

OTTERPOOL PARK

Environmental Statement Appendix 9.6 Westenhanger
Castle Statement of Significance Addendum, 2022

MARCH 2022



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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This document provides an update to the Westenhangar Castle Statement of Significance which was provided in 2018.

2 Updates March 2022

- 2.1.1 The Statement of Significance (ES Appendix 9.6) was written in 2017-18 and makes reference to a Conservation Management Plan & Use Strategy (CMP) that was written for Westenhangar Castle in 2017-18 by Arcadis. This has since been superseded by a CMP for the Castle written in 2022 (ES Appendix 9.25).
- 2.1.2 Since the Statement of Significance was written in 2018, further fieldwork has taken place within the Racecourse area and within Westenhangar Castle itself (geophysics and trial trenching by Wessex Archaeology in 2020). Further walkover surveys have also been undertaken and a historic landscape appraisal. This work has increased our knowledge of the Castle and its landscape features and this increased understanding is reflected in the Environmental Statement, the Heritage Strategy (ES Appendix 4.12) and the new Conservation Management Plan for the Castle (ES Appendix 9.25).
- 2.1.3 Additionally, the Otterpool Park project commissioned Historic England to carry out a designation screening of the castle causeway (**149**). This resulted in Secretary of State scheduling the causeway in May 2021. It is considered by Historic England to be of national significance due to its survival, documentation, potential and its group value with Westenhangar Castle and barns. Its National Heritage List for England ID number is 1475108.

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OTTERPOOL PARK ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Appendix 9.6 Westenhanger Castle Statement of
Significance, 2018

NOVEMBER 2018



Otterpool Park ES - Westenhanger Castle Statement of Significance

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Date NOVEMBER 2018

VERSION CONTROL

Version	Date	Author	Changes
V01	21/07/2017	KC and TD	Draft
V02	28/07/2017	EP	Formatting
V03	8/10/2017	KC	Edits after JH and other internal reviews
V04	21/11/2018	KC	Edits, updates and additions after Historic England and KCC review and for ES submission
V05	30/11/2018	KC	Technical Review in advance of Environmental Statement

This report has been prepared for Otterpool Park LLP (the "Client") in accordance with the terms and conditions of appointment dated 03 August 2016 (the "Appointment") (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.

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Executive Summary

This Statement of Significance for Westenhanger Castle, Stanford, Kent was produced in July to October 2017 and updated in November 2018. It is one of several appraisals to support an outline planning application for the proposed Otterpool Park Development. The information in this Statement of Significance will underpin the Conservation Management Plan and Use-Strategy for Westenhanger Castle, requested by Historic England, Kent County Council and Folkestone & Hythe District Council (the statutory consultees). The aim of the Statement of Significance is to assess the significance of the Castle and its associated buildings and former deer park and to evaluate the potential impact to the Castle and its setting resulting from the proposed garden settlement scheme.

The castle has been described as one of Kent's forgotten great houses. Potentially a site stretching back to Anglo-Saxon times, it appears that it originated as a moated manor house and was fortified in the late 14th century. In the Tudor period the castle became a major country house at the heart of a landscaped park, including a period as a royal residence. Its stone curtain-wall defines an inner courtyard with seven towers and the remains of a gatehouse which are a scheduled monument. The surviving Grade I listed manor house is situated in the north-eastern corner of the inner courtyard. It is 18th century in appearance but incorporates 14th century and 16th century elements within its build. Two Grade I listed and scheduled 16th century barns are located within the outer courtyard of the castle, one with a hammer-beam roof. The potential for archaeological buried remains is high and includes earlier phases of the manor house, service buildings, a medieval parish church and hall, remains relating to a deer park, a causewayed approach and walled-gardens. The castle and its buildings are of national importance as demonstrated by their scheduled and listed status and exhibit high archaeological, historical and architectural value. The asset potentially has a high group value as one of several medieval fortified sites within the District.

Historically Westenhanger Castle was approached from the south by a causeway, known from historic mapping and archive photographs and visible as field remains. The historic entrance to the castle was at the south-western corner, through the gatehouse; the current eastern approach to the castle from Westenhanger Station having been established in the late 19th century. By 1542 the land around the castle had been developed into a large deer park for hunting. Great houses of this date frequently have less natural and more heavily designed gardens close to the main accommodation. Historic mapping indicates that the castle looked out over a walled area to its south which is highly suggestive of a probable privy garden or orchard. The southerly aspect from the castle is today interrupted by 20th century stable buildings and screening by trees. Some clear views to the castle remain at some points along Ashford Road across the racecourse. The manor house and inner courtyard are relatively well-screened by immediate vegetation and trees but with the barns and outer court less well screened. North of the castle its immediate setting has been interrupted to the north by the HS1 and domestic railways and the M20. However, in views south from Kennett Lane in Stanford the modern infrastructure is largely in cutting and not visible, leaving good long views of the castle. The eastern views of the castle have been impacted by the grandstand and other racecourse buildings as well as screening by vegetation. From the south-east there are glimpsed views of the castle from Stone Street, across the racecourse. From the west and north-west the surroundings of the castle and its buildings are more open presenting clear views of the Grade I Listed barns, with the Manor House and other structures forming the backdrop. Views from the adjacent field further to the west are limited by an earthwork bund which formerly provided an approach to a demolished bridge over the railway. There are no significant views from Barrow Hill, Sellindge.

This Statement of Significance recommends that the southern aspect to the castle, as the most historic view, be re-established as its principal aspect within the proposed Otterpool Park Development as this best preserves an element of the deer park and probable Tudor garden, together with the former main approach. Parameters of beneficial and acceptable impact can be summarised as: limiting the encroachment of buildings by keeping a sufficient envelope of open land

around the castle but without wholly divorcing it from the new development; keeping an area to the south of the castle as open land; ensuring permeability of any new built-form north of Ashford Road in order and to keep intervisibility between Ashford Road and the castle; reducing tree screening and demolishing modern stable buildings on the southern side of the castle to open up views and to keep a visual link with the new development; reinstatement the causeway to the south; keeping screening to the east and west; and keeping a buffer of open land to the west of the Grade I Listed barns, up to at least the limit of the bund rising to an earlier railway bridge.

The castle and barns are in private ownership. Public access to the Castle is currently limited to its use as a hospitality venue for weddings and conferences. In the recent past it has been open to visitors for guided tours. As such its communal value is currently low to moderate. Outline strategies for managing change to the castle and its setting are being determined in the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Otterpool Park development and will be developed through a Conservation Management Plan & Use Strategy (CMP) (Arcadis 2018).

This report will form an appendix to the Environmental Statement which is being prepared as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment.

1. Introduction

1.1. Project Background

- 1.1.1. Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited ('Arcadis') was commissioned by Otterpool Park LLP, to prepare a Statement of Significance to assess the potential impact to Westenhanger Castle resulting from the proposed Development of Otterpool Park Garden Settlement following a request from the statutory consultees. This Statement of Significance assesses the heritage significance and sensitivity of Westenhanger Castle and its former deer park, with the aim of determining parameters and thresholds for positive and acceptable impacts associated with the proposed garden settlement. It follows on from a Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) of the entire development area ('the development site') carried out by Arcadis in 2016/7 at Stage 1 of the project (ES Appendix 9.2). This Statement of Significance informs a separate Conservation Management Plan & Use-Strategy (Arcadis 2018) which considers potential strategies for developing and managing the castle long-term.

1.2. The Site

- 1.2.1. The outline planning application site ('the development site') comprises a 580ha area lying within the Folkestone & Hythe District of Kent and is approximately 2.4km to the west of Hythe (Figure 1). The development site lies adjacent to the High Speed 1 (HS1) rail link (formerly known as the Channel Tunnel Rail Link) and Junction 11 of the M20 motorway and is crossed by the A20 Ashford Road. The development site covers agricultural, recreational, residential, industrial and commercial areas of usage, with the topography being gently undulating, reflecting the river valley nature of this area.
- 1.2.2. The land adjacent to the East Stour River, around the Castle lies at around 68m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum) and rises to the west, reaching 80m west of Barrow Hill, Sellindge and east of Harringe Court. The highest point within the site is at its southern edges between Lympne/Link Industrial Park and the village of Lympne where the land rises to 106m AOD. The Castle lies on the northern edge of the development site, between the CTRL line and the Folkestone Racecourse, at NGR TR 123 372. It occupies a low-lying area within the development site next to a tributary of the East Stour River (Figure 1).
- 1.2.3. The development site forms part of an approximately 764ha area which is the Otterpool Park Framework Masterplan. This wider area envisages a garden town of up to 10,000 homes. The proposed Development for the Otterpool Park which will provide 8,500 homes and other uses lies within 580ha of the wider Framework Masterplan site (see Section 1.3).
- 1.2.4. Westenhanger Castle lies just outside the northern boundary of the development site, between the HS1 line and the Folkestone Racecourse, at NGR TR 123 372 (Figures 1 and 2). It occupies a low-lying area within the development site next to a tributary of the East Stour River at a height AOD of 65-70m. The land rises to the south and west, with the highest point within the development site being its southern edges between Lympne Park Industrial Estate and the village of Lympne where the land rises to 100-107m AOD.
- 1.2.5. The underlying geology of the castle area is Sandstone, Siltstone and Mudstone of the Sandgate Formation formed approximately 112 to 125 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period in an environment that was previously dominated by shallow seas. Superficial deposits are Head Deposits consisting of Clay and Silt formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by subaerial slopes. The castle lies on the boundary of an area of superficial deposits consisting of alluvium laid down by the East Stour River (British Geological Survey 2017).

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. Westenhanger Castle and its related heritage assets are present in close proximity to the proposed Otterpool Park Development and the assessment is aimed to determine its significance as a heritage asset and how it might function in the context of the proposed garden settlement as a potential visitor and tourist attraction. The work was part of RIBA Stage 2 of the project whereby detailed appraisal of key assets were carried out to inform master-planning. The proposed Development area incorporates land around Westenhanger village and Castle, Upper Otterpool, Otterpool Manor, Barrow Hill, Sellindge, Newingreen and the western half of Lympne.

1.4. Aims and Objectives

1.4.1. The aims of this assessment are to:

- assess the character, built form and significance of the scheduled castle including its Grade I listed and scheduled components, its buried archaeology and the contribution made by its setting and associated assets;
- describe the historic development of the asset;
- describe the sensitivity of different elements of the designated heritage assets and their settings to harm to their significance arising from change;
- describe the contribution to significance made by the setting of the asset, including present and historic views to and from the asset;
- describe how the significance of the asset might inform master-planning and design decisions;
- consider how the southerly aspect of Westenhanger Castle could be restored; and
- determine the parameters of positive and acceptable change arising from the Otterpool Park project in terms of settings, views and group value with other related assets.

1.4.2. This detailed appraisal aims to support the long-term management of Westenhanger Castle and inform master-planning and underpin the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) that will be prepared in support of the proposed outline planning application.

1.5. Methodology

1.5.1. The aims of this Statement of Significance were achieved through:

- review of documentary sources, cartographic evidence and archaeological reports for the asset including researching the non-designated heritage assets within the zone of effect;
- analysis of freely available LiDAR data from the Environment Agency (1m resolution);
- commissioning a drone survey of the castle and racecourse and examination of the aerial imagery and Digital Elevation Model produced;
- review of the relevant local, strategic and national heritage planning policy and guidance including the Draft Folkestone & Hythe Heritage Strategy;
- two walkover surveys which were undertaken as part of Stage 1 of the project and two walkover surveys undertaken at Stage 2 to assess the asset, the setting of the designated and non-designated heritage assets and the local and wider context, with photography to illustrate;

- preparation of a baseline narrative setting out the history and chronological development of the asset; its significance, and the way its significance has been previously harmed or enhanced;
- Appraising the group value of the asset in relation to other Kent castles and moated sites.

1.6. Sources

- 1.6.1. A range of sources have been used to assess Westenhanger Castle's significance and potential in line with best practice guidance as outlined by Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and under relevant legislation and guidance. The DBA prepared in Stage 1 for the development area (Arcadis 2016) had already researched historic mapping and had obtained Historic Environment Record (HER) data from Kent County Council.
- 1.6.2. For this Statement of Significance, the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) was consulted, particularly the Listing and Scheduling information for the designated heritage assets (see Appendices A and B).
- 1.6.3. Documentary sources, plans of the castle and historic maps are held in the British Library, the Centre for Kentish Studies and the East Sussex Record Office and maps are also available online at Mapco.net, the David Rumsey Collection and oldmaps online. Primary sources were not consulted for this assessment however they are helpfully reproduced in various secondary sources (listed below) for example *Archaeological Cantiana* -the journal of Kent Archaeological Society.
- 1.6.4. The current owner of the castle, John Forge, provided an estate map and other maps of the castle as well as two unpublished reports *Westenhanger Castle and Barns: A Revised Interpretation by David and Barbara Martin, 2001* and *Westenhanger Castle and Barns: Historic Notes, 2003* (revised 2012).
- 1.6.5. Arcadis are also grateful to the Historic England Principal Inspector of Ancient Monuments - Peter Kendall - who provided many documentary sources, historic maps and photographs including from the Historic England archive ('England's Places') and who shared his own research for this assessment. Not all of Peter Kendall's sources were able to be included in this Statement of Significance however web links to other sources are given in Appendix D.
- 1.6.6. The Folkestone & Hythe District Council website was consulted for updated information on planning and heritage policy.

Cartographic Sources

- Symonson's Map of Kent 1596 (British Library online gallery);
- Joan Blaeu's *Cantivm Vernacule*, Kent 1646 (Universitat Bern online library);
- Ground-plan of Westenhanger House 1648 (in the British Library and reproduced in *Archaeologia Cantiana* 17, 1887). Reproduced here as Figure 3;
- John Ogilby's map of The Road From London to Hith, 1675;
- Robert Morden's Map of Kent c 1695 (copy provided by John Forge the owner of the castle but first published in *Camden's Britannia* 1695) (also held by Welland Antique Maps.co.uk). Reproduced here as Figure 4;
- Partie de l'Angleterre, Map 1709;
- John Harris's Map of the County of Kent 1719;
- Extract of a map of Kent c 1730;
- The Blatt Map of Kent 1769 (a copy of which is held by the Castle owner- John Forge);
- OS Drawing of Land to the West of Hythe and South of Ashford 1797 (British Library). Reproduced here as Figure 5;

- An Entirely New & Accurate Survey of The County of Kent, With Part Of The County Of Essex, by William Mudge 1801 (from Mapco.net and The David Rumsey Map Collection);
- Tithe Map of Stanford 1839. Reproduced here as Figure 6;
- Thomas Colby's revision of the 1801 Mudge map dated 1863;
- 1877 OS map. Reproduced here as Figure 7;
- Ground-plan of Westenhanger House 1887 (reproduced in *Archaeologia Cantiana* Vol 17, 1887). Reproduced here as Figure 8;
- Estate map of Westenhanger 1887 (provided by John Forge the owner of the castle);
- 1899 OS map;
- 1908 OS map;
- 1920 OS map 1 inch;
- 1933 OS map;
- 1938-40 OS map;
- 1943 OS map;
- 1961 OS map;
- 1973-78 OS map;
- 1990 OS map.

Documentary Sources

- Medieval and post-medieval church tax records;
- 1559 Survey of the Castle. Held by The Centre for Kentish Studies (ref U269 E341 fo.56v)***;
- 1635 inventory of Westenhanger Castle**;
- Engravings in the British Library;
- Auction sale particulars of the sale of Westenhanger Manor 1887 (in possession of The Forge family);
- *Antiquary* 1897, 'Notes of the Month', Vol 37;
- *Archaeologia Cantiana* (The Journal of the Kent Archaeological Society);
- Black's guide to Kent 1874;
- Camden's *Brittannia* 1695;
- John Britton, 1801, *The Beauties of England and Wales, or Delineations, Topographical, Historical, and Descriptive of Each County*;
- Cheney. A.D., 1904, 'Westenhanger, Kent' in *The Home Counties Magazine*. Vol VI, pp114-121*;
- Cheney. A.D., 1910, 'An Ancient House at Westenhanger', in *The Home Counties Magazine* Vol XII, pp169-173 (<https://archive.org/stream/homecountiesmaga12londuoft#page/n237>);
- Hasted, E, 1797-1801, *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent* Vol 8 *;
- Igglesdon, C 1929, 'A Saunter Through Kent with Pen and Pencil' in *Archaeologia Cantiana*, Vol 23*;
- Martin D and Martin B, 2001 'Westenhanger Castle and Barns: a revised interpretation', in *Archaeologia Cantiana* CXXI;
- Various authors, 2003, revised 2012, *Westenhanger Castle and Medieval Barns-Historical Notes*. Unpublished. Compiled by the Forge Family;

- Ward, C 1935, 'The Westenhangar Charter of 1035' in *Archaeologia Cantiana*, Vol XLVII*

* reproduced in Westenhangar Castle and Medieval Barns: Historical Notes, 2003, revised 2012

** reproduced in Martin D and Martin B 2001, *Westenhangar Castle and Barns: a revised interpretation*

*** referred to in *Westenhangar Castle and Medieval Barns: Historical Notes*, 2003 and *Westenhangar Castle and Barns: a revised interpretation*. 2001

Other Sources

Relevant Archaeological Reports

- Archaeology South-East 1998, Report on Selective Archaeological Recording at Outbuildings at Westenhangar Castle, Stanford, Kent (in Martin D and Martin B, 2001);
- Arcadis 2017 (updated 2018) Westenhangar Castle, Near Hythe, Kent – Conservation Management Plan and Use-Strategy;
- Headland Archaeology 2018a, Otterpool Park, Kent Geophysical Survey. Report OPHK17;
- Headland Archaeology 2018b, Westenhangar Castle, Lympe, Kent Geophysical Survey. Report WHCK17;
- MOLAS 1998, North of Westenhangar Castle: An Archaeological Evaluation;
- Oxford Archaeology 2018, Field 7, Otterpool Park, Sellindge, Kent, Archaeological Evaluation Report. Report Ref 6784;
- RPS 2010, Folkestone Racecourse, Westenhangar- An Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment;
- Swanton, M.J., 1973, 'A "Lost" Crop-Mark Site at Westenhangar' (report on a geophysical survey and trial pits at the Racecourse) in *Archaeologia Cantiana* Vol 88, 1973.

Policies and Guidance

- ClfA 2014, Standard and guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment;
- Her Majesty's Stationery Office 1990 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act London;
- Historic England 2008 Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (currently being reviewed);
- Historic England, 10th November 2017: Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment – Consultation Draft;
- Historic England 2015 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning:2;
- Historic England 2017 The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3;
- Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2018 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF);
- KCC, Oxford Archaeology and English Heritage 2001 *Kent Historic Landscape Characterisation*;
- KCC Kent Design Guide;
- Kent Downs AONB Documentation;
- FHDC, Draft Folkestone & Hythe Heritage Strategy 5b: Castles;
- FHDC, Draft Folkestone & Hythe Heritage Strategy, Volume 1, Chapter 7 – Opportunities;

- FHDC, Draft Folkestone & Hythe Heritage Strategy: Vulnerabilities of the Heritage Assets.

Websites (accessed May, June, December 2017 and October 2018)

- Westenhanger Castle website:
<http://www.westenhangercastle.co.uk/visits/4589601202>.
- British Geological Survey website:
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>.
- National Heritage List for England: <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>.
- Lived experience in the Late Middle Ages website:
<http://sites.northwestern.edu/medieval-buildings/other-moated-sites/>.
- Folkestone & Hythe District Council:
<https://www.folkestone-hythe.gov.uk/planning-policy/local-plan-previous-studies> .
- Department of Culture, Media and Sport website:
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/249695/SM_policy_statement_10-2013_2_.pdf.
- ADS: Archaeology Data Service:
<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/map.html>.
- <http://greatbarns.org.uk/>.
- Google Earth: <https://www.google.com/earth/>.
- Historic England archive: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/photos/englands-places/>.
- Map and Plan Collection online: http://mapco.net/kent1801/kent54_03.htm.
- British Library online gallery (maps) :
<http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/maps/index.html>
- Old Maps online:
<http://www.oldmapsonline.org/map/britishlibrary/002OSD000000017U00364000>
- The David Rumsey Map Collection:
https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/view/search?sort=Pub_List_No_InitialSort%2CPub_Date%2CPub_List_No%2CSeries_No&q=map+of+the+county+of+kent&search=Go
- The National Library of Scotland (maps) <http://maps.nls.uk/view/101168942>
- Universität Bern (maps); <http://maps.nls.uk/view/101168942>
- Welland Antique Maps; <https://www.wellandantiquemaps.co.uk/kent-robert-morden-c1753>
- BNF Gallica (maps);
<https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b53057196z/f1.item.r=kent.zoom>
- DCMS information on scheduled monument consent:
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/249695/SM_policy_statement_10-2013_2_.pdf

1.7. Assessment Criteria

- 1.7.1. Assessment of the significance of the asset and its archaeological potential looks 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 asset. This approach considers the present character of the asset 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.

1.7.2. Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF 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 asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.’

1.7.3. Current national guidance for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is provided by English Heritage in the document *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (2008). At the time of compilation of this Statement of Significance, Historic England were in the process of updating this document. As the Historic England document was still in draft form and the changes in terminology were not confirmed, the standards set out in the 2008 document have been used for this assessment but reference has been made to the 2017/2018 consultation draft and the updated terminology within in. The updated terminology aims to be:

“...more closely aligned with the terms used in the NPPF (which are also used in designation and planning legislation): archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic interest. This is in the interests of consistency, and to support the use of the Conservation Principles in more technical decision-making”.

1.7.4. Within *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* document significance is weighed by consideration of the potential for the asset to demonstrate the following value criteria (as per the 2017/2018 revision):

- Archaeological Interest (previously evidential value). Deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity that could be revealed through investigation at some point.
- Historic interest or historical value. Deriving from the way in which it can illustrate the story of past events, people and aspects of life. It tends to be illustrative or associative. When stories become enmeshed with the identity of a community it can be said to hold communal value (see below).
- Architectural and Artistic Interest (previously Aesthetic Value). This derives from a contemporary appreciation of the asset’s aesthetics. Architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship 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. It derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.

1.7.5. The Group value of the asset in relation to other heritage assets also discussed.

Table of Significance

Significance	Factors Determining Significance
International	World Heritage Sites
	Assets of recognised international importance
	Assets that contribute to international research objectives
National	Scheduled Monuments
	Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings
	Certain Grade II Listed Buildings

Significance	Factors Determining Significance
	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
Regional	Certain Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Assets that contribute to regional research objectives
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
Intrusive	Aspects of the site which are harmful to an appreciation of significance.
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available Evidence

Adapted from the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges Vol II, Sec 3, Part 2

1.8. Assumptions and Limitations

- 1.8.1. The data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

1.9. Consultation

- 1.9.1. 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 and Hythe District Council (FHDC) at a meeting in Folkestone on the 16th of November 2016, prior to the submission of the Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (DBA). These consultations identified the several key assets for further appraisal including:
- Defining a role for the Scheduled Monument of Westenhanger castle and its buildings;
 - Consideration of the setting and historic views of 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 and sensitively integrating the relationship between the castle and the new garden settlement.
- 1.9.2. Following completion of the Stage 1 Cultural Heritage DBA (ES Appendix 9.2) a detailed Site-visit and meeting at the Castle were carried out. This was undertaken by Tom Davies of Arcadis on the 24th of February 2017, with Peter Kendall, the Historic England Inspector and John Forge, the current owner, during which aspirations for appraisal and assessment for the castle were further defined. A walkover survey of the castle was undertaken (which is detailed in Section 3 of this report and forms the basis of diagnostic condition survey), and

the history of the castle was discussed. In addition to this, documentary sources covering the history were provided along with historic mapping and photos.

