

# Stonestreet Green Solar

## Environmental Statement

### Volume 4: Appendices

### Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage

### Appendix 7.2: Heritage Statement

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APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009



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## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 This Heritage Statement has been prepared by Wardell Armstrong on behalf of EPL 001 Limited ('the Applicant') to inform **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage (Doc Ref. 5.2)** in relation to the Development Consent Order ('DCO') application for Stonestreet Green Solar ('the Project').
- 1.1.2 The Project comprises the construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of solar photovoltaic ('PV') arrays and energy storage, together with associated infrastructure and an underground cable connection to the existing Sellindge Substation.
- 1.1.3 The Project will include a generating station (incorporating solar arrays) with a total capacity exceeding 50 megawatts ('MW'). The agreed grid connection for the Project will allow the export and import of up to 99.9 MW of electricity to the grid. The Project will connect to the existing National Grid Sellindge Substation via a new 132 kilovolt ('kV') substation constructed as part of the Project and cable connection under the Network Rail and High Speed 1 ('HS1') railway.
- 1.1.4 The location of the Project is shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 1.1: Site Location Plan (Doc Ref. 5.3)**. The Project will be located within the Order limits (the land shown on the **Works Plans (Doc Ref. 2.3)** within which the Project can be carried out). The Order limits plan is provided as **ES Volume 3, Figure 1.2: Order Limits (Doc Ref. 5.3)**. Land within the Order limits is known as the 'Site'.
- 1.1.5 The Site contains one designated heritage asset comprising the crash site of the Second World War aircraft Messerschmitt Bf109E-4 (HER DKE22255) which crashed on or near the Site (in the vicinity of Handen Farm). The crash site is a Protected Military Remains ('PMR') site under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986. The Ministry of Defence granted a licence to the Applicant under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 which applies to a radius of 100m around OS grid reference TR 059374. All available evidence indicates that the aircraft was recovered from the Site at the time of landing, or shortly thereafter, and no evidence of the aircraft now remains within the Site (see **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage (Doc. Ref. 5.2)** for further details).
- 1.1.6 This Heritage Statement includes proportionate statements of significance of the designated assets potentially affected, including the contribution that their setting makes to their significance, in order to allow for an understanding of the impact, if any, which may be experienced to their significance.
- 1.1.7 This Heritage Statement forms **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.2: Heritage**

**Statement (Doc Ref. 5.4) to ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage (Doc Ref. 5.2)** and provides an assessment of the impacts to the settings of heritage assets that are predicted would occur as a result of the Project. The results of this assessment have been incorporated into the wider assessment that can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage (Doc Ref. 5.2)**.

- 1.1.8 This report does not include a description or assessment of assets of an archaeological nature which are provided in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.1: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)**.
- 1.1.9 The assessment was undertaken following the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists<sup>1</sup> ('CIfA'), in accordance with relevant National Policy Statements ('NPS')<sup>2</sup>, National Planning Practice Guidance ('PPG')<sup>3</sup>, guidance including Historic England Good Practice Advice ('GPA') notes<sup>4</sup>; and in accordance with terminology expressed within the National Planning Policy Framework ('NPPF')<sup>5</sup>; which are further considered in Section 2.

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<sup>1</sup> Available at: CIfA Code, regulations and standards & guidance | Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Accessed January 2024

<sup>2</sup> Available at: National Policy Statements for energy infrastructure - GOV.UK ([www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)) Accessed January 2024

<sup>3</sup> Available at: Historic environment - GOV.UK ([www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)) Accessed January 2024

<sup>4</sup> Available at: Search All Publications | Historic England Further referenced below, Accessed January 2024

<sup>5</sup> Available at: National Planning Policy Framework - GOV.UK ([www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)) Accessed January 2024

## 2 DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND HERITAGE PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

### 2.1 Definition of Terms

2.1.1 A heritage asset is defined in the Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) ('NPS EN-1')<sup>6</sup> as *“Those elements of the historic environment that hold value to this and future generations because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest”* (Para 5.9.3). NPPF (Annex 2) defines a ‘heritage asset’ as *“Heritage asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).”*

2.1.2 ‘Heritage significance’ as described in the NPPF, which is defined as the *“value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site’s Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance”*. For a definition of these ‘interests’ a useful reference document is Historic England’s *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*<sup>7</sup>. The terms used in this document roughly equate to those specified within the NPPF; ‘*evidential*’ equating to archaeological, ‘*historical and communal*’ equating to historic and ‘*aesthetic*’ equating to architectural and artistic. A consultation draft of a revised *Conservation Principles*<sup>8</sup> reverts to the NPPF terminology and specifically provides a definition of archaeological interest, architectural interest, artistic interest and historic interest (see Glossary, Section 10).

2.1.3 The NPPF (Annex 2) defines the setting of a heritage asset as: *“The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.”*

### 2.2 Legislation

2.2.1 The Planning Act 2008 established the legal framework for applying for, examining and determining planning applications for Nationally Significant

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<sup>6</sup> Available at: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65bbfbd709fe1000f637052/overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf> Accessed March 2024

<sup>7</sup> Available at: Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance | Historic England Accessed January 2024

<sup>8</sup> Available at: Closed Guidance Consultations | Historic England Accessed January 2024

Infrastructure Projects ('NSIP'). Under the Planning Act 2008, a DCO is the means of obtaining permission to construct and maintain developments categorised as NSIPs under Sections 14(1)(a) of the Planning Act 2008.

2.2.2 Section 33 of the Planning Act 2008 provides that, to the extent that a DCO is required for development, a number of specified consents do not need to be obtained for that development, including for example planning permission and certain consents under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

2.2.3 Designated heritage assets protected by statutory legislation relevant to this assessment comprise scheduled monuments, Protected Military Remains, listed buildings and Conservation Areas.

2.2.4 Nationally significant archaeological sites, monuments and structures are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979<sup>9</sup>, which provides for a schedule of nationally important monuments. It should be noted that this Act makes no provision for the setting of scheduled monuments, which is a matter of planning policy only.

2.2.5 In relation to development proposals, the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990<sup>10</sup> (the 'Act') states that:

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

2.2.6 With regard to Conservation Areas, the Act states that:

*'special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area'* (Section 72).

## 2.3 National Planning Policy

2.3.1 The Project will be determined pursuant to section 104 of the Planning Act 2008. On 17 January 2024, NPS EN-1, the NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) ('NPS EN-3') and the NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) ('NPS EN-5') came into force. These NPSs are the relevant NPSs that have effect for the DCO Application for the Project.

2.3.2 Non-statutory designated heritage assets, comprising Registered Battlefields

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<sup>9</sup> Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46> Accessed June 2022, Checked March 2024

<sup>10</sup> Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents> Accessed June 2022, Checked March 2024

and Registered Parks and Gardens and locally listed buildings are protected under national and local planning policy only. This is also the case for the remainder of the archaeological resource; entries onto a historic environment record or sites and monument record as well as previously unknown features which may be recorded during the course of data collection in respect to a given development proposal.

2.3.3 Section 5.9 of NPS EN-1 sets out the matters to be considered in the assessment of any likely significant heritage impacts of the Project. It states that the construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure has the potential to result in adverse impacts on the historic environment above, at, and below the surface of the ground (paragraph 5.9.1). NPS EN-1 states:

- *‘As part of the ES the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage assets and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.’ (Paragraph 5.9.10)*
- *‘Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or the available evidence suggests it has the potential to include, heritage assets with an archaeological interest, the applicant should carry out appropriate desk-based assessment and, where such desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation. Where proposed development will affect the setting of a heritage asset, accurate representative visualisations may be necessary to explain the impact.’ (Paragraph 5.9.11)*
- *‘The applicant should ensure that the extent of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of any heritage assets affected can be adequately understood from the application and supporting documents. Studies will be required on those heritage assets affected by noise, vibration, light and indirect impacts, the extent and detail of these studies will be proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset affected.’ (Paragraph 5.9.12)*
- *‘The applicant is encouraged, where opportunities exist, to prepare proposals which can make a positive contribution to the historic environment, and to consider how their scheme takes account of the significance of heritage assets affected. This can include, where possible:*
  - *enhancing, through a range of measures such a sensitive design, the significance of heritage assets or setting affected*

- *considering where required the development of archive capacity which could deliver significant public benefits*
- *considering how visual or noise impacts can affect heritage assets, and whether there may be opportunities to enhance access to, or interpretation, understanding and appreciation of, the heritage assets affected by the scheme’ (Paragraph 5.9.13)*

2.3.4 NPS EN-3<sup>11</sup> confirms that solar developments may affect heritage assets (sites, monuments, buildings, and landscape) both above and below ground, and their impacts will require expert assessment in most cases. NPS EN-3 recognises that generally impacts would be limited, although ground disturbance associated with trenching, cabling, foundations, fencing, temporary haul routes may lead to below ground impacts. Furthermore, NPS EN-3 notes that *‘Equally, solar PV developments may have a positive effect, for example archaeological assets may be protected by a solar PV farm as the site is removed from regular ploughing and shoes or low-level piling is stipulated’* (paragraph 2.10.110)

2.3.5 NPS EN-3 reiterates the requirement for the submission of an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation, *‘Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to, include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, the applicant should submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. These should be carried out, using expertise where necessary and in consultation with the local planning authority, and should identify archaeological study areas and propose appropriate schemes of investigation, and design measures, to ensure the protection of relevant heritage assets.’* (paragraph 2.10.113).

2.3.6 Furthermore, NPS EN-3 goes on to state that *“In some instances, field studies may include investigative work (and may include trial trenching beyond the boundary of the proposed site) to assess the impacts of any ground disturbance, such as proposed cabling, substation foundations or mounting supports for solar panels on archaeological assets.”* (paragraph 2.10.114).

2.3.7 Paragraphs 2.10.117 – 2.10.119 of NPS EN-3 state: *‘Applicants should consider what steps can be taken to ensure heritage assets are conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, including the impact of proposals on views important to their setting. As the significance of a heritage asset derives not only from its physical presence but also from its setting, careful*

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<sup>11</sup> Available at: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65a7889996a5ec000d731aba/nps-renewable-energy-infrastructure-en3.pdf> Accessed March 2024



*consideration should be given to the impact of large-scale solar farms which depending on their scale, design, and prominence, may cause substantial harm to the significance of the asset. Applicants may need to include visualisations to demonstrate the effects of a proposed solar farm on the setting of heritage assets.'*

- 2.3.8 With regards to mitigation, paragraphs 2.10.137 – 2.10.138 of NPS EN-3 state: *"The ability of the applicants to microsite specific elements of the proposed development during the construction phase should be an important consideration by the Secretary of State when assessing the risk of damage to archaeology. Where requested by the applicant, the Secretary of State should consider granting consents which allow for the micro siting within a specified tolerance of elements of the permitted infrastructure, so that precise locations can be amended during the construction phase if unforeseen circumstances, such as the discovery of previously unknown archaeology, arise.'*
- 2.3.9 In addition, paragraph 2.10.160 of NPS EN-3 states *"Solar farms are generally consented on the basis that they will be time-limited in operation. The Secretary of State should therefore consider the length of time for which consent is sought when considering the impacts of any indirect effect on the historic environment, such as effects on the setting of designated heritage assets."*

### **National Planning Policy Framework**

- 2.3.10 The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The NPPF confirms that it does not contain specific policies for NSIPs, which are determined in accordance with the Planning Act 2008 and relevant NPSs, as well as any other matters that are relevant (which may include the NPPF) (paragraph 5). The NPPF requires plans, both strategic and non-strategic, to make provision for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment (paragraphs 20d and 28). Section 16 of the NPPF sets out a series of policies that are to be considered in development management decisions in relation to the heritage consent regimes established in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

## **2.4 Local Policy**

- 2.5 While the primary basis for making decisions on applications for development consent is the relevant NPSs, other matters which the SoS may consider to be

important and relevant in decision making may include the development plan policies of the “Host” local authorities.

2.6 NPS EN-1 states in paragraph 4.1.12 that *“Other matters that the Secretary of State may consider both important and relevant to their decision-making may include Development Plan documents or other documents in the Local Development Framework”*. However, it must also be noted that paragraph 4.1.15 states that *“In the event of a conflict between these or any other documents and an NPS, the NPS prevails for the purposes of Secretary of State decision making given the national significance of the infrastructure”*.

2.7 Relevant policies from the adopted ABC Local Plan are quoted in full below:

**Ashford Local Plan 2030**

**Policy ENV3a - Landscape Character and Design**

*All proposals for development in the borough shall demonstrate particular regard to the following landscape characteristics, proportionately, according to the landscape significance of the site:*

- a) Landform, topography and natural patterns of drainage;*
- b) The pattern and composition of trees and woodlands;*
- c) The type and composition of wildlife habitats;*
- d) The pattern and composition of field boundaries;*
- e) The pattern and distribution of settlements, roads and footpaths;*
- f) The presence and pattern of historic landscape features;*
- g) The setting, scale, layout, design and detailing of vernacular buildings and other traditional manmade features;*
- h) Any relevant guidance given in the Landscape Character SPD;*
- i) Existing features that are important to and contribute to the definition of the local landscape character shall be retained and incorporated into the proposed development; and,*
- j) Any non-designated, locally-identified, significant landscape features justified in a Parish Plan or equivalent document.*

**Policy ENV5 – Protecting Important Rural Features**

*All development in the rural areas of the Borough shall protect and, where possible, enhance the following features:*

- a) Ancient woodland and semi-natural woodland;*
- b) River corridors and tributaries;*
- c) Rural lanes which have a landscape, nature conservation or historic*

*importance;*

- d) Public rights of way; and,*
- e) Other local historic or landscape features that help to distinguish the character of the local area.*

### **Policy ENV13 - Conservation and Enhancement of Heritage Assets**

*Proposals which preserve or enhance the heritage assets of the Borough, sustaining and enhancing their significance and the contribution they make to local character and distinctiveness, will be supported. Proposals that make sensitive use of heritage assets through regeneration, particularly where these bring redundant or under-used buildings and areas into appropriate and viable use consistent with their conservation, will be encouraged.*

*Development will not be permitted where it will cause loss or substantial harm to the significance of heritage assets or their settings unless it can be demonstrated that substantial public benefits will be delivered that outweigh the harm or loss.*

*Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, or where a non-designated heritage asset is likely to be impacted, harm will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing the optimum viable use of the heritage asset.*

*All applications with potential to affect a heritage asset or its setting should be supported by a description of the asset's historic, architectural or archaeological significance with an appropriate level of detail relating to the asset and the likely impact of the proposals on its significance.*

### **Policy ENV14 - Conservation Areas**

*Development or redevelopment within Conservation Areas will be permitted provided such proposals preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the Area and its setting.*

*Proposals should fulfil each of the following:*

- a) The scale and detailed design of all new development and alterations should respect the historical and architectural character, proportion and massing, including roofscapes, of the area, the relationship between buildings, the spaces between them and with their setting;*
- b) The materials proposed should be appropriate to the locality and complement those of the existing buildings;*

- c) *Buildings and streets of townscape character, trees, open spaces, walls, fences or any other features should be retained where they contribute positively to the character and appearance of the area;*
- d) *The development should not generate levels of traffic, parking or other environmental problems which would result in substantial harm to the character, appearance or significance of the area;*
- e) *The use should be appropriate to and compatible with the character, appearance and historic function of the area; and,*
- f) *The development would not prejudice important views into or out of the conservation area.*

### **Policy ENV15 - Archaeology**

*The archaeological and historic integrity of scheduled monuments and other important archaeological sites, together with their settings, will be protected and where possible enhanced. Development which would adversely affect such designated heritage assets will be assessed in line with Policy ENV13.*

*In addition, where the assessment outlined in Policy ENV13 reveals that important or potentially significant archaeological heritage assets may exist, developers will be required to arrange for field evaluations to be carried out in advance of the determination of planning applications.*

*Where the case for development affecting a site of archaeological interest is accepted, any archaeological remains should be preserved in situ as the preferred approach. Where this is not possible or justified, appropriate provision for preservation by record may be an acceptable alternative dependent upon their significance. Any archaeological recording should be by an approved archaeological body and take place in accordance with a specification and programme of work to be submitted to and approved by the Borough Council in advance of development commencing.*

2.7.1 Ashford Heritage Strategy (October 2017)<sup>12</sup> describes the history of ABC and its broad wealth of heritage assets. The document sets out an overview of the history and heritage assets of the borough and discusses the vulnerabilities of and opportunities for the borough's cultural heritage. It presents a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment and sets out the following objectives for the treatment of cultural heritage in the

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<sup>12</sup> Available at: <https://www.ashford.gov.uk/media/50edc0ta/adoptedashfordheritagestrategy.pdf> Accessed January 2024

borough:

- 1. Ashford Borough's heritage assets will be sustained and enhanced so as to best meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to appreciate their significance.
- 2. Ashford Borough's historic environment and its heritage assets will play a proactive role in enabling and informing regeneration activities to secure better outcomes from sustainable growth.
- 3. The tourism and visitor potential and economic benefits of the Borough's historic environment and heritage assets will be increasingly recognised.
- 4. Public understanding of, engagement with, access to and enjoyment of Ashford Borough's historic environment will be increased.

2.7.2 All policies, plans and documents discussed above have been considered in the preparation of the assessment presented in this Heritage Statement.

## 2.8 Guidance

2.8.1 The methodology for the assessment, presented in Section 3, takes account of the following guidance documents, in addition to Historic England guidance cited below:

- *Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties*, International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS, 2011)<sup>13</sup>;
- *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK*, IEMA, IHBC and ClfA (2021)<sup>14</sup>;
- The NPPF, Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC, 2023); and
- Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, LA 104 Environmental Assessment and Monitoring (Highways England, 2020)<sup>15</sup>.

2.8.2 PPG on the historic environment complements the NPPF and sets out the relevant legislative and planning policy framework for the historic environment, as well as the consideration of heritage significance in decision making and the assessment of the impact of proposals. It discusses how to assess substantial

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<sup>13</sup>Available at: [icomos\\_guidance\\_on\\_heritage\\_impact\\_assessments\\_for\\_cultural\\_world\\_heritage\\_properties.pdf](https://www.icomos.org/guidance_on_heritage_impact_assessments_for_cultural_world_heritage_properties.pdf) (iccrom.org) Accessed January 2024

<sup>14</sup> Available at: [Principles-of-CHIA-V2\[4\].pdf](https://www.ihbc.org.uk/principles-of-CHIA-V2[4].pdf) (ihbc.org.uk) Accessed January 2024

<sup>15</sup> Available at: [LA 104 - Environmental assessment and monitoring](https://www.standardsforhighways.co.uk/la-104-environmental-assessment-and-monitoring) (standardsforhighways.co.uk) Accessed January 2024

harm where it states: *'In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed. The harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting'* (Para 018).

2.8.3 Historic England has published a series of Good Practice Advice ('GPA') notes. Those of most relevance to this report are:

- GPA3 The Setting of Heritage Assets<sup>16</sup>;
- GPA15 Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment<sup>17</sup>;
- GPA2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment<sup>18</sup>; and
- GPA12 Statements of Heritage Significance<sup>19</sup>.

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<sup>16</sup> Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/> Accessed June 2022, Checked April 2024

<sup>17</sup> Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/commercial-renewable-energy-development-historic-environment-advice-note-15/heag302-commercial-renewable-energy-development-historic-environment/> Accessed September 2023, Checked April 2024

<sup>18</sup> Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/> Accessed September 2023, Checked April 2024

<sup>19</sup> Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/statements-heritage-significance-advice-note-12/heag279-statements-heritage-significance/> Accessed September 2023, Checked April 2024

### 3 METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Data Sources

3.1.1 In order to inform this assessment, baseline data was obtained from Historic England GIS datasets, the National Heritage List for England ('NHLE'), the Kent Historic Environment Record ('HER') and site visits undertaken on the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> March and 15<sup>th</sup> December 2022 and the 28<sup>th</sup> of February 2024 supplemented by research undertaken at the Kent Archives and Local History Centre.

#### 3.2 Scope of the Assessment

3.2.1 The parameters for identifying heritage assets potentially sensitive to the Project were initially presented within the **ES Volume 4, Appendix 1.1: EIA Scoping Report, March 2022 (Doc Ref. 5.4)**. An initial Heritage Statement was subsequently provided as Appendix 6.2 of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report ('PEIR') (October 2022). This approach included the consideration of higher graded heritage assets (World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments, Grade I and II\* listed buildings), as well as registered parks and gardens, historic battlefields and conservation areas within 5km of the Site; and Grade II listed buildings, Protected Military Remains and non-designated built heritage assets within 1km of the Site.

3.2.2 In response to the S.42 consultation response from ABC, KCC and Historic England, the scope of the assessment was refined as described in **Section 7.3 of ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage (Doc Ref. 5.2)**. The amended methodology resulted in the following changes in approach:

- Findings of the **ES Volume 4, Appendix 16.2: Glint and Glare Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)** in respect to sensitive receptors within 1km of the Site boundary including designated heritage assets are included in the assessment.
- A greater emphasis on qualitative, rather than quantitative, assessment, to include the consideration of both designated and non-designated heritage assets. An alternative methodology to that included in the PEIR was agreed with ABC and Historic England with proportionate assessments of significance provided and reasoning as to the requirement for further assessment.
- Following from the above, all assets of the highest importance (Grade I, Grade II\*, scheduled monuments, conservation areas) within 2km of the Site have been reviewed and included for further detailed assessment in

line with Steps 2 and 3 Historic England guidance.

- In light of the lack of a 'local list', non-designated built heritage assets recorded on the HER within 1km of the Site have been reviewed with those assets identified as being sensitive to changes as a result of the Project taken forward for assessment.
- Potential effects to the special character and appearance of Mersham and Smeeth Conservation Areas, as well as Aldington Knoll, have been scoped into the assessment.
- Greater assessment of long-range views and the visibility of the heritage assets within the landscape contains additional views from Mersham Manor, Mersham Conservation Area and the church of St John the Baptist; further it also contains views and visibility from Aldington Knoll.
- An **Archaeological Landscape Assessment** has been produced (**ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.1: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Annex 4 (Doc Ref. 5.4)**).

3.2.3 The parameters presented have considered the approach presented within Historic England guidance on setting with the importance of an asset and its setting considered alongside the screened Zone of Theoretical Visibility ('ZTV'). This is used as a tool to help understand the extent and nature of the views to and from the heritage assets under assessment and how the proposed development might affect these. The digital terrain and surface models ('DTM/DSM') have been derived from DEFRA National LiDAR (2m) dataset, denoting earth curvature, has been included within the ZTV calculation and refraction of light. The ZTV accounts for the screening effects of landscape features derived from a combination of the digital terrain and digital surface models. It does not indicate potential visual effects or show the likely significance of effects. It shows potential theoretical visibility only. As a detailed in the note below, the natural and structural screening detailed is derived from surface and terrain models, meaning that the effects of features, such as woodland and buildings, are included in the assessment, although this does not take account of individual trees and hedgerows and no additional proposed planting measures are calculated. The ZTV has been produced for the purpose of informing 'on the ground' visual assessment.

3.2.4 As set out above, the search radius for designated heritage assets was extended from that included at PEIR stage to identify additional heritage assets which may be sensitive to change within the Site.



3.2.5 This Heritage Statement includes proportionate assessments of significance of designated heritage assets within up to 2km of the Site and of highly graded designated assets within up to 5km of the Site. The assessment of significance includes the group of scheduled bowl barrows located beyond 5km away as per the S. 42 response from KCC Heritage to the PEIR. Asset details were therefore gathered based on the parameters as set out below:

- World Heritage Sites – within 5 km of the Site;
- Scheduled monuments – within 5 km of the Site, plus assets outside this area raised by KCC Heritage regarding assets on the North Downs of between 5km and 7km from the Site;
- Grade I listed buildings – within 5 km of the Site;
- Grade II\* listed buildings – within 5 km of the Site;
- Grade II listed buildings – within 2 km of the Site;
- Registered Parks and Gardens (RPG) – within 5 km of the Site;
- Historic Battlefields – within 5 km of the Site;
- Protected Military Remains 1km from Site;
- Conservation areas – within 5 km of the Site; and
- Non-designated heritage assets – within 1km of the Site.

3.2.6 The response to the **ES Volume 4, Appendix 1.1: EIA Scoping Report, March 2022 (Doc Ref. 5.4)** received from KCC on the Project (May 2022) confirmed that change within the Site has the potential to affect an appreciation or understanding of the significance of heritage assets within the vicinity of the Site. KCC requested that indirect impacts are considered to designated heritage assets comprising scheduled barrows located within the North Downs. The North Downs is located approximately 4.5km north-east of the Site and extends beyond 5km from the Site. The North Downs is a designated AONB and potential impacts to the character of the area as a receptor are assessed within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8: Landscape and Views (Doc. Ref. 5.2)**.

3.2.7 For the purposes of this assessment, a number of Scheduled barrows located within the North Downs have been identified as potential receptors. The majority of these assets fall beyond the 5km search radius, although are considered within this assessment as an asset group illustrative of a Prehistoric funerary landscape. This asset group has been determined on the basis of location (e.g. proximity and topography), period, and interrelationships (e.g. inter-visibility and grouping).

3.2.8 A ZTV has been prepared as part of the **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8: Landscape and Views (Doc. Ref. 5.2)**. This has been used to highlight those heritage

assets scoped into the assessment which could potentially hold visibility with the Site, and which will be considered as part of the baseline collection and review process.

3.2.9 All assets within the stated search areas of the Site set out above, or otherwise scoped into the assessment, are referenced in Tables 4.1 to 4.4 in Section 4 of this Heritage Statement.

### 3.3 **Assessment of Significance and Setting**

3.3.1 As set out at paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2, the significance of a heritage asset refers to the sum of the heritage interests it holds. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting (paragraph 2.1.3). Significance is articulated within this assessment using the terms architectural, historic, artistic and archaeological interests and setting.

3.3.2 The significance (heritage value) of identified heritage assets has been determined by professional judgement guided by statutory and non-statutory designations, national, regional and local policies, archaeological research frameworks and the modified criteria for scheduled monuments used in England by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS, 2013). An assessment of the significance of assets and their setting has been undertaken in consideration of guidance and good practice issued by Historic England. A methodology for the assessment of significance of heritage assets is outlined in Advice Note 12 Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (Historic England 2019).

3.3.3 In respect of identifying the importance of setting to the identified significance of a heritage asset, Historic England's GPA Note 3: *The Setting of Heritage Assets*<sup>20</sup> is utilised; specifically, the five-step approach to assessment:

- Step 1 – Identify which heritage assets and their settings may be affected by a proposed development;
- Step 2 – Assess the degree to which setting makes a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allows significance to be appreciated;
- Step 3 – Assess if any change to the setting identified would affect the appreciation/ understanding of an asset's significance (there may be no change);
- Step 4 – Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise

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<sup>20</sup> Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/> Accessed June 2022, checked March 2024

harm; and

- Step 5 – Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

3.3.4 A non-exhaustive list provided within *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (page 11) identifies themes such as the following to describe setting and its contribution to significance:

- Physical Surroundings;
  - Topography;
  - Aspect;
  - Functional relationships and communications;
  - History and degree of change over time; and
- Sense of enclosure, seclusion, intimacy or privacy:
  - Experience;
  - Views from, towards, through, across and including the asset;
  - Intentional inter-visibility with other historic assets and natural features; and
  - Sense of enclosure, seclusion, intimacy or privacy.

### 3.4 **Assessment of Impact**

3.4.1 The assessment methodology employed in assessing the impact of the Project upon cultural heritage assets has been informed by the following documents: ICOMOS, (International Council on Monuments and Sites, UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Committee, and Highways England now National Highways DMRB, (Design Manual for Roads and Bridges) and has been established through consultation at the EIA Scoping and PEIR stages with consultees at ABC, KCC and Historic England.

3.4.2 The purpose of the assessment approach is to understand the cultural heritage assets affected by the Project and to evaluate the consequences of change.

3.4.3 The consequences of change are evaluated using the following three steps:

1. understanding change (a factual statement of how a proposal would change a cultural heritage asset or its setting, including how it is experienced);
2. assessing impact (a measure of the degree to which any change would impact on cultural significance); and
3. weighting the effect (the measure that brings together the magnitude of the impact and the cultural heritage asset's importance).

3.4.4 This approach is advocated by ICOMOS, IEMA and Highways England (National Highways).

3.4.5 Using professional judgement, the value of heritage assets is assessed on an individual basis and regional variations and individual qualities are considered, where applicable. Value is ascribed to an asset using descriptors provided in Table 3.1.

<b>Table 3.1: Value of an Asset(s)</b>	
<b>Assigned Value</b>	<b>Typical description/value</b>
Very High	Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution such as World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments, Grade I listed buildings, Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens, archaeological remains of equal significance to a schedule monument.
High	High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution such as Grade II* listed buildings, some Grade II listed buildings, some Conservation Areas, Grade II* and some Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields. Non-designated heritage assets (archaeological sites, historic buildings, monuments, parks, gardens or landscapes) that can be shown to have demonstrable national or international importance. Well preserved historic landscape character areas, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).
Medium	Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution such as some Grade II listed buildings, some Conservation Areas, some non-designated heritage assets which retain a high degree of integrity and authenticity. Non-designated heritage assets (archaeological sites, historic buildings, monuments, park, gardens or landscapes) that can be shown to have demonstrable regional importance. Averagely preserved historic landscape character areas, exhibiting reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s). Historic townscapes with historic integrity in that the assets that constitute their make-up are clearly legible.
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale such as some non-designated heritage assets including some locally listed buildings and archaeological sites, historic buildings, monuments, park, gardens or landscapes that can be shown to have demonstrable local importance. Assets whose values are compromised by poor preservation or survival of contextual associations to justify inclusion into a higher grade.
Very Low	Very low importance and rarity, local scale such as non-designated heritage assets which have been largely altered previously in terms of fabric, context for example. Assets whose values are compromised by poor preservation or

	survival of contextual associations to justify inclusion into a higher grade. Landscape with no or little significant historical merit.
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3.4.6 The value descriptors presented in Table 3.1 are based upon the 2011 guidance presented by ICOMOS, Highways England (National Highways) and in consideration of the NPPF.

3.4.7 In understanding the effect of a change of a heritage asset descriptors for the magnitude or scale of impact to a heritage asset are assigned with reference to a four-point scale, as set out in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Extent / Type of Change	
Grade	Typical description/value
High	Changes such that the asset and its significance are totally altered or destroyed. Comprehensive change to, or total loss of, elements of setting that would result in harm to the asset and the ability to understand and appreciate its significance.
Medium	Change such that the asset and its significance are significantly altered or modified. Changes such that the setting of the asset is notably different, affecting the significance and resulting in changes in the ability to the understand and appreciate the significance of the asset.
Low	Changes such that the significance of the asset is slightly altered. Changes to the setting that have a slight impact on the significance resulting in changes in our ability to understand and appreciate the significance of the asset.
Very Low	Changes to the asset that hardly affect significance. Changes to the setting of an asset that have little effect on significance and no real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the significance of the asset.

3.4.8 In assigning significance to a potential impact as part of the **ES (Doc Ref. 5.1 to 5.4)**, the matrix set out at Table 3.3, adapted from the 2011 ICOMOS guidance is applied using professional judgement. In assessing whether the impact is deemed to be significant in EIA terms, based upon professional judgement with full consideration as to the significance of an asset and from where that significance is derived.

Table 3.3: Identifying the Significance of Effect					
		Magnitude / Scale of Impact			
		Very Low	Low	Medium	High
Asset Value	Very High	Slight	Moderate/large	Large/ very large	Very large
	High	Slight	Slight/mode	Moderate/	Large/very large

**Table 3.3: Identifying the Significance of Effect**

		Magnitude / Scale of Impact			
		Very Low	Low	Medium	High
			rate	large	
	<b>Medium</b>	Neutral/slight	Slight	Slight/moderate	Moderate/large
	<b>Low</b>	Neutral or slight	Neutral/slight	Slight	Slight/moderate
	<b>Very Low</b>	Neutral	Neutral/slight	Neutral/slight	Slight

### 3.5 Assumptions and Limitations

3.5.1 The information provided by Historic England National Datasets and Kent HER (consulted November 2021, January 2022 and January 2024) is representative of the known recorded archaeology, recognised as non-designated heritage assets. The accuracy of this data has been checked where possible and appropriate, although the assessment is reliant on this data.

3.5.2 Access to privately owned land outside of the control of the Applicant was not possible. As such, assumptions relating to the inter-visibility with nearby heritage assets with the Site boundary have been determined by on-Site observations, the ZTV, and visualisations from publicly accessible land.

## 4 BASELINE DATA

- 4.1.1 The Site contains no designated heritage assets of a built heritage nature. The PMR crash site (PMR DKE22255), located on or near the Site (in the vicinity of Handen Farm), is discussed within the **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.1: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)**.
- 4.1.2 The significance and setting of the designated and non-designated assets have been identified following Historic England guidance on Setting and the potential for impact to significance resultant of changes arising identified from the Project. A large number of the heritage assets listed below would not be affected by the Project and therefore their significance would be sustained. This is due to their significance lying wholly/predominantly within their structural fabric, the lack of change which the Project would introduce regarding their setting which contribute towards their significance and / or thus the assets do not derive significance from the landscape within the Site.
- 4.1.3 The ZTV (**ES Volume 3, Figure 8.1: Zone of Theoretical Visibility (Doc Ref. 5.3)**) has been utilised to further identify assets which may or may not be sensitive to visual changes associated with the Project where inter-visibility is anticipated to occur.
- 4.1.4 Subsequent to the initial filtering process, presented in Tables 4.1-4.4, selected assets have been subject to field observations to determine the necessity for preparing detailed assessments of their significance in accordance with the Historic England Good Practice Advice 3 *The Setting of Heritage Assets*<sup>21</sup> and Advice Note 12 *Statements of Heritage Significance*<sup>22</sup>.
- 4.1.5 The following tables record the assets within the study area, as set out in Section 3, which have been assessed in this report:
- **Table 4.1 - Designated Heritage Assets** (i.e., World Heritage Sites; scheduled monuments; Grade I listed buildings; Grade II\* listed buildings; Registered Parks and Gardens; Historic Battlefields; Conservation Areas) within 5km of the Site boundary;
  - **Table 4.2. – Grade II listed buildings** within 2km of the Site boundary;
  - **Table 4.3 – Upstanding Non-designated Heritage Assets** within 1km of the Site boundary;

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<sup>21</sup> Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/> Accessed June 2022, Checked March 2024

<sup>22</sup> Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/statements-heritage-significance-advice-note-12/heag279-statements-heritage-significance/> Accessed June 2022, Checked March 2024

- **Table 4.4 - Designated Heritage Assets** beyond 5km of the Site boundary.

4.1.6 The assets included within the Tables are shown on Figures:

- GM12014 003-001 Designated Heritage Assets within 2km of the Site;
- GM12014 003-002 Highly Graded Designated Heritage Assets between 2m and 5km of the Site;
- GM12014 003-004 Designated Heritage Assets beyond 5km of the Site boundary; and
- GM12014 003-005 Non-designated Built Heritage Assets within 1km of the Site.



## 4.2 Step 1: Identifying Heritage Assets and their Settings Potentially Sensitive to the Project

4.2.1 In accordance with Step 1 of Historic England’s GPA Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017), this section identifies which heritage assets and their settings may be affected by the Project. Tables 4.1 to 4.4 table includes a summary of the significance of the assets, the potential impacts of the Project and explains whether the asset was taken forward for further assessment. All distances are measured from the Site (the closest point to the Order Limits).

4.2.2 The Project would not result in any physical impacts to any of the assets considered in Tables 4.1 to 4.4.

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
Scheduled monument				
1004216 Romano-British buildings of Burch's Rough	1.6km south-east	The monument derives its significance from its archaeological interest, surviving as below ground remains of a Roman villa, located 750m south-east of Middle Park Farm. The site retains potential for archaeological and environmental information relating to the construction, use and history of the villa, and to the landscape in which it was constructed. The setting of the Roman building is defined by its position in the wider, largely post medieval agricultural landscape.	The Site is located within the wider, largely post medieval landscape context in which the asset sits. The setting of the asset contributes to its significance, although as buried remains, the viewer needs to be fully informed to understand this contribution. The asset lies entirely outside the ZTV and whilst the Project would be seen from areas	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		Other Romano-British sites and features in the wider landscape, such as the Dover to Maidstone Roman Road contribute to an understanding of the monument. The remains of the villa are situated on a north-west facing slope, located at approximately 80m aOD, above a tributary of the East Stour River. These aspects also contribute to the understanding and appreciation of the asset.	around the monument, this is judged not to harm the objective appreciation of its archaeological interest (as below ground remains). The asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	
1475132 Barrow cemetery to the south-west of Barrowhill	1.72km south-east	The asset derives its significance from its archaeological interest. Barrow cemetery dates from around the Early Bronze Age and includes the buried and earthwork remains of seven barrows. The group of barrows are of various sizes and include a double-ditched barrow, representing a range of approaches to Bronze Age funerary ritual. The setting of the barrow cemetery is defined by its immediate location	The Site is located within the wider landscape in which the asset sits; and has the potential to impact the relationship with other contemporary monuments. The asset lies within the ZTV and was raised through consultation with KCC and is therefore scoped in for further assessment.	<b>Yes</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		within rural landscape. Other prehistoric funerary sites in the wider landscape also form part of the setting of the asset as they contribute to the understanding of the cemetery's position in the landscape that provides information on prehistoric rituals and the distribution of similar features. The setting of the asset therefore contributes to its significance.		
1005113, 1005114, 1005127, 1005128, 1005129, 1005130, 1005492 Royal Military Canal	2.31km to south	The canal ran a total of about 28 miles. The Royal Military Canal was an important element in the Napoleonic defences of south-east England and is the only military canal in the country. It is a unique defensive work that bears significant testament to a period when modern Britain faced the most serious threat of invasion prior to the major conflicts of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century. The feature derives its significance from its historic, architectural and archaeological	The feature falls entirely outside the ZTV, due to the assets position in the wider landscape, its nature as infrastructure feature and the lack of intervisibility between the Site and the asset, no impact on the scheduled monument is anticipated as a result of the Project and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		interest. The setting of the asset is varied as a result of its extensive course across large areas of agricultural landscape in the south of England.		
1005132 Eastbridge Church	4.48km to south	The monument includes a medieval parish church surviving as upstanding and buried remains. Eastbridge church survives relatively well; the upstanding remains of the tower forming a visible feature in the landscape. The site will contain archaeological information and environmental evidence relating to the construction, use and history of the church and the landscape in which it was constructed.	The monument is entirely outside the ZTV, with no relevant views towards the Site. Owing to this lack of intervisibility between the Site and the asset, and factors of distance and change in landscape, no impact on the scheduled monument is anticipated as a result of the Project and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>
1005148 Chapel at Court-at-Street	2.46km to south-east	The monument includes a medieval chapel, known as Bellirica Chapel, surviving as upstanding and below-ground remains. The chapel is a single cell building constructed of	The monument is entirely outside the ZTV, with no relevant views towards the Site. Owing to this lack of intervisibility between the Site and the	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>ragstone with at least two phases of building evident within the walls. It is approximately 14.5m long by 8m wide. The chapel is now roofless but the walls survive up to an average of 2.1m high, although much of the north wall is no longer standing.</p> <p>The monument derives its significance from its historic, architectural and archaeological interest.</p> <p>The setting is defined by its position near the top of an escarpment overlooking Romney Marsh at Court-at-Street, within the wider agricultural landscape.</p>	asset, no impact on the scheduled monument is anticipated as a result of the Project and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	
1005179 Saxon Shore fort now called Stutfall Castle, 468m south-	4.8km to south-east	The monument includes a Roman fort of the Saxon Shore series, now called Stutfall Castle, surviving as upstanding and below-ground remains. The fort walls survive in a fragmentary form due to landslips, but it appears to have	The monument is entirely outside the ZTV, with no relevant views towards the Site. Owing to this lack of intervisibility between the Site and the asset, and factors of distance and	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
west of St Stephen's Church		<p>originally been of irregular pentagonal plan. The upstanding remains of the walls are about 3.5m thick on the west, north and east side of the fort. In the mid-20th century they were recorded as being up to approximately 5m high.</p> <p>The asset derives its significance from its historic, archaeological and architectural interest.</p> <p>Its setting is defined by its position within the agricultural landscape, adjacent to a woodland to the east, and the Military Canal to the south.</p>	change in landscape, no impact on the scheduled monument is anticipated as a result of the Project and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	
1005498 St Mary's Church, West Hythe	4.8km to south-east	<p>The monument includes a medieval parish church surviving as upstanding and below-ground remains.</p> <p>The church is a two-celled structure constructed of stone rubble with stone dressings. It was built in the 12<sup>th</sup> century but alterations and additions were made in the 14<sup>th</sup> century.</p>	The monument is entirely outside the ZTV, with no relevant views towards the Site. Owing to this lack of intervisibility between the Site and the asset, and factors of distance and change in landscape, no impact on the scheduled monument is	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>The monument derives its significance from the historic, archaeological and architectural interest.</p> <p>Its setting is defined by its position at the foot of a steep escarpment on the north side of St Mary's Road near the Royal Military Canal at West Hythe.</p>	<p>anticipated as a result of the Project and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	
<p>1012099                      Motte and Bailey Castle                      200m North-West of Stowting Church</p>	<p>5km to north-east</p>	<p>The monument includes a motte and bailey castle which comprises a central steeply-sided earthen mound, or motte, surrounded by a broad ditch, with a second ditch defining an outer defended area, or bailey. The central motte has a roughly circular flat top measuring 35m in diameter.</p> <p>The monument derives its significance from the historic, archaeological and architectural interest.</p> <p>Its setting is defined by the monuments position</p>	<p>The monument is entirely outside the ZTV, with no relevant views towards the Site. Owing to this lack of intervisibility between the Site and the asset, and factors of distance and change in landscape, no impact on the scheduled monument is anticipated as a result of the Project and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	<p><b>No</b></p>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		in the wider agricultural landscape.		
1009006 A moated site and associated garden earthworks 460m south east of Boys Hall	3.1km to north-west	The monument includes a rectangular medieval moated site and associated garden earthworks situated on low lying ground on the northern side of the broad valley of the River East Stour. The moated residence was the main home of the Barry family from the 13 <sup>th</sup> century until 1588. The Barrys were a leading Kent family. The monuments significance is derived from its archaeological and historical interest. The setting is defined by its position within the modern industrial park at the outskirts of Ashford.	The monument is entirely outside the ZTV, encompassed within a modern industrial estate. No impact on the scheduled monument will occur as a result of the Project and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>
1017538 Medieval moated site, Quarrington Manor	2.8km to north	The moated site at Quarrington includes a well-preserved moat 55m by 35m with an adjoining fishpond on the south-west side as well as the island defined by the moat. The moated site at Quarrington is of particular	The feature is entirely outside the ZTV, on the opposite side of Hatch Park to the Site. No impact on the scheduled monument will occur as a result of the Project and it is therefore	<b>No</b>



<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		importance because it survives in an undisturbed form and is therefore of high archaeological potential for the recovery of evidence both of the organisation and development of the buildings on the moat island and of the climate and economy of the manor in the form of plant remains from the waterlogged moat. The historical documentation of the site is also better than average, with not only records of the founding family of the manor but also an indication of the development of the landscape around the manor when it was provided with a deer park in 1291.	scoped out of further assessment.	
1017645 Romano-British roadside settlement and	4.68km to north-west	The monument includes the buried remains of a Romano-British roadside settlement and a World War II pillbox at Westhawk Farm. Further evidence for prehistoric activity within the settlement area includes traces of a Bronze Age	The feature is entirely outside the ZTV, surrounded by modern residential and industrial development. No impact on the scheduled monument will occur as a	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
World War II pillbox immediately east of Westhawk Farm		<p>field system and Palaeolithic flint implements. A hexagonal, Type 24 pillbox is situated at the north western edge of the monument, adjacent to the farm access track.</p> <p>The monument derives its significance from its archaeological, historic and architectural interest.</p> <p>The monument is situated on low ground adjacent to a small tributary stream of the Great Stour, on the southern outskirts of Ashford.</p>	result of the Project and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	
1020761 Westenhanger Castle	3.62km to east	<p>The monument includes Westenhanger Castle, a medieval and later fortified manor house situated on the southern edge of the floodplain of the River East Stour. The inner court of the castle, and its outer court adjacent to the west, are built on the site of two earlier manors, Westenhanger and Ostenhanger, into which the parish of Le Hangre had been divided at the end</p>	The monument lies entirely outside the ZTV, adjacent to the railway. No impact on the scheduled monument will occur as a result of the Project and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. A medieval church and cemetery also occupied the site, going out of use in the 16<sup>th</sup> century when the parish was merged with that of Stanford.</p> <p>The monument derives its significance from its historic, archaeological and architectural significance.</p> <p>Its setting is defined by associated Grade I listed buildings (1045888; 1344223), and its position within the agricultural landscape, albeit restricted to the north by the railway and M20 beyond.</p>		
1475108 Remains of the causeway to the south of Westenhanger Castle	3.63km to south-east	The remains of the causeway associated with the medieval and later fortified manor house, Westenhanger Castle. The earthwork and buried deposits have the potential to inform on the feature's construction and development; it derives significance from its archaeological and	The monument lies entirely outside the ZTV, a short distance to the south of Westenhanger Castle (above). No impact on the scheduled monument will occur as a result of the Project and it is therefore scoped out of	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>historical interest.</p> <p>It has additional Group value: the causeway has a strong physical and functional group value with the designated features within Westenhanger Castle (scheduled remains NHLE 1020761, and Grade I listed barn NHLE 1045888 and fortified house 1344223).</p>	further assessment.	
1475133 Bell barrow approximately 750m to the south-west of Westenhanger Castle, also known as barrow 44	2.99km to east	<p>The bell barrow located approximately 750m to the south-west of Westenhanger Castle, also known as barrow 44. It survives well as an upstanding earthwork and buried feature, including evidence for its mound, berm and surrounding ditch. the stratified archaeological deposits retain considerable potential to provide invaluable evidence for the ideology, variation in burial practices and social organisation of the communities and social networks that were using the landscape in this way. It is of Group</p>	<p>The monument lies entirely outside the ZTV and no potential has been identified for an effect on the relationship between this and any related monument. No impact on the scheduled monument will occur as a result of the Project and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		value: as part of a wider funerary landscape, it has strong group value with the nearby designated assets including the contemporary barrow cemetery to the west (NHLE 1475132).		
1475688 Round barrow approximately 400m north-east of Upper Otterpool Farmhouse, also known as barrow 136	3.42km to south-east	The round barrow approximately 400m north-east of Upper Otterpool Farmhouse, Lympne, Folkestone and Hythe. The stratified archaeological deposits retain considerable potential to provide invaluable evidence, not only for the individuals buried within, but also for the ideology, variation in burial practices and social organisation of the communities and social networks that were using the landscape in this way.  It is additionally of group value: as part of a wider funerary landscape, it has group value with nearby contemporary designated funerary monuments, barrow 44, approximately 750m	The monument lies entirely outside the ZTV and no potential has been identified for an effect on the relationship between this and any related monument. No impact on the scheduled monument will occur as a result of the Project and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		north-west (scheduled NHLE 1475133) and the barrow cemetery near Barrowhill, approximately 1.4km north-west (scheduled NHLE 1475132).		
1012216 Aldington Knoll Roman barrow and later beacon	1.32km to south	The monument includes a large artificial mound of earth which has been identified in the past as both a burial mound dating from the Roman period and a beacon. The mound in its present form was created by the heightening of an existing burial mound at the summit of a natural hill which overlooks the former coastline now infilled to form Romney Marsh. Aldington Knoll barrow has been disturbed by partial excavation but been protected by overlying soil so that the form of the barrow will be unusually well preserved. Its archaeological potential is high, since it represents a rare survival of a Roman barrow not subject to the normal damage caused by erosion. Added importance is lent to	The monument lies entirely outside the ZTV, although was raised in S. 42 consultation and therefore scoped in for further assessment.	<b>Yes</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		the barrow by its position as an outlier to the main concentration of such monuments.		
1013144 Bowl barrow 90m north of Stowting Court	4.68km to north- east	The monument includes a bowl barrow which comprises an earthen mound and an encircling quarry ditch. Part of the barrow, on the south and east side, was destroyed to make room for a barn which has itself now been removed. The remaining part of the mound measures 25m NE-SW and stands over 2m above the general ground level. Partial excavation of the mound in the early 1970s confirmed the Early Bronze Age date of the barrow by recovering characteristic "Beaker"-style pottery.	Outside the ZTV, although potential indirect impact on setting as a result of impact on an asset group.	<b>Yes</b>
Scheduled monument/ Grade I listed building				
1018877 & 1362769 Bilsington Priory	1.42km south- west	The significance of the asset derives from its origins as a monastic priory. Monastic remains pertaining to the medieval establishment in 1253 and this original function are of historic and	The Site is located within the wider rural landscape in which the asset sits; however, the asset is entirely outside the ZTV.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>archaeological interest. The priory was restored 1906 by J.T. Micklethwaite, Architect, for R.H. Balston; this association further adds to the historic interest. The Priory, of Augustinian Canons was founded 1253 by Sir John Mansell and dissolved in 1536 and provide physical evidence of religious settlement and organisation. The dissolution of the priory and the is subsequent use as a Farmhouse, becoming progressively more ruinous, is illustrative of the impact of the dissolution on religious settlements. Remains include the foundations and remains of cloisters to north, the church (of St. Mary the Virgin and St. Nicholas) beyond that and further still the Gate House and Holy Well, as well as 3 fishponds (1 a moat to the south-west). The Priory is noted to have been used as a storage base by smuggling</p>	<p>The priory is located within private grounds which are entirely surrounded by extensive woodland plantations to the north, west and east. Site observations confirmed no inter-visibility between the Priory and the Site owing to the intervening extensive woodlands to the north and east of the priory, which define its private grounds. This is further demonstrated by prepared visualisations (see Annex 2, View 4H. The location of the View 4H is shown as Viewpoint 4 on GM12014 003-006 Heritage Viewpoint Locations within Annex 3). Notable views are to the south, away from the Site, over Romney Marsh.</p>	



