

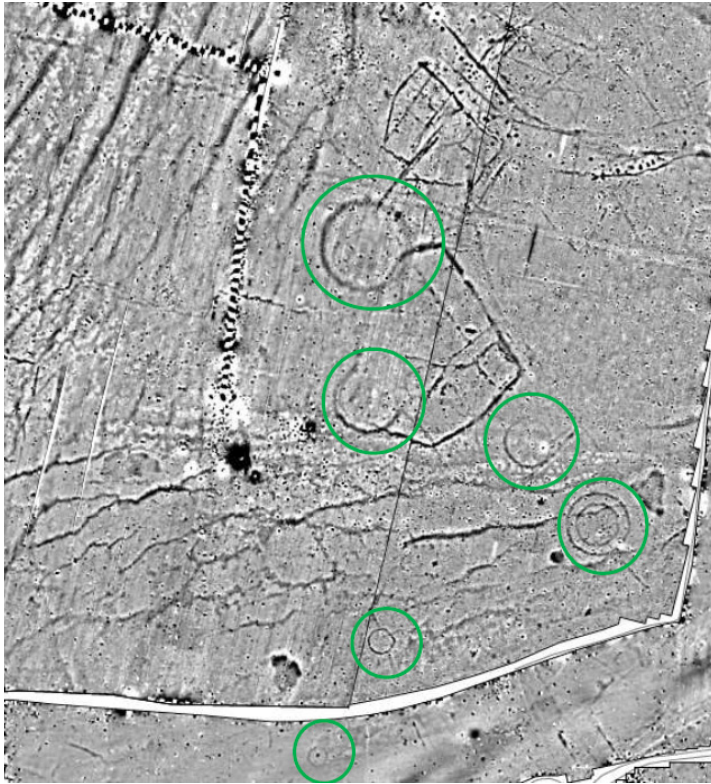
Heritage Assets Key Plan - Prehistoric barrows



Barrow 44 plan (Google Earth)



Barrow 58, 113, 114, 135 (Google Earth)



Plot of geophysical survey of barrows 131, 58, 113, 135, 114, 115 and 130, numbered from north to south (Sumo Survey 2018)



Site of Barrow 44, view facing east south east with location of barrow in centre middle distance



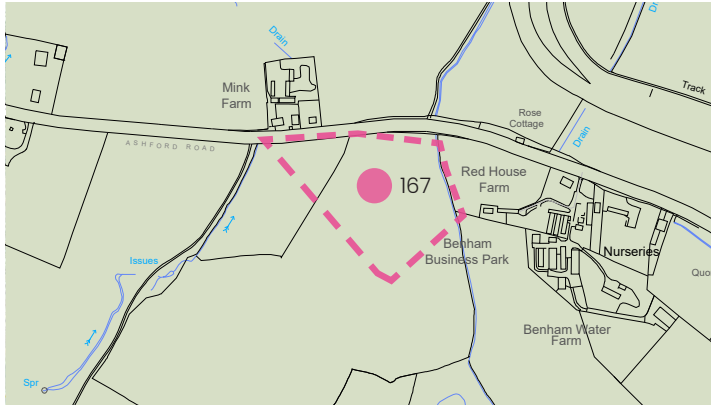
Barrow 46 located in a garden

2.2.4 ROMAN VILLA

The Roman Villa is within Otterpool Park Indicative Phase: Country Park.

HERITAGE FEATURE	PROJECT ID	DESCRIPTION	HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	TO BE RETAINED
Roman Villa	(167)	Roman Villa Significant archaeological interest. High status features. Waterlogged remains. Not well preserved based on current knowledge (the extent, range, layout and function of the various buildings present is not yet fully understood).	High	Yes

