

**Approach D:** Carefully excavate the villa, partially or more extensively, and create a new visitor centre/museum to protect and display the remains, also providing heritage and educational opportunities for the wider community.



*Kata Farm is a contemporary exhibition hall and shelter, created to protect and display the ruins of a ninth-century church in the village of Varnhem, believed to be Sweden's oldest Christian church and possibly the country's oldest building.*



*Chedworth larch-clad shelter over Roman ruins*



*At Chedworth is one of the largest Roman villas in Britain. Now a National Trust site, a contemporary protective shelter has been created to protect and exhibit the remains as a popular heritage visitor attraction.*

### 3.2.5 FORMER FOLKESTONE RACECOURSE

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

The **strategic priority** for the Former Folkestone Racecourse is that **memory of this heritage feature will be incorporated within the landscape design of the Castle Park.**

This key objective informs detailed commitments to the retention and enhancement of features of the Former Folkestone Racecourse, as defined below.

The heritage commitments and actions for Folkestone Racecourse are:

#### FORMER FOLKESTONE RACECOURSE

##### Proposed heritage commitments

<b>1</b>	<p><b>Features of the former racecourse are to be incorporated within the landscape design of Westenhanger Castle Park.</b></p>
<b>What:</b>	<p>Features of the former racecourse; the ornamental pond (280), and Winners Circle (279) are to be incorporated within the landscape design of Westenhanger Castle Park and made accessible to the public, including being enhanced and explained through heritage interpretation</p> <p>The location of the former racecourse circuit will be partially referenced by sensitively and appropriately designed external lighting and landscaped features, interpretation, and street furniture.</p> <p>Characterful elements representative of the racecourse will be incorporated within masterplan proposals, whether this is through retention and conservation, or creative reinterpretation.</p> <p>The Viewing Box (272) and Judges Box (274) will be adapted, or reimaged to create follies providing refreshment kiosks, play areas, and/or platforms for enjoying views of Westenhanger Castle Park, or provide other heritage interpretation.</p> <p>Grandstand Buildings and modern stable blocks (273–278) are to be demolished as these are intrusive within views to Westenhanger Castle. These historic views will be restored (as described in 3.2.1).</p>
<b>How:</b>	<p><b>Landscape Design Proposals</b></p> <p>A well-developed landscaping concept that retains the heritage features of the racecourse identified above, uses the memory of the former racecourse and responds to its communal value, will be developed (aligned with the Green Infrastructure Strategy), including enhancing and explaining the retained or reinterpreted features through heritage interpretation.</p>

**FORMER FOLKESTONE RACECOURSE**

**Proposed heritage commitments**

**Who:** The applicant will prepare briefs for and engage relevant and appropriate consultants to undertake design development required for the landscape and interpretation proposals.

**When:** Design proposals to be developed during Tier 2 and both will be submitted as part of Tier 2 application documents.  
Design proposals will subsequently be developed through the planning applications tier stages, in close consultation with key stakeholders including the LPA and Historic England.

**2 The retained or reinterpreted features of the former racecourse will be on the Otterpool Park Heritage Trail.**

**What:** The retained or reinterpreted features of the former racecourse will be included on the proposed Otterpool Park Heritage Trail, including being explained through heritage interpretation to enable enhanced public appreciation of their significance.

**How:** Heritage Trail proposals to be developed and implementation plans established, included as commitments in the contractual arrangements with plot developers for each phase.

**FORMER FOLKESTONE RACECOURSE**

**Proposed heritage commitments**

**Who:** The applicant will prepare briefs for and engage relevant and appropriate consultants to undertake design development required for the Heritage Trail landscape and interpretation proposals.

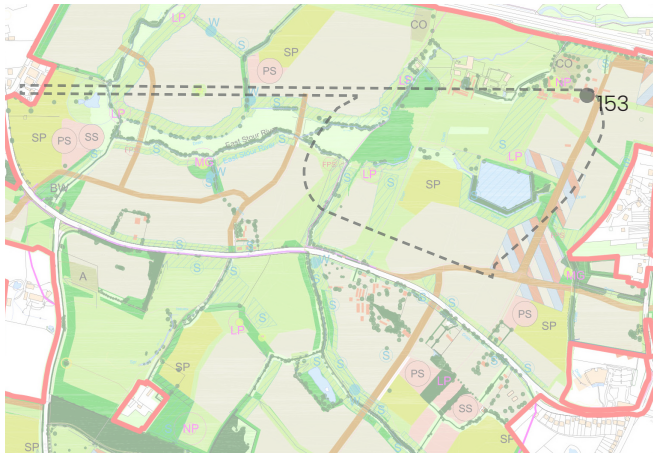
Design proposals to be developed by designers working on relevant development zones.

The applicant and masterplan designers will engage with artists in evolving proposals for how retained and reinterpreted features of the former racecourse could be incorporated into the public realm, and for Heritage Trail proposals as part of interface links between Heritage Strategy and Cultural & Creative Strategy. Artists' input and requirements to be incorporated into the proposals provided to developers responsible for implementation of relevant development zones.

**When:** Developed design proposals will be prepared and submitted as part of Tier 2 application documents (for each phase) with strategic proposals for wider development phases.

## Strategic Proposals

### Folkestone Racecourse Buildings



Proposed Heritage Assets Key Plan - Former Folkestone Racecourse and associated buildings

### Setting Within Masterplan Proposals

Within the proposed Otterpool Park masterplan the existing former Folkestone Racecourse buildings are planned to be demolished, to facilitate an area of proposed development.

The buildings to be demolished include the main Grandstand buildings and stables, and a small hut adjacent to the track itself. The smaller temporary and mobile structures including the viewing and judging towers could potentially be retained and relocated or reinterpreted across within the masterplan design.

### Strategic Brief

Some of the former racecourse is incorporated within the landscape design of Westenhangar Park.

The communal significance of the former racecourse presents a case for potential reuse or reinterpretation of some of the smaller temporary and mobile structures, as noted above.

### Heritage Proposals For Assets

Characterful elements that represent the former identity of the racecourse should be upheld and incorporated within the masterplan proposals, whether this is through retention and conservation, or creative reinterpretation.

For example, the viewing towers and judges' box that once looked over the racecourse track could be adapted or reinterpreted and reimagined to create follies which could provide refreshment kiosks, play

areas, platforms for views of Westenhangar Castle and Westenhangar Park, or provide other heritage interpretation, perhaps incorporated into the wider Heritage Trails.

Interpretation of these towers could activate and engage new communities and tie into creative and cultural strategic moves. They could become interactive landscape features containing information, public art, and reinforce the creative, cultural, learning, and discovery principles of the wider Otterpool Park Garden Town development.

A series of 'follies' could be created based on these racecourse watchtowers, and which might also evoke the local vernacular of architectural landmarks such as Oast Houses, or Kentish windmills, and their relationship with the regional landscape.



Judges' viewing box (4)

Series of 'follies' based on racecourse watchtowers and symbolic of Kentish windmills and their relationship with the regional landscape. To become interactive landscape features containing information, art etc and reinforce the learning, discovery principles of the wider Otterpool development.

Extended Stour River corridor with riverine character planting and wildflower groundcover

Existing PROW footpath formalised, and part of wider network of paths

Stour River corridor to rear



Kentish vernacular Oast Houses



Stanford Windmill

Mark Hanton Studio Landscape Architect's concept sketch for the proposed reuse or reinterpretation of the existing Former Racecourse Viewing Towers and Judge's Box as follies within the new landscape and public realm of Otterpool Park Garden Town

### 3.2.6 HILLHURST FARM

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

The **strategic priority** for Hillhurst Farm is that: **the historic farmhouse and large barn are retained and sensitively adapted to accommodate a beneficial long-term use for the local community.**

This key objective informs detailed commitments to the retention and enhancement of features of the Former Folkestone Racecourse, as defined below.

The heritage commitments and actions for Hillhurst Farm are:

#### HILLHURST FARM

Proposed heritage commitments	
<b>1</b>	<b>The historic farmhouse and large barn to the north will be retained and a beneficial use found as part of the masterplan proposals.</b>
<b>What:</b>	The existing farmhouse and large barn to the north will be retained (other buildings proposed to be demolished). Hillhurst Farm will incorporate a workspace scheme that links to the planned business development area that will surround it within the wider masterplan. The retained historic buildings will be creatively adapted to provide courtyard style offices or light industrial, e.g., creative start up, units as part of the new commercial development in this area of the proposed Garden Town, whilst supporting their historic agricultural character.
<b>How:</b>	<b>Statements of Significance</b> Statements of significance and condition surveys of these historic farmhouse and barn to be retained should be undertaken in Tier 2 design stages for this development zone, to inform Tier 2 & 3 design proposals for their adaptive reuse, including Setting Assessment.
<b>Who:</b>	Design proposals to be developed as part of scheme for relevant development zone (Indicative Phase: Hillhurst Farm). This is to be included in LLP brief to masterplan designers, and Developers responsible for implementation of relevant development zone.

#### HILLHURST FARM

##### Proposed heritage commitments

Ownership and management strategy for Hillhurst Farm to be confirmed.

**When:** Design proposals will be developed during Tier 2 and submitted as part of Tier 2 application documents, for the relevant development phase.

##### **2 Hillhurst Farm will be included on the proposed Otterpool Park Heritage Trail.**

**What:** Hillhurst Farm will be included on the proposed Otterpool Park Heritage Trail, including being explained through heritage interpretation to enable enhanced public appreciation of its significance as a historic courtyard farm.

**How:** Heritage Trail proposals to be developed and implementation plans established for each development zone, included as commitments in the contractual arrangements with plot developers for each phase.

**Who:** The applicant will prepare briefs for and engage relevant and appropriate consultants to undertake design development required for the Heritage Trail landscape and interpretation proposals.

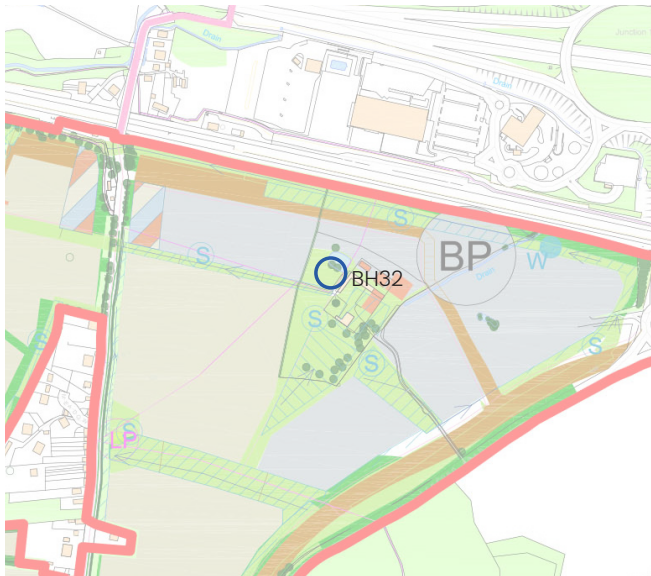
Design proposals to be developed by designers working on relevant development zones.

The applicant and masterplan designers will engage with artists in evolving proposals for how Hillhurst Farm could be incorporated into the public realm, and for Heritage Trail proposals as part of interface links between Heritage Strategy and Cultural & Creative Strategy. Artists input and requirements will be included in proposals provided to developers responsible for implementation of relevant development zones.

**When:** Developed design proposals will be prepared and submitted as part of Tier 2 application documents (for each phase) with strategic proposals for wider development phases.

## Strategic Proposals

### Hillhurst Farm



Proposed Heritage Assets Key Plan - Hillhurst Farm

### Setting Within Masterplan Proposals

The area around Hillhurst Farm proposed within the Otterpool Park masterplan is likely to be developed for business and light industrial use, being sited near J11 of the M20 and near Westenhanger Station. There will also be an area of housing development to the south west. The area will be accessible by cycle or by vehicle from Stone Street and the A20. The illustrative masterplan has preserved an area of public open green space to the south of Hillhurst Farm.

The buildings proposed for retention at Hillhurst Farm include the existing farmhouse and single storey spur building adjoining it to the west. The large brick-built barn to the north of the farmhouse is also proposed to be retained. The brick-built barn is what remains of the larger courtyard arrangement of utilitarian farm buildings.

The three larger, and more recent, agricultural buildings at the north of the site are planned to be demolished as well as the large barn north east of the farmhouse.

### Strategic Brief

The proposal for Hillhurst Farm is to incorporate a workspace scheme that links to the planned business development area that will surround it.

The more historically significant buildings be retained and creatively adapted to provide courtyard style offices or light industrial (e.g. creative start up) units as part of the new commercial development in this area of the proposed Garden Town, whilst maintaining their historic agricultural character.

The retention of the courtyard configuration at Hillhurst Farm should also aim to inform the layouts of the surrounding development so that it aligns with the rural identity and character of the local area.

### Heritage Proposals For Assets

- When retaining the farmhouse and single storey spur adjoining it to the west, the NE-SW aligned brick building that adjoins the single storey building should also be retained due to its potential heritage value. This is currently unclear on the plan of

buildings to be retained, as further investigation is necessary when developing design proposals.

- The retention of large brick-built barn to the north of the farmhouse is key in forming what remains of the larger courtyard of utilitarian farm buildings. Upgrade of certain features of these building such as restoring more historically accurate windows and doors to replace current contemporary PVC installations.
- Using the courtyard layout inspires the future arrangement of any light industrial buildings as it naturally provides social space for both visitors and occupants of the units. This encourages the establishment of smaller, local companies starting in the area as potential cooperatives of business owners, and overall contributing to the social and economic development of the wider community. See examples of adapted farm buildings creating a small cooperative of business owners.
- Potential use of one of the buildings for an exhibition about the farming history of the local area could potentially be considered. This could perhaps be a feature on the Heritage Trail.
- The Waste Strategy recommends that the existing buildings that are scheduled for demolition should be used during construction, rather than portacabins, to reduce wastage in energy, carbon emissions etc. The existing buildings could be used to as a platform for temporary public exhibitions, project updates etc. A space where the local community can go to find out information about the project. Having a set space away from the project compound would mean that community access to the site could be managed effectively.



*Hillhurst Farm (BH32): buildings in blue to be retained, orange to be demolished as part of the masterplan proposals*



## 3.3 Wider historic environment within the outline planning application area

The following commitments and actions are proposed across the whole Otterpool Park outline planning application area.

### WIDER HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

#### Proposed heritage commitments

#### 1 Community Development Programme

**What:** A Community Development Programme will devise and implement activities for the current and emerging Otterpool Park community, enabling education and engagement around various themes e.g., arts, heritage, wildlife.

**How:** The applicant will ensure the appointment of Community Officer to define and implement the Community Development Programme.

**Who:** The programme is to be led by a Community Officer working with community and volunteering groups who will be engaged in the programme.  
A Community Services & Events Manager will be appointed to the Otterpool Park LLP to coordinate a programme of projects within the Community Development Programme, including procuring input from relevant specialists, such as archaeology practices.

### WIDER HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

#### Proposed heritage commitments

**When:** A Community Events Manager will begin the Community Development Programme, starting September 2021. A Community Development Manager will be appointed in later project stages, before community occupation of the first phase of homes.

The applicant will work closely with the Local Planning Authority to determine timelines for engagement of the Community Officer and to determine the programme outcomes and content.

#### 2 Heritage Manager

**What:** Provision of Heritage Manager to:

- coordinate archaeological fieldwork across Otterpool Park
- enable presentation and interpretation of heritage through the Community Development Programme
- potentially take on management and maintenance roles at heritage assets such as Westenhanger Castle

**How:** The applicant will ensure and manage the appointment of a Heritage Manager, to the Otterpool Park LLP.

## WIDER HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

### Proposed heritage commitments

**Who:** The applicant (Otterpool Park LLP) will plan and implement heritage management resource appropriate to the scale and nature of ongoing development, including consideration of a Stewardship Body (as defined in the Stewardship & Governance Strategy) which might be independently managed in the longer-term.

A Heritage Manager will be employed to coordinate archaeological fieldwork; possible options for fulfilment of this role include a Heritage Consultant employed by the LLP, a partnership arrangement with KCC Heritage team, or in the longer term someone working direct for the LLP who would also take management responsibility for the restoration of heritage assets such as Westenhanger Castle & Barns as a retained asset.

The Stewardship Body might be managed centrally by a public body, and take responsibility for Castle Park, the proposed Heritage Trails and associated public art and interpretation pieces, and potentially the Roman Villa.

**When:** The applicant will work closely with the Local Planning Authority to determine timelines for engagement of the Heritage Manager (during 2022).

### 3 Preservation & presentation of archaeological finds within a storage facility

**What:** Provision of a storage facility for archaeological finds generated through previous, ongoing and future fieldwork across the Otterpool Park outline planning application area.

**How:** Detailed feasibility and technical studies will be undertaken to decide the most solution to storage of the archaeological finds generated by the project, and define an implementation plan for this, considering factors such as: economic viability, environmental conditions needed for storage, public accessibility etc.

## WIDER HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

### Proposed heritage commitments

This facility will also hold archive material such as maps, plans, and digital data, and will enable inclusive public access for people to see, handle, study and understand that resource, and for things to be displayed locally (within the development or immediate area).

**Who:** The applicant will prepare briefs and undertake feasibility work with designers to define proposals during Tier 2, for submission as part of the Tier 2 application documents.

**When:** The applicant will prepare briefs and undertake feasibility work with designers to define proposals during Tier 2, for submission as part of the Tier 2 application documents.

### 4 Further archaeological fieldwork

**What:** Areas within the application area not previously targeted by archaeological trial trenching will be evaluated at each project stage to consider the presence of archaeological remains.

All results of the fieldwork will be available to contribute to the detailed masterplan design of the zone.

If very significant archaeological remains are discovered there is flexibility in the masterplan for these to be preserved insitu. If remains are found which are not to be preserved insitu they will be excavated and preserved by record. This is in line with the Mitigation Strategy included at Appendix A.

**How:** The Mitigation Strategy is a live document and should be consulted by designers and developers for latest areas of archaeological mitigation and level of mitigation.

**Who:** The applicant will engage archaeologists to lead the investigations through the application tiers.

**WIDER HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT**

**Proposed heritage commitments**

**When:** Targeted trenching will be undertaken at Tiers 1, 2 & 3 to further identify the nature and significance of any archaeological remains.  
Due to the zoned and phased development approach at Otterpool Park, added trial trenching will also be phased to reflect the progression of detailed design for the zones.

**5 Otterpool Park Heritage Trail**

**What:** It is proposed to introduce a Heritage Trail around Otterpool Park, including heritage interpretation to enable enhanced public appreciation of the area’s history and the significance of the heritage features. Illustrative proposals are included here.  
It will not only be the key heritage features that will be a part of the trails but also other designated and non-designated heritage features in and around the outline planning application area, such as those within Upper Otterpool, Harringe Brooks ancient woodland and other locations as named in this Heritage Strategy.

**How:** The Heritage Trails will be secured by S106.  
Heritage Trail proposals to be developed and implementation plans established for each zone, included as commitments in the contractual arrangements with plot developers for each phase.

**WIDER HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT**

**Proposed heritage commitments**

**Who:** The applicant will prepare briefs for and engage relevant and appropriate consultants to undertake design development required for each Heritage Trail (collectively, and in each development phase).

**When:** Developed design proposals for the Heritage Trails will be prepared and submitted as part of Tier 2 application documents (for each phase) with strategic proposals for wider development phases to enable clear understanding to be established from the outset on how the trails are interlinked.

**6 Heritage-informed Design Guides**

An architectural study exploring the local vernacular of Kent has been developed. This will inform the Design Guides which will aid and manage development of designs for new housing types.

**7 Designation Screening**

Heritage features that could potentially be listed have been researched and put forward for designation screening.  
The results of the screening for Package One have been received, and all newly designated assets are confirmed as such within the Heritage Strategy.

---

**WIDER HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT**
**Proposed heritage commitments**
**8 Considerations for other designated and non-designated assets**

- **The White House:** The White House: Result of Historic England listing screening exercise has been received and the building has not been listed. Decisions on future use (demolition or integration into masterplan) will be made in Tier 2.
  - **Rose Cottage:** Result of Historic England listing screening exercise has been received and the building has not been listed. Decisions on future use (demolition or integration into masterplan) will be made in Tier 2.
  - **Elms Farm:** Result of Historic England listing screening exercise has been received and the building has not been listed. The building is to be retained. Decisions on future use and integration into masterplan will be made in Tier 2.
  - **Westenhanger Station:** Result of Historic England listing screening exercise has been received and the building has not been listed. The building is to be retained. Decisions on future use and integration into masterplan will be made in Tier 2.
  - **Two Chimneys:** Results of Historic England listing screening exercise has been received and the building has been listed. Heritage Statements & Impact Assessment will be undertaken in Tier 2, to inform masterplan design proposals.
  - **Newingreen Farmhouse:** Results of Historic England listing screening exercise has been received and the building has been listed. Heritage Statements & Impact Assessment will be undertaken in Tier 2, to inform masterplan design proposals.
-

## 3.4 Heritage features outside the outline planning application area

As noted in section 2.0 of this Heritage Strategy there are 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.

The following commitments and actions are proposed to heritage features outside the Otterpool Park outline planning application area:

---

### HERITAGE FEATURES OUTSIDE THE OUTLINE PLANNING APPLICATION AREA

#### Proposed heritage commitments

**1 Settings of heritage assets and historic landscapes around the outline planning application area to be appraised and understood to ensure visual and other impact is considered and avoided.**

**What:** Settings of the following heritage assets and historic landscapes to be appraised and understood to ensure that any visual or other impact from the proposed garden town development is considered and avoided:

- Upper Otterpool (LB20)
  - Otterpool Manor (LB38) – a key reminder of the site’s rich heritage
  - Sandling Park
  - Historic farmsteads in the local area
  - Lympne Conservation Area
  - Port Lympne
  - Lympne Castle
  - Kent Downs AONB
- 

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### HERITAGE FEATURES OUTSIDE THE OUTLINE PLANNING APPLICATION AREA

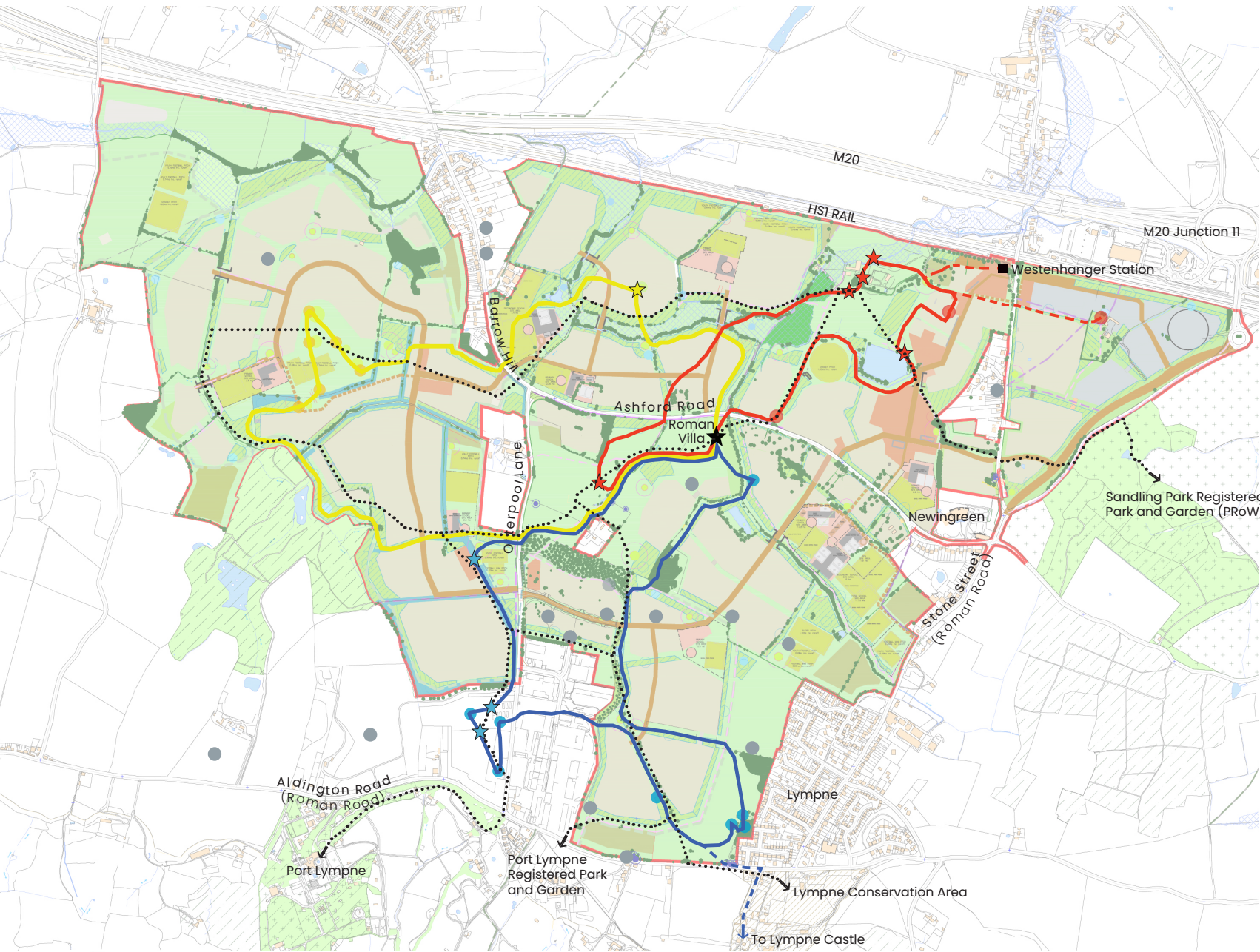
#### Proposed heritage commitments

**How:** Heritage Statements & Impact Assessment, Views Analysis and Setting Assessments to be undertaken for these heritage assets to inform and assess the masterplan proposals before they come forward to Tier 2 application stage (for each relevant phase), and to enable the impact of the masterplan proposals on the assets and settings to be understood and minimised.

**Who:** Design proposals to be developed as part of scheme for relevant development zone which surrounds these heritage assets. This is to be included in LLP brief to masterplan designers, and Developers responsible for implementation of relevant development zone.

**When:** Heritage Statements & Impact Assessment, Views Analysis and Setting Assessments to be undertaken for these heritage assets to inform and assess the masterplan proposals before they come forward to Tier 2 application stage (for each relevant phase), and updated at each application tier as design develops.

---



Heritage Trail

★ All trails start at the Roman Villa

● Route A: 2.6m 1.5hrs 30m   
Causeway

- ★ Lake
- ★ Folkestone racecourse and buildings
- ★ Hillhurst Farm
- ★ Former Deer Park
- ★ Westenhanger Castle
- ★ Tudor Garden
- ★ Otterpool Quarry SSSI

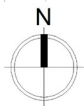
● Route B: 3.4m 2hrs 45m   
Munitions Stores

- Remains of Over Blister Hanger and Trackway
- Remains of Ammunition Store
- Remains of Machine Gun Testing Range
- Runway
- Gas Decontamination Building
- Bulk Fuel Installation
- ★ Air Raid Shelters
- Former Barrack Huts
- ★ Pickett Hamilton Fort
- ★ Battle Headquarters

● Route C: 3.4m 2hrs 45m

- Barrow 130
- Barrow 115
- Barrow 113
- Barrow 58
- Barrow 135
- Barrow 114
- ★ Barrow 44

..... Proposed Heritage Trail for Otterpool Park as included in the Design and Access Statement



Proposals for Heritage Trails around the Otterpool Park Garden Town masterplan  
1:15000 at A3

# 4

## Conclusion



This Heritage Strategy has defined a clear and inspiring heritage vision for Otterpool Park and has defined how the project will ensure that the rich heritage of this area of Kent plays a clear and positive role in informing placemaking design for the future development of Otterpool Park.

This Heritage Strategy has:

- Defines a heritage vision for preserving, protecting and integrating heritage at Otterpool Park
- Established strategic priorities for the historic environment, as guiding principles for the management and integration of known heritage features and future discoveries to defined heritage outcomes
- Illustrated how placemaking decisions and proposed outcomes now and in the future have been and will be made through design informed by heritage
- Defined actions and commitments, which will be built upon as heritage understanding develops, to realise these outcomes.

This strategy has defined how progression of actions and commitments needed to realise proposed heritage outcomes will be managed through these tiers, and as the depth of current heritage understanding develops across the site – and will therefore now be reviewed regularly and at each planning application tiers to provide additional detail as our knowledge of Otterpool Park's unique heritage, and our vision for its future, evolves.





Appendix A

Proposed Heritage  
Mitigation Strategy

# OTTERPOOL PARK HERITAGE STRATEGY

## Appendix A – Cultural Heritage Mitigation Strategy

MARCH 2022





*Mini excavation area, during 2020 fieldwork season looking north*

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# 1 Introduction

This section of the Heritage Strategy presents the proposed mitigation for cultural heritage for Otterpool Park outline planning application (OPA) area ('the Site'). It also outlines which areas of the Site that still require archaeological evaluation, prior to mitigation.

Cultural heritage includes archaeological remains, earthworks, historic buildings and structures and historic landscapes. Mitigation will be led by archaeological research questions, and, to that end, a site-specific Research Strategy has been prepared (Appendix B) and should be read in conjunction with this Mitigation Strategy.

As additional archaeological assessment is carried out and the 30-year construction phase progresses, it is intended that this document and the Research Strategy will be live documents that will be updated as the archaeological understanding of the Site evolves.

Design mitigation and enhancement of key heritage assets that are to be preserved in situ are considered in the main part of the Heritage Strategy and only lightly touched on here:

- Scheduled Prehistoric Barrows;
- The Roman Villa;
- Westenhanger Castle and barns and the Castle's main deerpark features;
- Lympne Airfield and its main military structures; and
- Hillhurst Farm.

This mitigation section mentions the above heritage assets but is principally concerned with all the remaining heritage assets within the Site (both archaeological and built) where impacts will be mitigated by 'preservation by record'. This mitigation strategy does not cover construction mitigation measures such as damping down of construction areas, control of construction traffic, control of noise etc as these are covered in the Code of Construction Practice (CoCP).

This mitigation strategy has been prepared in conjunction with ecologists from Arcadis. Groundworks such as archaeological trial trenching and excavation will have impacts on biodiversity. Therefore, anyone planning intrusive archaeological works must be aware of the ecological constraints and will need to consult with ecologists. An ecological constraints plan is included towards the end of this section as Plate 49. Mitigation plans for each main group of ecological receptor (bats, badgers, great crested newts, water voles and reptiles) are shown as Plate 50, Plate 51, Plate 52, Plate 53 and Plate 54.

Anyone carrying out archaeological fieldwork on Site must also be mindful that the Site incorporates Lympne Airfield which saw action in WWII and was subject to several bomb attacks and plane crashes. The risk of Unexploded Ordnance and pipe mines is high in certain areas of the Site and medium or low in other areas. More detail can be found towards the end of this strategy and a UXO Hazard Plan is presented as Plate 55.

Mitigatory fieldwork will be tied into the 'tiered approach' developed for the Site as explained below. The Site has been split into development zones for planning purposes which will be individually brought forward for development at different phases over a 30-year construction programme. The chronological order of development is not fixed at this stage. Under this tiered approach, mitigation fieldwork will take place at different times prior to construction within the various development zones on Site. These phased development zones are discussed in Section 4.



The next section describes our baseline knowledge, starting with an overview of what Cultural Heritage work has been done to date, followed by a description of Buried Archaeology, Built Heritage and ending with Historic Landscape. It then proceeds to the mitigation strategy.

## **2 Cultural Heritage Baseline**

### **2.1 Location, Topography and Geology**

The Site is bounded by Stone Street to the east, Aldington Road to the south and the line of HS1/Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL) to the north. Its western boundary follows Harringe Lane, then cuts east around the north-eastern boundary of Harringe Brooks Woods and south down to Aldington Road. The Site is intersected by A20/Ashford Road and Otterpool Lane. It incorporates agricultural, recreational, residential, industrial and commercial areas of usage.

The Site lies at the north-eastern edge of the Weald. The Stour River valley forms the main drainage axis of this area of north-east Kent. The East River Stour, which passes through the Site in its northern extent, is a tributary of this river and the topography of the Site reflects the river valley nature of this area with the land adjacent to the East River Stour lying at around 68m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum). Land rises to the west reaching 80m AOD west of Barrow Hill, Sellindge and east of Harringe Court. The highest point within the Site is at its southern edges between Lympne Industrial Estate and the village of Lympne where the land rises to 106m AOD (The Aldington Ridge). This gives the landscape a gently undulating nature (Plate 1). There are two small unnamed watercourses which also run south-north through the Site from areas of higher ground towards the East Stour River. To the south of the Site is the Romney Marsh, a low-lying area of former marshland.

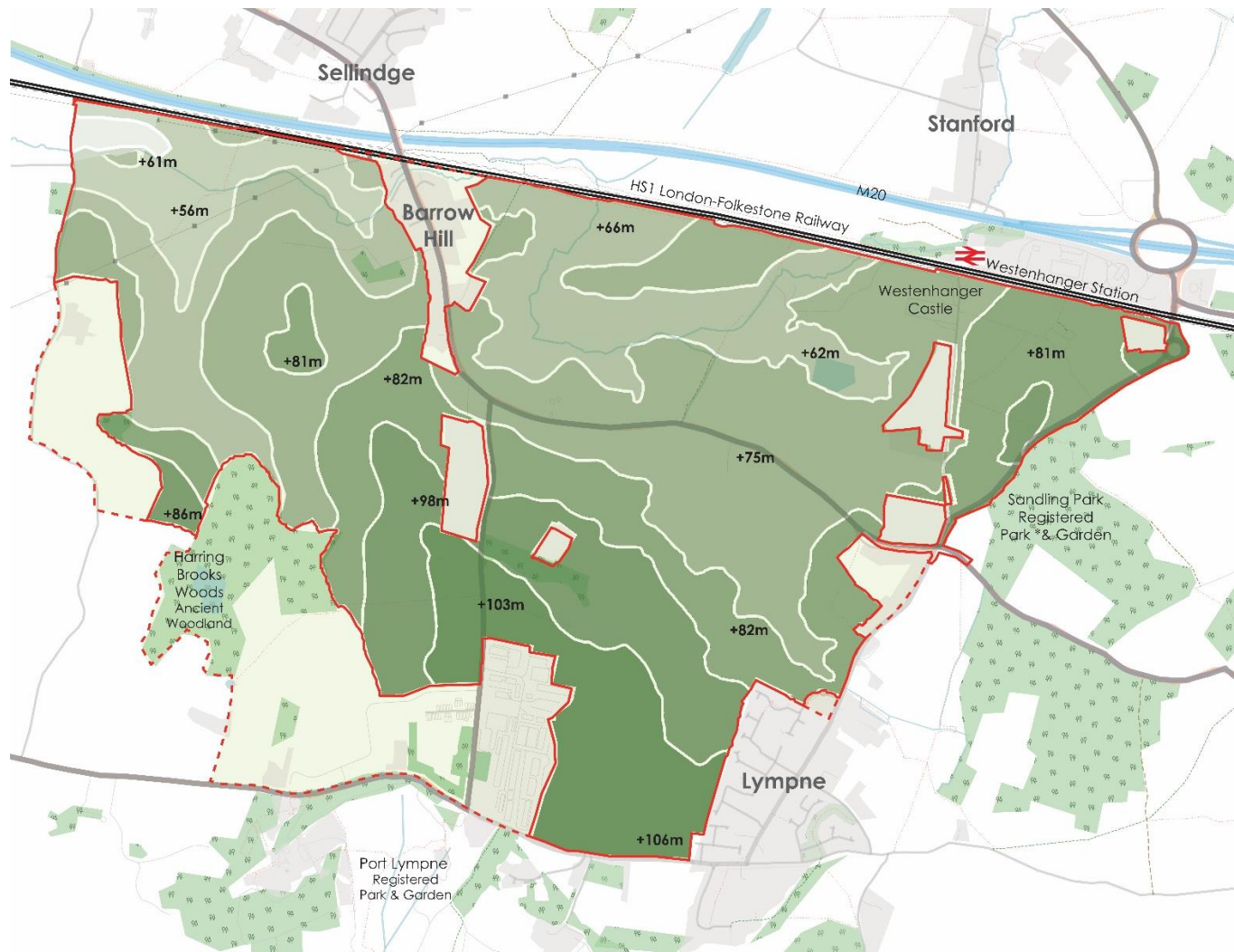


Plate 1: Topography of Site

The bedrock geology of the Site comprises of Hythe Formation – a mix of sandstone and limestone within the western and southern parts. Much of the eastern and northern parts of the Site are Sandgate Formation, a mix of sandstone, siltstone and mudstone. These tend to be overlain by a secondary deposit of Quaternary Head deposits of clay and silt. Alluvial clays, silts, sands and gravels have formed in the valleys of the East Stour River. The north-eastern part of the Site has a bedrock geology of Folkstone Formation, a type of sandstone. All the bedrock geology underlying the Site was formed during the Cretaceous period (BGS 2016).

Some areas of the Site are also rich in brickearth deposits which are sometimes not differentiated from Head Deposits but are thought to have been laid down during the peak of the latest Glacial Maximum c. 20,000 BP (Before Present) and formed from a wide variety of processes.

## 2.2 Cultural Heritage work undertaken to date

Much work has been undertaken to expand our knowledge of the cultural heritage resource of the Otterpool Site. The heritage assets (artefacts, below-ground features, deposits, earthworks, structures, historic hedges), that have been recorded as a result are considered in the following sections. The figure below summarise the methods used to evaluate the Site.

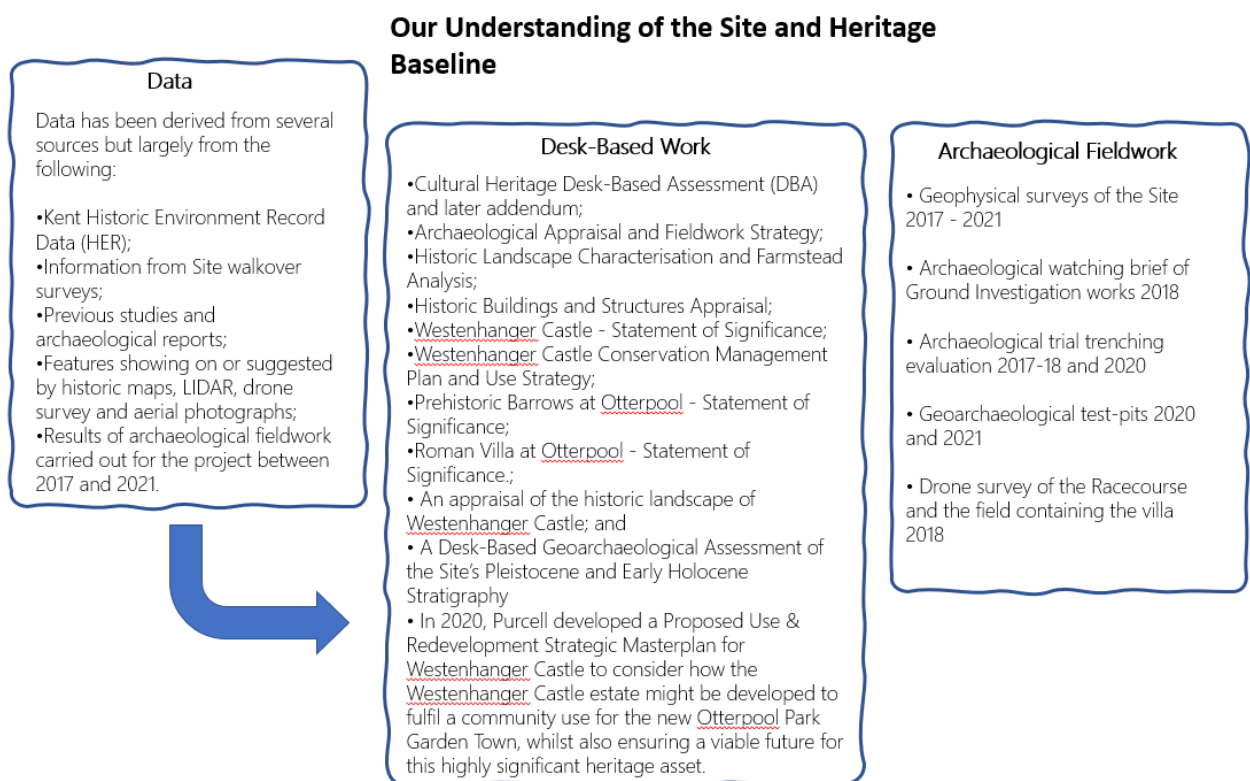


Plate 2: Summary of the baseline data collection to date.

### 2.2.1 Desk-Based Heritage Appraisals

Between 2016 and 2019 Arcadis undertook a series of desk-based appraisals and assessments to further understand the various aspects of the Site's cultural heritage and to provide early input to the proposed development design, as listed in the above Plate (Plate 2).

### 2.2.2 Archaeological Fieldwork

Geophysical survey of the Site was carried out in several stages and has mainly consisted of magnetometry. The first stage took place in April and May 2017, followed by a suite of geophysical surveys of the potential Tudor Garden south of Westenhanger Castle in September and October 2017. This was then followed by a large scheme of geophysics at the end of 2017 and surveys of the airfield and a field east of Lymgne Industrial Estate in June 2018. The consultees requested additional ground penetrating radar (GPR) of the Roman Villa site and this was carried out in September 2018. Further areas of the Site were surveyed in April and May 2020, mainly by magnetometry, with a small amount of Electro-Magnetic Survey east of the Roman Villa and some GPR within the grounds of Westenhanger Castle. In January 2021 the site of the Roman villa was subject to a resistivity survey. At the time of writing in July 2021, 416ha of the Site has been subject to geophysical survey.

Archaeological trial trenching evaluation was undertaken across selected areas of the site from the end of 2017 to September 2018 (63ha). This involved 300 trenches (Oxford Archaeology 2018). A second season of trial trenching covering 73ha and involving 354 trenches was carried out between June and October 2020 (Wessex Archaeology 2021).



*Plate 3: Iron Age pit found in a trial trench south of Somerfield Court Farm*

In August to September 2018 an archaeological watching brief of Ground Investigation Works carried out on Site was undertaken (Wessex Archaeology 2018).

A drone survey of the Racecourse and the field containing the Roman villa was undertaken in July 2018.

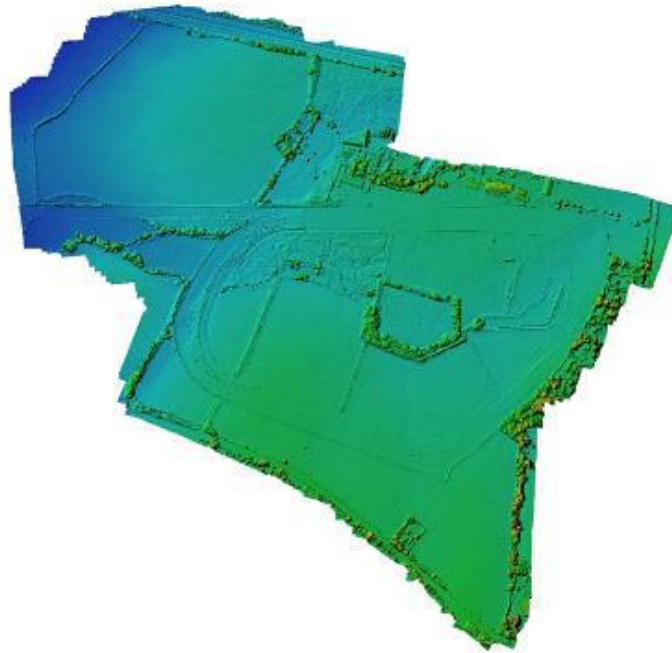


Plate 4: Digital Elevation Model of Folkestone Racecourse taken by drone in July 2018

### 2.3 Presentation of information within the baseline

All heritage assets, both below ground and above ground, have been assigned a unique identification number. Some of the heritage assets have a prefix (Table 1) followed by a number, some are just denoted by numbers. These ID numbers are depicted in **bold** within brackets. These ID numbers were first assigned in the Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) and, for consistency, are used across all the heritage reports carried out for the Otterpool Park project. Locations of these heritage assets can be seen on the figures below.

