

Contents

1	Introduction	8
1.1	Overview	8
1.2	Site Background	8
2	Methodology	10
2.1	Guidance	10
2.2	Desk-Based Research	10
2.3	Study Area	11
2.4	Assessment of Significant Effects	11
2.5	Assumptions and Limitations	14
3	Historic Environment Baseline	15
3.1	Geology and Topography	15
3.2	Historical Development	15
3.3	Designated Heritage Assets	17
3.4	Non-Designated Heritage Assets	19
3.5	Archaeological Potential	20
3.5.1	North/West of Highfield Lane	21
3.5.2	South of Highfield Lane	21
3.5.3	East of Highfield Lane	22
4	Scheme and Proposed Mitigation	23
4.1	Mitigating Measures Relating to Cultural Heritage	23
5	Assessment of Likely Significant Effects	26
5.1	Designated Heritage Assets	26
5.1.1	Church of St Mary (MM002)	26
5.1.2	Church Road, Sevington	28
5.1.3	Kingsford Street	29
5.1.4	Mersham	30
5.1.5	Loud House	31
5.2	Non-Designated Heritage Assets	32
5.3	Archaeology	32
5.4	Summary of potential effects	33
6	Conclusions	35
7	References	36

Appendices 38

A. Gazetteer of Heritage Assets 39

B. Figures 47

B.1	Designated Heritage Assets within 1.5km	47
B.2	Designated Heritage Assets in Mersham	47
B.3	Non-Designated Heritage Assets	47

C. Designated Heritage Assets with no anticipated impact 1

Tables

Table 2.1: Value (Significance) of Heritage Assets	11
Table 2.2: Magnitude of Impact	12
Table 2.3: Significance Categories	13
Table 2.4: Significance Matrix	13
Table 4.1: Phases of the scheme	23
Table 5.1: Summary of Predicted Impacts and Significant Effects	33
Table A.1: Gazetteer of Designated Heritage Assets	39
Table C.2: Scheduled Monuments with no predicted impact	9
Table C.3: Registered Parks and Gardens with no predicted impact	9
Table C.4: Conservation Areas with no predicted impact	9

Figures

Figure 1.1: Proposed Site	8
Figure 3.1: Church of St Mary, Sevington	18

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

Mott MacDonald has been appointed by the Department for Transport (DfT) to produce An Analysis of the Likely Environmental Effects of the Development Report for the proposed use of land at Sevington in Ashford (hereafter referred to as 'the site') for a temporary heavy goods vehicle (HGV) Inland Border Facility (hereafter referred to as 'the scheme'). Further details on the description and location of the scheme are provided in 'Sevington, Inland Border Facility: *An Analysis of the Likely Environmental Effects of the Development Report*' (document reference 419419-MMD-XX-SV-RP-YE-0002). This cultural heritage assessment has been undertaken to support the *Analysis of the Likely Environmental Effects of the Development Report*.

1.2 Site Background

The site comprises an area of pastoral and arable farmland either side of Highfield Lane, Kent. It lies between Sevington, on the eastern edge of Ashford, and the village of Mersham. The character of the fields and villages is rural and semi-rural; however, this has been encroached on by the expansion of Ashford and construction of transport infrastructure. The M20 and new junction 10A are located to the north of the site. To the south of the order land boundary is Church Road, a semi-rural street lined with residences, beyond which lies the route of High Speed Rail 1 (HS1) into Ashford. The A2070 Bad Munstereifel Road is located c.150m west of the order land boundary. Noise and light pollution from road, rail and commercial and industrial units at the edge of Ashford can be observed within the site. The current condition of the site can be seen below in Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1: Proposed Site



Source: Mott MacDonald (2020)

The western half of the site is subject to an approved outline planning permission for the Stour Park Development (14/00906/AS). This permission was submitted for the development of a new

mixed-use scheme and was granted by Ashford Borough Council (ABC) in September 2017. In July 2019, a reserved matters approval (19/00579/AS) was granted for Phase 1A of the Stour Park Development, relating to the formation of the internal estate roads, the landscaping scheme and its sustainable drainage system.

The total area of approved development for Stour Park is 48ha. Development on-site has already commenced under the Stour Park consent, and as such, the former land use of this site as an arable field has already been changed to that of a partially built out consent. However, this assessment has assumed a baseline of prior to the implementation of the Stour Park Development planning permission. This enables the assessment presented within this report to consider the worst-case scenario with regards to the amount of change, and captures all environmental effects associated with all elements of the scheme.

2 Methodology

2.1 Guidance

The following guidance has been used in the production of this report:

- *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance* (Historic England, 2017)¹
- *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking* (Historic England, 2015)²
- *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England, 2nd Edition 2017)³
- *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA 2017)⁴
- *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets, Historic England Advice Note 12* (Historic England, 2019)⁵
- *Sections LA 104 and LA 106 (Cultural Heritage Assessment) of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB)*, (Standards for Highways, 2020)⁶

2.2 Desk-Based Research

Desk-based research has been undertaken to inform this report, in accordance with the above guidance. The following resources have been consulted for this research:

- The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), by Historic England⁷
- The Kent Historic Environment Record (HER)⁸
- Information on conservation areas from Ashford Borough Council⁹
- A search of information available via the Archaeology Data Service¹⁰
- Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI) provided by WSP regarding the Stour Park Development¹¹
- Additional available online resources

¹ Historic England (2017) *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance* (online). Available at <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/constructive-conservation/conservation-principles/> (accessed October 2020)

² Historic England (2015) *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment*. Via: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/> (accessed October 2020)

³ Historic England (2017). *Good Practice in Planning Advice Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*. Via: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/> (accessed September 2020)

⁴ ClfA (2017). *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*. Via: <https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa> (accessed October 2020)

⁵ Historic England (2019). *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets, Historic England Advice Note 12*. Via: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/statements-heritage-significance-advice-note-12/> (accessed October 2020)

⁶ Standards for Highways (2020) *DMRB*. Via: www.standardsforhighways.co.uk/dmrbl/ (accessed October 2020)

⁷ Via: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/> (accessed October 2020)

⁸ Via: <https://webapps.kent.gov.uk/KCC.HeritageMaps.Web.Sites.Public.Default.aspx> (accessed October 2020)

⁹ Via: <https://webapps.kent.gov.uk/KCC.HeritageMaps.Web.Sites.Public.Default.aspx> (accessed October 2020)

¹⁰ Via: <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/search.xhtml> (accessed October 2020)

¹¹ WSP (2019) *STOUR PARK, SEVINGTON, KENT. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample*. And WSP (2019) *STOUR PARK, SEVINGTON, KENT Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological trial trench evaluation*.

2.3 Study Area

A study area of 1.5km from the site has been used by this report for designated heritage assets, 500 metres has been used for non-designated assets. This study area has been chosen to reflect the semi-rural nature of the setting of the scheme to the east and south, and the footprint of the scheme.

2.4 Assessment of Significant Effects

Assessment of impact on the historic environment must be based on solid understanding of the value of heritage assets. Within this report understanding of the value of heritage assets is understood in relation to the guidance outlined by Historic England¹² and specifically heritage values (heritage significance)¹³

- Historical Value – which derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present
- Aesthetic Value – which derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place
- Evidential Value – which derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity
- Communal Value – which derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory

Assessment within this document also accounts for the contribution to value made by a heritage asset setting, in accordance with Historic England guidance¹⁴ and the DMRB¹⁵.

The value (significance) of heritage assets within this report is considered on the following scale; High, Moderate, Low, and Negligible. The value of assets is broadly considered with relation to their category, as outlined below in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Value (Significance) of Heritage Assets

Value (significance)	Asset Categories
High	World Heritage Sites Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens Scheduled Monuments Registered battlefields Conservation Areas (as appropriate) Non-designated heritage assets (archaeological sites, buildings, monuments, parks, gardens or landscapes) that can be shown to have high significance (value) Burial Grounds and Cemeteries
Moderate	Grade II listed Buildings Conservation Areas (as appropriate) Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Locally listed buildings as recorded on a local authority list

¹² Historic England (2019). *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets*, Historic England Advice Note 12. Via: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/statements-heritage-significance-advice-note-12/> (accessed October 2020)

¹³ English Heritage (2008) *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance* (online). Available at <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/constructive-conservation/conservation-principles/> (accessed October 2020)

¹⁴ Historic England (2017). *Good Practice in Planning Advice Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*. Via: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/> (accessed October 2020)

¹⁵ Standards for Highways (2020) DMRB. Via: www.standardsforhighways.co.uk/dmrbl/ (accessed October 2020)

Value (significance)	Asset Categories
	Non-designated heritage assets (archaeological sites, buildings, monuments, parks, gardens or landscapes) that can be shown to have moderate significance (value) Historic Townscapes with historic integrity in that the assets that constitute their make-up are clearly legible
Low	Non-designated heritage assets (archaeological sites, buildings, monuments, parks, gardens or landscapes) that can be shown to have low significance (value) Assets whose values are compromised by poor preservation or survival or of contextual associations to justify inclusion into a higher grade
Negligible	Assets identified as being of no historical, aesthetic, evidential or communal value. Assets whose values are compromised by poor preservation or survival or of contextual associations to justify inclusion into a higher grade

Note: Value (significance) for heritage assets is equivalent to sensitivity of environmental receptors

Assessment of the magnitude of impact in this report is based on guidance from Historic England¹⁶ and the methodology outlined in the DMRB.¹⁷ Impacts on assets can be direct or indirect, permanent or temporary and beneficial or adverse. The magnitude of impact on heritage assets has been assessed in line with Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Magnitude of Impact

Magnitude of Impact	Description of impact
High	Change which results in total loss or alteration of value for an asset. Total alteration or destruction of an asset and/or comprehensive change to the setting of an asset which would remove the ability to appreciate all historic context.
Medium	Change which results in the value of assets being affected. For example, that the setting of the asset is noticeably different, affecting value resulting in changes in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its historical context and setting.
Minor	Change which slightly affects the value of an asset. For example, changes to setting which result in slightly reduced ability to understand or appreciate the asset within its historical context.
Negligible	Change which has a minimal effect on the value of an asset. Changes within the setting of an asset which have little effect on heritage value or our ability to understand the historic context of the asset.
No change	The proposed scheme results in no change relating to the asset or the change experienced does not impact heritage value.

Source: Adapted from table 3.4N in LA 104 of the DMRB

In accordance with LA104 of the DMRB the following factors have been considered when determining the significance of effects;

1. Receptors/resources which would be affected and the pathways for effect
2. The importance, sensitivity or value of these receptors
3. The duration and permanence of any changes in significance
4. The reversibility of effects
5. Environmental and health standards

¹⁶ Historic England (2015) *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment*. Via: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/> (accessed October 2020)

¹⁷ Standards for Highways (2020) *DMRB*. Via: www.standardsforhighways.co.uk/dmrbl/ (accessed October 2020)

6. The feasibility and mechanisms for delivering mitigation

Significance of effects is reported on the following scale, shown below in Table 2.3, in accordance with the DMRB.

Table 2.3: Significance Categories

Significance category	Description
Very large	Effects at this level are material in the decision-making process.
Large	Effects at this level are likely to be material in the decision-making process.
Moderate	Effects at this level can be considered to be material decision-making factors.
Slight	Effects at this level are not material in the decision-making process.
Neutral	No effects or those that are beneath levels of perception, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error.