<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		gangs, particularly the Ransley gang in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. The asset derives its significance from its architectural and historic interest. The setting is defined by its position within the agricultural landscape and it is surrounded by woodland.	Owing to these factors and the lack of any tangible association between the asset and the Site, land within the Site does not contribute to an understanding of the significance of the asset and the Project would not affect the appreciation of the asset's archaeological, historic and architectural interests. The asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	
1018878 /1084377 Monks Horton Priory	2.02km north-east	The asset derives its significance from its archaeological and historic interest from its origins as a 12 <sup>th</sup> century Cluniac Priory and through later alteration. The Foundation of the Priory was confirmed by Papal Bull in 1144. There are ruins of a 12 <sup>th</sup> century church. The west range is of an earlier 12 <sup>th</sup> century date and	The ZTV identifies that there would be no intervisibility between the asset and the Site. Due to the assets position in the landscape and the lack of intervisibility between the Site and the asset, it is judged that the asset does not derive significance from the	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		was re- modelled in the 14 <sup>th</sup> century. There are late 16 <sup>th</sup> century additions. The fabric holds evidence of previous phases of alteration and development which are illustrative of religious settlement. The building was restored and further extended and additions 1912-14 by G. Hornblower. Ragstone with ashlar dressings. 16 <sup>th</sup> century addition with flint ground-floor and close-studded first floor to north. The setting is defined by its position in the wider agricultural landscape, to the north-west of Moorstock. The immediate setting is enclosed by wooded boundaries.	land within the Site and that those aspects of the current setting from which the asset does derive significance from would be conserved. No impact to the significance of the scheduled monument/ listed building is anticipated as a result of the Project and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	
<b>Grade I listed building</b>				
1233281 Mersham Manor	1.42km north	The significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest. The manor dates from the early to mid-14 <sup>th</sup> century and was altered in the late 18 <sup>th</sup> and	The Site is located within the wider rural landscape in which the asset sits. The asset lies at the edge of the ZTV and the Project has the potential	<b>Yes</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>extended mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is of Ragstone construction which is painted to entrance elevation and extended with ragstone (part painted) with red brick dressings. Plain tiled roof. The hall house plan.</p> <p>The setting is defined by its position at the southern extent of Mersham and to the north of The Forstal, with the southern extent of its associated garden tunnelled by the existing railway line.</p>	to impact on the significance of the asset as a result of introducing change to its setting. The asset is therefore scoped in for further assessment.	
1054042 Church of St Mary	790m east	<p>The asset derives significance from architectural and historic interest as a Parish church with medieval origins. The church retains fabric of late 11<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> century phases of works and was restored mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The church is of Ragstone construction, with plain tile roofs. West tower, nave, chancel, continuous north chapel and north aisle, north porch, north</p>	<p>The ZTV identifies that there would be no intervisibility between the asset and the Site. Due to the assets position in the landscape and the lack of intervisibility between the Site and the asset, it is judged that the asset derives significance from the land within the Site only in terms of</p>	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>vestry to tower.</p> <p>The setting is defined by the churches position at the southern end of Stone Hill, to the south of Ashford Road, and surrounded by densely wooded landscape to the south and west.</p>	<p>general landscape context; and that those aspects setting that contribute to its significance from would be conserved. No impact is therefore predicted as a result of the Project, and it is scoped out of further assessment.</p>	
1071165 Church of St Mary	1.26km to north-east	<p>Parish church. 11<sup>th</sup> century, extended 13<sup>th</sup> century; restored with rebuilt west tower and vestry 1881. Ragstone with plain tiled roof; timbered porch. Chancel with north chapel and south vestry, nave with north aisle, west tower and south porch.</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its historic and architectural interest.</p> <p>The setting is defined by its position within the southern extent of Smeeth, its association with the graveyard, and surrounded by a number of</p>	<p>The asset lies entirely outside the ZTV. Due to its semi-urban position and the lack of intervisibility between the Site and the asset, no impact on the listed building is predicted as a result of the Project and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		post-medieval buildings.		
1071208 Church of St Martin	820m south-east	<p>11<sup>th</sup> century (Saxo-Norman) origin; chancel extended 13<sup>th</sup> century; chapel and aisles 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century. Tower 1507-1557 (evidence of wills), battlements 1911. Restored 1876 (with later work) by Sir Arthur Blomfield. Ragstone, squared and hammer-dressed to tower. Plain tiled roofs.</p> <p>The church derives its significance from its historic and architectural interest.</p> <p>The setting is defined by its position in the Aldington Church Conservation Area and surrounded by a number of post-medieval listed buildings.</p>	The church lies outside the ZTV; however, some views in which the tower of the church features as a prominent built feature would experience change. The Site is located within the wider landscape of the asset. The Project has the potential to impact on the asset as a result of change to its setting and the asset is scoped in for further assessment.	<b>Yes</b>
1276693 Church of St John The Baptist	1.24km north-west	<p>Parish church. 12<sup>th</sup> century origin, expanded 13<sup>th</sup> century with 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century fenestration. 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century vestry. Ragstone with plain tiled roof. Chancel and south chapel, nave with</p>	The church lies on the edge of the ZTV and the Site is located within the wider landscape of the asset. It is judged that the Project has potential	<b>Yes</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>south aisle and tower and south porch. Three stage south western tower with triple offset clasping buttress and short shingled spire with weather vane. Clock on west face dated 1886. The building derives its significance from its historic and architectural interest.</p> <p>Its setting is defined by its position adjacent to Mersham Manor, at the southern extent of Mersham.</p>	<p>to impact the asset as a result of change to its setting and the church is therefore scoped in for further assessment.</p>	
1233748 Mersham Le Hatch	2.08km north	<p>Country house. 1762-1766, interiors completed 1772, altered 1827 and 1872. Robert Adam for Sir Wyndham (and Sir Edward) Knatchbull. Red brick with Portland stone dressings and slate roof. In plan a large rectangular block linked by narrow, straight balustraded corridors to rectangular flanking wings, with service court beyond to east. Hipped roof with 2 pedimented dormers (added 1827) and stacks to left and to</p>	<p>Mersham Le Hatch is entirely outside the ZTV, with principal views to the north over parkland; and more restricted views to the south over gardens contained by parkland trees. That small part of the park within the ZTV (southeast corner) would not impact on the setting of the building. It has no functional, historical or</p>	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		right. Regular fenestration of 7 bays. Its setting is provided by Hatch Park.	visual connection to land within the Site.  No impact on the listed building is anticipated as a result of the Project and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	
1071194 Church of St Rumwold	2.40km south	Bonnington Parish church. 12 <sup>th</sup> century, nave rebuilt 13 <sup>th</sup> /14 <sup>th</sup> century. Ragstone with timber framed and brick infill porch and weather boarded turret, with plain tiled roof and leaded turret roof. Chancel and nave with western turret and northern porch. Offset buttresses, repaired with brick, to western end, with double hollow chamfered western doorway with drip mould. 15 <sup>th</sup> and 16 <sup>th</sup> century additions and architectural detailing.  Its setting is defined by its isolated position in a small churchyard, some 700m to the south of	The church is entirely outside the ZTV and has no functional, historical or visual connection to land within the Site.  No impact on the listed building is anticipated as a result of the Project and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		the village and within a wider agricultural landscape. Immediately to the north of the Royal Military Canal scheduled monument.		
1233902 Church of St Mary	3.08km northwest	<p>Sevington with Finberry Parish church. 12<sup>th</sup> century, extended 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century, restored 1877 and 1936. Ragstone with plain tiled roof, with timber framed porch and shingled spire. Chancel and south chapel, nave and south aisle with south porch, western tower. Two stage tower with double offset corner buttresses. Broach spire. 15<sup>th</sup> century architectural details to Nave; and 16<sup>th</sup> century to south chapel.</p> <p>Its setting is defined by its position within a small churchyard and its relationship with Court Lodge to the southwest, within the wider context of extensive modern built development.</p>	<p>The church is entirely outside the ZTV, although some intervisibility is identified from the area surrounding the churchyard. However, any views from this area are defined by the separation of the asset from the Site by extensive intervening modern built development as part of Sevington International Border Facility. It has no functional, historical or visual connection to land within the Site. No impact on the listed building is anticipated as a result of the Project and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	<b>No</b>



<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
1362667 Church of St Michael	3.95km west	<p>Kingsnorth Church.</p> <p>Largely 15<sup>th</sup> century but with some earlier work. Built of Kentish ragstone. Chancel, nave, south porch and square west tower with brick buttresses and octagonal turret. Interior has crown post roof. The churchyard contains 18<sup>th</sup> century skull, cherub, hourglass, heavenly trumpet and Book of Judgement motif headstones.</p> <p>The building derives its significance from its historic and architectural interest.</p> <p>Its setting is defined by its position within Kingsnorth village, in a wooded situation; and its relationship with other historic buildings in the village.</p>	<p>The church is entirely outside the ZTV and has no functional, historical or visual connection to land within the Site.</p> <p>No impact on the listed building is anticipated as a result of the Project and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	<b>No</b>
1344223 Westenhanger Manor	3.87km east	<p>Castle or fortified house, now partly ruinous. 14<sup>th</sup> century, early and late 16<sup>th</sup> century and late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century; restored in 1980s. 14<sup>th</sup></p>	<p>The asset is entirely outside the ZTV and has no functional, historical or visual connection to land within the</p>	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>century walls of coursed ragstone. Front elevation of house red brick in Flemish bond, left gable end and rear elevation red brick, largely in header bond. Plain tile roof. Rectangular plan (courtyard 130 feet across), with circular bastions to west and north- east corners, and rectangular bastion to south-east. Rectangular tower to centre of each side to north, south and east. Gateway to centre of west side. Formerly continuous range of buildings to each side of courtyard; 16<sup>th</sup> century fragments remain to north-west corner. Early 16<sup>th</sup> century L-plan house to north- east corner, (probably for Sir Edward Poynings before 1521. Ruins: Largely 14<sup>th</sup> century. Curtain wall continues south from east end of main range of house. West curtain wall continues north from gateway, standing to height of about 4 metres. Licence to crenellate</p>	<p>Site.                      No impact on the listed building is anticipated as a result of the Project and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>granted 1343 to John de Kiriell. Extensive work by Sir Edward Poyning before 1521 and by Sir Thomas Smythe 1585-91 (little of Smith's work remains). Castle largely demolished in 1701 for building materials.</p> <p>Its setting is defined by associated listed buildings (1045888), scheduled remains (1020761), and its position within the agricultural landscape, albeit restricted to the north by the railway and M20 beyond.</p>		
1045888 Barns At Westenhanger Manor	3.75km east	<p>Two conjoined barns. 16<sup>th</sup> century, in two periods. Galleted ragstone; east-west, range roughly coursed, north-south range evenly coursed in small blocks. Plain tile roofs. East-west range, with second range running north from east gable end, forming L-plan. East-west range: 16<sup>th</sup> century or earlier. North-south range: later 16<sup>th</sup> century. Staggered butt purlins</p>	<p>The asset is entirely outside the ZTV and has no functional, historical or visual connection to land within the Site.</p> <p>No impact on the listed building is anticipated as a result of the Project and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>(18<sup>th</sup> century) in short bay- lengths to central section. 19<sup>th</sup> century clasped-purlin roof to west end. 11-bay hammer-beam roof to north-south range.</p> <p>Its setting is defined by associated listed buildings (1344223), scheduled remains (1020761), and its position within the agricultural landscape, albeit restricted to the north by the railway and M20 beyond.</p>		
1232793 Church of St Mary	3.78km northeast	<p>Brabourne Parish church. Late 12<sup>th</sup> century on a considerable scale, due to ownership of Horton Priory, with 13<sup>th</sup> century south aisle, 14<sup>th</sup> century chapel, 15<sup>th</sup> century fenestration and top to tower. Restored late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Flint, with ragstone, with plain tiled roof. Nave with west tower, south aisle and north porch. Chancel with south chapel. Three stage west tower, the top stage a 15<sup>th</sup> century rebuilding in squared</p>	<p>The church and village is entirely outside the ZTV and has no functional, historical or visual connection to land within the Site. No impact on the listed building is anticipated as a result of the Project and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>ragstone. Large 5 times offset buttresses to south.</p> <p>Its setting is defined by its position on the south side of the small village, in a wooded situation, with rising ground between this and the Site; and its relationship with other historic buildings in the village.</p>		
1185079 Church Of St Mary Magdalene	4.35km southwest	<p>Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Ruckinge. Parish church. 12<sup>th</sup> century origin, tower rebuilt 13<sup>th</sup> century, arcade and fenestration mainly 14<sup>th</sup> century, 15<sup>th</sup> century alterations. Ragstone with plain tiled roof, with timber north porch and leaded spire. Chancel, north chapel, nave with aisles, western tower and north porch. Two stage western tower, the upper section 13<sup>th</sup> century with spire on 12<sup>th</sup> century lower stage, with offset corner buttresses and south-western angle vice.</p>	<p>The church and village are entirely outside the ZTV and has no functional, historical or visual connection to land within the Site. No impact on the listed building is anticipated as a result of the Project and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		Its setting is defined by its position within Ruckinge village, in a wooded situation, with rising ground to the north; and its relationship with other historic buildings in the village.		
1275459 Church of St Mary	4.54km north	Wye with Hinxhill Parish church. 13 <sup>th</sup> century. 14 <sup>th</sup> century north chapel and aisle spire; rebuilt 1797; general restoration 1881. Ragstone with red brick porch and buttresses. Plain tiled roof and shingled spire. Chancel with north chapel, nave and north aisle, western tower and south porch. Single stage tower with large offset diagonal buttresses, and with broach spired. Its setting is defined by its position within Hinxhill village, with open views to the north; and its relationship with other historic buildings in the village.	The church and village are entirely outside the ZTV and has no functional, historical or visual connection to land within the Site. No impact on the listed building is anticipated as a result of the Project and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>
Grade II* listed building				
1233498	560m	House. 17 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier, clad and	The Site is located within the wider	<b>Yes</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
Stonegreen Hall	north	<p>extended 1704 and 1712 for the Mantell family. Timber framed core in part tile hung to rear, extended with red and blue brick on ragstone base, with plain tiled roof. L-shaped extensions to core.</p> <p>The building derives its significance from its architectural and historic interest.</p> <p>The setting of the building is defined by its position within a small nucleation to the south of Mersham, set within the wider agricultural landscape.</p>	<p>agricultural landscape of the asset. The building lies outside the ZTV, although as The Project would be seen from within the immediate surroundings of the asset; and given the relative proximity of the Site, the Project has the potential to impact on the asset as a result of change to its setting. It is therefore scoped in for further assessment.</p>	
1233761 Stonelees	65m south	<p>House. 15<sup>th</sup> century, rebuilt 16<sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and exposed panelled framing on ground floor with red brick infill, and close-studding on 1<sup>st</sup> floor with plaster infill. With some 20<sup>th</sup> century alterations.</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest.</p>	<p>The Project would not result in any physical impacts to this asset or its curtilage. The Site is located within the wider agricultural landscape of the asset and the building and part of its grounds are located within the ZTV. The Project therefore has the</p>	<b>Yes</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		The setting is defined by its position as a nucleated settlement to the north of Aldington Frith. It is set in a wider agricultural landscape.	potential to impact on the asset as a result of change to its setting and the asset is scoped in for further assessment.	
1362798 Evegate Manor	530m north	Originally a manor house, later farmhouse, now house. Remains of early 14 <sup>th</sup> century open hall and service end with contemporary south western crosswing. Early 16 <sup>th</sup> century south-western wing first floor and roof and early 16 <sup>th</sup> century north eastern wall which is now internal. Northern range extensively refurbished in early 17 <sup>th</sup> century and south-eastern range added in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Circa 1965 refenestration. Two parallel ranges and south-western crosswing. The building derives its significance from its architectural and historic interest.  The setting is defined by its position in the wider agricultural landscape, which is restricted by the	The Site is located within the wider agricultural landscape of the asset. The building itself lies outside the ZTV, although the grounds to the south are within the ZTV. Construction vehicles will also use Station Road to the north. The Project therefore has the potential to impact on the asset as a result of change to its setting and the asset is scoped in for further assessment.	<b>Yes</b>



<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		M20 to the north and the railway line to the south		
1071209 Court Lodge Farmhouse	730m south-east	<p>Farmhouse incorporating remains of Archiepiscopal hunting lodge. 14<sup>th</sup> century, much extended c.1500 and altered early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Ragstone, with some brick dressings and repairs, with plain tiled roofs.</p> <p>The significance is derived from the buildings historic and architectural interest.</p> <p>The setting is defined by its position in the Aldington Church Conservation Area and surrounded by a number of post-medieval listed buildings, including its position immediately to the north of Church of St Martin and within Aldington Church Conservation Area.</p>	<p>The Site is located within the wider agricultural landscape context of the asset. However, The asset falls entirely outside the ZTV and site observations confirmed that due to intervening vegetation and buildings, no views of the house were possible from on the Site (see Annex 1 Plate 1). Visualisations prepared from the PRoW to the east of the monument (see Annex 2, View3H. The location of the View 3H is shown as Viewpoint 3 on GM12014 003-006 Heritage Viewpoint Locations within Annex 3) demonstrate the subtle elevation enjoyed by the asset and confirm that</p>	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
			<p>the Project would not be visible in views towards the asset from this position.</p> <p>No acoustic impacts to are predicted owing to factors of distance and attenuation.</p> <p>The farmstead is located on the east side of Church Lane, with the principal elevation facing north-west onto the yard. Within the yard are several large outbuildings and barns, two of which are listed at Grade II and others which comprise modern corrugated sheds.</p> <p>The immediate surrounding agricultural landscape contributes primarily to the significance of the building by providing context and an</p>	

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
			<p>understanding of its historic role and function with the landscape. However, the lack of historic association between land within the Site and the farmhouse coupled with the lack of intervisibility are such that factors which contribute most strongly to the setting of the asset, such as the relationship with the church and the site of the Archbishop's Palace, will remain intact.</p> <p>Consequently, it is judged that the Project would not impact the asset as a result of change to its setting and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	
1184521 Ruffyn's Hill	680m south-	House. 16 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier, altered early 17 <sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and clad with red	The Site is located within the wider landscape of the asset, although the	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
Farmhouse and walls projecting	east	<p>brick, in part in English bond, with some ragstone walling. Plain tiled roof. Hall house plan in origin. Two storeys on plinth, with hipped roof with gablets (half-hipped to left) with stack clusters to left and projecting and offset to end right.</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its historic and agricultural interest.</p> <p>The setting is defined by its position as a nucleated farmstead tot the south of the Aldington Church Conservation Area, surrounded by a number of listed buildings which are part of the Ruffyn farmstead.</p>	<p>asset is outside the ZTV.</p> <p>The immediate surrounding agricultural landscape to the farmstead is judged to contribute to an appreciation of the significance of the building by providing context and an understanding of its historic role and function within the landscape.</p> <p>The Site forms part of the wider rural landscape to farmstead although distance and lack of historic association between the Site and the asset limits any contribution made to understanding or appreciating significance.</p> <p>Site observations confirmed that no views of the house were possible from within the Site. Visualisations 27</p>	

Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary				
NHLE Reference Name	Distance / Direction from Site	Summary of Significance	Step 1 Assessment	Taken forward
			<p>and 28 prepared as part of <b>ES Volume 2, Chapter 8: Landscape and Views (Doc Ref. 5.2)</b> and indicative of views within the vicinity of the asset indicate that only very limited elements of the eastern extent of the Project are visible from this general area.</p> <p>Due to the intervening distance, no acoustic impacts to the setting of the asset are predicted.</p> <p>The Project would not impact the viewer's ability to understand and appreciate the significance of the asset's historic and architectural interests, within the wider landscape context. Consequently, it is judged that the Project would not impact the</p>	

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
			asset as a result of change to its setting and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	
1184555 Cobb's Hall	340m south	<p>House. Circa 1525-1530, altered early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed, close- studded and exposed with plaster and painted brick infill, with red brick to return and ragstone, red brick and some tile hanging to rear and right return elevations. Plain tiled roof.</p> <p>The building derives its significance from its architectural and historical interest.</p> <p>The setting is defined by its nucleated setting to the south of Clapp Hill, within the wider agricultural landscape.</p>	<p>Cobb's Hall is located to the south of Roman Road, set back within private grounds which are completely screened by extensive mature vegetation which bounds the property such that no views from the road of the house or grounds are possible.</p> <p>This provides definite enclosure to the asset and a sense of privacy and intimacy. The wider surrounding landscape of the asset, including the Site, is not assessed as being an element of setting which adds to an appreciation of significance.</p> <p>The asset lies outside the ZTV and</p>	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
			<p>Visualisation 27 prepared as part of <b>ES Volume 2, Chapter 8: Landscape and Views (Doc Ref. 5.2)</b> of the ES, indicative of views within the vicinity of the asset, shows that only very limited elements of the eastern extent of the Project are visible from the general area, which could be experienced on approach to the asset from Roman Road.</p> <p>No acoustic impacts are predicted.</p> <p>The Project would not affect the appreciation of the asset's historic and architectural interests as a Medieval Hall which retains fine internal detailing, nor elements of setting which contribute to its significance. Therefore, the asset is</p>	

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
			scoped out of further assessment.	
1185326 Lodge House	1.29km to north	<p>Circa 1500 and extended 17<sup>th</sup> century and late 18<sup>th</sup> century and 1920's. Timber framed and clad with galletted ragstone and red and blue brick and extended with timber frame with red brick and mathematical tiling. Plain tiled roof. Wealden plan, now completely enclosed by later cladding and extensions. Main elevation: C18, with mathematical tiling and red brick.</p> <p>The building derives its significance from its architectural and historical interest.</p> <p>The setting is defined by its rural position in the wider agricultural landscape, to the south of Smeeth, with a woodland set to the east.</p>	<p>The asset lies on the edge of the ZTV, although no views are predicted from the south-facing main elevation. Views of the Project would be limited to those from the garden to the south, heavily filtered by trees within the grounds of the asset, where the viewer would be facing away from the building. There would be no views on the approach along the driveway from Plain Road. No impact is therefore judged to occur on the listed building from the Project as a result of changes to its setting and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	<b>No</b>
1233497	1.45km to	Barn. Early to mid-14 <sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed	The asset lies on the edge of the	<b>No</b>



<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
Barn about 30m North-west of Marsham Manor	north	and weatherboarded on ragstone base, with ragstone and red brick cladding to rear elevations. Plain tiled roof. Hipped roof with hipped streys to left and to right. The building derives its significance from its architectural and historical interest. The setting is defined by its position to the south of Marsham, within the group of listed buildings around Marsham Manor.	ZTV. Due to the assets position in the semi-urban landscape and its defined setting within the group of buildings around Marsham Manor, filtered views of the Project from its vicinity would not be judged to impact its setting and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	
1276324 Newhouse	1.74km to north	House. Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century with 17 <sup>th</sup> century core. Red and blue brick and ragstone, with plain tiled roof. Two storeys, attic and basement with ragstone plinth, plat band and moulded wooden modillion eaves cornice to hipped roof with 2 gabled and central segmental dormer and stacks to end left and to right. The building derives its significance from its architectural and historical interest.	The building is set outside ZTV. Due to the asset's position in the semi-urban landscape and the lack of intervisibility between the Site and the asset, no impact on the listed building is anticipated as a result of the Project and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		The setting of the building is defined by its position within the northern extent of Mersham, in a urban position.		
1276466 Mill House/ Swanton Mill	1.1km to north- west	Mill and mill-house. 15 <sup>th</sup> century to mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and clad with red brick and extended with timber framing clad with weatherboarding. Plain tiled roof with slated gables. 15 <sup>th</sup> century 3 bay hall house, the 2 storey service end utilised as mill, with wheel attached to gable end, the wheel housed in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century by timber extension. 16 <sup>th</sup> century 3 bay lobby entry house attached to west of original house, fronted by 18 <sup>th</sup> century range to north. Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century extensions to mill buildings to south and to east. Mill house: 18 <sup>th</sup> century weatherboarding. Two storeys with hipped roof and stacks to end left and rear centre right.	The asset lies outside the ZTV. Due to the asset's position in the rural landscape and the lack of intervisibility between the Site and the asset, no impact on the listed building is anticipated as a result of the Project and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>The buildings significance is derived from its historic and architectural interest.</p> <p>The setting of the mill is defined by its remote position within the agricultural landscape, surrounded by a small woodland.</p>		
1276692 Bower Farmhouse	1.13km to north	<p>House. Circa 1500, altered 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and clad with red and blue brick and rendered with tile hanging on 1st floor to front elevation. Extended with red and blue brick (in part English bond) with tile hung outshots. Plain tiled roof. Hall house with cross wing passage in origin.</p> <p>The farmhouse derives its significance from its architectural and historical interest.</p> <p>The buildings setting is defined by its position within the south-eastern outskirts of Mersham, within a residential area.</p>	The asset lies outside the ZTV. Due to the assets position in the semi-urban landscape and the lack of intervisibility between the Site and the asset, no impact on the listed building is anticipated as a result of the Project and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>
Registered Park and Garden				

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
1001291 Hatch Park	1.38m to north	<p>A mid 18<sup>th</sup> century landscape park accompanying a country house built by Robert Adam. Associated with Mersham-Le-Hatch, a Grade I listed building.</p> <p>The area is defined by a mixture of gardens, pleasure grounds, a park, and kitchen gardens. The asset derives its significance from its historic interest.</p> <p>The setting is defined by the parks position in the wider agricultural landscape, with the boundaries comprising woodland (Spring Wood, Bockhanger Wood to the west, Barrack Wood to the east), a deer park to the north and the M20 to the south.</p>	The asset lies almost entirely outside the ZTV, although as the south-eastern part of the park falls within the edge of the ZTV, it is scoped into further assessment.	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Conservation Area</b>				
- Aldington Clap Hill	195m south-east	The Conservation Area focuses on the historic village centre of Clap Hill around the junction of Roman Road and Frith Road. It contains three	The Conservation Area is of historic significance and contains a number of listed buildings. The asset lies outside	<b>Yes</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		Grade II listed buildings which date from the 17 <sup>th</sup> century onwards and which collectively contribute to the historic integrity of the area. Clap Hill represents a linear settlement developed along a historic road, the relationship with the road network influencing the grain of the settlement.	the ZTV, although given its proximity to the Site and as this was raised in consultation the asset is scoped into further assessment.	
- Aldington Church	460m south-east	The Conservation Area focuses on the historic manorial centre of Aldington, which is separate to the village centre, which is located west at Clap Hill, as a result of the village being affected by the Black Death in the Medieval period. Church Hill lies on high ground which descends to the north. However, views out from Church Lane, which is slightly sunken, are restricted by the buildings which sit elevated above the road and by intervening vegetation	Small parts of the Conservation Area lie within the ZTV. It is of historic significance and contains a number of listed buildings. The Project has the potential to impact on the asset as a result of change to its setting and the asset is scoped into further assessment.	<b>Yes</b>
-	1.73km	The Conservation Area boundary incorporates	The Conservation Area is of historic	<b>Yes</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
Smeeth	north	<p>the historic core of the village, which is focused on the Grade I listed Church of St Mary which dates to the 11<sup>th</sup> century and the surrounding buildings along Church Road which are of 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century in date (several of which are listed at Grade II), Smeeth Hill House (Grade II listed) to the east and the immediate surrounding fields.</p> <p>Due to distance and lack of historic association it is considered that the Site is not an element of the wider, extended setting of the Conservation Area which contributes to an understanding of its significance</p>	significance and contains a number of listed buildings. The asset lies partly within the ZTV and therefore the Project has the potential to impact on the asset as a result of change to its setting. Consequently, the asset is scoped into further assessment.	
- Bilsington	2.68km south	The Conservation Area holds historic and architectural interest. The village dates back to the Saxon period and is first recorded as Bilsvitone in the Domesday Book of 1086. The Conservation Area boundary incorporates the	The Conservation Area is of historic significance and contains a number of listed buildings. The ZTV suggests minimal intervisibility between the asset and the Project, although this	<b>Yes</b>

<b>Table 4.1: Designated Heritage Assets (excluding Grade II listed buildings) within 5km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance / Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Step 1 Assessment</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>historic core of the village, which is focused on the crossroads in the centre of the village</p> <p>The Conservation Area is located within an undulating landscape which slopes southwards towards Romney Marsh, with open views out across the marsh and encompassing distinctive stone churches which are prominent features within the landscape to the south.</p>	<p>was raised in S. 42 consultation and is therefore scoped into further assessment.</p>	
- Mersham	1.56km to north	<p>The Conservation Area holds historic and architectural interest. The village dates back to the Saxon period and is mentioned in the Domesday Book. The Conservation Area is focused on The Street, at the northern end the dispersed village. The main road and properties are bound by shrub and hedgerows. Buildings are predominantly of red brick.</p>	<p>The Conservation Area is of historic significance and contains a number of listed buildings. The ZTV suggests limited intervisibility between the southern part of the Conservation Area and the Project, although this was raised in S. 42 consultation and is therefore scoped into further assessment.</p>	<b>Yes</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
1233284 Stonegreen Cottage	440m to north	House. Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Red and blue brick on ragstone with plain tiled roof. One storey and attic on ragstone plinth. 20 <sup>th</sup> century block to rear. The building derives its significance from its architectural and historic interest. The setting is defined by its association with Stonegreen Hall, and position in the wider agricultural landscape.	The ZTV indicates patchy intervisibility in this area. Due to the scale and type of the Project and the proximity of the asset, it is considered that there is the potential for impact to this asset through change to its setting, during construction and operation. It is therefore scoped in for further assessment.	<b>Yes</b>
1071180 Evegate Mill	100m west (to north of Site)	Mill with wheel. 1862. Red brick and timber framed, and weather boarded with plain tiled roof. Three storeys and garret. The building derives its significance from its architectural and historic interest.	The ZTV indicates little intervisibility with the Project. However, the Site is located within the landscape setting of the asset and due to the scale and type of the Project it is considered that there is the	<b>Yes</b>



**Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary**

NHLE Reference Name	Distance/ Direction from Site	Summary of Significance	Potential Impact	Taken forward
		The setting is defined by its association with Evegate Millhouse, and position in the wider agricultural landscape.	potential for impact to this asset through change to its setting, during construction and operation. It is therefore scoped in for further assessment.	
1185369 Evegate Millhouse	100m west (to the north of the Site)	<p>Mill House. Early 18<sup>th</sup> century exterior. Painted brick on galletted ragstone extended with painted brick, with plain tiled roof.</p> <p>The building derives its significance from its architectural and historic interest.</p> <p>The setting is defined by its association with Evegate Mill, and position in the wider agricultural landscape.</p>	Similar to the nearby Evegate Mill (above), the ZTV indicates little intervisibility with the Project. However, the Site is located within the landscape setting of the asset and due to the scale and type of the Project it is considered that there is the potential for impact to this asset through change to its setting, during construction and operation. It is therefore scoped in for further assessment.	<b>Yes</b>
1185387	106m to west	Stable/outbuilding. 18 <sup>th</sup> century.	As above.	<b>Yes</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
Stable/Outbuilding about 20 yards North-west of Evegata Mill House		<p>Timber framed on ragstone base, with plain tiled roof. Listed for group value.</p> <p>The building derives its significance from its architectural and historic interest.</p> <p>The setting is defined by its association with Evegata Mill, and position in the wider agricultural landscape.</p>		
1071249 The Old Cottage	25m east	<p>House. 16<sup>th</sup> century or earlier.</p> <p>Timber framed and exposed with painted brick infill, underbuilt with painted ragstone and clad and extended with painted brick.</p> <p>Plain tiled roof. Four and a half-framed bays.</p> <p>The building derives its significance from its architectural</p>	<p>The ZTV intervisibility with the Project. The Site is located within the landscape setting of the asset and due to the scale and type of the Project it is considered that there is the potential for impact to this asset through change to its setting, during construction and</p>	<b>Yes</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		and historic interest. The setting is defined by its position in the wider agricultural landscape. It is slightly framed by trees.	operation. It is therefore scoped in for further assessment.	
1184459 Goldwell	30m east	House. 16 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier, extended and clad 17 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and part exposed with red brick infill, part clad with red brick and tile hanging. Extended with red and blue chequered brick. The building derives its significance from its architectural and historic interest. The building is set back from the main road, within a parcel of land, bound by trees.	The ZTV indicates limited intervisibility with the Project from the asset itself. However, the Site is located within the landscape setting of the asset and due to the scale and type of the Project it is considered that there is the potential for impact to this asset through change to its setting, during construction and operation. It is therefore scoped in for further assessment.	<b>Yes</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
1362779 Forehead Farmhouse	335m east	<p>House. Circa 1700. Ragstone, with red brick and gables, with plain tiled roof. Included for group value with Oak House.</p> <p>The building derives its significance from its architectural and historic interest.</p> <p>The setting is defined by its position set back from Church Lane, within an agricultural landscape as part of a small, nucleated settlement with Oak House. Its principal elevation faces south-east, away from its historic farmyard and associated outbuildings. This elevation overlooks a lawned garden the limits of which are defined by a hedgerow which separates the</p>	<p>The Site lies within the landscape setting of the asset, but the ZTV indicates no intervisibility with the Project is not visible in views on approach to the asset along Church Lane nor its driveway, owing to undulating and rising agricultural land to the west. Principal views from the asset are to the east and south-east, away from the Site and including the church tower of St Martin at Aldington.</p> <p>No impact upon the asset has been identified in <b>ES Volume 4, Appendix 16.2: Glint and Glare Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)</b>.</p> <p>Noise levels experienced by Forehead Farmhouse</p>	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		residential grounds from the surrounding agricultural fields. The surrounding gardens provide the house with its domestic character and allow an understanding of its historic and architectural interests.	(represented by 'NSR 39 Forehead Farm' in ES <b>Volume 2, Chapter 14: Noise, (Doc Ref. 5.2)</b> ) would not result in significant noise effects. Land within the Site is not visually or historically connected to the asset. It forms part of the landscape setting of the asset, although the Project would not affect the viewer's ability to appreciate the significance of the asset in relation to elements that contribute most strongly to its setting.	
1300185 Old Chestnut House	600m south-east	House, sometime cottage pair. Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Red and blue chequered brick with plain tiled roof. Two storeys and attic on	Chestnut House is orientated to front Church Lane to the west, its principal elevation orientated towards the road. Its gardens	<b>No</b>

**Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary**

NHLE Reference Name	Distance/ Direction from Site	Summary of Significance	Potential Impact	Taken forward
		<p>ragstone and brick plinth with hipped roof, central stack and two hipped dormers.</p> <p>The building derives its significance from its architectural and historic interest.</p> <p>The farmhouse is located within Aldington Church Conservation Area and contributes to the special character and appearance of the Conservation Area, being one of several buildings constructed from ragstone which together, provide strong local distinctiveness and which form a cluster of historic buildings located at the former historic core of the settlement.</p>	<p>are to the north-west, which are bounded by a mature treeline which screens the building from views from the north.</p> <p>The asset lies outside the ZTV.</p> <p>The Project would not be seen in conjunction with the building nor visible within its backdrop. It would not affect an appreciation of the asset's historic and architectural interests as building of simple vernacular character and its role as part of a historic group of buildings. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	
1071215	610m south-east	House. Dated 1734, but earlier	Street Farmhouse is orientated	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
Street Farmhouse		<p>core reported. Red and blue brick on ragstone base with plain tiled roof.</p> <p>The building derives its significance from its architectural and historic interest.</p> <p>The building is set within the Aldington Church Conservation Area, and contributes to its special character and appearance, being one of several buildings constructed from ragstone which together, provide strong local distinctiveness and which form a cluster of historic buildings located at the former historic core of the settlement.</p>	<p>to front Church Lane to the west, its principal elevation interacting with the road. Its gardens sit to its north and south. Beyond the northern garden, a tree belt screens the building from the north and north-east. The Project would form part of the wider landscape setting of the asset but would not be seen in conjunction with the building nor visible within its backdrop. It would not affect an appreciation of the asset's historic and architectural interests as building of simple vernacular character and its role as part of a historic group of buildings. The Project would not cause harm to the</p>	

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
			asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	
1071211 Church Farmhouse	645m south-east	<p>The farmhouse was likely originally a Wealdon hall house type with one end rebuilt and extended in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The building is timber framed with hung tiles on a ragstone base with a plain tiled roof.</p> <p>The house is set within the Aldington Church Conservation Area and contributes to its special character, being one of several buildings constructed from ragstone which together, provide strong local distinctiveness and signify the core of the earlier settlement. The building derives its</p>	<p>Church Farmhouse is located east of Church Lane, accessed via a farm track to its south. The building sits elevated above Church Lane, its principal elevation facing eastwards over the road. Its gardens sit to its north and west. Directly to its east is the Grade II listed Tickner Cottage, a later 16<sup>th</sup> century timber framed cottage.</p> <p>The Project would form part of the wider landscape setting of the asset but would not be seen in conjunction with the building nor visible within its backdrop. It would not affect an appreciation</p>	<b>No</b>



<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		significance from its architectural and historic interest.	of the asset's historic and architectural interests as building of simple vernacular character and its role as part of a historic group of buildings. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	
1071248 Barn and 2 stable ranges attached, about 20 metres north of Bank Farmhouse	10m south	Barn and stables. 15 <sup>th</sup> century barn with 18 <sup>th</sup> century -19 <sup>th</sup> century stable/outhouses. Timber framed and clad with weather boarding on ragstone and brick base and ragstone, with red brick gable wall to stable block. The building derives its significance from its architectural and historic interest.	The Site is located within the agricultural landscape of the asset and the ZTV indicates that the Project would be visible from the asset. Due to the scale and type of the Project it is considered that there is the potential for impact to this asset through change to its setting. It is therefore scoped in for further assessment.	<b>Yes</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		Its setting is defined by its association with Bank Farmhouse, as part of a larger farmstead, set in a wider agricultural landscape.		
1362752 Bank Farmhouse and walls attached	6m south	House. 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Red brick and ragstone with plain tiled roof. The building derives its significance from its architectural and historic interest. Its setting is defined by its association with the Barn to the south and as part of a larger farmstead, set in a wider agricultural landscape.	The Site is located within the agricultural landscape of the asset and the ZTV indicates that the Project would be visible from the asset. Due to the scale and type of the Project it is considered that there is the potential for impact to this asset through change to its setting. It is therefore scoped in for further assessment.	<b>Yes</b>
1184383 Quested's Cottage	30m south	House. 16 <sup>th</sup> century, altered 1778. Timber framed and clad, with painted ragstone and tile	The Site is located within the agricultural landscape of the asset and the ZTV indicates that	<b>Yes</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>hanging with plain tiled roof. One storey and attic with hipped roof. The building derives its significance from its architectural and historic interest.</p> <p>The setting of the building is defined by its position along Frith Road, between Clap Hill and Aldington Frith in a semi-rural setting.</p>	<p>the Project would be visible from the asset. Due to the scale and type of the Project it is considered that there is the potential for impact to this asset through change to its setting. It is therefore scoped in for further assessment.</p>	
1300136 Goodwin Farmhouse	130m south	<p>House. 16<sup>th</sup> century origin altered 18<sup>th</sup> century and extended late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and clad with painted brick on ragstone base with weather board to return and tile hanging and red brick to rear elevations. The building derives its significance from its architectural</p>	<p>The Site is located within the agricultural landscape of the asset and the ZTV indicates that the Project would be visible from the asset. Due to the scale and type of the Project it is considered that there is the potential for impact to this asset through change to its setting. It</p>	<b>Yes</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		and historic interest. The setting of the building is defined by its position along Frith Road, between Clap Hill and Aldington Frith in a semi-rural setting.	is therefore scoped in for further assessment.	
1071210 Stable/Barn about 50m west o Court Lodge Farmhouse	684m to south-east	Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century, rebuilt in part early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Red and blue chequered brick with plain tiled roof. One storey with hipped roof and outshots to left and to right. Significance stems from its architectural and historic significance. The building is within the Aldington Church Conservation Area and contributes to its special character.	The asset is outside the ZTV and derives significance from the land within the Site only in terms of general landscape context. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>
1071212	840m to south-	House. 16 <sup>th</sup> century. Timber	The asset is outside the ZTV	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
Grove Cottage	east	<p>framed and cladded with tile hanging over rendered ground floor, with plain tiled roof. Hall house plan.</p> <p>Significance stems from its architectural and historic significance.</p> <p>The building is set within the Aldington Church Conservation Area, and part of the small settlement of Aldington.</p>	<p>and derives significance from the land within the Site only in terms of general landscape context.</p> <p>The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	
1071213 Former Dairy building about 25m north-west of Hogben Farmhouse	394m to east	<p>Former dairy building about 25 metres north-west of the Grade II listed Hogben Farmhouse Former dairy building. 18<sup>th</sup> century or earlier. Significance stems from its architectural and historic interests.</p>	<p>The asset is outside the ZTV and its setting is defined by its association with the Hogben Farm farmstead; it derives significance from the land within the Site only in terms of general landscape context. The Project would not cause harm to the</p>	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
			asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	
1071214 Hogben House	504m to south-east	House. 16 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier, altered 18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and clad with ragstone and red and blue brick. Significance stems from its architectural and historic interests.  The buildings setting is defined by its grouping with the other structures associated with the Hogben Farm farmstead, which is set in a nucleated position in a wider agricultural landscape.	The asset is outside the ZTV and its setting is defined by its association with other farmstead buildings; it does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>
1071216 Clap Hill House/Harold Cottages	244m to south	House pair, 18 <sup>th</sup> century in two builds. Red & blue brick and plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth to roof hipped to left, half-	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		hipped to right, with large stack with datestone to centre right and stack to rear left. Significance stems from its architectural and historic interests. The buildings setting is defined by its position at the northern outskirts of Clap Hill, in a semi-rural landscape.	the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	
1071217 Shepherds Cottage/ Shepherds House	945m to south	House pair. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and tile hung on 1st floor and red and blue chequered brick ground floor. Two storeys to triple span hipped roof with stack to left. Significance stems from its architectural and historic significance. The building's setting is defined	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>

**Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary**

NHLE Reference Name	Distance/ Direction from Site	Summary of Significance	Potential Impact	Taken forward
		by its position at the south-western outskirts of Clap Hill, in a semi-rural landscape, framed by two larger woodlands to the north-west and south-east.		
1071218 Homelands	652m to south	House. 17 <sup>th</sup> century, in two builds, probably earlier core. Red and blue brick with plain tiled roof. Two storeys. Significance stems from its architectural and historic significance. The building's setting is defined by its position at the south-western outskirts of Clap Hill, in a semi-rural landscape, framed by two larger woodlands to the north-west and south-east.	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>
1071219	36m to south	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Cast iron hand	The asset is outside the ZTV	<b>No</b>



**Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary**

NHLE Reference Name	Distance/ Direction from Site	Summary of Significance	Potential Impact	Taken forward
Hand pump about 5m west of Quested's Cottage		<p>pump on rebuilt red brick base. The asset derives its significance from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting of the building is defined by its association with Quested Cottage, along Frith Road, between Clap Hill and Aldington Frith in a semi-rural context.</p>	<p>and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	
1071220 Poulton Farmhouse	264m to south	<p>House. 15<sup>th</sup> century extended and altered 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and exposed with plaster infill and painted brick and extended with painted brick. Plain tiled roof.</p> <p>Significance stems from its architectural and historic interests.</p>	<p>The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		The setting of the building is defined by its position just off Frith Road, between Clap Hill and Aldington Frith in a semi-rural setting, as part of a farmstead.		
1071221 Goldenhurst Manor	1.82km to south	House. 17 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier, clad 18 <sup>th</sup> century, extended 1927-30. Timber framed and clad with painted ragstone and tile hung, with plain tiled roof. Two storeys. Significance stems from its architectural and historic significance. The setting of the building is defined by its association with the Goldenhurst Old House, as part of an nucleated settlement	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		within the wider agricultural landscape.		
1071222 Goldenhurst The Old House	1.8km to south	House. 16 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier. Timber framed and exposed close studding with plaster infill, and part clad with red brick. Plain tiled roof. Two parallel ranges. Significance stems from its architectural and historic significance. The setting of the building is defined by its association with the Goldenhurst Manor, as part of an nucleated settlement within the wider agricultural landscape.	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>
1071223 Copperhurst	1.22km to south-east	House. 16 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier, clad 17 <sup>th</sup> to early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and clad with red brick in English Bond and	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to	<b>No</b>

**Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary**

NHLE Reference Name	Distance/ Direction from Site	Summary of Significance	Potential Impact	Taken forward
		ragstone and plain and decorative tile hanging. Plain tiled roof. Open courtyard plan. Significance stems from its architectural and historic significance. The setting of the building is defined by its position along Knoll Hill, surrounded by several woodlands to the south and west.	the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	
1071224 Wykhurst	901m to south	House. 17 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier. Timber framed and clad with red brick and tile hanging. Plain tiled roof. Lobby entry plan. One storey and attic. Significance stems from its architectural and historic significance.	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>

**Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary**

NHLE Reference Name	Distance/ Direction from Site	Summary of Significance	Potential Impact	Taken forward
		The setting of the building is defined by its position as part of the Aldington settlement, within a semi-rural landscape.		
1071225 Barn about 20m east of Ruffyn's Hill Farmhouse	710m to south-east	Barn. 16 <sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and weatherboarded on red brick base, with ragstone to right return. Plain tiled roof. Significance stems from its architectural and historic significance. The setting is defined by its position as a nucleated farmstead tot the south of the Aldington Church Conservation Area, surrounded by a number of listed buildings as part of a farmstead.	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>
1071226	193m to south	House row and shop. 16 <sup>th</sup>	The asset is outside the ZTV	<b>No</b>

**Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary**

NHLE Reference Name	Distance/ Direction from Site	Summary of Significance	Potential Impact	Taken forward
Belarica Cottage/ Beulah		<p>century altered and extended 18<sup>th</sup> -20<sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and clad and extended with painted brick and tile hanging, with plain tiled roofs. Significance stems from its architectural and historic significance.</p> <p>The setting is defined by its position at the south-eastern outskirts of Clap Hill, surrounded by residential development.</p>	<p>and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	
1184279 Tickner Cottage	658m to south-east	<p>House. 16<sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and clad with red and blue brick and rendered on ground floor and tile hung above. Plain tiled roof.</p> <p>Significance stems from its architectural and historic</p>	<p>The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	<b>No</b>

**Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary**

NHLE Reference Name	Distance/ Direction from Site	Summary of Significance	Potential Impact	Taken forward
		significance. The building is within the Aldington Church Conservation Area, and contributes to its special interest.		
1184281 Church Hill Cottage	571m to south-east	House. Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century extended late 18 <sup>th</sup> /early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Red and blue brick and ragstone with plain tiled roof. L - shaped plan. Significance stems from its architectural and historic significance. The building is within the Aldington Church Conservation Area, and contributes to its special interest.	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>
1184334 1 and 2 Clap Hill	289m to south	House pair. 18 <sup>th</sup> century to probably earlier core. Red brick	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance	<b>No</b>

**Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary**

NHLE Reference Name	Distance/ Direction from Site	Summary of Significance	Potential Impact	Taken forward
		<p>and mathematical tile to probably timber framed core, with plain tiled roof. Lobby entry plan house in origin.</p> <p>Significance stems from its architectural and historic significance.</p> <p>The building is within the Aldington Clap Hill Conservation Area, and part of the northern extent of Clap Hill.</p>	<p>from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	
<p>1184361 By The Way</p>	<p>280m to south</p>	<p>House. 17<sup>th</sup> century or earlier, clad and extended 18<sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and rendered with tile hung return elevations. Plain tiled roof. Lobby entry plan. Significance stems from its architectural and historic significance.</p>	<p>The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	<p><b>No</b></p>



**Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary**

NHLE Reference Name	Distance/ Direction from Site	Summary of Significance	Potential Impact	Taken forward
		The building is set within the Aldington Clap Hill Conservation Area, and part of the northern extent of Clap Hill.		
1184484 Symnells and Walled Garden Forecourt	42m to west of path	House. 16 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier origin, extended 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century and re-fronted c.1800. Timber framed and clad and extended with red brick in Irregular English and Minster bonds, and front elevation rendered. Significance stems from its architectural and historic significance. The setting of the building is defined by its position along Goldwell Lane, in a semi-rural settlement within the wider	The asset falls within the ZTV and may be affected by cable trenching works and HGV use of Goldwell Lane for construction. It is judged that there is the potential for impact to this asset through change to its setting and it is therefore scoped in for further assessment.	Yes

