

# A303 Sparkford to Ilchester Dualling Scheme TR010036

## 6.1 Environmental Statement Chapter 6 Cultural Heritage

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)  
Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed  
Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009  
July 2018



Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

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

**A303 Sparkford to Ilchester Dualling  
Scheme**

Development Consent Order 201[X]

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**6.1 Environmental Statement  
Chapter 6 Cultural Heritage**

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## 6 Cultural Heritage

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 This chapter considers the likely significant effects of the proposed A303 Sparkford to Ilchester Dualling scheme (hereafter referred to as 'the scheme') on the value<sup>1</sup> of heritage assets within the study area, including listed buildings, scheduled monuments, a registered park and garden (RPG), and conservation areas, along with non-designated buildings, historic landscapes, and buried archaeological features and deposits.
- 6.1.2 This assessment has been prepared in accordance with the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Volume 11 Section 3 Part 2 Cultural Heritage (HA208/07)<sup>2</sup>. A Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment (DBA) (Appendix 6.1, Volume 6.3) and a Statement of Significance for Hazlegrove House RPG (Appendix 6.2, Volume 6.3) have been prepared to provide a detailed assessment of the heritage assets and sensitivities along the route. It also contains an assessment of all likely effects to identified heritage assets within the study area.
- 6.1.3 Chapter 2 The Scheme of Volume 6.1 contains a detailed description of the scheme. The drawings referenced in this chapter can be found in Volume 6.2, while the technical appendices are presented in Volume 6.3.

### 6.2 Competent expert evidence

- 6.2.1 The built historic environment competent expert holds a bachelor's degree in Architectural History and a master's degree in Conservation of the Historic Environment, and is an affiliate member of the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC). The competent expert has over 16 years' experience in the field of built heritage, and has appeared as an expert witness.
- 6.2.2 The archaeological competent expert holds a Postgraduate Diploma in Practical Archaeology and is a member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The competent expert has over 20 years' experience working in the historic environment, and has worked on, and acted as expert witness for numerous large infrastructure projects across the UK. The competent expert has also worked as a Cultural Heritage Advisor for Highways England between 2012 and 2014.

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<sup>1</sup> The definition of heritage value used throughout this chapter can be found in paragraph 6.4.7 of this chapter.

<sup>2</sup> Highways England (2007) Volume 11 Section 2 Part 2 Cultural Heritage (HA 208/07) [online] available at: <http://www.standardsforhighways.co.uk/ha/standards/dmrb/vol11/section3/ha20807.pdf> (last accessed April 2018).

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## 6.3 Legislative and policy framework

6.3.1 The principal legislative and planning context for the assessment of the environmental effects of the scheme on heritage assets is presented below.

### National legislation

6.3.2 The overarching legislation relating to the historic environment in the UK and relevant to the proposed scheme are:

- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979: this act relates to the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological and historic interest.
- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990: this act relates to the designation and protection of buildings and areas of special historic and architectural interest.

### National planning policy

#### ***National Policy Statement for National Networks***

6.3.3 The *National Policy Statement for National Networks*<sup>3</sup> (NPSNN) sets out guidance concerning infrastructure projects. Of relevance to this chapter is Section 5: The historic environment of the NPSNN, which addresses impacts to heritage assets and the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, including designated and non-designated heritage assets. The statement 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. The statement emphasises the importance of balancing the need for the conservation of heritage assets with the desirability of new development.

6.3.4 Paragraph 5.131 states "*Given that heritage assets are irreplaceable, harm or loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II Listed Building or a grade II Registered Park or Garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated assets of the highest significance, including World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, grade I and II\* Listed Buildings, Registered Battlefields, and grade I and II\* Registered Parks and Gardens should be wholly exceptional*".

6.3.5 Paragraph 5.132 states "*Any harmful impact on the significance of a designated heritage asset should be weighed against the public benefit of development,*

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<sup>3</sup> Department for Transport (2014) National Policy Statement for National Networks [online] available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/387222/npsnn-print.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/387222/npsnn-print.pdf) (last accessed June 2018).

*recognising that the greater the harm to the significance of the heritage asset, the greater the justification that will be needed for any loss”.*

### **National Planning Policy Framework**

6.3.6 National planning policy is set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework*<sup>4</sup> (NPPF). The NPPF addresses the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment. Of relevance to the scheme are paragraphs 129, 131, 132, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139 and 141 of the NPPF. These set out the local planning authority’s responsibilities when dealing with planning proposals which have the potential to impact on cultural heritage assets. These policies emphasise the importance of balancing the need for the conservation of heritage assets with the desirability of new development.

### **Local planning policy**

#### **South Somerset District Council Local Plan 2006-2028**

6.3.7 South Somerset District Council’s Local Plan<sup>5</sup> contains the following policy which is relevant to cultural heritage:

6.3.8 *“Policy EQ3: Historic Environment: Heritage assets will be conserved and where appropriate enhanced for their historic significance and important contribution to local distinctiveness, character and sense of place. Their potential to contribute towards the economy, tourism, education and local identity will be exploited. All new development proposals relating to the historic environment will be expected to:*

- *Safeguard or where appropriate enhance the significance, character, setting and local distinctiveness of heritage assets;*
- *Make a positive contribution to its character through high standards of design which reflect and complement it and through the use of appropriate materials and techniques;*
- *Ensure alterations, including those for energy efficiency and renewable energy, are balanced alongside the need to retain the integrity of the historic environment and to respect the character and performance of buildings, adopting principles of minimum intervention and reversibility.”*

<sup>4</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/60777/116950.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/60777/116950.pdf) (last accessed April 2018).

<sup>5</sup> South Somerset District Council (2015) South Somerset Local Plan [online] available at:

[https://www.southsomerset.gov.uk/media/707200/south\\_somerset\\_local\\_plan\\_2006-2028\\_adoption\\_version\\_march\\_2015.pdf](https://www.southsomerset.gov.uk/media/707200/south_somerset_local_plan_2006-2028_adoption_version_march_2015.pdf) (last accessed April 2018).

## 6.4 Assessment methodology

- 6.4.1 This section describes the methodology which has been used for the assessment of cultural heritage assets which may be affected by the construction and operation of the scheme.
- 6.4.2 The methodology was presented within Chapter 7 of the ***Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Report (Document Reference: HE551507-MMSJV-EGN-000-RP-LP-0014)*** issued to the Planning Inspectorate in November 2017. The Scoping Opinion is contained within Appendix 4.1, Volume 6.3. A schedule of responses detailing how each of the Scoping Opinion comments has been considered as part of this chapter is contained within Appendix 4.2, Volume 6.3. No amendments to the methodology as presented within the EIA Scoping Report have been necessary. However, in addition to assets within the 1 kilometre study area as identified in the EIA Scoping Report, certain known heritage assets in the wider landscape have been included in this assessment as agreed with Historic England.
- 6.4.3 The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with DMRB Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2<sup>6</sup> to a Detailed level and has considered both designated and non-designated heritage assets, including scheduled monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, non-designated below-ground archaeological remains, locally recorded historically important buildings, locally important buildings or structures identified during survey work, historic landscapes and conservation areas. In addition, the following guidance has been used to inform this assessment:
- ClfA's Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for historic desk based assessment<sup>7</sup>.
  - Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance<sup>8</sup>.
  - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking<sup>9</sup>.

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<sup>6</sup> Highways England (2007) Volume 11 Section 2 Part 2 Cultural Heritage (HA 208/07) [online] available at: <http://www.standardsforhighways.co.uk/ha/standards/dmr/vol11/section3/ha20807.pdf> (last accessed April 2018).

<sup>7</sup> Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment [online] available at: [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS&GDBA\\_2.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS&GDBA_2.pdf) (last accessed April 2018).