Source: Table 3.7 of LA 104 of the DMRB

The significance of effects is derived from the receptor value and magnitude of impact, in accordance with LA 104 and LA 106 of the DMRB.

Table 2.4: Significance Matrix

		Magnitude of impact (degree of change)				
		No change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Asset Value (significance)	Very High	Neutral	Slight	<u>Moderate or Large</u>	<u>Large or Very Large</u>	<u>Very large</u>
	High	Neutral	Slight	<u>Slight or moderate</u>	<u>Moderate or Large</u>	<u>Large or very large</u>
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Slight	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Moderate or large</u>
	Low	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight	<u>Slight or moderate</u>
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight

Source: table 3.8.1 of LA 104 of the DMRB.

Impacts which amount to moderate or higher on the above, Table 2.4 (as underlined), are considered to amount to a significant effect on the historic environment.

The stages of development considered in impact assessment within this report are as follows;

- Construction of the scheme
- Operation of the scheme, from day 1 to closure
- Reinstatement of the site, in the post five-year phase

For further detail on these stages and the development of the scheme please see Section 4 of this report and the overarching *Analysis of the Likely Environmental Effects of the Development Report* (document ref: 419419-MMD-XX-SV-RP-YE-0002).

2.5 Assumptions and Limitations

The HER database is compiled based on available opportunities for research and therefore may not be comprehensive. Additionally, databases are limited in their ability to predict the locations of unknown assets.

The assets contained within the NHLE are partially based on the opportunity for and availability of survey by Historic England. Therefore, assets not contained within the NHLE are not necessarily of lower value due solely to their exclusion from designation.

Primary historic sources can be unreliable and biased in their accounts. Whilst these sources have been used with caution within this document, information and analysis based on these accounts may be subject to some inaccuracy due to the bias of the historical reporter.

Archaeological investigation undertaken for the scheme is based on that proposed for the Stour Park Development consent on the site, and the WSI for that development. It has been agreed with Kent County Council that due the similarities between the scheme and the Stour Park Development, and additional consultation, this investigation provides suitable mitigation for the scheme.

3 Historic Environment Baseline

3.1 Geology and Topography

The bedrock geology of the site primarily comprises Hythe Formation - Sandstone and Limestone, Interbedded. This sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 113 to 126 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. There are inclusions within this of Atherfield Clay Formation - Mudstone, Sandy. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 113 to 126 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. This is indicative of an environment formerly dominated by shallow seas¹⁸.

The nature of superficial deposits is mostly unrecorded within the site. An inclusion of Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel, superficial Deposits formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary Period, is recorded in the north of the area. This is indicative of a landscape dominated by rivers and it is likely the site represented an area of slightly raised ground between shallow valleys created by waterways, such as the Aylesford Stream which survives to the north. This is supported by the topography, which lies at c.40m AOD to the north and south but rises to up to 60m AOD towards the centre and Highfield Lane. The slope across the site is very slight, the west of the site and the Church of St Mary (NHLE: 1233902, report reference: MM002) beyond sit at approximately 55m AOD. Raised areas between river valleys have historically been settled or used for farming, as they provide access to water but are less waterlogged than the valleys themselves.

3.2 Historical Development

The Kent HER records prehistoric activity within and adjacent to the site. In particular, Bronze Age features are located outside the south-east of the site including a trackway (HER: TR 04 SW 115, report reference: MM129) and enclosure (HER: TR 04 SW 112, MM132). There is also precedent for Iron Age archaeology within the study area. Ditches and gullies south of the site contained Iron Age and Romano British artefacts (HER: TR 04 SW 115, MM129). Remains of an earlier Iron Age settlement have been identified underneath the medieval moated site 460m south-east of Boys Hall (NHLE: 1009006, Report reference: MM092)¹⁹. Initial trial trenching of the area north/west of Highfield Lane was undertaken in 2012 and identified limited prehistoric activity. The features that were identified were dated to the late prehistoric and did not appear to relate to substantial settlement within the site²⁰.

There is little record of Roman archaeology within the study area, however Roman occupation of the wider Kent landscape is well understood. Sevington is not located in proximity to key Roman settlements, such as Dover and Canterbury, or on the route of any known Roman roads. However, there are known Roman routes around Ashford and settlement has previously been identified on the fringes of Ashford, such as at Westhawk Farm to the south (outside the study area for this report). Adjacent to HS1, south of the site, some Roman material was recovered alongside Iron Age artefacts from a series of pits and gullies (HER: TR 04 SW 115, MM129).

¹⁸ British Geological Society (2020) *Geology of Britain*. Via: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed October 2020)

¹⁹ Historic England (2020) *A moated site and associated garden earthworks 460m south east of Boys Hall*. Via: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009006> (accessed October 2020)

²⁰ Wessex Archaeology (2012) *Sevington West, Sevington, Ashford, Kent: Archaeological Walkover Survey, Metal Detecting Survey and Evaluation Trenching*.

There is limited archaeological evidence within the study area relating to the early medieval period or Anglo-Saxon inhabitation. However, the grade II* listed Church of St Mary the Virgin (NHLE: 1071042, MM009), and grade I listed churches of St Mary, Sevington (NHLE: 1233902, MM002) and St John, Mersham (NHLE: 1276693, MM003) may have origins in this period. Therefore, some of their related settlements may have emerged in the early medieval period.

By the medieval period there was established settlement in Mersham, Sevington and Willington/Ashford, with settlements recorded in the Domesday Book in 1086²¹. The Church of St Mary in Sevington (MM002) was constructed as the parish church in the 12th century and gradually extended over the next two centuries²². The settlement, much as today, was small and centred on the church which served the farming community. The Church of St John the Baptist (MM003) in neighbouring Mersham followed the same pattern of construction in the 12th century and expansion in the 13th and 14th. The two churches have interconnected history representing neighbouring parishes with parallel construction. The existing view between the church spires, marked by a public path which follows this route, is likely historic as the spires would have been constructed as an intentional landmark within the parishes. Some medieval activity has been identified within the site towards the settlement at Sevington. This mostly relates to field systems (e.g. HER: TR 04 SW 369, MM104), however a possible occupation site adjacent to Church Road has been identified (HER: TR 04 SW 454, MM105). Ashford's cattle market was first held in 1243, when the town was granted a charter by Henry III, and had become one of the most important in Kent by the 17th century²³. Settlement gradually grew around the Church of St Mary the Virgin (MM009) into the post-medieval period and this group survives as the historic core of Willsborough in east Ashford. The surrounding rural landscape in this period was agricultural, interspersed with small settlements and large manors, including the two moated sites within the study area (MM092 and MM093).

The settlements surrounding the site all expanded in the post-medieval period, whilst the area within the boundary remained in agricultural use. In Ashford / Willsborough the popularity of the market led to the construction of post medieval commercial properties and row housing in the settlement core. In Sevington individual farmhouses were constructed and restored along Church Lane, mostly in the 16th-18th centuries. The church was also repaired and restored, however settlement remained comparatively small. Conversely, the settlement at Mersham grew more substantially, especially along Kingsford Street and The Street. A small number of commercial properties were also constructed in the centre of Mersham and the post medieval housing was mostly more closely spaced, creating an enclosed village centre. Towards the site post-medieval development on Kingsford Street comprises large individual farmhouses, similar to Church Road.

In the modern, period Kent was shaped by its role as a key defensive location for the First and Second World Wars, which led to change in the post-war period. The remains of second world war defences can be observed in the study area for the scheme, for example in the record of a heavy anti-aircraft battery (HER: TR 04 SW 434, MM116). Within the land order boundary is a Royal Observer Corps underground monitoring post (HER: TR04SW126, MM110). The Royal Observer Corps was a civil defence organisation, active from 1925-1995, who constructed over 1500 underground monitoring posts during the Cold War. The purpose of these standard plan posts was to fulfil a reporting role in the event of nuclear conflict. They comprised an underground concrete box with above ground hatch and air intake, covered by a 4ft grass

²¹ Domesday Book (1086). Via: www.opendomesday.org (accessed October 2020)

²² Historic England (2020) *Church of St Mary, Sevington*. Via: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1233902> (accessed October 2020)

²³ Ashford Borough Council (2020) *History and Heritage*. Via: www.ashford.gov.uk/your-community/history-and-heritage (accessed October 2020)

mound. The post located within the potential development area opened in June 1961 and closed in October 1968. Post war development of Kent led to the expansion of many towns, including Ashford. Investment has continued in the latter 20th and early 21st centuries, motivated in part by easy connections to continental Europe. The High Speed 1 (HS1) rail connection was constructed from 1996-2007. The M20 was originally the A20, for which construction started prior to the second world war, and was expanded and included in the M20 in the early 1990s with the M20 Junction 10a road link constructed in 2019 immediately north of the scheme.

3.3 Designated Heritage Assets

No designated heritage assets are located within the site. There are one-hundred designated heritage assets within the 1.5km search radius from the site. These are as follows:

Four grade I listed buildings:

- Church of St Mary (NHLE: 1233902, report reference: MM002), c. 30m from of the nearest part of the site
- Church of St John the Baptist (NHLE: 1276693, MM003) c.1,250m south-east of the site
- Mersham Manor (NHLE: 1233281, MM001) c. 1,250m south-east
- Mersham Le Hatch (NHLE: 1233748, MM137), 140m north-west

Five grade II* listed buildings:

- Willsborough Windmill (NHLE: 1184561, MM004) 1,250m north-west of the site
- Barn About 30 Metres North West of Mersham Manor (NHLE: 1233497, MM005) 1,120m south-east
- Newhouse (NHLE: 1276466, MM006) 1,070m east
- Mill House, Swanton Mill (NHLE: 1276466, MM007) 1,215m south
- Church of St Mary the Virgin (NHLE: 1071042, MM009) 915m west

Ninety-one grade II listed buildings (MM010 – MM091), most of which are post-medieval, comprising:

- Sixteenth and 17th century houses around Church Road, between 20 and 200m south the scheme, in relation to the Church of St Mary. These represent the late medieval and post-medieval village of Sevington
- Post medieval houses and farmhouses on Kingsford Street, from 30 to 120m east of the scheme
- Post medieval houses in central Mersham and relating to the Mersham Conservation Area
- A group of assets surrounding the Church of St John the Baptist in the south of Mersham, relating to assets within the churchyard and houses nearby
- Buildings within Ashford – Lacton Green Conservation Area centred around The Street
- Buildings relating to settlement around the Church of St Mary the Virgin and the post-medieval development of Ashford
- Buildings within and relating to Hatch Park
- Isolated Post-medieval Farmhouses and other agricultural buildings

Two Scheduled Monuments:

- A moated site and associated garden earthworks 460m south east of Boys Hall (NHLE: 1009006, MM092), 300m south-west of the site

- A Medieval moated site at Quarrington Manor (NHLE: 1017538, MM093), 1.4km north-east of the site.

One grade II registered park and garden

- Hatch Park (NHLE: 1001291, MM094), 350m north-east.

Two Conservation Areas:

- Ashford - Lacton Green (MM095), 490m north of the site.
- Mersham (MM096), 800m east of the site.

