fields that lie within the site. The farmstead appears to have originally consisted of a homestead with three outbuildings laid out on a courtyard plan to the west.	35
ADD2	Heritage Farm/ Manor House	Non-designated	Post-medieval	This asset, located immediately N of the site, is a historic farmstead shown on the Tithe Map; it is marked as 'Heritage farm' on the first edition OS map, then as 'Old Manor House' on the 1939 edition. The 1971 OS map marks it as 'The Manor House'. The main house is shown as rectangular in plan. There are two ancillary buildings, one to the NW and the other to the SW; that to the NW was originally attached to the farmhouse. Review of the Tithe map shows that the landholding of the farm included some of the land within the site. Subsequent OS maps show that house was gentrified to some extent in the late 19th to early 20th century. The farm now appears to be residential.	ADD2
MKE88402	Grove House	Non-designated	Post-medieval	This asset is a historical house, first shown on the 1838 Tithe map. Part of its historical landholding lies within the site. It is red brick two story timber framed building with a three storey Victorian extension to one end.	44
MKE88404	Farmstead south east of Grove House	Non-designated	Post-medieval	A dispersed plan farmstead. Type: Dispersed cluster. Position: Isolated position. Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%). A house with outbuildings and fields is first shown at this location (to the SE of Grove House) on the 1838 Tithe map. The First edition OS map indicates that the main house, which was originally an L-shaped structure situated to the front of the plot adjacent to the barn, has been replaced by a square building located further S. This appears to have been extended during the early 20th century. The 1971 OS map labels the house as Rotherwood Farm. Shown adjacent to it on the Tithe map is a house/ cottage, probably for agricultural workers, it appears to have been extended slightly in the first half of the 20th century. The 1971 OS map labels the house/ cottage as Rotherwood Cottage.	46
MKE88394	Court Lodge	Non-designated	Post-medieval	A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard.Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on three sides Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached gable end-on to yard	19

				Position: Located within a village. Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%). The 1838 Sellindge Tithe map shows that it comprised a main farmhouse (L-shaped) with three outbuildings; the main house and one outbuilding appear to survive. There are another two extant outbuildings; these appear to correlate to buildings shown on the 1877 OS map. The Tithe map indicates that the farm had a landholding of arable and pasture fields and meadow, part of which extends into the site.	
MKE88419	Brook Farm	Non-designated	Post Medieval	A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard. Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on three sides Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position Position: Isolated position. Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%). The farm is depicted on the Stanford Tithe map of 1839 as a farmhouse with three outbuildings; the apportionment indicates that it was known as Stanford Farm and had a landholding comprised of arable and pasture.	114
MKE88413	Farmstead north east of Little Rhodes	Non-designated	Post Medieval	A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to one side of the yard. Type: Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side and with additional detached elements to the main plan. Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position. Position: Isolated position. Survival: Only the farmhouse remains.	75
<b>Other assets in the study area</b>					
<b>NHLE/ HER Ref</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Figure Ref</b>
1084377	Monks Horton Priory	LB I	<b>Period</b>	-	1084377
1344223/MK E4272	Westenhanger Manor	LB I	Post-medieval	-	1344223
1061062	Ashdown Cottages	LB II	Medieval - post-medieval	-	1061062
1061098	Belle Vue	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061098
1061068/MKE88420	Gibbons Brook Farmhouse Shalom	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061068
1061065/MKE88392	Glebe Farm House	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061065
1045877	Hayton Manor	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1045877
1061066	Holly Cottage	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061066
1061122	Hyham Hill Farmhouse	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061122

1367112	Lees Cottages	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1367112
1061100	Moorstock House	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061100
1061063	Old Mill House	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061063
1061097	Railway Cottages	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061097
1344222	Stone Hill Cottage and Old Forge Cottage	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1344222
1061064	Stone Hill Farm House	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061064
1054727	Stream Cottage and Grove Bridge Cottage	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1054727
TR 13 NW 158	11th-13th century (?) settlement, north of Westernhanger Castle, Stanford	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	154
TR 13 NW 159	14th-15th century (?) ditches and enclosures, north of Westernhanger Castle, Stanford	Non-designated	Medieval	-	152
MKE88408	Barrow Hill Farm	Non-designated	Medieval	-	88
TR 13 NW 156	Bronze Age ditches, north of Westernhanger Castle, Stanford	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	-	159
			Middle Bronze Age		
TR 13 NW 188	Cropmark of a large double ring ditch, to the southwest of Barrowhill	Non-designated		-	61
TR 13 NW 187	Cropmark of a large ring ditch, to the southwest of Barrowhill	Non-designated	Unknown	-	52
TR 13 NW 186	Cropmark of a large ring ditch, to the southwest of	Non-designated	Unknown	-	53



	Barrowhill				
TR 13 NW 190	Cropmark of a possible ring ditch, to the south of Barrowhill, Sellindge	Non-designated	Unknown	-	81
TR 13 NW 64	East Stour diversion	Non-designated	Unknown	-	97
MKE88711	Farmstead north of Barrowhill	Non-designated	Unknown	-	71
MKE88412	Farmstead south east of Railway Cottage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	80
MKE88713	Farmstead south east of Stream Cottage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	74
MKE88403	Farmstead south of Grove House	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	43
MKE108468	Findspot - silver Mount	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	15
MKE108415	Findspot - copper alloy knife	Non-designated	Medieval	-	12
MKE67822	Findspot - early medieval copper alloy stirrup	Non-designated	Roman to Early Medieval	-	66
MKE68417	Findspot - early medieval copper alloy strap end	Non-designated	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	-	129
MKE96595	Findspot - early medieval lead alloy gaming piece	Non-designated	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	-	32
MKE80045	Findspot - Gold finger ring	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	135
MKE69420	Findspot - Iron Age copper alloy coin	Non-designated	Medieval to Post Medieval	-	9
MKE69390	Findspot - Iron Age gold coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	59
MKE67791	Findspot - Iron Age gold coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	63
MKE69407	Findspot - Iron Age gold coin	Non-designated	Late Iron Age to Roman	-	64

MKE67817	Findspot - medieval copper alloy figurine	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	118
MKE108203	Findspot - medieval copper alloy mount	Non-designated	Medieval	-	125
MKE109471	Findspot - Medieval copper alloy padlock	Non-designated	Medieval	-	2
MKE108181	Findspot - medieval lead alloy seal matrix	Non-designated	Medieval	-	126
TR 03 NE 222	Findspot - Neolithic arrowhead, Harringe Court	Non-designated	Medieval	-	29
MKE109470	Findspot - Post -medieval copper alloy pipe tamper	Non-designated	Neolithic	-	1
MKE67991	Findspot - Roman copper alloy bead	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	60
MKE96596	Findspot - Roman copper alloy steelyard weight	Non-designated	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	-	33
MKE94398	Findspot - Unknown Copper alloy unidentified object	Non-designated	Roman	-	3
MKE67915	Findspot - early medieval copper alloy weight	Non-designated	Unknown	-	48
TR 03 NE 217	Findspot - Early Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery, east of Sellindge Sewage Works	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	14
TR 03 NE 223	Findspot - Iron Age/ Roman pottery, Harringe Court	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	18
TR 03 NE 218	Findspot - Neolithic/ Bronze Age flints scatters and lithic implements, Sellindge Sewage Works	Non-designated	Iron Age to Roman	-	5
TR 13 NW 147	Former site of Talbot House, a medieval hall house	Non-designated	Neolithic to Bronze Age	-	72

TR 03 NE 39	Harringe Court	Non-designated	Medieval to Modern	-	23
MKE88390	Harringe Court	Non-designated	Medieval to Post-medieval	-	24
MKE88423	Home Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	116
TR 13 NW 34	Findspot - Iron Age coin	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	58
TR 13 NW 157	Late Iron Age rural landscape, north of Westenhanger Castle, Stanford	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	151
TR 03 NE 226	Linear geophysical anomaly, Harringe Court	Non-designated	Late Iron Age	-	26
TQ 84 SW 1	London and Dover Railway	Non-designated	Unknown	-	MKE44253
TR 13 NW 198	Medieval ditches, undated ditch and undated cobbled surface, sellindge	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	55
TR 13 NW 61	Medieval features north of Westenhanger	Non-designated	Medieval	-	150
TR 03 NE 247	Methodist Chapel, Ashford Road, Sellindge	Non-designated	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	-	36
TR 03 NE 216	Milestone	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	4
TR 13 NW 168	Milestone	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	47
TR 13 NW 142	Nodal point	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	68
MKE88712	Outfarm north east of Stream Cottage	Non-designated	Modern	-	91
MKE88723	Outfarm north west of Holly Cottage	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	96
TR 03 NE 28	Possible iron works	Non-	Post Medieval	-	7

		designated			
TR 13 NW 173	Possible prehistoric palaeochannel, on land at the Cedars, Barrow Hill, Sellindge	Non-designated	Roman to Medieval	-	73
TR 13 NW 62	Prehistoric buried soil north of Westenhanger Castle, Stanford	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	153
TR 13 NW 1	Probable Bronze Age Burial Mound, nr Barrowhill	Non-designated	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	-	115
TR 13 NW 9	Probable Bronze Age burial mound, nr Barrowhill	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	79
TR 13 NW 172	Scatter of Medieval pottery, Westenhanger	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	155
MKE88409	Sheepfold north west of Barrowhill	Non-designated	Medieval	-	67
MKE88427	Site of Outfarm N of Westenhanger	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	158
MKE89069	Site of Outfarm north north east of Potten Farm	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	38
MKE88720	Site of Outfarm north north east of Stocklands Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	21
MKE88719	Site of Outfarm west of Glebe Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	10
MKE88393	Site of Stocklands Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	20
MKE88396	Stonehill Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	16
MKE88421	The Elms	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	134
TR 03 NE 215	The Pear Tree House	Non-designated	Post Medieval	-	MKE77065
TR 13 NW	The reconstructed Talbot	Non-	Modern	-	113

146	House	designated			
TR 03 NE 238	Crash site of a Fokker F.VIIb/3m	PCS	Medieval to Modern	-	37
TR 03 NE 232	Crash site of Messerschmitt Bf109E-1	PCS	Modern	-	28
1018878	Horton Priory	SM	Modern	-	1018878
1020761	Westenhanger Castle	SM	Medieval	-	1020761

## Appendix 5 - Otterpool Option A Gazetteer

Assets assessed (incl. description)					
NHLE/ HER Re	Name	Asset	Period	Description	Figure Ref
1020761/ MKE4272/ TR 13 NW 163	Westenhanger Castle	SM	Medieval - Post-medieval	<p>The monument includes Westenhanger Castle, a medieval and later fortified manor house situated on the southern edge of the floodplain of the River East Stour. The site is on that of an earlier manor and also had a medieval church and cemetery (HER ref MKE4271) - The Church St. Mary, of Westenhanger, is said to have stood a little west of the house [see TR 13 NW 3] between the drawbridge and the great barn which is reputed to have been built out of its ruins. The church, which was mentioned c.1291, was described as 'ecclesia desolata' and 'dilapidata' in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The church at Westenhanger was pulled down when Henry VIII enclosed the adjoining lands to form Westenhanger Park. A watermill is reported to have stood at the eastern end of the northern side of the moat. Of the church, not a trace remains. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century the castle passed into Royal hands and was greatly enhanced with the creation of formal gardens and a deer park. The deer park is described in 1559 as being about 400 acres (approximately 162ha) in extent; although its boundaries are not known.</p> <p>The best surviving remains of the park pale are situated to the north east of the moated site, where a substantial earthen bank is constructed along the north side of the moat's inlet leat. From the late 16th century the castle was again in private hands, and in 1701 the property was sold and most of the buildings were subsequently taken down. The present house on the site, Westenhanger Manor, was constructed in the 18th century from the remains of a 16th century cross-wing of the main hall; it is now a Grade I Listed building in residential use. MKE76140 - Medieval trackway and field system visible as cropmarks on aerial photos of 2008, to the NW of Westenhanger. A trackway running for 150m+ on a NW-SE alignment, and a field system relating to a medieval settlement (HER ref TR 13 NW 163). Also a probable post-medieval (but pre 1st Ed. OS map) field boundary. The trackway is also visible on Google Earth images of 2006 and 2007. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century the site was rebuilt as a regular multi-yard farmstead (MKE88710).</p>	1020761
1344223	Westenhanger Manor	LB I	Medieval - Post-medieval	<p>Castle or fortified house, now partly ruinous. C14, early and late C16, and late C18 or early C19, restored in 1980s. C14 walls of coursed ragstone. Front elevation of house red brick in Flemish bond, left gable end and rear elevation red brick, largely in header bond. Plain tile roof. Rectangular plan (courtyard 130 feet across), with circular bastions to west and north- east corners, and rectangular bastion to south-east. Rectangular tower to centre of each side to north, south and east. Gateway to centre of west side. Formerly continuous range of buildings to each side of courtyard; C16 fragments remain to north-west corner. Early C16 L-plan house to north- east corner, (probably for Sir Edward Poynings before 1521) with east curtain wall as its long right wall; main range at right-</p>	1344223

				angles to wall, rear range parallel to it between main range and north-east bastion. Part of house, including front elevation, rebuilt in late C18. Extensive work by Sir Edward Poynings before 1521 and by Sir Thomas Smythe 1585-91 (little of Smith's work remains). Castle largely demolished in 1701 for building materials.	
1045888	Barns at Westenhanger Manor	LB I	Post-medieval	<p>At the north western end of the outer court are a stable range and barn dated to the early and late 16<sup>th</sup> century respectively. Both buildings are Listed Grade I and are also included in the scheduling. The barn is approximately 34.5m long and 9.5m wide, aligned north-south, extending at its north end over the River East Stour where it incorporates a barrel-vaulted culvert. It is divided into three three-bay crop storage areas by two pairs of projecting wagon porches. Walls of coursed ragstone support an intact hammer-beam roof of late 16th or early 17th century date. The stable building is a two-storeyed range approximately 42.5m long and up to 7.25m-7.75m wide, aligned east-west, constructed of roughly dressed and coursed ragstone with a single buttress in the west gable wall. The roof was substantially rebuilt in the 19th and 20th centuries, but fragments of the 16th century roof structure survive at the eastern end. In its original layout there were three internal rooms of equal size, divided by timber partitions; the present layout dates to the 18th century, when a small central room was created around the principal doorway. Most of the building's original openings are in the south wall, indicating its symbolic importance as a high status structure situated on the approach to the inner court.</p> <p>Architectural details in the south wall of the stable building demonstrate that it was built against the north wall of a pre-existing structure, shown on a 17th century plan extending north-south and measuring approximately 20m x 5.5m. An inventory of 1635 suggests that this range contained domestic accommodation (the 'little hall' or 'maids hall') and as such it may represent the reuse for service accommodation of an earlier domestic building, possibly the hall of the second medieval manor at Westenhanger.</p>	1045888
1344210/ MKE88407	Otterpool Manor	LB II	Post-medieval	<p>Farmhouse. C17 or earlier, with late C18 facade, and early C19 addition to right. Probably timber-framed. Front elevation of left section red brick in Flemish bond except left end (red and grey brick). Front elevation of right section red and grey brick in Flemish bond, right gable end tile-hung at least to first floor. Plain tile roofs. 2 storeys, right section with higher eaves. Modillioned wooden eaves cornice to whole of left section. Hipped roof to each section, right hip of left section returning. Slender brick gable end stack to left, multiple brick ridge stack towards centre of left section, and rear stack to right section. Irregular fenestration of 6 windows; two 16-pane sashes in open boxes and central bullseye window to left section; regular 3-window front of two 12-pane sashes in open boxes and blind central window to right section. Ground-floor windows have splayed rubbed-brick voussoirs to left section and segmental heads to right. Blocked door to left section under stack. Door of 4 fielded panels to left end of right section with enriched rectangular fanlight and Doric pilasters, behind glazed porch. Lean-to to left. Short rear wing to right end of left section. Left gable end dated.1633. Interior not inspected.</p>	1344210
1061110/ MKE88418	Upper Otterpool	LB II	Post-medieval	<p>Farmhouse, now house. Late C16 or early C17 with later alterations. limber framed. Front elevation of main range small blocks of roughly coursed stone with brick dressings. Ground floor of wing uncoursed stone, first floor red brick in Flemish bond. Rear elevation of main range and first floor of wing red brick in English bond. Plain tile roof. Main range of 3 timber-framed bays and entrance passage, with 2-bay cross-wing projecting slightly</p>	1061110