<sup>8</sup> English Heritage (2008) Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment [online] available at: <https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-principles-sustainable-management-historic-environment/conservationprinciplespoliciesguidanceapr08web.pdf/> (last accessed April 2018).

<sup>9</sup> Historic England (2017) Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment [online] available at: <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/> (last accessed April 2018).

- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets<sup>10</sup>.

- 6.4.4 To enable a proportionate assessment in line with national planning policy (paragraph 5.127 of the NPSNN and paragraph 128 of the NPPF) a high-level scoping exercise has been carried out as part of the assessment. This enabled heritage assets which would not be impacted by the scheme due to the nature of their heritage value, for example where they have a contained setting and are some distance from the scheme, to be excluded from detailed assessment. The scoping exercise also allowed related heritage assets to be grouped by proximity and / or historic relationships so that they could be subject to a single assessment. This chapter therefore reports only those where a likely significant effect was identified. The assessment for all likely effects to heritage assets within the study area can be found in the Cultural Heritage DBA (Appendix 6.1, Volume 6.3).
- 6.4.5 This approach was agreed with stakeholders at the Environmental Technical Working Group (TWG) meeting on 7 December 2017 (meeting minutes are contained within Appendix 4.9. Volume 6.3). A draft list of assets scoped into the assessment was then prepared and circulated to stakeholders for agreement. This agreed list has informed the assessment and can be found in Appendix B of Appendix 6.2 Cultural Heritage DBA, Volume 6.3, which details all the assets in the study area, including a brief description, where they have been grouped, and the reason why they have been scoped into the assessment.
- 6.4.6 All assets have been assigned a unique identification number beginning with MM (see Appendix A of Appendix 6.1 Cultural Heritage DBA, Volume 6.3). This is for ease of identification and cross reference. Where groups of heritage assets have been compiled they are identified by a unique identification number with a GR prefix for similar reasons.

## **Value / sensitivity of receptors**

- 6.4.7 Within national planning policy and guidance, the value attributed to a heritage asset is referred to as its significance. To prevent confusion with EIA terminology regarding significance of effect, this assessment has used the phrase heritage value in place of significance when referring to heritage assets. The definition attributed to heritage value remains unchanged from that attributed to significance in national planning policy and guidance.

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<sup>10</sup> Historic England (2017) The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 [online] available at: <https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets.pdf> (last accessed April 2018).

- 6.4.8 The value / sensitivity of heritage assets has been based on Table 6.1 and is derived from a combination of designated status and professional judgement taking into account the baseline research undertaken for the DBA and ES. The Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments, assessment criteria adopted by Historic England as part of the Monument Protection Programme (MPP), and the Secretary of State's Principles of Selection Criteria for listed buildings<sup>11</sup>, scheduled monuments<sup>12</sup> and RPGs<sup>13</sup> have been considered as part of this assessment.
- 6.4.9 The assessment has also acknowledged that occasionally some heritage assets have a lower or higher than normal value / sensitivity within a local context. In addition, the assessment process has considered the component of the heritage asset that is being affected, and the ability of the heritage asset to absorb change without compromising the understanding or appreciation of the resource.

Table 6.1: Criteria for assessing value / sensitivity

Value / sensitivity	Typical criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites, assets of acknowledged international importance, assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled monuments, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, undesignated assets of schedulable quality, undesignated monuments, sites or landscapes that can be shown to have specific nationally important qualities, and assets that can contribute significantly to national research objectives.
Medium	Grade II listed buildings, grade II registered parks and gardens, conservation areas, undesignated sites of high importance identified through research or survey, monuments or sites that can be shown to have important qualities in their fabric or historical association.
Low	Undesignated assets - buildings, structures, monuments or archaeological sites with a local importance for education or cultural appreciation, and which add to local archaeological and historical research. Very badly damaged assets that are of such poor quality that they cannot be classed as high or medium, parks and gardens of local interest.
Negligible	Heritage resources identified as being of little historic, evidential, aesthetic or communal interest; and resources whose importance is compromised by poor preservation or survival, or by contextual associations to justify inclusion into a higher grade.

Source: Based on DMRB Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2, 2007

## Magnitude of impact

- 6.4.10 The magnitude of impact on the heritage asset from the scheme has been assessed based on the criteria outlined in Table 6.2.

<sup>11</sup> Historic England (2017) Listing Selection Guidance [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/selection-criteria/listing-selection/> (last accessed April 2018).

<sup>12</sup> Historic England (2012) Scheduling Selection Guidance [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/selection-criteria/scheduling-selection/> (last accessed April 2018).

<sup>13</sup> Historic England (2018) Registered Parks and Gardens Selection Criteria [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/selection-criteria/pag-selection/> (last accessed April 2018).

Table 6.2: Criteria for assessing magnitude of impact

Magnitude	Criteria
Major Negative	Total loss or fundamental alteration to heritage asset's significance and/or setting. Addition of new features that substantially alter the setting of a heritage asset.
Moderate Negative	Partial loss or alteration to a heritage asset's significance and/or its setting. Addition of new features that partially alter setting of a heritage asset to the extent where the significance is impacted.
Minor Negative	Minor loss of an element of a heritage asset and/or its setting. Addition of new features that form largely inconspicuous elements in the setting of a heritage asset to the extent that its significance is slightly impacted.
Negligible Negative	Very minor loss of elements of a heritage asset and/or its setting. Addition of new features that do not alter the setting of a heritage asset.
No Change	No change to the heritage asset.
Negligible Positive	Very minor enhancements to the heritage asset or its setting that help slightly better reveal the asset's heritage value.
Minor Positive	Changes that have a limited benefit to the heritage value of the asset. Changes to the setting of the asset which have a slight beneficial impact on heritage value and enhance the ability to understand the asset in its historic context and setting.
Moderate Positive	Changes that are beneficial to the heritage value of the asset. Changes that result in the setting of the asset being noticeably enhanced and improving the ability to understand the asset and its historic context and setting.
Major Positive	Changes that are extremely beneficial to the value of the asset. Comprehensive changes to the setting of the asset which greatly reveal and enhance its heritage value.

Source: Based on DMRB Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2, 2007

## Significance of effect

6.4.11 The significance of effect has been established by combining the assessment of both the value / sensitivity of an asset, with the magnitude of the impact. This allows the prediction of the significance of the effect, as shown in Table 6.3. These effects can be beneficial or adverse, and temporary or permanent, depending on the nature of the development, mitigation measures, and any enhancement measures proposed. In accordance with DMRB guidance, moderate, large or very large effects are considered significant.