All designated heritage assets are discussed in the gazetteer in Appendix A of this report.

The Church of St Mary (MM002) is of particular consideration for this report, due to its proximity to the scheme and its high level of designation by Historic England (grade I). The Church of St Mary is a 12th century Parish church, extending in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. It was restored in 1877 and 1936. Built in ragstone with a plain tiled roof, with a timber framed porch and a shingled spire²⁴. The Church of St Mary has a significant visual relationship with the Church of St John the Baptist (NHLE: 1276693, MM003) in Mersham, which is also grade I listed. The Church of St John the Baptist is also a 12th century church, expanded in the 13th and 14th centuries with a short shingled spire²⁵. Visibility between the spires of the two churches is maintained on the route of a public footpath. This contributes to the value of both churches, which is derived from their architecture and historic value as examples of surviving medieval parish churches, as it maintains the historic relationship between the contemporary churches of neighbouring parishes.

Figure 3.1: Church of St Mary, Sevington



Source: Mott MacDonald (2020)

²⁴ Historic England (2020) *CHURCH OF ST MARY*. Via: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1233902> (accessed September 2020)

²⁵ Historic England (2020) *Church of St John the Baptist*. Via: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1276693> (accessed September 2020)

There are notable concentrations of designated assets relating to the medieval and post-medieval settlements at Sevington and Mersham. Most listed buildings in these settlements relate to post-medieval expansion. There is a high concentration of designated heritage assets within the setting of the potential development area, especially when its semi-rural/settlement-edge location is considered. Within 200m of the south/south-western edge of the site are seven grade II listed buildings clustered around Church Road, associated with the historic village of Sevington which developed around the church in the medieval and post-medieval period. These are; Court Lodge (NHLE: 1276463, MM067), Barn About 20 Metres South East of Court Lodge (NHLE: 1276464, MM068), Ashdown Cottage (NHLE: 1233932, MM049), Orchard Cottage (NHLE: 1233763, MM046), Maytree Cottages (NHLE: 1233936, MM050), Bridge Cottage (NHLE: 1233764, MM047) and Imber (NHLE: 1233971, MM051). Mersham Conservation Area is in the north of the settlement and the group of listed buildings surrounding Mersham Manor (MM001) and the Church of St John (MM003) is to the south.

Kingsford street runs east-west and north-west to south-east, to the north of the site where it surrounds the fields east of Highfield Lane. Situated along this road are a collection of grade II listed buildings, relating to post-medieval farmsteads. These are; Kingsford Hall (NHLE: 1233751, MM040), Barn/Garage About 20 Metres West of Redbur (NHLE: 1233753, MM041), Redbur (NHLE: 1276462, MM066), Ransley Cottage (NHLE: 1233755, MM042), Swanton Court (NHLE: 1233765, MM048) and Longthorne Farmhouse (NHLE: 1276460, MM065).

Hatch Park,²⁶ a grade II listed park and garden (NHLE: 10021291, MM062) is located to the north-west of the study area. It is a largely post-medieval park and garden belonging to the Manor of Mersham-Le-Hatch (NHLE: 1233748), this is located outside the 1.5km study area. The park and garden are bounded to the south by the M20, a thick layer of woodland borders to the west and south and obscures views towards the scheme.

A full gazetteer of heritage assets is available in Appendix A, figures showing the locations of these assets is available in Appendix B.

3.4 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

The following assets are recorded within the HER data as being within the site:

- Prehistoric Flint, Sevington West (HER: TR 04 SW 460, MM097)
- Post Medieval Metallic finds, Sevington West (HER: TR 04 SW 461, MM098)
- Late Prehistoric pit, Sevington West (HER: TR 04 SW 451, MM099)
- Undated Drainage Ditch, Sevington (HER: TR 04 SW 459, MM100)
- Undated Gully Terminus, Sevington West (HER: TR 04 SW 456, MM101)
- Medieval settlement area north of Sevington railhead (HER: TR 04 SW 113, MM102)
- Roman silver coin, Sevington (HER: TR 04 SW 406, MM103)
- Field system cropmarks, Sevington (HER: TR 04 SW 369, MM104)
- Possible Medieval Occupation Site, Sevington West (HER: TR 04 SW 454, MM105)
- Linear feature/soilmark, Mersham (HER: TR 04 SW 37, MM106)
- Beneficial linear cropmarks east of Highfield Lane, Sevington (HER: TR 04 SW 368, MM107)
- Possibly Neolithic pottery and flint, Sevington (HER: TR 04 SW 403, MM108)
- Prehistoric Pottery, Sevington West (HER: TR 04 SW 457, MM109)

²⁶ Historic England (2020). *Hatch park*. Via: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001291> (accessed October 2020)

- Royal Observer Corps underground monitoring post, Sevington (HER: TR 04 SW 126, MM110)
- Undated Ditch, Sevington West (HER: TR 04 SW 455, MM111)
- Undated Ditches, a pit and postholes, Sevington West (HER: TR 04 SW 452, MM112)
- Undated Field Boundary Ditches, Sevington West (HER: TR 04 SW 453, MM113)
- Ring ditch cropmarks, Mersham (HER: TR 04 SW 38, MM114)

The following assets were recorded within the HER as being within 500m of the land order boundary:

- Conscience Farm (HER: MKE8737, MM115)
- Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, Ashford AD1 (HER: TR 04 SW 434, MM116)
- Farmstead north north west of Kingsford Hall (HER: MKE87418, MM117)
- Outfarm west of Longthorne Farm (HER: MKE87417, MM118)
- Late medieval enclosure and post medieval buildings (HER: TR 04 SW 88, MM121)
- Late Iron Age field system, Sevington (HER: TR 04 SW 86, MM122)
- Medieval ditches / field system (HER: TR 04 SW 393, MM123)
- Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery (HER: TR 04 SW 394, MM124)
- Medieval pit, Sevington (HER: TR 04 SW 87, MM125)
- Late Iron Age field systems and occupation site, Sevington (HER: TR 04 SW 84, MM126)
- Late Iron Age / Early Roman pits and ditches (HER: TR 04 SW 392, MM127)
- Bronze Age trackway & Late Iron Age/Romano British features (HER: TR 04 SW 115, MM129)
- Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery, Sevington (HER: TR 04 SW 404, MM130)
- Medieval pottery, Sevington (HER: TR 04 SW 407, MM131)
- Bronze Age site west of Blind Lane (HER: TR 04 SW 112, MM132)
- Outfarm south of Ransley Cottage (HER: MKE87413, MM133)
- Quarry and limekiln, Swatfield Bridge (HER: TR 04 SW 449, MM134)
- Undated Postholes and Possible Drainage ditch, Sevington (HER: TR 04 SW 458, MM136)

Of particular interest is the Royal Observer Corps underground monitoring post (HER: TR04SW126, MM110). A technical note on this was produced by WSP for Aviva in 2019 as part of a planning condition for the Stour Park Development.²⁷ This planning condition was to establish the location of the asset, assess impact from the Stour Park Development and if recording or further investigation was required. The post is recorded in the HER as being at NGR 604190 140530, however site investigations by WSP determined the post is located further west than recorded, at NGR 604158 140610. At this location, above ground, is a 2.0m by 1.0m raised mound of approximately 0.5m height with frequent broken concrete blocks and corroded metal objects.

3.5 Archaeological Potential

The extent of previous archaeological investigation, available information and nature of known archaeology varies across the area within the site due to its large size. Therefore, to best understand the archaeological potential of the study area the site has been divided into the

²⁷ WSP (2019) *Land on The North Side of Highfield Lane Sevington, Ashford: Technical Note on Royal Observer Corp Monitoring Post*. Document ref: 70056115-002

following: Land north/west of Highfield Lane, land south of Highfield Lane and land east of Highfield Lane. The small, separate parcel of land north of HS1 is considered to have low potential for archaeology relating to all periods due to previous disturbance of the ground during the construction of the rail line, which would have removed or truncated archaeological remains present. This is therefore not further considered in this section.

3.5.1 North/West of Highfield Lane

The archaeology of the study area is best understood within the area north / west of Highfield Lane. This is due to previous archaeological trial trenching investigation which was undertaken to inform the planning application for the Stour Park Development.

The land north / west of Highfield Lane has low to moderate potential for prehistoric remains. In the areas surrounding identified prehistoric features there is moderate potential for additional associated features and finds.

There is low potential for Romano-British and early medieval archaeology. There is little precedent within the area for Romano-British activity, with only one Roman coin (HER: TR04SW406) recovered within the whole of the potential development area. The settlement at Sevington was established prior to the Domesday Book survey (AD 1086), however little archaeological evidence of this settlement has been identified. Additionally, the land north/west of Highfield Lane is believed to have remained in agricultural use since the early medieval period, which reduces the likelihood of remains and the anticipated value of remains if encountered.

There is low to moderate potential for later medieval and post-medieval remains, due to the proximity to the settlement at Sevington. However, 2012 trial trenching discovered only limited evidence relating to this period. Additionally, the land north of Highfield Lane is believed to have been in agricultural use throughout this period. Therefore, any archaeological evidence is likely to relate to agriculture and be of low value.

Most of the land north of Highfield Lane has low potential for modern remains, apart from the Royal Observer Corps Post, the location of which is known.

3.5.2 South of Highfield Lane

This area has low to moderate potential for prehistoric remains. Extensive activity from the Neolithic to the Romano-British period is demonstrated in the wider landscape and to the south extensive prehistoric settlement has been found. The 1997 excavations west of Blind Lane identified Bronze Age features to the east. However archaeological investigation of the land north/west of Highfield Lane demonstrated that prehistoric archaeological activity within the immediate surroundings is likely to be limited to agricultural activity.

There is low potential for Romano-British and early medieval archaeology. As discussed above, there is limited precedent for archaeology of these periods within the surrounding area. The land south of Highfield Lane has likely also been in agricultural use from the early medieval period.

There is low to moderate potential for remains relating to the later medieval and post-medieval periods. It is likely any remains relating to this period would be related to agriculture and farming.

There is low potential for modern remains, there are no structures recorded within the land south of Highfield Lane and no identified significant use of the land.

3.5.3 East of Highfield Lane

The land east of Highfield Lane has moderate potential for remains relating to the prehistoric period, especially the Bronze Age. The wider landscape around this area demonstrates extensive prehistoric activity. 1997 excavations south of this area noted an increased concentration of middle to late-Bronze Age archaeology towards Mersham. Additionally, crop marks relating to likely enclosures (HER: TR04SW38, TR04SW37 and TR04SW368) are identified throughout the field, and most likely relate to prehistoric activity (although these are currently undated). Continuous agricultural use of the land since at least the medieval period may have truncated or otherwise damaged some remains due to ploughing, however there is no record of significant excavation of building work which would remove these remains. Therefore, it is considered that there is moderate potential for archaeological remains relating to the mid-to-late prehistoric period within the land east of Highfield Lane, especially in the far east towards Mersham and surrounding known cropmarks.

The land east of Highfield Lane has low potential to contain Roman and Early Medieval remains. Only scattered evidence of Roman activity is present, and it appears that the area of the development site has remained in agricultural use since the Early Medieval period onward. The village of Mersham was also established before the writing of the Domesday Book (AD 1086), therefore in the far east of this area there is potential for remains relating to the village.