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		agricultural landscape.		
1184539 Stable/Stock House about 20m north East of Ruffyns Hill Farmhouse	696m to south	Stable/stock house. 18 <sup>th</sup> century extended early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Ragstone with red brick dressings. Significance stems from its architectural and historic significance. The setting is defined by its position as a nucleated farmstead to the south of the Aldington Church Conservation Area, surrounded by a number of listed buildings as part of a farmstead.	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>
1300109 Little Copperhurst	1.22km to south	House. 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and tile hung on ragstone with red brick dressings on ground floor.	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>The buildings significance stems from its architectural and historic significance.</p> <p>The setting of the building is defined by its position along Knoll Hill, surrounded by several woodlands to the south and west.</p>	the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	
1300112 Pattisons Farmhouse	843m to south	<p>House pair. 16<sup>th</sup> century altered and extended early/mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and clad with painted brick and tile hanging with plain tiled roof.</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historical interest.</p> <p>Its setting is defined by its position in a semi-rural position, adjacent to a modern residential</p>	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>

**Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary**

NHLE Reference Name	Distance/ Direction from Site	Summary of Significance	Potential Impact	Taken forward
		development, and set back from the main road in a wider agricultural landscape and woodland.		
1300148 Oast House about 50m west of Poulton Farmhouse	270m to south	Oast house. Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Red brick, ragstone, and timber framed and weatherboarded, with slate roofs and tiled roundel cone. The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historical interest. The setting of the building is defined by its position just off Frith Road, between Clap Hill and Aldington Frith in a semi-rural setting, as part of a farmstead.	The asset is outside the ZTV and derives significance from the land within the Site only in terms of general landscape context. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>
1300164	199m to south	Inn. 17 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier clad	The asset is on the edge of the	<b>No</b>

**Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary**

NHLE Reference Name	Distance/ Direction from Site	Summary of Significance	Potential Impact	Taken forward
Walnut Tree Inn		<p>18<sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed on painted ragstone base and clad with painted brick.</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historical interest.</p> <p>The setting of the building is defined by its position within the southern extent of the Clap Hill settlement, surrounded by residential housing.</p>	<p>ZTV, although elements of its setting that contribute to its heritage significance are defined by its village position and it does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	
1300182 Oak House	330m to east	<p>House. 16<sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and exposed small and large panel frames with plaster infill, with tile hanging to original entry front. 20<sup>th</sup> century alterations.</p> <p>The building derives its significance from its architectural</p>	<p>The asset is outside the ZTV and derives significance from the land within the Site only as part of general landscape context. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		and historic interests. The setting is defined by its position set back from the main road, within an agricultural landscape as part of a small, nucleated settlement with Forehead Farm.		
1300208 Barn about 30m north-west of Hogben Farmhouse	392m to east	Barn. 17 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier. Timber framed and weatherboarded with plain tiled roof. Significance stems from its architectural and historic interests within a setting is defined by its grouping with the other structures associated with the Hogben Farm farmstead, which is set in a nucleated position.	The asset is outside the ZTV and derives significance only as part of its general landscape context. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>

**Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary**

NHLE Reference Name	Distance/ Direction from Site	Summary of Significance	Potential Impact	Taken forward
1362753 Symnel Cottage	112m to east	<p>House. 15<sup>th</sup> century extended and restored 1920's. Timber framed and exposed with plaster infill and underbuilt with red brick.</p> <p>Significance stems from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting of the building is defined by its position just off Calleywell Lane, in a small residential area, surrounded by the wider agricultural landscape.</p>	<p>The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	<b>No</b>
1362774 Cherry Orchard	1.02km to south	<p>House. 16<sup>th</sup> century, clad 18<sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and clad with red brick, with plain tiled roof. Probable hall house plan in origin.</p> <p>Significance stems from its</p>	<p>The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further</p>	<b>No</b>

**Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary**

NHLE Reference Name	Distance/ Direction from Site	Summary of Significance	Potential Impact	Taken forward
		<p>architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting of the building is defined by its position of a farmstead set back from Cherry Orchard Lane, set in an agricultural landscape. The farmstead is bound by tree lines.</p>	assessment.	
<p>1362775                      Lychgate and                      Quadrant walls                      attached to                      Churchyard of St                      Martin</p>	<p>690m to south-                      east</p>	<p>Lychgate and quadrant walls. Dated 1904, by Sir Reginald Blomfield. Ragstone and timber frame with shingled roof and leaden cross.</p> <p>Significance stems from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting of the asset is defined by its association with St Martin Church, within Aldington</p>	<p>The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	<p><b>No</b></p>



<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		Church Conservation Area.		
1362776 Barn and Cart sheds about 50m south-west of Court Lodge Farmhouse	707m to south-east	Barn and cart sheds about 50 metres south- west of Court Lodge Farmhouse GV II Barn and stables. Dated 1836. Included for group value. Significance stems from its architectural and historic interests.  The building is set within the Aldington Church Conservation Area. The setting is defined by its association with Court Lodge Farm.	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>
1362777 Stock Yard and Sheds about 75m west of Court Lodge Farmhouse	636m to south-east	Stock yard and sheds about 75 metres west of the Grade II listed Court Lodge Farmhouse Stockyard. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Ragstone with brick dressings,	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore	<b>No</b>

**Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary**

NHLE Reference Name	Distance/ Direction from Site	Summary of Significance	Potential Impact	Taken forward
		<p>plain tiled roof. Included for Group value.</p> <p>Significance stems from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The building is set within the Aldington Church Conservation Area. The setting is defined by its association with Court Lodge Farm.</p>	<p>scoped out of further assessment.</p>	
<p>1362778 Hogben Farmhouse</p>	<p>402m to east</p>	<p>House. 16<sup>th</sup> century or earlier, extended 1973. Timber framed, part exposed with plaster infill, part underbuilt with red brick in mixed English Bond and Flemish Bond.</p> <p>Significance stems from its architectural and historic interests.</p>	<p>The asset is outside the ZTV and derives significance from land within the Site only as part of its general landscape context.</p> <p>The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	<p><b>No</b></p>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		The buildings setting is defined by its grouping with the other structures associated with the Hogben Farm farmstead, which is set in a nucleated position in a wider agricultural landscape.		
1362780 Stable/Outhouse about 10m north of Goldwell	15m to east of path	<p>Stable/outhouse. 17<sup>th</sup> century origin, rebuilt 18<sup>th</sup> century. Red and blue brick on high ragstone base with plain tiled roof, with timber framed wing with red brick infill.</p> <p>The building derives its significance from its architectural and historic interest.</p> <p>The building is set back from the main road, within a parcel of land, bound by trees. Its setting is defined by its association with</p>	The asset falls within the ZTV and may be affected by cable trenching works and HGV use of Goldwell Lane for construction. It is judged that there is the potential for impact to this asset through change to its setting and it is therefore scoped in for further assessment.	<b>Yes</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		Goldwell.		
1362781 Barton Farm	968m to south	House. 18 <sup>th</sup> century exterior. Tile hung on red brick base with plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth and hipped roof with stacks to centre left and to rear. Possibly older framed core.  The building derives its significance from its architectural and historic interests.  Its setting is defined by the farmsteads position in a semi-rural area, surrounded by agricultural fields, adjacent to residential areas.	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>
1362782 Granary/Stowage about 35m north-east of Ruffyns Hill	696m to south-east	Granary/stowage. 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Ragstone and red brick, with plain tiled roof. Included for group value.	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
Farmhouse		The buildings significance stems from its architectural and historic significance. The setting is defined by its position as a nucleated farmstead tot the south of the Aldington Church Conservation Area, surrounded by a number of listed buildings as part of a farmstead.	the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	
1071186 The Bourne Tap	699m to south	Former beerhouse, now house. Circa 1800 but with early-20th century extensions to the north-west, southwest and north-east and 1970s extension to the north-west none of special interest. The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>historic interests.</p> <p>The setting is defined by its position along Bourne Road, adjacent to a large woodland.</p>		
1071228 Bourne Farmhouse	600m to south	<p>House. 16<sup>th</sup> century and clad 18<sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and clad with red and blue brick with plain tiled roof. Four framed bay lobby entry plan.</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic significance.</p> <p>The setting is defined by its position set back from Bourne Road, as farmstead adjacent to a large woodland.</p>	The asset is outside the ZTV and does derives significance from the land within the Site only in terms of its general landscape context. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>
1071196 Cherry Orchard Cottage	1.16km to south	House. 1691 alteration of earlier structure altered mid 20th century. Timber framed and part	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The	<b>No</b>

**Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary**

NHLE Reference Name	Distance/ Direction from Site	Summary of Significance	Potential Impact	Taken forward
		<p>exposed with plaster and painted brick on ragstone base and clad to rear with tile hanging.</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The buildings significance is defined by its position along Cherry Orchard Lane, adjacent to a woodland to the east.</p>	<p>Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	
<p>1184913 Pinn Farmhouse</p>	<p>1.78km to south</p>	<p>House. Circa 1700. Galletted ragstone and red and blue brick with plain tiled roof.</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The buildings setting is defined by its position as part of a farmstead set back from the</p>	<p>The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	<p><b>No</b></p>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		B2067 in the wider agricultural landscape.		
1238051 Thatched Cottage	1.04km to south	<p>Cottage. Probably 18<sup>th</sup> century with late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century extensions. Painted Flemish bond brick and weatherboarded end gables. Straw thatch half-hipped roof. Brick axial stack to right of centre with later brick shaft.</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>Its setting is defined by its position off Cherry Orchard Lane, within a parcel of land surrounded by wooded boundaries.</p>	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>
1299770	1.89m to north	Stables, now classrooms and	The asset is outside the ZTV	<b>No</b>



<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
Stables and Walled Garden to Mersham-Le-Hatch		<p>walled garden. Dated 1825 for Sir Edward Knatchbull. Main stable courtyard of ragstone with brick dressings and of brick with plain tiled roof.</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting of the building is defined by its association with Mersham-Le-Hatch, and within the designated garden of Hatch Park.</p>	and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	
1034444 Glebe House and wall attached	1.78km to north	<p>House. 16<sup>th</sup> century, early 18<sup>th</sup> century and late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and clad with render and applied frame and extended with red and blue chequered brick in English bond.</p>	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>Plain tiled roofs. Late 20<sup>th</sup> century ragstone and tile hung wing to rear.</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting of the building is defined by its position of it within the Mersham.</p>	assessment.	
1233273 Little Swanton	1.8km to north	<p>House. 17<sup>th</sup> century or earlier. Timber framed and clad with painted brick and tile hanging. Plain tiled roof. L-shaped plan. 20<sup>th</sup> century additions to rear.</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The buildings setting is defined by its position as part of a</p>	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		dispersed settlement, to the north-west of Mersham.		
1233274 Loud House	1.89km to north	House. Mid 16 <sup>th</sup> century and clad 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and clad with galletted ragstone with red brick dressing; tile hung on 1 <sup>st</sup> floor with plain tiled roof. Four framed bay lobby entry. The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests. The buildings setting is defined by its position as part of a dispersed settlement, to the north-west of Mersham.	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>
1233275 Mundy Manor	1.46km to west	House. 16 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier. Timber framed and clad with painted brick with weather-boarding to first floor, with plain	The asset does not derive significance from the site. Due to the assets position in the wider landscape, and the lack of	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>tiled roof.</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting is defined by the buildings position set back from the main road, within a parcel of land bound by trees. It is associated with Mundy farmstead to the north.</p>	<p>intervisibility between the Site and the asset, no impact on the listed building is anticipated as a result of the Project and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	
1233276 Mundy Farmhouse	1.52km to north-west	<p>House. 17<sup>th</sup> century. Painted ragstone and red brick with plain tiled roof. One storey and attic with hipped roof and large clustered stack to centre right, and 2 hipped dormers.</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p>	<p>The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		The setting is defined by the buildings position set back from the main road, within a parcel of land bound by trees. It is associated with Mundy Manor to the south.		
1233506 Little Stonegreen	596m to north	House. 16 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier, clad and extended 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and rendered and extended with painted brick. Plain tiled roof. L-shaped building. The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests. The setting of the building is defined by its association with the other listed buildings that form the small settlement at Little	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		Stonegreen, set within in the wider agricultural landscape.		
1233287 Stables/Storage and wall attached about 30m north-east of Little Stonegreen	585m to north	Stables/storage and wall. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Ragstone with red brick, and plain tiled roof. Weatherboarded end gables. The building's significance and setting as defined above.	As above.	<b>No</b>
1276571 Outbuilding about 50m north of Little Stonegreen	619m to north	Outbuilding, former maltings or brewhouse. 17 <sup>th</sup> century. Red brick in English bond, with plain tiled roof. The building's significance and setting as defined above.	As above.	<b>No</b>
1276698 Stables about 20m North-east of Little Stonegreen	600m to north	Stable block. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Ragstone with brick dressings and plain tiled roof and weatherboarded gables. The building's significance and	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		setting as defined above.		
1233288 Long Row	775m to north	<p>Terrace row. Late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Red and blue brick with ragstone and tile hanging to return and rear elevations. Plain tiled roof. The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting of the building is defined by its roadside position in the wider agricultural landscape.</p>	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>
1233509 Granary Cottage	811m to north	<p>House. 18<sup>th</sup> century. Painted ragstone and weatherboarded with plain tiled roof. Two storeys and hipped roof with stacks projecting at end left and at end right.</p> <p>The building's significance is</p>	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting of the building is defined by its position in the wider agricultural landscape</p>		
1233520 Bell House	1.23m to north	<p>House. 16<sup>th</sup> century, clad and extended 18<sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed, exposed to rear with brick infill, clad and extended with ragstone and painted brick.</p> <p>The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The buildings setting is defined by its setting within Marsham settlement.</p>	<p>The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	<b>No</b>
1233522 Hannover Mill, outbuilding and	1.15km to north	<p>Mill and mill house. 18<sup>th</sup> century or earlier core remodelled and greatly extended 1879. Milling</p>	<p>The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The</p>	<b>No</b>



<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
mill		<p>machinery by Holmans of Canterbury. Red brick with some tile hung framing. Half-courtyard plan.</p> <p>The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The buildings setting is defined by its setting within Marsham settlement.</p>	Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	
1233523 The Farriers Arms	1.19km to north	<p>Public house. 16<sup>th</sup> century, altered and extended 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed core, clad and extended with painted brick and tile hung to rear.</p> <p>The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting is defined by its</p>	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>

**Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary**

NHLE Reference Name	Distance/ Direction from Site	Summary of Significance	Potential Impact	Taken forward
		setting within Marsham.		
1233524 Brook Cottage	1.18km to north	House. Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Red brick with tile hanging on first floor and plain tiled roof. Two storeys and attic with half-hipped roof and gabled dormer. The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests. The setting is defined by its setting within Marsham.	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>
1233526 Chequer Tree Farmhouse	814m to west	House. 17 <sup>th</sup> century. Red brick in English bond with plain tiled roof One storey and attic and 2 storeys. The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests. The setting is defined by its	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		position as part of a larger farmstead in the wider agricultural landscape.		
1233657 Goodrich Cottage	1.26km to north	House. Dated 1737; earlier core. Timber framed and clad with red and blue brick chequered brick on ragstone base. Four bay lobby entry plan.  The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.  The setting is defined by its setting within Marsham settlement.	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>
1233686 Gill Cottage	960m to west	House. 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Extended 20 <sup>th</sup> century. Ragstone with red brick dressings. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth with brick quoins. recessed 20 <sup>th</sup> century	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>weatherboarded wing to left. The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting is defined by its position to the south of a farmstead, within the wider agricultural landscape.</p>	<p>scoped out of further assessment.</p>	
1233756 Winser Cottage	1.79km to north	<p>House. 16<sup>th</sup> century or earlier, clad 18<sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and clad with red and blue brick. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys</p> <p>The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting is defined by its setting within Marsham settlement.</p>	<p>The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	<b>No</b>

**Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary**

NHLE Reference Name	Distance/ Direction from Site	Summary of Significance	Potential Impact	Taken forward
1233758 Flanders House	1.74km to north	<p>House. 18<sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and tile hung on ragstone and brick base, with late 20<sup>th</sup> century glazed and boarded porch.</p> <p>The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting is defined by its setting within Marsham settlement.</p>	<p>The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	<b>No</b>
1233759 The Old Gate House including the attached raised footway	1.7km to north	<p>House and footpath. Early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Painted brick with ragstone to return elevations, with slate roof. One storey with hipped roof and stack to end right.</p> <p>The building's significance is derived from its architectural and</p>	<p>The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	<b>No</b>

**Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary**

NHLE Reference Name	Distance/ Direction from Site	Summary of Significance	Potential Impact	Taken forward
		<p>historic significance.            The setting is defined by its location within the core of the Mersham settlement, within the conservation area.</p>		
1233766 Elm Tree Farmhouse	689m to north-west	<p>House. Mid 16<sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed, exposed close studding with plaster infill, part underbuilt with painted brick, three insurance plaques adorn the front elevation. Internal well. The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting of the building is defined by its position as part of a former farmstead in the wider agricultural landscape.</p>	<p>The asset lies on the edge of the ZTV, with land to the north and west of the building being within the ZTV. Localised screening is likely to preclude any views, where the principal elevation and gardens to the house are to the south and outside the ZTV. The asset does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
1233992 Outhouse, 25m south of Swanton Mill	1.07km north-west	<p>Outhouse. 19<sup>th</sup> century rebuild or alteration of 17<sup>th</sup> century, or earlier building. Timber framed and clad with ragstone, brick and tile hanging, listed for group value.</p> <p>The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting of the building is defined by its association with the mill and its remote position within the agricultural landscape, surrounded by a small woodland.</p>	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>
1234023 The Grange	986m to north-west	<p>House. 16<sup>th</sup> century, clad and altered 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and clad with painted brick and weatherboarding; the return elevations tile hung.</p>	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting of the building is defined by its position as part of a farmstead in the wider agricultural landscape.</p>	scoped out of further assessment.	
1234024 Garden walls to west and north west of Newhouse	1.79km to north	<p>Wall. Early 18<sup>th</sup> century, mid 18<sup>th</sup> century and 19<sup>th</sup> century. Red brick in English bond on ragstone base, extended with ragstone and with Flemish bond red brick.</p> <p>The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting is defined by its association with Newhouse.</p>	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>
1234025	1.66km to north	Terrace row. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	The asset is outside the ZTV	<b>No</b>



<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
Chestnut villas		Timber framed and clad with red brick and fish-scale tile hanging, with plain tiled roof. The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests. The buildings setting is defined by its location within the core of the Mersham.	and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	
1393295 K6 Telephone Kiosk	1.62km to north	The asset has a strong visual relationship with other nearby buildings within Mersham. It is a representative example within a village setting of this important 20 <sup>th</sup> century industrial design. The building's significance and setting defined as above.	As above.	<b>No</b>
1234027 Bower Cottages	1.59km to north	House pair. Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Red and blue brick with plain	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>tiled roof. One storey and attic with half-hipped roof with 4 hipped dormers and stacks to left and to right.</p> <p>The building's significance and setting defined as above.</p>		
1234028 15 The Street	1.66km to north	<p>House. Circa 1800. Timber framed, rendered to front, with plain tiled roof. Two storeys and hipped roof.</p> <p>The building's significance and setting defined as above.</p>	As above.	<b>No</b>
1234030 Burgate	1.7km to north	<p>House. 16<sup>th</sup> century or earlier, clad and extended c.1800.</p> <p>Timber framed and clad and extended with red brick, with tile hanging to return elevations.</p> <p>The building's significance and setting is defined as above.</p>	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
1234031 Coach house and Garden walls attached, 10m to east and south of Burgate	1.7km to north	Coach house and walls. 18 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier, extended 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Coach house timber framed, clad with weatherboarding, and ragstone to roadside, all attached 19 <sup>th</sup> century, of ragstone with red brick dressings.  The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.  The building's significance and setting is defined as above.	As above.	<b>No</b>
1234032 Hatch Cottage/Little Hatch	1.71km to north	House pair. 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century. Rendered with plain tiled roofs. Double range main block, with lower flanking wings. Main range: 2 storeys, with stacks to left and to right.	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		The building's significance and setting is defined as above.		
1234049 Stable Block and Gardeners Cottage, Newhouse	1.75km to north	Stables, now cottage and garaging. 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Red brick in English bond with plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth, listed for group value.  The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.  The setting is defined by its association with Newhouse, and its location within the core of the Mersham.	As above.	<b>No</b>
1234067 Woods Stores, Post Office and Hollyhock Cottage	1.6km to north	House, subdivided with later shop including post office. 17 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier building extended to the front of No 8 in early to mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Ground	As above.	<b>No</b>

**Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary**

NHLE Reference Name	Distance/ Direction from Site	Summary of Significance	Potential Impact	Taken forward
		floor has exposed floor joists and axial beams which are 17 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier. The building's significance and setting is defined as above.		
1234070 The Royal Oak and House/Office	1.64km to north	Public House, private house and office. 16 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier, altered and extended 18 <sup>th</sup> -mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed core, part tile hung and clad with painted brick, extended with rendered brick. The building's significance and setting is defined as above.	As above.	<b>No</b>
1234077 16 and 16a The Street	1.67km to north	House, now house pair. Circa 1800. Red brick and tile hung on 1 <sup>st</sup> floor with plain tiled and slated roofs. Two parallel ranges. Two storeys to hipped tiled roof.	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		The building's significance and setting is defined as above.		
1276327 Stable block about 20m south-east of Woods Stores	1.58km to north	Stable block. 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Red brick and plain tiled roof. Two storeys and hipped roof. The building's significance and setting is defined as above.	As above.	<b>No</b>
1276500 Little Gill Farmhouse	955m to west	House. 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and clad with weatherboarding with red brick to return elevations. The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests. The setting is defined by its position as a nucleated farmstead in the wider agricultural landscape.	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>
1276525	1.19km to north	Stables and outbuildings. 18 <sup>th</sup> -	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
Stables/Outbuilding about 5 to 20m south and west of The Farriers Arms		<p>19<sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and weatherboarded and extended with ragstone with red brick dressings. Included for group value.</p> <p>The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting is defined by its location and its association with The Farriers Arms.</p>		
1276579 Denne and Projecting Wall	990m to north	<p>House. 16<sup>th</sup> century or earlier core, refronted late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed origin, clad with galleted ragstone, extended with tuck-pointed red brick.</p> <p>The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p>	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		The setting is defined by its gardens and immediate surroundings.		
1276581 Collier Hill Cottage	890m to north-west	House. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Red brick and plain tiled roof. Two storeys and hipped roof with offset stack projecting out at end right.  The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.  The setting is defined by its position within a dispersed settlement within the wider agricultural landscape, to the south-west of Mersham.	As above.	<b>No</b>
1233473 Tomb Chest to Elizabeth Mantel,	1.21km to north	Tomb chest. Elizabeth Mantel, d.1761. Simple chest with 3 moulded piers	As above.	<b>No</b>



<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
20m south of Church of St John		The assets significance is derived from its architectural, archaeological and historic interests.  The setting of the asset is defined by its association with Church of St John.		
1276631 Chest Tomb to Jane Morris about 1m south of Church of St John	1.23km to north	Tomb chest. Jane Morris(?) d.1781. Stone. Chest on raised base. The assets significance and setting as above asset (1233473).	As above.	<b>No</b>
1276638 Sundial 5m south of Church of St John	1.23km to north	Sundial. Dated 1863. Stone with brass or bronze dial and dial plate. Dial plate signed Elliott Bros.  The assets significance and setting as above asset (1233473).	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
1276694 Headstone to George Blechynden, 4m south-east of Church of St John	1.22km to north	Headstone. George Blechynden, Gent, d.1743. About 3½ feet high. The assets significance and setting as above asset (1233473).	As above.	<b>No</b>
1276695 Two rows of 3 and 5 Headstones, 5 to 15 m south of Church of St John	1.22km to north	Eight headstones in two rows. First row of 3, all about 2 feet high, 18 <sup>th</sup> century. The assets significance and setting as above asset (1233473).	As above.	<b>No</b>
1276697 Bridge House	1.38km to north	House. 17 <sup>th</sup> century. Painted brick with plain tiled roof. Lobby entry plan. Two storeys on plinth with plat band. The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		The setting of the building is defined by its immediate position south of Mersham, bound to the south by woodland, beyond which is the railway line.		
1451263 Cheeseman's Green Farmhouse	1.73km to north-west	<p>Farmhouse of 17<sup>th</sup> century origin, multi-phase building that retains a significant proportion of fabric from its principal stages of development, all of which pre-date 1840.</p> <p>The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The farmhouse, barn and cowshed have functional group value and are historically associated with each other as part of the steading, within the</p>	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		wider agricultural landscape, which defines its setting.		
1452767 Barn and attached cowshed at Cheeseman's Green Farm	1.73km to north-west	Dating from the 17 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> century, good example of the type of aisled barn characteristic of the area, retains a significant proportion of pre-1840 fabric. The cowshed evidences the later development of the farmstead and also retains a significant proportion of pre-1840 fabric. The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests. Its setting is defined by its association with Cheeseman's Green Farm.	As above.	<b>No</b>
1054020 Elm Tree	1.69km to east	Farmhouse. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century or early 19 <sup>th</sup> century facade to	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
Farmhouse		<p>earlier building. Ground floor pebble-dashed, first floor tile-hung. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys on pebble-dashed plinth. Hipped roof.</p> <p>The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting of the building is defined by its position at the outskirts of Sellindge, as part of a larger farmstead.</p>		
1061099 Barn about 5m north of Elm Tree Farm House	1.7km to east	<p>Barn. Mid-to-late 16<sup>th</sup> century. Timber-framed, weatherboarded, on stone plinth. Part of right side faced with red brick in English bond. Plain tile roof.</p> <p>The asset's significance and setting as above (1054020).</p>	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
1344221 Southenay Farm House	1.84km to north-east	<p>Farmhouse. 17<sup>th</sup> century, with later alterations. Timber framed. Exposed framing with plaster infilling to ground floor, first floor weatherboarded.</p> <p>The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting of the building is defined by its position as nucleated farmstead in the wider agricultural landscape.</p>	As above.	<b>No</b>
1061060 Barn about 50m north-east of Southenay Farm House	1.89km to north-east	<p>Barn. 18<sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed, weatherboarded, on stone plinth. Four timber- framed bays. Aisled to front, rear, and east end. Hipped plain tile roof. Double doors to south to third bay from west, and hipped porch</p>	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		to north. The building's significance derives from its architectural interest, where its setting as part of Southenay Farmstead contributes to this.		
1061063 Old Mill House	818m to north-east	House. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> or early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Red brick, with plain tile roof. 2 storeys and attic. Projecting eaves to front with flat soffits. Gable end stack to left, and formerly also to right. The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests. The setting of the building is defined by its position within Stone Hill.	As above.	<b>No</b>
1061064	1.08km to north-	Farmhouse. 17 <sup>th</sup> century, with	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
Stone Hill Farm House	east	<p>early-to-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century facade. Clad with red brick in Flemish bond. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys and garret on galleted stone plinth. Projecting eaves to front with flat soffits. Large central multiple brick ridge stack.</p> <p>The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting of the asset is defined by its position as dispersed farmstead, in a slightly wooded area, in a wider agricultural landscape.</p>		
1061065 Glebe Farm House	754m to north-east	Farmhouse, now house. Mid 17 <sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed. Ground floor of left end bay clad with stone, rest with red brick.	As above.	<b>No</b>



<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>Exposed framing to first floor with brick infilling. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys and attics.</p> <p>The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting of the building is defined by its immediate riverside situation on a small green, within the context of the surrounding farmstead.</p>		
1061098 Belle Vue	733m to north-east	House, now house row. 15 <sup>th</sup> or early 16 <sup>th</sup> century with mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century facade, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century rear addition and 20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations. Timber framed. Front elevation clad with red and grey brick in Flemish bond.	The asset is on the edge of the ZTV, although localised screening is expected to preclude any views of the Project. It does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The building's setting is defined by its position to the east of Stone Hill, set within a wooded garden plot, with access from Cooper's Lane to the south, from which its primary architectural interest is best experienced.</p>	is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	
1061100 Moorstock House	1.62km to north-east	<p>Farmhouse, now house. Late 17<sup>th</sup> century. Red and grey brick in Flemish bond. Plain tile roof. Lobby entry plan. Two storeys on galleted stone plinth. Hipped roof. 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century additions to rear and to right.</p> <p>The asset significance is derived from its architectural and historic</p>	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>

**Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary**

NHLE Reference Name	Distance/ Direction from Site	Summary of Significance	Potential Impact	Taken forward
		<p>significance.                      The setting of the building is defined by the farmsteads semi-rural position in the wider agricultural landscape, bound by tree lines.</p>		
1068786 Somersfield Court	1.86km to east	<p>House. Late 17<sup>th</sup> century by Thomas Gomeldon, with early 19<sup>th</sup> century and late 20<sup>th</sup> century alterations. Chequered red and grey brick in Flemish bond. Plain tile roof.                      The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.                      The setting of the building is defined by its position at the southern end of Sellindge, bound by the M20 to the south.</p>	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
1344201 Barn complex about 66m west of Somerfield Court	1.79km to east	<p>Barn complex. Circa 1834, with later alterations. Small blocks of coursed stone with brick dressings. Red brick in header bond to courtyard side of outer buildings.</p> <p>The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>Setting is defined by its position at the southern end of Sellindge, its association with Somerfield Court, and bound by the M20 to the south.</p>	As above.	<b>No</b>
1344202 Guinea Hall	1.46km to east	<p>House. Late 18<sup>th</sup> century or early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Rendered, with slate roof. 2 storeys. Rendered plat band. Painted moulded and modillioned eaves cornice under</p>	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>plain parapet. Rendered quoins. The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>Setting is defined by its position at the northern end of Sellindge, in a semi-urban setting with some surrounding woodland.</p>		
1344222 Stone Hill Cottage and Old Forge Cottage	847m to north-east	<p>House, now house row. 15<sup>th</sup> or early 16<sup>th</sup> century with alterations of 1657. Restored 1980s. Timber framed with painted brick infilling. Plain tile roof. Wealden, of 2 roughly equal-length hall bays and storeyed end bays.</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting is defined by its</p>	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		position within Stone Hill, as part of a rural settlement.		
1367112 Lees Cottages	1.88km to east	House, now house row. Early 16 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier, with later 16 <sup>th</sup> or early 17 <sup>th</sup> century alterations. Timber framed, pebble dashed, with plain tile roof. 1½ storeys.  The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.  The setting is defined by its position at the northern extent of Sellindge, adjacent to a modern residential development.	As above.	<b>No</b>
1233765 Swanton Court	1.55km to north-west	House. 18 <sup>th</sup> and early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Red brick with some ragstone and with plain tiled roof. Double range. Two storeys with	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>hipped roof and stacks to left and rear left. Set within a fine moated site.</p> <p>The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting is defined by its position as a very isolated farmstead in the wider agricultural landscape.</p>		
1071168 Church Cottages	1.23km to north	<p>House, sometime cottage pair. 16<sup>th</sup> century, clad 18<sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and clad with red brick on ragstone, tile hung on 1<sup>st</sup> floor, with plain tiled roof.</p> <p>The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting is derived from its</p>	The asset is on the edge of the ZTV, although localised screening is expected to preclude any views of the Project. It does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		immediate situation and position within Smeeth.	assessment.	
1071169 Boundary and Garden walls to north and west of Church House, with Gateway	1.21km to north	18 <sup>th</sup> century and circa 1801. Red brick and ragstone. The boundary wall on the west (roadside) is of ragstone with brick upper section buttressed, about 8 feet high and 30 yards long. Turned in at north end to gateway, with capped piers and diagonally boarded pedestrian door to right. Significance and setting as above asset.	As above.	<b>No</b>
1448318 Smeeth War Memorial	1.21km to north	Erected in 1919. Historic interest: As an eloquent witness to the tragic impact of world events on the local community, and the sacrifice it made in the conflicts	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore	<b>No</b>



<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, well-executed Celtic wheel cross design. The assets significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest.</p> <p>The assets setting is defined by its position in a cluster listed buildings in Smeeth.</p>	scoped out of further assessment.	
1071166 Group of 4 Chest Tombs, 2 Barrel Tombs and Headstones 5m south-west of Church of St Mary	1.25km to north	<p>All mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Three of the chest tombs are plain, with simple incised panels and plain corner piers, all with moulded marble slabs. Pair of headstones, illegible, with barrel chests, one longer than the other. Headstone to Henry Dunk. Significance derived from its architectural, archaeological and historic interests.</p>	<p>The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	<b>No</b>

**Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary**

NHLE Reference Name	Distance/ Direction from Site	Summary of Significance	Potential Impact	Taken forward
		The setting of the asset is defined by its association with Church of St Mary, position within the churchyard; and relationship with other nearby assets.		
1071167 Chest Tomb to Elizabeth Ball, 15m east of Church of St Mary	1.27km to north	Chest tomb to Elizabeth Ball about 15 m east of Church of St. Mary, Chest tomb to Elizabeth Ball, d.1817, Stone. Significance and setting of the asset as above.	As above.	<b>No</b>
1362792 Chest Tomb to Thomas Wyborn, about m south of Church of St Mary	1.25km to north	Chest tomb. Thomas Wyborn, late 18 <sup>th</sup> century, Stone. Significance and setting of the asset as above.	As above.	<b>No</b>
1362793 Sundial about 10m	1.25km to north	Sundial. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century bronze dial plate on a wooden	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
south of Church of St Mary		post dated to 1825, 1907 and 1936. Simple wooden post. Significance and setting of the asset as above.		
1299809 Lower Meadows/Meadows	1.31km to north	House pair, 18 <sup>th</sup> century, extended early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Ragstone painted, with brick dressings, and plain tiled roof, extended with painted brick and slate roof. The older wing reported to have earlier timber framed core, reclad by 1789. Formerly the Rectory. The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest. The building's setting is defined by its position in a cluster listed buildings in Smeeth.	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
1362795 Church Farmhouse	1.32km to north	House. 16 <sup>th</sup> century, clad 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and cladded with ragstone and red brick with tile hanging and plain tiled roof.  The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest.  The buildings setting is defined by its position in a cluster listed buildings in Smeeth.	As above.	<b>No</b>
1071170 Barn and Courtyard wall 25m to north of Church Farmhouse	1.34km to north	Barn and courtyard walls 25 metres to north of Church Farmhouse GV II Barn and courtyard walls, 18 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier. Timber framed and cladded with ragstone weather boarding to front elevation and with plain tiled roof. Hipped roof	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>with central gabled mid-strey. The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting is derived from its position within Smeeth and its association with Church Farmhouse.</p>		
1071171 Little Granary Court	1.69km to north-east	<p>17<sup>th</sup> century or earlier. Red brick in irregular bond and tile hung with plain tiled roof. Two storeys on plinth with tile hung 1<sup>st</sup> floor and hipped roof with gablets and central stack cluster and stack to end left.</p> <p>The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting of the building is</p>	<p>The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		defined by its semi-rural position within the wider agricultural landscape.		
1071172 Smeeth Hill House	1.2km to north	<p>16<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Red brick and yellow stocks on ragstone with plain tiled roof, with red brick and rendered rear wing. Two parallel ranges. Entrance front (early 20<sup>th</sup> century), hipped roof and triple, rendered stack sets to left and to right. Projecting wing to right in late 19<sup>th</sup> century vernacular revival style.</p> <p>The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The setting is derived from its position on the edge of Smeeth,</p>	<p>The asset is on the edge of the ZTV, although localised screening is expected to preclude any views of the Project. The gardens and grounds and view to and from the principal elevation to the south-east are outside the ZTV. It does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.</p>	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		gardens and grounds to the south-east (which are outside the ZTV).		
1362794 Church House	1.19km to north	House. 1801 with 18 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier rear wing. Rendered with slate roof, with painted brick and tile hung rear wing with plain tiled roof.  The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.  The buildings setting is defined by its position in a cluster of listed buildings in Smeeth, although views over the gardens, predominantly to the south south-west of the main elevation, give wider views.	The asset does not derive significance from land within the Site, although the gardens to the south of the main elevation to the house are within the ZTV.  The potential for an impact as a result of the Project has therefore been identified and it is scoped in to further assessment.	<b>Yes</b>
1071175	975m to north	House. Late 17 <sup>th</sup> century, clad	The asset is outside the ZTV	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
Washington		<p>late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and clad with red and blue brick with plain tiled roof. Lobby entry plan. Two storeys on plinth with later 18<sup>th</sup> century brickwork to 1<sup>st</sup> floor.</p> <p>The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The building's setting is defined by its position as isolated farmstead, in a dispersed settlement of semi-rural character in a wider agricultural landscape.</p>	and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	
1071176 Ridgeway Cottages	1.66km to north	<p>Cottage row. 18<sup>th</sup> century. Painted brick and ragstone with plain tiled roof. Two storeys on large plinth with hipped roof and</p>	As above.	<b>No</b>



**Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary**

NHLE Reference Name	Distance/ Direction from Site	Summary of Significance	Potential Impact	Taken forward
		<p>stacks to end left to centre and at end right.</p> <p>The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The building's setting is defined by its position in a cluster of listed buildings along The Ridgeway.</p>		
1071177 Ivydene	1.66km to north	<p>House. 18<sup>th</sup> century, extended late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Red and blue chequered brick with plain tiled roof. Two storeys and hipped roof with stack to end right.</p> <p>The building's significance and setting is as above asset.</p>	As above.	<b>No</b>
1299707 Outbuilding about 15m east of	1.66km to north	<p>Outbuilding, probably stable/cart house and granary. 18<sup>th</sup> century. Ragstone and timber framed,</p>	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
Ivydene		with weather boarding. The building's significance and setting is as above asset, with its association with Ivydene.		
1185259 Water Farm House	578m to north	House, early 18 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier. Painted ragstone and painted brick with plain tiled roof. Lobby entry plan. The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests. The building's setting is defined by its position within a former farmstead, between the A20 and M20.	As above.	<b>No</b>
1362797 Stable/Granary, 20m north-west of Water Farm	613m to north	Stable/granary. Circa 1700. Irregular English bond red brick and plain tiled roof. Included for group value.	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
House		<p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest.</p> <p>The buildings setting is defined by its position as part of the former farmstead to Water Farm.</p>		
1185281 Homelands	1.31km to north	<p>House. 18<sup>th</sup> century exterior to probably 16<sup>th</sup> century core.</p> <p>Timber framed and clad with red brick and mathematical tiling, with exposed close-studding, ragstone and tile hanging on rear wings. Plain tiled roof.</p> <p>The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest.</p> <p>The building's setting is defined by its position within a farmstead, to the south of Hatch Park, as a</p>	As above.	<b>No</b>

**Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary**

NHLE Reference Name	Distance/ Direction from Site	Summary of Significance	Potential Impact	Taken forward
		cluster of listed buildings.		
1185295 Stable/Outbuilding about 25m south west of Homelands	1.29km to north	<p>Stable/outbuilding. 18<sup>th</sup> century. Ragstone and timber framed and weather boarded with plain tiled roof. Hipped roof, and central boarded door and wooden casement on ground floor, all part of the Home Farm to Mersham-Le-Hatch.</p> <p>The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest.</p> <p>The buildings setting is defined by its association with the Homelands farmstead, to the south of Hatch Park.</p>	As above.	<b>No</b>
1071173 Stable/Outbuildings about 10m	1.31km to north	18 <sup>th</sup> century. Red brick, ragstone and timber framed and tile hung, with plain tiled roof. Two storeys	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
south-west of Homelands		and hipped roof. The building's significance and setting as above asset.		
1071174 Lily Vale Farmhouse	1.15km to north	16 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier. Clad 18 <sup>th</sup> century and extended late 20 <sup>th</sup> . Timber framed and clad with ragstone, red and blue brick and tile hanging and extended with red brick and tile hanging. Plain tiled roofs. The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests. The buildings setting is defined by its position in a dispersed settlement of semi-rural character in a wider agricultural landscape.	As above.	<b>No</b>
1299732	1.16km to north	Barn. Mid 16 <sup>th</sup> century, clad 18 <sup>th</sup>	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
Barn adjoining Lily Vale farmhouse to the north west		<p>century. Timber framed and clad with red brick, with weather boarded return elevations.</p> <p>The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The buildings setting is defined by its association with Lily Vale.</p>		
1362796 Kimberley Cottage	1.24km to north	<p>House, sometime cottage pair. 17<sup>th</sup> century or earlier. Rendered brick, exposed red and blue brick in English bond to return elevations.</p> <p>The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests.</p> <p>The building's setting is defined by its immediate position in a</p>	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		dispersed settlement.		
1299713 Holly Cottage	1.58km to north	House. 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Red brick and tile hung with ragstone to return elevations. Plain tiled roof. The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests. The buildings setting is defined by its position within a small settlement, to the south of Hatch Park, adjacent to woodland.	As above.	<b>No</b>
1071179 Old Post Office	1.58km to north	House. 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Red brick and tile hung with plain tiled roof. Two storeys and roof with stacks to left and to right. The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests. The buildings setting is defined	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.2: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the Site boundary</b>				
<b>NHLE Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		by its position within a small settlement, to the south of Hatch Park, adjacent to woodland.		
1299711 Lyncroft Stores	1.59km to north	House and shop. 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and weather boarded and tile hung with plain tiled roof. The building's significance and setting as above asset.	As above.	<b>No</b>
1071178 Park Cottage	1.62km to north	House. 17 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier, clad 18 <sup>th</sup> century, extended 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century. Timber framed and clad with painted brick and tile hung. The building's significance and setting as above asset.	As above.	<b>No</b>



<b>Table 4.3: Non-Designated Upstanding Heritage Assets within 1km</b>				
<b>HER Ref Entry Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
TR 03 NE 6 Aldington Mount	10m east	<p>The significance of Aldington Mount is derived from its archaeological and historic interests as a large round barrow. It measures 24m north-east to south-west but only 20m transversely as it is cut by the access road to Bank Farm on the north-west side. The mound is located within an agricultural field within a wider rural landscape.</p> <p>It is located adjacent to the Maidstone to Dover Roman Road which may contribute to an understanding of its significance should it be associated with the Roman period; as a Roman barrow its</p>	<p>The surrounding landscape contributes to setting of the mount, which falls within the ZTV. The Project has the potential to impact on the asset as a result of change to its setting and the asset is scoped in for further assessment.</p>	<b>Yes</b>

<b>Table 4.3: Non-Designated Upstanding Heritage Assets within 1km</b>				
<b>HER Ref Entry Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		prominence along the road would have been an important landmark feature.		
MKE83169 Farmstead South East Of The Grange	934m west-north-west	A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to two sides of the yard. Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%) The assets significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest. The setting is defined by its position within the small settlement of South Stour.	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>
MKE83171 Broad Oak Farm	370m to north-west	Row plan with working agricultural buildings on two sides. Survival: Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%)	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.3: Non-Designated Upstanding Heritage Assets within 1km</b>				
<b>HER Ref Entry Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		The assets significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest. low retention of significant fabric. The setting is defined by its position along Bank Road at Broad Oak, set within the wider agricultural landscape.		
MKE83173 Outfarm South West Of Walnut Cottage	170m to west	Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on three sides and with additional detached elements to the main plan. Survival: Only the farmhouse remains The assets significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest, low retention of significant fabric.	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.3: Non-Designated Upstanding Heritage Assets within 1km</b>				
<b>HER Ref Entry Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		The setting is defined by its position along Flood Street at Broad Oak, set within the wider agricultural landscape.		
MKE83174 Chequer Tree Farm (Chequertree)	809m to south-west	A dispersed multi yard plan farmstead. Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)  The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest. There is a low retention of fabric.  The buildings setting is defined by its position as part of a larger farmstead in the wider agricultural landscape.	As above.	<b>No</b>
MKE83175 Johncocks Farm (John Cock's)	606m south-west	A dispersed plan farmstead. Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.3: Non-Designated Upstanding Heritage Assets within 1km</b>				
<b>HER Ref Entry Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
Farm)		<p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest. There is a low retention of fabric.</p> <p>The setting of the building is defined by its position as part of a farmstead in a semi-rural landscape.</p>		
MKE83176 Frith Farm	551m south-west	<p>Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on one side and with additional detached elements to the main plan. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest. There is a low retention of fabric.</p> <p>The setting of the building is</p>	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.3: Non-Designated Upstanding Heritage Assets within 1km</b>				
<b>HER Ref Entry Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		defined by its position as part of a farmstead in a semi-rural landscape.		
MKE83178 Hazelmere Farm	700m to south	<p>A dispersed plan farmstead within a village. Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest. There is a low retention of fabric.</p> <p>The setting of the building is defined by its position as part of a farmstead in a semi-rural landscape.</p>	As above.	<b>No</b>
MKE83193 Walnut Tree	104m to south	<p>A L-plan (house attached) farmstead. Survival: Only the farmhouse remains</p> <p>The buildings significance is</p>	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.3: Non-Designated Upstanding Heritage Assets within 1km</b>				
<b>HER Ref Entry Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>derived from its architectural and historic interest.</p> <p>The setting of the building is defined by its position along Frith Road, between Clap Hill and Aldington Frith in a semi-rural setting.</p>		
MKE83194 Little Gains Farm	102m to the south	<p>A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to two sides of the yard. Survival: No apparent alteration</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest.</p> <p>The setting of the building is defined by its position set back from Frith Road, between Clap Hill and Aldington Frith in a semi-rural setting.</p>	<p>Little Gains Farm is in close proximity to the Site; and falls within the ZTV. The Project has the potential to impact on the asset as a result of change to its setting and the asset is scoped in for further assessment.</p>	<b>Yes</b>

<b>Table 4.3: Non-Designated Upstanding Heritage Assets within 1km</b>				
<b>HER Ref Entry Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
MKE83215 Camberpoint	416m to south	<p>A dispersed plan farmstead. Survival: Only the farmhouse remains.</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest.</p> <p>The setting of the building is defined by its position set back from Frith Road, between Clap Hill and Aldington Frith in a semi-rural setting.</p>	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>
MKE87452 Evegate Farm	591m to north	<p>Regular courtyard multi-yard, Farmhouse detached in central position, Survival: Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%)</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest.</p>	As above.	<b>No</b>



<b>Table 4.3: Non-Designated Upstanding Heritage Assets within 1km</b>				
<b>HER Ref Entry Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		The setting is defined by its position in the wider agricultural landscape, which is restricted by the M20 to the north and the railway line to the south.		
MKE88354 Handen Farm	25m to south	A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to four sides of the yard. Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%). The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest. The setting of the building is defined by its position in the wider rural landscape, as a farmstead set to the north of Clap Hill.	Handen Farm is in close proximity to the Site; and falls within the ZTV. The Project has the potential to impact on the asset as a result of change to its setting and the asset is scoped in for further assessment.	<b>Yes</b>
MKE88358	719m to north	A loose courtyard plan	Littlestock Farm is a moderate	<b>Yes</b>

<b>Table 4.3: Non-Designated Upstanding Heritage Assets within 1km</b>				
<b>HER Ref Entry Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
Littlestock Farm (Little Stock Farm)		<p>farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard. Farmhouse detached side on to yard. survival: Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%)</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest.</p> <p>The setting of the building is defined by its fairly open situation in the agricultural landscape, although bound by a railway line to the south and the M20 to the north.</p>	<p>distance from the Site, although in a fairly open situation with the 'front' of the building facing south-east; and it falls within the ZTV. The Project has the potential to impact on the asset as a result of change to its setting and the asset is scoped in for further assessment.</p>	
MKE89064 Farmstead North Of Little Stock	807m to north	<p>A dispersed plan farmstead. Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)</p> <p>The buildings significance is</p>	<p>As above, the Farmstead north of Littlestock is a moderate distance from the Site, although in a fairly open situation with the</p>	<b>Yes</b>

<b>Table 4.3: Non-Designated Upstanding Heritage Assets within 1km</b>				
<b>HER Ref Entry Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>derived from its architectural and historic interest.</p> <p>The setting of the building is defined by its surrounding gardens and wider position in the agricultural landscape, bound by a railway line to the south and the M20 to the north.</p>	<p>'front' of the building facing south-east; and it falls within the ZTV, although patchy in this area. The Project has the potential to impact on the asset as a result of change to its setting and the asset is scoped in for further assessment.</p>	
<p>MKE88359 Stone Street Farm</p>	71m to south	<p>Regular courtyard L-plan with detached house and other detached elements. Survival: Only the farmhouse remains</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest.</p> <p>The setting is defined by its position in the wider agricultural landscape. It is slightly framed by trees.</p>	<p>The asset lies outside the ZTV. However, the proximity of the Project, within the surrounding agricultural landscape, which has some bearing on the setting of the asset, is such that the Project has the potential to impact on the asset as a result of change to its setting; therefore the asset is scoped in for further assessment.</p>	<b>Yes</b>

<b>Table 4.3: Non-Designated Upstanding Heritage Assets within 1km</b>				
<b>HER Ref Entry Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
MKE88363 Piggy Bank Farm	367m to south	<p>Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on three sides and with additional detached elements to the main Plan. Survival: Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%)</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest.</p> <p>The setting is defined by its position within Clap Hill, in a residential area.</p>	The asset is outside the ZTV and does not derive significance from the land within the Site. The Project would not cause harm to the asset, which is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	<b>No</b>
MKE88365 Farmstead South West Of Homelands	716m to south	<p>A dispersed plan farmstead. Survival: Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%)</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural</p>	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.3: Non-Designated Upstanding Heritage Assets within 1km</b>				
<b>HER Ref Entry Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>and historic interest.</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest.</p> <p>The buildings setting is defined by its position in Aldington, with adjacent Poulton Wood.</p>		
MKE88381 Lower Park Farm	968m to east	<p>A regular multi yard farmstead. Farmhouse detached in central position. Survival: Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%)</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest.</p> <p>The setting is defined by its position set away the main road, within an agricultural landscape as a small,</p>	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.3: Non-Designated Upstanding Heritage Assets within 1km</b>				
<b>HER Ref Entry Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		nucleated farmstead.		
MKE88382 Middle Park Farm	930m to east	<p>Loose courtyard with working agricultural buildings on four sides and with additional detached elements to the main plan. Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest.</p> <p>The setting is defined by its position set back from the main road, within an agricultural landscape as a small, nucleated farmstead.</p>	As above.	<b>No</b>
MKE88391 Partridge Farm	543m to south	Regular courtyard with working agricultural buildings on three sides and with additional	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.3: Non-Designated Upstanding Heritage Assets within 1km</b>				
<b>HER Ref Entry Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>detached elements to the main plan. Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest.</p> <p>The setting is defined by its position set back from the main road, within an agricultural landscape as a small, nucleated farmstead, set to the immediate north of Round Wood.</p>		
MKE88394 Court Lodge	689m to north	A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard. Located within a village. Survival: Altered - partial loss of original	As above.	<b>No</b>

<b>Table 4.3: Non-Designated Upstanding Heritage Assets within 1km</b>				
<b>HER Ref Entry Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		<p>form (less than 50%)</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest.</p> <p>Its setting is defined by its position just off Ashford Road, to the south of Stone Hill.</p>		
MKE88396 Stonehill Farm	811m to north	<p>A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to two sides of the yard. Located within a village. Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest.</p> <p>The setting of the building is defined by its position as dispersed farmstead, in a</p>	As above.	<b>No</b>



<b>Table 4.3: Non-Designated Upstanding Heritage Assets within 1km</b>				
<b>HER Ref Entry Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward</b>
		slightly wooded area, in a wider agricultural landscape.		
MKE88362 Goldwell Manor Farm	11m to east	<p>Farmhouse detached in central position.</p> <p>Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%)</p> <p>The buildings significance is derived from its architectural and historic interest.</p> <p>The setting of the building is defined by its position along Goldwell Lane, in association with the listed buildings at Goldwell.</p>	<p>The asset lies outside the ZTV. However, the proximity of the Project, within the surrounding agricultural landscape, which has some bearing on the setting of the asset, is such that the Project has the potential to impact on the asset as a result of change to its setting; therefore the asset is scoped in for further assessment.</p>	<b>Yes</b>

4.2.3 A group of pre-historic barrow sites outside the 5km radius, all of which are scheduled monuments, had been included due to their significance and in line with S. 42 consultation responses.