- 1.9.3. Further consultation has been carried out by telephone and email with HE/KCC/FHDC to discuss the recommendations of the Stage 1 report concerning Stage 2 appraisals (covering the Statement of Significance, CMP & Use-Strategy for Westenhangar) to develop the scope of these appraisals. In particular these consultations highlighted the requirement for carrying out the Statement of Significance at an early stage to inform and support the design of the proposed Otterpool Park Development.
- 1.9.4. Feedback on the first draft of this Statement of Significance (dated October 2017) was given by Peter Kendall of HE via email on the 30th November 2017 and via a meeting on 7th December 2017. Information was exchanged between Peter Kendall and Kate Clover (mainly historic maps and LiDAR data) between the 30th November 2017 and 16th August 2018.
- 1.9.5. Kate Clover of Arcadis visited the castle and its immediate grounds with Peter Kendall and Alice Brockway of HE and John Forge on the 19th January 2018. Kate Clover and two members of the Otterpool Park design team made a visit to the castle with Peter Kendall on 2nd August 2018, mainly focussing on the area of the castle's landscape currently occupied by the racecourse.
- 1.9.6. Further consultation has been carried out with Peter Kendall and KCC/FHDC over the designs for the castle park in 2018, the most important meeting dates being 24th January 2018, 17th May 2018, 20th September 2018 (with KCC/FHDC only) and 19th October 2018.

2. Legislation Policy and Guidance

2.1. Regulation

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 2.1.1. The piece of legislation protecting Scheduled Monuments is the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The Act gives statutory protection to any structure, building or work considered to be of particular historic or archaeological interest and regulates any activities which may affect such areas. This is known as scheduling. Under the Act any work that is carried out on a Scheduled Monument must first obtain Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC). The Act does not make the setting of monuments statutory however the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2018) identifies that Scheduled Monuments and their setting are a material consideration for a planning application. Additionally the DCMS Policy Statement on Scheduled Monuments and Nationally Important Monuments (2013) states that works impacting the setting of a SM but not the monument itself, do not require SMC but may require other consents (see below).
- 2.1.2. SMC would be required before any works that would affect an SM including archaeological works. Geophysical survey may be permissible under Section 42 of the Act through a licence obtainable through Historic England.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 2.1.3. The primary legislation relating to Listed Buildings is the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 which makes provision for the listing of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, designation of conservation areas, and the exercise of planning functions in relation to these. It requires special regard to the desirability of preserving a Listed Building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses (sections 16 & 66) and to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of conservation areas (section 72) (HMSO 1990).

2.2. Policy

National Policy

- 2.2.1. Present government planning policy is contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2018). Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* provides guidance for the conservation and investigation of heritage assets and requires local authorities to take the following into account:
- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
 - the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
 - the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.
- 2.2.2. NPPF Section 16: *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment* sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.
- 2.2.3. The aim of NPPF Section 16 is to ensure that Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

- 2.2.4. To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:
- requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance on heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed Development on that significance. This should be in the form of a desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation;
 - takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and their setting;
 - places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas);
 - requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.
- 2.2.5. Policy guidance concerning potential impacts is as follows;
- Paragraph 193 –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.
 - Footnote to Parag 194 -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.
 - Paragraph 195 – Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.
- 2.2.6. Further guidance on all aspects of the NPPF is provided on the Planning Practice Guidance website which includes a section entitled 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'.
- 2.2.7. DCMS have published a Policy Statement on Scheduled Monuments and Nationally Important Monuments (2013) which states that works impacting the setting of a Scheduled Monument but not the monument itself, do not require Scheduled Monument Consent but may require other consents.

2.3. Guidance

Setting and Historic Views

- 2.3.1. Historic England has also published three Good Practice Advice in Planning (GPA) notes of which GPA 2 *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (HE 2015) GPA 3 *The Setting of Heritage Assets* are very relevant to this study. This document sets out guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, Sites, areas, and landscapes (HE 2017).

Draft Folkestone & Hythe Heritage Strategy

- 2.3.2. The Folkestone & Hythe Heritage Strategy (formerly the Draft Shepway Heritage Strategy) is currently being drafted. Part of the draft strategy entitled 'Vulnerabilities of the Heritage Assets' has been forwarded by KCC. It contains a statement about vulnerabilities of archaeological sites to development '*Construction activities can directly affect buried archaeological remains through the excavation of new foundations, services, remodelling of land, stripping of sites in advance of development, piling works and from the operation of plant. Development can also involve the demolition of or damage to historic structures,*

buildings or features. Impacts that affect the setting of historic assets or the character of historic areas can result from the built form of new development, from activities through the process of construction and from the resultant use of the new development. development may affect the character of the historic landscape, removing features or going against the historic grain'. Further information relating to the Draft Folkestone & Hythe Heritage Strategy is included in Section 7 of this Statement of Significance.

The Folkestone & Hythe District Council Core Strategy and Core Strategy Review

2.3.3. 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 current 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.

2.3.4. Policy HE1 Heritage Assets:

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.

2.3.5. Policy HE2 Archaeology:

Important archaeological sites, together with their settings, will be protected and, where possible, enhanced. Development which would adversely affect them will not be permitted. 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. 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.

2.3.6. Policy ND9 Land at Folkestone Racecourse

The site is allocated for residential development with an estimated capacity of 11 dwellings. 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 master-plan 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

2.3.7. This policy ND9, while being followed, will be replaced by emerging policies SS6-SS9 in the FHDC Core Strategy Review 2019 - New Garden Settlement.

3. Site Walkover Survey

3.1. Background

- 3.1.1. Two site visits were undertaken as part of Stage 1 of the project. A walkover survey was undertaken by Tom Davies and Emily Plunkett on the 15th - 17th November 2016 of the whole proposal site. In assessing the wider surroundings of the castle this considered topography of the local and wider context and the setting of the designated and non-designated heritage assets and assessed visibility from and to the proposal site.
- 3.1.2. The second visit comprised a detailed inspection of Westenhanger Castle by Tom Davies with the Principal Inspector of Monuments from Historic England (Peter Kendall) and the castle owner on the 24th of February 2017. This covered the scheduled area and its designated and non-designated buildings as well as the earthworks and moat. A photographic record was made during both visits, which provide illustrative images for the following site-visit section. In addition to this, an inspection of the buildings was made for the condition survey in order to provide a current understanding of the state of the structures, as part of the Conservation Management Plan (CMP – Arcadis 2018).
- 3.1.3. Kate Clover of Arcadis visited the castle and its immediate grounds with Peter Kendall and Alice Brockway of Historic England and John Forge on the 19th January 2018.
- 3.1.4. Kate Clover and two members of the Otterpool Park design team made a visit to the castle with Peter Kendall on 2nd August 2018, mainly focussing on the area of the castle's landscape currently occupied by the racecourse.

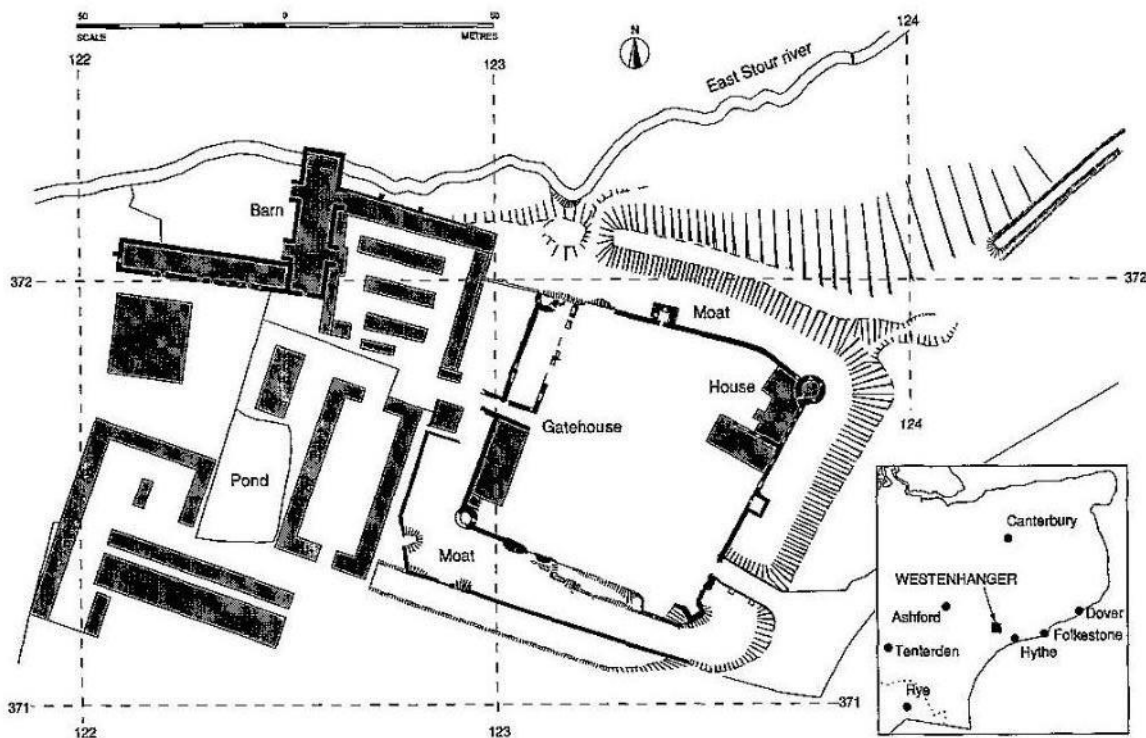


Plate 1: Westenhanger Castle in 2000 (Martin and Martin 2001)

3.2. Setting and Views

3.2.1. As shown on Plate 2, the eastern boundary of the scheduled area of Westenhanger Castle follows the access road from Stone Street and the western boundary is formed by the field boundary of the adjacent field and farmhouse; the farmhouse lying outside of the scheduling. To the south, the scheduling area is currently defined by the outer edge of the southern arm of the moat and perimeter wall and the limit of 20th century stables. The scheduled area includes the buildings shown in Plate 1 above and the earthwork features, together with adjacent land to the north up to the railway boundary. It includes any buried archaeological remains within this boundary. As can be seen from Plate 2 and Figure 9 the current red line boundary of the development includes the southern part of the scheduled area, where the 20th century stable blocks are located.

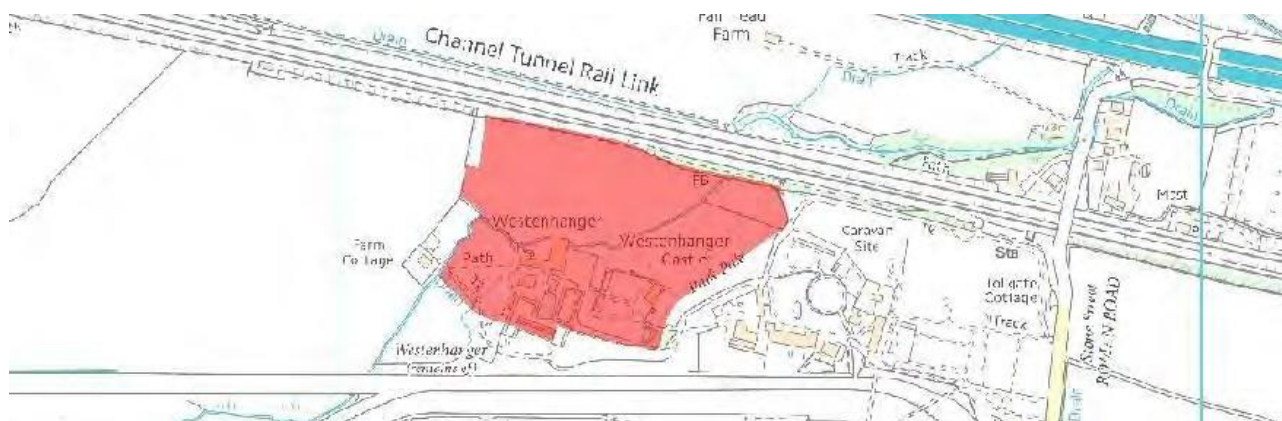


Plate 2: Plan of scheduled area (Westenhanger Castle Scheduled Monument List Entry no 1020761)

3.2.2. As a group, the scheduled area and its buildings are semi-screened from the racecourse by trees, vegetation and the intervening form of the 20th century stable buildings (Plates 3 and 36). Within this the southern façade and roof of the Grade I listed Manor House are visible and elsewhere there are limited glimpses of structures at the western side of the castle. This screening continues along the eastern side of the castle in the form of a high hedge. Given that survey was carried out in February it is anticipated that the image below (Plate 3) represents a low level of coverage, within which deciduous trees are present. It is likely that this screening is associated with the development of the racecourse (opened in 1898) over the past century given that it does not appear on earlier Ordnance Survey mapping. In addition to the screening to the south of the castle trees to the north are visible in views forming a background.



Plate 3: View of the south of Westenhanger Castle from the racecourse



Plate 4: View of Westenhanger Castle and Grade I Listed Barns from the north-west

3.2.3. From the west and north-west the surroundings of the castle and its buildings are more open, presenting clear views of the Grade I Listed barns principally, with the Manor House and other structures forming the backdrop, semi-screened by trees (Plate 4). Views from the adjacent field further to the west are limited by an earthwork bund which formerly provided an approach to a demolished bridge over the railway. There is also some additional screening provided by the farmhouse and surrounding tree-cover. Similarly, from the south-west views of the barns are afforded beyond the intervening form of the later stable buildings and this presents a clear southerly aspect (Plate 5).



Plate 5: View of Grade I Listed Barns and later stables from the south-west



Plate 6: Area to the north of the Castle, view north

Area to the north of the Castle

3.2.4. The area to the north of the castle comprises the moat and its earthwork dam, built to retain the water. This separates the main castle from a lower lying area which continues up to the railway (Plate 6). Through this area runs the East Stour River which served the castle and fed its moat. Earthworks are suggestive of deliberate landscaping of this area as part of the setting to the house or may represent occupation before the house and park were created. The earthworks might include evidence for a watermill.



Plate 7: Grade I Listed Manor House and Castle walls viewed from south-east entrance

Castle Complex

3.2.5. The dominant feature within the castle interior is the Grade I Listed ‘Manor House’, which with its attached dovecote tower makes a strong impression from within the grounds of the castle. Whilst visible from the Stone Street approach, views at close proximity are obscured by the high perimeter hedge (Plates 3 and 36) and from further afield by the intervening buildings to the north of the Racecourse. The combination of stone from the incorporated surviving castle wall fabric and the redbrick of the Manor House and interventions and repairs to the east elevation of the house provide a visible indicator of the different phases at the castle and its complex development (Plates 7 and 8). A variety of window types are present also reflecting these phases. The larger of these are all insertions demonstrating the changing role from defensive to comfortable residential purposes. This contrasts sharply with the rows of windows on the south facing aspect of the Manor House which reflect the polite architecture of the 18th century Georgian period.

3.3. Condition Survey

Manor House

- 3.3.1. The Manor House and incorporated curtain wall section and tower are, after repairs by the current owner using Historic England grant, in good condition with little or no signs of water-ingress and a bright clean quality to the stonework and mortaring reflecting the recent dates of restoration. The castle wall continuing south from the Manor House is ivy-topped and has clearly yet to be restored, with intrusion of weeds and plants through the mortar-jointing.
- 3.3.2. The condition of the Manor House is overall good with no significant indicators of water-ingress or other causes of deterioration. The north range is of recent but appropriate construction by the current owner and there is a high degree of restoration across the property. The south range is covered by ivy which is likely to have impacted mortar-jointing but there are no signs that this is causing significant impact.



Plate 8: East-facing façade of the Castle and Manor House showing phasing

- 3.3.3. The inner court of the castle comprises a largely open green-lawn space (Plate 9). The open courtyard of the Manor House, formed by the earlier south and east ranges and the newly built north range, faces onto the east side of this (Plates 10 and 11). Rosamund's Tower occupies the midpoint of the north wall. A recent timber-framed and thatched pavilion was constructed for outdoor weddings and stands towards the west of the complex (Forge Pers Comm 2017). At the time of survey, a marquee structure (also used for weddings) occupies the south of the complex. Beyond this, the building adjacent to the gatehouse is of modern construction behind historic curtain walling and is currently used as a store, kitchens and lavatories.
- 3.3.4. The buildings within the complex occupy positions along the perimeter walls leaving the central area relatively open. The only structures which occupy this space are the wedding pavilion and the temporary marquee. The pavilion is of timber-frame construction with a thatched roof, which makes its appearance sensitive to the historic structures. It was built on concrete pads to avoid damage to below-ground archaeology (Peter Kendall Pers Comm). The marquee is of white plastic finish which contrasts more sharply with its surroundings. This is harmful but only represents a temporary visual impact.

Castle complex

- 3.3.5. The overall condition of structures and the perimeter walls which form the limits of the complex are generally good. Much of it has been restored and consolidated as part of works over the past 20 years, with only the north-west corner forming an obvious area where works have not been completed. These structures comprise the north-west corner tower, the ruinous wall of a former possible chapel and sections of the perimeter wall which, despite

having not been attended to, only exhibit some signs of deterioration and remain essentially structurally sound.



Plate 9: View west across Castle complex from front of Manor House



Plate 10: Interior of Castle complex, view east



Plate 11: Open courtyard of the Manor House, view east

3.3.6. The Manor House comprises three ranges, north, south and east, the north of which was constructed by the current owner in close consultation with Historic England, following the footprint of an earlier north range and in the same style as the remainder of the Manor House (Plates 10 and 11). All ranges are constructed in redbrick, over a stone sill-wall, and display a variety of window types. In addition to which a large window behind the stairs of the south range has been infilled and two arch-headed lights have been added over the stairs. The new north range includes a timbered surround to the doorway and the pitched roof of the Manor House comprises ceramic tiles.



Plate 12: Rosamund's Tower and adjoining Castle wall, view north-west from the Manor House



Plate 13: Interior of Rosamund's Tower, showing signs of water-ingress



Plate 14: Rosamund's Tower and exterior of the Castle complex showing north-west tower in background

Rosamund's Tower

- 3.3.7. Rosamund's Tower stands on the north side of the castle complex, central within the north castle wall. It comprises a square tower of rubble stone construction with ragstone dressings matching the build of the castle wall (Plates 12-14). Both the tower and wall display put log-holes (used for scaffolding boards when the castle was built or repaired) and the walls have lost their tops. The tower is currently roofless. There are little indicators of alteration, which are limited to areas of brickwork within the tower and an embrasure (angled aperture) within the wall.
- 3.3.8. The exterior of the tower and wall section are in good condition, reflecting recent conservation works. The only indicators of possible deterioration are within the tower where the walls are greening from water-ingress from the open roof and along the top of the wall where there is no coping (Plate 13). Both the tops of the tower and wall have been consolidated as part of restoration, which should afford them adequate protection for the foreseeable future.



Plate 15: The Wedding Pavilion

The Wedding Pavilion

- 3.3.9. The wedding pavilion is a new addition to Westenhanger Castle, located at the western side of the complex and comprises a thatched-roof over a timber-frame, which is clad in ivy. This temporary structure makes a neutral contribution to the castle complex and appears to be in good condition (Plate 15).



Plate 16: The former chapel and north-west tower view north

North-west tower and walls and possible former chapel

- 3.3.10. The remains of the possible former chapel and north-west tower define the north-west corner of the castle complex (Plate 16). The tower is curved and relates to the 16th century front wall of the range. This part of the castle most closely illustrates how the medieval quadrangular castle was turned into a country house with ranges of rooms around each of its four sides. They are constructed of rough-hewn stone with redbrick infilling and modifications. The wall of the possible chapel begins with a doorway and window and continues at a lower level from north to south demarcating the division between the courtyard of the castle complex and the area of the former chapel. Views into and out of the former chapel are restricted by surrounding walling and a slight-drop in level from the courtyard.
- 3.3.11. The north-west tower and the walls of the possible former chapel have recently been consolidated by the owner using a Historic England grant. The vegetation growth has been to develop for aesthetic reasons by the owner. Neither the tower nor wall sections retain their wall-tops but despite some signs of water-ingress and ivy growing around the exterior of the tower they are in a stable condition.



Plate 17: Exterior of Castle complex, view NNE from near the gatehouse



Plate 18: Entrance to Castle complex: the gatehouse and exterior wall, view south-east

Entrance to Castle complex and exterior wall

3.3.12. The entrance to the castle complex from the west is via a ruinous gatehouse constructed in rubble stone with ashlar dressings (Plate 18). The adjoining wall to the south displays a lower course of ashlar or cut blockwork, which may indicate an earlier phase in the castle's construction. The adjoining building in the south-west corner of the castle complex (Plate 18) is of recent construction in a lighter stone with round windows and a tile roof, making a defined contrast with the gatehouse and adjoining wall. Pilasters with capitals are present along the north wall of the entrance (Plates 18 and 19). There is evidence for a portcullis in front of the gate and a drawbridge over the moat.



Plate 19: Pilasters at entrance to gatehouse, view south-west



Plate 20: Grade I Listed north-south range of barns, view south-west



Plate 21: Perimeter wall to outbuildings (barns)



Plate 22: The north-south range of barns with hammer-beam roof

North-south range of the Listed barn

3.3.13. Two Grade I Listed and scheduled barns occupy the outer courtyard to the west of the castle (List Entry number 1045888). The larger of the two barns is north-south aligned and constructed from roughhewn stone with a tile roof (Plate 20). The large size of this barn is indicative of the size of the estate that produced what was stored in it. There are two pairs of full-height threshing porches with projecting roofs bracketed over wind-braces. The gable ends have a moulded profile and there is a stone finial at the apex of the south gable-wall. The entire barn is structured over a projecting brick-sill wall and a small-doorway is located at the foot of the south gable-wall. There are currently no doors or glass within the windows in either gable wall.

3.3.14. Internally, the highly unusual hammer-beam roof is suspended over rounded stone-corbels along either side wall (Plate 22). Additional support is provided by wind-bracing at the lower level above which the framing steps out to meet the lower tie-beams. Between this and an upper tie are pairs of queen-posts. The entire structure is pegged together and the purlins of the roof (lateral beams) are slotted into the principal-rafters, which are in turn supported from the back of the hammer-beams. Tree-ring analysis of timbers from this barn was undertaken by English Heritage in 2002 confirming a late 16th century date.

- 3.3.15. At the exterior on the northern side of this barn there is an unusual arched vault which allows the river to pass under the barn.
- 3.3.16. The north-south range of the barn has recently been restored and is consequently in a good state of repair.



Plate 23: East-west range of the barn

East-west range of the barn

- 3.3.17. The east-west range of the barn was not built originally as a barn but as domestic accommodation. The floor of the barn indicates that it was used as a stable latterly (Plate 25). This range forms a low, long building at right angles to its counterpart (Plate 23) which it predates. As with the other core-components of the castle it is constructed in rough-hewn stone and has a tile-roof. It exhibits several distinctive features including a stepped-buttress supporting the west gable-wall, two doorways with arched-heads, one of which includes moulding of an ecclesiastical nature, which might indicate that it has been salvaged from a church, and square and oval headed apertures or windows (Plate 24).
- 3.3.18. Internally, much of the roof-structure has been altered, following damage during the hurricane of 1987 (Forge Pers Comm) meaning that there is little to date the construction from surviving elements. The floor and walls of the building provide clear indications of having housed livestock in the form of a gutter and marks indicating partitioning for stalls (Plate 25).
- 3.3.19. The east-west range was not included in the recent renovation of its counterpart and exhibits signs of water-ingress and deteriorating mortar jointing at several points. There are also areas of vegetation taking root around some of the doors and windows.



Plate 24: Moulded door surround one of two in south façade of east-west barn



Plate 25: Gutter and partitioning in the east- west barn



Plate 26: The replica of 'the Discovery'

The Replica of 'the Discovery'

- 3.3.20. A modern constructed wooden boat stands to the east of the castle complex adjacent to the access lane. The boat is a replica of a small vessel complete with rigging and masts, which was owned by one of the former owners of Westenhanger Castle (Plate 26).
- 3.3.21. The boat is an incongruous feature of the castle but it does no physical harm and is neutral for appreciation of the significance of the buildings/ruins.
- 3.3.22. The paint of the boat is peeling and there are clear signs of wetting and drying of the hull planking, which is beginning to deteriorate in places.