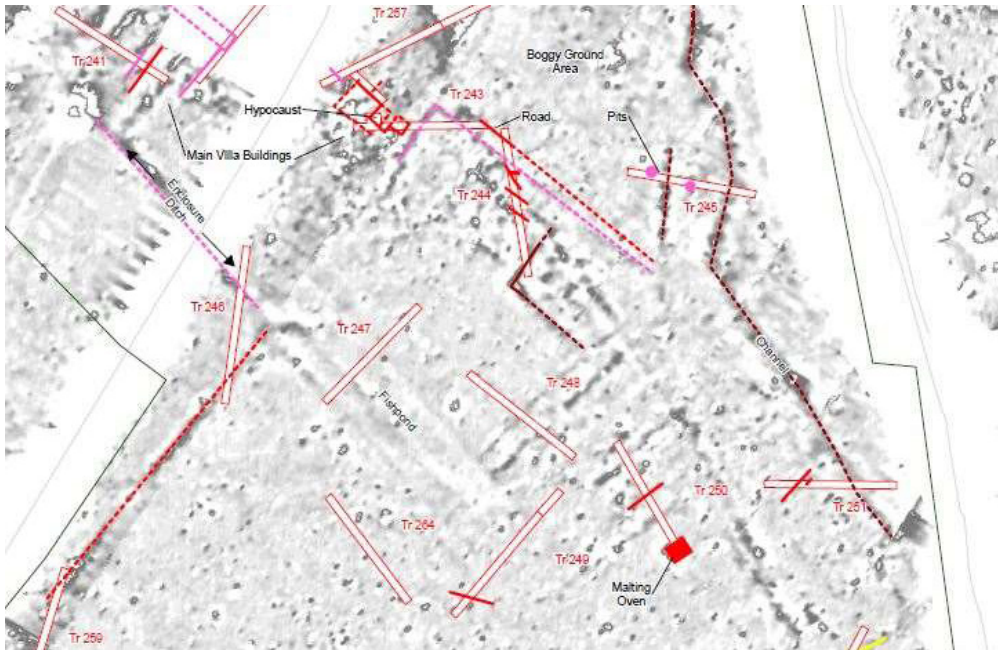
UNDERSTANDING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AT OTTERPOOL PARK



Heritage Assets Key Plan - Roman Villa



Looking north across the site of the Roman Villa



Villa features within Field, Oxford Archaeology, 2018



Wall remains



Column bases of imported limestone from Boulogne. Column bases are very rare from rural sites in Britain and are indicative of a very high-status building in the vicinity



Wall remains



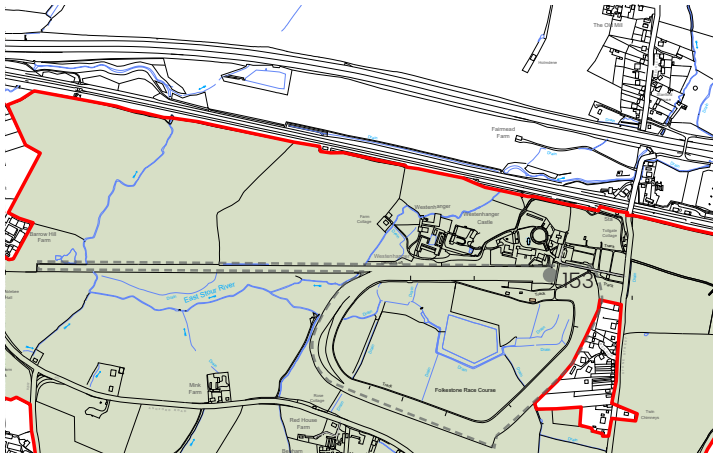
Hypocaust (Roman heating system)
Oxford Archaeology, 2018

2.2.5 FORMER FOLKESTONE RACECOURSE

The Former Folkestone Racecourse is within Otterpool Park Indicative Phase: Town Centre & Castle Park

The heritage assets comprising the former Folkestone Racecourse are:

HERITAGE FEATURE	PROJECT ID	DESCRIPTION	HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	TO BE RETAINED
Former horse racecourse including circuit	(153)	Built 1898. Some historic and communal interest. Also saw military use in both WWs.	Low	No
Small brick watch building	(271)	Original racecourse building	Low	No
Viewing box	(272)	Original racecourse building	Low	No (tbc)
Central grandstand	(273)	Modern building	Low	No
Judges viewing box	(274)	Original racecourse building	Low	No (tbc)
Possible storage or stables building	(275)	Modern building	Low	No
Eastern grandstand	(276)	Original racecourse building	Low	No
Western grandstand	(277)	Modern building	Low	No
Single storey weatherboarded building	(278)	Modern building	Low	No
Winners Circle	(279)	Original racecourse feature	Low	Yes
Ornamental pond in paddock	(280)	Original racecourse feature	Low	Yes
Two storey brick building	(281)	Modern building	Low	No
Racecourse lake	N/A	Dates from 1970s or 80s	Low	Yes



Heritage Assets Key Plan - Former Folkestone Racecourse and associated buildings



1960s photograph of Folkestone Racecourse, identifying remaining and removed buildings



Racecourse Paddock and pond with fountain looking north with the stables in the background



Small brick watch building (1). (Note: numbers in these photos refer to the key plan on p33, and are not heritage asset numbers)