<b>Table 4.4: Designated Heritage Assets (Scheduled Monuments) outside 5km, scoped in</b>				
<b>Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward for assessment</b>
1012259 Bowl barrow on Swinyard's Hill	5.95km north-east	The monument includes a roughly circular burial mound and a surrounding ditch which has been completely infilled by erosion and recent agricultural activity. The mound measures some 31m in diameter and stands over 2m higher than the ground on the south side, reduced to 0.7m on the northern side. The surrounding ditch is visible only as a band of darker grass some 3m wide separated from the present foot of the mound by between 3 and 5m. The mound edge formerly abutted the surrounding ditch, but subsequent erosion and agricultural activity has reduced the dimensions of the mound slightly. The mound and the ditch together have a diameter of 47m.	Within the ZTV.	<b>Yes</b>
1012220 Bowl barrow, the southernmost of six in West Wood;	6.87km to north-east	The southernmost of the six similar examples in West Wood, the monument includes a bowl barrow which comprises an earthen mound and an encircling ditch. The mound is relatively low, surviving to a height of only 0.4m, and measures some 16m in diameter. The surrounding ditch has been completely infilled by erosion of the mound and is not visible on the ground surface. The	Outside the ZTV, although potential indirect impact on setting as a result of impact on the asset group.	<b>Yes</b>

<b>Table 4.4: Designated Heritage Assets (Scheduled Monuments) outside 5km, scoped in</b>				
<b>Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward for assessment</b>
		mound and ditch together have a diameter of 20m.		
1012218 Bowl barrow 500m west of Mariners, one of six in West Wood	6.87km to north-east	This barrow lies at the southern end of West Wood some 30m north-east of its nearest neighbour. The monument includes a low bowl barrow which comprises an earthen mound 16m across and at most 0.4m high, and an encircling ditch which has been completely infilled by erosion of the mound. The mound and ditch together have a diameter of 20m.	Outside the ZTV, although potential indirect impact on setting as a result of impact on the asset group.	<b>Yes</b>
1017618 Bowl barrow, the westernmost of six in West Wood	6.87km to north-east	The monument includes a barrow which comprises an earthen mound and an encircling ditch. The mound measures some 18m across. It survives to a maximum height of 1.7m. The ditch is visible only as a slight depression some 2m across. It lies at a distance of between 3-7m from the present foot of the mound The mound and ditch together have a diameter of 21m.	Outside the ZTV, although potential indirect impact on setting as a result of impact on the asset group.	<b>Yes</b>
1012206 Bowl barrow 200m from Stone Street,	6.95km to north-east	The monument includes a bowl barrow which comprises an earthen mound and an encircling ditch. The mound measures 22m in diameter and survives to a height averaging 2.2m above the level of the surrounding land. The surrounding ditch occupies the area	Outside the ZTV, although potential indirect impact on setting as a result	<b>Yes</b>

<b>Table 4.4: Designated Heritage Assets (Scheduled Monuments) outside 5km, scoped in</b>				
<b>Reference Name</b>	<b>Distance/ Direction from Site</b>	<b>Summary of Significance</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Taken forward for assessment</b>
one of six in West Wood		within 5m of the foot of the mound. The mound and ditch together have a diameter of 32m.	of impact on the asset group.	
1012221 Bowl barrow, the north-easternmost of six in West Wood	7.37km to north-east	The monument includes a bowl barrow which comprises an earthen mound and an encircling ditch. The mound survives to a height of 1m at most. It measures 17m in diameter. The ditch has been completely infilled by erosion of soil from the mound. The mound and the ditch together have a diameter of 21m.	Outside the ZTV, although potential indirect impact on setting as a result of impact on the asset group.	<b>Yes</b>
1012210 Bowl barrow, the northernmost of six in West Wood	7.2km to north-east	The monument includes a barrow which comprises an earthen mound and an encircling ditch. The mound measures some 20m in diameter and a maximum height of 1.4m. The surrounding ditch has been completely infilled by material eroded from the mound and is no longer visible on the surface. The wire-mesh fence over the northern side of the mound is excluded from the scheduling. The mound and ditch together have a diameter of 30m.	Outside the ZTV, although potential indirect impact on setting as a result of impact on the asset group.	<b>Yes</b>
1019994 Bowl barrow	7.75km to north-east	The barrow has a circular mound approximately 20m in diameter and up to about 1m high, surrounded by a ditch. This has become	Outside the ZTV, although potential	<b>Yes</b>

**Table 4.4: Designated Heritage Assets (Scheduled Monuments) outside 5km, scoped in**

Reference Name	Distance/ Direction from Site	Summary of Significance	Potential Impact	Taken forward for assessment
and part of a later boundary bank, in the northern part of West Wood, 600m west of Mockbeggar Farm		infilled over the years but survives as a buried feature about 3m wide. The south eastern side of the ditch is crossed by part of a low, linear boundary bank of about 2.5m width and 0.3m high. The north east-south west aligned earthwork forms part of a series of banks and ditches within West Wood, thought to represent the remains of former land use patterns of medieval or post-medieval date.	indirect impact on setting as a result of impact on the asset group.	
1005167 Roman Barrow, 438m south-west of Middle Park	6.35km to north-east	The monument includes a Roman barrow surviving as an earthwork and below-ground remains. It is situated on elevated ground. It is a broadly circular shaped mound with a flattened top. The mound is approximately 3m high and 20m in diameter. The monument excludes all modern fences and fence posts, gates and gate posts. However, the ground beneath these features is included.	Limited intervisibility with the Site based on ZTV. Potential indirect impact upon setting.	<b>Yes</b>

### 4.3 Summary of Assets with Potential Sensitivity to the Project

4.3.1 Table 4.5 provides a summary of all the heritage assets identified as being potentially sensitive to changes within their setting arising from the Project. These assets have been subject to detailed assessment of their significance in section 5 in order to determine the impact of the Project.

<b>Table 4.5: Heritage Assets with Potential Sensitivity to the Project</b>				
<b>Reference</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Asset Value (Table 3.3)</b>	<b>Approximate Distance and Direction from Site</b>
NHLE 1013144, 1012259, 1012220, 1012218, 1017618, 1012206, 1012221, 1012210, 1019994 and 1005167	North Downs Asset Group	scheduled monuments	Very High	c.4.5 -7km north-east of the Site
NHLE 1475132	Barrow cemetery to the south-west of Barrowhill	scheduled monument	Very High	1.72km south-east
NHLE 1012216	Aldington Knoll Roman barrow	scheduled monument	Very High	1.32km to south

<b>Table 4.5: Heritage Assets with Potential Sensitivity to the Project</b>				
<b>Reference</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Asset Value (Table 3.3)</b>	<b>Approximate Distance and Direction from Site</b>
	and later beacon			
NHLE 1071208	Church of St Martin	Grade I listed building	Very High	820m south-east
NHLE 1233281	Mersham Manor	Grade I listed building	Very High	1.42km north
NHLE 1276693	Church of St John The Baptist	Grade I listed building	Very High	1.24km north-west
NHLE 1233498	Stonegreen Hall	Grade II* listed building	High	560m north
NHLE 1233761	Stonelees	Grade II* listed building	High	65m south
NHLE 1362798	Evegate Manor	Grade II* listed building	High	530m north
NHLE 1233284	Stonegreen Cottage	Grade II listed building	Medium	440m to north
NHLE 1071180	Evegate Mill	Grade II listed building	Medium	100m west
NHLE 1185369	Evegate Millhouse	Grade II listed building	Medium	100m west
NHLE 1071249	The Old Cottage	Grade II listed building	Medium	25m east
NHLE 1184459	Goldwell	Grade II listed building	Medium	30m east
NHLE 1071248	Barn and 2 stable ranges attached, about 20 metres north of Bank	Grade II listed building	Medium	10m south

<b>Table 4.5: Heritage Assets with Potential Sensitivity to the Project</b>				
<b>Reference</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Asset Value (Table 3.3)</b>	<b>Approximate Distance and Direction from Site</b>
	Farmhouse			
NHLE 1362752	Bank Farmhouse and walls attached	Grade II listed building	Medium	6m south (adjacent to Site)
NHLE 1184383	Quested's Cottage	Grade II listed building	Medium	30m south
NHLE 1362780	Stable/Outhouse about 10m north of Goldwell	Grade II listed building	Medium	15m to east
NHLE 1185387	Stable/Outbuilding about 20 yards North-west of Evegate Mill House	Grade II listed building	Medium	106m to west
NHLE 1300136	Goodwin Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Medium	130m south
NHLE 1184484	Symnells and Walled Forecourt	Grade II listed building	Medium	42m to west of path
NHLE 1362794	Church House	Grade II listed building	Medium	1.19km to north
NHLE 1001291	Hatch Park RPG	Registered Park and Garden	Medium	1.38km to north
-	Aldington Clap Hill	Conservation Area	Medium	195m south-east



<b>Table 4.5: Heritage Assets with Potential Sensitivity to the Project</b>				
<b>Reference</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Asset Value (Table 3.3)</b>	<b>Approximate Distance and Direction from Site</b>
-	Aldington Church	Conservation Area	Medium	460m south-east
-	Smeeth	Conservation Area	Medium	1.73km north
-	Bilsington	Conservation Area	Medium	2.68km south
-	Mersham	Conservation Area	Medium	1.56km to north
TR 03 NE 6	Aldington Mount	non-designated	Low	10m east
MKE83194	Little Gains Farm	non-designated	Low	102m to south
MKE88354	Handen Farm	non-designated	Low	25m to south
MKE88358	Littlestock Farm	non-designated	Low	719m to north
MKE89064	Farmstead North of Little Stock	non-designated	Low	807m to north
MKE88359	Stone Street Farm	non-designated	Low	71m to south
MKE88362	Goldwell Manor Farm	non-designated	Low	11m to east

## 5 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

5.1.1 The following detailed assessments of significance of the identified heritage assets has been undertaken in accordance with Historic England's GPA Note 3: *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2017) and represents Step 2 – Assess the degree to which setting makes a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allows significance to be appreciated. The assessment has been informed by Site observations undertaken on the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> March and 15<sup>th</sup> December 2022 and the 28<sup>th</sup> of February 2024, archival and secondary research, the Kent HER and the National Heritage List for England. Referenced photographs taken during the visits are included within Annex 1. The assessment has also been undertaken with reference to the ZTV and visualisations undertaken as part of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8 Landscape and Views (Doc Ref. 5.2)**. Relevant visualisations are included at Annex 2.

5.1.2 A description of each of the above assets' interests is provided presented below. Each asset is discussed in proportion with its value of the asset and as far as is necessary in order to determine the importance of setting to the significance of each asset and the potential effects of the Project.

### 5.2 Scheduled Monuments

#### ***North Downs Asset Group located from c.4.5 -7km north-east of the Site***

5.2.1 There are a number of scheduled bowl barrows located at the eastern end of the North Downs. The closest barrow in the group (NHLE 1013144) is located c.4.5km from Site, while the other monuments within the group are located beyond the 5km search radius. The group comprises several assets (NHLE 1013144, 1012259, 1012220, 1012218, 1017618, 1012206, 1012221, 1012210, 1019994 and 1005167) which, for the purposes of this assessment, will be treated as a single asset group illustrative of a prehistoric funerary landscape.

#### *Historic and Archaeological Interest*

5.2.2 Bowl barrows are the most numerous type of round barrow, constructed from the late Neolithic into the early Bronze Age period. Often superficially similar, although differing widely in size, they exhibit regional variations in form and a diversity of burial practices.

5.2.3 Barrows commonly occupy elevated positions, suggesting that topographical positioning was significant to the tradition and ceremony of prehistoric people. Many barrows also seem to have a deliberate association with watercourses

and valleys<sup>23</sup>.

5.2.4 The function, meaning and use of such funerary sites, and their relation to past movement through the prehistoric landscape, are not fully known or understood and are subject to changing interpretations. Whilst elevated positions appear to have been exploited, this may have been to create lines of sight between monuments within the landscape and to elevate their visual prominence. However, their geographical location may have also played a role in expressions of territoriality or the construction and maintenance of cultural identities.

#### *Contribution of Setting*

5.2.5 The asset group generally lies at heights of between 160-175m aOD; however, only one of the barrows, NHLE 1012259, is sited with an extensive view south across the lowlands that includes the area of the Site. Site observations confirmed that barrows NHLE 1012220, 1012218, 1017618, 1012206, 1012221, 1012210 and 1019994 were located within woodland; as such, views outwards of the surrounding landscape were precluded. Barrow NHLE 1013144 is located within an agricultural field which is bordered by extensive mature trees that preclude long distance views towards and from the monument. Barrow NHLE 1005167 is set at Tumulus Farm, just to the west of Stone Street.

5.2.6 Barrows are often located in discrete clusters to form cemeteries, and monuments were sited with respect to each other. They can also occur as smaller groups, pairs and detached outliers to the larger groups. The asset group to the north-east of the Site can be divided into a cemetery group located within West Wood (NHLE 1012220, 1012218, 1017618, 1012206, 1012221, 1012210 and 1019994) with a small number of further isolated barrows (NHLE 115167, 1012259 and 1013144).

#### ***Barrow cemetery to the south-west of Barrowhill (NHLE 1475132) located c. 1.72km south-east of the Site***

5.2.7 The barrow cemetery holds archaeological and historic interest, evidencing prehistoric funerary practices, with well-preserved remains in the form of Bronze Age burial monuments. The official list entry for the barrow cemetery states that the monument is principally scheduled for the following reasons:

- Survival: as a group of barrows with above-ground and buried remains, this site survives well and compares favourably with other designated

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<sup>23</sup> Woodward, A. (2000) *British Barrows: A matter of life and death*

examples;

- Documentation: the understanding of the barrow group has been enhanced by recent archaeological investigations;
- Diversity: the group of barrows are of various sizes and include a double-ditched barrow, representing a range of approaches to Bronze Age funerary rituals;
- Potential: the stratified archaeological deposits retain considerable potential to provide invaluable evidence about the construction of the barrows, in addition to the evidence pertaining to burial practices and social organisation at this time. There is also potential that land between the barrows will provide additional information about related funerary practices, and later activity within this site; and
- Group value: as part of a wider funerary landscape, it has strong group value with the nearby designated assets including the nearby bell barrow, also known as Barrow 44 (NHLE 1475133), which is located to its east.

#### *Archaeological and Historical Interest*

5.2.8 The barrow cemetery comprises seven barrows, located on and around the summit of a low hill (situated at 80m aOD) to the west of the settlement of Barrowhill. The majority of the barrows are located near to the summit, with one on the south-west side and a further mound located on the hill's north side.

5.2.9 The cemetery is part of a wider Bronze Age landscape. Recent archaeological investigations in the vicinity have identified the buried remains of cremation pits in the vicinity of the barrows one of which has been dated to the Late Bronze Age. Such finds indicate that later funerary activity in this area moved towards cremation burials in close proximity to the barrows and possibly within the barrows themselves (as evidenced in one of the barrows). Other contemporary barrows are also noted to the east of the cemetery (away from the Site) which together have group value, and which demonstrate the prehistoric activities undertaken within the area.

5.2.10 Evidence for occupation and settlement is also attested to within the vicinity through the recording of ditches interpreted as a Middle Bronze Age field system to the south-east (away from the Site). There is also evidence for later settlement remains in the wider landscape, representative of rectilinear and curvilinear ditched enclosures and pits to the north of the cemetery (away from the Site), with a main expansion phase dating to Late Iron Age.

5.2.11 The surrounding topography is undulating with a number of surrounding hills of similar or higher elevation. As such, whilst topography is considered to contribute significantly to an understanding of the function of the cemetery as a Bronze Age landscape feature, distant views may not have been as important as views between the surrounding hills and nearby monuments, particularly to those on higher ground to the east.

*Contribution of Setting*

5.2.12 It is considered that the Site is not an element of the setting of the monument which contributes to an understanding of its significance as a barrow cemetery, nor does it contribute to the wider Bronze Age landscape in which this cemetery is located and which archaeological remains indicate is focused to the east and north of the monument.

5.2.13 The key elements of the setting of the monument which contribute to an understanding of its significance are assessed to comprise the following:

- Its location on a low hill within an undulating landscape which prohibits extensive views and their group value with other funerary monuments and as part of a settled and occupied Bronze Age landscape;
- Its group value as a series of barrows with above-ground and buried remains; and
- The wider group value within the landscape, with the group of barrows to the north, as part of a wider funerary landscape.

***Aldington Knoll Roman Barrow and Later Beacon (NHLE 1012216) located c.1.32km south to the Site***

5.2.14 Aldington Knoll is a scheduled monument, which derives its significance from its archaeological and historical interest.

*Archaeological and Historical Interest*

5.2.15 The monument includes a large artificial mound, which has been identified in the past as both a Roman burial mound and a beacon. This current mound was created by the heightening of an earlier burial mound and is set at the top of a natural hill. The mound is triangular shape, with its sides being approximately 50m long. A landslip on the southern side has resulted in the present horned appearance of the mound in plan. Part of the mound was disturbed in 1755, during excavations which unearthed the cremated remains of a body accompanied by a quantity of bronze work of likely Roman date. It was further disturbed during its most recent use as an anti-aircraft emplacement in the

Second World War, which resulted in the depression of the mound summit and a trench being excavated extending into the woods to the north.

5.2.16 The mound now stands over 3m above ground level but would originally have stood to a greater height. Beyond the probably Roman bronze artefacts, no other evidence of the date of the burial is known, and there is no physical evidence for its use as a beacon.

5.2.17 Although the Aldington Knoll barrow has been disturbed, it has nevertheless been protected by overlying deposits; as such, the form of the barrow is unusually well-preserved. Its archaeological potential is therefore high, since it represents a rare survival of a Roman barrow that has not been subject to the typical damage caused by erosion. Added importance is also given to the barrow by its position as an outlier in relation to the main concentration of barrow monuments in the area.

#### *Contribution of Setting*

5.2.18 Aldington Knoll is framed by woodland to the north, west and south, as well as partially to the east, which created a barrier to the site, and formed the dominant part of the setting of the asset.

5.2.19 The key elements of the setting of the monument which contribute to an understanding of its significance are assessed to comprise the following:

- Its location within a clearing at the high point of a hill, within dense woodland of Knoll Wood and Curtis Wood;
- The monuments impact upon place names in close proximity, with Knoll Farm to the south and Knoll Hill Road to the north; and
- The barrows position within the wider landscape as an outlier to the main concentration of barrows within the area, which adds to the understanding of prehistoric and Roman activity within the landscapes.

### 5.3 **Grade I and Grade II\* Listed Buildings**

5.3.1 There are three Grade I listed buildings and three Grade II\* listed buildings within the 5km study area that may be indirectly impacted by the Project.

#### ***Church of St Martin (NHLE 1071208) located c.820m south-east of the Site (Grade I)***

5.3.2 The significance of the Church of St Martin, a Grade I listed building, primarily derives from its physical fabric which holds inherent historic and architectural interest. Elements of its setting also contribute to an understanding of its

architectural and historic interest.

#### *Architectural and Historic Interest*

- 5.3.3 The origins of the building date to the 11<sup>th</sup> century, with the chancel extended in the 13<sup>th</sup> century and the chapel and aisles dating to the 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. The tower was built between 1507 and 1557 and in 1911, battlements were also added.
- 5.3.4 The church is located within the Aldington Church Conservation Area which is centred on the church, the Grade II\* Court Lodge Farmhouse, and the buried remains of the Archbishop's Palace. These buildings do not form the historic village centre of Aldington, which is located further west at Clap Hill; an area abandoned following the Black Death and other interlinked troubles during the medieval period. The church has landmark status within the area through its architectural form which is distinctly ecclesiastical and through its built relationship with Court Lodge and farmhouse and the remains of the Archbishop's Palace. These assets have a collective group value, signifying the former religious core and the foci of the earlier settlement.

#### *Contribution of Setting*

- 5.3.5 The church is located on the east side of Church Lane, directly south of Court Lodge Farmhouse. To its immediate west is the Grade II listed barn and cart sheds associated with the farmstead. To the south and south-west of the church is the church's graveyard. To its east are agricultural fields. The church lies on high ground and its tower is highly visible across the wider surrounding landscape, including from within the Site; this visibility being intentional and evidencing the historic importance of religion.
- 5.3.6 The Site forms part of the wider agricultural landscape of the church but is not assessed to be an element of this wider setting which intentionally adds to an understanding of significance.
- 5.3.7 Site observations confirmed that due to the intervening farm buildings, no intervisibility with the Site was possible with the main body of the church, or from within its grounds (see Annex 1 Plate 1).
- 5.3.8 With respect to views towards the church, the associated farm buildings to Court Lodge Farmhouse screen views from the west and north with intervening vegetation and topography to the east and south such that only the tower is visible. As a consequence, the views which most explicitly add to an appreciation of the architectural and historic interest of the building as a whole, are from within its churchyard, allowing an appreciation of its architectural

interest as a Saxon and Norman Church.

5.3.9 The tower features in long views including from Public Rights of Way (PRoWs) to the west which are located south and north of Parcel 19, where views of the tower reveal an understanding of function (see Annex 1 Plate 2).

5.3.10 In summary, the churchyard enclosure and position of the church at the centre as part of a cluster of historic buildings, with the church as the principal building surrounded by the church/graveyard comprising the immediate setting. The wider setting in the nearby landscape where key views are notable from trackways and fields. Those comprise the main setting elements which most expressively contributes to an understanding of the churches significance.

5.3.11 No views of the Site would be possible from the body of the church itself due to the intervening buildings and the immediate, intimate setting of the asset which provides a sense of tranquillity, and which contributes to the spiritual experience of the church would be conserved.

5.3.12 The key elements of the setting of the church which contribute to an understanding of its significance are assessed to comprise the following:

- Relationship with the Aldington Church Conservation Area and historic core of Aldington where the proximity of the buildings inform on the historic status of the church and where the buildings have a collective aesthetic value as a cluster of historic buildings;
- The churchyard which most expressively adds to an understanding of its historic interest as an important religious building that is the focus of early and later settlement; and
- The elevation of the church with tower makes the feature appreciable from a number of points within and around the village and wider landscape, dependant on the presence/absence of intervening buildings and vegetation. The tower, through its architectural form, informs on the function of the building and anchors the church within the landscape and enhances its landmark status.

***Mersham Manor (NHLE 1233281) located 1.42km north of the Site (Grade I)***

*Historic and Architectural Interests*

5.3.13 The historic interest of the house derives from it being one of the earliest dated buildings remaining in Mersham. Dating to the early to mid-14<sup>th</sup> century the building holds inherent special interest within its fabric and is demonstrative of



medieval domestic accommodation evidencing building techniques and materials used in early construction and informing on how domestic accommodation was arranged; at its core is a hall house plan, which was typical of the time period and comprised of a heated central hall as the principle living space which would likely have been flanked with service wing(s). The building presents one of the few remaining former Medieval Hall house types in the area.

- 5.3.14 The building was altered in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and then extended in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, these later phases of alteration forming part of the narrative of the development of the building to respond to changing demands in accommodation and to changes in architectural fashion.
- 5.3.15 The manor forms part of the historic core of Mersham Manor along with the Grade I listed Church of St John The Baptist. The complex comprising of house, barn and church is located to the south of the settlement of Mersham, and the Mersham Conservation Area boundary. The scale of the manor and its position close to the church holds information on the historic status of the house where the manor and the church would have formed the foci of the early settlement.
- 5.3.16 The position of the building within the historic core, along with the architecture imparts an aesthetic quality to the manor.
- 5.3.17 The house is of ragstone with a plain tiled roof reflective of the vernacular of the area and contributes to local distinctiveness.
- 5.3.18 It is of two storeys with an attic with a tall, hipped roof and gables, with a hipped dormer and stacks. The principal elevation faces north-west. The rear elevation (south-east) has a blocked through-passage opening, with hollow and roll moulds, with a stone jambed light ogee headed window over. It also contains a large, restored hall window with mullion and transom and cusped traceried head with concave sided hexagon. To the interior, most internal divisions have been altered although a scissor braced roof is noted in the official list entry.

#### *Contribution of Setting*

- 5.3.19 The immediate setting of the house is defined by its private grounds, formally laid out to the south-west. Raised vegetable beds are located to the south-east of the house beyond which lies a lawn, its extent to the south-west defined by a hedgerow (see Annex 1 Plate 7).
- 5.3.20 To the north-west of the house is Court Lodge Farm which contains a number of farm buildings including a Grade II\* early to mid-14<sup>th</sup> century barn contemporary with the manor. To its east is the Grade I listed Church of St John

The Baptist and its churchyard. To the north-east there is a modern housing estate. The south-west boundary to the grounds is defined by fence line with an agricultural field beyond.

5.3.21 The house is situated at c.65m aOD on a slight south-west facing slope. From the south-east gable end of the building and garden, long distance views across the landscape are possible, across the agricultural landscape, including that of the Site (see Annex 1 Plate 12).

5.3.22 The key elements of the setting of the manor which contribute to an understanding of its significance are assessed to comprise the following:

- Relationship with the Church of St John the Baptist where the proximity of the buildings informs on the historic status of the manor and where the buildings have a collective aesthetic value as a cluster of historic buildings; and
- Relationship with the barn located to the west which is contemporary with the manor. The buildings have a collective value evidencing the status of the manor and medieval building types.

***Church of St John the Baptist (NHLE 1276693) located c.1.24km north-west of the Site (Grade I)***

*Historic Interest*

5.3.23 The parish Church of St John the Baptist holds intrinsic historic interest within its fabric as an early medieval church which was expanded and altered into the medieval period. Historic interest also derives from its function which is clearly expressed within its architecture and the church is representative of the significant role that religion played within historic society.

5.3.24 The will of John Siweard and his wife Edith dated c.1040 AD, shows that they bequeathed "A hide of land for a Church at Mersham". A church has existed on this site since 1086 AD, as recorded in the Domesday Book. The church was rebuilt c.1100 AD and further rebuilding was accomplished in the second half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Its presence reflects the historic location of a Medieval church, illustrating the importance of the continued presence of a place of worship in Mersham.

5.3.25 Internally, the church contains significant monuments to the local members of the Brabourne and Knatchbull families.

*Artistic and Architectural Interests*

5.3.26 The church holds architectural interest as a clear example of ecclesiastical

architecture where the form and detailing clearly express function.

5.3.27 The church is of linear plan incorporating a three stage tower at its western end with triple offset clasping buttress and a short, shingled spire with weather vane. The body of the church is constructed of ragstone under a plain tiled roof, which is vernacular to the area and contributes to a strong local distinctiveness (see Annex 1 Plate 8).

5.3.28 Medieval features include a reset 12<sup>th</sup> century south doorway with nook shafts, filleted abaci and roll mould, and a number of 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century windows.

5.3.29 Internally, notable features include a 15<sup>th</sup> century cusped piscina, monuments to the local members of the Brabourne and Knatchbull families dated between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, a 17<sup>th</sup> century altar rail, with strapwork enriched rails and ball finials and foliage, and dado panelling to the sanctuary with strapwork, dated 1611, with reeded panels and fretwork top piece.

#### *Contribution of Setting*

5.3.30 The church forms the historic core of Mersham Manor along with the Grade I listed Mersham Manor, which is located to its west. The complex is located to the south of the settlement of Mersham, and Mersham Conservation Area boundary.

5.3.31 The church sits within a churchyard which is defined by a low stone wall. Mature trees are scattered across the churchyard and along its boundary edge which prevent non-interrupted views south across the surrounding landscape (see Annex 1 Plate 9). The churchyard offers enclosure to the church and reinforces the prominence of the church directing an inwards focus. Such physical and natural enclosures contribute to the experience of such buildings providing a sense of peace and a quiet focus which reflects their use as a place of worship and contemplation.

5.3.32 With respect to views towards the church, the buildings to the west of the church and trees within and adjacent to the churchyard create a sense of enclosure (see Annex 1 Plate 10). As a consequence, the views which most explicitly add to an appreciation of its architectural and historic interest are from within its churchyard.

5.3.33 The tower of the church features in long views from the south of the church, with glimpses of the main body of the church possible, where not screened from view by intervening vegetation (see Annex 1 Plates 11 & 12). The tower reveals the function of the building and announces its presence.

5.3.34 The churchyard and immediate setting are considered to be the principal setting element for the church which most expressively adds to an understanding of its significance, with defined enclosure provided by the stone wall to its perimeter which is consolidated by mature treelines. Intervisible views south of the church are possible although the body of the building is mostly screened by its churchyard trees. Views south from the grounds of the church incorporate the wider rolling agricultural landscape of which the Site is a distant part.

5.3.35 The key elements of the setting of the church which contribute to an understanding of its significance are assessed to comprise the following:

- Relationship with the adjacent manor where the proximity of the buildings inform on the historic status of the church and where the buildings have a collective aesthetic value as a cluster of historic buildings;
- The churchyard which most expressively adds to an understanding of its historic interest as an important religious building that is the focus of early and later settlement.
- The defined enclosure provided by the stone wall to its perimeter which is consolidated by mature treelines adds to the sense of privacy of this space and which adds to experience of the church as building of religious and spiritual value; and
- The elevation of the church with tower makes the feature appreciable from a number of points within and around the village and wider landscape, dependant on the presence/absence of intervening buildings and vegetation. The tower, through its architectural form, informs on the function of the building and anchors the Church within the landscape and enhances its landmark status.

***Stonegreen Hall (NHLE 1233498) located c.460m north of the Site (Grade II\*)***

*Historic and Architectural Interests*

5.3.36 The historic and architectural interests of Stonegreen Hall, a Grade II\* listed building, are derived principally from its physical fabric and its origins as a building of 17<sup>th</sup> century date or earlier, and from its later association with the Mantell family.

5.3.37 The core of the hall is timber frame. It was extended in 1704 (right return and present entrance front) and in 1712 (garden elevation) for the Mantell family.

Internally, a brick in the staircase hall is noted within the listing description to be imprinted with 'A. Cox 1704' which offers evidence as phases of alteration.

5.3.38 Whilst its core is timber framed in part, the hall was extended with red and blue brick on ragstone base, under a plain tiled roof and presents an exterior character which is typical of the area. The later phase of extension holding information of changing accommodation needs and architectural fashions.

5.3.39 The rear range is noted to contain a fine 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century door and chamfered ceiling beams which reveal the earlier origin of the building.

#### *Contribution of Setting*

5.3.40 The hall is located within extensive private grounds comprising 20 acres of maintained formal gardens, woodland and pasture which extends eastwards which add to an understanding of the historic status of the hall and its occupiers.

5.3.41 The principal elevation of the hall faces north, away from the Site, onto a lawned area. Its formal gardens are located to the south.

5.3.42 The estate also includes a Grade II listed cottage which adjoins the hall via 20<sup>th</sup> century additions, to the south-west.

5.3.43 Beyond the estate to the east and south lies agricultural land (which incorporates the Site).

5.3.44 The key elements of the setting of the hall which contribute to an understanding of its significance are assessed to comprise the following:

- Relationship and proximity of its associated estate buildings inform on the historic status of the hall and where the buildings have a collective aesthetic value as a cluster of historic buildings; and
- Its surrounding estate which provides an understanding of the status of the hall and its primary setting.

#### ***Stonelees (NHLE 1233761) located c.65m south of the Site (Grade II\*)***

##### *Historic and Architectural Interests*

5.3.45 The historic and architectural interests of Stonelees, a Grade II\* listed building, are derived principally from its physical fabric which contains evidence of its origins as a 15<sup>th</sup> century timber framed house. The building presents as Wealdon type house which adds to its historic and archaeological interests. Such buildings are typical of the south-east of England and represent the earliest substantial dwelling-houses for the yeoman farmer class. The building is illustrative of Medieval settlement within the landscape and has group value

with other contemporary hall houses within the area.

- 5.3.46 As a Wealdon type house, the property at its core comprises of a simple rectangular form with central hall which would have been open to the roof, and jettied first floor. The steeply pitched roof with gablet and red clay tile roof covering is also typical of such building typologies.
- 5.3.47 Stonelees as seen today represents a 16<sup>th</sup> century rebuilding of the earlier hall and parlour wing of which the service end still survives.
- 5.3.48 The house is timber framed with exposed panelled framing on ground floor with red brick infill, and close-studding on the first floor with plaster infill, under a plain tiled roof.
- 5.3.49 It is a cross-passage plan of 4 bays with smoke bay, incorporating the service wing of the 15<sup>th</sup> century hall house. The windows comprise contemporary mullioned windows, with later 20<sup>th</sup> century light mullioned wooden casements to the ground floor and a 20<sup>th</sup> century oriel window.
- 5.3.50 To the interior, the listing description notes the building retains some early detailing and embellishment including downstairs depressed arch doorways decorated with fernleaf or rose – enriched spandrels and moulded ship-lap doors and with upstairs doorways embellished with enrichea spandrels. Also of note are the moulded beams with double beaded and fillet moulded cross-beams and beaded dais to the ground floor, four centred arched wooden chimney bressumer with thistle and fernleaf and banded enrichment and beaded beams and joists to the parour. The level of decoration holds information on the status of the internal spaces, greater detailing being applied to more important spaces and also on the status of the occupiers. The interior also has artistic interest evidencing the craftsmanship employed within the finishes of the internal spaces

#### *Contribution of Setting*

- 5.3.51 Stonelees is located within private residential grounds which extend to its north, west and east. Directly to its south is an agricultural field, separated from Stonelees' garden by a fence. The house is accessed from Laws Lane via a private road to the north of the building. The principal elevation of the house overlooks its lawn and Laws Lane to the west, albeit Laws Lane is partially screened from views from the house by trees bounding Stonelees' property boundary. Views of the frontage of the building from the west add to an appreciation of its architectural and historic interest, revealing the early construction of the building (see Annex 1 Plate 13).

5.3.52 To the north, the immediate grounds are defined by a c.2m high stone and brick wall which contains gated access through. Beyond this, is a line of young leylandii which over time, is anticipated to completely screen views of the northern elevation of the building from the north (see Annex 1 Plates 14 & 15). To the east of the building are a mix of historic and modern outbuildings of various scales and a pasture field, the boundaries of which to its north and east are defined by hedgerow (see Annex 1 Plate 16).

5.3.53 The wider surrounding landscape to the building to the north and east comprises agricultural land which is located within the Site boundary. A review of Mersham Tithe Map (1841) indicates that six of the former 12 land parcels under the historic landholding of Stonelees are located within the Site boundary and there has historically been some association between some of the land within the Site and the property however this association is no longer tangible with the curtilage of the asset clearly distinct and separate from the Site.

5.3.54 The key elements of the setting of Stonelees which contribute to an understanding of its significance are assessed to comprise the following:

- Relationship and proximity of its associated buildings inform on the historic status of the manor and where the buildings have a collective aesthetic value as a cohesive cluster of historic buildings;
- Its surrounding gardens which indicate the status of the manor, and allows an understanding of its historic and architectural interests, and provide its primary setting; and
- Its position along Laws Lane to which the principal elevation of the building is orientated and where the building interacts with the street scene.

***Evegate Manor (NHLE 1362798) located c.530m north of the Site (Grade II\*)***

*Historic and Architectural Interests*

5.3.55 The historic and architectural interests of Evegate Manor, a Grade II\* listed building, are derived principally from its physical fabric and its origins as a 14<sup>th</sup> century manor house. The building is illustrative of Medieval settlement within the landscape with its fabric holding information on building construction techniques and materials being employed in domestic building in the medieval period. The association of the manor with the Archbishop of Canterbury is also of interest and offers evidence on societal arrangement and the importance and status of the church.

5.3.56 The building was originally constructed as a manor house, later altered and used as a farmhouse, and is now in residential use.

5.3.57 Evegat Manor is recorded in the Domesday Book and later became a sub-manor of the Archbishop of Canterbury's manor of Aldington. From at least 1307 to 1452/3 it was held by the Passele or Pashley family. The historic core of the building which contains the remains of an early 14<sup>th</sup> century open hall and service end with contemporary south-western crosswing, may have been built for Sir Edmund Pashley, who inherited in 1341 and died in 1361. After the mid- 15<sup>th</sup> century, it passed first to the Pimpes of Nettlestead Place and then to the Scotts of Scott Hall. The Scotts family held the manor until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. In 1965 the building was sold off separately from the adjoining farm.

5.3.58 Sixteenth century alterations to the building include a south-western wing first floor and roof and north-eastern wall, which is now internal. The northern range of the building was extensively refurbished in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century and the south-eastern range was added in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

5.3.59 The building displays materials reflective of the local vernacular and comprises Kentish ragstone rubble with red brick dressings with the cross-wing part timber framed and the first floor of part of the west side being red brick and tile hung. The roof comprises plain tiled with red brick chimneystacks.

#### *Contribution of Setting*

5.3.60 The house is located to the south of its formerly associated farmyard and accessed via a private driveway from Station Road to the north. The principal elevation of the building faces north onto its driveway, the architectural arrangement of the frontage appreciated in views on approach. To its south and east are lawned grounds defined by mature trees and separated from the agricultural fields beyond by a mix of hedgerow and trees. Whilst the vegetation helps screen views, views remain possible from the house southwards across the surrounding agricultural landscape, which is on a gentle south facing slope.

5.3.61 The key elements of the setting of Evegat Manor which contribute to an understanding of its significance are assessed to comprise the following:

- Relationship and proximity of its formerly associated buildings inform on the historic status of the farmhouse and where the buildings have a collective aesthetic value as a cluster of historic buildings; and
- Its surrounding gardens which provide an understanding of the domestic nature of the building, allow an understanding of its historic and architectural interests, and provide its primary setting.



## 5.4 Grade II Listed Buildings

5.4.1 There are 13 Grade II listed buildings within the 2km study area which may be affected by the Project.

### ***Stonegreen Cottage (NHLE 1233284) located c.440m to north of the Site***

5.4.2 The significance of Stonegreen Cottage, a Grade II listed building, primarily derives from its physical fabric which holds historic and architectural interest as a vernacular building.

#### *Architectural and Historic Interest*

5.4.3 The cottage is located within the grounds and to the south-west of the Grade II\* listed Stonegreen Hall, although 20<sup>th</sup> century additions indicate it now adjoins the hall. The principal elevation of the cottage faces north away from the Site. The cottage is said to be built in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. It comprises red and blue brick on a ragstone base with a plain tiled roof which is common vernacular within this area.

5.4.4 The estate of Stonegreen Hall comprises 20 acres of maintained formal gardens, woodland and pasture which extends eastwards. Beyond the estate is agricultural land.

#### *Contribution of Setting*

5.4.5 The cottage is deriving its setting significance from its association with Stonegreen Hall, and its position in a slightly wooded area, with designed gardens. The significance is focused to this relationship with the structures within close proximity. It is set in a wider agricultural landscape, but this makes limited contribution to its setting.

### ***Evegate Mill (NHLE 1071180) located c.100m west of the Site***

#### *Historic and Architectural Interests*

5.4.6 The historic and architectural interests of Evegate Mill are derived principally from its physical fabric and function as a 19<sup>th</sup> century water corn mill, the building providing evidence of a type of agri-industrial building.

5.4.7 The mill and wheel were constructed in 1862 and replaced the earlier mill at Evegate Millhouse. The former mill comprises a red brick and timber frame building and weather board cladding under a plain tiled roof. It is of three storeys with a garret, the scale, form and garret identifying the function of the building within views from the road. To its rear is an overshot wheel.

5.4.8 The mill is historically one of four mills located along the East Stour.

5.4.9 Internally, the official listing states that it contains three-wheel machinery in working order, which was installed at the time of construction.

*Contribution of Setting*

5.4.10 The mill is located off Station Road to the south of the East Stour River. An associated mill dam is located off the East Stour River directly to the east of the mill.

5.4.11 The setting of the building is fundamentally connected with its location on the East Stour River which is integral to understanding the historic functional relationship between the building and the river; construction of the mill principally influenced by the presence of the river, and by the adjacent earlier Grade II listed millhouse, which originally held the wheel-house prior to the construction of this mill in 1862 and the diversion of the river.

5.4.12 Views afforded by the height of the building are considered to be incidental to its primary function (see Annex 1 Plate 17).

5.4.13 The key elements of the setting of the mill which contribute to an understanding of its significance are assessed to comprise the following:

- Relationship and proximity of its associated millhouse where the buildings have a collective aesthetic value as a cluster of historic buildings; and
- Its relationship with the East Stour and surrounding agricultural land.

***Evegate Millhouse (NHLE 1185369) located c.100m west of the Site and Stable/Outbuilding about 20 yards North-west of Evegate Mill House (NHLE 1185387) located 106m to west of the Site***

*Historic and Architectural Interests*

5.4.14 The historic and architectural interests of Evegate Millhouse are derived principally from its physical fabric and its historic function which holds information on how water sources were exploited to aid agricultural / industrial processing of crop.

5.4.15 The building possibly originated as a framed hall house with parallel rear wing, however it has an early 18<sup>th</sup> century exterior of painted brick on galletted ragstone under a plain tiled roof.

5.4.16 The end left bay is a later 18<sup>th</sup> century addition and has an arched opening to the rear (now blocked), through which the water ran, this being the wheel-house prior to the construction of the adjacent Grade II listed mill in 1862, and

associated diversion of the river to power the new mill.

5.4.17 The historic and architectural interests of the stable/outbuilding at Evegate Millhouse are derived principally from its group value with the Mill House and Manor. The outhouse was built about 20 yards north-west of Evegate Mill House in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It is made of a timber framed structure on ragstone base, with plain tiled roof. It provided stabling for the mill house on the other side of the road.

#### *Contribution of Setting*

5.4.18 The millhouse is located off Station Road to the south of the East Stour River (see Annex 1 Plate 17). An associated mill dam is located off the East Stour River directly to the east of the building.

5.4.19 The setting of the building is fundamentally connected with its location on the East Stour River which is integral to understanding the historic functional relationship between the building and the river; construction of the mill principally influenced by the presence of the river, and by the adjacent earlier Grade II listed mill, which replaced the original mill in 1862.

5.4.20 The stable/outbuilding lies to the west of Evegate Millhouse, and the adjacent mill. Elements of the setting of the building derived from its association with these structures.

5.4.21 The key elements of the setting of the mill which contribute to an understanding of its significance are assessed to comprise the following:

- Relationship and proximity of its associated mill where the buildings have a collective aesthetic value as a cluster of historic buildings; and
- Its relationship with the East Stour and surrounding agricultural land.

#### ***The Old Cottage (NHLE 1071249) located c.25m east of the Site***

##### *Historic and Architectural Interests*

5.4.22 The historic and architectural interests of the Old Cottage are derived principally from its physical fabric and its origins as a 16<sup>th</sup> century or earlier house. It illustrates late Medieval / early Post Medieval settlement within the landscape.

5.4.23 The original construction of the building is thought to be of a hall house or continuous jettied house, with later additions of a cross-passage and lobby entry inserted at a later date. The building is timber framed and exposed with painted brick infill, underbuilt with painted ragstone and clad and extended with painted brick, under a plain tiled roof.

5.4.24 The interior has an inglenook fireplace and notably large main beams, indicating an early date of construction.

*Contribution of Setting*

5.4.25 The cottage is located on the eastern side of Calleywell Lane, set back from the road within a private garden. The principal elevation faces west overlooking its driveway, a lawn and hedgerow which defines the property boundary from the road. To its north are two historically associated barns which appear to have been converted to residential use, the barns adding to the overall historic interest of the building. To its south is another lawned area defined by a mature treeline.

5.4.26 The wider surrounding landscape to the building comprises agricultural land; the Site lies to its north-west with The Cottage orientated to have its principal frontage facing away from the Site suggesting no intentional views towards the Site.

5.4.27 The Site is assessed to be a neutral element of the asset's setting and does not add to an understanding of the interest of the cottage as a late Medieval / early Post Medieval domestic property.

5.4.28 The key elements of the setting of the Old Cottage which contribute to an understanding of its significance are assessed to comprise the following:

- Relationship and proximity of its associated buildings inform on the historic status of the cottage and where the buildings have a collective aesthetic value as a cluster of historic buildings;
- Its surrounding gardens which provide the cottage with its domestic character, allow an understanding of its historic and architectural interests, and provide its primary setting; and
- Its position along Calleywell Lane to which the principal elevation of the building is orientated and where the building interacts with the street scene.

***Goldwell (NHLE 1184459) located c.30m east of the Site***

*Historic and Architectural Interests*

5.4.29 The historic and architectural interests of Goldwell are derived principally from its physical fabric and its origins as a 16<sup>th</sup> century or earlier house. It illustrates late Medieval / early Post Medieval settlement within the landscape.

5.4.30 Goldwell is noted as being the family home of Thomas Cobb, who is recorded

to have died in the house in 1528.

5.4.31 The building is timber framed and part exposed with red brick infill, part clad with red brick and tile hanging. It has been later extended and clad in red and blue chequered brick. Its roof comprises a plain tiled roof underbuilt with painted ragstone and clad and extended with painted brick, under a plain tiled roof.

5.4.32 To the interior is an inglenook fireplace and notably large main beams, indicating an early date.

#### *Contribution of Setting*

5.4.33 Goldwell is located to the south-east of Goldwell Lane. Its principal elevation faces south onto its driveway which sweeps around the west side of the house from the north. Located to its north are associated historic and modern farm buildings including the Grade II listed stable / outhouse which add to the historic interest of the building. To the east of the house is a large garden and paddocks beyond.

5.4.34 The wider surrounding landscape to the building comprises agricultural land; the Site lies to its east, beyond the paddocks (see Annex 1 Plate 18).

5.4.35 A review of Aldington Tithe Map (1842) indicates that five of the former 20 land parcels under the historic landholding of Goldwell are located within the Site boundary. Whilst there is a historic association, there is no clear visual or functional indication of this former association between the house and land within the Site and the Site is assessed as not comprising an element of the asset's setting which expressively reveals significance.

5.4.36 The key elements of the setting of Goldwell which contribute to an understanding of its significance are assessed to comprise the following:

- Relationship and proximity of its associated buildings inform on the historic status of the house and where the buildings have a collective aesthetic value as a cluster of historic buildings; and
- Its surrounding gardens and paddocks which provide the house with its domestic character, allow an understanding of its historic and architectural interests, and provide its primary setting.