Table 1: Prefix identification

Prefix	Asset Type
SM	Scheduled Monument
LB	Listed Building
CA	Conservation Area
RPG	Registered Park and Garden
WS	Walkover Survey Asset
MR	Protected Military Remains (i.e. aeroplane crash sites)
BH	Built Heritage
FS	Farmstead

### 2.4 Methodology for Assessing Significance

Each archaeological asset has been assessed in terms of its value. The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS, 2011) provides guidance on assessing the value or 'heritage significance' of all heritage assets i.e. archaeological remains, historic buildings, historic landscapes etc. Using this guidance and professional judgement, an assessment of the heritage value of each heritage asset has been made (Table 2).

Table 2: Table of significance – archaeology

Value	Factors Determining Significance
Very high	<p>World Heritage Sites (including nominated site)</p> <p>Assets of recognised international importance</p> <p>Assets that can contribute to acknowledged international research objectives</p> <p>Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not</p> <p>Extremely well-preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth or other critical factors</p>
High	<p>Scheduled monuments (including proposed sites)</p> <p>Non-designated receptors of schedulable quality and importance</p> <p>Non-designated assets of clear national importance</p> <p>Assets that contribute significantly to acknowledged national research agendas</p> <p>Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings</p> <p>Other Listed Buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the listing grade</p> <p>Conservation Areas containing very important buildings</p> <p>Non-designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest, high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value.</p> <p>Well preserved historic landscapes with exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factors</p>
Medium	<p>Non-designated assets that contribute to regional research objectives</p> <p>Certain Grade II Listed Buildings</p> <p>Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations</p> <p>Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character</p> <p>Non-designated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value.</p> <p>Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time depth or critical factor(s).</p>
Low	<p>Non-designated assets of local importance</p> <p>Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations</p>

Value	Factors Determining Significance
	<p>Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives</p> <p>Locally Listed Buildings</p> <p>Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historic association</p> <p>Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups.</p> <p>Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.</p>
Negligible	<p>Assets with little or no archaeological/historical interest</p> <p>Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of intrusive character</p> <p>Historic landscapes with little or no significant historical interest</p>
Unknown	<p>The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence</p> <p>Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance</p> <p>The importance of the historic landscape has not been ascertained from available evidence</p>

Current national guidance for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is provided by Historic England in the document 'Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment' (2008) in which significance (Table 2) is weighed by consideration of the potential for the heritage assets to demonstrate the following interest criteria (Table 3).

Table 3: Heritage values

Interest	Reasoning
Evidential	Deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity
Historical	Deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative
Aesthetic	Deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place
Communal	Deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal interests are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic interests but tend to have additional and specific aspects.

## 2.5 Buried Archaeological Remains



Plate 5: Neolithic polished stone axe fragment from Field 1

### 2.5.1 Introduction

This section outlines the character and significance of all the archaeological remains currently known within the Site. This section discusses our state of knowledge as of July 2021.

This part of the Heritage Strategy is intended to be a live document and this section will be updated regularly with results of fieldwork as and when new data becomes available. Further information on the prehistoric barrows, the Roman Villa, Westenhanger Castle and the historic landscape remains surrounding the Castle can be found in the main part of the Heritage Strategy.

Data is derived from several sources but largely from the following:

- Kent Historic Environment Record Data (HER);
- Information from Site walkover surveys;
- Otterpool Park Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (Arcadis 2016-17, and Addendum 2018);
- Otterpool Park Desk-Based Geoarchaeological Assessment of Pleistocene and Early Holocene Stratigraphy (Oxford Archaeology and Matt Pope 2018);
- Features showing on or suggested by historic maps, LIDAR, drone survey and aerial photographs;
- Results of geophysical surveys carried out for the project between 2017 and 2021; and
- Results of archaeological trial trenching and test-pitting carried out for the project between 2017 and 2021.

A full bibliography of fieldwork reports can be found in Appendix B – The Research Strategy.

### 2.5.2 Baseline Description of Buried Archaeological Remains

The archaeological remains within the study area show activity ranging from the Prehistoric through to the Modern period and demonstrate a landscape which has been occupied throughout these periods. Several areas of high archaeological potential have been identified. Further information has been brought to light from the current fieldwork as well as from further map archival research and from examination of LiDAR data.



Details of the archaeological remains have been summarised from the ES, DBA, the various Statements of Significance, the Historic Landscape Characterisation and Farmstead Analysis, the landscape appraisal of the Westenhanger Castle environs and the archaeological fieldwork reports. The archaeological remains are discussed from west to east, across the Site. Archaeological remains located outside the OPA boundary but within the Framework Masterplan Boundary are also discussed, where relevant.

'Field' numbers and 'Area' numbers refer to numbers assigned to the different areas of trial trenching undertaken on the Site and are shown on Plate 6. Archaeological anomalies showing on geophysical surveys are also shown on.

Below-ground military remains are discussed in this section. Above ground military remains and structures, including possible sites of pillboxes, are discussed in the Built Heritage Section (Section 2.6.2.1).

Military Crash sites are discussed at the end of the section.

All archaeological assets are considered to have evidential value with some also having historic value. Most are of low (local) or unknown value. If they are considered to be of medium or high value that will be stated in the text.

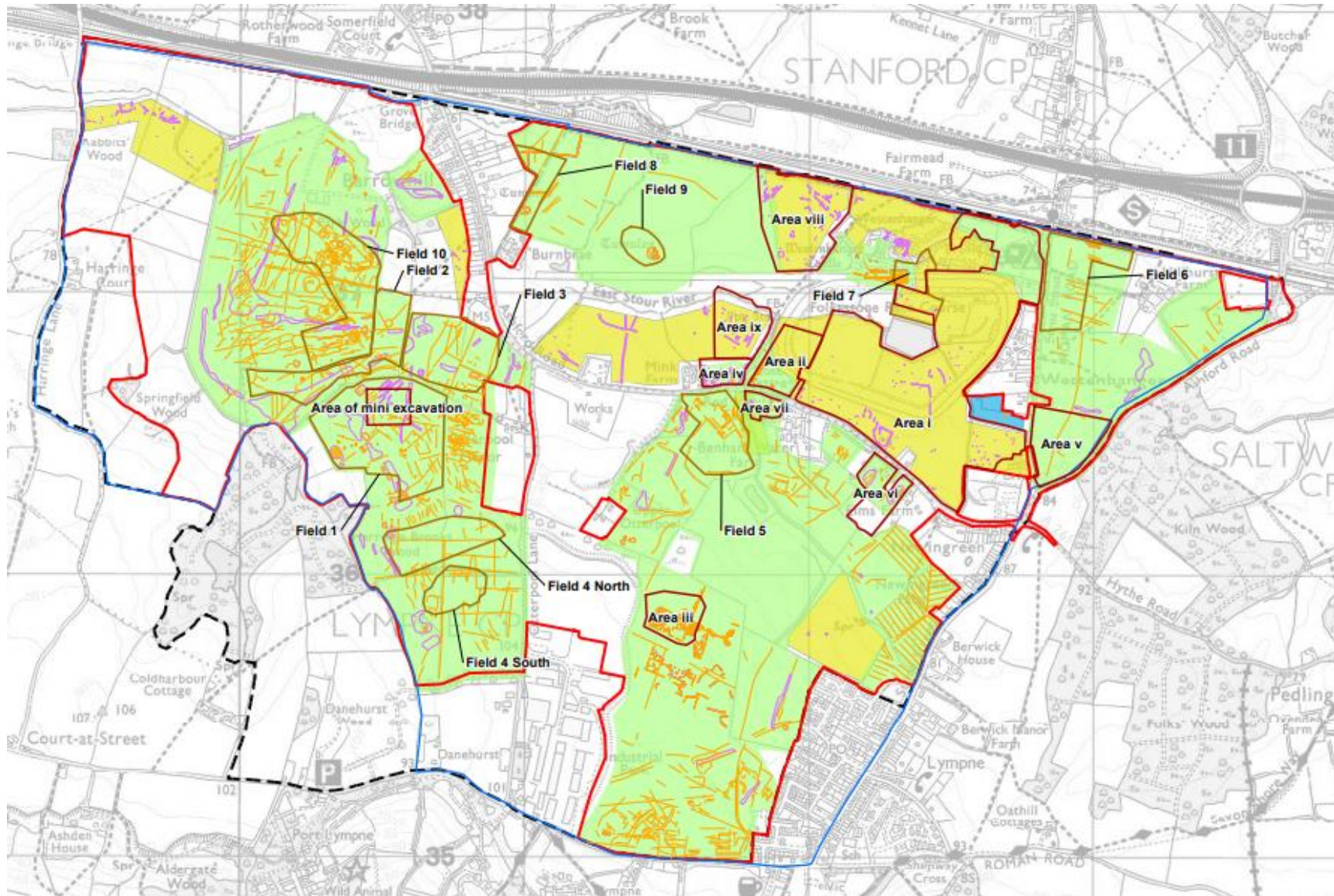


Plate 6: Plan showing archaeological geophysical anomalies and areas of archaeological trial trenching ('Field' and 'Area' Numbers) across the Site

### 2.5.2.1 Land to south and west of Harringe Court (BH6)

Located outside of the OPA boundary but within the Framework Masterplan Boundary, to the south and west of Harringe Court (**BH6**), are four known heritage assets (Plate 7). This includes the former site of Harringe Court (**59**), now redeveloped by the later farm and of **negligible** value. A WW2 anti-tank pimple (**7**) is also recorded. Earthwork features (**WS1**) were identified through a walkover survey south of Harringe Court. Asset **7** and **WS1** are **low** value. All assets have **historic** and **evidential** interest.

### 2.5.2.2 Land to north of Harringe Court (BH6)

To the north of Harringe Court, geophysical surveying was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology during the 2020 fieldwork season. Works identified a series of irregular linear anomalies south of the East River Stour (**240**) which were interpreted as possible ditch features or geoarchaeological features. It has not yet been trial trenched. Some of the area was not surveyed due to those fields having too much alluvium for geophysics to work.

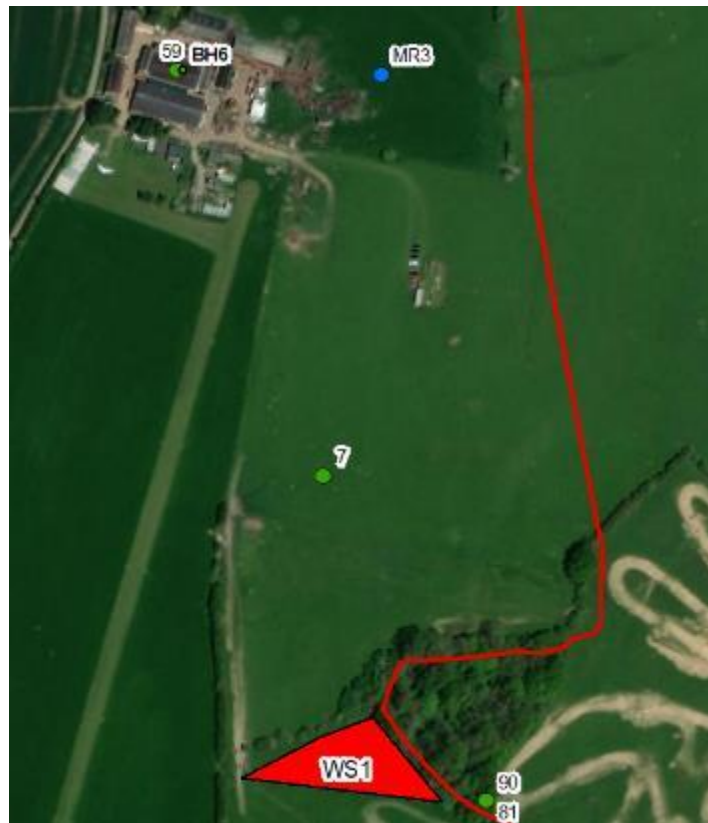


Plate 7: Heritage assets around Harringe Court (**BH6**), OPA boundary in red

### 2.5.2.3 Barrow Hill Area

A series of archaeological investigations i.e. geophysical survey and trial trenching have been undertaken to the south-west, south and east of Barrow Hill, Sellindge. The results are discussed broadly within their Field Numbers – Fields, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9 and 10.

#### *Field 1*

The trial trenching in Field 1 (Plate 8) recovered a substantial amount of Neolithic flintwork and a substantial assemblage of Neolithic pottery, mainly redeposited in later features and therefore not depicted on a figure. This suggests the presence of a Neolithic Site on this

area of higher ground, of possibly **medium** value or **higher**, with **evidential** interest within this area.

A large semi-circular enclosure (**175**) showing on geophysical survey was tested by trial trenching and thought to be Early to Mid-Iron Age. The dating of this feature is slightly ambiguous however as a large quantity of Neolithic flint and possible Neolithic pottery was found in the fills of its ditches, alongside pottery of an Iron Age date. This may mean that the enclosure was originally of Neolithic date and was subsequently recut and altered later in the Iron Age. Two parallel ditches approach this semi-circular enclosure from the south-west (**176**) and may be a contemporary trackway. Its shape and its interrupted ditches suggested an origin as a Neolithic causewayed enclosure which, if proved by further fieldwork, would have been of **high** value due to their rarity. However, the evidence from the Iron Age pottery suggests a more nuanced interpretation of a multi-period feature, indicating potential human activity (albeit with potential gaps) in this location over an extended period of time.

The 2020 mini excavation of the semi-circular ditched enclosure (**175**) involved the reopening and widening of three trenches from 2017-18. This identified a further 5 ditches and two pits, which did not correspond to previous excavations or geophysical survey results. Dating evidence identified material dating from the Prehistoric, through to the Roman period, however, none of the material could provide definitive dating evidence. The 2020 report (ES Appendix 9.21) concluded that at best, feature **175** could be described as a partially double ditched curvilinear enclosure of Bronze Age date. No conclusive evidence, following two excavations of the features, provided evidence of the nationally significant Neolithic Causewayed Enclosure asset type. The results of one of the 2018 trenches, which led to the Neolithic Causewayed Enclosure potential, was deemed to be misleading in 2020 (ES Appendix 9.21). As a result, the importance of the enclosure and trackway (**175, 176**) are discussed as Bronze Age to Early to Middle Iron Age features below.

Field 1 has also yielded evidence of Early to Mid-Iron Age settlement activity. This is in the form of an L-shaped feature (**177**), identified through geophysical survey and dated by trial trenching. Additional features associated to the ditched enclosure (**175**) include pits, along with a nearby ditch (**180**). A hollow (**182**), partly within Field 1 to the south, and dated through the presence of Iron Age pottery. A second hollow (**183**) is thought to hold associations to this settlement activity. The Iron Age settlement activity in and to the south of Field 1 (**175, 177, 180, 182, 183**) is of **medium** value, having **historic** and **evidential** interest.

Later activity identified in this area of the Site included two charcoal-rich pits (**174**) just to east of Harringe Brooks Wood, dated by radiocarbon dating to the Middle of the Early Medieval period. This is an area that had been wooded and the pits may represent charcoal burning in this area. On the eastern side of Field 1 were a range of Medieval enclosures and field systems (**179**).

Geophysical survey also identified features of parallel ditches (**173**) and a double ditched feature (**181**) just within the southern part of Field 1. Neither of these features (**173, 181**) have been investigated by trenching and are therefore of **unknown** value.



Plate 8: Field 1, OPA boundary in red

### Fields 2 and 10

Field 10 is an area of higher ground, with views across the Site and wider landscape (Plate 9). The geophysical survey in the western area of the Site in the area of Lower Greensand Hythe Beds showed geological fissures or 'gulls'. These features were formed in the Quaternary period under periglacial and interglacial conditions. These act as sediment traps and can contain Palaeolithic land surfaces. Certain such fissures elsewhere, when investigated, have been shown to contain Middle and Upper Palaeolithic tools as well as faunal remains. Two of these fissures were sampled by trial trenching in Field 10. No artefacts or faunal remains were found, however deposits were taken for Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating.

Fieldwork in this area has identified a moderate to high concentration of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flints within later features, but no actual flint scatters. Flint concentrations have also been identified in some other areas of archaeological investigation across the Site. These remains are of **low** to **medium** value and have **evidential** interest. Small pits of late Neolithic to early Bronze Age date were also excavated alongside the flint in Field 2. These pits, depending on their firm date are **low** to **medium** value and **evidential** interest. The flint and the small pits are not numbered and are too small to be depicted on figures. All other assets discussed below can be seen on Plate 9.

Barrow Hill Road and settlement was named after the prehistoric barrows (burial mounds) surviving in this area. Four barrows (**114**, **115**, **131**, **135**) were recorded on the HER, investigated by geophysical survey and then sampled by trial trenching in Field 10. One barrow further south (**130**) was likewise geophysically surveyed and was then sampled by trial trenching in Field 2. Just to the west of Field 10 the HER records two more barrows (**58**, **113**) thought to belong to the same barrow cemetery as the others. They were not sampled by trial trenching. Barrows **58**, **113**, **114**, **115**, **130**, **131** and **135** are considered to be of **high** value due to their group value as a barrow cemetery, their archaeological potential, survival

and the combination of rarer barrow forms and large sizes. They all hold **historic, aesthetic and evidential** interest. This overarching western barrow group was scheduled by Historic England as part of their screening decision on the 26<sup>th</sup> May 2021 and as such they now receive statutory protection. Their NHLE number is 1475132.

Two Middle Bronze Age ditches (**187, 239**) were also excavated across both Field 2 and 10, with potential continuation into Field 3. These ditches represent a potential Bronze Age field system contemporary with the barrows (**58, 113, 114, 115, 130, 131, 135**). There are several other undated ditches and enclosures in Field 2, some of which are on a similar alignment, and could also be contemporary (**186**). Field 2 also contained pits, an L-shaped ditch and an adjacent ring ditch (**185**), all of Middle Bronze Age date. The latter two assets were clearly visible on the geophysical survey. The ring ditch (**185**) may represent an unusual type of barrow (with no internal mound) but is more likely to have a domestic function or to have enclosed a collection of cremation burials. Taken together with the barrows, the Middle Bronze Age features in Fields 2 and 10 form part of a Middle Bronze Age landscape incorporating domestic, agricultural and funerary features which is of **medium** value with **evidential** interest. Further Bronze Age activity here is represented by two cremations (**184, 203**), dated towards the end of the period, which are of **low** value and have **evidential** interest.

Occupation was found to continue in this area into the Iron Age and Roman period. The geophysical survey and trial trenching recorded a settlement site (**214**) formed of pits (**217**) dating to the middle and late Iron Age and Roman period, rectilinear enclosures (**212, 213, 215, 238**) and ditches (**216, 218**) spanning the same date range. A Late Iron Age to Roman quarry pit (**208**), along with an enclosure (**210**) were also identified in the south of Field 10 and are likely part of the same settlement Site. The settlement activity (**214**), of Middle Iron Age to Roman date within this western part of the Site, is of **medium** value. It holds **historic** and **evidential** interest.

An additional enclosure of likely Late Iron Age date (**206**) was also identified to the west of Field 10 through geophysics and trial trenching, along with further geophysical anomalies of potential Prehistoric or Roman date (**219, 221**). Further trial trenching will be required for these assets to confirm their nature.

Some later activity has been identified in Field 2 associated with agricultural land use. This includes a Medieval enclosure (**188**) and an undated ditch (**186**). A Post Medieval cobbled track (**209**) was excavated in Field 10, alongside ridge and furrow (**122**) identified through LiDAR to the north-east of Field 10. A north-south orientated ditch (**205**) was also identified through geophysical survey in Field 10. This is **undated** and of **unknown** value.

There are also undated ditches, an enclosure and possible trackway to the west of Field 10 (**202, 205, 207** and **211**). These are geophysical anomalies that are still to be trial trenched and may well be part of the same Middle to Late Iron Age to Roman settlement and field system as **214 et al.** Two curvilinear anomalies (**204**) west of Field 1 and north of Field 2 are also of unknown date and still to be investigated. These are of **unknown** value.





Plate 10: Field 3, and assets to the south, OPA boundary in red. Otterpool Manor bottom right

#### *West of Barrow Hill*

In an area immediately west of Barrow Hill, two linear anomalies were identified from geophysical survey in 2020. These were ditch features (**242**) of a current unknown origin. Further evidence of pit-like features were also identified amongst the linear anomalies which could be refuse pits or extraction activity. However, variations within the local Head geology could also be the reason for these results and further evaluation is required.

#### *Field 4*

Geophysical survey in the area revealed several archaeological features. Two areas were later trial trenched (Field 4 North and Field 4 South). Neolithic activity has been identified in Fields 1 and 4 which includes Neolithic pottery and a ditch (**196**) in Field 4 (Plate 11). These features/finds are of **medium** value and have **evidential** interest.

A sub-rectangular enclosure with internal pits (**192**) was found to be an early to middle Iron Age settlement enclosure. Additional parallel ditches (**194**) may also relate to this enclosure. This early to middle-Iron Age settlement evidence (**192**, **194**) is of **medium** value and has **evidential** interest.

A second rectangular enclosure (**193**) was dated to the Roman period and contained postholes and a beam slot, indicating the presence of a timber building. This asset is of **medium** value and has **evidential** interest.

An additional two Bronze Age barrows (**155**, **156**) are located to the south of the OPA boundary, south of Field 4 and are not illustrated. These barrows add to the understanding of the ritual landscape of the Site and have associations to the barrows located within the



Site. They are of **medium** value and have **evidential** interest. Just to the south-west of Field 4, and outside the OPA boundary, are Second World War slit trenches (**33**).



Plate 11: Field 4 to the east and south east of Harringe Brook Woods. OPA boundary in red

### Fields 8 and 9

Geophysical surveys were carried out in the fields east of Barrow Hill and subsequent trial trenching was carried out in two areas – Fields 8 and 9 (Plate 12). The trial trenches picked up concentrations of Mesolithic to Neolithic flint, as identified in Fields 1, 3 and 10 to the south-west. A circular feature (**223**) shown by geophysics and thought originally to be a barrow was trial trenched in Field 8 and contained a small amount of pottery dated to the Medieval period. It was confirmed as not being a barrow.

The area east of Barrow Hill partly falls within what was the deerpark (**154**) to Westenhanger Castle (**SM6**) and has potential to contain Medieval and Post-Medieval remains relating the deerpark. Just to the east of the houses on Barrow Hill the line of the potential deer park boundary ditch or bank was identified through LiDAR. Trial trenching in Field 8 aimed to date this feature and recorded a post-medieval ditch (**222**) along this line, but it is unclear at the moment how this feature relates to the deer park boundary.

Located immediately to the east of Barrow Hill and to the west of Field 8 are two Prehistoric barrows (**46**, **116**) located outside the OPA boundary. These are of **medium** value. The remaining archaeological remains are located within the OPA boundary. These include another barrow (**44**), which was targeted through trial trenching in Field 9. Identified remains of iron hammerscale in this barrow indicate a later than Bronze Age date, i.e. Iron Age. If this is confirmed, this barrow would be of **high** value due to its rarity. This barrow has also since been scheduled as a result of the Historic England screening (NHLE number 1475133). One roughly circular anomaly showing on geophysics and thought to be a barrow (**134**) was trial trenched in Field 9 and found to have been completely ploughed out. The feature (**134**) is of **negligible** value therefore.

Three circular mounds or depressions (**123**, **124**, **125**) were identified through LiDAR to the north-east of Barrow Hill and Field 8 and near to the CTRL. They may represent modern dumps of material or geological features.



Plate 12: Field 8 and Field 9 with associated assets, the deerpark (**154**) denoted by dark pink line, OPA boundary in red

#### 2.5.2.4 Lymgne Airfield

##### *The Airfield*

Geophysical survey and HER data from the area of Lymgne Airfield (**27**, Plate 13) has demonstrated high potential for a range of archaeological remains, from Prehistoric and Roman periods, through to those associated with the Airfield's military use.

A range of Prehistoric activity is known to exist here. Features of this date recorded from investigations in Lymgne Industrial Estate/Link Park and recorded on the HER include an area of pits and postholes (**121**) and a Bronze Age occupation Site (**26**). There is also an undated ring ditch (**48**) in the same area which is undated but may be Bronze Age. The Bronze Age activity that these assets represent is of **medium** value and has **evidential interest**.

Geophysical survey, in the northern part of the former Airfield, to the east of Lymgne Industrial Estate in Area iii, identified an area of clear anomalies, which formed a rectilinear system (**225**) of enclosure ditches, two trackways, pits, postholes and quarry pits. This is a likely Romano-British farmstead and may have associations with the other ditches nearby (**226**) or the Roman Villa (**167**) to the north. The possible farmstead is **medium** value. It has **historic** and **evidential** interest.

In 2020 geophysical survey was conducted west of Stone Street and on the north eastern edge of the former boundary to Lymgne Airfield (**27**). In the centre of the field were two

positive anomalies (**258**) which likely represent extraction or quarry pits. They are currently undated, but it is feasible that they had association with the Romano-British quarrying activity (**225, 226**) to the west and therefore, these results may be representative of wider activity. Due to their (**258**) association with assets **225/226**, they could be of **medium** value.

South of the villa in Area iii, a Neolithic pit (**293**) was identified and included 9 sherds of Peterborough ware and worked flint in trench 231. Other pits in the proximity may also be of the same date, although currently unconfirmed. The pits may represent a Neolithic occupation site, of transient nature. As a result, the asset holds evidential and historical value for the potential to yield further information on the interaction of the people in the Neolithic with the landscape at Otterpool Park. Consequently, pit 293 is of **medium** value.

Patches of possible brickearth geology was identified within an interface between the natural bedrock geology of the Hythe formation and the superficial deposits of Head within Area iii of the trenching. Brickearth holds evidential value to potentially yield information on later Palaeolithic to Mesolithic activity within the site.

A third area of Prehistoric or Romano-British ditches (**237**) were identified within the southern area of the Airfield through geophysical survey. The absence of any associated pits suggests they are field systems rather than settlement enclosures.

Three Medieval assets are also known just within the airfield area but outside the OPA boundary. These are the moated Site at Belle Vue (**51**), a Medieval Holloway with associated enclosures and buildings (**107**) which represents potential settlement activity associated with the moated site, and a site of an aisled barn (**66**) to the north of Belle Vue. There is potential for Medieval activity to extend into the southern part of the area. Within the OPA boundary in this area there are some Medieval finds found at Link Park (**64**). These are all **medium** value and have **historic** and **evidential** interest.

A range of archaeological remains relate to the Airfield's military use during the First and Second World Wars. This includes the possible location of a type of pillbox – a retracted Pickett Hamilton Fort - in Link Park (**60**). This was recorded as a circular concrete cover in a walkover in 2005. Spoil heaps and the creation of lorry parking in Link Park mean that this feature has not been verified as it is currently covered over. However, if confirmed as a retracted Pickett Hamilton Fort it would be of **medium** value and should be preserved in situ. It is discussed also in Section 2.6.2.1 (Built Heritage).

There are also 5 other locations of pillboxes recorded by the HER along this northern perimeter of the Airfield which are discussed in the Built Heritage Section (Section 2.6.2.1) although they are non-extant and possibly only surviving as below ground remains or concrete bases only (**BH43, BH44, BH45, BH46, BH47**). A possible site of a gun emplacement (**151**- not illustrated) to the south-west of the civil runway (**152**) survives as cropmarks and is visible on LiDAR as a small rectangular structure or base of a structure which may be a building associated with the airfield. It is visible on the ground as a hollowed-out circle with trees now growing inside.

The site of a possible demolished military building (150) was seen on LiDAR at the Airfield and may be a remnant of the WW2 infrastructure which lay along the southern edge of the airfield.

Five former aircraft dispersal pens are recorded (29, 40, 162, 235, 236) the former two were identified on the HER, the latter two were identified through geophysical survey and are not confirmed as dispersal pens. Dispersal pen (162) was identified from aerial photographs as a clear earthwork and but may actually be an air raid shelter (BH42). 29, 40, 235 and 236 do not survive above ground, but all may survive below ground. An anomaly thought to be a wind tee was found through geophysical survey (234). There is also a concrete base for some form of military use (61) north of Link Park. To the southwest of the civil runway (152) is an asset of unknown date or purpose (144) which was located by studying LiDAR. It appears to be a small rectangular structure or base of a structure which may be a building associated with the airfield. Two features identified through LIDAR (140, 141) and thought to be military are located outside of the OPA boundary. These military remains give us a picture of RAF Lympne's military use.

Other features relate to the Airfield's post war, civil aviation usage. The line of a concrete runway for civilian use (152) can be seen on the ground and from the air and is to be preserved in situ. Part of a taxi way (232, 233) coming off the runway was identified through geophysical survey. A feature of unknown nature in the area (144) remains undated.



Plate 13: Area around Lympne Airfield, OPA boundary in red. Lympne village bottom right.

Towards the eastern edge of the airfield and running northwards is the line of a former narrow-gauge railway (127) which was shown on an OS 1 inch map of 1920 and also shows as a linear feature on LIDAR. RAF Lympne (27) was an air force reception site in WW1 which disassembled aircraft. The aircraft were delivered by rail to Westenhanger Station (BH3) and taken to the Airfield via the railway.

There are also military remains at the eastern edge of the Airfield (Plate 14) including the partially standing remains of a rifle range wall (126) of **medium** value which has **historical** and **evidential** interest and is to be preserved in situ. The site of an overblister aircraft hanger with trackway (36), former machine gun testing range (37) and the ruined remains of an ammunitions store (69) survive largely as piles of concrete in the trees at the south eastern edge of the Airfield.

Above ground military structures are discussed in Section 2.6.2.1 - Built Heritage. Those that are to be preserved in situ as also discussed in in the main part of the Heritage Strategy.



Plate 14: Eastern part of the airfield, OPA boundary in red. Lympne village on the right

#### 2.5.2.5 Area around Upper Otterpool (LB20)

Several earthwork features (**WS16**) were observed just north and west of Upper Otterpool (Plate 15) on the walkover. The subsequent geophysical survey detected linear features and pits in this area (171). It is possible that these are Medieval features associated with the manor of Upper Otterpool. The geophysics also detected further linear features to the north (169) and a curvilinear feature (170), presently undated. The value and significance of these assets is currently **unknown**.



Plate 15: Area around Upper Otterpool (LB20), OPA boundary in red

#### 2.5.2.6 Area of the Roman Villa south of Ashford Road

##### Field 5

This area south of Ashford Road showed some interesting results in the geophysical surveys, most of which were then tested by trial trenching in Field 5 (Plate 16). One Bronze Age barrow (**136**) showed on the LIDAR and was investigated by geophysical survey and trial trenching. It is unusual in having no ring ditch. The barrow is of **high** value and **historic** and **evidential** interest. Excavations within the barrow identified an earlier buried land surface with a sizeable Mesolithic flint assemblage (**220**) which has **evidential** interest. This barrow (**136**) has since been scheduled (NHLE number 1475688).

Geophysical survey in this area and subsequent trial trenching uncovered a previously unknown Roman Villa (**167**) dating from the 1st century, but with the majority of evidence dating from the middle of the Roman period and nothing past the 4<sup>th</sup> century. The villa (**167**) is of **medium** value and has **high** and has **historic** and **evidential** interest. Additional ditches (**168**) in this area may form part of an enclosure for the villa but this has not been confirmed. These ditches remain of **medium** value and **evidential** interest. The villa's significance may alter depending on results of further fieldwork and desk-based assessment. Another geophysical survey (resistivity) of the villa took place at the start of 2021 but unfortunately failed to give any further details of its floorplan.

To the east of Field 5 geophysical survey detected a sub-rectangular enclosure with associated linear ditches (**172**), these features are of an unknown date. The value and significance of these assets is currently **unknown**.



Plate 16: Field 5 and the Roman villa (167). Red House Farm top right

### 2.5.2.7 Areas to the west of the Castle and the former Racecourse

#### Area iv

An area, north of the A20, south of the River Stour and west of the main oval of the former Folkestone Racecourse was geophysically surveyed in two distinct areas, west and east. In the western part, several weak linear anomalies (**245**, **246**) were identified and loosely interpreted as former land divisions forming a field system, as part of the hinterlands to the Romano-British settlement site located to the south. Additional responses of archaeological interest included a curving linear feature (**244**) on the edge of probable valley deposits, associated with the East Stour River. Further ditches were also identified (**243**) in the south west corner of the western part of area 3, however, along with **244**, neither feature could be specifically interpreted.

The eastern part identified two linear anomalies (**248**, **250**) forming an overall L-shape with an internal rectilinear shape (**249**) measuring 10m x 10m. Due to proximity to the villa site (**167**), **249** may be Roman in date. North west of the potential structural anomalies, a curving linear anomaly (**247**) and through its proximity to the East Stour River, interpreted as a water management feature of an unknown date.

Trial trenching in 2020 targeted these geophysical features in trenching area iv. Trenches targeting assets **248** and **250** were archaeologically blank. As a result, both assets 248 and 250 are not considered further. A trench was placed over asset **249**, and a corresponding ditch matches the anomaly, however, the ditch remains unexcavated. The roughly south east north west return of geophysical anomaly **249** was covered by the same trench but was not identified.

North of the villa in area iv, a possible Romano-British ditch (**303**) was identified in trench 250. The ditch did not contain any dating evidence but is thought it may be contemporary with the villa (**167**) south of the A20. However, the ditch's functionality and relationship, if any, with the villa as part of a possible wider complex is currently unknown.

A cluster of undated pits (**291**) were identified in trench 249, the south of Area iv. No information on their relationship or function could be deduced from the evaluation.

### *Area viii*

The area west of Westenhanger Castle, at the northern edge of the application boundary, was geophysically surveyed in 2020. The survey identified a range of anomalies of archaeological interest.

Two ring ditches showing on geophysical survey were confirmed as barrows (**263, 284**). A series of pits were identified inside and outside of the ring ditch (**284**). These features contribute to the funerary/ceremonial landscape within the application Site, currently dated to the Bronze Age. Trenching confirmed the feature as a barrow, noted above. One pit (**298**) inside the ring ditch included a large flake from Neolithic polished stone axe and a large flint hammerstone.

A series of interconnecting linear anomalies (**264**) in an orthogonal arrangement were identified in the north west corner of the geophysical area. An internal pit like feature (**265**) was also identified which could be associated and relate to extraction activity. A series of 6 trenches targeted assets **264** and **265** in 2020. The trenching did not identify any remains associated with asset **264**. Asset **265** was identified as a large extraction pit and included a small assemblage of Medieval finds.

An undated ditched enclosure (**263**), measuring 12m x 13m was identified in a central location of the geophysical survey area. A series of ditches (**260**) orientated north north-east to south south-west with smaller interconnecting anomalies is located in the north east corner of the geophysical area. Two discrete large pits (**261**) are central to the ditch alignment. The features, especially pits **261**, may relate to extraction activity seen across the Site or possibly the wider complex (**260, 261**) may hold associations with activity associated with the Westenhanger Castle (**SM6**) estate. Both assets were targeted during trial trench evaluation and no confirmed information was available for asset **260** which remains undated and partly disturbed by modern land drains. Asset **261** was identified as a quarry pit, which extended beyond the geophysical results and dated to the Post-Medieval.

Trench 307, in the north east corner of Area viii identified part of a substantial Iron Age ditch which showed signs of being recut twice (**287**) and therefore maintained over a period of time. The ditch yielded a substantial amount of Iron Age material. The extent and function of the ditch is unclear however it could be part of a monument or a boundary ditch. Asset **287** is of **medium** value.

A stretch of poorly preserved Tudor dated brick wall (**288**) was identified within Trench 306 of Area viii. The wall aligns with a T-shaped geophysical anomaly (**260**). This area falls within the deerpark of Westenhanger Castle and it is not clear if this is a structure related to deer-park activity.

**286** in Area viii, identified through geophysical survey, was confirmed as a likely pit dug to discard waste material associated with the railway to the north. An L-shaped ditch alignment (**262**) was identified south of assets **260, 261** and may hold associations.

### *Area ix*

A series of undated ditches (**306**) were also identified within Area ix, in trenches 279, 280, 282, 286, 291 but are of no discernible feature or phase of activity.



## 2.5.2.8 Area around Westenhanger Castle and the former Folkestone Racecourse

### *The Scheduled Area of the Castle*

The Scheduled area of the Castle (**SM6, LB5**) including the area of the outer court where the barns (**LB1**) are located has very high potential for buried and earthwork archaeological remains including:

- Remains of a possible Medieval hall in what is now the inner courtyard, pre-dating the 14th century manor house and crenellations;
- Former ranges of the 14th to 16th century manor house within the inner courtyard;
- A chapel within the inner courtyard;
- A possible hall in the outer courtyard which was attached to the south side of east-west barn
- Ancillary buildings within the outer courtyard as listed in the 1635 inventory;
- Additional service buildings in the outer courtyard;
- The remains of St Mary's parish church (**45**) and its cemetery in the outer courtyard;
- A watermill on the river, near the moat;
- Water management features to the north and west of the moated area;
- A terrace to the south of the southern arm of the moat which led to a walled Tudor garden (**166** – outside the scheduled area);
- A trackway and field system to the north of the castle showing as cropmarks (**42**);
- A series of linear ditches and banks to the north of the castle which partly delineate platforms and enclosures which may include features such as paddocks and animal shelters associated with the castle;
- Earthworks of a bank and an adjacent leat channel north east of the castle that fed the moat; and
- There are also two HER points recording the putative site of a deserted medieval village close to the Castle (**53, 54**) which is as of yet unconfirmed. These earthworks are more likely related to water management features of the castle.

These features are shown (where known) on Plate 18. These features and potential features are all of varying national significance due to their relationship to Westenhanger Castle are protected by Scheduling. A separate strategy has been written for the Castle area (Westenhanger Castle Conservation Management Plan – Purcell 2022) and the scheduled area of the Castle is also discussed within the main Heritage Strategy.

It should also be noted that what is now known as Westenhanger Castle was a manor from the Medieval period and was fortified in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Therefore, there may be archaeological features surviving in this area that pre-date the Tudor phase. There is also documentary evidence to suggest that the estate that later became associated with the Manor/ Castle had its origins even earlier, in the Early Medieval period. The evidence for this is discussed further in the Statement of Significance for the Castle (Arcadis 2018, ES Appendix 9.6).

### *Westenhanger Castle 2020 Geophysics*

In 2020 The scheduled area of Westenhanger Castle (**SM6**) was subject to geophysical survey by ground penetrating radar and magnetometry. Results from the magnetometry identified one possible archaeological feature, in the north west corner of the scheduled area is an L-shaped feature (**259**) of unknown function. If proven to be part of the water management system, it would be of **medium** value through association with Westenhanger Castle.

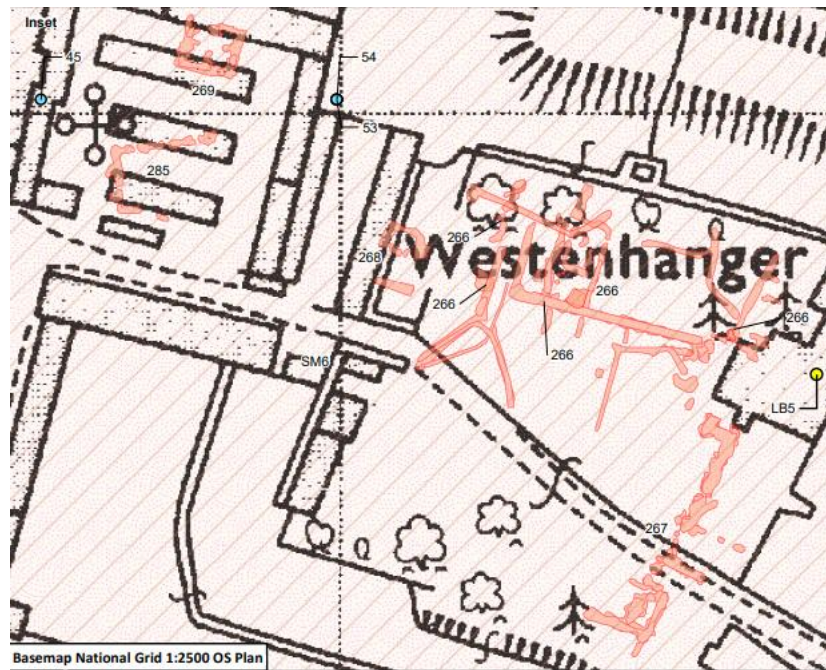


Plate 17: Area subjected to GPR in 2020.

Ground penetrating radar was also conducted across four discrete areas within the scheduled area of the Castle focusing on the inner and outer courts. The following archaeological features were identified (Plate 17) (and may be trial trenched depending on final development designs):

- Within the northern part of the central quad of Westenhanger Castle, a complex of rectilinear anomalies have been identified. The anomalies are indicative of wall features, constituting one building (**266**), 12m x 11m in size and subdivided into four rooms. Anomalies internal to the overall structure are also present and may constitute internal features such as ovens, or structural fireplaces; as well as providing evidence towards the construction method of the structure. A series of further north-south aligned walls (**267**) are a likely continuation of the central building structure. Structure **266** likely corresponds to the approximate location of a service building and raised gallery of unknown size. Part of the north-south extension **267** also has the potential of forming part of the internal wall of the quadrangular enclosure.
- West of structure **266**, a rectilinear anomaly and east west aligned anomaly to the south (**268**) has been identified. The late 16<sup>th</sup> century reconstruction plan of the castle suggests this feature is potentially part of the former northern gatehouse, located on the western side of the enclosed quadrangular castle. Based on these plans, the northern-most room, identified as the rectilinear anomaly, was the porter's lodge.
- A rectilinear anomaly (**285**) was identified in the centre of ground penetrating radar conducted east of **LB1**. The feature covers a known area of 14.5m x 9.7m, on a north

north-east to south south-west alignment. The feature is 1.2m wide and likely to extend further east of the surveyed area. The responses indicate likely stone walls. Based on results of the survey, the anomaly's location and orientation, an early interpretation is as the demolished parish church at Westenhanger – the Church of St Mary (45).

- A square (8m x 8m) anomaly of a stone building with structural buttresses (269), north of the rectilinear church anomaly (285) was also identified east of **LB1**. There are 14<sup>th</sup> century documentary records of a rector's house and this location next to the church would be where this might be expected. Alternatively, it could be a separate bell tower to the church.
- Limited information of discernible archaeology was produced by the ground penetrating radar, west of the listed barns (**LB1**). Specs of possible archaeology have been detected, although the results are not clear enough to provide any form of interpretation or understanding at this time.