				to rear to right. 2 storeys. Stone plinth to main range. Hipped roof, right hip returning. Brick stack towards top of left hip. Multiple brick ridge stack to junction of main range and wing. Irregular fenestration of 5 windows; one late C20 six-pane fixed light to left end and four 16-pane sashes, that to wing in altered opening. Ground-floor windows with segmental heads, one in blocked doorway beneath stack. Small chamfered rectangular stone window to rear of wing. Late C20 door to left of centre. 2-storey red brick lean-to to left. Interior: Moulded ground-floor beams. 3 moulded wooden doorways in entrance passage, possibly re-set. Moulded brick fireplace to left end first floor. Small quantity C17 panelling to first floor. Covered wall painting.	
1000262/ MKE9340	Sandling Park	RPG II	Post-medieval	A mid C19 to late C20 informal woodland garden with specialist rhododendron collection, and with early C20 formal features designed with advice from Henry Milner, set within a largely C19 park. The 177ha registered site, comprises c 13ha of formal and ornamental gardens and c 164ha of parkland, farmland, and woodland. It was owned in the late C18 by the Deedes family who built a house on the site of the present house in 1796. In 1897 it was sold to the Rt Hon Lawrence Hardy MP, who in that year invited the landscape designer Henry Milner (c 1845-1906, son and later partner of Edward Milner) to prepare a plan for the gardens. Sandling passed to Hardy's son, Major A E Hardy and then to his grandson, Captain A Hardy, the Hardy family being responsible for most of the present ornamental woodland gardens. The house, gardens, and park remain (1997) in private hands. The present house sits on a broad level platform situated along the northern perimeter of the park, and enjoys extensive views south and east over the park towards the coast. The main entrances to the park are from the north and the south, for the most part there is intervening woodland between the driveway and the site but when entering from the south tand reaching the centre of the park there is only open fields, albeit with treelined boundaries. The formal gardens lie to the immediate south-east and south-west of the house with extensive informal woodland gardens (in House Wood) beyond them to the west, north-west, and south-west. The park extends to the west, south, and south-east of the gardens, on the slopes rising on the north-west and south-east sides of the central stream valley. Immediately beyond House Wood to the west and south-west, the slopes are largely open in character and laid to grass or a rotational arable crop.	1000262
1000939/ MKE76003	Port Lympne	RPG II*	Post-medieval	An early C20 formal terraced garden laid out by Sir Philip Sassoon and the architect Philip Tilden and with later planting by Russell Page. The registered site of 23ha, which comprises 6ha of formal gardens set within c 17ha of woodland, occupies the summit and steep, 1km long south-facing slope of a cliff which rises c 100m above the levels of Romney Marsh. The site is bounded to the north by the B2067 and is enclosed from the road and the level farmland beyond by chain-link fencing and internal woodland belts. To the west, the fenced boundary abuts Aldergate Wood and open arable farmland while to the east and south the site is bounded by the paddocks and tree belts of the wild animal park and beyond them, to the south, by the Royal Military Canal and the arable landscape of Romney Marsh. Port Lympne (listed grade II*) stands on a terrace cut into the cliff just below its crest; Sir Philip Sassoon, MP for Hythe from 1912 and, later in his career, Private Secretary to Lloyd George and Under-Secretary for Air, bought the estate land at Port Lympne and built the present house between 1911 and 1913 and laid out the gardens immediately after the end of the First World War. The gardens and pleasure grounds lie principally to the south and west of the house on a series of terraces stepping down the slope of the cliff. To the west and south the gardens are enclosed by the mature mixed	1000939



				woodland of Hill Hurst Wood (shown on Mudge's map of Kent of 1801) which is cut by a series of hard-surfaced allées leading to vista points on the woodland boundary, some oriented southwards towards the sea and shown established by 1939 (OS). After the death of Sir Philip Sasson in 1939, Port Lympne passed to a cousin, Hannah Gubby but was commandeered by the RAF in 1942. After the Second World War it was owned by Colonel and Mrs Waite and then by a property company for a time. It lay empty for many years until bought by Mr John Aspinall in 1973 for use as a centre and park for wild animals. It remains (1997) in private ownership.	
1083593	Lympne Hall	LB II	Post-medieval	Lympne Hall II House. C16, with C18 facade and C20 alterations. Timber framed. Front elevation red brick. Uncoursed galleted stone to part of ground floor of right end bay. Exposed post to left end of first floor. Plain tile roof. Right end bay possibly added or rebuilt. 2 storeys and garret on stone plinth. Red brick plat band, lower across right end bay. Roof hipped to left with gablet, half-hipped to right. Central brick ridge stack. Irregular fenestration of four C20 three-light leaded wooden casements. Half-glazed door in gabled timber and brick porch beneath stack. Lean-to to left end. Rear lean-to to right. Interior not inspected, but said to contain fireplace dated 1550.	1083593
1061112	Port Lympne North Lodge, Wall and Gate Pier	LB II	Post-medieval	Gate lodge. Circa 1912, probably by Sir Herbert Baker, for Sir Philip Sassoon. Red brick, with plain tile roof. 1½ storeys, on low brick plinth. Brickwork indented to corners to resemble rusticated quoins. Shaped, brick-coped gables. Central brick ridge stack with moulded cornice. Each gable end has one 2-light casement to each floor with moulded brick hoodmould, that to upper window shaped to suggest triangular pediment, that to lower horizontal. Elevation to drive has 2 two-light ground-floor casements with similar horizontal hoodmoulds. Central half-glazed door to drive in rectangular bolection-moulded stone architrave with keystone, and segmental pediment on consoles. Initials P.S. to gable ends. Wall with dipped top running south from east gable end to brick gate-pier with rusticated brick quoins and moulded brick plinth and cornice, surmounted by stone pineapple. Interior not inspected.	1061112
1061113	Port Lympne South Lodge, Wall and Gate Pier	LB II	Post-medieval	Gate lodge. Circa 1912, probably by Sir Herbert Baker, for Sir Philip Sassoon. Red brick, with plain tile roof. 1½ storeys, on low brick plinth. Brickwork indented to corners, resembles rusticated quoins. Shaped, brick-coped gables. Central brick ridge stack with moulded cornice. Each gable end has one 2-Light casement to each floor with moulded brick hoodmould, that to upper window shaped to suggest triangular pediment, that to lower horizontal. Elevation to drive has 2 two-light ground-floor casements with similar horizontal hoodmoulds. Central half-glazed door to drive in rectangular bolection-moulded stone architrave with keystone, and segmental pediment on consoles. Initials P.S. to gable ends. Wall with dipped top running north from east gable end to brick gate-pier with rusticated brick quoins and moulded brickplinth and cornice, surmounted by stone pineapple. Interior not inspected.	1061113
1061114	Trojan Staircase about 26 metres west north west of Port Lympne	LB II	Post-medieval	Monumental flight of steps. Circa 1920 in a classical style, by Philip Tilden for Sir Philip Sassoon. Stone. Broad flight of 125 shallow steps up hillside, with stone terracing to each side. Lower stages of flight flanked at intervals by 3 pairs of low, swagged stone plinths with convex tops, and rams head to each corner. Towards top, steps flanked by rusticated stone walls, the bases of twin Roman temples which were removed on Sir Herbert Baker's advice soon after erection. Below each temple base, a platform formerly containing a	1061114

				cistern, into which extend stone lion masks, from Verona, spouted water.	
1344208	Claire Voyee about 76 metres south of Port Lympe	LB II	Post-medieval	"Claire-voyée". Circa 1920, probably by Philip Tilden, for Sir Philip Sassoon. Red brick in Flemish bond. Platform built into hillside with 3-bay loggia under centre of it. Brick steps lead down from right and left ends of platform against retaining wall. Scrolled wrought iron work with rose and fleur-de-lys finials, to platform. Round-headed arches to loggia with thin red tile band across arch heads, and keystone to central arch. Ribless quadripartite brick vault and shallow wall arcading. Floor laid with herringboned tiles in octagonal patterns. Semi-circular rear recess to central bay, with shell roof in herringboned tiles. Narrow tessellated brick terrace in front of loggia between feet of steps from platform.	1344208
1061067	The Royal Oak Public House	LB II	Post-medieval	Public house. Early-to-mid C19, altered internally in 1953 by Louis Erdi. Rendered, with slate roof. 2 storeys, on rendered plinth. Rendered rusticated quoins. Moulded cornice. Plain parapet, stepped up across centre. Rendered gable end stack to left and rear stack to right. Regular 5-window front of recessed 12-pane sashes. Central C20 canted bay to ground floor, replacing door. Single-storey section in similar materials to each gable end, set back from front; right section with rusticated quoins, plain parapet and 12-pane sash. Half-glazed, door in half-glazed porch to front of right gable end. 2 short rear wings. Interior modified in 1953 by Erdi as restaurant facilities for the adjoining motel (q.v.). Now a creative advertising and design office.	1061067
1061118/ MKE88432	Little Berwick	LB II	Post-medieval	House. Early C17, with C19 facade and C20 alterations. Timber framed. Ground floor red brick in Flemish bond to front elevation. First floor hung with banded plain and fishscale tiles. Right gable end stone. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys and attic on low stone plinth. Steeply pitched hipped roof. Rear stacks to left and right. Gable end stack to right. 2 rear dormers. Irregular fenestration of three C20 casements; two 4-light and central 3-light. Central French doors to ground floor. Stone rear lean-to incorporating re-used C17 moulded wooden doorway. Re-set brick date-stone IKD in left gable end. 1631 Interior: ovolo-moulded beams. Early C17 ribbed plaster ceiling to left ground-floor room.	1061118
1083582/ MKE88433	Berwick House	LB II	Post-medieval	House. C19 facade to a possibly earlier building. Front elevation stuccoed. Left gable end red and grey brick in Flemish bond. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys and attic on rendered plinth. Boxed wooden eaves. Hipped roof. Rendered brick stack in front slope of roof off-centre to right. Hipped dormer. Irregular fenestration of 3 windows; one 3-light casement with segmental head towards left end; one 2-storey canted bay to left of stack with moulded wooden cornice and sash windows, and one recessed 16-pane glazing-bar sash towards right end. Canted ground-floor bay window towards right, with moulded cornice. Door with 3 fielded panels to right return elevation, under projecting first-floor canted bay on wooden posts. Interior not inspected.	1083582
-	Lympe Conservation Area	CA	Post-medieval	The CA encompasses the ancient core of Lympe, a port settlement of Roman origin that has influenced the connectivity of the village. The earliest surviving buildings in the Conservation Area are a medieval fortified house (Lympe Castle - Grade I), and Church (St Stephens - Grade I), and other key buildings include a 16th century house (Lympe Hall - Grade II) and 18th century farmhouse (The Sanctuary - Grade II). Non-designated buildings of interest include The Cottage and Smugglers End at the bottom of The Street, which appears to be of C17th origin (and previously the village post office & shop?). The Conservation Area enjoys a secluded setting back from the B2067, occupying	-

				an impressive vantage point on top of cliffs. Wide ranging views overlook the English Channel, with Hythe to the east and the Royal Military Canal and Romney Marsh spreading out below towards Dungeness in the south. On clear days France can be seen in the far distance. A sense of open space, changing landform and the abundance of trees are important features of the CA. It has been proposed that the CA be extended to the NE to take in the Vicarage - a building of mid-late 19th century date identified as having some local merit - and playing fields as these form an integral part of the setting and preserving key views across to the church and castle which contribute considerably to the character of the CA.	
1061111/ MKE88406	Belle Vue House	LB II	Post-medieval	House, now house row. C15 or early C16 with mid C18 facade, early C19 rear addition and C20 alterations. Timber framed. Front elevation clad with red and grey brick in Flemish bond. Right return elevation red brick in English bond. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys. Stone plinth to right End bay and brick plinth to rest. Hipped roof with gable to right. Brick ridge stack to left of centre (left end of left hall bay?) and rear brick stack. to right end bay. Irregular fenestration of three casements; one 3-light to left end and two C20. Ground-floor windows with segmental heads, those to right and left with narrow raised brick hoodmoulds. Boarded door to No. 4 in lean-to to left, ribbed door with flat bracketed hood under stack to No. 5, half-glazed door to right of centre to No. 6 and half-glazed door in brick porch to No. 7 to right side of right rear wing. Brick lean-to to left. Short rear wing to right with lower ridge, extended further to rear by early C19 addition with channelled render, slate roof and one 16-pane sash to each floor. Datestone WM towards centre of front elevation. 1747 Interior: only partly inspected. Exposed framing. Left end bay formerly jettied to front and to left gable end. Garden to the south.	1061111
1068786/ MKE88410	Somerfield Court	LB II	Post-medieval	House. Late C17 by Thomas Gomeldon, with early C19 and late C20 alterations. Chequered red and grey brick in Flemish bond. Plain tile roof. Built at right-angles to road. 2 tall storeys on stone plinth. Plat band above ground-floor and first-floor windows. Rusticated brick quoins to front and rear of left gable end only (towards road). Hipped roof. Brick ridge stack to left of centre, and at top of right hip. Regular 7-window front of 16-pane sashes in open boxes, formerly with lower cills. 24-pane sashes to ground-floor. Splayed rubbed brick voussoirs to all windows. Later brick porch under fourth window from left, with Doric clasping pilasters, modillioned frieze and moulded triangular brick pediment, round-headed window to each side and round-headed architrave to panelled door, all with hoodmoulds. Left gable end has blank round-headed window on each floor with moulded brick surround and keystone, flanked by 2 blocked rectangular openings with rubbed brick voussoirs. Early C19 rear wing to right demolished in 1970s. Interior: moulded cornice to first floor left end room. Staggered butt purlin roof.	1068786
1344201	Barn complex about 66 metres west of Somerfield Court	LB II	Post-medieval	Barn complex. Circa 1834, with later alterations. Small blocks of coursed stone with brick dressings. Red brick in header bond to courtyard side of outer buildings. Plain tile roofs. 3 sides of a rectangular yard, open to south. Yard divided by central barn running south from centre of long north side. Central barn: stone, on brick plinth. Coped brick gable ends with kneelers. Small stone cross to each gable. Slit windows to east and west sides. Gothic window to each gable end. 2 projecting stone porches to east and 2 to west with deeper hipped canopies. Dated 1834 on south cross. Shelter: against north wall of yard, to west of central barn. Open to yard, on stout poles. Pitched roof. West range: Storeyed. North gable end brick-coped with kneelers and small stone cross. South gable possibly	1344201

				rebuilt. Gothic window to north gable. 2 small first-floor windows and 2 boarded first-floor doors to yard. Segmental-headed brick arcading to yard on ground floor, with initials S.C. to keystones. Gothic doorway to west side. Shelter: against north wall of yard, to east of central barn, with C20 brick south wall. East range: short 2-storey building to north end. Brick-coped gables with kneelers. Small stone cross to each gable. Gothic window to north gable, bulls-eye to south. Gothic doorway and blocked Gothic windows to east face. Blocked round-headed ground-floor openings to yard. Longer single-storey range to south with similar south gable and cross, with Gothic windows. 3 blocked doors to yard. Interiors not inspected. Converted to accommodation in the 1980s.	
TR 13 NW 28/ MKE4295	Findspot - Mesolithic blade found near, Westenhanger	Non-designated	Mesolithic	A blade or flake unretouched of Mesolithic date was found in Westenhanger, in the parish of Stanford. It is now in Hythe Museum.	141
MKE80045	Findspot - Gold finger-ring	Non-designated	Medieval to Post-medieval	A finger-ring, iconographic in form, with a three-faceted bezel representing the Holy Trinity in the centre between a scene of the Annunciation. The facets of the bezel turn to provide richly engraved shoulders with flowers and an inscription. The inscription reads: E N BON (left) FOIE (right) ( I n good faith) .The hoop is cabled and beaded. Enamel is retained in the rays of light placed above the head of God the Father and in the "-ON" of "BON". The finger-ring is gold and dates from the fifteenth or early sixteenth century.	135
MKE108141	Findspot - Silver coin	Non-designated	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	A pale gold Merovingian Frankish tremissis, minted at Quentovic by the moneyer Anglo, c.645-50 (Lafaurie group XIc nos 100-10, especially nos 107-8). Refs: Lafaurie 1996; Webster and Backhouse 1991: no. 144; cf EMC 2015.0323 Obverse: Diademed bust right. Legend: '+VVICCO FIT'. Reverse: Cross potent set on two stepped. Legend: [AN]GL[O]MONET'. The irregular flan obscuring some detail, particularly on the reverse. Measurements: 11.13mm in diameter, 1.79mm thick and weighs 1.15g	123
MKE108194	Findspot - Copper alloy Mount	Non-designated	Post-medieval	A copper alloy mount of probably 17th century date. The mount has a central rectangular section with two moulded floral designs with central pellets on the surface. The reverse is flat and undecorated. There are two integral attachment lugs protruding from the reverse, one of which is bent inwards. The mount is 24.7mm long, 12.1mm wide, 3.6mm thick and weighs 6.01 grams.	189
MKE108195	Findspot - Lead alloy Token	Non-designated	Post-medieval	A complete Cast uniface circular lead alloy token. The token is decorated on the obverse side with a design, depicting a cross with a pellet in each quarter - Powell Type 14. The reverse is blank. Lead tokens with simple designs are very easy to make and continued in use for a long period; those with initials are generally thought to date to the post medieval period. (1550-1800 AD). The token is 16.3mm in diameter, 4.8mm thick and weighs 7.50 grams.	190
MKE108196	Findspot - Copper alloy buckle	Non-designated	Medieval to Post-medieval	A copper alloy buckle of c. 1350-1650 date. The buckle has a double loop oval frame with no adornments. The buckle is 20.7mm long, 15.2mm wide, 2.8mm thick and weighs 1.80 grams. A very similar example can be seen in Whitehead (1996) page 53 ref 295.	191
MKE108516	Findspot - Silver coin	Non-designated	Medieval	A silver long cross penny of uncertain ruler or class. Probably mined in London. The obverse of the coin has been completely worn away, possibly deliberately. The reverse of the coin is also worn. c.AD1279-1489.	192