***Bank Farmhouse and walls attached (NHLE 1362752) (located 6m south of the Site) and Barn and 2 stable ranges attached, about 20 metres north of Bank Farmhouse (NHLE 1071248) (located c.10m south of the Site)***

#### *Historic and Architectural Interests*

- 5.4.37 There will be no direct impact on Bank Farmhouse and its associated barn or on their curtilage.
- 5.4.38 The historic and architectural interests of Bank farmstead, which comprises the listed farm and barn as well as other non-listed historic farm buildings, are derived principally from the physical fabric of its buildings and its function as a Post Medieval farmstead. The listed farmhouse and barns are illustrative of Post Medieval settlement and occupation within the landscape and the historic importance of the rural Post Medieval economy.
- 5.4.39 The barn dates earlier than the farmhouse, indicating that an earlier farmhouse is likely to be present, possibly under the footprint of the existing farmhouse and the farmhouse holds some archaeological interest evidencing the likely occupied site of the building.
- 5.4.40 The barn range comprises a 15<sup>th</sup> century barn with attached 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century stables/outhouses. It is timber framed and clad with weather boarding on ragstone and brick base and ragstone, with red brick gable wall to stable block, under a plain tiled roof. This represents a vernacular style and contributes to the local distinctiveness.
- 5.4.41 Bank Farmhouse and its attached walls date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The farmhouse is of vernacular style comprising red brick and ragstone under a plain tiled roof contributing to local distinctiveness.
- 5.4.42 Projecting to the left of the front elevation, there is a short length of red brick walling c.2.4m high, with coping, ramped down and projecting c.10m, with a boarded gate. Projecting from the left return, there is a ragstone wall, c.2.7m high, and projecting c.50 metres.

#### *Contribution of Setting*

- 5.4.43 The farmstead is located to the south-west of Roman Road accessed from Roman Road. It is accessed from Roman Road via an access track. The listed farmhouse is located to the south-west of the listed barn. To the north-west and north of the barn are a number of other historic and modern barns and sheds surrounding a yard which are in commercial use. The historic buildings have a group value, providing the context to the farmhouse, and allow an understanding of its development and former functions and role within the landscape.
- 5.4.44 To the south-west (rear) of the farmhouse is a large garden which contains mature, single trees which helps to screen the building from within views north.

5.4.45 The farm is located on a low hill (c.70m aOD) which gently descends to the south-west towards the Site.

5.4.46 Immediately surrounding the farm are agricultural fields, which comprise land within the Site (see Annex 1 Plates 19 & 20). A review of Aldington Tithe Map (1842) indicates that 11 of the former 17 land parcels under the historic landholding of Bank Farmhouse are located within the Site boundary which shows that the Site previously held some historic association with the farm.

5.4.47 The key elements of the setting of Bank Farmhouse which contribute to an understanding of its significance are assessed to comprise the following:

- Relationship and proximity of its associated buildings inform on the historic status of the farmhouse and where the buildings have a collective aesthetic value as a cluster of historic buildings;
- Its function within the farmstead as a residential and working property; and
- The barn's setting is strongly associated with its surrounding agricultural landscape, contributing to an understanding of its historic function.

***Quested's Cottage (NHLE 1184383) located c.30m south of the Site***

*Historic and Architectural Interests*

5.4.48 The historic and architectural interests of Quested's Cottage are derived principally from its physical fabric and its origins as a 16<sup>th</sup> century house. It is illustrative of late Medieval / early Post Medieval settlement within the landscape.

5.4.49 The cottage, originally constructed in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, was altered in 1778. It is named after Cephas Quested, a notorious smuggler who resided at the cottage in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, this association adding to the historic interest of the building.

5.4.50 The building is of the local vernacular style, timber framed and clad, with painted ragstone and tile hanging with plain tiled roof which contributes to the built character of the local area.

5.4.51 To the interior, the full timber frame is noted to be visible with a tie-beam roof. The property is also noted to contain large inglenooks.

*Contribution of Setting*

5.4.52 The cottage is located to the north of Frith Road accessible by a driveway to the west of the building. It is situated within private grounds with lawns to the

north and south and associated outbuildings.

5.4.53 To the north of the property boundary and separated by a fence there are agricultural fields which comprise the land within the Site (see Annex 1 Plate 21).

5.4.54 The Site is assessed to be a neutral element of the asset's setting and does not add to an understanding of the interest of the cottage as a late Medieval / early Post Medieval domestic property.

5.4.55 The key elements of the setting of Quested's Cottage which contribute to an understanding of its significance are assessed to comprise the following:

- Its surrounding gardens which provide the house with its domestic character, allow an understanding of its historic and architectural interests, and provide its primary setting.

***Stable/Outhouse about 10m north of Goldwell (NHLE 1362780) located 15m east of the Site***

5.4.56 The significance of the stable/outhouse, a Grade II listed building, derives from its physical fabric which holds historic and architectural interest as a farm building.

***Architectural and Historic Interest***

5.4.57 The red and blue brick building originates from the 17<sup>th</sup> century and had been rebuilt in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

5.4.58 The house is located to the east off Goldwell Granary, which is incorporated into the Site boundary. The principal elevation of the building faces south, away from the Site. The building is surrounded by a garden, and open agricultural fields to the east. It is associated with Goldwell, a grade II listed farmhouse (NHLE 1184459). It illustrates the late Medieval / early Post Medieval settlement within the landscape.

***Contribution of Setting***

5.4.59 The building is located to the south-east of Goldwell Lane. Located to its south is the associated Grade II listed Goldwell farmhouse, which adds to the historic interest of the building. To the east of the house is a large garden and paddocks beyond.

5.4.60 The wider surrounding landscape to the building comprises agricultural land; with the Site set to the east and west, with Goldwell Lane proposed as an access route to the South Eastern Area of the Site.



5.4.61 Whilst there is a historic association with the surrounding agricultural landscape, there is no clear visual or functional indication of this former association between the building and land within the Site and the Site is assessed as not comprising an element of the asset's setting which expressively reveals significance.

5.4.62 The key elements of the setting of Goldwell which contribute to an understanding of its significance are assessed to comprise the following:

- Relationship and proximity of its associated buildings inform on the historic status of the house and where the buildings have a collective aesthetic value as a cluster of historic buildings; and
- Its surrounding gardens and paddocks which provide the house with its domestic character, allow an understanding of its historic and architectural interests, and provide its primary setting.

5.4.63 The ZTV identifies intervisibility with the Site in the form of solar (PV) panels and the Project Substation. However, the Project would not affect the appreciation of the asset's historic and architectural interests as rural outbuilding associated with a farmstead.

***Goodwin Farmhouse (NHLE 1300136) located c.130m south of the Site***

5.4.64 The significance of Goodwin Farmhouse, a Grade II listed building, primarily derives from its physical fabric which holds inherent historic and architectural interest as a building of 16<sup>th</sup> century date.

***Architectural and Historic Interest***

5.4.65 The building is timber framed and likely originally comprised a four bay hall house. The building is clad with painted brick on a ragstone base with weather board to return and tile hanging and red brick to rear elevations. It has a plain tiled hipped roof with filleted stack cluster to the left, and stack projected at end right. Internally, the full frame is visible with tie beams with mortice holes (possibly for the crown post) and large scantling beams. It contains an inglenook fireplace. The farmhouse was altered in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and later extended in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

5.4.66 The farmhouse is set quite a way back from Frith Road, with fields located between its garden to the south of the house and the road. The farm is accessed via a farm track (PRoW) from the west off Frith Road. This track provides an offshoot access to the house and associated garage which is located to the south-west of the house. An offshoot further north provides

access to the farm buildings and a large area of hardstanding. The access track continues north providing access into fields. The setting of the farmhouse is associated with its farm buildings located to its north and the immediate surrounding farmland to its east and north-east where there is a visual link between the farmhouse and function.

5.4.67 The immediate surrounding agricultural landscape to the farmstead where there is a visual link, and not interrupted by intervening vegetation and associated farm outbuildings, is assessed to be an element of setting which contributes to the significance of the building by providing context and an understanding of its historic role and function within the landscape. The Site forms part of the wider rural landscape to the asset, although its distance and lack of historic association limits the contribution made by the Site to appreciating overall significance.

5.4.68 Site observations confirmed that the house is screened within views from Frith Road and the PRoW to the west by a mixture of mature hedgerow, trees and associated farm buildings located to the north of the house. Views from higher ground within the Site were screened by intervening farm buildings and trees (see Annex 1 Plate 4). The associated farm buildings comprise a mix of dilapidated and untidy corrugated and wooden sheds and static caravans which are not elements of the asset's setting which contribute towards the significance.

5.4.69 Whilst it is possible that there are views from the Site towards the asset, these views are not designed and do not reveal the architectural interest of the house. Given the lack of historic association between the land within the Site and the landholding of the farm, the limited glimpses of the roofline and chimney of the farmhouse only, and the setting of the farmhouse which is considered to be restricted to its farm buildings and immediate agricultural fields to its east and north-east where there is a visual link, it is considered that the Project would not affect the appreciation of the asset's historic and architectural interests.

***Symnells and Walled Garden Forecourt (NHLE 1184484) – 42m west of Site***

5.4.70 The significance of Symnells and Walled Garden Forecourt, a Grade II listed building, primarily derives from its physical fabric which holds historic and architectural interest as a vernacular building, as well as its historic association with Lambert Simnel and Erasmus. The building dates to the early 16<sup>th</sup> century, with extensions from the later 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century, and alterations in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

5.4.71 The house is located between Goldwell Lane to the east and Calleywell Lane to the west, which forms the eastern boundary of the Site. The principal elevation of the building faces south-east onto Goldwell Lane, which forms part of the Site boundary, and over agricultural fields within the Site. The building is surrounded by a garden, and open agricultural fields to the west.

5.4.72 The main elements of setting that contribute to the heritage significance of the asset are its immediate surroundings and views from Goldwell Lane, from which its principal architectural interest can best be experienced.

### ***Church House (NHLE 1362794) – 1.19km north of Site***

#### ***Historic and Architectural Interests***

5.4.73 The building's significance is derived from its architectural and historic interests, as one of a cluster of listed buildings in Smeeth, where this contributes to the special interest of Smeeth Conservation Area.

#### ***Contribution of Setting***

5.4.74 The principal architectural interest of the asset is best appreciated from Church Road to the west, where the west elevation of the building can be seen along the private driveway, which loops around the house, within its gardens and grounds. The viewer, travelling southwards through Smeeth, will experience the asset as part of the special interest of the conservation area, having passed the Church of St Mary and other buildings of architectural and historic interest.

5.4.75 The landscaped gardens to the south provide views from its principal elevation, although the gardens are wooded and there is a substantial hedge dividing these from the A20 Hythe Road to the south. This landscaping, and an avenue of trees leading southwards in the southern part of the garden, suggests some intention for views to the south south-west, at least latterly; and the principal architectural interest displayed in the main (south) elevation will be seen clearly from the gardens, although inward views are precluded from the south by the hedgerow along the road.

## **5.5 Conservation Areas**

5.5.1 There are five conservation area within the 5km study area which may be affected by the proposed works (Figure GM12014 003-001 Designated Heritage Assets within 2km of the Site & GM12014 003-002 Highly Graded Designated Heritage Assets between 2km and 5km of the Site).

### ***Aldington Clap Hill Conservation Area located c.195m south-east of the Site***

### *Historic and Architectural Interests*

- 5.5.2 The conservation area focuses on the historic village centre of Clap Hill around the junction of Roman Road and Frith Road. It contains three Grade II listed buildings which date from the 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards and which collectively contribute to the historic integrity of the area.
- 5.5.3 The historic and architectural interest of the conservation area is derived from this settlement core built around the road junction with the houses facing the road indicating designed interaction and adding interest to the street scene. The settlement grew following the black death in the medieval period.
- 5.5.4 The buildings within the conservation area boundary comprise a mix of materials with some ragstone, others brick, and others brick or rendered with tile hung return.
- 5.5.5 The arrangement of the buildings, their materials and scale provide the area with its character.

### *Contribution of Setting*

- 5.5.6 Clap Hill represents a linear settlement developed along a historic road, the relationship with the road network influencing the grain of the settlement. Beyond the conservation area boundary development continues along the same linear arrangement focused along both Roman Road and Frith Road with principal elevations orientated to respond to the streets.
- 5.5.7 Greenery is a noticeable part of the conservation area with hedgerows along Frith Road, trees, and woodland denoting the north-western boundary of the area.
- 5.5.8 The wider setting of the conservation area comprises of a rural landscape, surrounded by agricultural fields and characterised by small settlements and interspersed clusters of buildings.
- 5.5.9 The proximity of the area to Aldington Church Conservation Area to the north-east adds to the historic interest of the Aldington Clap Hill Conservation Area, the two areas being related by name which is reflective of their historic association whereby the historic foci of Aldington was affected by the Black Death in the Medieval period.
- 5.5.10 The key elements of the setting of the conservation area which contribute to an understanding of its significance are assessed to comprise the following:
- Listed buildings within the conservation area which provide historic and architectural interest to the conservation area. The buildings themselves

having a collective aesthetic value as a cluster of historic buildings;

- The orientation and interaction of the buildings with the historic Bank Road;
- The historic development of this area and its relationship with the Aldington Church Conservation Area; and
- The glimpses of the surrounding open countryside as one travels along Roman Road which provide a pleasing backdrop to the village.

***Aldington Church Conservation Area located c.460m south-east of the Site***

*Historic and Architectural Interests*

5.5.11 The conservation area focuses on the historic manorial centre of Aldington, which is separate to the village centre which is located west at Clap Hill, as a result of the village being affected by the Black Death in the Medieval period.

5.5.12 The conservation area is centred on Grade I listed Church of St Martin which is a prominent feature of the area through its scale and form, the Grade II\* Court Lodge Farmhouse, the buried remains of the Archbishop's Palace and a number of Grade II listed buildings which extend to the north and south along Church Lane.

5.5.13 The church dates from the 11<sup>th</sup> century with the other buildings dating from 14<sup>th</sup> century date onwards. The buildings through their historic origins contribute to the special interest of the area.

5.5.14 Ragstone forms a common building material throughout the conservation area providing material and architectural cohesion to the area. The arrangement of the buildings, their materials and scale provide the area with its character.

*Contribution of Setting*

5.5.15 Church Hill lies on high ground which descends to the north. However, views out from Church Lane, which is slightly sunken, are restricted by the buildings which sit elevated above the road and by intervening vegetation (see Annex 1 Plates 22 & 23).

5.5.16 The conservation area is located within a wider rural landscape, surrounded by agricultural fields (see Annex 1 Plate 24). Court Lodge Farm within the conservation area is illustrative of this continued relationship between the settlement and surrounding land.

5.5.17 The proximity of the area to Aldington Clap Hill Conservation Area to the south-

west adds to the historic interest of the Aldington Conservation Area, the two areas being related by name which is reflective of their historic association whereby the historic foci of Aldington was affected by the Black Death in the Medieval period.

5.5.18 The key elements of the setting of the conservation area which contribute to an understanding of its significance are assessed to comprise the following:

- Listed buildings within the conservation area which provide historic and architectural interest to the conservation area. The buildings themselves having a collective aesthetic value as a cluster of historic buildings;
- The historic foci of the settlement on the Church of St Martin, the Grade II\* Court Lodge Farmhouse and the buried remains of the Archbishop's Palace and their relationship;
- The orientation and interaction of the buildings with the historic Church Lane;
- The historic development of this area and its relationship with the Aldington Clap Conservation Area; and
- The outward views of the surrounding open countryside as one travels along Church Road which provide a pleasing backdrop to the village.

***Smeeth Conservation Area located c.1.73km north of the Site***

5.5.19 The architectural, historic and archaeological interest of the conservation area derives from the buildings within the boundary, their material, positioning and function which help inform on the development of the village. The name Smeeth is derived from the Anglo-Saxon 'smaet' meaning a smith. The village had close ties with the Scott family, who had a manor house between Smeeth and Sellindge. This was, however, lost in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

5.5.20 The conservation area boundary incorporates the historic core of the village, which is focused on the Grade I listed Church of St Mary which dates to the 11<sup>th</sup> century and the surrounding buildings along Church Road which are of 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century in date (several of which are listed at Grade II), Smeeth Hill House (Grade II listed) to the east and the immediate surrounding fields. Hythe Road defines the southern boundary of the conservation area.

5.5.21 Smeeth is located on the brow of a hill (approximately 85m aOD). The settlement and surrounding landscape are well treed such that views generally into, out of and across the conservation area are interrupted or blocked. Views through the area are possible looking west from the Church of St Mary and

south from Hyde Road which defines the southern boundary of the conservation area, across the surrounding rural landscape which contains substantial plantations and hedgerows. The immediate surrounding fields are an element of the setting of Smeeth which contributes to an understanding of the historic interest of the area as an agricultural village.

5.5.22 Due to distance and lack of historic association it is considered that the Site is not an element of the wider, extended setting of the conservation area which contributes to an understanding of its significance.

5.5.23 Site observations confirmed that due to the intervening vegetation and distance between the conservation area and the Site, no views of the Site from the conservation area were possible. The character of the village is focused on its historic core with distant views outwards including towards the Site largely screened although where views are possible, they are over the immediate surrounding agricultural setting of the settlement; long distance views were mostly blocked by intervening vegetation.

***Bilsington Conservation Area located c.2.68km south of the Site***

5.5.24 The conservation area holds historic and architectural interest. The village dates back to the Saxon period and is first recorded as *Bilsvitone* in the Domesday Book of 1086. The conservation area boundary incorporates the historic core of the village, which is focused on the crossroads in the centre of the village (where Ashford Road from the north meets the B2067 from the east and west and New Church Road from the south) and extends south along New Church Road incorporating the cricket pitch and the Cosway Monument to the west of the road and the 12<sup>th</sup> century Church of St. Peter and St. Paul (Grade II\* listed building), and the former manorial site to the east. Several of the buildings within the conservation area date to the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries and are Grade II listed which adds to the historic interest and historic integrity of the area.

5.5.25 The conservation area is located within an undulating landscape which slopes southwards towards Romney Marsh (away from the Site), with open views out across the marsh and encompassing distinctive stone churches which are prominent features within the landscape to the south. To the north, the landform ascends and is heavily wooded and limits distant views including views towards the Site.

5.5.26 Due to distance and lack of historic association it is considered that the Site is not an element of the wider, extended setting of the conservation area which

contributes to an understanding of its significance.

***Mersham Conservation Area located 1.56km to the north***

5.5.27 The conservation area holds historic and architectural interest. The village of Mersham originates from at least the Saxon period and was recorded in the Domesday Books.

5.5.28 The conservation area focuses on The Street, at the northern end of the current, dispersed village. It includes parts of Kingsford Street, and Old Rectory Close. It includes a number of listed buildings, 15 grade II listed buildings and 1 grade II\* listed building. The properties are bound by shrubbery and hedgerows, which provides screening between properties as well as to the wider landscape.

5.5.29 The ZTV confirms that there will be no perceivable intervisibility between the conservation area and the Project. The character of the village is focused on its historic core, which is contained within the extent of the conservation area. While it is in close proximity to Mersham Manor and the Church of St John the Baptist to the south and Hatch Park to the north, these heritage assets are not adding to the significance.

**5.6 Registered Parks and Gardens**

***Hatch Park RPG (NHLE 1001291) located c.1.38km to north of the Site***

5.6.1 Hatch Park Registered Park and Garden (RPG) holds historic, architectural and artistic interest. The park is a mid-18<sup>th</sup> century landscape park which surrounds Mersham-le-Hatch, an imposing country house built by Robert Adam and listed at Grade I.

5.6.2 The c.165ha RPG is bounded to the south-west by the A20, to the south-east by The Ridgeway, and by farmland along all other boundaries. Mersham-le-Hatch stands on the edge of a ridge with the park falling away to the north, the location providing extensive views over the park to the rising ground beyond. The gardens lie to the south of the house with a band of fields between them and the road. The deer park lies to the north, east, and west of the house. It is partly under grass and partly under arable and is still grazed in places by a herd of fallow deer. The parkland to the north of the house represents the area of the Medieval deer park. A generous scattering of parkland trees remains. Barrack Wood occupies the south-east corner of the park, while a further area of woodland occupies the western corner. The stables and walled kitchen garden of 18<sup>th</sup> century date stand to the south-east of the house. A cricket pitch and pavilion are located within the south-eastern part of the RPG.



- 5.6.3 Due to distance and the nature of the RPG, it is considered that land within the Site contributes little to the understanding or appreciation of its significance; the Site is not an element of the wider, extended setting which contributes to an understanding of the significance of the RPG.
- 5.6.4 The ZTV highlights that views from within the Site are possible of the south-east corner of the RPG only. This area comprises a field under pastoral use directly adjacent to the A20 (see Annex 1 Plate 5). Site observations confirmed that the presence of extensive intervening vegetation and the distance between the Site and the south-east corner of the park meant that the Site was not readily discernible from the asset (see Annex 1, Plate 6) and formed part of an extended, visual backdrop to views.
- 5.6.5 The setting of the RPG is associated with the estate and the views outwards to the north which establishes the estate within a rural landscape. To the south, the A20 and the M20 effectively provide a buffer between the estate and the landscape to the south.

## 5.7 Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 5.7.1 Seven non-designated heritage assets are identified within a 1km study area which may be affected by the Project.

### ***Aldington Mount (HER TR 03 NE 6) located c.10m east of the Site***

#### *Archaeological and Historic Interests*

- 5.7.2 The significance of Aldington Mount is derived from its archaeological and historic interests as a large round barrow. It measures 24m north-east to south-west but only 20m transversely as it is cut by the access road to Bank Farm on the north-west side.
- 5.7.3 It is located adjacent to the Maidstone to Dover Roman Road and as such has been historically tentatively dated to the Roman period. However, no Roman dating evidence has been recovered. A c.1967 excavation revealed that the mound was constructed of sand, not of local origin and contained Mesolithic flakes, blades and a scraper which were scattered to depths of 5ft5. Another turf line with charcoal covered an earlier mound. At a depth of 7ft a hard packed floor, channelled with a large amount of charcoal was found but nothing to date this area or anything lower. A trial trench, cut 65ft east of the excavation, found 15<sup>th</sup> century sherds. Therefore, the context of these finds, at best, is unclear.
- 5.7.4 The mount may well be a site of Medieval or earlier settlement, the presence of a 15<sup>th</sup> century barn at the nearby Bank farm attesting to a medieval presence

in the vicinity of the earthwork.

#### *Contribution of Setting*

5.7.5 The mound is located within an agricultural field within a wider rural landscape.

5.7.6 It is located adjacent to the Maidstone to Dover Roman Road which may contribute to an understanding of its significance should it be associated with the Roman period; as a Roman barrow its prominence along the road would have been an important landmark feature. No other Roman mounds are recorded within the vicinity, the nearest one located c.9.4km north-east.

5.7.7 However, evidence suggests that the mound more likely dates to the Medieval period, possibly indicating early settlement and the earthwork therefore has some value with other contemporary features of the landscape.

#### ***Little Gains Farm (HER MKE83194) located 102m to the south of the Site***

##### *Architectural and Historical Interest*

5.7.8 This heritage asset derives its significance from its architectural and historic interest. The farmstead originated from the 19<sup>th</sup> century and is well retained. The farmstead is set in a loose courtyard plan with buildings to two sides of the yard, and a detached farmhouse.

#### *Contribution of Setting*

5.7.9 The setting of the building is defined by its position off to the north of Frith Road, between Clap Hill and Aldington Frith in a semi-rural setting, as part of the numerous, but dispersed farmstead historically set within the wider landscape. The farmstead is relatively well maintained, with outbuildings retained, with some modern extensions to the farmhouse. The property is bound by trees, and surrounded immediately by agricultural fields, which forms the local setting of the asset.

5.7.10 Although there is a visual link with the Site, it is considered that the Project would not affect the appreciation of the asset's historic and architectural interests nor introduce change to the setting of the building.

#### ***Handen Farm (HER MKE88354) located 25m to the south of the Site***

##### *Architectural and Historical Interest*

5.7.11 This heritage asset derives its significance from its architectural and historic interest. The farmstead originated from the post-medieval period. The farmstead is set in a loose courtyard plan with buildings to four sides of the yard, and a detached farmhouse. The building had been slightly altered but

retains more than 50% of its original form.

#### *Contribution of Setting*

5.7.12 The setting of the building is defined by its position to the north of Clap Hill, in the dispersed agricultural landscape and to the north-west of the Roman Road.

5.7.13 Immediately surrounding the farm are agricultural fields. A review of Aldington Tithe Map (1842) indicates that about 17 fields and meadows of the former 20 land parcels under the historic landholding of Handen Farm are located within the Site boundary which shows that the Site previously held some historic association with the farm.

5.7.14 The Site is located within the wider rural landscape. Although there is a visual link with the Site, it is considered that the Project would not affect the appreciation of the asset's historic and architectural interests nor introduce change to the setting of the building.

5.7.15 The key elements of the setting of Handen Farm which contribute to an understanding of its significance are assessed to comprise the following:

- Relationship and proximity of its associated outbuildings buildings inform on the historic status of the farmhouse, with a collective aesthetic value as a cluster of historic buildings;
- Its function as a residential and working property; and
- The farmsteads setting is strongly associated with its surrounding agricultural landscape, contributing to an understanding of its historic function.

#### ***Littlestock Farm (HER MKE88358) located 719m to the north of the Site***

##### *Architectural and Historical Interest*

5.7.16 This heritage asset derives its significance from its architectural and historic interest. The farmstead originated from the post-medieval period. The farmstead was originally set in a loose courtyard plan with buildings to three sides of the yard, although has significant loss of form and is now a residential building.

#### *Contribution of Setting*

5.7.17 The asset lies in a localised topographical low point, although in an otherwise fairly open landscape. Key elements of the setting of Littlestock Farm which contribute to an understanding of its significance are assessed to comprise the following:

- Its position off a private trackway leading south from Bower Road, within informal gardens, over which its primary architectural interest is best experienced;
- Relationship and proximity of the Farmstead North of Little Stock (HER MKE89064), to the north-west;
- Its function as a residential property; and
- Its historical association with the surrounding agricultural landscape, contributing to an understanding of its historic function.

***Farmstead North Of Little Stock (HER MKE89064) located 807m to the north of the Site***

*Architectural and Historical Interest*

5.7.18 This heritage asset derives its significance from its architectural and historic interest. The farmstead originates from the post-medieval period. The farmstead was originally set in a loose courtyard plan with buildings to three sides of the yard, although has significant loss of form and is now a residential building.

*Contribution of Setting*

5.7.19 The asset lies in a localised topographical low point, although in an otherwise fairly open landscape. The key elements of the setting of the Farmstead North of Little Stock which contribute to an understanding of its significance are assessed to comprise the following:

- Its position off a private trackway leading south from Bower Road, within informal gardens, over which its primary architectural interest is best experienced;
- Relationship and proximity of Littlestock Farm (HER MKE88358), to the south-east.
- Its function as a residential property; and
- Its historical association with the surrounding agricultural landscape, contributing to an understanding of its historic function.

***Stone Street Farm (HER MKE88359) located 71m to the south of the Site***

*Architectural and Historical Interest*

5.7.20 This heritage asset derives its significance from its architectural and historic interest. The farmstead originated from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, although only the

farmhouse remained. The farmstead was of L-plan, with a detached house and detached outbuildings, set in a small hamlet.

#### *Contribution of Setting*

5.7.21 The setting of the building is defined by its position along Calleywell Lane, set between the Grade II listed Symnell Cottage to the south and The Old Cottage to the north. The wider surrounding landscape to the building comprises agricultural land; the Site lies in proximity to the east, west and north. The Site is assessed to be a neutral element of the asset's setting and does not add to an understanding of the interest of the farm as a Post Medieval domestic property. It is framed by trees to the east, and north along the Old Cottage.

5.7.22 Although there is a visual link with the Site, it is considered that the Project would not affect the appreciation of the asset's historic and architectural interests nor introduce change to the setting of the building.

#### ***Goldwell Manor Farm (MKE88362) located 11m to the east of the Site***

##### *Architectural and Historical Interest*

5.7.23 This heritage asset derives its significance from its architectural and historic interest. The farmstead originated from the post-medieval period, although the farmstead has been altered and lost some of its material. The farmstead was historically set in a regular courtyard multi-yard form, with a detached farmhouse in a central position. Large modern sheds built on the site of the historic farmstead may have destroyed original buildings or obscured them.

#### *Contribution of Setting*

5.7.24 The setting of the building is defined by its position along Goldwell Lane, set to the south of the Grade II listed Goldwell and its stable and outhouse. The wider surrounding landscape to the building comprises agricultural land; the Site lies in proximity to the east, west and north. The Site is assessed to be a neutral element of the asset's setting and does not add to an understanding of the interest of the farm as a Post Medieval domestic property. It is framed by trees to the north and south, as well as trees to the west.

5.7.25 The Project would not result in any physical impacts to this asset. However, the Site is located within the wider rural landscape. Although there is a visual link with the Site, it is considered that the Project would not affect the appreciation of the asset's historic and architectural interests nor introduce change to the setting of the building.

## 6 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1.1 In accordance with Step 3 of Historic England's GPA Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017), this section identifies if any change to the setting identified would affect the appreciation/ understanding of an asset's significance.

6.1.2 Mitigation measures being incorporated in the design and construction of the Project are explained in **Section 7.6: Embedded Mitigation of ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage (Doc Ref. 5.2)**. The Project has the potential to affect above ground built cultural heritage assets during construction, operation and decommissioning phases, in the following ways:

### Construction Impacts

6.1.3 Temporary and short-term construction impacts lasting for all or part of the construction phase of the Project potentially include the following:

- The presence and movement of construction vehicles, plant and equipment within the Site and surrounding road network, which may impact on the value of heritage assets through change to their setting;
- The presence of the internal haulage road and landscaping; and
- The presence of construction compounds and activities within working areas, including associated construction noise and lighting, which may impact on the value of heritage assets through change to their setting.

### Operational Impacts

6.1.4 All identified operational impacts are indirect, as no physical impact to assets will be caused by the Project.

6.1.5 Temporary and reversible operation impacts lasting for all or part of the operational phase of the Project potentially include the following:

- Increase in traffic movements on and around the Site (maintenance traffic), which could affect the value of heritage assets through change to their setting; and
- Impacts through change to the setting of heritage assets in relation to operational lighting and/or noise.

6.1.6 Permanent impacts and reversible long term impacts lasting for all or part of the operational phase of the Project potentially include the following:

- Impacts on the setting of heritage assets as a result of the introduction

of the physical form and appearance of the Project within their setting, through the introduction of new features such as internal access tracks, Project Substation, Invertor Stations (inverters and BESS); and the landscape planting and proposals as part of the **Illustrative Landscape Strategy (Doc Ref. 2.6)** proposed to mitigate these.

6.1.7 The impact of the introduction of the physical form and appearance of the Project at construction will result in a continued effect on the setting of heritage assets through the operational phase of 40 years.

### **Decommissioning Impacts**

6.1.8 Decommissioning impacts will also be indirect and are likely to be similar to those temporary impacts experienced during construction of the Project. Impacts lasting for all or part of the decommissioning phase of the Project potentially include the following:

- The presence and movement of plant and equipment within the Site and surrounding road network, which may impact on the value of heritage assets through change to their setting; and
- The siting of compounds and activities within working areas, including associated noise and lighting, which may impact on the value of heritage assets through change to their setting.

## **6.2 Assessment of Likely Effects**

6.2.1 Taking into account the embedded mitigation measures as detailed in **Section 7.6: Embedded Mitigation of ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage (Doc Ref. 5.2)**, the potential for the Project to generate effects was assessed using the methodology as detailed in Section 3.3. The effects have been assessed following consideration of the potential impacts outlined above.

6.2.2 Assessment of impacts on the setting of heritage assets has been based on the **Illustrative Project Drawings - Not for Approval (Doc Ref. 2.6)** in order to provide a realistic visual impression of the Project. The assessment of impacts to heritage assets as a result of changes within their setting assumes that all structures would be at the maximum heights allowed by the **Design Principles (Doc Ref. 7.5)**. The assessment also assumes the general location of the electrical infrastructure, as identified within the **Works Plans (Doc Ref. 2.3)**, will be placed in positions nearest heritage assets, or otherwise in the worst-case location within the Work Nos. defined on the **Works Plans (Doc Ref. 2.3)**, as judged by professional experience and the sensitivity of an asset's setting. Likewise, the assessment uses professional experience to judge the worst-

case, least sympathetic, colour for the enclosed unit, either grey or green, based on the setting of an asset.

6.2.3 The assessment of impact to the significance of a given heritage asset is informed by the visualisations and **Illustrative Landscape Strategy (Doc Ref. 2.6)** produced as part of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8: Landscape and Views, Chapter 14: Noise, Chapter 13: Traffic and Access (Doc Ref. 5.2)** and **ES Volume 4, Appendix 16.2: Glint and Glare Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)**. The assessment of potential impact below refers to mitigation (embedded and secondary mitigation measures) where relevant.

6.2.4 In all assessments of impact, due regard has been made to the understanding that change within the setting of a heritage asset does not necessarily equate to harm to significance. Due regard has also been made to site observations, to the embedded mitigation measures, and having considered the special interest held by the asset and the contribution that the Site makes towards its setting and the understanding and appreciation of its special interest.

### 6.3 **Scheduled Monuments**

#### ***North Downs Asset Group located from c.4.5 -7km north-east of the Site*** *Change*

6.3.1 The Project would introduce changes to the wider setting of the asset group. Change would be long-term and visual in character and is assessed at the Operational Stage.

6.3.2 It is judged that the land within the Site forms an element of the wider landscape setting which contributes minimally to an understanding of the significance of this asset group and to the Prehistoric funerary landscape in which these barrows are part of. Setting elements which contribute to an understanding of their function and archaeological and historic interests include their location along the North Downs and association with one another which contributes to group value.

6.3.3 Only intervisibility between the Site and barrows 1012259 and 1005167, which are located beyond the 5km search radius, is theoretically possible as demonstrated by the ZTV. Intervisibility with barrow 1005167 is further hindered by its positioning to the east of Tumulus Farm, such that views are likely to be effectively screened. Owing to the significant intervening distance, topography and intervening vegetation and buildings, the Site forms only a very small part of the extended landscape of the monuments and is not readily discernible from the monuments as a specific landscape feature nor does the Site inform on the



relationship of the monument with other barrows. Visualisation 34 of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8: Landscape and Views (Doc Ref. 5.2)** illustrates that the Project would be negligible in the view at such a distance.

#### Impact

- 6.3.4 The impact of the Project would equate to **slight adverse** significance of effect (Very Low Magnitude of Impact on a Very High Asset Value); however, the changes resulting from the Project to the setting of the assets would have little effect on their significance and no real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the significance of the assets. The Project would not affect an appreciation of the monuments' archaeological and historic interests. In addition, the Project would not interrupt or block long-distance views from, to or between the monuments where they are currently experienced, nor disrupt any visual or intangible cultural relationship with other contemporary barrows, nor compete for dominance within the surrounding landscape.

#### ***Barrow cemetery to the south-west of Barrowhill (NHLE 1475132) located c. 1.72km south-east of the Site***

#### *Change*

- 6.3.5 The Project would introduce changes to the wider setting of the asset to its west. Change would be long-term and visual in character.
- 6.3.6 Whilst the ZTV highlights potential intervisibility, the ZTV suggests it would be largely limited to the Project Substation with some visibility of solar PV panels in the south of the monument. Site observations confirmed that intervening vegetation and buildings precluded intervisibility between the Site and the monument; and over this distance the Site is not readily discernible as a feature in outward views.
- 6.3.7 The significance the asset derives from the land within the Site is not assessed to be integral to understanding the special archaeological and historic interest held by the monument. The aspects of setting which are deemed to contribute towards significance include the elevated position of the monument and the group value the monument has with other similar assets which collectively offer evidence as to a wider prehistoric landscape and ritual activity.
- 6.3.8 Visualisations prepared from the PRow to the east of the monument (Annex 2: View 3H. The location of the View 3H is shown as Viewpoint 4 on GM12014 003-006 Heritage Viewpoint Locations within Annex 3) demonstrate the subtle elevation of the asset and confirm that the Project would not be visible in views towards the monument from this position.

## Impact

6.3.9 The impact of the Project would equate to **slight adverse** significance of effect (Very Low Magnitude of Impact on a Very High Asset Value). However, the changes resulting from the Project to the setting of the asset would have little effect on its significance and no real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the significance of the asset within the wider landscape.

6.3.10 The Project would not affect the appreciation of the asset's archaeological and historic interests. In addition, the Project would not interrupt or block important views currently experienced from the monument nor disrupt any visual or intangible relationships with other contemporary barrows and occupation features.

### ***Aldington Knoll Roman Barrow and Later Beacon (NHLE 1012216) located c.1.32km south to the Site***

#### *Change*

6.3.11 The Project would introduce changes to the wider setting of the asset. Change would be long-term and visual in character.

6.3.12 No intervisibility between the Site and the heritage asset is demonstrated by the ZTV. Furthermore, visualisations prepared from the asset (see Annex 2, View 8H. The location of the View 8H is shown as Viewpoint 8 on GM12014 003-006 Heritage Viewpoint Locations within Annex 3) demonstrate the lack of visual change which the Project would introduce in views northwest from the asset.

#### *Impact*

6.3.13 It is judged that the monument does not derive significance from the land within the Site, there being no intervisibility (design or fortuitous) between the Site and the monument.

6.3.14 The Project would not affect an appreciation of the monument's archaeological and historic interest. In addition, the Project would not interrupt or block long-distance views from, or to, the monument where they are currently experienced nor disrupt any visual or intangible cultural relationship with other contemporary barrows present within the wider landscape.

6.3.15 The residual impact is judged to be of **neutral** significance, there being no direct visual impact upon the heritage significance of the asset or its setting.

## 6.4 **Grade I Listed Buildings**

***Church of St Martin (NHLE 1071208) located c. 820m south-east of the Site (Grade I)***

***Change***

- 6.4.1 The Project would introduce changes to the wider landscape setting of the asset. Changes would be long-term and visual in character. Visual changes associated with the operational phase of the Project have the potential to impact upon how the church is experienced within the wider landscape setting.
- 6.4.2 The ZTV indicates that intervisibility between the asset (at ground level) and the land within the Site will not be possible. As such the experience of the church from within its immediate churchyard setting would not be affected. Furthermore, the experience of the church within its medieval manorial setting which is expressed by the physical relationship with nearby Court Lodge Farmhouse and outbuildings, Parsonage Farmhouse and Church Farmhouse would also be conserved.
- 6.4.3 Some views in which the church tower features as a prominent feature of the rural landscape would experience change during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project where aspects of the Project would be perceptible.
- 6.4.4 View 1AH (Annex 2. The location of the View 1AH is shown as Viewpoint 1A on GM12014 003-006 Heritage Viewpoint Locations within Annex 3) clearly shows the church tower visible within the wider landscape in views southeast from the south of Field 20. There will be some screening of the Site from hedgerows and trees to be planted as part of the **Illustrative Landscape Strategy (Doc Ref. 2.6)** which would establish during the operational phase.
- 6.4.5 Views 1H and 2H (Annex 2. The location of the View 1H and 2H is shown as Viewpoint 1 and 2 on GM12014 003-006 Heritage Viewpoint Locations within Annex 3) are representative of views offered from the northwest and the southeast in which the church tower may be experienced within the wider rural landscape. In Viewpoint 1H, views are interrupted by existing vegetation where only glimpses of the church are likely to be available when moving along Goldwell Lane. In Viewpoint 2H, the tower of the church is clearly visible within the mid-ground of the view where the tower punctuates above the enclosing tree canopy. In both visualisations, the Project is not visible and the experience of the church and its function as an ecclesiastical building would not be affected.
- 6.4.6 In addition, the viewpoints indicate that there would be no visual impact on or within the assessed views, although Viewpoint 2H does indicate that an

adjacent solar project (East Stour Solar Farm) would be visible to the background right of the image.

- 6.4.7 Due to the intervening distance, no acoustic impacts to the setting of the asset during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project are predicted.

*Impact*

- 6.4.8 The Project would introduce change which would affect the ability to appreciate the wider rural setting of the church with changes to some views in which the church tower features as a prominent and distinguishable historic landmark. However, there are many views of the church tower, visibility of the tower being a key and deliberate design feature. Views would not be lost but altered and due to the form and scale of the tower, a clear understanding of function of the asset would remain despite visual changes, and its presence as a landmark feature within the wider landscape would be sustained.

- 6.4.9 It is judged that the visual changes introduced by the Project would result in **slight adverse** significance of effect (Very Low Magnitude of Impact on a Very High Asset Value). This is based on the following grounds:

- The Project would not cause direct impact to the fabric of the church which holds intrinsic special historic and architectural interest evidencing the origins, development, function and value of the asset and which is not elucidated by the land within the boundary of the Site;
- The Project would not be visible from the publicly accessible interior of the church which is the space where the architectural and historic interests are engineered to facilitate worship, religious celebration and contemplation and which hold spiritual value;
- The historic and aesthetic association with its churchyard, and its relationship with Aldington Church Conservation Area, would not be altered;
- The prominence of the church as a landmark structure and as the foci of historic development within the settlement would be conserved;
- The Site is a neutral element of the setting of the building and is incidental within the wider, extended landscape setting surrounding the asset;
- The Site is situated at a distance from the asset within a varied landscape context and the agricultural land to the immediate south of the asset which is assessed as a positive element of the asset's setting would be sustained;
- and
- The key elements of the asset's setting which are judged to contribute to an

understanding of special interest comprising its surrounding churchyard, the Aldington Church Conservation Area, and prominence within the settlement would be sustained.

***Mersham Manor (NHLE 1233281) located 1.42km north of the Site (Grade I)***

*Change*

6.4.10 The Project would introduce changes to the wider landscape setting of the asset. Changes would be long-term and visual in character. Visual changes associated with the operational phase of the Project have the potential to impact upon how the church is experienced within the wider landscape setting.

6.4.11 The ZTV indicates the potential for intervisibility between the asset and the Site with the PV panels and Inverter Stations likely to be visible within south and southeast facing views from the asset. Site observations confirmed that intervisibility with the Site is possible from windows at the south-east gable end of the house and from within its associated garden where views are not interrupted by intervening vegetation (see Annex 1 Plates 11 & 12).

6.4.12 Visualisation 31 (see **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8 Landscape and Views (Doc Ref. 5.2)**) provides a south facing view from the south of Mersham Manor. The visualisation indicates that the back of the PV panels would be perceptible in the background of the view. The PV panels would not be a prominent feature of this views with an extensive area of agricultural land remaining to the immediate south of the asset.

6.4.13 Due to the orientation of the south-facing fixed panel arrays, there would be no glint effects experienced from the asset (see **ES Volume 4, Appendix 16.2: Glint and Glare Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)**).

6.4.14 Due to the intervening distance between the asset and the Site, there would be no acoustic impacts within the setting of the asset which would significantly affect the current ambiance experienced by the asset during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project.

*Impact*

6.4.15 It is judged that the visual changes introduced by the Project, taking into account the embedded mitigation measures which include retention of existing hedgerows and additional hedgerow planting along the north boundary of the Site would result in **slight adverse** significance of effect (Very Low Magnitude of Impact on a Very High Asset Value). This is based on the following grounds:

- The Project would not cause direct impact to the fabric of the asset which holds intrinsic special historic and architectural interest evidencing the origins, development, function and value of the asset and which is not elucidated by the land within the boundary of the Site;
- The historic association with the asset's outbuildings, and the visual and built relationship with the adjacent Church of St John The Baptist, where the assets have group value as part of a historic manorial complex would not be altered;
- Any significance drawn by the asset from the land within the Site is minimal; the Site forms part of the wider extended setting. The wider setting does not contribute to the significance of the asset, its significance derives from its immediate setting which is integral to understanding the historic and functional interest of the asset as a Manor House;
- The Site is situated at a distance from the asset within a varied landscape context and the agricultural land to the immediate south of the asset which is assessed as positive element of the asset's setting would be sustained; and
- The key elements of the asset's setting which are judged to contribute to an understanding of its special interest comprising its surrounding immediate grounds, farm buildings and the adjacent church, would be sustained.

### ***Church of St John The Baptist (NHLE 1276693)***

#### ***Change***

6.4.16 The Project would introduce changes to the wider landscape setting of the asset. Changes would be long-term and visual in character. Visual changes associated with the operational phase of the Project have the potential to impact upon how the church is experienced within its wider landscape setting particularly from the south, southeast and southwest where the church tower is perceptible as a feature within views.

6.4.17 Views towards the church from Roman Road and from public footpaths on the Site would experience change where the PV panels would be visible within the foreground of views in which the tower of the church is visible or where the PV panels, due to their scale, would remove some existing views towards the church tower. Heritage Viewpoint 5H, taken from within the graveyard associated with St John the Baptist, does however not show any immediately

perceivable intervisibility.

6.4.18 Site observations confirmed that intervisibility with the Site is possible from within the grounds of the church (see Annex 1 Plates 11 & 12) where gaps in intervening vegetation permit distant views. However, Heritage View 5H (Annex 2. The location of the View 5H is shown as Viewpoint 5 on GM12014 003-006 Heritage Viewpoint Locations within Annex 3) does not indicate any noticeable visual impact would be experienced from within the immediate setting of the church as a result of the Project during its operation phase. Furthermore, no visibility from other developments within the wider setting of the asset are identified (see Annex 2) from the graveyard of the Church of St John The Baptist.

6.4.19 Visualisation 31 (see **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8 Landscape and Views (Doc Ref. 5.2)**) provides a south facing view from the south of the church and Mersham Manor. The visualisation indicates that the back of the PV panels would be perceptible in the background of the view during the operation phase of the Project although planting included in the **Illustrative Landscape Strategy (Doc Ref. 2.6)** would offer some screening. The PV panels would not be a prominent feature of this view with an extensive area of agricultural land remaining to the immediate south of the asset.

6.4.20 Due to the orientation of the south-facing fixed panel arrays, no glint effects would be experienced from the asset (see **ES Volume 4, Appendix 16.2: Glint and Glare Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)**).

6.4.21 Due to distance, no acoustic impacts to the asset from the constructional, operational, and decommissioning phases of the Project are anticipated.

#### *Impact*

6.4.22 It is judged that the visual changes introduced by the Project as set out above would result in **slight adverse** significance of effect (Very Low Magnitude of Impact on a Very High Asset Value). This is based on the following grounds:

- The Project would not cause direct impact to the fabric of the church which holds intrinsic special historic and architectural interest evidencing the origins, development, function and value of the asset and which is not elucidated by the land within the boundary of the Site;
- The Project would not be visible from the publicly accessible interior of the church which is the space where the architectural and historic interests are engineered to facilitate worship, religious celebration and contemplation and which hold spiritual value;

- The historic and aesthetic association with its churchyard, and its relationship with the adjacent Mersham Manor, would not be altered;
- The prominence of the church as a landmark structure and as the foci of historic development within the settlement would be conserved;
- The Site is a neutral element of the setting of the building and is incidental within the wider, extended landscape setting surrounding the asset;
- The Site is situated at a distance from the asset within a varied landscape context and the agricultural land to the immediate south of the asset which is assessed as a positive element of the asset's setting would be sustained; and
- The key elements of the asset's setting which are judged to contribute to an understanding of special interest comprising its surrounding churchyard, the adjacent Mersham Manor and prominence within the settlement would be sustained.

## 6.5 Grade II\* Listed Buildings

### ***Stonegreen Hall (NHLE 1233498) located 460m north of the Site (Grade II\*) Change***

- 6.5.1 The Project would introduce changes to the wider setting of the asset. Changes would be long-term and visual in character.
- 6.5.2 Site observations confirmed that intervisibility is possible between the Site and the upper storeys of the hall (see Annex 1, Plate 3).
- 6.5.3 The Project would lead to visual change within the wider landscape setting of Stonegreen Hall, although no change to views directly from the asset itself.
- 6.5.4 Due to the location of the asset to the north of the Project and the orientation of the south-facing fixed panel arrays, it is anticipated that the asset would not experience glint effects (see **ES Volume 4, Appendix 16.2: Glint and Glare Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)**). Visible glint may be generated from the north western part of the Site but there is proposed an appropriate amount of screening between the asset and these panels which would intervene. This asset is outside the area where potential glint and glare impacts are predicted (see **ES Volume 4, Appendix 16.2: Glint and Glare Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)**).
- 6.5.5 **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Noise, (Doc Ref. 5.2)** confirms that changes to noise levels experienced by Stonegreen Hall (represented by 'NSR 06 Stonegreen Hall Farm') would not result in significant noise effects. Therefore, the current rural ambiance experienced by the asset within its setting



would not be adversely impacted by the Project during the construction, operation or decommissioning phases.

### *Impact*

6.5.6 It is judged that the visual changes introduced by the Project as set out above would result in an impact of **slight adverse** significance of effect (Very Low Magnitude of Impact on a High Asset Value). This is based on the following grounds:

- The Project would not cause direct impact to the fabric of the hall which holds intrinsic special historic and architectural interest evidencing the origins, development, function and value of the asset and which is not elucidated by the land within the boundary of the Site;
- The Site is a neutral element of the setting of the building and is incidental within the wider, extended landscape setting surrounding the asset – the asset does not draw significance from the land within the Site which contributes towards an appreciation of its special interest;
- The Site is situated at a distance from the asset within a varied landscape context and the agricultural land to the immediate south of the asset which is assessed as a positive element of the asset's setting would be sustained; and
- The key elements of the asset's setting which are judged to positively contribute to an understanding of its special interest comprising its surrounding extensive estate grounds, would be sustained.