All structures (**266, 267, 268, 269, 285**) identified through GPR within the grounds of **SM6** represent likely structures associated with Medieval and Tudor phases of building of Westenhanger Castle. As a result, all these structures are of **high** value. Their presence within the scheduled area of **SM6** provides them all with statutory protection.

#### *Field 7*

The small area of trial trenching carried out by Oxford Archaeology just to the south of Westenhanger Castle and outside the Scheduled area (Plate 18) revealed several Post-Medieval ditches (**228**) which may be associated with the castle complex or the non-extant outfarm (**BH23**). The trenches also revealed ditches flanking a layer of cobbles forming hardstanding or path, possibly the track to the Poundhouse (**158**). The trenching here also located a ditch and robbed out wall i.e. a wall in which the masonry or bricks have been removed (**227**), which represent the Tudor Garden (**166**). One ditch of Romano-British date was found by trial trenching (**230**) indicating a general potential for archaeological remains of Roman date here.

These features found in Field 7 have currently been assessed as of **low to medium** value and **local** or and holding a range of **historic** and **evidential** interest but these ratings may alter depending on further fieldwork and assessment.



Plate 18: Area around former Racecourse (153, blue line) and Westenhanger Castle SM6 (Scheduled Area green line), probable line of deerpark boundary (154, dark pink line), OPA boundary in red

### Area i

2020 trial trenching in Area i (as well as adjacent Area ii – see below) covered most of the Racecourse Area and the fields between it and the A20. It also included some trenches to the east of the scheduled area of the Castle. The former Folkestone Racecourse built between 1899 and 1908 (153). It is located within the northern part of the Site, to the south of Westenhanger Castle (SM6, LB1, LB5). The racecourse forms an important part of the historic landscape character of the area and holds **historic, communal and evidential** interest, and is of **low** value.

The known archaeological remains within the Racecourse and the surrounding area south of the Castle all fall within what was the deerpark (154) and landscaped gardens to the Westenhanger Castle and relate primarily to the operations of the Castle during the Medieval and Post-medieval periods.

A causeway leading to the castle from Ashford Road in the south (149) is known of from cartographic evidence and survives as a banked field boundary. This is now designated individually as a scheduled monument (NHLE number 1475108), and forms part of the Westenhanger Castle and Deer Park environs. Water features which may have been fishponds or a water garden (147, 148) for the Castle survive to the east of this causeway and close to the racecourse lake. These features are to be preserved in situ within the masterplan for the new Castle Park although there will be some groundworks associated with re-watering this area. A range of field boundaries and ditches to the east of the

racecourse lake (**128, 137, 138, 139**), some water-filled, may also have formed part of the Castle's water system or may equally be later agricultural drainage ditches.

Also in this area are the site of a former orchard (**161**) as seen on historic maps; possible Castle landscape features identified through LIDAR (**160, 165**); possible ridge and furrow (**159**); the site of the former Pound House to the deerpark (**157**) and its associated trackway (**158**). Features **159, 160** and **165** were not detected by trial trenching in 2020 and have been discounted as archaeological features.

All of these assets and potential features are currently assessed as being of **medium** value having **historic** and **evidential** interest for what they can tell us in regard to the Castle, aside from the following. **149** the castle causeway is designated (scheduled) and thereby considered as being of **high** value. Other assets are **low** value due to poor preservation (**154, 157, 158**). The earthworks and water features could also be said to have **aesthetic interest**. The significance of these assets may change depending on results of further fieldwork and desk-based research.

This trial trenching in Area i identified features associated with ditches **251** and **252** which had been found from the geophysical survey. Ditch **251** was identified across 4 trenches located across the geophysical anomaly, however, a clear change in orientation was picked up in Trench 97 which indicates that line of the ditch was coincidental with the geophysics results and likely represent different features. The function of the ditch is unclear but may represent a previous agricultural stock fence. However, it could equally be modern disturbance from a previous re-enactment festival which took place on the Racecourse called the 'War and Peace Revival.' Ditch **252** was mapped across three trenches in trenching Area i. The ditch is undated and its function and its relationship with other features is currently unknown. No evidence of geophysical ditch feature **241** was found in Trench 203 in trenching Area i. No evidence of geophysical anomalies **254** or **255** were identified across seven trenches targeting them.

Prehistoric ditches (**298**) were identified in the north east area of the Racecourse's inner green, within trenching Area i. The ditches were identified in Trenches 30 and 31 and included Bronze Age pottery. A series of undated ditches were also identified in the northern area of the Racecourse and could therefore hold some form of association, although this is unclear due to limitations in the trial trench evaluation.

Perpendicular ditches (**302**) were identified in Trench 9, located east of the scheduled area of Westenhanger Castle. The northern ditch of the pair in Trench 9 included large fragments of a Bronze Age bucket shaped urn, as well as other sherds of Bronze Age pottery. No dating evidence was recovered from the southern ditch from Trench 9, although its orientation, as mapped, appears to align with a ditch to the south east and identified in Trench 182. As a result, the ditches may represent wider activity and possibly illustrate a field system of some sort, although the association is currently unknown. It is possible that these prehistoric ditches form part of a wider field system with Bronze Ditches found in Field 6 to the east (**200**).

A range of archaeological features associated with medieval and post medieval activity in the deer park have been identified from Area i. These features include the following:

- **292-** a possible boundary ditch to Westenhangar deer park was possibly identified within three trenches. Original interpretations attempted to map the ditch across the southern parts of trenching areas i, ii and iv, respectively. However, later interpretation has only projected the potential ditch within area i. The ditch is a substantial feature, although its presence away from the A20 challenges the interpretation of the park boundary. A range of artefacts were recovered from the ditch dating to from the Post Medieval to the modern.
- **299-** Medieval ditches and a large pit located within the south east of area i in trench 174. Features were dated through a range of Medieval pottery artefacts and potentially illustrate activity associated with the use of the deer park.
- **301-** large ditch feature, visible on LiDAR targeted by three trial trenches in the easternmost part of Area i, which may have associations to the deer park. The ditch is currently undated.

The contextual understanding of assets **292**, **299** and **301** are currently limited and thus their functionality and relationship to other features. All three assets hold **historical** value, as well as **evidential** value for their potential to yield further remains and contribute to the understanding of human activity potentially associated with the use and management of the deer park.

The trial trenching did not find any evidence of the orchard (**161**) or any evidence for definite deerpark features such as hunting stands. No evidence of a lodge house for the deerpark has yet been revealed.

A possible Anglo-Saxon storage pit area (**295**) was identified in the south west corner of Area i, at the southern end of the causeway (**149**). A cluster of 9 pits were uncovered in Trench 5, although only one pit was excavated. The pit was a likely storage pit, yielding two mid-late Anglo-Saxon loom weights, as well as industrial waste material and fired clay. It is likely that the remaining pits are contemporary, although at this stage unconfirmed. The Anglo-Saxon storage area is **medium** value as it gives evidence of Early Medieval occupation of this area.

A series of undated features were identified in Area i which have the potential to yield evidence of past human activity. The understanding of their function and relationship with other features is currently limited. They are:

- **297-** Potential field system located within trench 168 in the south west of Area i identified through two contemporary ditches. No clear association to any other features.
- **296-** Two ditches, identified in trench 153 in the south west of Area i, with clear direction to intersect beyond the trench boundaries. No clear association to any other features due to density and positioning of trenches in the area.
- **300-** a concentration of past human activity has been identified in the southern part of the racecourse. Although no results of the geophysical anomalies **254** or **255** were identified, a range of previously unidentified ditches were discovered. They don't present any definitive pattern, due to limitations of the trenching, and remain undated.
- **304-** ditches identified in trenches 93, 103, 104, which are undated.
- **305-** undated ditches and pit identified in trench 150, in addition to the potential deer park feature (**292**).

The racecourse area holds potential for survival of further remains relating to the Castle's landscaped features and deerpark for example paths, look-out points, animal control features, stands for hunting, a lodge house and possible banqueting halls. Evidence of the ditch and bank of the deerpark pale may also still survive. The racecourse also holds the remains of a non-extant outfarm (**BH23**) which shows on historic maps.

Remains relating to the racecourse's use in both World Wars survive and more are likely to be found. In WW1 the racecourse was used as a military training camp, home to the Canadian Expeditionary Force. In WW2, the racecourse was used as a decoy airfield featuring dummy aircraft and was then known as RAF Westenhanger. Rubble from wartime buildings can be seen on the north side of the racecourse straight course, where it meets the oval. RAF Westenhanger is not shown on historic maps. Within the racecourse is a cropmark of several alignments of closely spaced pits which is cited by the HER as being a potential Early Medieval hall building (**52**). However, these pits are more likely associated with the WWI training camp or the WW2 airfield of RAF Westenhanger.

The line of a former narrow-gauge railway leading from RAF Lympe to Westenhanger Station shows on LIDAR and aerial photos (**127**) crossing the eastern part of the racecourse. This was used to transport aircraft to the airfield for disassembly (see Lympe Airfield above).

The Racecourse area also contains potential for early prehistoric remains. An archaeological investigation undertaken within the racecourse area in 1969 retrieved some waste and worked flints of possible Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date (**55**). The alluvial sequences of the East Stour River (which flows through this area and had a wide floodplain in prehistory) have potential to contain geoarchaeological and paleoenvironmental information.

#### 2.5.2.9 Area of the Roman Villa (**167**) south of Ashford Road

##### *Field 5*

This area south of Ashford Road showed some interesting results in the geophysical surveys, most of which were then tested by trial trenching in Field 5 (Plate 16). One Bronze Age barrow (**136**) showed on the LIDAR and was investigated by geophysical survey and trial trenching. It is unusual in having no ring ditch. The barrow is of **medium** value and **historic** and **evidential** interest. Excavations within the barrow identified an earlier buried land surface with a sizeable Mesolithic flint assemblage (**220**) which is of **medium** value and has **evidential** interest. This barrow (**136**) is now scheduled.

Geophysical survey in this area and subsequent trial trenching uncovered a previously unknown Roman Villa (**167**) dating from the 1st century, but with the majority of evidence dating from the middle of the Roman period and nothing past the 4th century. The villa (**167**) is of **medium** value and has **high** and has **historic** and **evidential** interest. Additional ditches (**168**) in this area may form part of an enclosure for the villa but this has not been confirmed. These ditches remain of **medium** value and **evidential** interest. The villa's significance may alter depending on results of further fieldwork and desk-based assessment. Another geophysical survey is planned here (resistivity) for 2021.

To the east of Field 5 geophysical survey detected a sub-rectangular enclosure with associated linear ditches (**172**), these features are of an unknown date. The value and significance of these assets is currently **unknown**, but they all hold a range of **historic** and **evidential** interest.

#### *Area vi*

Area vi lies to the south of Ashford Road. Most of Area vi was geophysically surveyed, however, few anomalies were identified. Trenching here identified the edge to a potential Medieval occupation area (**294**). The asset is located outside the deer park to Westenhanger Castle at the southern extent of Area vi. The Medieval occupation area (**294**) was identified through a series of pits and ditches, with one pit yielding 74 sherds of Medieval pottery, indicating a likely storage pit. The potential occupation area holds evidential and historical value and is of **medium** value.

#### *Area vii*

Area vii of the 2020 trenching was the field to the east of the Roman Villa site (**167**) and south of the A20. As with Area vi, most of Area vii was geophysically surveyed, however, few anomalies were identified. No further evidence of the villa was identified, nor any archaeological features pertaining to any other phase of activity apart from one undated very shallow ditch.

Additionally, trial trenching in this area identified very deep colluvial sequences and deeper sondages dug within them. In the western part of the area the colluvium overlaid deeper alluvial deposits.

#### 2.5.2.10 Newingreen

Archaeological remains are located either side of Stone Street at Newingreen and are shown on Plate 19. These are mainly known via the HER.

Post-medieval features (**25**) found during trial trenching evaluation at the former Royal Oak Motel (**73**) may extend into the Site. An undated linear feature, probably a drainage channel, showing on LIDAR (**145**) is within the Site and appears to straddle Stone Street. A Post-medieval ditch (**43**) was recorded next to Stone Street outside the Site and may relate to the deerpark (**154**) pale. Not far from this, an extant length of earthwork ditch was recorded next to Stone Street during the walkover (**WS17**). This ditch may be the remains of a holloway or could also be part of the deerpark boundary.





Plate 19: Stone Street and Newingreen. Probable line of deerpark boundary (154) denoted by dark pink, OPA boundary in red

#### 2.5.2.11 Hillhurst Farm Area

This is the north eastern part of the Site, centred around Hillhurst Farm, to the east of Stone Street Roman road (Plate 20). It contains evidence of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval activity. A cropmark enclosure was recorded on the HER (112) and a pond or hollow (146) was plotted from LIDAR. A Post-Medieval brick clamp or kiln (199) had also been recorded inside the Site boundary as part of the CTRL/HS1 investigations. Outside the Site, the CTRL investigations have also recorded Late Iron Age and Roman pits and a Medieval ditch close to the CTRL line which may continue into the Site (74 and 75 – not illustrated). A Bronze Age hoard (270 -not illustrated) has recently been found by a metal detectorist near the junction of Stone Street and the A20. All of these assets hold **low** or **medium** value and **historic** and **evidential** interest.

The site of a demolished 19<sup>th</sup> century farmstead (BH38) is located east of Hillhurst Farm next to the A20 (not shown). Although no above ground evidence survives, below ground remains may still be present.

Geophysical survey has taken place over the majority of the area and part of the area has been trial trenched as 'Field 6' and 'Area v'. Some areas were excluded due to uneven ground. Geophysical survey has identified a range of archaeological remains, some of which have been assessed further through trial trenching in Field 6.

#### *Field 6*

The cropmark enclosure (**112**) was tested by trial trenching and found to be Bronze Age. The trenching also found an associated Bronze Age field system formed of ditches (**200**). This enclosure site and the field system is of **medium** value. One corner of the enclosure was found to be cut by a Medieval filled in pond (**201**) which is probably the same feature as the hollow (**146**) recorded on the HER.

A linear geophysical anomaly was confirmed to be of Late Iron Age to Roman date (**198**). The trenching also found Medieval boundary ditches (**197**) and clarified that the brick clamp (**199**) was early 19th century.



*Plate 20: Area around Hillhurst Farm (right) and Stone Street (left), OPA boundary in red*

#### *Area v*

South of Field 6 in Area v, trenching to the east of Stone Street did not produce much of archaeological interest and failed to identify any further information on Bronze Age and medieval archaeology in this area. One ditch identified appeared to follow the plough line within the area. No evidence of assets **112** or **198**, associated with Prehistoric activity to the north, were identified in Area v.

A series of ditches (**307**) were identified in the southern parts of area v, across trenches 256, 263, 264, 265, 273, 275, 336. The ditches were undated and hold no overriding pattern and or relationship to suggest a particular form of historic activity in the area.

#### 2.5.2.12 Military Crash Sites

The locations of four military aircraft crash sites (**MR1, MR2, MR3, MR4**) are located around the outskirts of the Site. These are poorly located and therefore there is the possibility that one or more of these planes might have crashed within the Site boundary. Military aircraft crash sites are often classed as war graves and can comprise both surface and buried artefacts, human remains and unexploded ordnance. These sites are covered not only by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 but also the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986. Crash sites have significance for remembrance, commemoration, their cultural value as historic artefacts and the information they contain about both the circumstances of the loss and of the aircraft itself. If elements of the crashed plans do survive, they would be of **medium** value.

It is not known if any of the crash sites preserve any human remains or remains of the crashed aircraft, as this information is not available on the HER. It is, however, likely that the crash sites were cleared at the time or shortly afterwards. Added to this are 30-35 further crash sites recorded by the Unexploded Ordnance Desk Study that was carried out for the Site (Zetica 2017) but which are not recorded on the HER. Most of these aircraft crashed within Lympne Airfield between 1940 and 1941 and it is likely that all were cleared at the time.

## 2.6 Built Heritage

### 2.6.1 Introduction

This section outlines character and significance of all the built heritage within the Site including Registered Parks and Gardens and Lympne Conservation Area (Plate 21). For more detailed information on the built heritage assets refer to the Historic Buildings and Structures Appraisal (Arcadis 2017, updated 2018, ES Appendix 9.5); the Environmental Statement, and the Desk-Based Assessment (Arcadis 2017, updated 2018, ES Appendix 9.2). More detailed information on Westenhanger Castle can be found in the Statement of Significance written for the castle (Arcadis 2017, updated 2018, ES Appendix 9.6). Further information on the proposals for land south of Westenhanger Castle can be found in the main part of the Heritage Strategy. Further information on conservation principles for the Castle itself can be found in The Conservation Management Plan for Westenhanger Castle (Purcell 2022, ES Appendix 9.25). Additionally, more information on Hillhurst Farm, Lympne Airfield and the military structures of the Site can be found in the main part of the Heritage Strategy.

### 2.6.2 Baseline Description of Built Heritage

Historic buildings and structures are discussed from west to east across the Site apart from military buildings and structures which are discussed together at the start of the Section. Designated and non-designated built heritage assets are discussed together. All built heritage assets are shown on Plate 21. All are of **low** value and have **aesthetic** and **historic** interest unless otherwise stated.

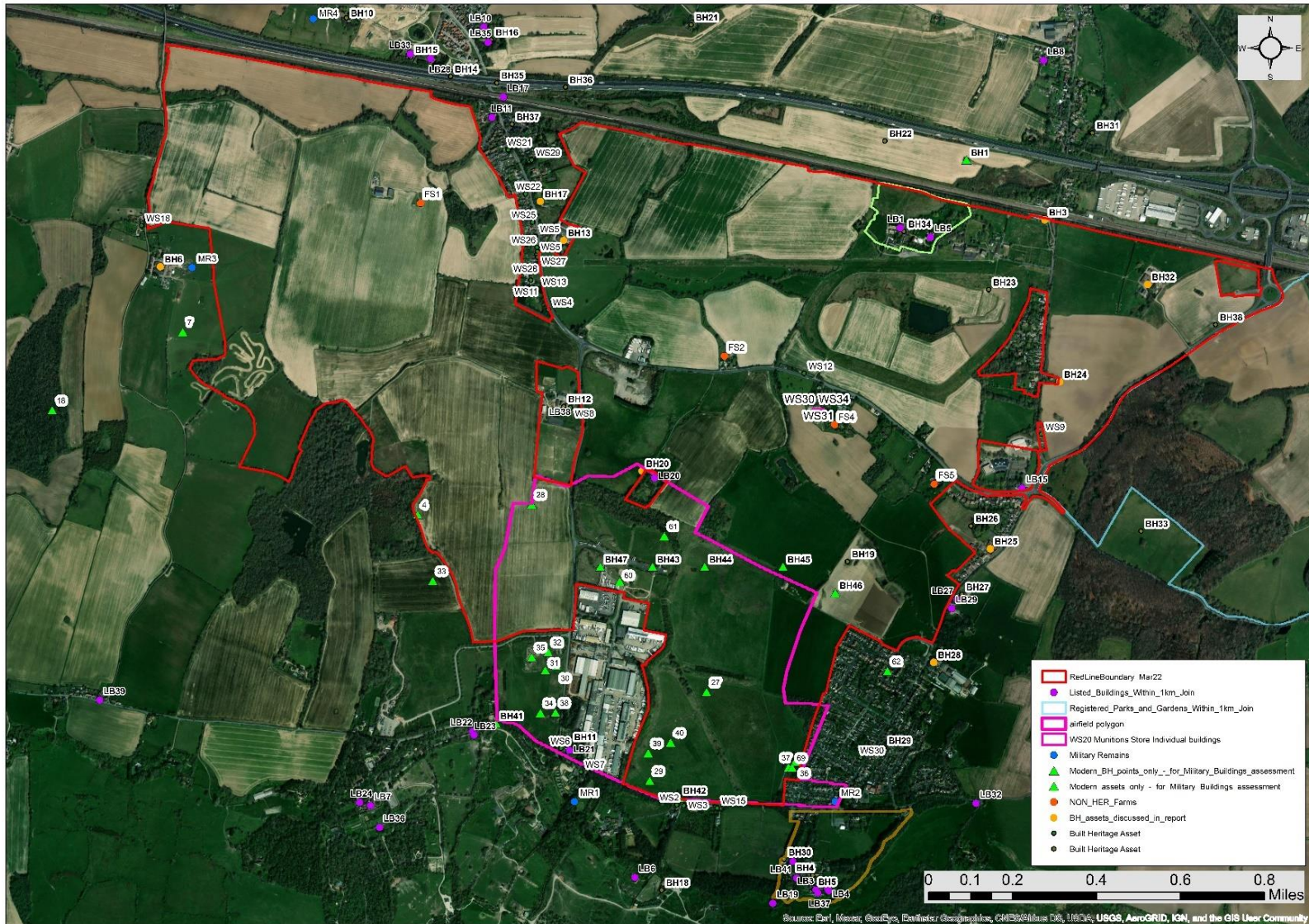


Plate 21 : Plan of Built Heritage. Westenhanger Castle (SM6) denoted by green line, Lympne Conservation Area (CA1), denoted in beige to south of OPA boundary, Registered Parks and Gardens in blue and OPA boundary in red

### 2.6.2.1 Military Buildings and Structures

A range of built heritage assets are located across the Site which relate to First and Second World War military activity (Plate 22). These assets are primarily related to the former Lympne Airfield (27), which covered the majority of the southern part of the Site. Below ground military remains are discussed in the archaeological baseline section above. Standing remains of perimeter defences of Lympne Airfield are listed below with some of the below also being discussed in Archaeological Baseline Section above:

- Group of Air raid shelters outside the Site boundary (31);
- Gas Decontamination Building outside the Site boundary (30, Plate 24);
- A Pickett Hamilton Fort (a type of pillbox that retracts into the ground) outside the Site boundary (32);
- Several former RAF barracks huts outside the Site boundary (35);
- A bulk fuel installation outside the Site boundary (38);
- The Battle HQ and bunker, south of Otterpool Manor (28);
- An auxiliary unit operation base at the western edge of the Site by Harringe Brooks Wood (4);
- A possible second Pickett Hamilton Fort retracted into the ground, in Link Park (60)
- Partially extant wall of the former rifle range at eastern edge of Airfield (126);
- A row of five former pillboxes along the northern edge of the Airfield (BH43, BH44, BH45, BH46 and BH47);
- Two possible pillboxes outside the Site boundary (142, 143);
- An air raid shelter on the north side of Aldington Road (BH42);
- Munitions Store at Farmead Farm outside the Site boundary (BH1);
- A group of buildings (WS30-WS34), some re-used or relocated, making up a Munitions Store (grouped as WS20) south of the A20 near Red House Farm; and
- 20th Century brick building in Westenhanger Village used as depot in WW2 (WS19).

All military structures across the Site hold **historic** interest due to their contribution to nationally significant events during war time activity.

The first five in the list above (30, 31, 32, 35, 38) form a group located west of Otterpool Lane just outside the Site boundary and are of **medium** value apart from 35 which is of **low** value (Plate 22). The Battle HQ and bunker (28) to the north and the rifle range wall (126) to the east are also of **medium** value, holding **evidential, historic, aesthetic** and communal **interest**. The same could be true of possible Pickett Hamilton Fort (60) in Link Park if it is proved to be a Pickett Hamilton Fort.

The other military assets range from **low** value (142, 143, WS19, WS20, BH 43-BH47) to **medium** value (4, 126, BH1, BH42).

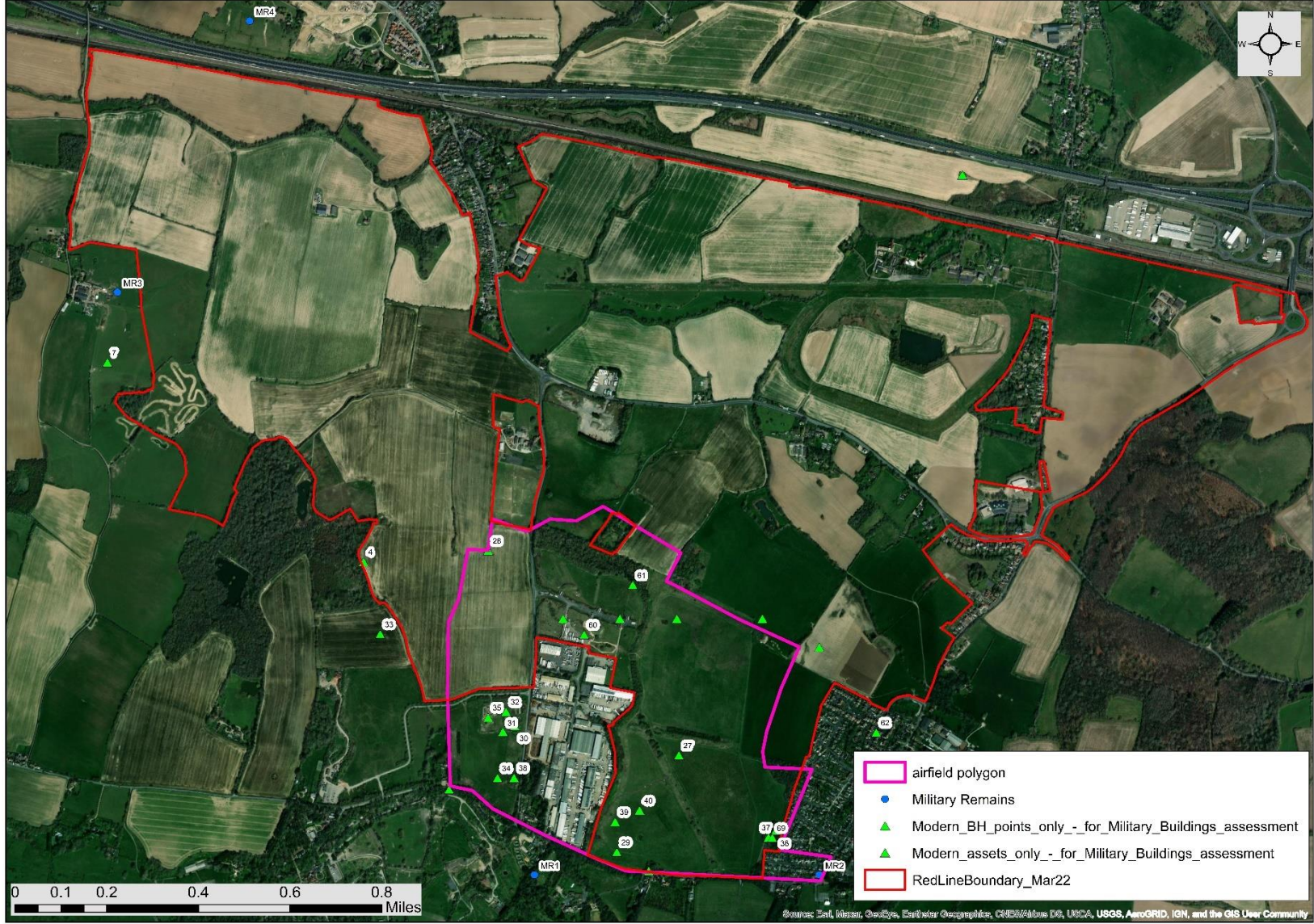


Plate 22: Plan of military built heritage focused around the airfield

### 2.6.2.2 Non-Military Buildings and Structures

These buildings are shown on **Error! Reference source not found.** Harringe Court (**BH6**) and associated cottages (**WS18**) is a 15th century farmstead but with many modern renovations. The farmstead and cottages are located outside of the western edge of the Site.

Two Grade II Listed 17th century cottages are located on Barrow Hill. Stream Cottage and Grave Bridge Cottage (**LB11**) provide **historic** interest as evidence for the earliest standing settlement activity at Barrow hill. Their vernacular building style also holds **aesthetic interest**. The cottages' setting extends into the OPA boundary and they are **high** value.

The Mount (**BH17**) is a 19th century farmstead with **historic** interest as part of the development of Barrow Hill. No image was available of the asset due to a well-established hedge obscuring the front elevation.

Barrow Hill Farm (**BH13**) is a collection of assets which form a dispersed farmstead on the edge of the OPA boundary. One of the buildings at the farm is an Oast House (**WS10**), constructed in a Kentish vernacular tradition, with the potential to yield evidence of this type of building as an undeveloped example. The Oast House is **medium** value, with the potential to meet Historic England's listing criteria for Grade II Listed Buildings. Both the Farm (**BH13**) and Oast House (**WS10**) hold **historic** interest as part of the agricultural development of the area.

An additional 12 non-designated built heritage assets are located on Barrow Hill and include Humble Bee Hall (**WS11**); Humble Bee Cottage (**WS13**); Chapel Cottages (**WS28**); several 1840s Victorian Cottages (**WS5**); Merlin Cottage (**WS27**); Mistletoe and Ottermere Cottages (**WS26**); St Johns Cottages (**WS25**); Klondyke House (**WS23**); Grove Bridge House (**WS22**); Gables east and west (**WS29**); Bernhurt (**WS21**); and a milestone (**WS4**). These properties have **historic** interest for their evidence of settlement expansion.

Upper Otterpool (**LB20**, Plate 25) is a 16th to 17th century farmhouse which may have acted as the original manorial house, prior to the construction of Otterpool Manor (**LB38/BH12**), which is 17th century with earlier origins. Both are Grade II Listed Buildings and hold associations to each other and Westenhanger Castle (**SM6**). This association and the surrounding agricultural land of the Site informs the setting of these assets. Both Otterpool Manor (**LB38/BH12**) and Upper Otterpool (**LB20**) are of **medium** value.

Barns at Otterpool Manor (**WS8**) and a barn at Upper Otterpool (**BH20**) hold **historic** interest for their connections to the respective properties. The barns at Otterpool Manor (**WS8**) are thought to date between the Medieval through to the Modern, presenting **historic** interest for the development of the Site over time. All are of a good vernacular style. The barns at Otterpool Manor (**WS8**) are listed under the curtilage of Otterpool Manor (**LB38**) and are of **medium** value. The barn and pigsty at Upper Otterpool (**BH20**) are of **low** value and also protected under the curtilage of Upper Otterpool (**LB20**).

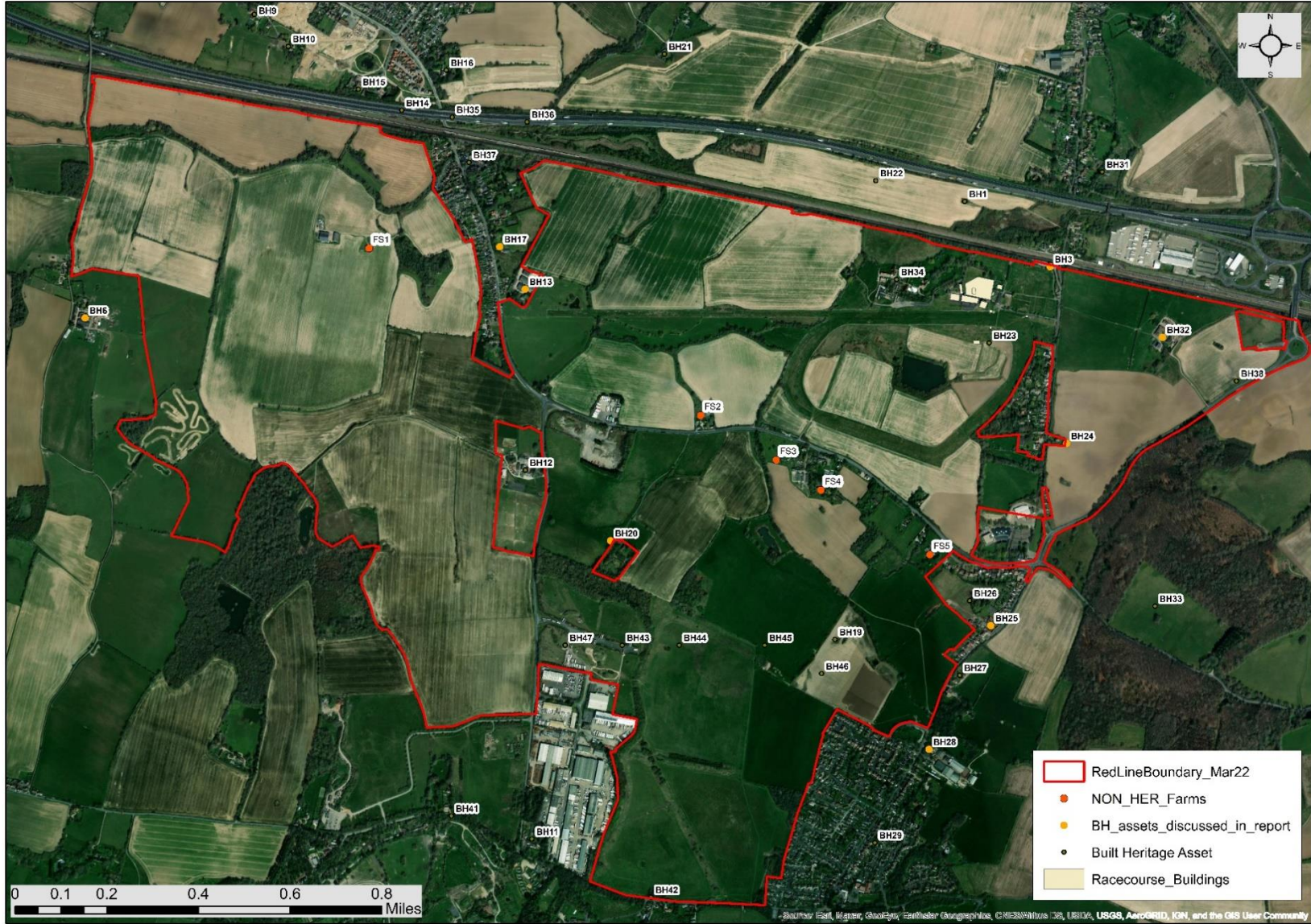


Plate 23: Plan of non-military built heritage: farms, houses and cottages





*Plate 24: Gas Decontamination Building, Otterpool Lane (30)*



*Plate 25: Upper Otterpool (LB20)*

Belle Vue House (**LB21/BH11**) is an 18th century, Grade II Listed Building with associated outbuildings (**WS6**). The building has **historic, aesthetic** and **evidential** interest. The property is located outside of the OPA boundary but the setting of the House extends into the Site boundary. The House is **medium** value.

Several buildings are located along Aldington Road. They are formed of The Lodge (**WS2**); Old Mill Cottage (**WS3**); Newell Cottage (**WS15**), Cliff Cottage (**WS7**) and two outbuildings at Belle Vue (**WS6/WS24**). These six buildings date to the 19th to 20th century and hold

**historic** and **aesthetic** interest for their vernacular features and evidence for settlement activity. All are **low** value, apart from Newell Cottage (**WS15**) which is **medium** value.

Westenhanger Castle (**SM6**) is a Scheduled Monument located on the northern edge of the OPA boundary, to the west of Westenhanger village. The castle dates from the 14th to 18th centuries and comprises the earthwork and structural remains of the inner and outer courts and moat. Two associated Listed Buildings are located within the Scheduled area and comprise the Manor House (**LB5**, Plate 26) and two 16th century barns (**LB1**, Plate 27). Both Listed Buildings (**LB1**, **LB5**) are Grade I listed and are Scheduled Monuments. All of the assets are of **high** value and have **aesthetic, historical, evidential** and **communal** interest due to their past and present usage.



*Plate 26: Westenhanger Castle - Manor House (**LB5**) and modern extension*



*Plate 27: Westenhanger Castle barns (**LB1**)*

The setting of Westenhanger Castle (**SM6**, **LB5**) and barns (**LB1**) is influenced by the wider agricultural land of the Site the castle was designed to defend and which is exercised manorial rights over. Influences to the immediate setting of the castle include designed landscaped aspects for the use of its occupants, which include a deer park (**154**), causewayed southern approach (**149**), water features (**147**, **148**) and a former Tudor garden

(166, Plate 28). This setting contributes to the castle's **aesthetic, historic and evidential** interest. The built designated assets of Westenhangar Castle (**SM6**) and associated Manor House (**LB5**) and barns (**LB1**) are all **high** value. For further detail, see the Statement of Significance for Westenhangar Castle (Arcadis 2017, updated 2018, ES Appendix 9.6).



Plate 28: Area around Westenhangar Castle (**SM6**, donated by green line) and deer park (154, denoted by dark pink line). OPA boundary in red)

Westenhangar Station (**BH3**) is a mid-19th century station house located within the Site. The asset is of **medium** value and could meet Historic England's Listing criteria. The station holds **historic** interest due to its connection to an important rail route and **aesthetic** interest as an unusual example of a national style within the region.

Tollgate Cottage (**WS36**) is a detached stone built, two storey building situated on Stone Street. It appears on maps as early as 1877. If it originated as a barn it may have been associated with Westenhangar Castle which was a farm at the time that Tollgate Cottage was constructed. It is not known if it actually functioned as a Tollgate Cottage. Tollgate Cottage is considered to be of **low** value.

Farm Cottage (**WS35**) is in an isolated position west of Westenhangar Castle. It is a two storey detached house of uncoursed stone with brick dressings, with a slate roof and two tall brick chimney stacks. It is of late 19th century date, first appearing on the OS map of 1899.. It is built in the vernacular style and has some (**negligible**) value.

The former Folkestone Racecourse is made up of several buildings. The main racecourse buildings consist of a group of three grandstand buildings - two modern grandstands (**273** and **277**) and an original (1898-1908) grandstand building at the eastern end of the three (**276**). There are also stables and accommodation buildings that are modern and hold no

heritage value. Three judges viewing boxes (**271**, **272** and **274**) are of interest. The racecourse buildings are considered to have **communal** and **historic** interest and to be of **low** value.

At the eastern part of the Site (outside the OPA) are three Listed Buildings which front onto the A20 Ashford Road and are all just outside the OPA. This includes the Grade II, 19th century Royal Oak Public House (**LB15**), and Grade II Berwick House (**LB29**, no image available) and Little Berwick (**LB27**, no image available). The date of Berwick House (**LB29**) is unclear, although it has a 19th century façade, while Little Berwick (**LB27**) is known to be 17th century. All three Listed Buildings have **aesthetic** and **evidential** interest, as well as **historic** interest for the development of the A20 and associated settlement activity. Each Listed Building is **medium** value.

A row of three Arts and Crafts Cottages are located on Stone Street (**WS9**) just outside the OPA boundary and date to the mid-19th century. They hold **historic** and **aesthetic** interest as an early example of the arts and crafts style in Kent built by local architects of note. The cottages are **medium** value, with the potential to meet Historic England's criteria for Listing.

Twin (Tin) Chimney Farm (**BH24**) is a farmhouse which lies to the east of Stone Street 10m outside the application boundary. It is stone-built with brick quoins. It retains possible 16th century fabric incorporated within a building probably of the 17th century. The building was converted into two cottages in the late 19th century, reverting to a single dwelling in the mid 20th century. It holds **aesthetic** interest as an interesting example of vernacular architecture for the region. It holds **medium** value and has recently been listed (Grade II),.

Newingreen Farm (**BH25**, Plate 29, also known as Stone Court) is a nucleated farmstead which lies to the south west of Newingreen, on Stone Street. It is outside the application site by 40m. The farm is built mostly of red brick with tiled roofs, but the farmhouse (which is 16th – 17th century) is rendered and features timber-framing. The steading has a full regular courtyard plan. The former threshing and aisled barn with adjoining east range (probably a stable), have been converted into Stone Court. The farm as a good surviving example and demonstrates the development of farmsteads in the area over the 18th and 19th centuries.. It is of **medium** value, holding **historic**, **aesthetic** and possible **evidential** interest. It has recently been listed (Grade II).



Berwick Manor Farm (BH28) is a 19th century farmhouse just outside the OPA boundary. It reflects an Early Georgian style with later alterations. The asset has **historic** interest as part of a manorial farm system, as well as **evidential** interest for evidence of an earlier structure. It is of **medium** significance and may meet Historic England's Listing criteria.

Hillhurst Farm (BH32) is a 19th century regular courtyard farmstead of red brick construction. It includes a farmhouse and the remains of a courtyard arrangement of barns. As one of the older and better-preserved of the historic farmsteads, Hillhurst Farm is of **low** value and it makes a valuable contribution to the diversity of the built-form within the Site. More information on Hillhurst Farm and strategies for its preservation and reuse can be found in the main part of the Heritage Strategy.

Five further farmsteads were identified within the Site by the Historic Farmstead Analysis (Arcadis 2017, updated 2018, ES Appendix 9.3 (Plate 30)). These are Somerfield Farm (FS1), Red House Farm (FS3), Mink Farm (FS2), Elms Farm (FS5) and Benham Water Farm (FS4) of **low** value.



Plate 30: Farmsteads FS1, FS2, FS3, FS4, and FSH, OPA boundary in red

Sandling Park is a Grade II Registered Park and Garden (RPG2, Plate 31), located to the east of the OPA boundary. It was laid out by Henry Milner in 1897. Its western edge which borders with the Site is mostly comprised of arable farmland and deciduous woodland. The park offers **aesthetic** interest as an example of an informal woodland garden. The park also offers **historic** interest. The views from this park are mostly to the south and east, towards Saltwood and the sea. Sandling Park is **medium** value.



Plate 31: Sandling Park (RPG2, denoted by blue line), OPA boundary in red

Lympne Conservation Area (**CA1**, Plate 32) is located 5m south east of the OPA boundary and includes 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 **aesthetic** interest with commanding views across Romney Marsh from its position at the top of the escarpment. Lympne Conservation Area is **medium** value. Its location and setting are important in understanding its significance. The Conservation Area (**C1**) is well screened from the Site to the north and west by trees and more recent development.



Plate 32: Lympne Conservation Area (CA1, denoted by blue line), OPA boundary in red

## 2.7 Historic Landscape

### 2.7.1 Introduction

Detailed analysis of the Historic Landscape Character Types has been undertaken in the Desk Based Assessment and the report on Historic Landscape Characterisation and Farmsteads Analysis, both of which formed appendices of the Environmental Statement (Appendices 9.2 and 9.3). A brief overview of Otterpool Park's historic landscape is given here. The baseline information comes largely from the County's Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as well as studies undertaken for the Otterpool Park project.



Plate 33: Former Folkestone Racecourse (153). M20 top left. East River Stour bottom left

## 2.7.2 Baseline Description of Historic Landscape

The Historic Landscape Character for most of the Site is formed of enclosed fields dating from the Late Medieval to Post Medieval periods, specifically between the 16th to 19th centuries. The remaining landscape is formed of post 1810 settlements, 20th century industrial activity and the 19th century Racecourse (153). Little modern development has occurred in the western half of the Site, and agricultural fields remain dominant character type, with sparse historic woodlands and some historic hedgerows still evident (Plate 34). The western part of the Site is bordered by Harringe Brooks Wood - an ancient woodland. The central and eastern of the Site is more mixed in character, with greater settlement, development and industrial activity. The Site is crossed by the East River Stour and its tributaries which has been a focus for human activity from at least the Bronze Age (although its course in early prehistory was not exactly the same as today).



Plate 34: Rectilinear fields with wavy boundaries (late medieval to 17th/18th century enclosure), view east from Harringe Lane



The presence of several Bronze Age barrows (44, 46, 58, 113, 114, 115, 130, 131, 135, 136, 155, 156, 284 and possibly 263 and 253) indicates the early use of the landscape for funerary activity. Bronze Age field systems also show settlement patterns in the landscape which denote a sustained occupational presence. The Roman roads of Stone Street and Adlington Road, and Roman settlement and farming evidence found in the Site, indicate the continuation of activity through the Roman period. This activity is thought to continue through to the Early Medieval (Saxon) period. Although evidence of early Saxon settlement is sparse it is indicated by burials of this date found at the edges of the Site. There is a dispersed pattern of settlements which continues on into the Post Medieval period.

