

OTTERPOOL PARK ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Appendix 9.2 Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment
Addendum

NOVEMBER 2018



Otterpool Park ES - Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment - Addendum

Author EP

Checker KC

Approver JW

Date November 2018

Version control

Version	Date	Author	Checker	Approver	Changes
001	10/08/2018	Emily Plunkett	Kate Clover	Jenny Wylie	Draft
002	25/09/2018	EP	KC	JW	Edits made by KC
003	07/11/2018	EP	KC	JW	Technical Review
D02	20/11/2018	EP	KC	JW	EIA PM review
D03	26/11/2018	EP	KC	JW	Quod/Client review
D03F	03/01/2019	EP	KC	JW	FHDC comments
D04	25/01/2019	EP	KC	JW	Legal review
D05	14/03/2019	EP	KC	JW	Final issue after legal review
Issue	25/03/2022	EP	KC	JW	Consistency checks - issued for ES

This report dated 07 November 2018 has been prepared for (the "Client") in accordance with the terms and conditions of appointment dated 03 August 2016 (the "Appointment") between the Client and Arcadis UK ("Arcadis") for the purposes specified in the Appointment. For avoidance of doubt, no other person(s) may use or rely upon this report or its contents, and Arcadis accepts no responsibility for any such use or reliance thereon by any other third party.

CONTENTS

Executive Summary	i
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Purpose of Report	1
1.3 Site Location and Land Use	1
2 METHODOLOGY	2
2.1 Assessment Criteria	2
2.2 Consultation.....	5
2.3 Site Walkover	5
2.4 Sources	5
2.5 LiDAR Analysis	6
2.6 Explanation of How Heritage Assets Are Presented Within This Report.....	6
3 REGULATION AND POLICY	7
3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2018)	7
3.2 Folkestone & Hythe District Council Core Strategy Review	8
3.3 Folkestone & Hythe District Council Core Strategy Review (2019).....	8
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND.....	10
4.2 Designated Assets	10
4.3 Non-Designated Assets	11
5 CONCLUSIONS	20
5.2 Recommendations	20
6 BIBLIOGRAPHY	21
7 FIGURES.....	22
APPENDIX A.....	1
Gazetteer for DBA addendum.....	1

TABLES

Table 1 – Historic Interest Criteria of Heritage Assets	2
Table 2 – Asset value table (heritage assets)	3
Table 3 - Asset value table (Historic Landscape)	3
Table 4 – Heritage policies from Places and Policies Local Plan.....	8
Table 5 – Heritage policies from the Core Strategy Review – Policy SS7 – New Garden Settlement Place-Shaping Principles.....	9

PLATES

Plate 1 – LiDAR data (1m resolution) showing barrows

Plate 2 – LiDAR data (1m resolution) showing Westenhanger Castle’s landscape features

FIGURES

Figure 1 – Site Location and Aldington Church Conservation Area

Figure 2 – Non-Designated Assets

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Gazetteer

Executive Summary

Arcadis Consulting (UK) was commissioned in 2016 to undertake a desk-based assessment of the cultural heritage of the proposed Otterpool Park development, near Lympne, Kent (the site). This report is an addendum to the original desk-based assessment necessitated by further heritage assets having come to light since 2016 as the Otterpool Park project and its site area have evolved. The site comprises a large area of land between the M20 and the B2067 Aldington Road close to the village of Lympne, Kent which will be the subject of an outline planning application for a new garden settlement of up to 8,500 homes.

The Addendum has identified several heritage assets through analysis of LiDAR data and historic maps as well as through further site walkovers. Several prehistoric barrows have been identified to add to the group of barrows already recorded on the Kent Historic Environment Record. Areas of medieval ridge and furrow have been mapped. Landscape features within Folkestone Racecourse that are thought to be part of the designed landscape associated with Westenhanger Castle have been identified and assessed. Further military remains associated with RAF Lympne have also been identified as well as several possible archaeological features that are currently undated.

The Addendum also assesses the impact of the proposed Development on known heritage assets that had not been addressed in the 2016/17 desk-based assessment i.e. Aldington Church Conservation Area and The Folkestone Racecourse.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Arcadis Consulting (UK) was commissioned in 2016 to undertake a desk-based assessment (DBA) of the cultural heritage of the proposed Otterpool Park development, in Lympe, Kent (the site). The DBA was completed in October to December 2016 and was updated in August 2017. It and was used to guide fieldwork and to inform the Framework Masterplan in terms of heritage constraints and opportunities.
- 1.1.2 This report is an addendum to the original DBA and was necessitated by further heritage assets having come to light since 2016 as the Otterpool Park project and its site area have evolved. These assets have been identified through further detailed desk-based study, LiDAR analysis and additional walkover surveys. Reference is made to the geophysical surveys and trial trenching evaluation where these have clarified what the heritage assets are and their significance (Headland Archaeology 2018; Oxford Archaeology 2018; SUMO Services 2018). The addendum includes updated planning policy and also updated site areas.
- 1.1.3 This Addendum was completed in November 2018 and should be read in conjunction with the DBA.

1.2 Purpose of Report

- 1.2.1 The main aim of this report is to provide an update of baseline evidence to the earlier DBA (Arcadis, 2016, updated 2017). It is submitted in support of the Otterpool Park Environmental Statement and will also be used to input into the scope of the next stage of fieldwork.

1.3 Site Location and Land Use

- 1.3.1 The site lies within the Folkestone & Hythe District (formerly Shepway District) Council of Kent and is approximately 2.4km to the west of Hythe, centred on NGR 611239, 136507. The site lies to the south of the M20 and High Speed 1(HS1) line and is crossed by the A20 Ashford Road (Figure 1). The site is occupied by agricultural, recreational, residential, industrial and commercial land uses.
- 1.3.2 At the time of the original DBA was written the application site boundary covered an area of approximately 709 Ha. A search area of 500m and 1km from the application site boundary was used for non-designated and designated sites respectively. Since then, the Otterpool Park Framework Masterplan was extended to cover approximately 765Ha. The outline planning application for Otterpool Park covers 569ha within the Framework Masterplan. All three boundaries are shown on Figure 1.

2 Methodology

2.1 Assessment Criteria

2.1.1 Significance (for heritage) is defined in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2018) Annex 2 as:

“The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage assets physical presence, but also from its setting.”

2.1.2 Current national guidance on the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is provided by Historic England. This assessment has given due weight to the emerging document *Conservation Principles, Policies, and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (Draft)* (2018) in which significance is weighed by consideration of the potential for the asset to demonstrate the following historic interest criteria (Table 1).

Table 1 – Historic Interest Criteria of Heritage Assets

Value Type	Definition of Interest
Evidential value (Archaeological interest)	Deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity. This is sometimes called evidential or research value. There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity that could be revealed through investigation at some point. Archaeological interest in this context includes above-ground structures as well as earthworks and buried or submerged remains more commonly associated with the study of archaeology.
Historic value (Historic interest)	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. A heritage asset is most commonly valued for its historic interest – because of the way in which it can illustrate the story of past events, people, and aspects of life (illustrative value, or interest). Historic value also includes communal interest which derives 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 values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values but tend to have added and specific aspects.
Aesthetic value and communal value. (Architectural and artistic interest)	The sensory and intellectual stimulation we derive from a heritage asset dictates its aesthetic value, which can be the result of conscious design, including artistic endeavour or technical innovation, or the seemingly fortuitous outcome of the way in which a place has evolved and been used over time. Architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, artistry and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is derived from the use of human imagination and skill to convey meaning through all forms of creative expression.

2.1.3 In light of the emerging Conservation Principles document, the term interest has been used throughout this DBA when describing the significance ‘value’ of an asset (Table 1).

2.1.4 The assessment of cultural heritage assets and their significance has also been undertaken with reference to the methodology described in DMRB Volume 11 Section 3 Part 2 Cultural Heritage (HA 208/07). DMRB provides guidance on the assessment and management of environmental effects. Within DMRB, the cultural heritage resource is split relating to the assessment of the value of the resource.

2.1.5 To understand the level of any effect that a Scheme may have on a heritage asset, an understanding of the ‘heritage value’ or ‘importance’ (value) of that asset needs to be achieved. The following tables aid in the assessment of the value of heritage assets and historic landscape (Table 2, Table 3).

2.1.6 Potential effects from development can include changes to the setting of assets caused by visual intrusion from a development and changes to the fabric of an asset caused by construction. Both forms of change can form a direct impact to heritage assets.

Table 2 – Asset value table (heritage assets)

Value	Factors deciding value
Very High/National or International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Heritage Sites Assets of recognised international importance Assets that contribute to international research goals
High/Regional-National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheduled monuments Grade I and grade II* Listed Buildings Grade I and grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens Non-designated assets of the quality and importance to be designated Assets that contribute to national research agendas Certain Grade II Listed Buildings
Medium/Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certain Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Assets that contribute to regional research goals
Low/Local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locally Listed Buildings Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations Assets with importance to local interest groups Assets that contribute to local research goals
Negligible/Local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assets with little or no archaeological/historical interest
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence

Table 3 - Asset value table (Historic Landscape)

Value	Factors deciding value
Very High/National or International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Heritage Sites inscribed for their historic landscape qualities. Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not. Extremely well preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time depth or other critical factors.
High/Regional-National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest. Non-designated landscapes of outstanding interest.

Value	Factors deciding value
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-designated landscapes of high quality and significance, and of demonstrable national value. • Well preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).
Medium/Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated special historic landscapes. • Non-designated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value. • Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time depth or critical factor(s).
Low/Local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robust non-designated historic landscapes. • Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups. • Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.
Negligible/Local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.

2.1.7 While the values set out in Tables 3 and 4 above give a guide for the assessment of the importance of heritage assets, these may vary based on the outcomes of research, consultation, or based on professional opinion. Variation would be based on assessment of significance, including contributions of setting, for an asset.

2.1.8 The aim of this DBA is to contribute to meeting Principle 3 of the emerging Conservation Principles document by giving an understanding of the value and significance of heritage assets.

2.1.9 This assessment will also aid in meeting Principle 5 of the emerging Conservation Principles document which states that “decisions about change in the historic environment demand the application of expertise, experience and judgement, in a consistent and transparent process which is as accessible as possible. They need to take account of views of those who have an interest in the assets affected and/or the changes being proposed.”

2.1.10 Finally, the above historic interest criteria and values will be used alongside the method set out in Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2: Managing significance in decision taking in the historic environment (GPA 2) (Historic England, 2017) and The setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (second edition) (GPA 3) (Historic England, 2017) which set out advice for robust assessment of heritage assets. Namely this assessment will satisfy steps 1 and 2 within GPA 3 The setting of heritage assets. These are:

- Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected.
- Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings and views contribute to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated.

Archaeological potential

2.1.11 An assessment of the archaeological potential of the site has also be undertaken as part of this assessment.

2.1.12 Archaeological potential is the potential for places, structures, or landscapes to hold information regarding previously unknown archaeological or historic knowledge which would enhance the understanding of a place and its development. This is informed by all the known heritage assets within a chosen study area.

2.1.13 In this document archaeological potential is classified as:

- **High** for areas where there is a strong likelihood of finding archaeological remains of a given period or type.
- **Medium** for areas where there is a likelihood of finding archaeological remains of a given period or type.
- **Low** for areas where there is little likelihood of finding archaeological remains of a given period or type.

2.2 Consultation

2.2.1 No further consultation has been undertaken in relation to the desk-based assessment which needs to be reported in this addendum. For information on consultation undertaken to date please refer to the 2016/7 DBA (Arcadis) and the Environmental Statement.

2.3 Site Walkover

2.3.1 Further walkover surveys to support the baseline assessment and other assessments were undertaken on the following dates.

- 19 January 2018 across the grounds of Westenhanger Castle;
- 22 February 2018 to the area to the west of Barrow Hill, Sellindge to assess the potential barrows and to support the Barrows Statement of Significance (Arcadis 2018a);
- April 2018 as part of monitoring of archaeological trial trenching;
- 20 June 2018 across Lympne Airfield;
- 1st August 2018 to support the Roman Villa Statement of Significance (Arcadis 2018b);
- 2nd August 2018 to Westenhanger Castle to support the Westenhanger Castle Statement of Significance (Arcadis, 2017b) and;
- 14th August 2018 to the areas of the barrow to support the barrows Statement of Significance (Arcadis, 2018a).

2.4 Sources

2.4.1 In addition to those sources used in the DBA (Arcadis, 2016/17), the following historic maps have also been used as provided by Peter Kendall - Principal Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Historic England.

- Symonson's Map of Kent 1596 (British Library online gallery);
- Joan Blaeu's Cantivm Vernacule, Kent 1646 (Universität Bern online library);
- John Ogilby's map of The Road From London to Hith, 1675;
- Robert Morden's Map of Kent c 1695 (copy provided by owner of Westenhanger Castle but first published in Camden's Britannia 1695);
- Partie de l'Angleterre, Map 1709;
- John Harris's Map of the County of Kent 1719;
- Extract of a map of Kent c 1730;
- An Entirely New & Accurate Survey of The County Of Kent, With Part Of The County Of Essex, by William Mudge, 1801 (in the David Rumsey Collection);
- Thomas Colby's revision of the 1801 Mudge map dated 1863 and

- 1920 OS 1 inch map.

2.5 LiDAR Analysis

- 2.5.1 LiDAR data was acquired from the Environment Agency through their online portal in November 2017. The data was at an acceptable resolution for assessment (1m). The data was processed and analysed to discern irregularities or linear features which may indicate archaeological activity (**Plates 1 and 2**). The azimuth and angle of the light source were altered to produce several versions of the same data. This allows for more effective comparison of images and identification of potential features. The LiDAR was also compared to available historic mapping and aerial photographs to aid in the identification of the features as either archaeological, industrial, agricultural, or modern.
- 2.5.2 Archaeological features or historic structures ('heritage assets') identified by analysis of LiDAR are presented on Figure 2.

2.6 Explanation of How Heritage Assets Are Presented Within This Report

- 2.6.1 To follow on from the original DBA (Arcadis 2016/17) non- designated heritage assets identified have been assigned an ID number e.g. (156). Designated assets have been assigned ID numbers with a prefix i.e. SM = Scheduled Monument, LB = Listed Building, CA = Conservation Area and RPG = Registered Park and Garden. These are presented on Figures 1 and 2.

3 Regulation and Policy

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2018)

- 3.1.1 The NPPF was originally published in 2012 and was updated in July 2018. The updated NPPF contains the following policy relevant to this assessment.
- 3.1.2 Para 184 sets out the range of asset which are classified as comprising the historic environment. It also states that “these assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.”
- 3.1.3 Para 185 sets out that local plans should have a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment.
- 3.1.4 Para 186 states that “When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.”
- 3.1.5 Para 187 and Parag 188 set out the local planning authorities’ responsibility to have access to and maintain a Historic Environment Record, and that this information should be publicly accessible.
- 3.1.6 Parag 189 states that “in determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.” This also sets out the duties of assessors and applicants for desk-based assessment and evaluation of development areas.
- 3.1.7 Para 192 sets out that when determining planning applications authorities should take account of:
- 3.1.8 “a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- 3.1.9 b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- 3.1.10 c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.”
- 3.1.11 Para 193 states that “when considering the impact of a proposed Development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.”
- 3.1.12 It should be noted that the footnote to Parag 194 states that “non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.”
- 3.1.13 Finally, Para 201 states that “not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 195 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 196, as appropriate, taking into account the relative

significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.”

3.2 Folkestone & Hythe District Council Core Strategy Review

3.2.1 The Core Strategy (2013) has been adopted and some policies within the Local Plan (2006) remain in force. In addition, the Places and Policies Plan is emerging and covers policies which will be lost and which will be saved moving forward. Below are the policies within the Places and Policies Plan which are applicable to the proposed Development. If an issue is not covered by a local policy or the local policy is not in line with current national policy, then national policy will take precedence. The Places and Policies Local Plan is an emerging document which has been given due consideration in this assessment.

Table 4 – Heritage policies from Places and Policies Local Plan

Policy Number	Policy Text
Policy HE1 (Heritage Assets)	The Council will grant permission for proposals which promote an appropriate and viable use of heritage assets, consistent with their conservation and their significance, particularly where these bring at risk or under-used heritage asset back into use or improve public accessibility to the asset.
Policy HE2 (Archaeology)	<p>Important archaeological sites, together with their settings, will be protected and, where possible, enhanced. Development which would adversely affect them will not be permitted.</p> <p>Proposals for new development must include an appropriate description of the significance of any heritage assets that may be affected, including the contribution of their setting. The impact of the development proposals on the significance of the heritage assets should be sufficiently assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Desk-based assessment, archaeological field evaluation and/or historic building assessment may be required as appropriate to the case.</p> <p>Where the case for development affecting a heritage asset of archaeological interest is accepted, the archaeological remains should be preserved <i>in situ</i> as the preferred approach. Where this is not possible or justified, appropriate provision for preservation by record may be an acceptable alternative. Any archaeological investigation and recording should be undertaken in accordance with a specification and programme of work (including details of a suitable archaeological body to carry out the work) to be submitted to and approved by the Council in advance of development commencing.</p>

3.3 Folkestone & Hythe District Council Core Strategy Review (2019)

3.3.1 The Core Strategy Review (2019) is an emerging document which has been given due consideration in this assessment due to several new policies which are relevant to the scheme.

Table 5 – Heritage policies from the Core Strategy Review – Policy SS7 – New Garden Settlement Place-Shaping Principles

Policy Number	Policy Text
(5) Enhanced heritage assets	<p>a. A heritage strategy shall be agreed that identifies how the development will conserve and enhance local heritage assets and their setting, including the Grade I listed Scheduled Monument of Westenhanger Castle (and its associated barns, stables and outbuildings), the Grade II listed Otterpool Manor Farm and Upper Otterpool and any other designated or non-designated heritage assets identified. The application shall be supported by a detailed heritage strategy, setting out how the long term, viable use of heritage assets will be established and where necessary providing mechanisms for their integration into the development. The Heritage Strategy shall include a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) setting out the management and re-use of the site in relation to Westenhanger Castle, Manor and Barns. 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;</p> <p>b. The heritage strategy should include an archaeology strategy, with an initial archaeological assessment guiding archaeological works and to inform discussions about preservation in situ or investigation. The archaeology strategy should be kept under active review;</p> <p>c. The provision of public art should be an integral part of the heritage strategy</p> <p>d. Westenhanger Castle and its setting shall become a focal point for the new settlement that informs its character. The development shall provide an enhanced setting for the Castle, including generous public open space through the delivery of a new park, and shall protect key views. Proposals shall explore the opportunity to recreate the historic southern approach to the Castle and provide mechanisms for its integration with the development;</p> <p>e. Other archaeological and heritage assets will be evaluated, conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced. Proposals must include an appropriate description of the significance of any heritage assets that may be affected, including the contribution of their setting;</p> <p>f. Proposals should explore the potential for:</p> <p>i. Renovating the existing buildings and barns to conserve the heritage assets at Westenhanger Castle and improve the setting of the building;</p> <p>ii. Providing space for appropriate sustainable uses for the asset and its setting; and</p> <p>iii. Enhancing and positively contributing to the conservation of all relevant heritage assets both within and outside the allocation boundary, such as the setting of Lymgne Castle and the Lymgne Conservation Area where appropriate.</p>

4 Archaeological and Historic Background

4.1.1 This section provides an updated assessment of the archaeological and historic baseline for the DBA based on assets which have been identified since the issue of the DBA in 2016/17 and which do not appear on the Kent HER. There is one designated asset (CA2) and 45 non-designated assets (122-166) that have been identified on Figures 1 and 2 respectively. This addendum does not include an assessment of assets which have been brought to light through archaeological fieldwork but does include those that have been identified through desk-based study or by further walkover surveys in 2017 and 2018. Assets identified through archaeological fieldwork carried out as part of the proposed Otterpool Park development are reported on separately and form appendices to the Cultural Heritage chapter of the Otterpool Park Environmental Statement.

4.2 Designated Assets

Conservation Areas

- 4.2.1 Aldington Church Area conservation area (CA2) lies 1.8km to the southwest of the site (Figure 1). The conservation area contains 12 grade II listed buildings, one grade II* listed building, and the grade I listed Church of St Martin. There is no conservation area appraisal available for this conservation area.
- 4.2.2 The village is a linear settlement which stretches along Church Lane and lies around 1km to the east of the modern village of Aldington. The village lies on a high point within the mostly flat landscape which lies to the north of Romney Marsh. At present the landscape is characterised by arable farmland which is interspersed with small areas of woodland. Due to its slightly elevated position within the landscape the square tower of St Martins Church is prominent within the landscape from some distance away including along the Roman Road from Lympne (Aldington Road) and from within Romney Marsh.
- 4.2.3 Historically the parish was part of the manor of Aldington which was first recorded in AD 961 (British History, 2018). The manor was also later recorded in the Domesday Book (Martin, 2003) as belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The parish or manor was never part of Westenhanger or Otterpool. However, detached portions of the parish once lay within the site close to Port Lympne (RPG2) and to the north of the Roman road. These areas are no longer part of Aldington parish. The boundaries of the present parish lie 250m to the west of the site at its nearest point.
- 4.2.4 The village likely has Saxon origins, but the present village mostly dates to the medieval period and is centred around the 11th century church. The church was part of the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury which now lies in ruins adjacent to the church. The grade II* listed court lodge farmhouse dates to the 14th century and was the hunting lodge which replaced the bishop's palace and was altered and extended in the 15th and 19th centuries. In later periods the village was said to be the home of a smuggling gang who operated across Romney Marsh.
- 4.2.5 The setting of this village is mostly defined by its agricultural surroundings and the views of the church from the Roman road and Romney Marsh to the south. However, views from the Roman road and more modern village to the west are limited due to the built form of the modern village and topography. The character of this setting is mostly rural with few modern intrusions.
- 4.2.6 This significance of the conservation area is based mostly in its historic interest as a village of antiquity within the landscape which adds to the understanding of the importance of the region due to its links to the Archbishop of Canterbury and other important figures. In addition, this conservation area offers aesthetic interest for its vernacular architecture,

unaltered layout, and general rural character of its immediate setting which has been unaltered for centuries.

- 4.2.7 There is potential for the proposed Development to bring some change within the distant setting of this village through change to a more urban landscape. However, significant views of this asset are largely from the south looking towards the church tower and these would not be affected by the proposed Development. In addition, the immediate setting of this asset would not be affected, and its agrarian rural nature would be maintained.
- 4.2.8 The Conservation Area is considered to be of medium value although it contains buildings of national significance. Due to its distance from the site, the source of its heritage significance, and the location of its key views and main setting this asset would not be affected by the proposed Development. This asset is not taken forward for further assessment.

4.3 Non-Designated Assets

Prehistoric Period (30,000 BC – 600BC)

- 4.3.1 Through a combination of LiDAR analysis and geophysical survey (SUMO Services 2018) nine possible Bronze Age burial barrows (130-136, 155, 156) have been identified within and surrounding the site (**Plate 1** and Figure 2). Values are given based on available knowledge at the time of writing, however (as stated in Section 2.1) may alter. Further assessment of all the barrows both on and off site that may be impacted by the development is undertaken in the Barrows Statement of Significance (Arcadis 2018a).
- 4.3.2 Two of these barrows (155, 156) lie 242m and 800m, respectively, to the southwest of the site to the south of Harringe Brooks Wood. Both features (155, 156) appear to be upstanding features on the LiDAR though both lie within arable land and have likely been affected by ploughing. These two features have not been subject to geophysical survey or archaeological trial trenching. If these features are confirmed to be barrows they are potentially of medium value. They will not be physically affected by the development, however as upstanding monuments, they contribute to the landscape and their settings may be affected. They will therefore be taken forward for assessment.
- 4.3.3 Two further possible barrows (133, 134) lie within the application site boundary to the east of Barrow Hill, Sellindge. These were identified through geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology 2018), with the latter also showing up as a slight mound on LiDAR. These were thought to form a group with other known barrows (44, 46, 116) in this area which were identified through the Kent Historic Environment Record (KHER). All these barrows lie within arable farm land and have likely been affected by ploughing. Both 133 and 134 were recently excavated by a trial trench evaluation which discounted both of them as barrows (Oxford Archaeology 2018) therefore they will not be taken forward to further assessment.
- 4.3.4 One possible barrow (136) lies in a seemingly isolated position to the southeast of Otterpool Quarry. It did not show clearly on the geophysical survey (SUMO Services 2018) however it has been subject to trial trenching (Oxford Archaeology 2018) and confirmed to be a likely barrow of regional (medium) value. It has the potential to be physically impacted by the development and for its setting to experience change and it is therefore taken forward for assessment.
- 4.3.5 The final group of barrows (130, 131, 132, 135) lie on the high ground to the west of Barrow Hill. These barrows form a large group with barrows already identified on the KHER by means of aerial photography and reported on in the DBA (58, 113, 114, 115). Barrows 130-132 and 135 do not show as mounds on the LiDAR but were identified through geophysical survey (SUMO Services 2018) and archaeological trial trenching (Oxford Archaeology 2018). All but one (132) were confirmed by the trial trenching to be barrows. They have the

potential to be physically impacted by the development and for their settings to experience change and are taken forward for further assessment in the Environmental Statement and in the Barrows Statement of Significance (Arcadis 2018a). Assessment of significance of these barrows may change pending results of the trial trenching but, based on available evidence, are considered to be of regional significance with i.e. of medium value.



Plate 1: LiDAR data (1m resolution) showing barrows

Medieval Period to Early Tudor Period (AD 1066 – c 1540)

- 4.3.6 There are seventeen non-designated assets (122, 128, 137-139, 147, 148, 149, 154, 155, 157, 158, 159, 161, 163, 164 and 165) which are thought to date to the medieval or early Tudor period within the site and the 500m study area, that have been identified since the original DBA was written.
- 4.3.7 Of these, thirteen (128, 137-139, 147, 148, 149, 154, 155, 157, 158, 161, 165) are thought to be associated with Westenhanger Castle (also once known as Westenhanger Manor) (SM6) and are located within the site either wholly or in part. The medieval or early Tudor park pale defining the Castle's deer park (154) was identified through analysis of historic mapping (see 2.4). The area covered by the park has experienced a number of changes in the modern period. North of Westenhanger Castle much of the area that once formed part of the park has been impacted by the construction of the M20 and HS1. South of Westenhanger Castle a proportion of the park has been impacted by Folkestone Racecourse. Despite these changes the park pale can still be seen in some places in the landscape as a ditch which forms part of modern field boundaries and can also be detected from LiDAR. The fields within the pale boundary are larger than those outside. The park pale marks the boundary of the Tudor and possibly Saxon and Medieval estate of Westenhanger Manor/Castle (SM6). The earliest maps e.g. Robert Morden's map of 1695 shows it as a fenced feature following the line of Ashford Road and Stone Street and then running westwards through Stanford parish towards Gibbons Brook Farm where it turns south and joins with Ashford Road again at Barrow Hill. The park is also shown on the same historic maps to extend east of Stone Street in the area now occupied by Sandling Park. However, its boundary this side of Stone Street has not so far been possible to trace and it is therefore not shown on Figure 2. The park was a great park, commensurate with an important country house that, for period from c 1542 to 1585 was owned by three Tudor monarchs - Henry VIII, Mary I and Elizabeth I. The landscape features listed below are all within the former park.
- 4.3.8 The walled garden or orchard (166) mentioned in Tudor documents associated with the Tudor phase of the castle was also identified through a combination of historic mapping and geophysical survey. The formal walled garden lay to the south of southern arm of the moat of the castle, in an area which is now under the north circuit of the racecourse and partly under a tarmac carparking area. More detail on this asset is included in the Castle Statement of Significance (Arcadis 2017b).
- 4.3.9 The causeway (149) which runs from Ashford Road in the south to Westenhanger Castle (SM6) formed the original access to the castle and its park. It is shown on historic maps from at least 1769 (see Section 2.4.1) and is sometimes shown as tree-lined. A gap in the park pale fence is shown on one of the earliest maps (from 1695) where the causeway joins Ashford Road. The causeway has now been partially lost beneath the racecourse (153) but is still visible on the ground in other places as a field boundary formed of a water filled ditch with a raised bank. It can also be seen on LiDAR (**Plate 2**).
- 4.3.10 The deer park pale (154), the walled garden or orchard (166) and the causeway (149) are important elements in the designed landscape around Westenhanger Castle (SM6) and will be physically impacted by the development. Therefore, they will be taken forward for further assessment in the Statement of Significance for the Castle (Arcadis 2017b) and the Environmental Statement. Based on current knowledge they are considered to have regional significance i.e. medium value.
- 4.3.11 A sub-rectangular field is shown as what look like orchards on the OS map of 1797 (161) to the north of Ashford Road and east of the causeway. This asset is located within the southern portion of the racecourse in an area of improved grassland. This presumed orchard is assumed to be contemporary with the castle and part of its landscaped grounds however

it cannot be discounted that this orchard is later in date. LiDAR data shows a series of slight rectilinear banks in this field which may be to do with the orchard or its former land use as part of the deerpark (**Plate 2**). Based on current knowledge this possible heritage asset is of low value. It will be physically impacted by the development and is taken forward for further assessment in the Statement of Significance for the Castle (Arcadis 2017b) and the Environmental Statement.

- 4.3.12 The site of the former Pound House (157) lies 520m to the southeast of the castle on Stone Street, beneath the present village of Westenhangar. The Pound House was formerly the residence of the Bailiff of the Castle Estates. The Home Counties magazine records that during the demolition of the Pound House in the early 20th century a Tudor plasterwork ceiling was revealed featuring the royal coat of arms of Henry VIII. This confirmed its date and its association with the Castle (Cheney 1910). The house derived its name from being close to the castle pound, where, during the medieval or Tudor period the hunting dogs and other important livestock were manged and on occasion kept. The Pound House is marked on the OS 1:2500 map from 1873 as was 'The Pound' building just to the north. Both the former Pound House (157) and Pound are no longer surviving and are considered to be of low value. They will not be impacted by the development being outside the outline planning application site boundary. A track (158) is shown on maps from 1797 to 1892 leading from the Pound House to the southeast corner of the Castle. This may have been a route contemporary with the Pound House that gave access to the Castle (SM6). This asset is of low value but will be impacted by the development. Both the Pound House (157) and the track leading from it (158) will be taken forward for further assessment as one informs the other and both are elements within the Castle's Deer Park.
- 4.3.13 A group of water features (128/137, 138, 139, 147, 148,) identified through LiDAR, walkover and historic mapping analysis lie within the former Westenhangar Castle Park, close to or within the current racecourse (153). Four of these are former field boundaries (128/137, 138, 139) preserved within the present Folkestone Racecourse (153) and take the form of drains within the modern landscape. Based on their presence on the 1797 and late 18th century mapping it is thought that these drains relate to medieval field boundaries or draining systems. If so, they probably have some function related to the Castle. One of these (128) has been lost beneath the racecourse. This boundary is an extension of the presumed medieval field boundary (137) which lies within the centre of the racecourse. All these water features (apart from 128) have survived due to being in an area unsuitable for pastoral or arable farming.
- 4.3.14 These drains are fed by the East Stour River and appear to be related to two other water features (147, 148). 147 is an amorphous area which is also thought to have been for water management. This asset consists of two channels which are still filled with water and wind through an area of rough overgrown tussocky grass. It is unclear what date this asset might be or its overall function. 148 is a rectangular feature to the east of the causeway (149) defined by ditches which still survives on the ground and appears to hold water. Both features match with features seen on late 18th century, 19th century and modern mapping. It is thought that they may be a fishponds or other water features associated with Westenhangar Castle (SM6) but further investigation would be needed to confirm this. These water feature assets (128/137, 138, 139, 147, 148) are of considered to be of low value but may be of medium value if found to be part of the medieval or Tudor landscape of the Castle. They will be impacted by the development and are taken forward for assessment in the Statement of Significance for the Castle (Arcadis 2017b) and the Environmental Statement.
- 4.3.15 In between the northern arm of the racecourse (153) and the racecourse lake is a further unknown feature (165) identified through LiDAR analysis (**Plate 2**). This long rectangular field appears to enclose a long oval feature which may represent an earthwork bank or ditch. It is not visible on the ground or from aerial photos. It is unclear what the purpose of this

feature might be at present, however it aligns with the castle and the Tudor garden and is likely to be contemporary with the Castle therefore. Alternatively, it could be a military feature associated with the use of the racecourse during WWII. This potential heritage asset will be impacted by the development but is of low value. It is taken forward for further assessment.

- 4.3.16 Further assessment of assets (128, 137-139, 147, 148, 149, 154, 155, 157, 158, 161, 165) associated with Westenhanger Castle (SM6) is undertaken in the Westenhanger Castle Statement of Significance (Arcadis 2017b).
- 4.3.17 The remaining seven assets comprise areas of probable ridge and furrow (122, 159, 163, 164) detected from LiDAR analysis. The latter three areas of ridge and furrow are probably within the area that was later emparked (**Plate 2**).
- 4.3.18 The first area of ridge and furrow (122) lies 220m to the west of Barrow Hill in a small area of woodland; this location being the probable reason for its survival. The area surrounding the woodland is mostly arable land which has resulted in the loss of any wider areas of ridge and furrow which may have existed in this area.
- 4.3.19 The second area of ridge and furrow (159) was identified through LiDAR within the boundary of the current racecourse. This ridge and furrow is doubtful as it does not survive as earthworks on the ground. It may alternatively relate to the military use of the racecourse (153).
- 4.3.20 The final areas of ridge and furrow (163, 164) lie outside the site but within the 500m study area with the closest (164) lying 21m from the application site boundary. The areas lie within Kiln Wood which forms part of Sandling Park (RPG2). The ridge and furrow is separated from the site by the A20 Ashford Road but indicates that some areas of the deer park which are now woodland were once open arable land.
- 4.3.21 The areas of ridge and furrow represent small areas of survival of medieval agricultural practice and demonstrate the effect that modern agricultural regimes have had on the landscape within the 500m study area. Though the areas have not been investigated archaeologically they are assumed to be medieval based on their appearance and location within later woodland plantations. These areas of ridge and furrow are relatively rare survivals within the 500m study area and hold historic interest as part of the development of the site. These assets are of low value.
- 4.3.22 The two areas of ridge and furrow which lie within the site (122, 159) have potential to be affected by the proposed Development and will be taken forward for further assessment.