4. Baseline Resource

4.1. Introduction

- 4.1.1. Numbers in bold in brackets refer to identifiers given to the non-designated heritage assets in the Cultural Heritage DBA for the development site written by Arcadis in 2016/2017 and an addendum to the DBA written in 2018 (ES Appendix 9.2). New ID numbers have been generated for the further heritage assets identified by this report. All the heritage assets listed on the Kent HER and mentioned below are shown on Figure 2. Other assets that are not on the Kent HER are mainly features depicted on historic mapping and discovered from walkover surveys and are shown on (Plate 33). Designated heritage assets are shown on Figure 2 labelled with their designation (List Entry) number. The development of the Scheduled and Listed areas of the Castle are described first, followed by a description of the related features outside the designated areas. A gazetteer of heritage assets is provided in Appendix C.
- 4.1.2. The castle has been known by two different names throughout its history and it is referred to on historic maps and in documentary records as Westenhanger or 'Ostenhanger'. To complicate things further it started off as a manor but by 1381 it started to be referred to as a castle, following its fortification. However by 1701 it had become more of a farm and started to be referred to as such. This report refers to all these different phases of the castle and uses interchangeable names for it.

4.2. Scope of Research

- 4.2.1. There is a considerable quantity of documentary material concerning Westenhanger Manor/Castle. However, there has been no systematic recent investigation of the castle designed to answer research questions about it as archaeological work has been largely restricted to that necessitated by repairs. Although the castle currently has a low-public profile through its use as a wedding venue, it has been the subject of much enquiry both by 19th and early 20th century antiquarians as well as recently by archaeologists carrying out surveys of its buildings and investigations nearby.
- 4.2.2. This report attempts to outline the development of the castle, its manor house, barns and associated features, using all available sources. These sources include: respective Listing and Scheduling details (reproduced in full in Appendices A and B); historic maps and plans; documentary evidence put forward in various historical notes; the walkover surveys (Section 3) and the results of archaeological investigations. It is considered not necessary to present all the historical data as this is already in the public domain. Efforts have instead focussed on summarising and reviewing the data and making reference to where more information can be found. A particularly useful description and re-evaluation of the development of Westenhanger Castle is that carried out by David and Barbara Martin in 2001, (*Westenhanger Castle and Barns: a revised interpretation*, unpublished) a copy of which was loaned by the Forge Family. A comprehensive summary of the Forge Family's renovation and repair works since 1997, complete with photographs, can be found on the Westenhanger Castle website (<http://www.westenhangercastle.co.uk/visits/4589601202>).

4.3. Development of the Site of the Castle (the scheduled and listed area)

Evidence for an Early Medieval/Saxon precursor

- 4.3.1. The date of the original manor is unclear. However, documentary evidence suggests that the estate was in royal hands in pre-Norman times. A charter dated to AD1035 refers to the transfer of a piece of land in East Kent by King Canute and purportedly refers to Westenhanger (Ward 1935). The charter (*Ordnance Facs.*, iii, 42 – known as 'the Stowe Charter') did not mention Westenhanger which is its medieval name but referred to it as

'Berwic' It includes detailed descriptions of the estate's boundaries which coincide with the 1885 boundaries of the Westenhanger estate, indicating that the estate was established as a holding at that time. Whether this charter refers to Westenhanger or not, it makes no mention of a manor house.

- 4.3.2. The archaeological evidence for an early medieval precursor is similarly opaque. Cropmarks outside the scheduled area within the fields enclosed by Folkestone Racecourse (just to the north of the lake) may relate to a possible Anglo-Saxon Palace (52) and these are discussed further in Section 4.4. While it is likely that there was an early medieval precursor to the current manor, there is, currently, no verifiable archaeological evidence for its existence or location..

12th century to mid-14th century manor and other buildings

- 4.3.3. Documentary and archaeological evidence points to medieval buildings on-site which pre-date the current castle. These are shown on Figure 2 and described below.

The Manor(s)

- 4.3.4. Documents refer to Westenhanger Manor as originally made up of two earlier manors, Westenhanger and Ostenhanger, into which the parish of Le Hangre had been divided at the end of the 12th century. The manor house that stands today is presumably on the site of the eastern manor of Ostenhanger although it has been referred to over the years by both names. Alternatively it may always have been one manor which was at times known as both Ostenhanger and Westenhanger. It may at one time have been in divided ownership (Peter Kendall pers comm).
- 4.3.5. Archaeological evidence in the form of pottery dating from the early 13th century onwards confirms that there was an earlier medieval phase. The pottery was excavated from the deposits cut by the northern curtain wall when the east side of this wall was being rebuilt in 2000 and 2001 (<http://www.westenhangercastle.co.uk/visits/4589601202>). This earlier manor of Ostenhanger may have been moated. The trend for moat-building dates to the 13th and 14th centuries in south-east Britain and, as such, it is likely that the moat was already in place before the manor was fortified in the late 14th century. The principal building of the (assumed moated) enclosure at Ostenhanger is believed to have been a hall, accessed via a gatehouse. This is substantiated by the stonework from the existing 14th century gatehouse which at its base incorporates stonework pre-dating the curtain wall, which may have belonged to Ostenhanger (Martin and Martin 2001,4-5).
- 4.3.6. Foundations of a hall building (possibly of the putative second medieval manor to the west) may survive in what later became the outer court. The inventory of 1635 describes an earlier domestic building here and the plan of 1648 (Figure 3) shows a north-south building attached to south side of the east-west barn/ stable. This building is now demolished and partly overlain by modern structures.

Site of St Mary's Church, Westenhanger (45)

- 4.3.7. The parish church of Westenhanger was almost certainly situated just outside the entrance to the castle on the northern side of the western approach, between the bridge and the surviving late 16th century east-west barn/stable (Hasted, reproduced in *Westenhanger Castle and Barns Historical Notes* 1-6). The church existed prior to 1291, according to the church tax records, and remained present in 1535/6 but was decommissioned by the crown in 1542 when the parish was united with neighbouring Stanford. There is a reference to the vicar being pensioned off at the time that the country house was created and presumably when religious provision moved to the chapel within the house that is described in the sources. Hasted, writing in 1797-1801, makes reference to several graves and stone coffins from the churchyard which had been dug up in the area adjoining it. More recently, simple grave markers with incised crosses were found here by the Forges as part of the repair work.

In the southern façade of the east-west barn/stable is an arched moulded opening that is more akin to a church doorway than a stable door. It is possible therefore that a doorway from the demolished church has been re-used in the stable/barn building (Plate 24).

Mid to Late 14th century Castle

4.3.8. The upstanding remains of the castle are largely of 14th century date. A licence to crenellate was given to the owner Sir John de Criol in 1343, however the architectural style of the curtain-wall, gatehouse, towers and parts of the manor house is later 14th century. This suggests a time-gap before the works took place, possibly due to the ravages of the Black Death. Certainly by 1381 documents describe Westenhanger as a castle. The castle's proximity to the coast mean that Westenhanger was ideally placed to repel raids from France. However, like other castles of the 13th and 14th centuries Westenhanger did not primarily fulfil a military role. It is not located for active defence as its dam would be easily mined through so as to empty the moat and its thin walls would not withstand the early gunpowder weapons that were starting to appear. It was principally important in conveying the social and economic authority of its owner, expressing contemporary aesthetic values and contributing to the maintenance of social order within the locality. It was a powerful expression of prestige and power and would impress visitors, local people as well as guests (Folkestone & Hythe Heritage Plan 5b, 2017, 3-4).

Defences

4.3.9. The main access was from the south, via a bridge over the moat and through the gatehouse on the western side of the curtain wall (Plates 18,19 and 27). A pivot hole for a drawbridge and grooves for a portcullis are evident in the gatehouse. All that remains of the gatehouse is the entrance passage and front wall but excavations in 2000 revealed foundations of the northern and eastern walls (Martin and Martin 2001, 5). The passage would originally have been vaulted, as evidenced by supporting semi-octagonal wall shafts along the wall. A groove for a portcullis can be seen in front of the gate. The very different character of the gatehouse stone work from the rest of the castle walls strongly suggest that this was once free standing at a time when the moated site possibly had an earthwork or timber defensive surround.

4.3.10. A ragstone curtain wall was constructed which rose directly from the waters of the moat. High standing remains of the wall can be seen on the northern half (max 5.7m in height from internal ground level; (Plates 12, 14, 16 and 17) with some low remains in the southern half (Plates 7 and 18). The full height of the wall is not known but it may have had a crenelated wall walk. A raised gallery on the top of the wall, shown on the mid-17th century plan, afforded views across the landscape. The north-eastern tower is larger and more complete than the others (Plates 7 and 8). This circular tower houses a dovecote in its upper storey although the dovecote was probably not created until the early 16th century. Its ground floor is currently used for wedding receptions and its original function is unclear as it has been subject to several modifications over the years. The south-eastern tower is the only corner tower that is square. Only the base survives. The north-west (Plates 14 and 16) and south-west towers are both small and ovoid and hardly project externally from the curtain walls. They were served by arrow slits which suggests a defensive role.

4.3.11. There are three square towers located mid-way along the north, south and east curtain walls as well as the square outwork for the gatehouse on the western wall. The northern tower is the most complete, standing almost to full height (Plates 12-14). The slit windows, combined with lack of doors, the very basic garderobes and the undressed stonework of the top two floors indicates a low status of use for this tower (Martin and Martin 2001, 12). This tower is known as 'Fair Rosamund's Tower' which may derive from a legend that Henry II's mistress, Rosamund de Clifford, was kept at Westenhanger in this tower (Black's Guide to Kent 1874; Cheney 1904). Her presence at Westenhanger in the 12th century, before the fortification of the site, is plausible as Simon de Criol was the cousin of Rosamund de Clifford, and was

owner at Westenhanger at this time. However, the tower and the battlements date to two hundred years after Henry II's death and therefore cannot be associated with her.

The manor house and domestic buildings within the inner courtyard

4.3.12. There is little firm detail about the layout of the medieval buildings within the inner courtyard. The most likely layout, based on the layout and design of the corner towers and the lack of building scars or windows on the northern and western internal walls, is that the buildings abutted the eastern curtain wall only, within the area today occupied by the Grade I Listed manor house. This would have included accommodation, a great-hall used for feasting, judicial courts and as estate office. The situation along the southern wall is unknown due to the loss of much of the body of the wall here. Medieval windows on the interior of the eastern wall and scars of former partition walls indicate the location of former buildings along this eastern side, which had access to the eastern and north-eastern towers (Martin and Martin 2001, 12).

Water features, mill and moat

- 4.3.13. As previously mentioned the castle is surrounded by a moat which pre-dates the late 14th century defences. Only the south-western corner of the moat still holds water (Plate 18), the remainder is dry (Plates 7, 8, 14 and 17). The moat was at least 4 ft (1.2m) deep.
- 4.3.14. The castle's water control system lies to the west and north of the outer court. The floodplain of the East Stour was possibly used to create an expanse of shallow water around the western approach to the Castle which formed a symbolic defensive feature in keeping with its high status (see scheduling information). The castle would have been reflected in the water making it doubly imposing. This area still floods periodically. These water control features are referred to in the 1559 survey as the 'waters'. An attempt to characterise them has been made below.
- 4.3.15. In the western part of the monument a series of channels drain the floodplain to the west of the outer court; two transverse channels with adjacent banks and trackways may indicate the points at which the floodplain was crossed in dry periods.
- 4.3.16. The survey of Westenhanger of 1559 makes reference to a watermill 'adjoining the moat' at Westenhanger and it was likely to have originated in the medieval period of use. The 1648 plan of the manor (Figure 3) depicts a sluice at the north-western corner of the moat which returned water to the East Stour River and is likely to have powered the mill. This sluice is clearly visible on the ground as a gap in the bank of the moat. The earthwork remains of a dam in this north-west corner partially survive. The moat may have functioned as a mill pond.
- 4.3.17. The moat was fed by a leat located at the north-eastern corner of the moat (Plate 6) which tapped off water from the river somewhere upstream. An earthwork bank still visible at the north-eastern corner of the moat kept the water in the leat and has been shown on OS maps from 1877 (Figure 7) onwards as a bank and ditch running all the way from Stone Street (where it is erroneously labelled as 'park pale') to the moat.
- 4.3.18. To the south of the stable/east-west barn is a pond which may have been linked by a culvert and sluice to the south-western corner of the moat (Martin and Martin 2001, 24). The 1st edition OS map of 1877 (Figure 7) and the 2nd Edition OS map of the 1890s shows this pond.
- 4.3.19. When the Folkstone Racecourse Company took on ownership of the castle they shifted a large amount of earth and cleaned out the moat in order to make a large mound in front of the grandstand (*Antiquary* Vol 37, 1898). In digging out the moat many pieces of worked stone were found, mainly of an architectural nature.

Early to mid-16th Century

The Manor House and fortifications

- 4.3.20. By the early 16th century the castle was in the ownership of 'royal darling' Sir Edward Poynings. He, and later his son Thomas, commissioned repairs and made magnificent additions, transforming the castle into more of a comfortable country mansion and less of a fortified site. The surviving house still retains elements from this phase (Plate 8). The Poynings built the west range of buildings up against the interior of the western curtain wall and knocked down the gatehouse in the process. The northern building of the new western range (Plate 16) is still partially extant although without a roof and is thought by some to be a private family chapel due to an apse in one wall. Hasted writing in 1797 to 1801 refers to a chapel within the inner court which had subsequently been used as a stable (reproduced in *Westenhanger Castle and medieval barns Historical Notes 1-6*). There is a ruinous structure in the north-west corner of the inner court which has a possible apse as well as at least one fireplace. However Martin and Martin (2001) make no mention of its usage as a chapel. The Poynings are also thought to have reconstructed the rooms at the southern end of the hall, in the eastern range, in the form of adding a three storey cross-wing. There is a reference to work by Poynings being damaged by a fire.
- 4.3.21. There was no adjacent range along the northern wall although Igglesdon refers to a raised gallery along the northern wall which was destroyed by a fire in Elizabethan times (reproduced in *Westenhanger Castle and medieval barns; Historical Notes, 13*).
- 4.3.22. The House was much larger than it is now; a fact confirmed by its hearth tax assessment. Evidence for the missing parts of the house include the corbels for fire places which belong to a now entirely missing upper floor (possibly timber framed) which survive on the west wall top.
- 4.3.23. The water-level in the moat was lowered by about a metre in this period and several other modifications were carried out including re-facing and partial reconstruction of some of the curtain-wall and the conversion of the upper storeys of the north-east tower into the dovecote.
- 4.3.24. Henry VIII took over the castle for his own use after Edward Poyning's death in 1542 and used it as one of his royal residences although we only know of him visiting twice. He may have used it as part of visits to inspect the fortifications he was building at the coast but it is more likely that the then house was not a true palace but rather a place where royal children could be kept. Princess Mary (later Queen Mary I) is thought to have spent time at Westenhanger. Henry VIII commissioned little new building work although he is credited with laying out or enlarging the deer park. It has been postulated that his work or possibly that of the Poynings extended to creating a walled garden and both the deer park and garden are discussed further in 4.4. The 1559 survey describes the castle in good repair.

Chapel of St John

- 4.3.25. There are various references to a chapel on the castle site. Charles Igglesdon writing in 1929 (reproduced in *Westenhanger Castle and medieval barns Historical Notes 7-13*) says that in the centre of the meadow 'on the western side' once stood a small chapel but that it was entirely demolished and not even the foundations can be traced. He does not name the chapel and it is possible that he is referring to St Mary's Parish Church, probably compounding the mistake made by the Ordnance Survey on their maps of 1877 to 1939 where they label the site of St Mary's, south of the barns, as being the site of the Chapel of St John. On the OS map of 1877 (Figure 7) and the estate map of 1887 there is a label marking a chapel further east within the inner court, on its west side. The Chapel of St John may therefore refer to the domestic chapel within the manor house (see Kent HER record TR13 NW 2). If so it may relate to the northern building of the western range (Plate 16) which was built in the early 16th century (see above). An alternative is that the Chapel of St John

was built by Edward Poynings in the early 16th century and was located within first floor of the cross wing which he added to the southern side of the eastern range of domestic buildings, within the inner court. This building was taken down in the early 19th century but buried remains might survive.

The outer court and the east-west barn

- 4.3.26. The castle's outer court was also established in the early 16th century. Although two buildings of the outer court still survive as complete standing structures (the two barns) the inventory of 1635 suggests that this range contained many more buildings. It lists the 'little hall' or 'maids' hall' which may represent the reuse for service accommodation of an earlier domestic building. Remains of this hall are now partly overlain by modern structures (Plate 1) but it was attached to the southern side of the east-west barn as shown on the plan of 1648 (Figure 3) and as demonstrated by architectural details on the southern façade of the barn. The inventory also lists other service buildings including a brewhouse, Faulkner's' (falconer) hall, lime-house, workshops, coal house, coach stable, groom's chamber and milk house. A kitchen garden may have been located here or possibly the walled garden which is mentioned in a survey of 1559. The remains of these features are believed to lie beneath the modern stable buildings which are largely constructed on raised platforms overlying earlier deposits (Plate 1) thus making this an area of high archaeological potential. The pond that is currently there may have been ornamental or may have topped up the moat. There is a stone sluice in the west wall of the moat behind the modern toilet block. OS maps suggest that there were walled areas in this location.
- 4.3.27. The now lost Tudor gateway could have occupied this part of the site (Plate 28). This photograph shows a high brick boundary wall with a well-constructed gateway of typical Tudor style. From its height it is designed to allow loaded wagons through it.



Plate 27 Castle Gatehouse looking towards the barn complex, from a sketch c 1750 or 1780. From the British Library and reproduced in *Archaeologia Cantiana* Vol 31, 1915

- 4.3.28. The east-west barn (Listed Grade I) was built in the early 16th century, probably by the Poynings. It was constructed against the northern end of a now destroyed structure (see above and Figure 3). This barn is a two-storey building of roughly coursed galleted ragstone (Plate 23) and a roof of plain tile. The floor of the barn indicates that it was used as a stable

(Plate 25) and this accords with the inventory of 1635 which refers to a 'great stable' in the outer court. One of its doorways on the south elevation has a moulded arch (Plate 24) which is likely to have been salvaged from the former St Mary's Church (45) which went out of use and became derelict at around the same time or soon after the barn was constructed. Most of its main entrances are on its southern façade indicating that it was intended to be viewed and entered from the south. The north-south barn (having been built later) is discussed below.



Plate 28 Photograph of the now demolished Tudor gateway possibly located in the outer courtyard, from the Historic England Archive

Deer Park

4.3.29. Beyond the house, its outbuildings and gardens, the castle was surrounded by a deer park which was either laid out by Henry VIII in 1542 or enlarged by him (see scheduling information and Hasted reproduced in *Westenhanger Castle and Barns Historical Notes*, 2,4,5). More details of the deer park can be found in Section 4.4.

Tudor Garden

4.3.30. A walled garden adjoining the southern arm of the moat was probably added in this period. This is described in Section 4.4.

Late 16th century

4.3.31. Westenhanger /Ostenhanger passed to Elizabeth I who, in 1573, is said to have stayed 'at her own house' in Westenhanger (Hasted, reproduced in *Westenhanger Castle and Barns Historical Notes*, 4). In 1585 the castle was acquired from the crown by Thomas Smythe, a successful entrepreneur. He was known as Customer Smythe due to his role in collecting

customs for the Port of London and clearly was a man of some prestige given the elaborate nature of the Smythe family monument which can still be seen in Ashford Church. In 1588 Queen Elizabeth is said to have used the castle as the command centre for Kent's 14,000 troops who were to defend the south coast from the Spanish Armada. Between that date and Thomas Smythe's death in 1591 he is reported to have 'greatly increased the beauty of the mansion[and] made magnificent additions' (ibid, 4). It seems likely that a southern range of buildings within the inner court shown on the 1648 plan were added at this time (Figure 3). An inventory of 1635 (reproduced in Martin and Martin 2001), made when Westenhanger was owned by Sir Thomas's grandson, gives some clues as to roles of rooms in the mansion, although it is hard to locate them on the ground. Between 38 and 46 rooms are listed within the inner courtyard ranges including an armoury, buttery, kitchen, hall, spicery, cheese house and several chambers.

The north-south barn

- 4.3.32. Still within the outer court, the north-south barn (Listed Grade I) was constructed in this period, probably by Thomas Smythe or his son. This barn abuts the east-west barn/stable block forming a L-shape (Plate 20). The northern barn is a large two storey structure of 11 bays. It is constructed of evenly coursed galleted ragstone and features a hammer-beam roof (Plate 22), overlain by plain tiles. It is unusual for a barn to have a hammer-beam roof and this indicates that it had high-status when constructed. The other (rare) examples include Hales Hall Great Barn in Norfolk which is a brick-built late 15th century structure. This has two tie beams with queen posts supporting the upper one. Built a century later is Waxham Great Barn in Norfolk which is a 55m long structure with a thatched roof. Waxham Great barn has alternate tie beams and hammer beams; the hammer beams supporting the purlins half-way between the main trusses. This barn at Westenhanger went one step further with the lower tie beam becoming a pair of hammer beams which support the upper collar beam.
- 4.3.33. The barn projects northwards beyond the course of the River Stour, which flows beneath the northern end within a culvert. This implies that other structures stood north of the barn (possibly the watermill) preventing the river being diverted around the end of the barn.
- 4.3.34. Both the east-west and north-south barns were substantial structures and formed the front entrance of the castle from the southern approach, which was the only entrance at that time. Both barns have a clear open aspect to the west, and to a lesser degree to the south, presenting historic views. Both barns are Grade I Listed and scheduled buildings. They were recorded by Archaeology South-East in 1998 (ASE 1998). Tree-ring analysis of timbers from the north-south barn was undertaken by English Heritage in 2002. The analysis produced a single site chronology of 146 rings spanning the period AD 1433 - AD 1578. Interpretation of the sapwood on the samples suggests that all the timbers represented, and probably all those used in the original construction of the barn, were felled sometime between AD 1579-96. This date is consistent with typological evidence for this form of roof. The dating also confirms that the barn was probably built by Thomas Smythe.

17th Century

- 4.3.35. The events of the 17th century help to explain the decline of Westenhanger/Ostenhanger from a great country estate to a farm.
- 4.3.36. In the early 17th century the castle passed into the ownership of Thomas Lord Viscount Strangford. He died in 1635 and the inventory made of his property at his death contains room by room descriptions of what these contained in terms of furniture and possessions (reproduced in Martin D and Martin B 2001).
- 4.3.37. His son, the 2nd Viscount, was dissolute and known to have quickly run through his inheritance with the result that Westenhanger/Ostenhanger had to be sold to cover debts.

The process of decline would seem to start after 1650 and perhaps the vicissitudes of the English Civil War played their part.

- 4.3.38. During the Commonwealth period (1651-1660) Westenhanger/Ostenhanger was used as a prison for Royalist supporters. These include William Brockman whose house (Beachborough) was nearby and who participated in the Battle of Maidstone. The graffiti of the gentleman wearing a long wig visible on the window reveal in the main bedroom of the house is possibly the scribbling of a prisoner.
- 4.3.39. The ground plan of 1648 (Figure 3) shows that the castle still contained many rooms at this time and in 1664 the Hearth Tax assessment confirms that a large house with 60 hearths was still in existence.
- 4.3.40. By 1675 the castle was in the ownership of Mr Finch who is thought to have initiated the demolition of the castle. John Ogilby's map of 1675 clearly marks Ostenhanger Park as being under his ownership. The map shows a smallish house within the park.

18th century

- 4.3.41. In 1701 the then large country house was sold for its materials and largely demolished either when it was in ownership of the Finch family or of the Champney family. This is reflected by the Harris Map of 1719 which labels Westenhanger and shows the deer park but does not depict the house. This is explicable by the fact that by this point the House was no longer a great house. The surviving 'farm' house was rebuilt in the later 18th century from the remains of a 16th century cross-wing of the main hall (Plates 7, 8, 10 and 11) but even this has been subsequently reduced in size.
- 4.3.42. A pencil sketch of the house in 1725 represented in Hasted (Plate 29) shows how the existing farmhouse is but a small part of what once existed and how even this has been cut down from the c1725 house, seemingly losing an entire floor and two bays from its western end which was formerly arcaded. Removal of this has unbalanced the symmetry of the southern elevation of the existing house.
- 4.3.43. A sale advertisement for letting the property in 1799 (in the Kentish Gazette) lists the property as 'Westenhanger Farm' and refers to 300 acres of arable, pasture, meadow and hop-land.