By the Medieval period it is assumed that the landscape was largely unenclosed agricultural land, parkland and woodland. The Medieval/ Post Medieval deer park (154) of Westenhanger Castle (SM6) covers a large area in the north and east part of the Site. Remnants of this formal landscape are mostly lost to arable and pasture agriculture and the Racecourse (153) although some elements of the deer park may survive as earthworks, water-filled features or as below-ground remains. In its heyday of the mid 16<sup>th</sup> century, the deer park was approximately 400 hectares. It served as a high-status hunting ground for royalty and the court, containing a managed semi-natural environment of a field with stands of trees and a pale. A pale is a broad, shallow ditch with a bank on the outer side that deer can jump over to enter the park but prevents them from leaving. Based on national trends, it is likely that clearance of the landscape for agriculture would have intensified during the Medieval period and continued into the Post Medieval period. Enclosure of the landscape occurred mostly in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries and is still clearly visible across the Site. However, the deer park is not very visible in the modern landscape. When the manor house in the deer park was pulled down in 1701, the park began to be disused until it was shut down in the early-mid 18<sup>th</sup> century.



Plate 35: Extract of a Map of Kent c 1730, showing the deerpark (154) with pale

The expansion of settlement across the Site advanced in the 19<sup>th</sup> century with increases in housing along the major roads. Industrial and military activity during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century had a significant impact on the landscape character of the Site. The disused gravel and clay workings in the centre of the Site date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and have until recently been used for a commercial park. The actual quarry at Otterpool is a SSSI.



*Plate 36: Otterpool Quarry SSSI from the access track to Upper Otterpool*

Lympne Airfield, once a military and later a civil airfield, is no longer in use and has limited legibility as an airfield, partly due to part of being partly now built over by Lympne Industrial Estate. Whilst the airfield has lost its military use, there remain a number of military buildings across the Site which formed part of its 20th century perimeter defences.



*Plate 37: Southern part of the former Lympne Airfield looking south along former civil aviation runway. Lympne Industrial Estate to the right*

The landscape is fairly fragmented and has several visual detractors such as the M20 transport corridor, Lympne Industrial Estate and some of the modern built form. The latter can overshadow the Ragstone and brick vernacular buildings. In the Sellindge Plateau Farmlands (encompassing the north, north-east, and eastern half of the Site) the historic landscape patterns are obscured and there are more discordant elements.

Several extant historic hedges dating to before 1840 have been identified through walkover survey and cartographic analysis, as have two pre-1840 areas of woodland/coppices (Plate 38). The masterplan seeks to preserve most of these hedges and both areas of woodland. A parameter plan showing trees and hedges to be retained or removed is included in later on in the Mitigation Strategy. Some of the hedges may qualify for protection under the Hedgerow Regulations in terms of their historic significance. For example, several of the hedges may be an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts. One length of hedge to the east of Barrow Hill is known to qualify for protection under the Hedgerow Regulations in terms of its historic significance as marks the boundary of a pre-1600 estate or manor. This hedge marks the most westerly edge of the Tudor deerpark to Westenhanger Castle and may well mark the boundary of the Medieval manor of Westenhanger. This hedge forms a boundary to the outline planning application site and is due to be retained within the Masterplan.

Overall, the historic landscape has reasonable time depth and coherence, demonstrating clear yet varied historic character. The historic landscape within the Site offers **evidential** interest for its potential to reveal more information about past land use and human occupation due to the good survival of the landscape from the Prehistoric, Medieval and Post Medieval periods. The landscape also offers **historic** interest for its diverse character and time depth, with evidence of the development of the landscape through almost every period from the Prehistoric to the Modern. The **aesthetic** and **communal** interest of the landscape lies in the agricultural heritage of the area, the past and present activity around Lympne Airfield, and Westenhanger Castle (**SM6**). Overall, the historic landscape within the Site has a **medium** value.

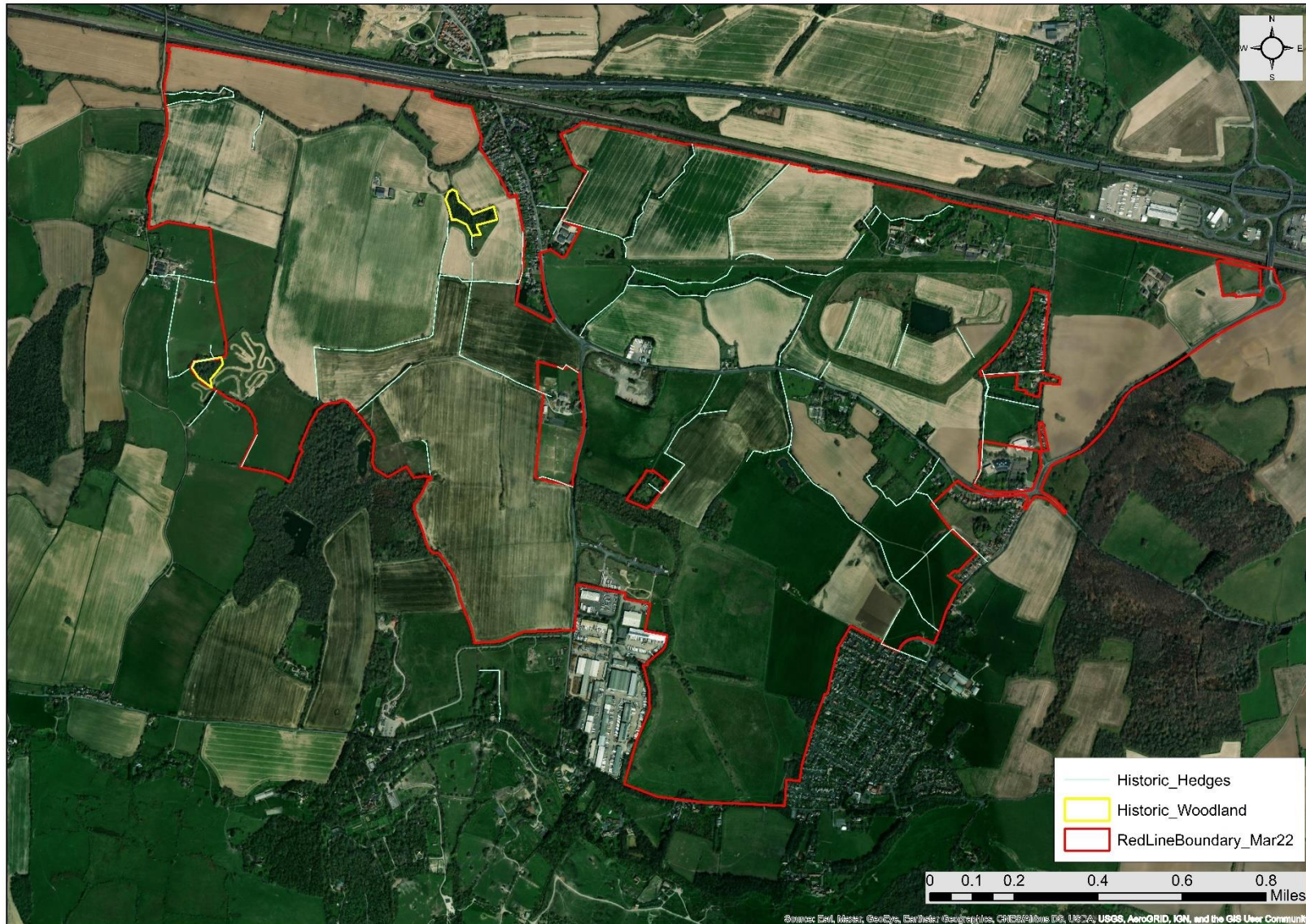


Plate 38: Pre-1840 Hedges (in blue) and pre-1840 woodland/coppices (in yellow)

### 3 Mitigation

#### 3.1 Tiered Approach to Mitigation

##### 3.1.1 The Tiered Approach

Mitigation for cultural heritage is a staged process which will be carried out in accordance with a three-tiered approach to the planning application for Otterpool Park as shown below, in Plate 39. This section discusses further detail of the proposed archaeological works within each tier, including additional archaeological assessment work in Tiers 1 and 2, as well as heritage mitigation prior to or as part of construction in Tier 3. This section of the Heritage Strategy will remain live and updated as the project conducts additional assessment work and moves through the planning tiers.

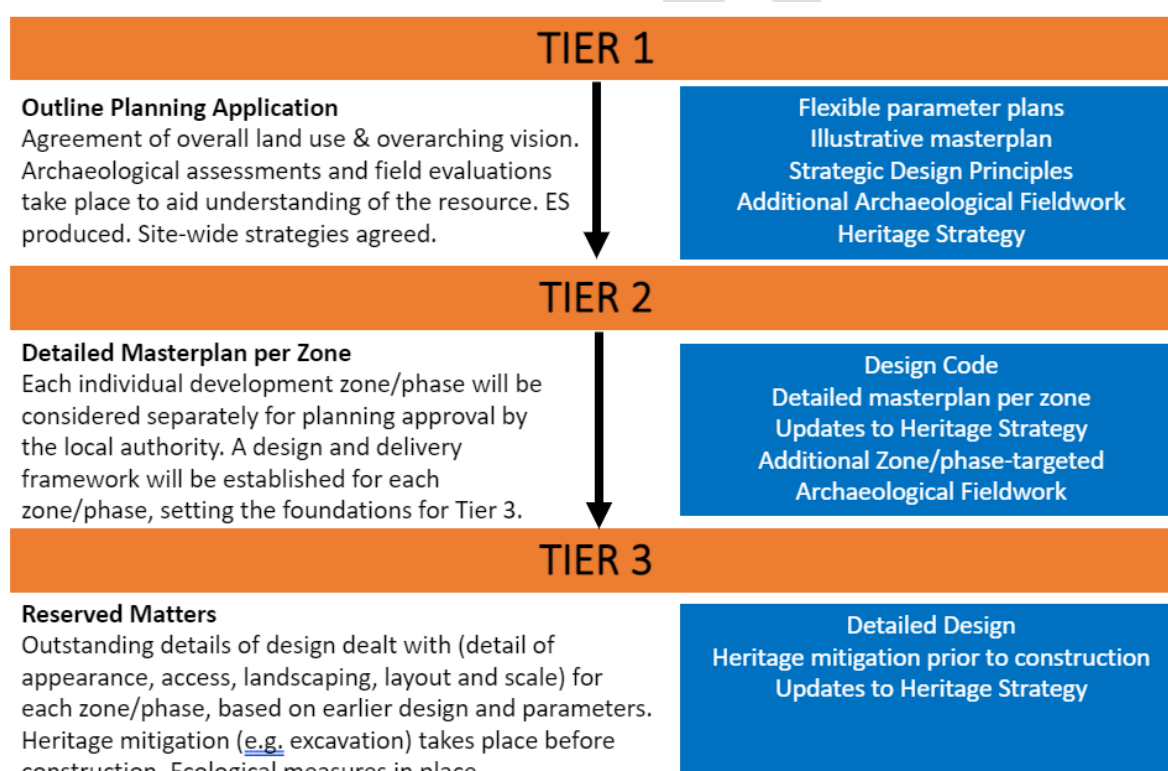


Plate 39: The Tiered Approach

### **3.1.2 Tier 1 and Tier 2 - Additional Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment**

Additional areas of archaeological evaluation are required where there are 'blank' areas of the Site where little is known. This evaluation will include additional areas of geophysical survey and archaeological trial trench evaluation as well as testpits dug for geoarchaeological purposes. The areas that have been geophysically surveyed and those that still require survey (as of July 2021) are illustrated on Plate 40. Those areas of the Site that have been subject to trial trenching and those that remain to be trial trenched are shown on Plate 41.

The purpose of this additional evaluation is to ensure that a comprehensive baseline understanding of the Site's historic environment has been established, to aid decision makers and ensure proportionate mitigatory measures are implemented prior to construction.

#### Geophysical Survey

The majority (416ha) of the Site at Otterpool Park has been subject to Geophysical Survey between 2017 and 2021. Test pits along the Westenhanger Castle Causeway are yet to be completed at the time of writing. They will inform final design changes to the masterplan.

At the time of writing (July 2021), six areas of Geophysical Survey remain outstanding as shown on Plate 40. These will be completed during Tier 2 and include:

- One area in the north-western part of the Site which is to the south of the CTRL and through which the East River Stour runs. This is due to be partly tree planted, partly Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDs) and partly a natural wetland (incorporating water vole, reptile and Great Crested Newt mitigation);
- An area at the western part of the Site which is due to be housing, with a burial ground at its southern extent;
- An area at the western part of the Site, to the east of Harringe Lane which is due to be sports pitches and open space;
- An area to the west of Barrow Hill that is due to be housing and to incorporate a new road;
- An area to the east of Barrow Hill that is due to be a primary and secondary school and a sports pitch; and
- An area north-east of Hillhurst Farm, in the north eastern part of the Site which is due to be business development.

The area of the proposed Waste Water Treatment works at the extreme North western edge of the Site has not been subject to geophysics yet. However this is deemed unsuitable for geophysical survey due to depth of alluvium from the adjacent East Stour River, so is not shown.

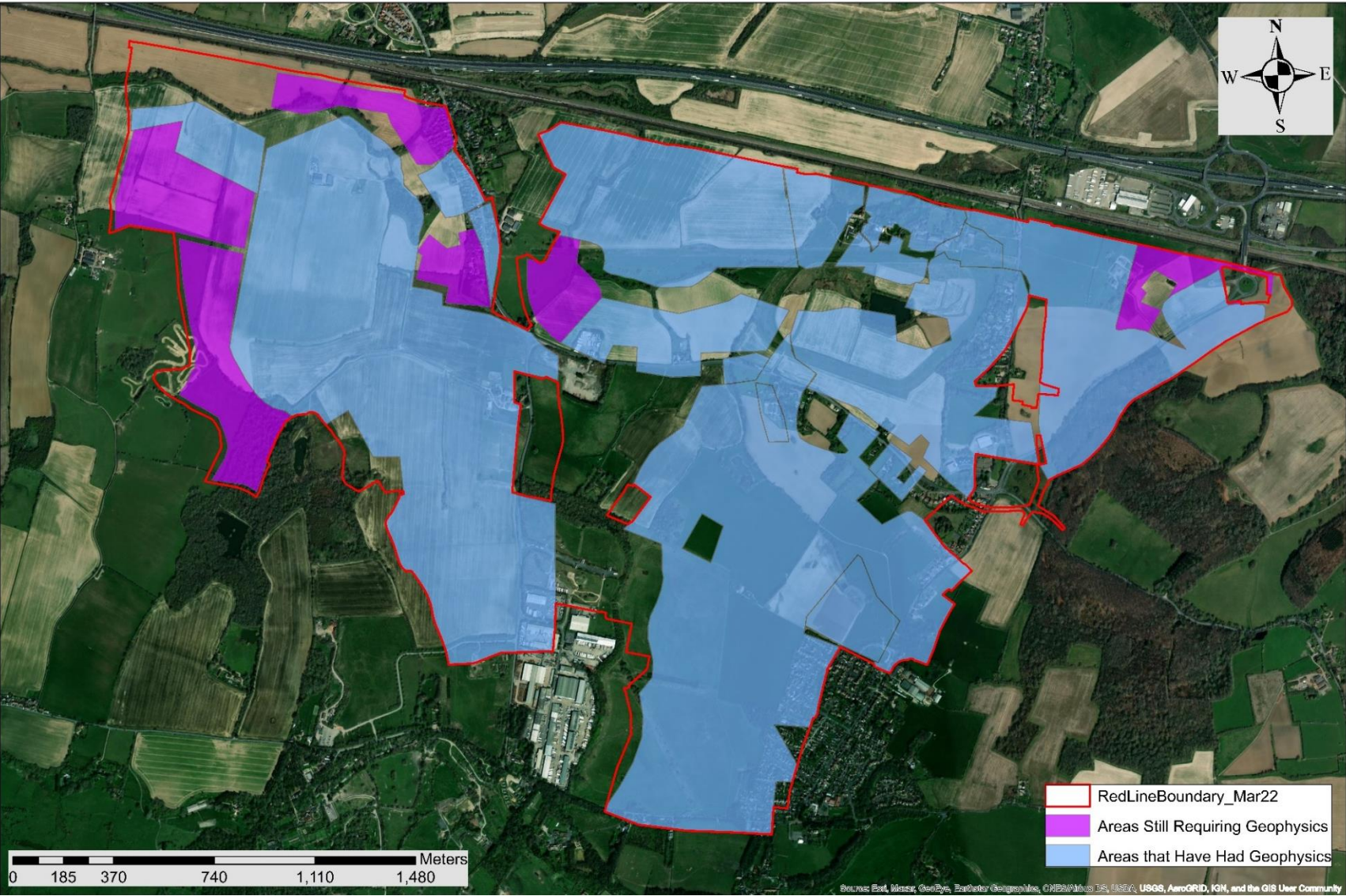


Plate 40: Location of completed and still to be completed areas of Geophysical Survey

The area of the geological SSSI south of Ashford Road is a former quarry. This has not been included as needing to be geophysically surveyed due to any archaeological remains having been removed by quarrying activity. To the south of the SSSI (north of Lympne Industrial Park and east of Otterpool Lane) is Link Park. This is deemed unsuitable for geophysical survey or trial trenching at the time of writing due to the presence of spoil heaps, raft building foundations, an access road, the former runway and modern disturbance. Other areas deemed unsuitable for geophysical survey due to land use such as trees, river corridors or uneven ground have also been omitted.

The geophysical survey of these remaining areas will take place in Tier 2. Survey will contribute to the baseline understanding of the archaeological resource within these areas. The results of the geophysical survey will influence the approach to trial trench evaluation of these areas, proposed to take place following the geophysical survey, as discussed below.

### Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Further archaeological trial trench evaluations will be undertaken across the Site in Tier 2 and between Tier 2 and Tier 3. Some of this will need to be preceded by geophysical survey.

It will still be necessary to archaeologically trial trench areas where geophysical survey has taken place, but where no responses were interpreted as being of archaeological interest. Previous trial trenches dug within apparently 'blank' areas have revealed ditches and pits that were not present on the geophysical survey (Oxford Archaeology (a), 2018). Therefore, it is important to ground truth the results of the geophysical surveys to ensure a comprehensive baseline of the historic environment of the Site. Furthermore, confirmation of 'archaeologically blank' areas will allow mitigatory excavation to focus on areas of most archaeological potential that are due to be impacted by the proposed development.

As well as trial trenching there may be smaller test-pits required for example along the Causeway to the Castle to establish its depth, width, construction and survival. This is due to be carried out in 2021. Evaluation in the form of small pits or trenches will also likely be required within the scheduled area of the Castle but the scope of this cannot be defined at present due to the plans for the Castle still being under discussion. Any work along the Castle or within the Castle area would require Scheduled Monument Consent.

Areas of completed trial trench evaluation and areas of further proposed trial trench evaluation are displayed on Plate 41. Previous planning applications at Link Park (the northern extension of Lympne Industrial Estate) has prompted some archaeological investigation in this area. This included a walkover survey, a limited amount of trial trenching (13 trenches) and an archaeological watching brief on a route of a new gas main. Due to these areas of the Site having already been partially evaluated and due to the Site constraints outlined above in this area, it is not proposed to undertake further evaluation in Link Park but to go straight to mitigation (i.e. excavation) in Tier 3 (see section 3.1.3).



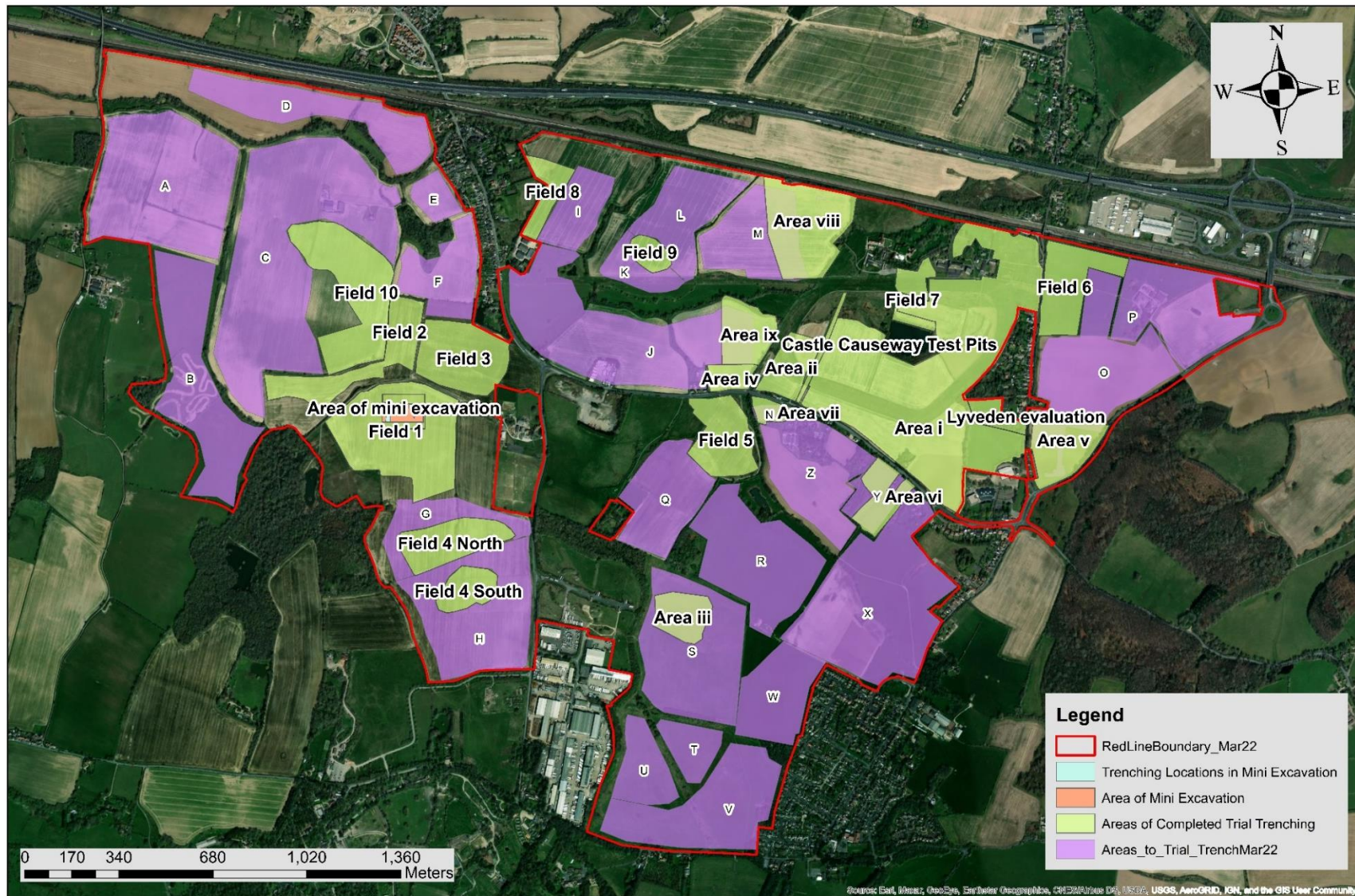


Plate 41: Location of completed and still to be completed trial trenching evaluation

The table below provides an outline understanding of areas to be archaeologically evaluated and the progress of this evaluation. A letter coding has been given to the individual parcels (Plate 42 and Table 4) to aid discussion in this Heritage Strategy.

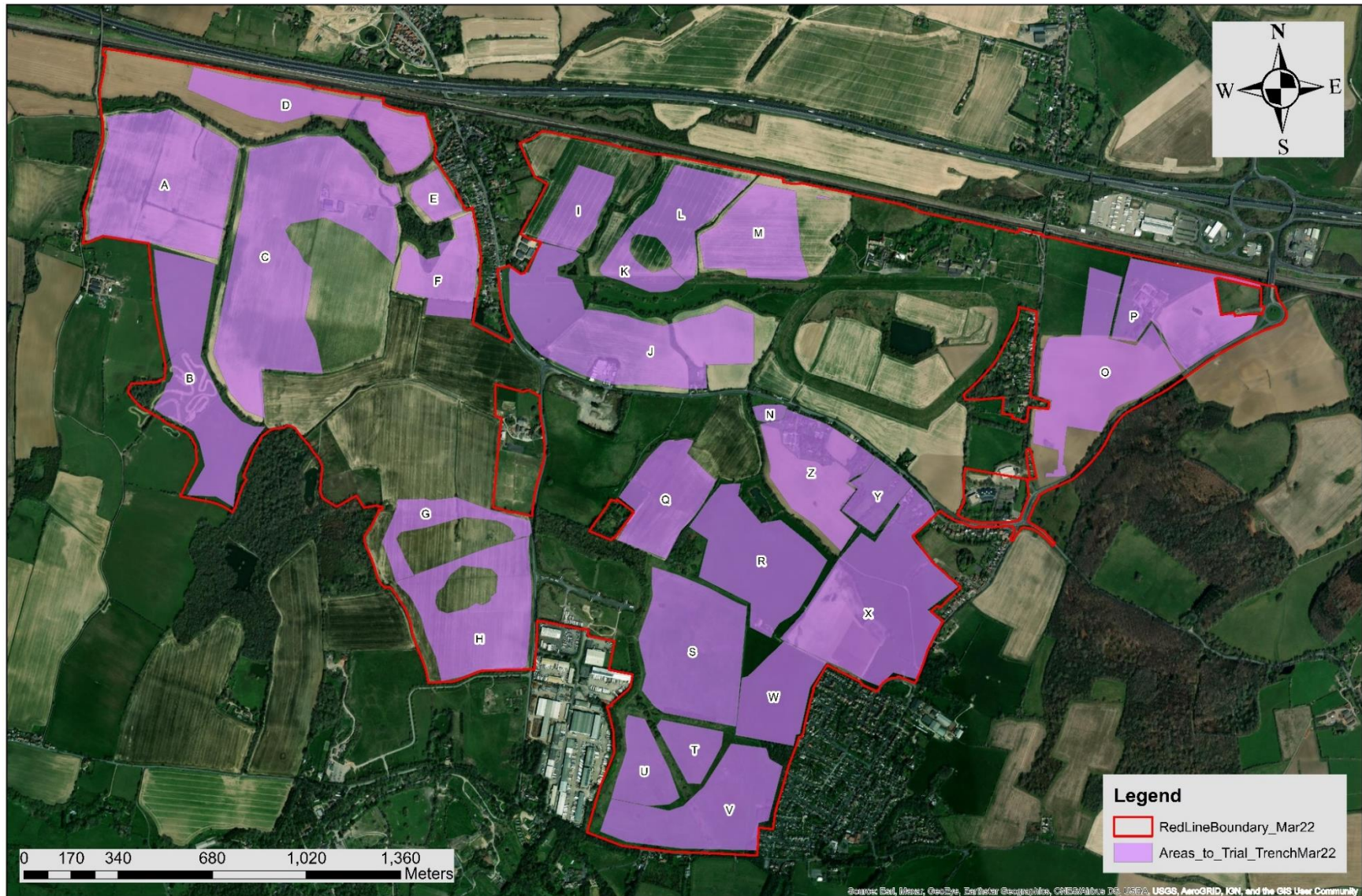


Plate 42: Plan showing individual parcels of the Site still to be archaeologically evaluated (Tier 1 and Tier 2)

Table 4: Further evaluation required in Tier 2

Trial Trench Area Reference	Tier 2 Archaeological Consideration/Evaluation required	Progress
A	Area requires geophysical survey (apart from the northern strip). Results will inform the trial trench strategy.	
B	Area requires geophysical survey. Results will inform the trial trench strategy. Potential for debris from military plane crash site ( <b>MR3</b> ) located just outside the Site Boundary in this location. Features ( <b>WS1</b> ) may extend into this area	
C	Potential continuation of Late Iron Age to Romano-British settlement activity, identified through geophysics and trial trenching in Field 10. Trenching also needed to ground truth the lack of geophysical responses in north east corner of trial trench area C.	
D	Area requires geophysical survey. Results will inform the trial trench strategy.	
E	Trenching required to ground truth lack of geophysical responses.	
F	Area requires geophysical survey (apart from the eastern strip). Results will inform the trial trench strategy.	
G	Requires trial trenching. Potential continuation of activity identified in Field 1, Field 4 North and Field 4 South. This includes potential features and / or activity associated with Neolithic flint assemblages; Early Bronze Age activity; Iron Age settlement activity and continuation of a Roman enclosure system, which possibly forms part of the hinterlands to the Roman Villa ( <b>167</b> ) found within the Site.	
H	Requires trial trenching. Potential continuation of activity identified in Field 1, Field 4 North and Field 4 South. This includes potential features and / or activity associated with Neolithic flint assemblages; Early Bronze Age activity; Iron Age settlement activity and continuation of a Roman enclosure system, which possibly forms part of the hinterlands to the Roman Villa ( <b>167</b> ).	
I	Trenching required to ground truth lack of geophysical responses.	
J	Area requires geophysical survey. The trial trench strategy of area J will be informed by the results of the geophysical survey. Trial trenching required.	
K	Potential continuation of undated and Post-Medieval ditches identified through Field 9 excavations which were focused on the location of a Bronze Age barrow ( <b>44</b> ). Trenching in area K will also look to ground truth the remaining geophysical survey which recorded no further magnetic responses of archaeological interest.	
L	Potential continuation of undated and Post-Medieval ditches identified through Field 9 excavations which were focused on the location of a Bronze Age barrow ( <b>44</b> ). Trenching in area L	

Trial Trench Area Reference	Tier 2 Archaeological Consideration/Evaluation required	Progress
	will also look to ground truth the remaining geophysical survey which recorded no further magnetic responses of archaeological interest.	
M	Trenching required to ground truth the geophysical survey.	
N	Trenching due to take place to ground truth lack of magnetic responses of archaeological interest from geophysical survey. This area also includes part of the former munitions store <b>(WS20)</b> including a Nissen Hut that would require historic buildings survey before demolition	
O	Trenching required to ground truth apparent blank areas on geophysical survey. Also to see if features of Bronze Age date and later features <b>(112, 197, 198, 200, 201)</b> found in Field 6 continue south and east. Also potential for Roman activity alongside Stone Street.	
P	Area to be geophysically surveyed. The results will inform the trial trench strategy. Little is known of this area apart from the site of a demolished 19th century farmstead <b>(BH38)</b> located east of Hillhurst Farm next to the A20. Although no above ground evidence survives, below ground may still remain.	
Q	Trenching required to ground truth the geophysical survey within this area. However, excavation will allow for further characterisation of the Roman Villa's <b>(167)</b> immediate landscape, excavated previously to the north of area Q in Field 5.	
R	Trenching required to ground truth lack of magnetic responses in the geophysical survey within this area. However, some linear responses identified as natural responses were recorded but these were not reflective of other responses seen across the Site. Therefore, additional work will help to ground truth the geophysical survey results.	
S	Probable Romano-British settlement site or farmstead identified through geophysical survey <b>(225)</b> . Trenching is due to take place focussing on confirming the nature of the remains and to provide dating evidence through features and or artefactual material which will allow the asset to be placed into its wider context amongst other Romano-British activity within the Site. Possible earlier field systems also identified by geophysics here. Airfield features also possible. Trenching required in this area also.	
T	Potential remains associated with the former Lympe Airfield including uncertain anomalies found by geophysics <b>(236)</b> . However, earlier human activity may be masked by magnetic disturbance caused by former airfield facilities. Trenching required.	
U	Potential remains associated with the former Lympe Airfield <b>(232, 233, 237)</b> . Little else found by geophysics in this area.	

Trial Trench Area Reference	Tier 2 Archaeological Consideration/Evaluation required	Progress
	However, earlier human activity may be masked by magnetic disturbance caused by former airfield facilities.	
V	Anomalies found by geophysics that pertain to the former Lympne Airfield ( <b>234, 235, 236</b> ). Also earlier features showing - possibly Bronze Age or Romano-British field systems ( <b>237</b> ). Trial trenching required	
W	Trenching required to ground truth lack of magnetic responses in the geophysical survey within this area.	
X	Trenching required to ground truth lack of magnetic responses in the geophysical survey within this area. Patterns of modern agricultural use were identified, and trenching will help determine if this activity is possibly masking any earlier human activity located within this area of the Site. Possibility of geo-environmental information to be held in the alluvial deposits of the floodplain of the East River Stour in this area	
Y	Trenching to take place to test uncertain anomalies showing on geophysical survey, and apparent blank areas.	
Z	A series of rectilinear anomalies which form a cluster of enclosures were identified through geophysical survey in this area ( <b>172</b> ). This area also includes the area of the former munitions store ( <b>WS20</b> ) and military remains associated with this may be encountered. Trial trench evaluation will be required. Historic Building Recording Survey of certain of the buildings within Benham Business Park ( <b>WS20</b> ) that date from the Second World War use of the Airfield will also be required.	

### Additional Geoarchaeological Assessment

Evaluative work, as part of Tier 2 has also comprised an element of geoarchaeological assessment. The Site is located across several distinct geological zones which include Holocene alluvial sequences associated with the East Stour River and also Head/Brickearth deposits. These deposits have potential to provide some of the earliest activity at the Site, dating to the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic. Evidence could come through artefacts or geoarchaeological and paleoenvironmental information which would give us an idea of what the landscape of Otterpool Park was like thousands of years ago. The geoarchaeological potential of the Site has been identified through a Desk Based Geoarchaeological Assessment (Oxford Archaeology, 2018, ES Appendix 9.16). Information from recent ground investigations across the Site (boreholes and window samples etc) is due to be added to this geoarchaeological assessment in in order to develop it to a Site-wide deposit model.

To further assess this potential, three geoarchaeological test pits were dug in early 2021, north of Lympne Industrial Estate, in Link Park (Plate 43). This is an area where there are Brick-earth deposits capping high ground which previous studies have shown may contain deposits dating to substantially earlier than the late Devensian, and thus to have high potential for Palaeolithic

artefacts or faunal remains to be found at depth. Brickearth and head deposits were identified, but no archaeological remains were found.

The geological fissures or ‘gulls’ in the Lower Greensand Hythe Beds at the western side of the Site were formed in the Quaternary period and were sampled during trial trenching in Field 10. Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating of deposits was completed to see if this (and, by assumption, other fissures on site) are of the right date range that they might contain deposits dating to the Palaeolithic period (Old Stone Age). This was carried out in 2020 and confirmed the presence of sediments dating to the Palaeolithic.

These studies have contributed to our understanding of the Site’s variety of deposits of environmental and geoarchaeological interest, which allows us to understand the formation and use of the landscape of Otterpool Park by some of its earliest inhabitants or passing hunter gathers. All this information will be added to the Deposit Model for the Site.

#### Mini Excavation of a Potential Neolithic Enclosure (175) via an Extension of Previously Excavated Trenches

As part of the Tier 1 evaluation there was a mini-excavation in 2020 involving further investigation of a circular enclosure (175) west of Otterpool Manor that was identified through geophysical survey and trial trenching in Field 1. The enclosure is formed by a sequence of curving ditches and appears to be approached by a trackway (176). Previously tentatively dated to the Iron Age, there was some ambiguity to its dating and it may be a Neolithic Causewayed Enclosure. Three previous trial trenches were reopened and extended in one target area as illustrated in the inset box on Plate 43. The mini excavation identified a further 5 ditches and two pits, which did not correspond to previous excavations or geophysical survey results. Dating evidence identified material dating from the Prehistoric, through to the Romano-British period, however, none of the material could provide definitive dating evidence. At best, feature 175 could be described as a partially double ditched curvilinear enclosure of Bronze Age date. No conclusive evidence of a Neolithic Causewayed Enclosure was found. The results of one of the 2018 trenches, which led to the Neolithic Causewayed Enclosure potential, was deemed to be misleading. As a result, the importance of the enclosure and trackway (175, 176) are discussed as an Early to Middle Iron Age feature as part of the wider settlement and agricultural activity, west of Barrow Hill.



Plate 43: Plan showing area of mini-excavation west of Otterpool Manor and location of three geoarchaeological test pits in Link Park



### Summary of Tier 1 and Tier 2 Work

The fieldwork (geophysics, trial trench evaluation, geoarchaeological assessment and targeted mini-excavation) described above is designed to ensure a baseline understanding of the historic environment of the Site. This knowledge will help decision makers as the project moves into the Tier 3 Reserved Matters phase of the planning process. Should archaeological remains of significance, which warrant preservation in situ (like the Roman Villa **167**), be discovered the importance of conducting this assessment work within Tiers 1 and 2 ensures the flexibility of the overall masterplan at Otterpool Park to make changes as required.

#### **3.1.3 Tier 3 - Reserved Matters Mitigation**

The proposed development at Otterpool Park will be constructed over a 30-year period. To aid the construction phase, the site has been split into eight zones for development. The development zones are illustrated on Plate 44 and Plate 45 below. These zones are not to be seen as temporal but spatial. The order in which these zones will be developed has not yet been decided.

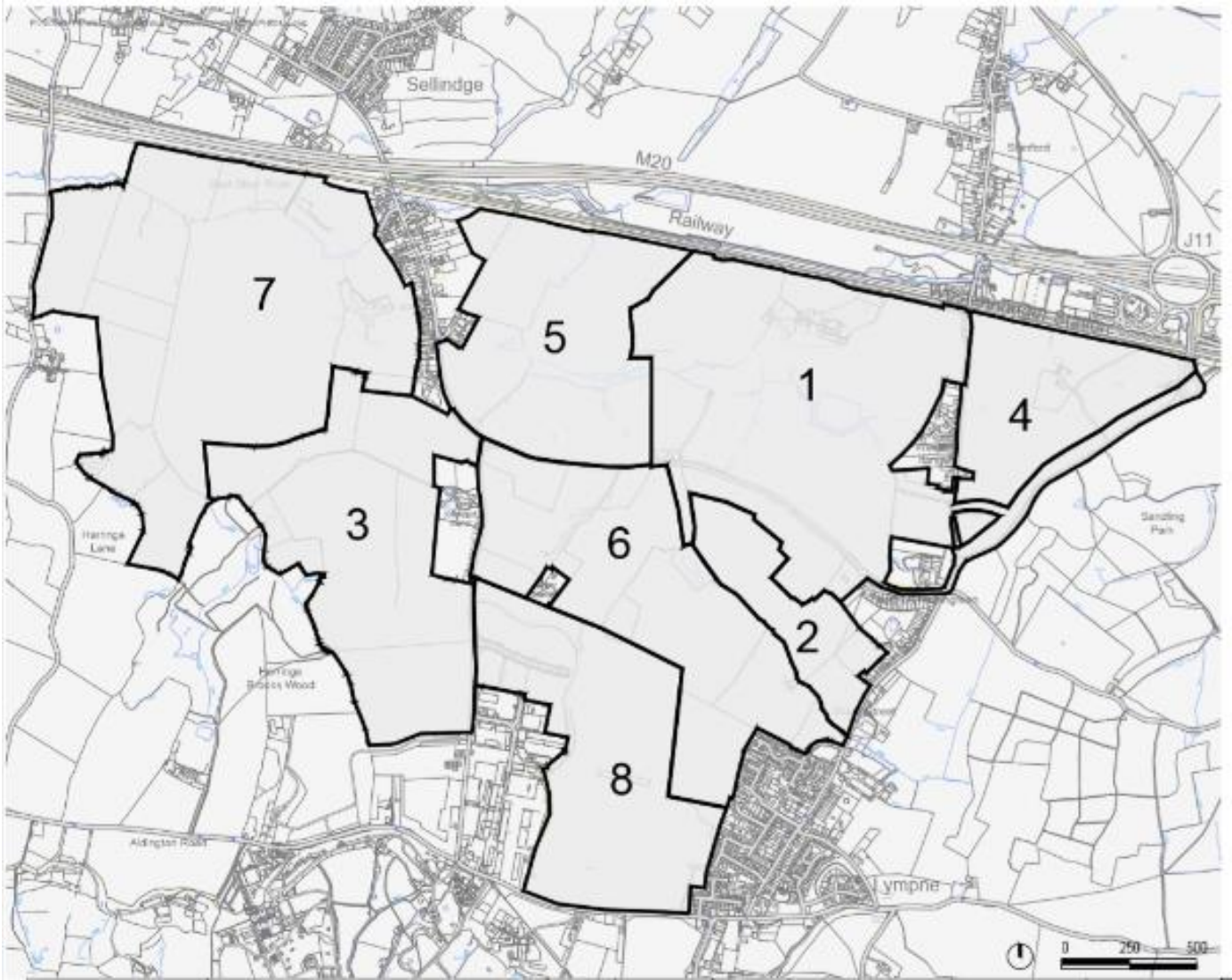


Plate 44: Indicative development zones for development at Otterpool Park

Otterpool Park Heritage Strategy – Appendix A Mitigation Strategy

**Development Zone 6**

This area stretches between Upper Otterpool and Lympe Village and incorporates the former Otterpool Quarry. The zone includes part of Lympe Airfield and known WW2 remains. The line of the former narrow gauge railway linking Westenhangar Station with Lympe Airfield runs through the zone. The entire area has been subject to geophysical survey but most still requires trial trench evaluation. The Roman villa (167) is also within this zone. The zone borders an area of Romano-British industrial activity including quarrying to the south. A possible Roman quarry has recently been found in this zone by geophysical survey (258). The zone borders the listed Upper Otterpool to the south.

**Development Zone 5**

This zone is bisected by the East River Stour and contains at least one prehistoric barrow (4) which has recently been scheduled. Further barrows forming part of a prehistoric cemetery are expected especially on the higher ground. This area also incorporates the western half of the deer park (154) to Westenhangar Castle and has the potential to contain Medieval and post-Medieval deer park features. The area also has the potential to contain Roman features and Medieval and post-medieval pre-deer park features.

**Development Zone 4 (including dualling of A20)**

Construction around Hillhurst Farm and east of Stone Street would have an impact on known and potential Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Medieval and 19th century buried archaeological assets as well as the historic building – Hillhurst Farm – and the setting of Sandling Park Registered Park and Garden. This area formed part of Westenhangar Castle’s deer park. The majority of the area has been subject to geophysical survey and a two sections of it have been trial trenched.

**Development Zone 7**

This zone incorporates an area of higher ground where there are known prehistoric barrows (newly scheduled) and where geophysical survey and trial trenching has revealed a rich prehistoric and Roman landscape including Bronze Age field systems and further barrows, Iron Age and Roman settlement and undated features. The western part of the zone is largely uninvestigated. The geophysical survey also revealed fissures in the Hythe Beds which have been sampled by trial trenching due to their potential to contain Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains.

**Development Zone 8**

An area of brick earth which has potential for Palaeolithic remains and environmental evidence of past land use. The entire zone falls within the former Lympe Airfield. This zone has been subject to geophysical survey apart from Link Park. Bronze Age activity has been recorded during previous investigations at Link Park. Geophysical survey revealed dense activity, some of which has been tested by trial trenching and relates to Romano-British industrial activity including quarrying, with associated field systems and trackway. Earlier field systems may also be present. Airfield archaeology is also prevalent including the airfield runway, an air raid shelter, various ruinous structures and below ground remains such as the line of narrow gauge railway. Some of the Airfield activity may have impacted earlier remains, either by disturbing them or masking them so they don’t show up on geophysical survey. There is a possible Pickett-Hamilton Fort (60) within this zone in the Link Park area that has been retracted into the ground. It could be of medium importance and should be preserved in situ. It was recorded in 2005 and has since been covered over by spoil heaps or lorry parking material so it cannot be verified at the time of writing. The airfield was subject to many aircraft crashes during WW2 and there is potential for unexploded bombs and pipe mines.