Viewing box (2)



Grandstand buildings (3)



Mobile viewing tower



Judges' viewing box (4)



Possible storage or stabling building (5) within the racecourse

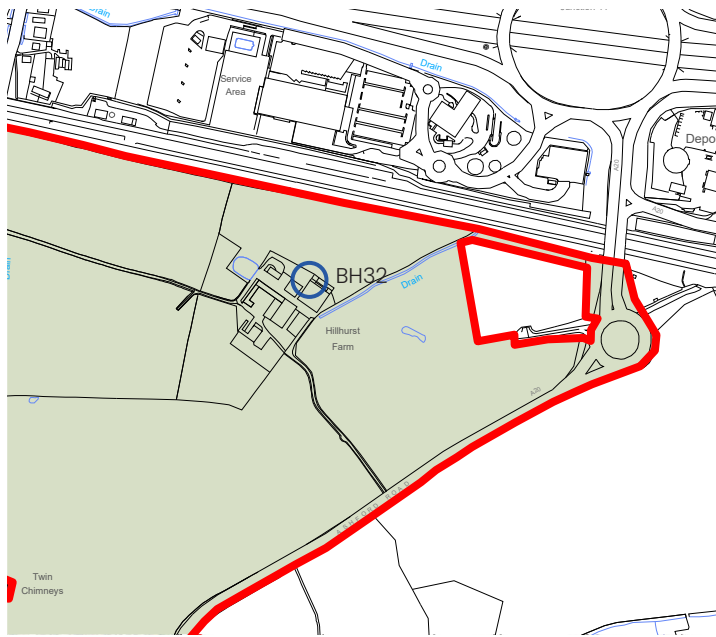
2.2.6 HILLHURST FARM

Hillhurst Farm is within Otterpool Park Indicative Phase: Hillhurst Farm.

The heritage assets comprising Hillhurst Farm are:

HERITAGE FEATURE	PROJECT ID	DESCRIPTION	HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	TO BE RETAINED
Hillhurst Farm	(BH32)	19th Century courtyard style farm, with farmhouse and outbuildings	Low	Yes
Farmhouse	(282)	19th Century brick-built farmhouse	Low	Yes
Barn	(283)	19th Century brick-built L-shaped barn	Low	Yes

UNDERSTANDING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AT OTTERPOOL PARK



Heritage Assets Key Plan - Hillhurst Farm



Hillhurst Farm (BH32) as shown in historic map, 1842



Hillhurst Farm - existing farmhouse



Aerial photograph of the Hillhurst Farm complex of buildings as they remain today



Hillhurst Farm building

2.3 Wider historic environment within the outline planning application area

This section of the Heritage Strategy provides a brief description of other heritage considerations currently known within the outline planning application area of Otterpool Park (the OPA), including archaeology, other non-designated heritage assets within the OPA, and historic landscape.

Actions required for successful integration of these heritage considerations at Otterpool Park are included at section 3.0 of this Heritage Strategy.