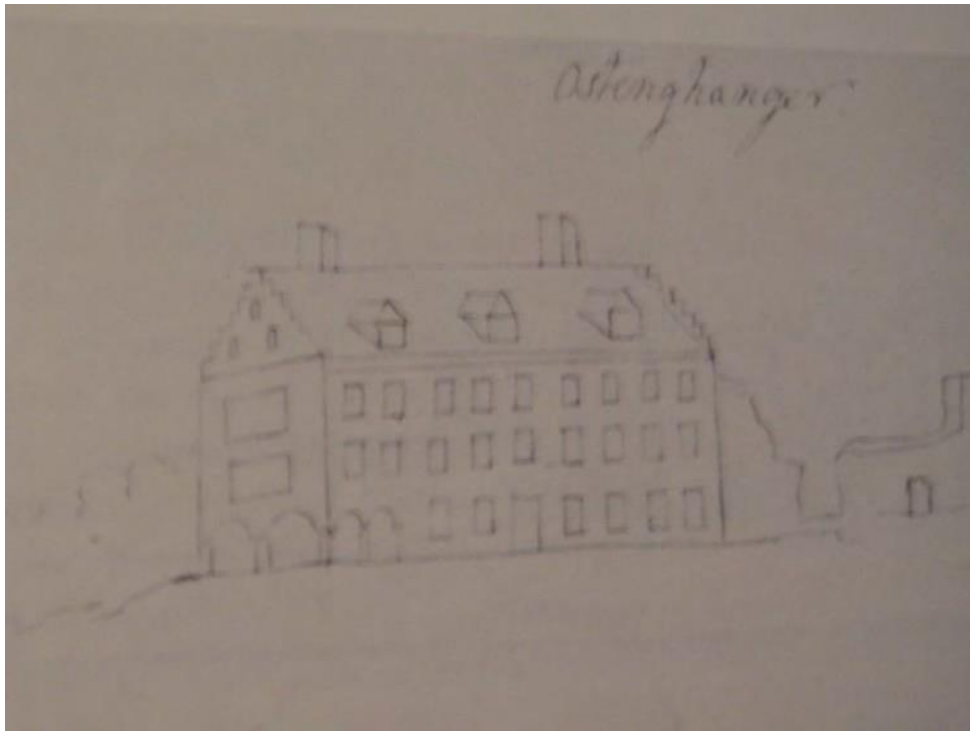


Plate 29 Sketch of Ostenhanger by Hasted after Warburton, 1725, showing extra storey and arcade (The British Library)



Plate 30 The southern façade of the Manor House today

19th – 21st centuries

- 4.3.44. Thomas Colby's revision of the Mudge Map in 1863 labels the castle as 'Westenhanger Farm' confirming its downgrading from its former high status. The property, including the barns and surrounding land, was sold by auction in 1887, possibly to the owners of what is now Folkestone Racecourse. The ground-plan of Westenhanger Castle of 1887 (Figure 8) shows two gardens in the inner courtyard. It also shows a second entrance from the east marked as 'modern bridge'. This bridge is depicted on an engraving of 1886 in the same volume of *Archaeologia Cantiana*.
- 4.3.45. The OS map of 1892 shows for the first time the modern farm buildings lying between the 16th century barns and the curtain wall of the inner courtyard. OS maps of 1907 show little change to the buildings of the castle but a sheep-wash and hydraulic ram have been installed on the river tributary to the north of the barns.
- 4.3.46. In the 1980s stable blocks were erected to the south of the barns and north of the Racecourse track (within the scheduled area) by the Folkestone Racecourse Company. These are still extant.
- 4.3.47. In 1996 the castle was bought by the Forge family who, with the help of grants from Historic England (formerly English Heritage), began a programme of repairs and restorations. In 1998 Archaeology South-East carried out surveys of the two barns, commissioned by the owners of Folkestone Racecourse. In 2002 the Forge family acquired the barns from the owners of the Racecourse and commenced a programme of repairs. Between 2004 and 2014 the Forge family extended the manor house to the rear creating the 'Tudor Kitchen'. It currently serves as a venue for weddings and conferences.
- 4.3.48. In 2008 Westenhanger Castle became home for a replica of the boat 'The Discovery' which now resides outside the eastern arm of the moat (Plate 26). The boat is a small vessel complete with rigging and masts. The original was commissioned by Sir Thomas Smythe, (the son of Thomas 'Customer' Smythe) for the East India Company. He was the founder of an expedition to Virginia and the boat was one of three which sailed into Chesapeake Bay in 1607, resulting in the foundation of a permanent English-speaking settlement in the Americas.

4.4. Development of the Wider Site of the Castle (outside the scheduled and listed area)

Early Medieval/Saxon precursor

- 4.4.1. Evidence for an Early Medieval or Saxon precursor to the Medieval castle is sparse and inconclusive.
- 4.4.2. There are cropmarks showing on a 1946 aerial photograph outside the scheduled area, within the south side of the northern arm of the Folkestone Racecourse (just north of the lake). The cropmarks can also be seen on Google Earth imagery from 1940. They are made up of a series of lines of what look like postholes. At one point these were thought to represent hall buildings of a possible Anglo-Saxon Palace (52), see Figure 2. These cropmarks were investigated by geophysical survey and two trial trenches in 1969. Nothing of Saxon date was found and there was no indication of postholes or beam slots of buildings. The results appeared in *Archaeologia Cantiana* Vol 88 in 1973.
- 4.4.3. A study of the 1946 aerial photographs was undertaken by RPS in 2010 as part of research for a DBA for the racecourse (RPS 2010). To quote the report: 'This confirms the presence of 15 alignments of features which appear to comprise lines of infilled pits or depressions. Nevertheless, the possible identification of these marks as representative of great halls is suspect based on both the negative results of fieldwork and the rather inconsistent layout of the possible post-holes. For example, the 'halls' do not appear to have post-holes along their

short ends (as great halls elsewhere such as at Cowdrey's Down and Yeavinger demonstrate), the post-holes themselves appear much too large and too few compared with excavated examples, and thirdly the layout of 7-8 'halls' next to each other, in such a neat arrangement, is also unlike the English examples'. The RPS DBA goes on to speculate that they may alternatively be orchard features however, their location does not coincide exactly with any orchard areas (see Figures 5 and 6) and they may alternatively be deer park features or associated with the WWI training camp or the WW2 airfield (RAF Westenhanger -see below). The area of the cropmarks at the racecourse was visually assessed during the walkover survey but was covered by scrub vegetation and trees, preventing any real observation.

- 4.4.4. Additionally, the area to the north of Westenhanger Castle, between the M20 motorway and the HS1 line has revealed medieval field ditches that may have been laid out in the pre-medieval period (**20**). Two ditches were dated to 1150-1300 and may have therefore formed part of an early medieval open field system. In the south-east corner of the site five linear cut features were identified which were also likely part of an early medieval field system. One ditch contained pottery from the period 1000-1250. Investigations within this area in 1999 found post holes, pits and ditches dated to 1050-1225.
- 4.4.5. While it cannot be ruled out that there was an early medieval precursor to the manor (especially given the putative reference to the estate in a charter from 1035) there is, at the moment, no verifiable archaeological evidence for the extent or location of any early medieval structures indicative of a substantial building complex..

Medieval settlement

- 4.4.6. Documentary sources and archaeological investigations suggest the presence of medieval settlement remains surrounding the medieval manor. Much of this was destroyed by the creation of the deer park (see below). The walkover survey recorded some unclear possible earthworks beyond the moat on the western side of the castle but these could be part of the castle's water features or deer park features.
- 4.4.7. Figure 2 shows sites recorded on the HER. Below ground, medieval settlement features have been recorded north of Westenhanger, between the M20 and the HS1 line, (**20**) that may predate the castle and be part of the earlier manorial farm (MOLAS 1998). Additionally, a scatter of medieval pottery was found by previous fieldwalking along the route of the HS1 line in 1995 (**106**). A later watching brief in the same area in 1999-2000 found 11th-13th century settlement remains consisting of buildings, enclosures, and pits. (**76**) as well as 14th -15th century ditches and enclosures (**77**).
- 4.4.8. A putative deserted medieval village site immediately north of Westenhanger is on the Kent HER (**53** and **54**) however there seems to be no evidence for one and it may just be an assumption based on the presence of the medieval parish Church of St Mary. Nucleated medieval settlement is rare in Kent and it is more likely that any surrounding settlement contemporary with the castle was made up of isolated farms. There are no earthworks in the pasture immediately surrounding the castle that might allude to former medieval settlement.
- 4.4.9. Although the Roman Road of Stone Street (**5**), which linked the coast to Canterbury, continued in use as a medieval thoroughfare, there is no evidence from historic maps of medieval settlement along this road, Westenhanger village having grown up in the early 20th century.

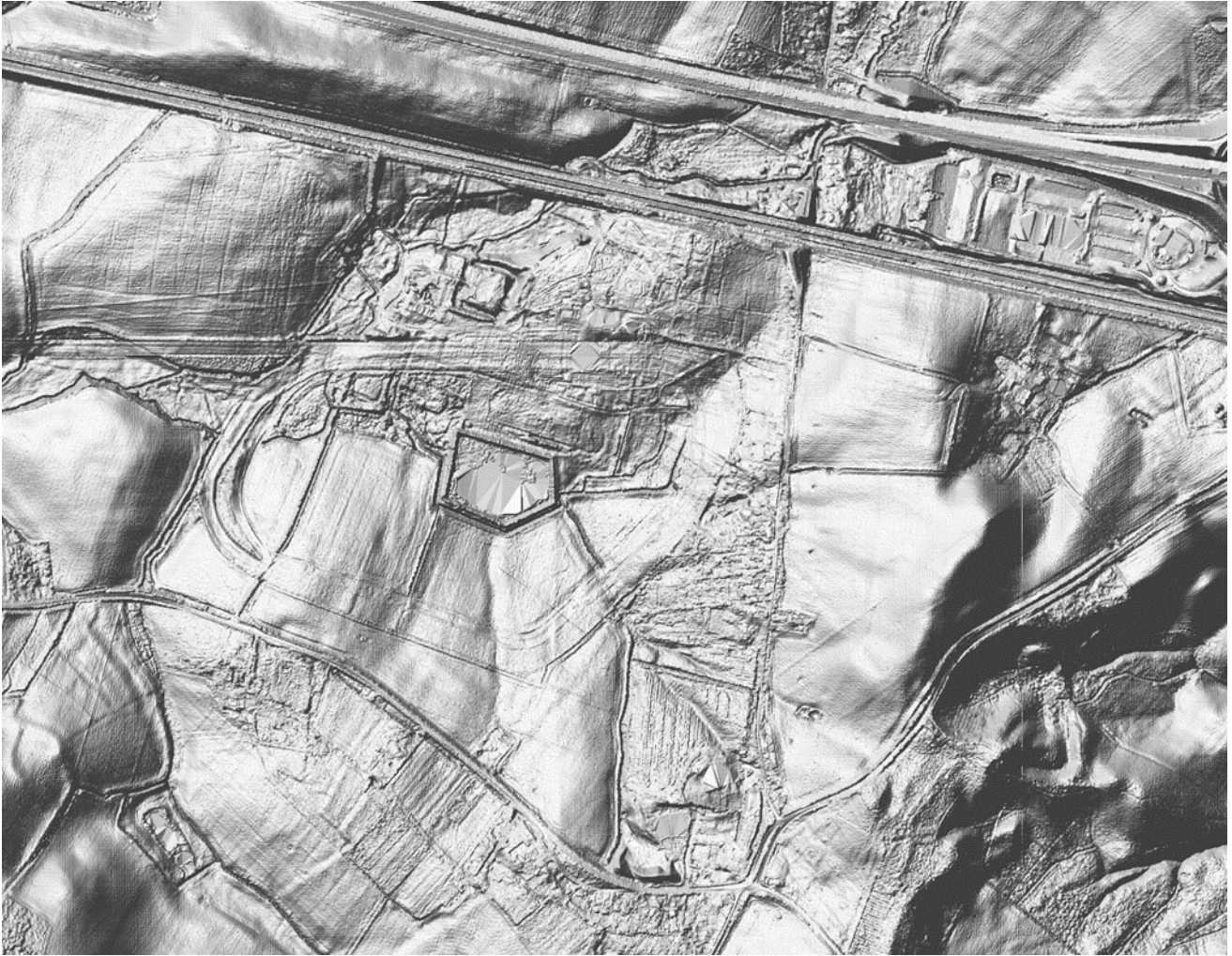


Plate 31 LiDAR (1m resolution) showing Westenhanger Castle, its landscape features and the racecourse

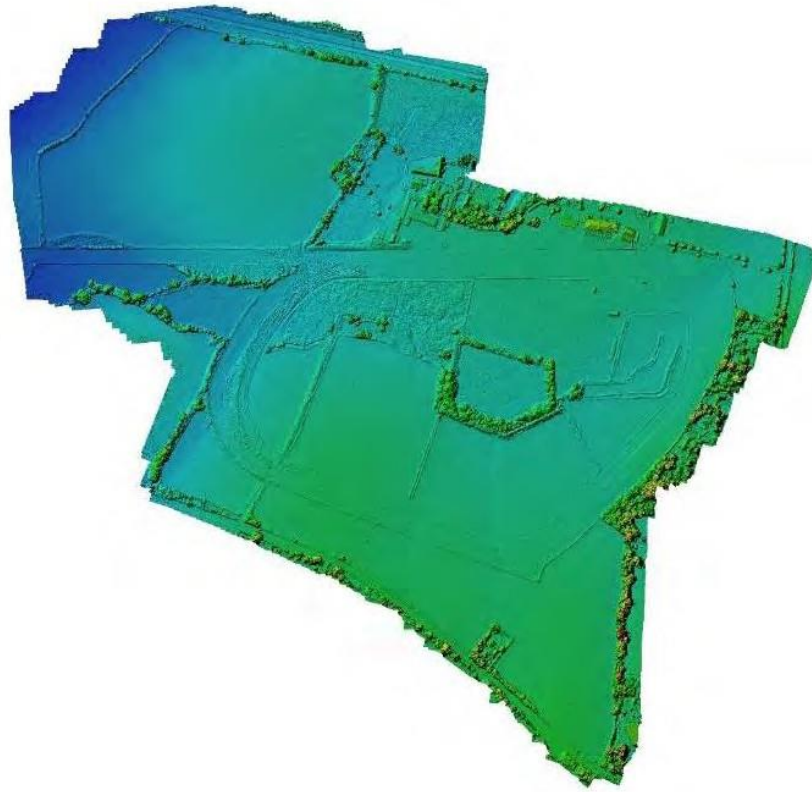


Plate 32 Digital Elevation Model of the Castle and racecourse area, taken by a Drone 2018

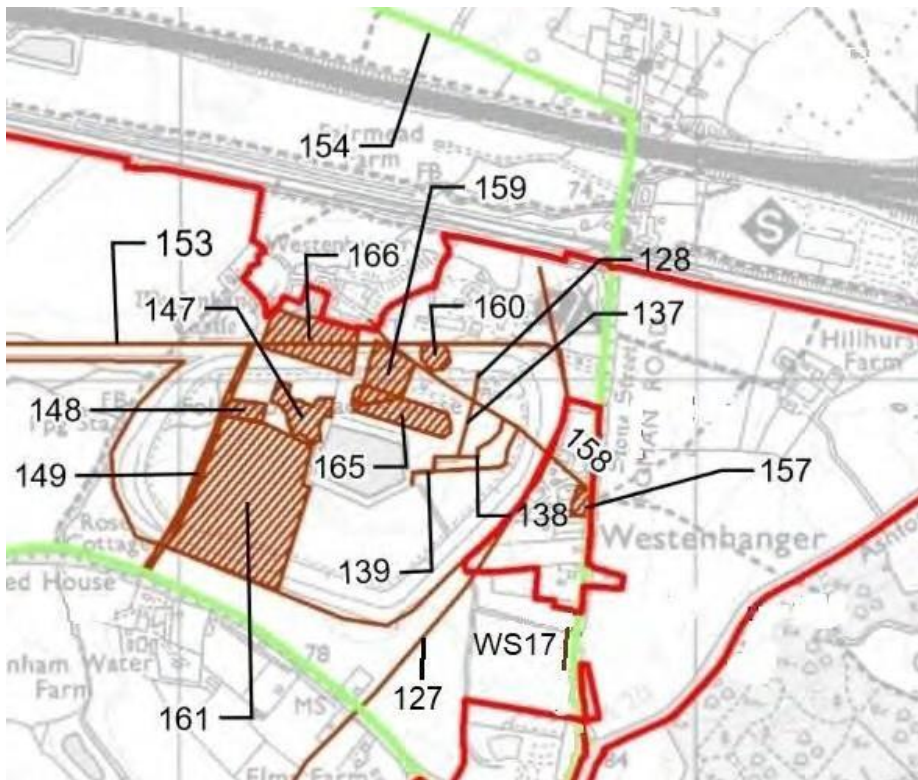


Plate 33 Features identified from walkover surveys and analysis of historic mapping and LiDAR

Deer Park (154)

- 4.4.10. The castle was surrounded by a deer park. Documentary records describe the park as being of at least 400 acres in extent. It was a great park, commensurate with an important country house that, for a brief period from 1542 to 1585 was owned by three Tudor monarchs - Henry VIII, Mary I and Elizabeth I.
- 4.4.11. The park extended beyond the scheduled area of the castle to the north, south, east and west. Its boundary was recently identified through analysis of historic mapping and LiDAR as part of this project and for this the author is indebted to Peter Kendall. Peter Kendall also sourced most of the 16th to 18th century maps listed below (and see the Sources section above). The park pale appears to correspond with the boundary of the Tudor and possibly Saxon and Medieval estate of Westenhanger Manor/Castle.
- 4.4.12. Documentary records imply that there was already a park in existence prior to 1542 when Henry VIII took possession of the castle, possibly created by the Poynings. The Kent Historic Landscape Characterisation states that deer parks in Kent are generally 12th-century to 14th-century in origin so it may, however, be earlier still. Deer parks can often be recognised by the presence of park-pale annotations on 1:25,000 and 1:10,000 OS maps, and by the presence of wood pasture (KCC and English Heritage 2001).
- 4.4.13. Whatever the date of the deer park we know that Henry VIII took measures to enlarge it (Martin and Martin 2001, 220). Hasted writing in 1797-1801 about Westenhanger (reproduced in *Westenhanger Castle and Barns Historical Notes*, p.4) states that 'many mansions, houses and buildings of the inhabitants' were enclosed within the park-pale and also that the enlargement of the park was responsible for the demise of St Mary's Parish church (45) as the rector lost all his income from its tithe-able lands as a result (ibid, 5). Hasted (ibid, 2) also asserts that the park extended over the eastern and southern parts of the parish (presumably referring to the parish of Stanford, rather than the earlier parish of Westenhanger), on rising ground as far as Newinngreen.
- 4.4.14. The earliest map to show the park pale is Symonson's map of Kent 1596. This shows a large house marked as 'Ostenhanger' set within a park pale. The eastern boundary is formed by Stone Street. The southern boundary is partially formed by Ashford Road. There is another area of parkland or enclosed woodland depicted on the other side of Stone Street in Saltwood Parish which contains trees but is not named. This is in the area where (the much later) Sandling Park is now located.
- 4.4.15. John Bleau's map of 1646, John Ogilby's map of 1675, Robert Morden's map of 1695 (Figure 4), the 'Partie de l'Angleterre' map of 1709 and 'An accurate map of the County of Kent' 1751 all show the park pale as a fenced feature. Morden's map and the 1751 map show one continuous park following the line of Ashford Road and extending both sides of Stone Street with the label 'Ostenhanger' or 'Ostenhanger Park' extending both sides of Stone Street. The others, in the same way as Symonson's map of 1596, show two separate parks either side of Stone Street with only the park to the west of Stone Street labelled as 'Ostenhanger' (or 'Westenhanger'). None of these maps are to scale however an examination of all of them makes it possible to make out that the northern extent of the park ran north of the East River Stour but south of Stanford. In the west it extended almost as far as Barrow Hill, Sellindge. The outline of the western and northern ditch of the park is possible to make out in current and former field boundaries east of Barrow Hill, Sellindge and north of the M20 particularly a curving former field boundary north of the M20 next to Gibbons Brook Farm. The park extent is shown on Figure 5 and forms an area of 600 acres (240Ha). Its boundary on the eastern side of Stone Street has not so far been possible to trace from former field boundaries and it is therefore not shown on Figure 5. Also there seems to be some confusion as to whether this was a separate park perhaps not belonging to Westenhanger. Hasted says that the castle's park extended to the eastern and southern parts of (Stanford) parish

and to Newingreen. He does not mention it extending into Saltwood Parish or beyond Newingreen.

- 4.4.16. The map evidence for a fenced pale to the deerpark is complemented by contemporary bills for the Westenhanger paid by Henry VIII which show significant expenditure in creating or repairing 'palings'. If fenced, the pale may never have been an earth bank. It would however have had a ditch. A possible portion of the park boundary ditch, 60m long was recorded during the 2016 walkover (**WS17** - see Plate 33) running parallel to Stone Street on its west side. It was thought at the time to be a hollow way but seems equally likely to be the park boundary ditch. Another ditch was found further to the north as recorded on the HER (**43** – see Figure 2) which could be a continuation of it. Recent trial trenching to the east of Barrowhill (Oxford Archaeology 2018) has located a pair of parallel north-south post-medieval ditches along the line of the former field boundary which is thought to represent the western side of the park boundary.
- 4.4.17. The deer park would have been a forested area containing deer for hunting. Many of the woodlands and copses within the development site are the result of gradual reduction of earlier woodland, some of which probably relates to the deer park.
- 4.4.18. Inside a deer park various features would be expected such as look-out points, animal control features and stands where more infirm hunters (such as Henry VIII in his later years) could shoot deer from. To the north of the castle barns are a series of banks and ditches which delineate platforms and enclosures, possibly for animals. Views across the park would have been afforded from the Castle and this is reflected in the 1635 inventory which lists a 'parke chamber' and an 'upper chamber to the parke' (Martin and Martin 2001, 229).
- 4.4.19. As would be expected for a large country estate, the parkland close to the house would have been more landscaped and would have included walled gardens (see below) and probably orchards. Orchards appear to be depicted on the 1797 OS drawing (Figure 5) and the Mudge Map of 1801 to the east of the causeway (**161**) and east of the castle. Alternatively, these maps could depict woodland plantation in these areas.
- 4.4.20. A group of water features (**128/137, 138, 139, 147** and **148** – see Plate 33,) identified from a combination of LiDAR, walkover surveys and historic mapping lie within the park, close to or within the current racecourse (**153**). Four of these are former field boundaries (**128/137, 138, 139**) which take the form of drains within the modern landscape. They predate the racecourse and are shown on the 1797 OS drawing (Figure 5) and later maps. 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 but 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 located in an area unsuitable for pastoral or arable farming. These drains 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 as well as the LiDAR (Plate 31). It is thought that they may be a fishponds or other water features associated with Westenhanger Castle 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.
- 4.4.21. The site of the former Pound House (**157**) and Castle Pound lie 520m to the southeast of the castle on Stone Street, beneath the present village of Westenhanger (Figure 6). 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 the building's 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 and on the Stanford Tithe map of 1839 (Figure 6), 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 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. It is missing from earlier maps meaning this was never the main entrance. This asset may survive below ground as a track or filled in trackside ditches. It is of low value but will be impacted by the development.

- 4.4.22. The area covered by the deer park has experienced a number of changes in the modern period which have removed the legibility of the park in landscape. North of Westenhanger Castle much of the area that once formed part of the park has been impacted by the construction of the M20, the line of the HS1 and the village of Stanford. South of the castle a proportion of the park has been impacted by Folkstone Racecourse (see below). On the eastern side of the area covered by the park the modern village of Westenhanger has developed along Stone Street. In the south eastern corner of the park development associated with Newingreen has expanded into the park. Generally across the area covered by the park (outside of the racecourse) the predominant character of the landscape is agricultural rather than parkland with at least three farms (Brook Farm, Mink farm and Barrow Hill Farm) located within the former parkland. In the lesser affected areas the park pale can still be seen in some places where it has been re-used as field boundaries, as described above.
- 4.4.23. The deer park boundary (154) as well as the walled garden or orchard (166) and the causeway (149) (see below) were important elements in the designed landscape around Westenhanger Castle, although the contribution they make to the significance of the castle has been lessened by impact from late 19th and 20th century development described above.