**Development Zone 3**

This zone incorporates a high point in the Site which appears to have been a focus for Neolithic and later prehistoric activity. Almost all of the zone has been subject to geophysical survey and about two thirds of the zone has been subject to trial trenching. A Bronze Age barrow (newly scheduled) and other Bronze Age burials are located in the northern part of this zone along with Bronze Age field systems. Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval activity has also been recorded in this zone. The listed Otterpool Manor adjoins the zone to the east. The southern part of the zone incorporated part of the former Lympe Airfield but has not yet been subject to trial trenching. The Auxiliary Unit Operational Base (4) exists in a ruinous state at the extreme western edge of the zone. This zone also includes the Battle HQ (28) and it borders a group of WW2 buildings and bunkers and Pickett-Hamilton Fort to the south.

**Development Zone 1**

The principal heritage asset in this zone is the Scheduled Westenhangar Castle including its Grade I Listed Barns and Manor House (SM6, LB1, LB5). The zone also includes the Castle’s designed landscape features in the area of the former Racecourse (153), some of which have recently come to light such as the Tudor Garden (166) and a possible pond (148) and the newly scheduled former causewayed approach to the Castle (149). Almost all of Zone 1 falls within the former deer park (154) to the Castle. Trial trenching has revealed a possible southern boundary ditch to the deer park as well as medieval and Saxon pits and uncovered 3 further ring ditches, which are thought to be ploughed out barrows. These, if barrows, show that this Bronze Age funerary landscape extended further east than originally thought. Prehistoric ditches in this area may be part of a Bronze Age field system extending east of Stone Street and west of Barrow Hill. A sizable Iron Age ditch has been found by trial trenching in the extreme north-west of Zone 1 that may be part of a monument or may be a boundary ditch. Post medieval quarrying activity has been found in the field west of the Castle and also the remains of a Tudor wall. Medieval occupation activity has been found south of Elms Farm in the southern part of this zone. The area also includes military remains such as the line of the former narrow gauge railway linking Westenhangar Station with Lympe Airfield.

**Development Zone 2**

This zone has been covered by geophysical survey but very little trial trenching has taken place. The range of known archaeological remains is therefore limited. This zone contains the area of a former munitions store south of Ashford Road (Benham Water Park) and the line of the former narrow gauge railway linking Westenhangar Station with Lympe Airfield.

Plate 45: Summary of heritage resource per development zone

As each development zone comes forward in the reserved matters phase, cultural heritage mitigation will be required as proposed conditions to any planning decision for the respective zones within the Site. It is intended that this document, especially this section, remains a live, open document throughout the reserved matters phase. Primarily, this is required to allow information obtained through additional evaluation fieldwork, discussed under Tiers 1 and 2, to aid the design of appropriate mitigation of heritage assets across the Site.

The purpose of this mitigation section is to build on the mitigation set out within section 9.4 of the Otterpool Park Environmental Statement (ES). There is some repetition between here and the ES. However, the purpose of this Mitigation Strategy is to afford greater flexibility to the heritage mitigation of Otterpool Park as additional information becomes available.

Any changes to mitigation in the future will require approval between the project's Historic Environment Clerk of Works (see Section 4.6), acting on behalf of the applicant, and the Kent County Council (KCC) archaeological advisor to Folkestone & Hythe District Council (FHDC). Prior to the commencement of any fieldwork as mitigation, a written scheme of investigation for the works should be submitted by the appointed archaeological contractor for the works and agreed in consultation with the KCC archaeological advisor. Any work taking place within the Scheduled area of the Castle (**SM6**), the scheduled Castle Causeway (**149**) or the scheduled barrows (**58, 113, 114, 115, 130, 131, 135, 135** and **136**) will also require liaison with Historic England and Scheduled Monument Consent.

Cultural Heritage Mitigation will take three main forms:

- Preservation in Situ - all archaeological remains are preserved and the heritage asset remains untouched, other than any evaluation which has identified the asset. This is usually achieved through spatial design of the masterplan to avoid any construction work or development within the vicinity of the asset.
- Preservation by record:
  - Archaeological excavation (also known as 'strip map and sample') to provide a detailed archaeological record of any archaeological features;
  - Earthwork survey;
  - Archaeological watching brief during groundworks or during breaching of hedges; and
  - Historic Building Recording, combined with documentary research of any built heritage assets that are going to be demolished or changed.
- Mitigation by design - this will include implementing design principles such as building materials or designing the layout of developments to preserve key lines of sight. These will primarily be used to preserve the setting of built heritage assets and above ground archaeological assets across the Site. Mitigation by design will apply for the key heritage assets to be preserved in situ (prehistoric barrows, The Roman Villa, Westenhanger Castle deerpark, Military assets, Lympe Airfield and Hillhurst Farm).

The current areas planned for mitigation via archaeological excavation, earthwork survey or archaeological watching brief are illustrated in Plate 46. The buildings and structures requiring historic building recording are shown on Plate 47.

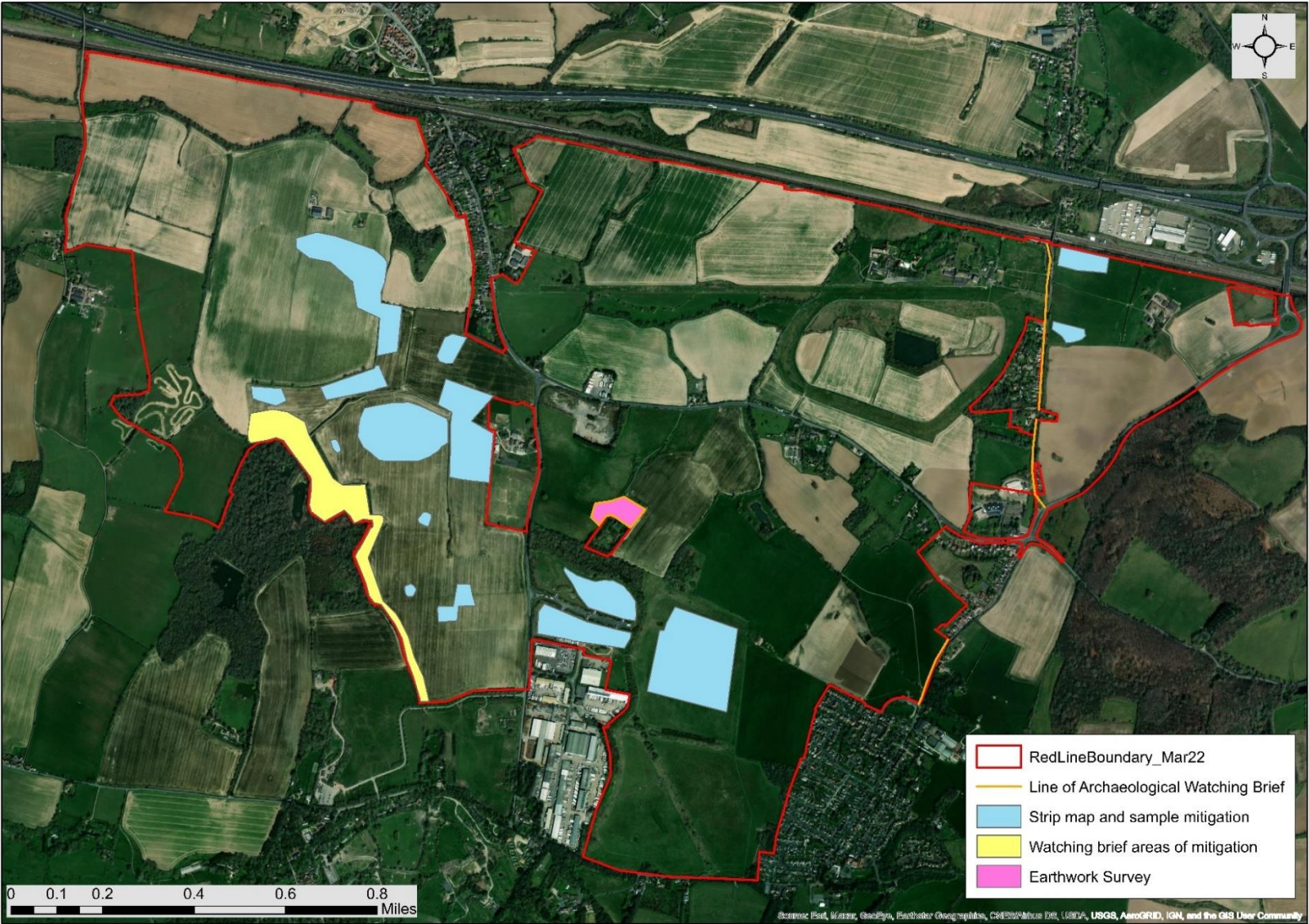


Plate 46: Areas of proposed archaeological mitigation (i.e. 'strip, map & sample' excavation, earthwork survey, watching brief) as of 2018

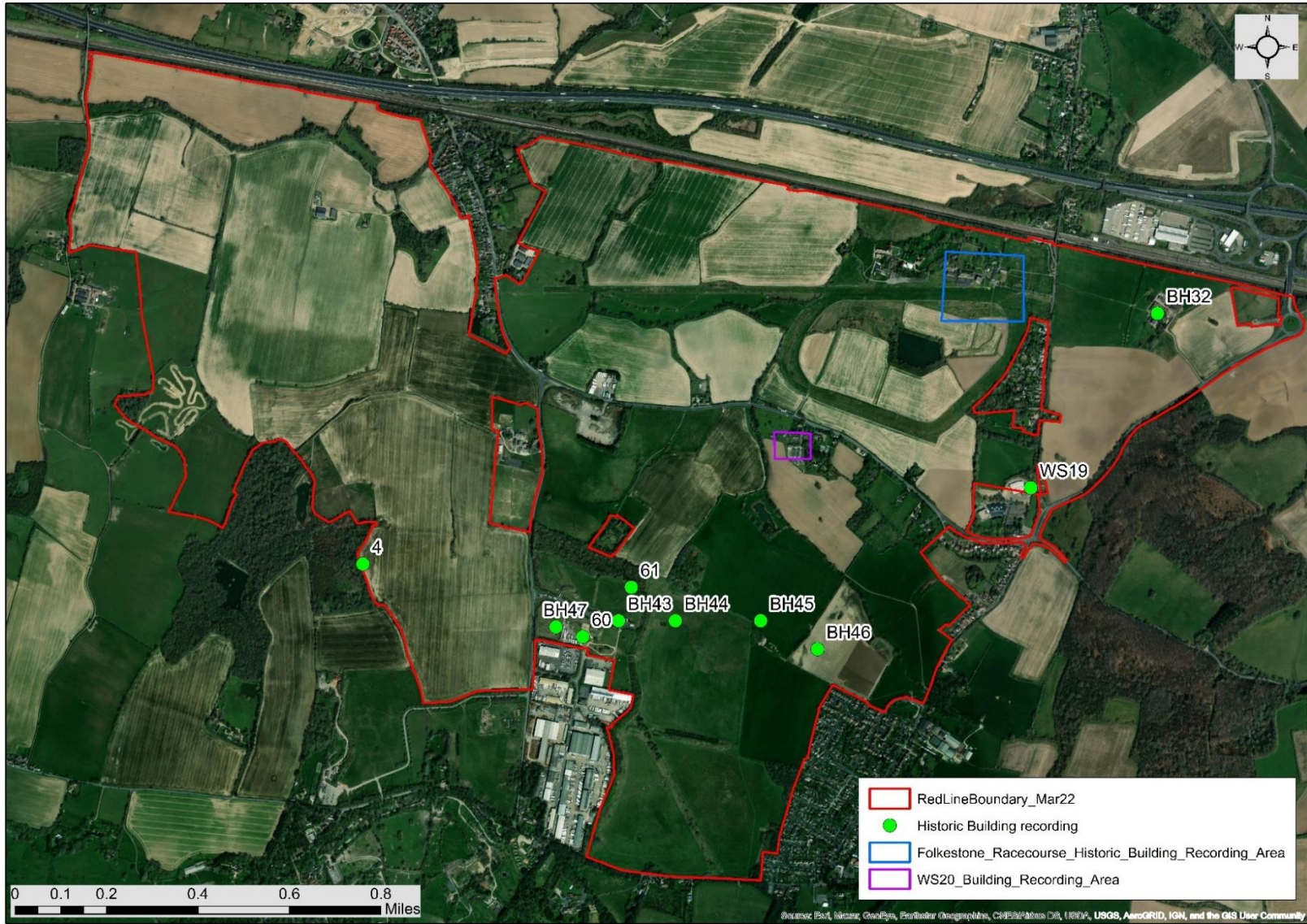


Plate 47: Buildings or structures requiring historic building recording

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) would be required for each stage of mitigation fieldwork and this would need to be agreed with the heritage consultees. After each phase of fieldwork a report will be written and the Heritage Strategy will be updated with these results regularly. For excavations this report will take the form of a Post-Excavation Assessment (PXA) which will detail the results and also such aspects as what further work needs to take place and where the results should be published.

All military aircraft crash sites in the United Kingdom are controlled sites under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986. If any human remains were found these would be classed as a war grave. A licence must be obtained from the Ministry of Defence (MOD) to authorise any disturbance of these sites and a licence to excavate must be issued from the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Centre (JCCC), part of the Defence Business Services (DBS). Prior to a licence being issued the applicant is required to research and supply the JCCC with the location of the crash site, type of aircraft and the fate of the crew. A licence will not normally be issued if human remains are likely to be found at the site and also if there are significant amounts of unexploded ordnance at the site. Preferred mitigation would be avoidance of these remains. Further evaluation work around these locations would be required pre-construction in order to locate these remains and avoid them. If they are detected on site during construction or archaeological mitigation all work should stop and the remains should be reported.

To align with the staggered zones of development (Plate 44) and any respective planning decision, the proposed mitigation for Otterpool Park is discussed by phased development zones, as set out in the following section. Assets from the 2020-onwards series of fieldwork investigations have not yet been added to the tables. Types of mitigation proposals are discussed within each phased development zone as appropriate. Project ID numbers are given in the first column of the tables below. Plans of these numbered heritage assets can be found in the Buried Archaeological Remains section (2.5) and in the Built Heritage section (2.6).

## 4 Mitigation by Development Zone

### 4.1.1 Development Zone 1

Construction in the area of Westenhanger Castle and around the former Folkestone Racecourse, including an area south of the A20 Ashford Road would have an impact on a range of archaeological and built heritage assets. Heritage assets located within Development Zone 1 are illustrated in Plate 6, Plate 18 and Plate 19. This zone (Zone 1/Phase 1) is to be brought forward for development first.

The principal heritage asset in this zone is the Scheduled and Grade I Listed Westenhanger Castle (**SM6**) including its Grade I Listed Barns (**LB1**, **LB5**). The zone also includes the Castle's designed landscape features in the area of the former Racecourse (**153**), which have recently come to light. Almost all of Zone 1 falls within the former deerpark (**154**) to the Castle. As the Castle and its grounds forms part of earliest zone proposed to be developed the client has commissioned a Proposed Use and Development Masterplan for the Castle which has been produced by Purcell (Purcell 2000). This gives options for different uses and proposed layouts of the open space and for the creation of some new buildings to ensure the castle's economic viability as well as ensuring its use as a community asset for the future, at the heart of the new development. These plans will not be discussed in detail in this Heritage Strategy as a preferred option for reuse for the Castle will

not be decided until Tier 2. However, as a minimum there are likely to be the following enabling works and other improvements:

- Removing the racecourse carpark south of the barns;
- Demolishing 1980s stable blocks and some other modern buildings;
- Removal of the marquee and wedding pavilion in the inner courtyard;
- Re-arranging the access from the east;
- Thinning out trees south of the Castle and barns including in the moat;
- Creating a new road layout to enable deliveries and to allow some visitors to arrive by car;
- Making a feature of the causeway and encouraging pedestrian access along it;
- Creating public access between the Castle Park and the Castle;
- Creating new carparking and overflow parking;
- Landscaping including tree-planting; and
- Creating a physical re-imagining the Tudor Garden.

There would be both physical impacts and impacts to setting from development and reuse of the Castle and its former designed landscape. As the exact parameters and dates of work to take place at the Castle are not yet confirmed the mitigation given in Table 5 is fairly generic at this stage. It is envisaged that mitigation will be an iterative process which will be planned to take place in stages.

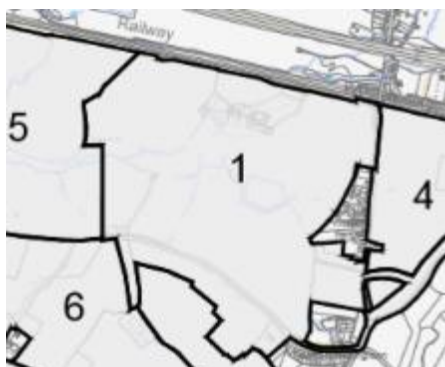


Table 5: Proposed Mitigation Measures within Development Zone 1

Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
SM6, LB1, LB5	Westenhanger Castle and Grade I Listed Barns including standing remains, earthworks and below ground remains within the scheduled area	Additional Assessment (desk-based and evaluation (geophysical surveys)).  Mitigation TBC but might need to include:  Preservation in Situ and by Design	Further desk-based research into the designed landscape south of the castle to feed into Statement of Significance.  Further geophysics within the grounds of the castle and the Racecourse with the view that any results will inform the interpretation of the Castle and contribute to the asset’s enhancement by the Project. Further geophysics will be required as certain areas of the scheduled area become available e.g. the marquee area and the area where there are currently modern stable blocks.



Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
		<p>Preservation by Record where there will be unavoidable physical impacts</p> <p>Measures to reduce temporary effects to setting during construction</p>	<p>Trial trenching in the Racecourse area. The information from all of the above assessments will help design the mitigation strategy.</p> <p>Testpitting may be required in the Castle area to answer specific questions.</p> <p>Preservation by Record may involve watching brief, excavation and/or historic building recording.</p> <p>The Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will contain measures to reduce impacts to its setting from construction noise, dust and temporary visual intrusion. Construction in this zone would need to be restricted to weekdays to avoid harming the economic viability of the castle as a wedding venue during the construction period. Any hoarding placed around the castle during construction outside should be carefully designed so that there are still views into the castle. Hoarding should contain information about the castle and the plans for its enhancement.</p> <p>More detail can be found in the main Heritage Strategy.</p> <p>Any works in the scheduled area, including non-intrusive surveys, demolition or construction of buildings or any breaking of ground must be subject to Scheduled Monument consent or a 'Section 42' licence.</p>
<b>166/227</b>	Tudor Garden at Westenhanger Castle.	Preservation in Situ and by Design	<p>Geophysics and trial trenching has established its presence but not enough information to inform a reconstruction of the garden. Masterplan design will create open space in the location of the Tudor Garden to preserve the asset in situ and reimagine it for the public to enjoy and to enhance the setting of the Castle. Enhancement through design is considered in the main Heritage Strategy and within the masterplan for the new park</p>
<b>BH23</b>	Demolished outfarm south east of	Additional evaluation. Mitigation TBC	<p>Geophysical survey and a phase of archaeological trial trench evaluation to the</p>

Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
	Westenhanger possibly surviving as below ground remains		south of Westenhanger Castle will seek to establish the of survival of this asset.
<b>BH38</b>	Little Sandling demolished farmstead possibly surviving as below ground remains	Additional evaluation. Mitigation TBC	Trial trench evaluation will seek to establish the survival of this asset.
<b>5</b>	Stone Street Roman Road	Preservation in Situ, or watching brief	No groundworks are planned for Stone Street and it is planned to be preserved in situ and not changed. Should any groundworks take place e.g. resurfacing or drainage work to Stone Street an archaeological watching brief will be needed to record any surviving surfaces or earthworks associated with the Roman Road.
<b>22</b>	Features east and west of Stone Street, noted in Kent HER	Additional evaluation. Mitigation TBC	Trial trench evaluation will seek to establish the nature, date and of survival of these features.
<b>42, 45</b>	Assets associated with Westenhanger Castle ( <b>SM6</b> ). Includes cropmarks of Medieval field system ( <b>42</b> ) and the Site of St Mary's Church ( <b>45</b> ).	Preservation in Situ and by Design  Preservation by Record if physical impacts are unavoidable	The assets' proximity and association to Westenhanger Castle ( <b>SM6//LB5</b> ) will likely result in their preservation under open space. Should new building or landscaping be planned for these areas they will be preserved by record, likely archaeological excavation.
<b>52</b>	Cropmarks south of the Castle ( <b>SM6</b> ) in the racecourse - putative Anglo-Saxon palace site, identified through Kent HER, more likely to do with WWI training camp	Additional Evaluation. Mitigation TBC	Trial trench evaluation to the south of Westenhanger Castle has the potential to identify remains associated with this asset.
<b>153</b>	Folkestone Racecourse	Additional evaluation.	Geophysical and trial trench evaluation within the known footprint of the racecourse, has the potential to identify remains associated with

Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
		Mitigation TBC	this asset. Should remains be identified, appropriate mitigation will be proposed. The Racecourse and its buildings are considered under The main Heritage Strategy
<b>149</b>	The causewayed approach to the Castle ( <b>149</b> )	Additional evaluation. Preservation in situ and by Design	The main Heritage Strategy of this Strategy goes into more details of how this asset, which currently survives as a banked field boundary, will be enhanced
<b>154</b>	Boundary to deerpark of Westenhangar Castle	Additional evaluation. Mitigation TBC	Trial trench evaluation to the south of Westenhangar Castle has the potential to identify remains associated with this asset
<b>158</b>	Former track to Pound House	Preservation in situ and by Design	Trial trench evaluation south of Westenhangar Castle has detected the line of this track. The main Heritage Strategy of this Strategy goes into more details of how this asset will be enhanced
<b>WS17</b>	Holloway adjacent to Stone Street. Could be ditch to park boundary.	Additional evaluation. Mitigation TBC	Trial trench evaluation south of Westenhangar Castle will seek to establish the nature, date and rate of survival of this asset.
<b>127</b>	Former narrow-gauge railway	Additional evaluation. Mitigation TBC	Trial trench evaluation south of Westenhangar Castle will seek to establish the rate of survival of this asset.
<b>128, 137, 138, 139</b>	Field boundaries, some water-filled and possibly relating to the Castle's water system	Additional evaluation. Mitigation TBC	Trial trench evaluation south of Westenhangar Castle will seek to establish the nature, date and rate of survival of these assets.
<b>165</b>	LIDAR feature	Additional evaluation. Mitigation TBC	Trial trench evaluation south of Westenhangar Castle will seek to establish the nature, date and rate of survival of this asset.
<b>159</b>	Possible ridge and furrow	Additional evaluation. Mitigation TBC	Trial trench evaluation south of Westenhangar Castle will seek to establish the date and rate of survival of this asset.
<b>160</b>	LiDAR feature of possible military feature.	Additional evaluation. Mitigation TBC	Trial trench evaluation south of Westenhangar Castle will seek to establish the nature, date and rate of survival of this asset.
<b>161</b>	Site of former Orchard	Additional evaluation. Mitigation TBC	Trial trench evaluation south of Westenhangar Castle will seek to establish the date and rate of survival of this asset.
<b>145</b>	Drainage channel and pond	Additional evaluation. Mitigation TBC	Trial trench evaluation south of Westenhangar Castle will seek to establish the date and rate of survival of this asset.

Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
147, 148	Water/drainage features south of Westenhanger Castle.	Preserved in situ and by Design	<p>A landscape archaeology specialist could be employed to further study these features and to collate all the other information on these and other elements of the castle's deerpark to further inform on their function.</p> <p>Both features will be preserved in situ and used as part of the masterplan to support Otterpool Park's local biodiversity as habitat areas. If groundworks are required the area will be subsequently reflooded and a watching brief will be undertaken.</p>
224	Undated features identified through geophysical survey	Additional evaluation. Mitigation TBC	Trial trench evaluation south of Westenhanger Castle will seek to establish the date, nature and rate of survival of this asset.
228	Post Medieval ditches identified through trial trench evaluation	Additional evaluation. Mitigation TBC	The current understanding of these assets is limited due to the nature of the evaluation. Additional evaluation south of Westenhanger Castle may help characterise these features further and place them into a wider landscape of activity.
229	Ditches either side of a layer of cobbles forming hardstanding, possibly identified as a track -158.	Additional evaluation. Mitigation TBC but likely preservation in situ	The current understanding of this asset is limited due to the nature of the evaluation. Additional evaluation south of Westenhanger Castle may help characterise these features
230	Roman ditch identified through trial trench evaluation.	Additional evaluation. Mitigation TBC	The current understanding of these assets is limited due to the nature of the evaluation. Additional evaluation south of Westenhanger Castle may help characterise these features further and place them into a wider landscape of activity.
<b>Built Heritage and Landscape Features</b>			
LB1/LB5/SM6	Westenhanger Castle and Barns	Preservation in situ and By Design	Masterplan design will enhance the setting of the castle by use of open space and potentially sympathetic new buildings. This is laid out in within the masterplan for the castle by Purcell and will not be discussed in detail in this strategy. The CEMP will look to reduce impacts to setting from construction noise, dust and temporary visual intrusion.
LB15	Royal Oak	Preservation by design	Masterplan has excluded this listed building from the development boundary and provided a buffer to new development to preserve its setting. The CEMP will look to reduce impacts

Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
			to setting from construction noise, dust and temporary visual intrusion.
<b>RPG2</b>	Sandling Park	Preservation by design	A landscaped buffer comprising a minimum 20m wide tree belt will bolster the boundary, along the line of the A20. This will help preserve the views to and from Sandling Park. The CEMP will look to reduce impacts to setting from construction noise, dust and temporary visual intrusion during construction.
<b>BH3</b>	Westenhanger Station	Preservation in situ and by design	This building will be preserved and enhanced within the masterplan. The CEMP will look to reduce impacts to setting from construction noise, dust and temporary visual intrusion during construction
<b>WS20.</b> The individual buildings making up the munitions store are <b>WS30, WS31, WS32, WS33 and WS34</b>	Munitions store south of Ashford Road in the Red House Farm area	Preservation by record	A phase of historic building recording will occur prior to the demolition of any extant remains associated with the asset. Demolition will be required ahead of construction activity
<b>WS12</b>	Rose Cottage - this modern cottage is thought to have been built on the site of an earlier one	No mitigation of Rose Cottage itself required but a watching brief during demolition	A watching brief will occur during the demolition of Rose Cottage in order to record any remains of the earlier cottage.
<b>WS19</b>	Building on Stone Street, Westenhanger possibly used as a wartime depot	Preservation by record	A phase of historic building recording will occur prior to the demolition any extant remains associated with the asset. Demolition will be required ahead of construction
<b>153/ 273, 275, 276, 277</b>	Folkestone Racecourse Grandstand Buildings ( <b>273, 276, 277</b> ); small possible storage or stables building ( <b>275</b> )	Preservation by record	Prior to their demolition as part of construction for Otterpool Park, a building recording survey will take place of the main buildings associated with Folkestone Racecourse. The racecourse buildings are considered further in the main Heritage Strategy.

Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
<b>278, 279, 280, 281</b>	Racecourse buildings/features: ornamental pond with fountain ( <b>280</b> ); two storey brick building ( <b>281</b> ); white painted single storey weather boarded building ( <b>278</b> ). All within fenced paddock ( <b>279</b> );	Preservation by record or in situ as part of the masterplan. TBC	The racecourse buildings are considered further in the main Heritage Strategy.
<b>271, 272, 274</b>	Racecourse buildings -brick watch building ( <b>271</b> ); viewing box ( <b>272</b> ); judge's viewing box ( <b>274</b> )	Possible preservation in situ and by design within the masterplan; or movement to another part of the development zone; or Preservation by record. TBC	The racecourse buildings are considered further in the main Heritage Strategy.
<b>WS35</b>	Farm Cottage	TBC whether retained or demolished	None proposed
<b>WS36</b>	Tollgate Cottage	Retained	None required
<b>Modern racecourse stable blocks south of the listed barns</b>	Not numbered	Watching brief during demolition	These are proposed for demolition in order to enhance the setting of the castle and barns. Their modern date means a historic building recording is not required. However, as they are within the scheduled area and Scheduled monument consent will be required before demolition can take place. A watching brief may be required during demolition to make sure any grubbing out of foundations does not disturb potential buried archaeological remains below
<b>Historic Hedges</b>	Identified through walkover survey and cartographic analysis	Preservation in situ	Detailed masterplan will look to keep historic hedgerows where possible. Plans in the CEMP will be implemented to avoid impact from construction activity.

### 4.1.2 Development Zone 2

Construction south of the A20 and south west of New Inn Green would have an impact on a limited range of known archaeology and built heritage. The lack of known archaeological remains here is more likely due to a lack of investigation in this area than an absence of archaeological activity. The following mitigation is proposed for the heritage assets in Development Zone 2 as set out in Table 6. Heritage assets located within Development Zone 2 are illustrated in Plate 16, Plate 21 and Plate 30.

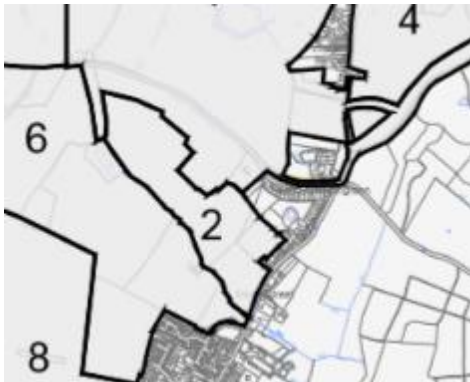


Table 6: Proposed Mitigation Measures within Development Zone 2

Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
<b>Archaeology</b>			
127	Former narrow-gauge railway from Lymgne Airfield traversing north to Westenhanger Station	Additional evaluation. Mitigation TBC	Trial trench evaluation south of Ashford Road or in other areas of the Site will seek to establish the rate of survival of this asset.
55	Stone Street Roman Road	Preservation in Situ, or watching brief	No groundworks are is planned for Stone Street and it will be preserved in situ and not changed. Should any groundworks take place e.g. resurfacing or drainage work to Stone Street an archaeological watching brief will be needed to record any surviving surfaces or earthworks associated with the Roman Road
172	Undated enclosures identified through geophysical survey	Additional evaluation. Mitigation TBC	Trial trench evaluation south of Ashford Road will seek to establish the date, nature, and rate of survival of this asset.
<b>Built Heritage and Hedges</b>			
LB27/BH27	Little Berwick	By design	Space and landscape design have been implemented to the masterplan to preserve the setting of this listed building. The CEMP will look to reduce impacts to setting from

Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
			construction noise, dust and temporary visual intrusion.
<b>LB29</b>	Berwick House	By design	Space and landscape design have been implemented to the masterplan to preserve the setting of this listed building. The CEMP will look to reduce impacts to setting from construction noise, dust and temporary visual intrusion.
<b>LB15</b>	Royal Oak	Preservation in Situ	Masterplan has excluded this listed building from the development boundary and provided a buffer to new development to preserve its setting. The CEMP will look to reduce impacts to setting from construction noise, dust and temporary visual intrusion.
<b>BH25</b>	Farmstead south west of Newinningreen	Preservation by Design	Space and landscape design have been implemented to the masterplan to preserve the setting of this listed building. The CEMP will look to reduce impacts to setting from construction noise, dust and temporary visual intrusion.
<b>BH28</b>	Berwick Manor Farm	Preservation by Design	Space and landscape design have been implemented to the masterplan to preserve the setting of this listed building. The CEMP will look to reduce impacts to setting from construction noise, dust and temporary visual intrusion.
<b>WS20</b>	Munitions store south of Ashford Road.	Preservation by record	A phase of historic building recording will occur prior to the demolition any extant remains associated with the asset. Demolition will be required ahead of construction activity
<b>Historic Hedges</b>	Identified through walkover survey and cartographic analysis	Preservation in situ	Detailed masterplan will look to keep historic hedgerows where possible. Plans in the CEMP will be implemented to avoid impact from construction activity.

### 4.1.3 Development Zone 3

This zone to the west of Otterpool Lane and to the rear of Otterpool Manor incorporates a high point in the Site which appears to have been a focus for Neolithic and later prehistoric activity. Almost all of the zone has been subject to geophysical survey and has been found to contain a



high density of archaeological activity. About two thirds of the zone has been subject to trial trenching. A Bronze Age barrow and other Bronze Age burials are located in the northern part of this zone along with Bronze Age field systems and these continue into Zone 7. Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval activity has also been recorded in this zone. The listed Otterpool Manor adjoins the zone to the east. The southern part of the zone incorporated part of the former Lympe Airfield and this part of the zone has not yet been subject to trial trenching. Heritage assets located within Development Zone 3 are illustrated in Plate 8, Plate 9, Plate 10, and Plate 11. The following mitigation is proposed for the following assets in this zone as set out in Table 7.

It would be of benefit to understanding associations of the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British settlement activity located across this Zone and Zone 7 if mitigation excavation in these zones was carried out simultaneously.

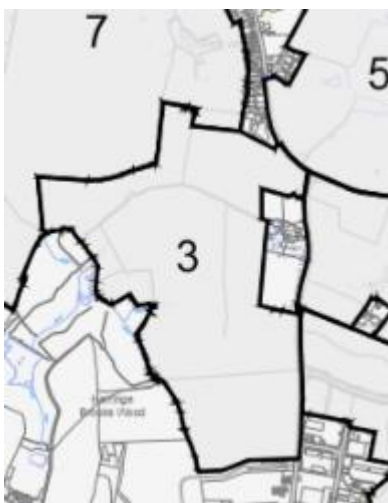


Table 7: Proposed Mitigation Measures within Development Zone 3

Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
<b>Archaeology</b>			
130	Bronze Age Barrow in Field 2	Preservation in situ	The masterplan has specified an area of open space specifically to preserve this barrow in Situ. Preservation of setting and enhancement and interpretation of all the barrows within the new landscape of Otterpool Park is discussed within the main Heritage Strategy of this document.
173, 177, 178, 179	Iron Age enclosure and Roman field system, as well as undated ditches identified through geophysical survey and trial trenching in Field 1.	Preservation by record.	An area of Strip Map and Sample excavation is needed. This will allow for the detailed study of these assets prior to construction activity commencing.
174	Anglo-Saxon Pits identified through trial	Preservation by record.	An area of Strip Map and Sample excavation will allow for the detailed study of these assets prior to

Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
	trench evaluation in Field 1.		construction activity commencing. The stripping of the area around the known pits will allow for the identification and or study of associated remains of similar date.
<b>175, 176</b>	Potential Neolithic Causewayed Enclosure (or Iron Age enclosure) in Field 1	Additional evaluation/mini-excavation. Mitigation TBC	Following trial trench evaluation, a question remains as to the nature and date of these remains. Further evaluation/'mini-excavation' is proposed to assess the nature and significance of these remains further. Suitable mitigation can then be proposed, likely to either be excavation or preservation in situ.
<b>180</b>	Remains of Medieval building, probably associated with Otterpool Manor identified through trial trenching in Field 1	Preservation by record.	An area of Strip Map and Sample excavation will allow for the detailed study of these assets prior to construction activity commencing.
<b>181, 182</b>	Iron Age hollow and undated double ditch identified through geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation in Field 1	Preservation by record.	An area of Strip Map and Sample excavation will allow for the detailed study of these assets prior to construction activity commencing.
<b>183</b>	Hollow containing prehistoric artefacts found by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation in Field 1	Preservation by record.	An area of Strip Map and Sample excavation will allow for the detailed study of this asset prior to construction activity commencing.
<b>184, 185, 186, 187</b>	Undated and Bronze Age enclosures and Bronze Age field systems plus Bronze Age cremations identified through geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation in Field 2.	Preservation by record.	An area of Strip Map and Sample excavation will allow for the detailed study of these assets prior to construction activity commencing.
<b>188</b>	Medieval enclosure identified through geophysics and trial trenching.	Preservation by record	An area of Strip Map and Sample excavation will allow for the detailed study of this assets prior to construction activity commencing.
<b>189, 190</b>	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age enclosure, 3 Iron age pits and a ditch	Preservation by record.	An area of Strip Map and Sample excavation will allow for the detailed study of these assets prior to construction activity commencing.

Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
	identified through geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation in Field 3		
<b>191</b>	Early Roman farmstead comprising a field system and ditches. Asset identified through geophysical survey, and trial trench evaluation in Field 3 and east of Field 1	Preservation by record.	An area of Strip Map and Sample excavation will allow for the detailed study of these assets prior to construction activity commencing.
<b>192, 193</b>	Iron Age and Romano-British enclosures identified through geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation in Field 4	Preservation by record	An area of Strip Map and Sample excavation will allow for the detailed study of these assets prior to construction activity commencing.
<b>194</b>	Iron Age and Romano-British ditches identified through geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation.	Partial preservation by record	An area of Strip Map and Sample excavation on part of 194 will allow for the detailed study of these assets prior to construction activity commencing.
<b>195</b>	Middle Bronze Age ditch identified through trial trench evaluation.	Preservation by record	An area of Strip Map and Sample excavation will allow for the detailed study of these assets prior to construction activity commencing.
<b>196</b>	Neolithic ditch identified through trial trench evaluation.	Partial preservation by record	An area of Strip Map and Sample excavation over part of this ditch will allow for the detailed study of these assets prior to construction activity commencing.
<b>27</b>	Apart from <b>4</b> and <b>28</b> below there may be other assets associated with Lympe Airfield ( <b>27</b> ) in the southern part of the zone that are yet to be discovered	Further evaluation. Mitigation TBC but probably by record	This part of the zone will require trial trenching. If anything is found by this evaluation a decision will then be taken on mitigation.
<b>Built Heritage and Historic Hedges</b>			
<b>LB38</b>	Otterpool Manor	Mitigation by design	Impacts to the setting of Otterpool Manor will be mitigated through the implementation of green space around the asset, which includes maintaining the views between itself and Upper Otterpool ( <b>LB20</b> ) to the east.

Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
LB21	Belle Vue House	Mitigation by design	Impacts to the setting of this listed building will be reduced by maintaining existing buffers provided by the hedgerows and trees
4	Auxiliary Unit Operational Base on the edge of Lympe Airfield	Preservation by record	A phase of historic building recording will occur prior to the demolition any extant remains associated with the asset. Demolition will be required ahead of construction activity
28	Lympe Airfield Battle Headquarters and bunker	Preservation in situ and by design	Masterplan design will create public green space around the asset to preserve it and its setting. This asset is considered for enhancement in the main Heritage Strategy.
Historic Hedges	Identified through walkover survey and cartographic analysis	Preservation in situ	Detailed masterplan will look to keep historic hedgerows where possible. Plans in the CEMP will be implemented to avoid impact from construction activity.

#### 4.1.4 Development Zone 4 (including the dualling of the A20)

Construction in the north east part of the Site, around Hillhurst Farm and east of Stone Street would have an impact on known and potential Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Medieval and 19<sup>th</sup> century buried archaeological assets as well as the historic building – Hillhurst Farm - and the setting of Sandling Park Registered Park and Garden. This area may have formed part of Westenhangar Castle’s deerpark – historic maps are not clear. Most of the area has been subject to geophysical survey and a small section of it has been trial trenched. Heritage assets located within or next to Development Zone 4 are illustrated in Plate 20, Plate 21 and Plate 31.

The following mitigation is proposed for the following assets in Development Zone 4 and set out in Table 8.

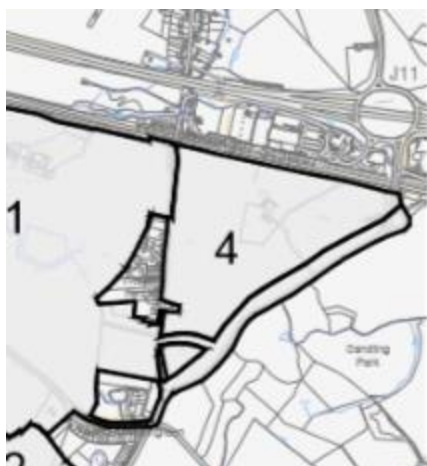


Table 8: Proposed Mitigation Measures within Development Zone 4

Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
<b>Archaeology</b>			
<b>5</b>	Stone Street Roman Road	Preservation in situ or watching brief	No groundworks are planned for Stone Street and it will be preserved in situ and not changed. Should any groundworks take place e.g. resurfacing or drainage work to Stone Street an archaeological watching brief will be needed to record any surviving surfaces or earthworks associated with the Roman Road.
<b>112, 200, 201</b>	Cropmark site confirmed as Bronze Age enclosure ( <b>112</b> ) and Bronze Age field ditches ( <b>200</b> ) identified through geophysics and trial trenching. Medieval pond ( <b>201</b> ) also identified through trial trenching and the HER.	Preservation by record	An area of Strip Map and Sample excavation will allow for the detailed study of these assets prior to construction activity commencing.
<b>197, 198,</b>	Field systems dated to the Iron Age, Roman ( <b>198</b> ) and Medieval ( <b>197</b> ) periods, identified through geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation.	Preservation by record	An area of Strip Map and Sample excavation will allow for the detailed study of these assets prior to construction activity commencing.
<b>199</b>	19th century brick clamp identified through trial trench evaluation.	Preservation by record	An area of Strip Map and Sample excavation will allow for the detailed study of these assets prior to construction activity commencing.
<b>BH38</b>	Site of a demolished 19th century farmstead ( <b>BH38</b> ) is located east of Hillhurst Farm next to the A20 although no above ground evidence survives, below ground may still remain	Evaluation. Mitigation TBC	Geophysical survey and trial trenching is required in this area. If anything of this farmstead is revealed a decision will then be taken on mitigation.
<b>Built Heritage</b>			
<b>BH24</b>	Twin Chimneys Farm, Stone Street	Preservation by design	The building is just outside the Site boundary. The CEMP will look to reduce impacts to setting from construction noise, dust and temporary visual intrusion.

Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
WS9	Arts and Crafts Cottages, Stone Street	Preservation by design	This row of three cottages is just outside the Site boundary. The CEMP will look to reduce impacts to setting from construction noise, dust and temporary visual intrusion.
BH32/ 282/283	Hillhurst Farm – Historic buildings – the farmhouse (282) and its wing and the L-shaped brick built barn (283) which forms part of the farm courtyard	Preservation in situ and by Design. Preservation by record if any adaptations are proposed	The masterplan will incorporate the farmhouse building and brick built barn as part of a multi use complex. Hillhurst Farm considered for enhancement in the main Heritage Strategy. Any adaptations to these buildings will necessitate a historic building record to be made first
BH32	Hillhurst Farm – modern buildings	Preservation by record	The modern buildings of the courtyard will be demolished. No mitigation required
<b>Parks and Gardens and Hedges</b>			
RPG2	Sandling Park	Preservation by design	A landscaped buffer comprising a minimum 20m wide tree belt will bolster the boundary, along the line of the A20. This will help preserve the views to and from Sandling Park. The CEMP will look to reduce impacts to setting from construction noise, dust and temporary visual intrusion during construction.
Historic Hedges	There are no known historic hedges in this zone	N/A	

#### 4.1.5 Development Zone 5

Construction to the east of Barrow Hill, either side of the East Stour River would have an impact on a range of archaeological and built heritage assets. This zone is bisected by the East River Stour and contains at least one prehistoric barrow (44). Further barrows forming part of a prehistoric cemetery are expected especially on the higher ground. This area also incorporates the western half of the deerpark (154) to Westenhangar Castle and has the potential to contain Medieval and post-Medieval deerpark features. The area also has the potential to contain Roman features and Medieval pre-deerpark features. Heritage assets located within Development Zone 5 are illustrated in Plate 12 and Plate 21. The following mitigation is proposed for the following assets in Development Zone 5 and set out in Table 9.