2.3.1 Archaeology and other non-designated heritage assets

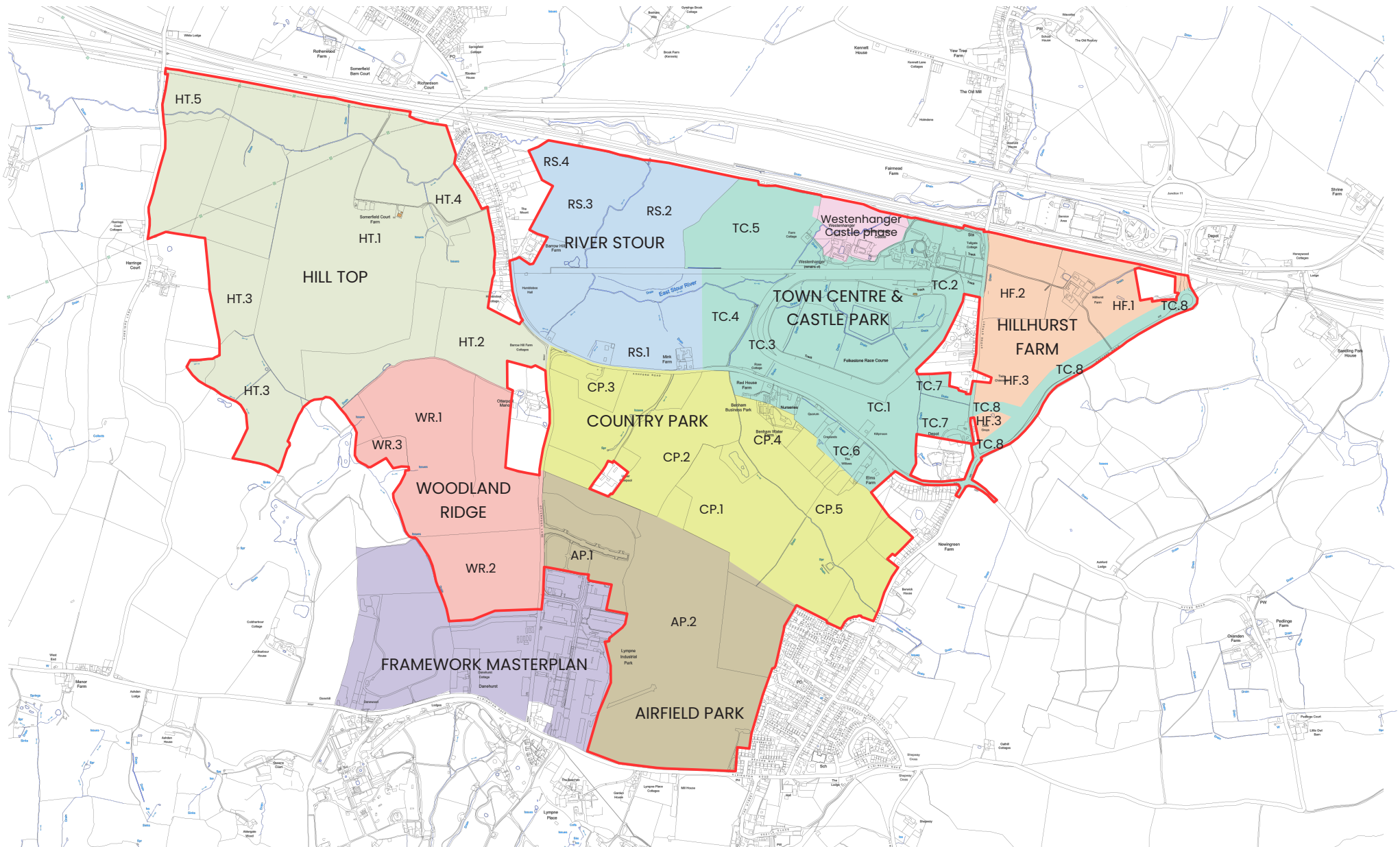
Archaeological fieldwork, including desk-based research, geophysical survey and trial trenching field work has found and collected archaeological remains within the outline planning application area.

Seven indicative phasing zone areas have been defined to guide the potential phasing of the development of Otterpool Park. These align with proposed local landscape character areas, as defined within the Spatial Vision Document for Otterpool Park (Tibbalds 2021). These zones define character areas, where the design of new architecture, landscape and public realm will be derived from and appropriate to the existing heritage features and historic landscape in that area.

This will be achieved through implementation of the actions within this Heritage Strategy (section 3.0) as well as through other planning application documents including the Strategic Design Principles and Illustrative Masterplans at Tier 1, and Design Codes and Detailed Masterplans and Designs (as well as an Updated Heritage Strategy) at Tiers 2 & 3.

The indicative proposed phasing zones and character areas are shown within the following key plan.

Various archaeological remains are currently known to exist within each area, as summarised here:



Indicative phasing of development areas

Development Zone	Known archaeology and other heritage assets
Town Centre & Castle Park	<p>The principal heritage asset in this development zone is Westenhanger Castle, including its Manor House and Barns (SM6, LB1, LB5). The zone mostly falls within the historic former deer park (154) associated with the Castle and includes some of its designed features as archaeological remains or remnants such as the historic pond (148), the Tudor Garden (166), and the Causeway recently defined as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.</p> <p>Trial trenching revealed a possible southern boundary ditch to the deer park; medieval and Saxon pits; and three further ring ditches which may be ploughed out barrows. If barrows these indicate that the Bronze age funerary landscape extended further east than originally thought (with potential for further Bronze age finds therefore). Prehistoric ditches here may be part of a Bronze Age field system extending east of Stone Street and west of Barrow Hill. A sizeable Iron Age ditch found by trial trenching in the north-west of this zone may be a monument or boundary ditch. Post-medieval quarrying activity has been found in the field west of the Castle, and a Tudor wall. Medieval occupation activity has been found to the south of Elms Farm (a non-designated heritage asset proposed to be removed). There is potential for further archaeological finds therefore at both locations.</p> <p>This area also includes military remains such as the line of the former narrow-gauge railway linking Westenhanger Station (a non-designated heritage asset proposed to be retained) with Lymgne Airfield. The area around this railway has been covered by geophysical survey but has had limited trenching. Knowledge of archaeological remains is therefore limited.</p>