There is moderate potential to contain Medieval and Post Medieval remains. As with the other areas of the potential development area, it is believed this land has been in agricultural use since at least the medieval period. Therefore, it is likely that any remains relating to this period would be agricultural in nature and likely of local importance. It is possible that remains relating to post-medieval development of Mersham as present in the far east of this area.

There is low potential for modern remains, there are no structures recorded within the land east of Highfield Lane and no identified significant use of the land outside of its current agricultural use.

4 Scheme and Proposed Mitigation

A full scheme description is available in the *Analysis of Likely Environmental Effects of the Development Report* (419419-MMD-XX-SV-RP-YE-0002), this report has been produced in line with this description. The scheme would be a temporary facility, providing an Inland Border Facility operating for a maximum of five years from 1 January 2021 to the 31 December 2025. Operation of the facility would be required on a 24-hour seven day a week basis. Buildings would be constructed to house Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC), DfT, Border Force and the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) operations required on site. As well as hardstanding to create parking, access roads and swim lanes are required on site to reduce vehicle queueing on the local road network. Lighting columns are required for the safe operation of the facility. The construction of Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) ponds and noise barriers would also be required. The scheme has also been developed in consultation with a broad range of environmental disciplines, including heritage consultants. Mitigation measures for impact on the historic environment have been incorporated into the scheme design. The general arrangement of the scheme can be viewed on the general arrangement plans (ref: 419419-MMD-01-MO-SK-C-0028 and 419419-MMD-01-MO-SK-C-0029).

In the following sections the scheme is discussed with reference to three stages; construction, operation and reinstatement. These phases are outlined below, in Table 4.1, which forms the framework for the assessment within this report.

Table 4.1: Phases of the scheme

Phase	Description
Construction	Excavation, stockpiling and construction of the day 1 - day 200 scenarios. Archaeological Investigation of the site.
Operation (day1 – day 200 and day 200- five year)	Operation of the scheme throughout its five year lifetime Buildings, structures, landscaping and other elements present throughout the lifetime of the scheme, inclusive of the day 1 – day 200 phase (general arrangement plan 419419-MMD-00-MO-SK-C-0028) and post day 200 phase (general arrangement plan 419419-MMD-00-MO-SK-C-0029.)
Reinstatement (post five year)	Removal of buildings and other elements of the site not part of the long-term reinstatement plan. Instatement of post-closure environmental enhancements in line with indicative proposals in the Long-Term Enhancement Plan (419419-MMD-01-MMD-01-MO-DR-L-3032). All permanent elements remaining in the post-five year phase (i.e. permanent impacts)

4.1 Mitigating Measures Relating to Cultural Heritage

Archaeological investigation would be undertaken during the construction phase. These investigations would be undertaken in line with the WSI submitted to discharge the archaeological condition as part of the Stour Park Development and agreed with the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority²⁸. The following is being undertaken:

- Strip, map and sample of areas west of Highfield Lane which were identified by the previous development application.
- Trial trenching of the area south of Highfield Lane.

²⁸ WSP (2019) STOUR PARK, SEVINGTON, KENT. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample. And
WSP (2019) STOUR PARK, SEVINGTON, KENT Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological trial trench evaluation.

Mitigation relating to the historic environment also relates to the operation phase of the scheme. The requirement to avoid or eliminate potentially significant adverse effects on the grade I listed Church of St Mary (MM002) has been a key consideration for the design of the scheme. The setting of the church was considered in the design of the scheme to the east, and landscaping would be integrated into the design to reduce effects upon this church and other heritage assets (See Environmental Masterplan drawings 419419-MMD-01-MO-DR-L-3030 and 419419-MMD-01-MO-DR-L-3031). A contribution towards the repair and refurbishment of the church including car park provision and restoration of the roof, would be undertaken to restore the Church of St Mary to a useable condition and enhance its viability is also included in the scheme. In addition, a viewing corridor would be retained from Day 200 between the spire of the Church of St Mary (MM002) and the Church of St John (MM003) in nearby Mersham. The retention of this viewing corridor aligns with the design aspirations of the Stour Park Development (ref: 14/00906/AS). This viewing corridor partially follows the route of the PRow through the land east of Highfield Lane, which would be temporarily closed during the operation of the scheme for security. No buildings are proposed within this corridor and no parking would occur in this zone by the post Day 200 scenario, at which point the corridor would be replanted as part of the Day 200 Environmental Masterplan design (419419-MMD-01-MMD-01-MO-DR-L-3032).

In addition, the following elements have been incorporated into the environmental masterplan as part of the design of the scheme:

- An existing mature hedgerow at the north-west of the scheme and hedgerows around Highfield Lane would be retained.
- Planting would be used to integrate SuDS ponds and infill areas at the north-west and south of the area within the site. This would create grassed areas with integrated wildflower and specimen tree planting around the ponds.
- Landscaping north of Church Road and towards Bridge Cottage (MM047) from Highfield Lane would create green space towards these assets.
- Woodland understorey and specimen tree planting would be used on the immediate east of Highfield Lane and extending across the south, with a viewing corridor in line with the two church spires, creating a natural visual barrier in views from the east.
- Landscaping bunds and planting would be used towards the Church of St Mary (MM002) to reduce the visual impact of the parking areas nearest the church (the staff car park and additional parking at the north-west).
- Bunds would disguise the approximately 1m high palisade security fencing required around the operational area of the site and would be greened.
- An existing mature tree line, with glimpses of the church between trees, to the north of the Church of St Mary (MM002) would be retained.
- Noise barriers would reduce the impact from operational noise on the Church of St Mary and heritage assets on Church Road and Kingsford Street.
- Designed low planting in local species would infill the former parking spaces within the viewing corridor between the two churches post day 200, to enhance the retention of this corridor as described above.
- Use of timber noise barriers, with planting or greening in front, which would be employed instead of concrete in order to reduce visual intrusion from the barriers. The size of noise barriers has been kept to the minimum height and length required to be effective. Noise mitigation has also been designed to avoid impeding on the viewing corridor between the two grade I listed churches.

Upon reinstatement after five years, all infrastructure would be removed from the site, leaving only areas of hardstanding in the once operational plots of the site, along with the drainage infrastructure and the SuDs ponds. The green-blue infrastructure within the Environmental Masterplan (drawing ref: 419419-MMD-01-MO-DR-L-3030 and 419419-MMD-01-MO-DR-L-3031) would also remain on-site which would further mitigate the impact to the historic environment.

In addition, further enhancements to the site would be implemented at this stage. Indicative enhancement proposals are documented in the Long-Term Enhancement Plan (419419-MMD-01-MMD-01-MO-DR-L-3032) which would be further developed, and a detailed plan included as part of the Reinstatement Plan for the scheme. Proposed enhancements for the historic environment include the following:

- Proposed creation of footpaths and walkways for public use.
- Proposed addition of information boards, with potential interactive elements such as brass rubbings, regarding the Church of St Mary, Sevington and the Royal Observer Corps Post.

5 Assessment of Likely Significant Effects

This section provides an assessment of the temporary and permanent construction impacts and operational impacts of the proposed scheme on the historic environment. It also provides an assessment of whether these impacts amount to a significant effect. These impacts are summarised in Section 5.4. This assessment has been undertaken with all mitigation identified in Section 4.4 included in the scheme design and construction methodology, as relevant. Mitigation relating to the historic environment is summarised in Section 4.4.

The potential for impact is considered at each of the following key stages of the development of the project:

- During construction.
- During operation (from day 1 to 5 years).
- Reinstatement (post five years).

Potentially significant effects have been determined in accordance with the methodology in Section 2.4. A summary of effects is available in Section 5.4.

5.1 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no designated heritage assets within the site for the scheme. Therefore, all anticipated effects upon designated heritage assets as a result of the scheme would be as a result of change in setting. The setting of a heritage asset is defined by Historic England²⁹ 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.*” All heritage assets have a setting, however this setting, or elements of it, may make a beneficial, neutral or adverse contribution to the value of an asset. Therefore, change in setting may not always result in a change to the value of heritage assets.

The assets included below are those where construction or operation of the scheme would impact upon the heritage asset. Assets have been grouped for discussion where they form a historic group, have a spatial relationship and / or have similar or related effects, for ease of discussion. Where assets fall within the study area, but no impact is anticipated, these assets are not discussed in detail below. Appendix C includes the reason no impact is anticipated for all designated assets not discussed within this section.

5.1.1 Church of St Mary (MM002)

The Church of St Mary is a primary consideration for the development of the scheme due to its proximity to the site (30 metres) and its value, which is high as a grade I listed building, and the contribution made to this value by the agricultural fields which form the site baseline.

During construction the church would experience a temporary change in setting which would amount to a minor adverse impact, which would include visual changes caused by construction plant and vehicles and intermittent interruption of the sightline to Mersham Church. The introduction of construction noise into the setting of the church would disrupt the semi-rural setting and designed peacefulness of the churchyard. However, there is existing noise pollution

²⁹ NPPF, Annex 2: Glossary, quoted by Historic England (2017) *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition)*. Via: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/> (accessed September 2020)

from the M20, especially junction 10a, commercial and light industrial units on the edge of Ashford, HS1 and the A2070 Bad Munstereifel Road; this detracts from the intended peaceful experience of the churchyard. Construction activity at night is not anticipated. Therefore, the effect from construction to the Church of St Mary would amount to a slight adverse effect which is not significant.

The church of St Mary would experience the greatest impact during the initial operational phase of the facility. During the Day 1 - day 200 phase of the scheme the view line between the Church of St Mary and the Church of St John would be temporarily filled with parking spaces. Due to the large size of vehicles using the scheme it is likely that this view would be impeded during this phase of scheme operation. This impact would vary throughout the Day 1 – Day 200 period dependant on the extent to which the parking bays are filled at any one time. Although the view would be impeded, reducing the ability to understand the relationship between the two churches, some intervisibility between the spires would remain. Therefore, the ability to appreciate some of this historic context would be retained. This impact is temporary, lasting 200 days and subsequently having a minor adverse impact on the heritage value (significance) of the church. After 200 days the viewing corridor would not be used for HGV parking and would be constructed in accordance with the Day 200 Environmental Masterplan (drawing ref: 419419-MMD-01-MO-DR-L-3031) which includes planting used to draw attention to this viewing corridor.

To the north of the viewing corridor, running north-south to the A2070 entrance, a 5-metre-tall noise barrier would be required throughout the operation phase. Greening of this noise barrier has been included in the mitigation for the scheme and it would be constructed from timber, to reduce the visual impact. The noise barrier would not be present within a key view from the church, and measures including planted bunds and retained hedgerows to the west of this noise barrier would soften its presence. However, the structure remains large and would draw the eye. This would reduce focus on the church spire and have a minor adverse impact on the heritage value of the church. The introduction of noise from lorries during operation would likely be experienced in the context of other road noise and is mitigated by the introduction of noise barriers and the requirement for lorries not to idle on site. The noise levels would only increase by c. 2.5 decibels to c. 61.5 decibels at the peak, both of which are below levels considered to be significant (please see Noise Impact Assessment, document ref: 419419 MMD-XX-NW-RP-YA 01). This impact would also reduce from the day 1 - day 200 to post day 200 phase, in line with capacity and demand. Therefore, noise is anticipated to result in a minor adverse impact to the heritage value of the asset, resulting in a slight adverse effect.

