

M20 Junction 10a

TR010006

Environmental Statement

Chapter 6 Cultural Heritage

APFP Regulation 5(2)(q)

Revision A

Planning Act 2008

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Chapter 6 Cultural Heritage

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6 Cultural Heritage

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 This chapter assesses the potential effects of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes (as described in Chapter 2 The Proposed Scheme, Volume 6.1) on Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas, along with the non-designated buildings, historic landscapes and archaeological deposits. The potential cumulative effects on cultural assets are assessed as part of Chapter 15 Combined and Cumulative Effects, Volume 6.1.
- 6.1.2 The construction phase of the Main and Alternative Schemes has been assessed for direct and indirect impacts on heritage assets. The relevant legislation and policy is provided in Section 6.2 and methodology of the assessment has been provided in Section 6.3. The assessment in Section 6.7 provides details of designated and non-designated assets within the study area. Gazetteers for all non-designated and designated assets identified within the study area are provided in Appendix 6.1, Volume 6.3. Section 6.10 assesses the temporary and permanent effects of the construction and operation phases of the Main and Alternative Schemes.

6.2 Legislative and Policy Framework

National Legislation and Policy

- 6.2.1 The overarching legislation in relation to the historic environment in Britain is provided by:
- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
 - The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
- 6.2.2 The Main and Alternative Schemes are Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) and as such an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) has been submitted. The National Policy Statement (NPS) for National Networks¹ sets out guidance concerning highways infrastructure projects. Of pertinence to this assessment is Section 5 “The Historic Environment” which addresses impacts to heritage assets and the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment. The NPS sets out requirements for the applicant’s assessment and the Secretary of State’s responsibilities when dealing with planning proposals which have the potential to impact on cultural heritage assets.

¹National policy statement for national networks, Department for Transport, 17 December 2014, available online at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-policy-statement-for-national-networks>, accessed 23/03/2016.

- 6.2.3 The NPS emphasises the importance of balancing the need for the conservation of heritage assets with the desirability of new development.

Local Policy

- 6.2.4 The local planning policies for the historic environment are contained in the Ashford Borough Council (ABC) Core Strategy² (Adopted 2008) and include policy CS1(B), which sets out the Council's planning objective to conserve and enhance the historic environment.

6.3 Method of Assessment

Guidance and Best Practice

- 6.3.1 The method for determining and appraising baseline conditions involved both desk study and walkover survey. The assessment was undertaken in accordance with the published standards and guidance set out below:
- National Planning Policy Framework³ (NPPF), Section 12 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.
 - National Planning Policy Guidance⁴ (NPPG).
 - Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Environmental Assessment (Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2 – Cultural Heritage)⁵.
 - Historic England (2008) Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance⁶.
 - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning note 2⁷ (GPA2) – Managing significance in decision taking in the historic environment).
 - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning note 3⁸ (GPA3) – The setting of heritage assets.
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for historic environment assessment⁹.

Scope of the Assessment

- 6.3.2 This assessment considers all heritage assets, designated and non-designated, within the study area (see Section 6.7). These include Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, non-

² Core Strategy, Ashford Borough Council, 2008, available <http://www.ashford.gov.uk/core-strategy-2008>, accessed 23/03/16.

³ National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG, 2012, available <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/>, accessed 23/03/2016

⁴ National Planning Policy Guidance, DCLG, 2014, <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/>, accessed 23/03/2016.

⁵ DoT, 2007, available <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/standards-for-highways-online-resources#the-design-manual-for-roads-and-bridges>, accessed 23/03/16

⁶ Historic England, 2008, available <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/advice/constructive-conservation/conservation-principles>, accessed 23/03/2016

⁷ Historic England, 2015, <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/>, accessed 23/03/2016

⁸ Historic England, 2015, <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>, accessed 23/03/2016

⁹ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, <http://archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>, accessed 23/03/2016

designated below-ground archaeological remains, locally listed and other historically important buildings and historic landscapes. There are no Registered Battlefields within the defined study area and therefore no assessment of such resources is required.

- 6.3.3 The assessment considers the construction and operational effects of the Main Scheme and of the Alternative Scheme on the historic environment. This assessment considers both temporary and permanent construction impacts on heritage assets. Temporary construction impacts can be impacts on setting through construction-related activities; permanent impacts can be physical, for example the removal of buried archaeological assets or setting related, such as the removal of a building which provides a positive contribution to an assets setting. All operational impacts are permanent.
- 6.3.4 The temporal scope of the assessment assumes a baseline with current conditions as of the date of publication of the Environmental Statement (2016).

Study Area

- 6.3.5 Historic environment information was gathered within a 1km radius for designated assets and 500m for non-designated assets of the centre line of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes. The size of the study area is considered sufficient to compile a comprehensive baseline, identifying designated and non-designated heritage assets. This has allowed a full understanding of the setting of any heritage assets within the study area and allows an assessment of the archaeological potential of the study area. In addition the potential impacts on designated assets beyond the boundaries of the study area were assessed, where there was a clear relationship between these assets and the assets within the study area which may be affected by the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes.

6.4 Significance Criteria

- 6.4.1 The assessment has considered the resources outlined in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Heritage Assets and Receptors

Resource / Receptor	Description
World Heritage Site	Designated (protected) site of international importance.
Scheduled Monuments	Nationally designated (statutorily protected) sites.
Registered Parks and Gardens	Nationally designated sites. These do not have statutory protection but they do constitute a material consideration in planning decisions.
Registered Battlefield	Nationally designated sites. These do not have statutory protection but they do constitute a material consideration in planning decisions.
Archaeological Areas of Interest	Areas of archaeological importance defined by the Local Authority which constitute a material consideration in planning decisions.
Known archaeological sites and finds	Sites and finds as noted on the Kent Historic Environment Record and National Monuments Record databases, or identified during the course of the study. Data has been collated and analysed as part of the baseline study.
Possible archaeological	Previously unrecorded archaeological remains, including palaeoenvironmental

Resource / Receptor	Description
remains	remains. Such areas and potential has been identified by the baseline study.
Listed Buildings	Nationally designated (statutory protection) historic buildings and structures.
Unlisted buildings in Conservation Areas	Undesignated historic buildings and structures which contribute to the historic character of a Conservation Area and which require consent for demolition.
Conservation Areas	Areas of special architectural or historic interest designated by ABC.
Locally Listed Buildings	Undesignated historic buildings and structures outside of a Conservation Area identified as being 'valued' for their contribution to the local scene, local architecture, or for local historical associations.

6.4.2 The value and sensitivity of historic environment receptors is based on Table 6.2 below. Assessment of value is based on a combination of designated status and professional judgement. It takes into account the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments; assessment criteria adopted by Historic England as part of its Monuments Protection Programme and the Secretary of State's Principles of Selection Criteria for Listed Buildings¹⁰.

6.4.3 It is also recognised that occasionally sites can have a lower or higher than normal sensitivity within a local context. It is also recognised that assessment of sensitivity needs to take into account the component of the site that is being affected and the ability of the site to absorb change without compromising the understanding or appreciation of the resource.

Table 6.2 Assessment of Value of Heritage Assets and Receptors

Value	Example of Receptor
International (Very High)	World Heritage Site.
National (High)	Scheduled Monument; Grade I or II* Listed Building; Grade I or II* Registered Park and Garden. Undesignated feature or landscape of national or international importance and value.
Regional (High)	Grade II Listed Building; Grade II Registered Park and Garden; Registered Battlefields; Conservation Areas.
County (Medium)	Undesignated feature or landscape of county importance and value.
Local (Low)	Undesignated feature or landscape of local importance and value. Sites so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade.
Negligible	The receptor is tolerant of change without detriment to its character.

¹⁰ DCMS, 2010, available

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/137695/Principles_Selection_Listing_1_.pdf, accessed 23/03/2016

Magnitude of Impact

6.4.4 The magnitude of impact has been assessed following the criteria set out in Table 6.3 below. The effect of this impact refers to the consequence of the change on the receptor.