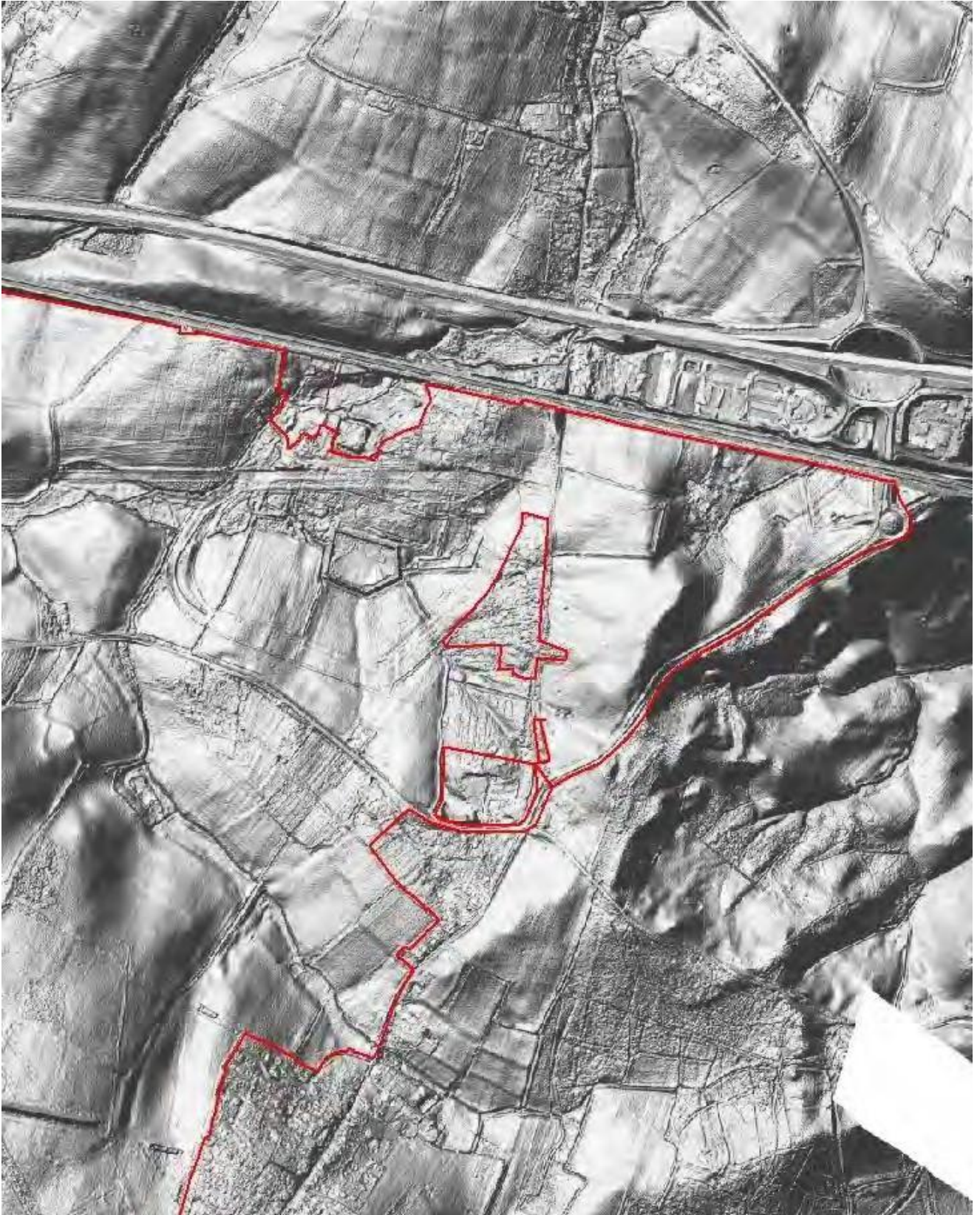


Plate 2: LiDAR data (1m resolution) showing Westenhanger Castle's landscape features

Modern (c 1898 to Present)

- 4.3.23 There are ten assets (126, 127, 129, 142, 143, 150-153, 162) which date to the modern period within the site or the 500m study area.
- 4.3.24 Folkestone Racecourse (153) was first constructed in 1898 within the former grounds of Westenhanger Castle (SM6). The course was and is a righthand oval with a straight heading west towards Barrow Hill. The centre of the course is farmed and contains a lake which was constructed in the 1970s or 80s (Peter Kendall pers. comm). Some of the structures on the racecourse date to this original period of activity but most have now been replaced by more modern structures.
- 4.3.25 In common with many racecourses the open land within the race circuit was used for early aviation and there may be some remains surviving of this use.
- 4.3.26 During the First World War the Canadian Expeditionary Force made use of the racecourse as well as land at Otterpool as a base for some of their training activities. Tents appear to have been the accommodation, rather than huts, but there are references to a YMCA hut. A postcard of 1916 entitled 'Otterpool Camp, Sellindge' shows a mass of bell tents along a road, in an unknown location but possibly Otterpool Lane or Ashford Road. Further plans and photos are likely to exist in the Canadian National Archives (Peter Kendall email November 16th 2017). WW1 archaeology should be anticipated in these areas as well as on Lympne Airfield and it should be noted that the WWI camps were targeted by Zeppelin bombs.
- 4.3.27 Between 1940 and 1941 the racecourse was used as a dummy airfield to draw attention from the airfield at Lympne However, in 1944 RAF Westenhanger became an active airfield after the arrival of the 660 squadron.
- 4.3.28 Several huts or bunkers were constructed on the racetrack, the remains of which are likely to still exist, if not removed after the war. Remnants of some of the wartime buildings can still be seen as rubble around the racecourse and one possible hanger survival (WS19) can be seen to the south of Westenhanger village (Arcadis, 2016/2017). The racecourse was returned to its primary function after the War and remained in use until 2016 when it was closed.
- 4.3.29 This asset has links to Westenhanger Station (BH3) which provided access to the racecourse from Hythe and London during its life. The racecourse has also been part of the identity of the area since the late 19th/early 20th centuries and forms a large and striking feature within the modern landscape.
- 4.3.30 This asset offers historic interest as a major development in the character of the area and its varied use throughout its history. In particular this historic interest can be linked to the military use of the landscape within the 500m study area across both of the World Wars. The asset also offers aesthetic interest due to its influence on the landscape within the site.
- 4.3.31 Overall this asset is of medium value due to its local importance and connection to nationally significant events through its activity during the War. This asset has the potential to be affected by the proposed Development and is taken forward for further assessment.
- 4.3.32 A narrow-gauge railway (127) joined Lympne Airfield (27) to RAF Westenhanger and Westenhanger Station (BH3) in the north. This asset is now mostly lost but can be seen on LiDAR, geophysics and on an OS map of 1920. This asset is of low importance and will be physically impacted by the development. It will be taken forward for further assessment.

- 4.3.33 Seven modern features (126, 129, 142, 143, 150, 151, 162) are linked to Lympne Airfield (27) and its use in WW2. These assets comprise:
- The sites of two possible Pillboxes as identified on LiDAR (142, 143) which lie around the edge of the huts site to the west of Otterpool Lane. These assets lie within the 500m study area but not within the site.
 - The wall of the former rifle range (126) at the airfield seen during a walkover of the airfield.
 - The earthwork remains of a former dispersal pen (162) which lies adjacent to Aldington Road and can be seen on aerial photographs.
 - Remains of an array of buildings lining Aldington Road and seen on the LiDAR (129) and identified from aerial photos of the airfield in the 1930s as hangars. These do not show on maps of the 1920s or 1940 so were short-lived.
 - The site of an unknown building at the airfield (150) which may be a remnant of the WWII infrastructure which lay along the southern edge of the airfield.
 - The site of a possible gun emplacement (151) to the southwest of the former civil airfield runway. This feature survives as cropmarks and is visible on LiDAR. It is visible on the ground as a hollowed out circle with trees now growing inside.
- 4.3.34 All these assets form a group value with the airfield (27) and other associated assets which have been examined in earlier assessments (Arcadis, 2016/2017b). These assets provide historic interest as part of a regionally significant airfield which also played a key role in nationally significant events. The assets also have potential to offer evidential interest through their potential to provide more information about the use and scale of the airfield throughout its military life.
- 4.3.35 The assets are of medium value due to their association with the important airfield and its military history. These assets have the potential to be affected by the proposed Development and are taken forward for further assessment.
- 4.3.36 A further asset which dates to the modern period is the runway (152) associated with the use of Lympne Airfield (27) in the 1950s and 1960s. This relates to Lympne Airfield (27) but to its civil history and not its military life.
- 4.3.37 Lympne Airfield began its life as a civil airfield and was returned to this role both between and following the Wars until its closure. During these periods the airfield still hosted some historically significant events such as races and long-distance challenges. However, most of these took place in the pre or inter-war periods and the later period is of lesser interest.
- 4.3.38 The civil runway (152) holds historic interest through its links to the later, post-war, period of the airfield's civil history. In addition, this runway is one of the last tangible remnants that the airfield ever existed within this area of the site due to modern industrial development to the east of Otterpool Lane.
- 4.3.39 The runway is of low value and local interest but has potential to be affected by the proposed Development and so is taken forward for further assessment.

Undated

- 4.3.40 There are nine assets (123-125, 140, 141, 144-146, 160) identified through LiDAR which are of unknown date and lie within the site or the 500m study area.
- 4.3.41 A group of small positive features (123, 124, 125) lie to the northeast of Barrow Hill close to the northern edge of the site and adjacent to the present railway line. These assets were identified on LiDAR and are of unknown date or purpose. They are potentially small dumps of material or natural geological features. The features take the form of small circular

mounds which at present are not thought to be connected to barrows found across the site. These assets are of low value but have potential to be affected by the proposed Development and so are taken forward for further assessment.

- 4.3.42 The next group of assets (140, 141) lies to the south of the military huts to the west of Otterpool Lane. These assets were identified through LiDAR analysis and are of unknown date or purpose. Their proximity to the military features may suggest a potential link but they may also be agricultural or natural features. These assets are of negligible value but have potential to be affected by the proposed Development through change to their setting and so are taken forward for further assessment.
- 4.3.43 A further asset (144) of unknown purpose or date lies to the southwest of the civil runway (152) at Lympne Airfield (27). The asset is of unknown date or purpose but on LiDAR it appears to be a small rectangular structure which may be a building associated with the airfield. This asset is of low value but has potential to be affected by the proposed Development and so is taken forward for further assessment.
- 4.3.44 To the east of Stone Street two former ponds (145, 146) are located within the farmland. One (145) appears to have a drainage channel leading to it from the northwest. These features are undated. However, the direction of the channel leading to one of the ponds (145) may suggest it has links to activity on the Westenhanger Estate and so suggests a date of medieval or earlier for this feature. These assets are of low value but have potential to be affected by the proposed Development and so are taken forward for further assessment.
- 4.3.45 A sub-square feature (160) shows on LiDAR within the northern circuit of the Racecourse. It cannot be traced on any historic maps and its exact location with the confines of the Racecourse Circuit suggest it is Racecourse-related. It cannot be ruled out however that it could have a military function or that it could be related to the Castle (SM6). Further investigation would be needed to confirm this. The feature is partially overlain by or overlies the possible ridge and furrow (159) which lies across this part of the racecourse. This asset is of low value and has the potential to be affected by the proposed Development so is taken forward for further assessment.

5 Conclusions

- 5.1.1 The purpose of this document is to provide an additional baseline assessment to that provided in the 2016 DBA (Arcadis, 2016) due to the progression of investigations and an expansion of the site area from 700ha to 765ha.
- 5.1.2 Overall the additional assets discovered during the course of further desk-based assessment and consultation expand on data within the 2016 DBA. The site and study area partially preserves many elements of past landscapes within the present landscape, and have influenced the work on the Framework Masterplan.
- 5.1.3 Of particular interest within the 500m study area and site are those features associated with Westenhanger Castle and the medieval manor it served. These assets have the potential to build understanding of the scale of the landscape in which the medieval castle sat and how that landscape was used during the medieval period.
- 5.1.4 Also of interest, are those features which are related to the military history of the site through their associations with Lympne Airfield or the short lived RAF Westenhanger.
- 5.1.5 Assets discovered during LiDAR analysis and assets which have been highlighted during consultation or through other means have been assessed. Those which have the potential to be affected by the proposed Development will be taken forward for further assessment. These assets are set out in the Summary Tables (Appendix A).
- 5.1.6 Those features which lie outside the site and would not be affected by the proposed Development are:
- Two areas of ridge and furrow (163, 164) in Sandling Park (RPG2).
 - Aldington Church Area conservation area (CA2).
- 5.1.7 Aldington Church Area conservation area (CA2) has not been taken forward for further assessment as the main elements which contribute to its heritage significance and key views of the conservation area would not be affected by the proposed Development.

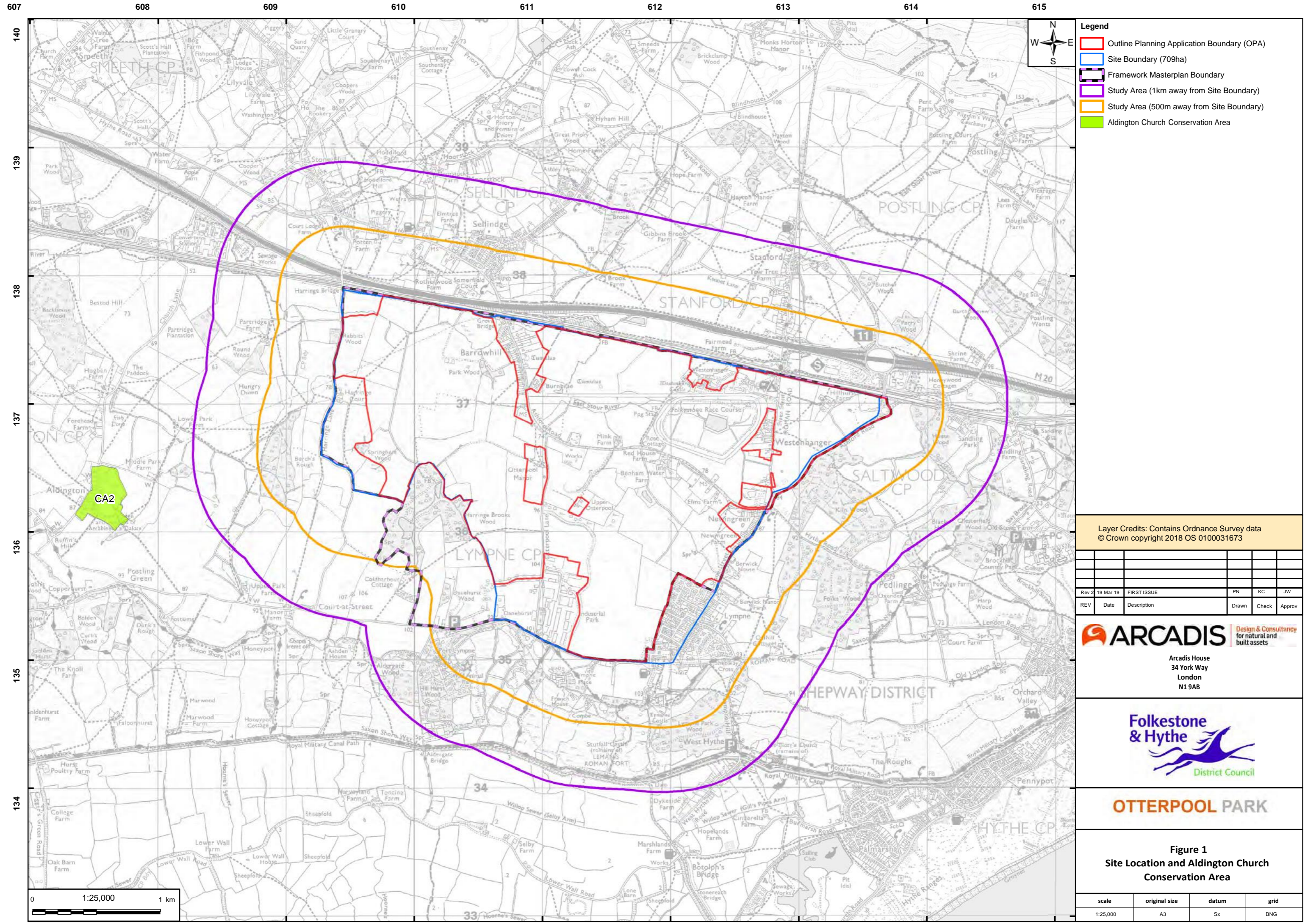
5.2 Recommendations

- 5.2.1 The recommendations of this assessment are that:
- Assets which have potential to be affected by the proposed Development are taken forward for further assessment in the Environmental Statement.

6 Bibliography

- Arcadis 2016, updated 2017 Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment Otterpool Park, Lympne, Kent
- Arcadis 2017a, updated 2018 Historic Buildings and Structures Appraisal, Otterpool Park, Lympne, Kent
- Arcadis 2017b, updated 2018 Westenhanger Castle, near Hythe Kent – Statement of Significance
- Arcadis 2018a, Prehistoric Barrows, Otterpool Park, Kent – Statement of Significance
- Arcadis 2018b, Otterpool Roman Villa, Otterpool Park, Kent – Statement of Significance
- British History Online (Accessed September 2018) (<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/>)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2014) Code of Conduct, Reading.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2014) Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment, Reading.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2014/updated January 2017) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments, Reading.
- Cheney, A,D 1910, 'An Ancient House at Westenhanger' in *The Home Counties Magazine Vol XII*
- Headland Archaeology 2018, Otterpool Park, Kent - Geophysical Survey. Report OPHK17
- Folkestone District Council. Planning Policy Website (Accessed 2018) (Deprecated)
- Legislation.gov.uk (Accessed 2018). (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/>)
- Martin 2003, A Complete Translation of the Domesday Book.
- Oxford Archaeology 2018, Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent – Archaeological Evaluation Reports for Fields 1 to 10
- SUMO Services 2018, Geophysical Survey Report, Otterpool Kent. ,Report 11903
- Vision of Britain Through Time (Accessed January 2018) (<http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/>)
- UK Airfield Guide (for aerial photos) (www.ukairfieldguide.net/airfields/Lympne)

7 Figures



- Legend**
- Outline Planning Application Boundary (OPA)
 - Site Boundary (709ha)
 - Framework Masterplan Boundary
 - Study Area (1km away from Site Boundary)
 - Study Area (500m away from Site Boundary)
 - Aldington Church Conservation Area

Layer Credits: Contains Ordnance Survey data
© Crown copyright 2018 OS 0100031673

REV	Date	Description	Drawn	Check	Approv
Rev 2	19 Mar 19	FIRST ISSUE	PN	KC	JW

ARCADIS Design & Consultancy for natural and built assets

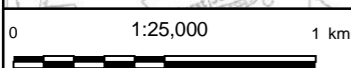
Arcadis House
34 York Way
London
N1 9AB

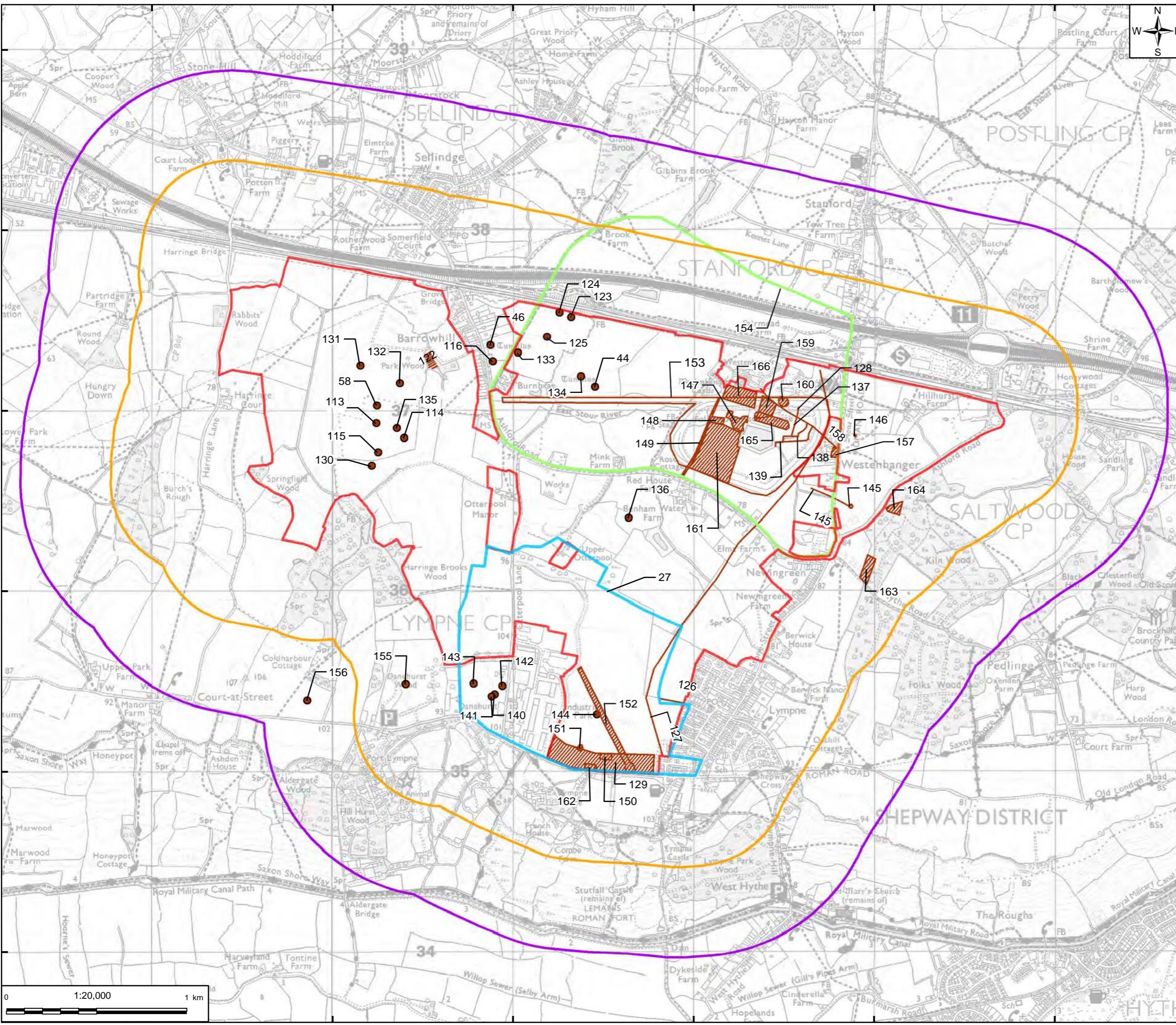


OTTERPOOL PARK

Figure 1
Site Location and Aldington Church Conservation Area

scale	original size	datum	grid
1:25,000	A3	Sx	BNG





- Legend**
- Outline Planning Application Boundary (OPA)
 - Study Area (500m away from Site Boundary)
 - Study Area (1km away from Site Boundary)
 - Deer Park
 - RAF Lympne
- Non-designated heritage assets**
- Non Designated heritage assets Points
 - Non Designated heritage assets Line
 - Non Designated heritage assets Polygon

Layer Credits: Contains Ordnance Survey data
© Crown copyright 2018 OS 0100031673

REV	Date	Description	Drawn	Check	Approv
Rev 2	18 Jan 19	FIRST ISSUE	PN	KC	JW

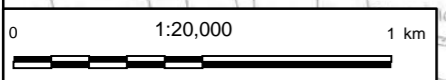
ARCADIS Design & Consultancy for natural and built assets

Arcadis House
34 York Way
London
N1 9AB



OTTERPOOL PARK

Figure 2
Non-Designated Heritage Assets



scale	original size	datum	grid
1:20,000	A3	Sx	BNG

APPENDIX A

Gazetteer for DBA addendum

Designated Assets

Project ID	Name	Easting	Northing	Source
CA2	Aldington Church Conservation Area	607580	136268	Arcadis

Non-designated Assets

Project ID	Name	Arcadis Period	Easting	Northing	Source
122	Ridge and Furrow west of Barrow Hill	Medieval	610538	137270	LiDAR
123	Unidentified positive feature NE of Barrow Hill	Unknown	611318	137516	LiDAR
124	Unidentified positive feature NE of Barrow Hill	Unknown	611253	137542	LiDAR
125	Unidentified positive feature NE of Barrow Hill	Unknown	611185	137407	LiDAR
126	Wall of WW2 rifle range on Lympne Airfield	Modern	611877	135391	LiDAR and walkover
127	Line of Narrow-gauge railway from the airfield to the station	Modern	612190	136180	LiDAR and historic mapping
128	Former field boundary (Ditch) south of the castle	Unknown, possibly medieval	612573	136992	LiDAR
129	WW2 Hangars at Lympne Airfield	Modern	611472	135067	LiDAR and aerial photo from 1930s

Otterpool Park Environmental Statement
Appendix 9.2 – Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment Addendum

Project ID	Name	Arcadis Period	Easting	Northing	Source
130	Barrow west of Barrow Hill	Prehistoric	610214	136693	LiDAR and walkover
131	Barrow west of Barrow Hill	Prehistoric	610150	137243	LiDAR and walkover
132	Barrow west of Barrow Hill	Prehistoric	610370	137150	LiDAR and walkover
133	Barrow east of Barrow Hill	Prehistoric	611023	137317	LiDAR and walkover
134	Barrow east of Barrow Hill	Prehistoric	611372	137187	LiDAR and walkover
135	Barrow west of Barrow Hill	Prehistoric	610350	136900	LiDAR and walkover
136	Barrow southeast of Otterpool Quarry	Prehistoric	611641	136410	LiDAR and walkover
137	Historic Field Boundary within racecourse	Medieval?	612551	136907	LiDAR and walkover
138	Historic Field Boundary within racecourse	Medieval?	612568	136856	LiDAR and walkover
139	Historic Field Boundary within racecourse	Medieval?	612565	136832	LiDAR and walkover
140	Unknown feature to South of Military Huts, west of Otterpool Lane	Unknown	610894	135426	LiDAR
141	Unknown feature to South of Military Huts, west of Otterpool Lane	Unknown	610878	135413	LiDAR
142	Possible Pillbox location, WW2, around huts west of Otterpool Lane	Modern	610937	135472	LiDAR

Otterpool Park Environmental Statement
Appendix 9.2 – Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment Addendum

Project ID	Name	Arcadis Period	Easting	Northing	Source
143	Possible Pillbox location, WW2 around huts west of Otterpool Lane	Modern	610777	135486	LiDAR
144	Unknown feature adjacent to Civil runway at Lypne Airfield	Unknown	611460	135316	LiDAR and walkover
145	Possible drainage Channel and Pond east of Stone Street	Unknown, possibly medieval	612865	136467	LiDAR
146	Possible site of pond east of Stone Street	Unknown	612889	136860	LiDAR
147	Possible water/drainage features/ fishponds south of the Castle and possibly associated with it	Unknown, possibly medieval	612236	136940	LiDAR and walkover
148	Rectangular embanked feature east of causeway and south of castle -possible pond or water feature possibly associated with the Castle	Unknown, possibly medieval	612126	136945	LiDAR and walkover
149	Causeway to Westenhanger Castle from Ashford Road	Medieval	612034	136833	LiDAR and walkover
150	Unknown Building at Lypne Airfield	Modern	611510	135082	LiDAR
151	Possible Gun emplacement at Lypne Airfield	Modern	611368	135130	LiDAR and walkover
152	Lypne Civil airfield runway	Modern	611519	135261	LiDAR and walkover
153	Folkestone Racecourse	Modern	612240	136861	Other
154	Westenhanger Deer Park Pale	Medieval or Early Tudor	611940	137182	Historic Mapping and LiDAR

Otterpool Park Environmental Statement
Appendix 9.2 – Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment Addendum

Project ID	Name	Arcadis Period	Easting	Northing	Source
155	Barrow near Harringe Brooks Wood	Prehistoric	609855.6196	135392.2233	LiDAR
156	Barrow near Harringe Brooks Wood	Prehistoric	610402.1681	135482.5427	LiDAR
157	The former Pound House, Stone Street	Medieval or early Tudor	612575	136959	Historic Mapping
158	Track from former Pound House on Stone Street to Westenhanger Castle	Medieval or early Tudor?	612778	136766	Historic Mapping
159	Possible Ridge and Furrow on the racecourse	Medieval or could be modern and military in nature	612397	137012	LiDAR
160	Sub-square feature within northern arm of Racecourse.	Unknown, possibly Racecourse-related or military	612493	137050	LiDAR
161	Orchard Site east of the causeway to the castle	Medieval or Post Medieval	612126	136767	LiDAR and historic mapping
162	Earthwork at Lypne airfield (Dispersal Pen?) possibly same as/ confused with air raid shelter BH42	Modern	611422	135026	LiDAR and aerial photos
163	Ridge and Furrow in Kiln Wood, Sandling Park	Medieval	612958	136122	LiDAR
164	Ridge and Furrow in Kiln Wood, Sandling Park	Medieval	613111	136455	LiDAR
165	Unknown long oval shaped feature southeast of Castle and north of Racecourse Lake, possibly related to the Castle	Unknown, possibly medieval	612426	136944	LiDAR

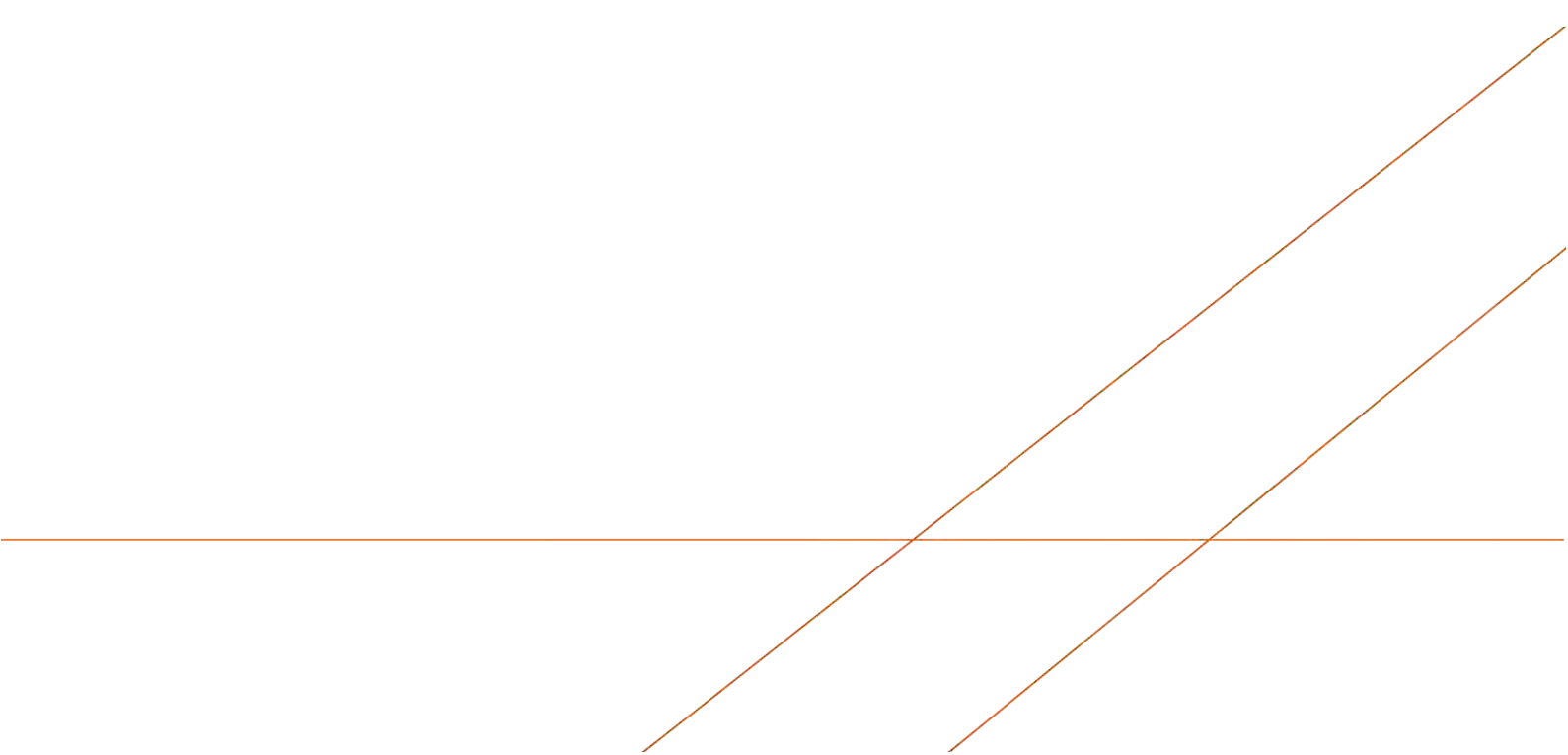
Otterpool Park Environmental Statement
Appendix 9.2 – Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment Addendum

Project ID	Name	Arcadis Period	Easting	Northing	Source
166	Tudor Garden to Westenhanger Castle	Early Tudor	612255	137081	Historic Mapping



Arcadis UK

80 Fen
80 Fenchurch Street
London
T: +44 (0) 20 7812 2000
arcadis.com



OTTERPOOL PARK ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Appendix 9.2 Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

NOVEMBER 2017



Otterpool Park Environmental Statement
Appendix 9.2: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

Otterpool Park ES - Appendix 9.2 Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

Author Tom Davies and Emily Plunkett

Checkers TD and Kate Clover

Approver Jenny Wylie

Report No [Click here to enter text.](#)

Date OCTOBER 2016 UPDATED NOVEMBER 2017

VERSION CONTROL

Version	Date	Author	Changes
001	October 2016	Tom Davies and Emily Plunkett	Draft
002	November 2016	TD and EP	Updated draft for internal review
003	December 2016	TD and EP	Technical Review
004	August 2017	TD and EP	Updated from review and comments
005	November 2017	TD and EP	Further Technical Review
D02	November 2018	TD and EP	EIA PM review
D03	November 2018	TD and EP	Quod/client review
D04	January 2018	TD and EP	Legal review
Issue	26/2/2019	TD and EP	Issue for ES
D05	14/3/2019	TD and EP	Legal review
D06	2/11/2021	TD and EP	Consistency check
Issue	25/03/2022	TD and EP	Issue for ES

Otterpool Park Environmental Statement
Appendix 9.2: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

This report dated 17 November 2017 has been prepared for Otterpool Park LLP (the “Client”) in accordance with the terms and conditions of appointment dated 03 August 2016 (the “Appointment”) between the Client and Arcadis (UK) Limited (“Arcadis”) for the purposes specified in the Appointment. For avoidance of doubt, no other person(s) may use or rely upon this report or its contents, and Arcadis accepts no responsibility for any such use or reliance thereon by any other third party.