The introduction of hardstanding, buildings and lighting would bring a degree of urbanisation into the setting of the church during the operational phase. During this period the facility would form part of the setting of the Church of St Mary and would have an adverse impact on its heritage value. However, due to the existing transport infrastructure within the setting of the church and temporary nature of the scheme these impacts amount to a minor adverse impact. The introduction of SuDS ponds and landscaping elements would result in long term change the setting but are considered to have no impact on the value of the church, and therefore a neutral effect. Buildings proposed on the site would be likely to result in a minor adverse impact, due to their height and mass which may draw attention from the church spire. The extent of this impact would be reduced by the material choice for the buildings, intended to be coloured to reduce the visual impact. Additional buildings would be present on site from the post day 200 phase, however as these are located in the centre of the site and outside the viewing corridor, the impact on the value of heritage assets from the introduction of these buildings would not exceed a minor negative impact. Overall, the operation phase is anticipated to result in a minor adverse impact resulting in a slight adverse effect on the Church of St Mary. This is not a significant effect.

Permanent impacts from the construction of the scheme would remain in the post-five-year period. The agricultural land which comprises the area within the site forms part of the historic setting of the asset, as this land use likely dates back to the construction of the church. The loss of this agricultural land therefore reduces the ability to understand the historic context of the church and would have a minor adverse impact on its value, with mitigation. The reinstatement phase (at post 5 years) would result in some beneficial impact to the Church of St Mary. The proposed introduction of information boards and reintroduction of trails through the area within the site would result in greater public understanding of the asset, which would have a minor beneficial impact. Landscaping associated with the scheme, intended to remain permanently, would reduce the adverse impact of the retention of areas of hardstanding and loss of agricultural land within the setting of the church. Therefore, the overall permanent impact of the scheme would amount to a minor adverse impact resulting in a slight adverse effect.

Overall, the Church of St Mary, Sevington is anticipated to experience a slight adverse effect at the construction phase, a slight adverse effect at the operation phase and a slight adverse effect in the reinstatement phase. These impacts do not amount to a significant effect.

5.1.2 Church Road, Sevington

A collection of grade II listed buildings, centred on Church Road and representing the post-medieval development of Sevington are in close proximity, 30 metres – 200 metres, to the southern and south-western extents of the scheme. This group includes:

- Court Lodge (NHLE: 1276463, MM067)
- Barn About 20 Metres South East of Court Lodge (NHLE: 1276464, MM068)
- Ashdown Cottage (NHLE: 1233932, MM049)
- Orchard Cottage (NHLE: 1233763, MM046)
- Maytree Cottages (NHLE: 1233936, MM050)
- Bridge Cottage (NHLE: 1233764, MM047)
- Imber (NHLE: 1233971, MM051)

During construction, additional noise would be experienced by these assets and would have the greatest impact on the significance of those assets furthest from the A2070, as existing noise pollution here is distant from constant sources (i.e. the roads). The impact of construction is considered to be minor for these assets, amounting to a slight adverse effect to all assets except Imber (MM051). Imber would experience a neutral impact due to greater distance from the scheme.

The operation phase of the scheme would result in a minor adverse impact to these assets as a result of change within their settings. From day 1 the introduction of the operational facility into the setting of the assets would have an urbanising effect, coupled with the loss of agricultural land which contextualises the development of the designated assets. This would reduce the ability to interpret the historic context of these assets. However, there is existing transport infrastructure present in the area, landscaping mitigation is proposed to soften the visual impact from Church Road and the operation phase lasts only five years; these factors all reduce the magnitude of change. The introduction of noise from lorries during operation is likely to be experienced in the context of other road noise and is mitigated by the introduction of noise barriers and the requirement for lorries not to idle on site. Therefore, noise is anticipated to result in negligible adverse impact to the heritage value of the assets. The use of lighting during the operation of the facility would have a negligible to minor adverse impact on the heritage assets on Church Road. This would be experienced to a greater extent by assets to the east, where there is lesser existing noise and light pollution. The five-metre high noise barriers

required at the south of the scheme would result in some enclosure of Church Road to the north and temporarily alter the context of the grade II listed buildings. These would be partially disguised with the existing hedgerow to Highfield Lane and proposed planting and landscaping bunds to the south of the barriers. However due to the barriers height they would still have an impact on the heritage assets, creating a sense of enclosure. The impact of noise would reduce post day-200 with the reduced capacity of the scheme. This amounts to no more than a minor adverse impact and therefore a slight adverse effect.

From five years (reinstatement phase) there would be a permanent impact on the group of grade II listed buildings. The loss of agricultural land to the north of the assets would result in permanent loss of historic context to the collection of mostly former farmhouses. The retention of landscaping bunds and planting would soften the impact of the hardstanding to be retained permanently within the site. In addition, the relationship between the buildings as a settlement group is retained and may be better understood with the introduction of information plaques around the Church of St Mary. However, the change in use of the area within the site would still result in a minor adverse impact to those assets nearest the scheme area. The permanent impact of the scheme on the group of grade II listed buildings ranges from slight beneficial to slight adverse effect (Table 5.2).

All assets within this group would experience a slight adverse effect from the construction, operation and in the long term in reinstatement phase, with the exception of Imber (MM051). Imber would experience a neutral effect from construction and operation and a slight beneficial effect in the post five-year phase. These effects are not significant.

5.1.3 Kingsford Street

There is potential for impact on the collection of grade II listed post-medieval farmhouses on Kingsford Street, comprising:

- Kingsford Hall (NHLE: 1233751, MM040)
- Barn/Garage About 20 Metres West of Redbur (NHLE: 1233753, MM041)
- Redbur (NHLE: 1276462, MM066)
- Ransley Cottage (NHLE: 1233755, MM042)
- Swanton Court (NHLE: 1233765, MM048)
- Longthorne Farmhouse (NHLE: 1276460, MM065)

Due to their proximity to the site these assets have the potential to experience an adverse impact to their value as a result of change within their setting from the construction and operation of the scheme. These impacts are lesser than those anticipated for designated assets surrounding Church Road in Sevington due to their existing setting and the area of the scheme they are in proximity to. These buildings are in proximity to the area east of Highfield Lane, where proposals relate only to the temporary stockpiling of material and are located further from more substantial change in the west of the scheme. The M20 is to the north of these assets, between 70 metres and 500 metres, and provides more continuous noise and light pollution than HS1 to the south. Mitigation incorporated into the design of the scheme reduces the potential impact on the value of heritage assets on Kingsford Street. With mitigation, the following impacts are anticipated on this group of assets from the construction and operation of the scheme.

During construction, noise pollution may result in a negligible adverse impact to these assets. This impact is only negligible due to the existing continuous noise pollution from the M20 and the distance of the assets from most of the construction. The temporary storage of material in

the field east of Highfield Lane is anticipated to have a negligible adverse impact on the setting of these assets. Therefore, these assets would experience a slight adverse effect. No other impact on the value of the assets is anticipated from construction of the scheme.

During operation there would be a change in setting similar to that experienced by the designated heritage assets surrounding Kingsford Street. The introduction of numerous large vehicles, the required buildings, noise mitigation and lighting would result in urbanisation of the semi-rural setting of these buildings to the south/south-west. However, these assets are set further back than those on Church Road, with the nearest part of the scheme relating to a temporary stockpiling area and much of the most intrusive parts of the scheme a greater distance away. Existing hedgerows around Highfield Lane and vegetation around private gardens, in addition to proposed landscaping to the immediate east of Highfield Lane, would partially screen the scheme and greatly reduce the visual impact of the scheme. In addition, there is a baseline of existing noise and light pollution and urbanising features due to the close proximity of the M20 to the north of these assets; these factors reduce the magnitude of change. The impacts from day one would lessen somewhat into the post day 200 phase due to reduced capacity. However, the introduction of additional buildings at the facility and its continued use would still result in an impact. . Therefore, the operation phase would result in a negligible adverse impact to the significance of these assets, amounting to a slight adverse effect.

The permanent impact on the group of assets is experienced from the elements which remain in the reinstatement (post five-year) phase. Beneficial elements of the reinstatement phase, as outlined in Section 4, balance the loss of agricultural land and introduction of hardstanding which will remain. Landscaping around Highfield Lane would strengthen an existing green barrier and the field to the south of the assets (east of Highfield lane) would remain in use as agricultural land. Therefore, the long term the change in setting experienced by assets on Kingsford Street would result in no impact, amounting to a neutral effect.

A slight adverse effect on these assets is anticipated in the construction and operation phases. In the reinstatement phase the impact would be neutral. Therefore, there are no significant effects anticipated.

5.1.4 Mersham

Within the village of Mersham there is a high density of designated heritage assets, however impact on the value of the majority of these assets from the scheme is unlikely, as described in appendix C. Assets within Mersham with the potential to be impacted by the construction or operation of the scheme are those who's setting relates to the land within the site or with significant views towards this. The following assets within Mersham are likely to experience impact from the scheme:

- Church of St John the Baptist, grade I listed (NHLE: 1276693, MM003)
- Mersham Manor, grade I listed (NHLE: 1233281, MM001)
- Barn about 30 metres north-west of Mersham Manor, grade II* listed (NHLE: 1233497, MM005)
- Bridge House, grade II listed, (NHLE: 1276697, MM077)
- Mersham Conservation Area (MM096)

During the construction phase there is no anticipated impact on any assets in Mersham, due to their distance from the scheme, noise, potential lighting and stockpiling are not expected to result in a change in the setting of these assets which would amount to an impact on their significance, during the construction phase. The construction phase would result in a neutral impact on this group of assets.

The operation phase would result in an impact to some assets within this group. The Church of St John would experience a temporary minor adverse impact from the use of the viewing corridor between its spire and the spire of the Church of St Mary at the day 1 – day 200 phase, amounting to a slight negative effect. The removal of parking, opening and planting of the viewing corridor between the churches in the post day 200 phase would reduce the impact on the Church of St John to negligible. In landscaping mitigation east of Highfield Lane would soften and partially obscure long views towards the facility. Due to this, and the distance between the assets and the scheme, it would not dominate in long views. Additional lighting would be experienced as an extension of the lighting around the M20 junction. The immediate context of agricultural land around the village would not be lost. However, tall elements of the scheme would still be visible in long views during this phase, resulting in a potential negligible impact to other assets. This amounts to neutral to slight adverse effects. This amounts to neutral to slight adverse effects, dependant on asset value.

At the reinstatement (post five-year) phase the removal of buildings, noise mitigation and other large elements would result in limited visibility of permanent elements from Mersham. When combined with the proposed landscaping and the reopening of footpaths this amounts to negligible adverse impact on all assets. This amounts to neutral to slight adverse effects, dependant on asset value.

Slight adverse effects would be experienced by the Church of St John (MM003) and Mersham Manor (MM001) from the operation and reinstatement phases. All other impacts on this asset group amount to a neutral effect. These effects are not significant.