### ***Stonelees (NHLE 1233761) located c.65m south of the Site (Grade II\*)***

#### *Change*

6.5.7 The Project would introduce changes within the setting of the asset. Change would be experienced during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project. Change during the construction and decommissioning phases would be short-term and would be visual and acoustic in nature arising from the importing of equipment associated with the Project into the Site. Effects associated with these phases would not be significant.

6.5.8 Operational impacts would be long-term and visual in character and arising from loss of the traditional agricultural use of land bounding the curtilage of the asset to the north and east which historically comprised part of the historic land holding of Stonelees. However, the Project has been set back from the asset as part of the **Illustrative Landscape Strategy (Doc Ref. 2.6)** to reduce the visual impact.

- 6.5.9 Site observations confirmed that views of the house from the Site were limited to its roofline and chimney stack only, and that these views did not contribute to an understanding and appreciation of its significance as a 15<sup>th</sup> century timber framed house illustrative of the Wealden type (see Annex 1, Plates 16 & 25-28). Visual changes introduced by the Project within the setting of the asset would not be visible from the body of the building itself, nor its immediate gardens to the north, east and west.
- 6.5.10 The Project would be experienced as part of the extended background setting to the asset, notably on approach towards the asset from along Laws Lane where extensive views over the surrounding countryside are permitted over the hedgerows enclosing the lane. This would noticeably alter the wider, current rural setting in which the asset is located and would dilute an understanding of the historic rural content of the asset to a moderate degree. However, once the proposed hedgerow planting to the north is established to its 4.5 to 5m height and new hedgerows proposed to the east of the asset and existing hedgerows to the southeast of asset reach the 2.5m to 3m maintained height, this will offer effective screening to the PV panels and inverter station in Field 3 minimising the ability to experience these panels from approaching near views towards the asset. It is also anticipated that proposed planting as part of the **Illustrative Landscape Strategy (Doc Ref. 2.6)** will prevent glint effects and no impact upon the asset has been identified in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 16.2: Glint and Glare Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)**.
- 6.5.11 **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Noise (Doc Ref. 5.2)** has confirmed that changes to noise levels experienced by Stonelees during the operational phase of the Project would result in a minor adverse or negligible noise effect. Therefore, the current rural ambiance experienced by the asset within its setting would be minimally impacted by the Project during the operation phase.

#### *Impact*

- 6.5.12 Whilst the land within the Site historically formed part of the landholding to Stonelees this association is not tangible or evident today with the asset boundary clearly separated from the Site by vegetative boundaries. Furthermore, no designed views or access routes between the curtilage of the asset and the Site were observed to offer illustration of this former association. It is considered that today, the contribution of the Site to an understanding and appreciation of the special interest of the building is limited to offering some understanding of the historic rural context and historic association with the land in which the asset is located. The special interest stems primarily from the fabric

of the asset which holds significant historic and architectural interest evidencing the 15<sup>th</sup> century origins of the building as a likely Wealden type house which was rebuilt in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and which retains early construction and architectural details including timber framing, mullioned windows, panelled door, moulded interior timbers and remnants of the early floor plan.

6.5.13 In respect of setting, the asset is best experienced within near views from within its immediate garden setting and from views towards the principal west frontage from Laws Lane, where an understanding of its special architectural interest is expressed through the architecture of the domestic accommodation. These elements of the asset's setting would not be affected by the Project.

6.5.14 The change within the asset's setting introduced by the Project would equate to a loss of part of the surrounding rural scene within the existing wider rural landscape setting of the building. Whilst the Project would not directly alter the values held by the asset, the Project would alter part of its historic landholding, albeit a landholding with no current obvious visual connection and association.

6.5.15 It is judged that the visual changes introduced by the Project within the asset's setting as set out above would result in a **slight / moderate adverse** significance of effect (Low Magnitude of Impact on a High Asset Value). This is based on the following grounds:

- The Project would not cause direct impact to the fabric of the building which holds intrinsic special historic and architectural interest evidencing the origins, development, function and value of the asset and which is not elucidated by the land within the boundary of the Site due to the intervening vegetation and buildings;
- No important or designed views to or from the asset would be blocked or interrupted by the Project;
- Elements of setting of the asset which contribute most strongly to its significance comprise its private grounds and views towards the asset from Laws Lane to the west, which would not be altered; and
- The Project would introduce built development on the historic landholding of the asset altering the historic use of the land from traditional agricultural to energy use. A large landholding associated with the asset is reflective of the status of the building which is expressed by the quality of the internal detail and embellishment and reflects the functional association between the asset and the land. However, given that the link between the building and the former landholding is intangible and not perceptible on the Site, the effect on the historic association between the asset and the land is limited.

***Evegate Manor (NHLE 1362798) located c.530m north of the Site (Grade II\*)***

Change

6.5.16 The Project would introduce change within the wider landscape setting of Evegate Manor.

6.5.17 Change would be experienced during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project. Change during the construction and decommissioning phases would be short-term and would be visual in nature arising from the importing of equipment associated with the Project into the Site. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Noise, (Doc Ref. 5.2)** concludes a very low magnitude of impact as a result of construction traffic and noise on Station Road. Effects associated with these phases would not be significant.

6.5.18 Operational impacts would be long-term and visual in character arising from loss of part of the extended rural setting to the south and southwest of the asset over which some intervisibility with the land within the Site is possible. However, the assessment has considered the contribution made by the Site as part of the extended setting of the asset and it is considered that the asset does not derive significance from the land within the Site which would contribute towards an understanding of its special interest.

6.5.19 This asset is outside the area where potential glint and glare impacts are predicted (see **ES Volume 4, Appendix 16.2: Glint and Glare Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)**), due to distance and the orientation of the south-facing fixed panel arrays.

Impact

6.5.20 In respect to the impact assessment methodology presented above, the impact of the Project would equate to a **slight adverse** significance of effect (Very Low Magnitude of Impact on a High Asset Value) with the changes resulting from the Project to the setting of the asset having little effect on its significance and no real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the significance of the asset within the wider landscape. This is based on the following grounds:

- The Project would not cause direct impact to the fabric of the building which holds intrinsic special historic and architectural interest evidencing the origins, development, function and value of the asset and which is not elucidated by the land within the boundary of the Site due to distance, lack of historic association and intervening vegetation;
- The Site is not an element of the asset's setting which positively adds to an

- appreciation or understanding of its special interests, the wider rural landscape of the building being incidental to the setting of the building; and
- The key elements of the asset's setting which are judged to contribute to an understanding of special interest comprising its surrounding private grounds, and its relationship with its associated ancillary outbuildings would be sustained.

## 6.6 Grade II Listed Buildings

### ***Stonegreen Cottage (NHLE 1233284) located c.440m to north of the Site*** *Change*

- 6.6.1 Change would be experienced during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project. Change during the construction and decommissioning phases would be short-term and would be visual in nature arising from the importing of equipment associated with the Project into the Site. Effects associated with these phases would not be significant.
- 6.6.2 Operational impacts would be long-term and visual in character arising from the change to the traditional agricultural use of the surrounding land which forms the landscape setting to the cottage, albeit the Project would not affect the appreciation of the asset's historic and architectural interests as a vernacular service building to a larger county house. Site observations confirmed that intervisibility is possible between the Site and the upper windows of the cottage (see Annex 1 Plate 3), although the ZTV indicates very limited intervisibility at ground level from the surroundings of the asset.

### *Impact*

- 6.6.3 In respect to the impact assessment methodology presented above, the impact of the Project would equate to a **neutral / slight adverse** significance of effect (Very Low Magnitude of Impact on a Medium Asset Value) with the changes resulting from the Project to the setting of the asset having little effect on its significance. The Project would not affect the appreciation of the asset's historic and architectural interests as a vernacular service building to a larger county house. There would also be no change to the immediate setting of the building which would impact upon its overall significance, the elements of setting which contribute to an understanding of its significance primarily being limited to the surrounding estate grounds to Stonegreen Hall and the proximity to Stonegreen Hall where these aspects reveal a historic and functional association.

### ***Goodwin Farmhouse (NHLE 1300136) located c.130m south of the Site***

### *Change*

- 6.6.4 The Project would introduce changes within the setting of the asset, in terms of changes to the wider landscape. Change would be experienced during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project. Change during the construction and decommissioning phases would be short-term and would be visual and acoustic in nature arising from the importing of equipment associated with the Project into the Site. Effects associated with these phases would not be significant.
- 6.6.5 Operational impacts would be long-term and visual in character and arising from loss of the traditional agricultural use of land, a landscape which forms the wider, extended setting to the farmhouse.
- 6.6.6 The ZTV indicates that there will be no intervisibility between the Project and the asset however there may be glimpsed views north where vegetation is less dense.
- 6.6.7 Site observations confirmed that the house is screened within views from Frith Road and the PRoW to the west by a mixture of mature hedgerow, trees and associated farm buildings located to the north of the house. Views from higher ground within the Site were screened by intervening farm buildings and trees (see Annex 1, Plate 4).
- 6.6.8 Visualisation 6 (see **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8 Landscape and Views (Doc Ref. 5.2)**) provides a northeast facing view towards the Site from Frith Road to the south of the Site. The view is within the vicinity of Goodwin Farmhouse and includes the asset within the view frame to the right. The image indicates that the Project would not be visible within the backdrop to the asset and would not be visible on approach towards the asset from the west along Frith Road.

### *Impact*

- 6.6.9 The setting of the farmhouse is associated with its farm buildings located to its north and the immediate surrounding farmland to its east and north-east where there is a visual link between the farmhouse and the agricultural land which informs on historic function. The asset is considered to derive some significance from the immediate surrounding agricultural landscape to the farmstead where there is a visual link, providing context and an understanding of its historic role and function within the landscape. The Site forms part of the wider rural landscape to the asset, although its distance and lack of historic association limits the contribution made by the Site to appreciating overall significance.
- 6.6.10 Whilst it is possible that views from the Site towards the asset are possible, the

embedded mitigation includes for the reinforcement of the existing hedgerow boundary to the south of the Site to a height of 2.5 to 3m , and if the 2.5m to 3.0m is obtained this would assist in screening the Project.

6.6.11 The setting of the farmhouse is considered to be restricted to its farm buildings and immediate agricultural fields to its east and north-east where there is a visual relationship. Given the lack of historic association between the land within the Site and the landholding of the farm, the limited glimpses of the roofline and chimney of the farmhouse only, it is considered that the Project would not affect the appreciation of the asset's historic and architectural interests nor introduce change to the setting of the building which would impact upon its overall significance. As such, changes arising from the Project are anticipated to have little effect on significance and no real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the significance of the asset. This would equate to an impact of **neutral / slight** significance of effect (Very Low Magnitude of Impact on a Medium Asset Value).

***Evegate Mill (NHLE 1071180) located c.100m west of the Site***

Change

6.6.12 The Project would introduce change within the wider landscape of the asset. Change would be experienced during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project. Change during the construction and decommissioning phases would be short-term and would be visual and acoustic in nature arising from the importing of equipment associated with the Project into the Site. Effects associated with these phases would not be significant.

6.6.13 Operational impacts would be long-term and visual in character and arising from loss of the traditional agricultural use of land surrounding the asset. This wider agricultural context being an aspect of the current setting which contributes towards an understanding of the historic role of the mill.

6.6.14 Site observations confirmed that intervisible views from the Site and the asset were possible (see Annex 1 Plate 17).

6.6.15 Whilst existing trees and intervening hedgerows would provide some degree of screening to the asset, there will be areas of the Project that will be open to views from this asset. No impact upon the asset has been identified in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 16.2: Glint and Glare Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)**, however glint impacts have been identified along the section of Goldwell Lane to the north of this heritage asset, which may impact upon the appreciation of the asset.

6.6.16 It is proposed to screen the Site to the south-west and to the east with native planting of trees, as well as the installation of woodland and meadow grassland to the east.

6.6.17 **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Noise (Doc Ref. 5.2)** confirms that changes to noise levels experienced by Evegate Mill (represented by 'NSR 36 The Mill House' in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Noise, (Doc Ref. 5.2)**) would not be significant. Therefore, the current ambiance experienced by the asset within its setting would not be significantly impacted by the Project.

#### *Impact*

6.6.18 It is judged that the visual changes introduced by the Project as set out above would result in an impact of **slight adverse** significance of effect (Low Magnitude of Impact on a Medium Asset Value). This is based on the following grounds:

- The Project would not cause direct impact to the fabric of the building which holds intrinsic special historic and architectural interest evidencing the origins, development, function and value of the asset and which is not elucidated by the land within the boundary of the Site; and
- The key elements of the asset's setting which are judged to contribute to an understanding of special interest comprising its location on the East Stour whereby the river provided a power source, and its relationship with its associated millhouse where the buildings have group value as a compact cluster of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century agri-industrial buildings, would be sustained.

#### ***Evegate Millhouse (NHLE 1185369) located c.100m west of the Site***

#### *Change*

6.6.19 The Project would introduce changes within the setting of the asset. Change would be experienced during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project. Change during the construction and decommissioning phases would be short-term and would be visual and acoustic in nature arising from the importing of equipment associated with the Project into the Site. Effects associated with these phases would not be significant.

6.6.20 Operational impacts would be long-term and visual in character and arising from loss of the traditional agricultural use of land surrounding the asset. This wider agricultural context being an aspect of the current setting which contributes towards an understanding of the historic interest of the Millhouse as part of a historic agri-industrial complex.



6.6.21 Site observations confirmed that intervisible views between the asset and the Site were possible (see Annex 1, Plate 17).

6.6.22 The Project would introduce change within the wider landscape setting of Evegate Millhouse. This change would be visual. Whilst existing trees and intervening hedgerows would provide some degree of screening, there will be areas of the Project that will be open to views from this asset. Specifically, the ZTV indicates that there would be patchy visibility with the solar PV panels from the asset and land to the north-east, with the Project Substation also visible from the south-west of the asset and Inverter Stations and BESS Units visible from land to the south-east of the asset. No impact upon the asset has been identified in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 16.2: Glint and Glare Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)**. Impact by glint has been identified along the section of Goldwell Lane to the north of this heritage asset, which may impact upon the appreciation of the asset within its current setting.

6.6.23 **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Noise (Doc Ref. 5.2)** has confirmed that changes to noise levels experienced by Evegate Millhouse represented by 'NSR 36 The Mill House' in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Noise, (Doc Ref. 5.2)** would not result in significant noise effects. Therefore, the current ambiance experienced by the asset within its setting would not be significantly impacted by the Project.

6.6.24 It is proposed to screen the Project to the south-west and to the east with native planting of trees, as well as the installation of woodland and meadow grassland to the east.

#### *Impact*

6.6.25 It is judged that the visual changes introduced by the Project as set out above would result in an impact of **slight adverse** significance in effect (Low Magnitude of Impact on a Medium Asset Value). This is based on the following grounds:

- The Project would not cause direct impact to the fabric of the building which holds intrinsic special historic and architectural interest evidencing the origins, development, function and value of the asset;
- The contribution of the land within the Site as an element of the asset's setting which elucidates significance is limited to offering some understanding of the historic function of the millhouse as a former agricultural building with existing areas of agricultural land maintained within the immediate setting of the asset and proposed vegetative screening to the north of the Site boundary assisting in conserving a sense of this earlier

context; and

- The key elements of the asset's setting which are judged to contribute to an understanding of special interest comprising its location on the East Stour whereby the river provided a power source, and its relationship with its associated mill where the buildings have group value as a compact cluster of late 18<sup>th</sup> and mid-19<sup>th</sup> century agri-industrial buildings would be sustained.

***Stable/Outbuilding about 20 yards North-west of Evegate Mill House (NHLE 1185387) located 106m to west of the Site***

*Change*

6.6.26 The Project would introduce changes within the setting of the asset. Change would be experienced during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project. Change during the construction and decommissioning phases would be short-term and would be visual and acoustic in nature arising from the importing of equipment associated with the Project into the Site. Effects associated with these phases would not be significant.

6.6.27 Operational impacts would be long-term and visual in character and arising from loss of the traditional agricultural use of land surrounding the asset.

6.6.28 Site observations confirmed that views between the asset and the Site are possible (see Annex 1 Plate 17). The ZTV indicates that elements of the Project, principally the solar panels and substation would theoretically be visible from the asset.

6.6.29 The Project would introduce change within the surrounding agricultural landscape setting of the stable / outbuilding historically associated with Evegate Millhouse. This change would be visual. Whilst existing trees and intervening hedgerows would provide some degree of screening, there will be areas of the Project that will be open to views from this asset. No impact upon the asset has been identified in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 16.2: Glint and Glare Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)**. Impact by glint has been identified along the section of Goldwell Lane to the north of the asset, which may impact upon the appreciation of the asset within its current setting.

6.6.30 **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Noise, (Doc Ref. 5.2)** has confirmed that changes to noise levels experienced by Evegate Mill (represented by 'NSR 36 The Mill House' in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Noise, (Doc Ref. 5.2)**) would not result in significant noise effects. Therefore, the current ambiance experienced by the asset within its setting would not be significantly impacted by the Project.

6.6.31 It is proposed to screen the Site to the south-west and to the east with native

planting of trees, as well as the installation of woodland and meadow grassland to the east.

#### *Impact*

6.6.32 It is judged that the visual changes introduced by the Project as set out above would result in an impact of **neutral / slight adverse** significance in effect (Very Low Magnitude of Impact on a Medium Asset Value). This is based on the following grounds:

- The Project would not cause direct impact to the fabric of the building which holds intrinsic special historic and architectural interest evidencing the origins, development, function and value of the asset and which is not elucidated by the land within the boundary of the Site; and
- The key elements of the asset's setting which are judged to contribute to an understanding of special interest comprising of the buildings relationship with the associated millhouse and mill, which results in these structures' group value as a compact cluster of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century agri-industrial buildings would be sustained.

#### ***The Old Cottage (NHLE 1071249) located c.25m east of the Site***

#### *Change*

6.6.33 The Project would introduce changes within the setting of the asset. Change would be experienced during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project. Change during the construction and decommissioning phases would be short-term and would be visual in nature arising from the importing of equipment associated with the Project into the Site. Effects associated with these phases would not be significant.

6.6.34 Operational impacts would be long-term and visual in character and arising from loss of the traditional agricultural use of land which forms the wider setting of the cottage. The change within the setting has the potential to impact upon how the special interests of the cottage are appreciated.

6.6.35 The asset is located within close proximity to the boundary of Field 18 and the ZTV indicates that there will be intervisibility between the Project and the asset, although with some filtering due to intervening screening.

6.6.36 The proposed layout and **Illustrative Landscape Strategy (Doc Ref. 2.6)** include for an area of native woodland planting along the eastern boundary of Field 18 with Callywell Lane. This planting will screen the proposed solar panels within this field from view when approaching the asset from the south Calleywell

Lane. In addition, a new hedgerow boundary to the south of the Field 23 to Goldwell Lane is also proposed, which will also screen the more distant views currently available owing to the topography of the surrounding landscape to the north. The new hedgerow to the southern boundary of Field 23 will inhibit views of the proposed panels and the substation on approach towards the asset on Calleywell Lane.

6.6.37 **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Noise, (Doc Ref. 5.2)** has confirmed that changes to noise levels experienced by the Old Cottage (represented by 'NSR 35 The Old Cottage Lodge' in Chapter 14) would not result in significant noise effects. Therefore, the current ambiance experienced by the asset within its setting would not be significantly impacted by the Project.

6.6.38 No glint impact upon the asset has been identified in the **ES Volume 4, Appendix 16.2: Glint and Glare Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)**.

#### *Impact*

6.6.39 It is judged that the changes introduced by the Project, as set out above would result in an impact of **slight adverse** significance in effect (Low Magnitude of Impact on a Medium Asset Value). This is based on the following grounds:

- The Project would not cause direct impact to the fabric of the building which holds intrinsic special historic and architectural interest as a medieval vernacular building, and which is not elucidated by the land within the boundary of the Site;
- The wider rural landscape of the building is not considered to be integral to appreciating the significance of the asset; and
- The key elements of the asset's setting which are judged to have some limited contribution to understanding its special interest, which have been assessed to comprise of its orientation and interaction with Calleywell Lane, its associated private grounds and formerly associated barns, would be sustained.

#### ***Goldwell (NHLE 1184459) located c.30m east of the Site***

#### *Change*

6.6.40 The Project would introduce changes within the setting of the asset. Change would be experienced during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project.

6.6.41 An access route and working compound is proposed to be created to the east of the heritage asset, from Goldwell Lane, which may result in some

construction and decommissioning phased impacts. These impacts would be temporary and not significant in effect.

6.6.42 Operational impacts would be long-term and visual in character due to the loss of the traditional surrounding agricultural land, a traditional landscape that once held an historic association to the asset.

6.6.43 Visualisation 25 included within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8 Landscape and Views (Doc Ref. 5.2)** presents a view looking east from a public footpath towards Field 21 which lies to the east of Goldwell. The view is taken from the north of the asset however it demonstrates the effects of the proposed **Illustrative Landscape Strategy (Doc Ref. 2.6)** to screen views of the proposed panels during the operational phase of the Project. Along the western boundary of Fields 20 and 21, proposed landscape planting is to include reinforcing existing hedgerows to appropriate height facilitating adequate screening from new native tree planting. This will assist in minimising the visibility of the Project in eastwards views from the asset. Views westwards from the asset towards Field 17 are limited to due to the undulation of the surrounding topography.

6.6.44 It is anticipated that there will be some glimpses through to the panels however no noticeable impact upon the asset has been identified in the **ES Volume 4, Appendix 16.2: Glint and Glare Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)**.

6.6.45 **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Noise, (Doc Ref. 5.2)** has confirmed that changes to noise levels experienced by Goldwell (represented by 'NSR 26 Goldwell Farm' in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Noise, (Doc Ref. 5.2)**) would not result in significant noise effects. Therefore, the current ambiance experienced by the asset within its setting would not be significantly impacted by the Project.

#### *Impact*

6.6.46 Whilst the land within the Site was historically associated with the former landholding of Goldwell it is considered today that the contribution of the Site to the understanding and appreciation of the building as part of a former farmstead has been diluted. This former function of the asset is best experienced through its visual relationship with its associated outbuildings to the immediate north where the materials continuity and proximity between Goldwell as the principal building and its ancillary buildings contributes more expressively to appreciating significance of the asset. This visual relationship is best appreciated from the immediate grounds of the farmstead itself, to which the Site does not contribute.

6.6.47 Whilst partial views of the asset are possible from within the Site, these views

do not offer an opportunity to understand its architectural interest.

6.6.48 It is judged that the visual changes introduced by the Project as set out above would result in changes to the setting that have a slight impact on the significance that will result in some change in our ability to understand and appreciate the significance of the asset. This would equate to an impact of **slight adverse** significance in effect (Low Magnitude of Impact on a Medium Asset Value). This is based on the following grounds:

- The Project would not cause direct impact to the fabric of the building which holds intrinsic special historic and architectural interest evidencing the origins, development and function of the asset;
- The Site is no longer a feature of the setting of the building which is integral to an appreciation or understanding of its special interests, the Site being screened by hedgerow such that there is no longer an obvious visual or functional link remaining with the land within the Site; and
- The key elements of the asset's setting which are judged to contribute primarily to an understanding of special interest comprising its orientation and interaction with its associated farm buildings and yard, its associated private grounds, and immediate paddocks and surrounding land, would be sustained.

***Stable/Outhouse about 10m north of Goldwell (NHLE 1362780) located 15m east of the Site***

*Change*

6.6.49 The Project would introduce changes within the setting of the asset. Change would be experienced during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project. Change during the construction and decommissioning phases would be short-term. The heritage asset is set in immediate proximity of Goldwell Lane, which will be utilised as main transport route for HGVs during the construction and decommissioning phase of the Project and will also be the route for cable trenching works. Therefore, the effects during the construction and decommissioning phase would not be significant.

6.6.50 Operational impacts would be long-term and visual in character and due to the loss of the traditional agricultural use of land which forms the wider, extended setting to the outbuilding and which once forms its historic and functional association as a stable building with outhouse.

6.6.51 The Project would introduce change within the wider setting of the Stable and

Outhouse at Goldwell with parts of the Site historically comprising part of the historic landholding of the asset.

6.6.52 The Stable and Outhouse at Goldwell lies within the ZTV. Visualisation 25 included within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8 Landscape and Views (Doc Ref. 5.2)** a view looking east from a public footpath towards Field 21 which lies to the northeast of Goldwell. The view is taken from the north of the asset however it demonstrates the effects of the proposed landscaping to screening views of the proposed panels during the operational phase of the Project. Along the western boundary of Fields 21 and 20, proposed landscaping is to include reinforcing existing hedgerows to a height appropriate for screening from the planting of new hedgerows, where required from new native tree planting. This will assist in minimising the visibility of the Project in eastwards views from the asset. Views westwards from the asset towards the Field 17 are limited to due to the undulation of the surrounding topography.

6.6.53 **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Noise (Doc Ref. 5.2)** (represented by 'NSR 26 Goldwell Farm' in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Noise (Doc Ref. 5.2)**) has confirmed that changes to noise levels experienced by the heritage asset would not result in significant noise effects on the receptor. Therefore, the current ambiance experienced by the asset within its setting would not be significantly impacted by the Project.

#### *Impact*

6.6.54 Whilst the land within the Site was historically associated with the former landholding of Goldwell it is considered today that the contribution of the Site to the understanding and appreciation of the building as part of a former farmstead is limited. This former function of the asset is best experienced through its visual relationship with the main house of Goldwell which is located to the south. The materials continuity and proximity between the principal building of Goldwell and the associated outbuildings contributes to appreciating significance of the asset. This visual relationship is best appreciated from the immediate grounds of the farmstead itself, to which the Site does not contribute.

6.6.55 Whilst partial views of the asset are possible from within the Site, these views do not offer an opportunity to understand its historic function or appreciate its architectural interest and are not assessed as being integral to an understanding of significance.

6.6.56 It is judged that the visual changes introduced by the Project as set out above would result in an impact of **slight adverse** significance in effect (Low

Magnitude of Impact on a Medium Asset Value). This is based on the following grounds:

- The Project would not cause direct impact to the fabric of the building which holds intrinsic special historic and architectural interest evidencing the origins, development and function of the asset;
- The Site is no longer a feature of the setting of the building which positively adds to an appreciation or understanding of its special interests, the Site being screened by hedgerow such that there is no obvious visual or functional link remaining with the land within the Site; and
- The key elements of the asset's setting which are judged to contribute primarily to an understanding of special interest comprising its orientation and interaction with its associated farm buildings and yard, its associated private grounds, and immediate paddocks and surrounding land, would be sustained.

***Bank Farmhouse and walls attached (NHLE 1362752) (located 6m south of the Site) and Barn and 2 stable ranges attached, about 20 metres north of Bank Farmhouse (NHLE 1071248) (located c.10m south of the Site)***

*Change*

6.6.57 The Project would introduce changes within the setting of the asset. Change would be experienced during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project. Change during the construction and decommissioning phases would be short-term and would be visual and acoustic in nature arising from the importing of equipment associated with the Project into the Site and that the effects during construction and decommissioning would not be significant.

6.6.58 Bank Farm's courtyard will be utilised as an access route and compound area during the construction and decommissioning phase. There are two proposed access points (one to the east and one to the north of Bank Farm), with the work compound set in an L-shape around the farmstead. This would cause temporary, short-term impacts which would be visual and acoustic.

6.6.59 Operational impacts would be long-term and visual in character and arising from loss of the traditional agricultural use of land bounding the curtilage of the asset to the north and east which historically comprised part of the historic land holding of Bank Farm.



- 6.6.60 Due to the slope to the south of the farmstead, the solar PV modules may be visible in far south-western views from the rear of the farmhouse, although its existing garden trees would help to screen views. The solar PV modules would also be visible from the northern part of the north-west elevation of the farmhouse, where Site observations confirmed views were possible northwest through the farmyard and into the Site.
- 6.6.61 For the most part, views to and from the barn to the north of the solar PV modules would be blocked by intervening barns adjacent to its north-west and to its north-east, although views would be possible from the western end of its north-east elevation, where views are possible north into the Site.
- 6.6.62 The Project would be visible on approach towards the asset from Bank Road where the proposed solar arrays would be positioned within fields to the northwest of the trackway. This approach currently presents the assets as part of a modern, altered farming complex with a mix of large, modern agricultural buildings prominent in views on arrival. The farmhouse, located the south-west, is not readily visible on this approach, being screened by the barn.
- 6.6.63 **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Noise (Doc Ref. 5.2)** has confirmed that changes to noise levels experienced by Bank Farmhouse (represented by 'NSR 08 Broadbanks' in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Noise (Doc Ref. 5.2)**) would not result in significant noise effects on the receptor. Therefore, the current rural ambiance experienced by the asset within its setting would not be significantly impacted by the Project.
- 6.6.64 Due to the existing screening of the surrounding buildings and trees to the north-east, it is anticipated that that glint impacts will be limited. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 16.2: Glint and Glare Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)** confirmed that solar reflections are geometrically possible for more than 3 months per year but less than 60 minutes on any given day, although this would be significantly screened by the existing vegetation and surrounding buildings. This would result in no impact on the building by glare.

#### *Impact*

- 6.6.65 The existing agricultural setting enjoyed by the asset would be altered through the introduction of the solar panel arrays on land to the north of the asset (to the north of Roman Road) and to the west and southwest. The resulting visual changes would alter views on approach to the asset along Roman Road and alter views on leaving the asset moving northwards along the access drive where panels would be perceptible within the immediate and wider landscape.

6.6.66 Proposed mitigation in the form of an open area as part of landscape proposals to the southern corner of Field 8 to the south-west of Bank Farm would assist in maintaining the open quality of existing views over agricultural land currently experienced from the asset.

6.6.67 The land within the Site is considered to contribute to an understanding and appreciation of the buildings as part of a farmstead. The change resulting from the Project would alter the agricultural landscape setting of the farmstead. Although retention of the field patterns would reduce the loss of legibility of the landscape, such that although this will be notably different, it will have a slight impact on the appreciation of the asset's significance.

6.6.68 Whilst the Project would not directly alter the values held by the collection of farm buildings, nor directly alter the remaining group value held by the buildings, the Project would alter the character of the historic landholding to the farmstead. However, the land directly to the south and east of the buildings would remain unchanged, retaining part of its historic agricultural setting; and even land affected by the implementation of solar PV panels will retain its historic layout (as much as it does so currently) and therefore some legibility of the agrarian landscape will be retained.

6.6.69 Having considered the nature of the special interest held by Bank Farmhouse and its associated, separately listed barn and the contribution the Site, as part of the asset's setting, makes towards an understanding and appreciation of its interests, the changes would notably alter part of the setting of the asset, although the retained legibility of the agrarian landscape is such that the impact on its significance, and the appreciation of its significance would be slight.

6.6.70 On this basis, it is judged that the visual changes caused by the Project as set out above would result in an impact of **slight adverse** significance of effect (Low Magnitude of Impact on a Medium Asset Value). This is based on the following grounds:

- The Project would alter the historic use of the land from agricultural to energy use and affecting the historic relationship between the farmstead and the land;
- No important or designed views from the assets would be blocked or interrupted;
- The group value, relationships and historic associations expressed between the assets and the farmstead as a whole would not be altered;

- The proposals would not cause direct impact to the fabric of the buildings which hold intrinsic special historic and architectural interest evidencing the origins, development, function and value of the assets; and
- The garden elements of the existing setting of the farmhouse building that contribute to an understanding of its use as a residential house would not be altered; and the group value of farmhouse and outbuilding expressed by their visual and built relationship would not be altered.

***Quested's Cottage (NHLE 1184383) located c.30m south of the Site***

*Change*

6.6.71 The Project would introduce changes within the setting of the asset. Change would be experienced during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project. Change during the construction and decommissioning phases would be short-term and would be visual in nature arising from the importing of equipment associated with the Project into the Site. Effects associated with these phases would not be significant.

6.6.72 Operational impacts would be long-term and visual in character due to the loss of the traditional agricultural land use which forms the wider, extended setting to the cottage.

6.6.73 Site observations confirmed that intervisibility between the asset and the Site was possible (see Annex 1 Plate 21). The Project includes for an area of landscaping to the north of Quested's Cottage which along with vegetative screening would mitigate against visual changes to the wider setting of the cottage.

6.6.74 Effects from glint are not anticipated, with no impact upon the asset identified in the **ES Volume 4, Appendix 16.2: Glint and Glare Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)**.

6.6.75 **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Noise (Doc Ref. 5.2)** has confirmed that changes to noise levels experienced by Quested's Cottage (represented by 'NSR 018 Quested's Cottage' in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Noise, (Doc Ref. 5.2)**) would not result in significant noise effects. Therefore, the current ambience experienced by the asset within its setting would not be significantly impacted by the Project.

*Impact*

6.6.76 It is judged that the residual impact of the Project would equate to a **slight adverse** significance of effect (Low Magnitude of Impact on a Medium Asset

Value) with the changes resulting from the Project to the setting of the asset having little effect on its significance. This is based on the following grounds:

- The Project would not cause direct impact to the fabric of the building which holds intrinsic special historic and architectural interest evidencing the origins, development and function of the asset and which is not elucidated by the land within the boundary of the Site;
- The Site is not an element of the setting of the building which positively adds to an appreciation or understanding of its special interests; the Site as part of the wider rural landscape setting of the asset being incidental to the setting; and
- The key elements of the asset's setting which are judged to contribute to an understanding of special interest comprising its surrounding associated private grounds would be sustained.

***Symnells and Walled Garden Forecourt 43m from path (NHLE 1184484) located 42m from Site***

*Change*

6.6.77 The Project would introduce changes within the setting of the asset. Change would be experienced during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project.

6.6.78 The asset is set in immediate proximity of Goldwell Lane, which will be utilised as main transport route for HGVs during the construction and decommissioning phase of the Project and will also be the route for cable trenching works. Change to the asset's setting during the construction and decommissioning phases would be short-term and would be visual and acoustic in nature arising from the importing of equipment associated with the Project into the Site. Effects associated with these phases would not be significant.

6.6.79 Operational impacts would be long-term and visual in character and arising from loss of the traditional agricultural use of land forming part of the wider setting of the asset.

6.6.80 Existing trees, a small woodland to the north and intervening hedgerows would provide a noticeable degree of screening to the asset, however, there will be areas of the Project that will be open to views from this asset. No potential for glint impacts had been identified by **ES Volume 4, Appendix 16.2: Glint and Glare Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)**.

6.6.81 The ZTV indicates that some of the solar panels and the Project Substation could theoretically be visible from the asset, although at a distance of some

280m. In view of the location of the asset, surrounding topography and the vegetation, it is anticipated that development within Field 21 could be viewed from the asset although the proposed mitigation planting to the western boundary of Field 21 would assist in limiting visibility.

6.6.82 Heritage View 1H (Annex 2. The location of the View 1H is shown as Viewpoint 1 on GM12014 003-006 Heritage Viewpoint Locations within Annex 3) is illustrative of the existing and potential view south-eastward towards the Site from outside of the asset on Goldwell Lane. The visualisation demonstrates that existing vegetation to Goldwell Lane intervenes in views of the Site from this location. As such the Project would unlikely affect the current experience of the asset within its immediate setting facing Goldwell Lane.

#### Impact

6.6.83 It is judged that the visual changes introduced by the Project as set out above would result in an impact of neutral/**slight adverse** significance in effect (Low Magnitude of Impact on a Medium Asset Value). This is based on the following grounds:

- The Project would not cause direct impact to the fabric of the building which holds intrinsic special historic and architectural interest evidencing the origins, development, function and value of the asset and which is not elucidated by the land within the boundary of the Site;
- The perceived impact is predominantly derived from the construction phase, which would be a temporary impact. Very low impact would be received from the operational phase, with minor intervisibility identified in the ZTV; and
- The key elements of the asset's setting which are judged to contribute to an understanding of special interest would be sustained.

#### ***Church House (NHLE 1362794) – 1.19km north of Site***

#### *Change*

6.6.84 The Project would introduce changes within the setting of the asset. Change would be experienced during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project.

6.6.85 Change to the assets setting during the construction and decommissioning phases would be short-term and would be visual in nature arising from the importing of equipment associated with the Project into the Site, although given the distance of the asset from the Site, the temporary works during construction

and decommissioning will cause minimal change.

6.6.86 Operational impacts would be long-term and visual in character and arising from change to the traditional agricultural use of land within longer-range views from the vicinity of the asset. The ZTV indicates patchy intervisibility from within the gardens to the asset to the south, and from the driveway to the west, although no impact on the publicly available views of the asset from Church Road. It is noted that the ZTV models buildings and major blocks of woodland, although not individual trees and hedgerows. It is in practice difficult to gain any views of the Site from land in this part of the A20 corridor. It is therefore expected that existing trees, including those within the garden, and intervening hedgerows - especially that bounding the south of the garden along the A20 - would provide heavy filtering of the Project in these views. No potential for glint impacts had been identified by **ES Volume 4, Appendix 16.2: Glint and Glare Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)**.

*Impact*

6.6.87 Change to the asset's setting during the construction and decommissioning phases would be short-term and would be visual in nature arising from the importing of equipment associated with the Project into the Site, although given the distance of the asset from the Site, and intervening landscape features which provide extensive filtering of views, the effects associated with these phases would be negligible. Visual impacts during operation would be substantially reduced owing to distance and the filtering effects of intervening hedgerows and trees, particularly in proximity to the asset and within its gardens.

6.6.88 It is judged that the visual changes introduced by the Project as set out above would result in an impact of **neutral/slight adverse** significance in effect (Very Low Magnitude of Impact on a Medium Asset Value), which through the lens of professional judgement would be expected to be **neutral**, as this would not harm the asset. This is based on the following grounds:

- The Project would not cause direct impact to the fabric of the building which holds intrinsic special historic and architectural interest evidencing the origins, development, function and value of the asset and which is not elucidated by the land within the boundary of the Site;
- The perceived impact is predominantly derived from the operation phase, with patchy intervisibility identified in the ZTV, which would be likely to be substantially reduced in actuality, given the filtering effect of

hedgerows and trees; and

- The key elements of the asset's setting which are judged to contribute to an understanding of special interest would be sustained, including views of the asset from Church Road to the west. The Project would not impact the experience of the viewer of the asset in the context of the special interest of Smeeth Conservation Area.

## 6.7 Registered Parks and Gardens

### ***Hatch Park RPG (NHLE 1001291) located c.1.38km to north of the Site***

#### *Change*

6.7.1 The Project would introduce changes within distant elements of the landscape setting of the asset. Change would be experienced during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project. Change during the construction and decommissioning phases would be short-term and any effects would not be significant.

6.7.2 Operational impacts would be long-term and visual in character. The ZTV highlights that views from within the Site are possible of the south-east corner of the RPG only. This area comprises a field under pastoral use directly adjacent to the A20 (see Annex 1 Plate 5). Site observations confirmed that the presence of extensive intervening vegetation and the distance between the Site and the south-east corner of the park meant that the Site was not readily discernible from the asset (see Annex 1, Plate 6) and formed part of an extended, visual backdrop to views.

#### *Impact*

6.7.3 The setting of the RPG is associated with the estate and the views outwards to the north which establishes the estate within a rural landscape. To the south, the A20 and the M20 effectively provide a buffer between the estate and the landscape to the south.

6.7.4 The Project would not affect the appreciation of the RPG's historic, architectural and artistic interests as a designed parkland landscape associated with a county house of some status, nor would the Project affect the current, limited contribution that its setting makes towards an understanding and appreciation of these interests. As such, the Project is not anticipated to introduce changes which would affect the setting of the parkland or consequently its significance. Changes arising from the Project would have an impact of **neutral / slight** significance in effect (Very Low Magnitude of Impact on a Medium Asset Value).

## 6.8 Conservation Areas

### ***Smeeth Conservation Area located c.1.73km north of the Site***

#### *Change*

- 6.8.1 The Project would introduce changes within the wider setting of the asset. Change would be experienced during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project. Change during the construction and decommissioning phases would be short-term and any effects would not be significant.
- 6.8.2 The Project would introduce visual change to a small part of the wider rural landscape surrounding the conservation area during the operational phase.
- 6.8.3 The ZTV indicates patchy intervisibility from within the southern part of the conservation area; and from the north-western edge of the designated area, although it is noted that the ZTV models buildings and major blocks of woodland, although not individual trees and hedgerows. It is in practice difficult to gain any views of the Site from land in this part of the A20 corridor and Site observations confirmed that due to the intervening vegetation and distance between the conservation area and the Site, no views of the Site from within (publicly accessible areas of) the conservation area were identified, although the viewer may be aware of the Project from travelling around the area and some heavily filtered views may be possible from areas that are not publicly accessible.

#### *Impact*

- 6.8.4 Due to distance and lack of historic association it is considered that the Site is not an element of the wider, extended setting of the conservation area which contributes to an understanding of its significance.
- 6.8.5 The Project would not affect the special interest and character and appearance of the conservation area nor affect the contribution that its existing setting makes towards an understanding and appreciation of these interests.
- 6.8.6 The Project is anticipated to introduce changes which would cause minimal change to the setting of the conservation area and the Project is judged to result in an impact of, at most, **neutral / slight adverse** significance in effect (Very Low Magnitude of Impact on a Medium Asset Value).

### ***Mersham Conservation Area located 1.56km to the north***

#### *Change*



- 6.8.7 The Project would introduce changes within the wider setting of the asset. Change would be experienced during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project. Change during the construction and decommissioning phases would be short-term and any effects would not be significant.
- 6.8.8 The Project would introduce visual change to a small part of the wider rural landscape surrounding the conservation area during the operational phase.
- 6.8.9 The ZTV confirms that intervisibility between the conservation area with the Site would be limited to a very small area in the southern part of the designation from Bower Road. Site observations confirmed that due to the intervening vegetation and distance between the conservation area and the Site, no views of the Site from the conservation area were possible.
- 6.8.10 The Project would not affect the special interest and character and appearance of the conservation area nor the contribution that its current setting makes towards an understanding and appreciation of these interests. In any views from the southern end of the conservation area, on Bower Road, the viewer would be facing away from the special interest of the area, such that the impact would be minimal. As there is some intervisibility indicated by the ZTV, the Project could result in an impact of **neutral / slight adverse** significance in effect (Very Low Magnitude of Impact on a Medium Asset Value).

***Bilsington Conservation Area located c.2.68km south of the Site***

***Change***

- 6.8.11 The Project would introduce changes within the wider setting of the asset. Change would be experienced during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project. Any changed experienced during the construction and decommissioning phases would be short-term and any effects would not be significant.
- 6.8.12 The Project would introduce visual change to a small part of the extended, wider landscape surrounding the conservation area during the operational phase.
- 6.8.13 The ZTV indicates minimal visibility of the Project from within the conservation area and its surroundings. Site observations confirmed that due to the intervening vegetation and distance between the conservation area and the Site, no views of the Site from the conservation area would be possible.

***Impact***

- 6.8.14 The conservation area is located within an undulating landscape which slopes

southwards towards Romney Marsh (away from the Site), with open views out across the marsh and encompassing distinctive stone churches which are prominent features within the landscape to the south. To the north, the landform ascends and is heavily wooded and limits distant views including views towards the Site.

6.8.15 Due to distance and lack of historic association it is considered that the Site is not an element of the setting of the conservation area which contributes to an understanding of its significance.

6.8.16 The Project would not affect the special interest and character and appearance of the conservation area nor the contribution that its current setting makes towards an understanding and appreciation of these interests.

6.8.17 The Project is not anticipated to introduce changes which would affect the setting of the area, although as there is some intervisibility indicated by the ZTV, the Project could result in an impact of **neutral / slight adverse** significance in effect (Very Low Magnitude of Impact on a Medium Asset Value).

***Aldington Clap Hill Conservation Area located c.195m south east of the Site***

*Change*

6.8.18 The Project would introduce changes within the wider landscape context of the asset, although in the context that there are no discernible designed views or vistas in the direction of the Site. Change would be experienced during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project. Change during the construction and decommissioning phases would be short-term and any effects would not be significant.

6.8.19 The Project would introduce visual change to a small part of the wider rural landscape surrounding the conservation area during the operational phase.

*Impact*

6.8.20 The resulting visual change from the Project would not be visible from within the conservation area itself due to the presence of woodland plantations to the north and north-west and intervening buildings to the west which inhibit views outwards from the conservation area whereby the land within the Site would form part of the wider, rural backdrop. This is confirmed by the ZTV.

6.8.21 The Project would not directly alter the key features of special interest which provide the conservation area with its character and appearance, notably the group value of the listed buildings within the conservation area boundary would

be unaffected. These buildings in grouping, positing, materials and use inform upon the historic development of the area and contribute towards its architectural interest.

6.8.22 It is judged that the change introduced within the wider landscape setting of the conservation area by the Project would result in an impact of **neutral / slight adverse** significance in effect (Very Low Magnitude of Impact on a Medium Asset Value). This is based on the following grounds:

- The character and appearance of the conservation area stems principally from the development, architecture, function and position of its buildings. This has been influenced by the junction of the historic Roman Road and Frith Road. These features would be unaffected by the Project.
- The immediate landscape setting to the north and south which forms the principal setting elements to the conservation area would remain unaltered; and
- No key views through, out and towards the conservation area which contribute towards its significance would be altered.

***Aldington Church Conservation Area located c.460m south-east of the Site***

***Change***

6.8.23 The Project would introduce changes within the wider setting of the asset. Change would be experienced during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project. Change during the construction and decommissioning phases would be short-term and any effects would not be significant.

6.8.24 The ZTV indicates that the Project Substation and solar PV panels would be visible from limited parts of the conservation area and its vicinity: notably from areas under pasture within the conservation area to the north-east, areas outside the northern part of the conservation area to the west of Church Lane; and from Church Lane in the very south of the conservation area and outside it. This would introduce visual change to a relatively distant part of the wider agricultural landscape surrounding the conservation area during the operational phase. However, notably, the ZTV indicates very limited visibility from Church Road, such that there could only be a very limited impact on the appreciation of the special interest of the conservation area from the viewer within it.

6.8.25 View 1AH (Annex 2. The location of the View 1AH is shown as Viewpoint 1A on GM12014 003-006 Heritage Viewpoint Locations within Annex 3) clearly

shows the church tower, as the visual focus of the conservation area, visible within the wider landscape in views southeast from the south of Field 20. There will be some screening of the Site from hedgerows and trees to be planted as part of the embedded mitigation which would establish during the operational phase.

6.8.26 View 1H and 2H (Annex 2. The location of the View 1H and 2H is shown as Viewpoint 1 and 2 on GM12014 003-006 Heritage Viewpoint Locations within Annex 3) are representative of views offered from the northwest and the southeast in which the church tower, as the focus of the conservation area, may be experienced within the wider rural landscape. In viewpoint 1, views are interrupted by existing vegetation where only glimpses of the church are likely to be available when moving along Goldwell Lane. In viewpoint 2H, the tower of the church as the centre of the conservation area is clearly visible within the mid ground of the view where the tower punctuates above the enclosing tree canopy. In both visualisations, the Project is not visible and the experience of the church and its function as an ecclesiastical building would not be affected.

6.8.27 In addition, the viewpoints indicate that there would no visual impact on or within the assessed views although Viewpoint 2H does indicate that an adjacent solar project (East Stour Solar Farm) would be visible to the background right of the image.

6.8.28 Due to the intervening distance, no acoustic impacts to the setting of the conservation area during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project are anticipated.

#### *Impact*

6.8.29 The resulting change to the wider surrounding landscape of the conservation area would not be visible from large parts of the conservation area itself due to the intervening buildings and vegetation which inhibit intervisibility however parts of the Project may be visible from limited areas within the conservation area, where the land within the Site is visible within the backdrop of more distant, outwards views.

6.8.30 The Project would not however directly alter the key features of special interest within the conservation area; notably, the Project would not alter the group value of the listed buildings in the area which contribute to an understanding of historic development and the role of the area as a former focus of settlement prior to the black death in the medieval period, and to architectural significance. It is the cluster of buildings around the Church of St Martin which provide the

area with its sense of place.

6.8.31 It is judged that the change introduced within the wider landscape setting of the conservation area by the Project would result in an impact of **slight adverse** significance in effect (Low Magnitude of Impact on a Medium Asset Value). This is based on the following grounds:

- The character and appearance of the conservation area stems principally from the development, architecture, function and position of its numerous and highly graded listed buildings. This has been influenced by the high ground where the elevation adds prominence to the buildings. These features would be unaffected by the Project;
- The immediately surrounding agricultural landscape surrounding the historic core of the area which positively contributes to the significance of the conservation area would remain unaltered;
- The prominence of the church within the conservation area and its role in views towards the conservation area will not be diminished; and
- There would be highly limited visibility of the Project from within the historic core of the conservation area, such that the relationship between key buildings will not be affected.

## 6.9 Non-designated Heritage Assets

### ***Aldington Mount (HER TR 03 NE 6) located c.10m east of the Site***

#### *Change*

6.9.1 The Project would introduce changes within the immediate setting of the asset which lies to the west of Field 9 (to the west of the access track into the working yard at Bank Farm) and to the south of Field 12 (located to the north of Roman Road). Change would be experienced within the setting of the asset during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project. Change during the construction and decommissioning phases would be short-term and any effects would not be significant.