Tudor Garden (166)

- 4.4.24. The evidence for a walled Tudor garden derives from various sources including historic mapping and documentary references. The survey of 1559 talks of 'the manor place of Westenhanger and park, that is to say the manor of Westenhanger with all edifications thereto belonging.... with gardens, orchards, ponds and waters'. Under Elizabeth I there is a documentary reference to payment to the controller of the site for upkeep of the park and of the gardens. A major country house would have landscaped gardens close to the main accommodation. There might also be walled orchards.
- 4.4.25. The OS maps of 1877 (Figure 7) and of 1896 show the narrowing of the southern arm of the moat where a terrace/viewing platform would have been. The ground plans of the castle from 1648 (Figure 3) and 1887 (Figure 8) have the terrace marked on. This raised terrace still survives running along the southern side of the moat, the edge of which is upheld at the point by a stone retaining wall supporting a parapet. This is a typical location for a privy garden (Martin and Martin 2001, 24).
- 4.4.26. An enclosed rectangular field adjoining the southern arm of the moat, likely to be the former Tudor garden, is shown on the 1797 OS map (Figure 5) and the Stanford tithe map of 1839 (Figure 6). The Tithe award states that this field (A3) was under pasture at the time but was known as 'walled orchard'. Further areas of probable orchard are shown to the south along the causeway to Westenhanger (149), which survived as a track at the time that these maps were surveyed.

- 4.4.27. Within an advertisement in the Kentish Gazette for letting the property ('Westenhanger Farm') dated 1799 there is reference to 'the brick wall round the field containing the paddock'. This is interesting as the new tenant is advised that they are to pay for its repair at their own expense 'if kept up'. Paddocks are not normally walled round in brick and this part of the holding most likely began as something else, and in 1799 the owner was not concerned whether the brick wall stayed or was removed. This could be a reference to a walled enclosure near the castle, perhaps a former walled garden. The evidence suggests that while the walled garden may have been an important feature of the medieval castle complex it no longer existed by the end of the 18th century, reflecting the decline in the fortunes of the castle in the post-medieval period.
- 4.4.28. On the OS map of 1877 (Figure 7) and the estate map of 1887 the walled garden is no longer shown although it remains as a field boundary. The garden has since been built over by the northern circuit of the racetrack and by a modern stable block (scheduling information; Martin and Martin 2001, 24; Plates 1 and 33 and Figure 9). The Tudor Garden is an area of archaeological potential as highlighted by the consultees.
- 4.4.29. In 2017 a geophysical survey of was carried out to locate the Tudor Garden. This was the subject of a combined programme of radar, resistivity and magnetometry survey. A possible wall or ditch was picked up by all three surveys (ES Appendix 9.11, Headland Archaeology 2018). Four trenches dug as part of the 2018 trial trenching evaluation targeted the area of the Tudor garden (Oxford Archaeology 2018). Three of these trenches picked a ditch and robbed out wall on the line of where the wall of the garden was expected to be. Both contained post-medieval bricks of 15th to 17th century date that could have formed a wall. Pits of tree throws found inside and outside the line of the possible garden wall indicate use as an orchard. The date of the bricks is consistent in date for a Tudor wall but further archaeological investigation would be needed to verify this and also to investigate the internal arrangement of any walled garden. Investigations would also be able to remove layers of disturbance and modern racecourse features that could potentially have obscured garden features and may detect, paths and beds and other features of this presumed ornamental garden. It may be that if the garden was subsequently used as an orchard the tree planting may have destroyed some of the original garden features. A recreation of the castle's walled garden, reminiscent of the Tudor garden is planned as part of the new development.

Causeway from the south (149)

- 4.4.30. As described above, the original access to the castle was from the south and via a gatehouse through the western curtain wall. Dr John Harris was able to describe the castle before 1700 when more of it was then still standing, albeit perhaps as ruins. In *The Beauties of England and Wales, or Delineations, topographical, historical, and descriptive of each county* (1801) by John Britton - Harris is quoted as having written 'The parks belonging to it were well stocked with timber: and traces of a long walk, bordered by a double row of trees, may yet be distinguished leading up towards the principal entrance from the south'.
- 4.4.31. The 1769 Blatt map, the 1797 OS map (Figure 5) and the Stanford tithe map of 1839 (Figure 6) all show a causeway/track leading northwards from Ashford Road towards the castle. The Robert Morden Map of 1695 (Figure 4) does not depict the causeway but shows a gap in the Park Pale to the south of the House. The 1797 map appears to show trees lining the causeway. OS maps from the 1870s, 1880s and 1890s also show this access route although they also show footpaths approaching the castle from other directions. By the time of the 1906 map the racecourse has been built and the causeway is shown as a field boundary cut by the racecourse circuit and as no longer an access track.
- 4.4.32. The ground-plan of Westenhanger Castle, 1887 (Figure 8) shows a second entrance from the east marked as 'modern bridge' and maps from 1907 onwards show the eastern entrance as the sole entrance to the castle (and racecourse), running north of the new

grandstand building. It would seem feasible that the access changed to this new eastern entrance after the castle was acquired by the Folkestone Racecourse Company.

- 4.4.33. The line of the causeway is shown on Figures 2, 5, 6 and 9. It carried on as a field boundary and can still be seen on the ground as raised bank with a drain to the east (Plate 34) although its legibility as the former main access to the castle is poor due to the interruption by the racecourse. It can also be seen on LiDAR and the Digital Elevation Model (Plates 31 and 32).
- 4.4.34. At the entrance of parks around country houses there is usually a lodge house so that someone was always on hand to open the gates as the owner or high rank visitors were seen approaching. Keepers also had responsibilities for the park itself. No lodge house is known of and nothing is marked on historic maps however future archaeological investigation targeted on the area where the southern causeway (**149**) meets Ashford Road might uncover such evidence (Peter Kendall pers comm).

The Racecourse (153)

- 4.4.35. The Folkestone Racecourse (**153**) was constructed between 1899 and 1908 within the former grounds of Westenhanger Castle and closed in 2012. The construction of the racecourse represented a substantial change in the setting of the castle with the land formerly occupied by deer park seeing a further evolution in use from a private space for the owner and occupiers of the castle, through use of agricultural land in the post-medieval period and into public amenity/entertainment space in the late 19th and 20th century. In first decades of the 20th century this landscape also took on a military character when the racecourse was used first as a military training camp and later (during WW2) as a temporary airfield.
- 4.4.36. The course is a right hand oval with a straight heading west towards Barrow Hill, Sellindge. The centre of the course is a combination of pasture and rough grassland and contains a lake which was constructed in the 1970s or 80s (see below). Both racecourse tracks have cut through existing field boundaries and the southern tributary of the East Stour. The main, sub-oval, racecourse track bisects the site of the Tudor walled garden (**166**) to the castle. It blocked the causeway to Westenhanger (**149**) and instead a new entrance from the east was created which is still the current access. This new access shows on maps from 1907 passing to the north of the newly created grandstand building.
- 4.4.37. The 1907 OS map (and later maps) also shows a small area of gardens to the east of the castle and north of the access road, including a pond with a drinking foundation, a totalisator (or 'tote' - a device showing the number and amount of bets staked on a race) and a parade ring. The 1939 OS map shows some buildings within the racetrack circuit including another totalisator and some unmarked buildings. Many of these racecourse buildings or features still survive including the pond, drinking fountain, parade ring and at least one of the original grandstand buildings.
- 4.4.38. In WW1 and WW2 the racecourse was requisitioned and racing suspended. In WW1 the castle was part of the huge military complex which housed the Canadian Expeditionary Force. The house and racecourse buildings appear to have been used as a training school for the Canadian Royal Army Medical Corps. Tents appear to have been the accommodation, rather than huts, but there are references to a YMCA hut. In 1910 a flying meeting took place for aviation pioneers using the flat space of the racecourse – a not uncommon use.
- 4.4.39. RAF Lympne (**27**) was an air force reception site in WW1 which disassembled aircraft. The aircraft were delivered by rail to Westenhanger Station and transported on a narrow gauge rail track (**127**) across the racecourse to RAF Lympne. The line of this former rail track is shown on an OS 1 inch map of 1920 and represented on Plate 33.

- 4.4.40. In WW2, between 1940 and 1941 the racecourse was used as a decoy airfield with dummy aircraft placed to look like an active airfield. On 23 April 1944 660 Squadron, an army cooperation squadron of the Royal Air Force, arrived at what was then known as RAF Westenhanger. The squadron, which was based in a tented camp, was equipped with Auster Mark IV single-engined liaison aircraft and used the Racecourse to practice operations with local army units. On July 12th 1944 the squadron of 12 Austers escorted by a Supermarine Walrus rescue flying boat left Westenhanger for France. The airfield was then restored back to use as a racecourse. Rubble from wartime buildings can be seen on the north side of the straight course where it meets the oval. RAF Westenhanger is not shown on historic maps.
- 4.4.41. When the Folkstone Racecourse Company took the site over they shifted a large amount of earth and cleaned out the moat in order to make a large mound in front of the grandstand (Antiquary Vol 37, 1898). The racecourse activities, combined with 300 years of agricultural activity, will have removed some of the deer park features.
- 4.4.42. The racecourse lake was created using the outline of previous field drains (Figure 6). The lake was made by forming a bund rather than by digging out therefore may not have disturbed archaeological remains (Peter Kendall pers comm). The activities of the War and Peace Revival – a large military vehicle and living history event that took place each summer at the racecourse between 2013 and 2016 - may also have caused damage. Google Earth imagery from July 2013 shows vehicle tracks from this event in the northern part of the Racecourse near where the potential medieval water features (**148** and **147**) are located, to the east of the causeway (**149**).
- 4.4.43. Folkestone Racecourse was a thoroughbred horse racing venue and the only racecourse in Kent. It featured the Kent National Steeple Chase, established in 2008. The racecourse has been part of the identity of the area since the late 19th century and forms a large and striking feature within the modern landscape. It 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 racecourse and its connection with RAF Lympne and the two world wars. The asset also offers some aesthetic interest. Overall, the racecourse is of medium value due to its local importance and connection to nationally significant events.
- 4.4.44. The creation of the racecourse has meant that an open area of land south of the castle has been preserved meaning that glimpsed views (through trees) to the castle and barns are possible from Ashford Road. Its circuit has also preserved some water management features that may be related to the castle. However its creation has had some negative effects on the setting and views to and from the castle. As described above, the racecourse has dislocated the castle from its former landscaped grounds to the south, in particular by blocking off the historic southern routeway to the castle and creating a new access route from the east. This eastern route involves approaching the castle via the rear of the racecourse buildings which are unattractive. Its northern circuit has bisected the walled Tudor Garden and probably caused some damage to its below ground remains. The former field boundaries by which the castle's landscape can be understood have been severely altered by the superimposition of the racecourse on to them. The grandstands (Plate 41) and other racecourse buildings are also not in keeping with the castle (but do have some heritage significance in their own right), the closest being 96m away from the moat and 60m away from the boundary of the scheduled monument. The modern racecourse stable blocks (Plate 42) are situated close to the castle and barns, within the scheduled area, and are harmful to the setting of the castle.

4.5. Designated Heritage Assets

Westenhanger Castle

- 4.5.1. Westenhanger Castle, is a Scheduled Monument (List Entry no. 1020761). It was acquired by the current owners, the Forge Family in 1996. The scheduled area extends to the HS1 railway line in the north and up to and including the southern arm of the moat and the limit of the 20th century stables to the south (Plate 2). To the east the scheduling boundary follows the line of the access road from Stone Street and to the west by a field boundary. The scheduling includes the 16th century listed barns, the dovecote and the uninhabited parts of the Grade I Listed Manor house. All modern buildings, fences and surfaces are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included. The full schedule for the castle can be found in Appendix B.
- 4.5.2. The Scheduled Monument of the castle is formed by the uninhabited parts i.e. the walls, moat, gatehouse and all the towers (apart from the dovecote), as well as the barns.
- 4.5.3. The current red line boundary of the proposed Otterpool Park development includes a small section of the southern part of the scheduled monument i.e. the area that is currently owned by Arena, the Racecourse company, This is the area of modern stable buildings which is on the site of the outer court of the castle.

Westenhanger Manor

- 4.5.4. Westenhanger Manor is a Grade I Listed building (List Entry 1344223). The present house dates to the 18th century and was based around a surviving 16th century core, with some surviving 14th century elements. The house was largely demolished in 1701 for building materials. 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 feet across, bastions are located on the corners which are both circular and rectangular in design. The uninhabitable parts of the manor house are scheduled and do not form part of the listing.

The Barns

- 4.5.5. The two 16th century barns situated 50m to the west of the moated area of the castle and are designated as one Grade I Listed building (List Entry 1045888). The barns were acquired by the Forge family in 2002 uniting the entire asset under one ownership. They are dual designated as they are also scheduled.
- 4.5.6. The listed component of the manor is formed by the inhabited parts of the manor house including the dovecote. The full schedule for both Listed Buildings can be found in Appendix A.
- 4.5.7. The listed barns and the manor house lie outside the current outline planning application boundary to the development.

4.6. Setting and Historic Views

- 4.6.1. Consideration of the setting and historic views of Westenhanger and several designated and non-designated assets in and around Westenhanger is made here. Detailed assessment of these assets will both help to develop a fully informed understanding of the asset and its potential, which will serve to inform the masterplan and impact assessment. An attempt has been made to define the castle's immediate setting and key historic views which are depicted on Figure 9.
- 4.6.2. The NPPF 2018 defines the setting of a heritage asset as 'the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to

the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral'. Historic England guidance on the setting of heritage assets (Historic England 2015) makes it clear that setting refers not just to a heritage asset's physical and current visual setting but to the way in which it was originally set and perceived within its landscape. For the castle, this includes how the siting and design of the castle related to function such as aesthetic and military functions and how the location of the monument and its functional relationships relate to natural topography and to other historic features. The location of historic places also contributes to people's appreciation of them through art, literature or historical analysis.

- 4.6.3. This section looks at the original setting of the castle and how it has changed over time. In the medieval period, it sat within a landscape of dispersed settlements and fields, probably with a mill situated on the river and other water features ('the waters') to the north and north-west. From the 16th century it seems likely there was a walled garden and terrace on the south side of the moat and an outer court containing the two barns and various ancillary buildings. From at least 1542 until sometime possibly in the 18th century the castle and its buildings lay within a deer park. Up until the later 19th century access was from the south, via a causeway (149) leading from Ashford Road - a medieval route (Figures 2,5,6, 7 and 9), and the entrance to the castle was from the west through the gatehouse; the current eastern entrance only having been established following construction of the racecourse. This southerly approach would also have given access to the buildings of the outer court, principally the 16th century barns. The southerly approach is an important aspect of its setting however it is currently cut off to the south by the racecourse and intervening buildings and trees (Plates 35-36). The views to the castle from the north-west, north and east were open but did not form significant aspects in the past. As such, the main aspect from which the castle would have been seen, appreciated and accessed was from the south and west.



Plate 34: View south from the stable buildings across the racecourse towards Ashford Road (A20) with line of causeway in the centre



Plate 35: View from Ashford Road (A20) north towards the Racecourse and Westenhanger Castle. The listed barns are to the left and the castle is behind trees in the centre



Plate 36: Tree screening between the racecourse and the castle, view ENE

4.6.4. The historic setting of the medieval and early post-medieval Westenhanger Manor/Castle would have been linked to the surrounding agricultural area which, as manor, it administered and defended. The listed 16th century barns are a particularly important component of this agricultural and administrative function, particularly the northern barn which would have

received wagon-loads of produce for storage. It also seems likely that the hammer-beam roofed barn would have played a high-status role potentially as tithe-barn for collecting revenue and/or a function venue.

- 4.6.5. The defensive function of the castle is represented by its moat, curtain walls, towers with arrow slits and gatehouse. The positioning of the castle next to a watercourse was also strategic as the river could feed the moat and its floodplain was exploited to create 'waters' which may have had a defensive function. The castle once had a drawbridge over the moat and a portcullis, however from the Tudor period adaptations were made that reduced its defensive function and enhanced its role as a high-status residence and, at certain points in time, a royal residence. From this point in time the defensive features of the castle became more symbolic than functional and the castle's immediate setting developed as a designed landscape consisting of a deer park of at least 400 acres as well as a walled garden.
- 4.6.6. Much of this setting has been affected by modern infrastructure to the north and the Folkestone Racecourse to the south, resulting in negative impact on the significance of the castle. The deer park (154) to the south of the castle (Figure 5) has been mainly turned over to the open expanse of the racecourse, and some pasture fields within the circuit of the racecourse preserve past land-use (Figures 2, 6 and 9). Generally, there is little of the deer park's original tree cover or earthworks remaining and there is little legibility of the former parkland in the current landscape. The walled garden has also been subsumed by the racecourse and built over by modern stabling blocks, although part of its terrace remains extant to the south of the southern arm of the moat. Any isolated medieval farmsteads which may have surrounded the castle have disappeared from view although possibly still survive below-ground. No earthworks definitely relating to medieval settlement are extant within the castle's grounds. Modern development has grown up along Stone Street to the east which would have been largely unpopulated at the time of the castle's main period of use, although Stone Street would have been a thoroughfare at the time. Essentially the castle's grounds have been heavily reduced in area, from at least 400 acres to 15 acres and the access to the castle has changed from south and west to the east. A focus of settlement has grown up to the east which was not present in the castle's main period of use.



Plate 37: View north-east towards the listed barns and modern stable building



Plate 38: View east from near Farm Cottage towards the listed barns



Plate 39: View south-east from the bund towards the listed barns



Plate 40: View north-west from Westenhanger Castle stables towards Farm Cottage

4.6.7. The castle's current setting and views are summarised here but are described in full in the Walkover Survey (Section 3). The castle occupies a relatively low-lying area on a tributary of the River East Stour; its position keeping it partially hidden within the landscape. The manor house and inner courtyard are relatively well-screened by immediate vegetation and trees (Plates 3 and 27-28) although the Grade I Listed barns and outer court are less well screened (Plates 30-32). The southerly aspect is today interrupted by 20th century stable buildings, screening by trees and the racecourse, although some clear views are afforded at some points along Ashford Road (the A20) (Plates 34 and 35). The setting of the castle to the north has been interrupted by the HS1 line and M20 however this northern aspect to the castle has never been particularly significant. The eastern views of the castle have been interrupted by the grandstand and other racecourse buildings as well as vegetation screening. Further to the east views are interrupted by modern development along Stone Street. However, as has been described above, there was very little or no medieval settlement in the east, from identifiable sources, and therefore it is unlikely that the castle would have had significant views from this side. From the south-east there are glimpsed views of the castle from Stone Street, across the racecourse. From the west and north-west the surroundings of the castle and its buildings are more open, presenting clear views of the Grade I Listed barns with the Manor House and other structures forming a backdrop (Plate 38-39). Views from the adjacent field further to the west are limited by an earthwork bund which formerly provided an approach to a demolished bridge over the railway (Figure 2 and Plate 39). There are no significant views from Barrow Hill, Sellindge as the site lies in a slight dip and is shielded by the racecourse and mature trees (Plate 39). Views from the south-west are obscured currently by the modern agricultural buildings and stables at the head of the racecourse (Plates 30, 34 and 35). These aspects form principal considerations in managing Westenhanger's setting and views under the proposals as discussed in Section 6.

4.7. Sensitivity

- 4.7.1. The castle is sensitive to over-encroachment from development which could lead to it being crowded by modern buildings. This could introduce change to the castle's setting that could result in a negative impact on its significance through a loss of appreciation of its role within the surrounding landscape. Conversely it is also sensitive to being cut off from the new development if the envelope of land around it is too large or if it is heavily screened by trees. This could lead to anti-social behaviour and vandalism and a loss of significance through under-utilisation, due to the public not interacting with the heritage asset on their doorstep. It is also sensitive to inappropriate development, for example all the buildings facing away from the castle or the surrounding buildings being built in materials that have no reference to the character and fabric of the castle or meaningful relationship in terms of setting and views. The masterplan seeks to balance these sensitivities through introducing a park to the south of the Castle which includes key elements of the setting of the castle including the southern access and walled garden.
- 4.7.2. The areas of highest sensitivity are the areas to the south and west of the castle, given that these formed the historic approach throughout the medieval period and much of the post-medieval period. The northern area has already been altered by the HS1 line and the M20. The eastern area has been affected by racecourse buildings and the later access. Neither the north and east aspects were historically important aspects to the castle. The area to the south is currently interrupted by racecourse buildings and modern stables as well as screening by trees and vegetation which have potential to be removed or thinned out as part of managed improvements (Plates 3, 28-30 and 33-35). The Castle's buried remains are also sensitive to loss or damage from any intrusive works. The potential buried remains surviving are detailed in Section 4 below.