5.1.5 Loud House

Loud house (NHLE:1233274, MM029) is a grade II listed farmhouse located within smaller fields to the south-east of the site.

The construction of the scheme is anticipated to result in a negligible adverse impact. Construction would result in an increase in background noise; however, this is against the backdrop of the M20 and HS1. Temporary stockpiles of material would likely be visible to the north and would also result in a negligible adverse impact, amounting to a slight adverse effect.

The operational phase would result in a negligible adverse impact to the asset, as tall elements of the scheme would be visible and urbanise the historic rural setting. However, landscaping east of Highfield Lane would reduce the visual impact of these, and intervening field boundaries and buildings prevent direct, open intervisibility. The operation of the scheme would also result in background noise; however, this would again be against a backdrop of existing noise pollution from transport corridors. Stockpiling would occur in the area closest to Loud House during this phase, altering the relatively flat surroundings of the agricultural fields. Within 12 months stockpiled material in proximity to the asset would be removed. Therefore, the asset would experience negligible adverse impact, amounting to a slight adverse effect.

The permanent elements of the scheme, with mitigation, are not anticipated to change the setting of the asset in ways which would adversely impact its value. Therefore, there is not anticipated permanent impact of the mitigated scheme, amounting to a neutral effect. No significant effects are anticipated.

Slight adverse effects would be experienced by the asset from the construction and operation phases. In the reinstatement phase there would be a neutral effect. These effects are not significant.

5.2 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

There is potential for the scheme to impact non-designated heritage assets relating to change within their setting. These minor to moderate impacts to value would apply to the following non-designated assets of low value:

- Outfarm south of Ramsley (HER: MKE87413, MM133)
- Conscience Farm (HER: MKE87373, MM115)
- Farmstead north-west of Kingsford Hall (HER: MKE87418, MM117)
- Royal Observer Corps underground monitoring post, Sevington (HER: TR 04 SW 126, MM110)

As described in Section 4.4, mitigation is proposed to reduce impact on the historic environment.

The potential for impact on non-designated heritage assets relating to buried archaeology is mitigated by the programme of archaeological investigation currently being undertaken on site. These impacts and mitigation are discussed in below in Section 5.3.

The Royal Observer Corps Post (MM110) would be avoided during the construction phase and therefore not experience any impact, amounting to a neutral effect. There is potential to include information relating to the Royal Observer Corps Post on information boards intended for trails through the site in the post five-year phase. This would increase understanding of the asset and result in a slight beneficial effect.

The three non-designated built heritage assets would experience a minor adverse impact to their significance as a result of the change within their setting. These assets are located on and around Kingsford Street and Loud House, as such, are anticipated to experience similar effects to their listed counterparts, as described in Section 5.1.3 and Section 5.1.5. Amounting to temporary negligible adverse impact in the construction and operation phases, and no permanent impact. This would result in a neutral effect.

There is no anticipated impact on any other non-designated heritage asset. Overall impact of the scheme on non-designated heritage assets does not amount to a significant effect on the historic environment.). Archaeological non-designated assets are included in the below discussion (Section 5.3).

5.3 Archaeology

Construction of the scheme would result in the removal or truncation of buried archaeology within the footprint of the scheme. This impact would be a result of the construction phase and there would be no impact from operation. Impact would not be experienced in the restoration phase, as any ground-breaking works would be undertaken within a previously excavated area and therefore the buried archaeology would already be removed.

No excavation is proposed within the field east of Highfield Lane and therefore archaeology will not be removed. This area will be used temporarily for stockpiling material however it is not anticipated that there will be any impacts to archaeology through compaction as it is unlikely that there will be any waterlogged or other sensitive archaeological features which could be impacted through compaction.

Archaeological investigation is currently being undertaken to mitigate this impact in accordance with the WSI produced for the Stour Park Development and consultation with the local planning authority. The application of the WSIs to the scheme and the suitability of this application is

outlined in a technical note (document ref: 419419-MMD-XX-SV-RP-HE-001). The methodology applied in the WSIs has been extended, where required, to cover the areas which is used for the scheme but did not form part of the Stour Park Development, for example the viewing corridor. This application was made in consultation with KCC, including the KCC archaeological advisor.

The archaeological investigation being undertaken on site would allow for remains present to be recorded and interpreted, this enhanced understanding of the remains reduces the harm created by their loss. This programme of archaeological investigation would therefore mitigate the potential significant effect on buried archaeology within the site. However, a minor adverse impact would still result from the construction of the scheme, as this archaeology would be removed rather than remaining in situ, amounting to a slight adverse effect. This does not amount to a significant effect.

5.4 Summary of potential effects

Table 5.1 provides a summary of the above anticipated effects during construction, operation and reinstatement. (This table includes only assets where there is an anticipated effect for the mitigated scheme. For assets with no anticipated impact and the reason for this please see Appendix C. The effects of the scheme, as shown below (Table 5.1), do not amount to any significant effect on cultural heritage.

Table 5.1: Summary of Predicted Impacts and Significant Effects

Asset	Construction	Operation	Reinstatement
Church of St Mary (MM002)	Slight Adverse	Slight Adverse	Slight Adverse
Court Lodge (MM067)	Slight Adverse	Slight Adverse	Slight Adverse
Barn About 20 Metres South East of Court Lodge (MM068)	Slight Adverse	Slight Adverse	Slight Adverse
Ashdown Cottage (MM049)	Slight Adverse	Slight Adverse	Slight Adverse
Orchard Cottage (MM046)	Slight Adverse	Slight Adverse	Slight Adverse
Maytree Cottage (MM050)	Slight Adverse	Slight Adverse	Slight Adverse
Bridge Cottage (MM047)	Slight Adverse	Slight Adverse	Slight Adverse
Imber (MM051)	Neutral	Neutral	Slight Beneficial
Kingsford Hall (MM040)	Slight Adverse	Slight Adverse	Neutral
Barn/Garage About 20 Metres West of Redbur (MM041)	Slight Adverse	Slight Adverse	Neutral
Redbur (MM066)	Slight Adverse	Slight Adverse	Neutral
Ransley Cottage (MM042)	Slight Adverse	Slight Adverse	Neutral
Swanton Court (MM048)	Slight Adverse	Slight Adverse	Neutral
Longthorne Farmhouse (MM065)	Slight Adverse	Slight Adverse	Neutral
Church of St John (MM003)	Neutral	Slight Adverse	Slight Adverse
Mersham Manor (MM001)	Neutral	Slight Adverse	Slight Adverse
Loud House (MM029)	Slight Adverse	Slight Adverse	Neutral

Asset	Construction	Operation	Reinstatement
Royal Observer Corps Post (MM110)	Neutral	Neutral	Slight Beneficial
Buried Archaeological Remains	Slight Adverse	Neutral	Neutral

6 Conclusions

Impacts from the scheme are anticipated on designated and non-designated heritage assets and archaeology from the scheme. There are no direct, physical impacts to designated heritage assets. All impact relates to change within the setting of these assets. The construction and operation of the mitigated scheme is not anticipated to result in any significant effect on the historic environment.

The Church of St Mary (MM003) is a grade I listed asset of high value. During construction increased noise would result in minor adverse impact on the asset. A temporary minor adverse impact would be experienced during the operation phase of the scheme, due to change within the setting including temporary partial obstruction of the view between the two church spires for up to 200 days. This amounts to a slight adverse effect. In the post five-year phase, the church would experience a minor adverse impact, resulting in a slight adverse effect. The effects of construction, operation and reinstatement of the scheme would not be significant.

On Church Road, Sevington is a collection of grade II listed, moderate value buildings which represent the post-medieval development of the settlement, comprising: Court Lodge (MM067), Barn to Court Lodge (MM068), Ashdown Cottage (MM049), Orchard Cottage (MM046), Maytree Cottage (MM050), Bridge Cottage (MM047) and Imber (MM051). From the mitigated scheme it is anticipated that these assets would experience a minor adverse impact during the construction and operation, as a result of change within their setting. It is anticipated that the permanent impact of the mitigated scheme would result in negligible adverse impact to these assets, amounting to at most slight adverse effects. These impacts do not amount to a significant effect.

A group of post-medieval, grade II listed, moderate value buildings is also located around Kingsford Street to the north, comprising; Kingsford Hall (MM040), Barn to Redbur (MM041), Redbur (MM066), Ransley Cottage (MM042), Swanton Court (MM048) and Longthorne Farmhouse (MM065). It is anticipated that the assets would experience negligible adverse impact during construction, primarily from the storage of stockpiled material, and operation phases of the scheme. There would be no permanent impact on these assets. These impacts amount to slight adverse effects and are not significant.

The grade I listed, high value, Church of St John in Mersham (MM003) is anticipated to experience temporary minor adverse impact from the blocking of the view between it and the Church of St Mary (MM002) in the day 1 - day 200 phase. This amounts to a slight adverse effect which is not significant.

Loud House (MM029) is a standalone grade II listed farmhouse to the south-east of the site. It is anticipated to experience negligible adverse impact during construction and operation of the scheme. This amounts to slight adverse effect, which is not significant.

Non-designated heritage assets and unknown archaeology is anticipated to experience a negligible-minor adverse impact, due to a programme of archaeological investigation currently being undertaken. This comprises strip, map and sample and trial trenching and is being undertaken in accordance with an agreed WSI provided for the Stour Park Development and additional consultation with KCC, these WSIs are adequate to adapt for use for the scheme as outlined in technical note (document ref: 419419-MMD-XX-SV-RP-HE-001). These impacts do not amount to significant effects.

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Appendices

A.	Gazetteer of Heritage Assets	39
B.	Figures	47
C.	Designated Heritage Assets with no anticipated impact	1

A. Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

Table A.1: Gazetteer of Designated Heritage Assets

MM No.	NHLE	Name	Grade	NGR
Listed Buildings				
MM001	1233281	MERSHAM MANOR	I	TR 05214 39386
MM002	1233902	CHURCH OF ST MARY	I	TR 03705 40875
MM003	1276693	CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	I	TR 05262 39374
1233748	MM137	MERSHAM LE HATCH	I	TR 06032 40390
MM004	1184561	WILLSBOROUGH WINDMILL	II*	TR 03129 42132
MM005	1233497	BARN ABOUT 30 METRES NORTH WEST OF MERSHAM MANOR	II*	TR 05158 39414
MM006	1276324	NEWHOUSE	II*	TR 05450 39970
MM007	1276466	MILL HOUSE, SWANTON MILL	II*	TR 03884 38856
MM009	1071042	Church of St Mary the Virgin	II*	TR 02923 41529
MM010	1034444	GLEBE HOUSE AND WALL ATTACHED	II	TR 05359 39994
MM011	1071017	LITTLE FOLLY	II	TR 04062 41748
MM012	1071022	OLD NATIONAL SCHOOL, St Marys Hall	II	TR 02969 41714
MM013	1071043	BARN TO NORTH WEST OF COURT LODGE	II	TR 02966 41488