6.9.2 The Project would introduce visual change to the setting of the asset during the operational phase.

6.9.3 Being in close proximity to Bank Farm, it is likely that the asset will experience similar changes to noise levels to that confirmed at Bank Farmhouse, which have been assessed within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Noise, (Doc Ref. 5.2)** as not being significant. Therefore, the current acoustic ambiance experienced by the asset within its setting would not be significantly impacted by the Project.

### *Impact*

6.9.4 It is judged that the visual changes introduced by the Project as set out above would result in an impact of **slight adverse** significance in effect (Medium Magnitude of Impact on a Low Asset Value). This is based on the following grounds:

- The Project would not cause direct impact to the physical remains of the monument which holds archaeological interest evidencing the origins, development and function the asset and which is not elucidated by the land within the boundary of the Site;
- The landscape is much altered from the contemporary situation of the monument and therefore has less currency in the appreciation of its primary archaeological interest; and
- The potential historic and archaeological relationship of the asset to Roman Road to the north and possibly Bank Farm would be sustained.

### ***Little Gains Farm (MKE83194) located 102m to the south of the Site***

### *Change*

6.9.5 The Project would introduce changes within the wider setting of the asset during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project.

6.9.6 Change during the construction and decommissioning phases would be short-term and any effects would not be significant.

6.9.7 The Project would introduce visual change to the setting of the asset during the operational phase.

6.9.8 There is a potential visual impact on the surroundings of the asset, as identified by the ZTV, although the building itself is being screened by woodland and hedgerows, which would reduce the visual impact. The property is bound by a cluster of trees to the north and surrounded by agricultural fields.

6.9.9 Glint effects to the asset are not anticipated and no impact upon the asset has been identified in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 16.2: Glint and Glare Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)**.

### *Impact*

6.9.10 It is judged that changes arising from the Project are judged to have a **neutral / slight adverse** significance in effect (Low Magnitude of Impact on a Low Asset Value). This is based on the following grounds:

- The Project would not cause direct impact to the fabric of the building which

holds intrinsic special historic and architectural interest evidencing the origins, development and function of the asset and which is not elucidated by the land within the boundary of the Site;

- None of the parcels of land within the Site are historically associated with the building, although they contribute to the setting of the building. The fields historically associated with the farmstead will not be directly impacted upon. While the agricultural landscape formed part of the wider landscape of the building, the Site does not add to an appreciation or understanding of its special interests, the Site is incidental within the wider setting of the asset and is not historically associated with the building; and
- The key elements of the asset's setting which are judged to contribute to an understanding of special interest comprising its principal approach route towards Frith Road and its associated fields marked by field boundaries and woodland would be sustained.

***Handen Farm (MKE 88354) located 25m to the south of the Site***

***Change***

6.9.11 The Project would introduce changes within the wider setting of the asset during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project.

6.9.12 Change during the construction and decommissioning phases would be short-term and any effects would not be significant.

6.9.13 The Project would introduce visual change to the setting of the asset during the operational phase.

6.9.14 The Project would lead to change within the setting of Handen Farm, which historically was associated with a large landholding, most of which is set within the Site.

6.9.15 The ZTV indicates visibility with the Project, although the intermittent nature of the ZTV indicates partial filtering from existing landscape features. In addition, substantial planting in the form of woodland and grassland is proposed, as part of the embedded mitigation measures which would provide additional screening to the Site. Furthermore, the built elements of the Project are to be stood off from the asset with landscaped areas proposed to the west on the access track leading to the asset and the north of the asset.

6.9.16 The Project would be visible on approach towards the asset from Frith Road. This approach currently presents the residents of this asset with a private access route, historically crossing the farmland associated with the farmhouse.

6.9.17 **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Noise, (Doc Ref. 5.2)** has confirmed that changes to noise levels experienced by Handen Farm (represented by 'NSR Handen Farm' in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Noise, (Doc Ref. 5.2)**) would result in a very low to medium magnitude of impact caused by noise effects on the receptor. However, based on the existing noise level perceived, this would not result in a significant effect.

6.9.18 The construction and decommissioning phases would likely result in some noticeable noise and construction traffic, this impact would, however, be temporary.

6.9.19 **ES Volume 4, Appendix 16.2: Glint and Glare Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)** does not identify any impact, with the asset being significantly screened by the existing vegetation and proposed planting.

#### *Impact*

6.9.20 The land within the Site is considered to contribute to an understanding and appreciation of the buildings as part of a farmstead. The change resulting from the Project would equate to the loss of part of the rural scene within the existing rural landscape setting of the former farmstead and which was historically associated with the function of the asset.

6.9.21 Whilst the Project would not directly alter the values held by the building, the Project would alter the historic landholding to the farmstead. However, the land directly to the south and east of the building would remain unchanged, retaining part of its historic agricultural setting which would be experienced as part of the setting on approach from south.

6.9.22 Changes arising from the Project are anticipated to be noticeable in the context of the asset's setting and would change the ability to understand and appreciate the significance of the asset. The impact of the Project would equate to **neutral / slight adverse** significance in effect (Low Magnitude of Impact on a Low Asset Value). This is based on the following grounds:

- The Project would introduce built development on the existing historic landholding of the former farmstead altering the historic use of the land from agricultural to energy use and affecting the historic relationship between the building and the land;
- No important or designed views from the assets would be blocked or interrupted;
- The proposals would not cause direct impact to the fabric of the buildings



which hold intrinsic special historic and architectural interest evidencing the origins, development, function and value of the assets; and

- The garden elements of the existing setting of the farmhouse building that contribute to an understanding of its use as a residential house would not be altered.

***Littlestock Farm (HER MKE88358) located 719m to the north of the Site***  
***Change***

6.9.23 The Project would introduce changes within the wider setting of the asset during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project.

6.9.24 Owing to the distance of the asset from the Site, change during the construction and decommissioning phases would be short-term and any effects would be negligible.

6.9.25 The asset and its immediate surroundings are within the ZTV and the Project would introduce visual change to the setting of the asset during the operational phase, although this impact would be reduced by the distance of the asset from the Site, where changes would be viewed over intervening trees and hedgerows, with planting as part of the embedded mitigation measures providing additional filtering of views. The impact would also be reduced by the topographical situation of the asset, which is in a localised low point.

***Impact***

6.9.26 Land within the Site is considered to contribute to an understanding and appreciation of the asset as a former farmstead, although it is not historically associated with the function of the asset as it did not form part of the landholding of the asset.

6.9.27 Changes arising from the Project are anticipated to be noticeable in the context of the assets setting and would change the ability to understand and appreciate the significance of the asset. The impact of the Project would equate to **neutral/slight adverse** significance in effect (Very Low Magnitude of Impact on a Low Asset Value). This is based on the following grounds:

- The Project is outside the historic landholding of the former farmstead;
- There are no important or designed views which would be affected;
- The proposals would not cause direct impact to the fabric of the buildings which hold intrinsic special historic and architectural interest evidencing the origins, development, function and value of the asset; and

- The garden elements of the existing setting of the farmhouse building, and the immediately surrounding agricultural land that contribute to an understanding of its former use would not be altered.

***Farmstead North Of Little Stock (HER MKE89064) located 807m to the north of the Site***

*Change*

6.9.28 The Project would introduce changes within the wider setting of the asset during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project.

6.9.29 Owing to the distance of the asset from the Site, change during the construction and decommissioning phases would be short-term and any effects would be negligible.

6.9.30 The asset and its immediate surroundings are within the ZTV, although the visibility indicated is patchy, owing to surrounding tress and hedgerows. The Project would introduce visual change to the setting of the asset during the operational phase, although this impact would be reduced by the distance of the asset from the Site, where changes would be viewed over intervening trees and hedgerows, with planting as part of the embedded mitigation measures providing additional filtering of views. The impact would also be reduced by the topographical situation of the asset, which is in a localised low point.

*Impact*

6.9.31 Land within the Site is considered to contribute to an understanding and appreciation of the asset as a former farmstead, although is not historically associated with the function of the asset as it did not form part of the landholding of the asset.

6.9.32 Changes arising from the Project are anticipated to be noticeable in the context of the asset's setting and would change the ability to understand and appreciate the significance of the asset. The impact of the Project would equate to **neutral/slight adverse** significance in effect (Very Low Magnitude of Impact on a Low Asset Value). This is based on the following grounds:

- The Project is outside the historic landholding of the former farmstead;
- There are no important or designed views which would be affected;
- The proposals would not cause direct impact to the fabric of the buildings which hold intrinsic special historic and architectural interest evidencing the origins, development, function and value of the asset; and

- The garden elements of the existing setting of the farmhouse building that contribute to an understanding of its use as a residential house would not be altered.

***Stone Street Farm (MKE88359) located 71m south of the Site***

*Change*

6.9.33 The Project would introduce changes within the wider setting of the asset during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project.

6.9.34 Change during the construction and decommissioning phases would be short-term. Construction and decommissioning phase impacts would be restricted to some traffic and construction noise, although the noise assessment has not identified any significant impact upon this asset. Therefore, the short-term temporary effects would not be significant.

6.9.35 The Project would introduce visual change to the setting of the asset during the operational phase.

6.9.36 There are low hedgerows to the west but because of the relative height of the building, this would provide good screening of the panels to the west. Landscape mitigation proposed to the north of the asset would sustain screening of the panels during the operational phase.

6.9.37 No impact upon the asset has been identified in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 16.2: Glint and Glare Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)**.

*Impact*

6.9.38 Changes arising from the Project are anticipated to have little effect on significance and no real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the significance of the asset. On this basis, it is anticipated that the visual changes introduced by the Project as set out above would result in an impact of **neutral / slight adverse** significance in effect (Low Magnitude of Impact on a Low Asset Value). This is based on the following grounds:

- The Project would not cause direct impact to the fabric of the building which holds intrinsic special historic and architectural interest as a medieval vernacular building, and which is not elucidated by the land within the boundary of the Site;
- The Site is not an element of the setting of the building which positively adds to an appreciation or understanding of its special interests; the special interest deriving principally from its historic fabric and its architecture which reveal the medieval origins of the building, its subsequent development, and

its domestic function. The wider rural landscape of the building is not considered to be integral to appreciating the significance of the asset; and

- The key elements of the asset's setting which are judged to have some limited contribution to understanding its special interest, which have been assessed to comprise of its orientation and interaction with Calleywell Lane and its associated private garden, would be sustained.

***Goldwell Manor Farm (MKE88362) located 11m to the east of the Site***

***Change***

6.9.39 The Project would introduce changes within the wider setting of the asset during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project.

6.9.40 Change during the construction and decommissioning phases would be short-term. An access route and working compound is proposed to be created to the east of the heritage asset, from Goldwell Lane, which may result in some construction phase impacts. These impacts would be temporary and not significant in effect.

6.9.41 The Project would introduce visual change to the setting of the asset during the operational phase and would alter the use of the land historically comprising part of the historic landholding of the asset.

6.9.42 No impact upon the asset has been identified in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 16.2: Glint and Glare Assessment (Doc Ref. 5.4)**.

6.9.43 **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Noise, (Doc Ref. 5.2)** has confirmed that changes to noise levels experienced by Goldwell (represented by 'NSR 26 Goldwell Farm' in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Noise, (Doc Ref. 5.2)**) would not result in significant noise effects on the receptor. Therefore, the current ambiance experienced by the asset within its setting would not be significantly impacted by the Project.

***Impact***

6.9.44 Whilst the land within the Site was historically associated with the former landholding of Goldwell Manor Farm it is considered that the contribution of the Site to the understanding and appreciation of the significance of the building as part of a former farmstead is limited. This former function of the asset is best experienced through its visual relationship with its surrounding buildings (Goldwell and Goldwell barn). This visual relationship is best appreciated from the immediate grounds of the farmstead itself, to which the Site does not contribute.

6.9.45 Whilst some intervisibility between the asset and the Site is identified by the ZTV, these views do not offer an opportunity to understand historic function or appreciate the architectural interest of the asset and are not assessed as being an element of the setting which adds to an understanding of significance.

6.9.46 It is judged that the visual changes introduced by the Project as set out above would result in an impact of **neutral / slight adverse** significance in effect (Low Magnitude of Impact on a Low Asset Value). This is based on the following grounds:

- The Project would not cause direct impact to the fabric of the building which holds intrinsic special historic and architectural interest evidencing the origins, development and function of the asset;
- The Site is no longer a feature of the setting of the building which positively adds to an appreciation or understanding of its special interests, the Site being screened by hedgerow such that there is no obvious visual or functional link remaining with the land within the Site; and
- The key elements of the asset's setting which are judged to contribute primarily to an understanding of special interest comprising its orientation and interaction with its associated farm buildings and yard, and its associated private grounds, would be sustained.

### **Summary of Identified Impacts**

6.10 A summary of identified impacts is given in Table 6.1.

<b>Table 6.1: Heritage Assets with Identified Impact by the Project</b>						
<b>Reference</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Approximate Distance</b>	<b>Asset Value</b>	<b>Magnitude of Change</b>	<b>Significance of Effect</b>
NHLE 1013144, 1012259, 1012220, 1012218, 1017618, 1012206, 1012221, 1012210, 1019994 and 1005167	North Downs Asset Group	Scheduled monuments	c.4.5 – 7km north- east	Very High	Very Low	Slight
NHLE 1475132	Barrow Cemetery to the south-west of Barrowhill	Scheduled monument	c. 1.72km south- east	Very High	Very Low	Slight
NHLE 1012216	Aldington Knoll Roman barrow and later beacon	Scheduled monument	1.32km to south	Very High	Very Low	Neutral (based on professional judgement)
NHLE 1071208	Church of St Martin	Grade I listed building	c. 820m south- east	Very High	Very Low	Slight

<b>Table 6.1: Heritage Assets with Identified Impact by the Project</b>						
<b>Reference</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Approximate Distance</b>	<b>Asset Value</b>	<b>Magnitude of Change</b>	<b>Significance of Effect</b>
NHLE 1233281	Mersham Manor	Grade I listed building	1.42km north	Very High	Very Low	Slight
NHLE 1276693	Church of St John The Baptist	Grade I listed building	1.24km north-west	Very High	Very Low	Slight
NHLE 1233498	Stonegreen Hall	Grade II* listed building	560m north	High	Very Low	Slight
NHLE 1233761	Stonelees	Grade II* listed building	65m south	High	Low	Slight / Moderate
NHLE 1362798	Evegate Manor	Grade II* listed building	530m north	High	Very Low	Slight
NHLE 1233284	Stonegreen Cottage	Grade II listed building	440m north	Medium	Very Low	Neutral / slight
NHLE 1300136	Goodwin Farmhouse	Grade II listed	130m south	Medium	Very Low	Neutral / slight

<b>Table 6.1: Heritage Assets with Identified Impact by the Project</b>						
<b>Reference</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Approximate Distance</b>	<b>Asset Value</b>	<b>Magnitude of Change</b>	<b>Significance of Effect</b>
		building				
NHLE 1071180	Evegate Mill	Grade II listed building	100m west	Medium	Low	Slight
NHLE 1185369	Evegate Millhouse	Grade II listed building	100m west	Medium	Low	Slight
NHLE 1185387	Stable/Outbuilding about 20 yards North-west of Evegate Mill House	Grade II listed building	106m to west	Medium	Very low	Neutral / slight
NHLE 1071249	The Old Cottage	Grade II listed building	25m east	Medium	Low	Slight
NHLE 1184459	Goldwell	Grade II listed building	30m east	Medium	Low	Slight
NHLE 1362780	Stable/ Outhouse about	Grade II listed	15m to east of Goldwell Lane	Medium	Low	Slight



<b>Table 6.1: Heritage Assets with Identified Impact by the Project</b>						
<b>Reference</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Approximate Distance</b>	<b>Asset Value</b>	<b>Magnitude of Change</b>	<b>Significance of Effect</b>
	10m north of Goldwell	building				
NHLE 1071248	Barn and 2 stable ranges attached, about 20 metres north of Bank Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	10m south	Medium	Low	Slight
NHLE 1362752	Bank Farmhouse and walls attached	Grade II listed building	6m south	Medium	Low	Slight
NHLE 1184383	Quested's Cottage	Grade II listed building	30m south	Medium	Low	Slight
NHLE 1184484	Symnells and Walled Forecourt	Grade II listed building	42m to west of path	Medium	Low	Slight
NHLE 1362794	Church House	Grade II listed building	1.19km north	Medium	Very Low	Neutral / slight

<b>Table 6.1: Heritage Assets with Identified Impact by the Project</b>						
<b>Reference</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Approximate Distance</b>	<b>Asset Value</b>	<b>Magnitude of Change</b>	<b>Significance of Effect</b>
NHLE 1001291	Hatch Park	Grade II Registered Park and Garden	c.1.38km to north	Medium	Very Low	Neutral / slight
-	Smeeth	Conservation area	1.73km north	Medium	Very Low	Neutral / slight
-	Mersham	Conservation area	1.56km to north	Medium	Very Low	Neutral / slight
-	Bilsington	Conservation area	c.2.68km south	Medium	Very Low	Neutral / slight
-	Aldington Clap Hill	Conservation area	195m south-east	Medium	Very Low	Neutral / slight
-	Aldington Church	Conservation area	460m south-east	Medium	Low	Slight
TR 03 NE 6	Aldington Mount	Non-designated	10m east	Low	Medium	Slight
MKE83194	Little Gains Farm	Non-designated	102m to south	Low	Low	Neutral / slight
MKE88354	Handen Farm	Non-designated	25m to south	Low	Low	Neutral / slight

<b>Table 6.1: Heritage Assets with Identified Impact by the Project</b>						
<b>Reference</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Approximate Distance</b>	<b>Asset Value</b>	<b>Magnitude of Change</b>	<b>Significance of Effect</b>
MKE88358	Littlestock Farm	Non-designated	719m to north	Low	Very Low	Neutral / slight
MKE89064	Farmstead North Of Little Stock	Non-designated	807m to north	Low	Very Low	Neutral / slight
MKE88359	Stone Street Farm	Non-designated	71m to south	Low	Low	Neutral / slight
MKE88362	Goldwell Manor Farm	Non-designated	11m to east	Low	Low	Neutral / slight

## 7 ASSESSMENT AGAINST LEGISLATION AND PLAN POLICY

### 7.1 Legislation

7.1.1 With reference to Section 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the 'special regard' referenced as being required in respect to a listed building or its setting, it is anticipated that the significance of effect identified in respect to the listed buildings identified as a result of the Project should be considered with due regard to the lack of impact to the principal fabric of the buildings and the mitigating factors referenced within the impact assessment which sets out how those aspects of the asset's setting that remain and which contribute to an understanding or appreciation of cultural significance are (at least in part) preserved.

### 7.2 National and Local Policy

7.2.1 In respect to NPS EN-1, paragraph 5.9.32 notes:

*"Where the proposed development will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of the designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including, where appropriate securing its optimum viable use."*

7.2.2 This assessment supports policy by enabling a consideration of the effects on the significance of heritage assets. The benefits of the Project and planning balance are described within the **Planning Statement (Doc Ref. 7.6)**.

7.2.3 In respect to NPS EN-3, the mitigation measures incorporated in the design and construction of the Project, as outlined within Section 7.6: Embedded Mitigation of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage (Doc Ref. 5.2)**, set out how the Applicant has taken into consideration heritage assets when designing the Project including the impact of proposals on views important to their setting, to minimise potential adverse effects as much as possible.

7.2.4 Paragraph 208 of the NPPF states:

Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.

7.2.5 The Project would cause some harm to the Grade II\* listed Stonelees and a number of Grade II listed buildings and non-designated heritage assets that are in close proximity by introduction of change to their setting which will affect how

the asset is experienced. The identified harm to significance would be less than substantial and at the lower end of scale as outlined within Table 7.1. This assessment supports policy by enabling a consideration of the effects on the significance of heritage assets. The benefits of the Project and planning balance are described within the **Planning Statement (Doc Ref 7.6)**.

<b>Table 7.1: Heritage Assets with Identified Impact by the Project and Harm Category Assessment Summary</b>				
<b>Reference</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Significance of Effect</b>	<b>Harm category assessment</b>
NHLE 1013144, 1012259, 1012220, 1012218, 1017618, 1012206, 1012221, 1012210, 1019994 and 1005167	North Downs Asset Group	Scheduled monuments	Slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
NHLE 1475132	Barrow Cemetery to the south-west of Barrowhill	Scheduled monument	Slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
NHLE 1012216	Aldington Knoll Roman barrow and later beacon	Scheduled monument	Neutral (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	No Harm
NHLE 1071208	Church of St Martin	Grade I listed building	Slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
NHLE 1233281	Mersham Manor	Grade I listed building	Slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)

<b>Table 7.1: Heritage Assets with Identified Impact by the Project and Harm Category Assessment Summary</b>				
<b>Reference</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Significance of Effect</b>	<b>Harm category assessment</b>
NHLE 1276693	Church of St John The Baptist	Grade I listed building	Slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
NHLE 1233498	Stonegreen Hall	Grade II* listed building	Slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
NHLE 1233761	Stonelees	Grade II* listed building	Slight / Moderate (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lower end of the spectrum)
NHLE 1362798	Evegate Manor	Grade II* listed building	Slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
NHLE 1233284	Stonegreen Cottage	Grade II listed building	Neutral / slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
NHLE 1300136	Goodwin Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Neutral / slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
NHLE 1071180	Evegate Mill	Grade II listed building	Slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
NHLE 1185369	Evegate Millhouse	Grade II listed building	Slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)

<b>Table 7.1: Heritage Assets with Identified Impact by the Project and Harm Category Assessment Summary</b>				
<b>Reference</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Significance of Effect</b>	<b>Harm category assessment</b>
NHLE 1185387	Stable/Outbuilding about 20 yards North-west of Evegate Mill House	Grade II listed building	Neutral / slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
NHLE 1071249	The Old Cottage	Grade II listed building	Slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
NHLE 1184459	Goldwell	Grade II listed building	Slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
NHLE 1362780	Stable/ Outhouse about 10m north of Goldwell	Grade II listed building	Slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
NHLE 1071248	Barn and 2 stable ranges attached, about 20 metres north of Bank Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
NHLE 1362752	Bank Farmhouse and walls attached	Grade II listed building	Slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
NHLE 1184383	Quested's Cottage	Grade II listed building	Slight (Not Significant in	Less than Substantial

<b>Table 7.1: Heritage Assets with Identified Impact by the Project and Harm Category Assessment Summary</b>				
<b>Reference</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Significance of Effect</b>	<b>Harm category assessment</b>
			EIA Terms)	(lowest end of the spectrum)
NHLE 1184484	Symnells and Walled Forecourt	Grade II listed building	Slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
NHLE 1362794	Church House	Grade II listed building	Neutral / slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
NHLE 1001291	Hatch Park	Grade II Registered Park and Garden	Neutral / slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
-	Smeeth	Conservation area	Neutral / slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
-	Mersham	Conservation area	Neutral / slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
-	Bilsington	Conservation area	Neutral / slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
-	Aldington Clap Hill	Conservation area	Neutral / slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
-	Aldington Church	Conservation area	Slight (Not Significant in	Less than Substantial



<b>Table 7.1: Heritage Assets with Identified Impact by the Project and Harm Category Assessment Summary</b>				
<b>Reference</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Significance of Effect</b>	<b>Harm category assessment</b>
			EIA Terms)	(lowest end of the spectrum)
TR 03 NE 6	Aldington Mount	Non-designated	Slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
MKE83194	Little Gains Farm	Non-designated	Neutral / slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
MKE88354	Handen Farm	Non-designated	Neutral / slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
MKE88358	Littlestock Farm	Non-designated	Neutral / slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
MKE89064	Farmstead North Of Little Stock	Non-designated	Neutral / slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
MKE88359	Stone Street Farm	Non-designated	Neutral / slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)
MKE88362	Goldwell Manor Farm	Non-designated	Neutral / slight (Not Significant in EIA Terms)	Less than Substantial (lowest end of the spectrum)

## 8 CONCLUSION

- 8.1.1 This assessment, undertaken with due respect to guidance published by Historic England, in accordance with the NPSs and with the utilisation of terminology in accordance with the NPPF, has described the significance of heritage assets potentially affected by the Project, assessed the potential impact of the Project on their significance and assessment of harm arising from the impact of the Project.
- 8.1.2 Potential **slight / moderate adverse** effects have been identified on the Grade II\* listed Stonelees (Not Significant in EIA Terms). All other effects are judged to be **slight adverse** or **neutral / slight adverse** (Not Significant in EIA Terms).
- 8.1.3 The identified harm to significance to all assets would be less than substantial and at the lower or lowest level of the spectrum. A summary of identified effects arising from the Project on receptors within the scope of the assessment is given by receptor category in Table 8.1. No effect/harm is judged to occur on those receptors detailed in Section 4 which are not included in the Table 8.1 below.
- 8.1.4 Table 8.1 below records the assessment in terms of significance of effect to heritage assets (Receptors) which range from neutral to slight / moderate adverse effect. Neutral and slight effect equates to less than substantial harm at the lowest end.
- 8.2 Slight / moderate effect (Stonelees (NHLE 1233761)) equates to less than substantial harm towards the higher end. However, with appropriate mitigation measures, as detailed in **Section 7.6: Embedded Mitigation of ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage (Doc Ref. 5.2)** which includes new hedgerow and other boundary treatment to the north and east of Stonelees (to supplement the existing c. 2m high stone and brick wall to the north and vegetative boundaries enclosing the asset to the north east) and a landscape setback to PV panels, the slight / moderate can therefore be brought towards the lower end of less than substantial harm to this heritage asset arising from the Project (see Tables 7.1 and 8.1).

<b>Table 8.1: Records the Assessment in Terms of Significance of Effect to Heritage Assets</b>				
<b>Receptor Category</b>	<b>Receptor</b>	<b>Slight/ Moderate Adverse Effect</b>	<b>Slight Adverse Effect</b>	<b>Neutral / Slight Adverse Effect</b>
World Heritage Sites	None within scope	0	0	0
Registered Battlefields	None within scope	0	0	0
Scheduled monuments	North Downs Asset Group (10No monuments); Barrow Cemetery to the south-west of Barrowhill (NHLE 1475132)	0	11	0
Grade I listed buildings	Church of St Martin (NHLE 1071208) Mersham Manor (NHLE 1233281) Church of St John The Baptist (NHLE 1276693)	0	3	0
Grade II* listed buildings	Stonegreen Hall (NHLE 1233498) Stonelees (NHLE 1233761) Evegate Manor (NHLE 1362798)	1	2	
Grade II listed buildings	Refer to Table 6.1.	0	9	4
Registered Park and Garden	Hatch Park (NHLE 1001291)	0	0	1
Conservation Areas	Smeeth Mersham Bilsington	0	1	4

<b>Table 8.1: Records the Assessment in Terms of Significance of Effect to Heritage Assets</b>				
<b>Receptor Category</b>	<b>Receptor</b>	<b>Slight/ Moderate Adverse Effect</b>	<b>Slight Adverse Effect</b>	<b>Neutral / Slight Adverse Effect</b>
	Aldington Clap Hill Aldington Church			
Non-designated assets: archaeology	Aldington Mount (TR 03 NE 6)	0	1	0
Non-designated assets: buildings	Refer to Table 6.1.	0	0	6

## 9 GLOSSARY

Archaeological Interest	<p>There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.</p> <p>Source: Historic England Conservation Principles (2010, 2017 in consultation draft)</p>
Architectural Interest	<p>The properties of a place resulting from and revealing the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types.</p> <p>Source: Historic England Conservation Principles 2017 (consultation draft)</p>
Artistic Interest	<p>The influence of human imagination and skill to convey meaning through all forms of creative expression on the physical properties of a place and its setting or on their associations and appreciation. Artistic interest may relate to the influence of a place on art as well as the use of skill and design embodied in its fabric.</p> <p>Source: Historic England Conservation Principles 2017 (consultation draft)</p>
Harm	<p>Changes for the worse, here primarily referring to the effect of inappropriate interventions on the heritage interest of a place that reduces their values to society.</p> <p>Source: Historic England Conservation Principles 2017 (consultation draft)</p>
Historic Interest	<p>The connections between a place and past lives and events.</p> <p>Source: Historic England Conservation Principles 2017 (consultation draft)</p>
Significance	<p>The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.</p> <p>Source: NPPF 2023</p>

Setting of heritage asset a The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

Source: NPPF 2023

## 10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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**ANNEX 1:**  
**Plates**



All photographs taken on the 8th March 2022, using a Canon PowerShot SX620 HS with a 25-625 (25x) f/3.2-6.6 lens.

See the Plate Location Plan provided at the end of this Annex for the location of each Plate.



Plate 1: View of Church of St Martin and Court Lodge Farmhouse from Church Lane to their west. Site is located behind, 810m north-west. No intervisibility with the main body of the church or from within its grounds are possible. No intervisibility with Court Lodge Farmhouse is possible.



Plate 2: View looking east from PRoW adjacent to Field 20 towards Aldington Church Conservation Area.



Plate 3: View looking north towards Stonegreen Hall and Cottage. Intervisibility possible with windows on the second floor.



Plate 4: View looking towards Goodwin Farmhouse.



Plate 5: View looking north-west into Hatch Park RPG.



Plate 6: View looking south from the RPG. No views of the Site.



Plate 7: South-east elevation of Mersham Manor.



Plate 8: Church of St John the Baptist.



Plate 9: Screened views south from churchyard towards the Site.



Plate 10: Church of St John the Baptist, view looking south-east from Church Close.



Plate 11: View north from Site towards Church of St John the Baptist. See Plate 12.



Plate 12: Zoomed in Plate 11.



Plate 13: Principal elevation of Stonelees, facing west towards Laws Lane (away from the Site).



Plate 14: Looking towards northern elevation of Stonelees which is hidden by a brick wall, from PRow.



Plate 15: Leylandii north of Stonelees defining southern boundary of the Site.





Plate 16: West of Stonelees lies intervening buildings and hedgerow. Only chimney of Stonelees visible in this view.



Plate 17: View of Evegat Mill and Millhouse from Field 24 within the Site, looking west.



Plate 18: View of Goldwell from the biodiversity area south of Field 20, facing west.



Plate 19: Bank Farm from the Site, looking south-east.



Plate 20: Partial north-west elevation of Bank Farmhouse, looking east from the Site.



Plate 21: Quested's Cottage (shown by the red arrow).



Plate 22: View through Aldington Church Conservation Area, looking north along Church Lane.



Plate 23: View through Aldington Church Conservation Area, looking north along Church Lane.



Plate 24: View north-west out from Aldington Church Conservation Area, across towards the Site.



Plate 25: Stonelees, looking south from Field 2.



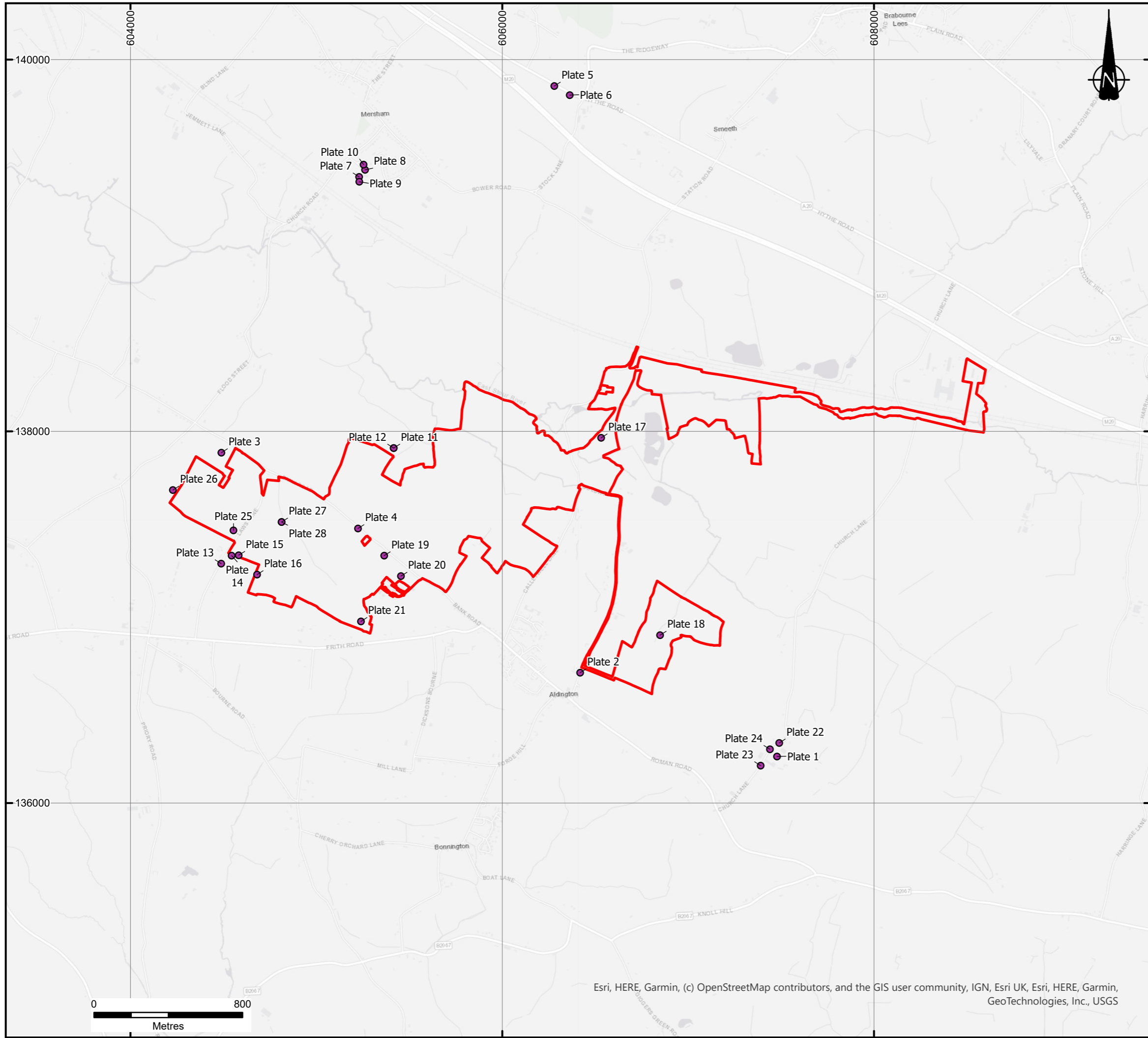
Plate 26: Intervening hedgerow along eastern boundary of Site and buildings to east of Stonelees preventing views from the east within Field 1.



Plate 27: View of Stonelees from Field 3 (shown by red arrow). See Plate 28.



Plate 28: Zoomed in Plate 27. Stonelees shown by red arrow.



**KEY**

- Site Boundary
- Heritage Plate Locations

**Notes:**

	REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHKD	APPD
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CLIENT  
**EPL 001 LIMITED**

PROJECT  
**STONESTREET GREEN SOLAR**

DRAWING TITLE  
**PLATE LOCATION PLAN**  
APFP Reg. 5(2)(a)

DRG No.	GM12014-054	REV	A	SUIT. CODE	--
DRG SIZE	A3	SCALE	1:20,000	DATE	MAY 2024
DRAWN BY	CP	CHECKED BY	--	APPROVED BY	--

Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community, IGN, Esri UK, Esri, HERE, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc., USGS



**ANNEX 2:**  
**Heritage Visualisations**



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**Stonestreet Green Solar Farm,  
Aldington, Kent  
Heritage Views**

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**Photomontages and methodology**

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**May 2024**

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# 1.0 Overview

This document has been prepared by Realm Communications to explain the methodology used to create accurate visual representations (AVRs) of the proposed development of Stonestreet Green Solar Farm, Aldington, Kent. The visual assessment of the proposed development reflects current best practice in relation to the verification of images, a process which is constantly being refined and improved with advances in technology and industry experience.

The purpose of the photomontages is to present an accurate overview of the proposed development which enables its effect on the landscape and views to be objectively evaluated. Every image contained within this document is verified unless otherwise stated. Final images should not be used as a standalone tool to assess the suitability of a development, but should be used in conjunction with a site visit.

This audit trail demonstrates the key stages of production (that can, if required, be checked by a third party) including photography, surveying, 3D modelling and camera matching processes - all critical to ensuring the accuracy of the final photomontages. These methodologies are in accordance with current best practice and follow recommendations from The Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note (TGN 06/19) : Visual Representation of Development Proposals.

The entities responsible for the preparation of the views that are set out in the following pages comprise:

## Selection of viewpoints

Wardell Armstrong  
2 Devon Way  
Longbridge  
Birmingham B31 2TS  
Phone: 0121 580 0909

## Photography

Arcminute Ltd  
25b Pall Mall Deposit  
124-128 Barlby Road  
Ladbroke Grove  
London W10 6BL  
Phone: 07774 857627

## Survey of existing views and camera locations

Datum Survey Services  
Brickfield Business Centre, Brickfield House  
High Road, Thornwood, Epping CM16 6TH  
Phone: 07977 111935

## Production and checking of verified images

Realm Communications  
The Workshop, Old Barn Cottage, Down Lane  
Compton, Guildford GU3 1DQ  
Phone: 01483 813888

## Supply of Landscape CAD and planting information

SLR Consulting Limited  
Floor 3, The Cursitor Building  
8 Chancery Lane  
London WC2A 1EN  
Phone: 0 3300 886631

Quod Ltd  
21 Soho Square  
London W1D3QP  
Phone: 020 3597 1000

## Supply of proposed layout and solar panel information

Evolution Power Holdings Ltd  
The Core, Gore Cross Business Park  
Bridport  
Dorset DT6 3FH  
Phone: 078 2693 0432

# 2.0 Methodology

## 2.1 Photography

The professional architectural photographer employed on this project was briefed by Realm to work to a methodology which conforms to the principles specified in section 1.0 Overview.

The following methodology statement has been supplied by Arcminute:

**Photography brief** The following methodology applies to the production of photographic images originated in August 2023 which form the pictorial basis for visual impact assessment photomontages for 9 views for Stonestreet Green, Solar Farm Aldington, Kent.

**Overview** The Arcminute system is designed to create geometrically accurate photography and verifiable data for all its associated parameters and is fully compliant with all guidelines covering images required to be aligned with survey data for use in planning applications.

**Equipment** Images are captured on a 36mm x 24mm 61 megapixel digital sensor in combination with the following lenses: 17mm, 24mm, 35mm, 52mm and 80mm with shift capability (specially selected for best in class resolution and customised to conform to the high precision focal length and optical axis settings required in the process). Re camera mounts, custom made designs for both single frame and panoramic capture are used to obtain high precision camera positioning and orientation tolerances.

**Choice of lens** We prefer to replicate (as far as possible) what may have already been provided in terms of preliminary view studies as typically these would have been generated using pre-considered factors as to what each view would need to illustrate e.g. context, key visual receptors etc. In the absence of a definitive steer, we will generally use a 74° HFOV lens for

medium to close views in an urban environment and a 40° HFOV lens for long distance views. However, the actual size and nature of a scheme (single building or large multibuilding development) and its location will also be considered before lens selection. The Landscape Institute's latest guidelines have been relaxed with regard to lens choice and they are no longer insistent that a 'standard' lens be used wherever possible.

**Photography** The camera is set up at eye level (1.55-1.75m) and orientated to within 0.02 deg of pitch and roll to the horizon. The point on the camera that coincides with the origin of perspective is positioned in relation to a survey marker to within 2mm in XYZ. The scene is then captured in a RAW format using standard high quality architectural photographic practice.

For panoramic images the camera is setup in portrait orientation and rotated around the camera coordinate capturing sequential frames with a 50% overlap. Each frame has the same orientation tolerance as a single frame capture.

For every view, a photographic record is made of the tripod location, the survey mark and the height reading of the camera above it.

**Post production** Standard image processing for dealing with RAW files is undertaken to create a TIFF image that honestly represents the scene in terms of tonality and colour. This image is then processed to remove lens distortion and identify the XY position on the image of the optical axis. Using an image that is fully corrected for distortion enables all the survey points in the image to be used for alignment and not just those confined to the so-called central 'safe area'.

For panoramic images the sequence of tiff images are assembled into a seamless and accurate equirectangular projection using specialist panoramic software. Due to the large size of any image created this way the final image is down sampled to a more manageable size based on 100 pixels per degree. For example, a 120 deg x 40 deg panorama has a pixel size of 12000 x 4000 or 48 megapixels. The image is then placed in a larger background where the optical axis is aligned with it's center in order to present the end users rendering application with a 'non shifted' image.

The following data is recorded on a text layer:

- Date and time
- Lens focal length (to nearest 0.001mm)
- Image size in pixels and mm
- Height above survey point (to nearest 0.001m)
- Lens shift (nominal figure to nearest mm)

The survey points are marked up on a separate layer by the survey team. This layer can be set in a blending mode so that the precise point on the image below the marked dot can be seen.

Where temporary survey targets have been set up in the scene the before and after images are included as separate TIFF layers to enable both accurate camera alignment and seamless removal of the targets for final output.

**Issued files** The following files were issued to Realm:

- A layered TIFF containing the image and all of the above data.

- A flattened JPEG showing the survey points for use in the alignment process
- A photo of the tripod setup
- Any other supporting evidence deemed relevant to the end user such as a KMZ file of camera locations and other supplementary photography.

## 2.2 Survey

All of the baseline photographs were taken by a professional architectural photographer. Each viewpoint location is surveyed and identified by Ordnance Survey co-ordinates. The heights and distances of significant points within each view that are easily distinguishable have also been recorded as Ordnance Survey grid and level datum and their accuracy has been checked relative to the fixed camera position. The survey points for each view provide an effective check for ensuring that the 3D model and existing views are accurately merged together.

The following methodology statement has been supplied by Datum Survey Services:

**Survey brief** We were commissioned to survey and record co-ordinates (Eastings, Northings and AOD Height) of known points of detail located around the study site known as Stonestreet Green Solar Farm, Aldington, Kent. Digital files of the 9 views together with camera point locations were provided by the photographer.

**Date of surveys** August 2023.

**Camera point positioning** Network RTK solutions were established using a Leica GPS + GLONASS SmartRover receiver. The equipment was set-up directly over the camera position (survey nail) and multiple observations were recorded. A second (reference) point was taken approximately 100m away from the camera position using the same method.

**Data capture** Traditional survey techniques were employed to record the points of detail within each view. A Leica TCRA TS15 Total Station with long range reflector-less distance measurement capabilities was set-up directly over the camera point and orientated to Ordnance Survey National Grid using the two sets of co-ordinates determined by the SmartRover receiver.

**Deliverables** The completed survey data was issued as follows:

- Excel Spreadsheet comprising point numbers, coordinate data and descriptions
- PDF copies of each photo with point locations and view specific point numbers clearly marked
- AutoCAD DWG file containing 3D survey points with view specific point numbers.

Several views lacked sufficient clearly defined detail to survey. In these instances retro targets mounted on ranging rods were introduced to act as 'artificial' points within the field of view.

## 2.3 3D model of proposed solar farm

The 3D building model of the proposed development (which is superimposed

upon the 'existing' views) was created by Realm using CAD supplied by Barton Willmore and information supplied by Evolution Power. The 3D digital model was located into OS space (the survey used for the camera matching is in this coordinate system) using a combination of OS extracts, local site surveys and the site plans as provided by the architects. Spot height information from the architect's CAD was used to set the model's Z position in metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

## 2.4 3D landscape

Supplied by SLR & Quod.

## 2.5 Camera matching

The verification process confirms the accuracy of the 3D model in relation to each view. The camera matching process involves accurately matching the position of the virtual camera with the real world camera in OS space, and the location of the 3D model of the proposed development within each (existing) view. This is achieved through aligning the imported 3D cloud of survey points within the base photo and 3D environment, creating a virtual camera that replicates the exact position and height of the real world camera to produce an image where the rendered survey points match in visual location those recorded by the survey team and photographer.

The specifications of the lens type relating to each existing view are also entered into 3DS Max to help guide with alignment. An alignment is deemed correct only when all survey points sit exactly over the pixel in the photo that corresponds with the marked-up survey photo. If all points match, the virtual camera must therefore be correctly aligned.

For each view we measure the distance from camera to target and apply respective equations to establish the potential adjustment necessary to compensate for both curvature of the earth and light refraction. Typically, when the real world camera is positioned within 1.5km from the target, the effects of curvature of the earth and light refraction are deemed to be negligible in terms of their visual impact and therefore no adjustment is made to the Z axis of the building model within the view.

## 2.6 Lighting and rendering

To accurately light the 3D model, 3DS Max's 'daylight system' is set to replicate the solar time, date and geographic location (longitude and latitude) as recorded in the base photograph. The settings used for each base photograph (F stop, shutter speed etc) are replicated in both this 'daylight system' and the virtual camera set-up. This process mimics the virtual sun so that the lighting falls upon the 3D model as it would in real life at the point when the photograph was captured. Fine tuning is sometimes necessary to better match the resultant lighting and shadows to the base photograph.

Once the camera matching and lighting processes are complete, the render of the 3D model is output to the same pixel resolution as per each respective base photograph.

## 2.7 Post production

**Fully rendered views** The render of the three-dimensional model was superimposed on the existing still views in Adobe Photoshop. The foreground of the existing views was then copied and placed over the rendered model in order to ensure that the depth is accurate within the photomontage view between the foreground, background and the rendered model. At this stage, for the fully rendered photomontages, the textured model can be further adjusted to match the resolution, colouring and saturation of the photograph taken to create a close impression of what the textures of the buildings and structures would look like. This is a qualitative exercise and requires interpretation by the designer on how the structure will look. A final qualitative check of all of the photomontage images has been carried out to ensure that they provide objectively accurate views of the proposed development.

## 2.8 Recommended viewing distances

It is recommended that final images are viewed at an optimum viewing distance (in relation to the size of printed photomontage) to give a correct sense of scale. We recommend that images are printed to a size that creates a comfortable viewing distance of up to 525mm.

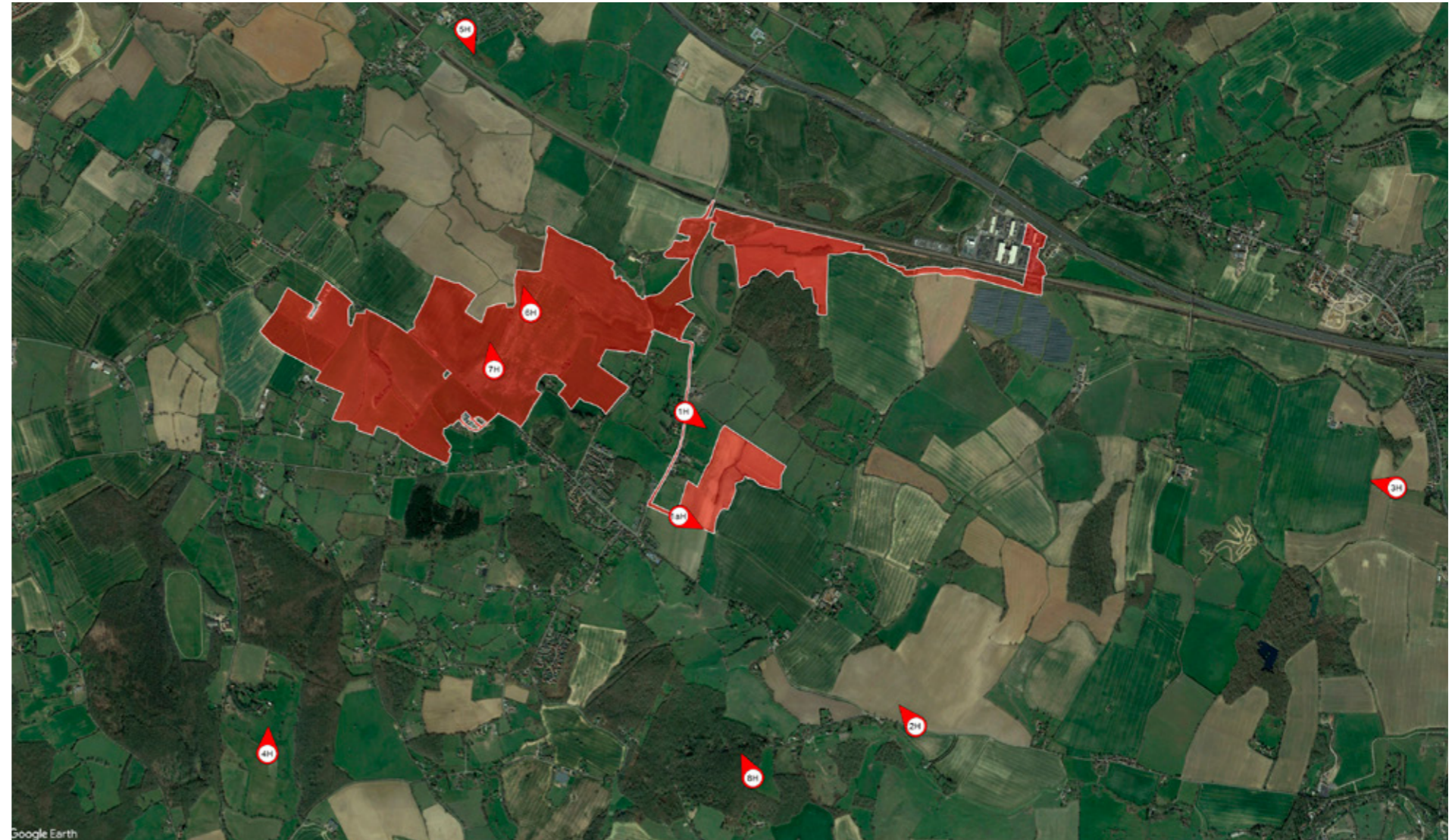
We recommend that this document is printed at A3 size.