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
2 INTRODUCTION	1
2.1 Background.....	1
2.2 Aims and Objectives	1
2.3 Proposed Development.....	1
2.4 Site Location, Geology, Topography and Land Use	1
3 METHODOLOGY	2
3.1 Study Area	2
3.2 Consultation.....	2
3.3 Assessment Criteria.....	3
3.4 Site Visit	4
3.5 Sources	4
3.6 Presentation within the report.....	4
4 REGULATION AND POLICY	6
4.2 Legislation	6
4.3 Policy	6
4.4 Guidance.....	9
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL & HISTORIC LANDSCAPE BACKGROUND	11
5.1 Designated Assets Within the Site.....	11
5.2 Designated Assets within 1km of the Site.....	13
5.3 Non-designated Assets	16
5.4 Discussion of Non-designated Archaeological remains	28
6 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS.....	32
7 BUILT HERITAGE.....	36
7.2 Built Heritage Assets within the Site	36
7.3 Built Heritage Assets Within 1km of the Site.....	52
7.4 Discussion of Built Heritage	68

8	FURTHER ASSESSMENT	70
9	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	71
10	REFERENCES	73

TABLES

Table 1: Table of Significance (after EH 2008)	3
Table 2: HLC landscape types	30
Table 3: Scheduled Monuments	75
Table 4: Registered Parks and Gardens	75
Table 5: Listed Buildings	75
Table 6: Military Remains	77
Table 7: Built Heritage	77
Table 8: Non-designated Archaeological Assets	79
Table 9: Archaeological Events.....	85
Table 10: Assets Identified within Site Visit/Walkover Survey.....	86

FIGURES

Figure 1 - Site Location	
Figure 2 - Designated Assets with 1km	
Figure 3 - Non-designated BH Assets with 500m	
Figure 4 - Non-designated Assets and Military Remains within 500m	
Figure 5 - Archaeological Events	
Figure 6 - Assets identified from Site Walkover	
Figure 7 - Historic Landscape Characterisation Data	
Figure 8 - Historic Hedgerows	

PLATES

Plate 1: Westenhanger (from north)	11
Plate 2: Looking south across Stutfall Castle and The Royal Military Canal	15
Plate 3: The Tumulus at Barrow Hill (46).....	17

Plate 4: ploughed out Tumulus to the east of Barrow Hill (44).....	18
Plate 5: Military buildings to west of Otterpool Lane (view east).....	23
Plate 6: Pickett Hamilton Fort (view west).....	24
Plate 7: Features to the south of Harringe Court (WS1)	27
Plate 8: Grade I Listed barns at Westenhanger Castle (view east).....	36
Plate 9: Otterpool Manor viewed from the south-east.	38
Plate 10: Possible medieval barn at Otterpool Manor (view north west)	39
Plate 11: Farmhouse at Upper Otterpool (view east)	40
Plate 12: Farmhouse at Bellevue (View east).....	42
Plate 13: Stream Cottage and Grove Bridge Cottage	43
Plate 14: Newingreen Farm (view south)	45
Plate 15: Cottages to the west of Harringe Court.....	46
Plate 16: Arts and Crafts Cottages at Stone Street (view north east).....	47
Plate 17: Oast-house at Barrow Hill Farm.....	48
Plate 18: Railway cottages at Barrow Hill (view north).....	49
Plate 19: '1763' Farmhouse in Barrow Hill	50
Plate 20: Screening along northern edge of CTRL line looking north.....	51
Plate 21: Hedges to the east of Barrow Hill looking north.....	51
Plate 22: Lympne Hall (LB30) at centre of Lympne Conservation Area (view south east)	57
Plate 23: Looking north towards the site along the Holloway at Lympne Conservation Area.....	58
Plate 24: Screening from CTRL.....	60
Plate 25: View to the north from Ashford Road to the North Kent Downs at Stanford Windmill	61
Plate 26 Berwick House.....	62
Plate 27: Little Berwick from Stone Street to the west.	63
Plate 28: Forge Cottage viewed from the Aldington Road.....	64
Plate 29: Berwick Manor Farm viewed from Stone Street.....	65
Plate 30: Example of potential medieval or early post-medieval building at Aldington Road	67
Plate 31: Example of potential medieval or early post-medieval building at Aldington Road	68

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

APPENDIX B

Figures

Executive Summary

This Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment was carried out by Arcadis Consulting (UK) in 2016 and updated in 2017. It was carried out on behalf of Otterpool Park LLP for the proposed Otterpool Park garden settlement development. It has been written as part of the Stage 1 feasibility study to inform further work. The site covers an area of 709ha and comprises land between the M20 and the B2067 Aldington Road, close to the village of Lympe, Kent.

There are forty-one Listed Buildings, two Registered Parks and Gardens and seven Scheduled Monuments within 1km of the site; as well as four military crash sites, 47 non-designated built heritage assets and 121 non-designated archaeological assets recorded within 500m of the site. Cartographic analysis has shown that the site has had a long history as agricultural land with some diversification in the modern period. The site contains historic hedgerows, which would be protected under the Hedgerow Regulations, including coppiced wood and historic woodland copses. As such archaeological potential within the site is considered to range from moderate to low, with areas of specific archaeological interest identified. Specific areas of high archaeological potential identified within the site are located within the area of Westenhanger Castle in the north-east; to the north of the East Stour River around the identified barrow monuments; medieval potential associated with the site of Upper Otterpool, Otterpool Manor, Belle Vue, Harringe Court and other potential sites of medieval date; in the south of the site around the former Lympe Airfield. Additionally, several non-designated buildings and some indicators of archaeological potential (not recorded by the Kent HER) were documented which require further study and investigation. This is based on the information available at the time of production of this report in 2016.

Retention of certain historic buildings and heritage assets, together with informed consideration of how they are incorporated into the proposed Development, will help to provide diverse built form in the new town and serve as a potential visitor and tourist attraction. Similarly, where not retained, these assets have potential to provide information about the identity and history of the area and should be considered as resources in that sense. Recommendations are made concerning this throughout the report and will be further developed within the various future appraisal reports.

Consultation with Historic England and the heritage advisors at Kent County Council and Folkestone & Hythe District Council identified the following key areas for consideration:

- Maintaining the viability and significance of Westenhanger Castle and its two Grade I Listed barns in relationship to the proposed Development;
- Consideration of the setting and historic views from and to Westenhanger Castle and several designated and non-designated assets in and around the site and how these relationships might inform master-planning and design;
- Restoring the historic southerly aspect of Westenhanger Castle;
- Palaeo-environmental potential within the site associated with records of Hythe Beds and Head Deposits;
- Historic Landscape Characterisation and input in master-planning;
- Prehistoric barrows near the East River Stour;
- Listed and non-designated buildings as identified by this report;
- Lympe Conservation Area,
- The Registered Parks and Gardens of Sandling Park and Port Lympe, which lie close to the site;
- The settings of other non-designated assets which lie within the wider study area.

Further assessment of these assets will help to develop an understanding of the site in order to optimise the role that the site's diverse heritage resource can play in the outcome for the new garden settlement. It is recommended that appraisals be carried out of the key heritage assets to inform master-planning. The heritage assets and themes proposed for further study under the appraisals are as follows;

- Westenhanger Castle and barns (Scheduled and Grade I Listed respectively);
- The Grade II Listed Buildings of Otterpool Manor, Upper Otterpool and Belle Vue and other designated and non-designated built heritage assets including the non-designated Arts and Crafts Cottages on Stone Street;
- Non-designated historic buildings and heritage assets at Barrow Hill;
- Historic Landscape Character- including Roman and medieval landscapes;
- Non-designated military buildings relating to Lymgne Airfield

It is also recommended that, in order to further understand the site's archaeological potential and the potential impacts of the proposed Development, a managed programme of archaeological fieldwork is carried out as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment. The results from this evaluation will guide mitigation strategies such as archaeological excavation and historic buildings recording.

Stakeholder engagement was highlighted during consultation. Engagement should seek to identify interests and inform values within the site, focusing on Westenhanger Castle and other key heritage assets. This will play an essential role in determining sustainable strategies for the management of Westenhanger Castle and other heritage assets as well as overcoming local opposition to the proposed Development. It is recommended that public outreach such as presentations to local interest societies, form part of any fieldwork programme.

March 2019 Update

This DBA forms Appendix 9.2 of the Environmental Statement. The appraisals recommended in this DBA have since been carried out and form Appendices 9.3 to 9.9 of the Environmental Statement. This DBA presents the state of knowledge on the site in 2016/17. An Addendum to the DBA has been produced in 2018 which discusses heritage assets that have since been identified through further cartographic research, walkover and LiDAR analysis. The Addendum also contains updates on how the project parameters have evolved since 2017, including variations to the site area and changes to planning policy.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 This Desk-Based Assessment of cultural heritage assets was carried out in 2016 and updated in 2017. It has been conducted as part of the Stage 1 feasibility study to inform further work as part of the proposed Otterpool Park garden settlement development. The assessment focuses on a 709ha area of largely agricultural land within the Folkestone & Hythe (formerly Shepway) District of Kent centred on NGR 611239, 136507; hereafter referred to as ‘the site’ and shown as ‘Site boundary’ on Figures 1-8. The actual application site is smaller than this 709ha ‘site boundary’ but sits within it.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

1.2.1 The general aims of this assessment are to:

- Establish the nature and extent of the known non-designated heritage assets within a 500m radius of the application site boundary as shown on Figure 3 (see 5.3 and 5.4);
- Establish the nature of designated heritage assets within a 1km radius of the application site boundary as shown on Figure 2 (See Section 5.1 and 5.2);
- Assess the significance of the known heritage assets within the site which might be affected by the proposed Development; and
- Assess any potential impact on designated heritage assets within a 1km radius of the site;
- Make recommendations concerning detailed appraisal of key assets to inform master-planning and detailed heritage impact assessment that would be required as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) supporting the proposed outline planning application.

1.3 Proposed Development

1.3.1 The planning application seeks permission for a new garden settlement accommodating up to 8,500 homes (Use Classes C2 and C3) and Use Class E, F, B2, C1, Sui Generis development, including use of retained buildings as identified, with related infrastructure, highway works, green and blue infrastructure, with access, appearance, landscaping, layout and scale matters to be reserved.

1.4 Site Location, Geology, Topography and Land Use

1.4.1 The site lies within the Folkestone & Hythe District Council (FHDC) area in Kent and is approximately 2.4km to the west of Hythe. The site lies to the south of the M20 and Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL) line and is crossed by the A20 Ashford Road. The site is mainly agricultural and but includes recreational, residential, industrial and commercial land uses.

1.4.2 The East Stour River passes through the site in its northern extent and the topography of the site reflects the river valley nature of this area. Around the River the land lies at around 60m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum) and rises to 105m AOD. The highest point within the site is at its southern edge adjacent to the B2067, between Lymgne industrial park and the modern village of Lymgne. This gives the landscape a gently undulating nature. There are two small unnamed watercourses which also run south-north through the site from areas of higher ground towards the East Stour River.

1.4.3 The underlying geology of the site is variable and covers: Sandstones and Limestones of the Hythe Formation; Sandstone, Siltstone and Mudstone of the Sandgate Formation; Sandstone of the Folkestone Formation; and Mudstones of the Atherfield Clay and Weald Clay Formations. Superficial deposits are also varied but are more limited across the site and

comprise of head clay deposits and silts and clay, silt, sand and gravel alluvium along the course of the East Stour River (BGS 2016).

2 Methodology

2.1 Study Area

- 2.1.1 The study area comprises an approximately 709Ha area within which the application site boundary of the application site sits. The study area is marked as ‘application site boundary’ on Figure 1 and includes heritage assets that actually lie outside the application site boundary. All nationally designated assets within 1km of the ‘application site boundary’ and all non-designated assets listed on the Kent Historic Environment Record (HER) within 500m of the ‘application site boundary’ were assessed.
- 2.1.2 These provisional study areas were set to establish the archaeological baseline for the site and its immediate vicinity.

2.2 Consultation

- 2.2.1 Consultation was carried out with the Kent County Council (KCC) heritage advisors by telephone on the 4th of November 2016 and subsequently with Historic England (HE), and the advisors to KCC and Folkestone & Hythe District Council (FHDC) at a meeting in Folkestone on the 16th of November 2016.
- 2.2.2 The 500m and 1km study areas were discussed and agreed. In addition to this the wider context of barrows and sites on the North Kent Downs was agreed to be considered together with those within the study area. Similarly, it was agreed that a former pilgrim’s way, historic and listed farms to the north of the M20 and CTRL and a farm to the north west of the study area called ‘Shrine Farm’ should be taken into consideration as well as evidence for paleo-environmental archaeology within the site with key emphasis placed on consideration of the historic landscape character of the study area, which should inform master-planning. KCC also stated it would identify any other assets which should be taken into consideration subsequently. It was also recommended (KCC/HE) that archaeological work for a proposed lorry park and the CTRL be reviewed in developing the approach to heritage at Otterpool further.
- 2.2.3 A view was expressed (KCC/HE) that detailed consideration should be undertaken of the roles of Westenhanger Castle and other designated and non-designated assets and it was agreed that this would be undertaken through the detailed appraisal stage. KCC and HE advised that a heritage strategy should be implemented which might form part of this, which should focus on Westenhanger Castle. Further details concerning the setting and layout of Westenhanger Castle are provided later in the report (Section 4.1.1).
- 2.2.4 Additionally, it was considered by KCC and HE that the historic landscape character might be informed by Kent Farmstead Guidance, guidance from the North Kent Downs AONB and early information from the upcoming Heritage Strategy for Folkestone & Hythe planned for early 2017 and the coming Research Framework for the South East. Drafts of the relevant planning guidance will be made available by KCC. Historic England indicated that it will be working independently on a review of the designation status of assets affected by the proposals, which would be covered by Arcadis through the EIA appraisal programme. To resolve matters raised under the appraisals, they offer a listing screening service, which will clarify the status of assets which could then help to develop matters further. Other discussions focussed on specific aspects of the heritage assets covered by this report and are covered in their respective sections (KCC *Pers comm*).

2.3 Assessment Criteria

- 2.3.1 Assessment of the significance of the site and its archaeological potential seeks to identify how particular parts of a place and different periods in its evolution contribute to, or detract from, identified heritage values associated with the site. This approach considers the present character of the site based on the chronological sequence of events that produced it and allows management strategies to be developed that sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets.
- 2.3.2 Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:
- 2.3.3 ‘the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.’
- 2.3.4 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 is weighed by consideration of the potential for the asset to demonstrate the following value criteria (see also Table 1):
- **Evidential value.** Deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
 - **Historical value.** 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 value.** Deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
 - **Communal value.** 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 values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values but tend to have additional and specific aspects.

Table 1: Table of Significance (after EH 2008)

Significance	Factors Determining Significance
International	World Heritage Sites Assets of recognised international importance Assets that contribute to international research objectives
National	Scheduled Ancient Monuments Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens Certain Grade II Listed Buildings Undesignated assets of the quality and importance to be designated Assets that contribute to national research agendas
Regional	Certain Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Assets that contribute to regional research objectives

Significance	Factors Determining Significance
Local	Locally listed buildings Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations Assets with importance to local interest groups Assets that contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	Assets with little or no archaeological/historical interest
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence

2.4 Site Visit

- 2.4.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 15, 16 and 17 of November 2016 as part of the baseline assessment for this report.
- 2.4.2 The site visit was conducted using data provided from the Kent HER and HE, along with historic maps and information gained through stakeholder engagement. The area of the site and study area was assessed using public footpaths and public highways and no private land was accessed during the site visit. A full walkover survey of every land parcel within the site was not conducted at this time due to time and access constraints.
- 2.4.3 The purpose of the site visit was to assess the setting of historic assets, views to and from historic assets, and the archaeological and landscape conditions across the site. In addition, previously unknown heritage assets were noted during the site visit, which are discussed below.

2.5 Sources

- 2.5.1 A variety of sources were consulted during the preparation of this report (see Section 10 for full list of sources, references, and dates of access).
- 2.5.2 The Kent Historic Environment Record (HER), was consulted for details on non-designated archaeological assets and archaeological events;
- 2.5.3 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) was consulted for information on designated assets within the study area;
- 2.5.4 The Pastscape website, provided by Historic England, was also consulted for additional information on assets within the study area and the wider area;
- 2.5.5 The British Geological Survey website, for information on the prevailing geological conditions within the vicinity of the site; and
- 2.5.6 The Folkestone & Hythe District Council website was consulted for updated information on planning policy.

2.6 Presentation within the report

- 2.6.1 All identified assets have been numbered sequentially and are referenced in bold type within the text. All identified assets are presented in gazetteers within Appendix A and displayed on **Figures 2 to 8**. Designated assets – Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings – are prefixed by **SM** and **LB** respectively. Non-designated heritage assets are not prefixed except where they are recorded in the Kent HER as buildings of historic interest whereupon they are prefixed by **LLB**. Built heritage is prefixed **BH** and walkover survey assets are prefixed **WS**.

2.6.2 Information from the site visits carried out for this assessment is presented within the relevant section for specific heritage assets and themes. General information is then provided within a summary site visit section. Each section then concludes with consideration of relevant matters, such as setting and recommendations concerning further investigation.

3 Regulation and Policy

3.1.1 This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with current legislation, national and local plans and policies. Relevant legislation, policy and guidance are outlined below.

3.2 Legislation

3.2.1 The relevant parliamentary act which provides the legislation framework for development and archaeology is the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. This assessment has also taken into account the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

3.2.2 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 applies special protection to buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest.

3.2.3 Section 66 (1) of the act states that “In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses”.

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

3.2.4 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 gives statutory protection to any structure, building or work which is considered to be of particular historic or archaeological interest and regulates any activities which may affect such areas. Under the Act any work that is carried out on a Scheduled Ancient Monument must first obtain Scheduled Monument consent.

3.3 Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.3.1 The NPPF (2012) sets out Government planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The NPPF provides a framework within which local and neighbourhood plans can be produced. Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan. The NPPF must be taken into account in the preparation of local and neighbourhood plans and is a material consideration in planning decisions.

3.3.2 Section 12 of the NPPF ‘Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment’ contains the government’s policies relating to the historic environment.

3.3.3 Paragraph 126 states that local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. In doing so they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance.

3.3.4 Paragraph 128 states that in determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset’s importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require

developers to submit an appropriate Desk-Based Assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

- 3.3.5 Paragraph 129 states that local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including development affecting the setting of a heritage asset). They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
- 3.3.6 Paragraph 135 states that the effect of an application on the significance of an undesignated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly undesignated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
- 3.3.7 Paragraph 136 states that local planning authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset, without taking all reasonable steps to ensure that the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.
- 3.3.8 Paragraph 139 states that undesignated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments are to be considered subject to the same policies as designated heritage assets.
- 3.3.9 Paragraph 141 states, in part, that local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost, whether wholly or in part in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible, in the relevant HER or local museum.

Local Planning Policy Framework

- 3.3.10 The Folkestone & Hythe District Council Core Strategy (2013) has been adopted and some policies within the Local Plan (2006) remain in force. In addition, the Places and Policies Plan is emerging and covers which policies will be lost and which will be saved moving forward. Below are the policies which are applicable to the proposed Development. If an issue is not covered by a local policy or the local policy is not in line with current national policy, then national policy will take precedence.

POLICY HE1

HERITAGE ASSETS

- 3.3.11 "The district council will grant permission for proposals which promote an appropriate and viable use of heritage assets, consistent with their protection and conservation, particularly where these bring redundant or under-used buildings and areas back into use or improve public accessibility to the asset."

POLICY HE2

ARCHAEOLOGY

- 3.3.12 "Important archaeological sites, together with their settings, will be protected and, where possible, enhanced. Development which would adversely affect them will not be permitted. In areas where there is known archaeological interest, the district council will require appropriate desk-based assessment of the asset has been provided as part of the planning application. In addition, where important or potentially significant archaeological heritage assets may exist, developers will be required to arrange for field evaluations to be carried out in advance of the determination of planning applications.

3.3.13 Where the case for development affecting a heritage asset of archaeological interest is accepted, the archaeological remains should be preserved in situ as the preferred approach. Where this is not possible or justified, appropriate provision for preservation by record may be an acceptable alternative. Any archaeological recording should be by an approved archaeological body and take place in accordance with a specification and programme of work to be submitted to and approved by the district council in advance of development commencing.”

POLICY HE3

LOCAL LIST OF BUILDINGS AND SITES OF ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

3.3.14 “Proposals for development affecting buildings or sites identified on the local list of buildings of architectural or historic interest, or would meet the criteria, will be permitted where the particular characteristics that account for the designation are protected and conserved.”

POLICY CO4

3.3.15 “Special landscape areas are defined as follows and illustrated on the proposals map: North Downs (including the scarp and crest), old Romney shoreline, Dungeness. FHDC local plan review (2006) policies applicable 2013 onwards 46 proposals should protect or enhance the natural beauty of the special landscape area. The district planning authority will not permit development proposals that are inconsistent with this objective unless the need to secure economic and social wellbeing outweighs the need to protect the countywide landscape significance. Where areas are also within the Kent Downs AONB, Policy CO3 [policy deleted] will take precedence.”

POLICY ND7

FORMER LYMPNE AIRFIELD

3.3.16 Site 1 is allocated for residential development with an estimated capacity of 125 dwellings.

3.3.17 Development proposals will be supported where:

- 1. Existing trees and hedgerows within/around perimeter of site are retained and enhanced as part of a comprehensive landscaping scheme
- 2. The northern building edge is fragmented and softened with a strong landscape buffer
- 3. Open spaces and planting are used to provide a visual link to the countryside and North Downs scarp and an attractive backdrop to development
- 4. Site 1 has on site open space to meet the recreational needs of residents 5. The development has at least 6 self / custom build plots on site 6. Appropriate and proportionate contributions are made to improvements at the Newingreen junction
- 7. Site 2 remains undeveloped
- 8. A new footpath across site 2 is provided in parallel with the development of site 1
- 9. The proposal acknowledges the surrounding urban grain, fronting dwellings on to existing streets and following the existing built edge where possible
- 10. Footpaths are provided to link in with the existing network
- 11. A primary vehicle access is provided on to Aldington Road
- 12. An assessment of non-designated heritage assets and an archaeological survey is carried out and appropriate mitigation measures put in place if required

- 13. Adequate waste water infrastructure has been provided
- 14. Contaminated land is fully remediated prior to construction works.

POLICY ND9

LAND AT FOLKESTONE RACECOURSE

3.3.18 The site is allocated for residential development with an estimated capacity of 11 dwellings.

3.3.19 Development proposals will be supported where:

- 1. The proposal achieves the highest quality design of both buildings and surrounding space and reinforces local rural distinctiveness
- 2. Existing trees and hedgerows within/around perimeter of site are retained and enhanced
- 3. Open spaces and planting are used to provide a visual link to the countryside and an attractive backdrop to development
- 4. Adequate off street parking must be provided
- 5. An assessment of the impact of development on the setting of nearby scheduled and grade I listed Westenhanger Castle has been sought and adhered to ensuring the layout of development protects its setting
- 6. The proposal acknowledges surrounding street pattern and urban grain, fronting dwellings on to Stone Street and following the existing built edge
- 7. The development includes or safeguards appropriate land for the expansion of parking facilities at Westenhanger station as part of a Masterplan and includes measures to reduce on street parking congestion along Stone Street
- 8. The development ensures that there is no adverse impact on water quality from wastewater overflow
- 9. The archaeological potential of the land is properly considered, and measures agreed to monitor and respond to any finds of interest.

3.4 Guidance

3.4.1 This Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was undertaken with regard to all relevant industry guidance, principally the 'Code of Conduct', 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments' and 'Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014) and Historic England's 'Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets' (2015).

Guidance on Military Remains

- 3.4.2 All military aircraft crash sites in the United Kingdom, its territorial waters, or British aircraft in international waters, are controlled sites under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986. 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).
- 3.4.3 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. Applications can take at least 3 months and should be processed before any works are commenced. This guidance is being referred to in relation to records of two of four crash-sites within the study area that are located within the site.

- 3.4.4 A licence will not 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.

4 Archaeological, Historical & Historic Landscape Background

4.1 Designated Assets Within the Site

- 4.1.1 Within the site there are seven Listed Buildings (**LB**) and one Scheduled Monument (**SM**). All designated assets are labelled with a project ID number (Appendix 1) and are marked on **Figure 2** (non-designated assets mentioned in this section are shown on **Figures 3-8**). Listed Buildings are discussed fully in the Built Heritage section (Section 7) below.

Scheduled Monuments



Plate 1: Westenhanger (from north)

Westenhanger Castle /Manor (SM6)

- 4.1.2 Westenhanger Castle (**SM6**) lies at the northern edge of the site 1.6km east of Barrow Hill and 250m to the south of the M20, at the edge of the floodplain of the River East Stour. The castle is bounded on its northern edge by the CTRL. The monument is described as a fortified house and associated structures and landscaping which remain both above and below ground. It comprises both the earthwork and structural remains of the moated inner court, late 14th century fortifications, a 16th century barn and stable, the buried remains of the outer court, the buried remains of the church, medieval hall, walled garden, and cemetery. The site also contains other features considered to be associated with the Castle such as a deer park and water control system. This area may formerly have been the site of two Manors, Westenhanger and Ostenhanger, which were reunited in the 16th century.
- 4.1.3 The moat encloses an area of around 3,600m² or '60m square' (NHLE 2016) and is 10-14m wide. The moat is still water filled on the south and south-east sides. The Castle's water control system lies to the west and north of the outer court and used the floodplain of the East Stour to create an expanse of shallow water around the monument which formed a symbolic defensive feature in keeping with its high status. These are referred to in 1559 as the 'waters'. To the north are a series of banks and ditches which delineate platforms and enclosures which fell inside the area of the deer park laid out in 1542. The deer park had a symbolic value as viewed from the castle but the only remains of this now can be found to the north-east of the

moat where an earthwork bank is located: this was part of the park pale (the ditch and boundary of the deer park).

Significance

- 4.1.4 Fortified houses of this type were important components in the Medieval and later landscape and the Manor at Westenhanger has had a long and rich history. The origins of the Manor lie in the 12th century, when the parish of Le Hangre was divided to form the two Manors of Westenhanger and Ostenhanger. In 1701 the property was sold and most of the buildings pulled down. The present house dates to the 18th century and was based around a surviving 16th century core. The Manor of Westenhanger has also been associated with the parish of Stanford to the north which was merged with the Manor in the 16th century.
- 4.1.5 In more general terms fortified houses are found mostly in lowland England and are quite rare with fewer than 200 identified examples. The setting of this monument is based around reading the history of the manor through surviving elements such as the moat and earthwork remains such as the inner court or deer park pale. Due to modern development around the site, the railway to the north and racecourse to the south, much of the monument's connection to the wider landscape has been lost. However, the wider setting of the monument would have been contributed to by its connections to the East Stour River to the south-west, the settlements at Westenhanger and Stanford to the south-east and north-east, and the now lost Deer Park to the north.
- 4.1.6 Westenhanger Castle's designation as a Scheduled Monument recognises its national significance, within which it has clear high evidential and historical values, which demonstrate a **high** potential to inform the area and make a contribution to the identity of the proposed Development. These values should be considered as a group together with the listed and non-designated buildings therein which comprise a Grade I listed Castle or Fortified House, of 14th Century origin, and two ragstone barns of 16th Century date, also Grade I Listed. This applies equally to the aesthetic value of the individual components and as a group. The SM has aesthetic value as a visual asset and focus within the landscape, whilst the buildings are constructed in vernacular style from local materials and provide aesthetic content to the site.
- 4.1.7 The communal value of Westenhanger Castle has been discussed with stakeholders and the advisors at KCC and is relatively one-sided at present, providing a function venue for weddings and other activities. Westenhanger Castle has received approximately £5 million funding from The Heritage Lottery Fund and Historic England and the advisors are keen to see a more integrated sustainable role for Westenhanger Castle developed under the forthcoming Otterpool Park proposals. Currently it has a relatively low profile in terms of heritage tourism of other values for the local area, which the advisors at KCC are keen to see developed. Potential is seen for it to be integrated under the proposals as focal point to a local attraction and have recommended development of a heritage strategy for the site.
- 4.1.8 Similarly, it should have an increased profile in terms of wider heritage tourism and within this could easily continue to serve as a function venue. Ongoing discussions with the owners and other stakeholders should seek to address these points.

Setting and Historic Views

- 4.1.9 The historic setting of Westenhanger Castle would have been linked to the surrounding agricultural area which it administered and defended, as well as its own designed setting which included the deer park to the north and the water management features to the north and west. In addition to this, discussions with the KCC archaeological advisor for Folkestone & Hythe have indicated a possible garden of Tudor date to the south and a causewayed entrance approach from the south. It would also have had visual links to Upper Otterpool from the 1500s and an indirect relationship to other sites of medieval date as part of its setting.

- 4.1.10 The setting of Westenhanger Castle has been curtailed to the north by modern infrastructure, in the form of the CTRL line and the M20, which have done much to remove its connections to the area of the former deer park and some of its symbolic views across the flood plain of the East Stour. Important historic views are still available from the west and add to the understanding and significance of this asset as a defensive feature in the landscape. Views to the south are impacted by the racecourse, whilst the Grade I Listed buildings are largely screened by intervening tree cover and structures. However, the SM itself retains views to the south beyond this and the adjacent land which forms its immediate setting. Additionally, links to other settlements (**C1**) and manors (**51, 59, LB38/BH12, LB3**) which are contemporary with Westenhanger Castle (**SM6**) inform the understanding of this asset within the landscape and unsettled nature of the area during the Medieval period.
- 4.1.11 Further details from consultation with HE, KCC and SDC noted the original approach via the causeway from Ashford Road, to the south, the route of which passes the western side of the former racecourse. The southerly approach would have come into the site to the west of the barns and the manor and presents an important aspect in terms of its setting. Other issues raised included that the original layout, which would have included additional structures and the potential Tudor period garden between the racecourse and manor, has been reduced in area. These aspects should form a consideration in addressing the setting and views of under the proposals.

Recommendations

- 4.1.12 A new role could be determined for Westenhanger Castle and its buildings, which is more diverse and therefore sustainable than a function-venue, providing it with long-term viability. This could combine a focus within the current proposals making it a local attraction and visual asset to residents, visitors and other users, and help promote local and wider heritage tourism. Within this it has **high** potential to inform the area's history through outreach, making a strong contribution to developing the new town's identity. Together with the other heritage assets integrated within the proposals, this will provide people a reason to visit Otterpool Park, which would add to the diversity of the development and help to secure its role as a new settlement of value within south-east England. Detailed appraisal, to be included at later stages of the project will play a key role in this.
- 4.1.13 It has been recommended, during consultation, that the new role for Westenhanger Castle should realign the site to its original southerly aspect, in doing so removing the current screening from adjoining outbuildings and vegetation along the racecourse and presenting it within the development. The earlier large footprint of Westenhanger Castle should be considered together with the relationship between it and other medieval sites within the site and surrounding area, such as Otterpool Manor, Upper Otterpool and others. It was also agreed that whilst the setting of the medieval deer park should be a consideration in the cumulative value of these assets, the degree of change within the landscape means that this is no longer a physical consideration.

4.2 Designated Assets within 1km of the Site

- 4.2.1 Within a 1km radius from the application site boundary there are a further five Scheduled Monuments (**SM**), two Registered Parks and Gardens (**RPG**), one Conservation Area (**C**) and thirty-four Listed Buildings (**LB**). Built heritage including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens are discussed below in the Built Heritage Section (Section 7) of this report. All designated assets are labelled with a project ID number (Appendix 1) and are marked on **Figure 2** (non-designated assets mentioned in this section are shown on **Figures 3-8**).

Scheduled Monuments

Romano-British Building (SM1)

- 4.2.2 A monument located 580m to the south-west of the site is recorded as a Romano-British building or Villa site that survives as buried remains.
- 4.2.3 The villa has cemented rag-stone foundations and evidence of tessellated floors. Finds recovered during excavations in 1972 date the structure to the end of the 3rd century into the early 4th century AD. The Dover to Maidstone Roman Road runs 550m to the south of the site which is located on a tributary of the East Stour River.
- 4.2.4 The villa is located in a rural area close to Upper Park Farm on a small rise in the landscape. Its setting at the time of its use would have been agricultural in nature and the landscape has mostly retained this character into the Modern period. Appreciation of this asset in the Modern landscape is informed by its relationship to the Roman Road (8) to the south. It has a general rural setting, with a probable focus to the south on the Roman road, which indicates no defined relationships in terms of setting or views with the asset beyond the rural context.
- 4.2.5 Its significance as a Scheduled Monument is of national value and should be considered in terms of the other evidence of Roman activity within the study area. As a resource this has potential to inform the history of Otterpool and the surrounding area within the Roman period.

Significance

- 4.2.6 The Romano-British Building (**SM1**) has a high significance as part of the Roman landscape and heritage of the study area. Particularly, it should be seen in conjunction with the Roman route at Ashford Road and Stutfall Castle to the south as well as entries of Roman date on the KHER. It lies some distance from and has little inter-visibility with the site meaning that its consideration should essentially be as part of the Roman context.

Recommendations

- 4.2.7 The cumulative value of this Romano-British building, together with other evidence of Roman activity in the study area, could be communicated in the proposed Development through outreach in the form of information signs and displays. It is not anticipated that development within the site would physically impact on its setting given its nature as a buried feature; the potential cumulative impact to Roman remains would be addressed through representation in outreach.

Stutfall Castle (SM4)

- 4.2.8 The Saxon Shore fort, known as Stutfall Castle, (**SM4**) lies 620m to the south-east of the site. The monument is described as a Roman Fort of the Saxon Shore series which comprises both upstanding and below ground remains. The upstanding remains are 3.5m thick and were recorded as 5m high in the 20th century. The remains have been partially damaged by landslip but were thought to have been pentagonal in plan. The fort is built of flint with tile-bonding courses and has semi-circular bastions around the perimeter. The fort dates to around the late 3rd century AD and was abandoned around AD 350. Additionally, the monument has also been found to contain a bathhouse, principia and some reused altars.
- 4.2.9 Some of the altars were covered with salt water barnacles and other reused material was of the *Classis Britannica* suggesting a naval base existed nearby. The fort is situated towards the foot of a steep escarpment at the north-east edge of Romney Marsh. It is thought that due to the coastline in the Roman period the fort would have been well placed to defend the natural harbour which is now part of Romney Marsh.
- 4.2.10 Earlier Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping shows Stone Street running north from Lympne as a Roman Road and this would have once connected to the fort to Canterbury, '*Durovernum*'. A

second Roman Road connects Lymyne to Dover to the east and Maidstone to the west. Additionally, the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) Roman rural settlement resource (ADS 2016) shows that there was settlement and other activity along the valley of the East Stour River during the Roman period. This demonstrates that the fort was part of a wider landscape to the north as well as looking southwards across the marsh. However, based on the location and function of this monument the main setting is based on its relationship to Romney Marsh to the south and the former coastline which it represents (**Plate 2**).

- 4.2.11 Stutfall Castle lies south of the site below the escarpment leading down to Romney Marsh. As such it has no inter-visibility with the site.

Significance

- 4.2.12 As a Scheduled Monument this asset is of national significance and should be considered in terms of the other evidence of Roman activity within the study area. As a resource this has potential to inform the history of Otterpool and the surrounding area within the Roman period. This could contribute to developing identity in the proposed Development of Otterpool Park.

Recommendations

- 4.2.13 The cumulative value of Stutfall Castle, together with other evidence of Roman activity in the study area, could be communicated in the development through outreach in the form of information signs and displays. It is not anticipated that development within the site would physically impact on its setting given the lack of inter-visibility and distance from the site and the potential cumulative impact to Roman remains could also be addressed through representation in outreach.



Plate 2: Looking south across Stutfall Castle and The Royal Military Canal.

Royal Military Canal (SM2, SM5, SM3)

- 4.2.14 The Royal Military Canal (**SM2, SM5, SM3**) passes through the south of the study area, 950m south of the site at its closest point, in three sections which form part of the 28-mile-long defensive structure. The structure comprises a water filled canal, parapets, a northern bank, the Royal Military Road which survives as a terrace, and the back drain which survives as a ditch. Additionally, the Honeypot Cottage to West Hythe Dam section contains two World War II Pillboxes within the listing.

- 4.2.15 The Royal Military Canal was constructed between 1804 and 1809 as a defence against the expected landing of Napoleon's troops on Romney Marsh and Walland Marsh. The route of the canal runs from Shorncliffe Camp via Hythe and joins the Rivers Rother and Brede before returning back to a canal from Winchelsea to Cliff End. The excavated earth was banked to the landward side of the canal and behind this was a supply route, the Royal Military Road, whilst on the opposite side were the tow path and wharves. The canal was not completed until after the defeat of Napoleon and was then opened to the public. The road was also opened for a toll. The canal was refortified during World War II.
- 4.2.16 The setting of this asset is based around its relationship to the marsh and the coastline which it was defending as well as any associated assets, most of which are included in the listing. The asset is appreciated in modern times from the Military Road which runs along some sections of the canal to the west and from two national footpaths, the Royal Military Canal Path and the Saxon Shore Way. The monument also has a relationship to other coastal defences along the former coastline or marsh edge, such as Stutfall Castle (**SM4**), which demonstrate the long and continual history of defence along this coastline and its importance as a military asset.
- 4.2.17 The Royal Military Canal lies south of the site below the escarpment leading down to Romney Marsh. As such it has no inter-visibility with the site.

Significance

- 4.2.18 This scheduled monument is unique in Britain and is an important part of the Napoleonic military defences of the south coast. The best preserved section of this monument can be found between West Hythe Bridge and Scanlon's Bridge to the east. Together with the other nationally significant assets it has potential to inform the local area which can contribute to an identity associated with the proposed Development.