Table 6.3 Relationship between Magnitude of Impact and Effect

Magnitude of Impact	Effects
Major	<p>Change to most or all key archaeological material, such that the resource is totally altered.</p> <p>Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered.</p> <p>Change to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; extreme visual effects; gross change of noise or change to sound quality; fundamental changes to use or access; resulting in total change to historic landscape character unit.</p> <p>Comprehensive changes to setting.</p>
Moderate	<p>Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified.</p> <p>Change to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified.</p> <p>Changes to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape, noticeable differences in noise or sound quality, considerable changes to use or access; resulting in moderate changes to historic landscape character.</p> <p>Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset.</p>
Minor	<p>Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered.</p> <p>Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different.</p> <p>Changes to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, slight visual changes to few key aspects of historic landscape, limited changes to noise levels or sound quality; slight changes to use or access: resulting in limited changes to historic landscape character.</p> <p>Slight changes to setting.</p>
Negligible	<p>Very minor changes to archaeological materials, or setting.</p> <p>Slight changes to historic buildings elements or setting that hardly affect it.</p> <p>Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, virtually unchanged visual effects, very slight changes in noise levels or sound quality; very slight changes to use or access; resulting in a very small change to historic landscape character.</p>
No Change	No change to baseline.

Significance of Effect

6.4.4.1 The approach for identifying the significance of effect matrix is set out in Table 6.4. Effects of moderate and above are considered significant.

Table 6.4 Evaluation of Significance

Value of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact				
	No Change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Very High Value	Neutral	Slight	Moderate / Large	Large / Very Large	Very Large
High Value	Neutral	Slight	Moderate / Slight	Moderate / Large	Large / Very Large
Medium Value	Neutral	Neutral / Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate / Large
Low Value	Neutral	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	Slight	Moderate / Slight
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	Slight

6.5 Consultation

6.5.1 In response to the M20 junction 10a Scoping Report¹¹, a letter was received from Historic England (formerly English Heritage). This response¹² identified the following points:

- The EIA for the proposed scheme should scope in the potential effects upon all designated historic assets and their settings, together with potential impacts on non-designated features of local historic, archaeological or architectural interest and value.
- The study area to be based on a 1km radius from the centre point of the scheme, but the EIA should not rule out the possibility of heritage assets outside of the study area being affected by the scheme. A potential example of this might be the way in which the spires of the parish churches at Ashford, Willesborough, Aldington and Sevington, were designed to be seen and intervisible over large distances, along a historic route.
- The effects on the significance of any of the above heritage assets of the proposed road (in both its construction and operation) will need to be assessed in relation to both its physical impacts and changes within the assets' settings.
- The EIA should especially consider the effects of the scheme on the setting of the Grade I Listed St Marys Church, Sevington and the associated settlement that grew up around it.
- The EIA will need to assess how aspects of the buildings' significance will be affected and, where appropriate, mitigated by the proposed development.

¹¹ Highways Agency (2015) M20 J10a Scoping Report (341755-90-140-RE-02 Rev D).

¹² PINS (2015) Scoping Opinion Proposed M20 Junction 10a, The Planning Inspectorate, March 2015.

- Cumulative impacts of development will need to be considered, so the effects of the road on the above assets are not considered in isolation from, for example, the major new development at Sevington associated within it.

6.5.2 The archaeological advisor (Kent County Council Historic Environment Service) for ABC has been approached to discuss the strategy to assess, evaluate and investigate the potential impact on the archaeological remains. The following points were identified:

- Heritage matters need to be assessed as part of the EIA process for this scheme but no additional fieldwork will be required at this stage due to the previous evaluation works undertaken within the Scheme area (see Section 6.6).
- Archaeological works will be needed as part of any post-determination mitigation programme. These are likely to take the form of preliminary evaluation and potentially detailed archaeological stripping.

6.6 Assumptions and Limitations

6.6.1 The walkover surveys were restricted to external visual inspection from publicly accessible areas, which limit the ability to assess the effects of visual intrusion from within property boundaries or interiors of historic buildings.

6.7 Baseline Information

Site Conditions

Geology

6.7.1 The British Geological Survey¹³ identifies the bedrock geology of the Main and Alternative Schemes as Hythe Formation, interbedded sandstone and limestone. A small area of Atherfield Clay Formation, mudstone is located within the Main and Alternative Schemes where the Hythe Formation has been cut by the Aylesford Stream. In addition, pockets of Sandgate Formation, sandstone, siltstone and mudstone, are located at the eastern end of the Main and Alternative Schemes and on the north western edge of the current junction 10. The geological deposits were laid down approximately 112 to 125 million years ago in the Cretaceous period, developing within a local environment dominated by shallow seas.

6.7.2 Alluvial deposits of clay, sand and gravel are present within the Main and Alternative Schemes around Aylesford Stream and in the wider study areas to the south of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL) and north of the M20.

¹³ British Geological Survey (01/08/15) <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Topography

- 6.7.3 The proposed new junction 10a would be approximately 700m to the south east of the existing M20 junction 10, to the east of Ashford in Kent. The proposed new link road would cross land to the south of the proposed new junction 10a to join the existing A2070 Southern Orbital Road (SOR) to the north of St Marys Church, Sevington.
- 6.7.4 Transport corridors are dominant within the area, with the M20 running through the study area to the north east of Ashford and the north of the village of Mersham. The A2070 and A20 also form important transport corridors as they move through the centre of the study area, with the A2070 travelling south towards Romney Marsh and A20 running parallel with the M20. Likewise, the CTRL also traverses the area. The remaining parts of the study area are more open and rural in nature with irregular fields and blocks of woodland dominating, interspersed with small scale settlements such as the village of Mersham, and isolated groups of houses.
- 6.7.5 The Aylesford Stream, a tributary of the River Stour, flows from northeast to southwest through the Main and Alternative Schemes, and passes under the A20 at Swatfield Bridge, and under the M20 and A2070 in culverts. The Main and Alternative Scheme area is located across the Aylesford Stream valley. The valley at its lowest point (in the scheme area along the stream) is approx. 43m AOD. The stream has cut a fairly steep channel and the land surface climbs (away from the channel) to 50m AOD within the area of the supermarket and garden centre located between the M20 and the A20. At its highest point the topography climbs to 65m AOD at the eastern end of the scheme area at Bockham Lane and is around 50m AOD at the existing junction 10.

Designated Heritage Assets and Historic Landscapes

- 6.7.6 A full list of all of the designated heritage assets and historic landscapes located within 1km of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes can be found in Table 1.1 in Appendix 6.1, Volume 6.3, and their locations are shown in Figure 6.1, Volume 6.2. A detailed description of the key designated assets is provided in Table 6.5. The key assets have been identified due to their proximity to the Main and Alternative Schemes, their heritage value, group value and the Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) data created for the landscape assessment of the Main and Alternative Schemes. Heritage assets in this report are assigned a Mott MacDonald (MM) reference number as many of the identified assets overlap and / or double up. National Heritage List (Historic England) (NHL) reference numbers are recorded in the gazetteer (Appendix 6.1, Volume 6.3) and Table 6.5.
- 6.7.7 There are a total of 52 Listed Buildings located within 1km of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes. These include the Grade I Listed St Marys Church at Sevington (MM46) and the Grade II* Listed windmill (MM48) and Church of St Mary the Virgin at Willesborough (MM49). The Grade I and II* Listed Buildings are all of High national value and the Grade II Listed Buildings are of High regional value. In addition, the targeted walkover survey identified 3 designated assets outside of the study area which may have the appreciation of their

setting impacted by the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes. These are the Grade I Listed Church of St Mary the Virgin, Ashford, the Grade I Listed Church of John the Baptist at Mersham and the Grade I Listed Church of St Martin's, Aldington.

- 6.7.8 Only 1 Listed Building is recorded within the footprint of the Main and Alternative Schemes; a Grade II Listed milestone (MM43) located in the area of the proposed new junction 10a on the northern side of the A20, opposite Highfield Lane. This asset however was not present during the walkover.
- 6.7.9 St Marys Church at Sevington (MM46), and the Grade II Listed Court Lodge (MM47) and Court Lodge Barn (MM13), are located within 100m (south and east respectively) of the proposed A2070 / link road junction. These 3 assets form a significant group and represent the historic core of Sevington.
- 6.7.10 In addition, the Grade II Listed Ransley Cottage (MM21) is located within 50m of the new proposed junction 10a slip roads and footbridge. The Grade II Listed Redbur Barn and cottage (MM22, MM41) are located 150m south of the proposed junction 10a slip roads and footbridge.
- 6.7.11 Summerhill (MM44) is also located within 100m of the Main and Alternative Schemes, situated to the west of junction 10a and north of the proposed slipway changes at junction 10.
- 6.7.12 There are 2 Conservation Areas located within the study area. Lacton Green (MM55) is located 150m to the north east of the Main and Alternative Schemes and contains 14 Grade II Listed Buildings, all within the study area. Mersham (MM56), which contains 2 Grade II Listed Buildings within the study area (14 outside of the study area), is located 500m to the south east of the Main and Alternative Schemes. Both Conservation Areas are assets of High regional value.
- 6.7.13 There is a single Registered Park and Garden within the study area. Hatton Park (MM54), a Grade II Registered Park and Garden (an asset of High regional value), is located 80m to the north east of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes.
- 6.7.14 There is 1 Scheduled Monument located within the study area (an asset of High national value). A moated site and associated garden earthworks (MM53) is located 460m to the south west of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes.