MKE108563	Findspot - Copper alloy Coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	Heavily worn Iron Age cast copper-alloy Thurrock/ Kent Primary type potin / cast bronze unit of the Cantiaci (c.175-140 BC). ABC120, BMC 660-66.Obv.: Head of Apollo left. Rev.: Butting bull left, Leg.: 'MA' above.Thurrock / Kent Primary potins are closely linked to continental examples and a number of the sub-types classified as Thurrock or Kent Primary types are likely to be continental rather than of the Cantiaci.	50
MKE67991	Findspot - Copper alloy bead	Non-designated	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Roman copper alloy bead.	60
MKE68844	Findspot - Gold personal ornament	Non-designated	Post-medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - modern gold personal ornament.	171
MKE80001	Findspot - Gold finger ring	Non-designated	Post-medieval	A gold finger-ring of late 17th century date. The ring has an oval bezel (9.5mm x 8.6mm) which is set with a faceted rock-crystal beneath which are traces of a gold monogram representing the initials of the deceased on plain black to Grey background. The monogram is faded, off centre and difficult to read. Black enamel survives in the floral decoration on the shoulders and in the oblong cells decorating the underside of the bezel; each of these cells has a white enamel dot at the base. The rings hoop is D shaped in section, 1.28mm thick and has been bent out of shape. A very similar ring can be seen on the database: NCL-FFE147. Scarisbrick and Henig describe these rings as Memorial rings (2003, p66). The ring is 19.9mm long, 19.5mm wide and weighs 2.61 grams.	124
MKE69434	Findspot - Copper alloy brooch	Non-designated	Medieval	A cast copper alloy Medieval brooch. It is a zoomorphic annular brooch, in the shape of a bird.The open frame of the brooch forms the outline of the bird, with a crescent or D shaped body. On the left is a small beak and head with a dot eye, and a tail of 3 plumes on the right. It is flat, and has no markings on the back. At the bottom right of the brooch is a slot where the pin would have been attached. The body of bird is decorated with a dot and linear pattern. It is thought this brooch is 14 <sup>th</sup> century AD, as it has a similar decorative style to brooches that can be seen in Hattatt 2000 p382 fig241 no1721. Additionally it is noted that stylized open frame brooches of bird motifs were quite popular in London, and are found in 14 <sup>th</sup> century contexts Egan & Pritchard 1997 p260. The same type of brooch can be seen in the database LVPL-518264. 33.40mm L x 19.02mm W x 1.47mm T.3.68g weight.	119
MKE96595	Findspot - Lead Alloy gaming piece	Non-designated	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	An Early Medieval probable gaming piece or possible weight. The item cast in one solid piece and is irregularly semi-spherical with a flat base and six knops or nipples arranged in a square protruding from the top. The knops are of differing sizes and a now bent into irregular shapes. Gaming pieces of this type are Viking or Anglo-Scandinavian and are dated AD. c.800-1000. Similar examples can be seen on the database; DENO-646EE0 and LEIC-3BFC12.the gaming piece is 20.3mm long, 17.1mm wide, 14.1mm high and weighs 19.70 grams.	32
TR 13 NW 85/ MKE19962	Findspot - Early Medieval Brooch	Non-designated	Early Medieval	Early to mid- 6th century gilded silver disc brooch found by a metal detectorists. Possibly site of burial.	104

MKE96596	Findspot - Copper alloy steelyard weight	Non-designated	Roman	A copper alloy weight of probable Roman date, c. AD 43-410. The object is an irregular bi-conical shape in plan and circular in cross section. It is hollow and has an iron cylindrical core which appears to run through the center but which can only be seen at one end at the apex of the cone. This iron has an old break and appears to be the remains of an iron attachment fitting. The object is undecorated and the surface has not been treated. It is possible that this object is a Roman steelyard weight as it shares features with other examples on the database such as SF-9C8F61 and NMS-819691. The weight is 16.3mm in diameter, 15.2mm high and weighs 14.7 grams.	33
TR 13 NW 12/ MKE4281	Findspot - Neolithic axe	Non-designated	Neolithic	Unpolished Neolithic flint axe found by quarrymen at Otterpool Quarry, Lympe in 1967. Now in Maidstone Museum. (1) Enquiries of the foreman and present quarrymen at Otterpool Quarry were negative, and it would seem the axe was found by one of several workmen who have left the quarry since 1967. The area being worked at that time is centred at TR 113364.	108
TR 13 NW 148/ MKE43594	Findspot - Bronze stirrup strap mount	Non-designated	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	Find spot of an 11th century bronze stirrup strap mount, Lympe parish. Found by metal detector.	94
TR 13 NW 89/ MKE39958	Finds at Link Park, Lympe, Kent	Non-designated	Unknown	A collection of finds at the former Lympe airfield, discovered during an evaluation prior to a new roads construction. Flints, pottery, and metal work were found, although no features were discovered. The finds included prehistoric pottery and worked flint, early medieval pottery, and undated waste metal.	101
TR 13 NW 1/ MKE4270	Probable Bronze Age Burial Mound, nr Barrowhill	Non-designated	Bronze Age	A round Barrow dug out in 1931. A scrap of red ochre is said to have been found. The barrow is surveyed but not described on OS 6" 1938-9). The barrow is much spread and reduced by ploughing with a diameter of 41.0m and a maximum height of 0.7m. There are no traces of a ditch.	115
MKE88417	Site of outfarm north west of Berwick House	Non-designated	Post-medieval	Site of an outfarm with a loose courtyard plan with buildings to two sides of the yard.	149
MKE88428	Site of outfarm south east of Westenhanger	Non-designated	Post-medieval	A field barn with no associated yard. Not extant.	174
MKE88429	Site of Tin Chimney Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	Site of a loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to one side of the yard. No longer extant.	186
MKE88431	Site of outfarm south west of New Inn Green	Non-designated	Post-medieval	Site of an outfarm with a regular multi-yard plan, no longer extant.	173
MKE88441	Hillhurst Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	A full regular courtyard plan farmstead. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%). Hill House is marked on the Stanford Tithe Map; the apportionment indicates that it was associated with a barn, lodges, pond, yard, garden, orchard and landholding of arable and pasture fields.	198
TR 13 NW 63/	Features east and west of Stone Street	Non-designated	Mesolithic? - Post-	A total of twelve trenches were excavated, archaeological features being identified in six of these. The features were interpreted as a series of pits, ditches and one larger linear feature, all thought to be of late post-medieval date. A conclusion was drawn that there	182

MKE17421			medieval	was no significant cut archaeological features or remains present within the areas under evaluation. However, further investigation revealed that, within at least one trench, a humic layer is present - possibly correlating to similar ground horizons associated with the Mesolithic, Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age and Roman periods, but most likely the latter two. Fluvial gravel deposits of possible Neolithic or Bronze Age date were also identified, and appear to form part of an archaic channel of the East Stour river or associated tributaries. The humic layer seen in the evaluation was the subject of an evaluation by Wessex Archaeology. This evaluation concluded that the humic layer most probably represented either the Late Bronze Age or Romano-British stabilisation horizon seen across Kent.	
TR 13 NW 13/ MKE4282	Cropmark and ring ditch	Non-designated	Unknown	A ring ditch approx. 20m in diameter appears on Lymgne Airport AP 4500, at TR 11263590. The site was built over by a concrete runway.	103
TR 13 NW 15/ MKE97538	Prehistoric ditch and post-holes at Enterprise Way.	Non-designated	Prehistoric	An archaeological evaluation took place on the site of the former Lymgne airfield in 2013. Four trenches were excavated with features found within two of them. The most substantial feature was a ditch measuring 1.7m side and 1.8m deep and aligned north-west by south-east. The main upper filling produced two small fragments of prehistoric pottery the middle filling contained 2 fresh flint flakes. The limited dating evidence suggests it is prehistoric, perhaps Bronze Age. It is believed it may represent part of a field boundary. Four post holes were found in relation to the trench, three to the north of the ditch and one to the south-east, the post holes appear to be contemporary with the ditch. They yielded two small flint-tempered prehistoric pot sherds and a single prehistoric struck flint. The post-holes might have formed a gateway of some kind by the ditch which may have been a field boundary. A shallow gully was also excavated, it yielded no datable finds but it seems probably that it is prehistoric.	99
TR 13 NW 176/ MKE80394	Cropmark of an enclosure to the west of Westenhanger	Non-designated	Unknown	An enclosure visible as a cropmark in Google Earth image 2003 to the east of Westenhanger between Stone Street and Hillhurst Farm. It is roughly diamond-shaped and its sides measure 30m, 25m, 39m and 41m in length.	187
TR 13 NW 189	Cropmark of a ring ditch, to the southwest of Barrowhill	Non-designated	Unknown	A ring ditch visible as a cropmark in Google Earth images of 2013 to the southwest of Barrowhill. It is c.15m across and consists of an apparently unbroken circle.	54
TR 13 NW 186/ MKE91040	Cropmark of a large ring ditch, to the southwest of Barrowhill	Non-designated	Unknown	A large ring ditch visible as a cropmark in Google Earth images of 2013 to the southwest of Barrowhill. It is c.60m across and consists of a wide apparently unbroken ring ditch. The centre of the ring ditch appears lighter, perhaps indicating mound material being ploughed down.	56
TR 13 NW 187/ MKE91041	Cropmark of a large ring ditch, to the southwest of Barrowhill	Non-designated	Unknown	Large ring ditch visible as a cropmark in Google Earth images of 2013 to the southwest of Barrowhill. It is c.40m across and consists of an apparently unbroken ring ditch. The centre of the ring ditch appears lighter, perhaps indicating mound material being ploughed down.	52
TR 13 NW 188/ MKE91042	Cropmark of a large double ring ditch, to the southwest of Barrowhill	Non-designated	Unknown	A large double ring ditch visible as a cropmark in Google Earth images of 2013 to the southwest of Barrowhill. The outermost ring ditch is c.40m across and consists of an apparently unbroken circle. The inner ditch is c.26m across but is less clearly defined.	61

TR 13 NW 20/ MKE4287	Possible Anglo-Saxon Palace near Westenhanger	Non- designated	Early Medieval	Crop-marks within the Folkestone Racecourse at Westenhanger were revealed by photographs taken by the Royal Air Force in 1946. The site, which extends either side of a fence is less clear on the north side where the ground has been levelled, with the area to the south being deep ploughed between 1949 and 1952. This means that superficial characteristics of the site have been obliterated. The crop-marks appear to represent a series of possible "boat-shaped" buildings of a type characteristic of the Dark Ages. If this is correct, there would have been six or seven halls lying alongside each other. This may relate to an early tradition, recorded by Grose that Westenhanger Manor originated as an Anglo-Saxon palace of the Kentish kings. The estate seems to have been in royal hands as late as 1035, but as yet there is no evidence to indicate the date or the character of the features shown in the crop-mark. A resistivity survey in 1969 revealed no significant finds, and two trial trenches on either side of the fence only indicated disturbed soil conditions. A layer of brown loam beneath the turf had animal bones, fragments of brick and tile of various dates, a sherd of Samian ware and some waste and worked flakes of Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic flints, indicating a long history of human activity.	168
TR 13 NW 21/ MKE4288	Possible Deserted Medieval Site, Westenhanger	Non- designated	Medieval	Listed as a Deserted Medieval Village but it should be noted that virtually no deserted villages can be proved in Kent. Kent is largely a county of isolated manors and farms and very few medieval parishes have nucleated villages within them. Consequently, virtually no groups of earthworks of now deserted nucleated villages are known.	164
TR 13 NW 22/ MKE4289	Possible Deserted Medieval Site of Eastenhanger	Non- designated	Medieval	Listed as a Deserted Medieval Village it should be noted that virtually no deserted villages can be proved in Kent. Kent is largely a county of isolated manors and farms and very few medieval parishes have nucleated villages within them. Consequently, virtually no groups of earthworks of a now deserted nucleated village are known.	165
ADD8	Folkestone racecourse	Non- designated	Modern	The racecourse opened in the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century. The centre of the course is farmed, and has a reservoir fed by a pumping station on the west side of the oval. The East Stour river runs along the western edge of the oval and under the straight course. RAF Westenhanger commandeered Folkestone racecourse in 1940 as a decoy airfield with dummy aircraft strategically placed to make it look active. 660 Squadron arrived on 23 April 1944 with Auster Mark IV single-engine liaison aircraft. They used the racecourse to practice operations with army units. On 12 July 1944, the squadron left Westenhanger for France, and the airfield returned to a racecourse. Reportedly an aerial photograph of 1940 includes a number of wartime huts or bunkers overlaying the racetrack and rubble from wartime buildings has been observed on the north side of the straight course where it meets the oval. The race course was closed in 2012 and subsequently the running rail and steeplechase fences have been removed.	ADD8
TR 13 NW 139/ MKE39490	Pillbox	Non- designated	Modern	Pill box shown on German map of defences in East Kent on the N perimeter of Lympne Airfield.	107
TR 13 NW 140/ MKE39489	Pillbox	Non- designated	Modern	Pill box shown on German map of defences in East Kent on the N perimeter of Lympne Airfield.	117
TR 13 NW 141/	Pillbox	Non- designated	Modern	Pill box shown on German map of defences in East Kent on the N perimeter of Lympne Airfield.	128



MKE39488					
TR 13 NW 138/ MKE39356	Pillbox	Non-designated	Modern	Pill box shown on German map of defences in East Kent near Bellevue, S perimeter of Lympne Airfield.	112
TR 13 NW 143/ MKE39487	Pillbox	Non-designated	Modern	Pill box shown on German map of defences in East Kent on the N perimeter of Lympne Airfield.	139
TR 13 NW 145/ MKE39357	Pillbox	Non-designated	Modern	Pill box shown on German map of defences in East Kent on the W perimeter of Lympne Airfield.	98
				<p>Lympne airfield dates from 1916 when it began as an ELG (Emergency Landing Ground) for Home Defence aircraft. Canvas hangars were erected and wooden huts for airmen. The Officers Mess was at Lympne Castle. In 1917 more sheds, workshops and offices were built close to the road along the southern boundary of the airfield and the site was used for ferrying aircraft to France. Not long after this in May Gotha bombers of Kagohl 3 bombed the airfield and Folkestone. After the war the Air Ministry kept Lympne open but allowed it to be used for civil aviation and in 1920 North Sea Aerial &amp; General Transport began a Leeds-Lympne-Amsterdam cargo run but it did not last out the year. It then became a customs airport with a wireless station, a 30-mile aerial lighthouse and an emergency landing ground for aircraft on the London-Paris run.</p> <p>1923 Lympne was chosen as the venue for a competition to find a British plane that could travel the furthest on one gallon of petrol with a 750-cc engine. The prize was £500 from the Duke of Sutherland and £1000 from the Daily Mail for the longest motor glider over a 15-mile triangular course. During the late 1920's and early 30's Lympne was used by a number of pilots attempting to set new records for the UK-Cape &amp; Cape-UK runs. These pilots included Amy Johnson, Jim Mollison, the Duchess of Bedford and Captain W. Lancaster.</p> <p>With the expansion of the RAF from 1934 onwards the airfield was reopened as an operational station in 1936 as a temporary base for No1 (Bomber) Group. In early 1939 it was transferred to the Admiralty firstly as HMS Buzzard and on the outbreak of war as Daedulus II, an outstation of the Lee on Solent base. With the fall of France the airfield transferred back to Fighter Command as a satellite airfield of the Biggin Hill Sector of No 11 Group. Although heavily bombed the airfield took no part in the Battle of Britain and only became fully operation in 1941 with a flight of fighters from Hawkinge. Dispersed hardstandings, hangars, a fighter pen and temporary accommodation were built to bring the station up to standard.</p> <p>In 1942 the station was used during Operation Jubilee, the raid on Dieppe, and this led to the airfield being further upgraded with further dispersal's to accommodate more fighters. Fighters also took part in Operation Overlord, D-Day, and Operation Diver, Anti-V-1</p>	
TR 13 NW 70/ MKE18298	Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern		120

				missions.  After the war the airfield was downgraded to Care and Maintenance only and used for pleasure flights. In 1948 Silver City Airways began freight flights, initially mainly cars and passengers, only into 1954 when they transferred to a new site near Dungeness as conditions at Lympne when it rained had become unmanageable. With the loss of the Silver City route parts of the airfield were sold off, but commercial flights continued until 1974. Parts of the airfield have now been developed as an industrial estate.	
TR 13 NW 71/ MKE18299	Battle Headquarters, Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	Located in the middle of a field, but would have been on the edge of the then Little Tory wood, this would have served as the command post for the Station Commander in the event of attack by enemy land forces. The condition of the structure is not known as it was not viewed as part of the Kent Defence Project.	76
TR 13 NW 72/ MKE18300	Aircraft Dispersal Pen, Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	Overgrown remains of aircraft dispersal pen located close to main road. It is unclear what state of preservation it is in. From aerial photographs it is close to the remains of a second pen (TR 13 NW 73).	11
TR 13 NW 73/ MKE18301	Aircraft Dispersal Pen (Site of), Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	Site of aircraft dispersal pen located close to main road and visible only from aerial photographs. It had been removed by 1946. It was close to the remains of a second pen (TR 13 NW 72).	105
TR 13 NW 74/ MKE18302	Gas Decontamination Building, Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	Brick built gas decontamination building close to air raid shelters and barrack buildings.	86
TR 13 NW 75/ MKE18303	Air Raid Shelters, Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	Eight semi-buried air raid shelters of concrete construction consisting of a single long rectangular chamber mounded over with earth, having a surrounding drainage gully. They were entered at one end via a flight of steps with two toilets at the other end next to a vertical exit shaft on the wall of which a steel rung ladder is attached. Several of the shelters display a vertical tubular vent pipe at their exits. One of the shelters along Otterpool Lane has collapsed. Nine shelters were reported during the 1999 survey, although only eight are visible from the 1999 aerial photographs. Only three are shown on a site plan dating from 1945.	82
TR 13 NW 76/ MKE18304	Picket Hamilton Fort , Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	Close to the western side of a group of former barrack huts is the upper element of a Picket Hamilton Fort. It is not known what condition the pillbox is in.	83
TR 13 NW 77/ MKE18305	Site of Slit Trenches Near, Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	Four "V" shaped trenches in a field to the north west of the airfield. Visible on the RAF 1946 aerial photograph, but not on the 1999 photo.	65
TR 13 NW 78/ MKE18306	Site of Trenches Near, Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	On the 1946 RAF aerial photograph is a length of zig-zag trenching, at least 240 metres in length. Its exact purpose is not completely clear, but it must have been to defend the airfield. Not visible on the 1999 aerial photographs.	78