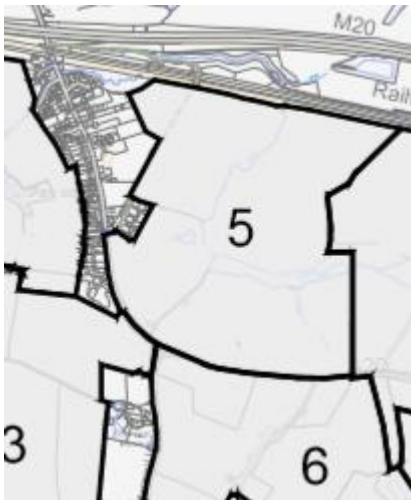



Table 9: Proposed Mitigation Measures within Development Zone 5

Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
<b>Archaeology</b>			
<b>44</b>	Bronze Age Barrow	Preservation in Situ	Green space in the masterplan will prevent impact from construction work and will preserve setting. This and other barrows are considered for enhancement in the main Heritage Strategy of this Strategy
<b>133/223</b>	<b>133-</b> geophysical anomaly of a ring ditch thought to be barrow but trial trenching proved inconclusive and likely to be a Medieval feature ( <b>223</b> )	Excavation informed by future trial trenching	<b>133/223</b> is in an area of proposed advanced planting.
<b>134</b>	<b>134-</b> LiDAR feature originally thought to be a barrow but now proved by trial trenching to no longer exist	N/A	The asset either no longer exists or was not a barrow
<b>123, 124, 125</b>	Undated features identified through LiDAR - may be mounds of modern dumping or may be geological	N/A No mitigation or additional assessment	<b>123</b> and <b>124</b> will be preserved in situ under green space. <b>125</b> will be built over
<b>154/ 222.</b>	Deer Park at Westenhangar Castle – deerpark features may survive. Part of the length of this zone’s western boundary is straight and hedged and follows the	Additional assessment of this area required. Mitigation TBC  The hedgeline following <b>222</b> will be preserved as a boundary with advanced	Trial trench evaluation within the footprint of the former deer park could potentially identify features relating to the deer park such as park pales. Should features of archaeological interest be

Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
	western edge (222) of the deerpark	tree planting or will be preserved in open space.	identified associated with the former deer park, appropriate mitigation will be proposed.
<b>Built Heritage and Historic Hedges</b>			
<b>WS10</b>	Oast House and Barn at Barrowhill Farm	Preservation by Design	These buildings are just outside the Site boundary. The CEMP will look to reduce impacts to setting from construction noise, dust and temporary visual intrusion.
<b>Historic Hedges</b>	<p>Several extant historic hedges dating to before 1840 have been identified through walkover survey and cartographic analysis and should be preserved.</p> <p>The straight hedge east of Barrow Hill marks the western boundary of the Tudor deerpark (222) to Westenhanger Castle and maybe the boundary of the Medieval manor of Westenhanger. As such it will be protected under Hedgerow Regulations for its historic significance-see plan below.</p> 	Preservation in situ	<p>Detailed masterplan will look to keep historic hedgerows where possible. Plans in the CEMP will be implemented to avoid impact from construction activity.</p> <p>The Hedge which marks the boundary of the deerpark (222) should not be removed or breached without a hedge removal notice. A watching brief is likely to be required during any work to the hedge in order to record ditches or banks or dating evidence that might indicate if this boundary is the park pale.</p>

#### 4.1.6 Development Zone 6

This area stretches between Upper Otterpool and Lympe Village and incorporates the former Otterpool Quarry. Development within this zone would have an impact on a range of archaeological and built heritage assets including the Roman villa and a barrow. The zone also includes part of Lympe Airfield and borders four listed buildings. The entire area has been subject to geophysical survey but most still requires trial trench evaluation. Heritage assets located within Development Zone 6 are illustrated in Plate 13, Plate 15, Plate 16, Plate 21 and Plate 30.

The following mitigation is proposed for the following assets in Development Zone 6 as set out in Table 10.



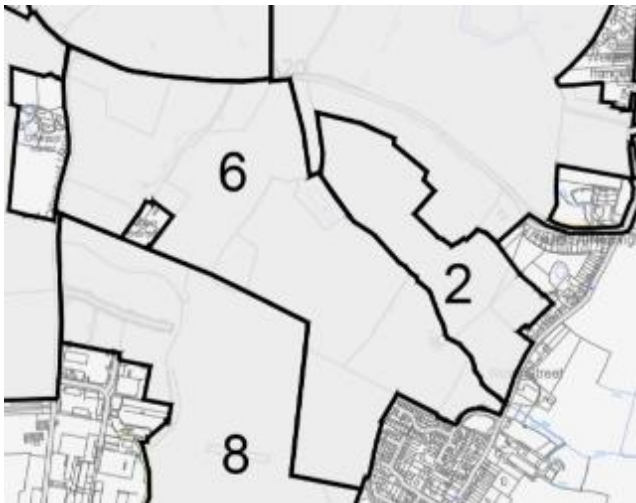


Table 10: Proposed Mitigation Measures within Development Zone 6

Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
<b>Archaeology</b>			
<b>167</b>	Romano-British Villa identified through geophysics and trial trench evaluation.	Additional assessment in the form of Resistivity Survey will help clarify the footprint of the villa. Preservation in situ. No excavation is planned	Green space in the masterplan will prevent impact from construction work at the Villa site. This asset is considered for enhancement within the main Heritage Strategy of this Strategy. It will be incorporated within the Green Infrastructure of the proposed development, alongside enhancements for wildlife
<b>127</b>	Former narrow-gauge railway	Additional evaluation. Mitigation TBC	Trial trench evaluation will seek to establish the rate of survival of this asset. Should remains associated with the former railway be identified, appropriate mitigation will be proposed.
<b>BH19</b>	Outfarm north west of Berwick House (demolished but may survive below ground)	Additional Assessment. Mitigation TBC	Trial trench evaluation will be used to ascertain the state of preservation of any remains associated with this asset. Appropriate mitigation will be devised following the results of evaluation.
<b>27</b>	Lympne Airfield	Additional assessment. Mitigation TBC	Trial trench evaluation within the location of the former Lympne Airfield will look to establish any surviving below

Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
			ground remains associated with military activity at the airfield. If identified, appropriate mitigation will be proposed.
<b>136</b>	Bronze Age Barrow	Preservation in situ	Green space in the masterplan will prevent impact from construction work. These and other barrows are considered for enhancement in the main Heritage Strategy of this Strategy
<b>WS16</b>	Earthwork features at Upper Otterpool.	Earthworks may relate to an earlier phase of Upper Otterpool's use. Earthwork survey will be required as mitigation to record them by record. Those within the area of proposed open space will be preserved in situ. Those within the area of the sports pitch will be destroyed	These earthworks will lie partly in an area of proposed open space, partly under advanced planting and partly under a sports pitch. Earthwork survey will be required and the results of this could be incorporated into public interpretation about the history of the area within the new Country Park to be created.
<b>168</b>	Undated ditches identified through trial trench evaluation	Additional evaluation in the form of Resistivity survey. Preservation in situ	These features may relate the Roman villa and will be subject to further geophysical survey. They will be preserved under public open space.
<b>169, 170</b>	Undated linear and semi-circular features identified through geophysics	Additional Assessment. Mitigation TBC	They are due to be built over by a sports pitch. Trial trenching evaluation will help characterise these features further and place them into a wider landscape of activity. This will allow for appropriate mitigation measures to be proposed.
<b>171</b>	Undated features associated with Upper Otterpool found by geophysics	Additional Assessment. Mitigation TBC	These features are due to be partly built over by a sports pitch and partly to be covered by planting. Trial trenching evaluation may help characterise these features further and place them into a wider landscape of activity. This will allow for appropriate

Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
			mitigation measures to be proposed.
<b>220</b>	Buried land surface sealed beneath barrow <b>136</b> containing a sizable assemblage of Mesolithic flint. Found by trial trenching	Preservation in situ	Green space in the masterplan will prevent impact from construction on the barrow and the buried land surface beneath.
<b>Built Heritage and Historic Hedges</b>			
<b>LB20/ BH20</b>	Upper Otterpool	By design	Impacts to the setting of the Listed Upper Otterpool will be mitigated through the implementation of green space around the asset, which includes maintaining the views between itself and Otterpool Manor ( <b>LB38</b> ) to the west. The CEMP will look to reduce impacts to setting from construction noise, dust and temporary visual intrusion
<b>LB27 and LB29</b>	Little Berwick ( <b>LB27</b> ) and Berwick House ( <b>LB29</b> )	By design	Both these listed buildings will experience changes to their setting. Green infrastructure and sports pitches are proposed to the west, on the opposite side of Stone Street, with low density housing beyond. The masterplan includes careful arrangement of green infrastructure. The CEMP will look to reduce impacts to setting from construction noise, dust and temporary visual intrusion
<b>BH45, BH46</b>	Non extant pillboxes at the northern edge of Lympne Airfield	Preservation by record and by design	Level 1 building recording will take place of any remains e.g. concrete bases prior to their removal for construction related activity. These assets are discussed more under the main Heritage Strategy
<b>BH 28</b>	Berwick Manor Farm	By Design	Although outside the Site the setting of this asset will be protected. The CEMP will look to reduce impacts to setting from construction noise, dust

Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
			and temporary visual intrusion.
<b>BH25</b>	Farmstead South West of New Inn Green	By Design	Although outside the Site the setting of this asset will be protected. The CEMP will look to reduce impacts to setting from construction noise, dust and temporary visual intrusion
<b>126</b>	Wall of rifle range - Lympne Airfield	Preservation in situ	Standing remains of a wall within woodland. This is to be preserved. Further details in the main Heritage Strategy.
<b>Historic Hedges</b>	Identified through walkover survey and cartographic analysis	Preservation in situ	Detailed masterplan will look to keep historic hedgerows where possible. Plans in the construction environment management plan will be implemented to avoid impact from construction activity.

#### 4.1.7 Development Zone 7

This zone incorporates an area of higher ground where there are known prehistoric barrows and where geophysical survey and trial trenching has revealed a rich prehistoric and Roman landscape including Bronze Age field systems and further barrows, Iron Age and Roman settlement and undated features. The western part of the zone is largely uninvestigated and may hold further prehistoric evidence or Medieval evidence relating to Harringe Court. The following mitigation is proposed for the following heritage assets and set out in Table 11. Assets located in Development Zone 7 are illustrated in Plate 9 and Plate 21.

It would be of benefit to understanding associations of the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British settlement activity located across this Zone and Zone 3 if mitigation excavation in these zones was carried out simultaneously.

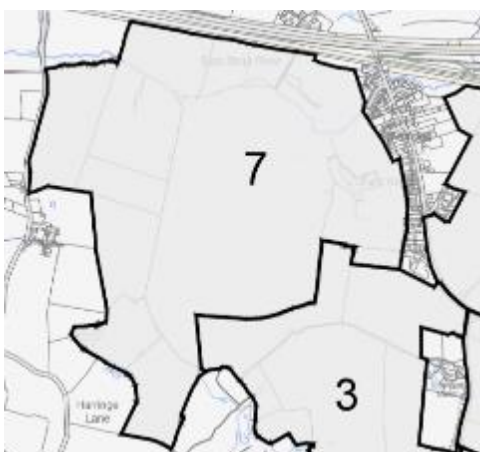


Table 11: Proposed Mitigation Measures within Development Zone 7

Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
<b>Archaeology</b>			
<b>58, 113, 114, 115, 131, 135</b>	Bronze Age Barrows, some investigated by trial trenching	Preservation in situ and by design	The masterplan has specified open space to preserve the barrows in Situ. Preservation of setting and enhancement and interpretation of all the barrows within the new landscape of Otterpool Park is discussed within the main Heritage Strategy.
<b>203, 208</b>	Bronze Age ditch ( <b>203</b> -part of a field system) and Late Iron Age to Roman Quarry pit ( <b>208</b> )	Preservation in situ	By virtue of being near Barrows <b>114</b> and <b>115</b> these two features will be preserved in situ under public open space
<b>185</b>	Middle Bronze Age enclosure and ring ditch identified through geophysical and trial trench evaluation in Development Zone 3 may extend into this zone	Preservation by record	An area of Strip Map and Sample excavation will allow for the detailed study of these features prior to construction activity commencing.
<b>209, 210, 212-221, 239</b>	Undated ditches ( <b>219, 221</b> ), Middle Bronze Age Ditches ( <b>239</b> ), prehistoric enclosure ( <b>210</b> ), Late Iron Age to Roman ditches and pits ( <b>212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 238</b> ), post Medieval cobbled track ( <b>209</b> ), all identified through geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation	Preservation by record	An area of Strip Map and Sample excavation will allow for the detailed study of these features prior to construction activity commencing.
<b>188</b>	Medieval enclosure identified in Zone 3 through geophysical and trial trench evaluation. may continue into this zone	Preservation by record.	An area of Strip Map and Sample will allow for the detailed study of these assets prior to construction activity commencing.

<b>Project ID</b>	<b>Asset Name</b>	<b>Mitigation Type</b>	<b>Proposed mitigation</b>
<b>132, 202, 205, 204, 207, 211, continuation of 238</b>	Remains likely to be associated with Bronze Age field systems and/or Iron Age to Romano-British settlement activity identified through geophysical survey	Additional assessment. Mitigation TBC	Trial trenching evaluation will help characterise these features further and place them into a wider landscape of activity. This will allow for appropriate mitigation measures to be proposed.
<b>206, part of 207, part of 209, part of 211</b>	Likely Bronze Age, Iron Age or Roman features identified through geophysical survey and some partly sampled by trial trenching	Preservation in situ	Due to the proximity to the Bronze Age barrows, some assets will be wholly or in part be preserved in situ under an area of public open space around the barrows
<b>MR3</b>	Crash site of Messerschmitt Bf109E-1	Although the crash site is plotted as being outside the Site, additional assessment is required in case it extends into the Site. Mitigation TBC	Geophysics and trial trenching evaluation will assess the presence of any associated remains within the Site. Should remains be located within the Site additional archival research will be required to consider the likelihood of human remains to be present, prior to mitigation being proposed.
<b>Built Heritage and Historic Hedges</b>			
<b>LB11</b>	Stream Cottage and Grove Bridge Cottage	By design	This listed building is outside the Site. The CEMP will be put in place to mitigate temporary impacts through vehicle movement and noise to the setting of this listed building. The current buffer provided by hedgerows and trees to the asset's rear will be retained to preserve the asset's setting following construction.
<b>LB38/ BH12</b>	Otterpool Manor	By design	Impacts to the setting of the Listed Otterpool Manor will be mitigated through the implementation of green space around the asset. The CEMP will look to

Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
			reduce impacts to setting from construction noise, dust and temporary visual intrusion

#### 4.1.8 Development Zone 8

This zone lies east and north of Lymgne Industrial Estate and takes in Link Park. All of the zone falls within the former Lymgne Airfield. Bronze Age activity has been recorded during previous investigations at Link Park. Geophysical survey carried out for the Otterpool Park project has revealed dense activity, all of which has yet to be tested by trial trenching but appears to Roman settlement and field systems and possibly earlier field systems. Airfield archaeology is also prevalent. Some of the Airfield activity may have impacted earlier remains, either by disturbing them or masking them so they don't show up on geophysical survey. There is a possible Pickett Hamilton Fort (60) within this zone in the Link Park area that is retracted into the ground. It could be of high regional importance and should be preserved in situ. It was recorded in a walkover survey in 2005 and has since been covered over by spoil heaps or lorry parking material so it cannot be verified at the time of writing. This area will be covered by a Strip, Map and Sample Excavation which will incorporate careful excavation of modern overburden and will expose the Pickett Hamilton Fort, allowing for its recording and its preservation in situ. If any earth moving occurs in Link Park before this excavation takes place then this should be done with an archaeologist in supervision (a watching brief) to make sure the structure is not damaged.

Heritage assets located within Development Zone 8 are illustrated in Plate 13, Plate 21 and Plate 32. The mitigation proposed for the following assets in Development Zone 8 is set out in Table 12.

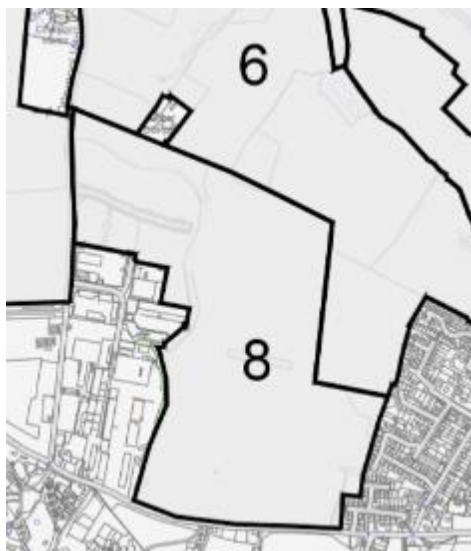


Table 12: Proposed Mitigation Measures within Development Zone 8

Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
	Archaeology		

Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
127	Former narrow-gauge railway	Additional assessment. Mitigation TBC	Trial trench evaluation will seek to establish the rate of survival of this asset. Should remains associated with the former railway be identified, appropriate mitigation will be proposed.
27	Lympne Airfield	Additional assessment. Mitigation TBC but likely preservation by record	Trial trench evaluation within the location of the former Lympne Airfield will look to establish any surviving below ground remains associated with military activity at the airfield. If identified, appropriate mitigation will be proposed.
29 and 40	Former aircraft dispersal pens recorded on HER but not detected by geophysical survey	Additional assessment. Mitigation TBC but likely preservation by record	Trial trench evaluation within the location of the former Lympne Airfield will look to establish any surviving below ground remains associated with military activity at the airfield. If identified, appropriate mitigation will be proposed.
26, 48, 121	Bronze Age occupation site and undated circular cropmark site in Link Park identified in Kent HER.	Preservation by record	An area of Strip Map and Sample excavation will allow for the detailed study of these assets prior to construction activity commencing.
129	Areas of former airfield hangers north of Aldington Road.	Additional assessment. Mitigation TBC but likely preservation by record	Trial trenching. This will allow for appropriate mitigation measures to be proposed
162	Earthwork feature on Aldington Road – part of Lympne Airfield identified through LiDAR and aerial photography- possible dispersal pen.	Preservation in situ	To be preserved under trees at the edge of the Site/Zone
39/232	Taxiway to runway 152 showing on the ground and by geophysical survey	Additional assessment. Mitigation TBC but likely preservation by record	Trial trenching. This will allow for appropriate mitigation measures to be proposed
152	Civil airfield runway showing on the ground and on aerial photos	Preservation in situ and by design	The masterplan incorporates the runway to the Civil airfield as open space with green planting along it. More details



Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
			on enhancements of the runway can be found in the main Heritage Strategy
150	Non-extant building at Lympne Airfield showing on Lidar	Preservation by record	Trial trenching. This will allow for appropriate mitigation measures to be proposed
144	Unknown features adjacent to Civil runway at Lympne Airfield	Additional assessment. Mitigation TBC but likely preservation by record	Trial trenching. This will allow for appropriate mitigation measures to be proposed
151	Circular feature showing on the ground and from the air - possible former gun emplacement at Lympne Airfield	Additional assessment. Mitigation TBC but likely preservation by record	Trial trenching. This will allow for appropriate mitigation measures to be proposed
231	Z-shaped feature found by geophysical survey. Possible airfield related feature	Additional assessment. Mitigation TBC but likely preservation by record	Trial trenching. This will allow for appropriate mitigation measures to be proposed
233	Airfield activity found by geophysical survey	Additional assessment. Mitigation TBC but likely preservation by record	Trial trenching. This will allow for appropriate mitigation measures to be proposed
234	Airfield wind tee found by geophysical survey and showing on historic maps	Additional assessment. Mitigation TBC but likely preservation by record	Trial trenching. This will allow for appropriate mitigation measures to be proposed
235	Probable airfield dispersal pen, found by geophysical survey	Additional assessment. Mitigation TBC but likely preservation by record	Trial trenching. This will allow for appropriate mitigation measures to be proposed
236	Enclosures, possibly airfield related, found by geophysical survey	Additional assessment. Mitigation TBC but likely preservation by record	Trial trenching. This will allow for appropriate mitigation measures to be proposed
225	Series of probable Late Iron Age to Roman ditches forming a farmstead enclosure and associated field system. Identified through geophysical survey.	Additional assessment. Mitigation TBC	Trial trenching. This will allow for appropriate mitigation measures to be proposed
226, 227	Field systems identified through geophysical survey, currently undated but may be Bronze Age, Iron Age or Roman	Additional assessment. Mitigation TBC	Trial trenching. This will allow for appropriate mitigation measures to be proposed
<b>Built Heritage, Conservation Areas and Historic Hedges</b>			

Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
CA1	Lympne Conservation Area	By design	Open space and trees will protect the setting of the CA. The CEMP will look to reduce impacts to setting from construction noise, dust and temporary visual intrusion.
LB20	Upper Otterpool	By design	Impacts to the setting of the Listed Upper Otterpool will be mitigated through the implementation of green space around the asset. The CEMP will look to reduce impacts to setting from construction noise, dust and temporary visual intrusion
LB21	Bellevue House		Temporary impacts to the setting of this listed building will be reduced by measures in the CEMP to reduce construction noise, dust and temporary visual intrusion.
BH43, BH44, BH47	Non extant pillboxes at northern edge of Lympne Airfield	Preservation by record	Level 1 building recording will take place of any remains that may survive e.g. concrete bases, prior to their removal for construction related activity. The main Heritage Strategy contains more details
BH42	Extant Air raid Shelter on Aldington Road	Preservation in situ	The main Heritage Strategy contains more details
36	Ruinous remains of Overblister Hanger at eastern edge of airfield. Former trackway leading to it seen on aerial photographs	Preservation in situ	This remains are currently within trees and are not proposed for redevelopment
37	Ruinous remains of machine gun testing range at eastern edge of airfield	Preservation in situ	This remains are currently within trees and are not proposed for redevelopment
60	Probable Pickett-Hamilton Fort in Link Park, retracted into the ground	Additional assessment.  An area of Strip Map and Sample excavation in this area will allow for this asset to be revealed and recorded prior to	If extant it is planned to be preserved in situ under long term stewardship.  Building recording should also take place

Project ID	Asset Name	Mitigation Type	Proposed mitigation
		construction activity commencing. If any spoil moving occurs before such time of the archaeological excavation then an archaeological watching brief should take place  Preservation in situ (if found to survive)	
61	Concrete base in Link Park, probably military function	Additional assessment. Mitigation TBC	Building recording, trial trenching, excavation
69	Ruinous remains of Ammunition Store at eastern edge of airfield	Preservation in situ	This remains are currently within trees and are not proposed for redevelopment
126	Partly upstanding wall of rifle range	Preservation in situ	This wall currently survives within a tree covered area and is not proposed for development
<b>Historic Hedges</b>	There are no historic hedges in this zone	N/A	

## 4.2 Mitigation of Physical impacts during Construction – All Zones

### 4.2.1 Archaeological Assets

Care must be taken during construction to avoid accidental damage to any heritage assets that are to be preserved in situ e.g. by creating compounds over them or driving over them. Heritage assets that are below ground or not easily recognisable as archaeological features are especially vulnerable. Exclusion zones should be set up around the scheduled barrows (**44, 58, 113, 114, 115, 130, 131, 135, 136**); the Roman villa (**167**); water features preserved as earthworks south of the castle (**147, 148**); the causeway to the Castle (**149**); the Pickett Hamilton Fort within the Site, if found (**60**) and the Battle HQ and bunker (**28**).

### 4.2.2 Historic hedges and historic woodland

Several extant historic hedges dating to before 1840 (i.e. they are depicted on the tithe maps) have been identified through walkover survey and cartographic analysis (Plate 38). The masterplan seeks to preserve most of these historic hedges as they mark historic boundaries and contribute to the historic landscape character of the area. Some of these historic hedges may qualify for protection under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (for example **222** - near Barrow Hill in Development Zone 5). Specific treatment of hedges is discussed below under the Development Zones. Any construction activity in the vicinity of any of the historic hedgerows to be retained should be managed in order to avoid causing damage to them. Where practicable, exclusion zones should be set up around the historic hedgerows during construction to avoid accidental damage. Some breaching of historic hedges will be necessary in certain areas to enable development but

this should be minimal. Where a historic (pre-1840) hedge needs to be breached temporarily, for example to insert a service, the gap in the hedge should be replanted in order to maintain the continuity of the historic boundary that it marks. The Open Space and Vegetation Parameter plan (Plate 48) shows trees and hedges to be retained. Breaches will be decided in Tier 2 and 3 once detailed tree and vegetation surveys have been conducted and the design as further progressed.

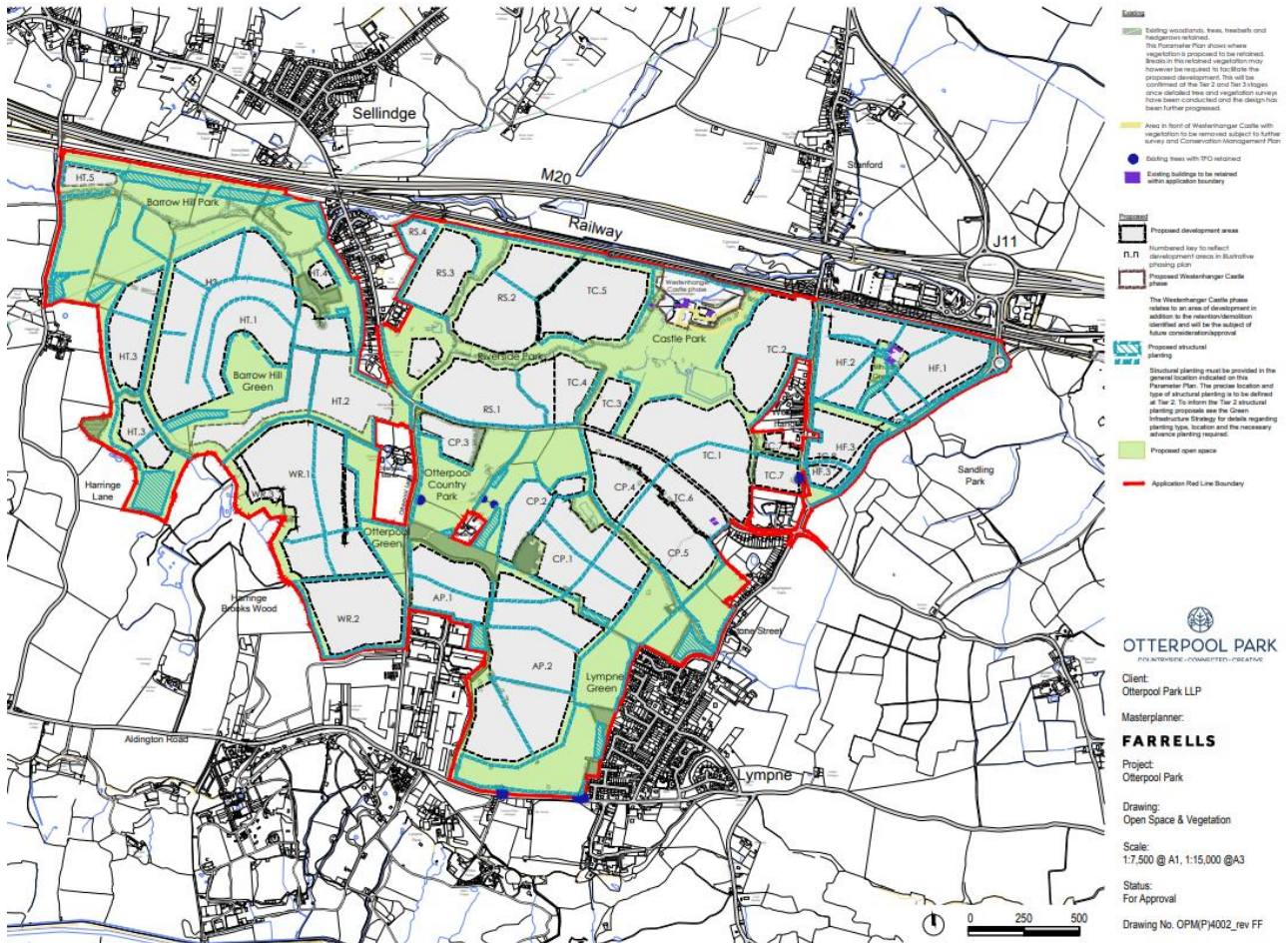


Plate 48: Open Space and Vegetation Parameter Plan showing existing trees and hedgerows to be retained

Two areas of pre-1840 woodland/coppices have also been identified by walkover survey and cartographic analysis (Plate 38). These will be preserved within the masterplan. Any construction activity in the vicinity of any of the historic woodland to be retained should be managed in order to avoid causing damage to them. Where practicable, exclusion zones should be set up around the historic woodlands during construction to avoid accidental damage. Harringe Brooks Woods is an area of Ancient Woodland bordering the OPA site. The same care should be taken not to damage this woodland as those inside the Site boundary.

### 4.3 Mitigation of Temporary Effects to Setting During Construction – All Zones

The ES concluded that the setting of heritage assets will experience some temporary adverse impacts during construction i.e. noise and vibration from construction and construction traffic, and dust. A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and Traffic Control Plan will be

prepared and approved prior to construction commencing. These plans will detail mitigation measures such as:

- Reducing temporary effects to the settings of heritage receptors from increased construction traffic flow controlled through and around the Site using traffic management i.e. control of vehicle movement through site speed limits and defined routes; and
- Reducing temporary impacts to the settings of heritage receptors caused by construction activity through increased dust, noise and vibration. This would be achieved by fencing, hoarding and bunding, damping down of the construction area as well as limiting the hours in which construction can be carried out.

This approach will contribute to mitigating the temporary impacts to built heritage assets (both listed and non-listed buildings); military structures; Lympne Conservation Area and Sandling Park Registered Park and Garden, as a result of construction-related activity at Otterpool Park.

#### **4.4 Biodiversity**

Groundworks such as archaeological trial trenching and excavation will have impacts on biodiversity e.g. Great Crested Newts, badgers, birds, reptiles and water voles. Therefore, anyone planning intrusive archaeological works will need to be aware of the ecological constraints and will need to consult with ecologists. These ecological constraints are shown on Plate 49.

Otterpool Park Heritage Strategy – Appendix A Mitigation Strategy

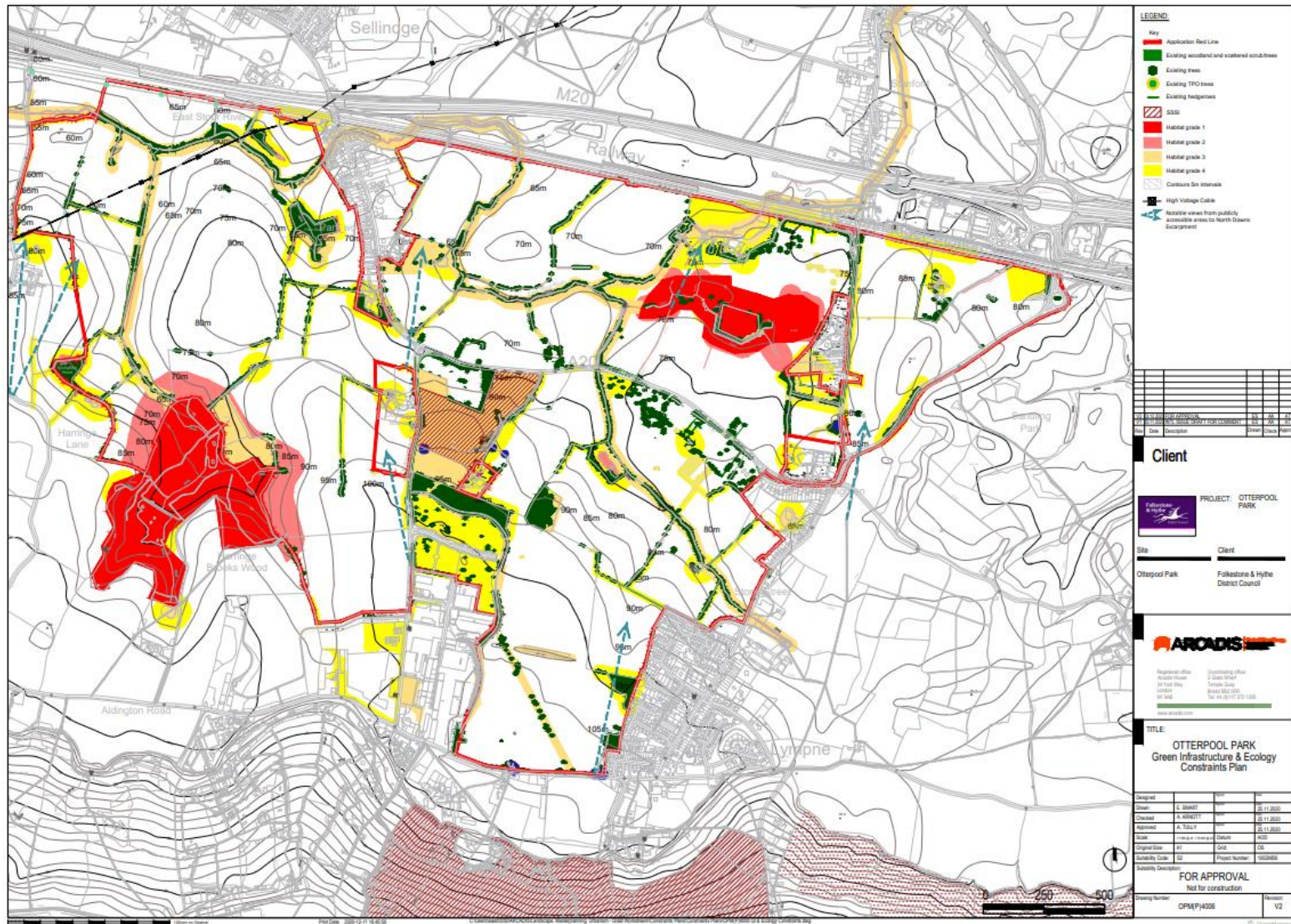


Plate 49: Ecological constraints plan

Conversely, it is also anticipated that there will be groundworks carried out specifically for the purpose of creating new habitats or encouraging biodiversity such as creation of ponds, water vole ditches and 'ridge and furrow', as well as tree planting. While not classed as 'development' the creation of these biodiversity features will require groundworks which may have an impact of archaeological remains. They will therefore, be the subject to the same type of archaeological mitigation as construction. Mitigation plans for each main group of ecological receptor (bats, badgers, great crested newts, water voles and reptiles) are shown as Plate 50, Plate 51, Plate 52, Plate 53 and Plate 54.

Otterpool Park Heritage Strategy – Appendix A Mitigation Strategy

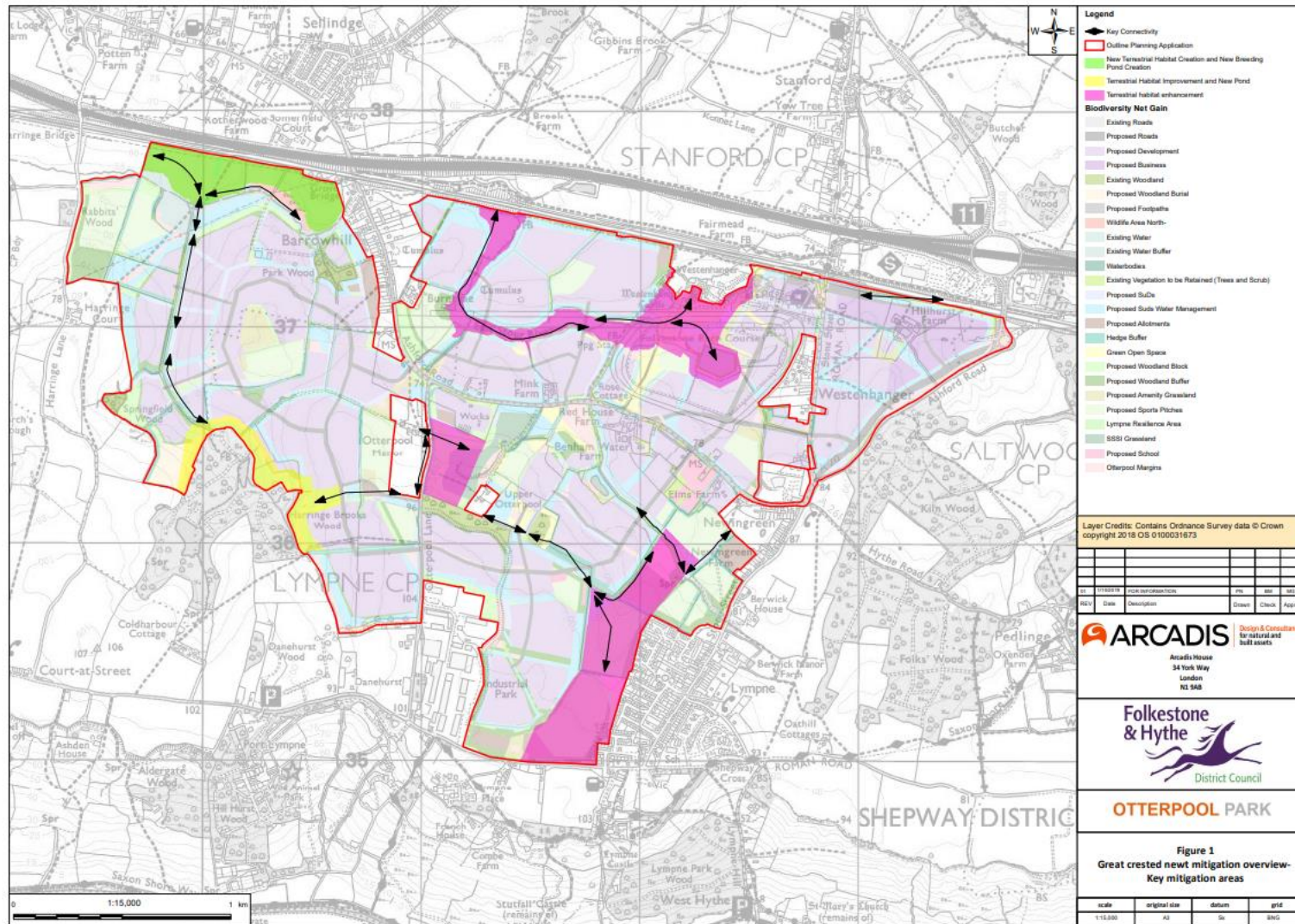


Plate 50: Great Crested Newt mitigation overview



Otterpool Park Heritage Strategy – Appendix A Mitigation Strategy

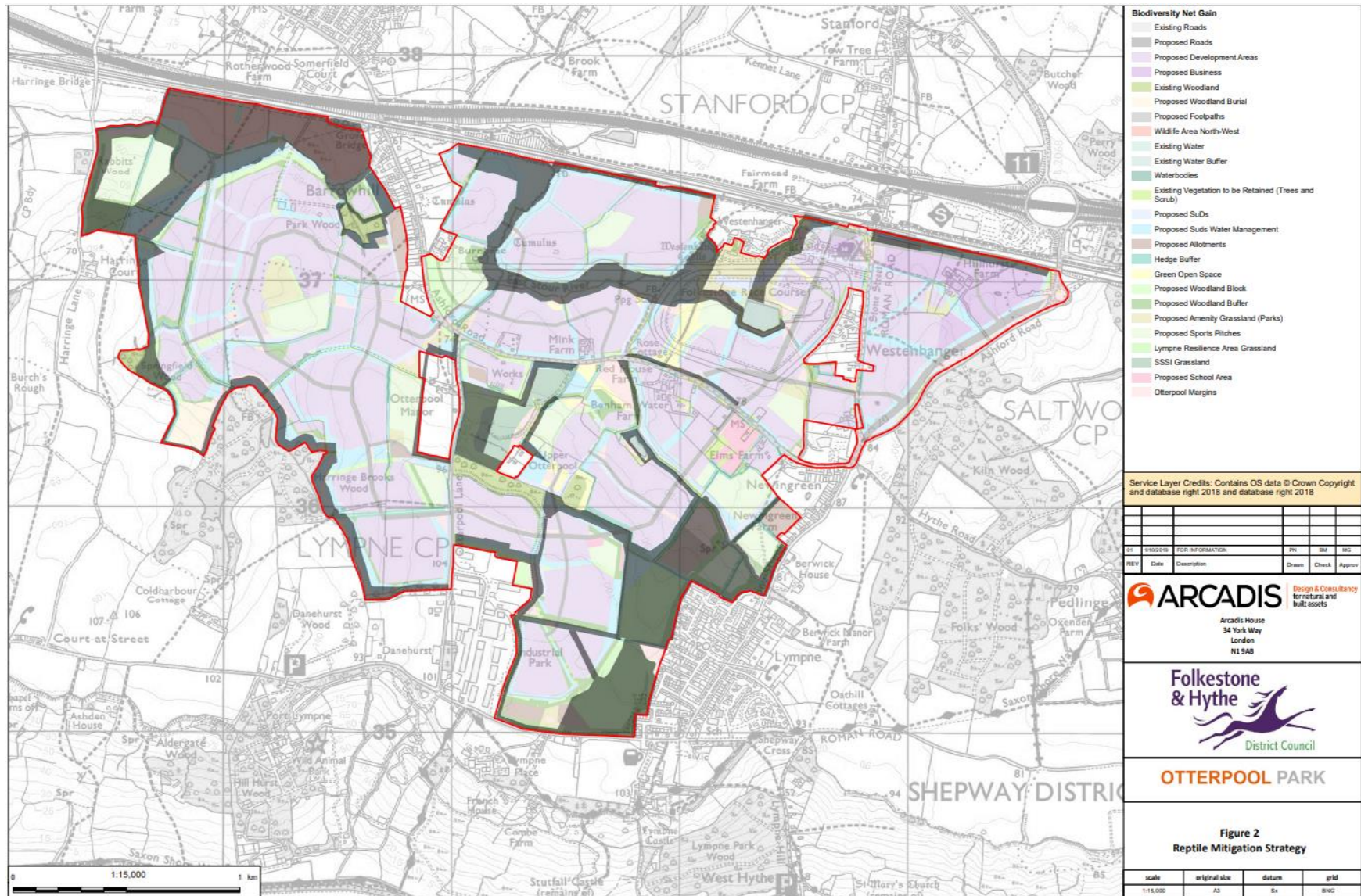


Plate 51: Reptile Mitigation Strategy

Ecological sensitivities will be assessed and impacts controlled, with input from suitably qualified ecologists. In some areas it will be necessary for an ecologist to be on site during these archaeological works or to carry out surveys or toolbox talks beforehand. Archaeological contractors will need to work to a Method Statement prepared by Ecologists.