Table 6.5 Key Designated Assets

MM No.	NHL Designation Ref.	Name	Location / Grid Ref	Grade	Distance / direction	Description (D) / Setting (S)
MM13	1276464	Barn about 20 metres South east of Court Lodge.	TR 03614 40818	II	100m east of A2070 / link road junction.	<p>(D) Barn. 18th century or earlier. Timber framed and clad with weatherboarding and plain tiled roof. One storey with hipped roof. Three wooden casements and boarded doors. Five framed bays. Included for group value.</p> <p>(S) Part of a group of buildings located in the historic core of the small medieval parish of Sevington. Has association with Court Lodge (MM47) and is near St Marys Church (MM46). Located near busy A2070, however it retains some of its original rural character due to the presence of existing road screening and open fields located to the east.</p>
MM21	1233755	Ransley Cottage	TR 04731 40883	II	30m to the south east of the eastern end of both Schemes.	<p>(D) 16th century timber framed clad cottage with galleted ragstone with red brick dressings. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys and basement on plinth, with red brick quoins and pilaster strips flanking window bays.</p> <p>(S) Located on rural lane (Kingsford Street), with views across fields to south west and east. M20 visible in shallow cutting to north. Discernible road noise.</p>
MM27	1276462	Redbur	TR 04784 40755	II	100m to the south east of the eastern end of both Schemes.	<p>(D) 16th century or earlier house, clad 17th century to 18th century and extended late 20th century. Timber framed, refaced with galleted ragstone with red brick dressings and tile hung and exposed frame to right return with brick infill. Plain tiled roof.</p> <p>(S) Located on rural lane (Kingsford Street), with views across fields to west and east. Adjacent to M20 cutting but largely screened by tree line. Discernible road noise.</p>
MM42	1233753	Barn / Garage about 20 metres West of Redbur.	TR 04774 40774	II	100m to the south east of the eastern end of both Schemes.	<p>(D) Barn, now garage. C17. Timber framed and weather boarded with plain tile roof. Hipped roof.</p> <p>(S) Located in rear yard of Redbur (MM27).</p>
MM43	1276471	Milestone at TR 045 412	TR 045 412	II	0m located in area of proposed Schemes.	<p>(D) Milestone. Late 18th century. Stone block about 2½ feet high with iron plate inscribed: Ashford 2½ Hythe 9.</p> <p>(S) Appears to have been removed or misallocated.</p>
MM44	1300063	Summerhill	TR 04132 41449	II	80m west of junction 10a and 50m north of junction 10 slip road.	<p>(D) 18th century or earlier, L-shaped, former farmhouse. Front elevation of 2 storeys red brick. Hipped renewed tiled roof with massive brick stack. Four 19th century casements. Brick stringcourse. Plinth of Kentish ragstone. Side elevation of 2 storeys tile hung having a hipped tiled roof.</p> <p>(S) Located on the A20 and 50m north of the M20. Adjacent to supermarket and small residential development.</p>
MM46	1233902	St Marys Church, Sevington.	TR 03705 40875	I	100m south and east of A2070 / link road junction.	<p>(D) Parish Church. 12th century, extended 13th century and 14th 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. Lancet west window and belfry openings and restored hollow chamfered and roll moulded west doorway. Nave and aisle with single catslide roof, with lancet windows and 15th century label headed Perpendicular windows to north nave. 16th century coupled lancet windows to south chapel, with separate gabled roof. Lancets to chancel (chancel eastern bay extended eastwards note lack of galleting). Simple timber south porch with wave-chamfered south door with stoup (or earlier 12th century opening). Church has been identified as being located on an important route way (footpath), which links the church with the church at Willesborough (St Mary MM49) within the study area and Mersham (John the Baptist), Ashford (St Mary the Virgin) and Aldington (St Martin's) outside of the study area.</p> <p>(S) Retains largely rural setting despite proximity to A2070 and M20. Spire visible from A2070 carriageway but A2070 is screened from the graveyard views by the intervening tree lines. M20 traffic slightly visible from the northern edge of grave yard. Vehicle noise and rail traffic on the Channel Tunnel Rail Link can be heard from the graveyard. Significant view of church from footpath (MM83, historic route) to the east of the church. Views of church spire and church tower at St Mary the Virgin, Ashford, are visible along foot path. Church has strong links with the Court Lodge (MM47) manorial complex, which as a group represents a good example of a surviving small historic settlement, which contrasts with the urban development of Willesborough to the west.</p>
MM47	1276463	Court Lodge, Sevington.	TR 03606 40845	II	100m east of A2070 / link road junction.	<p>(D) House. 16th century or earlier clad 18th to 20th century. Timber framed and clad with ragstone, red brick and tile hanging. Plain tiled roof. Hall house plan in origin. Present Entrance front: originally the back elevation, the main 4 bay framed block, 2 storeys with hipped roof and stacks to left and centre right in roof valley, with 2 hipped blocks projecting, both 2 storeys, that to</p>

MM No.	NHL Designation Ref.	Name	Location / Grid Ref	Grade	Distance / direction	Description (D) / Setting (S)
						<p>left of 2 bays, that to right 1 bay. Four irregular wooden casements on 1st floor, 3 on ground floor, including 1 to right in outshot. Boarded door to centre right in gabled porch. Rear elevation (original entrance) with irregular 20th century fenestration.</p> <p>(S) Part of a manorial group of buildings located in the historic core of the medieval parish of Sevington. Has association with Court Lodge Barn (MM13) and is near St Marys Church (MM46). Located near busy A2070, however, retains some of its original rural settlement character due to the presence of existing road screening and open fields located to the east. The house is the possible location of a grange (church farm estate) belonging to Christ Church Canterbury.</p>
MM48	1184561	Willesborough Windmill.	TR 03129 42132	II*	750m west of proposed Schemes.	<p>(D) Built in 1868 by John Hill of Ashford Mill-Wright. Rectangular brick base of 2 storeys. Above this is an octagonal smock mill of white weatherboarding with a platform and railing round, above the base.</p> <p>(S) Bounded to east by a playing field but located within an urban area close to the M20. Located on a slight promontory. Despite surrounding modern housing, the top of the windmill is visible in the surrounding landscape.</p>
MM49	1071042	St Mary the Virgin, Willesborough.	TR 02923 41529	II*	700m west of the proposed Schemes.	<p>(D) The Church of St Mary the Virgin, Willesborough, is a predominantly medieval church, with an early 13th century nave and tower, early-14th century chancel, and largely 15th century south aisle, which is believed to have replaced the original Saxon church – a fragment of which survives at the west end. The north aisle was added c. 1868 when the church underwent restoration.</p> <p>(S) Originally a rural parish church now located within an area of 20th century development. Retains some of its rural character. Located on possible historic route.</p>
MM53	1009006	A moated site and associated garden earthworks 460m south east of Boys Hall.	TR 02954 40766		480m west of the proposed Schemes.	<p>(D) 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.</p> <p>(S) Partly overgrown. Isolated from the surrounding landscape by warehouses and bounded to the north by the railway (including Channel Tunnel Rail Link).</p>
MM54	1001291	Hatch Park	TR 05949 40578	II	80m to the north east of the proposed both Schemes.	<p>(D) The park, which was formed in the mid-18th century when the house was built, 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. Here the land falls down to the north east to the 'stew' ponds, the largest of which forms a lake known as the Boat Pond c 400m north east of the house. Beyond the Boat Pond the land rises gently to the perimeter belt. A generous scattering of parkland trees remains.</p> <p>(S) Retains much of its planned 18th century character and setting and isolated from the surrounding landscape by the surrounding tree line.</p>
MM55		Lacton Green Willesborough (Conservation Area).	TR 04020 41788		150m to the north east of both Schemes.	<p>(D) Originally a small rural hamlet located in the parish of Willesborough, located adjacent to (but not on) the Hythe Road (now the A20). Contains 14 grade II listed buildings all of 18th-19th century date.</p> <p>(S) Although located adjacent to the A20 and near the M20 the Conservation Area has retained much of its 18th/ 19th century character, with the houses located behind high hedges along a winding road.</p>
MM56		Mersham	TR 05380 39975		800m to the south east of both Schemes.	<p>(D) Mersham is a large rural village containing a mix of late post medieval (including listed 18th and 19th century buildings) and 20th century buildings.</p> <p>(S) Retains its historic character and setting. Largely rural quiet setting.</p>