Recommendations

- 4.2.19 The Royal Military Canal lies below the escarpment to the south of the site (**Plate 2**) meaning that it would have no inter-visibility with the site. It should instead remain a consideration in terms of the military history and potential of the study area. Its historical and evidential value as part of the area's military history should be communicated in the development through outreach. This could draw on the 19th Century development of Shorncliffe Barracks, Folkestone, Napoleonic defences in the form of Martello Towers at Hythe and Shorncliffe and the surrounding area, and the later military history associated with Lympe Airfield located within the site.

4.3 Non-designated Assets

- 4.3.1 The Kent HER was consulted to acquire information regarding non-designated heritage assets present within 500m of the site (the study area), as shown on **Figures 3 and 4**. The numbers presented within the following text are unique heritage identifiers allocated for the purposes of this report. All non-designated assets are illustrated on **Figures 3-8**.

Prehistoric Period (30,000 BC – 600BC)

- 4.3.2 Within the study area seventeen assets (**10, 11, 13, 21, 24, 26, 44, 46, 47, 50, 55, 68, 102, 103, 105, 119, 121**) are listed on the Kent HER as dating to the prehistoric period. Of these seven have been found within the site (**26, 46, 44, 55, 68, 103, 121**) and ten within 500m of the site (See Appendix 1).
- 4.3.3 Most these assets are findspots (**10, 11, 24, 47, 50, 55, 102, 103, 105, 119**) which are listed as Flint and pottery finds (**10**), flint artefacts (**11**), buried soil horizon (**24**), two axes (**47, 50**), Bronze Age Pottery (**102**), two Neolithic arrowheads (**103, 119**) and Neolithic or Bronze Age Flints (**105**).

4.3.4 Of the remaining assets six (**13, 21, 44, 46, 121, 26**) indicate occupation activity within the Prehistoric period and the seventh is a Palaeochannel (**68**) close to Barrow Hill. It is likely that this is a former course of the East Stour River which lies 22m to the south-east of the current East Stour River channel as it passes through Barrow Hill. The occupation activity within the site comprises a Bronze Age settlement (**26**) and associated Prehistoric ditches (**121**) at Lympne Industrial Park. This area of occupation lies at a high point within the landscape where the valley of the East Stour River, to the north, meets the Aldington ridge, to the south, which marks the edge of Romney Marsh. Approximately 1.2 to 1.4km to the north of the occupation site, are two possible Bronze Age barrows (**44, 46**) which lie close to the East Stour River on slight rises in the ground, at least one (**44**) of which is marked on the first edition OS map. Beyond the site, the evidence of occupation is limited to some Bronze Age ditches (**21**) 50m to the north of Westenhanger, which are associated with finds of Neolithic or Bronze Age worked flint (**105**) and a buried soil-horizon (**24**). A possible ring ditch (**13**), which lies within Sandling Park (**RPG2**) 500m to the east of the site, is the final evidence from this period.

Site Visit

4.3.5 The Barrows (**44 & 46**) were inspected during the site visit. One of the Barrows (**46**) remains extant within the garden of a house called 'Tumuli' at Barrow Hill, whilst the other (**44**) has been impacted by ploughing meaning that survival of remains is likely to be reduced (**Plates 3 and 4**). The concentration of Bronze Age activity at and around Lympne Industrial Estate was also inspected. No extant features were noted.



Plate 3: The Tumulus at Barrow Hill (46)



Plate 4: ploughed out Tumulus to the east of Barrow Hill (44).

- 4.3.6 These isolated finds and occupation activity demonstrate that the area was in use throughout the prehistoric period with the activity increasing in the Bronze Age as settlement activity becomes more common throughout the region as well as the area. There is considered to be **moderate** potential for unknown Prehistoric activity within the site.

Significance

- 4.3.7 The significance of buried remains within the site will largely be defined by the nature of the find, its wider context and completeness or preservation. For example, within this the finds of flint-tools and axes provide indicators of activity, the potential Bronze Age date of which indicates a moderate to high level of significance relating to regional or higher value. The ditches and paleochannel have a more definite moderate to high significance on grounds of being better determined. This would also apply to the possible Bronze Age Barrows, which as extant features should also be considered aesthetically in terms of their contribution to the landscape. As such they have potential to be integrated into the proposals as features within the development or if not retained the results of their recording as mitigation should provide a useful source of information about the site in the Bronze Age. Assets which lie outside of the site might contribute in terms of landscape context and potentially provide useful information about the history of the area, for example in the case of the possible ring-ditch in Sandling Park to the east of the site.

Iron Age (600BC-AD43)

- 4.3.8 With respect to the Iron Age there are three assets within the site (**90, 81, 72**) listed on the Kent HER and nine assets within 500m of the site (**94, 92, 1, 83, 93, 78, 74, 17, 104**) (See Appendix 1).
- 4.3.9 The three assets listed as within the site (**90, 81, 72**) are findspots which are recorded as Iron Age coins which most likely represent casual losses across the landscape but do indicate that the landscape was in use during this period.
- 4.3.10 Beyond the boundaries of the site there are two occupation sites (**74, 78**) recorded on the Kent HER. These are described as an Iron Age rural landscape (**78**) and late Iron Age to Roman pits and ditches (**74**) both of which were discovered as part of the work carried out for the CTRL project. Both sites lie to the north of Westenhanger, with one (**74**) 790m to the east of the Manor (**SM6**). These indicate the continuation of occupation across the landscape but with particular focus on the slight rises of land around the East Stour River as the landscape is quite flat in this area varying from 55 to 80m AOD.

- 4.3.11 The remaining assets (**94, 92, 1, 83, 93, 17, 104**) are recorded as coins (**1, 92, 93, 94, 83**) and two pottery finds (**17, 104**).
- 4.3.12 Based on this evidence there is considered to be a **low** potential for Iron Age activity within the majority of the site but a **moderate** potential in the north of the site, to the north of the East Stour River.

Significance

- 4.3.13 The significance of potential finds of Iron Age date within the site, will be determined by their nature, but is likely to be determined as moderate to high reflecting regional value or higher. The finds recorded within site may represent evidence of additional settlement or background context to the sites recorded under the CTRL works.

Roman Period (AD 43 – 410)

- 4.3.14 The Kent HER records thirteen (**5, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 49, 67, 95, 118, 88, 89**) assets as dating from the Roman, or Roman to Early Medieval, period. Nine of these are findspots (**12, 14, 15, 16, 49, 95, 118, 88, 89**), two are Roman Roads (**5, 8**) and two are Roman occupation evidence (**67, 9**) (See Appendix 1).
- 4.3.15 Stone Street (**5**), Roman Road, runs north-south from Canterbury to Lympne for 16 miles (Margary 1955) and passes through the north-eastern corner of the site through the village of Westenhanger. The route of the road then either follows the line of the application site boundary, outside the site, from Newingreen down to Lympne, and the Roman fort (**SM4**) beyond, or diverges to head for West Hythe and the Roman port of *Portus Lemanis*. The Kent HER maps both routes with one, Stone Street, still in use and the other having dropped out of use between Newingreen and the Aldington Road. The Aldington Road is itself a Roman Road (**8**) which runs east-west from Dover to Maidstone via Lympne and marks the southern boundary of the site, but does not lie within the site. The road has been in use since this time to the present day and this stretch, which runs along the Aldington Ridge, is thought to have earlier origins (Margary 1955).
- 4.3.16 At Westenhanger, away from the site to the east of Stone Street (**5**) evidence of Roman settlement (**9, 67**) has been found during excavations. This activity is described as pits (**9**) and field systems (**67**) and is recorded close to the M20, to the north of the site. This occupation activity contributes to our general understanding of the use of the landscape in the Roman period along with the fort at Lympne (**SM4**), the Villa to the south-west of the site (**SM1**), the Roman Roads (**5, 8**) and the possible port at West Hythe. These provide an image of a broadly rural landscape close to the coast and with good access to the large towns of the region. It is likely this would have been an active area during the Roman period.
- 4.3.17 In addition, casual finds are scattered across the study area. A copper alloy weight (**118**) and a copper alloy bead (**88**) have been found within the site while further copper alloy finds (**89, 95**) including a coin have been found beyond the site. Further, there have been several finds of pottery or tile (**12, 14, 15, 16, 49**) within 500m of the site.
- 4.3.18 Based on the evidence of use and occupation of the landscape during the Roman period provided by the Kent HER there is considered to be **moderate** potential for activity of a rural nature within the site in the east and north close to the Roman road. The potential elsewhere on the site is considered to be **low**.

Significance

- 4.3.19 Taken together the evidence for Roman activity from the HER and the scheduled monuments within the wider area would be considered of moderate to high significance reflecting regional or national value with regards to the SMs. As with other finds from other periods, this will be determined by the nature of the finds, context and condition.

Early Medieval Period (AD 410 – 1066)

- 4.3.20 Eighteen assets are listed on the Kent HER within the study area (**19, 20, 41, 52, 56, 57, 71, 80, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 97, 98, 99, 100, 117**) and of these, eight (**97, 98, 99, 100, 71, 41, 117, 52**) are listed as being within the site (See Appendix 1).
- 4.3.21 Within the site there is one asset (**52**) which is recorded as occupation for the Early Medieval period. This is based on cropmark evidence and it thought to be an Anglo-Saxon Palace which sits within the current Folkestone Racecourse. The cropmarks are described as six or seven ‘boat shaped’ features which may represent the earliest site of Westenhanger Manor, 200m to the north-west. Discussion of this entry with HE, KCC and SDC casts some doubt over its likelihood. It remains possible there is potential that it may instead relate to installations and activity during WWII. This area was inspected visually at a distance during the site visit which observed that it is overgrown with trees and scrub. The ground was noted to be undulating but did not display any clear indicators of potential.
- 4.3.22 Within the study area Early Medieval occupation evidence is shown through features (**20**) recorded on the Kent HER to the north of Westenhanger Manor (**SM6**) and through two burial sites (**56, 19**), to the south and south-east of the site. The first of these (**19**) lies 465m south-east of the site at the cross roads of Stone Street and Aldington Road and is a possible Anglo-Saxon cemetery. The second (**56**) lies 155m to the south of the site within the land around Port Lympne park (**RPG1**) and is recorded as a Flemish inhumation cemetery.
- 4.3.23 Other assets within the study area are isolated findspots which include Anglo-Saxon vases (**57**) close to the possible cemetery (**19**), brooches (**41, 80, 85**), coins (**97, 98, 99, 100**), a gaming piece (**117**), a copper alloy weight (**87**), a stirrup (**86**) and strap mount (**71**).
- 4.3.24 Place name evidence can also be used to evidence activity in this period. Lympne, Sellindge and Daneshurst are all thought to have origins based in the Early Medieval Period (UoN 2016).
- 4.3.25 This evidence shows the continuation of occupation across the study area for the Early Medieval period particularly in the areas of Westenhanger and close to the Roman Roads. The potential for unknown archaeological remains from this period is therefore considered to be high in the north-east of the site, moderate along the southern and eastern edges close to the Roman Roads, and low in all other areas of the site.
- 4.3.26 The evidence relating to a potential ‘palace’ within the race course and the potential cemeteries require further clarification through research and investigation. The ‘boat-shaped’ description with relation to the ‘palace’ may equally indicate the presence of other feature types, given the possible Bronze Age Barrows, recorded on the HER to the northwest of the race course. Consultation with KCC indicated evidence for a potential ‘causewayed’ entrance to Westenhanger close to this location. Further investigation is recommended to clarify the nature of any remains present.

Significance

- 4.3.27 The significance of any extensive finds of early medieval-date would be considered **moderate to high** and equate to at least regional value. As with other periods, the outcome will be determined by the nature of any finds.

Medieval Period (AD 1066 – 1540)

- 4.3.28 Activity in the Medieval landscape is demonstrated on the Kent HER through six findspots (**82, 84, 96, 101, 106, 110**) and fourteen HER monuments (**42, 51, 53, 54, 66, 75, 76, 77, 120, 65, 45, 59, 79, 107**) (See Appendix 1).

- 4.3.29 The findspots are described on the Kent HER as two coins (**82, 101**), one copper figurine (**84**), one brooch (**96**), a gold finger ring (**110**) and a scatter of pottery to the north of Westenhanger Manor (**106**).
- 4.3.30 Seven of the HER monuments are within the site (**42, 45, 54, 53, 59, 66, 51**). Four of these (**42, 45, 54, 53**) are located within the Scheduled Monument at Westenhanger Manor (**SM6**). Two of these are described as the deserted Medieval sites of Westenhanger (**53**) and Easternhanger (**54**) however it is noted that Deserted Medieval Villages (DMV) are virtually unproven in Kent as the county was largely comprised of isolated Manors and Farmsteads at this time (Kent HER 2016). To the west of Westenhanger are cropmarks of a trackway and fields system (**42**) which may have been associated with the Manor. Close to the Manor house at Westenhanger is the site of St Mary's Church (**45**) which was demolished around AD 1701 (NHLE accessed October 2016). These areas were inspected during the site visit which noted uneven topography and a possible water-management feature to the north of Westenhanger Manor. One large feature was identified to the west of the buildings at Westenhanger in the form of a ramp or embankment leading up to the railway. This is likely to relate to construction of the South-Eastern Railway in the 1840s.
- 4.3.31 To the south of the site, at Bellevue (**LB21**), is the site of a Medieval moated site (**51**) and an associated site of an aisled barn (**66**) which lies on the junction of Otterpool Lane and the Aldington Road. This may indicate an earlier establishment date for occupation in this location which is backed up by data from the Kent HER of earlier activity to the north beneath the current industrial park. Additionally, associated settlement activity from the Medieval period can be found to the south of the Aldington road (**107**).
- 4.3.32 Harringe Court (**59**) lies at the western edge of the site and is described as an L-shaped brick and stone house of probable 15th century date. This record is also a Built Heritage asset (**BH6**) and is discussed below.
- 4.3.33 Both of these buildings were inspected during the site visit, during which features of possible late medieval date were confirmed in the structure of their buildings and other features (see **Section 7**).
- 4.3.34 Seven assets (**76, 77, 79, 57, 65, 120, 107**) are recorded within 500m of the site on the Kent HER. To the east of Westenhanger village Medieval ditches (**75**) are recorded and to the north of Westenhanger Manor (**SM6**) is further possible settlement activity (**76**) in the form of ditches (**79, 77**) and enclosures (**77**) which may have once been associated with the manor itself.
- 4.3.35 To the north of Barrow Hill, 35m from the site, is the location of Talbot House (**65**) which was a Medieval Hall House that was dismantled and relocated as part of the CTRL project. To the north-west of Talbot House (**65**) close to the southern end of Sellindge are ditches and surfaces which are of a possible Medieval date and indicate occupation activity in the area at this time.
- 4.3.36 Finally, 40m to the south of the site at Lypne campsite within the land held by Lypne Park (**6**) is the location of a Medieval hollow way with associated enclosures and buildings (**107**) which presents potential settlement activity associated with the moated site (**51**) to the north at Bellevue.
- 4.3.37 The distribution and nature of these assets suggest that settlement activity was focused around a few isolated farms and manor sites within the Medieval period, as suggested by the Kent HER records (KCC 2016). As such the potential for unknown archaeological assets within the site is considered to be **low** except around the Manor of Westenhanger, Bellevue and Harringe Court where the potential is considered to be **moderate**.
- 4.3.38 The significance of remains of Medieval date relating directly to Westenhanger Castle would be considered high given the scheduled status and therefore might also be of national value.

Remains relating to the wider medieval rural context are likely to be of moderate to high significance depending on their nature and context. This would equate either to regional value or higher.

Post Medieval Period (AD 1540 – 1914)

- 4.3.39 Seven assets are recorded on the Kent HER (**70, 22, 25, 43, 91, 108, 73**) within the study area, of which one lies outside the site (**70**). This asset lies 50m to the south and is described on the Kent HER as the site of a windmill and smock mill (**70**) (See Appendix 1).
- 4.3.40 Within the site there are two findspots (**91, 108**) which are described as gold jewellery on the Kent HER; these are most likely casual losses based on their location within the landscape and their isolated nature.
- 4.3.41 The majority of the other assets from the Post-Medieval period (**22, 25, 43, 73**) are located to the east of the site close to Stone Street, between Westenhanger village and Newingreen. At Newingreen two assets are described as the location of the former Royal Oak Motel (**73**) and features found during excavations at the Hotel. The Royal Oak Motel (**73**) was a Grade II listed building but was demolished in the early 21st century and was associated with the Royal Oak Public House (**LB15**). A ditch (**43**) runs parallel to Stone Street where it passes through the village of Westenhanger and features (**22**) were discovered on either side of Stone Street during the CTRL construction work, which were assessed to have been of Post-Medieval date. However, during the excavations a buried soil horizon was also discovered which could have origins in the Roman or Late Prehistoric period.
- 4.3.42 Assets from the Post-Medieval period within the study area are limited which may correlate with cartographic evidence that there has been little change in the area until the Modern period. As such there is considered to be a **low** potential for unknown archaeological assets of this date within the site.
- 4.3.43 As with the earlier medieval potential any such remains are likely to be considered of moderate to high significance relating to probable regional value. Given the uncertain nature it is also possible that potential finds might be of lower significance equating to local value.

Modern Period (AD 1914 – Present)

- 4.3.44 All assets listed on the Kent HER within the study area are of a military nature and are probably associated with the former airfield at Lympne (**27**). There are twenty-three assets of this nature within the study area (**2, 4, 7, 18, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 60, 61, 62, 63, 69**) and only three of these are outside the boundary of the site (**63, 18, 33**) (See Appendix 1).
- 4.3.45 Lympne airfield (**27**) was an emergency landing ground for home defence aircraft which was established in 1916. The development of the site began with canvas hangers and wooden huts; the officers' mess was at Lympne Castle (**LB3**). In 1917 more sheds, workshops and offices were built close to the Aldington Road. Between the two world wars the airfield was opened to civil aviation and was the host location for several competitions and cape to cape runs, by Amy Johnson, Jim Mollison and the Duchess of Bedford. In 1936 the base was reopened as an operational military station; over the course of the war the airfield was utilised as a bomber base, HMS Buzzard under the Admiralty, and a fighter command. However, the airfield only became fully operational in 1941. Dispersed hard standings, a fighter pen and accommodation were built during this time to bring the station up to standard. The station was further upgraded in 1942 to accommodate more fighters for Operation Jubilee. After the war the airfield was downgraded to care and maintenance only, with civil aviation re-introduced.
- 4.3.46 Lympne airfield (**27**) covered the area to the north of the Aldington road between Otterpool Lane and Stone Street with some activity to the west of Otterpool lane. Much of the airfield

(27) has now been replaced by an industrial estate and to the east only a small portion of the runway (39) has survived. Additional assets which are listed at the site include an auxiliary operational unit base (4), a battle headquarters (28), two aircraft dispersal pens (29, 40), a gas decontamination building (30), air raid shelters (31), Pickett Hamilton fort (32, 60), slit trenches (34), trenches (34), a former barracks hut (35), an overblister hanger and trackway (36), a machine gun testing range (37), a bulk fuel installation (38), a concrete base of unknown use (61) and a gun emplacement (62). Although much of the airfield has been lost to later development the setting of any surviving assets associated with this site should be considered as part of the proposed Development as part of this larger asset (27). These assets are of local and regional significance due to their links with the Cinque Ports and coastal defence, whilst Lympne Airfield's role in the defence of Britain in WWII presents an aspect of national significance.



Plate 5: Military buildings to west of Otterpool Lane (view east)

Site Visit

- 4.3.47 The areas to the east and west of Lympne Industrial Estate were inspected during the site visit to assess survival of structures relating to the airfield. To the east, the airstrip (27) remains as a visual feature within the field. Modern aerial coverage from online resources demonstrates this clearly with a perpendicular track or road leading south east to the Lympne Industrial Estate (Google Earth 2016). No remains were noted of the aircraft dispersal pens, but a circular feature surrounded by rings in the south of the field to the east of the industrial estate may indicate the position of a former anti-aircraft battery or similar defence installation (Google Earth 2016). North of the airstrip is a large bank, measuring around 5m in height and running east to west across the field immediately east of the industrial estate. Online maps and documentary sources indicate that this is the grassed over spoil heap from ongoing construction works to the north of the Lympne Industrial Estate and this is also shown by Google Earth Imagery (2016).
- 4.3.48 To the west of Otterpool Lane surviving military buildings and associated structures (**Plates 5 and 6**) comprise nine brick-built sheds with pitched roofs of corrugated sheeting, which are not recorded by the Kent HER, around ten outlying bunkers or air-raid shelters (31), two of

which lie within trees, two concrete weighbridge structures, not recorded, on the approach drive to Lympne Park, and the Pickett Hamilton fort (32). The latter of these is an automated circular pillbox, which rises from the ground in use to allow shooting and then sinks back under cover. The brick-built sheds are one storey high and are divided by high rectangular windows into around seven bays. These high windows indicate that the buildings are likely to have served as workshops. One building at the south of the group stands out in having a flat roof and a projecting stair-head or similar. This is likely to be the gas decontamination building (30). The air-raid shelters are identifiable as extant grass-covered banks with concrete entrances. They are approximately 10m long.



Plate 6: Pickett Hamilton Fort (view west)

- 4.3.49** To the north east of the Lympne Industrial Estate, the pillboxes recorded by the KHER were not inspected owing to lying within and beyond a construction site area, where access was not provided. This includes the location of the Pickett Hamilton Fort (60) as shown on **Plate 3**. Inspection of these assets from online maps and documentary sources indicate that they are also circular structures (PSG 2016). Given that Pickett Hamilton Forts are documented more widely in the local area at Shorncliffe Barracks, Folkestone amongst other locations it seems likely that these may also be of the same type. Online resources were also used to check the condition of the auxiliary operational unit base (4) which was not accessible during the site visit, and which appears to be extant at its recorded location on the KHER to the west of Otterpool Lane.
- 4.3.50 Other structures which may have WWII origins were identified at Benham Business Park near the Airport Café on Ashford Road: The Airport Café refers to Lympne Airfield's post-WWII role as a small commercial airfield. These buildings include a Nissan hut, mid-20th century garages, a concrete weighbridge, wooden huts with chicken cages on the walls and a pair of concrete workshops which are currently in use as offices. At the centre of the group is a derelict redbrick structure which has a Critall window and no roof. The proximity of this group to the former Lympne Airfield and the inclusion of a Nissan hut present potential that they may have played a role in WWII. Whilst none of the buildings have significant architectural merit,

any wartime role played has value in its potential to inform the history of Lympne Airfield. The Nissan hut and the derelict redbrick structure, with commonalities form the primary indicators in this. None of these structures are recorded by the KHER.

- 4.3.51 Further north at the race course, one of the pavilion buildings has been identified by HE and the heritage advisors at KCC and SDC as having a possible WWII role. This should be considered together with evidence associated with Lympne Airfield. The advisors also provided details concerning a narrow-gauge railway which connected Lympne Airfield to the railway, which was removed after WWII and noted that the linear track to the west of the race course was reportedly used as a landing strip in WWII. Finally, a concrete building foundation immediately south of the farmhouse at Upper Otterpool (**BH20**) is according to the owners of Upper Otterpool a former military structure relating to the wartime use of Upper Otterpool by officers (owners of Upper Otterpool *pers comm*).
- 4.3.52 Further to the west of the site is a single anti-tank pimple (**7**) which is located 265m to the south-east of Harringe Court (**59**).
- 4.3.53 Beyond the application site boundary are further military assets including a WW2 auxiliary unit hide (**18**) and a nodal point (**63**) on Swan Lane in Sellindge.
- 4.3.54 Finally, the site is bounded by the line of the London and Dover Railway (**2**), now shared by CTRL, and which was opened in 1844. A redbrick railway bridge belonging to this lies close to the north-west corner of the site has value historically and aesthetically and provides an important access through the railway, CTRL and the M20. The bridge bears traces of white paint indicating that it was previously whitewashed.
- 4.3.55 Assets from the Modern period are mostly military in nature and potential for unknown archaeology from this period within the site is considered to be **low** due to the potential for unrecorded military assets within the south of the site. The military assets at Lympne airfield (**27**) are considered to be of local and regional significance due to their links with the Cinque Ports and coastal defence.

Military crash site remains

- 4.3.56 Four military crash sites are recorded in the Kent HER within the study area, and of these, two are located within the site (**MR3, MR2**). The remaining two sites (**MR1, MR4**) lie 150m to the south of the site and 200m to the north of the site respectively.
- 4.3.57 Military aircraft 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. HE has published guidance on the significance and treatment of military remains which should be followed at all times (HE 2002).
- 4.3.58 The significance of these remains can be both of a local, national and international level as they relate to the local communities and the families of the deceased, whichever county they may be from. In addition, 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.

Significance

- 4.3.59 The information reviewed concerning Lympne Airfield indicates that it played an important role in 20th Century conflicts which would be regarded as of moderate to high significance and therefore of regional to national value. Given the level of subsequent impact, much of the airfield's potential now equates to potential to inform rather than provide physical evidence.

Recommendations

4.3.60 The structures relating to Lymgne Airfield represent a key historical resource concerning 20th Century defence and aviation, particularly with relevance to WWII. As such both standing and former structures have the potential to inform the development and contribute to outreach. Initial consultation with the HE and respective heritage advisors indicates that the Pickett Hamilton Forts are considered to be significant and may need to be retained to some degree. The sheds or workshops have potential for reuse if integrated into the proposed Development in some way. The most relevant resolution for this group would be to contribute in terms of historical context to the development through outreach and information, with possible retention of key elements, following determination of their status in terms of protection. Any structures not retained would need to be mitigated through a programme of documentation and research. The understanding of military structures relating to Lymgne Airfield and 20th Century conflict should be developed as one of the appraisals during later design stages of the project.

Unknown Date

4.3.61 Thirteen assets (**3, 6, 23, 48, 58, 64, 109, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116**) of unknown date lie within the study area. Two are findspots of metalwork, pottery and worked flints (**64, 109**), eight are cropmarks (**111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 58, 48**), two are land parcels at Lymgne Park and Westenhanger manor (**3, 6**) and one is a diversion of the East Stour River (**23**) (Appendix 1). Also discussed in this section are three assets (WS1, WS16, WS17) which were identified during the site visit these are illustrated on **Figure 6**.

4.3.62 The cropmark data may add to our knowledge of settlement in the study area and although they are undated, most of these cropmarks can be found in the area of Barrow Hill (**113, 114, 115, 116, 58**) and may reflect occupation associated with the Prehistoric barrows also located there (**44, 46**). One cropmark (**48**) is associated with the group of monuments at Bellevue discovered during the excavations at the industrial park. This was not accessible during the site visit. A linear geophysical anomaly (**111**) was discovered near Harringe Court and may be related to a Neolithic arrowhead (**103**) found nearby. Finally, a cropmark to the west of Westenhanger (**112**) marks an enclosure of unknown date.

4.3.63 The first land parcel is a repeat of the Scheduled Monument (**SM3**) at Westenhanger manor and the second is land associated with the Registered Park (**RPG1**) at Port Lymgne which is larger than the park itself and is mostly occupied by the wild animal park marked on the OS maps.

4.3.64 In addition to these entries, three areas of potential were identified during the site visit.

Features south of Harringe Court (WS1)

4.3.65 The first of these relates to extant raised linear features, which are possibly wall foundations, and a possible buried track or road surface 40m to the east of Harringe Lane and 200m south of Harringe Court (**59**) (**Plate 7**). The layout of extant features indicates a possible building plot.



Plate 7: Features to the south of Harringe Court (WS1)

Features at Upper Otterpool (WS16)

4.3.66 The second area is larger and potentially more significant and relates to the settlement of Upper Otterpool (**BH20**). There are clear indicators of landscaping and agriculture across the promontory occupied by Upper Otterpool, which may indicate that it has provided cultivation for the house at some point and indicates likely potential for further structures and remains associated with earlier activity. It currently forms pasture which is used for sheep grazing, and the roadside ditch terminates close to the house at a possible collecting pond, which is now empty. A Neolithic Axe (**47**) is recorded at this location, but there is nothing else to confirm whether this is related. A steep bank marks the plateau boundary to the north-east which might indicate a defensive feature or an historic quarry edge. The modern quarry lies around 100m further to north-east.

Former track or route adjacent to Stone Street (WS17)

4.3.67 The final area of potential takes the form of an extant section of track, possibly a hollow-way located along the east side of Stone Street in the north of the site. The section runs for around 60m from the industrial buildings at the junction with Ashford Road northwards where it converges with the current road.

4.3.68 Although these assets can shed some light on the archaeological potential of the study area they cannot offer any certainty and so offer little as to the significance of the archaeology within the study area.

Archaeological Events

4.3.69 There are 25 recorded archaeological events (**Figure 5**) within the site, of which three there were DBAs, eight evaluations, five watching briefs, four tree ring analysis events, two geophysical surveys, one geotechnical evaluation, one test pit survey, one earthwork survey, one surface collection event and three other survey events.

4.3.70 Of these only fourteen yielded archaeological results, these are listed and surmised below:

- EV1 – Evaluation of land at Cedars, Barrow Hill. A possible Prehistoric Paleochannel was discovered during and evaluation.
- EV8 – Surface collection of finds for CTRL yielded pottery of Roman, Iron Age and Medieval dates, Prehistoric worked flints, and other Prehistoric finds.
- EV 9 – A watching brief at Jesters, Westenhanger discovered a Post-Medieval ditch.
- EV10 – A geophysical survey at Harringe Court yielded results of a linear geophysical anomaly which remains undated.
- EV11 – An archaeological evaluation at Plot 20, Link Park, Lympe, revealed several Prehistoric post-holes, a gully and a ditch of similar date.
- EV 16 – A possible Bronze Age burial mound was recorded near Barrow Hill.
- EV17 – A geophysical survey of the A259 Dymchurch to A20 revealed possible ditches and an enclosure of an unknown date.
- EV18 – An evaluation east and west of Stone Street, Westenhanger revealed undated features to both sides of the road.
- EV19 – An evaluation close to Hillhurst Farm revealed Roman settlement activity.
- EV23 and EV24 - Evaluation trenching and a watching brief at Link Park, Lympe revealed a Bronze Age occupation site.
- EV26 – A survey of Lympe Airfield recorded the presence of the Airfield, a Gas Decontamination Building, Air Raid Shelters, a Pickett Hamilton Fort and former Barracks Huts.
- EV 28 – An archaeological desk based assessment and walkover survey recorded the presence of a Pickett Hamilton Fort and a concrete base, likely to be of WWII origin.
- EV 29 – An archaeological evaluation revealed finds of uncertain date at Link Park, Lympe.

4.3.71 These events add to our general knowledge and understanding of the study area.

4.4 Discussion of Non-designated Archaeological remains

- 4.4.1 The Kent HER was consulted for information on the archaeology of the study area and the results are surmised below.
- 4.4.2 The Prehistoric archaeology within the study area is found mostly in the east of the site from the Barrows (**44, 46**) in the north to the Bronze Age settlement activity at Lympe industrial park (**26, 121**) in the south and settlement activity north of Westenhanger (**21**) towards the far east of the site. Based on this evidence there is considered to be a **moderate** potential for unknown archaeology from the Prehistoric period for the east of the site (to the east of Otterpool Lane and the A20).
- 4.4.3 Iron Age activity is limited and is mainly found in the area to the north of the site, north of the East Stour River, with settlement activity located to the north of Westenhanger (**78, 74**). Due to this there is considered to be a **low** potential for Iron Age activity across most of the site which rises to a **moderate** potential along the northern edge, to the north of the East Stour River.
- 4.4.4 Activity in the Roman period is more widely spread within the study area with a Roman Villa to the west (**SM1**), the Roman fort to the south (**SM4**) Roman Roads (**5, 8**) crossing the site

in the east and bounding the site to the south, and settlement activity to the north-east of the site (**67, 9**). This activity suggests a landscape which was mostly rural in nature with some defensive aspects towards the coast. In this sort of landscape activity tends to be focused along the roads and close to the key settlements such as the Villa (**SM1**) and Fort (**SM4**). Therefore, there is considered to be **low** potential for unknown archaeology of this period across the majority of the site which rises to moderate in the area close to the Roman Roads (**5, 8**).

- 4.4.5 During the Early Medieval period the study area does show signs that it was in use through burials (**19, 56**) to the south and south-east, and a possible Palace site (**52**) in the north-east of the site close to Westenhanger Castle (**SM6**). There is therefore considered to be a **low potential** for unknown activity of an Early-Medieval period cross most of the site with **moderate** potential in the area around Westenhanger Manor (**SM6**).
- 4.4.6 The landscape of the area in the Medieval period was characterised by isolated farmsteads and manors (KCC 2016) which are shown within the study area through scheduled monuments (**SM6**) and HER assets (**5, 66, 59, LB38, LB20, LB1**) such as Westenhanger Castle (**SM6**) and Harringe Court (**59**). This can still be read in the landscape although some farms have been encroached upon and some of the manors lost to later development. Given the comprehensive sample of data reviewed for identified periods, there is considered to be **little or no** potential for unknown archaeology of a significant nature across most of the site and a **low** potential in the area around Westenhanger Castle (**SM6**).
- 4.4.7 In the Post-Medieval period, there was little change across the landscape from the Medieval period and the evidence from the Kent HER reflects this with only a few assets recorded (**73, 25**) within the site. There is therefore considered to be of **little or no** potential for unknown archaeology of a significant nature from this period within the site.
- 4.4.8 Finally, in the modern period the study area saw a large amount of activity through the growth of settlements and infrastructure (**2**) in the area. The largest area of notable activity during this period is in the south of the site around the area of the former Lympne airfield (**27**) which was operational during the First and Second World Wars and is important to the heritage of both the local area and the region. There is considered to be a **low** potential for the discovery of unknown military remains across the site. In addition, there are two Military Aircraft Crash sites within the site which should be considered as of national importance and be approached as such following the guidance set out by Historic England (HE 2002).
- 4.4.9 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. The nature of this activity has changed over time from Bronze Age settlement activity close to Bellevue and north of Westenhanger, which is also evidence in the Barrows close to the East Stour River, to the dispersed farmsteads of the Post-Medieval period. The use of the landscape has also developed over time from a largely agricultural area across the earlier periods through to the Post-Medieval to a more varied landscape including agriculture, industrial sites, quarrying, airfields and racecourses in the Modern period. This is confirmed by the cartographic analysis (Section 6).
- 4.4.10 The main areas of potential in the site are in the north-east of the site in the area around Westenhanger Castle (**SM6**) and in the south of the site around Lympne airfield (**27**). Other isolated assets are considered to be of significance to the area and are discussed in the further assessment and conclusion sections.

Recommendations

- 4.4.11 It is recommended that the understanding of archaeological potential be developed further in relation to specific areas of impact under master-planning to inform schemes of archaeological investigation and mitigation through a managed programme of works to be

undertaken during Stages 2/3. The schemes of investigation involved in this should be based upon a review of the identified potential from the Kent HER and the above events data. This will focus efforts and reduce overall costs for evaluation. It is recommended that public/community outreach, and the potential to inform residents and users be integrated in this programme.

Historic Landscape Characterisation Data

4.4.12 Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data has been supplied by the Kent HER (**Figure 7**) and is analysed in the section below.

4.4.13 Across the site the landscape includes: Post 1810 settlement, small rectilinear enclosures late medieval to 17th or 18th century, 19th century enclosures with extensive boundary loss (prairie fields), small parliamentary enclosure, medium parliamentary enclosure, gravel works both active and disused, industrial complexes, racecourse, post 1800 scattered settlement, small rectilinear fields with wavy boundaries (see Table 2 for full list).