MM No.	NHLE	Name	Grade	NGR
MM014	1071044	STATUE OF WILLIAM HARVEY IN GROUNDS OF WILLIAM HARVEY PUBLIC HOUSE	II	TR 02983 41556
MM015	1071055	THE STREET HOUSE	II	TR 03853 41860
MM016	1071056	130,132,134, THE STREET	II	TR 04096 41740
MM017	1071057	WALNUT TREE HOUSE	II	TR 04083 41575
MM018	1071058	OAST HOUSE TO EAST OF LACTON FARMHOUSE	II	TR 03978 41797
MM019	1071101	BOYS HALL	II	TR 02813 41200
MM020	1071112	88, CHURCH ROAD	II	TR 03002 41821
MM021	1071113	96, CHURCH ROAD	II	TR 03020 41853
MM022	1184289	94, CHURCH ROAD	II	TR 03031 41843
MM023	1184765	THE WILLIAM HARVEY PUBLIC HOUSE	II	TR 02960 41569
MM024	1184868	LACTON HALL	II	TR 03702 41895
MM025	1184893	146,148,150, THE STREET	II	TR 04084 41650
MM026	1184900	LACTON FARMHOUSE	II	TR 03951 41816
MM027	1184909	BARN TO SOUTH EAST OF LACTON FARMHOUSE	II	TR 03956 41792
MM028	1233273	LITTLE SWANTON	II	TR 04305 39695
MM029	1233274	LOUD HOUSE	II	TR 04604 39765
MM030	1233473	TOMB CHEST TO ELIZABETH MANTEL, ABOUT 20 METRES SOUTH OF CHURCH OF ST JOHN	II	TR 05255 39343

MM No.	NHLE	Name	Grade	NGR
MM031	1233520	BELL HOUSE	II	TR 04993 39191
MM032	1233522	HANNOVER MILL, OUTBUILDINGS AND MILL	II	TR 04952 39091
MM033	1233523	THE FARRIERS ARMS	II	TR 04897 39120
MM034	1233524	BROOK COTTAGE	II	TR 04812 39090
MM035	1233657	GOODRICH COTTAGE	II	TR 04910 39196
MM036	1233688	QUARRINGTON	II	TR 05884 41310
MM037	1233690	STABLE BLOCK ABOUT 50 METRES SOUTH EAST OF QUARRINGTON WITH WALL ATTACHED	II	TR 05893 41255
MM038	1233694	BARN ABOUT 75 METRES SOUTH EAST OF QUARRINGTON	II	TR 05910 41240
MM039	1233696	BOCKHAM FARM COTTAGE	II	TR 05254 41427
MM040	1233751	KINGSFORD HALL	II	TR 04810 40550
MM041	1233753	BARN/GARAGE ABOUT 20 METRES WEST OF REDBUR	II	TR 04774 40774
MM042	1233755	RANSLEY COTTAGE	II	TR 04731 40883
MM043	1233756	WINSER COTTAGE	II	TR 05105 39920
MM044	1233758	FLANDERS HOUSE	II	TR 05196 39901
MM045	1233759	THE OLD GATE HOUSE INCLUDING ATTACHED RAISED FOOTWAY	II	TR 05267 39866
MM046	1233763	ORCHARD COTTAGE	II	TR 03536 40475
MM047	1233764	BRIDGE COTTAGE	II	TR 03750 40364

MM No.	NHLE	Name	Grade	NGR
MM048	1233765	SWANTON COURT	II	TR 03882 39346
MM049	1233932	ASHDOWN COTTAGE	II	TR 03576 40573
MM050	1233936	MAYTREE COTTAGES	II	TR 03643 40408
MM051	1233971	IMBER	II	TR 03759 40186
MM052	1233992	OUTHOUSE, ABOUT 25 METRES SOUTH OF SWANTON MILL	II	TR 03874 38825
MM053	1234024	GARDEN WALLS TO WEST AND NORTH WEST OF NEWHOUSE	II	TR 05425 40019
MM054	1234025	CHESTNUT VILLAS	II	TR 05280 39787
MM055	1234027	BOWER COTTAGES	II	TR 05272 39770
MM056	1234028	15, THE STREET	II	TR 05272 39840
MM057	1234030	BURGATE	II	TR 05298 39891
MM058	1234031	COACHHOUSE AND GARDEN WALLS ATTACHED, ABOUT 10 METRES TO EAST AND SOUTH OF BURGATE	II	TR 05317 39896
MM059	1234032	HATCH COTTAGE, LITTLE HATCH	II	TR 05323 39903
MM060	1234049	STABLE BLOCK AND GARDENERS COTTAGE, NEWHOUSE	II	TR 05406 39970
MM061	1234067	WOODS STORES, POST OFFICE AND HOLLYHOCK COTTAGE	II	TR 05249 39769
MM062	1234070	THE ROYAL OAK AND HOUSE/OFFICE ATTACHED	II	TR 05266 39821
MM063	1234077	16 AND 16A, THE STREET	II	TR 05278 39848
MM064	1276327	STABLE BLOCK ABOUT 20 METRES SOUTH EAST OF WOODS STORES	II	TR 05265 39754

MM No.	NHLE	Name	Grade	NGR
MM065	1276460	LONGTHORNE FARMHOUSE	II	TR 04834 40425
MM066	1276462	REDBUR	II	TR 04784 40755
MM067	1276463	COURT LODGE	II	TR 03606 40845
MM068	1276464	BARN ABOUT 20 METRES SOUTH EAST OF COURT LODGE	II	TR 03614 40818
MM069	1276471	MILESTONE AT TR 045 412	II	TR 04506 41206
MM070	1276485	HATCH LODGE	II	TR 05658 40254
MM071	1276525	STABLES/OUTBUILDINGS ABOUT 5 TO 20 METRES SOUTH AND WEST OF THE FARRIERS ARMS	II	TR 04880 39109
MM072	1276579	DENNE AND PROJECTING WALLS	II	TR 04668 38894
MM073	1276631	CHEST TOMB TO JANE MORRIS (?) ABOUT 1 METRE SOUTH OF CHURCH OF ST JOHN	II	TR 05252 39362
MM074	1276638	SUNDIAL 5 METRES SOUTH OF CHURCH OF ST JOHN	II	TR 05243 39361
MM075	1276694	HEADSTONE TO GEORGE BLECHYNDEN, ABOUT 4 METRES SOUTH EAST OF CHURCH OF ST JOHN	II	TR 05262 39358
MM076	1276695	TWO ROWS OF 3 AND 5 HEADSTONES ABOUT 5 TO 15 METRES SOUTH OF CHURCH OF ST JOHN	II	TR 05245 39349
MM077	1276697	BRIDGE HOUSE	II	TR 05016 39401
MM078	1299936	THE BLACKSMITH'S ARMS PUBLIC HOUSE	II	TR 03875 41855
MM079	1300063	SUMMERHILL	II	TR 04132 41449
MM080	1300205	THE RECTORY	II	TR 03092 41849
MM081	1362834	DUNN'S HILL HOUSE	II	TR 03214 41991

MM No.	NHLE	Name	Grade	NGR
MM082	1362837	LITTLE BOYS HALL	II	TR 02903 41327
MM083	1362849	COURT LODGE	II	TR 02984 41465
MM084	1362850	BARN AT COURT LODGE TO NORTH WEST OF THE HOUSE AND ADJOINING THE PRECEDING BARN ON THE WEST	II	TR 02943 41491
MM085	1362853	124 AND 126, THE STREET	II	TR 04086 41784
MM086	1362854	81, THE STREET	II	TR 03826 41829
MM087	1362857	BUILDING TO NORTH EAST OF NO 5	II	TR 03646 42232
MM088	1362858	13-19, LEES ROAD	II	TR 03484 42148
MM089	1362875	121,123, THE STREET	II	TR 04058 41651
MM090	1390068	TOLLGATE COTTAGE	II	TR 04071 41606
MM091	1393295	K6 Telephone Kiosk	II	TR 05278 39801
1233509	MM138	Granary Cottage	II	TR 04694 38710
1233288	MM139	Long Row	II	TR 04686 38675
1071095	MM140	Hewitt House	II	TR 02826 42159
1184565	MM141	350 Hythe Road	II	TR 02815 42138
1071045	MM142	24 Silver Hill Road	II	TR 03327 42336
1299966	MM143	33 and 35 Silver Hill Road	II	TR 03350 42401
1071097	MM144	38 Kenngington Road	II	TR 03390 42444

MM No.	NHLE	Name	Grade	NGR
1233689	MM145	Wall About 10 to 20 Metres South and East of Quarrington	II	TR 05907 41292
1233692	MM146	Sheds, About 50 Metres South East of Quarrington	II	TR 05925 41274
1233695	MM147	Oasthouse About 75 Metres South East of Quarrington	II	TR 05935 41253
Scheduled Monument				
MM092	1009006	A moated site and associated garden earthworks 460m south east of Boys Hall	N/A	TR 02954 40766
MM093	1017538	Medieval moated site, Quarrington Manor	N/A	TR 05926 41151
Registered Parks and Gardens				
MM094	1001291	Hatch Park	II	TR 05949 40578
Conservation Areas				
MM095	N/A	Ashford – Lacton Green	N/A	
MM096	N/A	Mersham	N/A	

Source: Historic England (2020) National Heritage List for England. Note: no designated assets are located within the site.