TR 13 NW 79/ MKE18307	Former Barracks Huts , Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	Eight huts in a double row. Brick walls laid in continuous bond (bricks laid on their sides to save materials) and asbestos covered pitched roof supported by timber trusses. The walls are supported externally by thin pilasters and internally display the scarlines of internal divisions. Windows are of Crittal type. There is a door at either end of the huts and toilet cubicles at one end. Some of the doors have been modified or enlarged for post war use. One of the buildings has lost part of its roof. The buildings are close to other structures ( TR 13 NW 74 - 76) and the outline of footings for other buildings can be seen.	77
TR 13 NW 81/ MKE18309	Remains of Machine Gun Testing Range, Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	Remains of gun range used for testing aircraft machine guns. Close by is the remains of the ammunition store (TR 13 NW 82).	131
TR 13 NW 83/ MKE18311	Bulk Fuel Installation, Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	Bulk fuel installation F-type. Nothing more is known about this structure.	132
TR 13 NW 84/ MKE18312	Runway, Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	Concrete runway built between 1961 and 1967. Now derelict and overgrown.	85
TR 13 NW 86/ MKE21006	Pickett-Hamilton fort at Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	A Pickett-Hamilton fort still survives on the outskirts of Lympne airfield. It was detected during a walkover survey carried out in 2005 and is sunk into the ground. The fort was designed to pop up, fire and retract back into the ground. Numerous forts of this type were built to defend airfields during the Second World War.	84
TR 13 NW 87/ MKE21007	Concrete base likely to be of Second World War origin at Link Park, Lympne	Non-designated	Modern	A concrete base of 3.5 m x 8 m was discovered during a walkover survey at Link Park, Lympne. The base is likely to be of Second World War date and related to the nearby Lympne Airfield.	100
MKE88430	Farmstead south west of New Inn Green	Non-designated	Post-medieval	The Lympne Tithe map depicts 'Newing Inn Green Farm' as a farmhouse and outbuildings laid out in a courtyard plan, with one building (later shown as two cottages) to the west. The apportionment indicates that it had a landholding comprising arable, pasture and meadow, which extended to the south, west and north. The farm remains extant today as 'Newingreen Farm', albeit with some minor alteration to the outbuildings; the workers cottages were demolished in the mid-20th century.	175
<b>Other assets in the study area</b>					
<b>NHLE/ HER Re</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Asset</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Figure Ref</b>
1004216	Romano-British building S of Burch's Rough	SM	Post-medieval	The monument includes a Roman villa surviving as buried remains. It is situated on a north-west facing slope above a tributary of the East Stour River near Court-at-Street. The villa has cemented ragstone wall foundations and is thought to have the remains of tessellated floors. It was discovered in 1972 when a 2m by 1.5m trench was dug, uncovering what is considered to be a substantial building. The finds included Roman pottery, coins dating between 289 and 350 AD, and small marble tesserae. Surface scatters of flint, tile and brick have been observed on the site following cultivation. Aerial photographs indicate a rectilinear crop mark, which may be associated with the villa. The	1004216

				course of a Roman road, running from Maidstone to Dover via Lympne, is located just over 550m to the south.	
1005113	Royal Military Canal, Honeypot Cottage to West Hythe Dam	SM	Post-medieval	<p>The monument includes a length of the Royal Military Canal, an early 19th century defensive work, situated on low-lying ground on Romney Marsh, south-east of Court-at-Street. It runs in a sinuous course broadly ESE for 3.03km, passing south of Port Lympne terraced garden.</p> <p>The length of canal is water-filled and the surviving features include the parapet, a bank on the north side, the Royal Military Road which survives as an earthen terrace, and the back drain, which survives as a ditch. On the north bank of the canal are two Second World War pillboxes, which are included in the scheduling.</p>	1005113
1005148	Chapel at Court-at-Street	SM	Post-medieval	<p>The monument includes a medieval chapel, known as Bellirica Chapel, surviving as upstanding and below-ground remains. It is situated near the top of an escarpment overlooking Romney Marsh at Court-at-Street. The chapel is a single cell building constructed of ragstone with at least two phases of building evident within the walls. It is approximately 14.5m long by 8m wide. The chapel is now roofless but the walls survive up to an average of 2.1m high, although much of the north wall is no longer standing. The west wall contains a Late Perpendicular four-centred doorway, although only the outer sections of the lintel survive, and, in the north side, a holy water stoup. In the east wall are traces of the springing of a chancel arch. The east part of the south wall and much of the east wall are in smaller stone rubble, which is thought to form the remains of an earlier 12th century, two-celled, building. Much of the chapel was rebuilt in the 16th century. Bellirica Chapel is likely to have been a chapel of ease to a nearby manor house. The remains of walls and foundations of a possible manor house have been recorded just to the south. The chapel is associated with Elizabeth Barton, the Holy Maid of Kent, and became a place of pilgrimage from the 16th century onwards.</p>	1005148
1005179	Saxon Shore fort now called Stutfall Castle, 468m south-west of St Stephen's Church	SM	Roman	<p>The monument includes a Roman fort of the Saxon Shore series, now called Stutfall Castle, surviving as upstanding and below-ground remains. It is situated towards the foot of a steep escarpment at the north-east edge of Romney Marsh, a short distance south of Lympne. The fort walls survive in a fragmentary form due to landslips, but it appears to have originally been of irregular pentagonal plan. The upstanding remains of the walls are about 3.5m thick on the west, north and east side of the fort. In the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century they were recorded as being up to approximately 5m high. The fort is built of flint with tile bonding courses and has semi-circular bastions around the perimeter. Partial excavations have demonstrated that the main gate is in the east wall of the fort and is flanked by a pair of semi-circular towers. There is at least one postern gate defended by a flanking tower. The Saxon Shore fort was built in about the late third century AD, during the reign of Carausius, and abandoned in about AD 350. The conjectured coastline during the Roman period would have allowed the fort to protect the entrance of a substantial natural harbour in an area which is now part of Romney Marsh. The site was partially excavated in 1850, 1893-4, 1976-80 and 1982. A bath house was uncovered in the south-west corner of the fort and a range of buildings were recorded, including the principia, within the northern part of the interior. A second century AD altar dedicated by Lucius Aufidius Pantera, Commander of the British fleet, and covered with salt water barnacles was found reused in a gate platform. Other finds included reused masonry and tiles of the Classis</p>	1005179

				Britannica, suggesting that a Roman naval base existed nearby. A site in this vicinity known as Portus Lemanis is mentioned in the Antonine Itinerary. The monument excludes all modern fences and fence posts, gates and gate posts but the ground beneath is included.	
1005492	Royal Military Canal, West Hythe Dam to West Hythe Bridge	SM	Post-medieval	The monument includes a length of the Royal Military Canal, an early 19 <sup>th</sup> century defensive work, situated on low-lying ground on Romney Marsh, south of Lympe. It runs ENE from West Hythe Dam for 570m before turning to the east for the remaining 130m to West Hythe Bridge. The length of canal is water-filled and the surviving features include the parapet, a bank on the north side, the Royal Military Road which survives as an earthen terrace, and the back drain, which survives as a ditch.	1005492
1054031	Little Rhodes	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1054031
1054042	Church of St Mary	LB I	Medieval	-	1054042
1054727	Stream Cottage and Grove Bridge Cottage	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1054727
1061062	Ashdown Cottages	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061062
1061066	Holly Cottage	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061066
1061097	Railway Cottages	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061097
1061099	Barn about 5 metres north of Elm Tree Farm House	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061099
1061109	Pump House at Tr 118 346	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061109
1061115	Monument to Cathirn Knatchbull about 1 metre north of north aisle of Church of St Stephen	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061115
1061116	Monument to Elizabeth Woolly about 16 metres north of north aisle of Church of St Stephen	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061116
1061117	Manor Farm Cottages	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061117
1101767	Monument To John Knatchbull about 2 metres north of north aisle of Church of St	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1101767

	Stephen				
1101773	Lympne Castle	LB I	Post-medieval	-	1101773
1101780	Church Of St Stephen	LB I	Post-medieval	-	1101780
1251489	Shepway Cross	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1251489
1344206	French House	LB II*	Post-medieval	-	1344206
1344207	Port Lympne House, Stable Block, Forecourt Walls to east, and Loggia, Patio, Terrace and Shell Fountain to south	LB II*	Post-medieval	-	1344207
1344209	Well Head about 2 metres north of Hall Range of Lympne Castle	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1344209
1347810	Forge Cottage and two cottages adjoining to right	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1347810
1367112	Lees Cottages	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1367112
1370011	Stanford Windmill	LB II*	Post-medieval	-	1370011
1392273	The Sanctuary	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1392273
1054020/ MKE88401	Elm Tree Farm House	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1054020
1061065/ MKE88392	Glebe Farm House	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061065
1061068/ MKE88420	Gibbons Brook Farmhouse Shalom	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061068
1344202/ MKE88400	Guinea Hall	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1344202
1344203/ MKE88411	Rhodes House	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1344203
MKE107991	Findspot - Lead ampulla	Non-designated	Medieval	-	102
MKE108181	Findspot - Lead alloy seal matrix	Non-designated	Medieval	-	126

MKE108203	Findspot - Copper alloy MOUNT	Non-designated	Medieval	-	125
MKE108415	Findspot - Copper alloy knife	Non-designated	Roman to Early Medieval	-	12
MKE108417	Findspot - Flint axe	Non-designated	Palaeolithic	-	17
MKE108418	Findspot - Gold coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	34
MKE108468	Findspot - Silver mount	Non-designated	Medieval	-	15
MKE64292	Findpost - Garnet brooch	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	170
MKE67583	Findspot - Copper alloy coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	30
MKE67638	Findspot - Silver coin	Non-designated	Medieval	-	49
MKE67791	Findspot - Gold coin	Non-designated	Iron Age to Roman	-	63
MKE67817	Findspot - Copper alloy figurine	Non-designated	Medieval	-	118
MKE67822	Findspot - copper alloy stirrup	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	66
MKE67872	Findspot - Silver brooch	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	41
MKE67915	Findspot - Copper alloy weight	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	48
MKE68417	Findspot - Copper alloy strap end	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	129
MKE68923	Findspot - Copper alloy coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	31
MKE69025	Findspot - Alloy mount	Non-designated	Roman to Early Medieval	-	11
MKE69390	Findspot - Gold coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	59

MKE69407	Findspot - Gold coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	64
MKE69420	Findspot - Copper alloy coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	9
MKE69547	Findspot - Copper alloy coin	Non-designated	Roman	-	138
MKE80019	Findspot - Unidentified object	Non-designated	Unknown	-	22
MKE88390	Harringe Court	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	24
MKE88393	Stocklands Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	20
MKE88394	Court Lodge	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	19
MKE88395	Potten Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	35
MKE88396	Stonehill Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	16
MKE88402	Grove House	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	45
MKE88403	Farmstead south of Grove House	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	56
MKE88404	Farmstead southeast of Grove House	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	44
MKE88405	Colharbour	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	43
MKE88408	Barrow Hill Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	46
MKE88409	Sheepfold northwest of Barrowhill	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	67
MKE88412	Farmstead southeast of Railway Cottage	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	80
MKE88413	Farmstead northeast of Little Rhodes	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	75



MKE88416	Combe Farm (Coomb Farm)	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	109
MKE88419	Brook Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	114
MKE88427	Outfarm N of Westenhanger	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	158
MKE88435	Outfarm northwest of Oathill	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	157
MKE88436	Farmstead in Lypne	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	130
MKE88440	Outfarm southeast of Hayward Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	188
MKE88442	Outfarm northwest of Ashford Lodge	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	196
MKE88711	Farmstead north of Barrowhill	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	71
MKE88712	Outfarm northeast of Stream Cottage	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	91
MKE88713	Farmstead southeast of Stream Cottage	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	74
MKE88719	Outfarm west of Glebe Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	10
MKE88720	Outfarm north -northeast of Stocklands Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	21
MKE88723	Outfarm north west of Holly Cottage	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	96
MKE88738	Little Sandling	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	199
MKE89069	Outfarm north-northeast of Potten Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	38
MKE96667	Findspot - Flint leaf arrowhead	Non-designated	Neolithic to Bronze Age	-	25
TQ 84 SW 1/ MKE44253	London and Dover Railway	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	MKE44253

TR 03 NE 200	Cropmark of a ring ditch, Court-at-Street	Non-designated	Unknown	-	39
TR 03 NE 217	Findspot - Pottery, east of Sellindge Sewage Works	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	14
TR 03 NE 218	Neolithic/Bronze Age flints scatters and lithic implements, Sellindge Sewage Works	Non-designated	Neolithic to Bronze Age	-	5
TR 03 NE 222	Findspot - arrowhead, Harringe Court	Non-designated	Neolithic	-	29
TR 03 NE 223	Findspot - Pottery, Harringe Court	Non-designated	Iron Age to Roman	-	18
TR 03 NE 226	Linear geophysical anomaly, Harringe Court	Non-designated	Unknown	-	26
TR 03 NE 232	Crash site of Messerschmitt Bf109E-1	PCS	Modern	-	28
TR 03 NE 238	Crash site of a Fokker F.VIIb/3m	PCS	Modern	-	37
TR 03 NE 247	Methodist Chapel, Ashford Road, Sellindge	Non-designated	Post-medieval to Modern	-	36
TR 03 NE 28	Possible iron works	Non-designated	Roman to Medieval	-	7
TR 03 NE 39	Harringe court	Non-designated	Medieval to Post-medieval	-	23
TR 03 NE 55	Roman tile found near Burch's Rough	Non-designated	Roman	-	6
TR 03 NE 58	WW2 Auxiliary Unit Hide	Non-designated	Modern	-	8
TR 03 NE 84	Pimple	Non-designated	Modern	-	27
TR 04 SE 120	Roman Road	Non-designated	Roman	-	MKE75998
TR 13 NW 129	Site of the Royal Oak Motel	Non-designated	Post-medieval to Modern	-	177

TR 13 NW 134	Auxiliary Unit Operational Base	Non-designated	Modern	-	62
TR 13 NW 136	Pillbox	Non-designated	Modern	-	70
TR 13 NW 142	Nodal Point	Non-designated	Modern	-	68
TR 13 NW 144	Gun Emplacement	Non-designated	Modern	-	160
TR 13 NW 147	Site of Talbot House, a medieval hall house	Non-designated	Medieval to Modern	-	72
TR 13 NW 149	Findspot - gold shilling ('thrymsa'), near Lypne	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	143
TR 13 NW 150	Findspot - silver penny, near Lypne	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	145
TR 13 NW 151	Findspot - Possible imitation Ottonian silver penny, near Lypne	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	146
TR 13 NW 152	Find spot - Silver penny, near Lypne	Non-designated	Medieval	-	147
TR 13 NW 153	Roman field systems at Junction 11, M20	Non-designated	Roman	-	195
TR 13 NW 156	Bronze Age ditches, north of Westenhanger Castle, Stanford	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	159
TR 13 NW 157	Late Iron Age rural landscape, north of Westenhanger Castle, Stanford	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	151
TR 13 NW 158	11 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> century (?) settlement, north of Westenhanger Castle, Stanford	Non-designated	Medieval	-	182
TR 13 NW 159	14 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century (?) ditches and enclosures, north of Westenhanger Castle, Stanford	Non-designated	Medieval	-	120
TR 13 NW	16th century (?) ditches,	Non-	Medieval to	-	76

160	north of Westenhanger Castle, Stanford	designated	Post-medieval		
TR 13 NW 161	Late Iron Age - Roman pits and ditches, Stanford and Sandling	Non-designated	Iron Age to Roman	-	193
TR 13 NW 162	Medieval ditch, Stanford and Sandling	Non-designated	Medieval	-	194
TR 13 NW 164	WWII munitions store, Farnead Farm	Non-designated	Modern	-	172
TR 13 NW 168	Milestone	Non-designated	Post-medieval to Modern	-	47
TR 13 NW 17	Findspot - Tranchet Axe	Non-designated	Unknown	-	140
TR 13 NW 171	Findspot - Worked flint, Westenhanger	Non-designated	Neolithic to Bronze Age	-	163
TR 13 NW 172	Scatter of Medieval pottery, Westenhanger	Non-designated	Medieval	-	155
TR 13 NW 173	Possible prehistoric palaeochannel, on land at the Cedars, Barrow Hill, Sellindge	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	73
TR 13 NW 174	Post-medieval ditch, Stone Street, Westenhanger	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	183
TR 13 NW 175	Medieval hollow way, enclosure and buildings, Otterpool Campsite, Aldington Road	Non-designated	Medieval to Post-medieval	-	90
TR 13 NW 177	Findspot - Silver penny, near Lympne	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	144
TR 13 NW 178	Crash site of Hawker Typhoon IB	PCS	Modern	-	95
TR 13 NW 179	Crash site of Supermarine Spitfire I	PCS	Modern	-	148
TR 13 NW 18	Moat site, Bellevue House, Shepway	Non-designated	Medieval	-	93