Table 6.3: Criteria for assessing significance of effect

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

Source: Based on DMRB Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2, 2007

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## 6.5 Assessment assumptions and limitations

- 6.5.1 The cultural heritage assessment has been based on the description of the scheme detailed in Section 2.5 of Chapter 2 (Volume 6.1), including the horizontal and vertical limits of deviation. It is assumed that within the vertical and horizontal limits of deviation all mitigation measures would still be provided and function as described in section 6.9 of this chapter. and as such there would be no change to the assessment of significant effects.
- 6.5.2 An assessment of the potential for unknown archaeology based on available information has been undertaken as part of this ES chapter. The conclusions of the ES are based on this assessment, which presents the most likely worst case in the event that buried archaeology is unearthed. However, a programme of geophysical survey and trial trenching is currently being undertaken as part of the archaeological mitigation strategy (see section 6.9 of this chapter). The results of these archaeological investigations will be submitted as other environmental information to support the Development Consent Order (DCO) application during the examination period. The results will help to develop specific mitigation measures (see section 6.9 of this chapter) to be detailed within a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which will be prepared during the examination period and is a requirement of the **Outline Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) (document reference TR010036/APP/6.7)** (see section 6.9 of this chapter). This approach has been agreed with heritage stakeholders including Historic England and South West Archaeological Trust, who act as advisors to both Somerset County Council and South Somerset District Council (meeting minutes are contained in Appendix 4.9 of Volume 6.3).
- 6.5.3 Information provided by the HER can be limited due to its dependence on random opportunities for historic and archaeological research, fieldwork, and discovery. Where nothing of historic interest is shown in a particular area, this can be down to a lack of research or investigation, rather than no assets being present.
- 6.5.4 Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period, and many historic documents are inherently biased. Older primary sources often fail to accurately locate sites and interpretation can be subjective. Therefore, where these have been used in this assessment they have been given limited weight unless additional, more reliable evidence is found supporting their conclusions.
- 6.5.5 Where archaeological sites have been identified solely from aerial imagery without confirmation from archaeological excavation or supporting evidence in the form of find-spots, for example, it is possible the interpretation may be revised in the light of further investigation. It should be noted that the absence of indications of archaeological features on aerial imagery does not confirm an

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absence of sub-surface archaeological deposits, as visibility from the air is dependent upon a complex combination of factors. These include:

- Unsuitable conditions at the time of image capture (such as lighting, ground moisture content and crops or other ground cover).
- Variable quality of photography.
- Variable type of photography, such as purpose-flown oblique imagery taken for archaeological purposes or blanket vertical aerial photography which is usually at a much smaller scale.
- Underlying features being masked by alluvial build-up.

## Consultation

6.5.6 Consultation and engagement with the following heritage stakeholders has been undertaken throughout the design development of the scheme:

- South Somerset District Council Conservation Officer
- South Somerset District Council Landscape Architect
- The Gardens Trust (formerly The Garden History Society, statutory consultee for registered parks and gardens)
- Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments
- Historic England Landscape Architect
- South West Heritage Trust (Archaeological Advisors to South Somerset District Council)

6.5.7 This consultation has been through regular meetings of the Environmental Technical Working Group (TWG) (as described in section 4.6 of Chapter 4 Environmental Assessment Methodology, Volume 6.1), site meetings, email correspondence and telephone conversations. A detailed description of the consultation and engagement which has taken place can be found in section 2.6 of the Cultural Heritage DBA (Appendix 6.1, Volume 6.3). A record of the meeting minutes are contained within Appendix 4.9 of Volume 6.3.

## 6.6 Study area

6.6.1 To establish the archaeological potential and historic value of the scheme area, baseline information has been gathered from within a suitable study area. A 1 kilometre study area around the scheme alignment has been used for this assessment. This study area is consistent with DMRB Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2 which notes “a Study Area [should be] defined according to the sensitivity of the receiving environment, the potential impacts of the road scheme, and the type of assessment”. The 1 kilometre study area has been chosen due to the scheme being located prominently in a historically and archaeologically sensitive landscape. This study area is based on professional judgement and considered sufficient to provide a comprehensive historic environment baseline for the scheme. It encompasses designated and non-designated assets that

might be directly or indirectly affected either physically or through changes to their setting.

- 6.6.2 In addition to assets within the 1 kilometre study area, certain known heritage assets in the wider landscape have been included in this assessment where potential for an impact was identified, namely Glastonbury Tor, Cadbury Castle, and St Michael's Hill at Montacute. This is due to their prominence in the wider landscape, their contribution to historic views from the study area, and important views across the scheme from the assets. These assets were highlighted in scoping responses from heritage stakeholders including Historic England. No likely significant effects have been identified for Glastonbury Tor, Cadbury Castle, or St Michael's Hill. Therefore, these have not been discussed further in this ES chapter. The assessment of the impacts and effects of the scheme on these assets can be found in Chapter 7 of the Cultural Heritage DBA (Appendix 6.1, Volume 6.3).

## 6.7 Baseline conditions

- 6.7.1 Detailed baseline conditions including map regression can be found in Chapter 4 of the Cultural Heritage DBA (Appendix 6.1, Volume 6.3). The following section provides a summary of those baseline conditions.

### Sources of information

- 6.7.2 The following resources have been used to inform this assessment, establish baseline conditions and the value of individual heritage assets:
- An examination of local, regional and national planning policies in relation to the historic environment.
  - A search of the Somerset Historic Environment Record (HER) database was undertaken in 2017 for archaeological sites, archaeological find spots, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments, world heritage sites, archaeological priority areas, and event locations (archaeology) within the 1 kilometre study area.
  - A search of the online National Heritage List for England.
  - An examination of local authority plans and documentation regarding conservation areas and archaeological priority areas<sup>14</sup> (see Chapter 9 Bibliography of Appendix 6.1 Cultural Heritage DBA, Volume 6.3 for further information).
  - An examination of relevant published and unpublished archaeological and historic sources, for example journals and historic records (see section 9 of Appendix 6.1 Cultural Heritage DBA, Volume 6.3).

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<sup>14</sup> South Somerset District Council (2015) *South Somerset Local Plan 2006 – 2028: Area East (E01)* Adopted 2015. [online] available at: [http://www.southsomerset.gov.uk/media/706795/e01\\_east\\_.pdf](http://www.southsomerset.gov.uk/media/706795/e01_east_.pdf) and <http://www.southsomerset.gov.uk/media/707163/key.pdf> (last accessed June 2018)

- An examination of topographical and geological evidence.
- An examination of the aerial survey transcription completed for this scheme.
- A map regression exercise has been undertaken using historic maps to determine previous land use within the scheme area.
- Site walkover surveys of the study area and surrounding archaeological and historic assets that may be impacted by the scheme. These were carried out on 6 December 2017, 12 and 13 February 2018, and 8 and 9 May 2018.

## Archaeological and historic background

- 6.7.3 Geologically, the underlying bedrock across the majority of the scheme area is undifferentiated mudstones: Langport Member, Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation. In the eastern half of the scheme a band of undifferentiated Westbury Formation and Cotham Member Mudstone and Limestone interrupts the dominant underlying bedrock. Superficial deposits are only present in the northern half of the grade II listed Hazlegrove House RPG<sup>15</sup>. Here, undifferentiated River Terrace Deposits of sand and gravel in the Quaternary Period form the superficial geology. There are 2 main soil types in the scheme area that are distributed in an east-west alignment. One corresponds with the areas of higher ground (Sparkford Hill, Camel Hill, and Annis Hill) and the other with the lower-lying areas to the north and south.
- 6.7.4 The study area and wider landscape is archaeologically and historically complex. There is evidence of human settlement in the area from the bronze age, although areas of flint scatter suggest people were using this landscape significantly earlier. Iron age settlements have been found to the south west of Camel Hill Farm (MM78) and south east of Podimore (MM141). There are also records of inhumation and cremation burials on Camel Hill, making this a likely location for burials from the prehistoric period onwards due to its high visibility in the surrounding landscape. Other natural landmarks in the wider area have been used by generations of people from the prehistoric period onwards, including Glastonbury Tor, Cadbury Castle, both associated with Arthurian Legend, or St Michael's Hill. Long views across the Somerset levels to and from these hills are an important part of their character and historic value.
- 6.7.5 The A303 corridor is an ancient route, likely to have been in existence since at least the Roman period. The scheduled monument at Camel Hill (MM78), which lies 15 metres north of the scheme, is thought to have been a roadside settlement, with 3 substantial stone buildings, along the Roman road between

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<sup>15</sup> Both the RPG and listed building at Hazlegrove are designated by Historic England as "Hazlegrove House". To ensure clarity as to which asset is being referred to in this assessment they are referred to as Hazlegrove House RPG and Hazlegrove House respectively.