Table 2: HLC landscape types

Type Number	Description
1.14	"Fields predominantly bounded by tracks, roads and other rights of way"
10.2	19th century and later parkland
12.2	Active and disused Gravel & Clay workings
2.5	Common Marsh
12.3	Industrial complexes and factories
1.1	Medium regular with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)
4.3	Other pre-1810 Woodland
9.6	Post 1810 settlement (general)
1.13	Prairie fields (19th cent enclosure with extensive boundary loss)
4.9	Pre 19th century Coppices
4.6	Pre-1810 scarp & steep valley-side woodland
11.1	Racecourses
1.6	Rectilinear with wavy boundaries (? late medieval to 17th / 18th century enclosure)
9.2	Scattered settlement with paddocks (post 1800 extent)
1.15	Small rectilinear with wavy boundaries
1.9	Small regular with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)
9.7	Village/hamlet 1810 extent

- 4.4.14 Much of the site is described as late Medieval to 17th or 18th century enclosures which are mainly rectilinear with curvilinear boundaries. These are generally considered to be separate from assarts (forest clearance), converted from woodland, as they lack the small areas of dispersed woodland and copses typical of this earlier form. However, during the site visit it was observed that some of the landscape, particularly in the west of the site, displays areas of fragmented woodland and still shows some of these, along with tree-lined streams and gullies today. This may indicate that the landscape in the west of the site is a mix of assarts and later Medieval fields. It is known that Westenhanger (**SM6**) was a Royal Manor with attached forests for Elizabeth I and so some of this landscape may date from this time or shortly after.
- 4.4.15 This reflects the mixed agricultural use of the landscape as understood from cartographic sources and data from the Kent HER. The landscape has been in continual use from the earliest times through to the Modern period. This is reflected in the development of the fields systems in the area from smaller rectilinear and irregular enclosures which may date from the Medieval period, through the parliamentary enclosures and into modern larger scale fields and land use.

Recommendations

- 4.4.16 The grain of this rectilinear and irregular enclosure pattern should be used to inform layout in the master-planning of the site. Design under the proposals might use this framework to inform groupings and relationships between the different areas within the development. In addition to this the advisors at KCC have advised that the isolated farmstead typology which is characteristic to Kent should also be considered in the proposals. This typology predates the more recent development of nucleated settlement in Kent. This typology might be included in the proposals would be to integrate individual units, both existing and new within the different areas of development. Information is provided concerning this from the Kent Village Guide and guidance from the North Kent Downs AONB (NKDU 2016). HLC will be developed as one of the appraisal areas under later design stages, which will include liaison with the design team to incorporate the patterns and characteristics present within the site and wider area into master-planning.

5 Cartographic Analysis

- 5.1.1 The cartographic analysis for this baseline study was carried out using online sources via the National Library of Scotland (NLS) (accessed 12/10/16) and the British Library's (BL) Ordnance Survey Drawings collection (accessed 12/10/16). There are several historic county maps which have been cited by Historic England and the Kent HER in their descriptions of heritage assets. These are referred to below but have not been consulted directly.
- 5.1.2 The earliest map available for this area is the 1769 Andrews and Drury map of Kent which shows detail of Sandling Park (**RPG2**) and Westenhanger wood, according to the National Heritage List for England (NHLE).
- 5.1.3 Second is the 1797 OS drawing (BL – accessed October 2016) which shows the area in some detail, field boundaries are defined and some detail can be seen on villages and estates. The map shows that the Villages of Sellindge and Stanford were both much smaller and focused further to the north than the current extent of settlement. This is particularly true of Sellindge which is shown on the map as having its focus close to where Stone Hill is now. Barrow Hill is not marked on this map but Otterpool and Harringe are marked and seem to have changed little from this time. Newingreen and Bellevue are also marked on the map though Newingreen (New Inn Green) is much smaller than the current settlement, and comprises only a few houses. Lympe is limited to the south of the Aldington Road close to the Castle (**SM4**) and the settlement has not yet begun to spread northwards up Stone Street towards Berwick House (**LB29**).
- 5.1.4 Aside from the addition of the M20, the roads in the area appear to have changed very little from this time to the present and the railway is not yet developed in the area.
- 5.1.5 Some detail can also be seen of the Manor at Westenhanger where a possible garden can be seen to the south of the buildings and woodland or plantation can be seen both to the south and the north-east of the manor house. There is no evidence of the deer park to the north. To the east Sandling Park (**RPG2**) has not yet been established. Woodland can be seen in the area but it seems to be dominated by large scale enclosures at this time. Of Port Lympe (**RPG1**) there is no trace yet, the site is shown as within Romney Marsh and is partially wooded.
- 5.1.6 In broad terms the 1797 OS drawing shows an agricultural landscape of larger and small enclosures interspersed with isolated farmsteads and occasional woodland.
- 5.1.7 The area is covered by four Tithe maps for the parishes of Lympe (1841), Sellindge (1840), Stanford (1838) and Saltwood (1842).
- 5.1.8 The Saltwood Tithe, 1842, shows the farms of Tin Chimney (**BH24**) and Hillhurst (**BH32**) and the house Little Sandling (**BH38**). The area is clearly in use as a mixture of arable and pasture fields with hedges forming the boundaries. The railway has not yet been built but the line has been marked on the map, indicating the land has been allocated or bought for the purpose of construction. The area within the site is bounded by Stone Street (**5**) to the west and the Ashford Road to the south-east.
- 5.1.9 The Stanford Tithe map of 1838, shows the area north of the Ashford Road and to the east of the East Stour where it turns to the north. This map mainly shows the Manor at Westenhanger (**SM6**) with ancillary buildings and causewayed access from the south. At the southern end of the causeway, adjacent to the Ashford Road, is a small building which is probably Rose Cottage. Within the village of Westenhanger there is one dwelling marked at this time, Pound cottage, which was lost to later development. The land is clearly shown as enclosed for agricultural use and the roads are in their current form.

- 5.1.10 The 1840 Sellindge Tithe map shows the area in the west of the site to the north and east of the Ashford Road. The extent of the complex of buildings at Upper Otterpool (**LB20**) can be seen on this map as much more extensive to the west of the house than it is today. Harringe Court (**BH6**) is shown as a large farmstead although the fields around the farm have not yet reached their modern form. In the area around Harringe there are two areas of woodland (App nos. 59 & 155) which are no longer present. The cottages at Barrow Hill (**LB11**) are clearly marked along with several ancillary buildings as is the now lost cottage to the north (**LB17**). The line of the railway is not yet marked on this map. Further south within Barrow hill there are two further dwellings and Barrow Hill Farm (**BH13**). The fields are enclosed for agricultural use and are of mixed sizes and shapes with dispersed woodland across the area.
- 5.1.11 The Lympe Tithe map of 1841, covers the area south of the A20 Ashford Road and extends as far west as Harringe Brook woods including parts of modern Barrow Hill. The map shows the house at Bellevue (**BH11**), the cottages to the south of the Aldington Road, west of Lympe, and those houses around the green at the northern end of the Lympe Conservation Area (**C1**). To the north of Lympe the houses at Berwick are shown (**BH27**, **BH28**), along with Berwick farm to the south, New Inn Green Farm (**BH25**) and the Royal Oak Public House (**LB15**). Along the Ashford Road, to the south, there are several buildings marked which are extant on later mapping. On this map, Upper Otterpool (**LB20**) is marked as 'Great Otterpool' and Otterpool Manor (**LB38**) as 'Little Otterpool' indicating there was a change of importance between these two buildings by this time. The barn at Otterpool manor (**LB38**) is clearly marked and the complex at Upper Otterpool (**LB20**) is quite extensive. More detail can be seen on the Sellindge Tithe. At the northern end of what is now Barrow Hill a dwelling known as Humble Bee Hall can be seen which is still in use today. The woodland at Harringe Brook woods is more extensive to the north-east than it is today and extends well into the application site boundary. The land is enclosed for agricultural use and is comparable with the modern field systems.
- 5.1.12 The first edition OS map dates from 1877. By this time the Railway has arrived across the north of the site but the road system remains unchanged. The Roman Roads of Stone Street (**5**) and Aldington Road (**8**) can still be seen in use. Additionally, the possible alternative line or diversion of Stone Street to the port at West Hythe can be seen in field boundaries along the western edge of Folks Wood.
- 5.1.13 The settlement at Sellindge is beginning to spread south along the A20, probably due to the arrival of the railway and the settlement at Barrow Hill is much the same as on the 1840s Sellindge Tithe map. Stanford is still focused more to the north than its present location and has not begun to spread south along Stone Street. All other settlements in the area remain much unchanged as well. To the south of the site a cottage has been built which is marked as Bellevue Cottage, now Danehurst. A possible access from the west can be seen from Otterpool Lane to Upper Otterpool (**LB20**).
- 5.1.14 Westenhangar Manor is still marked on the map but it appears to have lost some of its surrounding landscaping or gardens, which have been replaced with agricultural fields. To the east Sandling Park (**RPG2**) is beginning to develop and paths can be seen across the estate as well as woodland planting in both the north and south. Hillhurst is marked on the map in the location of the current Port Lympe House (**LB7**) though there is no sign of gardens around the house. The causeway to the south of the manor, from the current A20, is also visible on this map as a tree-lined avenue which begins at Rose Cottage, also marked on the map
- 5.1.15 The landscape is still broadly of an agricultural character and has changed little from that illustrated on the Tithe maps. Notably the fields immediately surround in the farm at Harringe (**BH6**) have reached their modern form and the woodland to the north-east of Harringe Court (**BH6**), Forestall Wood, has been lost.

- 5.1.16 The 1889-99 OS map Barrow Hill shows little change in the area again with only minor changes to the layouts of some fields. In addition, a small area of woodland has been lost to the south east of Harringe Court (**BH6**) and quarrying has begun to the north-east of Otterpool Manor (**LB38**), on the east side of Otterpool Lane. The largest change to the landscape is the line of the railway to the north of the site.
- 5.1.17 At Barrow Hill some cottages and 'The Gables' have been built and there are some additional dwellings at Westenhanger village. A house has been built at the junction of Otterpool Lane and the A20.
- 5.1.18 The Tumulus (**44**) is visible on the map as a small hachured hump and the landscape is crossed by many footpaths which are now no longer in use.
- 5.1.19 The 1908 OS map shows the construction of the racecourse has occurred between 1899 and 1908. In addition, the settlements of Sellindge and Barrow Hill have spread south and north, respectively, towards the railway line and more closely resemble their modern forms. There has been little change in Westenhanger village and New Inn Green. Danehurst, formerly Bellevue Cottage, has a small area of gardens around it.
- 5.1.20 Upper Otterpool (**LB20**) and Otterpool Manor (**LB38**) are now marked with their modern titles and Upper Otterpool has begun to reduce in size. To the east of Westenhanger Manor (**SM6**) there appears to be a small area of gardens which may be associated with the racecourse. It is unclear where the access to Westenhanger Manor is at this time. There have been some minor changes to the landscape through field boundary alterations but the boundaries are still much the same as on the Tithe maps.
- 5.1.21 The 1933 OS map shows the expansion of Stanford towards the south and the growth of occupation all along Stone Street as far as New Inn Green (Newingreen).
- 5.1.22 The 1938-40 OS map shows that Barrow Hill has continued to expand as has the settlement at Westenhanger, there are two cottages marked on the map close to the station which have since been lost. In addition, the section of Lypne which lies along Stone Street (**5**) is beginning to develop.
- 5.1.23 The grounds of Upper Otterpool (**LB20**) have further reduced and the quarrying to the north-west has expanded. There are now three hangers marked at Lypne airfield.
- 5.1.24 There are some minor changes to field boundaries but little overall change.
- 5.1.25 The 1943 OS map shows the beginning of expansion along Stone Street from New Inn Green to the cross roads of Stone Street and Aldington Road. Lypne has not yet developed beyond its Medieval core. At Bellevue, the first appearance of industrial activity can be seen with the erection of 3 large sheds. A quarry has also been dug to the north-east of Otterpool Manor.
- 5.1.26 The 1961 OS map shows the expansion of New Inn Green to the west and south as well as further expansion of settlement all along Stone Street (**5**). Upper Otterpool (**LB20**) has lost more of its surrounding structures and has also lost a stand of woodland to the north-east of the house. However, there has been little change at Barrow Hill or Harringe Court (**BH6**).
- 5.1.27 Lypne Airfield is now clearly marked with detail on buildings on the 1:2,500 scale mapping. The Barrow (**46**) within the village of Barrow Hill is also now marked on the OS.
- 5.1.28 There has been little overall change to the agricultural landscape within the study area.
- 5.1.29 The 1973-78 OS map shows the movement of quarrying activity to the location adjacent to Upper Otterpool (**LB20**) and the construction of the quarry buildings close to the A20. There has been further expansion of the airfield and Lypne has now reached its modern form.
- 5.1.30 There has been further expansion of Barrow Hill and Benham/Red House farms, to the south of the A20.

- 5.1.31 Little Sandling has now been lost and there has been a reduction at Harringe Brook woods so that this now lies outside the site boundary.
- 5.1.32 The 1990 OS map shows the expansion/construction of the Link Park industrial estate and the M20.
- 5.1.33 On the 2016 OS map the railway line has been widened to accommodate the modern CTRL route and the M20 has been built to the north of this. Evidence of quarrying activity can still be seen to the east of Otterpool Manor but the original quarry site has been replaced by 'works' and the industrial activity at Bellevue has expanded north to Otterpool Farm. Lympne has expanded to the north of the Aldington Road and up Stone Street almost to Berwick House (**LB29**). Sellindge has likewise expanded but in this case only in its southern extent.
- 5.1.34 The parks at Sandling Park (**RPG2**) and Port Lympne (**RPG1**) are now fully established and in the case of Port Lympne has been repurposed as a wild animal park with associated infrastructure. An additional settlement has been established at Lympne Place between Lympne and Port Lympne Park.
- 5.1.35 Cartographic analysis shows that in general, the landscape of the area has retained its agricultural nature as described on the Tithe maps. However, some fields have now become much larger post-war enclosures and settlement has expanded along the transport routes in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Historic Hedgerows

- 5.1.36 Many of the hedgerows, tree-lined field boundaries and woodland copses on site are shown by map regression to be historic and would therefore qualify for protection under the Hedgerow Regulations (HMSO 1997) (**Figure 8**). Map regression, Historic Landscape Characterisation and the results of on-site survey indicate many of the woodland and copses within the site, as well as the hedgerows, are result of gradual reduction of earlier woodland relating to deer park and earlier landscape through agricultural management of field systems. The character of this survival should inform the master-planning process.

6 Built Heritage

6.1.1 Built heritage assets are illustrated on **Figures 2 and 3**, with further Built Heritage assets, identified within the site visit, illustrated on **Figure 6**.

6.2 Built Heritage Assets within the Site

Westenhanger Castle/Manor

Westenhanger Manor (LB5)

- 6.2.1 Westenhanger Manor (**LB5**) is a Grade I listed Castle or Fortified House which dates, in part, from the 14th century and is now partly ruined. Additions and alterations have been made in the 16th century, late 18th century, and 19th century, and the house was restored in the 1980s. The licence to crenellate was granted in 1343 to John de Kiriell and the house was largely demolished in 1701 for building materials.
- 6.2.2 Due to this the house varies in style and materials. The 14th century walls are coursed ragstone, the front elevation is red brick in Flemish bond, the left gable and rear are in red brick in header bond, and the roof is plain tile. The house has a rectangular plan with a courtyard covering 130 square feet (39.6m²) across, bastions are located on the corners which are both circular and rectangular in design.
- 6.2.3 The house is associated with the Scheduled Monument (**SM6**) of Westenhanger Castle and the Barns to the north-west of the Manor house are also Grade 1 listed (**LB1**). As such the buildings at Westenhanger and the Westenhanger Castle SM are of national significance and should be integrated in the proposals as an important focus and source of information about the identity of the area. This should include details and results on consultation set out earlier in this report and will be developed further through detailed appraisal and liaison with the design team. The potential significant environmental effects of the Otterpool Park proposals on the Westenhanger Manor and the group will then be determined through the EIA process.



Plate 8: Grade I Listed barns at Westenhanger Castle (view east)

Barns at Westenhanger Manor (LB1)

6.2.4 Two Barns to the north-west of Westenhanger Manor (**LB5**) are grade I listed and date to the 16th century in two periods (**Plate 8**). The barns are constructed of galleted ragstone which is roughly coursed on the east-west range and evenly coursed in small blocks on the north-south range. The roofs are of plain tile. The two ranges comprise an L-shaped structure. They have a clear open aspect to the west, and to a lesser degree to the south, presenting historic views. They should be considered together with Westenhanger Manor, the scheduling and non-designated heritage, such as the potential Tudor garden, at Westenhanger to provide a comprehensive resolution of setting and views. A key focus in this would be the south-facing aspect of the earlier approach to Westenhanger.

Non-designated Built Heritage

6.2.5 Westenhanger Manor (**BH34**) is also listed on the Kent HER as a regular multi-yarded farmstead which was recorded as part of the Kent Farmsteads and Landscape Project (KFLP). In addition, the Kent HER lists two outfarms (**BH22**, **BH23**) close to Westenhanger Manor; one being located 350m to the north (**BH22**) and the other located 400m to the south (**BH23**). Both are described as field barns with no associated yards and are thought to date from the 1800s.

Discussion

6.2.6 The setting of these assets is derived from their relationship to each other as a group and their immediate surroundings in the agricultural landscape, although the links to the out-farm to the north (**BH22**) have been lost due to the intervening development of the CTRL line. The significance of these assets is gained from the continuation of character within the wider landscape from the Medieval to Modern periods which is characterised by isolated farmsteads and manors (KCC 2016). These assets also share a setting with the scheduled monument (**SM6**) in which they sit, although they are not included in the scheduling and are of a later date, they should be considered together.

Other Listed Buildings

Otterpool Manor (LB38)

6.2.7 Otterpool Manor (**LB38/BH12**) is a Grade II listed Farmhouse located on the B2067 Otterpool Lane within the site. The farmhouse dates from the 17th century or earlier. The left gable end has been dated to 1633 and has a late 18th century façade and early 19th century additions (**Plate 9**). The construction is probably timber-framed with the front elevation of red brick in Flemish bond on the left section, and red and grey brick in Flemish bond on the right section. The roof is of plain tile and there is a glazed porch in the right front elevation.

Site Visit

6.2.8 The farmhouse at Otterpool Manor is constructed of redbrick, with a tiled-roof, as has 'R1633C' set into its south wall. The date is presumably that of construction and the 'RC' refers to 'Regis Charles' or King Charles I, given that it is before the interregnum. The building has a large hipped-roof and a cat-slide at the southern end. The lower coursing of some areas of the walls is of ragstone, including the area of the date and the windows are multiple light sashes. Additionally, there is a thick red-brick perimeter wall on the north side of the house, which encloses the garden. The character of the wall is reminiscent of kitchen-garden walls of various 16th to 18th Century manor houses.



Plate 9: Otterpool Manor viewed from the south-east.

- 6.2.9 The adjacent barn, which now serves as Champney's fireplace salesroom is a low, redbrick structure with an L-plan and an arrangement of different pitched and cat-slide roofs (**Plate 10**). It has a demolished section along the south half of the main façade, indicated by a low stone and brick wall. This may have formed a pig-house or similar role given the low roof-height. Similarly, a low-perimeter wall to the rear along with some wall stubs indicate that the building layout has been altered at various points; it is likely that the original footprint of the barn was much larger. The low arrangement of pitched roofs and the materials used indicate a likely medieval date, which is supported by an aisled timber frame arrangement inside, which was not inspected during the site visit but was identified during earlier inspections (*Pers comm* Ben Found: KCC).
- 6.2.10 To the rear of this is a second taller barn constructed of ragstone with brick quoins and detailing around windows and roof line. There are vertical slit windows which are set at regular intervals around the upper wall, which are presumably original. A glazed window of nine lights, which also has a brick detailed surround is positioned in the west gable end and there are two open apertures (a window and a full height access) which are currently covered by corrugated sheeting.



Plate 10: Possible medieval barn at Otterpool Manor (view north west)

Setting and views

6.2.11 Otterpool Manor has its principal aspect facing south east to Otterpool Lane. As a group the farmhouse and the barns have setting comprising surrounding farmland, which is slightly impacted by the presence of later 20th century agricultural buildings. As a group, they have inter-visibility with Westenhanger Castle which would still have been significant when they were constructed, but perhaps not a primary focus. The group at Otterpool Manor has views further to the south-east, particularly with Upper Otterpool.

Upper Otterpool (LB20)

6.2.12 Upper Otterpool is a Grade II listed farmhouse (**LB20**) which dates to the late 16th or early 17th century with later alterations (**Plate 11**). The building is located between the B2067 Otterpool Lane and the A20 Ashford Road. The construction is recorded as small blocks of roughly coursed stone with brick dressings on the front elevation with the wing being of uncoursed stone on the first floor and red brick in Flemish bond on the first floor, the rear elevation is red brick in English bond. Plain tile roof. Upper Otterpool (LB20) is also listed on the Kent HER under the KFLP as a Post-Medieval farmstead.



Plate 11: Farmhouse at Upper Otterpool (view east)

6.2.13 It is assumed that these two assets are historically linked. Manor (**LB38**) and Manor Farm (**LB20**), and their setting are of the same nature. This setting is mostly linked to the agricultural natures of their immediate surroundings as both assets are well screened from the wider landscape by their own environs. The significance of these two assets is based on the reading of the wider landscape in its historic context as a rural landscape with dispersed farmsteads and manors (KCC 2016).

Site Visit

6.2.14 Upper Otterpool and its adjoining buildings occupy a high plateau, which is clearly visible to the south from Ashford Road (A20). It is screened to the south and east by trees around its perimeter, which also entirely screen the adjoining barns and a concrete and brick building foundation from a possible WWII military building. As mentioned earlier the plateau or terrace occupied by the Upper Otterpool group, exhibits clear indications of having been landscaped at an earlier point and includes a roadside ditch along the approach which is via a long track from Ashford Road, which also passes an area of quarrying.

6.2.15 The buildings at Upper Otterpool comprise the house, two barns, a one-storey lodge or out-house structure and the foundations of the WWII building. The house is constructed of ragstone, with a similar hipped roof and redbrick detailing to Otterpool Manor. Following an invitation, internal inspection revealed detailed timber-frame structure which supports a late medieval date. The building appears to have originally formed two dwellings, indicated by an external wall-scar and internally a wide division containing an anteroom to the north-east third

of the building. In addition to this it has been extended at the north-east end in redbrick. The internal timber framing is most ornate at the centre of the house, where the ceiling beams are chamfered. In addition to this there are areas of timber panelling of probable 16th century date both at ground floor and first floor levels.

- 6.2.16 The lodge or outhouse building, at the entrance to Upper Otterpool, is constructed of redbrick of a 19th or 20th century character and has a tiled hipped roof. The foundation of the military building (owners of Upper Otterpool *pers comm*) comprises a brick and concrete plinth accessed by steps. Of the two barns, according to the owners, one is of recent date and is constructed in a Kentish tradition with wind-braced wallposts. The other is likely to be of later medieval or post-medieval date. It is timber-framed with wind-braced posts, redbrick and ragstone walls and a hipped roof. The ragstone walling survives across the lower section of one wall, the timber-framing includes some original elements and the building has clearly been much altered.

Setting and views

- 6.2.17 The group at Upper Otterpool is enclosed by a ragstone perimeter wall and by hedges and trees on three sides and has open aspects along its approach road to the north. The principle aspect of the group at Upper Otterpool faces north to Westenhanger presenting a clear relationship. This would have applied when the buildings were constructed in the 1500s and may have an earlier antecedent given the indicators of archaeological potential across the plateau at Upper Otterpool. Away from the north-facing aspect the group has a visual and historical relationship with Otterpool Manor to the north-west.

Recommendations

- 6.2.18 The relationship between Westenhanger, Otterpool Manor, Upper Otterpool, Bellevue, Harringe Court needs to be further studied through detailed appraisal at later stages of design. This will include detailed consideration of historic views and setting. Currently it is clear that there are relationships between these medieval to early post-medieval sites and Westenhanger and that the inter-visibility between them should be a consideration as master-planning progresses.

The Royal Oak Public House (LB15)

- 6.2.19 The Grade II listed public house was built in the early to mid-19th century and was altered internally in the 1950's. The building is rendered with a slate roof. The door is located on the right gable end and is fronted by a half-glazed porch. The Public House is located in the settlement of Newingreen on the eastern edge of the site which sits at the junction of the A20 Ashford Road and Stone Street, the Roman Road.
- 6.2.20 The setting and significance of this asset are mostly gained from the cross roads of the A20 Ashford Road and Stone Street (8) which the public house serves as these have been major routes since at least the 18th century and probably before. This also means that it faces away from the site which severely limits potential impact to setting. Both as an amenity and a built heritage asset its retention would make a positive contribution.

Bellevue House and Flats (LB21)

- 6.2.21 Bellevue House (**LB21**) is a Grade II listed building which was formerly a country club and is now in use as a house and flats. Dating to the early 18th century with a possible earlier core the house is constructed of roughly course stone with brick window dressing on the front elevation with the right return elevation of coursed stone below and red brick in Flemish bond on the first floor. The roof is of Plain tile. There is a date stone over the door which reads '1706' which has possibly been reset, and a 19th century service wing has been added to the rear left.



Plate 12: Farmhouse at Bellevue (View east)

- 6.2.22 The house lies at the junction of Otterpool Lane and the B2067 Aldington Road and is surrounded to the north and east by modern industrial development. The location is also listed on the Kent HER under the KFLP as a Post-Medieval farmstead (**BH11**).
- 6.2.23 The house sits on the site of a Medieval Moated site (**51**) but does not date to this period. The house is enclosed within its grounds and screening by trees on all sides limiting its setting to its immediate surroundings.

Site Visit

- 6.2.24 Bellevue forms a group of buildings to the south-west of the Lympe Industrial Estate. The house and two single storey buildings at the entrance from Otterpool Lane were inspected. The house is two storeys high and has a hipped roof. It has been painted white and has sash windows at both levels. Those at ground floor have rounded heads. There are two tall redbrick chimney stacks, at either end of the roof. The house stands within a ragstone perimeter wall, which has a redbrick upper course and stands at around 1.8m high. Beyond Bellevue, the rooftops of other buildings within the group were observed which were not accessible for inspection during the site visit (**Plate 12**).
- 6.2.25 The pair of buildings either side of the entrance to Bellevue are single-storey structures of ragstone with few doors or windows. They also have hipped tiled roofs and brick chimney stacks. It is likely that these formed a pair of lodges. The group at Bellevue is enclosed by ragstone perimeter wall along Otterpool Lane and Aldington Road which has a bowed profile and redbrick detailing of the top coursing (**Plate 12**).

Setting and views

- 6.2.26 The farmhouse and outbuildings face into Otterpool Lane, which presents their primary aspect. The group has been heavily impacted by the Lympe Industrial Estate, which effectively disconnects it from most of the site. As a result of this, potential indirect impact is

only posed by development of the field to the west of Otterpool Lane. The retention of this group, whole or in part, following detailed appraisal as part of the areas medieval to early post-medieval heritage is advisable. Assessment of the buildings to the rear of these within the Bellevue group was not possible during the site visit.

Stream Cottage and Grove Bridge Cottage (LB11)

- 6.2.27 Stream Cottage and Grove Bridge Cottage (**LB11**) were once a single house dating to the 17th century or earlier which was later divided and has a 19th century façade. The property is Grade II listed. The construction is timber framed clad with red brick in Flemish bond which has been painted on Stream Cottage (**Plate 13**).
- 6.2.28 The property lies within the northern edge of the site at the northern end of the settlement of Barrow Hill and is directly adjacent to the CTRL line. The East Stour River passes to the south.
- 6.2.29 The cottages main setting and significance is as part of the urban fabric of Barrow Hill, although this is curtailed to the north by the CTRL line. The architectural style is reflective of the area in general.



Plate 13: Stream Cottage and Grove Bridge Cottage.

Setting and views

- 6.2.30 Built form and vegetation together with a rise in topography screen these buildings to the west whilst later 20th Century housing at Grove Bridge and Meadow Grove screen them to the east.

Recommendations

- 6.2.31 These buildings should be considered in the appraisals together with the non-designated buildings at Barrow Hill detailed below.

Non-designated Built Heritage within the Site

Military Assets

6.2.32 Within the site there are seven Pillboxes (**BH42, BH41, BH47, BH43, BH44, BH45, BH46**), which surround the area of the former Lympe airfield (**27**) and likely define its northern and southern extents (**Figure 3**). It is unclear from the listings if these are extant assets or sites noted from mapping, further information on the condition of these assets will be gathered in later stages of the project given that access was not available during the site visit.

Farms and Outfarms

6.2.33 There are seven (**BH32, BH24, BH26, BH17, BH13, BH37, BH19**) non-designated farms or associated assets listed on the Kent HER within the site.

6.2.34 Hillhurst Farm (**BH32**) lies in the north-east corner of the site and is described as a 19th century regular courtyard farmstead. Hillhurst Farm is screened from much of the site by the rise which its name refers to.

6.2.35 Tin Chimney Farm (**BH24**) lies to the south of Westenhanger village close to Stone Street and is described as a 19th century loose-courtyard farmstead with buildings on one side.

6.2.36 At Newingreen an outfarm (**BH26**) with a regular multi-yard plan is listed on the Kent HER as being of 19th century date. A second farm **BH25** lies adjacent and is described as 'farm southwest of Newingreen'.

Site Visit

6.2.37 Newingreen Farm or alternately Stone Court (**BH26**) forms an enclosed complex of redbrick and tile buildings with hipped roofs, on an internalised courtyard plan (**Plate 14**). The roofs of the entrance buildings sport cupolas with weathervanes and the character of the complex and nucleated layout supports a 19th century design. The adjacent property (**BH25**) is a rendered single storey house with a tile-hipped roof. It is enclosed in a late 19th Century rendered brick perimeter wall with wrought iron detailing. The character of the building also indicates its construction originates from the 19th century.

6.2.38 A second outfarm (**BH19**) of a loose-courtyard design and 19th century date is located 560m to the south-west of Newingreen. This was not inspected during the site visit.



Plate 14: Newingreen Farm (view south)

Harringe Court

6.2.39 The farmhouse and outbuildings at Harringe Court were inspected as part of the site visit. The farmhouse has a hipped roof, two identifiable chimneys from the roadside and a tiled-clad first floor. The ground floor has been rendered and painted white. The farmhouse has sufficient commonalities with Upper Otterpool, Otterpool Manor and Bellevue to indicate an earlier post-medieval date. The outbuildings closest to the road include a large brick-built barn of likely 20th century date and those further from Harringe Lane are steel-framed with sheet walls and roofs.

Setting and views

6.2.40 The group faces Harringe Lane and is screened by later 20th century lightweight buildings to the east. To the west, the buildings are afforded some screening by the banks and hedgerows of Harringe Lane. North of Harringe Court lies Harringe Cottage, which comprises a semi-detached building with tiled first floor and hipped roof which is likely to be modelled on Harringe Court farmhouse, but of later date (1898-99) (**WS18**) (**Plate 15**).



Plate 15: Cottages to the west of Harringe Court.

6.2.41 Views north and east from Harringe Lane have a clear vista over the site across to the North Kent Downs. Westenhangar is screened by hedgerows and tree cover that currently lie to the south of the manor. Only the Grade I Listed barns are visible to the east of this screening. Elsewhere trees and hedgerows along the various field boundaries and numerous wooded copses present intermittent screening. As with many areas of the site, the hedgerow and trees that line the boundaries around Harringe Lane display clear signs of coppicing (a type of management and method for producing wood for charcoal burning) and a variety of species. This indicates a degree of historic survival which is also apparent in the woodland copses, which are likely to be the result of woodland management and reduction. As such both are historic and may have origins in the Roman or medieval landscape.

Recommendations

6.2.42 It is recommended that the farmhouse at Harringe Court be included under the appraisals in to be carried out at a later stage of the project to assess its date and relationship to medieval and early-post-medieval heritage in the site and surrounding area.

Twin Chimneys (BH24) and Arts and Crafts Cottages (WS9) at Stone Street

6.2.43 The houses which line Stone Street approaching Westenhangar Station comprise a variety of 19th and 20th Century buildings and an earlier cottage named 'Twin Chimneys' (**BH24**) which lies to the east of the lane. Twin Chimneys is a single storey cottage with a tile hipped roof and high chimneys. Aspects of this character indicate a likely earlier post-medieval date. Twin Chimneys does not face Stone Street indicating an earlier date and has a general rural setting, although its front façade faces north.

6.2.44 A group of Arts and Crafts cottages (**WS9**), which stands on the east side of the lane at the southern extent stands out (**Plate 16**). These buildings are constructed in redbrick with stock brick banding, contrasting with those at Barrow Hill, and display characteristic Arts and Crafts features including timbered dormers and porch hoods and arched brick detailing over their

windows. The other houses at Stone Street display a range of relatively common 19th and 20th century details and do not distinguish themselves in the same manner of the Arts and Crafts cottages.



Plate 16: Arts and Crafts Cottages at Stone Street (view north east)

Recommendations

- 6.2.45 Twin chimneys should be included under the appraisals in later stages of the project together with the other buildings of late medieval to early post-medieval date.
- 6.2.46 The cottages face into Stone Street which forms their setting and demonstrate an unusual survival within the site. As such they should be retained within the proposed Development to contribute to the diversity of the built form. Appraisal of these buildings should be carried out under later stages of the project . This should seek to complete an understanding of their history and development and may resolve the matter of the apparent similarity with cottages at Barrow Hill.

Barrow Hill

- 6.2.47 Barrow Hill Farm (**BH13**) is located 260m to the south of Barrow Hill and is described as a 19th century dispersed multi-yard farmstead.

6.2.48 On the southern edge of Barrow Hill a dispersed farmstead (**BH17**) is listed as being of 19th century date. A further dispersed farmstead (**BH37**) of the same date is located to the south of the East Stour River where it passes through Barrow Hill.

Site Visit

6.2.49 A possible brick-built Oast-house (**WS10**), adjoining singles-storey farm building and an 18th or 19th century barn were noted at Barrow Hill Farm which relate to **BH13** on the Kent HER which records a 'a 19th century dispersed multi-yard farmstead' (**Plate 17**). It is also likely that the farmhouse has 19th Century or earlier origins.



Plate 17: Oast-house at Barrow Hill Farm.

6.2.50 The houses at Barrow Hill south of CTRL and which form a strip either side of Barrow-Hill were inspected. The majority are two storey structures, built in yellow London stock brick with hipped roofs. Many have tile shingled upper storeys which comprise alternating lines of rounded and square-tiles. Variations within this group (**WS5**) include redbrick examples and others with redbrick courses, a terrace of paired houses with front-facing gables at either end of the row. A 'GR' or George Regina red post box inbuilt into a gatepost was observed within this terrace. The houses within this group share common dimensions and layout and appear to have been railway cottages (**Plate 18**) associated with the construction of the South-Eastern Railway (SER) in the 1840s. At the end of the group is a slightly taller house, also of two storeys, constructed in yellow stock brick with redbrick banding, with projecting bay windows and a covered porch. It is possible that this building belongs to same group (**WS5**) as the cottages but was of a higher status. The group is located on the west side of Barrow Hill.