TR 13 NW 181	Crash site of Supermarine Spitfire I	PCS	Modern	-	42
TR 13 NW 190	Cropmark of a possible ring ditch, to the south of Barrowhill, Sellindge	Non-designated	Unknown	-	81
TR 13 NW 196	Find spot - coins, Lympne parish	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	142
TR 13 NW 198	Medieval Ditches, Undated Ditch and Undated Cobbled surface, Sellindge	Non-designated	Medieval	-	55
TR 13 NW 34	Findspot - coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	58
TR 13 NW 38/ MKE8427	Westenhanger Station	Non-designated	Post-medieval to Modern	-	184
TR 13 NW 43	Belle Vue Aisled Barn	Non-designated	Medieval	-	87
TR 13 NW 45	Roman site nRrHillhurst Farm	Non-designated	Roman	-	197
TR 13 NW 46	Prehistoric flint and md pottery, Lympne	Non-designated	Unknown	-	185
TR 13 NW 47	Findspot - Flint artefacts, Lympne	Non-designated	Unknown	-	180
TR 13 NW 48	Findspot - Pottery and tile, Lympne	Non-designated	Roman	-	179
TR 13 NW 50	Findspot - Pottery, tile, coins, Lympne	Non-designated	Roman	-	176
TR 13 NW 51	Findspot - Pottery, Stanford	Non-designated	Roman	-	181
TR 13 NW 61	Medieval features north of Westenhanger	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	150
TR 13 NW 62	Prehistoric buried soil north of Westenhanger Castle, Stanford	Non-designated	Neolithic to Bronze Age	-	153
TR 13 NW 64	East Stour Diversion	Non-designated	Unknown	-	97

TR 13 NW 67	Post-Medieval features at Royal Oak Motel, Stanford	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	178
TR 13 NW 68	Bronze Age occupation Site, Lypne Industrial Estate	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	106
TR 13 NW 80	Remains of Overblister hanger and trackway, Lypne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	-	133
TR 13 NW 82	Remains of ammunition store, Lypne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	-	132
TR 13 NW 9	Probable Bronze Age burial mound, nr Barrowhill	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	79
TR 13 SW 134	Site of a Windmill and smock mill, Mill house, Lypne	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	121
TR 13 SW 137	Medieval house northwest of Lypne Castle, Castle Close	Non-designated	Medieval to Modern	-	136
TR 13 SW 162	Lypne Castle, Castle Close, Lypne	Non-designated	Modern	-	137
TR 13 SW 2	C6th-C7th Frankish interments found c.1828	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	89
TR 13 SW 36	Findspot - Pottery found near stutfall castle	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	122
TR 13 SW 6	Findspot - pot (found 1913)	Non-designated	Unknown	-	51
TR 14 NW 53	Stone Street (Roman Road)	Non-designated	Roman	-	MKE17367
TR 13 NW 38	Westenhanger Station	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	184
TR 13 NW 194	Second World War anti-tank obstacles, Port Lypne	Non-designated	Modern	-	MKE16470
TR 03 SE 124	Aldergate Wood, Lypne	Non-designated	Modern	-	MKE76323

TR 13 SW 145	Port Lympne, associated land	Non- designated	Unknown	-	MKE77057
TR 13 SW 166	St Stephens Graveyard - Pathway at the end of Castle Close, Lympne	Non- designated	Medieval to Unknown	-	MKE99773

## Appendix 6 - Otterpool Option B Gazetteer

Assets assessed (incl. description)					
NHLE/ HER Re	Name	Asset	Period	Description	Figure Ref
1020761/ MKE4272/ TR 13 NW 163	Westenhanger Castle	SM	Medieval - Post-medieval	<p>The monument includes Westenhanger Castle, a medieval and later fortified manor house situated on the southern edge of the floodplain of the River East Stour. The site is on that of an earlier manor and also had a medieval church and cemetery (HER ref MKE4271) - The Church St. Mary, of Westenhanger, is said to have stood a little west of the house [see TR 13 NW 3] between the drawbridge and the great barn which is reputed to have been built out of its ruins. The church, which was mentioned c.1291, was described as 'ecclesia desolata' and 'dilapidata' in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The church at Westenhanger was pulled down when Henry VIII enclosed the adjoining lands to form Westenhanger Park. A watermill is reported to have stood at the eastern end of the northern side of the moat. Of the church, not a trace remains. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century the castle passed into Royal hands and was greatly enhanced with the creation of formal gardens and a deer park. The deer park is described in 1559 as being about 400 acres (approximately 162ha) in extent; although its boundaries are not known.</p> <p>The best surviving remains of the park pale are situated to the north east of the moated site, where a substantial earthen bank is constructed along the north side of the moat's inlet leat. From the late 16th century the castle was again in private hands, and in 1701 the property was sold and most of the buildings were subsequently taken down. The present house on the site, Westenhanger Manor, was constructed in the 18th century from the remains of a 16th century cross-wing of the main hall; it is now a Grade I Listed building in residential use. MKE76140 - Medieval trackway and field system visible as cropmarks on aerial photos of 2008, to the NW of Westenhanger. A trackway running for 150m+ on a NW-SE alignment, and a field system relating to a medieval settlement (HER ref TR 13 NW 163). Also a probable post-medieval (but pre 1st Ed. OS map) field boundary. The trackway is also visible on Google Earth images of 2006 and 2007. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century the site was rebuilt as a regular multi-yard farmstead (MKE88710).</p>	1020761
1344223	Westenhanger Manor	LB I	Medieval - Post-medieval	<p>Castle or fortified house, now partly ruinous. C14, early and late C16, and late C18 or early C19, restored in 1980s. C14 walls of coursed ragstone. Front elevation of house red brick in Flemish bond, left gable end and rear elevation red brick, largely in header bond. Plain tile roof. Rectangular plan (courtyard 130 feet across), with circular bastions to west and north- east corners, and rectangular bastion to south-east. Rectangular tower to centre of each side to north, south and east. Gateway to centre of west side. Formerly continuous range of buildings to each side of courtyard; C16 fragments remain to north-west corner. Early C16 L-plan house to north- east corner, (probably for Sir Edward Poynings before 1521) with east curtain wall as its long right wall; main range at right-</p>	1344223



				angles to wall, rear range parallel to it between main range and north-east bastion. Part of house, including front elevation, rebuilt in late C18. Extensive work by Sir Edward Poynings before 1521 and by Sir Thomas Smythe 1585-91 (little of Smith's work remains). Castle largely demolished in 1701 for building materials.	
1045888	Barns at Westenhanger Manor	LB I	Post-medieval	<p>At the north western end of the outer court are a stable range and barn dated to the early and late 16<sup>th</sup> century respectively. Both buildings are Listed Grade I and are also included in the scheduling. The barn is approximately 34.5m long and 9.5m wide, aligned north-south, extending at its north end over the River East Stour where it incorporates a barrel-vaulted culvert. It is divided into three three-bay crop storage areas by two pairs of projecting wagon porches. Walls of coursed ragstone support an intact hammer-beam roof of late 16th or early 17th century date. The stable building is a two-storeyed range approximately 42.5m long and up to 7.25m-7.75m wide, aligned east-west, constructed of roughly dressed and coursed ragstone with a single buttress in the west gable wall. The roof was substantially rebuilt in the 19th and 20th centuries, but fragments of the 16th century roof structure survive at the eastern end. In its original layout there were three internal rooms of equal size, divided by timber partitions; the present layout dates to the 18th century, when a small central room was created around the principal doorway. Most of the building's original openings are in the south wall, indicating its symbolic importance as a high status structure situated on the approach to the inner court.</p> <p>Architectural details in the south wall of the stable building demonstrate that it was built against the north wall of a pre-existing structure, shown on a 17th century plan extending north-south and measuring approximately 20m x 5.5m. An inventory of 1635 suggests that this range contained domestic accommodation (the 'little hall' or 'maids hall') and as such it may represent the reuse for service accommodation of an earlier domestic building, possibly the hall of the second medieval manor at Westenhanger.</p>	1045888
1344210/ MKE88407	Otterpool Manor	LB II	Post-medieval	<p>Farmhouse. C17 or earlier, with late C18 facade, and early C19 addition to right. Probably timber-framed. Front elevation of left section red brick in Flemish bond except left end (red and grey brick). Front elevation of right section red and grey brick in Flemish bond, right gable end tile-hung at least to first floor. Plain tile roofs. 2 storeys, right section with higher eaves. Modillioned wooden eaves cornice to whole of left section. Hipped roof to each section, right hip of left section returning. Slender brick gable end stack to left, multiple brick ridge stack towards centre of left section, and rear stack to right section. Irregular fenestration of 6 windows; two 16-pane sashes in open boxes and central bullseye window to left section; regular 3-window front of two 12-pane sashes in open boxes and blind central window to right section. Ground-floor windows have splayed rubbed-brick voussoirs to left section and segmental heads to right. Blocked door to left section under stack. Door of 4 fielded panels to left end of right section with enriched rectangular fanlight and Doric pilasters, behind glazed porch. Lean-to to left. Short rear wing to right end of left section. Left gable end dated.1633. Interior not inspected.</p>	1344210
1061110/ MKE88418	Upper Otterpool	LB II	Post-medieval	<p>Farmhouse, now house. Late C16 or early C17 with later alterations. limber framed. Front elevation of main range small blocks of roughly coursed stone with brick dressings. Ground floor of wing uncoursed stone, first floor red brick in Flemish bond. Rear elevation of main range and first floor of wing red brick in English bond. Plain tile roof. Main range of 3 timber-framed bays and entrance passage, with 2-bay cross-wing projecting slightly</p>	1061110

				to rear to right. 2 storeys. Stone plinth to main range. Hipped roof, right hip returning. Brick stack towards top of left hip. Multiple brick ridge stack to junction of main range and wing. Irregular fenestration of 5 windows; one late C20 six-pane fixed light to left end and four 16-pane sashes, that to wing in altered opening. Ground-floor windows with segmental heads, one in blocked doorway beneath stack. Small chamfered rectangular stone window to rear of wing. Late C20 door to left of centre. 2-storey red brick lean-to to left. Interior: Moulded ground-floor beams. 3 moulded wooden doorways in entrance passage, possibly re-set. Moulded brick fireplace to left end first floor. Small quantity C17 panelling to first floor. Covered wall painting.	
1000262/ MKE9340	Sandling Park	RPG II	Post-medieval	A mid C19 to late C20 informal woodland garden with specialist rhododendron collection, and with early C20 formal features designed with advice from Henry Milner, set within a largely C19 park. The 177ha registered site, comprises c 13ha of formal and ornamental gardens and c 164ha of parkland, farmland, and woodland. It was owned in the late C18 by the Deedes family who built a house on the site of the present house in 1796. In 1897 it was sold to the Rt Hon Lawrence Hardy MP, who in that year invited the landscape designer Henry Milner (c 1845-1906, son and later partner of Edward Milner) to prepare a plan for the gardens. Sandling passed to Hardy's son, Major A E Hardy and then to his grandson, Captain A Hardy, the Hardy family being responsible for most of the present ornamental woodland gardens. The house, gardens, and park remain (1997) in private hands. The present house sits on a broad level platform situated along the northern perimeter of the park, and enjoys extensive views south and east over the park towards the coast. The main entrances to the park are from the north and the south, for the most part there is intervening woodland between the driveway and the site but when entering from the south tand reaching the centre of the park there is only open fields, albeit with treelined boundaries. The formal gardens lie to the immediate south-east and south-west of the house with extensive informal woodland gardens (in House Wood) beyond them to the west, north-west, and south-west. The park extends to the west, south, and south-east of the gardens, on the slopes rising on the north-west and south-east sides of the central stream valley. Immediately beyond House Wood to the west and south-west, the slopes are largely open in character and laid to grass or a rotational arable crop.	1000262
1000939/ MKE76003	Port Lympne	RPG II*	Post-medieval	An early C20 formal terraced garden laid out by Sir Philip Sassoon and the architect Philip Tilden and with later planting by Russell Page. The registered site of 23ha, which comprises 6ha of formal gardens set within c 17ha of woodland, occupies the summit and steep, 1km long south-facing slope of a cliff which rises c 100m above the levels of Romney Marsh. The site is bounded to the north by the B2067 and is enclosed from the road and the level farmland beyond by chain-link fencing and internal woodland belts. To the west, the fenced boundary abuts Aldergate Wood and open arable farmland while to the east and south the site is bounded by the paddocks and tree belts of the wild animal park and beyond them, to the south, by the Royal Military Canal and the arable landscape of Romney Marsh. Port Lympne (listed grade II*) stands on a terrace cut into the cliff just below its crest; Sir Philip Sassoon, MP for Hythe from 1912 and, later in his career, Private Secretary to Lloyd George and Under-Secretary for Air, bought the estate land at Port Lympne and built the present house between 1911 and 1913 and laid out the gardens immediately after the end of the First World War. The gardens and pleasure grounds lie principally to the south and west of the house on a series of terraces stepping down the slope of the cliff. To the west and south the gardens are enclosed by the mature mixed	1000939

				woodland of Hill Hurst Wood (shown on Mudge's map of Kent of 1801) which is cut by a series of hard-surfaced allées leading to vista points on the woodland boundary, some oriented southwards towards the sea and shown established by 1939 (OS). After the death of Sir Philip Sasson in 1939, Port Lympne passed to a cousin, Hannah Gubby but was commandeered by the RAF in 1942. After the Second World War it was owned by Colonel and Mrs Waite and then by a property company for a time. It lay empty for many years until bought by Mr John Aspinall in 1973 for use as a centre and park for wild animals. It remains (1997) in private ownership.	
1083593	Lympne Hall	LB II	Post-medieval	Lympne Hall II House. C16, with C18 facade and C20 alterations. Timber framed. Front elevation red brick. Uncoursed galleted stone to part of ground floor of right end bay. Exposed post to left end of first floor. Plain tile roof. Right end bay possibly added or rebuilt. 2 storeys and garret on stone plinth. Red brick plat band, lower across right end bay. Roof hipped to left with gablet, half-hipped to right. Central brick ridge stack. Irregular fenestration of four C20 three-light leaded wooden casements. Half-glazed door in gabled timber and brick porch beneath stack. Lean-to to left end. Rear lean-to to right. Interior not inspected, but said to contain fireplace dated 1550.	1083593
1061112	Port Lympne North Lodge, Wall and Gate Pier	LB II	Post-medieval	Gate lodge. Circa 1912, probably by Sir Herbert Baker, for Sir Philip Sassoon. Red brick, with plain tile roof. 1½ storeys, on low brick plinth. Brickwork indented to corners to resemble rusticated quoins. Shaped, brick-coped gables. Central brick ridge stack with moulded cornice. Each gable end has one 2-light casement to each floor with moulded brick hoodmould, that to upper window shaped to suggest triangular pediment, that to lower horizontal. Elevation to drive has 2 two-light ground-floor casements with similar horizontal hoodmoulds. Central half-glazed door to drive in rectangular bolection-moulded stone architrave with keystone, and segmental pediment on consoles. Initials P.S. to gable ends. Wall with dipped top running south from east gable end to brick gate-pier with rusticated brick quoins and moulded brick plinth and cornice, surmounted by stone pineapple. Interior not inspected.	1061112
1061113	Port Lympne South Lodge, Wall and Gate Pier	LB II	Post-medieval	Gate lodge. Circa 1912, probably by Sir Herbert Baker, for Sir Philip Sassoon. Red brick, with plain tile roof. 1½ storeys, on low brick plinth. Brickwork indented to corners, resembles rusticated quoins. Shaped, brick-coped gables. Central brick ridge stack with moulded cornice. Each gable end has one 2-Light casement to each floor with moulded brick hoodmould, that to upper window shaped to suggest triangular pediment, that to lower horizontal. Elevation to drive has 2 two-light ground-floor casements with similar horizontal hoodmoulds. Central half-glazed door to drive in rectangular bolection-moulded stone architrave with keystone, and segmental pediment on consoles. Initials P.S. to gable ends. Wall with dipped top running north from east gable end to brick gate-pier with rusticated brick quoins and moulded brickplinth and cornice, surmounted by stone pineapple. Interior not inspected.	1061113
1061114	Trojan Staircase about 26 metres west north west of Port Lympne	LB II	Post-medieval	Monumental flight of steps. Circa 1920 in a classical style, by Philip Tilden for Sir Philip Sassoon. Stone. Broad flight of 125 shallow steps up hillside, with stone terracing to each side. Lower stages of flight flanked at intervals by 3 pairs of low, swagged stone plinths with convex tops, and rams head to each corner. Towards top, steps flanked by rusticated stone walls, the bases of twin Roman temples which were removed on Sir Herbert Baker's advice soon after erection. Below each temple base, a platform formerly containing a	1061114