Walkover Survey

- 6.7.15 A reconnaissance walkover of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes was undertaken on 13 October 2014 to assess the ground conditions and overall historic environment character of the study area. A targeted walkover of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes was undertaken on the 7 July 2015 to review the potential impacts on the key heritage assets and wider historic landscape from the Main and Alternative Scheme proposals.
- 6.7.16 The footprint of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes was identified as containing the A20 / Highfield Lane junction; the Highfield Lane bridge over the M20; the M20 from east of Kingsford Street up to and including junction 10; the Willesborough Garden Centre located on the A20; a former tree nursery located on Highfield Road (south of the M20); agricultural fields (arable and pasture) between the tree nursery and the A2070 and the A2070 from the (M20) junction 10 to Church Road, Sevington.
- 6.7.17 No specific archaeological features were identified within the footprint of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes during the walkovers. The listed milestone (MM43), located on the junction of the A20 and Highfield Lane, within the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes footprint, was noted to be missing. This indicates that it has been removed or misallocated.

Historic Landscape Features, Asset Setting and Key Views

- 6.7.18 During the walkovers (coupled with consultation with Historic England) a number of historic landscape features and key views were identified which add to the significance of the historic environment in the study area. These features / views are described below and are shown in Appendix 6.2, Volume 6.3.
- 6.7.19 The Grade I Listed St Marys Church at Sevington (MM46, see Section 6.8.7) has been identified and confirmed by Historic England¹⁴ as being located on a medieval route (which may have had prehistoric origins). This route is likely to have followed the current footpath (MM83) to the south east of the church and the footbridge to the west. A number of key historic views were identified from the footpath during the walkover.
- View west from Highfield Lane to the centre of the field to the east of the St Marys Church (MM46) (Figure 1.1, Appendix 6.2, Volume 6.3) – The spire of St Marys Church, Sevington, the tower of St Mary the Virgin, Ashford (outside of study area, 3km west of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes), and the top of the Willesborough Windmill (MM48) were visible indicating that these could have acted as way-markers along the possible historic route (MM83). Good views of the Court Lodge complex were also observed (MM13 and MM47).

¹⁴ The Planning Inspectorate (2015) Scoping Opinion; Proposed M20 Junction 10a

- View to east along the footpath from St Marys Church, Sevington to Highfield Lane (Figure 1.2, Appendix 6.2, Volume 6.3) – includes the spire of John the Baptist, Mersham (1.2km south east of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes). From Highfield Lane, view also includes the tower of St Martin's, Aldington (4.5km south east of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes).
- View to north of footpath (towards Main and Alternative Schemes) (Figure 1.3, Appendix 6.2, Volume 6.3) – Rural agricultural landscape, rolling into the Kent Downs to the north. The M20 causes a slight visual and noise intrusion but is largely shielded by trees and by a natural dip in the landscape.
- View to south of footpath (Figure 1.4, Appendix 6.2, Volume 6.3) – Agricultural land and the Kent Weald. The CTRL is screened from view by a cutting and trees, although this did cause occasional noise intrusion to the largely rural setting.

6.7.20 The foot bridge over the A2070 to the west (by chance or design) was observed as being aligned with the spire of St Marys Church (MM46) and the church tower at Ashford (Figures 1.5 and 1.6, Appendix 6.2, Volume 6.3).

6.7.21 The historic core of Sevington, which comprises the Court Lodge complex (MM13 and MM47) and St Marys Church, Sevington (MM46), was observed as being located adjacent the A2070 and near the M20. However, the tree line along the A2070 and the hedge lines north east and west of the church were observed as screening the assets from the roads (although some vehicle movement was visible on the M20 from the churchyard). This screening gives the asset group a significant rural feel, with strong links to the Kent rural landscape to the east, north east and south.

6.7.22 The spire of St Marys Church (MM46) was visible while driving along the A2070 to the north of the asset.

Cartographic Evidence

6.7.23 Table 6.6 below summaries the key cartographic evidence for the area of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes. The cartographic evidence largely indicates that much of the Main and Alternative Schemes (with the exception of the M20 corridor) has seen little significant change since the end of the late post medieval period, as much of the land use of the area has remained agricultural in nature.

Table 6.6 Cartographic Evidence¹⁵¹⁶

Map	Date	Description
Dury Map of Kent.	1796	Depicts the entirety of the scheme. Shows the former route of Hythe Road (A2) running through 'Lecton Green'. Depicts a small settlement to the south of St Marys Church in the area of Court Lodge. Depicts milestone on Hythe Road, opposite Hythe Lane.
Hasted's. A Map of The Hundreds of Calehill and Chart and Longbridge.	1798	Same as Dury Map of Kent.
Ordnance Survey First Series.	1806	Depicts houses on Kingsford Street for the first time.
Sevington Tithe Map.	1838 - 1841	Depicts the area of the scheme as fields. A mixture of pasture and 'hop gardens'.
Ordnance Survey	1876	Depicts the landscape as largely rural in character. A small quarry and lime kiln is depicted just to the north of the milestone on the Hythe Road.
Ordnance Survey	1896	Shows no significant change.
Ordnance Survey	1908	A wind pump is depicted on Highfield Lane and a quarry pit is shown in the area south of the current nursery site.
Ordnance Survey	1931	The Hythe Road is depicted as being diverted to the south of Lacton Green.
Ordnance Survey	1938 - 40	A new quarry pit is depicted to the south of Hythe Road opposite the milestone.
Ordnance Survey	1960 - 61	A dual carriageway (A20) is depicted running north west from the Hythe Road diversion at Lacton Green. An orchard is depicted directly to the north of St Marys Church.
Ordnance Survey	1975 - 78	A nursery is depicted adjacent (west of) the quarry to the south of Hythe Road.
Ordnance Survey	1985	The M20 is depicted on the map, along with the garden centre. The route of Highfield Road has been altered to cross over the M20.
Ordnance Survey	1990 - 93	The A2070 and Ashford business park are depicted to the east of St Marys Church, Sevington.
Ordnance Survey	1999	No significant change.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

6.7.24 Historic landscape characterisation has been undertaken on the Sevington / Ashford area as part of the Kent Historic Landscape Characterisation project. This project characterised the current landscape around the Main and Alternative Schemes, identifying land use and the origins of the current

¹⁵ Envirocheck Report (2014)

¹⁶ Centre for Kentish Studies

landscape. Table 6.7 details the identified landscape character along the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes.

Table 6.7 Historic Landscape Characterisation Data^{17 18}

HLC Ref.	Location	Landscape Description
4965	A2070 and land west of A2070, junction 10 roundabout and Lacton Green.	Post 1810 residential / urban development.
4973	Land north east of St Marys Church, south of M20 (except the garden centre and Highfield Lane).	Medium regular (Late post medieval) parliamentary enclosure fields.
4981	North of M20 (except Langton Green).	Irregular enclosure fields late medieval to pre-parliamentary enclosure (Early post medieval).
5064	Kingsford Street.	Scattered settlement with paddocks (post 1800).