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Ilchester and Andover. Its orientation suggests that it faced Lamyatt Beacon, which is the location of a Roman shrine. Views north east from the scheduled monument towards the Beacon contribute to its setting. Other evidence for Roman occupation has been found in the study area, near Podimore, partially within Royal Naval Air Station (RNAS) Yeovilton (MM119) and the remains of a Roman Villa have been discovered to the immediate west of Queen Camel. Roman inhumation burials are also a feature of the landscape; 2 graves were discovered at RNAS Yeovilton (MM111) in 2014 and a further burial was found approximately 630 metres south of the eastern end of the scheme (MM96).

- 6.7.6 Remains from the early medieval period are limited, however it is clear that the area was occupied, potentially using existing buildings and sites. Evidence for occupation comes from the discovery of an inhumation cemetery (MM84) at a former quarry site, now Camel Hill Services.
- 6.7.7 There is evidence of a number of medieval settlements in the study area, many now deserted. However, the existing settlements at Podimore, West Camel, and Queen Camel also date from this period. There is evidence of a shrunken medieval village at Podimore (MM135), which extends north beyond the existing village and is bisected by the existing A303 route. At Downhead there is also a deserted medieval settlement, which is a scheduled monument (MM271). This is a particularly good example with evidence of house platforms, impressive hollow ways, and a large square platform which may have been a manor house site.
- 6.7.8 There is also evidence of another deserted settlement within the boundary of the Hazlegrove House RPG. This is likely to have been around the site of the existing house. The historic agricultural nature of the area is evident with extensive areas of medieval and post medieval ridge and furrow, and historic field boundaries visible on aerial photographs and Lidar data. As well as being important in its own right, this agricultural landscape is an important element in the setting of the medieval settlements.
- 6.7.9 During the late medieval and post medieval period Hazlegrove House and its associated parks were established. This began with the 15<sup>th</sup> century manor house and northern park, followed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century by alterations which turned the house to face south east, and the development of the southern parkland, which now forms the RPG. The south eastern corner of the park is located within the red line boundary, with improvements to the Hazlegrove Junction proposed in this area. A detailed assessment of the heritage value of Hazlegrove House RPG can be found in Appendix 6.2, Volume 6.3.
- 6.7.10 Throughout this period there was ongoing development of the settlements at Podimore, West Camel, and Queen Camel. Smaller farmsteads were also developed including that at Camel Hill around Camel Hill Farm, including

Pepper Hill Cottage, and Downhead around Glebe Farm. To support this development, and the local agricultural industry, evidence of extensive areas of quarrying are present across the limestone ridge that forms Camel Hill. Limestone was not only used as a building material, but the lime was also used for construction and agriculture. A number of small lime kilns, which were used to extract the lime, are evident on historic maps across Camel Hill (MM70; MM90; MM120).

- 6.7.11 During the modern period the most historically significant development has been associated with the military. RNAS Yeovilton (MM142) was established in 1939 as a base for the Royal Navy Air Service. There are a number of remnants of this early use, however the modern development of RNAS Yeovilton dominates the area, removing much of their World War II context. The topography of the area, and proximity to RNAS Yeovilton, has resulted in radio and radar equipment related to military use being located in the study area. The most prominent of these is the former Royal Observer Core (ROC) observation post, at Camel Hill (MM74).

### **Heritage assets with the potential for likely significant effects**

- 6.7.12 The heritage assets with the potential for likely significant effects, and their heritage value, are described below, and can be seen in Figure 6.1, Volume 6.1.

#### ***Designated heritage assets***

##### *Hazlegrove House and Registered Park and Garden*

- 6.7.13 Hazlegrove House RPG (MM42)<sup>16</sup> includes the Grade II RPG, Grade II listed Hazlegrove House, Grade II listed Gateway and wing walls, and the Grade II\* listed Triumphal Arch. The park and garden has developed over 300 years, reaching its full extent in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is characterised by open grassland populated by specimen and veteran trees. It has retained much of its character from this time, however a number of elements have diminished including the Elm Avenue, which was lost due to disease, and the return of parkland fields in the south-western extent to farmland. The construction of the A303 Sparkford bypass also severed the south-eastern corner of the park. Key views across the park include the view from the front of the house and formal gardens south west, across the parkland, towards the A303 (see Figure 6.1 below). The view is currently ended by Camel Hill services, which detracts from the historic value of the view.

<sup>16</sup> Historic England (2017) Hazlegrove House list entry summary [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000422> (last accessed April 2018).

Figure 6.1: View from front of Hazlegrove House south west over formal gardens and parkland showing Camel Hill Services in the view



6.7.14 The proposed scheme would run through the southern portion of the asset. Due to the considerable works required within the asset as part of the scheme, a separate Statement of Significance for Hazlegrove House RPG has been produced for the asset. Details of the historic development and value of the asset can be found in the Statement of Significance contained in Appendix 6.2, Volume 6.3.

6.7.15 Hazlegrove House RPG is considered to be a medium value heritage asset due to its designation and relative importance in a national context.

#### *Camel Hill Scheduled Monument*

6.7.16 Camel Hill Scheduled Monument is a Romano-British roadside settlement (MM43) that formed alongside the Roman road between Andover and Ilchester, approximately 10 metres north of the red line boundary, although the south-eastern corner meets the red line boundary. Roadside settlements, known as Mansios, had a key role in connecting Roman towns and cities, by providing overnight accommodation and facilities for resting and changing horses or pack animals<sup>17</sup>. This roadside settlement lay on the Roman road between Andover and Ilchester (Roman Lendinae). The main Roman settlement in the area was at Ilchester, 7 kilometres to the north east. The roadside settlement appears to be oriented toward Lamyatt Beacon, itself the site of a scheduled Roman Shrine, suggesting it may have been a Mansio for people visiting this site.

<sup>17</sup> Historic England (2017) Romano-British settlement immediately south west of Camel Hill Farm [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1020936> (last accessed April 2018).

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Consequently, views from the asset to the north east towards the Beacon contribute to its heritage value.

- 6.7.17 The scheduled monument boundary encompasses the recorded extent of the settlement. However, despite previous investigations, including geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation (not carried out for this scheme) aiming to determine the scope of the settlement, the full extent remains unknown. Therefore, there is potential for associated archaeological remains to extend beyond the marked boundary, potentially into the area covered by the scheme's red line boundary (as shown on Figure 2.1 of Volume 6.2).
- 6.7.18 The asset is considered to be of high value due to its level of designation, complexity, and level of survival.

#### *Eyewell House*

- 6.7.19 The Grade II listed Eyewell House, and its separately grade II listed outbuildings, were constructed between 1924 and 1925 by Sir E. Guy Dawber for Major G. C. S. Hodgson<sup>18</sup>. The group lies approximately 30 metres from the red line boundary. The main house is detached and constructed of local lias stone with a plain clay tile roof, topped with stone chimney stacks. The range of outbuildings to the north of Eyewell House<sup>19</sup> and the east boundary wall and gateway<sup>20</sup> were all constructed contemporarily with the main house in a matching style, and form an essential part of the setting of the house, as does the rural landscape in which it sits.
- 6.7.20 The house's principal elevation faces south, overlooking the valley, away from the A303. As such views towards the A303 are secondary and have a limited contribution to its setting. Views from the south looking north towards Eyewell House (see Figure 6.2 below), with the house set against a background of trees and farmland contribute to the value of the heritage asset.

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<sup>18</sup> Historic England (2017) Eyewell House, Traits Lane [online] available from <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1039625>. (last accessed April 2018).

<sup>19</sup> Historic England (2017) Range of outbuildings attached to north of Eyewell House [online] available from <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1258875>. (last accessed April 2018).