				cistern, into which extend stone lion masks, from Verona, spouted water.	
1344208	Claire Voyee about 76 metres south of Port Lympe	LB II	Post-medieval	"Claire-voyée". Circa 1920, probably by Philip Tilden, for Sir Philip Sassoon. Red brick in Flemish bond. Platform built into hillside with 3-bay loggia under centre of it. Brick steps lead down from right and left ends of platform against retaining wall. Scrolled wrought iron work with rose and fleur-de-lys finials, to platform. Round-headed arches to loggia with thin red tile band across arch heads, and keystone to central arch. Ribless quadripartite brick vault and shallow wall arcading. Floor laid with herringboned tiles in octagonal patterns. Semi-circular rear recess to central bay, with shell roof in herringboned tiles. Narrow tessellated brick terrace in front of loggia between feet of steps from platform.	1344208
1061067	The Royal Oak Public House	LB II	Post-medieval	Public house. Early-to-mid C19, altered internally in 1953 by Louis Erdi. Rendered, with slate roof. 2 storeys, on rendered plinth. Rendered rusticated quoins. Moulded cornice. Plain parapet, stepped up across centre. Rendered gable end stack to left and rear stack to right. Regular 5-window front of recessed 12-pane sashes. Central C20 canted bay to ground floor, replacing door. Single-storey section in similar materials to each gable end, set back from front; right section with rusticated quoins, plain parapet and 12-pane sash. Half-glazed, door in half-glazed porch to front of right gable end. 2 short rear wings. Interior modified in 1953 by Erdi as restaurant facilities for the adjoining motel (q.v.). Now a creative advertising and design office.	1061067
1061118/ MKE88432	Little Berwick	LB II	Post-medieval	House. Early C17, with C19 facade and C20 alterations. Timber framed. Ground floor red brick in Flemish bond to front elevation. First floor hung with banded plain and fishscale tiles. Right gable end stone. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys and attic on low stone plinth. Steeply pitched hipped roof. Rear stacks to left and right. Gable end stack to right. 2 rear dormers. Irregular fenestration of three C20 casements; two 4-light and central 3-light. Central French doors to ground floor. Stone rear lean-to incorporating re-used C17 moulded wooden doorway. Re-set brick date-stone IKD in left gable end. 1631 Interior: ovolo-moulded beams. Early C17 ribbed plaster ceiling to left ground-floor room.	1061118
1083582/ MKE88433	Berwick House	LB II	Post-medieval	House. C19 facade to a possibly earlier building. Front elevation stuccoed. Left gable end red and grey brick in Flemish bond. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys and attic on rendered plinth. Boxed wooden eaves. Hipped roof. Rendered brick stack in front slope of roof off-centre to right. Hipped dormer. Irregular fenestration of 3 windows; one 3-light casement with segmental head towards left end; one 2-storey canted bay to left of stack with moulded wooden cornice and sash windows, and one recessed 16-pane glazing-bar sash towards right end. Canted ground-floor bay window towards right, with moulded cornice. Door with 3 fielded panels to right return elevation, under projecting first-floor canted bay on wooden posts. Interior not inspected.	1083582
-	Lympe Conservation Area	CA	Post-medieval	The CA encompasses the ancient core of Lympe, a port settlement of Roman origin that has influenced the connectivity of the village. The earliest surviving buildings in the Conservation Area are a medieval fortified house (Lympe Castle - Grade I), and Church (St Stephens - Grade I), and other key buildings include a 16th century house (Lympe Hall - Grade II) and 18th century farmhouse (The Sanctuary - Grade II). Non-designated buildings of interest include the The Cottage and Smugglers End at the bottom of The Street, which appears to be of C17th origin (and previously the village post office & shop?). The Conservation Area enjoys a secluded setting back from the B2067, occupying	-

				an impressive vantage point on top of cliffs. Wide ranging views overlook the English Channel, with Hythe to the east and the Royal Military Canal and Romney Marsh spreading out below towards Dungeness in the south. On clear days France can be seen in the far distance. A sense of open space, changing landform and the abundance of trees are important features of the CA. It has been proposed that the CA be extended to the NE to take in the Vicarage - a building of mid-late 19th century date identified as having some local merit - and playing fields as these form an integral part of the setting and preserving key views across to the church and castle which contribute considerably to the character of the CA.	
1061111/ MKE88406	Belle Vue House	LB II	Post-medieval	House, now house row. C15 or early C16 with mid C18 facade, early C19 rear addition and C20 alterations. Timber framed. Front elevation clad with red and grey brick in Flemish bond. Right return elevation red brick in English bond. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys. Stone plinth to right End bay and brick plinth to rest. Hipped roof with gable to right. Brick ridge stack to left of centre (left end of left hall bay?) and rear brick stack. to right end bay. Irregular fenestration of three casements; one 3-light to left end and two C20. Ground-floor windows with segmental heads, those to right and left with narrow raised brick hoodmoulds. Boarded door to No. 4 in lean-to to left, ribbed door with flat bracketed hood under stack to No. 5, half-glazed door to right of centre to No. 6 and half-glazed door in brick porch to No. 7 to right side of right rear wing. Brick lean-to to left. Short rear wing to right with lower ridge, extended further to rear by early C19 addition with channelled render, slate roof and one 16-pane sash to each floor. Datestone WM towards centre of front elevation. 1747 Interior: only partly inspected. Exposed framing. Left end bay formerly jettied to front and to left gable end. Garden to the south.	1061111
1068786/ MKE88410	Somerfield Court	LB II	Post-medieval	House. Late C17 by Thomas Gomeldon, with early C19 and late C20 alterations. Chequered red and grey brick in Flemish bond. Plain tile roof. Built at right-angles to road. 2 tall storeys on stone plinth. Plat band above ground-floor and first-floor windows. Rusticated brick quoins to front and rear of left gable end only (towards road). Hipped roof. Brick ridge stack to left of centre, and at top of right hip. Regular 7-window front of 16-pane sashes in open boxes, formerly with lower cills. 24-pane sashes to ground-floor. Splayed rubbed brick voussoirs to all windows. Later brick porch under fourth window from left, with Doric clasping pilasters, modillioned frieze and moulded triangular brick pediment, round-headed window to each side and round-headed architrave to panelled door, all with hoodmoulds. Left gable end has blank round-headed window on each floor with moulded brick surround and keystone, flanked by 2 blocked rectangular openings with rubbed brick voussoirs. Early C19 rear wing to right demolished in 1970s. Interior: moulded cornice to first floor left end room. Staggered butt purlin roof.	1068786
1344201	Barn complex about 66 metres west of Somerfield Court	LB II	Post-medieval	Barn complex. Circa 1834, with later alterations. Small blocks of coursed stone with brick dressings. Red brick in header bond to courtyard side of outer buildings. Plain tile roofs. 3 sides of a rectangular yard, open to south. Yard divided by central barn running south from centre of long north side. Central barn: stone, on brick plinth. Coped brick gable ends with kneelers. Small stone cross to each gable. Slit windows to east and west sides. Gothic window to each gable end. 2 projecting stone porches to east and 2 to west with deeper hipped canopies. Dated 1834 on south cross. Shelter: against north wall of yard, to west of central barn. Open to yard, on stout poles. Pitched roof. West range: Storeyed. North gable end brick-coped with kneelers and small stone cross. South gable possibly	1344201

				rebuilt. Gothic window to north gable. 2 small first-floor windows and 2 boarded first-floor doors to yard. Segmental-headed brick arcading to yard on ground floor, with initials S.C. to keystones. Gothic doorway to west side. Shelter: against north wall of yard, to east of central barn, with C20 brick south wall. East range: short 2-storey building to north end. Brick-coped gables with kneelers. Small stone cross to each gable. Gothic window to north gable, bulls-eye to south. Gothic doorway and blocked Gothic windows to east face. Blocked round-headed ground-floor openings to yard. Longer single-storey range to south with similar south gable and cross, with Gothic windows. 3 blocked doors to yard. Interiors not inspected. Converted to accommodation in the 1980s.	
TR 13 NW 28/ MKE4295	Findspot - Mesolithic blade found near, Westenhanger	Non-designated	Mesolithic	A blade or flake unretouched of Mesolithic date was found in Westenhanger, in the parish of Stanford. It is now in Hythe Museum.	141
MKE80045	Findspot - Gold finger-ring	Non-designated	Medieval to Post-medieval	A finger-ring, iconographic in form, with a three-faceted bezel representing the Holy Trinity in the centre between a scene of the Annunciation. The facets of the bezel turn to provide richly engraved shoulders with flowers and an inscription. The inscription reads: E N BON (left) FOIE (right) ( I n good faith) .The hoop is cabled and beaded. Enamel is retained in the rays of light placed above the head of God the Father and in the "-ON" of "BON". The finger-ring is gold and dates from the fifteenth or early sixteenth century.	135
MKE108141	Findspot - Silver coin	Non-designated	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	A pale gold Merovingian Frankish tremissis, minted at Quentovic by the moneyer Anglo, c.645-50 (Lafaurie group XIc nos 100-10, especially nos 107-8). Refs: Lafaurie 1996; Webster and Backhouse 1991: no. 144; cf EMC 2015.0323 Obverse: Diademed bust right. Legend: '+VVICCO FIT'. Reverse: Cross potent set on two stepped. Legend: [AN]GL[O]MONET'. The irregular flan obscuring some detail, particularly on the reverse. Measurements: 11.13mm in diameter, 1.79mm thick and weighs 1.15g	123
MKE108194	Findspot - Copper alloy Mount	Non-designated	Post-medieval	A copper alloy mount of probably 17th century date. The mount has a central rectangular section with two moulded floral designs with central pellets on the surface. The reverse is flat and undecorated. There are two integral attachment lugs protruding from the reverse, one of which is bent inwards. The mount is 24.7mm long, 12.1mm wide, 3.6mm thick and weighs 6.01 grams.	189
MKE108195	Findspot - Lead alloy Token	Non-designated	Post-medieval	A complete Cast uniface circular lead alloy token. The token is decorated on the obverse side with a design, depicting a cross with a pellet in each quarter - Powell Type 14. The reverse is blank. Lead tokens with simple designs are very easy to make and continued in use for a long period; those with initials are generally thought to date to the post medieval period. (1550-1800 AD). The token is 16.3mm in diameter, 4.8mm thick and weighs 7.50 grams.	190
MKE108196	Findspot - Copper alloy buckle	Non-designated	Medieval to Post-medieval	A copper alloy buckle of c. 1350-1650 date. The buckle has a double loop oval frame with no adornments. The buckle is 20.7mm long, 15.2mm wide, 2.8mm thick and weighs 1.80 grams. A very similar example can be seen in Whitehead (1996) page 53 ref 295.	191
MKE108516	Findspot - Silver coin	Non-designated	Medieval	A silver long cross penny of uncertain ruler or class. Probably mined in London. The obverse of the coin has been completely worn away, possibly deliberately. The reverse of the coin is also worn. c.AD1279-1489.	192

MKE108563	Findspot - Copper alloy Coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	Heavily worn Iron Age cast copper-alloy Thurrock/ Kent Primary type potin / cast bronze unit of the Cantiaci (c.175-140 BC). ABC120, BMC 660-66.Obv.: Head of Apollo left. Rev.: Butting bull left, Leg.: 'MA' above.Thurrock / Kent Primary potins are closely linked to continental examples and a number of the sub-types classified as Thurrock or Kent Primary types are likely to be continental rather than of the Cantiaci.	50
MKE67991	Findspot - Copper alloy bead	Non-designated	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Roman copper alloy bead.	60
MKE68844	Findspot - Gold personal ornament	Non-designated	Post-medieval	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - modern gold personal ornament.	171
MKE80001	Findspot - Gold finger ring	Non-designated	Post-medieval	A gold finger-ring of late 17th century date. The ring has an oval bezel (9.5mm x 8.6mm) which is set with a faceted rock-crystal beneath which are traces of a gold monogram representing the initials of the deceased on plain black to Grey background. The monogram is faded, off centre and difficult to read. Black enamel survives in the floral decoration on the shoulders and in the oblong cells decorating the underside of the bezel; each of these cells has a white enamel dot at the base. The rings hoop is D shaped in section, 1.28mm thick and has been bent out of shape. A very similar ring can be seen on the database: NCL-FFE147. Scarisbrick and Henig describe these rings as Memorial rings (2003, p66). The ring is 19.9mm long, 19.5mm wide and weighs 2.61 grams.	124
MKE69434	Findspot - Copper alloy brooch	Non-designated	Medieval	A cast copper alloy Medieval brooch. It is a zoomorphic annular brooch, in the shape of a bird.The open frame of the brooch forms the outline of the bird, with a crescent or D shaped body. On the left is a small beak and head with a dot eye, and a tail of 3 plumes on the right. It is flat, and has no markings on the back. At the bottom right of the brooch is a slot where the pin would have been attached. The body of bird is decorated with a dot and linear pattern. It is thought this brooch is 14 <sup>th</sup> century AD, as it has a similar decorative style to brooches that can be seen in Hattatt 2000 p382 fig241 no1721. Additionally it is noted that stylized open frame brooches of bird motifs were quite popular in London, and are found in 14 <sup>th</sup> century contexts Egan & Pritchard 1997 p260. The same type of brooch can be seen in the database LVPL-518264. 33.40mm L x 19.02mm W x 1.47mm T.3.68g weight.	119
MKE96595	Findspot - Lead Alloy gaming piece	Non-designated	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	An Early Medieval probable gaming piece or possible weight. The item cast in one solid piece and is irregularly semi-spherical with a flat base and six knops or nipples arranged in a square protruding from the top. The knops are of differing sizes and a now bent into irregular shapes. Gaming pieces of this type are Viking or Anglo-Scandinavian and are dated AD. c.800-1000. Similar examples can be seen on the database; DENO-646EE0 and LEIC-3BFC12.the gaming piece is 20.3mm long, 17.1mm wide, 14.1mm high and weighs 19.70 grams.	32
TR 13 NW 85/ MKE19962	Findspot - Early medieval brooch	Non-designated	Early Medieval	Early to mid- 6th century gilded silver disc brooch found by a metal detectorists. Possibly site of burial.	104

MKE96596	Findspot - Copper alloy steelyard weight	Non-designated	Roman	A copper alloy weight of probable Roman date, c. AD 43-410. The object is an irregular bi-conical shape in plan and circular in cross section. It is hollow and has an iron cylindrical core which appears to run through the center but which can only be seen at one end at the apex of the cone. This iron has an old break and appears to be the remains of an iron attachment fitting. The object is undecorated and the surface has not been treated. It is possible that this object is a Roman steelyard weight as it shares features with other examples on the database such as SF-9C8F61 and NMS-819691. The weight is 16.3mm in diameter, 15.2mm high and weighs 14.7 grams.	33
TR 13 NW 12/ MKE4281	Findspot - Neolithic axe	Non-designated	Neolithic	Unpolished Neolithic flint axe found by quarrymen at Otterpool Quarry, Lympe in 1967. Now in Maidstone Museum. (1) Enquiries of the foreman and present quarrymen at Otterpool Quarry were negative, and it would seem the axe was found by one of several workmen who have left the quarry since 1967. The area being worked at that time is centred at TR 113364.	108
TR 13 NW 148/ MKE43594	Findspot - Bronze stirrup strap mount	Non-designated	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	Find spot of an 11th century bronze stirrup strap mount, Lympe parish. Found by metal detector.	94
TR 13 NW 89/ MKE39958	Finds at Link Park, Lympe, Kent	Non-designated	Unknown	A collection of finds at the former Lympe airfield, discovered during an evaluation prior to a new roads construction. Flints, pottery, and metal work were found, although no features were discovered. The finds included prehistoric pottery and worked flint, early medieval pottery, and undated waste metal.	101
TR 13 NW 1/ MKE4270	Probable Bronze Age Burial Mound, nr Barrowhill	Non-designated	Bronze Age	A round Barrow dug out in 1931. A scrap of red ochre is said to have been found. The barrow is surveyed but not described on OS 6" 1938-9). The barrow is much spread and reduced by ploughing with a diameter of 41.0m and a maximum height of 0.7m. There are no traces of a ditch.	115
MKE88417	Site of outfarm north west of Berwick House	Non-designated	Post-medieval	Site of an outfarm with a loose courtyard plan with buildings to two sides of the yard.	149
MKE88428	Site of outfarm south east of Westenhanger	Non-designated	Post-medieval	A field barn with no associated yard. Not extant.	174
MKE88429	Site of Tin Chimney Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	Site of a loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to one side of the yard. No longer extant.	186
MKE88431	Site of outfarm south west of New Inn Green	Non-designated	Post-medieval	Site of an outfarm with a regular multi-yard plan, no longer extant.	173
MKE88441	Hillhurst Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	A full regular courtyard plan farmstead. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%). Hill House is marked on the Stanford Tithe Map; the apportionment indicates that it was associated with a barn, lodges, pond, yard, garden, orchard and landholding of arable and pasture fields.	198
TR 13 NW 63/	Features east and west of Stone Street	Non-designated	Mesolithic? - Post-	A total of twelve trenches were excavated, archaeological features being identified in six of these. The features were interpreted as a series of pits, ditches and one larger linear feature, all thought to be of late post-medieval date. A conclusion was drawn that there	182