Previous Archaeological Assessment, Survey and Investigation

- 6.7.25 As part of the development proposals surrounding the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes, a number of archaeological assessments, surveys and trial trench investigations have been undertaken directly within the footprint of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes and adjacent areas. As the surrounding residential developments are ongoing, not all of the information on the archaeological investigations / evaluations undertaken within this area is available and only a short summary of the findings is provided below.
- 6.7.26 A programme of investigation has been undertaken on land to the south east (MM64) of St Marys Church, Sevington (MM46). A walkover survey, metal detecting survey, and trial trenching of this area¹⁹ identified limited remains, with only a few scattered features being encountered across the whole evaluation area.
- 6.7.27 A few features were identified during trial trenching adjacent to the southern edge of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes. Two trenches in the 2 fields to the north of St Marys Church identified a medieval ditch, and an undated post hole. Residual prehistoric pottery and flint was recovered from the more easterly of the 2 trenches. In addition possible Pleistocene ice wedges were recorded in the field adjacent the A2070. A trench²⁰ located to the south of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes, near Highfield Lane, recorded 2 small ditches, a pit and 4 post holes but contained no artefactual remains.
- 6.7.28 As part of the initial assessment of the M20 junction 10a proposals, a geophysical survey was undertaken along the provisional route²¹. At the western end of the Main and Alternative Schemes (to the north of the church and east of the A2070) the survey identified north south running utility trenches

¹⁷ Kent Historic Environment Record

¹⁸ Archaeology Data Service

¹⁹ Wessex (2012a) Land at Sevington West, Sevington SWC8:03/04/06 Ashford, Kent

²⁰ Wessex (2012a) Land at Sevington West, Sevington SWC8:03/04/06 Ashford, Kent

²¹ Stratascan (2010) Geophysical Survey Report; M20 junction 10a, Ashford Kent. Ref:J2780

and an area of potential made ground. Pit like anomalies of uncertain origin were also identified (potential Pleistocene ice wedges). In the central section of the survey (halfway between Highfield Lane and the A2070), a further utility was identified by the survey but also a potential archaeological pit like feature. At the eastern end of the survey area (near Highfield Lane, adjacent to the former nursery) a former quarry pit was identified, along with a possible pit like feature and a potential ditch.

6.7.29 Two further areas were surveyed²² either side of the M20, adjacent to Aylesford Stream (to the northwest). In the south area, potential pit like features were identified. Further archaeological remains may be present within the survey area, but have been masked by alluvial deposits and made ground.

6.7.30 In addition to the geophysical survey, the section of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes between the Willesborough Garden Centre and the A2070 has been subject to an archaeological walkover, metal detecting survey and trial trenching²³. The walkover survey and metal detecting survey comprised a 12.5% sample of the study area and the archaeological evaluation consisted of the mechanical excavation of nine 30m trenches. The evaluation was undertaken by the promoter of the proposed Stour Park development. The metal detecting survey only recovered 4 metal artefacts, all of modern date. The 4 trenches located to the north of St Marys Church did not identify any archaeological features. Two trenches were excavated in the central section, of which the westerly trench contained a possible drainage ditch and the easterly trench contained a ditch, 2 post holes / pits and a tree throw. No artefacts were recovered and the archaeological remains were identified as only having a low local value.

6.8 Archaeological and Historical Background

6.8.1 Much of this information is derived from the Kent County Council Historic Environment Record database (HER). The information is presented in a gazetteer of all heritage assets contained in Appendix 6.1, Volume 6.3, and graphically in Figures 6.1 and 6.2 of Volume 6.2. Heritage assets are assigned a Mott MacDonald reference number as many of the identified assets overlap and / or double up. HER preferred reference numbers are recorded in the gazetteer (Table 1.2, Appendix 6.1, Volume 6.3).

Early Prehistoric (Palaeolithic 450,000 – 12,000 BC and Mesolithic 12,000 – 4,000 BC)

6.8.2 A single Upper Palaeolithic find spot is recorded by the Kent HER within the study area (330m to the south west of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes). An archaeological excavation at Ashford Orbital Park in 2010 (MM58), recovered a highly patinated long blade. The find was residual in a later feature but was recovered from an area of alluvial gravel deposits. This may indicate the potential for in situ or further residual remains to be present.

²²Stratascan (2010) Geophysical Survey Report; M20 junction 10a, Ashford Kent. Ref:J2780

²³ Wessex (2012b) Sevington J10C9:043/04/06 Ashford Kent; Walkover survey, metal detecting and evaluation trenching report. Ref: 86670.02

- 6.8.3 No other archaeological feature or finds have been identified for the early prehistoric within the study area.

Late Prehistoric (4,000 BC – AD 43)

- 6.8.4 Archaeological finds of Neolithic pottery and flints (MM65) were recorded during an archaeological evaluation just to the east of Highfield Lane (450m south of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes). No further evidence of Neolithic finds was recovered during the evaluation of this area (see Section 6.7.26). Residual Neolithic flint finds were recovered as part of Neolithic / Bronze Age assemblage recovered during archaeological investigations of the scheduled moat (MM53, 350m south west of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes).
- 6.8.5 A Late Bronze Age field system was recorded during archaeological investigations for a balancing pond (MM59) at Ashford Orbital Park (320m south west of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes), in addition Middle Bronze Age to late Iron Age agricultural features (MM75) were recorded during investigation at Ashford Business Park (345m west of the Main and Alternative Schemes).
- 6.8.6 Seven Iron Age assets are identified by the Kent HER within the study area. These include a Late Iron Age (Belgic) settlement (MM57), Late Iron Age / Roman settlement features and 5 cremations (MM59) at Ashford Orbital Park (320m south west of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes); Late Iron Age / Roman ditches and pits (MM60) which were recorded during the construction of the A2070 (270m south of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes); A Late Iron Age settlement and field system (MM61) has been recorded to the east of the A2070 (potentially associate with MM57, 300m south of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes); Iron Age / Roman pit and ditches (MM76) were recorded at Boys Hall Road (400m south east of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes) and a findspot for an Iron Age lead figurehead (MM64) is recorded within the field to the east of St Marys Church.

Roman (AD 43 – 410)

- 6.8.7 The Kent HER identified 6 Roman assets within the wider study area. These comprise the 4 assets described in the Iron Age section above and 2 findspots for a silver coin (MM64) and a copper alloy coin (MM69, east of Highfield Lane).
- 6.8.8 Roman activity identified in the Main and Alternative Schemes' study area is focused along the southern edge of the wider study area. This may be reflected in the history of archaeological investigations in the study area but may also reflect the proximity of the Maidstone to Lympe Roman Road²⁴, which is located 2.3km to the south of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes.

²⁴ Margery I (1973) Roman Roads in Britain. Redwood Press Ltd London

Early Medieval (AD 410 – 1066)

6.8.9 There are no early medieval assets recorded by the Kent HER within the wider study area. This does not necessarily represent the absence of early medieval remains within the study area, as it is likely that the early medieval activity was focused within the later historic settlement cores. This is supported by evidence that St Marys Sevington (MM46) and St Mary the Virgin, Willesborough (MM49) may both have had early medieval foundations. In addition both Sevington and Mersham are recorded in Domesday Survey²⁵ and were established prior to the Norman period.

Medieval AD (1066 – 1550)

6.8.10 As indicated above, both Sevington and Mersham are recorded in the Domesday survey. Settlement in both parishes was most likely focused around the historic village cores (outside of the Main and Alternative Schemes).

6.8.11 No medieval assets are recorded directly or in the near vicinity of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes by the Kent HER. However, the medieval St Marys Church, Sevington (MM46) is located within 100m of the western edge of Main and Alternative Schemes and it is possible that associated medieval settlement (including Court Lodge which may have been the location of a medieval grange²⁶) may have extended north and east into the Main and Alternative Schemes. In addition the trial trenching undertaken just to the south of the footprint of the Main and Alternative Schemes²⁷ recorded a medieval ditch to the north of the church.

6.8.12 As discussed in Section 6.7.16 the public footpath to the east and west of the St Marys Church Sevington has been identified as a potential medieval route. Potentially the historic route would have crossed over the scheme footprint in the area of the footbridge over the A2070. This possible route could have been part of a larger network of paths that linked into the 'Pilgrim Way' which ran from Winchester through Ashford and the Kent Downs to tomb of Thomas Beckett at Canterbury Cathedral²⁸. As with the better known 'Pilgrim Way', the route may predate the medieval period.

Post-Medieval (Modern AD 1550 – Present)

6.8.13 As indicated by the late post medieval historic maps, the area of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes was located within agricultural fields during the late post medieval period. This is supported by the Historic Landscape Assessment (see Section 6.6) and documentary evidence of this period, which indicates that the parish only contained 11 houses during this period²⁹. However, there is some potential for agricultural structures associated with the

²⁵ Open Domesday (25/06/2015) Sevington <http://opendomesday.org/>

²⁶ Igglesden, C (1906) A Saunter through Kent with pen and pencil.