<sup>20</sup> Historic England (2017) East boundary wall and gateway about 15 metres east of Eyewell House [online] available from <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1258884>. Accessed August 2017.

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Figure 6.2: View of Eyewell House from the south looking north



6.7.21 Eyewell House and its associated outbuildings are considered to be of medium value due to their designation, architectural value and contribution to historic views.

#### *Milestone*

6.7.22 A grade II listed milestone sits adjacent to the A303 at NGR ST57892538 (MM30) and lies within the red line boundary. This milestone<sup>21</sup> dates to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and is constructed of Ham stone and has a cast iron plaque that reads 'Castle Cary 6 ½, Ilchester 4' (see Figure 6.3 below). The heritage value of this milestone is intrinsically linked with the A303, which is key to its setting. The milestone is considered to be of medium value due to its designation and retained historic context and setting.

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<sup>21</sup> Historic England (2017) Milestone on A303 at NGR ST57892538 [online] available from <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1345996>. (last accessed April)

Figure 6.3: Grade II listed milestone



### ***Non-designated heritage assets***

#### ***Pepper Hill Cottage***

6.7.23 Pepper Hill Cottage is residential building, probably constructed as agricultural workers accommodation, located approximately 50 metres north of the existing A303. It appears to form part of the Camel Hill Farm group of buildings. The cottage is accessed from the existing A303 however, it is screened from the A303 to the south by trees and dense vegetation, which also forms a buffer between the modern road and rural character, which forms the setting to the asset. To the north the property overlooks its garden and agricultural fields in the wider landscape. This rural setting contributes to the value of the asset.

### ***Unknown archaeological remains***

6.7.24 There is high potential for unknown archaeological remains associated with the prehistoric, Roman, early medieval, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods, and low to medium potential for remains associated with the early medieval period. The archaeological potential has been determined according

to the known archaeology in the study area as detailed in the HER, established in the baseline. Unknown archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods are considered of high value due to their rarity or possible associations with scheduled monuments in the landscape. Remains dating to the early medieval period are considered of medium value and those dating to the post-medieval to modern periods are considered low value. This is generally due to their higher representation across the UK landscape and predicted low concentration within the study area.

- 6.7.25 Impacts on unknown archaeological remains of medium and low value are not likely to result in significant effects and as such are not discussed in this chapter. Details of the assessment of these assets, along with a detailed assessment of archaeological potential can be found in Chapter 5 of the Cultural Heritage DBA, Appendix 6.1, Volume 6.3.

### ***Historic landscape character***

- 6.7.26 The Somerset Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)<sup>22</sup> identifies 62 character areas across the study area. The dominant HLC in the study area is one of working agricultural countryside with dispersed settlements and farmsteads. Much of the land is historically enclosed with a mix of arable and pasture use. Enclosure seems to have been carried out over a substantial amount of time leaving a patchwork of fields rather than any large areas of regular patterns. There are a number of small areas of woodland scattered throughout the study area.
- 6.7.27 The scheme is bookended by the 2 character areas which depart from the dominant agricultural character, the military site at RNAS Yeovilton and the historic landscape park at Hazlegrove House. The construction of the A303 has had a limited impact on the historic landscape as it follows the line of an ancient route. Its widening and realigned sections have truncated individual fields and character areas, rather than the wholesale removal of landscape character. The severing of the south eastern section of Hazlegrove House RPG is the most significant impact the A303 has had on the landscape character of the study area.
- 6.7.28 Given that the existing route of the A303 is along an ancient route there has been limited truncation of individual fields and character areas which make up the HLC. The scheme would truncate character areas further, but the impact would be limited due to negligible amount of the overall historic landscape which would be impacted and the level of harm already caused by the existing A303. As such no likely significant effects have been identified for the historic

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<sup>22</sup> Somerset County Council (2013) Somerset and Exmoor Historic Landscape Characterisation [online] available at: [http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/somersetexmoor\\_hlc\\_2013/](http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/somersetexmoor_hlc_2013/) (last accessed April 2018).

landscape character. Therefore, they are not discussed further in this chapter. A full assessment of the impacts on HLC are included in section 4.10, 7.2 and 7.3 of Appendix 6.1 Cultural Heritage DBA, Volume 6.3.

## 6.8 Potential impacts

6.8.1 This section provides an overview of potential impacts as a result of the scheme during construction and operation.

### Construction impacts

#### *Temporary construction impacts*

6.8.2 Temporary construction impacts would last for all or part of the construction period. These impacts include:

- Noise generated by construction work which could impact the quiet, rural setting of heritage assets.
- Movement of construction plant in historic views and the setting of heritage assets.
- Siting of construction compounds and potential impact on the setting of heritage assets or interruption of historic views.
- Siting of haul routes introducing traffic and plant movement into the tranquil rural setting of heritage assets.
- Temporary lighting of construction compounds and potential impact on the setting of heritage assets.
- Traffic diversions and the impact of increased traffic movements on the setting of heritage assets.

#### *Permanent construction impacts*

6.8.3 Permanent impacts are works carried out during the construction period which would result in a direct or indirect permanent impact. Permanent construction impacts are likely to include:

- Relocation of the route of the A303 and alterations to the junction arrangements at Hazlegrove, which extends into the Hazlegrove House RPG and is likely to remove historic and evidential heritage value, along with impacting the setting of Hazlegrove House RPG and Hazlegrove House.
- Earthworks required for construction of the proposed route which have the potential to permanently impact the setting of heritage assets, or interrupt key historic views.
- Excavation required for construction of the proposed route, site compounds, and haul routes, which have the potential to permanently remove archaeological remains.

- The appearance of the scheme, including landscaping works and presence of structures, which have the potential to permanently impact the setting of heritage assets.

## Operational impacts

6.8.4 Operational impacts would arise for heritage assets from the operation of the scheme. Operational impacts are likely to include:

- Changes to traffic movements from the scheme, which have the potential to impact on the setting of heritage assets.
- Road / street lighting around the altered junctions, which have the potential to impact on the setting of heritage assets.

## 6.9 Design, mitigation and enhancement measures

### Design measures

- 6.9.1 Following consultation with key stakeholders and the conclusions from the Hazlegrove House RPG Statement of Significance (Appendix 6.2, Volume 6.3), the design of the A303 alignment, Hazlegrove Junction and associated off-slips have been through a number of design iterations to minimise effects to Hazlegrove House RPG. The footprint of the Hazlegrove Junction has been considerably condensed towards the woodland and arable field in the south western corner of the park, to reduce the land take and reduce the impact on the historic parkland (see Chapter 3 Assessment of Alternatives, Volume 6.1).
- 6.9.2 To the west, further mitigation has been incorporated into the design to minimise the impact on the Camel Hill Scheduled Monument (GR09). To the south of the asset the proposed alignment of the A303 enters a pinch point, and as a result there was a potential requirement for land take from the scheduled monument. This would have permanently removed scheduled archaeological remains of high value. However, following consultation with key heritage stakeholders the proposed alignment has been designed not to encroach on the scheduled monument, reducing the impact on the asset.
- 6.9.3 At the Hazlegrove Junction the environmental masterplan (Figure 2.8, Volume 6.2) has included the retention of part of the woodland in the southern park and screening of the proposed A303. This would remove moving traffic from key historic views from the northern parkland and Hazlegrove House, looking south west across and beyond the park through the design of false cuttings and planting. The screening would be sensitive to the surrounding parkland species, and the remaining surrounding land would be reinstated following construction and incorporated into the parkland through the planting of specimen trees. This would have the added advantage of screening Camel Hill Services in views

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from the house. Lighting of the Hazlegrove Junction would also be screened from views once planting has become established.