Plate 18: Railway cottages at Barrow Hill (view north)

- 6.2.51 Other houses along Barrow Hill include three-storey Victorian houses in stock and redbrick, which have more detailed facades and a pair of Grade II Listed Cottages, Stream Cottage and Grove Bridge Cottage (**Plate 13**), which lie on the west side of Barrow Hill immediately south of the CTRL. They have hipped roofs and shingled and brick facades and are screened to the east by topography, built form and vegetation. Together with other structures at the northern extent of the Barrow Hill group they are screened to the west by a rise in topography together with later 20th Century housing at Grove Bridge and Meadow Grove and to the east by hedges and trees (**Plate 21**). Noise reduction boarding along the CTRL screens the Barrow Hill group to the north breaking inter-visibility with Sellindge (**Plate 20**).
- 6.2.52 Amongst other houses at Barrow Hill, which are of later 20th Century date, two notable examples were identified at the southern extent. The first of these is a recently renovated redbrick farmhouse with a pitched roof with three dormer windows along the front and a date stone in the façade which reads '1763' (**WS11**) (**Plate 19**). There are also small S-ties set either side of the front door. The second is a white-painted weather-board cottage which is located at the southern extent of the buildings at Barrow Hill on the east side of the road (**WS13**). The building has a hipped tile-roof and a brick-built chimney. Its alignment faces north east, diagonal to the line of Barrow Hill, suggesting that it does not relate to the road primarily. It has been re-clad which may hide other indicators of earlier date.



Plate 19: '1763' Farmhouse in Barrow Hill.

6.2.53 At the south of Barrow Hill is a milestone (**WS4**) which is located on the road outside of the weatherboard cottage mentioned above. The stone is possibly made of Reigate stone and has two iron mounts which would have secured its plaque, which is no longer present.

Setting and views

6.2.54 To the west, the houses at Barrow Hill are screened by hedges and trees along their perimeters. Those to the east side of Barrow Hill receive little screening from trees, hedges and fences around their gardens, but are otherwise open to views from and to the fields to the west. A copse is present to the rear of the houses which is likely to be a survival of more expansive woodland beyond which the topography drops down to Sellindge with open views over the CTRL and the M20 to the North Kent Downs. Further west the ground rises again to the eastern boundary of the site presenting a vantage point with views in all directions. The only buildings in this area are at Somerfield Court Farm, which were not accessible for inspection but from a distance appear to be of later 20th Century date.



Plate 20: Screening along northern edge of CTRL line looking north



Plate 21: Hedges to the east of Barrow Hill looking north.

Recommendations

6.2.55 The houses at Barrow Hill form a distinct group (**WS5**) characterised by the 19th Century railway cottages which includes earlier and later examples of different styles and types. These comprise later 19th Century townhouses, the listed Stream and Grove Bridge Cottages (**LB11**) at the north of the group. The two probable earlier examples at the southern extent, along with the house of '1763' date (**WS11**) and the weather-boarded example (**WS13**) at the extreme south complete the group. . Barrow Hill should be incorporated into the development

to add to the diversity of built form. Appraisal of the buildings at Barrow Hill is recommended to inform how this can be best achieved.

- 6.2.56 Many of these assets are listed on the KFLP and form part of the landscape of dispersed, isolated farms described on the Kent HER which characterises this area.

Discussion

- 6.2.57 The farms and outfarms listed on the Kent HER form the part of the significance for the wider landscape of agricultural use and dispersed isolated settlement (KCC 2016) and contribute in this way to the setting of other assets within the study area. The setting of these assets is mostly limited to their immediate surroundings.
- 6.2.58 The Pillboxes' significance is gained mostly from their relationship to and representation of the now lost Lympne airfield (27). They also inform the wider defensive history of the area and region and some of their significance is gained from this. The setting of these assets is less clear as it is not certain whether the assets are extant or only reported, based on information available from the Kent HER. However, these are defensive assets and were designed to have clear views across the landscape and to each other to be an effective defence barrier.

6.3 Built Heritage Assets Within 1km of the Site

Port Lympne

- 6.3.1 The park at Port Lympne is a Grade II* listed park and garden (RPG1) which contains five listed buildings (LB7, LB22, LB23, LB24, LB36). The park lies 15m to the south-west of the site and is separated from it by the Aldington Road.
- 6.3.2 Port Lympne Registered Park and Garden (RPG1)
- 6.3.3 The gardens at Port Lympne are described as a 20th century terraced garden which was laid out by Sir Philip Sassoon and the architect Philip Tilden. The garden was later also planted by Russel Page. The estate was bought by Sir Philip Sassoon and the present house built between 1911 and 1913 with the gardens laid out immediately after the First World War.
- 6.3.4 The site comprises 23ha in total of which 6ha of formal gardens is set within 17ha of woodland. The garden lies along the top of a 1km long south-facing slope which rises to 100m AOD, above Romney Marsh and is bounded to the north by the B2067, to the west by woodland and arable land, to the west by the paddocks and woodbelts of the animal park and to the south by the arable land of Romney Marsh and the Royal Military Canal.
- 6.3.5 The modern visitor approach to the gardens is via a footbridge across the B2067 Aldington Road to the north through woodland planted from the 1920s through to 1997 and mesh-caged animal enclosures to the northern end of the long avenue. The long avenue is lined with pine trees and hydrangea borders, and opens to a large hexagonal hedged enclosure at the southern end where there are expansive views of the surrounding landscape to the sea and where the terraced gardens can be accessed via the Trojan Staircase (LB24). The modern vehicular approach is via a small service road from the B2067 close to the footbridge and runs to the north of the house. The original 1km approach to the house was from the east and entered the estate from the B2067 opposite the junction with Otterpool Lane passing through the red-brick walls and gate piers of the lodges (LB22, LB23). The approach ran along the northern edge of the estate before turning south towards the house.
- 6.3.6 The gardens and pleasure grounds lie mostly to the south and west of the house (LB7) in a series of terraces down the cliff. Additionally, further from the house, to the west and south the gardens are enclosed by the mature woodland of Hill Hurst Wood which is cut by a series of allées leading to vista points some of which look south toward the sea.

Port Lympne House (LB7)

- 6.3.7 The listing for Port Lympne House, Grade II*, (**LB7**) comprises the house, a stable block, forecourt walls, the loggia, patio, terrace and a shell fountain. The assets are all contained by Port Lympne gardens (**RPG1**) and share its setting.
- 6.3.8 The house was built in 1912 by Sir Herbert Baker in the Cape Dutch style in red-brick with plain tile roof, the terrace and fountain are of ashlar stone. The house is of H-plan with a double piled central range running east-west, the entrance is to the east. The grounds and fittings are said to have been inspired by the Roman associations of the site (National Heritage List for England – accessed 10/10/2016).
- 6.3.9 The house and associated assets are set within the gardens and woodland of the estate and no key views are mentioned in the Historic England listing (National Heritage List for England – accessed 10/10/2016).

Lodges (LB22, LB23)

- 6.3.10 The park at Port Lympne (**RPG1**) was traditionally entered through the north-east corner of the estate and passed between two Grade II listed lodges (**LB22, LB23**). Both were built in 1912 by Sir Herbert Baker in the same style and fabrics and Port Lympne House (**LB7**).
- 6.3.11 The road which previously connected the estate to the B2067 Aldington Road has been lost to later redevelopment. Previously it connected opposite the junction with Otterpool Lane. Although the setting of these assets has been altered by the change in access to the estate it can still be appreciated that this is the entrance to a large and prestigious house within a landscaped setting. Of the listed structures at Port Lympne, the lodges lie closest to the site. Their relationship is primarily with Port Lympne and concerns itself with presenting the estate. As such they have no significant direct relationship with the site.

Trojan Staircase (LB24)

- 6.3.12 The Grade II listed Trojan Staircase (**LB24**) is a monumental flight of stairs built around 1920 in the classical style. There are 125 shallow steps forming the staircase flanked by low-swagged stone plinths and stone walls which represent removed gardens.
- 6.3.13 From the top of the staircase there are views across the landscape to the south and the terraced gardens. The staircase is part of the main pedestrian access to the house and gardens.

Claire Voyee (LB36)

- 6.3.14 Built around 1920 by Philip Tilden the Grade II listed "Claire-voyée" comprises a red brick in Flemish bond platform built into the hillside with a bay loggia below accessed via brick steps which lead down from the left and right flanks. The structure looks south across Romney Marsh and the Royal Military Canal.

Discussion

- 6.3.15 The House (**LB7**), gardens (**RPG1**) and associated features (**LB22, LB23, LB24, LB36**) at Port Lympne are all date to the Modern period and have little historical connection with the development of the area. The park (**RPG1**) Port Lympne House (**LB7**) are Grade II* listed.
- 6.3.16 The significance of these assets is primarily their group value as a designed landscape with contemporary gardens and house by the same designer. The setting of these assets is contained within the bounds of the Registered Park and Garden itself which surrounded on all sides by woodland. The setting of the designed gardens and the built aspects has also been partially altered by the installation of the wild animal park infrastructure across the park (**RPG1**) and to the east in additional land owned by the trust (**6**). Views from the park (**RPG1**)

and house (**LB7**) are described as laying to the south, south-east, and south-west, across Romney Marsh and towards the sea.

- 6.3.17 Due to its enclosed nature and the nature of the designed views from the park and house (**RPG1, LB7**) it is considered that the proposed Development would have negligible effect on the assets at Port Lympne. This was confirmed during the site visit, which found Port Lympne to be heavily screened along its northern edge by large treelines.

Sandling Park

- 6.3.18 The Grade II listed Sandling Park (**RPG2**) lies immediately to the east of the site and is separated from the site only by the A20 Ashford Road which runs along the park's western boundary. There are no Listed buildings (**LB**) within the Registered Park and Garden.
- 6.3.19 The park is bounded to the west by the A20 Ashford Road, to the north by the M20 and the CTRL which cuts through the northern tip of the park, to the east by the outskirts of Saltwood and to the south by the A261 Hythe Road and Brockhill County Park. The woodland within the south of the park continues across the A261 as Folks Wood. The park covers 177ha in total and comprises 13ha of formal and ornamental gardens and 164ha of farmland, parkland and woodland. The park lies on the undulating south-west facing slope of a greensand ridge and the land surrounding the stream valley which rises in the north of the park and runs towards the south.
- 6.3.20 The park was developed on the site of the ancient wood of Westenhanger and was named Sandling due to the adjacent property which is shown on the 1769 Andrews and Drury map. The park was laid out by Henry Milner in 1897 under the direction of the then new owner Hon Lawrence Hardy MP. The estate is accessed from the Ashford Road at the north-west of the park via a yellow brick gatehouse. The driveway then traversed along the north of the estate to Sandling House. A secondary entrance came from the Hythe Road to the south, curved along the valley and crossed the lake before entering the forecourt at the north-west side.
- 6.3.21 The formal gardens lie immediately south-east and south-west of the house with informal woodland gardens surrounding them and the house on all sides. The house looks out over the park to the south-east, across the formal terrace and shrubbery bank. Also to the south east lie two parallel rose beds with an expanse of lawn beyond which offers views to the sea. To the south-west, the gardens were laid out between 1801 and 1819-20 and take the form of a woodland garden laid with paths. The park extends to the south, west and south east of the gardens and in character was open to the west and south west with the area laid to grass or arable crops but mostly wooded in all other directions. There is also a kitchen garden 100m to the north-west of the house which is enclosed by red brick walls and is thought to be contemporary to the stable and coach house.
- 6.3.22 The House is T-shaped in plan and built of red brick. It was constructed in 1949 by ED Jefferiss Mathews to replace the house built in 1796 which was destroyed by a WWII bomb in 1942. The house enjoys views to the south-east and south-west across the stream valley, and south and east towards the coast.

Undesignated Built Heritage

- 6.3.23 Little Sandling (**BH38**) is a regular courtyard farmstead with buildings on three sides, which is listed on the Kent HER as dating from the 1800's. The farm is marked on the early OS mapping and was probably the farm for Sandling House to the east.

Discussion

- 6.3.24 Sandling Park (**RPG2**) is a designed landscape of woodland and plantations which lies to the east of the site. The main significance of this park is derived from their partial representation and recreation of the ancient Westenhanger wood through designed woodland interspersed

with arable land. The views from this park are mostly to the south and east towards Saltwood and the sea. Based on this assessment it is considered that the site would be well screened from the park and there would be minimal effect by the proposed Development.

Lympne

6.3.25 Within the Lympne Conservation Area, which abuts the south-east corner of the site, area there are nine Listed Buildings (**LB30, LB41, LB19, LB3, LB37, LB4, LB25, LB26, LB31**) of which three are churchyard monuments (**LB25, LB26, LB31**).

Lympne Castle (**LB3**)

6.3.26 Lympne Castle is a Grade I listed fortified house (**LB3/BH5**) which probably dates from the 13th century with 14th and 15th century elements and underwent restoration in 1907 and 1911-12. The house is constructed of ragstone with ashlar dressings and a plain tile roof. The Castle comprises a square east tower, a central hall, a stair turret, a porch, a rectangular west tower of later date, a two-storey range and a service range.

6.3.27 Holdings at Lympne were granted to the Archdeacons of Canterbury from the 11th century and the castle commands extensive views from Dover to Hastings (NHLE 2016).

The Church of St. Stephen (**LB4**) and Churchyard Monuments (**LB25, LB26, LB31**)

6.3.28 The Church of St Stephen (**LB4**) in Lympne is a Grade I listed Church which lies directly adjacent to Lympne Castle (**LB3**). The Church is thought to be of a late 11th century date and was restored in 1859 and 1878-80. The building is constructed of small block of un-coursed ragstone with Caen-stone, tufa and ragstone dressings and a plain tile roof. The church comprises a late 11th century tower with a 12th century nave to the west, a 13th century chancel, a 14th century aisle and a 14th century porch to the north.

6.3.29 The church sits with the walled churchyard at the southern edge of the village where the land begins to fall away to the south towards Romney Marsh and the Royal Military Canal (**SM5**). Within the churchyard are three listed Monuments (**LB25, LB26, LB31**) which are described as 18th and 19th century stone headstones and one table tomb. The setting of these monuments is limited to the church and churchyard by their nature.

The Sanctuary (**LB41**)

6.3.30 The Sanctuary (**LB41**) is a Grade II listed former farmhouse which is now in use as a house. The western part of the house dates from 1774 and the eastern part dates from the early 19th century. In the eastern part the house is constructed of rendered brick whilst in the west the house is tile hung with some painted brick on the ground floor. The roof is tile and the chimney stack is brick. The eastern elevation was the original frontage of the house and the north side is now the principal entrance.

6.3.31 The house was converted in the 1970s and can be seen on the first edition OS map where a smithy is marked. Parts of the smithy were incorporated into the 20th century garage.

6.3.32 The significance of this farmhouse is derived from its intact nature as a late 18th century farmhouse and its survival which allows the plan form to be easily legible as well as surviving internal features. The house also has group value with adjacent listed buildings including Lympne Castle (**LB3**).

Lympne Hall (**LB30**)

6.3.33 The Grade II listed Lympne Hall (**LB30**) dates from the 16th century with an 18th century façade and 20th century alterations. The house is timber framed with a red brick frontage, un-coursed galletted stone forms part of the ground floor and the roof is of plain tile (**Plate 20**).

Well Head (LB37)

6.3.34 Grade II listed circular Well-head adjacent and to the north of Lympne Castle (**LB3**) which dates to the early 20th century and is constructed of stone with moulded ashlar copings.

Pump House (LB19)

6.3.35 A Grade II listed disused pump house of a 20th century date which is constructed of uncoursed stone with vermiculated stone dressings and a concrete roof. The pump house once served Lympne Castle (**LB3**) 175m to the east.

Lympne Conservation Area (C1)

6.3.36 Lympne is described in the Conservation Area Appraisal (CAA) (SDC 2006) as located in south-east Kent and is situated in the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The area of Lympne has been key to the defence of the southern English coast since the Roman period as demonstrated by the Saxon Shore Fort (**SM4**) to the south of the village and Lympne Castle (**LB3**), the fortified house at its southern edge. The original harbour at Hythe is thought to have been located at Lympne earning it the name '*Shipway*'. The form of the village has also changed little since Hasted's Survey of Kent in 1793 (CAA – SDC 2006).

6.3.37 Views from the village are most striking to the south across Romney Marsh from its position at the top of the escarpment, John Ruskin once admired the views as did H G Wells in his novel *Kipps*. From within the Conservation Area the key views are towards the church of St Stephen and the Castle from the Aldington Road, of Castle Close from both directions, from the Church looking over Romney Marsh and looking along the Aldington Road from within the Conservation Area. Finally, the Conservation Area is appreciated from the Marsh below the Castle taking in the Church (**LB4**), Castle (**LB3**) and Stutfall Castle (**SM4**).

6.3.38 The character of the Conservation Area is defined by its important location in the landscape both as a port and as a strategic defensive location. Its surrounding landscape is defined by agricultural activity which is mostly of a pastoral nature with some small industrial activity scattered around the landscape. The Conservation Area is also contributed to by the Listed Buildings (**LB30, LB41, LB19, LB3, LB37, LB4, LB25, LB26, LB31**) within it, of which the earliest Lympne Hall (**LB30**) dates from the 16th century (**Plate 22**). Additionally, several non-designated buildings contribute to its character, although these are not listed in the CAA.

Non-designated Built Heritage

6.3.39 There are two assets (**BH30, BH4**) listed on the Kent HER as being within the Conservation Area (**C1**) at Lympne. The first (**BH30**) is described as a regular courtyard farmstead with buildings on three sides creating an L-shaped plan and dates from the 1800s. The second (**BH4**) is a Medieval house within Castle Close to the north-west of Lympne Castle (**LB3**), the house dates from the 1400's.



Plate 22: Lympne Hall (LB30) at centre of Lympne Conservation Area (view south east)

Discussion

6.3.40 Lympne Conservation Area (**C1**) represents the historic core of Lympne village and has an overall Medieval character through the Castle (**LB3**) and Church (**LB4**) as well as surrounding assets and buildings. The Conservation Area (**C1**) lies on the edge of the escarpment along the edge of Romney Marsh where the land drops steeply from 100m AOD to 10m AOD. The location of this historic settlement is significant to its setting and understanding of its significance within the landscape. This is due to the Castle's (**LB3**) original function as a fortified house and defensive feature along the former coastline, which is now marked by the Royal Military Canal (**SM2, SM5, SM3**) to the south.

Setting and views

6.3.41 The main views to and from the Castle (**LB3**) and the Conservation Area (**C1**) are from the south and south-east from the bottom of the escarpment and the sea. The Conservation Area (**C1**) is also well screened to the north and west by treelines and more recent development. Despite this screening, returning views from the south of the Lympne Conservation Area might be subject to very limited impact from the introduction of new built form into the background of the village (**Plate 23**). The removal of the body of the Conservation Area, from the site, would help to ameliorate this as will the intervening form of the later estate at Lympne to the north of the conservation area. In addition, it might be advisable to gradate or otherwise limit massing and form close to the south-east boundary of the site, although this not considered essential.



Plate 23: Looking north towards the site along the Holloway at Lympe Conservation Area.

Recommendation

6.3.42 The medieval built form within the Lympe Conservation Area relates cumulatively to the medieval heritage within the site, but given the nucleated character the village of Lympe is in many ways removed, particularly in terms of secondary impact to its setting. It should instead, contribute to outreach and information programmes as part of the medieval character of the site and surrounding area.

Sellindge

6.3.43 Within the Parish of Sellindge are ten Grade II Listed Buildings (**LB28, LB33, LB35, LB10, LB34, LB9, LB18, LB40, LB14, LB17**) which are described below.

Somerfield Court (LB28)

6.3.44 Somerfield Court (**LB28/BH15**) is a late 17th century house by Thomas Gomeldon which has been altered in the 19th and 20th centuries. The house is built in chequered red and grey bricks in Flemish bond with a plain tile roof, and towards the road there are also rusticated stone quoins.

Barn Complex (LB33)

6.3.45 A complex of Grade II listed barns date from 1834, with later alterations. The barns are constructed on coursed stone with brick dressings, with some red brick in header bond on the outer buildings, plain tile roofs. The complex is rectangular in plan and opens to the south with a central barn dividing the courtyard north-south.

6.3.46 This building is probably associated with Somerfield Court (**LB28**) 135m to the east.

Rhodes House (LB35)

6.3.47 A Grade II listed Farmhouse of a late-18th or early-19th century date, Rhodes House is also listed on the Kent HER (**LB35**). The house is constructed of painted brick with a plain tile roof. The Farmstead (**BH16**) is also listed on the Kent HER under the KFLP as a Post-Medieval farmstead.

Little Rhodes (LB10)

6.3.48 A Grade II listed House of a late-18th century date which is constructed of painted brick, with red brick in English bond on the gable ends. The roof is of plain tile.

Guinea Hall (LB34)

6.3.49 Guinea Hall (**LB34**) is a Grade II listed house of a late-18th or early-19th century date which lies 555m to the north of the site. The house is rendered with a slate roof.

Elm Tree Farmhouse (LB9)

6.3.50 Elm Tree Farmhouse (**LB9**) is a Grade II listed farmhouse of a late-18th or early-19th century date. The ground floor is pebble-dashed and the first floor is tile-hung with a plain tile roof.

Barn at Elm Tree Farmhouse (LB18)

6.3.51 Associated with the Farmhouse at Elm Farm (**LB9**), 17m to the south, this barn is Grade II listed and dates to the mid to late-16th century. The barn is timber framed and weather-boarded on a stone plinth, part of the right side is faced with red brick in English bond. The barn has a plain tile roof.

Lees Cottage (LB40)

6.3.52 Lees Cottage (**LB40**) is located on the northern edge of Sellindge 615m to the north of the site and is Grade II listed. The cottage dates to the early-16th century, or possibly earlier, with later 16th and 17th century alterations. The construction is timber framed coated with pebble-dashing; the cottage has a plain tile roof.

Holly Cottage (LB14)

6.3.53 Holly Cottage is a Grade II listed house of 17th century date with later alterations which is located at the north-eastern edge of the village of Sellindge, 930m to the north of the site. The front elevation of the property is rendered, the left end gable is of galleted stone to the ground floor and rendered above, and the roof is of plain tile.

Railway Cottages (LB17)

6.3.54 A row of Grade II listed houses which were formerly one house are thought to be of a 15th century date with restoration in the 1980's. The house was timber-framed with the ground floor clad in red brick in mixed bond. Additionally, there is exposed framing to the first floor which is infilled with render, and the roof is plain tile. The house is located directly to the north of the CTRL line which bounds the northern edge of the site.

Site Visit

6.3.55 The area of former railway cottages was inspected and were not present as the area now lies in the narrow strip of land between the M20 and the CTRL route. It is likely that they were demolished in advance of the construction of CTRL.

Non-designated Built Heritage

6.3.56 Also within Sellindge lie the farms of Grove House (**BH8**), located 420m to the north of the site, and Potten Farm (**BH7**), located 470m to the north of the site. Both are recorded as loose-courtyard farmsteads of a 19th century date on the Kent HER.

6.3.57 To the south and south-east of Grove House, Sellindge, are two farmsteads of 19th century date (**BH9**, **BH10**). The south-east of these (**BH10**) is described as a dispersed farmstead and the farm to the south (**BH9**) is of a loose-courtyard plan. The closest of these lies 220m to the north of the site.

Discussion

6.3.58 Sellindge as a settlement mostly developed in the later 19th and 20th centuries along the A20 Ashford Road from its historic core close to Stone Hill, to the north. The settlement has subsumed some farms (**LB28, LB9**) and more rural settlement elements (**LB33, LB18, LB34**) as it has spread south and these form the main historic elements within the village. In addition, the village has been separated by any views it may have had into the landscape to the south by Modern development in the form of the CTRL line and the M20. As such the proposed Development would be considered to have negligible impact on the setting and significance of assets within the Sellindge area (**Plate 24**). The buildings at Barrow Hill are considered separately to this.



Plate 24: Screening from CTRL

Stone Hill

Church of St Mary (**LB2**)

6.3.59 The Church of St Mary (**LB2**) is a Grade I listed building which is located 570m to the north-west of the site. The Church dates to the late 11th century with 12th and 13th century elements and was restored in the 19th century. The construction is of ragstone with plain tile roofs and comprises a west tower, nave, chancel, north chapel, north aisle, north porch and north vestry to tower. The spire is pyramidal with weathervane.

Ashdown Cottages (**LB12**)

6.3.60 Formerly a house which is now a row of houses Ashdown Cottages (**LB12**) is a Grade II listed building which dates to the 17th century with 19th century alterations. The house is timber framed which is rendered on the ground floor and tile-hung above, with a plain tile roof. The house is built perpendicular to Stone Hill Road.

Glebe Farmhouse (**LB13**)

6.3.61 Glebe Farmhouse (**LB13**) is a 17th century timber framed farmhouse which is partially clad with stone and the rest with red brick. The house has a plain tile roof.

Discussion

6.3.62 These assets lie within what was the historic core of the settlement of Sellindge, based on cartographic sources, which has since extended to the south along the A20 Ashford Road. The main setting of these assets is the small village nature of the settlement which is crossed

by the A20. Views into the landscape to the south have been partially removed by the M20 and CTRL Modern infrastructure projects and screened by later development at Sellindge. Given the very limited inter-visibility, the proposed Development is considered to have **no** potential for significant impact to these assets.

Other Listed Buildings

6.3.63 The windmill at Stanford (**LB8**) was built in 1851 by John Hill of Ashford of yellow and pale red stock brick in English bond with a tarred finish. The windmill is circular and is topped by a boat-shaped cap.



Plate 25: View to the north from Ashford Road to the North Kent Downs at Stanford Windmill

Stanford Windmill (LB8)

- 6.3.64 John Hill's firm was one of the largest millwrights in the area and was responsible for many windmills and watermills across Kent and Sussex. The mill suffered minor damage in the First World War when a bomb fell close by. Most of the changes to the building have been limited to the workings and internal fittings. In the 1990s the area surrounding the mill was developed as housing.
- 6.3.65 The significance of this mill is based on the degree of survival of the mill machinery and fittings and its architectural interest for its unusual two stage design, buttressing and rare date inscription. Additionally, it is the best preserved of only eight tower mills in Kent. By its nature, the windmill is situated on the higher ground around the edge of the East Stour Valley and its setting would have been informed, and still is to a lesser extent, by the agricultural, specifically arable, nature of the area surrounding it (**Plate 25**). Stone Street to the east may also inform the setting of this asset due to its long history and a key route across the area the links it would have provided to key markets at Canterbury as well as the Port at West Hythe.
- 6.3.66 Due to modern development, such as the M20, CTRL and the Folkestone racecourse much of the wider setting has already been damaged but overall the landscape has still retained its historic agricultural character, particularly to the west and east of the windmill. However, development in the 1990s has removed all elements of the immediate setting of the Windmill (**LB8**). The proposed Development would therefore be considered to have no significant direct effect on the building but would constitute change to areas visible from it. The nature of this change will be determined by the design of proposals, but given the existing impacts of surrounding built-form it is anticipated that any effect would be negligible.

French House (LB6)

6.3.67 This Grade II* listed building which thought to date to the 15th or early 16th century and was restored in 1930 by H. Charlton Bradshaw with further restoration in the 1950s and 1980s. French House (LB6) is timber framed with rendered infilling and a plain tile roof. The house is said to have slipped several feet during a landslide in the 1730s. The house is well screened to the north by a thick tree belt and it is considered that the proposed Development would have no impact.

Berwick House (LB29) and Little Berwick (LB27)

6.3.68 Berwick house (LB29) is a house of unknown date with a 19th century façade of stucco. The left gable end shows red and grey bricks in Flemish bond and the house has a plain tile roof (Plates 26 & 27).

6.3.69 Little Berwick (LB27) lies to the north of Berwick House (LB29) and is thought to be of early 17th century date with a 19th century façade and 20th century alterations (Plate 23). The house is timber-framed with the front elevation presenting the ground floor in red brick in Flemish bond and the first-floor tile-hung with banded plain and fishscale pattern. The right gable end is of stone and the roof is plain tile. Little Berwick (LB27) is also listed on the Kent HER under the KFLP as a Post-Medieval farmstead (BH27), which is described as a loose courtyard plan with buildings on two sides.

6.3.70 At least one of these assets can be seen on the 1797 OS drawing and is shown at that time as being surrounded by fields. There is very little settlement close to 'Berwick'. Settlement has now encroached on both houses along Stone Street, onto which they front, but this did not happen until the mid-late 20th century. Both properties still retain some of their original setting through a small area of fields which still surrounds the properties, however, both assets have had their immediate surroundings altered within the Modern period which has altered their settings and contracted it to comprise only their immediate vicinity. Berwick House faces into the road and the neighbouring properties, whilst Little Berwick faces its neighbour (Berwick House). The proposed Development would be considered to have a moderate impact on these two buildings, which is dependent on the removal and replacement of the adjacent properties within the site.



Plate 26 Berwick House.



Plate 27: Little Berwick from Stone Street to the west.

Shepway Cross (LB32)

- 6.3.71 This is a Grade II listed war memorial (**LB32**) which was erected in 1923 to commemorate the fallen of the Cinque Ports. The cross is of a perpendicular style and is constructed of Ashlar. The foundation stone was laid by William 7th Earl of Beauchamp and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Admiral. Lymgne airfield (**27**), 940m to the west, also had links to the Cinque Ports during the First World War.
- 6.3.72 The monument is 480m to the east of the site and the modern village of Lymgne lies between the two. There is no potential inter-visibility with the site and therefore there would be no significant impact upon the setting of this monument.

Forge Cottage and adjoining cottages (LB39)

- 6.3.73 Forge Cottage is a Grade II listed building which was originally one property that has subsequently been subdivided into a row of houses (**Plate 28**). The Cottage (**LB39**) dates to 1803 on its east side and slightly later on its west. The house is constructed on roughly coursed galleted stone to the east and small block of coursed galleted stone to the west with red brick dressings, the roof is plain tile.
- 6.3.74 The cottage fronts on the B2067 Aldington Road close to the junction with Harringe Lane and is 990m to the south-west of the site. The main setting of this building is its immediate surroundings on the B2067 and it faces south away from the site. The building is distant to the site and is partially screened by intervening woodland named Harringe Brooks wood. The proposed Development would therefore be considered to have no impact on this asset.



Plate 28: Forge Cottage viewed from the Aldington Road.

Gibbins Brook Farmhouse (LB16)

- 6.3.75 This is a farmhouse of an early to mid-17th century date with 18th century additions and restoration in the mid-20th century. The Farmhouse (**LB16**) is timber-framed with painted brick and rendered infilling, and the roof is plain tile.
- 6.3.76 The farmhouse is fairly isolated within the landscape and is located on a low promontory between Gibbin's brook and an un-named watercourse which flow towards the East Stour River. To the south-west is Brook Farm (**BH21**) and to the north Hope Farm. This farmhouse (**LB16**) is characteristic of the historic landscape of the area as defined by the Kent HER (KCC 2002).
- 6.3.77 The farm has been separated from the landscape to the south by the M20 and CTRL line and its main setting is considered to be its relationship with its immediate agricultural landscape and its views with the farms to the north and south. Its rooftop is visible from some points within the centre of the site to the north of Ashford Road. This inter-visibility is so marginal that the proposed Development has only potential for a **negligible** effect on this asset.

Other undesignated Built Heritage within 1km

General

- 6.3.78 Approximately 470m to the north of the site a milestone (**BH2**) is listed on the Kent HER which is located on the A20 Ashford Road within the village of Sellindge.

Military Assets

- 6.3.79 Beyond the boundaries of the site there is one further asset (**BH1**), 160m to the north, is described as a WWII munitions store located at Farnead Farm (**Figure 3**).

Farms and Outfarms

- 6.3.80 There are thirteen non-designated farms or associated assets listed on the Kent HER within the study area which are discussed below where they have not already been referred to in the preceding text.
- 6.3.81 Brook Farm (**BH21**) lies to the south of Gibbins Brook Farm(**LB16**) and is 450m to the north of the site. The farm is described as a 19th century loose-courtyard farmstead with building to three sides of the yard.
- 6.3.82 To the north of Barrow Hill, 75m to the north of the site, is a loose-courtyard plan farmstead (**BH35**) of 19th century date with building on two sides of the yard. To the south of this was an outfarm (**BH36**) which was demolished during the construction of the CTRL line and to the west a demolished sheepfold (**BH14**) which was also lost during the construction of the CTRL line.
- 6.3.83 There are three further outfarms within 500m of the site (**BH31**, **BH33**, **BH29**). These are described as an isolated field barn (**BH31**), located 375m to the north of the site, and two loose-courtyard farmsteads (**BH33**, **BH29**) which are located to the north-west of Ashford lodge and within Lympne village respectively. All assets are of 19th century date. The outfarm at Oathill (**BH29**), Lympne, has been subsumed and lost to modern development.
- 6.3.84 Combe Farm (**BH18**) lies 360m to the south of the site close to French House (**LB6**) and is recorded on the Kent HER as 19th century farmstead with an L-shaped plan and a regular courtyard form.
- 6.3.85 Finally, Berwick Manor Farm (**BH28**) lies to the south of Berwick House (**LB29**) and is possibly associated with this small hamlet (**LB29**, **LB27**). The farm dates from the 19th century and is a loose-courtyard farmstead with two sides (**Plate 29**).



Plate 29: Berwick Manor Farm viewed from Stone Street.

- 6.3.86 These assets are listed on the KFLP and form part of the landscape of dispersed, isolated farms described on the Kent HER which characterises this area.

Non-designated buildings at Aldington Road

- 6.3.87 A group of non-designated buildings were identified along Aldington Road, between the village of Lympe and Otterpool Lane. The easternmost of these is a single storey cottage with a tiled covered end wall, high chimney stack and multiple changes in roof level. Its porch, which appears to be an addition, displays timber framing which may be of 18th or 19th century date. There are two oriel windows on the roadside wall, which are of uncertain date. The house is currently covered in pebble-dash render which may conceal further evidence of earlier date **(WS15) (Plate 31)**.
- 6.3.88 The neighbouring house to the west has a large tiled roof, which on the roadside slopes down to ground floor level. Elsewhere the redbrick façade of the house is two storeys high. The changes in roof pitch are indicative of Medieval buildings **(Plate 30)**. The eastern half of the building, which has an approximate L-plan has clearly been reconstructed in a darker brick during the 20th century, the north-south aligned west half displays various commonalities with the earlier buildings around the site, namely the roofs, the high chimneys and tile-hung wall sections. It is likely therefore that this building is of earlier post-medieval date **(WS3) (Plates 31 & 32)**.
- 6.3.89 The third non-designated structure within this section lies to the west of the others and is called 'The Lodge'. The buildings within the group at The Lodge were inspected from the road and include timber framed houses. There are indicators of both earlier examples and later copies being present in the group. One aspect that sets this group apart from the other identified or potentially earlier buildings at the site is that is that the facades are timber-framed with white painted rendered panelling. The roofs however, include hipped examples and a range of levels and heights as seen in the other buildings **(WS2)**.



Plate 30: Example of potential medieval or early post-medieval building at Aldington Road



Plate 31: Example of potential medieval or early post-medieval building at Aldington Road

Transportation

6.3.90 Westenhanger Station (**BH3**) was built in 1843 to serve the London to Dover Railway (2), now the South Eastern Main Line. It serves Folkestone Racecourse and Stanford. Approximately 250m to the west of the station are the remains of the dedicated station for Folkestone Racecourse which closed in the 1960s. These remains are not listed on the Kent HER but inform the use of this asset.

6.4 Discussion of Built Heritage

6.4.1 Built heritage within the study area can be mainly characterised as dispersed farms and historic manors with some Post-Medieval to Modern settlement located along the major infrastructure routes.