²⁷ Wessex (2012a) Land at Sevington West, Sevington SWC8:03/04/06 Ashford, Kent

²⁸ Cartwright, J (1911) The Pilgrim's Way from Winchester to Canterbury

²⁹ Hasted, E (1798) The History and Topographical Survey of Kent

farmsteads located along Hythe Road (MM44) and Kingsford Street (MM21 and MM22) being present within the Main and Alternative Schemes' footprint prior to the late post-medieval period.

- 6.8.14 Cartographic evidence for the Main and Alternative Schemes depicts the development of quarries and the commercial and urban development along the Hythe Road corridor during the late 19th / early 20th century. The late 20th century / early 20th century also saw the development of the M20 and the A2070 within the footprint of the Main and Alternative Schemes. However, much of the Main and Alternative Schemes footprint and wider study area is shown to have changed little since the mapping of the area began.

Previous Impacts on Heritage Assets

- 6.8.15 A number of previous developments and agricultural activity would have affected the archaeological potential of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes footprint and wider study area.
- 6.8.16 Agricultural activity (ploughing etc.) across the Main and Alternative Schemes footprint would have potentially truncated or removed archaeological remains. In addition the planting of an orchard to the north of St Marys Church (within the Main and Alternative Schemes), would have also had potential to remove archaeological remains.
- 6.8.17 A number of utilities have been identified crossing the Main and Alternative Schemes and the construction of these services may have impacted upon archaeological remains. At the eastern end of the Main and Alternative Schemes, quarrying activity would have removed any potential archaeological remains and made ground identified by the geophysical survey at the western end of the Main and Alternative Schemes may indicate some form of former ground disturbance. The construction of the Willesborough Garden Centre could have also potentially removed archaeological remains.
- 6.8.18 The construction of the M20 and A2070 could have possibly reduced the archaeological potential of the land within the Main and Alternative Schemes footprint. In addition, the construction of these roads would have had an effect on the setting on some of the designated assets within the wider study area. These changed settings include the separation of St Marys Church Sevington and the adjacent manorial complex at Court Lodge from their historic connection with Willesborough, reducing but not removing, its relationship with the surrounding landscape. The existing footbridge over the A2070 has reduced this impact but does not remove the barrier impact that the A2070 has created.

Archaeological Potential and Value Assessment

- 6.8.19 The single Palaeolithic artefact recorded from the wider study area, indicates that the river terrace deposits within the study area have some potential to contain early prehistoric artefacts. These artefacts would be of local to county importance (Low to Moderate value). However, most of the scheme is located on bedrock deposits, with the only area of river terrace deposits within the scheme footprint being where the scheme crosses the Aylesford Stream. There

is therefore very limited potential for early prehistoric remains to be present within the development area.

- 6.8.20 Archaeological investigation to the south and west of the Main and Alternative Schemes have identified a number of late prehistoric / Roman archaeological sites, including Neolithic findspots, a Late Bronze Age field system, and Iron Age to Roman settlements and cremations. The archaeological investigation undertaken within or in the near vicinity of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes footprint suggest that these significant remains do not extend into the scheme footprint. Discrete prehistoric / Roman features may be present within the scheme footprint. These remains, if present, would be of Low local value.
- 6.8.21 There is some potential that early medieval and medieval remains associated with St Marys Church may extend into the Main and Alternative Schemes footprint at the western end. If present, these remains would be of Low local value. Remains associated with medieval and post medieval agricultural activity may also be present across the Main and Alternative Schemes. There is also limited potential for remains to be present associated with the post medieval farmsteads on Kingsford Street and Hythe Road. These remains, if present, would be of Low local value.

6.9 Mitigation and Compensation Measures

Construction and Operation

- 6.9.1 Construction will be carried out using industry best practice and in accordance with a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to mitigate any temporary adverse effects during construction. Mitigation measures for the historic environment have been incorporated throughout the design and construction stages. These fall into 2 categories:
- Type 1: Controls imposed on construction activities, e.g. through the CEMP.
 - Type 2: Further mitigation, such as compensatory measures or enhancement measures. This includes retaining aesthetics of the current (historic environment) landscape by reducing the impact on the setting of assets (Conservation Area, Listed Building etc.) and incorporating landscaping features and design features at the detailed design stage.
- 6.9.2 Mitigation measures that fall under both of the above categories have been incorporated into the Outline CEMP contained in Appendix 17.1, Volume 6.3.
- 6.9.3 The NPS for National Networks requires developers to record and advance understanding of heritage assets that will be lost. This would be achieved through a programme of archaeological investigation. It should be noted that the investigations would '*not be a factor in deciding whether consent should be given*'³⁰.

³⁰National policy statement for national networks, Department for Transport, 17 December 2014, available online at

6.9.4 Specific mitigation and compensation measures are detailed in Table 6.8 and Table 6.9.

6.10 Predicted Cultural Heritage Effects

Main Scheme Construction

6.10.1 Table 6.8 and Table 6.9 detail the predicted construction effects of the Main Scheme on the key heritage assets and on heritage assets which are subject to significant effects. The predicted effects are identified using the assessment methodology set out in Section 6.3. The assessment of effects takes into account scheme mitigation measures. Archaeological investigation is included as a mitigation measure but does not reduce the significance of effect.

Table 6.8 Predicted Temporary Construction Effects of the Main Scheme

Name of Asset	Value	Description of impact	Mitigation measures	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Ransley Cottage, Kingsford Street.	High (Regional)	The asset is located adjacent to the area required for the construction of the new M20 junction 10a slip road. There would be a visual and noise impact on the setting of the asset during the construction works for the new slip roads, noise barriers and footbridge. There would also be a visual and noise impact on the setting of the asset during the landscaping works for Kingsford Street and the footbridge.	Construction mitigation measures would be applied, as detailed in the CEMP	Moderate Adverse Temporary	Moderate / Large
Redbur, Kingsford Street.	High (Regional)	The asset is located 50m to the south of the area required for the construction of the footbridge and proposed junction 10a slip road. There would be a visual, noise and dust impact on the setting of the asset during the construction works for the new slip roads, noise barriers and footbridge. There would also be a visual and noise impact on the setting of the asset during the landscaping works for Kingsford Street and the footbridge and ecological mitigation works, associated with the creation of dormouse habitat. This habitat will be located adjacent to the asset.	Construction and reinstatement mitigation measures would be applied, as detailed in the CEMP	Moderate Adverse Temporary	Moderate / Large
Barn / Garage about 20m West of Redbur, Kingsford Street.	High (Regional)	The asset is located 40m to the south of the area required for the construction of the footbridge and proposed slip road. There would be a visual, noise and dust impact on the setting of the asset during the construction works for the new slip roads, noise barriers and footbridge. There would also be a visual and noise impact on the setting of the asset during the landscaping works for Kingsford Street and the footbridge and ecological mitigation works, associated with the creation of dormouse habitat.	Construction and reinstatement mitigation measures would be applied, as detailed in the CEMP	Moderate Adverse Temporary	Moderate / Large
Milestone at TR 045 412.	N/A	Missing. No impact	N/A	N/A	N/A
Summerhill, Hythe Road.	High (Regional)	There would be a slight visual, noise and dust impact on the setting of the asset during the construction works for the new	Construction and reinstatement mitigation measures would be	Negligible	Slight

Name of Asset	Value	Description of impact	Mitigation measures	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
		junction 10a.	applied, as detailed in the CEMP.		
St Marys Church, Sevington.	High (National)	There would be a major visual, noise and dust impact on the setting of the asset during the construction and demolition works for the new link road, footbridge and A2070 junction. There would be a major impact on the use of the church, during the closure of the pedestrian access across the A2070 for the demolition and construction of the footbridge.	Construction and reinstatement mitigation measures would be applied, as detailed in the CEMP. A temporary pedestrian access would be in place during the closure period of the footbridge.	Major Adverse Temporary	Large / Very Large
Court Lodge, Sevington.	High (Regional)	There would be a visual, noise and dust impact on the setting of the asset during the construction works for the new footbridge, link road and A2070 junction. There would also be a temporary impact on the setting of the asset during the implementation of the landscape (tree planting) mitigation.	Construction and reinstatement mitigation measures would be applied, as detailed in the CEMP.	Major Adverse Temporary	Large / Very Large
Barn at Court Lodge, Sevington.	High (Regional)	There would be a visual, noise and dust impact on the setting of the asset during the construction works for the new footbridge, link road and A2070 junction. There would also be a temporary impact on the setting of the asset during the implementation of the landscape (tree planting) mitigation.	Construction and reinstatement mitigation measures would be applied, as detailed in the CEMP.	Major Adverse Temporary	Large / Very Large
Willesborough Windmill.	High (National)	Although there is intervisibility between the asset and the proposed Main Scheme, the distance and the existing presence of residential development and the M20, means that there would be no direct or indirect impact on the asset from the scheme.	None proposed.	No change	Neutral
St Mary the Virgin Church, Willesborough.	High (National)	The asset is located in the urban core of Willesborough at some distance from the scheme. There would be no direct impact to the setting of the asset. However, the potential impact on the setting of the historic route (although not visible from), would have an indirect impact on St Mary the Virgin Church, by altering the appreciation of the asset.	Construction and reinstatement mitigation measures would be applied, as detailed in the CEMP.	Minor Adverse Temporary	Moderate
Moated site and garden earthworks 460m SE of Boys Hall	High (National)	The asset, although located in the study area, falls outside of the ZVI and would therefore not be affected by the Main Scheme.	None proposed.	No change	Neutral