- 6.9.4 For the remainder of the route, screening has been introduced by way of landscape planting, cuttings, and false cuttings. This would minimise the impact of new junctions and traffic on the setting of nearby heritage assets including Downhead Scheduled Monument (MM44), Glebe Farm Group (GR03), Henderson's Cottage (MM09), The Cottage (MM09), and House to the South of Glebe Farm (MM274). The new road alignment and screening would improve the current situation for The Hollies and Appletree Cottage (MM276), non-designated heritage assets.

### Construction mitigation

- 6.9.5 The following best practice measures would be adopted during the construction stage to minimise effects upon built heritage and buried archaeology. These are included within the **OEMP (document reference TR010036/APP/6.7)** that has been produced to support this DCO application and would be developed into a full CEMP by the appointed contractor.
- 6.9.6 During construction, tool box talks or other instruction methods are required to allow operatives to identify potential archaeological remains, protocols for protection, recording, and archiving of relevant finds. These tool box talks would need to be agreed with Historic England and South West Heritage Trust, and would be included within the CEMP.
- 6.9.7 Eyewell House and associated assets (MM01) would be located within 55 metres of the cement bound granular mixture (CBGM) compound (this compound is shown on Figure 2.9, Volume 6.2). To reduce noise disturbance, it would be necessary to locate generators more than 20 metres from the asset. The use of temporary noise screening would also be included where appropriate. Trees would be retained to the north of the house to address visual intrusion into important views to (looking north) and from (looking south) the house.
- 6.9.8 A grade II listed milestone (MM30) within the scheme footprint would be temporarily removed to enable construction. To mitigate this impact the current location of the milestone would be recorded and photographed. The milestone would then be stored and on completion of the scheme relocated to an appropriate point on the new A303 which would retain its historic setting.
- 6.9.9 Temporary fencing and an exclusion area around the Camel Hill Scheduled Monument (MM43) and the retained driveway earthworks in Hazlegrove House RPG (MM42) would be required. Fencing would also be used to protect the ROC radio receiver station at Camel Hill (MM74).

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- 6.9.10 The northern haul route around Camel Hill Scheduled Monument (MM43) would be raised by the installation of geotextile membrane prior to the placement of temporary granular infill. This would be over the existing ground and would not require vegetation clearance. During operation the haul roads would be regularly inspected at intervals agreed with the local planning authority to ensure that the haul roads do not increase the potential for damage, removal, or truncation of archaeological remains.
- 6.9.11 Within Hazlegrove House RPG the remains of the driveways which would be removed by the scheme would be subject to archaeological recording.
- 6.9.12 The requirement for mitigation, by way of recording currently unknown archaeological assets, would be established following the result of geophysical survey and trial trenching evaluation. If areas or heritage assets are identified for recording a WSI will be prepared and agreed with relevant stakeholders and submitted during the DCO examination period. Recording would be undertaken in line with this WSI. A WSI will also be required for the grade II listed milestone.
- 6.9.13 The layout of the construction compound and soil storage area at Hazlegrove would be designed in such a way to minimise the impact on views south west from the house and across the park. This would include the location of areas and functions of the compound and screening by way of suitable fencing or timber hoardings.

## **6.11 Assessment of likely significant effects**

- 6.11.1 This section details likely significant effects with mitigation described in section 6.10 in place. For an assessment of all heritage assets scoped into the detailed assessment, including those where no likely significant effects have been reported, refer to Chapter 6 of the Cultural Heritage DBA (Appendix 6.1, Volume 6.3).

### **Construction**

- 6.11.2 Likely significant effects on heritage assets during construction are reported in Table 6.4. Where there is a temporary significant effect but the permanent effect is not significant, and vice versa, the assessment for both temporary and permanent effects has been shown for completeness.

Table 6.4: Significant construction effects

Group (GR) number MM number	Name	Designation	NHLE / HER numbers	Description of the impact	Value	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
GR01 MM01	Eyewell Group	3 Grade II listed buildings	1039625 1258875 1258884	<p>Temporary – The location of a site compound for the duration of the scheme in an area that lies approximately 35m north of the assets would increase the noise levels throughout its construction and operation. The site compound would be located on higher ground than the assets, and there is potential for a visual link between the assets and site compound, particularly in views looking north from the junction of Eyewell and Blackwell Road, interrupting the current rural and agricultural surrounding landscape.</p> <p>During the hours of darkness, the setting of the Eyewell Group is a dark rural landscape. The introduction of lighting for the work compound would temporarily erode this setting. It would also reduce the visual prominence of Eyewell House in the landscape, especially in views looking north from the junction of Eyewell and Blackwell Road.</p> <p>The site compound would increase the levels of noise experienced at the assets. With mitigation this would be minimised however there is still the potential for an impact on the quiet, rural setting. There is also potential for intervisibility between the assets and proposed temporary structures.</p> <p>The cumulative negative impact on short and long views, as well as noise intrusion would result in a likely significant effect.</p>	Medium	Temporary Moderate Negative	Temporary Moderate Adverse
				<p>Permanent – The site compound would be reinstated to its original state as shown in the Environmental Masterplan (Figure 2.8, Volume 6.2).</p>		Permanent No Change	Permanent Neutral
GR05 MM26	Hazlegrove House Group	3 Grade II listed buildings	1277545 1248865	<p>Temporary – For the construction of the new A303 route 20.25 hectares would be removed from the south western corner RPG, which forms an important part of the setting of the Hazlegrove House Group. Although the area removed during construction is of lower value than other parts of the RPG its loss is still a</p>	Medium	Temporary Moderate Negative	Temporary Moderate Adverse

Group (GR) number MM number	Name	Designation	NHLE / HER numbers	Description of the impact	Value	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
				<p>significant area, approximately 26% of the RPG. This would negatively impact the ability to understand the extent and value of the RPG.</p> <p>The change in character of the area from arable farmland to construction area would considerably impact the setting of the house and important views from the house south west across the park. The works would be visible and prominent in the landscape especially in views from main façade of the house. During construction the worksite would be lit increasing the prominence of the worksite in views during the hours of darkness, Although the group is approximately 600m from the works the topography and open landscape means these views are still prominent. Views from the existing A303 of the house would also be interrupted by the presence of construction. This would negatively impact the ability to understand the historic relationship between the Hazlegrove House Group and its associated park, the RPG.</p> <p>An increase in the volume and type of noise would be expected during construction. This would negatively impact the value of the Hazlegrove House group eroding the relatively tranquil rural setting. Despite the distance of the works from the group the topography and open nature of the landscape means that a level of construction work is still likely to be audible to an extent where heritage value would be impacted.</p> <p>The layout of the compound and soil storage area would be designed to reduce the impact on views. However, the cumulative effect of the negative impact on important views, character of the park, loss of parkland, and noise would result in a significant impact to the ability to understand the Hazlegrove House group's relationship with its park land (RPG) and its wider rural setting.</p>			

Group (GR) number MM number	Name	Designation	NHLE / HER numbers	Description of the impact	Value	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
				<p>Permanent – Although the house, gateway, walls and wrought iron gates would not be physically impacted, the construction of Hazlegrove Junction would result in the permanent alteration of the setting of the heritage asset. Approximately 10.6 hectares of the south-western part of the associated RPG would be permanently removed. The construction method of the scheme would not allow this part of the park to be easily reinstated if the use of the A303 should cease. This would have a considerable permanent negative impact on the setting of asset.</p> <p>However, the reintroduction of grazed grassland and park land tree planting would go some way towards reinstating the park land character that was lost not just through the construction work but also by the current arable farmland use.</p> <p>The introduction of woodland planting and false cuttings would screen much of the scheme from important historic views from the house, looking south west across the park. This would result much of the incongruous modern development related to the road network, including Camel Hill services, being screened from historic views. This would reinstate a more rural character to these views.</p> <p>Although mitigation would improve views and reinstate some of the historic character of the setting of the Hazlegrove House group the permanent loss of approximately 14% of the RPG, the principal setting of the group would lead to a significant impact to the ability to understand the Hazlegrove House group’s relationship with its park land (RPG) and its wider rural setting.</p>		Permanent Moderate Negative	Permanent Moderate Adverse
GR11 MM42; MM68; MM92	Hazlegrove House RPG Group	Grade II RPG	1000422 11594 19736	<p>Temporary – For the construction of the new A303 route 20.25 hectares would be removed from the south-western corner of the RPG to be used as an ancillary construction compound. Although the area removed during construction is of lower value that other parts of the RPG its loss is still a significant area,</p>	Medium	Temporary Major Negative	Temporary Large Adverse