6.4.2 Within the site an additional five Listed Buildings (**LB38, LB21, LB20, LB11, LB15**) have been considered and seventeen non-designated built heritage assets (**BH3, BH32, BH24, BH26, BH25, BH19, BH43-47, BH42, BH41, BH6, BH13, BH17, BH37**). In addition to which a number of non-designated built heritage assets have been identified which are not included on the Kent HER.

6.4.3 The key Built Heritage assets within the study area are the Westenhanger Manor (**LB1, LB5**) which should be considered together with other medieval and post-medieval assets. These include Otterpool Manor, Upper Otterpool, Bellevue (**LB38, LB20, LB21**) and non-designated buildings and structures with potential medieval to early post-medieval dates. Lymgne

Conservation (**C1**) and associated assets (**LB3, LB4, LB19, LB26, LB25, LB30, LB37, LB41**) should be included in this.

- 6.4.4 Following this the Grade II* Port Lymyne park (**RPG1**), the Grade II* Windmill at Stanford (**LB8**), the Grade II* French House (**LB6**), Sandling Park (**RPG2**) should all be considered in terms of the potential to contribute to the development in terms of outreach and information. A variety of non-designated buildings have been identified which require further study to determine their age and character, which will better determine the understanding of the built heritage resource of the site and surrounding area.
- 6.4.5 The assets to the south of the site (**RPG1, LB6, C1, LB3, LB4, LB30, LB41**) are all well screened from the site by intervening development, topography, and vegetation. In each of these cases the key views from the site are towards the south looking out over Romney Marsh and the sea and views towards the sites are from the same direction. These assets are also appreciated from the national footpaths which run along the Royal Military Canal (**SM2, SM5, SM3**) at the edge of Romney Marsh. The link between Lymyne Castle (**LB3**) and the defended shoreline are of particular importance to the area. These assets remain a consideration in terms of cumulative effect and their potential to inform.
- 6.4.6 At Westenhanger Manor the listed buildings (**LB1, LB5**) are no longer representative of the original defensive use of the site but are more linked to the manorial agricultural landscape of the post Medieval periods. Their setting is therefore informed by their immediate agricultural surroundings as well as the broader agricultural landscape of dispersed farmsteads. However, much of this wider setting has been adversely effected, through reduction, by modern infrastructure to the north and the Folkestone racecourse to the south. Re-establishment of identified aspects, such as the southerly approach, identified through study and consultation should be undertaken as part of the determining a new role for Westenhanger within the site. Design considerations during master-planning should aim to present and clearly define Westenhanger Manor, together with its listed and non-designated buildings, in a manner which optimises its role in contributing to the new development.
- 6.4.7 The windmill at Stanford (**LB8**) has been almost entirely removed from its historic setting by modern development around its base and has again suffered a reduction in wider setting from modern infrastructure to the south. Whilst there is potential for changes to areas visible from the windmill it is anticipated that these would be of negligible effect.
- 6.4.8 To summarise, many of the assets at or beyond the periphery of the site have limited settings and are screening from the site by varying degrees. The assets to the south of the site, detailed above, have setting or historic views, which inform their heritage significance, which lie away from the site towards the south coast. In addition, the topography of the site, which rises in the southern areas of the site, provides additional screening from potential development in the lower laying northern areas for assets to the south of the site. Heritage assets, such as the Lymyne Conservation Area, which lie within close proximity of the site have potential for limited impact, which should be addressed through design through appropriate massing, form and distance.

7 Further Assessment

- 7.1.1 This Desk Based Assessment comprises a baseline assessment of the Kent HER data and National Designations data, with the aim of achieving an understanding of the archaeological and built heritage potential of the site and surrounding area. Many of these buildings and heritage assets have potential to provide valid contributions to the proposed Development, providing identity and historical perspective for the new garden settlement. The next stage in addressing potential impacts will be to carry out a detailed assessment on certain of the designated and non-designated historic buildings and heritage assets within the site and its immediate environs.
- 7.1.2 It is recommended under Stage 2 of the project that appraisals be carried out of the key heritage assets to help inform a better understanding for decision making and to inform the Masterplan. This will optimise the role that the site's diverse heritage resource can play in the outcome for the new garden settlement. The heritage assets and themes proposed for further study under the appraisals are as follows;
- Westenhanger Castle and barns (Grade I Listed and Scheduled respectively);
 - The Grade II Listed medieval and post-medieval buildings of Otterpool Manor, Upper Otterpool, Bellevue and other designated and non-designated assets including the non-designated Arts and Crafts Cottages on Stone Street;
 - Non-designated historic buildings and assets at Barrow Hill;
 - Historic Landscape Character including Roman and medieval landscapes; and
 - Non-designated military buildings relating to Lymyne Airfield.

8 Conclusions and Recommendations

- 8.1.1 There are forty-one Listed Buildings, two Registered Parks and Gardens and seven Scheduled Monuments within 1km of the site; as well as four military crash sites, 47 non-designated built heritage assets and 121 non-designated archaeological assets recorded within 500m of the site. Cartographic analysis has shown that the site has had a long history as agricultural land with some diversification in the modern period. The site contains historic hedgerows, which would be protected under the Hedgerow Regulations, including coppiced wood and historic woodland copses. As such archaeological potential within the site is considered to range from moderate to low, with areas of specific archaeological interest identified. Specific areas of high archaeological potential identified within the site are located within the area of Westenhanger Castle in the north-east; to the north of the East Stour River around the identified barrow monuments; medieval potential associated with the site of Upper Otterpool, Otterpool Manor, Belle Vue, Harringe Court and other potential sites of medieval date; in the south of the site around the former Lympne Airfield. Additionally, several non-designated buildings and some indicators of archaeological potential (not recorded by the Kent HER) were documented which require further study and investigation. This is based on the information available at the time of production of this report in 2016.
- 8.1.2 Retention of certain historic buildings and heritage assets, together with informed consideration of how they are incorporated into the proposed Development, will help to provide diverse built form in the new town and serve as a potential visitor and tourist attraction. Similarly, where not retained, these assets have potential to provide information about the identity and history of the area and should be considered as resources in that sense. Recommendations are made concerning this throughout the report and will be further developed within the various future appraisal reports.
- 8.1.3 Consultation with Historic England and the heritage advisors at Kent County Council and Folkestone & Hythe District Council identified the following key areas for consideration:
- Maintaining the viability and significance of Westenhanger Castle and its two Grade I Listed barns in relationship to the proposed Development;
 - Consideration of the setting and historic views from and to Westenhanger Castle and several designated and non-designated assets in and around the site and how these relationships might inform master-planning and design;
 - Restoring the historic southerly aspect of Westenhanger Castle;
 - Palaeo-environmental potential within the site associated with records of Hythe Beds and Head Deposits;
 - Historic Landscape Characterisation and input in master-planning;
 - Prehistoric barrows near the East River Stour;
 - Listed and non-designated buildings as identified by this report;
 - Lympne Conservation Area,
 - The Registered Parks and Gardens of Sandling Park and Port Lympne, which lie close to the site;
 - The settings of other non-designated assets which lie within the wider study area.
- 8.1.4 Further assessment of these assets will help to develop an understanding of the site in order to optimise the role that the site's diverse heritage resource can play in the outcome for the new garden settlement. It is recommended that appraisals be carried out of the key heritage

assets to inform master-planning. The heritage assets and themes proposed for further study under the appraisals are as follows;

- Westenhanger Castle and barns (Scheduled and Grade I Listed respectively);
- The Grade II Listed Buildings of Otterpool Manor, Upper Otterpool and Belle Vue and other designated and non-designated built heritage assets including the non-designated Arts and Crafts Cottages on Stone Street;
- Non-designated historic buildings and heritage assets at Barrow Hill;
- Historic Landscape Character- including Roman and medieval landscapes;
- Non-designated military buildings relating to Lymgne Airfield

8.1.5 It is also recommended that, in order to further understand the site's archaeological potential and the potential impacts of the proposed Development, a managed programme of archaeological fieldwork is carried out as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment. The results from this evaluation will guide mitigation strategies such as archaeological excavation and historic buildings recording.

8.1.6 Stakeholder engagement was highlighted during consultation. Engagement should seek to identify interests and inform values within the site, focusing on Westenhanger Castle and other key heritage assets. This will play an essential role in determining sustainable strategies for the management of Westenhanger Castle and other heritage assets as well as overcoming local opposition to the proposed Development. It is recommended that public outreach such as presentations to local interest societies, form part of any fieldwork programme.

March 2019 Update

8.1.7 This DBA forms Appendix 9.2 of the Environmental Statement. The appraisals recommended in this DBA have since been carried out and form Appendices 9.3 to 9.9 of the Environmental Statement. This DBA presents the state of knowledge on the site in 2016/17. An Addendum to the DBA has been produced in 2018 which discusses heritage assets that have since been identified through further cartographic research, walkover and LiDAR analysis. The Addendum also contains updates on how the project parameters have evolved since 2017, including variations to the site area and changes to planning policy.

9 References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014. *Code of Conduct*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014. Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014. Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment

Historic England 2015. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets

English Heritage 2002. Military Aircraft Crash Sites: Archaeological guidance on their significance and future management.

English Heritage 2008. Conservation principles policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment.

English Heritage 2011. Introduction to Heritage Assets: Mills

Ker Majesty's Stationery Office 1997 *Hedgerow Regulations*

Land Use Consultants 2005. South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment

CAP: Conservation Architecture & Planning 2006. Shepway District Council Conservation Area Appraisal: Lympne

Oxford Archaeological Unit 2001. Kent Historic Landscape Characterisation. Final Report.

Folkestone & Hythe District Council. Folkestone & Hythe District Local Plan Review (2006) Policies Applicable 2013 Onwards.

Folkestone & Hythe District Council. Places and Policies Local Plan, Preferred Options (Emerging)

Folkestone & Hythe District Council. Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Local Plan 2013 (Emerging)

KCC: Kent HER (Historic Environment Record) 2016. *HER Monuments Report*.

Online Sources

MOD: Ministry of Defence Estate – Guidance on Aviation Archaeology [<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/aviation-archaeology> accessed 17/10/2016]

NKDU: North Kent Downs Unit. *Landscape Design Handbook* [<http://www.kentdowns.org.uk/guidance-management-and-advice/landscape-design-handbook> accessed October 2016]

NKDU: North Kent Downs Unit. *Kent Downs AONB Farmstead Guidance* [<http://www.kentdowns.org.uk/publications/kent-downs-aonb-farmstead-guidance> accessed October 2016]

Folkestone & Hythe District Council Planning Portal <https://www.folkestone-hythe.gov.uk/planning-policy> accessed 16/10/2016]

BGS: British Geological Survey - Geology of Britain Viewer [<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> accessed 17/10/2016]

BLO: British Library Online – Ordnance Survey Drawings Collection [<http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/> accessed 10/10/2016]

NLS: National Library of Scotland – Ordnance Survey Maps [<http://maps.nls.uk/os/> accessed 10/10/2016]

ADS: Archaeology Data Service [<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/map.html> - accessed 10/10/2016]

ADS: Archaeology Data Service. *Roman rural settlement resource* [<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/map.html> - accessed 10/10/2016]

Otterpool Park Environmental Statement
Appendix 9.2 – Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

NU: Nottingham University Key to English Place Names [<http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place/Kent/Lympne> - accessed 12/10/16]

Google Earth. [<https://www.google.com/earth/> accessed October 2016]

NHLE: National Heritage List for England (Historic England) [<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/map-search?clearresults=True> accessed October 2016]

Pastscape. [<http://www.pastscape.org/> accessed 10/10/2016]

UoN: University of Nottingham. *Key to English Place Names*
[<http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place/Kent/Lympne> - accessed 12/10/16]

PSG: Pill Box Study Group. *Pickett-Hamilton Fort* (article) [<http://www.pillbox-study-group.org.uk/advanced-pillbox-designs/part-2-o-z/Pickett-hamilton-fort/> accessed October 2016]

Pers Comm

Kent County Council (KCC) and Folkestone & Hythe District Council (FHDC) Pers comm (Lis Dyson & Ben Found) 3rd of November 2016 and 16th of November

Historic England Peter Kendall Pers Comm 16th of November 2016

APPENDIX A

Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

Designated Assets

Table 3: Scheduled Monuments

Project ID	List Entry No.	Easting	Northing	Name
SM1	1004216	608679.4	136118.4	Romano-British building S of Burch's Rough
SM2	1005113	610389.1	134271	Royal Military Canal, Honeypot Cottage to West Hythe Dam
SM3	1005114	613950	134232.7	Royal Military Canal, West Hythe Bridge to Scanlon's Bridge
SM4	1005179	611768.9	134233.3	Saxon Shore fort now called Stutfall Castle, 468m south-west of St Stephen's Church
SM5	1005492	612211.7	134181	Royal Military Canal, West Hythe Dam to West Hythe Bridge
SM6	1020761	612297.9	137236.5	Westenhanger Castle

Table 4: Registered Parks and Gardens

Project ID	List Entry No.	Easting	Northing	Name	Grade
RPG1	1000939	610239.5088	134903.9074	PORT LYMPNE	II*
RPG2	1000262	613942.9285	136387.45	SANDLING PARK	II

Table 5: Listed Buildings

Project ID	List Entry No.	Easting	Northing	Name	Grade
LB1	1045888	612248.6	137198.5	BARNS AT WESTENHANGER CASTLE/MANOR	I
LB2	1054042	609383.6	138452.1	CHURCH OF ST MARY	I
LB3	1101773	611926.2	134661.8	LYMPNE CASTLE	I
LB4	1101780	611974.8	134658.8	CHURCH OF ST STEPHEN	I
LB5	1344223	612364.9	137162.9	WESTENHANGER MANOR	I
LB6	1344206	611232	134709.4	FRENCH HOUSE	II*
LB7	1344207	610219.5	134985.3	PORT LYMPNE HOUSE, STABLE BLOCK, FORECOURT WALLS TO EAST, AND LOGGIA,	II*

Otterpool Park Environmental Statement
Appendix 9.2 – Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

Project ID	List Entry No.	Easting	Northing	Name	Grade
				PATIO, TERRACE AND SHELL FOUNTAIN TO SOUTH	
LB8	1370011	612798	137840.5	STANFORD WINDMILL	II*
LB9	1054020	610289	138361.4	ELM TREE FARM HOUSE	II
LB10	1054031	610653	137968.4	LITTLE RHODES	II
LB11	1054727	610684	137622.4	STREAM COTTAGE AND GROVE BRIDGE COTTAGE	II
LB12	1061062	609210	138792.4	ASHDOWN COTTAGES	II
LB13	1061065	609306	138596.4	GLEBE FARM HOUSE	II
LB14	1061066	611102	138518.4	HOLLY COTTAGE	II
LB15	1061067	612715.8	136201.1	THE ROYAL OAK PUBLIC HOUSE	II
LB16	1061068	611788	138362.4	GIBBONS BROOK FARMHOUSE SHALOM	II
LB17	1061097	610728.2	137700	RAILWAY COTTAGES	II
LB18	1061099	610296.9	138377.1	BARN ABOUT 5 METRES NORTH OF ELM TREE FARM HOUSE	II
LB19	1061109	611760.6	134610.5	PUMP HOUSE AT TR 118 346	II
LB20	1061110	611307	136240.4	UPPER OTTERPOOL	II
LB21	1061111	610982	135196.4	BELLEVUE HOUSE BELLEVUE HOUSE AND FLATS	II
LB22	1061112	610610	135269.4	PORT LYMPNE NORTH LODGE, WALL AND GATE PIER	II
LB23	1061113	610616	135255.4	PORT LYMPNE SOUTH LODGE, WALL AND GATE PIER	II
LB24	1061114	610178.3	134996.8	TROJAN STAIRCASE ABOUT 26 METRES WEST NORTH WEST OF PORT LYMPNE	II
LB25	1061115	611972.7	134667.1	MONUMENT TO CATHIRN KNATCHBULL ABOUT 1 METRE NORTH OF NORTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST STEPHEN	II
LB26	1061116	611968.8	134676.2	MONUMENT TO ELIZABETH WOOLLY ABOUT 16 METRES NORTH OF NORTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST STEPHEN	II
LB27	1061118	612466	135773.4	LITTLE BERWICK	II
LB28	1068786	610449.1	137847.5	SOMERFIELD COURT	II

Otterpool Park Environmental Statement
Appendix 9.2 – Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

Project ID	List Entry No.	Easting	Northing	Name	Grade
LB29	1083582	612446	135740.4	BERWICK HOUSE	II
LB30	1083593	611838	134770.5	LYMPNE HALL	II
LB31	1101767	611969.8	134667.4	MONUMENT TO JOHN KNATCHBULL ABOUT 2 METRES NORTH OF NORTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST STEPHEN	II
LB32	1251489	612539	134993.4	SHEPWAY CROSS	II
LB33	1344201	610370.8	137865.2	BARN COMPLEX ABOUT 66 METRES WEST OF SOMERFIELD COURT	II
LB34	1344202	610065	138350.6	GUINEA HALL	II
LB35	1344203	610669	137910.4	RHODES HOUSE	II
LB36	1344208	610254.1	134901.5	CLAIRE VOYEE ABOUT 76 METRES SOUTH OF PORT LYMPNE	II
LB37	1344209	611933	134650.8	WELL HEAD ABOUT 2 METRES NORTH OF HALL RANGE OF LYMPNE CASTLE	II
LB38	1344210	611006	136535.4	OTTERPOOL MANOR	II
LB39	1347810	609182	135389.4	FORGE COTTAGE AND TWO COTTAGES ADJOINING TO RIGHT	II
LB40	1367112	610478	138345.4	LEES COTTAGES	II
LB41	1392273	611851.9	134706.3	THE SANCTUARY	II

Non-designated Assets

Table 6: Military Remains

Project ID	HER no	Name
MR1	DKE22293	Crash site of Hawker Typhoon IB
MR2	DKE22290	Crash site of Supermarine Spitfire I
MR3	DKE22254	Crash site of Messerschmitt Bf109E-1
MR4	DKE22247	Crash site of Supermarine Spitfire I

Table 7: Built Heritage

Project ID	HER no	Name	Period Range
BH1	TR 13 NW 164	WWII munitions store, Farnead Farm	Modern

Otterpool Park Environmental Statement
Appendix 9.2 – Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

Project ID	HER no	Name	Period Range
BH2	TR 13 NW 168	Milestone	Post Medieval to Modern
BH3	TR 13 NW 38	Westenhanger Station	Post Medieval to Modern
BH4	TR 13 SW 137	Medieval house north west of Lympne Castle, Castle Close	Medieval to Modern
BH5	TR 13 SW 162	Lympne Castle, Castle Close, Lympne	Modern
BH6	MKE88390	Harringe Court	Post Medieval
BH7	MKE88395	Potten Farm	Post Medieval
BH8	MKE88402	Grove House	Post Medieval
BH9	MKE88403	Farmstead south of Grove House	Post Medieval
BH10	MKE88404	Farmstead south east of Grove House	Post Medieval
BH11	MKE88406	Bellevue House	Post Medieval
BH12	MKE88407	Otterpool Manor (Little Otterpool)	Post Medieval
BH13	MKE88408	Barrow Hill Farm	Post Medieval
BH14	MKE88409	Sheepfold north west of Barrow Hill	Post Medieval
BH15	MKE88410	Somerfield Court	Post Medieval
BH16	MKE88411	Rhodes Farm	Post Medieval
BH17	MKE88412	Farmstead south east of Railway Cottage	Post Medieval
BH18	MKE88416	Combe Farm (Coomb Farm)	Post Medieval
BH19	MKE88417	Outfarm north west of Berwick House	Post Medieval
BH20	MKE88418	Upper Otterpool (Otterpool)	Post Medieval
BH21	MKE88419	Brook Farm	Post Medieval
BH22	MKE88427	Outfarm N of Westenhanger	Post Medieval
BH23	MKE88428	Outfarm south east of Westenhanger	Post Medieval
BH24	MKE88429	Tin Chimney Farm	Post Medieval
BH25	MKE88430	Farmstead south west of New Inn Green	Post Medieval
BH26	MKE88431	Outfarm south west of New Inn Green	Post Medieval
BH27	MKE88432	Little Berwick	Post Medieval
BH28	MKE88433	Berwick Manor Farm	Post Medieval

Otterpool Park Environmental Statement
Appendix 9.2 – Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

Project ID	HER no	Name	Period Range
BH29	MKE88435	Outfarm north west of Oathill	Post Medieval
BH30	MKE88436	Farmstead in Lympne	Post Medieval
BH31	MKE88440	Outfarm south east of Hayward Farm	Post Medieval
BH32	MKE88441	Hillhurst Farm	Post Medieval
BH33	MKE88442	Outfarm north west of Ashford Lodge	Post Medieval
BH34	MKE88710	Westhanger Manor	Post Medieval
BH35	MKE88711	Farmstead north of Barrow Hill	Post Medieval
BH36	MKE88712	Outfarm north east of Stream Cottage	Post Medieval
BH37	MKE88713	Farmstead south east of Stream Cottage	Post Medieval
BH38	MKE88738	Little Sandling	Post Medieval
BH39	TR 13 NW 33	Sandling park	Post Medieval to Modern
BH40	TR 13 SW 139	Port Lympne	Modern
BH41	TR 13 NW 136	PILLBOX	Modern
BH42	TR 13 NW 138	PILLBOX	Modern
BH43	TR 13 NW 139	PILLBOX	Modern
BH44	TR 13 NW 140	PILLBOX	Modern
BH45	TR 13 NW 141	PILLBOX	Modern
BH46	TR 13 NW 143	PILLBOX	Modern
BH47	TR 13 NW 145	PILLBOX	Modern

Table 8: Non-designated Archaeological Assets

Project ID	HER no	Name	Period Range
1	TR 13 NW 34	Iron Age coin	Iron Age
2	TQ 84 SW 1	LONDON AND DOVER RAILWAY	Early Modern to Modern
3	TR 13 NW 3	Westenhanger Castle	Unknown
4	TR 13 NW 134	AUXILIARY UNIT OPERATIONAL BASE	Modern
5	TR 14 NW 53	Stone Street (Roman Road)	Roman

Otterpool Park Environmental Statement
Appendix 9.2 – Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

Project ID	HER no	Name	Period Range
6	TR 13 SW 145	Port Lympne, associated land	Unknown
7	TR 03 NE 84	PIMPLE	Modern
8	TR 04 SE 120	Roman road	Roman
9	TR 13 NW 45	Roman site nt Hillhurst Farm	Roman
10	TR 13 NW 46	Prehistoric flint and md pottery, Lympne	Prehistoric
11	TR 13 NW 47	Prehistoric flint artefacts, lympne	Prehistoric
12	TR 13 NW 48	Roman pottery and tile, Lympne	Roman
13	TR 13 NW 49	Possible ring ditch, Saltwood	Prehistoric
14	TR 13 NW 50	Roman pottery, tile, coins, lympne	Roman
15	TR 13 NW 51	Roman pottery, Stanford	Roman
16	TR 03 NE 55	Roman tile found near Burch's Rough,	Roman
17	TR 13 SW 36	Iron Age pottery found near Stutfall Castle	Iron Age
18	TR 03 NE 58	WW2 auxiliary unit hide	Modern
19	TR 13 NW 54	Anglo-Saxon Cemetery?	Early Medieval
20	TR 13 NW 61	Medieval Features North of Westenhanger	Early Medieval to Medieval
21	TR 13 NW 156	Bronze Age ditches, north of Westernhanger Castle, Stanford	Middle Bronze Age
22	TR 13 NW 63	Features East and West of Stone Street	Post Medieval
23	TR 13 NW 64	East Stour Diversion	Unknown
24	TR 13 NW 62	Prehistoric buried soil north of Westenhanger Castle, Stanford	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age
25	TR 13 NW 67	Post Med Features at Royal Oak Motel, Stanford	Post Medieval
26	TR 13 NW 68	Bronze Age Occupation site, Lympne Industrial Estate	Bronze Age
27	TR 13 NW 70	Lympne Airfield	Modern
28	TR 13 NW 71	Battle Headquarters, Lympne Airfield	Modern
29	TR 13 NW 73	Aircraft Dispersal Pen (site of), Lympne Airfield	Modern
30	TR 13 NW 74	Gas Decontamination Building, Lympne Airfield	Modern

Otterpool Park Environmental Statement
Appendix 9.2 – Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

Project ID	HER no	Name	Period Range
31	TR 13 NW 75	Air Raid Shelters, Lympne Airfield	Modern
32	TR 13 NW 76	Pickett Hamilton Fort, Lympne Airfield	Modern
33	TR 13 NW 77	Site of Slit Trenches Near, Lympne Airfield	Modern
34	TR 13 NW 78	Site of Trenches Near, Lympne Airfield	Modern
35	TR 13 NW 79	Former Barracks Huts, Lympne Airfield	Modern
36	TR 13 NW 80	Remains of Overblister Hanger and Trackway, Lympne Airfield	Modern
37	TR 13 NW 81	Remains of Machine Gun Testing Range, Lympne Airfield	Modern
38	TR 13 NW 83	Bulk Fuel Installation, Lympne Airfield	Modern
39	TR 13 NW 84	Runway, Lympne Airfield	Modern
40	TR 13 NW 72	Aircraft Dispersal Pen, Lympne Airfield	Modern
41	TR 13 NW 85	Early Medieval Brooch	Early Medieval
42	TR 13 NW 163	Cropmarks of a medieval trackway and field system, NW of Westenhanger Castle	Medieval
43	TR 13 NW 174	Post medieval ditch, Stone Street, Westenhanger	Post Medieval
44	TR 13 NW 1	Probable Bronze Age Burial Mound, nr Barrow Hill	Bronze Age
45	TR 13 NW 2	Site of St. Mary's Church, Westenhanger Castle	Medieval to Post Medieval
46	TR 13 NW 9	Probable Bronze Age burial mound, nr Barrow Hill	Bronze Age
47	TR 13 NW 12	Neolithic axe	Neolithic
48	TR 13 NW 13	Cropmark and ring ditch	Unknown
49	TR 13 NW 14	Romano-British pottery; Roman coins	Roman
50	TR 13 NW 17	Tranchet Axe	Prehistoric
51	TR 13 NW 18	Moat site, Bellevue House, Shepway	Medieval
52	TR 13 NW 20	Possible Anglo-Saxon Palace near Westenhanger	Early Medieval
53	TR 13 NW 21	Possible Deserted Medieval site, Westenhanger	Medieval
54	TR 13 NW 22	Possible Deserted Medieval site of Eastenhanger	Medieval
55	TR 13 NW 28	Mesolithic Blade Found Near, Westenhanger	Mesolithic
56	TR 13 SW 2	C6th-C7th Frankish Interments found c.1828	Early Medieval

Otterpool Park Environmental Statement
Appendix 9.2 – Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

Project ID	HER no	Name	Period Range
57	TR 13 SW 25	Anglo-Saxon vases	Early Medieval
58	TR 13 NW 186	Cropmark of a large ring ditch, to the southwest of Barrow Hill	Unknown
59	TR 03 NE 39	Harringe Court	Medieval to Post Medieval
60	TR 13 NW 86	Pickett-Hamilton fort at Lypne Airfield	Modern
61	TR 13 NW 87	Concrete base likely to be of Second World War origin at Link Park, Lypne	Modern
62	TR 13 NW 144	GUN EMPLACEMENT	Modern
63	TR 13 NW 142	NODAL POINT	Modern
64	TR 13 NW 89	Finds at Link Park, Lypne, Kent	Unknown
65	TR 13 NW 147	Former site of Talbot House, a medieval hall house	Medieval to Modern
66	TR 13 NW 43	Bellevue Aisled Barn	Medieval
67	TR 13 NW 153	Roman field systems at Junction 11, M20	Roman
68	TR 13 NW 173	Possible prehistoric palaeochannel, on land at the Cedars, Barrow Hill, Sellindge	Prehistoric
69	TR 13 NW 82	Remains of Ammunition Store, Lypne Airfield	Modern
70	TR 13 SW 134	Site of a Windmill and smock mill, Mill house, Lypne	Post Medieval
71	TR 13 NW 148	Find spot of an 11th century bronze stirrup strap mount Lypne parish	Early Medieval to Medieval
72	TR 13 NW 196	Find spot of 3 Iron Age coins, Lypne parish	Iron Age
73	TR 13 NW 129	Former site of the Royal Oak Motel	Post Medieval to Modern
74	TR 13 NW 161	Late Iron Age - Roman pits and ditches, Stanford and Sandling	Late Iron Age to Roman
75	TR 13 NW 162	Medieval ditch, Stanford and Sandling	Medieval
76	TR 13 NW 158	11th-13th century (?) settlement, north of Westernhanger Castle, Stanford	Medieval
77	TR 13 NW 159	14th-15th century (?) ditches and enclosures, north of Westernhanger Castle, Stanford	Medieval
78	TR 13 NW 157	Late Iron Age rural landscape, north of Westernhanger Castle, Stanford	Late Iron Age

Otterpool Park Environmental Statement
Appendix 9.2 – Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

Project ID	HER no	Name	Period Range
79	TR 13 NW 160	16th century (?) ditches, north of Westenhanger Castle, Stanford	Medieval to Post Medieval
80	MKE64292	Early Medieval garnet brooch	Early Medieval
81	MKE67583	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Late Iron Age
82	MKE67638	Medieval silver coin	Medieval
83	MKE67791	Iron Age gold coin	Late Iron Age to Roman
84	MKE67817	Medieval copper alloy figurine	Medieval
85	MKE67872	Early Medieval silver brooch	Early Medieval
86	MKE67822	Early Medieval copper alloy stirrup	Early Medieval to Medieval
87	MKE67915	Early Medieval copper alloy weight	Early Medieval
88	MKE67991	Roman copper alloy bead	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
89	MKE69025	Roman copper alloy mount	Roman to Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon
90	MKE68923	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Iron Age
91	MKE68844	Modern gold personal ornament	Post Medieval
92	MKE69390	Iron Age gold coin	Iron Age
93	MKE69407	Iron Age gold coin	Iron Age
94	MKE69420	Iron Age copper alloy coin	Iron Age
95	MKE69547	Roman copper alloy coin	Roman
96	MKE69434	copper alloy brooch	Medieval
97	TR 13 NW 149	Anglo-Saxon gold shilling ('thrymsa'), near Lypne	Early Medieval
98	TR 13 NW 177	Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Lypne	Early Medieval
99	TR 13 NW 150	Anglo-Saxon silver penny, near Lypne	Early Medieval
100	TR 13 NW 151	Imitation? Ottonian silver penny, near Lypne	Early Medieval
101	TR 13 NW 152	Anglo-Norman silver penny, near Lypne	Medieval
102	TR 03 NE 217	Early Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery, east of Sellindge Sewage Works	Bronze Age

Otterpool Park Environmental Statement
Appendix 9.2 – Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

Project ID	HER no	Name	Period Range
103	TR 03 NE 222	Neolithic arrowhead, Harringe Court	Early Neolithic
104	TR 03 NE 223	Iron Age/Roman pottery, Harringe Court	Middle Iron Age to Roman
105	TR 13 NW 171	Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flint, Westenhanger	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age
106	TR 13 NW 172	Scatter of Medieval pottery, Westenhanger	Medieval
107	TR 13 NW 175	Medieval hollow way, enclosure and buildings, Otterpool Campsite, Aldington Road	Medieval to Post Medieval
108	MKE80001	gold finger ring	Post Medieval
109	MKE80019	unidentified object	Unknown
110	MKE80045	gold finger ring	Medieval to Post Medieval
111	TR 03 NE 226	Linear geophysical anomaly, Harringe Court	Unknown
112	TR 13 NW 176	Cropmark of an enclosure to the east of Westenhanger	Unknown
113	TR 13 NW 187	Cropmark of a large ring ditch, to the southwest of Barrow Hill	Unknown
114	TR 13 NW 188	Cropmark of a large double ring ditch, to the southwest of Barrow Hill	Unknown
115	TR 13 NW 189	Cropmark of a ring ditch, to the southwest of Barrow Hill	Unknown
116	TR 13 NW 190	Cropmark of a possible ring ditch, to the south of Barrow Hill, Sellindge	Unknown
117	MKE96595	Early Medieval Lead Alloy gaming piece	Early Medieval
118	MKE96596	Roman Copper alloy steelyard weight	Roman
119	MKE96667	Neolithic Flint leaf arrowhead	Early Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age
120	TR 13 NW 198	Medieval Ditches, Undated Ditch and Undated Cobbled surface, Sellindge	Medieval
121	MKE97538	Prehistoric ditch and post-holes at Enterprise Way.	Prehistoric

Otterpool Park Environmental Statement
Appendix 9.2 – Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

Table 9: Archaeological Events

Project ID	HER no	Name
EV12	EKE14724	A Geoarchaeological Evaluation of the Thames/Medway Alluvial Corridor of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link
EV28	EKE9232	Desk based assessment and walkover survey carried out at Link Park, Lympe
EV2	EKE10672	Desk-based assessment of the impact of the CTRL
EV19	EKE5115	Evaluation of Land adjacent to Hillhurst farm, Westenhanger, Hythe
EV23	EKE5876	Evaluation at Link Park, Lympe Industrial Estate
EV21	EKE5730	Evaluation at Royal Oak Motel, Ashford Road, Stanford
EV6	EKE10807	Evaluation at the proposed Sico headquarters, Link Park Industrial Estate, Lympe
EV18	EKE5089	Evaluation East and West of Stone Street, Westenhanger
EV1	EKE10095	Evaluation of land at the Cedars, Barrow Hill, Sellindge.
EV29	EKE9658	Evaluation Report - Link Park, Lympe, Kent
EV10	EKE12247	Geophysical survey at Harringe Court
EV17	EKE5000	Geophysical survey of the A259 Dymchurch to M20 (Junction 11)
EV20	EKE5464	Outbuildings at Westhanger Castle, Stanford
EV13	EKE14828	Palaeolithic test-pits excavated at Otterpool Manor Farm, Lympe, 2013
EV11	EKE13952	Plot 20, Link Park, Enterprise Way, Lympe: Evaluation report
EV14	EKE14938	Proposed Development of a biomass renewable electrical energy plant at Link Park, Lympe, Kent, Volume 2, Technical Appendix 5, desk-based assessment
EV22	EKE5766	Romney Marsh Earthworks Survey 1995
EV16	EKE3748	STANFORD
EV8	EKE11611	Surface collection survey for the Channel Tunnel Rail Link: Supplementary Fieldwork
EV26	EKE6050	Survey of Air Raid Shelters and Barracks, Lympe Airfield
EV25	EKE5967	Tree-Ring Analysis of timbers from a Barn at Westenhanger Manor, Stanford
EV27	EKE8493	Tree-Ring Analysis of Timbers from Westenhanger Castle
EV7	EKE11013	Tree-ring analysis of timbers from Westernhanger Manor barn and adjacent stable block

Otterpool Park Environmental Statement
Appendix 9.2 – Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

Project ID	HER no	Name
EV4	EKE10763	Watching brief at Farm Cottage, Stone Street, Stanford
EV9	EKE11965	Watching brief at 'Jesters', Stone Street, Westenhanger
EV5	EKE10806	Watching brief at Link Park Industrial Estate, Lymgne
EV24	EKE5877	Watching brief at Link Park, Lymgne
EV3	EKE10762	Watching brief at Westenhanger Castle, Folkestone
EV15	EKE15032	Westenhanger Manor Barn, Stone Street, Stanford, Near Folkestone, Kent: Tree-Ring Analysis of Timbers