Name of Asset	Value	Description of impact	Mitigation measures	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
(Scheduled Monument).					
Hatch Park (Grade II).	High (Regional)	The construction of the Main Scheme would be visible from the western boundary (tree line) of the asset. However, the character of the asset would not be affected, as the key views for the asset are the self-contained parkland views and the views to and from the Kent Downs to the north.	Construction and reinstatement mitigation measures would be applied, as detailed in the CEMP.	Negligible	Slight
Lacton Green, Willesborough (Conservation Area).	High (Regional)	Although this asset is located close to the western end of the proposed Scheme, key views from the Conservation Area are within the asset and would not be impacted by the construction of the Main Scheme.	None proposed.	No change	Neutral
Mersham (Conservation Area).	High (Regional)	This asset is located on the edge of the study area. There is only a limited potential for a very slight impact on the setting of the asset during the construction of the Main Scheme.	Construction and reinstatement mitigation measures will be applied, as detailed in the CEMP.	Negligible	Slight
'Historic Route'.	Medium (County)	There would be a slight visual and noise impact on the setting of the asset during the construction works for the Main Scheme. There is potential for the construction works to affect the use of the asset by restricting pedestrian access, by the temporary removal of the footbridge.	Construction and reinstatement mitigation measures would be applied, as detailed in the CEMP. Specific measures would include; landscape planting to reduce the visual impact on the setting, maintaining NMU access from Willesborough and the surrounding area throughout construction and replacement of the A2070 footbridge to keep the visual link between Ashford and Sevington churches.	Moderate Adverse Temporary	Moderate

Table 6.9 Predicted Permanent Construction Effects of the Main Scheme

Name of Asset	Value	Description of impact	Mitigation measures	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Ransley Cottage, Kingsford Street.	High (Regional)	There would be a permanent visual impact on the setting of the asset, from the partial removal of the treeline opposite the front of the house and by the construction of a footbridge over the M20. This would permanently change the view from the asset by breaching the current treeline and potentially create a permanent visual intrusion on the asset.	The Main Scheme design incorporates measures to reduce the impact on the setting of the asset, including noise barriers; screening and dormouse habitat creation planting, the use of footbridge handrail lighting and bollard lighting on the sliproad. By year 15 these measures would have reduced the permanent impact on the asset.	Minor Adverse Permanent	Slight
Redbur, Kingsford Street.	High (Regional)	There would be a slight permanent visual impact on the setting of the asset. The new footbridge would be potentially visible from the asset.		Minor Adverse Permanent	Slight
Barn / Garage about 20 metres West of Redbur, Kingsford Street.	High (regional)	There would be a slight permanent visual impact on the setting of the asset. The new footbridge would be potentially visible from the asset, which may cause an intrusion into the view from the barn.		Minor Adverse Permanent	Slight
Milestone at TR 045 412.	High (Regional)	Missing.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Summerhill, Hythe Road.	High (Regional)	No permanent impact. The new junction would not change the setting of the asset as the overall setting would be remain the same post construction.	The detailed design of the scheme will incorporate measures to reduce the impact on the setting of the asset.	No Change	Neutral
St Marys Church, Sevington.	High (National)	There is potential for a direct permanent impact on the setting of the asset, from noise and light intrusion. Elements of the proposed link road and the junction with the A2070 (embankments, lampposts, signage etc.) would be visible from the asset. The proposed link road would form a new visual barrier in the landscape to the north and north east of the asset.	The detailed design of the scheme will incorporate measures to reduce the impact on the setting of the asset. Specific measures would include; landscape planting to reduce the visual impact on the setting, which by Year 15 would have reduced (but not removed) the permanent	Moderate Adverse Permanent	Moderate / Large

Name of Asset	Value	Description of impact	Mitigation measures	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
			impact on the asset.		
Court Lodge, Sevington.	High (Regional)	There is potential for a direct permanent impact on the setting of the asset, from noise and light intrusion.	Construction and reinstatement mitigation measures would be applied, as detailed in the CEMP and design, including screening planting which would reduce the visual light intrusions from the current baseline by year 15, and changes to noise levels due to the reduced speed limit on the A2070.	Negligible	Slight
Barn at Court Lodge, Sevington.	High (Regional)	There is potential for a direct permanent impact on the setting of the asset, from noise and light intrusion.		Negligible	Slight
Willesborough Windmill.	High (National)	Although the asset would be visible from the proposed Main Scheme area, the distance and the existing presence of residential development and the existing proximity of the M20 to the asset, means that there would be no direct or indirect impact from the Main Scheme.	None proposed.	No change	Neutral
St Mary the Virgin, Willesborough.	High (National)	The asset is located in the urban core of Willesborough at some distance from the Main Scheme. There would be no direct or indirect impact on the setting of the asset.	None proposed.	No change	Neutral
Moated site and garden earthworks 460m SE of Boys Hall (Scheduled Monument).	High (National)	The asset, although located in the study area, falls outside of the ZVI and would therefore not be affected by the scheme.	None proposed.	No change	Neutral
Hatch Park (Grade II).	High (Regional)	The construction of the scheme and the completed junction 10a would be visible from the western boundary (tree line) of the asset. However, the character of the asset would not be affected as the key views for the asset are the self-contained parkland views and the views to and from the Kent Downs to the North.	Construction and reinstatement mitigation measures would be applied, as detailed in the CEMP.	Negligible	Slight
Lacton Green	High	Although this asset is located close to the western end of the	None proposed.	No change	Neutral

Name of Asset	Value	Description of impact	Mitigation measures	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Willesborough (Conservation Area).	(Regional)	Main Scheme the conservation area is a self-contained asset, with its key views contained within the conservation area, the setting of the asset would therefore not be permanently impacted Scheme.			
Mersham (Conservation Area).	High (Regional)	There would be no permanent effect on the setting of the asset.	None proposed.	No change	Neutral
Historic Way, Sevington.	Low (Local)	There is potential for a direct permanent impact on the setting of the asset and from visual intrusion from structures (lamp post, signs), noise and lighting. This would not only affect the setting of the asset but also the appreciation of the church spires and towers that are thought to operate as way markers along the route. The rebuilding of the footbridge has the potential to permanently remove the visual alignment of the churches across its span.	The detailed design of the scheme will incorporate measures to reduce the impact on the setting of the asset. Specific measures would include; landscape planting to reduce the visual impact on the setting, and replacement of the A2070 footbridge to keep the visual link between Ashford and Sevington churches.	Minor Adverse Permanent	Slight
Undated archaeological remains identified within the scheme footprint.	Low (Local)	The archaeological remains identified during the evaluation of the proposed scheme would be removed during the construction of the scheme.	The detailed design of the scheme will incorporate measures to reduce the impact on the setting of the asset. These could include minor design changes to reduce impact and / or ground protection measures.	Major Adverse Permanent	Moderate / Slight
Unknown archaeological remains.	Low (Local)	The potential archaeological remains that may be present within the scheme footprint would be removed during the construction of the scheme.	The detailed design of the scheme will incorporate measures to reduce the impact on the setting of the asset. These could include minor design changes to reduce impact and / or ground protection measures.	Major Adverse Permanent	Moderate / Slight

Main Scheme – Operation

- 6.10.2 Table 6.10 details the predicted operation effects on the key heritage assets and on heritage assets which are subject to significant effects. The predicted effects are identified using the assessment methodology set out in Section 6.3.