Development Zone	Known archaeology and other heritage assets
Country Park	<p>This area between Grade II Listed Upper Otterpool (refer 2.4.1 of this Heritage Strategy) and Lymgne Village includes the former Otterpool Quarry.</p> <p>The area has been subject to geophysical survey but most still requires trial trench evaluation.</p> <p>The Roman Villa (167) is within this area. The zone borders an area of Romano-British industrial activity, with potential for finds from this period. A possible Roman quarry has recently been found in this area by geophysical survey.</p>
Woodland Ridge	<p>This area incorporates a high point which appears, from archaeological evidence gathered to date, to have been a focus for Neolithic and later prehistoric activity.</p> <p>Most of the zone has received geophysical survey and about two thirds of the area have been subject to trial trenching.</p> <p>A Bronze Age barrow (newly designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument), other Bronze Age burials, and Bronze Age field systems are in the northern part of the zone. Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval activity have also been recorded.</p> <p>The area has some military remains associated with Lymgne Airfield and the history of WW1 & WW2 in this area of Kent.</p>

Development Zone	Known archaeology and other heritage assets
Hillhurst Farm	<p>This area formed part of Westenhanger Castle’s deer park.</p> <p>Most of the area has been subject to geophysical survey, and some trial trenching (in two local areas). There are both known and potential finds from the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Medieval, and 19th Century periods.</p> <p>This zone has Hillhurst Farm (BH32), (282), (283).</p> <p>The zone is within the setting of Grade II Listed Registered Park & Garden, Sandling Park.</p>
River Stour	<p>This zone includes the River Stour and at least one known Prehistoric Barrow (44). Further barrows forming part of a prehistoric cemetery are expected, especially on the higher ground.</p> <p>This area also incorporates the western part of the historic deer park to Westenhanger Castle, and therefore holds potential for discovery medieval and post-medieval finds and park features.</p>

Development Zone	Known archaeology and other heritage assets
Hill Top	<p>This zone incorporates an area of higher ground with many of the Prehistoric Barrows, recently designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and where geophysical survey and trial trenching has revealed a rich prehistoric and Roman landscape including Bronze Age field systems, further barrows, Iron Age and Roman settlement, and undated features.</p> <p>The western part of the zone is currently largely un-investigated and archaeological fieldwork is therefore needed.</p>
Airfield Park	<p>Geophysical survey revealed fissures in the Hythe Beds which have had some trial trenching sampling but retain potential for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains.</p> <p>The zone has been subject to geophysical survey which has already revealed dense activity, some of which has been tested by trial trenching and relates to Romano-British industrial activity including quarrying and field systems. The area also has potential for Palaeolithic remains and activity from other periods.</p> <p>The zone forms the former Lympne Airfield (27).</p> <p>Airfield archaeology is prevalent including extant heritage features, partial ruinous structures, and below ground remains such as the line of the narrow-gauge railway.</p> <p>20th Century Airfield activity may have affected earlier remains, either disturbing them or masking them from being shown by geophysical survey. There is a possible Pickett Hamilton Fort (60) within this zone that is retracted into the ground but could hold heritage significance and should be preserved insitu.</p> <p>Lympne Airfield saw many plane crashes during WW2. There is potential for unexploded bombs and pipe mines.</p>

2.3.2 Historic landscape

As described in section 2.3.1 above, the Otterpool Park masterplan has defined character areas, where the design of new architecture, landscape and public realm will be derived from and appropriate to the existing heritage features and historic landscape in that area.

The historic landscape will play a key role in developing a new landscape-led design for Otterpool Park. The Heritage Strategy and the Green & Blue Infrastructure Strategies ensure this through the following actions:

Three 'destination' parks are to be created:

- 01 Castle Park - around Westenhanger Castle
- 02 Country Park - between Upper Otterpool and Otterpool Manor and around the Otterpool Quarry Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- 03 Riverside Park - along the East Stour River

Parks, heritage features, and historic places will be connected via a network of pedestrian, cycle, and bridleway paths along green links. These links will include heritage trails that will engage and educate the public in the rich local history, whilst promoting health and well-being.