Otterpool Park Heritage Strategy – Appendix A Mitigation Strategy

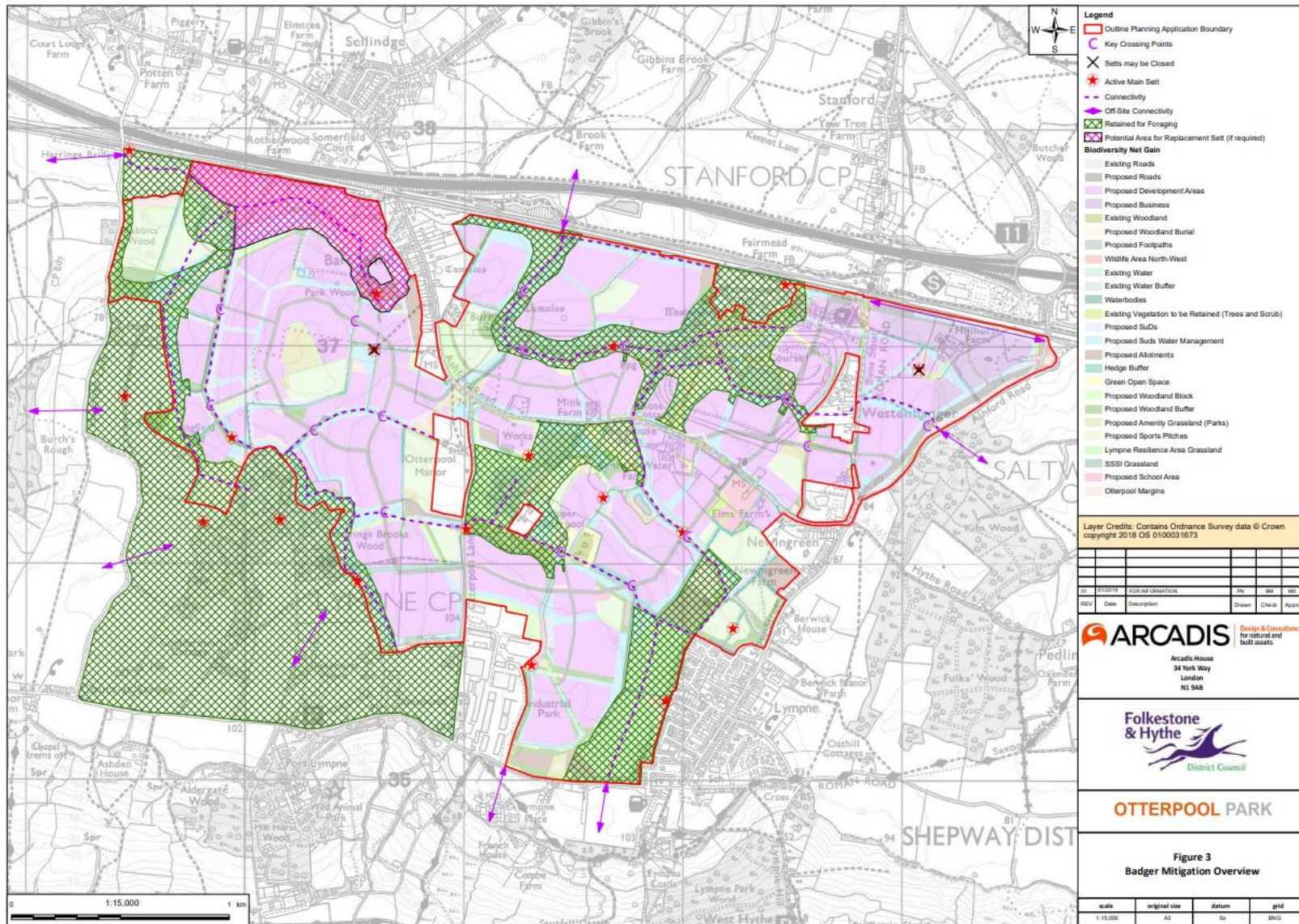


Plate 52: Badger Mitigation Overview

Otterpool Park Heritage Strategy – Appendix A Mitigation Strategy

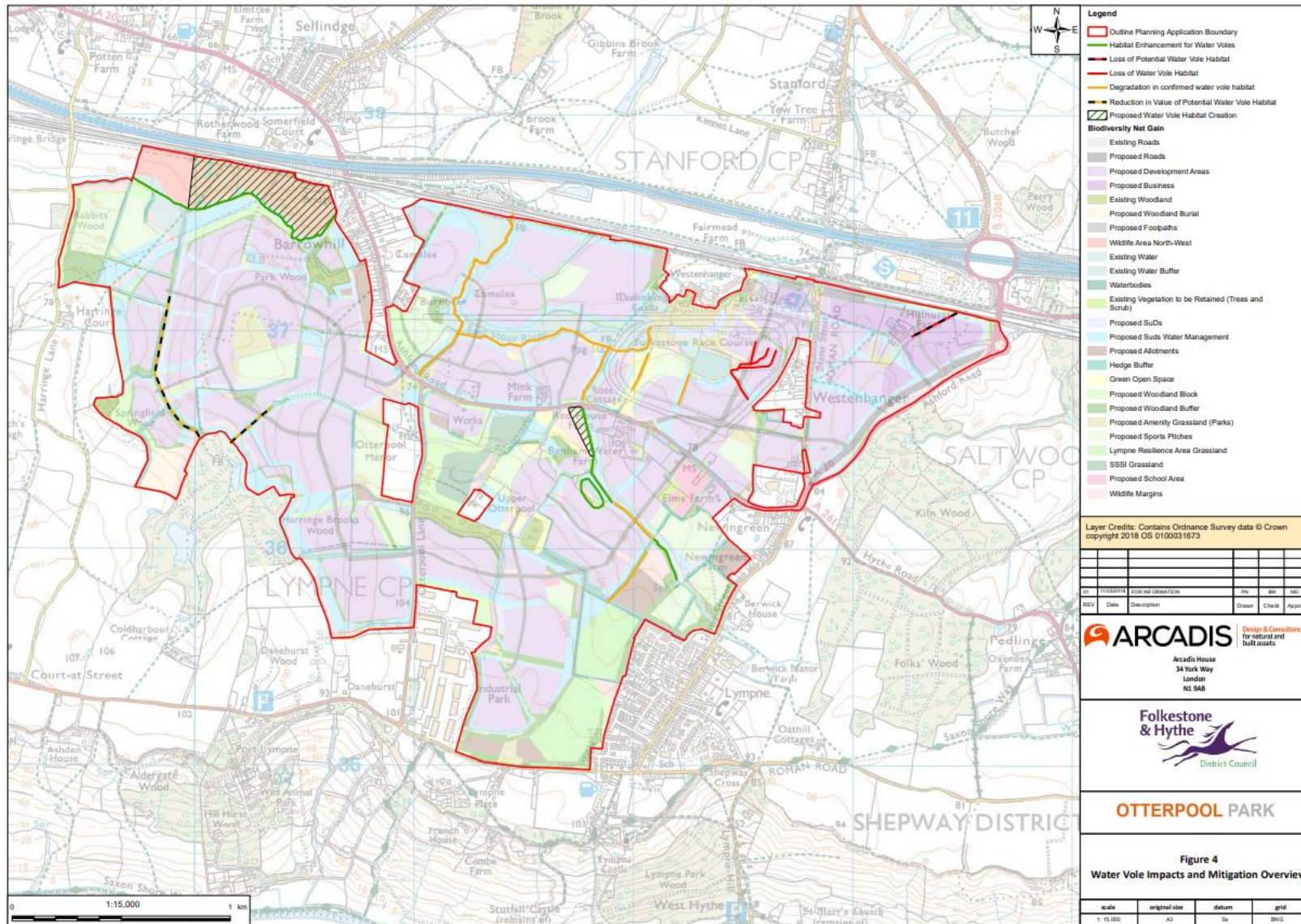


Plate 53: Water Vole Impacts and Mitigation Overview

Otterpool Park Heritage Strategy – Appendix A Mitigation Strategy

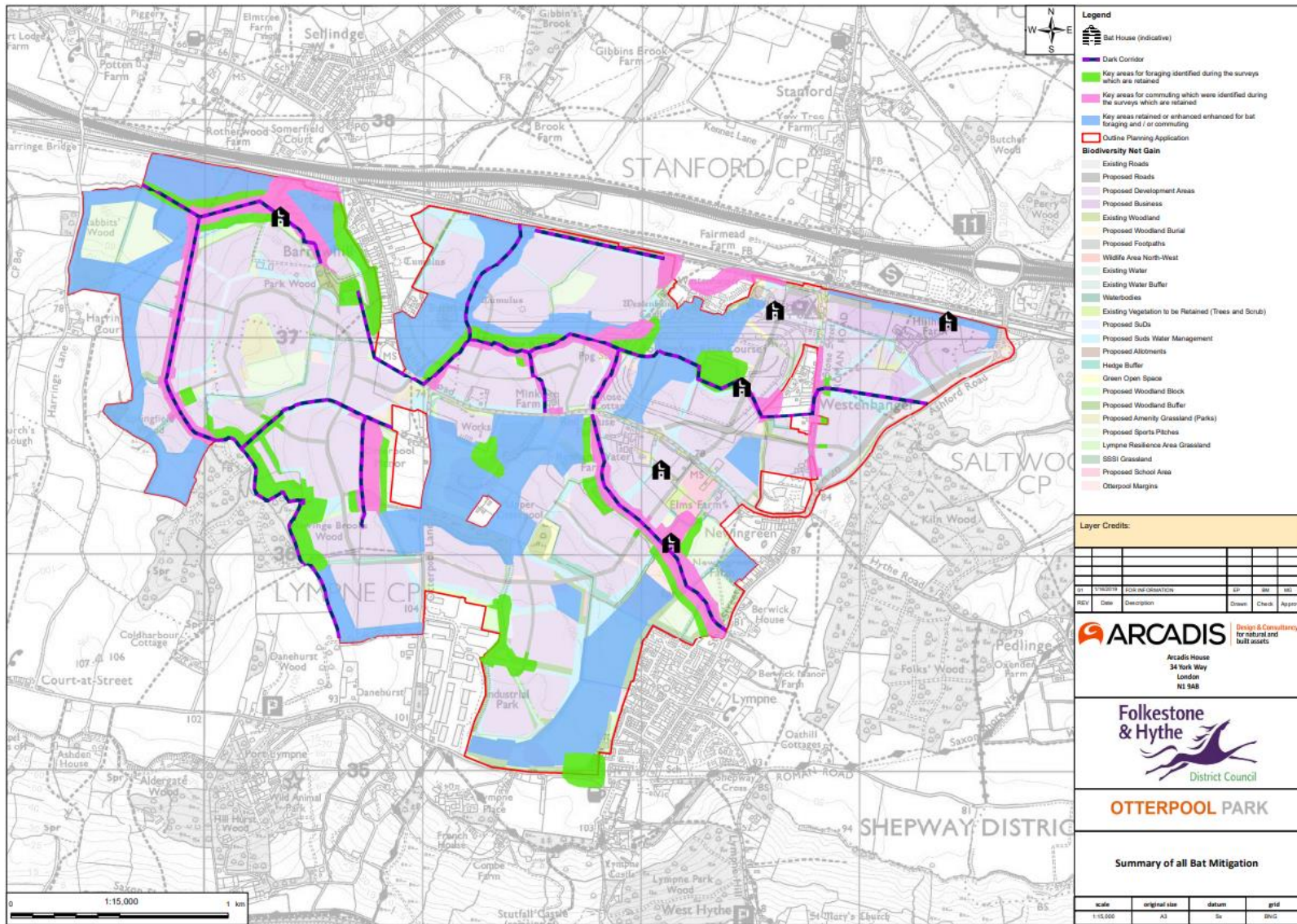


Plate 54: Summary of all Bat Mitigation

## 4.5 Unexploded Ordnance

Anyone carrying out archaeological fieldwork on Site must also be mindful that the Site incorporates Lympne Airfield which saw action in WWII and was the object of several bomb attacks and plane crashes. The risk of Unexploded Ordnance and pipe mines is high in certain areas of the site and moderate or low in other areas. A UXO Hazard Plan is presented as Plate 55 which shows the Lympne Airfield area as being of the highest UXO hazard level. The northern half of the Site (apart from an abandoned bomb site in the NW corner) is considered to be of low risk and not needing any sort of UXO monitoring. The red and orange zones (high and moderate hazard) would require UXO monitoring during any groundworks. A toolbox for talk for staff provided by a qualified explosive ordnance engineer would also be required before works begin within the red and orange areas.

Otterpool Park Heritage Strategy – Appendix A Mitigation Strategy

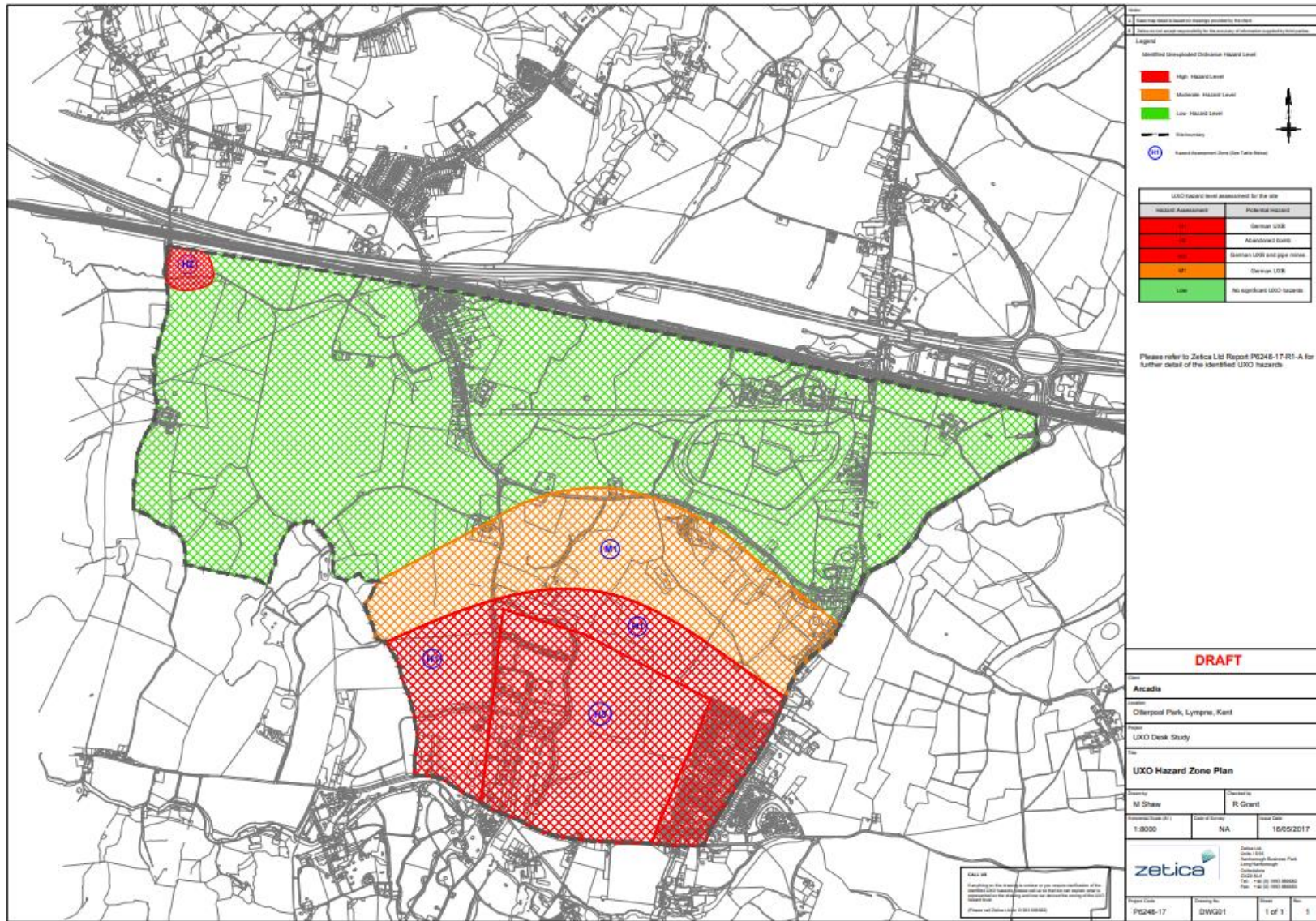


Plate 55: UXO hazard plan

## 4.6 Role of Historic Environment Clerk of Works or equivalent

### 4.6.1 The need for a Historic Environment Clerk of Works or Equivalent

The successful mitigation of the historic environment of Otterpool Park throughout the lifecycle of the development will rely on implementation by a responsible postholder. The heritage stakeholders for Otterpool Park have stated that there is an undoubted need for co-ordination by someone responsible for the project outcomes as a whole and not answerable to those implementing individual parts of it. Such an individual could have a key role for keeping a heritage strategy fresh and ensuring it is consistently applied. The Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (adopted 2022) contains an emerging policy on Otterpool Park.

Policy SS7 (New garden settlement and place shaping)

(5) Enhanced heritage assets

*a. A heritage strategy shall be agreed.... The implementation of the heritage strategy and undertaking of works on site with potential to affect heritage assets will need careful management; consideration should be given to appointing a Historic Environment Clerk of Works to fulfil this role.*

This new service in archaeology is being increasingly seen in construction of large housing developments and major infrastructure projects and is often specified as a condition attached to planning consent. On a busy construction project with multiple sub-contractors, the Historic Environment Clerk of Works (HECoW) can be indispensable, joining a team of Environmental and Ecological Clerks of Works advising the construction project management team. They are ultimately responsible for advising the client on mitigation of the impacts of the development on the archaeological resource. This might include avoidance, micro-siting, design alternatives or preservation through excavation and historic building recording. To achieve this, they need to liaise with all relevant bodies and individuals, including the developer, design teams, site contractors, Local Planning Authorities and stakeholders. Other duties include advising on fencing off of known sites, providing toolbox talks to contractors, co-ordinating archaeological staff carrying out monitoring and excavations, preparing method statements and producing regular reports on progress to the client, press and for planning authorities.

Because the HECoW regularly attends the site, and has deep knowledge of the development, issues can be examined and practical decisions taken quickly, before delays escalate. The positive working relationship between them and the main contractor, designers, local authority curators and other stakeholders, can significantly increase the chances of delivering the project on time and on budget.

In the same way that the Heritage Strategy is wider than just mitigation of buried archaeological remains so the role of the person implementing it can be wider, incorporating preservation and enhancement of other aspects of the Historic Environment. For example, the remit of the HECoW role could include applying the Heritage Strategy in terms of making sure the settings of historic buildings are preserved. As mentioned below under High Speed 2 rail scheme (HS2) the role could also involve coordinating the sharing of the discoveries with the wider public. Examples of HECoW roles are given below.



The end of the construction phase does not always mean the end of a client's responsibilities. HECoWs regularly prepare Contractors' Guidelines and Risk Registers for operational phases when the resident advisory teams are no longer required on site. These outline the ongoing responsibilities of the developer and provide practical guidance of procedures to both avoid archaeological sites and deal with unexpected discoveries.

Given the wide-ranging responsibilities of this demanding role it needs to be undertaken by a person or team of people with in-depth knowledge of the Site and substantial experience of other construction projects. It can be undertaken by a freelance archaeologist or a company and could be consultant-led rather than a full-time role. This role will be the responsibility of the Otterpool Park company as master developer but it will look at options for how this is funded (such as Joint Venture with future developers). This needs further discussion to see how others are approaching this and what is a reasonable commitment.

#### **4.6.2 Examples of HECoW Roles**

##### *A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon Upgrade*

Highways England's £1.5bn scheme to upgrade 21 miles of the A14 between Cambridge to Huntingdon is being delivered by the A14 Integrated Delivery Team (IDT) comprised of Balfour Beatty, Skanska, Costain, CH2M and Atkins. The project has seen over 250 archaeologists excavate more than 40 separate areas, uncovering new information about how the Cambridgeshire landscape was used during the past 6,000 years. In total, approximately 350 hectares have been excavated making it one of the biggest and most complex archaeological projects ever undertaken in the UK. The project currently employs an Archaeology Lead/Clerk of Works who is a freelance archaeologist. Their role involves monitoring the work of the archaeological contractor (MOLA Headland Infrastructure) for the road and advising the Joint Venture on the progress, timescales and outstanding archaeological areas to be investigated.

##### *High Speed 2 (HS2)*

As part of HS2's enabling works, over the next two years, more than 1,000 archaeologists, specialists, scientists and conservators from across the UK will be exploring and recording over 60 archaeological sites for the project. HS2's archaeology programme is the largest ever undertaken in the UK and the largest in Europe. The work being carried out now is a central part of HS2's ground preparation works for Phase One of the project, from London to Birmingham. HS2, their contractors and supply chain are well underway with a programme of investigation ahead of main construction works next year. The project employs a Lead Archaeologist to coordinate the archaeological works. As well as reporting back to the Joint Venture, the lead archaeologist gives updates to the media on the discoveries.

## **4.7 Academic Steering Panel**

### **4.7.1 The need for an academic steering panel**

The Heritage Consultees for Otterpool Park have highlighted the need for some form of steering panel/ academic advisory board to make decisions about future archaeological fieldwork. This could be a forum for discussing and making recommendations. It should not replace the statutory roles of members of the panel i.e. (F&HDC), (KCC) or Historic England (HE). Academics and

contractors could make important contributions to implementation of a strategy. This is demonstrated in the Northstowe and HS2 examples below.

As well as the project benefitting from the knowledge and advice of academics, there will also be benefits in terms of dissemination of the results of the fieldwork (see section below). Having wider links to the academic community will mean that results of archaeological work will be more readily made known and will be incorporated into university teaching programmes as well as adult learning courses.

The make up and the working of the steering panel is a matter for discussion. The KCC Historic Environment advisors could potentially lead on this as they are in the best position to advise on appropriate people to invite to join the panel and to coordinate it. Involving the academic community is also partly covered in the main Heritage Strategy.

#### **4.7.2 Example of an Academic Steering Panel**

##### *Northstowe, Cambridgeshire*

The new town of Northstowe, to be built to the north-west of Cambridge, has a heritage strategy (WSP 2007) which outlines the make up of an Academic Advisory Committee (AAC) who will provide recognised academic knowledge and expertise in a number of relevant fields of research to the Northstowe archaeological works programme. The AAC will provide academic input to the programme of archaeological work, including on-site fieldwork and post-excavation analysis and reporting. The role of the Committee will be one of an advisory group, providing *ad hoc* input when requested, with occasional site visits and meetings. It is intended that the ACC will be asked to provide comment and critique of the archaeological project's research directives and methodologies. The Committee will be invited to meet to review the results of periods of recent fieldwork and agree any updates to the fieldwork strategies and potentially indicate new research directives. The outcome of this will be to provide credibility to the archaeological programme of works. The ACC will provide comments in reading and commenting on drafts of the publications for the project. One of the main tasks members the committee will have will be in providing comment and critique of reports prepared for publication. The Cambridgeshire County Council Planning Archaeologist has indicated full support for the use of the ACC and the proposed members.

#### **4.8 Long term future of the archaeological archive (to be confirmed)**

It is important to consider the heritage infrastructure necessary to deliver a successful archaeological project such as Otterpool Park. This includes agreeing at the outset what the future provision for archive deposition will be. At present the museum store at Folkestone is full and no longer taking archives therefore a solution needs to be agreed before the Project generates many more finds and documentary records. If the project needs a museum store then developer contributions towards an offsite store (e.g. via a Section 106 agreement) could be one way of delivering this. Another option might be to convert one of the existing or new buildings to be created on Site to house the archive. This building could also include a display of some of the artefacts. This is part of a wider discussion on balance of contributions within the S106 agreement and it is yet to be determined. Steps need to be taken to decide the most appropriate solution to storage of the archaeological finds generated by the project, and define an implementation plan for

this, considering factors such as: economic viability, environmental conditions required for storage, public accessibility etc.

#### **4.9 Temporary display of artefacts (*for further development*)**

Finds could be temporarily displayed in an existing building on Site such as Westenhanger Station, Hillhurst Farm or Westenhanger Castle and be used to tell the story of the Otterpool area.

The heritage consultees have stressed that, although there is a place for conventional museum displays, we must be open to alternatives, taking advantage of new technologies and creative approaches (such as art works). This issue is for further development and cannot be decided until a later stage.

#### **4.10 Dissemination of the results of the fieldwork (*work in progress*)**

The National Planning Policy Framework 2021 (NPPF) paragraph 199 refers to advancing understanding of the significance of heritage assets ... and to making this evidence publicly accessible. This includes making results of fieldwork known to the general public; the new community living at Otterpool Park; and the archaeological community including academics. Various forms of dissemination of fieldwork results will be needed – from academic monographs and articles to community displays, open days, lectures, pamphlets and tours.

Historic England have advised during the consultation process that we need to challenge present interpretations of the past and be willing to explore different techniques and strategies, making use of methodological advances that might be possible through such a large project as Otterpool Park. We should explore how our new understanding of Otterpool Park's heritage might be communicated to various audiences in new ways. This could involve strategic conversations with current and potential partners and with bodies like Arts Council England, Heritage Lottery Fund, KCC etc.

The Cultural and Creative Strategy for Otterpool Park has various recommendations that are relevant:

- Develop an online resource to map projects, research and record and disseminate findings;
- The need for a Cultural Champion;
- Adopt a rigorous approach to data capture and analysis, so that the inputs, methodologies, impacts and outcomes are recorded and become a useful resource. This needs to be true for all heritage and archaeological data and analysis; and
- Embrace a culture of innovation and experimentation, robust evaluation and honest and wide dissemination.

A Community and Events Manager for Otterpool Park has already been appointed and a programme of events and programmes with the local community and schools is underway. Heritage is part of their remit.

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# Appendix B

## Proposed Heritage Research Strategy



# OTTERPOOL PARK HERITAGE STRATEGY

## Appendix B - Cultural Heritage Research Strategy

MARCH 2022



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## 1 Introduction

This Strategy has been developed to provide a framework to guide the ongoing and future phases archaeological fieldwork for Otterpool Park. An overview of our current understanding of the Site's historic environment has been given in the Mitigation Strategy and in the Environmental Statement (ES). The Research Strategy will inform Tier 1 and 2 evaluation of the tiered planning application and will also guide Tier 3 mitigation. This Strategy will be a 'live' document and will be regularly updated as new information is received and questions evolve.

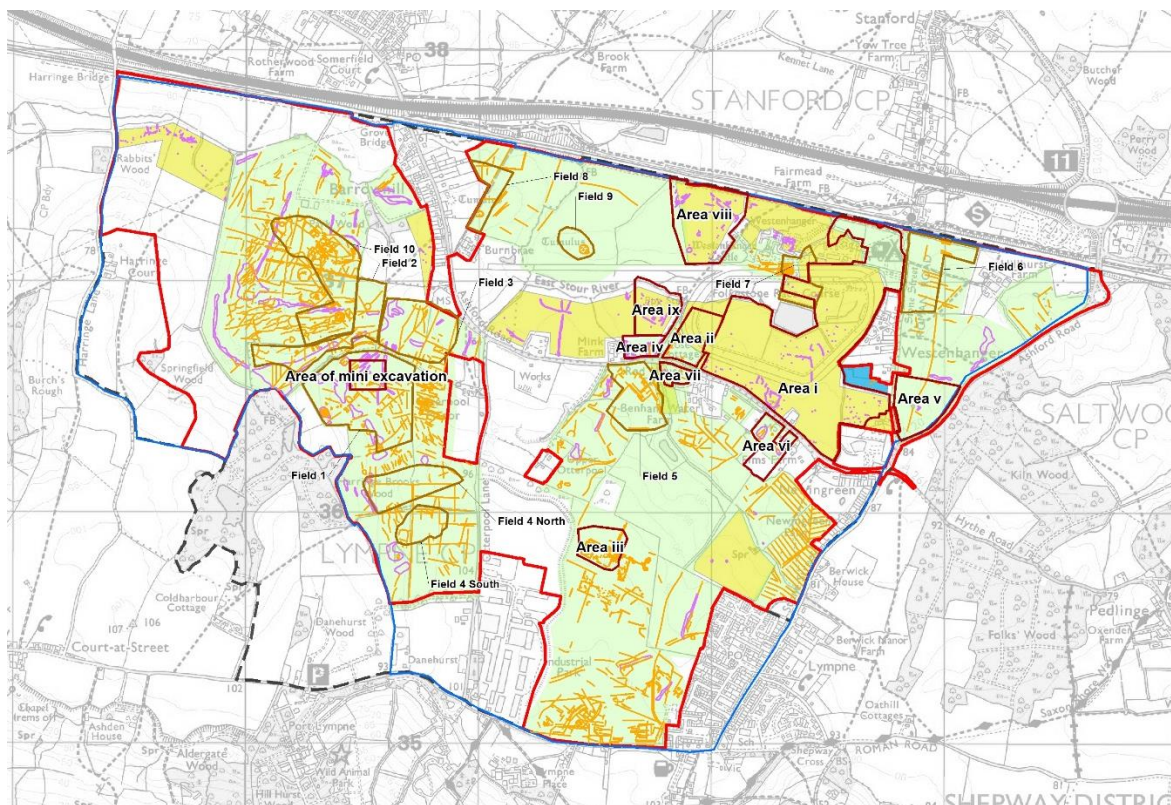
This document begins by drawing out the gaps in our knowledge – The Research Agenda – based on professional knowledge and opinion as well as by research questions within the Folkestone & Hythe District-wide Heritage Strategy and the South Eastern Research Frameworks (SERF). It then goes on to outline a Strategy for how some of these questions can be answered by the archaeological investigations and assessments within the scope of this project. As with the Mitigation Strategy, this Research Strategy is written assuming our state of knowledge of the site's archaeological remains as of July 2021. The Research Agenda Section is divided by period and presented chronologically.

The following section then provides the Research Strategy, in tabular format.

As in the main Heritage Strategy, ID numbers have been used throughout for the heritage assets discussed and these given in bold. They are the ID numbers that were assigned to the heritage assets in the Desk-based Assessment (DBA) and Environmental Statement (ES) and have been used for consistency.

'Field' and 'Area' numbers refer to areas of the Site that have been evaluated by trial trenching – see plan and legend below. More details on which areas have already been evaluated and which still need evaluation can be found in the Mitigation Strategy.





**Legend**

**Study Areas**

- Outline Planning Application Boundary (OPA)
- Site Boundary (709ha)
- Framework Masterplan Boundary
- 2017-2018 OA Trenched Fields
- 2020 Wessex Trenched Areas
- 2017-2018 Geophysically Surveyed Areas
- 2020 Geophysically Surveyed Areas
- 2021 Lyveden Geophysical Survey

**Geophysical Interpretations**

- Line
- Polygon

Plate 1: Geophysical Survey and Trial Trenching of the Otterpool Park Site, as of July 2021

## 2 Research Agenda

### 2.1 SERF General Aims

A summary of the general aims put forward by the SERF Research Agenda Conference that are relevant to the Heritage Strategy are;

- The priority to collect palaeo-environmental and archaeological data before it is lost;
- The need for accruing a full and balanced dataset for future researchers;
- The recording of remains, threatened or not, by standing building survey, landscape survey, excavation, artefact/environmental analysis;
- A need for a more combined, interdisciplinary and coordinated approach to all periods within the region;
- Site level correlations between particular buildings and sites and documentary evidence of occupiers should be sought, and data already collected reviewed and synthesised in accordance with research questions linking documentary evidence with material culture;
- Further investigation through combined aerial photography, map regression and place-name analysis including elements denoting topographical features and personal names;
- A focus on research and the integrated dissemination of 'grey' literature (unpublished archaeological reports produced as part of planning applications);
- HERs (Historic Environment Records), Portable Antiquities Scheme data and reports of environmental analyses is required, and more environmental analyses are needed generally;
- Agreed regional typologies for artefacts: for example, the region still lacks a unified form and fabric type series for ceramics;
- Systematic environmental sampling and analyses of waterlogged deposits and organic-rich deposits and sampling of good animal bone assemblages are required in order to produce more comparative data from all site types; and
- Improved dating in relation to finds, environmental and zooarchaeological samples in order to fine-tune comparative analyses.

More specific period by period research aims are also given in the SERF and these are incorporated into the following sections.

### 2.2 Paleoenvironmental, Palaeolithic (pre-10,000 BC) and Mesolithic (c 10,000-4000BC)

The Site covers a large area which encompasses a number of distinct geological zones. The superficial geology of the Site includes Holocene alluvial sequences of the East River Stour and areas of Head/Brickearth, deposits with potential to contain Palaeolithic artefacts. Evidence from geoarchaeological investigations along the CTRL shows that the East River Stour was once much wider than today, with a large floodplain. Alluvial sequences of the East Stour have the potential to contain geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental information. These need to be investigated to determine what environmental information is preserved within the Site. An example of the

knowledge that could be gained is that these sequences may preserve pollen that might inform us about the environment that prehistoric populations inhabited and exploited.

The SERF highlighted the potential for the Lower Greensand Hythe Beds (which are present in the western half of the Site) to contain geological fissures or ‘gulls’. These features were formed in the Quaternary period under periglacial and interglacial conditions. These act as sediment traps and can contain Palaeolithic land surfaces. Certain such fissures elsewhere, when investigated, have been shown to contain Middle and Upper Palaeolithic tools as well as faunal remains. One such site is Beedings in West Sussex. To supplement the results from the archaeological trial trenching, some Optically Stimulated Luminescence dating of the deposits within a geological ‘fissure’ within the Lower Greensand Hythe Beds (sampled by a trial trenches in Field 10) needs to be completed to see if this (and, by assumption, other fissures on the Site) are of the right date range that they might contain deposits dating to the Palaeolithic period (Old Stone Age).



*Plate 2: A geological fissure being excavated in a trial trench in Field 10*

Mesolithic flint is also present in places on the Site mainly on the higher ground demonstrating that there was activity, although possibly transitory, in the Site in this period.

There is a need to establish a robust model for the Site’s Palaeolithic and Mesolithic archaeological remains, by identifying areas of different character and potential. Correlations need to be made of any of the Site’s Pleistocene (Ice Age) deposits to adjacent and regional sequences, as well as establishing their geological significance.

## **2.3 Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age (c 4,000-800BC)**

*Neolithic (c 4,000 – 2,500BC) and Bronze Age (c 2,500 – 800BC)*

Throughout these periods the site was favourable for settlement and trade due to its proximity to historic routeways and the former coastline. Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint has been found by the trial trenches. Neolithic flint and pottery in Field 1, indicates the presence of a site of some importance within the area. The survival of Neolithic features within the area is likely, although currently unproven (Field 1, Oxford Archaeology 2018 a). Bronze Age settlement activity is recorded in several areas of the site: close to Bellevue; east and south-east of Harringe Brook Woods; around Link Park Industrial Estate; and and north Westenhanger Castle. Bronze Age field systems have also been found within the Site.

Prehistoric round barrows are known to exist within the Site, identified from aerial photography, LiDAR assessment and geophysical survey. These include some of unusual type. All but one of the barrows are represented by ring ditches, four of which are located in a group west of Barrow Hill. Further barrows may lie as yet undetected within the Site. 'Flat' cremation burials have also been found located close to the barrows. Bronze Age Fields have been found in the east and western parts of the Site, as well as Bronze Age enclosures. As well as being present on the higher slopes either side of 'Barrow Hill' Road, geophysical survey and trial trenching in 2020 has located ploughed flat barrows further east, closer to Westenhanger Castle (Wessex Archaeology 2021 b).



*Plate 3: Barrows (58, 113, 114, 115, 130, 135) showing up as ring ditches on geophysics south of Somerfield Court Farm. Iron Age and Roman features (214, 215 etc) and geological fissures also showing*

In the south-east region, assessment of past archaeological finds has revealed a lack of exact dating of prehistoric flints. This has made distinction between the Early, Middle and Late Bronze Ages hard. The lack of differentiation between the Neolithic and Bronze Age, particularly for flint finds, is also apparent from previous archaeological reporting. Specialist consideration towards dating finds from these periods will need to be made.



*Plate 4: Ploughed out mound of Bronze Age Barrow (136) south of the Roman Villa (167), looking west*

#### *Iron Age (c 800BC to AD43)*

Before the project's trial trenching evaluations were carried out, evidence for Iron Age activity within the Site was very sparse. However, where investigation had been carried out outside the Site, for example in advance of construction of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL), Iron Age remains have been shown to survive. The investigations carried out for the Otterpool Park project have changed this picture considerably. There is also settlement activity starting in the Mid Iron Age and extending through to the Late Iron Age in Field 10 (Oxford Archaeology 2018 i). Other Iron Age activity has been found in Fields 1, 2, 3 and 4. The evidence of Iron Age industrial activity identified close to the barrow (44) in Field 9 needs further investigation, specifically the extent, date and duration of this activity (Oxford Archaeology 2018 h).

There are various precedents nationally for Iron Age ritual activity focusing around springs, such as those seen at Springhead in Kent. These areas within the Site should therefore receive attention. The northern area of the Site needs investigation to see if the Iron Age features that were revealed as part of the CTRL investigations extended into the north of the Site. Part of a substantial Iron Age ditch, possibly part of an Iron Age monument, was found in 2020 trial trenching at the northern boundary of the Site, in Area viii (Wessex Archaeology 2021 b).

There is a strong likelihood that Roman field systems, roads, ritual sites and settlements had Late Iron Age antecedents and these, if found, may provide information on the Late Iron Age to Roman transition.

## **2.4 Romano-British (AD43-410)**

The Site lies near to the Roman fort of Stutfall Castle and close to Roman roads connecting it to Canterbury, Maidstone, Dover and a port at West Hythe (*Portus Lemanis*). The Site occupies an

area that would have been favourable for farming and settlement. Rivers and springs would have provided water for industrial processes and areas of woodland provided a ready source of fuel in this period. However, prior to the investigations carried out for the project the evidence for Roman activity in the Site was sparse.

Evidence of Roman farming and settlement has been revealed by trial trenching west and north of Otterpool Manor in Fields 1,2, 3 and 4 and east of Lympne Industrial Estate in Area i. A Roman villa (**167**) was found east of Otterpool Quarry and south of Ashford Road. This previously unknown site was uncovered as a result of the geophysics and trial trenching (in Field 5- Oxford Archaeology 2018 d). The potential for the significance of the villa to alter depending on the results of further geophysical investigation (or research excavation) needs to be explored.



*Plate 5: column base found at the Roman villa at Otterpool (167)*

The clear rectilinear geophysical anomalies east of Lympne Industrial Estate which (**225**) have been investigated by geophysics (Headland Archaeology 2018 b) and investigated by trial trenching in 2020 (Wessex Archaeology 2021 b), are Roman enclosures associated with extraction of Greensand.

The northern edge of the Site may preserve Roman settlement and field systems. Roman settlement remains were found as part of the CTRL investigations and field systems were found recently at Sellindge. Other areas where Roman activity may be focussed are near springs and close to the Roman roads such as Stone Street and Aldington Road.

The attractiveness of the land around the East Stour for farming and settlement makes it is almost certain that further Roman remains will be encountered on the Site. Further excavation of the landscape within the Site is needed to enhance our understanding of the development of rural settlement and the interaction of adjacent sites within the same landscape over the later Iron Age and Roman period.

## 2.5 Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval (AD 410-AD1066)

The Site's proximity to Europe, its fertile soils, proximity to the woodland of the Weald and the presence of a network of rivers make the Site a favourable place for early settlers. There is little firmly dated Anglo-Saxon archaeology within the Site - two charcoal-filled pits (**174**) – in Field 1 (Oxford Archaeology 2019 a) and a storage pit or group of pits (**295**) in Area I (Wessex Archaeology 2021 b). This is to be expected as this period is underrepresented and hard to detect in the archaeological record of Britain as a whole.

Anglo-Saxon (or more accurately Frankish or perhaps Jutish) cemeteries have been revealed close to Aldington Road south of Lymgne Industrial Park and there appears to have been a Saxon site south of Lymgne near the junction of Aldington Road and Stone Street. Other undiscovered cemeteries may exist within the Site and their potential locations should be identified through use of metal detecting surveys as part of trial trenching and excavation in order to detect gravegoods.

The possibility that the Bronze Age barrows located within the Site, were reused as Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, as was the case at Saltwood Railway Tunnel site, should be investigated. Bronze Age barrows may also have been used for meeting points in the Anglo-Saxon period as the monuments would have still be conspicuous in the landscape.

There are suggestions from documentary sources indicate that Westenhanger Manor (**SM6**) was a Late Anglo-Saxon royal estate. It is likely that the Medieval manor of Westenhanger had an Early Medieval precursor, however, this royal connection is still to be proven.

The cropmarks of rows of pits (**52**) south of Westenhanger Castle that have been posited as remains of an Anglo-Saxon palace have been investigated by trial trenching in Area i and have nothing of this nature has been found (Wessex Archaeology 2021 b). They are more likely WWI or WW2 features from when the former Folkestone Racecourse saw military use.

## 2.6 Medieval and Early Tudor (AD1066-AD1539)

Archaeological and environmental remains have an important role to play in filling in the gaps in the documentary record for this period. Archaeological methods are often the only way of illuminating evidence of everyday life of the large proportion of society that did not participate in the record-making process.

As well as the medieval manorial centres of Westenhanger Manor (**SM6**), Otterpool Manor (**LB38**) and the moated site at Bellevue (**51/LB21**), the area was dotted by dispersed medieval farmsteads, some of which carried on into the post-medieval period and maybe even to the present day. Further work is needed to substantiate evidence of the origins Otterpool Manor, represented in the form of Medieval enclosure systems in Field 1. This could also be evidence of the colonisation of the local landscape in the Norman period, also seen in Field 2, and requires further investigation (Fields 1 and 2, Oxford Archaeology 2018 a and b).

Further clarity on the origins and functions of Otterpool Manor (**LB38**), Upper Otterpool (**LB20**) and Harringe Court (**59**) will add to understanding of activity in this period. This could be investigated through archaeological investigation of the surrounding areas combined with study of field and wood names that may reference local medieval topography and economy. There are earthworks south of

Harringe Court (**WS1**) and north of Upper Otterpool (**WS16** – Plate 6) that may prove to be associated with the medieval use of these sites.

There are several gaps in our knowledge for Westenhanger Castle, its early origins and ongoing development into the Tudor period. Geophysical Survey of the outer court of Westenhanger Castle has provided clarity on what structures it contained (before the barns were built and afterwards). Geophysical survey within the quadrangle/inner court has located the previous ranges of buildings, apart from the south and west sides where the pavilion and the marquee currently stand which were not survey-able (Wessex Archaeology 2020). These surveys, trial trenching and geophysics to the south and east of the Castle and future excavation will help inform on how it functioned as a fortified manor.

The extent and form of the landscape contemporary with Westenhanger Castle is only partially explored and needs to be determined. The exact location of the Tudor walled garden (**166**) of the Castle is also unknown although has been approximated from historical mapping and limited trial trenching. Archaeological investigation should seek to confirm whether it was a walled orchard or actual ornamental garden and seek to establish its internal layout. Water features (**147,148**) and channels on the Racecourse require investigation to establish if they were fishponds and water gardens associated with the Castle. The Statement of Significance for Westenhanger Castle should be consulted for further detail into this area (Arcadis 2017c, updated 2018). The historic landscape appraisal for the Castle's landscape (Stamper 2020) should be consulted.