Table 10: Assets Identified within Site Visit/Walkover Survey

Project ID	Name	Built or non-Built?
WS1	Features South of Harringe Court	Non-Built
WS2	Cottage, possible Medieval building, on Aldington Road	Built
WS3	Cottage, possible Medieval building, on Aldington Road	Built
WS4	Milestone on A20 at southern end of Barrowhill	Built
WS5	Group of 1840s/Victorian Cottages/Railway cottages	Built
WS6	Two outbuildings at Bellevue	Built
WS7	Lodge Building at Lymgne Park	Built
WS8	Medieval Barn at Otterpool Manor	Built
WS9	Arts and Crafts Cottages	Built
WS10	Oast House and Barn at Barrowhill Farm	Built
WS11	'1763' Farm Building	Built
WS12	Rose Cottage - possible site of early cottage	Built
WS13	'Humble Bee Hall' 1st OS	Built
WS14	Buildings associated with Lymgne Airfield (multiple)	Built
WS15	Cottage, possible Medieval building, on Aldington Road	Built
WS16	Earthwork features at Upper Otterpool	Non-Built
WS17	Routeway Adjacent to Stone Street	Non-Built
WS18	Harringe Cottages	Built

APPENDIX B

Figures



Legend
 Site Boundary

01	14/12/2016	FIRST ISSUE	RG	TD	TD
REV	Date	Description	Drwan	Check	Approv

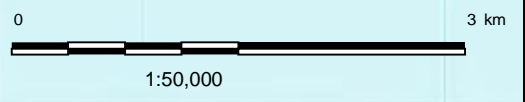
ARCADIS Design & Consultancy for natural and built assets
 Arcadis House
 34 York Way
 London
 N1 9AB

Folkestone
 Hythe & Romney Marsh
 Shepway District Council

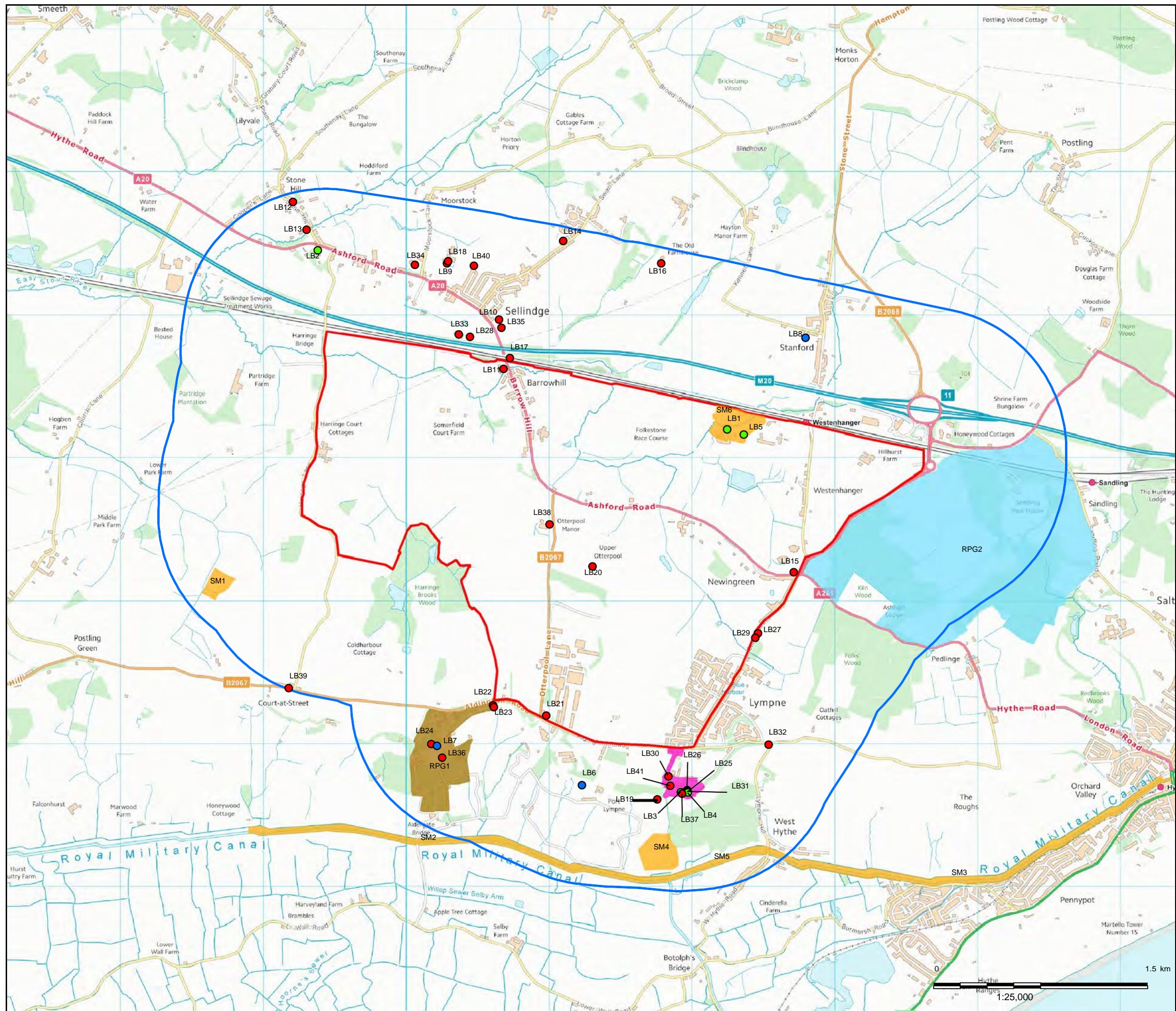
www.shepway.gov.uk

OTTERPOOL PARK

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION



scale	original size	datum	grid
1:50,000	A3	AOD	OS



Legend

- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- Listed Buildings**
 - Grade I
 - Grade II
 - Grade II*
- Scheduled Monuments
- Conservation Area
- Registered Parks and Gardens**
 - Grade II
 - Grade II*

REV	Date	Description	Drwan	Check	Approv
01	14/12/2016	FIRST ISSUE	RG	TD	TD

ARCADIS Design & Consultancy for natural and built assets

Arcadis House
34 York Way
London
N1 9AB

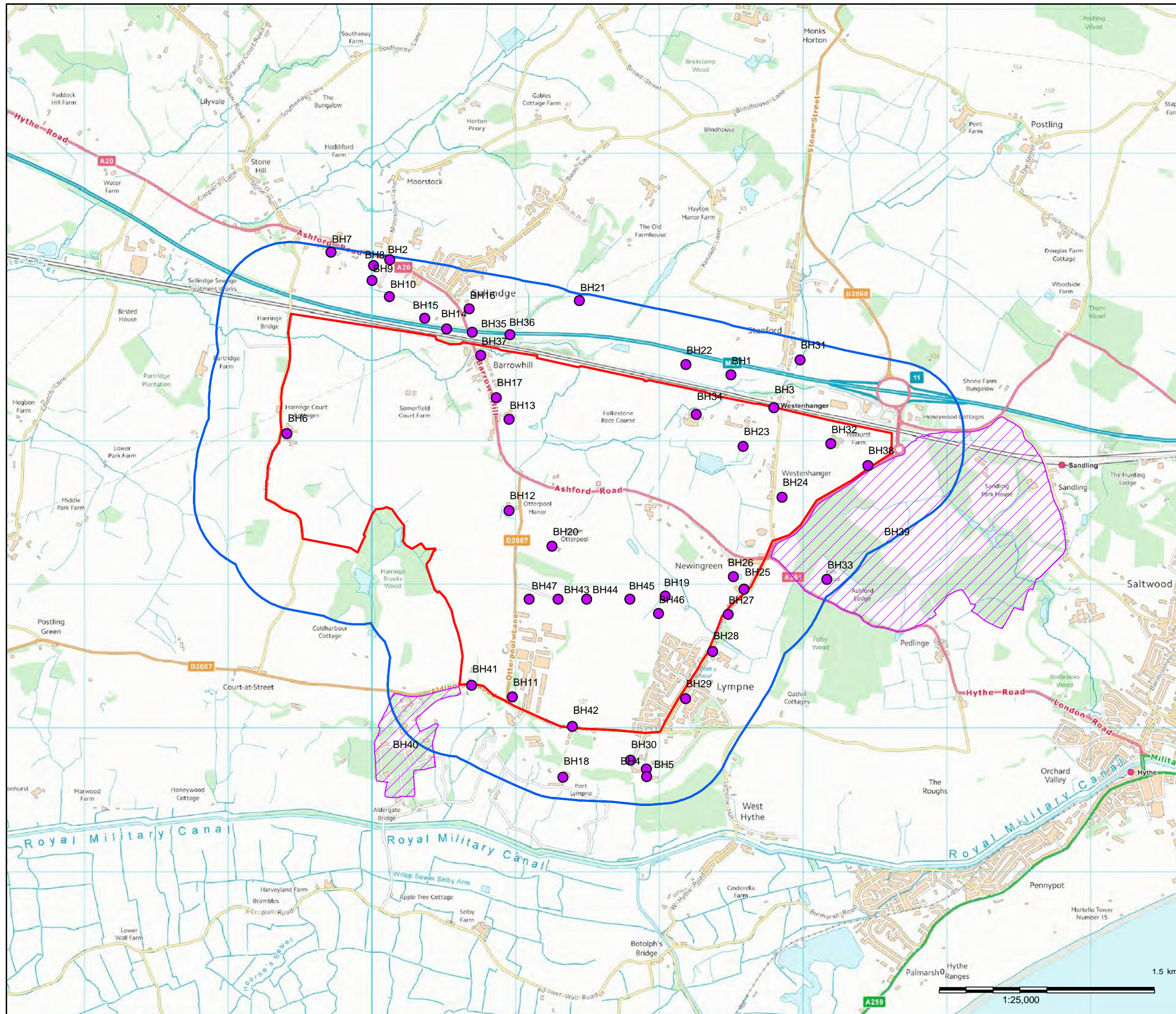
Folkestone
Hythe & Romney Marsh
Shepway District Council

www.shepway.gov.uk

OTTERPOOL PARK

FIGURE 2: DESIGNATED ASSETS WITHIN 1KM

scale	original size	datum	grid
1:25,000	A3	AOD	OS



- Legend**
- Site Boundary
 - 500m Study Area
 - Non-Designated Built Heritage Assets (Points)
 - Non-Designated Built Heritage Assets (Areas)

REV	Date	Description	Drwan	Check	Approv
01	14/12/2016	FIRST ISSUE	RG	TD	TD

ARCADIS Design & Consultancy for natural and built assets

Arcadis House
34 York Way
London
N1 9AB

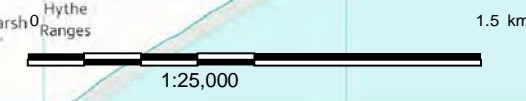
Folkestone
Hythe & Romney Marsh
Shepway District Council

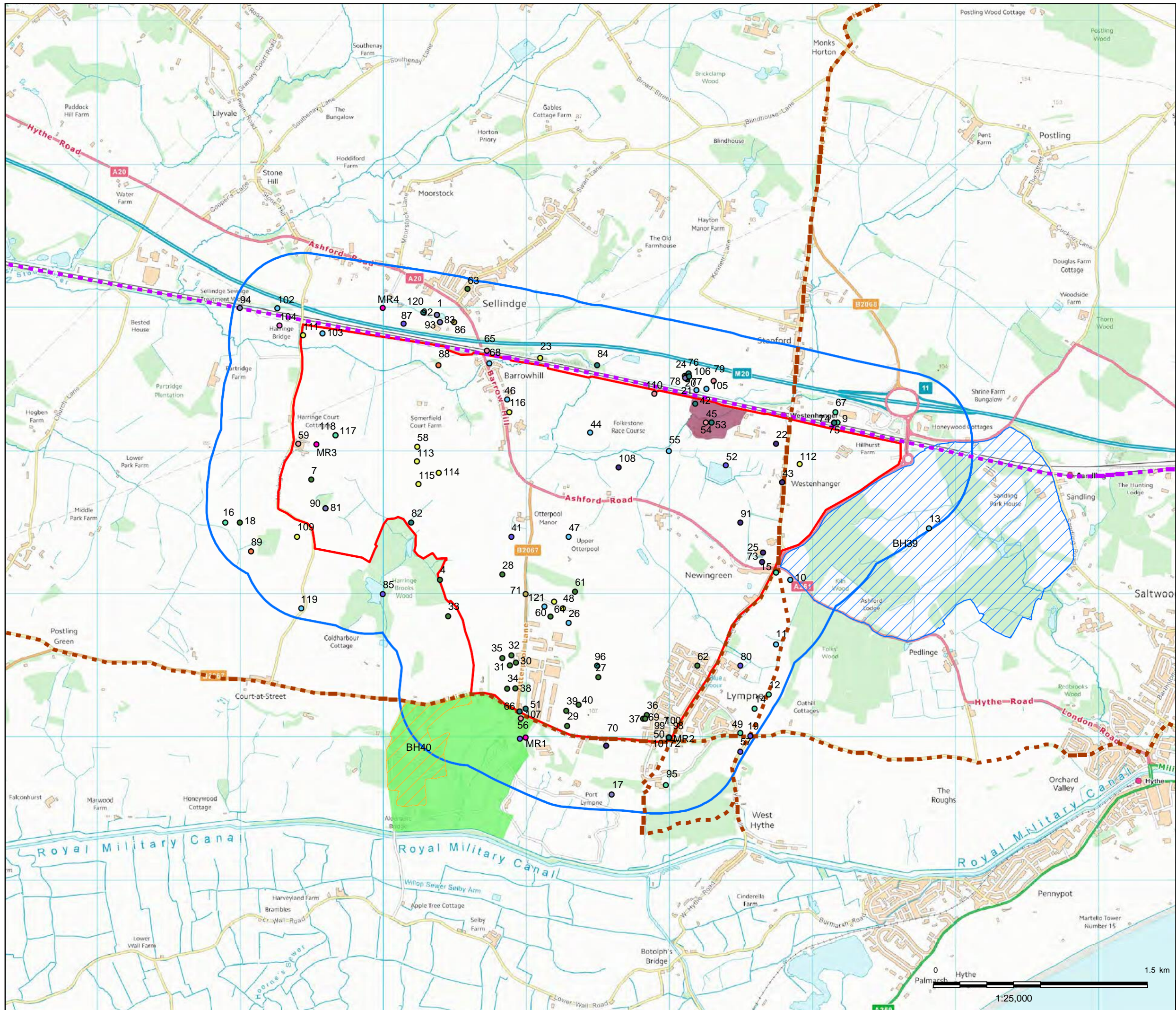
www.shepway.gov.uk

OTTERPOOL PARK

FIGURE 3: NON-DESIGNATED BUILT HERITAGE ASSETS WITH 500m

scale	original size	datum	grid
1:25,000	A3	AOD	OS





Legend

- Site Boundary
- 500m Study Area

Non-Designated Monument (Lines)

- Modern
- Roman

Non-Designated Built Heritage Assets (Areas)

- Modern
- Post Medieval

Non-Designated Monument (Areas)

- Unknown
- Medieval to Modern

Non-Designated Monument (Points)

- Prehistoric
- Iron Age
- Iron Age to Roman
- Roman
- Roman to Early Medieval
- Early Medieval
- Early Medieval to Medieval
- Medieval
- Medieval to Post Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Modern
- Unknown

REV	Date	Description	Drwan	Check	Approv
01	14/12/2016	FIRST ISSUE	RG	TD	TD

ARCADIS Design & Consultancy for natural and built assets

Arcadis House
34 York Way
London
N1 9AB

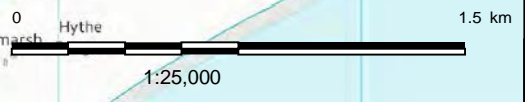
Folkestone
Hythe & Romney Marsh
Shepway District Council

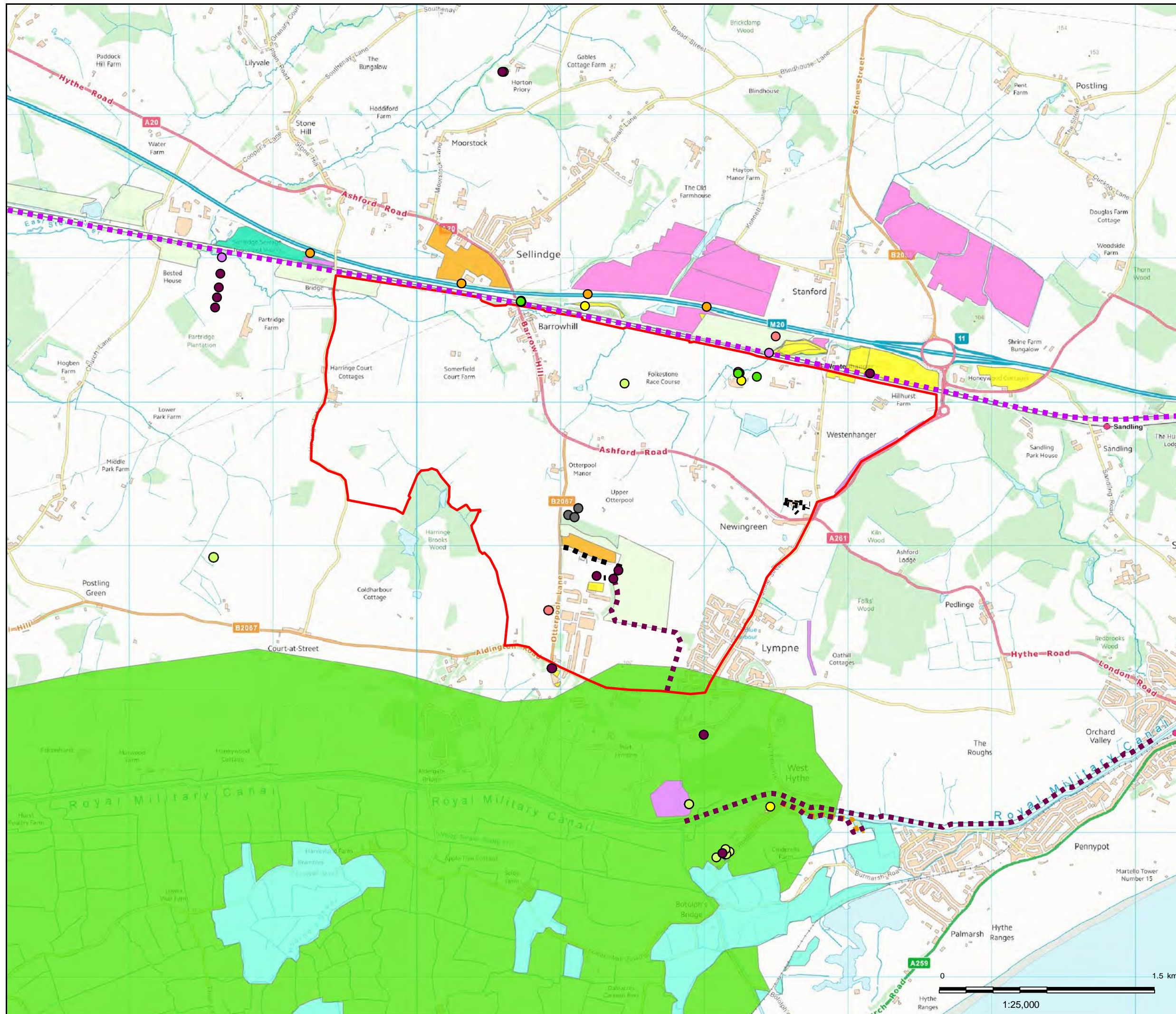
www.shepway.gov.uk

OTTERPOOL PARK

FIGURE 4: NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS AND MILITARY REMAINS WITHIN 500m

scale	original size	datum	grid
1:25,000	A3	AOD	OS





Legend

Site Boundary
 Site Boundary

Archaeological Events (Points)

- Building Survey
- Dendrochronological Survey
- Desk Base Assessment
- Environmental Sampling
- Evaluation
- Excavation
- Geotechnical Survey
- Test Pit
- Watching Brief

Archaeological Events (Lines)

- Desk Based Assessment
- Evaluation
- Geophysical Survey
- Watching Brief

Archaeological Events (Areas)

- No Information
- Desk Based Assessment
- Evaluation
- Excavation
- Field Survey
- Geophysical Survey
- Magnetometry Survey
- Systematic Fieldwalking Survey
- Test Pit, Excavation
- Topographic Survey
- Trial Trench
- Watching Brief

REV	Date	Description	Drwan	Check	Approv
01	14/12/2016	FIRST ISSUE	RG	TD	TD

ARCADIS Design & Consultancy for natural and built assets

Arcadis House
 34 York Way
 London
 N1 9AB

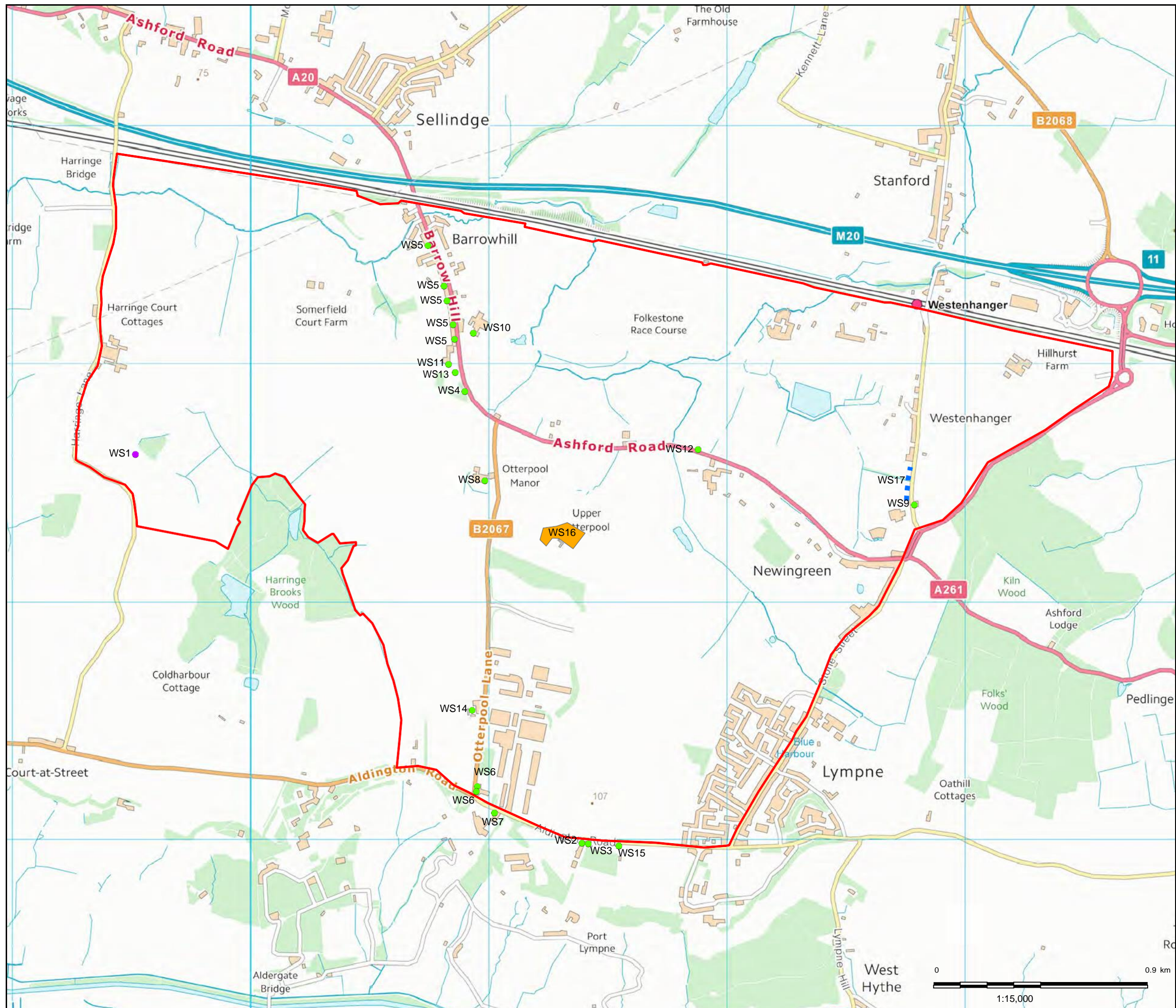
Folkestone
 Hythe & Romney Marsh
 Shepway District Council

www.shepway.gov.uk

OTTERPOOL PARK

FIGURE 5: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENTS

scale	original size	datum	grid
1:25,000	A3	AOD	OS



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Walkover Survey Assets - points**
 - Built Asset
 - Non-Built Asset
- Walkover Survey Assets - line**
 - Non-Built Asset
- Walkover Survey Assets - area**
 - Non-Built Asset

01	14/12/2016	FIRST ISSUE	RG	TD	TD
REV	Date	Description	Drawn	Check	Approv

ARCADIS Design & Consultancy for natural and built assets

Arcadis House
34 York Way
London
N1 9AB

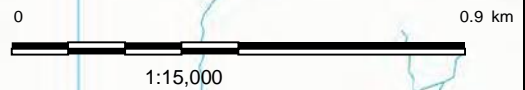
Folkestone
Hythe & Romney Marsh
Shepway District Council

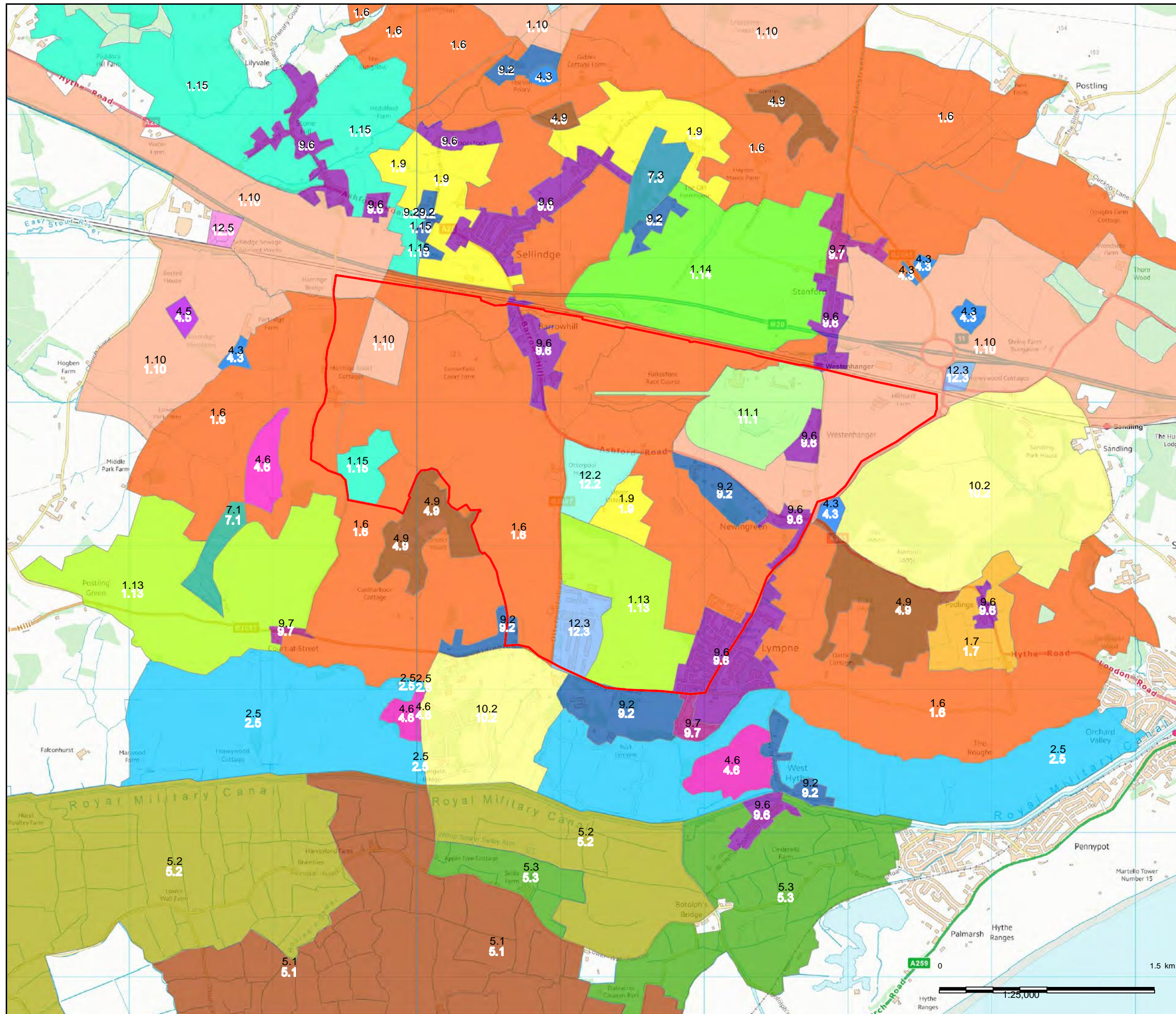
www.shepway.gov.uk

OTTERPOOL PARK

FIGURE 6: ASSETS IDENTIFIED FROM SITE WALKOVER

scale	original size	datum	grid
1:15,000	A3	AOD	OS





- Legend**
- Site Boundary
- Historic Landscape Characterisation**
- 1.6 - Rectilinear with wavy boundaries (?late medieval to 17th / 18th century enclosure)
 - 1.7 - Irregular straight boundaries
 - 1.9 - Small regular with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)
 - 1.13 - Prairie fields (19th cent enclosure with extensive boundary loss)
 - 1.14 - Fields predominantly bounded by tracks, roads and other rights of way
 - 1.15 - Small rectilinear with wavy boundaries
 - 2.5 - Common Marsh
 - 4.3 - Other pre-1810 Woodland
 - 4.5 - 19th century Plantations (general)
 - 4.6 - Pre-1810 scarp & steep valley-side woodland
 - 4.9 - Pre 19th century Coppices
 - 5.1 - Small irregular enclosures
 - 5.2 - Irregular enclosures
 - 5.3 - Small rectilinear enclosures
 - 7.1 - Miscellaneous valley bottom paddocks and pastures
 - 7.3 - Marsh and rough grazing
 - 9.2 - Scattered settlement with paddocks (post 1800 extent)
 - 9.6 - Post 1810 settlement (general)
 - 9.7 - Village/hamlet 1810 extent
 - 1.10 - Medium regular with straight boundaries (parliamentary type enclosure)
 - 10.2 - 19th century and later parkland
 - 11.1 - Racecourses
 - 12.2 - Active and disused Gravel & Clay
 - 12.3 - Industrial complexes and factories
 - 12.5 - Reservoirs and water treatment

REV	Date	Description	Drwan	Check	Approv
01	14/12/2016	FIRST ISSUE	RG	TD	TD

ARCADIS Design & Consultancy for natural and built assets

Arcadis House
34 York Way
London
N1 9AB

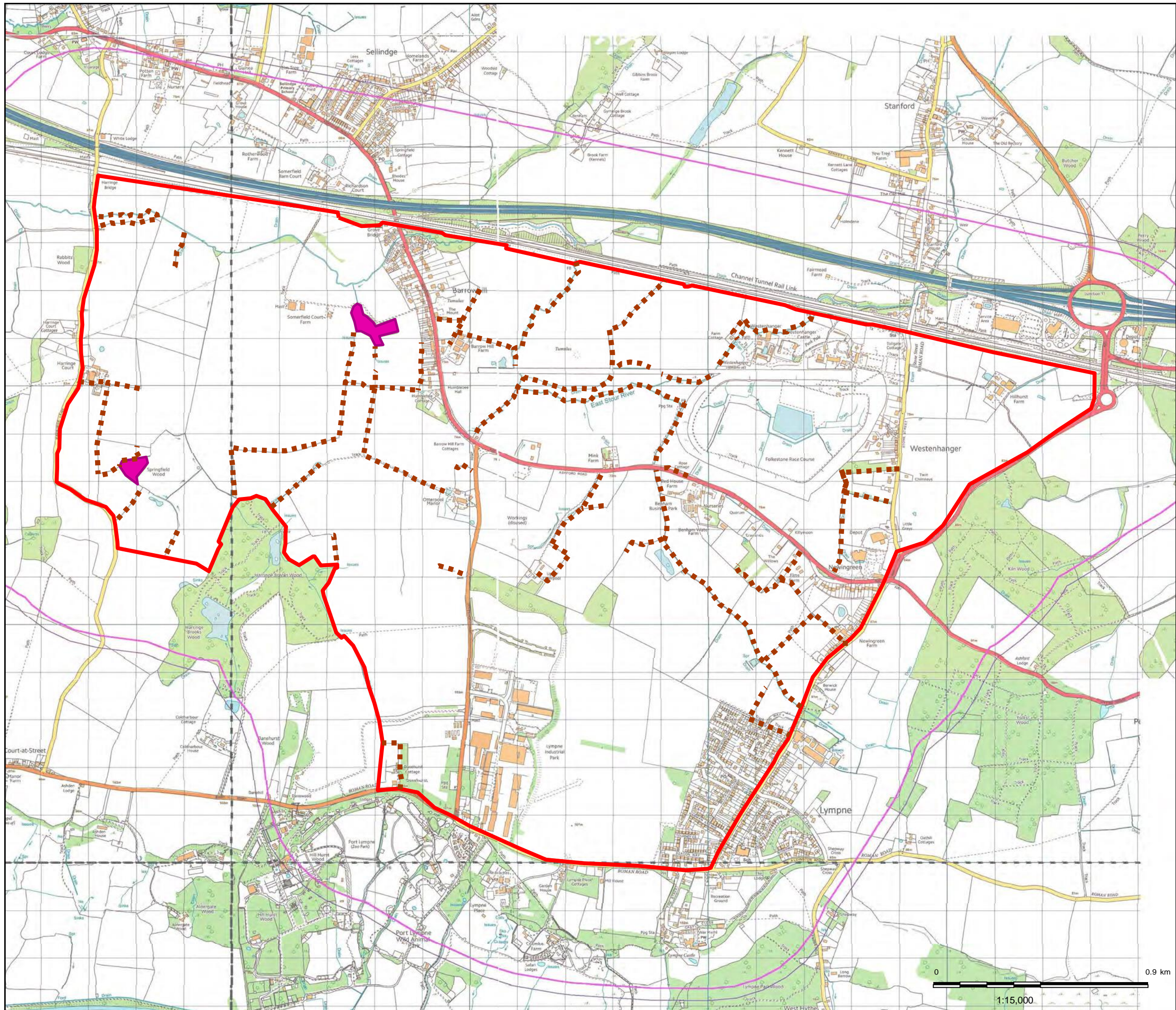
Folkestone
Hythe & Romney Marsh
Shepway District Council

www.shepway.gov.uk

OTTERPOOL PARK

FIGURE: 7 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION DATA

scale	original size	datum	grid
1:25,000	A3	AOD	OS



- Legend**
- Site Boundary
 - Historic Hedgerows
 - Historic Woodland

01	13/11/2018	FIRST ISSUE	RG	EP	TD
REV	Date	Description	Drwn	Check	Approv

ARCADIS Design & Consultancy for natural and built assets

Arcadis House
34 York Way
London
N1 9AB

Folkestone
Hythe & Romney Marsh
Shepway District Council

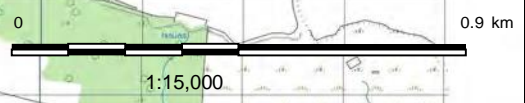


www.shepway.gov.uk

OTTERPOOL PARK

FIGURE 8: HISTORIC HEDGEROWS IDENTIFIED FROM MAPPING

scale	original size	datum	grid
1:15,000	A3	AOD	OS



Arcadis (UK) Limited

80 Fenchurch Street

London

EC3M 4BY

T: +44 (0) 20 7812 2000

[arcadis.com](https://www.arcadis.com)