Table 6.10 Predicted Operational Effects of the Main Scheme

Name of Asset	Value	Operation Impacts	Mitigation measures	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Ransley Cottage, Kingsford Street.	High (Regional)	No change.	N/A	No change	Neutral
Redbur, Kingsford Street.	High (Regional)	No change.	N/A	No change	Neutral
Barn / Garage about 20 metres West of Redbur, Kingsford Street.	High (Regional)	No change.	N/A	No change	Neutral
Milestone at TR 045 412.	High (Regional)	Missing.	N/A	No change	Neutral
Summerhill, Hythe Road.	High (Regional)	No change.	N/A	No change	Neutral
St Marys Church, Sevington.	High (National)	There would be additional visual and noise impact on the setting of the asset from vehicle movements and street lighting along the proposed link road.	Screening planting would reduce visual intrusion by year 15. Noise mitigation and the reduced speed limit on the A2070 would reduce noise levels during operation.	Minor Adverse Operation	Slight / Moderate
Court Lodge, Sevington.	High (Regional)	There would be additional visual, noise and dust impact on the setting of the asset from vehicle movements and street lighting along the link road.		Minor Adverse Operation	Slight
Barn at Court Lodge, Sevington.	High (Regional)	There would be additional visual, noise and dust impacts on the setting of the asset from vehicle movements and street lighting along the link road.		Minor Adverse Operation	Slight
Willesborough Windmill.	High (National)	No change.	N/A	No change	Neutral
St Mary the Virgin, Willesborough.	High (National)	No change.	N/A	No change	Neutral
A moated site and	High	No change.	N/A	No change	Neutral

Name of Asset	Value	Operation Impacts	Mitigation measures	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
associated garden earthworks 460m south east of Boys Hall (Scheduled Monument).	(National)				
Hatch Park (Grade II).	High (Regional)	No change.	N/A	No change	Neutral
Lacton Green Willlesborough (Conservation Area).	High (Regional)	No change.	N/A	No change	Neutral
Mersham (Conservation Area).	High (Regional)	No change.	N/A	No change	Neutral
'Historic Route'	Low (Local)	There would be additional visual, noise and dust impacts on the setting of the asset from vehicle movements and street lighting along the link road.	The detailed design of the scheme will incorporate measures to reduce the impact on the setting of the asset. Landscaping measures would reduce the visual impact on the setting (tree planting / screening etc.).	Minor Adverse Operation	Neutral / Slight

Alternative Scheme – Construction

6.10.3 The construction of the Alternative Scheme would have a temporary and permanent significant effect on the setting of the Grade I Listed St. Marys Church, Sevington and has the potential to have a major impact on the archaeological remains that may be located within the footprint of the Alternative Scheme. However, these effects do not represent a new or different effect to that reported above for the proposed Main Scheme and reference should therefore be made to Table 6.8 and

6.10.4 Table 6.9 above for the assessment of effects from the construction of the Alternative Scheme.

Alternative Scheme – Operation

6.10.5 The operation of the Alternative Scheme would have a significant effect on the visual setting of the Grade I Listed St Marys Church, Sevington. However, this effect does not represent a new or different effect to that reported above for the proposed Main Scheme and reference should therefore be made to Table 6.10 above for the assessment of effects from the operation of the Alternative Scheme.

Summary of Likely Residual Effects

6.10.6 Table 6.11 details the likely residual construction effects on heritage assets from the proposed Main and Alternative Scheme.

Table 6.11 Predicted Residual Construction Effects of the Main and Alternative Schemes

Name of Asset	Value	Description of Impact	Significance of Effect
Ransley Cottage, Kingsford Street.	High (Regional)	There would be a residual effect on the setting of the asset, from the partial removal of the treeline opposite the front of the house and by the construction of a footbridge over the M20. This would potentially change the view from the asset.	Slight
Redbur, Kingsford Street.	High (Regional)	There would be a residual effect on the setting of the asset. The new footbridge would be potentially visible from the asset.	Slight
Barn / Garage about 20 metres West of Redbur, Kingsford Street.	High (regional)	There would be a residual effect on the setting of the asset. The new footbridge would be potentially visible from the asset, which may cause an intrusion into the view from the barn.	Slight
St Marys Church, Sevington.	High (National)	There is potential for a residual effect on the setting of the asset. Elements of the proposed link road and the junction with the A2070 (embankments, lampposts, signage etc.) would be visible from the asset. The proposed link road would form a new visual barrier in the landscape to the north and north east of the asset.	Moderate / Large
Court Lodge,	High	There is potential for a residual effect on the setting	Slight

Name of Asset	Value	Description of Impact	Significance of Effect
Sevington.	(Regional)	of the asset, from noise and light intrusion.	
Barn at Court Lodge, Sevington.	High (Regional)	There is potential for a residual effect on the setting of the asset, from noise and light intrusion.	Slight
Hatch Park (Grade II).	High (Regional)	The construction of the scheme and the completed junction 10a would be visible from the western boundary (tree line) of the asset. However, the character of the asset would not be affected as the key views for the asset are the self-contained parkland views and the views to and from the Kent Downs to the North.	Slight
Historic Way, Sevington.	Low (Local)	There is potential for a residual effect on the setting of the asset and from visual intrusion from structures (lamppost, signs), noise and lighting. The rebuilding of the footbridge has the potential to permanently remove the visual alignment of Sevington and Ashford churches across its span.	Slight
Undated archaeological remains identified within the scheme footprint.	Low (Local)	The archaeological remains identified during the evaluation of the proposed scheme would be removed during the construction of the scheme. A programme of archaeological works would be implemented to investigate, analyse, report and archive these assets.	Moderate / Slight
Unknown archaeological remains.	Low (Local)	The potential archaeological remains that may be present within the scheme footprint would be removed during the construction of the scheme. A programme of archaeological works would be implemented to investigate, analyse, report and archive these assets.	Moderate / Slight

6.10.7 Table 6.12 details the likely residual effects on heritage assets from the operation of the proposed Main and Alternative Scheme.

Table 6.12 Predicted Residual Operational Effects of the Main and Alternative Schemes

Name of Asset	Value	Operation Impacts	Significance of effect
St Marys Church, Sevington.	High (National)	There would be a residual effect from the additional visual and noise impacts on the setting of the asset from vehicle movements and street lighting along the proposed link road.	Slight / Moderate
Court Lodge, Sevington.	High (Regional)	There would be a residual effect from the additional noise and dust impact on the setting of the asset from vehicle movements and street lighting along the link road.	Slight
Barn at Court Lodge, Sevington.	High (Regional)	There would be a residual effect from the additional noise and dust impact on the setting of the asset from vehicle movements and street lighting along the link road.	Slight

6.11 Conclusions

- 6.11.1 This chapter has identified that the construction and operation of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes have the potential to temporarily have a large / very large significant effect and a permanent moderate / large significant effect on the setting of the Grade I Listed St Marys Church at Sevington. The Main and Alternative scheme will also potentially temporarily have a large / very large significant effect on the setting of the associated core of Sevington comprising the Grade II Listed Court Lodge and barn.
- 6.11.2 In addition, there is potential for a moderate / large temporary significant effect and a slight permanent effect on the setting of the Grade II Listed Ransley Cottage, Redbur and Redbur Barn on Kingsford Street from the construction of the Main and Alternative Schemes.
- 6.11.3 The Grade II Listed milestone, which is identified as being located within the Scheme footprint, has been identified as missing and would therefore not be affected by the scheme.
- 6.11.4 The design measures incorporated within both the Main and Alternative Schemes (landscaping etc.) would reduce the potential impact on the setting and character of the identified affected designated assets. To retain the viability of the Grade I Listed St Marys Church at Sevington, pedestrian and road links to the church would be retained through construction and operation of the Main and Alternative Schemes.
- 6.11.5 In addition to the identified effects on designated assets, the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes have the potential to directly affect the setting of the non-designated possible 'Pilgrim Route' by changes to the footbridge over the A2070. The design measures incorporated within both the Main and Alternative Schemes (landscaping etc.) would reduce the potential effect of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes and the reconstructed footbridge would be aligned to keep the existing visual link between Sevington and Ashford churches over the A2070.
- 6.11.6 This chapter has also identified that the Main and Alternative Schemes would remove the undated archaeological remains that have been identified within the footprint of the Schemes, and has the potential to remove remains associated with the medieval occupation of Sevington. This will have a permanent moderate / slight significant effect.