MKE17421			medieval	was no significant cut archaeological features or remains present within the areas under evaluation. However, further investigation revealed that, within at least one trench, a humic layer is present - possibly correlating to similar ground horizons associated with the Mesolithic, Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age and Roman periods, but most likely the latter two. Fluvial gravel deposits of possible Neolithic or Bronze Age date were also identified, and appear to form part of an archaic channel of the East Stour river or associated tributaries. The humic layer seen in the evaluation was the subject of an evaluation by Wessex Archaeology. This evaluation concluded that the humic layer most probably represented either the Late Bronze Age or Romano-British stabilisation horizon seen across Kent.	
TR 13 NW 13/ MKE4282	Cropmark and ring ditch	Non-designated	Unknown	A ring ditch approx. 20m in diameter appears on Lymgne Airport AP 4500, at TR 11263590. The site was built over by a concrete runway.	103
TR 13 NW 15/ MKE97538	Prehistoric ditch and post-holes at Enterprise Way.	Non-designated	Prehistoric	An archaeological evaluation took place on the site of the former Lymgne airfield in 2013. Four trenches were excavated with features found within two of them. The most substantial feature was a ditch measuring 1.7m side and 1.8m deep and aligned north-west by south-east. The main upper filling produced two small fragments of prehistoric pottery the middle filling contained 2 fresh flint flakes. The limited dating evidence suggests it is prehistoric, perhaps Bronze Age. It is believed it may represent part of a field boundary. Four post holes were found in relation to the trench, three to the north of the ditch and one to the south-east, the post holes appear to be contemporary with the ditch. They yielded two small flint-tempered prehistoric pot sherds and a single prehistoric struck flint. The post-holes might have formed a gateway of some kind by the ditch which may have been a field boundary. A shallow gully was also excavated, it yielded no datable finds but it seems probably that it is prehistoric.	99
TR 13 NW 176/ MKE80394	Cropmark of an enclosure to the west of Westenhanger	Non-designated	Unknown	An enclosure visible as a cropmark in Google Earth image 2003 to the east of Westenhanger between Stone Street and Hillhurst Farm. It is roughly diamond-shaped and its sides measure 30m, 25m, 39m and 41m in length.	187
TR 13 NW 189	Cropmark of a ring ditch, to the southwest of Barrowhill	Non-designated	Unknown	A ring ditch visible as a cropmark in Google Earth images of 2013 to the southwest of Barrowhill. It is c.15m across and consists of an apparently unbroken circle.	54
TR 13 NW 186/ MKE91040	Cropmark of a large ring ditch, to the southwest of Barrowhill	Non-designated	Unknown	A large ring ditch visible as a cropmark in Google Earth images of 2013 to the southwest of Barrowhill. It is c.60m across and consists of a wide apparently unbroken ring ditch. The centre of the ring ditch appears lighter, perhaps indicating mound material being ploughed down.	56
TR 13 NW 187/ MKE91041	Cropmark of a large ring ditch, to the southwest of Barrowhill	Non-designated	Unknown	Large ring ditch visible as a cropmark in Google Earth images of 2013 to the southwest of Barrowhill. It is c.40m across and consists of an apparently unbroken ring ditch. The centre of the ring ditch appears lighter, perhaps indicating mound material being ploughed down.	52
TR 13 NW 188/ MKE91042	Cropmark of a large double ring ditch, to the southwest of Barrowhill	Non-designated	Unknown	A large double ring ditch visible as a cropmark in Google Earth images of 2013 to the southwest of Barrowhill. The outermost ring ditch is c.40m across and consists of an apparently unbroken circle. The inner ditch is c.26m across but is less clearly defined.	61

TR 13 NW 20/ MKE4287	Possible Anglo-Saxon Palace near Westenhanger	Non- designated	Early Medieval	Crop-marks within the Folkestone Racecourse at Westenhanger were revealed by photographs taken by the Royal Air Force in 1946. The site, which extends either side of a fence is less clear on the north side where the ground has been levelled, with the area to the south being deep ploughed between 1949 and 1952. This means that superficial characteristics of the site have been obliterated. The crop-marks appear to represent a series of possible "boat-shaped" buildings of a type characteristic of the Dark Ages. If this is correct, there would have been six or seven halls lying alongside each other. This may relate to an early tradition, recorded by Grose that Westenhanger Manor originated as an Anglo-Saxon palace of the Kentish kings. The estate seems to have been in royal hands as late as 1035, but as yet there is no evidence to indicate the date or the character of the features shown in the crop-mark. A resistivity survey in 1969 revealed no significant finds, and two trial trenches on either side of the fence only indicated disturbed soil conditions. A layer of brown loam beneath the turf had animal bones, fragments of brick and tile of various dates, a sherd of Samian ware and some waste and worked flakes of Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic flints, indicating a long history of human activity.	168
TR 13 NW 21/ MKE4288	Possible Deserted Medieval Site, Westenhanger	Non- designated	Medieval	Listed as a Deserted Medieval Village but it should be noted that virtually no deserted villages can be proved in Kent. Kent is largely a county of isolated manors and farms and very few medieval parishes have nucleated villages within them. Consequently, virtually no groups of earthworks of now deserted nucleated villages are known.	164
TR 13 NW 22/ MKE4289	Possible Deserted Medieval Site of Eastenhanger	Non- designated	Medieval	Listed as a Deserted Medieval Village it should be noted that virtually no deserted villages can be proved in Kent. Kent is largely a county of isolated manors and farms and very few medieval parishes have nucleated villages within them. Consequently, virtually no groups of earthworks of a now deserted nucleated village are known.	165
ADD8	Folkestone racecourse	Non- designated	Modern	The racecourse opened in the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century. The centre of the course is farmed, and has a reservoir fed by a pumping station on the west side of the oval. The East Stour river runs along the western edge of the oval and under the straight course. RAF Westenhanger commandeered Folkestone racecourse in 1940 as a decoy airfield with dummy aircraft strategically placed to make it look active. 660 Squadron arrived on 23 April 1944 with Auster Mark IV single-engine liaison aircraft. They used the racecourse to practice operations with army units. On 12 July 1944, the squadron left Westenhanger for France, and the airfield returned to a racecourse. Reportedly an aerial photograph of 1940 includes a number of wartime huts or bunkers overlaying the racetrack and rubble from wartime buildings has been observed on the north side of the straight course where it meets the oval. The race course was closed in 2012 and subsequently the running rail and steeplechase fences have been removed.	ADD8
TR 13 NW 139/ MKE39490	Pillbox	Non- designated	Modern	Pill box shown on German map of defences in East Kent on the N perimeter of Lympne Airfield.	107
TR 13 NW 140/ MKE39489	Pillbox	Non- designated	Modern	Pill box shown on German map of defences in East Kent on the N perimeter of Lympne Airfield.	117
TR 13 NW 141/	Pillbox	Non- designated	Modern	Pill box shown on German map of defences in East Kent on the N perimeter of Lympne Airfield.	128

MKE39488					
TR 13 NW 138/ MKE39356	Pillbox	Non-designated	Modern	Pill box shown on German map of defences in East Kent near Bellevue, S perimeter of Lympne Airfield.	112
TR 13 NW 143/ MKE39487	Pillbox	Non-designated	Modern	Pill box shown on German map of defences in East Kent on the N perimeter of Lympne Airfield.	139
TR 13 NW 145/ MKE39357	Pillbox	Non-designated	Modern	Pill box shown on German map of defences in East Kent on the W perimeter of Lympne Airfield.	98
				<p>Lympne airfield dates from 1916 when it began as an ELG (Emergency Landing Ground) for Home Defence aircraft. Canvas hangars were erected and wooden huts for airmen. The Officers Mess was at Lympne Castle. In 1917 more sheds, workshops and offices were built close to the road along the southern boundary of the airfield and the site was used for ferrying aircraft to France. Not long after this in May Gotha bombers of Kagohl 3 bombed the airfield and Folkestone. After the war the Air Ministry kept Lympne open but allowed it to be used for civil aviation and in 1920 North Sea Aerial &amp; General Transport began a Leeds-Lympne-Amsterdam cargo run but it did not last out the year. It then became a customs airport with a wireless station, a 30-mile aerial lighthouse and an emergency landing ground for aircraft on the London-Paris run.</p> <p>1923 Lympne was chosen as the venue for a competition to find a British plane that could travel the furthest on one gallon of petrol with a 750-cc engine. The prize was £500 from the Duke of Sutherland and £1000 from the Daily Mail for the longest motor glider over a 15-mile triangular course. During the late 1920's and early 30's Lympne was used by a number of pilots attempting to set new records for the UK-Cape &amp; Cape-UK runs. These pilots included Amy Johnson, Jim Mollison, the Duchess of Bedford and Captain W. Lancaster.</p> <p>With the expansion of the RAF from 1934 onwards the airfield was reopened as an operational station in 1936 as a temporary base for No1 (Bomber) Group. In early 1939 it was transferred to the Admiralty firstly as HMS Buzzard and on the outbreak of war as Daedulus II, an outstation of the Lee on Solent base. With the fall of France the airfield transferred back to Fighter Command as a satellite airfield of the Biggin Hill Sector of No 11 Group. Although heavily bombed the airfield took no part in the Battle of Britain and only became fully operation in 1941 with a flight of fighters from Hawkinge. Dispersed hardstandings, hangars, a fighter pen and temporary accommodation were built to bring the station up to standard.</p> <p>In 1942 the station was used during Operation Jubilee, the raid on Dieppe, and this led to the airfield being further upgraded with further dispersal's to accommodate more fighters. Fighters also took part in Operation Overlord, D-Day, and Operation Diver, Anti-V-1</p>	
TR 13 NW 70/ MKE18298	Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern		120

				missions.  After the war the airfield was downgraded to Care and Maintenance only and used for pleasure flights. In 1948 Silver City Airways began freight flights, initially mainly cars and passengers, only into 1954 when they transferred to a new site near Dungeness as conditions at Lympne when it rained had become unmanageable. With the loss of the Silver City route parts of the airfield were sold off, but commercial flights continued until 1974. Parts of the airfield have now been developed as an industrial estate.	
TR 13 NW 71/ MKE18299	Battle Headquarters, Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	Located in the middle of a field, but would have been on the edge of the then Little Tory wood, this would have served as the command post for the Station Commander in the event of attack by enemy land forces. The condition of the structure is not known as it was not viewed as part of the Kent Defence Project.	76
TR 13 NW 72/ MKE18300	Aircraft Dispersal Pen, Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	Overgrown remains of aircraft dispersal pen located close to main road. It is unclear what state of preservation it is in. From aerial photographs it is close to the remains of a second pen (TR 13 NW 73).	11
TR 13 NW 73/ MKE18301	Aircraft Dispersal Pen (Site of), Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	Site of aircraft dispersal pen located close to main road and visible only from aerial photographs. It had been removed by 1946. It was close to the remains of a second pen (TR 13 NW 72).	105
TR 13 NW 74/ MKE18302	Gas Decontamination Building, Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	Brick built gas decontamination building close to air raid shelters and barrack buildings.	86
TR 13 NW 75/ MKE18303	Air Raid Shelters, Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	Eight semi-buried air raid shelters of concrete construction consisting of a single long rectangular chamber mounded over with earth, having a surrounding drainage gully. They were entered at one end via a flight of steps with two toilets at the other end next to a vertical exit shaft on the wall of which a steel rung ladder is attached. Several of the shelters display a vertical tubular vent pipe at their exits. One of the shelters along Otterpool Lane has collapsed. Nine shelters were reported during the 1999 survey, although only eight are visible from the 1999 aerial photographs. Only three are shown on a site plan dating from 1945.	82
TR 13 NW 76/ MKE18304	Picket Hamilton Fort , Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	Close to the western side of a group of former barrack huts is the upper element of a Picket Hamilton Fort. It is not known what condition the pillbox is in.	83
TR 13 NW 77/ MKE18305	Site of Slit Trenches Near, Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	Four "V" shaped trenches in a field to the north west of the airfield. Visible on the RAF 1946 aerial photograph, but not on the 1999 photo.	65
TR 13 NW 78/ MKE18306	Site of Trenches Near, Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	On the 1946 RAF aerial photograph is a length of zig-zag trenching, at least 240 metres in length. Its exact purpose is not completely clear, but it must have been to defend the airfield. Not visible on the 1999 aerial photographs.	78

TR 13 NW 79/ MKE18307	Former Barracks Huts , Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	Eight huts in a double row. Brick walls laid in continuous bond (bricks laid on their sides to save materials) and asbestos covered pitched roof supported by timber trusses. The walls are supported externally by thin pilasters and internally display the scarlines of internal divisions. Windows are of Crittal type. There is a door at either end of the huts and toilet cubicles at one end. Some of the doors have been modified or enlarged for post war use. One of the buildings has lost part of its roof. The buildings are close to other structures ( TR 13 NW 74 - 76) and the outline of footings for other buildings can be seen.	77
TR 13 NW 81/ MKE18309	Remains of Machine Gun Testing Range, Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	Remains of gun range used for testing aircraft machine guns. Close by is the remains of the ammunition store (TR 13 NW 82).	131
TR 13 NW 83/ MKE18311	Bulk Fuel Installation, Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	Bulk fuel installation F-type. Nothing more is known about this structure.	132
TR 13 NW 84/ MKE18312	Runway, Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	Concrete runway built between 1961 and 1967. Now derelict and overgrown.	85
TR 13 NW 86/ MKE21006	Pickett-Hamilton fort at Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	A Pickett-Hamilton fort still survives on the outskirts of Lympne airfield. It was detected during a walkover survey carried out in 2005 and is sunk into the ground. The fort was designed to pop up, fire and retract back into the ground. Numerous forts of this type were built to defend airfields during the Second World War.	84
TR 13 NW 87/ MKE21007	Concrete base likely to be of Second World War origin at Link Park, Lympne	Non-designated	Modern	A concrete base of 3.5 m x 8 m was discovered during a walkover survey at Link Park, Lympne. The base is likely to be of Second World War date and related to the nearby Lympne Airfield.	100
MKE88430	Farmstead south west of New Inn Green	Non-designated	Post-medieval	The Lympne Tithe map depicts 'Newing Inn Green Farm' as a farmhouse and outbuildings laid out in a courtyard plan, with one building (later shown as two cottages) to the west. The apportionment indicates that it had a landholding comprising arable, pasture and meadow, which extended to the south, west and north. The farm remains extant today as 'Newingreen Farm', albeit with some minor alteration to the outbuildings; the workers cottages were demolished in the mid-20th century.	175
TR 03 NE 232 MKE67583	Crash site of Messerschmitt Bf109E-1	PCS	Modern	A Messerschmitt Bf109E-1 (6327) of 9/JG27 crash landed 18 <sup>th</sup> September 1940 near Harringe Court, Sellindge. Pilot captured, died of injuries. Aircraft 7+ written off. The E-1 production version kept two 7.92 mm (.312 in) MG 17s above the engine and two more in the wings. Later, many were modified to the E-3 armament standard. The E-1B was a small batch of E-1s that became the first operational Bf 109 fighter bomber, or Jagdbomber (usually abbreviated to Jabo). These were fitted with either an ETC 500 bomb rack, carrying one 250 kg (550 lb) bomb, or four 50 kg (110 lb) bombs. The E-1 was also fitted with the Reflexvisier "Revi" gunsight. Communications equipment was the FuG 7 Funkgerät 7 (radio set) short-range radio apparatus, effective to ranges of 48-56 km (30-35 mi). A total of 1,183 E-1 were built, 110 of them were E-1/B.	28
MKE67583	Findspot - Copper alloy	Non-	Iron Age	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Iron Age copper alloy coin.	30

	coin	designated			
MKE68923	Findspot - Copper alloy coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Iron Age copper alloy coin.	31
MKE108418	Findspot - Gold coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	Findspot of an uninscribed British Iron Age coin, a gold quarter state c. 50-20 BC. Chris Rudd's 'Bognor Cogwheel' type ABC (Cottam et al 2010) 512.	34
TR 03 NE 222	Findspot - arrowhead, Harringe Court	Non-designated	Neolithic	In 1995 some supplementary field walking was carried out by Wessex Archaeology along the route of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link. A fragment of a leaf-shaped arrowhead probably of early Neolithic date was found. It was found amongst a diffused scatter of flint.	29
MKE88390	Harringe Court	Non-designated	Post-medieval	Harringe farmstead is evident on the Tithe map but the HER indicates that L-shaped main house may have dated to the 15th - 16th century. Review of historical maps suggests that it was replaced by a smaller rectangular building at some point between 1939 and 1971. In addition to the main house the Sellindge Tithe map indicates that there were a series of outbuildings to the south and northwest and a wider holding of agricultural land. The First Edition OS shows some further changes to the outbuildings, with the loss of those to the northwest and the addition of new ones to the south creating a more courtyard plan. These have been further altered resulting in a significant loss of original form (more than 50%).	24
TR 03 NE 226	Linear geophysical anomaly, Harringe Court	Non-designated	Unknown	In 1995 a geophysical survey was carried out at Harringe Court. A linear anomaly was observed in one area.	26
TR 03 NE 84	Pimple	Non-designated	Modern	Anti-tank pimples were cones of concrete, generally 2' 6" high x 3' (0.75 - 0.9 m) across their base. With a concrete footing, they were designed to be 'permanently' positioned. Aerial photos dating to 1946 show a double, then triple, then double line of anti-tank 'pimples' running south from road, sandwiched between field boundary and private driveway approx. 200m West of footbridge to Port Lympne Wildlife Park.	27