Group (GR) number MM number	Name	Designation	NHLE / HER numbers	Description of the impact	Value	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
				<p>approximately 26% of the RPG. This would negatively impact the ability to understand the extent and value of the RPG.</p> <p>The change in character of the area from arable farmland to construction compound and soil storage area would considerably physically impact the RPG and also the setting of the remaining RPG, and the Hazlegrove House group which is an important component of the RPG. The construction works and compound would be visible and prominent in the landscape especially in views from the parkland to the north and main façade of the house. During construction the worksite would be lit increasing the prominence of the worksite in views during the hours of darkness. Views from the existing A303 of the house would also be interrupted by the presence of the construction compound and associated plant movement. This would take place in an area currently visually still and peaceful. This would negatively impact the character and ability to understand the extent and value of the RPG.</p> <p>An increase in the volume and type of noise would be expected during construction. This would negatively impact the heritage value of the RPG, eroding the relatively tranquil rural setting.</p> <p>The cumulative effect of the negative impact on important views, character of the park, loss of parkland, and noise would result in a significant impact to the ability to understand the extent and value of the RPG and its wider rural setting.</p>			
				<p>Permanent – Approximately 10.6 hectares of the south-western part of the RPG would be permanently removed. The construction method of the scheme would not allow this part of the park to be easily reinstated if the use of the A303 should cease. This would have a permanent negative physical impact on asset, as well as its setting.</p>		Permanent Major Negative	Permanent Large Adverse

Group (GR) number MM number	Name	Designation	NHLE / HER numbers	Description of the impact	Value	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
				<p>Important features associated with the RPG would be removed including the earthworks of the former drives in the woodland which abuts the north of the existing A303 route. This would result in the loss of important evidential value within the RPG. Parts of these earthworks would be retained however they would be largely divorced from the RPG by the presence of the scheme, removing the ability to fully understand their historic relationship with the asset. Archaeological recording of these features would be carried out to offset their loss.</p> <p>The diversion of the public right of way (PRoW), which runs along the route of the original lane to Hazlegrove, would impact the ability to understand the historic routes and driveways which dictated the layout and development of the RPG.</p> <p>The reintroduction of grazed grassland and park land tree planting would go some way towards reinstating the park land character that would be lost, not just through the construction work but also by the current arable farmland use.</p> <p>The introduction of woodland planting and false cuttings would screen much of the scheme from important historic views from the house and parkland, looking south west across the park. This would result in much of the incongruous modern development related to the road network, including Camel Hill services, to be screened from historic views once vegetation matures. This would reinstate a more rural character to these views and the RPG at its south-western extent. Although mitigation would improve views once vegetation has matured and reinstate some of the historic character of the setting of the RPG the permanent loss of approximately 14% of the asset, along with evidential value related to features which would be removed, would lead to a significant impact on the</p>			

Group (GR) number MM number	Name	Designation	NHLE / HER numbers	Description of the impact	Value	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
				ability to understand the historic extent, character, development, and heritage value of the RPG.			
MM30	Milestone on A303 at NGR ST57892538	Grade II	1345996	Temporary – The construction works required would result in a physical impact on the asset, which would require removal from its current location during construction. The roadside setting and location of the asset contributes to the value of the asset, and therefore temporarily removing it from this setting would have an adverse impact. During construction the milestone would be stored safely for reinstatement (see below). It would also be recorded and photographed in its historic location to offset its removal.	Medium	Temporary Moderate Negative	Temporary Moderate Adverse
				Permanent – At the end of construction the milestone would be reinstated in a suitable position along the route which reflects its historic context and setting. This would allow the heritage value of the milestone to be retained and understood.		Permanent Minor Negative	Permanent Slight Adverse
GR09 MM43; MM45	Camel Hill Scheduled Monument Group	Scheduled Monument	1020936 17902	Temporary – It is likely that there would be an increase in noise during construction work for the duration of the scheme, due to the construction of haul road to the north, a compound on the opposite side of the A303, as well as general construction noise and an increase construction traffic for the duration of the scheme. However, this is in the context of the current noise from the A303. Additionally, the haul road has the potential to interrupt views to the north and north west towards Lamyatt Beacon, which contribute to the value of the asset.	High	Temporary Minor Negative	Temporary Moderate Adverse
				Permanent – The location of the haul road approximately 2 metres from the edge of the asset at its closest point has the potential to permanently remove or disturb archaeological remains associated with the asset during its construction and use. Archaeological trench evaluation would be undertaken along the haul route and the construction method, with raised geotextile membrane and no vegetation clearance, has been designed to minimise impacts. The route would also be subject to archaeological management during operation to ensure any		Permanent Minor Negative	Permanent Moderate Adverse

Group (GR) number MM number	Name	Designation	NHLE / HER numbers	Description of the impact	Value	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
				<p>damage to archaeological remains is managed to reduce impacts.</p> <p>However even with the above mitigation there is potential for the construction works to uncover and permanently remove Iron Age or Roman archaeological remains associated with the scheduled monument, outside of areas previously truncated by the existing A303. The construction method of the haul route in this area would also not prevent archaeological remains being compacted by vehicle movements. Permanent removal of archaeological remains associated with the asset has the potential to significantly impact the ability to understand and interpret the monument.</p> <p>To offset negative impacts, following the results of archaeological trench evaluation, if remains are present and it is not possible to retain them in situ, an appropriate archaeological level of recording would be undertaken in accordance with an agreed WSI.</p>			
MM279	Pepper Hill Cottage Camel Hill	N/A	N/A	<p>Temporary – The construction of the Vale Farm Link and Hazlegrove Junction Eastbound Off-slip would result in a considerable increase in noise experienced from the asset during construction as this would occur 5 metres from the asset. The works would be visible from the property, and remove the trees which currently provide a buffer between the rural character of the property and its setting making the construction activity more prominent. This would have a considerable negative impact on the rural setting of the asset.</p>	Low	Temporary Major Negative	Temporary Moderate Adverse
				<p>Permanent – The asset would sit 5 metres from the scheme, approximately 50 metres closer than the current route of the A303. Much of the southern part of the setting of the property would be permanently removed, including the trees which provide a buffer between the rural character of the property and the busy road. This would negatively impact views to the south</p>		Permanent Major Negative	Permanent Moderate Adverse