The Heritage Strategy has had (and will continue to have) a large influence on the landscape led design of Otterpool Park. The importance of the settings of key heritage features, in particular the designated features, and the need for green, pleasant, and welcoming spaces to appreciate the features has led to the creation of green spaces that have heritage at their centre. Even the drainage has been influenced by the heritage, with significant water and ecological features, including the former Folkestone Racecourse Lake, being incorporated into the system.

A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) has been carried out as part of the project development, defining 20 distinct areas of landscape in and around the Otterpool Park outline planning application area.

Actions defined within the Heritage Strategy and the Green Infrastructure Strategy will enhance the existing historic landscape to convey the long and rich succession of local habitation and activity to create a new garden town at Otterpool Park with a strong sense of place and memory, rooted in its rich historic context.

Summary description of the historic landscape at Otterpool Park

The historic landscape of the Otterpool Park outline planning application area is generally formed of enclosed fields dating from Late Medieval to Post Medieval periods, including 16th to 19th Centuries. 20th Century industrial and military activity and the 19th century Racecourse (153) also feature prominently.

Limited modern development has occurred to the western part of the outline planning application area, and agricultural fields still are the dominant character type, with sparse historic woodlands and some historic hedgerows still clear. The outline planning application areas is bordered to the west by Harringe Brooks Wood – an Ancient Woodland.

The East River Stour and its tributaries have been a focus for human activity from at least the Bronze Age (although its course in early prehistory was not the same as today).

The presence of Bronze Age barrows indicates early funerary activity across the landscape of this area.

Stone Street and Aldington Road are Roman roads, and Roman industrial and farming evidence is found throughout the landscape. This activity continues through to the Early Medieval (Saxon) period. A dispersed pattern of settlements continues into the post-Medieval period.

By the Medieval period the landscape was largely unenclosed agricultural land, parkland and woodland. The Medieval/ Post Medieval deer park (154) associated with Westenhanger Castle (SM6) partially remains.

The 19th Century saw significant expansions of housing development along the major roads. Industrial activity left gravel and clay works within the local landscape. Military activity during the 20th Centuries also had a significant impact, with the creation of Lympe Airfield and its associated military remains.

Today the historic landscape is fragmented, though clearly demonstrating evidence of these many phases of human activity, settlement, and change. There are several visual detractors such as the M20 transport corridor and Lympe Industrial Estate.

Actions defined with the Heritage Strategy and the Green Infrastructure Strategy will enhance the existing historic landscape to convey the long and rich succession of local habitation and activity to create a new garden town at Otterpool Park with a strong sense of place and memory, rooted in its rich historic context.

2.4 HERITAGE FEATURES OUTSIDE THE OUTLINE PLANNING APPLICATION AREA

This section of the Heritage Strategy provides a brief description of other heritage features which, although they are outside of the outline planning application area of Otterpool Park, have relevance and influence upon the development proposals and therefore require heritage actions to be followed. These actions are defined in section 3.0 of this Heritage Strategy.

2.4.1 Designated and non-designated heritage assets

There are various designated and non-designated heritage assets which are not within the outline planning application for Otterpool Park, but which may be affected by the development through either impact on existing views to and from the asset, or impact on the setting of that asset. The actions necessary to mitigate these potential impacts are defined in section 3.0 of this Heritage Strategy, and Appendix A (Mitigation Strategy).

HERITAGE FEATURE	PROJECT ID	DESCRIPTION	HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE
Upper Otterpool	(LB20)	Grade II Listed. Late 16th or early 17th Century timber framed house with stone faced elevations. Originally built as a farmhouse, with later alterations; in continued residential use.	Medium
Otterpool Manor	(LB38)	Grade II Listed. 17th Century or earlier, with late 18th Century façade and 19th Century addition. Likely a timber framed house with brick faced elevations. Continued residential use.	Medium
Port Lympne		Grade II Listed building, early 20th Century house. Grade II* Listed Registered Park & Garden	High
Lympne Castle		Grade I listed building.	High
Lympne Conservation Area	(CA1)	Conservation Area, including nine Grade I and Grade II Listed buildings within its boundary. The Conservation Area is designated for its historic interest as a settlement built on a Roman defensive site (Portus Lemanis), and for its commanding views across Romney Marsh from its position at the top of the escarpment.	Medium
Sandling Park	(RPG2)	Grade II Listed Registered Park & Garden. Laid out by Henry Miller in 1897. An example of an informal woodland garden. Views from this park are mostly to the south and east, towards the sea.	Medium