#### Other assets in the study area

NHLE/ HER Re	Name	Asset	Period	Description	Figure Ref
1004216	Romano-British building S of Burch's Rough	SM	Post-medieval	The monument includes a Roman villa surviving as buried remains. It is situated on a north-west facing slope above a tributary of the East Stour River near Court-at-Street. The villa has cemented ragstone wall foundations and is thought to have the remains of tessellated floors. It was discovered in 1972 when a 2m by 1.5m trench was dug, uncovering what is considered to be a substantial building. The finds included Roman pottery, coins dating between 289 and 350 AD, and small marble tesserae. Surface scatters of flint, tile and brick have been observed on the site following cultivation. Aerial photographs indicate a rectilinear crop mark, which may be associated with the villa. The course of a Roman road, running from Maidstone to Dover via Lympne, is located just over 550m to the south.	1004216
1005113	Royal Military Canal, Honeypot Cottage to	SM	Post-medieval	The monument includes a length of the Royal Military Canal, an early 19th century defensive work, situated on low-lying ground on Romney Marsh, south-east of Court-at-	1005113

	West Hythe Dam			<p>Street. It runs in a sinuous course broadly ESE for 3.03km, passing south of Port Lympne terraced garden.</p> <p>The length of canal is water-filled and the surviving features include the parapet, a bank on the north side, the Royal Military Road which survives as an earthen terrace, and the back drain, which survives as a ditch. On the north bank of the canal are two Second World War pillboxes, which are included in the scheduling.</p>	
1005148	Chapel at Court-at-Street	SM	Post-medieval	<p>The monument includes a medieval chapel, known as Bellirica Chapel, surviving as upstanding and below-ground remains. It is situated near the top of an escarpment overlooking Romney Marsh at Court-at-Street. The chapel is a single cell building constructed of ragstone with at least two phases of building evident within the walls. It is approximately 14.5m long by 8m wide. The chapel is now roofless but the walls survive up to an average of 2.1m high, although much of the north wall is no longer standing. The west wall contains a Late Perpendicular four-centred doorway, although only the outer sections of the lintel survive, and, in the north side, a holy water stoup. In the east wall are traces of the springing of a chancel arch. The east part of the south wall and much of the east wall are in smaller stone rubble, which is thought to form the remains of an earlier 12th century, two-celled, building. Much of the chapel was rebuilt in the 16th century. Bellirica Chapel is likely to have been a chapel of ease to a nearby manor house. The remains of walls and foundations of a possible manor house have been recorded just to the south. The chapel is associated with Elizabeth Barton, the Holy Maid of Kent, and became a place of pilgrimage from the 16th century onwards.</p>	1005148
1005179	Saxon Shore fort now called Stutfall Castle, 468m south-west of St Stephen's Church	SM	Roman	<p>The monument includes a Roman fort of the Saxon Shore series, now called Stutfall Castle, surviving as upstanding and below-ground remains. It is situated towards the foot of a steep escarpment at the north-east edge of Romney Marsh, a short distance south of Lympne. The fort walls survive in a fragmentary form due to landslips, but it appears to have originally been of irregular pentagonal plan. The upstanding remains of the walls are about 3.5m thick on the west, north and east side of the fort. In the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century they were recorded as being up to approximately 5m high. The fort is built of flint with tile bonding courses and has semi-circular bastions around the perimeter. Partial excavations have demonstrated that the main gate is in the east wall of the fort and is flanked by a pair of semi-circular towers. There is at least one postern gate defended by a flanking tower. The Saxon Shore fort was built in about the late third century AD, during the reign of Carausius, and abandoned in about AD 350. The conjectured coastline during the Roman period would have allowed the fort to protect the entrance of a substantial natural harbour in an area which is now part of Romney Marsh. The site was partially excavated in 1850, 1893-4, 1976-80 and 1982. A bath house was uncovered in the south-west corner of the fort and a range of buildings were recorded, including the principia, within the northern part of the interior. A second century AD altar dedicated by Lucius Aufidius Pantera, Commander of the British fleet, and covered with salt water barnacles was found reused in a gate platform. Other finds included reused masonry and tiles of the Classis Britannica, suggesting that a Roman naval base existed nearby. A site in this vicinity known as Portus Lemanis is mentioned in the Antonine Itinerary. The monument excludes all modern fences and fence posts, gates and gate posts but the ground beneath is included.</p>	1005179

1005492	Royal Military Canal, West Hythe Dam to West Hythe Bridge	SM	Post-medieval	The monument includes a length of the Royal Military Canal, an early 19 <sup>th</sup> century defensive work, situated on low-lying ground on Romney Marsh, south of Lympne. It runs from West Hythe Dam for 570m before turning to the east for the remaining 130m to West Hythe Bridge. The length of canal is water-filled and the surviving features include the parapet, a bank on the north side, the Royal Military Road which survives as an earthen terrace, and the back drain, which survives as a ditch.	1005492
1054031	Little Rhodes	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1054031
1054042	Church of St Mary	LB I	Medieval	-	1054042
1054727	Stream Cottage and Grove Bridge Cottage	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1054727
1061062	Ashdown Cottages	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061062
1061066	Holly Cottage	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061066
1061097	Railway Cottages	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061097
1061099	Barn about 5 metres north of Elm Tree Farm House	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061099
1061109	Pump House at Tr 118 346	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061109
1061115	Monument to Cathirn Knatchbull about 1 metre north of north aisle of Church of St Stephen	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061115
1061116	Monument to Elizabeth Woolly about 16 metres north of north aisle of Church of St Stephen	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061116
1061117	Manor Farm Cottages	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061117
1101767	Monument To John Knatchbull about 2 metres north of north aisle of Church of St Stephen	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1101767
1101773	Lympne Castle	LB I	Post-medieval	-	1101773
1101780	Church Of St Stephen	LB I	Post-medieval	-	1101780



1251489	Shepway Cross	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1251489
1344206	French House	LB II*	Post-medieval	-	1344206
1344207	Port Lympe House, Stable Block, Forecourt Walls to east, and Loggia, Patio, Terrace and Shell Fountain to south	LB II*	Post-medieval	-	1344207
1344209	Well Head about 2 metres north of Hall Range of Lympe Castle	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1344209
1347810	Forge Cottage and two cottages adjoining to right	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1347810
1367112	Lees Cottages	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1367112
1370011	Stanford Windmill	LB II*	Post-medieval	-	1370011
1392273	The Sanctuary	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1392273
1054020/ MKE88401	Elm Tree Farm House	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1054020
1061065/ MKE88392	Glebe Farm House	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061065
1061068/ MKE88420	Gibbons Brook Farmhouse Shalom	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1061068
1344202/ MKE88400	Guinea Hall	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1344202
1344203/ MKE88411	Rhodes House	LB II	Post-medieval	-	1344203
MKE107991	Findspot - Lead ampulla	Non- designated	Medieval	-	102
MKE108181	Findspot - Lead alloy seal matrix	Non- designated	Medieval	-	126
MKE108203	Findspot - Copper alloy MOUNT	Non- designated	Medieval	-	125
MKE108415	Findspot - Copper alloy knife	Non- designated	Roman to Early Medieval	-	12

MKE108417	Findspot - Flint axe	Non-designated	Palaeolithic	-	17
MKE108468	Findspot - Silver mount	Non-designated	Medieval	-	15
MKE64292	Findpost - Garnet brooch	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	170
MKE67638	Findspot - Silver coin	Non-designated	Medieval	-	49
MKE67791	Findspot - Gold coin	Non-designated	Iron Age to Roman	-	63
MKE67817	Findspot - Copper alloy figurine	Non-designated	Medieval	-	118
MKE67822	Findspot - copper alloy stirrup	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	66
MKE67872	Findspot - Silver brooch	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	41
MKE67915	Findspot - Copper alloy weight	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	48
MKE68417	Findspot - Copper alloy strap end	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	129
MKE69025	Findspot - Alloy mount	Non-designated	Roman to Early Medieval	-	11
MKE69390	Findspot - Gold coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	59
MKE69407	Findspot - Gold coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	64
MKE69420	Findspot - Copper alloy coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	9
MKE69547	Findspot - Copper alloy coin	Non-designated	Roman	-	138
MKE80019	Findspot - Unidentified object	Non-designated	Unknown	-	22
MKE88393	Stocklands Farm	Non-	Post-medieval	-	20

		designated			
MKE88394	Court Lodge	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	19
MKE88395	Potten Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	35
MKE88396	Stonehill Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	16
MKE88402	Grove House	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	45
MKE88403	Farmstead south of Grove House	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	56
MKE88404	Farmstead southeast of Grove House	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	44
MKE88405	Colharbour	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	43
MKE88408	Barrow Hill Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	46
MKE88409	Sheepfold northwest of Barrowhill	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	67
MKE88412	Farmstead southeast of Railway Cottage	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	80
MKE88413	Farmstead northeast of Little Rhodes	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	75
MKE88416	Combe Farm (Coomb Farm)	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	109
MKE88419	Brook Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	114
MKE88427	Outfarm N of Westenhanger	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	158
MKE88435	Outfarm northwest of Oathill	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	157
MKE88436	Farmstead in Lypne	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	130
MKE88440	Outfarm southeast of	Non-	Post-medieval	-	188

	Hayward Farm	designated			
MKE88442	Outfarm northwest of Ashford Lodge	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	196
MKE88711	Farmstead north of Barrowhill	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	71
MKE88712	Outfarm northeast of Stream Cottage	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	91
MKE88713	Farmstead southeast of Stream Cottage	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	74
MKE88719	Outfarm west of Glebe Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	10
MKE88720	Outfarm north -northeast of Stocklands Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	21
MKE88723	Outfarm north west of Holly Cottage	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	96
MKE88738	Little Sandling	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	199
MKE89069	Outfarm north-northeast of Potten Farm	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	38
MKE96667	Findspot - Flint leaf arrowhead	Non-designated	Neolithic to Bronze Age	-	25
TQ 84 SW 1/ MKE44253	London and Dover Railway	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	MKE44253
TR 03 NE 200	Cropmark of a ring ditch, Court-at-Street	Non-designated	Unknown	-	39
TR 03 NE 217	Findspot - Pottery, east of Sellindge Sewage Works	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	14
TR 03 NE 218	Neolithic/Bronze Age flints scatters and lithic implements, Sellindge Sewage Works	Non-designated	Neolithic to Bronze Age	-	5
TR 03 NE 223	Findspot - Pottery, Harringe Court	Non-designated	Iron Age to Roman	-	18
TR 03 NE 232	Crash site of	PCS	Modern	-	28

	Messerschmitt Bf109E-1				
TR 03 NE 238	Crash site of a Fokker F.VIIb/3m	PCS	Modern	-	37
TR 03 NE 247	Methodist Chapel, Ashford Road, Sellindge	Non-designated	Post-medieval to Modern	-	36
TR 03 NE 28	Possible iron works	Non-designated	Roman to Medieval	-	7
TR 03 NE 39	Harringe court	Non-designated	Medieval to Post-medieval	-	23
TR 03 NE 55	Roman tile found near Burch's Rough	Non-designated	Roman	-	6
TR 03 NE 58	WW2 Auxiliary Unit Hide	Non-designated	Modern	-	8
TR 04 SE 120	Roman Road	Non-designated	Roman	-	MKE75998
TR 13 NW 129	Site of the Royal Oak Motel	Non-designated	Post-medieval to Modern	-	177
TR 13 NW 134	Auxiliary Unit Operational Base	Non-designated	Modern	-	62
TR 13 NW 136	Pillbox	Non-designated	Modern	-	70
TR 13 NW 142	Nodal Point	Non-designated	Modern	-	68
TR 13 NW 144	Gun Emplacement	Non-designated	Modern	-	160
TR 13 NW 147	Site of Talbot House, a medieval hall house	Non-designated	Medieval to Modern	-	72
TR 13 NW 149	Findspot - gold shilling ('thrymsa'), near Lympne	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	143
TR 13 NW 150	Findspot - silver penny, near Lympne	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	145
TR 13 NW 151	Findspot - Possible imitation Ottonian silver penny, near Lympne	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	146

TR 13 NW 152	Find spot - Silver penny, near Lypne	Non-designated	Medieval	-	147
TR 13 NW 153	Roman field systems at Junction 11, M20	Non-designated	Roman	-	195
TR 13 NW 156	Bronze Age ditches, north of Westernhanger Castle, Stanford	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	159
TR 13 NW 157	Late Iron Age rural landscape, north of Westernhanger Castle, Stanford	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	151
TR 13 NW 158	11 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> century (?) settlement, north of Westernhanger Castle, Stanford	Non-designated	Medieval	-	182
TR 13 NW 159	14 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century (?) ditches and enclosures, north of Westernhanger Castle, Stanford	Non-designated	Medieval	-	120
TR 13 NW 160	16th century (?) ditches, north of Westernhanger Castle, Stanford	Non-designated	Medieval to Post-medieval	-	76
TR 13 NW 161	Late Iron Age - Roman pits and ditches, Stanford and Sandling	Non-designated	Iron Age to Roman	-	193
TR 13 NW 162	Medieval ditch, Stanford and Sandling	Non-designated	Medieval	-	194
TR 13 NW 164	WWII munitions store, Farnead Farm	Non-designated	Modern	-	172
TR 13 NW 168	Milestone	Non-designated	Post-medieval to Modern	-	47
TR 13 NW 17	Findspot - Tranchet Axe	Non-designated	Unknown	-	140
TR 13 NW 171	Findspot - Worked flint, Westernhanger	Non-designated	Neolithic to Bronze Age	-	163
TR 13 NW 172	Scatter of Medieval pottery, Westernhanger	Non-designated	Medieval	-	155

TR 13 NW 173	Possible prehistoric palaeochannel, on land at the Cedars, Barrow Hill, Sellindge	Non-designated	Prehistoric	-	73
TR 13 NW 174	Post-medieval ditch, Stone Street, Westenhangar	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	183
TR 13 NW 175	Medieval hollow way, enclosure and buildings, Otterpool Campsite, Aldington Road	Non-designated	Medieval to Post-medieval	-	90
TR 13 NW 177	Findspot - Silver penny, near Lypne	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	144
TR 13 NW 178	Crash site of Hawker Typhoon IB	PCS	Modern	-	95
TR 13 NW 179	Crash site of Supermarine Spitfire I	PCS	Modern	-	148
TR 13 NW 18	Moat site, Bellevue House, Shepway	Non-designated	Medieval	-	93
TR 13 NW 181	Crash site of Supermarine Spitfire I	PCS	Modern	-	42
TR 13 NW 190	Cropmark of a possible ring ditch, to the south of Barrowhill, Sellindge	Non-designated	Unknown	-	81
TR 13 NW 196	Find spot - coins, Lypne parish	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	142
TR 13 NW 198	Medieval Ditches, Undated Ditch and Undated Cobbled surface, Sellindge	Non-designated	Medieval	-	55
TR 13 NW 34	Findspot - coin	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	58
TR 13 NW 38/ MKE8427	Westenhangar Station	Non-designated	Post-medieval to Modern	-	184
TR 13 NW 43	Belle Vue Aisled Barn	Non-designated	Medieval	-	87
TR 13 NW 45	Roman site nRrHillhurst	Non-	Roman	-	197

	Farm	designated			
TR 13 NW 46	Prehistoric flint and md pottery, Lympne	Non-designated	Unknown	-	185
TR 13 NW 47	Findspot - Flint artefacts, Lympne	Non-designated	Unknown	-	180
TR 13 NW 48	Findspot - Pottery and tile, Lympne	Non-designated	Roman	-	179
TR 13 NW 50	Findspot - Pottery, tile, coins, Lympne	Non-designated	Roman	-	176
TR 13 NW 51	Findspot - Pottery, Stanford	Non-designated	Roman	-	181
TR 13 NW 61	Medieval features north of Westenhanger	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	150
TR 13 NW 62	Prehistoric buried soil north of Westenhanger Castle, Stanford	Non-designated	Neolithic to Bronze Age	-	153
TR 13 NW 64	East Stour Diversion	Non-designated	Unknown	-	97
TR 13 NW 67	Post-Medieval features at Royal Oak Motel, Stanford	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	178
TR 13 NW 68	Bronze Age occupation Site, Lympne Industrial Estate	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	106
TR 13 NW 80	Remains of Overblister hanger and trackway, Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	-	133
TR 13 NW 82	Remains of ammunition store, Lympne Airfield	Non-designated	Modern	-	132
TR 13 NW 9	Probable Bronze Age burial mound, nr Barrowhill	Non-designated	Bronze Age	-	79
TR 13 SW 134	Site of a Windmill and smock mill, Mill house, Lympne	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	121
TR 13 SW	Medieval house northwest of Lympne	Non-	Medieval to	-	136



137	Castle, Castle Close	designated	Modern		
TR 13 SW 162	Lympne Castle, Castle Close, Lympne	Non-designated	Modern	-	137
TR 13 SW 2	C6th-C7th Frankish interments found c.1828	Non-designated	Early Medieval	-	89
TR 13 SW 36	Findspot - Pottery found near stutfall castle	Non-designated	Iron Age	-	122
TR 13 SW 6	Findspot - pot (found 1913)	Non-designated	Unknown	-	51
TR 14 NW 53	Stone Street (Roman Road)	Non-designated	Roman	-	MKE17367
TR 13 NW 38	Westenhanger Station	Non-designated	Post-medieval	-	184
TR 13 NW 194	Second World War anti-tank obstacles, Port Lympne	Non-designated	Modern	-	MKE16470
TR 03 SE 124	Aldergate Wood, Lympne	Non-designated	Modern	-	MKE76323
TR 13 SW 145	Port Lympne, associated land	Non-designated	Unknown	-	MKE77057
TR 13 SW 166	St Stephens Graveyard - Pathway at the end of Castle Close, Lympne	Non-designated	Medieval to Unknown	-	MKE99773