Plate 41: Racecourse buildings, view east



Plate 42: Stable buildings north of the racecourse, view WNW

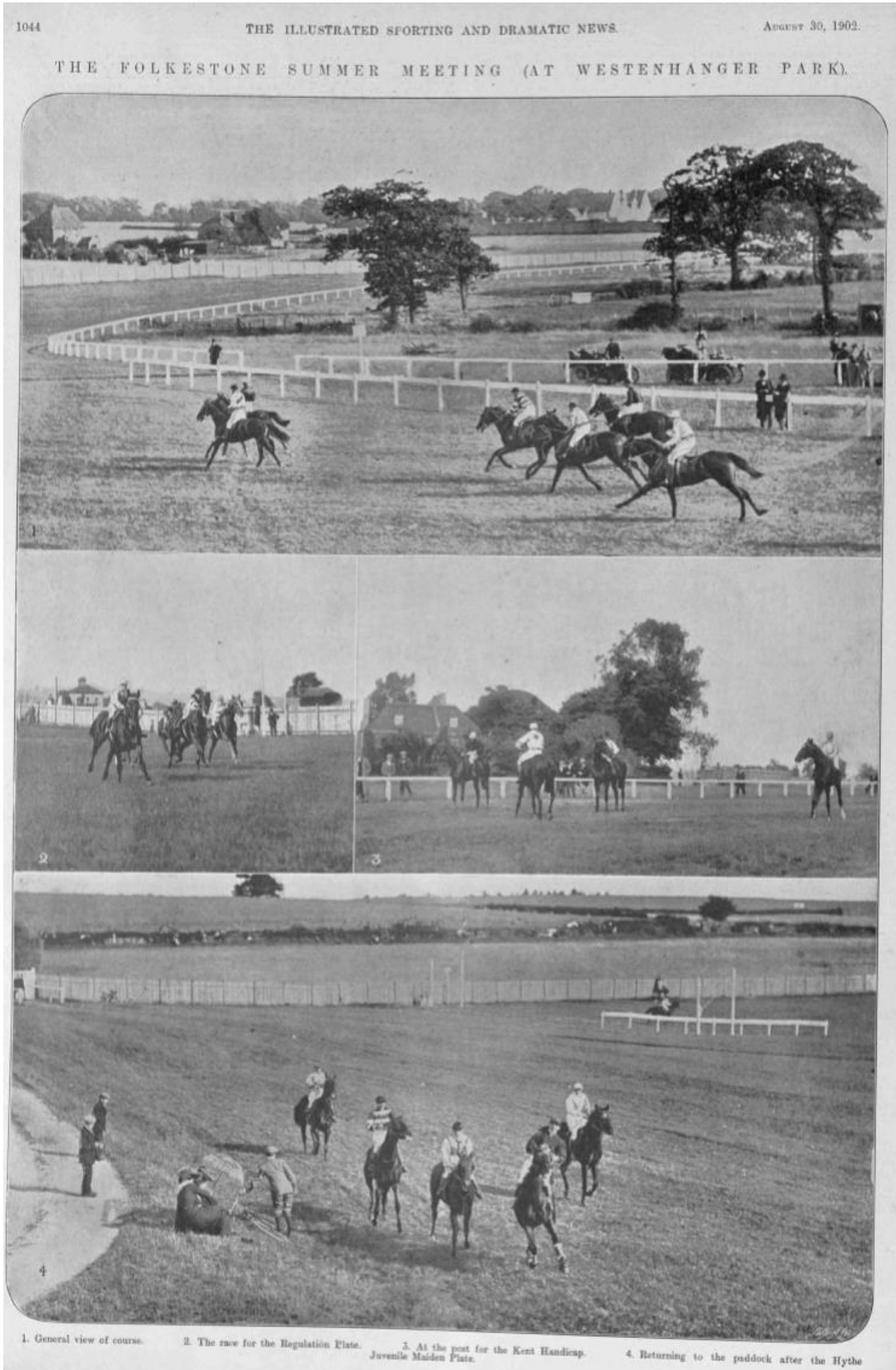


Plate 43: The Folkestone Summer Meeting at Westenhanger Park (from the Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News 1902)

4.8. Archaeological Potential

- 4.8.1. Within the Scheduled area the potential for buried archaeological remains is high and could include:
- remains of possible medieval hall in what is now the inner courtyard, pre-dating the 14th century manor house and crenellations
 - former ranges of the 14th to 16th century manor house within the inner courtyard
 - a chapel within the inner courtyard
 - a possible hall in the outer courtyard which was attached to the south side of east-west barn
 - ancillary buildings within the outer courtyard as listed in the 1635 Inventory
 - additional service buildings in the outer courtyard
 - the remains of St Mary's parish church and cemetery in the outer courtyard
 - a watermill on the river, near the moat
 - water management features to the north and west of the moated area
 - a terrace to the south of the southern arm of the moat which led to a walled garden (see below)
- 4.8.2. Scheduled Monument Consent would be required for any intrusive works within the Scheduled area including archaeological investigation or removal of modern buildings.
- 4.8.3. Outside the Scheduled area further buried remains are likely to survive:
- a Tudor walled garden/ orchard adjacent to the southern arm of the moat
 - deer park features including the park pale
 - the southern causeway approach

5. Assessment of Significance

5.1. General significance

- 5.1.1. Westenhanger Castle and its buildings have national significance by virtue of their scheduling and Grade I Listed status. The setting of the castle, as described above and outlined on Figure 9 is also significant, albeit much altered. As such the buildings at Westenhanger and their setting should be considered in the development proposals as an important focus and source of information about the identity of the area.
- 5.1.2. Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF 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 asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.’ Current national guidance for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is provided in the document *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2008) in which significance is weighed by consideration of the potential for the asset to demonstrate the following value criteria:

5.2. Evidential Value

- 5.2.1. Evidential value can also be described as archaeological value i.e. the potential of a heritage asset to inform our understanding of the past through further research/excavation/recording etc The Draft Folkestone & Hythe Heritage Strategy (5b) states that at Westenhanger Castle, the archaeological potential for buried remains is high because the ground level has been built up over time, sealing previous ground levels. It states that future investigation of this asset should seek to improve understanding of the high status medieval features here and their association to the landscape and natural features that are also an important part of the overall site, such as the watercourse and parkland. It references the historical records which inform our understanding of the castle such as the 1635 inventory of rooms and their contents and also a plan of the castle thought to date from 1648 (Figure 3). These historic records will help interpret the evidence gleaned from any future archaeological investigations. Various historic buildings surveys have been carried out (e.g. ASE 1998) which form part of the asset’s evidential value.
- 5.2.2. 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, 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 garden settlement. The Historic England scheduling information for Westenhanger Castle (see Appendix A) states ‘Fortified Houses are found primarily in several areas of lowland England. As a rare monument type, with fewer than 200 identified examples, all examples exhibiting significant surviving archaeological remains are considered of national importance. Westenhanger Castle survives well in the form of both standing and buried remains. In addition to the substantial earthwork and structural remains of the moated inner court, the survival of a complete 16th century barn and stable of the outer court is particularly rare. Buried remains of other features in the area of the outer court, including the church, cemetery, medieval hall and walled garden, have been overlain rather than cut into by later structures, and archaeological deposits will therefore survive largely intact. As a result of extensive archaeological work and historical research, these remains are quite well understood. The association of the fortified house with contemporary features, including a deer park and water-control system, provide evidence for the way in which these features functioned as high-status components of the medieval and later landscape’

5.3. Historical value

- 5.3.1. Historical value derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present and it tends to be illustrative or associative. It refers to what historic value is already derived from the site (i.e. what we already know about it) rather than evidential value. The castle has been described as one of Kent's forgotten great houses; a moated manor house that developed into a castle and later a royal residence, in later years becoming one of Kent's greatest mansions (Martin and Martin 2001). Like all castles, it had a variety of functions and these evolved over time. It can be viewed in a variety of ways, firstly as a medieval manor; the centre for the agricultural management of the area and the location of barns where tithes of crops would have been brought and stored. It was a symbol of feudalism, a visible (at the time) and deliberate imposition of authority and power in the landscape, set apart from its demesne lands by a moat.
- 5.3.2. As a fortified site it reflects the uncertainties and upheavals of the medieval period. The crenellation of the castle granted by licence to the then owner John Criol in 1343 was delayed by four decades, probably due to the Black Death. The reason for crenellation in the first place was partly to offer some limited protection in a time of civil unrest and threat from France. The last Criol, Sir Thomas, was involved in the Wars of The Roses and was slain during the second battle of St Albans in 1460 where he supported the Yorkist cause. This resulted in the property descending through the female line to John Fogg whose son sold the estate soon after 1509 to Sir Edward Poynings.
- 5.3.3. The castle has been the residence of some of the most powerful and influential members of medieval and Tudor society and has strong royal associations. Documentary evidence associates the site with King Canute, the Danish King who ruled the eastern part of England in the 11th century, who purportedly granted the land to one of his Bishops in 1035 by a charter. Henry II is alleged to have installed his mistress 'Fair Rosamund' here in the 12th century hence the (erroneous) naming of the north tower 'Rosamund's Tower'. Henry VIII owned the castle for a while and stayed there and expanded the deer park. The castle passed to his daughter Elizabeth I who is also known to have stayed there and may have used the castle as a base to command Kentish troops involved in defending England against the Armada.
- 5.3.4. The replica of the boat 'The Discovery' gives a slightly 'quirky' feel to the eastern side of the moat and provides even more historical interest, linking one of the castle's owners to the first settlers of the Americas and adding to the story of the Westenhanger Castle.
- 5.3.5. All these associations add to the historical richness of the castle and tell a story that reflects the history of the owners, the area and of the country.

5.4. Aesthetic Value

- 5.4.1. Aesthetic value derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. It can also be termed Architectural or Artistic Value. Like other castles in Folkestone & Hythe District, Westenhanger has a strong aesthetic value as an imposing and dramatic building within the landscape. It is located in an attractive rural setting being only 1km from the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Sandling Park Registered Park and Garden. Its use as a venue for events and weddings is partly made possible by its desirable location and setting. Its out-of-the-way location, its partly ruinous condition on its north-western side and the presence of towers give it a Romantic atmosphere when viewed from certain angles. Its location within 15 acres of parkland adds to the sense of peace and tranquillity and it is currently marketed as somewhere to 'visit... and enjoy the tranquillity of a bygone age' (<http://www.westenhangercastle.co.uk/how-to-find-us/4589708489>). It formerly had associated land and gardens which, if partially reinstated, could further contribute the aesthetic value.

- 5.4.2. The buildings demonstrate a mix of architectural styles and are a combination of medieval, Tudor and Georgian architecture, with the stone curtain walls and towers dating mainly to the late 14th century. The Barns and the rear of the Manor House are Tudor and the frontage of the manor house has an elegant Georgian (18th century) brick façade. In contrast to the slightly ruinous north-western side, the inner courtyard, particularly the southern façade of the manor house and the gardens have a completely different ambiance and are well utilised by wedding parties and corporate functions.
- 5.4.3. As an imposing structure, the castle is further able to offer powerful sensory and intellectual experiences to the histories that it represents. From the outset, the castle and the preceding manor house were laid out with contemporary aesthetic values in mind. Many of the alterations made in the later years of the medieval period were done with the intention of expressing the status and authority of the associated lord or individual and so resulting in striking and imposing buildings with a high aesthetic value (Draft Folkestone & Hythe Heritage Strategy 5b). The castle 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 asset.
- 5.4.4. The deer park is currently largely obscured by the racecourse and modern infrastructure as well as by modern farming and hence its aesthetic value is reduced. The castle is currently dislocated from its deer park by tree screening and modern buildings. Most people visiting the racecourse would currently have no idea they are within the former deer park or gardens of the castle. The current masterplan looks to reverse this situation by reinstating elements of the deer park, gardens and orchards within a public park, making a more coherent parkland landscape that is accessible for all and that heightens the public understanding of the castle in its heyday as being set within a large area of landscaped grounds.

5.5. Communal Value

- 5.5.1. Communal Value 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 additional and specific aspects. The Draft Folkestone & Hythe Heritage Strategy (Volume 1, Chapter 7) highlights the potential heritage assets have for bringing groups and communities together. Castles illustrate strong historical associations as well as highlighting the importance of the place during the medieval period. This allowed local people as well as visitors to derive a strong sense of place as well as historical significance from these castle sites. They also make a valuable contribution to the local character, fostering collective pride of place for its local communities.
- 5.5.2. The castle is in good condition (see Section 3), having been repaired by the current and previous owners, and it has been sensitively renovated by the current owners for use as a wedding and conference venue.
- 5.5.3. The castle's somewhat out-of-way location in some sense detracts from public enjoyment and knowledge of it and it could be argued that this lessens its communal value as few members of the public visit the site. In another sense however the remoteness adds to its charm, and its significance is certainly not reduced by a lack of visitor numbers. It could even be argued that its history as a defensive structure that evolved into an elite residence means that restricted public access has been a key part of its character. It would, however, hold special significance for people who have held or attended a wedding or celebration at Westenhanger.
- 5.5.4. Communal value is not the same as Community Value which places value on a heritage asset due to its functional use as a place that can be used by the community.

5.6. Group Value

- 5.6.1. Westenhanger Castle has group value with its associated buildings and features e.g. its barns and water features. It also contributes to the group value of the medieval and post-medieval buildings of Otterpool Manor (a Grade II Listed 17th century or earlier farmhouse), Upper Otterpool (a Grade II Listed late 16th century farmhouse) and Belle Vue (a Grade II Listed early 18th century former country club) which would have had some relation with it at differing points in time.
- 5.6.2. Westenhanger also relates to other castles and fortified houses in Folkestone and Hythe District and beyond. The District contains a number of important medieval fortifications that range in date as well as in form and function (Folkestone & Hythe Heritage Strategy 5b). They are a valuable collection of this type of building and clearly demonstrate the various and changing functions that the Castle fulfilled over time. Lympne Castle is a fortified manor house that for the most part dates to between 1420 and 1430. It is a private residence used for weddings and corporate events. Saltwood Castle, 1 mile north of Hythe, is a ringwork castle and bailey, first mentioned in 1163. Other parts of the building date to the fourteenth century with the great gatehouse displaying the arms of Archbishop Courtney who lived here from 1382. It is not open to the public. Stowting Motte and Bailey Castle comprises only earthworks with no surviving buildings above ground. Castle Hill, Folkestone, also known as 'Caesar's Camp', is Norman ringwork with bailey, which includes the rare survival of a causeway.
- 5.6.3. Further afield there are fortified moated sites that share group value with Westenhanger as they are part of the same medieval moat-building and crenellating trend, for example Bodiam in East Sussex, and Scotney and Ightham in Kent (<http://sites.northwestern.edu/medieval-buildings/other-moated-sites/>).

6. Parameters for Acceptable Impact

6.1. Background

- 6.1.1. The Masterplan has the opportunity to balance respecting the castle's setting with securing its potential for continued use. Design considerations during master-planning and design aim to present and clearly define Westenhanger Castle, together with its Listed and non-designated buildings and its surrounding landscape features, in a manner which respects its significance and optimises its relationship to the new development.
- 6.1.2. The following section was produced during the development of the masterplan for the outline planning application for the new development and reflects the advice and input that was provided to the masterplan in respect to the castle.

6.2. Maintaining and Enhancing the Castle's Setting

- 6.2.1. The significance of the castle includes its associated parkland, gardens and landscape as they are all important in illustrating the connection of the castle to the surrounding estate, as well as its royal associations. The proposed Development should take into account the grounds of the castle as much as the building itself and efforts should be made to have as little impact on the setting as is possible as this would harm the overall character of the castle. To quote the Draft Folkestone & Hythe Heritage Strategy (5b) 'Any future developments should be designed to avoid harm to the setting of castles should they be in the vicinity of these sites'. An attempt has been made to define the castle's immediate setting and this is reproduced on Figure 9, which also depicts the key aspect and view.
- 6.2.2. The policies of the Kent Design Guide should be implemented when determining the siting and built form of the new development, particularly P58 concerning retaining and integrating historic layouts; P59 which stresses harmonious composition with buildings and landscapes/vistas and P62 which stresses the importance of reflecting the historic character of the area through sensitive design of modern buildings and the use of archaeology to influence the sense of place.
- 6.2.3. An envelope of open land should be kept around the castle, particularly the area to the south and south-west, but without cutting the castle off from the garden settlement. More details of how this could be achieved are given below.
- 6.2.4. Many of the heritage assets which lie off-site or at the castle's periphery have limited settings and are to varying degrees screened from the proposals by modern infrastructure, trees and topography. This is especially true of the north and east sides of the castle. The western side of the castle has better lines of visibility than the north and eastern sides and, although the western view would not have been the key aspect of the asset in its history, one of the listed heritage assets in the outer courtyard (the north-south barn) does face west (Plate 20). Consideration should be given to keeping a narrow buffer of green space such as a woodland belt on this western side of the castle and limiting encroachment of development beyond the existing bund which abuts the HS1 line (Plate 39). The buffer would protect the setting of this side of the castle particularly the listed barns. Consideration should also be given to reducing the height and density of the housing in the area immediately to the west of the castle to give some permeability of views out of the castle to the west (Plate 38). The eastern side of the castle however is less sensitive to encroachment and could perhaps withstand closer proximity to development than the western side but with the inclusion of some intervening tree screening.
- 6.2.5. The southern aspect of the castle is key (Plates 34-36) given that the assets to the south and south-west of the castle, as detailed above, form principal elements of its setting and have historic views to and from the castle. Historic England, Folkestone & Hythe District Council and Kent County Council's recommendations are that the southern aspect to the

castle be re-established as its principle aspect within the new development as this best preserves an element of the deer park and Tudor garden, together with the former main approach. There are a number of ways the masterplan could achieve this. The southern causeway could be reinstated along its former route as the main visitor access to the castle, preferably as a tree-lined avenue (in line with comments received from Historic England received 25th April 2017). Depending on the circumstances of future ownership, pedestrian access would ideally lead from the causeway into the castle through the outer courtyard, past the Listed barns and via the gatehouse in the western curtain wall.

- 6.2.6. The modern stable buildings on the southern side of the castle should be demolished to restore its original setting, and tree screening on its south side (Plates 3 and 36) should be thinned out in to open-up views to the south and beyond to Ashford Road (A20) and to keep a visual link with the new development (Plates 34-35).
- 6.2.7. The racecourse lake should be preserved and an area of green space should be kept to the south of the castle, preferably in the form of a public park, to give views to and from the castle on its southern side. This would be the preferred outcome to allow residents and visitors to appreciate this major historic country house/castle within what was originally its deer park. An open corridor should be maintained enclosing the reinstated causeway. The masterplan has been designed to bring the area to the south of the castle into green space. The area to the south of the proposed park and north of Ashford Road is due to be high density development but with north-south corridors of green infrastructure running through the built mass. This high-density housing will be accessed by two new roads which cut across what is now the racecourse.
- 6.2.8. Historic England (*ibid*) have also recommended that, should the Tudor walled garden be located, it should be a candidate for reinstatement and should be surrounded by a buffer of open land. Geophysical survey and trial trenching has identified the potential remains of the Tudor walled garden and the masterplan now contains an area of formal garden in this location to reflect this.
- 6.2.9. Works impacting on the setting of a Scheduled Monument, but not the monument itself, do not require Scheduled Monument Consent but may require other consents, such as planning permission or development consent (see DCMS website).
- 6.2.10. The significance of the castle (whose buildings lie outside the planning application boundary) is clearly bound up with its setting which does lie within the development area. Careful mitigation measures will be required during the construction phase of the development to preserve its setting. These are described within the mitigation section of Environmental Statement and will involve well designed and informative hoarding, traffic management plans and dust and noise reduction measures.

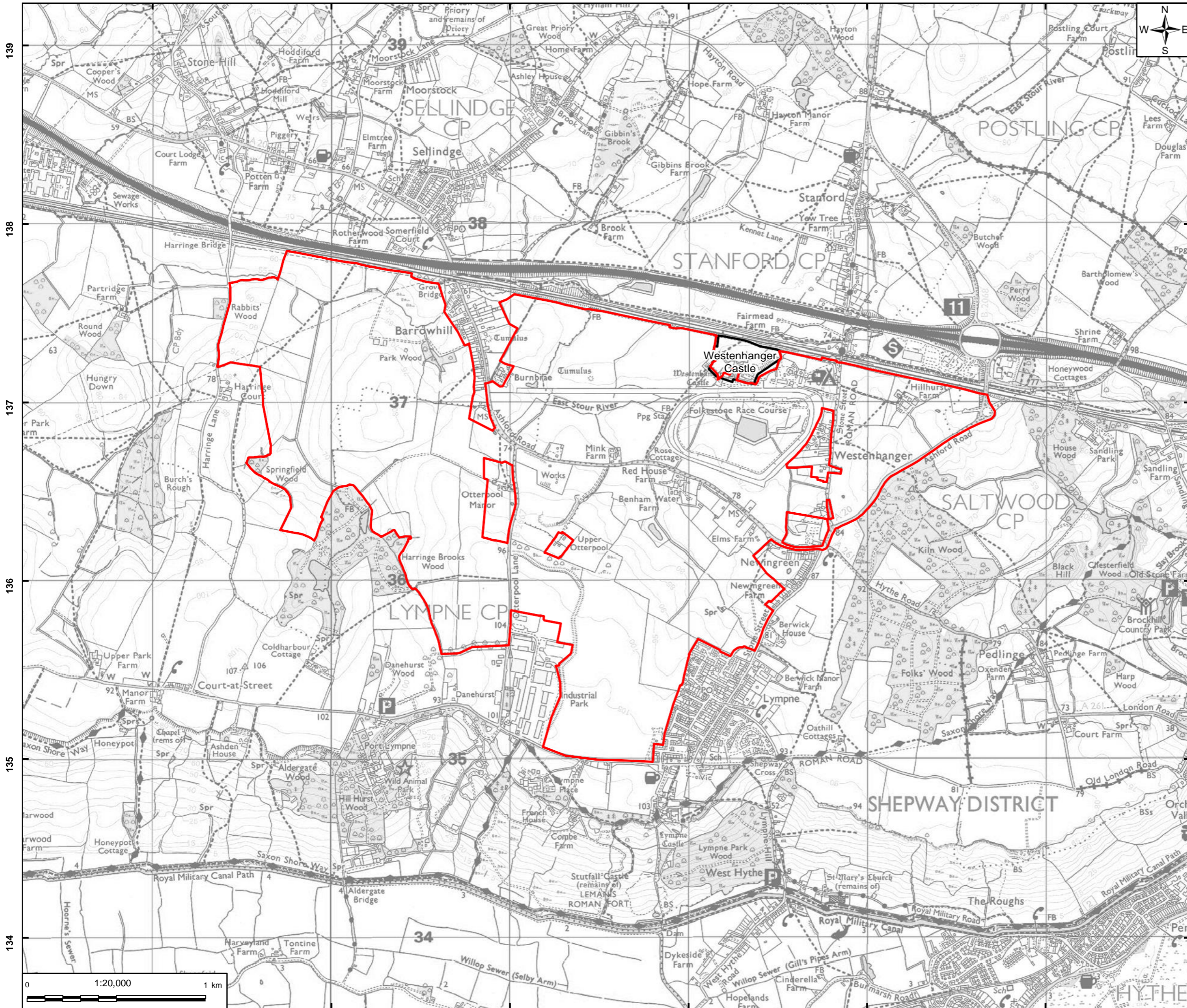
6.3. Defining a Role for the Castle

- 6.3.1. The Conservation Management Plan & Use Strategy written by Arcadis includes a use-strategy that puts forward various options for the Castle to help it serve as a potential visitor and tourist attraction, as well as to continue as viable business.

7. Conclusions

- 7.1.1. The Castle buildings lie outside the planning application boundary, however its former landscaped grounds lie within the planning application boundary and it is clear that the two are linked and would benefit from having their relationship restored.
- 7.1.2. The castle and its buildings are of national importance as demonstrated by their Scheduling and Listed status and exhibit high evidential, historic and aesthetic value. As well as above ground buildings, the castle has potential for buried archaeological remains relating to its earlier use including earlier phases of the manor house, a medieval parish church and hall, remains relating to its surrounding deer park, a causewayed approach from the south and a walled-garden adjoining the southern arm of the moat. The castle has high local value and has the potential to add value to the new development in terms of creating a community focus as well as providing a sense of place and identity to the garden settlement and its inhabitants. The setting to the castle has been assessed and described as part of this Statement of Significance. Both the castle buildings and its setting should be preserved and enhanced as part of the development of the garden settlement. The Statement of Significance seeks to set out parameters of positive and acceptable impact of the proposed garden settlement in terms of settings, views and group value with related assets.
- 7.1.3. This Statement of Significance reflects the views of the Draft Folkestone & Hythe Heritage Strategy (Volume 1, Chapter 7) which highlights the potential that heritage assets have for bringing groups and communities together and to give a sense of pride and identity. The castle has the potential to help to create a sense of place and identity to the garden settlement; adding value to the new development and reducing social exclusion. To quote the draft Strategy 'the creation of the new Otterpool Garden Settlement provides an opportunity to Folkestone & Hythe District Council to use the natural and built heritage strengths of the area to shape a unique and distinctive place and assist regeneration... Where regeneration is led by large-scale new development, the historic environment can help to avoid a sense of a development scheme being artificial and seemingly dropped into a landscape.... Providing a tangible link to the past since places are not created in a vacuum and people need familiar elements, visual reminders and a sense of continuity; landscapes ... buildings and archaeological sites play a part in defining a sense of place.'
- 7.1.4. The development needs to be designed to preserve and enhance the significance of the Castle and its setting, both during the construction and operational phases. The development should seek to enhance the relationship of the castle to the former deer park within which it was once located and to connect it with its historic access from Ashford Road. It should seek to reinstate historic sight lines and to recreate some element of its formal gardens or orchard.
- 7.1.5. It is recommended that the southern aspect to the castle, as the most important view, be re-established as its principal aspect within the new development as this best preserves an element of the deer park and Tudor garden, together with the main historic approach. Encroachment of new buildings should be limited by keeping an envelope of open land around the castle but without cutting off the castle from the new development. An area to the south of the castle should be kept as open land or turned into a park. The development planned north of Ashford Road should ensure permeability of any new built-form to keep intervisibility between Ashford Road and the castle. On the southern side of the castle tree screening should be reduced (Plates 3 and 36) and modern stabling demolished to open up views and to keep a visual link with the new development. Consideration should be given to reinstating the southern causeway. Tree screening to the east and west of the castle could be kept and a buffer of open land to the west of the Grade I Listed barns should be maintained.