A former track or route (**WS17**) identified adjacent to Stone Street, may be evidence of a hollow-way or alternatively could be part of the park pale ditch of the Castle's deerpark. However, since this undated asset offers little certainty of its nature, further investigation is required to determine the character of this feature. Other elements of the Castle's landscaped grounds and deerpark may survive for example lookout points, stands for hunting, animal control features, and orchards. Trial trench in 2020 (Wessex Archaeology 2021 b) covered the entire area of the former Racecourse and revealed certain ditches and pits that may relate to the deerpark include the possible southern line of the park pale ditch (**292**). No sign of a Lodge House for the deerpark was found, however the Pound House (**58**) may have functioned in this regard (Stamper 2020). The Castle's southern causeway (**149**) requires investigation to understand its date, construction method, and state of survival. Archaeological investigation combined with landscape studies will add to our knowledge of these features. Our evolving knowledge of Westenhanger Castle and its landscape will inform our understanding of its significance.

## **2.7 Post Medieval - c. AD1540-1913**





*Plate 6: Earthworks at Upper Otterpool looking north (WS16)*

This period saw the development of the landscape from a largely agricultural area to a more varied landscape including industrial sites such as tile kilns, quarrying and a racecourse. There are several extant Post-Medieval buildings within the Site. There is little known below-ground archaeological evidence apart from field boundary ditches. Folkstone Racecourse and its surviving original buildings are also of interest.

There is potential for post-medieval activity near to the farms of Upper Otterpool (**LB20**), Otterpool Manor (**LB38**), Harringe Court (**59**) and Bellevue (**51/LB21**).

Oast Houses such as that at Barrow Hill Farm (**WS10**) tell a story of hops production and drying. Tile manufacture is known to have taken place near Hillhurst Farm in the 19th century (**199**) and there may have been other similar sites, as yet unrecorded.



*Plate 7: A 19th century brick clamp (199) south of the HS1/CTRL line and north west of Hillhurst Farm*

## **2.8 Modern - 1914 to present**

This area of Kent area figured prominently in the defence of Britain due to its closeness to the continent and its vulnerability to raids from sea and air. The Site holds much information about World War I and World War II defences, principally related to RAF Lympne but not exclusively. The site of Folkestone Racecourse was used for aviation, Training Camps and as a dummy airfield.

Archaeological techniques should be deployed in conjunction with photo analysis, oral history and documentary research to reveal more information. Much work has already been done for example by KCC's Defence of Kent Project. Metal detectorists, non-professional archaeologists and local societies can provide valuable help and information in locating or identifying military sites.

LiDAR, geophysics and aerial photos can all be examined to provide more clarity on what military sites exist. In areas of high UXO risk, archaeological monitoring of ground investigations may provide important results where trial trenching is not practical.



*Plate 8: Lympne Airfield 1940 (Google Earth) - north to the top*

Metal detecting can produce evidence of sites we did not know existed for example gun emplacements can be found by metal detecting or fall of anti-aircraft fire.

The possibility that World War I or World War II crash sites may exist within the Site should not be ignored. These sites may have been already cleared but even in these cases some elements may remain.

Further examination of the area of the airfield including Lympne Industrial Estate and the area west of Otterpool Lane would add to understanding of the military remains in this location.

Consolidation of the evidence of the development and use of Lympne Airfield as RAF Lympne is needed. The effects and relationship with the local community during the World Wars needs to be explored. The wider pattern of the militarised landscape within the Site during these periods needs to be understood.

Further investigation is needed into the uses of Lympne Airfield as a civil airfield and in the inter-war and post-war periods.

### 3 Research Strategy

This table outlines a Strategy for how some of these Research questions can be answered by the archaeological investigations and assessments to be carried out within the scope of the Otterpool Park project.

Research Aim	Justification	Folkstone and Hythe Heritage Strategy Reference	SERF Research Agenda Reference	Research Strategy
<b>Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (Pre c 4,000BC)</b>				
Establish the nature, depth, character, distribution and extent of Quaternary (Pleistocene and Early Holocene) deposits across Otterpool Park.	Previous and future impact and changes to these deposits and their sensitivity to yield early archaeological evidence.	11 Archaeology	Early Palaeolithic- Table 15 Theme 2 “Colonisation and demography”.	Update geoarchaeological desk-based assessment for the Site and develop it into a deposit model, once there is enough geoarchaeological site information.
Assess the potential continuation of palaeoenvironmental deposits associated with documented fissures in Hythe beds and Head Deposits identified in past investigations in the wider area to the Site.	Identified in the wider area through previous investigation but not established within the Site. Although the western part of the Site contains the right geology (Hythe Beds) and does contain fissures within this geology	11 Archaeology	Early Palaeolithic- P9 Hidden Landscapes. Desirable to consider potential wrongly identified Head Deposits within wider context.	<p>Geoarchaeological test-pits dug in 2021 in the north of Lympne Industrial Estate;</p> <p>Trial trenching to excavate sondages at the ends of certain trenches to test palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological deposits.</p> <p>Selective use of Electro-Magnetic geophysical survey in alluvial areas e.g. east of the Quarry south of Ashford Road in 2020</p> <p>OSL dating and pollen analysis of the deposits in the Fissures in Field 10 to be carried out in 2020 (received but awaiting associated report from Oxford Archaeology)</p>
Establish a robust model for the Site’s Palaeolithic and Mesolithic archaeological remains, by	Some Mesolithic archaeological material identified during evaluation of Otterpool Park i.e. flint	11 Archaeology	Early Palaeolithic- Table 15 Theme 2 “Colonisation and demography” and Theme 3 “Becoming Human”.	Update geoarchaeological desk-based assessment for the Site including identification of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Character Areas. Not currently

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identifying areas of different character and potential.	in later features in Fields 8, and 10 and a buried Mesolithic land surface recorded in Field 5 ( <b>220</b> ). Potential for Palaeolithic remains e.g. in Fissures or in the brickearth. Also Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic flints found on the Racecourse in 1969			enough geoarchaeological site information to do this.
Establish correlations of any Pleistocene deposits found with reference to adjacent and regional sequences to national frameworks, as well as establishing their geological significance.	Little understanding of any Pleistocene deposits within the Site. However geophysical survey and trial trenching within the Site has identified that the Hythe Beds, on the western side of the Site, contain 'Fissures'.	11 Archaeology	Early Palaeolithic- Table 15 Theme 1 "The Ice Age".	Develop Site's geoarchaeological desk-based assessment into deposit model once there is enough geoarchaeological site information;  Post-excavation analysis and OSL dating of potential Pleistocene deposits to allow comparisons across landscapes.
East Stour River was once much wider than it is today, stretching across a large floodplain. Other than the one known paleochannel in the northern extent of the Site, is there any further evidence for early flooding of the landscape within the Site?	Evidence established from excavations prior to CTRL construction to the north of the Site.	11 Archaeology	Geology and the Environment- "Better understanding the onset of flooding in the lower reaches of our river valleys and the nature of the landscape transformation resulting from this transgression".	Additional trial trenching as well as mitigatory excavation across the Site could yield evidence of prehistoric waterlogged deposits associated with the East Stour River.

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<p>Alluvial sequences of the East Stour River have the potential to contain geoarchaeological and paleoenvironmental information. For example, could these sequences preserve pollen that might inform us about the environment that Prehistoric populations exploited?</p>	<p>Nature of known river deposits nationally and knowledge of the historic width of the river via excavations prior to CTRL.</p>	<p>11 Archaeology</p>	<p>Geology and the Environment- Submerged landscapes an infant branch of archaeology. Potential to modify techniques to make survey and investigation simpler and cost effective.</p>	<p>Majority of alluvial areas to be left undeveloped as part of the green and blue infrastructure of the Scheme;</p> <p>Electro-Magnetic geophysical survey to be carried out in certain alluvial areas that are under threat e.g. where ditches for water voles or ponds for Great Crested Newts are to be dug or bridges built;</p> <p>Examination of most recent borehole data collected for the Site and information to be added to the updated Site geoarchaeological desk-based assessment/deposit model (done by Oxford Archaeology but there is not currently information to form a deposit model);</p> <p>Targeted geoarchaeological test-pitting or boreholing for alluvial areas that are a) under threat and b) in areas of geoarchaeological potential.</p> <p>An appropriate sampling strategy as part of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for future trial trenching and the mitigatory excavations of the Site would</p>

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				include an approach to collect samples to consider this research aim.
<b>Neolithic to Iron Age (4,000BC-AD43)</b>				
What is the relationship between the Site and the Pilgrims Way (ancient routeway along the North Kent Downs) connecting the Site with the wider area to the west?	Known Bronze Age activity within the Site e.g. barrows <b>(44, 58, 113,114, 115, 130, 131, 135, 136)</b> and the North Kent Downs. However, both areas of knowledge currently sit in isolation. Some of the barrows would have been intervisible with those on the North Kent Downs and the Pilgrims Way.	11 Archaeology	Middle Bronze and Iron Age- Settlement and Settlement Distribution; long term goal is the development of a reliable predictive model for the distribution of human settlement activity in later Prehistory.	Assemblages of artefactual material recovered from mitigatory excavations at the Site, could be studied to consider the wider context in terms of trade and interaction along Pilgrims Way.  Opportunities to investigate the known barrows via excavation will be limited as all are to be preserved in situ therefore will not require ‘preservation by record’
The association of Bronze Age barrow groups with ridge or hill side locations needs to be explored. Are there further barrows and how are they laid out in the landscape?	Known barrows within the Site	11 Archaeology	Middle Bronze and Iron Age- Settlement and Settlement Distribution; long term goal is the development of a reliable predictive model for the distribution of human settlement activity in later Prehistory.	Opportunities to investigate the known barrows via excavation will be limited as all are to be preserved in situ therefore will not require ‘preservation by record’.
What can the density of struck flint found close to the East Stour River tell us about the utilisation and activity within the landscape during the	Mesolithic and Neolithic flint (not enough to be termed a scatter) discovered during 2018 evaluations within the Site;	11 Archaeology	Middle Bronze Age (and Iron Age)- despite potential for material culture to contribute to our understanding of later Prehistoric societies, its	Mitigatory excavation within Fields 1, 2, 3, 8 and 9, and their surroundings could build on our understanding of activity within the Site dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods.



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Mesolithic and Neolithic periods?	mainly in Fields 1, 2, 3, 8 and 9.		significance has been downplayed and there have been few studies of any craft or industry in the region.	
Potential Bronze Age field systems within the Site- what is their chronology? How was the land managed through these systems and what was the cause of their abandonment? Are the fields contemporary with the barrows?	Evaluation in Fields 2, 3 and 10 identified ditches dated to the Middle Bronze Age ( <b>187, 189 239</b> ) which may be part of a middle Bronze Age field as well as a circular enclosure ( <b>190</b> ) Also BA field systems found near Hillhurst Farm – Field 6 ( <b>200</b> ) and a Bronze Age enclosure ( <b>112</b> ).	11 Archaeology	Middle Bronze Age and Iron Age- precise chronology of the construction, use and abandonment of field systems in the middle and late Bronze Age needs further research.	Mitigatory excavation in and around evaluation Fields 2, 3, 6 and 10 would allow further study of these field systems to understand their dates in detail and how the Bronze Age population used the field systems to manage the land.
How does the distribution of the known Iron Age settlement activity in the Site fit into the wider predictive model for the distribution of human settlement activity in later Prehistory? What are the extent and characteristics of the Iron Age settlement activity within the Site?	Evaluation in Fields 1, 3, 4, 6 and 10 has provided evidence for a range of Iron Age settlement activity – see below	11 Archaeology	Middle Bronze Age and Iron Age- need to pay attention to the diversity of evidence for settlement activity especially in the recognition of small-scale and low-density activity and to document the full range of settlement forms in the various periods. Understand how sites of all types related to their wider landscape setting.	Mitigatory excavation within and around Fields 1, 3, 4, 6 and 10 will explore the characteristics and extent of Iron Age settlement activity within the Site.  Post-excavation analysis of any recovered artefactual assemblages and interpretation would allow for the settlement activity to be considered more widely.

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<p>Is it possible to consider the any form of social structures or community control/hierarchy within the Iron Age settlement activity- for example through house structures or sizes; high status artefacts or burials; settlement spacing/set up?</p>	<p>Evaluation in Fields 1, 3, 4, 6 and 10 has provided evidence for a range of Iron Age settlement activity-see below.</p>	<p>11 Archaeology</p>	<p>Middle Bronze Age and Iron Age- few attempts to discuss the nature of social organization, social relations or individual and group identities in the later prehistoric period, with the exception of the major transformations of the late Iron Age. Recent increase in good settlement site evidence will make it possible to investigate questions of household composition and community organisation.</p>	<p>Post-excavation analysis of mitigatory excavation and any recovered artefactual assemblages within the Site may allow for the interpretation of the social structures of the Iron Age within the Site.</p>
<p>How did those living within the Iron Age settlements within Otterpool Park interact or connect with the wider south east region and potentially further afield into northern Europe (France, Belgium, Netherlands); if at all? Potential for this to be extracted from a predictive model of human settlement activity in later prehistory.</p>	<p>Middle Iron Age enclosures - Field 1 (<b>175, 176, 177</b>) Iron Age and pits and hollows of Field 1 (<b>175, 182, 183</b>).  Middle to Late Iron Age settlement site Field 10 (<b>212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 218, 238</b>). Enclosure (<b>206</b>) of likely Iron Age date Field 10. Possibly continuing to the west of Field 1 (<b>202?</b>,</p>	<p>11 Archaeology</p>	<p>Middle Bronze Age and Iron Age- marked variation in settlement patterns, architecture and material culture is by virtue influenced by the optimal geographical location of the south east allowing consideration of external connections to different settlements.</p>	<p>The study of any artefactual assemblages, recovered during mitigatory excavation at the Site, may allow for the study of the Site's interaction with wider Iron Age settlements through potential trade activity or styles of material culture.</p>

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<p>Did the Roman Roads of Stone Street and Aldington Road have Iron Age origins?</p>	<p><b>204?, 205?, 207? 209, ?211, 214)</b></p> <p>A Late Bronze Age to Iron Age enclosure, along with Iron Age pits (<b>190</b>) Field 3. Linear and rectilinear anomalies and small sub-rectangular enclosures (<b>191</b>) dating to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period Field 3 continuing further south (<b>178, 191</b>).</p> <p>In Field 4 A sub-rectangular Early to mid Iron Age enclosure (<b>192</b>). Parallel ditches (<b>194</b>) may also relate to this enclosure.</p> <p>CTRL investigations have also found Late Iron Age pits (<b>74, 78</b>) just outside the Site boundary possibly continuing into Field 6 (<b>198</b>)</p>			
<p>What is the extent of iron working within the Site and at what date is this activity? Is there any</p>	<p>Evaluation in Field 8 identified smelting and smithing activity close to a barrow (<b>44</b>).</p>	<p>11 Archaeology</p>	<p>Middle Bronze Age and Iron Age- the origins of Iron production (especially in the Weald) need further</p>	<p>Mitigatory excavation may yield further evidence of early iron working within the Site.</p>

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<p>association of this industrial activity to the funerary rituals within the landscape? Should the close proximity of the iron working to barrow <b>(44)</b> be established as an association?</p>			<p>investigation, with absolute dating of early production residues.</p>	<p>A suitable sampling strategy will be adopted during mitigatory excavations to reduce the risk of missing potential deposits of burning associated with this early industrial activity.</p>
<p><b>Romano-British (43AD-410AD)</b></p>				
<p>How did the landscape evolve across Otterpool Park within the Roman period and how does this tie into the wider landscape such as trade and relationships with other urban/suburban centres? Is Otterpool Park a “satellite settlement” or is the settlement at Otterpool Park the urban centre for others around?</p>	<p>Settlement evidence, including:                      - a Roman Villa<b>(167)</b> in Field 5,                      - Late Iron Age/Roman enclosures and Field Systems <b>(178, 191)</b> etc) in Field 3 and Field 10;                      - Roman enclosure in Field 4 <b>(193)</b></p> <p>Many geophysical anomalies have yet to be dated but could be Roman i.e.:                      -east of Lympne Industrial Estate <b>(225)</b>                      -on the airfield <b>(237)</b>                      -west of Field 10 <b>(207, 211)</b> etc)</p>	<p>11 Archaeology</p>	<p>The Roman Period-                      6. Urban Settlement-                      suburban sites require greater investigation, being tied into the development of their associated urban centres.</p>	<p>Additional trial trenching carried out in 2020 targeted an area of potential Romano-British settlement activity, identified in geophysical survey <b>(225)</b>. This could potentially provide artefactual and or structural evidence to consider activity within the Roman Period at Otterpool Park. It found evidence of quarrying of the Greensand in the Roman period (which could potentially have been used to construct the Roman villa <b>167)</b></p> <p>Additional trial trenching proposed across the Site also has the potential to discover, as yet unidentified, Romano-British activity</p>

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<p>Where does the villa <b>(167)</b> sit within the wider landscape? This needs to be considered based on the distribution of villas in the south east and tied into wider communication routes between the villas and any settlements.</p>	<p>Other Roman field systems and enclosures found on Site- see above - could have formed part of the villa's hinterland</p>	<p>11 Archaeology</p>	<p>The Roman Period- the villa's position within the wider landscape also needs investigation, potentially identifying new examples from 'gaps' in known distributions, while a much greater emphasis on environmental evidence from these sites would be very beneficial.</p>	<p>Mitigatory excavation for areas of Roman activity such as Late Iron Age/Roman enclosures and Field Systems <b>(178, 191)</b> etc) in Field 3 and to the south and the anomalies east of the Industrial estate <b>(225)</b> including environmental sampling of deposits. It is unlikely to be possible however to do detailed excavation on the villa itself as it is not under threat from the development and therefore excavation as mitigation is not proposed.</p> <p>Further geophysics (Resistivity) has take place at the villa in 2021 which was inconclusive</p>
<p>What is the impact of Romanisation on those living in the Iron Age settlements at the time of the Roman invasion on Britain?</p> <p>Is there any signs of resistance to this new way of life?</p> <p>What contacts did the native tribes have with the</p>	<p>Evidence of Iron Age and Roman occupation has been identified through evaluation and geophysical survey i.e. Late Iron Age and Roman pits and a ditch in Hillhurst Farm area (Field 6- <b>74, 198</b>).</p> <p>Field 10 shows evidence of continuation of settlement from the Mid Iron Age to Roman period <b>(214, 215)</b></p>	<p>11 Archaeology</p>	<p>The Roman Period- 2.From the Iron Age to Roman Britain- the structure of society, nature of trade and examples of continuity or change, pre and post-conquest, need mapping out. 5.Rural Settlement- What building types are used on rural settlements? How common are roundhouses</p>	<p>Additional trial trenching and the open area excavations, proposed in the ES as mitigation, would allow further study of the transition of Iron Age and Romano-British settlement activity within the Site.</p>

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<p>Roman world pre and post-conquest?</p> <p>How did 'Romanisation' of the landscape occur and what can material culture tell us about the 'native' British population and the extent to which they adopted Roman culture?</p>	<p>etc). Fields 3 and 1 also show evidence for Late Iron Age to Early Roman continuity <b>(178,191)</b></p> <p>So far there is no evidence of an Iron Age precursor to the villa <b>(167)</b></p> <p>Nothing definitively a roundhouse has yet been found</p>		<p>and how late do they remain in use?</p>	
<p>Is geology a determinant for Romano-British settlement and activity?</p>	<p>There are various geologies within the Site</p>	<p>11 Archaeology</p>	<p>The Roman Period-6. Urban Settlement-suburban sites require greater investigation, being tied into the development of their associated urban centres</p>	<p>Mitigatory excavation for areas of Roman activity</p>
<p>Is there Roman ribbon development along Stone Street and Aldington Road within the Site?</p>	<p>Nothing has been found along the Roman roads so far by geophysics or trial trenching</p>	<p>11 Archaeology</p>	<p>The Roman Period-6. Urban Settlement-suburban sites require greater investigation, being tied into the development of their associated urban centres</p>	<p>Mitigatory excavation for these areas</p>
<p>Was the pre-Roman focus on springs continued into the Roman period ?</p>	<p>Springhead, Kent is an example of a pre-Roman area of activity focussed around a spring. There are</p>	<p>11 Archaeology</p>	<p>The Roman Period-2.From the Iron Age to Roman Britain- the structure of society, nature</p>	<p>Mitigatory excavation for areas of Roman activity including environmental sampling of deposits.</p>

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	several springs with the Otterpool Park Site		of trade and examples of continuity or change, pre and post-conquest, need mapping out.	
Did Romano-British populations respect or reuse pre-existing monuments in the landscape such as Bronze Age barrows?	There are barrows within the Site	11 Archaeology	-	Opportunities to excavate the known barrows on Site will be limited however if other barrows are found, evidence for Roman reuse will be investigated
What is the relationship with the southern part of the Site with <i>Portus Lemanis</i> and the shore fort? Were foodstuffs and manufactured items produced within the Site and exported from here?	There is some evidence that the Roman villa (167) may have had a function as a store for products being traded from or into <i>Portus Lemanis</i>	11 Archaeology	The Roman Period- 2.From the Iron Age to Roman Britain- the structure of society, nature of trade and examples of continuity or change, pre and post-conquest, need mapping out.	Opportunities to excavate the villa on Site will be limited as it will be preserved in situ, however other Roman sites may provide evidence.
Is there a drastic change in settlement pattern in the 3rd century AD as is seen at a great many of the Roman sites identified as part of the CTRL investigations? Other Roman occupation sites e.g. Westhawk Farm and Springhead saw marked contraction in this period.	Not enough investigation has been done so far to answer these questions	11 Archaeology	The Roman Period- 6. Urban Settlement- suburban sites require greater investigation, being tied into the development of their associated urban centres	Mitigatory excavation for areas of Roman activity including environmental sampling of deposits

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<b>Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval (AD410-1065)</b>				
Investigate reuse of Bronze Age barrows as Anglo-Saxon cemeteries	This type of reuse of barrows was well illustrated at the Saltwood Tunnel site on the CTRL line. There are Anglo-Saxon burials just outside the OPA boundary however no evidence of burials of this date has yet been found within the Site	Case Study 5: Folkstone, 11 Archaeology	Seminar Notes - Anglo-Saxon period Research Agenda Conference Notes – Anglo-Saxon	Opportunities to excavate the non-scheduled barrows on Site. Evidence for Anglo-Saxon reuse will be investigated including use of metal detecting
Investigate cropmarks south of Westenhanger Castle (52).	Suggestion that these cropmarks are remains of an Anglo-Saxon palace but this seems unlikely	Case Study 5: Folkstone, 11 Archaeology, 5b Defence Heritage: Castles	The Early-Medieval Period-Rural settlement- Develop and test methodologies for locating Anglo-Saxon settlements, particularly targeting the Weald and other areas where land use patterns may mask potential sites.	Trial trenching in 2020 investigated the area to the south of Westenhanger Castle and found no evidence for them. Assumed erroneous Early Medieval date.
To assess the validity of documentary sources which indicate that Westenhanger Castle (SM6) was a Late Anglo-Saxon royal estate. It is likely that the Medieval manor of Westenhanger	Documentary sources (Westenhanger Charter of 1035AD – purportedly of King Canute) includes descriptions of the estate lands and early boundaries belonging to this Manor.	11 Archaeology 5B Defence Heritage: Castles	The Medieval Period- 15. Site level correlations between buildings and sites and documentary evidence of occupiers should be sought and data already collected reviewed and	The castle has been brought within the Site, providing some limited scope for assessment within the castle grounds, subject to Scheduled Monument Consent.  Geophysical survey took place within the castle grounds in 2020, which provided evidence for Medieval activity.



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<p>had an Early Medieval precursor, however this needs to be investigated. In particular, the northern part of the racecourse, close to Westenhanger Castle.</p>			<p>synthesized in accordance with research questions.</p>	<p>Trial Trenching, south of Westenhanger Castle in 2020 did help ascertain the presence or absence of Early Medieval activity around Westenhanger Castle. More work to be done including along the Causeway <b>(149)</b></p>
<p>What evidence is there for the transition between the Romano-British period and the Anglo-Saxon? Further investigation is needed into the long-term evolution of field systems and their environmental context to establish cases of continuity.</p>	<p>Apart from two charcoal-filled pits in Field 1 <b>(174)</b> there is little Anglo-Saxon evidence from the Site itself. However there are Anglo-Saxon burials just outside the OPA boundary. The Site's proximity to Europe, its fertile soils, proximity to the woodland of the Weald and the presence of a network of rivers make the Site a favourable place for early settlers. Although there is a lack of firmly dated Anglo-Saxon archaeology within the Site, this should not be ruled out as this period is underrepresented and hard to detect in the archaeological record of Britain as a whole.</p>	<p>11 Archaeology</p>	<p>The Early Medieval Period. Romano-British/Anglo-Saxon transition- Harness the potential of the historic landscape to inform an understanding of the Romano-British/Anglo-Saxon transition. This crucial resource has been under exploited in South-East England. Work needs to be focused on the long-term evolution of field systems and their environmental context to establish definite cases of continuity in Roman estate boundaries and land use. The potential of paleoenvironmental studies needs to be maximized by targeting gaps in off-site sequences</p>	<p>Further trial trenching and open area excavation as mitigation, would allow investigations into potential relationships between the Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods.</p>

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			and by dating existing sequences more closely.	
<p>The relationship between the Romano-British Villa and any Anglo-Saxon activity within the Site needs to be investigated. Was there continuity between the Roman Villa (167) and the possible centre of royal Anglo-Saxon power near to Westenhanger Castle?</p>	<p>There is the known Roman Villa along with potential Romano-British settlement, as well as the potential for an Early-Medieval royal manor based on the Westenhanger Charter of 1035AD.</p>	<p>Case Study 5: Folkstone, 11 Archaeology, 5b Defence Heritage: Castles</p>	<p>The Early Medieval-Romano-British/Anglo-Saxon transition:  a) Reassess the relationship between Roman villas and sites of Anglo-Saxon occupation. The presence/absence of Anglo-Saxon occupation on villa sites needs to be examined systematically across the region considering differences in the character of occupation. Combined with a broader landscape perspective, this holds the potential for illuminating regional and localized patterns of continuity in estate/agricultural organization.  b) The relationship between the centres of Anglo-Saxon power- royal villas/minister settlements- and the Romano-British inheritance needs to be</p>	<p>Resistivity survey on the Villa to be carried out in 2021 did not identify any Anglo-Saxon activity here.</p> <p>Full scale excavation on the Roman villa (167) is not proposed as the villa is to be preserved in situ therefore it may not be possible to answer this research aim</p> <p>However, the potential identification of Anglo-Saxon activity elsewhere on the Site through proposed trial trenching and excavation could contribute the understanding of any inheritance from the Romano-British period into the Anglo-Saxon within the site.</p>

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			examined critically. The continuity from the Roman period being strongest at royal estate centres/minster settlements needs to be tested archaeologically.	
Was the Site part of the Weald and how much was exploitation of woodland a feature of the area in this period? Was the Weald a bridge or a barrier in this period?	Although on the edge of the Weald and not thickly wooded there is some evidence that the Site may have contained more woodland. The mid Anglo-Saxon charcoal-filled pits near Harringe Brook Woods (174) hint at exploitation of woodland in this period	11 Archaeology	-	The charcoal-filled pits near Harringe Brook Woods (174) may have been for charcoal production. This area should be excavated to find out more
How was the Site used in the Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval period?	There is limited evidence for Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval activity within the Site at present.	11- Archaeology	Anglo-Saxon: Rural Settlement- Develop and test methodologies for locating Anglo-Saxon settlements. We need to know to what extent the current distribution of excavated settlements is a true reflection of the Anglo-Saxon situation.	Trial-trenching and mitigatory excavation will be conducted to try and identify any evidence of this time period in any form- e.g. agricultural use of the land and or settlement activity.
Do the cemeteries focused along Aldington Road extend into the Site?	No evidence for Anglo-Saxon Burials has yet been found on the Site but not	11- Archaeology	Seminar Notes - Anglo-Saxon period	Mitigatory excavation combined with metal detecting

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	enough investigation has taken place to rule out their absence		Research Agenda Conference Notes – Anglo-Saxon	
<b>Medieval and Early Tudor (1066-1539)</b>				
<p>What is the extent of the Castle grounds within the Site and what parkland features existed for the enjoyment of the royalty and gentry who frequented the castle and its grounds? Did the emparking of the area around Westenhanger Castle destroy earlier medieval settlements and arable fields?</p>	<p>Westenhanger Castle (<b>SM6</b>) was modified and embellished in the Tudor period and its parkland enlarged. Creation of the parkland would have modified the existing landscape considerably and it may have subsumed existing areas of arable land or medieval settlements. Parkland features such as the park pale, animal control features, lodges or look-out points may survive as below ground remains. Evidence of a ditch (<b>WS17</b>) identified adjacent to Stone Street may be evidence of a hollow-way or part of the park pale ditch- however, the nature and date of this feature has not been confirmed yet.</p>	<p>Case Study 5: Folkstone, 11 Archaeology, 5b Defence Heritage: Castles</p>	<p>Medieval Period- 17. Castles, elite residence and defence- Comparison of castle life and communities over time and space in terms of social, cultural and experiential factors within castles, relationships between castles and castle hinterlands, and between defensive sites on local and regional scales.</p>	<p>Trial trenching in 2020 around the southern extent of the current castle grounds and within the racecourse identified pits and ditches that may be related to the deerpark.</p> <p>Any identified features could be considered for enhancement in the masterplan and landscaping design around the castle.</p> <p>The expertise of a landscape historian has been sought (Stamper 2020) to help explain the features and compare to other sites in Kent such as Boughton Court</p>

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<p>There are several gaps in our knowledge for Westenhanger Castle, its early origins and ongoing development into the Tudor period. How did it function as a fortified manor?</p>	<p>There has not at the time of writing been any geophysical survey in the scheduled area of the castle</p>	<p>Case Study 5: Folkstone, 11 Archaeology, 5b Defence Heritage: Castles</p>	<p>Medieval Period- 17. Castles, elite residence and defence- Comparison of castle life and communities over time and space in terms of social, cultural and experiential factors within castles, relationships between castles and castle hinterlands, and between defensive sites on local and regional scales.</p>	<p>Geophysical Survey of the outer court of Westenhanger Castle (<b>SM6</b>) has provided clarity on what structures it contained (before the barns were built and afterwards). Geophysical survey within the quadrangle/inner court is has also been carried out in 2020 but more is needed once modern structures have been removed e.g. in order to locate the previous ranges of buildings</p>
<p>Are there any Medieval farmsteads within the Site?</p>	<p>Medieval enclosures have been identified within the Site through trenching in Field 1 (<b>179</b>) , Field 2 (<b>188</b>) and other features in Field 6 and elsewhere provided evidence for Medieval field systems and farming. The evidence seems to be pointing to some smaller dispersed farms outside of the known manorial centres and moated sites</p>	<p>11 Archaeology</p>	<p>Medieval Period- 20. Villages and other rural settlements- Survey and comparison of deserted and shrunken villages. Comparison of material culture and environmental evidence within and between rural settlements, and in comparison with other settlement types.</p>	<p>Additional trial trenching and mitigatory excavation across the Site should identify any additional archaeological remains associated with the Medieval period.</p>
<p>How was the land managed to sustain the local economy? What can animal bone and environmental</p>	<p>Evidence of Medieval activity within Fields 1 (<b>179</b>), 6 (<b>197, 201</b>) have shown evidence of</p>	<p>11 Archaeology</p>	<p>Medieval Period- 20. Villages and other rural settlements- More understanding of the</p>	<p>Mitigatory excavation will help further the study of Medieval activity within the Site.</p>

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remains such as pollen and charred plant remains tell us about local agriculture, environment and diet?	Medieval farming activity within the Site.		landscape of primarily dispersed rural settlement in terms of development and maintenance over space and time.	An appropriate environmental sampling strategy will be devised in the detailed WSI to analyse environmental remains and extract appropriate data, where possible.
What was the purpose of moated sites i.e Bellevue (51) and Westenhanger (SM6)? Does the geology and hydrology of the surrounding landscape influence their form? Why did Kent have fewer moated sites than Surrey and Sussex?	Little understanding has been gained on the moated features	11- Archaeology	<p>Medieval Period- 18. Moats- Further research excavations on targeted moats in the region in order to characterize their relative morphology, chronology and function, collecting comparative material culture and environmental data.</p> <p>20. Villages and other rural settlements- Survey and comparison of individual settlement layouts in terms of relationships with other features such as moats and manor houses as well as industry and trade.</p>	<p>Mitigatory excavation in the wider area around of Westenhanger Castle and Belle Vue could potentially identify aspects of the moats and allow their study.</p> <p>Geoarchaeological assessment of areas of the Site may also allow for consideration of hydrology within the Site which may provide clues for the moat’s structures.</p> <p>However opportunities may be limited as the areas around Bellevue and Westenhanger Castle will be largely preserved as open space so will not require mitigatory excavation.</p>
What are the origins of Otterpool Manor, Upper Otterpool and Harringe Court? How does their presence within the landscape shape activity	Otterpool Manor, Upper Otterpool and Harringe Court all display potential origins in the Medieval period (in their fabric but also the earthworks (WS16,	11 Archaeology	Medieval Period- 20. Villages and other rural settlements- More understanding of the landscape of primarily dispersed rural settlement	Additional trial trenching and mitigatory excavation in their wider areas would allow for the study of the surrounding areas of these properties which may yield evidence of their role within the landscape.

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within the Site during the Medieval period?	<b>WS1</b> ) and geophysical anomalies ( <b>179, 171</b> ) shown nearby but little is known about the part these higher status buildings played to the local economy and communities.		in terms of development and maintenance over space and time.	The earthworks found south of Harringe Court ( <b>WS1</b> ) lie outside the Site boundary so would not require preservation by record
<b>Post-Medieval (1540-1900)</b>				
Most assets of Post-Medieval date within the Site relate to upstanding buildings. Little below-ground archaeological evidence recorded so far. Any Post-Medieval archaeological remains relate primarily to agricultural activity in the form of field ditches/boundaries or non-extend farms. Are there any less easily identifiable assets such as dew ponds or sheepfolds present within the Site?	Lack of Post-Medieval archaeological assets other than agricultural activity in the form of field ditches/boundaries.	11 Archaeology	Post-medieval, Modern and Industrial- 22.2 Agriculture- There is a need to produce a list of the published studies on agriculture, and to build on these to create a history in the region. This can be supplemented with further work on the primary documents and archaeological research.	Additional trial trenching could identify anomalies/assets of archaeological interest dating to the Post-Medieval.  Mitigation excavation, should be consider/emphasise later heritage so that post-medieval information is not lost.
Investigations into the industrial activity within the Site. What date was this activity and is the trade	Tile manufacturing evidence is known around Hillhurst Farm in Field 1	11 Archaeology	Post-Medieval, Modern and Industrial- 22. Economy- Scientific analysis of slags and	Additional trial trenching and excavation as mitigation could yield evidence of industrial activity within the Site. This, along with documentary research, will

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<p>local or regional? What are the effects of industrialisation and de-industrialisation across the Site?</p> <p>What date was tile manufacturing happening and what was the market?</p> <p>What is the relationship between brick/tile industries and the distribution and use of brick/tile within the Site, for example in lower status houses?</p>	<p>where a 19<sup>th</sup> century tile clamp was recorded (199) .</p> <p>Likely charcoal production taking place where there are coppiced woodlands such as south east of Harringe Court Farm</p> <p>There may be other post-medieval industries waiting to be uncovered</p>		<p>residues has a key role to play in understanding industrial processes.</p> <p>22. Economy- The effect of industrialisation and de-industrialisation on areas/the region.</p> <p>22.10- Bricks and Kilns- the spatial distribution of brickyards/kilns in relation to available transport and intended markets warrants further work.</p>	<p>allow for assessment of industrial activity across the Site.</p> <p>Scientific analysis of slags and residues could be utilised to understand industrial processes.</p> <p>Historic Building Recording may inform on whether any of the tile being made on Site was used in the local buildings.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to a public engagement project, perhaps using oral history to consider how industry has influenced the current communities of Lympe in the present and most recent past.</p>
<p>Why did Westenhanger Castle (SM6) decline in importance during the 17<sup>th</sup> century become a farm by 1700? What effect did this have on its landscape?</p>	<p>Folkestone Racecourse has preserved a large area of open space to the south of the castle which offers opportunities for investigation of the Castle's landscape features and their conversion into farmland between c 1700 and 1900 is a lack of datable evidence in the area of the of activity</p>	<p>Case Study 5: Folkstone, 11 Archaeology, 5b Defence Heritage: Castles</p>	<p>Medieval- 20. Villages and other rural settlements- More detailed exploration of socio-economic reasons for different levels of dispersion patterns, desertion, shrinkage or expansion of rural settlements in various parts of the region over time</p>	



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	<p>present within and around the Castle Site of this period.</p>		<p>using archaeological as well as documentary evidence. Post-Medieval, Modern and Industrial-22. Economy- The effect of industrialisation and de-industrialisation on areas/the region.</p>	
<p>What are the origins of Folkstone Racecourse and what can the racecourse contribute to the understanding of the leisure and entertainment industry in the region?</p>	<p>The racecourse is a prominent part of the landscape character of the northern part of the Site. Its location close to Westenhanger Castle, known to have declined prior to the racecourses' conception, and the proximity of the racecourse to infrastructure (roads and rail) indicate a shift in leisure use of the area.</p>	<p>Case Study 5: Folkstone, 11 Archaeology,</p>	<p>Post-Medieval, Modern and Industrial-24. Leisure Industry- The developments of the leisure industry in response to increasing crowds, the media and health and safety legislation and how it affected site lay-out and building design. 24. Leisure Industry- How does closeness to London affect the provision of large-scale leisure sites? Does the type of leisure entertainment in the region vary from that provided further north? Does this reflect on the social composition of the South-East?</p>	<p>Mitigatory excavation around the racecourse may help identify the racecourse's origins and any material culture associated with the leisure activity of the area.</p> <p>Historic building recording to be carried out of the Racecourse buildings before demolition will also give information on this</p>

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<p>What agricultural production occurred across the Site and how did this contribute to the development of the local economy and farming structure? How widespread was hops production and what evidence of structures associated with hops production survives within the Site? What can they reveal about this industry?</p>	<p>Individual areas of agricultural production are known across the Site. Hops processing is also a feature evident through standing buildings designed to dry hops, i.e Oast House at Barrow Hill Farm (<b>WS10</b>).</p> <p>A Mink Farm is known of on Ashford Road, from historic maps</p>	<p>11 Archaeology</p>	<p>Post-Medieval, Modern and Industrial- 22.2 Agriculture- To what extent did farms change/specialize over time? How does this vary with the underlying geology? 22.2 Agriculture- Excavation of early oast and malt houses is a priority. 22.2 Agriculture- Environmental evidence has an important role in the study of improved animal husbandry (new breeds, introduction of new animals) and the introduction of new plants.</p>	<p>Trial trenching and mitigatory excavation could provide evidence for the local agricultural economy. An appropriate sampling and environmental processing strategy would be implemented.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to a public engagement project, perhaps using oral history to consider how farming has changed in the recent past and how this has influenced the current communities</p>
<b>Modern (1901- Present)</b>				
<p>What is the extent of Lypne Airfield and can clarity be provided on the true extent of the activity at the Site?  Further investigation is needed into the uses of Lypne Airfield as a civil</p>	<p>The majority of military structures are within or on the perimeter of Lypne Airfield (<b>27</b>) and include the Battle HQ and bunker (<b>28</b>), one, possibly two, Pickett Hamilton Forts (<b>32, 60</b>) non- or partially extant pillboxes (<b>BH43, BH44,</b></p>	<p>11 Archaeology</p>	<p>Defence: Second World War: List and collate data for the main, and minor, military airfields and temporary landing grounds many of which are being built on.</p>	<p>During additional archaeological works in 2020 at the Site, a search for a potential additional Pickett Hamilton Fort (<b>60</b>) was conducted but it is currently under a large spoil heap in Link Park. Further research on it would have to wait till this is removed.</p>

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airfield and in the inter-war and post-war periods	<p><b>BH45, BH46, BH47</b>), aircraft dispersal pens (<b>29, 40</b>), RAF barrack huts (<b>35</b>) bunkers (<b>31</b>), gas decontamination building (<b>30</b>), air raid shelter (<b>BH42</b>), overblister hangar (<b>36</b>), machine gun range (<b>37</b>), bulk fuel installation (<b>38</b>), taxiway (<b>39</b>), civil runway (<b>152</b>).</p> <p>There may be areas yet to be assessed.</p>			<p>Geophysical survey, trial trenching (with metal detecting), historic building recording and mitigatory excavation across the Site have the potential to yield further military activity.</p> <p>Further documentary and air photo research will also be carried out for areas of the airfield that are due to be built over, as mitigation.</p> <p>In areas of high UXO risk, archaeological monitoring of ground investigations may provide important results where trial trenching is not practical</p> <p>Consideration to be given to a public engagement project, perhaps using oral history or making use of knowledgeable local volunteers.</p>
Are there crash sites of military planes, within the Site and associated with the airfield?	Lympe Airfield saw activity service during the First and predominantly Second World War. Crash sites are known within the Site but it is not known how much, if anything, survives of these.	11 Archaeology	Defence: Second World War: Consider the issues relating to aircraft crash sites (with or without war grave implications) and V-weapon impact locations. These need to be protected and subjected to proper excavation and recording.	<p>Trial trenching on the airfield in 2020 (and the explosive ordnance surveys that proceeded it) have not identified remains of potential crash sites.</p> <p>Caution must be taken should human remains be discovered in these crash sites as they would be considered a commonwealth war grave.</p>

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			The standard of past recoveries has varied and there are continuing concerns relating to the conservation of this archaeological resource.	A metal detecting survey and additional LiDAR/Aerial photograph analysis could be considered prior to any intrusive work commencing. This, along with geophysical surveys may help identify any potential aircraft crash sites and reduce risk of potential UXO presence, prior to intrusive investigations.
What evidence remains of the use of Folkstone Racecourse as a dummy airfield and First World War training camp?	<p>During the First World War, the Canadian Expeditionary Force made use of the racecourse as well as land at Otterpool as a base for their training activity.</p> <p>Between 1940 and 1941 Folkstone Racecourse was used as a dummy airfield to draw attention away from the airfield at Lympne.</p>	11 Archaeology	Defence: First World War- Explore the infrastructure of barracks, camp sites and training areas as well as the effects of defensive measures on the landscape and agriculture, with specific reference to the trench networks.	<p>Trial trenching on the Racecourse in 2020 did not provide any information on its military use apart from recording the light railway (127). Excavation as mitigation in the area of Folkstone Racecourse would potentially provide evidence for this use. Documentary evidence should also be employed</p> <p>Historic Building recording of Racecourse features and buildings prior to their demolition may also elucidate this</p>
What was the impact and relationship of RAF Lympne (both military and later civil) and the wider militarised landscape on the communities at the Site?	A consolidation of the evidence at RAF Lympne is needed. There is a range of military evidence at the Site, stretching both the First and Second World Wars.	11 Archaeology	Defence: Second World War- Collect personal contemporary recollections of the defences before eyewitnesses are no longer available.	Public engagement, oral history and archival research could be used to gather accounts of Lympne Airfield during the Second World War and later.

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