## 2.9 Caveats

None.

### 3.0 Viewpoint Locations

Ordnance survey co-ordinates			
View Ref	Eastings	Northings	AOD Height
1H	606609.374	137256.014	57.532
1AH	606595.768	136674.787	73.743
2H	607978.688	135554.301	92.616
3H	610617.529	136999.608	73.404
4H	604334.793	135251.751	29.910
5H	605283.805	139356.322	67.518
6H	605723.308	137783.083	46.804
7H	605533.009	137476.839	52.335
8H	615961.853	138428.342	180.311



## 4.0 Final verified photomontages

# View 1H existing 90 degree pano - Summer Heritage View

5 frame stitched view | FOV 90 x 38 degrees | Camera height above survey point 1650mm | Nominal lens rise 0mm | Date 25.08.23 | Time 12:45



Full 180 degree panorama showing view context



**View 1H proposed 90 degree pano Summer Heritage View at year 1 planting**



**View 1H proposed 90 degree pano Summer Heritage View at year 15 planting**



## View 1H proposed 90 degree pano - Summer Heritage View at year 1 planting with cumulative schemes shown



### Cumulative Schemes

ID3 - Sellinge Battery Storage (Not Visible)

ID4 - Walsh Power Condenser Project (Not Visible)

ID7 - Land North of 1, Church View, Aldington (Not Visible)

ID8 - Land Southwest of Goldwell Court, Goldwell Lane (Not Visible)

ID9 - East Stour Solar Farm (Not Visible)

ID10 - Otterpool Park (Not Visible)

## View 1H proposed 90 degree pano - Summer Heritage View at year 15 planting with cumulative schemes shown



### Cumulative Schemes

ID3 - Sellinge Battery Storage (Not Visible)

ID4 - Walsh Power Condenser Project (Not Visible)

ID7 - Land North of 1, Church View, Aldington (Not Visible)

ID8 - Land Southwest of Goldwell Court, Goldwell Lane (Not Visible)

ID9 - East Stour Solar Farm (Not Visible)

ID10 - Otterpool Park (Not Visible)

# View 1AH existing 90 degree pano - Summer Heritage View

5 frame stitched view | FOV 90 x 38 degrees | Camera height above survey point 1650mm | Nominal lens rise 0mm | Date 22.08.23 | Time 15:18



Full 180 degree panorama showing view context

# View 1AH proposed 90 degree pano Summer Heritage View at year 1 planting



**View 1AH proposed 90 degree pano Summer Heritage View at year 15 planting**



## View 1AH proposed 90 degree pano - Summer Heritage View at year 1 planting with cumulative schemes shown



### Cumulative Schemes

ID3 - Sellinge Battery Storage (Not Visible)

ID4 - Walsh Power Condenser Project (Not Visible)

ID7 - Land North of 1, Church View, Aldington (Not Visible)

ID8 - Land Southwest of Goldwell Court, Goldwell Lane (Not Visible)

ID9 - East Stour Solar Farm (Visible)

ID10 - Otterpool Park (Visible)



## View 1AH proposed 90 degree pano - Summer Heritage View at year 15 planting with cumulative schemes shown



### Cumulative Schemes

ID3 - Sellinge Battery Storage (Not Visible)

ID4 - Walsh Power Condenser Project (Not Visible)

ID7 - Land North of 1, Church View, Aldington (Not Visible)

ID8 - Land Southwest of Goldwell Court, Goldwell Lane (Not Visible)

ID9 - East Stour Solar Farm (Not Visible)

ID10 - Otterpool Park (Not Visible)

## View 2H existing 90 degree pano - Summer Heritage View

5 frame stitched view | FOV 90 x 38 degrees | Camera height above survey point 1650mm | Nominal lens rise 0mm | Date 22.08.23 | Time 11:42



Full 180 degree panorama showing view context

## View 2H proposed 90 degree pano Summer Heritage View at year 1 planting



**View 2H proposed 90 degree pano Summer Heritage View at year 15 planting**



## View 2H proposed 90 degree pano - Summer Heritage View at year 1 planting with cumulative schemes shown



### Cumulative Schemes

ID3 - Sellinge Battery Storage (Visible)

ID4 - Walsh Power Condenser Project (Visible)

ID7 - Land North of 1, Church View, Aldington (Not Visible)

ID8 - Land Southwest of Goldwell Court, Goldwell Lane (Not Visible)

ID9 - East Stour Solar Farm (Visible)

ID10 - Otterpool Park (Not Visible)

## View 2H proposed 90 degree pano - Summer Heritage View at year 15 planting with cumulative schemes shown



### Cumulative Schemes

ID3 - Sellinge Battery Storage (Visible)

ID4 - Walsh Power Condenser Project (Visible)

ID7 - Land North of 1, Church View, Aldington (Not Visible)

ID8 - Land Southwest of Goldwell Court, Goldwell Lane (Not Visible)

ID9 - East Stour Solar Farm (Visible)

ID10 - Otterpool Park (Not Visible)

## View 3H existing 90 degree pano - Summer Heritage View

5 frame stitched view | FOV 90 x 38 degrees | Camera height above survey point 1650mm | Nominal lens rise 0mm | Date 22.08.23 | Time 10:56



Full 180 degree panorama showing view context

**View 3H proposed 90 degree pano Summer Heritage View at year 1 planting**





## View 3H proposed 90 degree pano Summer Heritage View at year 15 planting



## View 3H proposed 90 degree pano - Summer Heritage View at year 1 planting with cumulative schemes shown



### Cumulative Schemes

ID3 - Sellinge Battery Storage (Not Visible)

ID4 - Walsh Power Condenser Project (Not Visible)

ID7 - Land North of 1, Church View, Aldington (Not Visible)

ID8 - Land Southwest of Goldwell Court, Goldwell Lane (Not Visible)

ID9 - East Stour Solar Farm (Not Visible)

ID10 - Otterpool Park (Not Visible)

## View 3H proposed 90 degree pano - Summer Heritage View at year 15 planting with cumulative schemes shown



### Cumulative Schemes

ID3 - Sellinge Battery Storage (Not Visible)

ID4 - Walsh Power Condenser Project (Not Visible)

ID7 - Land North of 1, Church View, Aldington (Not Visible)

ID8 - Land Southwest of Goldwell Court, Goldwell Lane (Not Visible)

ID9 - East Stour Solar Farm (Not Visible)

ID10 - Otterpool Park (Not Visible)

# View 4H existing 90 degree pano - Summer Heritage View

5 frame stitched view | FOV 90 x 38 degrees | Camera height above survey point 1650mm | Nominal lens rise 0mm | Date 22.08.23 | Time 13:39



Full 180 degree panorama showing view context

## View 4H proposed 90 degree pano Summer Heritage View at year 1 planting



## View 4H proposed 90 degree pano Summer Heritage View at year 15 planting



## View 4H proposed 90 degree pano - Summer Heritage View at year 1 planting with cumulative schemes shown



### Cumulative Schemes

ID3 - Sellinge Battery Storage (Not Visible)

ID4 - Walsh Power Condenser Project (Not Visible)

ID7 - Land North of 1, Church View, Aldington (Not Visible)

ID8 - Land Southwest of Goldwell Court, Goldwell Lane (Not Visible)

ID9 - East Stour Solar Farm (Not Visible)

ID10 - Otterpool Park (Not Visible)

## View 4H proposed 90 degree pano - Summer Heritage View at year 15 planting with cumulative schemes shown



### Cumulative Schemes

ID3 - Sellinge Battery Storage (Not Visible)

ID4 - Walsh Power Condenser Project (Not Visible)

ID7 - Land North of 1, Church View, Aldington (Not Visible)

ID8 - Land Southwest of Goldwell Court, Goldwell Lane (Not Visible)

ID9 - East Stour Solar Farm (Not Visible)

ID10 - Otterpool Park (Not Visible)



## View 5H existing 90 degree pano - Summer Heritage View

5 frame stitched view | FOV 90 x 38 degrees | Camera height above survey point 1650mm | Nominal lens rise 0mm | Date 25.08.23 | Time 09:19



Full 180 degree panorama showing view context

## View 5H proposed 90 degree pano Summer Heritage View at year 1 planting



## View 5H proposed 90 degree pano Summer Heritage View at year 15 planting



## View 5H proposed 90 degree pano - Summer Heritage View at year 1 planting with cumulative schemes shown



### Cumulative Schemes

ID3 - Sellinge Battery Storage (Not Visible)

ID4 - Walsh Power Condenser Project (Not Visible)

ID7 - Land North of 1, Church View, Aldington (Not Visible)

ID8 - Land Southwest of Goldwell Court, Goldwell Lane (Not Visible)

ID9 - East Stour Solar Farm (Not Visible)

ID10 - Otterpool Park (Not Visible)

## View 5H proposed 90 degree pano - Summer Heritage View at year 15 planting with cumulative schemes shown



### Cumulative Schemes

ID3 - Sellinge Battery Storage (Not Visible)

ID4 - Walsh Power Condenser Project (Not Visible)

ID7 - Land North of 1, Church View, Aldington (Not Visible)

ID8 - Land Southwest of Goldwell Court, Goldwell Lane (Not Visible)

ID9 - East Stour Solar Farm (Not Visible)

ID10 - Otterpool Park (Not Visible)

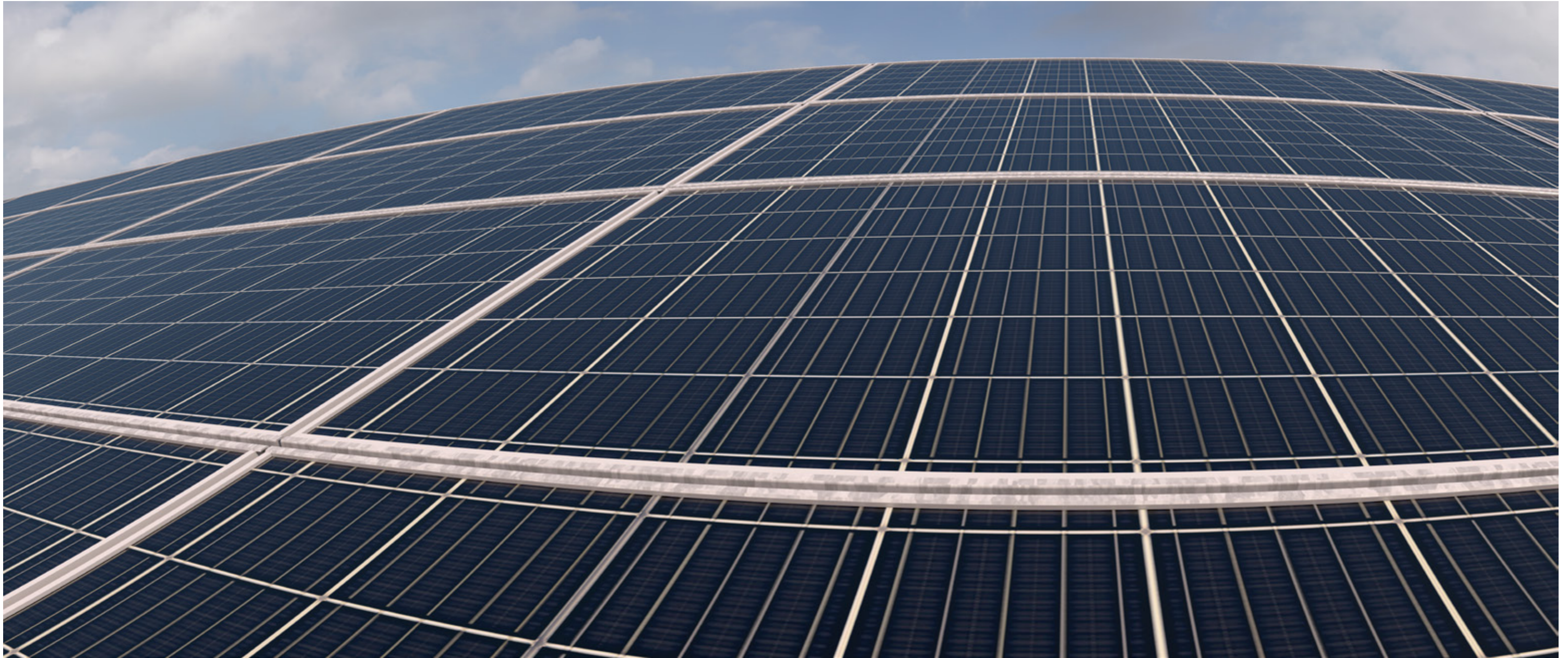
# View 6H existing 90 degree pano - Summer Heritage View

5 frame stitched view | FOV 90 x 38 degrees | Camera height above survey point 1650mm | Nominal lens rise 0mm | Date 25.08.23 | Time 11:02

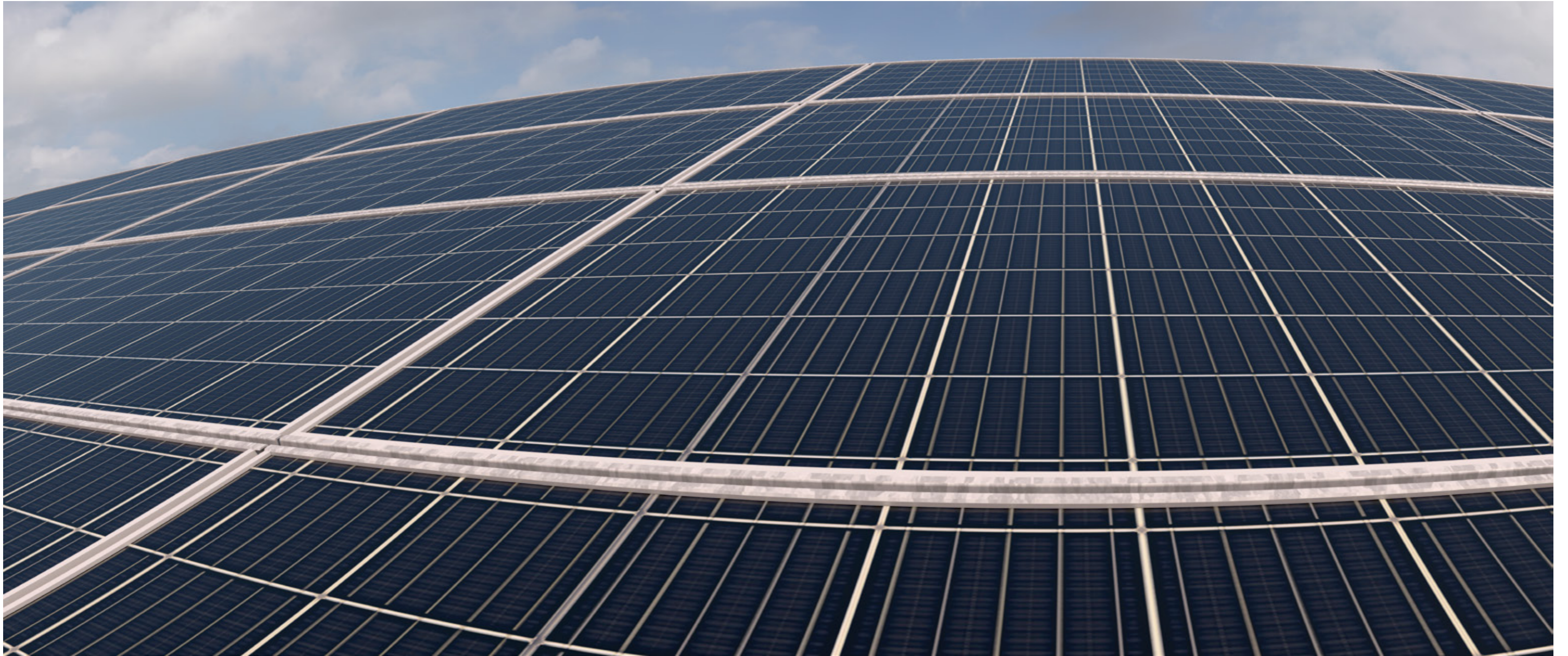


Full 180 degree panorama showing view context

**View 6H proposed 90 degree pano Summer Heritage View at year 1 planting**

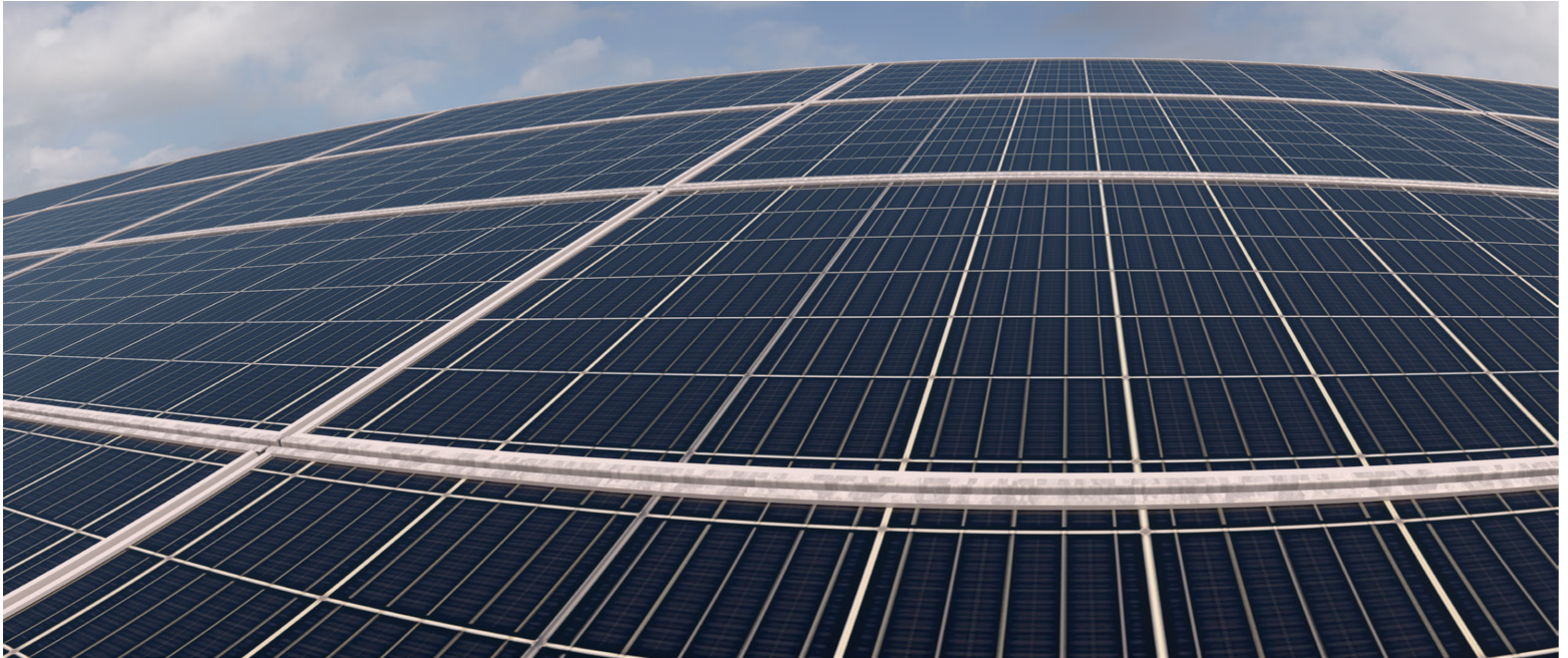


**View 6H proposed 90 degree pano Summer Heritage View at year 15 planting**





## View 6H proposed 90 degree pano - Summer Heritage View at year 1 planting with cumulative schemes shown



### Cumulative Schemes

ID3 - Sellinge Battery Storage (Not Visible)

ID4 - Walsh Power Condenser Project (Not Visible)

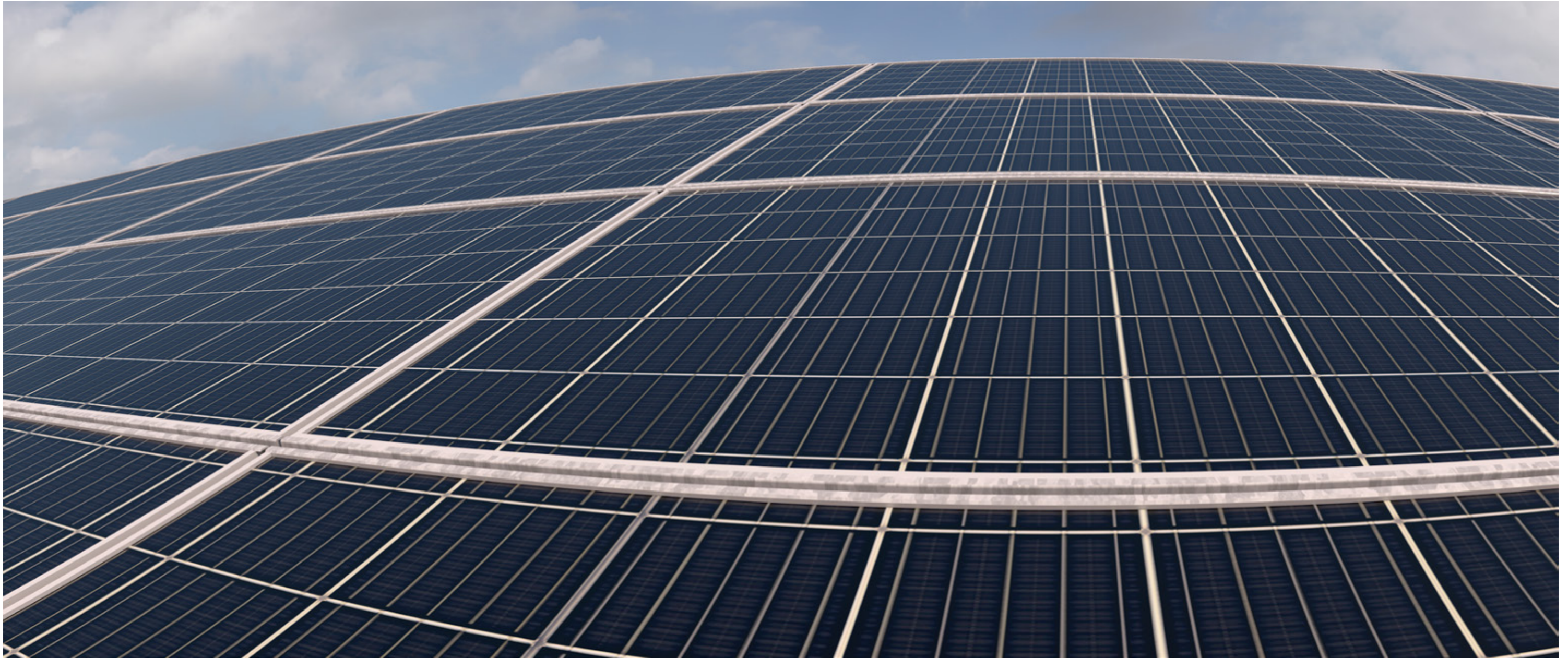
ID7 - Land North of 1, Church View, Aldington (Not Visible)

ID8 - Land Southwest of Goldwell Court, Goldwell Lane (Not Visible)

ID9 - East Stour Solar Farm (Not Visible)

ID10 - Otterpool Park (Not Visible)

## View 6H proposed 90 degree pano - Summer Heritage View at year 15 planting with cumulative schemes shown



### Cumulative Schemes

ID3 - Sellinge Battery Storage (Not Visible)

ID4 - Walsh Power Condenser Project (Not Visible)

ID7 - Land North of 1, Church View, Aldington (Not Visible)

ID8 - Land Southwest of Goldwell Court, Goldwell Lane (Not Visible)

ID9 - East Stour Solar Farm (Not Visible)

ID10 - Otterpool Park (Not Visible)

## View 7H existing 90 degree pano - Summer Heritage View

5 frame stitched view | FOV 90 x 52 degrees | Camera height above survey point 1650mm | Nominal lens rise 0mm | Date 25.08.23 | Time 10:13



Full 180 degree panorama showing view context

**View 7H proposed 90 degree pano Summer Heritage View at year 1 planting**



**View 7H proposed 90 degree pano Summer Heritage View at year 15 planting**



## View 7H proposed 90 degree pano - Summer Heritage View at year 1 planting with cumulative schemes shown



### Cumulative Schemes

ID3 - Sellinge Battery Storage (Not Visible)

ID4 - Walsh Power Condenser Project (Not Visible)

ID7 - Land North of 1, Church View, Aldington (Not Visible)

ID8 - Land Southwest of Goldwell Court, Goldwell Lane (Not Visible)

ID9 - East Stour Solar Farm (Not Visible)

ID10 - Otterpool Park (Not Visible)

## View 7H proposed 90 degree pano - Summer Heritage View at year 15 planting with cumulative schemes shown



### Cumulative Schemes

ID3 - Sellinge Battery Storage (Not Visible)

ID4 - Walsh Power Condenser Project (Not Visible)

ID7 - Land North of 1, Church View, Aldington (Not Visible)

ID8 - Land Southwest of Goldwell Court, Goldwell Lane (Not Visible)

ID9 - East Stour Solar Farm (Not Visible)

ID10 - Otterpool Park (Not Visible)

# View 8H existing 90 degree pano - Summer Heritage View

5 frame stitched view | FOV 90 x 52 degrees | Camera height above survey point 1650mm | Nominal lens rise 0mm | Date 22.08.23 | Time 12:42



Full 180 degree panorama showing view context



## View 8H proposed 90 degree pano Summer Heritage View at year 1 planting



## View 8H proposed 90 degree pano Summer Heritage View at year 15 planting



## View 8H proposed 90 degree pano - Summer Heritage View at year 1 planting with cumulative schemes shown



### Cumulative Schemes

ID3 - Sellinge Battery Storage (Not Visible)  
ID4 - Walsh Power Condenser Project (Not Visible)  
ID7 - Land North of 1, Church View, Aldington (Not Visible)

ID8 - Land Southwest of Goldwell Court, Goldwell Lane (Not Visible)  
ID9 - East Stour Solar Farm (Not Visible)  
ID10 - Otterpool Park (Not Visible)

## View 8H proposed 90 degree pano - Summer Heritage View at year 15 planting with cumulative schemes shown



### Cumulative Schemes

ID3 - Sellinge Battery Storage (Not Visible)  
ID4 - Walsh Power Condenser Project (Not Visible)  
ID7 - Land North of 1, Church View, Aldington (Not Visible)

ID8 - Land Southwest of Goldwell Court, Goldwell Lane (Not Visible)  
ID9 - East Stour Solar Farm (Not Visible)  
ID10 - Otterpool Park (Not Visible)



**Realm Communications**

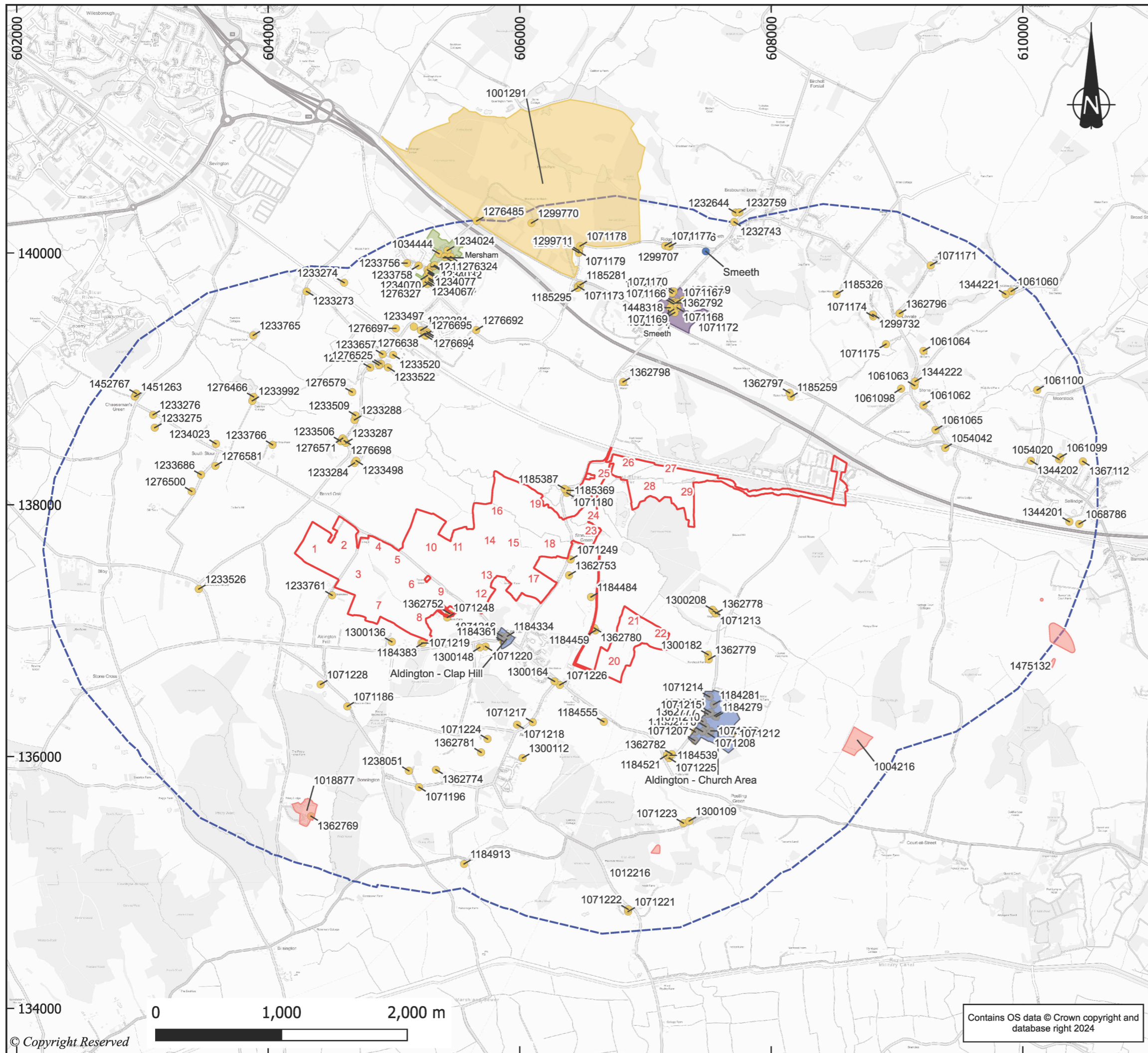
The Workshop, Old Barn Cottage, Down Lane  
Compton, Guildford GU3 1DQ

t +44 (0)1483 813888

w [wearerealm.co.uk](http://wearerealm.co.uk)

## **ANNEX 3**

### **Figures**



DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

- Key**
- Site Boundary
  - 2km Study Radius
  - Listed Buildings
  - Scheduled Monuments
  - Parks and Gardens
- Conservation Areas**
- Aldington - Church Area and Clap Hill
  - Mersham
  - Smeeth

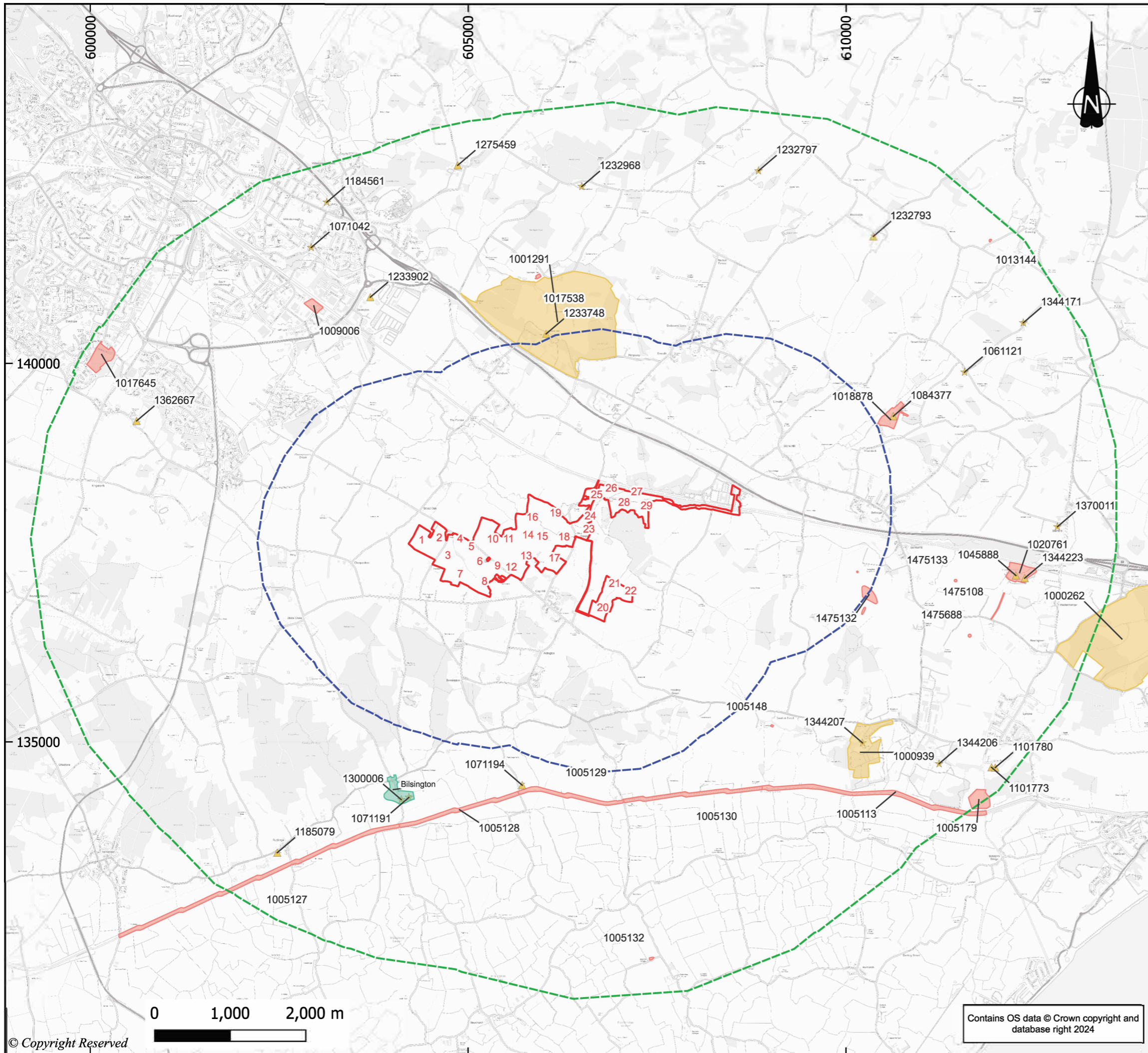
**Notes:**

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REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRN	CHKD	APPD
CLIENT					
EPL 001 LIMITED					
PROJECT					
STONESTREET GREEN SOLAR					
DRAWING TITLE					
DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN 2KM OF THE SITE					
APFP Reg. 5(2)(a)					
DRG No.	GM12014/003-001	REV	A	SUIT.	-
DRG SIZE	A3	SCALE	1:30,000	DATE	May 2024
DRAWN	HP	CHECKED BY	TH	APPROVED BY	TH



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DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

- Key**
- Site Boundary
  - 2km Study Radius
  - 5km Study Radius
- Listed Buildings Grade**
- ▲ I
  - ★ II\*
- Scheduled Monuments**
- Scheduled Monuments
  - Parks and Gardens
- Conservation Areas**
- Bilston

**Notes:**

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REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRN	CHKD	APPD

**CLIENT**

EPL 001 LIMITED

**PROJECT**

STONESTREET GREEN SOLAR

**DRAWING TITLE**

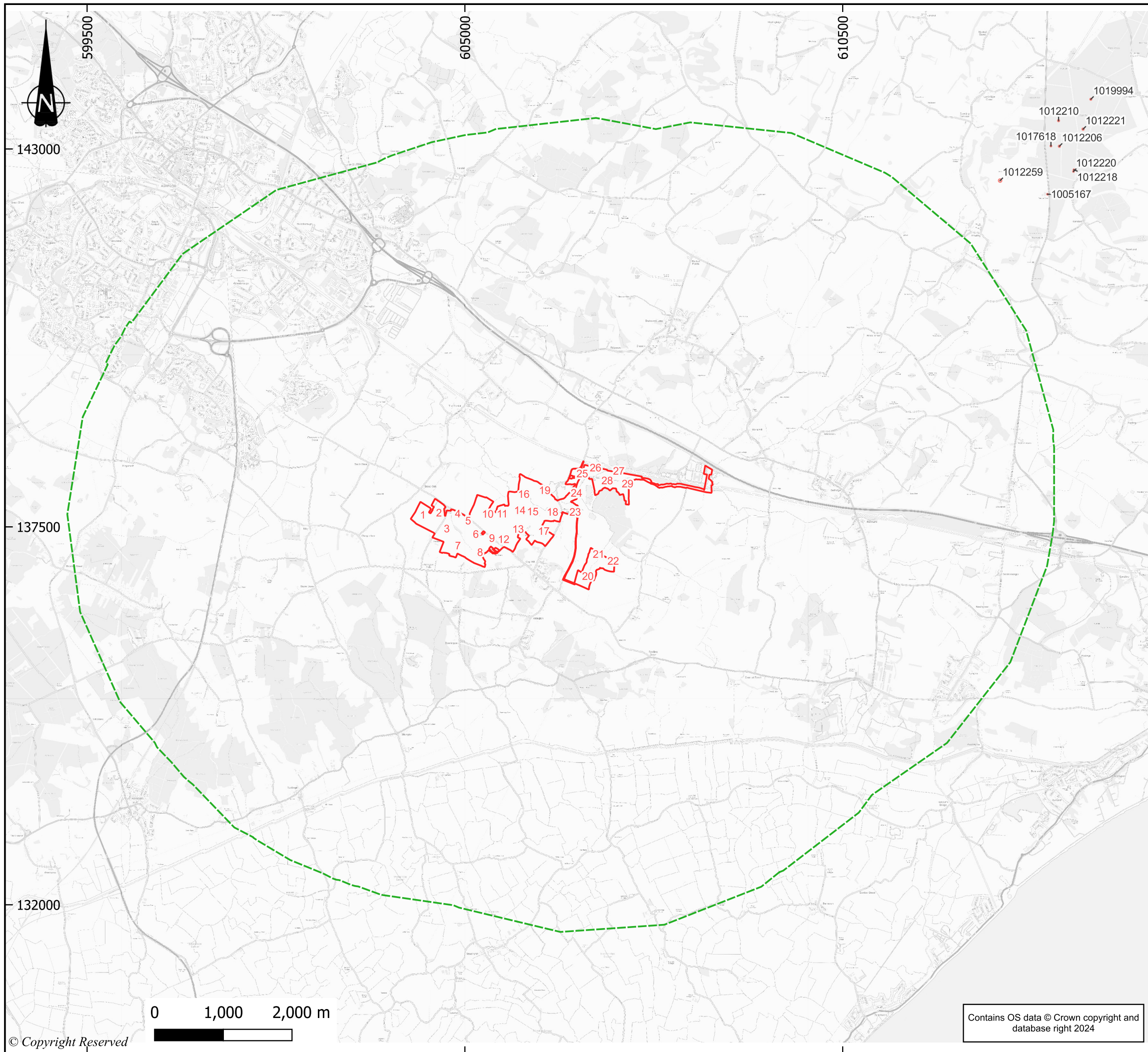
**HIGHLY GRADED DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS BETWEEN 2KM AND 5KM OF THE SITE**  
**APFP Reg. 5(2)(a)**

DRG No.	GM12014/003-002	REV	A	SUIT.	-
DRG SIZE	A3	SCALE	1:50,000	DATE	May 2024
DRAWN	HP	CHECKED BY	TH	APPROVED BY	TH



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DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

- Key
- Site Boundary
  - 5km Study Radius
  - Scheduled Monuments

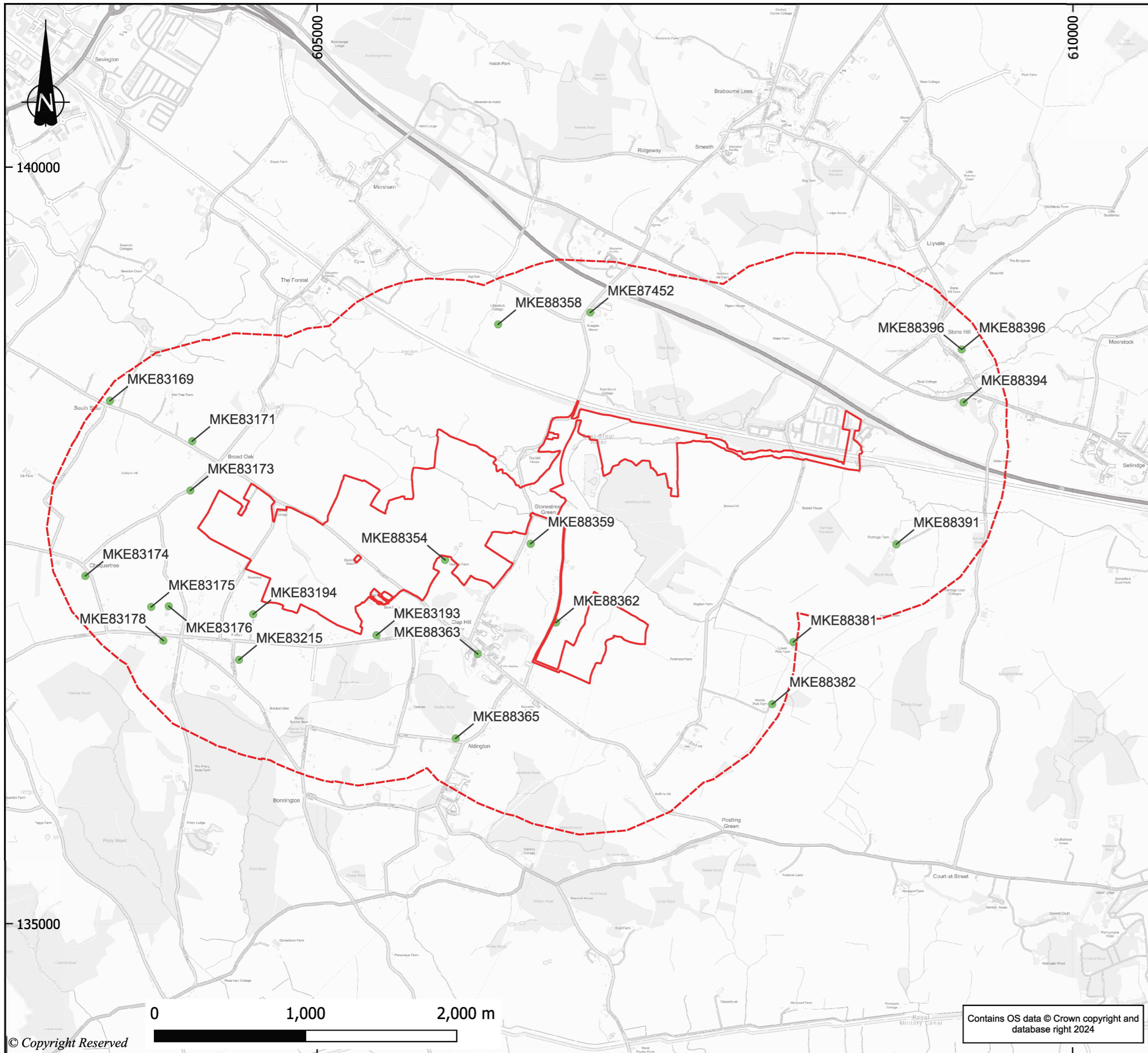
Notes:

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REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRN	CHKD	APPD
CLIENT					
EPL 001 LIMITED					
PROJECT					
STONESTREET GREEN SOLAR					
DRAWING TITLE					
DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS BEYOND 5KM OF THE SITE BOUNDARY					
APFP Reg. 5(2)(a)					
DRG No.	GM12014/003-004	REV	A	SUIT.	-
DRG SIZE	A3	SCALE	1:55,000	DATE	May 2024
DRAWN	HP	CHECKED BY	TH	APPROVED BY	TH



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DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

- Key**
- Site Boundary
  - - - 1km Study Radius
  - Built Heritage Assets

Notes:

Historic Environment Data supplied by the Kent Historic Environment Record Office.

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRN	CHKD	APPD

CLIENT	EPL 001 LIMITED				
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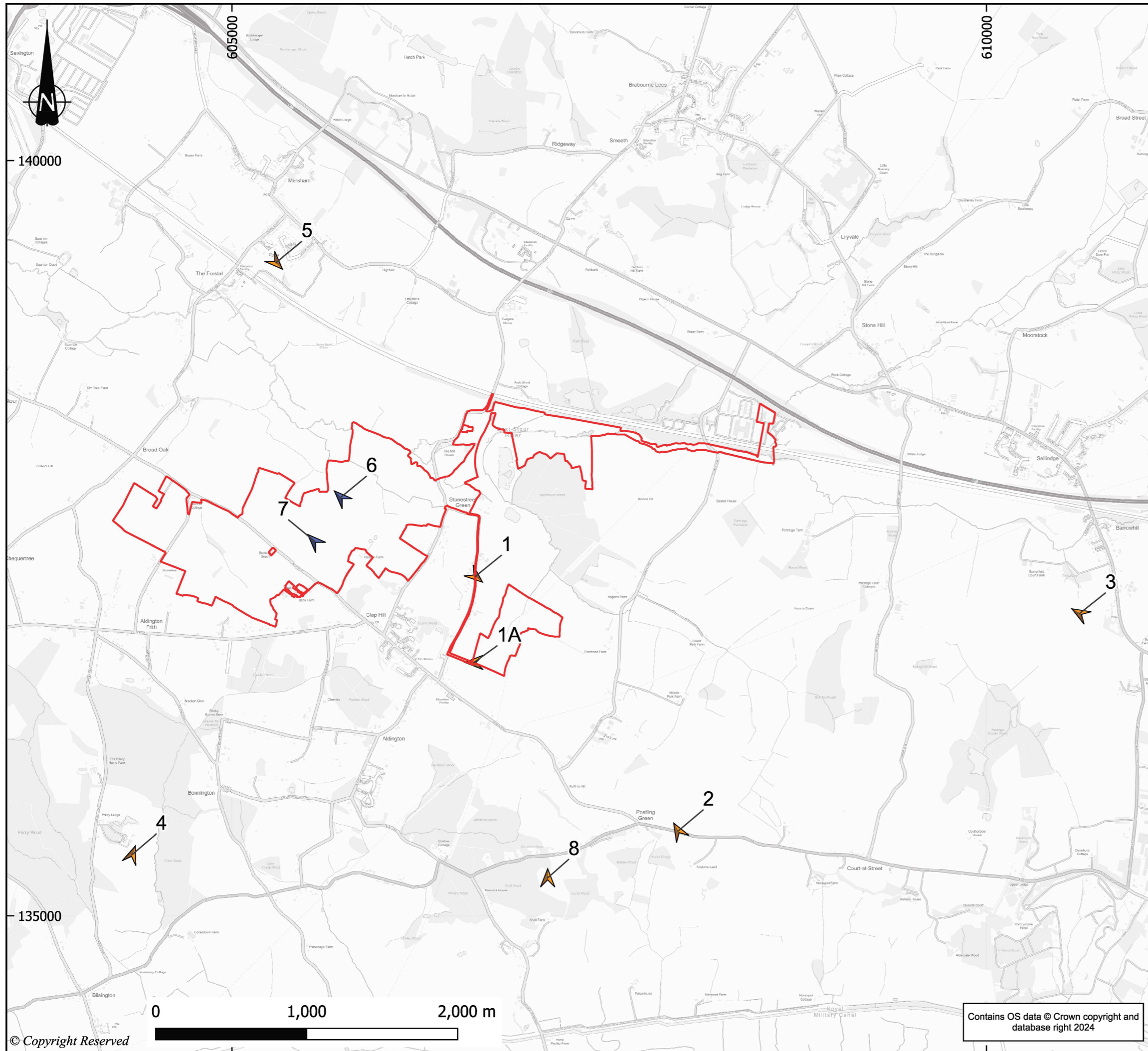
PROJECT	STONESTREET GREEN SOLAR				
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DRAWING TITLE	NON-DESIGNATED BUILT HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN 1KM OF THE SITE				
APFP Reg. 5(2)(a)					

DRG No.	GM12014/003-005	REV	A	SUIT.	-
DRG SIZE	A3	SCALE	1:25,000	DATE	May 2024
DRAWN	HP	CHECKED BY	TH	APPROVED BY	TH



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DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

- Key**
- Site Boundary
- Heritage Viewpoints**
- ↗ Visualisations are included within Annex 2 of Appendix 7.2: Heritage Statement
  - ↗ Visualisation not shown in report

Notes:

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRN	CHKD	APPD
CLIENT					
EPL 001 LIMITED					
PROJECT					
STONESTREET GREEN SOLAR					
DRAWING TITLE					
HERITAGE VIEWPOINTS					
APFP Reg. 5(2)(a)					
DRG No.	GM12014/003-006	REV	A	SUIT.	-
DRG SIZE	A3	SCALE	1:25,000	DATE	May 2024
DRAWN	HP	CHECKED BY	TH	APPROVED BY	TH



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