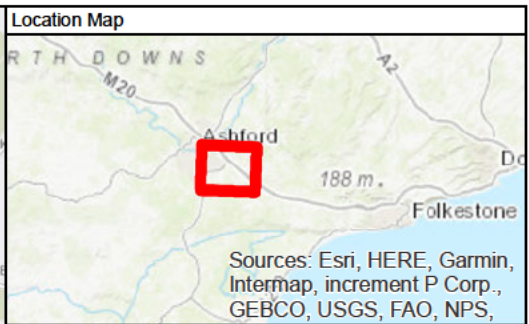
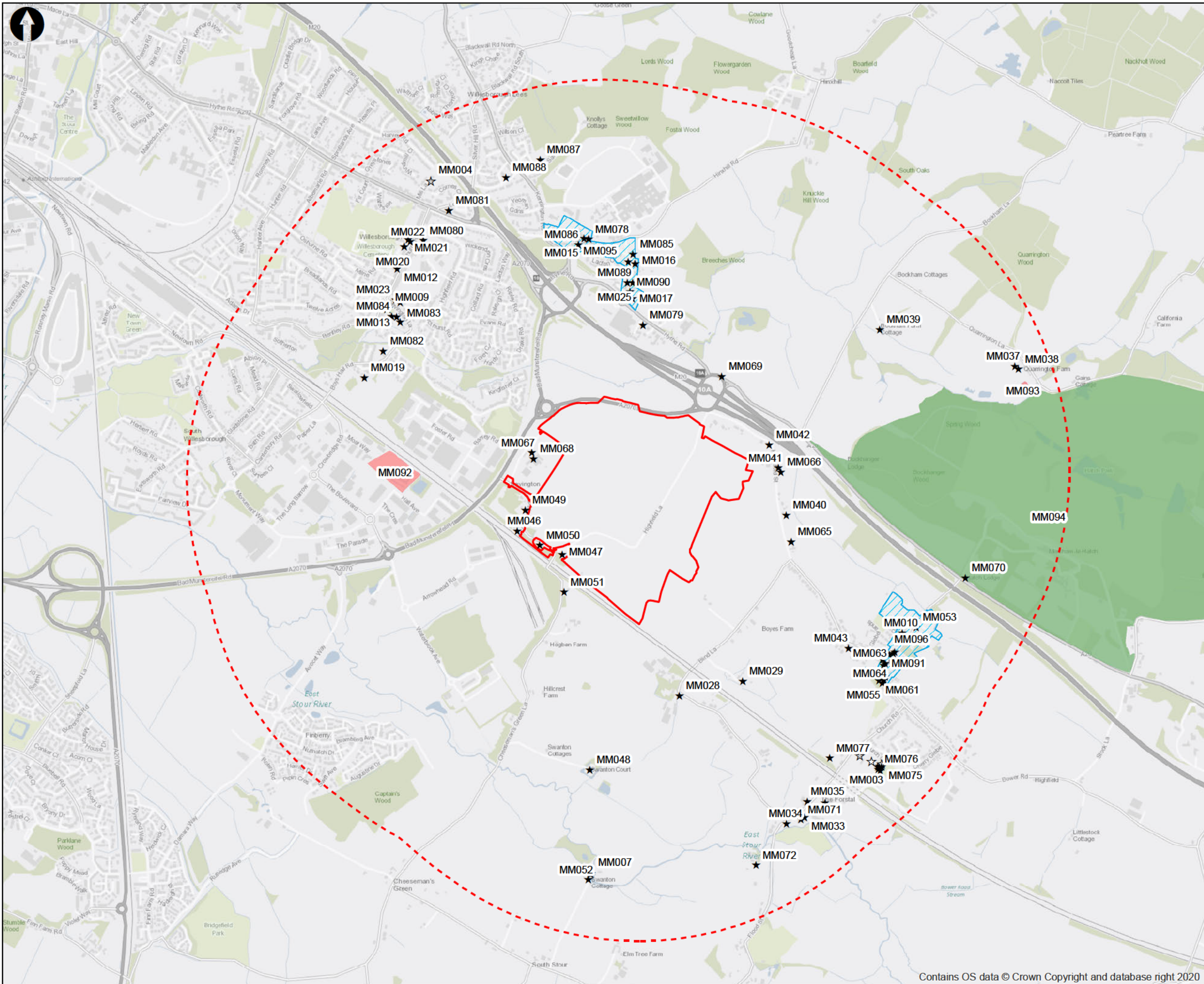
Table A.2: Gazetteer of Non-Designated Heritage Assets

MM No.	HER No.	Name
Within the site		
MM097	TR 04 SW 460	Prehistoric Flint, Sevington West
MM098	TR 04 SW 461	Post Medieval Metallic finds, Sevington West
MM099	TR 04 SW 451	Late Prehistoric pit, Sevington West
MM100	TR 04 SW 459	Undated Drainage Ditch, Sevington
MM101	TR 04 SW 456	Undated Gully Terminus, Sevington West
MM102	TR 04 SW 113	Medieval settlement area north of Sevington railhead
MM103	TR 04 SW 406	Roman silver coin, Sevington
MM104	TR 04 SW 369	Field system cropmarks, Sevington
MM105	TR 04 SW 454	Possible Medieval Occupation Site, Sevington West

MM No.	HER No.	Name
MM106	TR 04 SW 37	Linear feature/soilmark, Mersham
MM107	TR 04 SW 368	Beneficial linear cropmarks east of Highfield Lane, Sevington
MM108	TR 04 SW 403	Possibly Neolithic pottery and flint, Sevington
MM109	TR 04 SW 457	Prehistoric Pottery, Sevington West
MM110	TR 04 SW 126	Royal Observer Corps underground monitoring post, Sevington
MM111	TR 04 SW 455	Undated Ditch, Sevington West
MM112	TR 04 SW 452	Undated Ditches, a pit and postholes, Sevington West
MM113	TR 04 SW 453	Undated Field Boundary Ditches, Sevington West
MM114	TR 04 SW 38	Ring ditch cropmarks, Mersham
Within 500 metres of Order Land Boundary		
MM115	MKE87373	Conscience Farm
MM116	TR 04 SW 434	Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, Ashford AD1
MM117	MKE87418	Farmstead north north west of Kingsford Hall
MM120	MKE87372	Outfarm west of Longthorne Farm
MM121	TR 04 SW 88	Late medieval enclosure and post medieval buildings
MM122	TR 04 SW 86	Late Iron Age field system, Sevington
MM123	TR 04 SW 393	Medieval ditches / field system
MM124	TR 04 SW 394	Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery
MM125	TR 04 SW 87	Medieval pit, Sevington
MM126	TR 04 SW 84	Late Iron Age field systems and occupation site, Sevington
MM127	TR 04 SW 392	Late Iron Age / Early Roman pits and ditches
MM129	TR 04 SW 115	Bronze Age trackway & Late Iron Age/Romano British features
MM130	TR 04 SW 404	Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery, Sevington
MM131	TR 04 SW 407	Medieval pottery, Sevington
MM132	TR 04 SW 112	Bronze Age site west of Blind Lane
MM133	MKE87413	Outfarm south of Ransley Cottage
MM134	TR 04 SW 449	Quarry and limekiln, Swatfield Bridge
MM136	TR 04 SW 458	Undated Postholes and Possible Drainage ditch, Sevington

Source: Kent Historic Environment Record Via: <https://webapps.kent.gov.uk/KCC.HeritageMaps.Web.Sites.Public/Default.aspx> (accessed September 2020)

B. Figures



Key to Symbols

Listed Buildings

- ☆ Grade I
- ☆ Grade II*
- ★ Grade II

--- 1.5km buffer

RLB

Scheduled Monuments

Parks and Gardens

Conservation Areas

Notes

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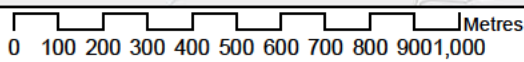
01	16/10/20	First draft for comment		
Rev	Date	Drawn	Description	Ch'k'd App'd
MOTT MACDONALD				
MOTT MACDONALD				
W mottmac.com				

Client

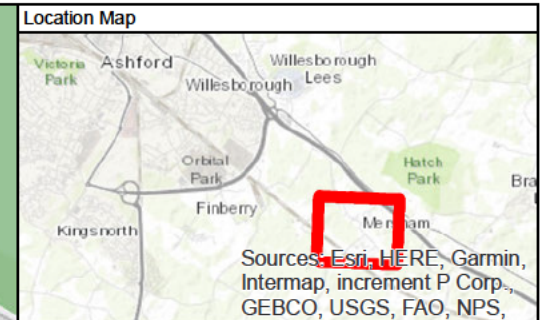
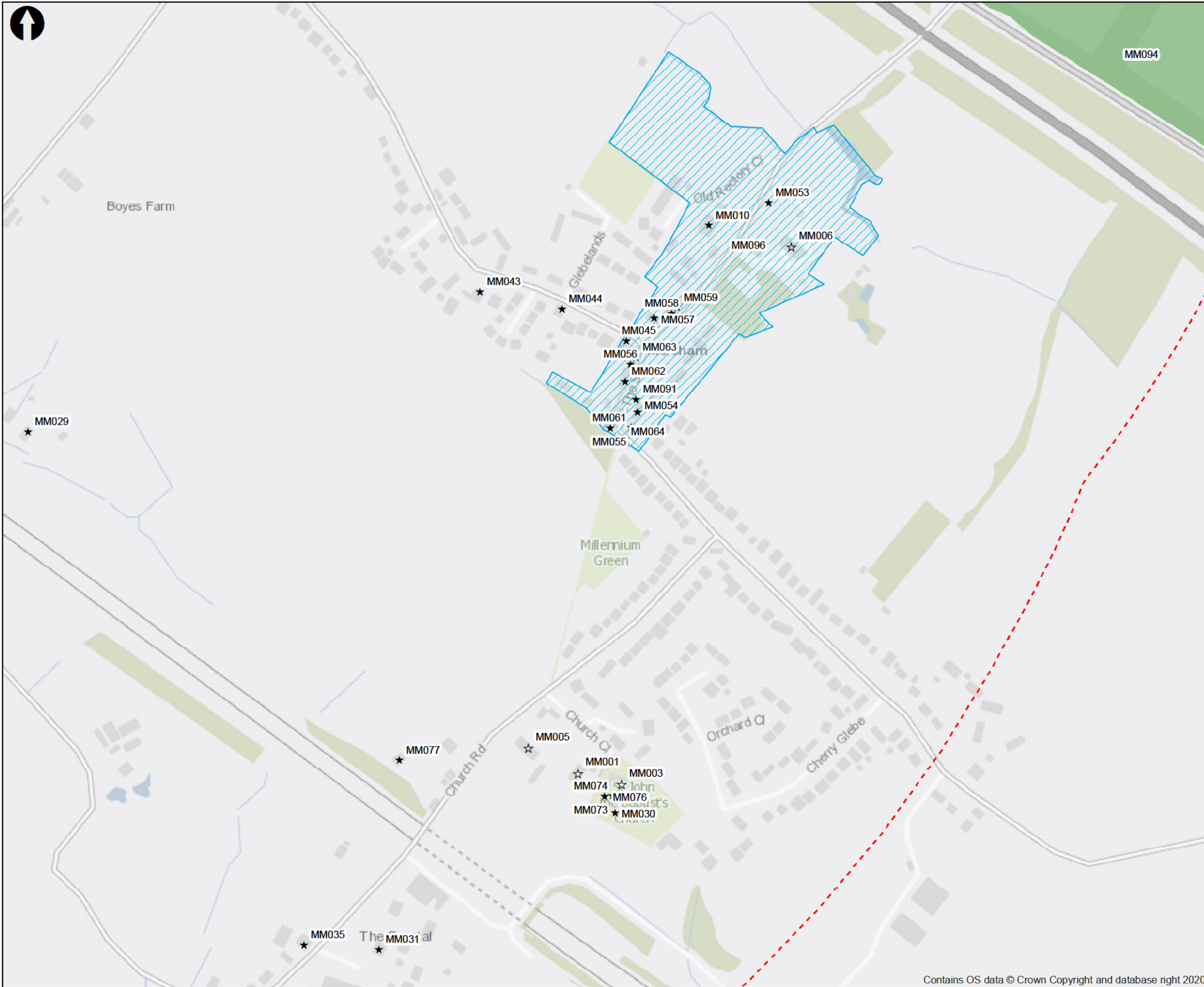
Department for Transport

Title

Designated Heritage Assets in the 1.5km Study Area for Sevington IBF



Scale at A3	Status	Rev	Security
1:17,000	PRE	P1	STD
Drawing Number			
419419-MMD-01-MO-DR-L-3015			



Key to Symbols

☆	Grade I
☆	Grade II*
★	Grade II
Green	Parks and Gardens
Blue hatched	Conservation Areas
Red dashed line	1.5km Study Area
Red rectangle	Article 4 Red Line Boundary

Listed Buildings

☆	Grade I
☆	Grade II*
★	Grade II

Notes

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M			Mott MacDonald House 8-10 Sydenham Road	
MOTT MACDONALD			W mottmac.com	

Client

Department for Transport

Title

Designated Heritage Assets within Mersham in the study area for Sevington IBF

Scale at A3	Status	Rev	Security
1:4,000	PRE	P1	STD
Drawing Number			
419419-MMD-01-MO-DR-L-3020			