FIGURES



- Legend**
- Outline Planning Application Boundary (OPA)
 - Westenhanger Castle

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London
N1 9AB

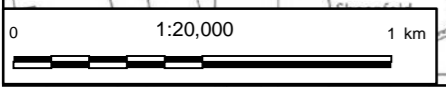
Folkestone & Hythe

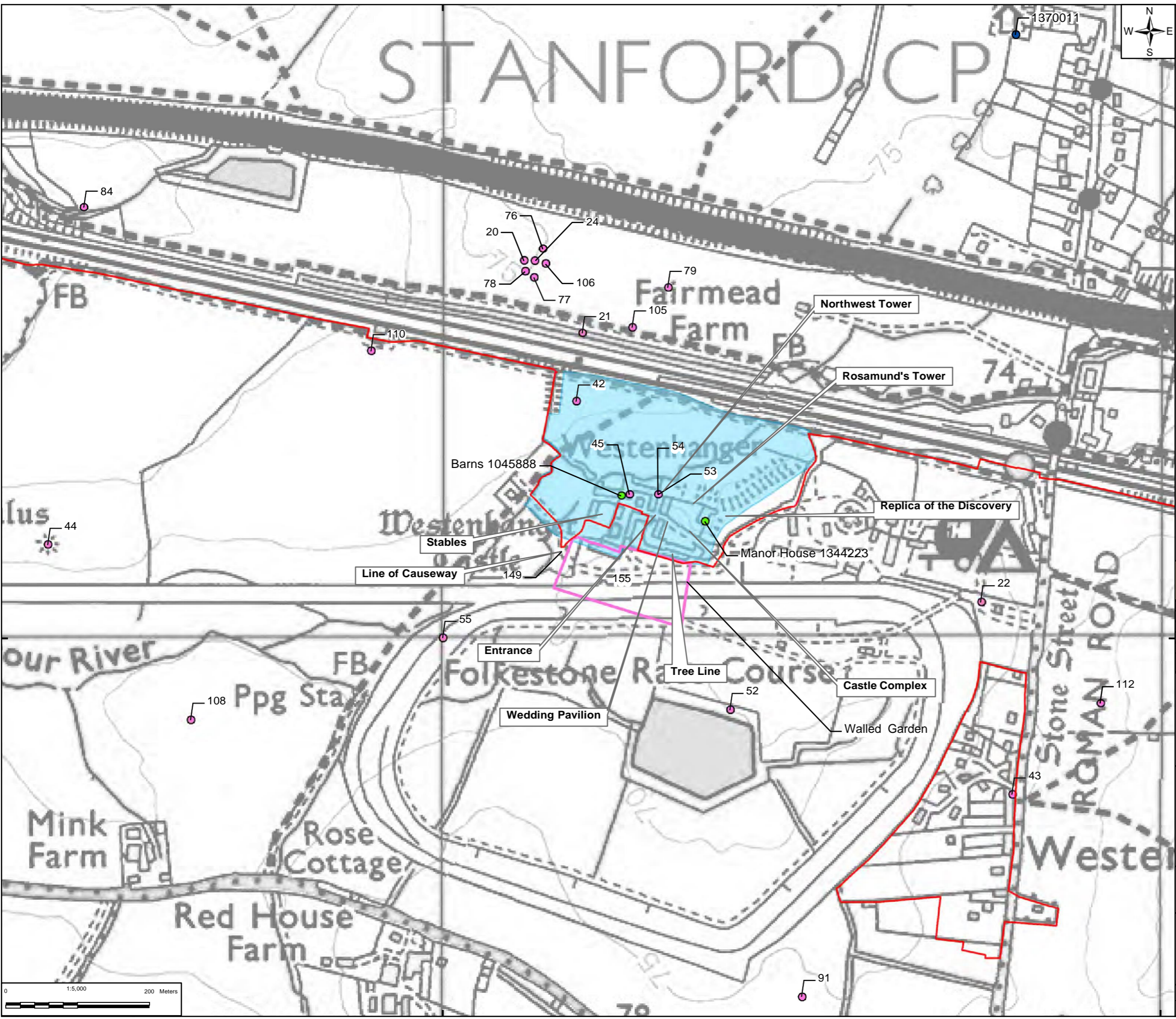
District Council

OTTERPOOL PARK

Figure 1
Site Location

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





Legend

- Outline Planning Application Boundary (OPA)
- Non-designated heritage assets
- Non-designated heritage asset

Listed buildings with their List Entry numbers

- I
- II
- II*

Scheduled Area Westenhanger Castle



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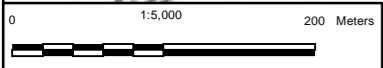
Folkestone & Hythe District Council

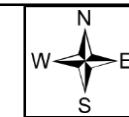
OTTERPOOL PARK

Figure 2
Plan of Castle with heritage assets

scale	original size	datum	grid
1:5,000	A3	Sx	BNG

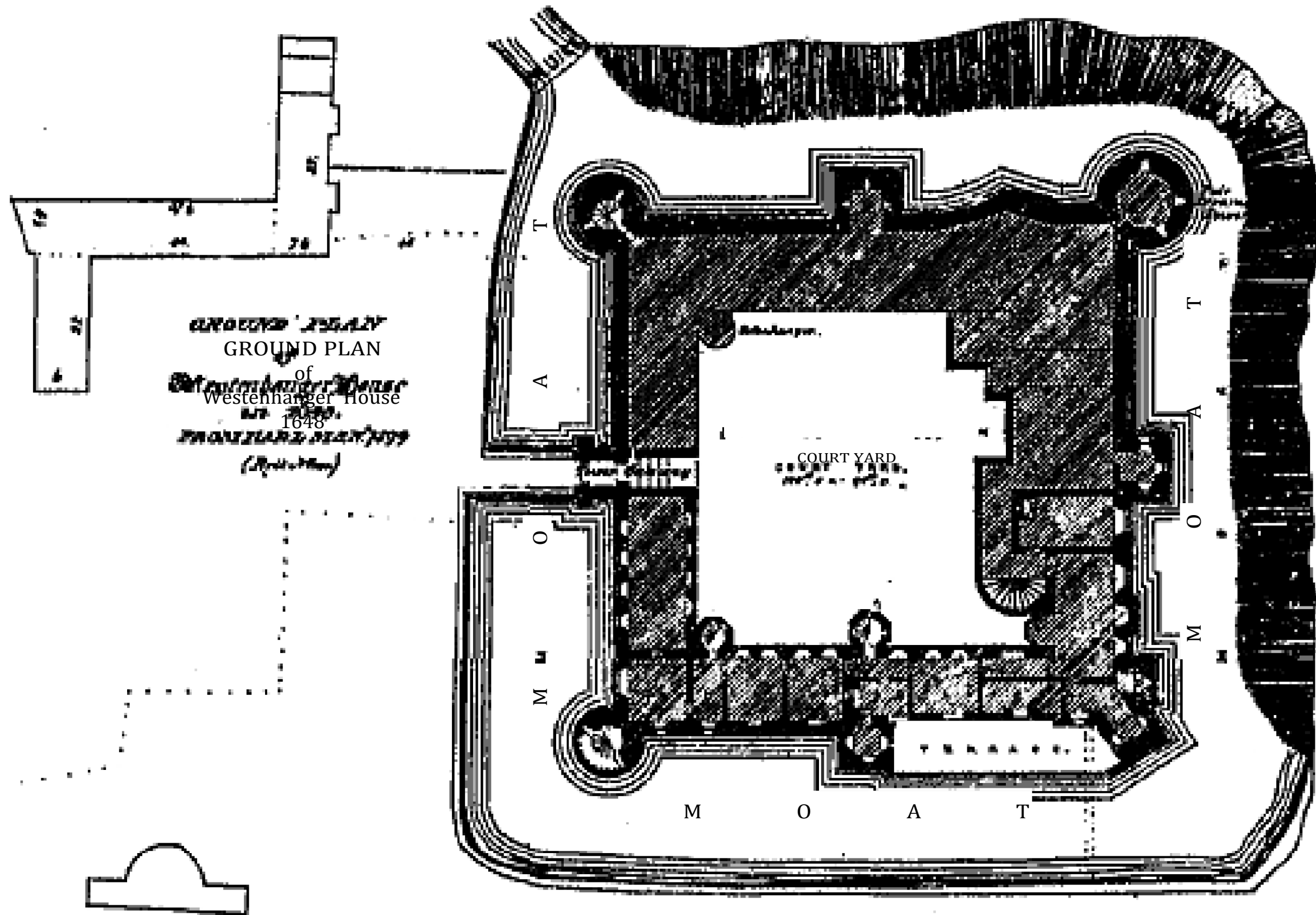
137





1648 Ground Plan of Westenhanger Castle

Image taken from Archaeologia Cantiana Vol 17, 1887.



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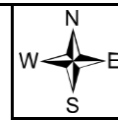
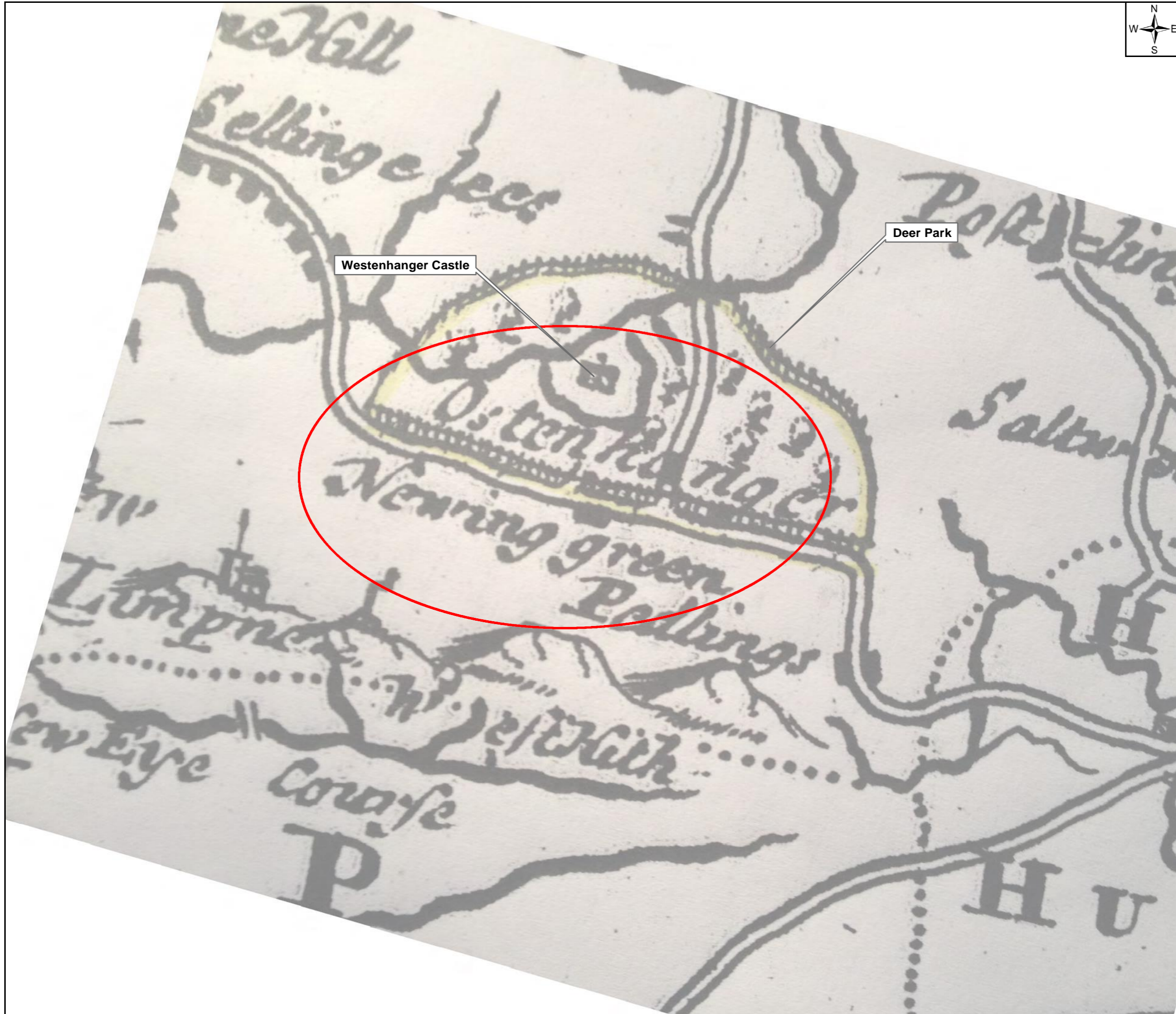
Arcadis House
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London
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Figure 3
1648 Ground-plan of Westenhanger Castle

scale	original size	datum	grid
1:1,580	A3	Sx	BNG



Legend

 Approximate Site Area

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Figure 4
Robert Morden's Map of Kent c 1695,
showing the Castle and its deer park

scale	original size	datum	grid
NTS	A3	Sx	BNG

609

610

611

612

613

614

139

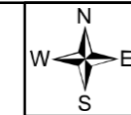
138

137

136

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134



Legend

- Outline Planning Application Boundary (OPA)
- Deer park



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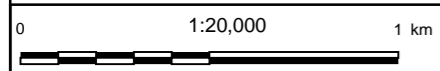
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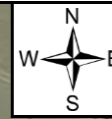



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Figure 5
 OS Drawing 1797 with probable deer park extent marked



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



Legend
 Outline Planning Application Boundary (OPA)

Layer Credits: Contains aerial imagery supplied by Folkstone and Hythe District Council

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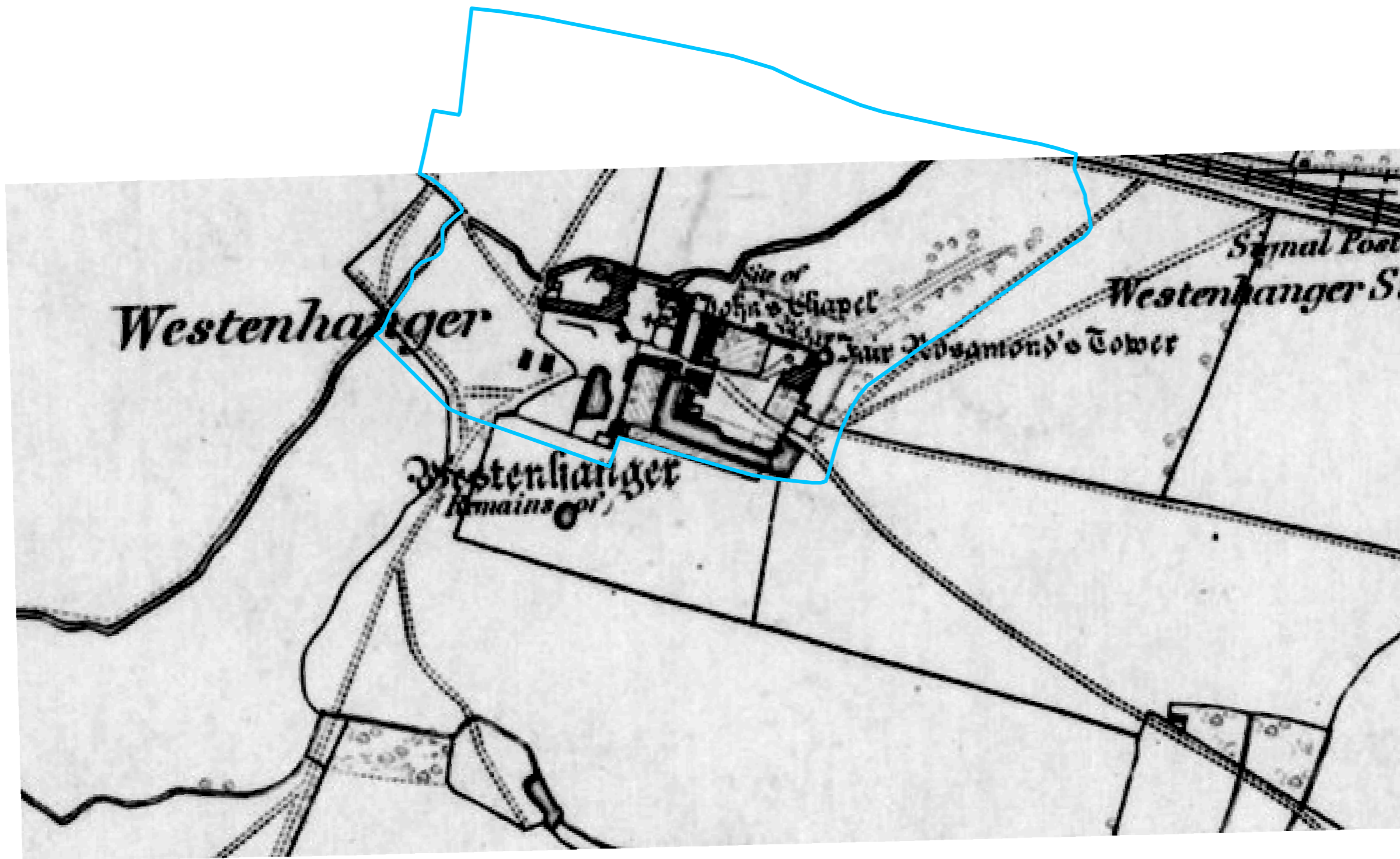
Figure 6
 Stanford Tithe map 1839, overlaid onto Google Earth imagery of the Site

scale	original size	datum	grid
1:2,500	A3	Sx	BNG



Legend

 Westenhanger Castle Scheduled Monument Boundary



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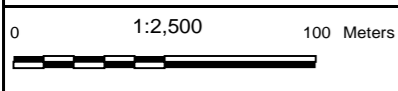
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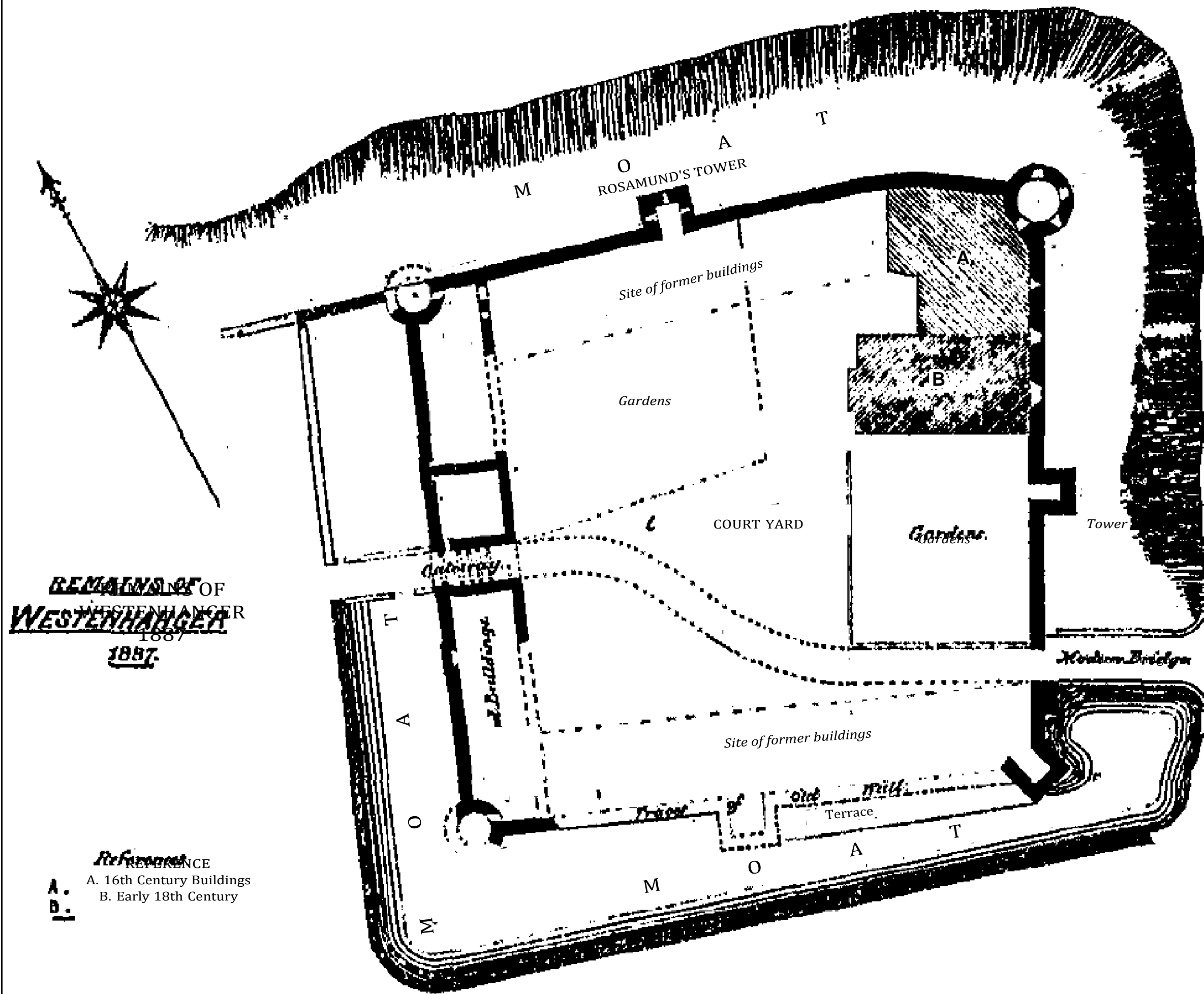
Figure 7
Extract of 1877 OS Map



scale	original size	datum	grid
1:2,500	A3	Sx	BNG

1887 Ground Plan of Westenhanger Castle

Image taken from Archaeologia Cantiana Vol 17, 1887.



REMAINS OF WESTENHANGER 1887

Reference
 A. 16th Century Buildings
 B. Early 18th Century

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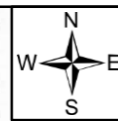
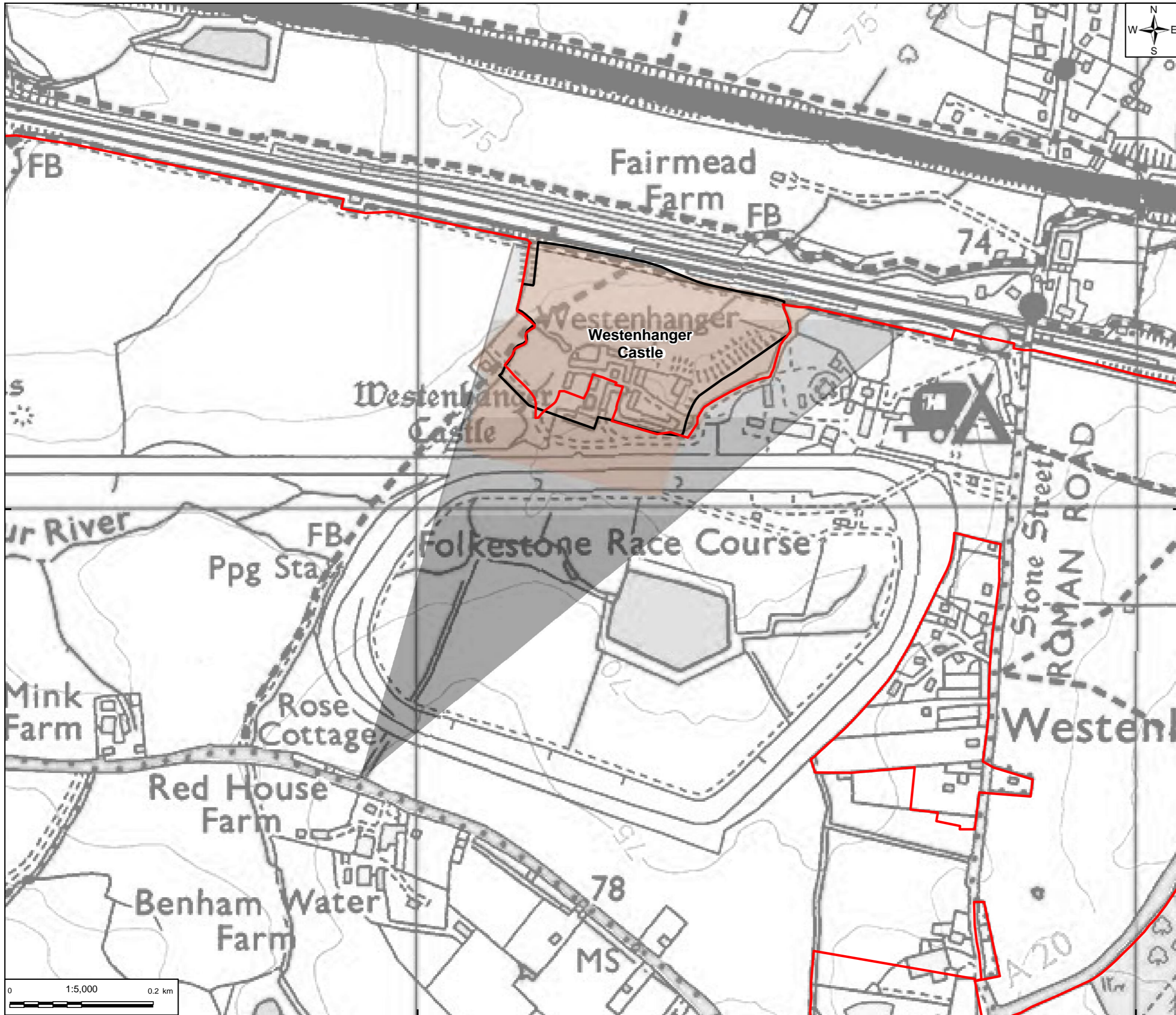
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Folkestone & Hythe District Council