Group (GR) number MM number	Name	Designation	NHLE / HER numbers	Description of the impact	Value	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
				from the asset and the ability to understand the heritage value of the asset as a rural house within an agricultural landscape as it would now appear as a road side dwelling.			
MM298	Pre-historic unknown archaeological remains	N/A	N/A	Temporary – There are no significant temporary effects predicted to occur during the construction phase. Any impacts to unknown archaeological remains as a result of construction of the scheme would be permanent. Any unknown archaeological remains would be permanently removed and therefore impacts would be permanent.	High	Temporary No Change	Temporary Neutral
				Permanent – The construction of the scheme and associated infrastructure has the potential to result in the permanent removal or truncation of prehistoric archaeological remains.  To offset negative impacts, following the results of archaeological trench evaluation, if remains are present and it is not possible to retain them in situ, an appropriate archaeological level of recording would be undertaken in accordance with an agreed WSI.		Permanent Major Negative	Permanent Large Adverse
MM299	Roman unknown archaeological remains	N/A	N/A	Temporary - There are no significant temporary effects predicted to occur during the construction phase. Any unknown archaeological remains would be permanently removed and therefore impacts would be permanent.	High	Temporary No Change	Temporary Neutral
				Permanent – The construction of the scheme and associated infrastructure has the potential to result in the permanent removal or truncation of Roman archaeological remains, including those associated with the Camel Hill Scheduled Monument.  To offset negative impacts, following the results of archaeological trench evaluation, if remains are present and it is not possible to retain them in situ, an appropriate archaeological level of recording will be undertaken in accordance with an agreed WSI.		Permanent Major Negative	Permanent Moderate Adverse

Group (GR) number MM number	Name	Designation	NHLE / HER numbers	Description of the impact	Value	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
MM300	Early medieval unknown archaeological remains	N/A	N/A	Temporary - There are no significant temporary effects predicted to occur during the construction phase. Any unknown archaeological remains would be permanently removed and therefore impacts would be permanent.	High	Temporary No Change	Temporary Neutral
				Permanent – The construction of the scheme and associated infrastructure has the potential to result in the permanent removal or truncation of early medieval archaeological remains.  To offset negative impacts, following the results of archaeological trench evaluation, if remains are present and it is not possible to retain them in situ, an appropriate archaeological level of recording would be undertaken in accordance with an agreed WSI.		Permanent Major Negative	Permanent Large Adverse
MM301	Medieval unknown archaeological remains	N/A	N/A	Temporary - There are no significant temporary effects predicted to occur during the construction phase. Any unknown archaeological remains would be permanently removed and therefore impacts would be permanent.	High	Temporary No Change	Temporary Neutral
				Permanent – The construction of the scheme and associated infrastructure has the potential to result in the permanent removal or truncation of medieval archaeological remains.  To offset negative impacts, following the results of archaeological trench evaluation, if remains are present and it is not possible to retain them in situ, an appropriate archaeological level of recording would be undertaken in accordance with an agreed WSI.		Permanent Major Negative	Permanent Large Adverse

## **Operation**

6.11.3 The likely significant effects on heritage assets during operation are reported in Table 6.5.

Table 6.5: Significant operational effects

Group (GR) number. MM number	Name	Designation	NHLE / HER no(s).	Description of impact	Value	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
GR05 MM26	Hazlegrove House Group	Grade II	1277545 1248865	<p>Operation would introduce traffic movement into the southern section of the park along the route of the scheme. This would negatively impact the setting of the asset.</p> <p>There is potential for an increase in traffic noise to be experienced at the asset during operation, as the proposed route of the A303 and associated junctions are brought closer to the asset. However, this would be reduced by the use of false cuttings and would be in the context of the existing A303 noise, reducing the impact on the setting of the asset.</p> <p>Initially traffic movement would be visible in the first few years of operation, however as landscaping matures traffic movements would be screened in views from the house. Important historic views from traffic along the A303 towards the house would be lost.</p> <p>During the first few years of operation the installation of lighting columns at the Hazlegrove Junction would result in an increase in light experienced in key views from the asset that contribute to the value of the asset. This would negatively impact the rural setting of the asset. However, as vegetation matures the lighting would be screened or filtered reducing its impact.</p>	Medium	Moderate Negative	Moderate Adverse
GR11 MM42; MM68; MM92	Hazlegrove House RPG Group	Grade II	1000422 11594 19736	<p>Operation would introduce traffic movement into the southern section of the park along the route of the scheme. This would result in an alien modern intrusion into the historic park.</p> <p>There is potential for an increase in traffic noise to be experienced at the asset during operation, as the proposed route of the A303 and associated junctions are brought</p>	Medium	Moderate Negative	Moderate Adverse

Group (GR) number. MM number	Name	Designation	NHLE / HER no(s).	Description of impact	Value	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
				<p>closer to the asset. However, this would be reduced by the use of false cuttings and would be in the context of the existing A303 noise, reducing the impact on the setting of the asset.</p> <p>Initially traffic movement would be visible, however as landscaping matures traffic movements would be screened in views from the RPG.</p> <p>During the first few years of operation the installation of lighting columns at the Hazlegrove Junction would result in an increase in light experienced in key views from the asset that contribute to the value of the asset. This would negatively impact the rural setting of the asset. However, as vegetation matures the lighting would be screened or filtered reducing its impact.</p>			

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## 6.12 Monitoring

6.12.1 Due to the potential for significant adverse effects to archaeological remains, the monitoring of any protection measures for heritage assets would be put in place during construction to ensure that they remain effective. This would include regular inspections of temporary fencing and an exclusion area around the Camel Hill Scheduled Monument (MM43) and the retained driveway earthworks in Hazlegrove House RPG (MM42), and the ROC radio receiver station at Camel Hill (MM74). The temporary northern and southern haul roads would also be subject to regular inspection, to ensure that remains are not exposed, and any which are exposed are correctly recorded and managed. Monitoring measures and protocols for managing any disturbance or removal of archaeological remains would be detailed within the CEMP, and are currently outlined in the **OEMP (document reference TR010036/APP/6.7)**.

## 6.13 Conclusions

6.13.1 The scheme has been designed to reduce effects on cultural heritage, and mitigation measures have been identified to further reduce effects on cultural heritage during both construction and operation. Around Hazlegrove House RPG where the most serious likely significant effects have been reported mitigation includes screening designed to reflect the character of the park, with false cuttings, woodland planting and reinstatement of parkland grazed grass land and specimen tree planting in an area which is currently arable farmland and detracts from the character of the park and garden. However, the scheme would still result in a permanent loss of approximately 14% of the RPG, resulting in a Moderate Adverse effect. Other mitigation includes landscape planting to screen views of the scheme, and noise barrier to screen operational noise. Permanent lighting has been minimised with it only being necessary at the Hazlegrove Junction. Here it would be screened and filtered once screening vegetation has matured.

6.13.2 The assessment, after mitigation, has reported 12 significant adverse effects for identified heritage assets. Significant adverse effects have been reported for Eyewell House (MM01), Hazlegrove House RPG and associated assets (GR11), Hazlegrove House and associated assets (GR05), Camel Hill Scheduled Monument (MM43), a milestone on the A303 (MM30), and Pepper Hill Cottage, Camel Hill (MM279). These would all occur during construction, with the exception of effects which would occur during both construction and operation for Hazlegrove House RPG (GR11) and associated assets and Hazlegrove House (GR05) and associated assets.

6.13.3 The assessment of effects to unknown archaeology presents the most likely worst case. Likely significant effects for unknown archaeological remains dating

from the Pre-Historic, Roman, Early Medieval, and Medieval Period have been identified. The archaeological potential of the study area has been determined through an evaluation of the available HER data and remote sensing survey. There is high archaeological potential within the scheme area and across the surrounding landscape for remains dating from the prehistoric to medieval period. The results of a geophysical survey and programme of trial trenching are awaited to further develop the mitigation strategy (see section 6.9 of this chapter), including the requirement for a WSI which would be prepared during the examination period. This approach has been agreed with heritage stakeholders including Historic England and South West Archaeological Trust who act as advisors to both Somerset County Council and South Somerset District Council (meeting minutes are contained within Appendix 4.9 of Volume 6.3).

- 6.13.4 The evidence provided in the ES supports the accordance statement provided in the ***Case for the Scheme (document reference TR010036/APP/7.1)***.