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Figure 8
 Ground plan of Westenhanger Castle 1887

scale	original size	datum	grid
1:3,107	A3	Sx	BNG



- Legend**
- Outline Planning Application Boundary
 - Westenhanger Castle Scheduled Monument Boundary
 - Setting to the Castle
 - Key view to Castle

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Figure 9
Plan of Site showing setting and views

scale	original size	datum	grid
1:5,000	A3	Sx	BNG

APPENDIX A

LISTING DOCUMENTATION

Westenhanger Manor

Grade I Listed Building (List Entry no. 1344223)

First Listed 1952

Castle or fortified house, now partly ruinous. C14, early and late C16, and late C18 or early C19, restored in 1980s. C14 walls of coursed ragstone. Front elevation of house red brick in Flemish bond, left gable end and rear elevation red brick, largely in header bond. Plain tile roof. Rectangular plan (courtyard 130 feet across), with circular bastions to west and north-east corners, and rectangular bastion to south-east. Rectangular tower to centre of each side to north, south and east. Gateway to centre of west side. Formerly continuous range of buildings to each side of courtyard; C16 fragments remain to north-west corner. Early C16 L-plan house to north-east corner, (probably for Sir Edward Poynings before 1521) with east curtain wall as its long right wall; main range at right-angles to wall, rear range parallel to it between main range and north-east bastion. Part of house, including front elevation, rebuilt in late C18. House: front (south) elevation: 2 storeys and attics on chamfered rock-faced ashlar plinth. Plat band, not extending to corners. Dentilled brick eaves cornice. Right gable end formerly with crow-stepped gable (shown in a print). Hipped roof, right hip returning. Rear stack to right, to junction of main range and wing. 2 hipped dormers. Regular 7-window front of recessed 24-pane sashes with splayed brick voussoirs. Panelled door under third window from right. Late C20 porch. Rear (north) elevation of main range: chamfered stone plinth. Early C16 first floor window of two round-headed chamfered brick lights. Broad blocked early C16 rectangular ground-floor window with chamfered brick architrave and moulded brick cornice. Moulded stone plinth continues along west elevation of rear wing (with C19 red brick in Flemish bond above) returning to west at north end along base of a short section rebuilt in late C20. Right return elevation (east): battered stone plinth. Eaves of rear wing slightly lower than main range. Narrow 2-storey brick section towards centre of rear wing, probably in place of a removed garderobe shute. Partly blocked rectangular early C16 six-light stone mullion window to first floor of main range, with hollow-chamfered mullions and round-headed lights. Single cinquefoil-headed light with square hoodmould towards north end of first floor of rear wing. Later one, two and three-light leaded casements to both floors. North-east bastion: converted to dovecote, probably in early C16. Conical plain-tiled roof. Chamfered 2-light first-floor window to south-west. Three small casement windows to moat side of ground floor. Ruins: Largely C14. Curtain wall continues south from east end of main range of house, with north jamb of doubly-chamfered splayed first-floor window belonging to range considerably taller than present house, and jamb of another to ground floor morticed for bars. Base of stone tower projecting east: from centre of east curtain wall. South end of wall non-extant. Base of rectangular south-east corner bastion set at angle to corner. South wall and south range of courtyard non-extant. East half of south-west corner bastion remains to height of about 2 metres; with base of blocked plain-chamfered north-east doorway. West wall continuous between south-west bastion and west gateway. North and south walls of west gateway, with 4 pairs of attached semi-octagonal stone shafts with moulded capitals and evidence for ribbed tunnel vault above them. Base of portcullis groove to west. Hollow-chamfered round-headed doorway with broach stops to west end of north wall, between gateway and north half of west range. West curtain wall continues north from gateway, standing to height of about 4 metres with recess, possibly for brick fireplace about 3 metres from gateway. Adjacent to north (formerly separated by wall of room) a small 4-centred-arched moulded brick fireplace with herringboned brick back-plate. North-west bastion with deeply-splayed west window or loop-light and pointed-arched doorway to east. Break in north wall to east of bastion. North end of stone east wall of west range remains, with base of hollow-chamfered brick window and with 4-centred arched hollow-chamfered stone doorway with broach stops. Chamfered stone plinth descends each side of doorway. East wall continues to south at height of about 1 metre, joining east end of west gateway. West end of north curtain wall non-extant. Wall resumes to west of central north tower and continues, at varied height, to north-east bastion. North tower of 3 low storeys with ledges in wall marking floors. Loop lights to north, east and west of each floor and larger opening to south. Garderobe shute within east wall. Doorway to south, now with brick jambs. Interior of house: C15 chamfered brick fireplace with four-centred arched wooden bressumer with carved spandrels to east end first-floor room of main range. Staircase, possibly C16, to rear of rear wing. C18 open-well staircase with turned balusters, moulded handrail and shaped cheeks, to main range. Corridor to ground floor of rear range with 3 rectangular wooden doorways with rectangular leaded lights to rooms. Staggered butt purlin roof to rear wing. Dovecote (first floor of north-east

bastion) entered from first floor of rear wing by 4-centred arched brick doorway. Room encircled by 15 tiers of ledged plastered brick nesting boxes. Licence to crenellate granted 1343 to John de Kiriel. Extensive work by Sir Edward Poynings before 1521 and by Sir Thomas Smythe 1585-91 (little of Smith's work remains). Castle largely demolished in 1701 for building materials. Moated site. Scheduled Ancient Monument (uninhabited parts) See also item 3/102. (R.C.H.H., plan of house 1982, in National Monuments Record. J. Newman, B.O.E. Series, North-East and East Kent, 1983).

National Grid Reference: TR1236537163.

Barns at Westenhanger Manor, Stone Street, Stanford (List Entry no 1045888)

Grade I Listed Building (List Entry no 1045888)

First Listed 1952

Two conjoined barns. C16, in two periods. Galleted ragstone; east-west, range roughly coursed, north-south range evenly coursed in small blocks. Plain tile roofs. East-west range, with second range running north from east gable end, forming L-plan. East-west range: C16 or earlier. Chamfered stone plinth dropped down with broach stops at doorways, and continued along east gable end (visible from within second barn). No plinth to west end of south elevation. Central buttress on chamfered plinth to west gable end. Short section of roof at east end with higher ridge, abutting roof of second range. 3 later un-dressed ventilation slits to north elevation. Pointed-arched plain-chamfered upper window to gable end, and blocked plain-chamfered, probably pointed-arched opening towards base to south of buttress. Asymmetrical south elevation has three small plain-chamfered stone windows; one pointed-arched towards west end of plinth, and two 4-centred arched, one towards centre and one to east end. Three 4-centred arched stone doorways with broach stops; one, plain-chamfered, immediately east of west window, one, moulded and with hoodmould, to west of centre, and one, plain-chamfered, between central and east windows. Other, later, openings for doors, hatches and ventilation, two with probably re-used stone jambs. North-south range: later C16. South gable end flush with south face of first range. Higher, and more slightly chamfered stone plinth, to south gable end only. North end built out over stream with segmental arch over water. 2 small hollow- chamfered rectangular window openings to each gable end. 2 projecting stone porches to west and two to east, with hipped, gabled canopies jettied on brackets from pendant posts. Later doorway to south gable end. Interior: wall of east-west range becomes thinner above door-head level. Brick cross- wall in header bond, probably inserted, to each side of moulded south doorway. Floor, probably inserted, to east of moulded doorway. Roof of east- west range only partly inspected. Staggered butt purlins (C18?) in short bay- lengths to central section. C19 clasped-purlin roof to west end. 11-bay hammer-beam roof to north-south range. Bevelled arch braces to hammer-beams springing from pendant posts resting on dressed stone corbels. Hammer-posts terminate in collars which carry queen-struts to higher collars. Two tiers of aligned butt purlins, one with windbraces, below lower collars, and one without windbraces just above upper collars. 6 common rafters to each bay, morticed into purlins. Unusual roof, Scheduled Ancient Monument. See also item 3/101.

National Grid Reference: TR 12249 37198.

APPENDIX B

SCHEDULING INFORMATION

Westenhanger Castle, Stanford (List Entry no 1020761)

First Scheduled 1952, amended 2002

Fortified houses were residences belonging to some of the richest and most powerful members of society. Their design reflects a combination of domestic and military elements. In some instances, the fortifications may be cosmetic additions to an otherwise conventional high status dwelling, giving a military aspect while remaining practically indefensible. They are associated with individuals or families of high status and their ostentatious architecture often reflects a high level of expenditure. The nature of the fortification varies, but can include moats, curtain walls, a gatehouse and other towers, gunports and crenellated parapets. Their buildings normally included a hall used as communal space for domestic and administrative purposes, kitchens, service and storage areas. In later houses the owners had separate private living apartments, these often receiving particular architectural emphasis. In common with castles, some fortified houses had outer courts beyond the main defences in which stables, brew houses, granaries and barns were located. Fortified houses were constructed in the medieval period, primarily between the 15th and 16th centuries, although evidence from earlier periods, such as the increase in the number of licences to crenellate in the reigns of Edward I and Edward II, indicates that the origins of the class can be traced further back. They are found primarily in several areas of lowland England: in upland areas they are outnumbered by structures such as bastles and tower houses which fulfilled many of the same functions. As a rare monument type, with fewer than 200 identified examples, all examples exhibiting significant surviving archaeological remains are considered of national importance.

Westenhanger Castle survives well in the form of both standing and buried remains. In addition to the substantial earthwork and structural remains of the moated inner court, the survival of a complete 16th century barn and stable of the outer court is particularly rare. Buried remains of other features in the area of the outer court, including the church, cemetery, medieval hall and walled garden, have been overlain rather than cut into by later structures, and archaeological deposits will therefore survive largely intact. As a result of extensive archaeological work and historical research, these remains are quite well understood. The association of the fortified house with contemporary features, including a deer park and water-control system, provide evidence for the way in which these features functioned as high status components of the medieval and later landscape..

The monument includes Westenhanger Castle, a medieval and later fortified manor house situated on the southern edge of the floodplain of the River East Stour. The inner court of the Castle, and its outer court adjacent to the west, are built on the site of two earlier manors, Westenhanger and Ostenhanger, into which the parish of Le Hangre had been divided at the end of the 12th century. A medieval church and cemetery also occupied the site, going out of use in the 16th century when the parish was merged with that of Stanford. Also in the 16th century the two manors were reunited, subsequently passing to the crown and being greatly enhanced for royal use. At this time the outer court was established, formal gardens were laid out and a deer park was created. From the late 16th century the Castle was again in private hands, and in 1701 the property was sold and most of the buildings were subsequently taken down. The present house on the site, Westenhanger Manor, was constructed in the 18th century from the remains of a 16th century cross-wing of the main hall; it is a Grade I Listed building in residential use.

During the 14th and 15th centuries the manors of Westenhanger and Ostenhanger were held by the de Criol and Poynings families. In 1343 John de Criol was granted licence to crenellate, and to this period is attributed the construction around an earlier moated site of curtain walls, which also served as internal retaining walls for the moat. Until this date the principal buildings of the moated enclosure are believed to have been a hall and gatehouse. With the construction of the curtain walls the gatehouse on the west side of the enclosure was rebuilt, and seven further mural towers were added: four corner towers (ovoid in plan on the north west and south west, round on the north east and rectangular on the south east), and an interval tower in each of the other three walls (all rectangular). The principal building was the hall, which stood on a north-south alignment against the eastern interval tower. Standing and buried remains of all of these features survive, standing to the greatest height on the north side of the enclosure where the wall and towers have been restored. The buried remains of the hall are located adjacent to the south of the present house.

The walled enclosure is trapezoidal in plan, occupying an area of approximately 60m square and surrounded by a moat which varies in width between 10m and 14m. The moat is still partly water-filled on the south and south west sides, but has been infilled on the north west; the northern and eastern arms are now generally dry. On the northern, downhill, side the moat is retained externally by a substantial earthen bank, at the eastern end of which are the remains of an inlet leat which entered the moat from the north east. At the western end of the bank is the site of a watermill, referred to in documentary sources of the 16th century but possibly earlier in origin. No remains of the watermill are now evident above ground.

Significant alterations to the fortified manor were begun in the early 16th century by Edward Poynings, who unified the two manors; at the south end of the medieval hall he added a cross-wing which contained a first floor chapel. This building was taken down in the early 19th century, but buried remains will survive. Further works were carried out after Poynings' death in 1552-53, when the property passed to the Crown. To this period is attributed the construction of the present dovecote in the high upper storey of the north east corner tower, which contains over 400 nesting boxes of brick; beneath it was a bakehouse. The conical tiled roof of the tower, at the centre of which is a louvred flight-hole, is a modern reconstruction overlying an earlier timber roof; the whole of the tower which, with the Manor is a Listed Building Grade I, is included in the scheduling. Other alterations of the 16th century included the rebuilding of the kitchens, which formerly stood adjacent to the west of the tower, and the construction of a west range, which partly survives in the form of standing ruins. To the north end of the medieval hall was added another cross-wing, out of which the present house was later constructed.

Adaptation of the fortified manor for royal use included the enhancement of the private apartments which stood to the south of the main hall, and the layout of associated gardens to the south and west. Adjacent to the buried remains of the south range is a linear terrace, extending alongside and within the line of the moat; opposite it is another linear terrace, raised above the south side of the moat and separated from it by a retaining wall. Adjacent to the south western arm of the moat a rectangular walled garden or orchard was established, also above a retaining wall; this enclosure was visible until the 20th century and is now believed to survive as buried remains beneath the modern stabling block. Along the south side of this garden, also surviving as a buried feature, a leat connected the moat to a pond adjacent to the west, which still survives. The gardens, orchards and ponds at the manor are documented in a survey of 1559.

The walled garden and pond lie within the area of the Castle's outer court, which was also established in the 16th century. To the north of the garden stood the medieval parish church, referred to in documentary sources, which went out of use in 1542 as the outer court was being laid out. The church building may have remained standing as late as the 18th century. Buried remains of the church and its associated cemetery, within which human remains have been identified, were overlain in the 20th century by timber stabling.

The principal buildings of the outer court still survive as complete standing structures. At the north western end of the outer court are a stable range and barn dated to the early and late 16th century respectively. Both buildings are Listed Grade I and are also included in the scheduling. The barn is approximately 34.5m long and 9.5m wide, aligned north-south, extending at its north end over the River East Stour where it incorporates a barrel-vaulted culvert. It is divided into three three-bay crop storage areas by two pairs of projecting wagon porches. Walls of coursed ragstone support an intact hammer-beam roof of late 16th or early 17th century date. The stable building is a two-storeyed range approximately 42.5m long and up to 7.25m-7.75m wide, aligned east-west, constructed of roughly dressed and coursed ragstone with a single buttress in the west gable wall. The roof was substantially rebuilt in the 19th and 20th centuries, but fragments of the 16th century roof structure survive at the eastern end. In its original layout there were three internal rooms of equal size, divided by timber partitions; the present layout dates to the 18th century, when a small central room was created around the principal doorway. Most of the building's original openings are in the south wall, indicating its symbolic importance as a high status structure situated on the approach to the inner court.

Architectural details in the south wall of the stable building demonstrate that it was built against the north wall of a pre-existing structure, shown on a 17th century plan extending north-south and measuring approximately 20m x 5.5m. An inventory of 1635 suggests that this range contained domestic accommodation (the 'little hall' or 'maids hall') and as such it may represent the reuse for service accommodation of an earlier domestic building, possibly the hall of the second medieval manor at Westenhanger. The remains of this hall are now partly overlain by modern structures. The presence of other buildings in the outer court is indicated by the same 17th century inventory, which lists a brewhouse, faulkeners hall, lime house, workshops, coal house and

milk house. The remains of these features are believed to lie beneath modern stable buildings which are largely constructed on raised platforms overlying earlier deposits.

To the west and north of the outer court are the remains of the Castle's water-control system, possibly the 'waters' referred to in the 1559 survey. Here the natural floodplain of the River East Stour was employed to create an expanse of shallow water around the site, forming an impressive symbolic defence around the Castle's principal western approach which was in keeping with its role as a high status residence. Separately from the inlet leat to the moat, which runs south eastwards from the eastern end of the monument, the river is channelled through the floodplain to the site of the watermill and then passes through the culvert at the north end of the 16th century barn. In the western part of the monument a series of channels drain the floodplain to the west of the outer court; two transverse channels with adjacent banks and trackways may indicate the points at which the floodplain was crossed in dry periods.

On the higher ground in the northern part of the monument is a series of linear ditches and banks which partly delineate platforms and enclosures; these may include features such as paddocks and animal shelters associated with the Castle. This area lay within the deer park, laid out in 1542, which also had a symbolic value as viewed from the Castle. The deer park is described in 1559 as being about 400 acres (approximately 162ha) in extent. The best surviving remains of the park pale are situated to the north east of the moated site, where a substantial earthen bank is constructed along the north side of the moat's inlet leat.

APPENDIX C

GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS

ID	HER No	Name	NGR	Description	Period
	TR 13 NW 3	Westenhanger Castle	TR 1230 3722	Scheduled fortified manor. List Entry no 1020761	Medieval to Post-medieval
	TR 13 NW 102	Westenhanger Manor	TR 12365 37163	Listed manor house. List entry no 1344223	Medieval to Post-medieval
	TR 13 NW 96	Barns at Westenhanger Manor	TR 12249 37198	Listed 16th century barns. List Entry no 1045888	Post-medieval
20	TR 13 NW 61	Medieval Features North of Westenhanger	TR 1211 3752	Settlement features as early as 12th C found by evaluation by MOLAS in 1998 and excavation by Canterbury Archaeological Trust in 1999	Medieval
42	TR13 NW 163	NW of Westenhanger.	TR 1218 3733	Medieval trackway & field system visible as cropmarks on aerial photos 2008. NB the trackway can be seen as a double ditch but no field system is visible. Unclear attribution to medieval period. Shows as a field boundary on OS 1877 map so could be part of later field system	Medieval
43	TR 13 NW 174	Post medieval ditch, Stone Street, Westenhanger	TR 12793 36782	Post-medieval ditch	Post-medieval
45	TR 13 NW 2	Site of St. Mary's Church, Westenhanger	TR 1226 3720	Outer courtyard, Westenhanger Castle	Medieval to post-medieval
52	TR 13 NW 20	Possible Anglo-Saxon palace near Westenhanger.	TR 124 369	Cropmarks within Folkestone Racecourse	Early Medieval
53	TR 13 NW 21	Westenhanger	TR 13 NW 21	Possible Deserted Medieval Site	Medieval
54	TR 13 NW 22	Westenhanger	TR 123 372	Possible Deserted Medieval Site,	Medieval
76	TR 13 NW 158	North of Westenhanger Castle	TR 1213 3754	11th-13th century (?) settlement consisting of buildings, enclosures, and pits. Found during watching brief by Oxford Archaeology during 1999/2000, as part of the CTRL/HS1 works	Medieval

ID	HER No	Name	NGR	Description	Period
77	TR 13 NW 159	North of Westenhanger Castle	TR 121 375	14th-15th century (?) ditches and enclosures, north of Westenhanger Castle. Found during watching brief by Oxford Archaeology during 1999/2000, as part of the CTRL/HS1 works	Later medieval
106	TR 13 NW 172	North of Westenhanger Castle	TR 1214 3752	Scatter of Medieval pottery. In 1995 some supplementary field walking was carried out by Wessex Archaeology along the route of the CTRL/HS1. 18 sherds were found in all 12th-13th C date.	Medieval
WS17	-	A hollow way or the ditch of the Castle's park pale (154), adjacent to Stone Street	TR 12761 26498	Earthwork ditch on the western side of Stone Street recorded on 2016 walkover	Medieval to Post-medieval
127	-	Line of Narrow-gauge railway from the RAF Lympe to Westenhanger Station	TR 12190 36180	Seen historic mapping from 1920 and on LiDAR	Modern
128	-	Former field boundary (Ditch) south of the castle	TR 11472 35067	Seen on historic mapping. Now under the northern arm of Racecourse	Unknown possibly Medieval
137	-	Field Boundary within Racecourse	TR 12551 36907	Still existing	?Medieval
138	-	Field Boundary within Racecourse	TR 12568 36856	Still existing	?Medieval
139	-	Field Boundary within Racecourse	TR 12565 36832	Still existing	?Medieval
147	-	Possible water/drainage features/ fishponds south of the Castle and possibly associated with it	TR 12236 36940	Still existing	Unknown, possibly medieval
148	-	Rectangular embanked feature east of causeway and south of castle	TR 12126 36945	Still existing. possible pond or water feature	Unknown, possibly medieval
149	-	Causeway to Westenhanger Castle from Ashford Road	TR 12034 36833	Still existing as raised bank /field boundary	Medieval to post-medieval
153	-	Folkestone Racecourse	TR 12240 36861		Modern

ID	HER No	Name	NGR	Description	Period
154	-	Westenhanger Castle Deer park Pale	TR 11940 37182	Known of from historic mapping and LiDAR.	Medieval to post-medieval
157	-	The former Pound House, Stone Street	TR 12575 36959	Now demolished. Known of from historic mapping and documentary evidence	Medieval to post-medieval
158	-	Former track from former Pound House on Stone Street to Westenhanger Castle	TR 12778 36766	Known of from historic mapping and LiDAR	Medieval to post-medieval
160	-	Sub-square feature within northern arm of Racecourse.	TR 12493 37050	Seen on LiDAR but not on historic maps. , Possibly Racecourse-related or military	Unknown
161	-	Orchard Site east of the causeway to the castle	TR 12126 36767	Known of from LiDAR and historic mapping	Medieval to post-medieval
165	-	Unknown long oval shaped feature southeast of Castle and north of Racecourse Lake,	TR 12426 136944	Possibly related to the Castle	Medieval to post-medieval
166	-	Former walled Garden or orchard to Westenhanger Castle	TR 12255 37081	Likely site of walled Tudor Garden. Known of from historic mapping, documentary evidence, geophysical survey and trial trenching	Medieval to post-medieval

APPENDIX D

EXTRA INFORMATION ON THE CASTLE AND DEER PARK PROVIDED BY PETER KENDALL (HISTORIC ENGLAND)

Kent Archives

https://www.kentarchives.org.uk/collections/getrecord/GB51_EK_U404_2_1_1_14 which mentions Land (1½a) at Stanford Green, part of Westenhangar Old Park.

https://www.kentarchives.org.uk/collections/getrecord/GB51_U998_11_1_1_21 . A. Hammond to Thomas Astle (letter 1775) makes mention of a plan of Westenhangar (not clear if this is still with the letter).

https://www.kentarchives.org.uk/collections/getrecord/GB51_EK_U404_2_1_1_12 papers in the Champneys collection refer to deeds for manor of Westenhangar (plus Otterpool and Berwick) some possibly dated as early as 1710.

Canterbury Cathedral Archives

<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/d2e67ca1-8d3e-44cf-aac9-a31430224580> Release to Edw Bridges of S Nicholas at Wade -of a house & lands in Westenhangar Park 1722.

The National Archives

<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C5219049> has Perry v Viscount Strangford. Plaintiffs: Sarah Perry widow. Defendants 1669 Subject: property in Westenhangar Park, Kent

References to Westenhangar Park further afield

<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/c155d754-205f-4df6-babc-2dd6fae53a3d> Yorkshire Archaeological Society

<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/092ed6a0-98d5-47b1-be44-e92cf81d757b> Dorset History Centre - Copy of letters patent of Henry VIII granting to Sir Thomas Poynings:- the site of several places including manor and park of Westenhangar in Stanford, Kent. (Copy made c.1706).

<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C9062931> Petitioners: Lettice Kiriell, who was the wife of John de Kiriell, knight. This gives no information about the castle in its landscape but it is a story of perhaps the one time that the castle walls were needed but failed to provide security. The widow of the knight first granted the licence to crenellate (1343) was clearly left vulnerable upon his death.

Other

The 1635 inventory compiled upon the death of the 1st Viscount Strangford is available at <http://www.kentarchaeology.ac/Records/KRNS3-4.pdf> and provides confirmation of the size of the house, with room by room descriptions of what these contained as furniture and possessions

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