

A303 Sparkford to Ilchester Dualling Scheme TR010036

6.3 Environmental Statement

Appendix 6.1 Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment

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

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

Volume 6.0



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]

**6.3 Environmental Statement
Appendix 6.1 Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment**

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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview of the scheme

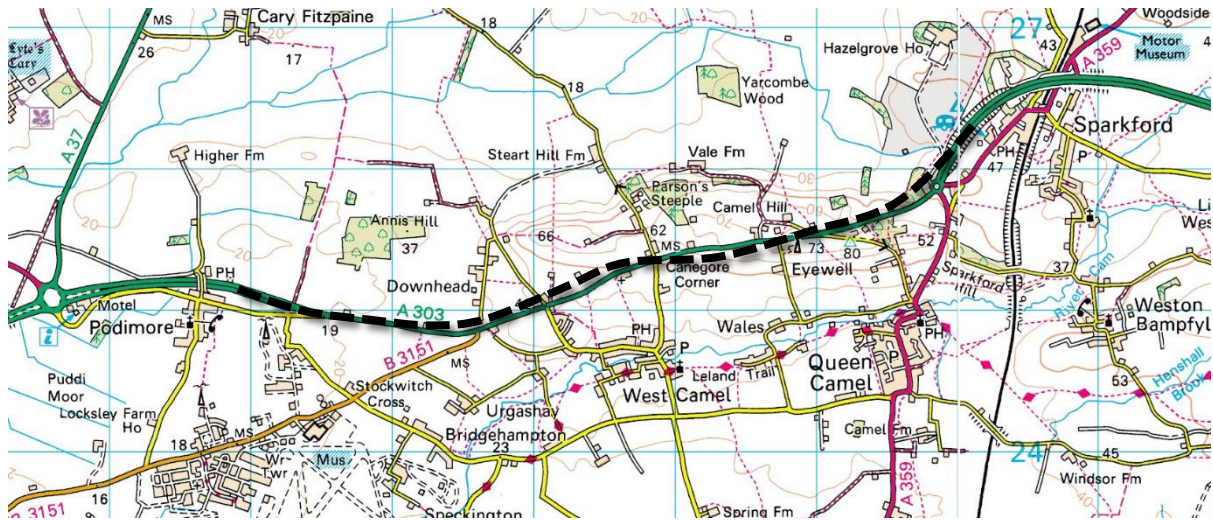
Existing corridor

- 1.1.1 The A303 forms part of Highways England's Strategic Road Network (SRN) and a strategic link between the south west and the rest of the south, south-east and London. The route comprises multiple road standards, including dual carriageway, single carriageway and single carriageway sections with overtaking lanes. Speed limits also vary between 40 miles per hour and 70 miles per hour, depending on the character of the road and its surroundings.

Existing road

- 1.1.2 The section of the A303 that is being upgraded as part of this scheme commences at the eastern limits of the existing dual carriageway, the Podimore Bypass. Travelling east, the corridor reaches the junction with the B3151 before bearing north east and rising upwards through Canegore Corner to reach the crest of Camel Hill at Eyewell. This section of the corridor is characterised by a single lane road, with double white lines negating overtaking and subject to a 50 miles per hour speed limit. There are several priority junctions along the route giving access to the settlements of Queen Camel and West Camel to the south and Downhead to the north, as well as several farm accesses and parking laybys.
- 1.1.3 From the crest of Camel Hill, the corridor descends to meet the roundabout at the western limit of the dual carriageway Sparkford Bypass (Hazlegrove Roundabout). This section comprises 2 lanes in the westbound direction, 1 lane in the eastbound direction and is also subject to a 50 miles per hour speed limit. Hazlegrove Roundabout forms a junction between the A303 and the A359 which runs south through Queen Camel and north-east through Sparkford. The roundabout also provides access to a service station, and to a school at Hazlegrove House.
- 1.1.1 The section of the A303 that is to be upgraded is almost 3.5 miles, or approximately 5.6 kilometres long.
- 1.1.4 The extents of the scheme are illustrated in Figure 1.1 below. Figure 2.1 of Volume 6.2 shows the proposed red line boundary for the scheme.

Figure 1.1: Scheme extents



Source: Mott MacDonald Sweco Joint Venture

Scheme proposals

- 1.1.2 The proposed scheme is to provide a continuous dual-carriageway linking the Podimore Bypass and the Sparkford Bypass. The scheme would involve the removal of at-grade junctions and direct accesses. The Hazlegrove Junction would be constructed to grade-separated standards and Downhead Junction and Camel Cross Junction would be constructed to compact grade-separated standards, as illustrated on Figure 2.3 General Arrangement Plans, contained in Volume 6.2.
- 1.1.5 A detailed description of the scheme is provided within Chapter 2 The Scheme of Volume 6.1.

1.2 Cultural heritage assessment undertaken to date

- 1.2.1 Mott MacDonald Sweco Joint Venture have previously prepared a Historic Environment Appraisal during options identification and option selection that summarised the potential impact of different route options associated with the scheme. The appraisals concluded that there is high potential for multi-period archaeological remains spanning the prehistoric to modern periods, but that the potential for encountering remains varies significantly throughout the scheme area.
- 1.2.2 An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Report has also been prepared and submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in November 2017 which detailed the scope of the cultural heritage assessment. This Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment (DBA) has been prepared to provide a detailed assessment of the heritage assets and sensitivities along the route, and explores the potential effects. It supports the findings of Chapter 6 Cultural Heritage, Volume 6.1.

2 Methodology

2.1 Assessment aims

- 2.1.1 This report has been produced to identify heritage assets and their heritage value¹, and archaeological potential within the scheme area. It also assesses the impact of the scheme on the value of both built heritage assets, and the known and potential archaeological deposits.
- 2.1.2 All assets have been assigned a unique identification number beginning with MM. This is for ease of identification and cross reference. Where groups of heritage assets have been compiled they are identified by a group (GR) number for similar reasons.

2.2 Study area

- 2.2.1 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, however further assets beyond 1 kilometre have also been considered and brought into the assessment where required. This is due to the scheme being prominently located in a historically and archaeologically sensitive landscape that contains several scheduled monuments which are landmarks in the wider area. This landmark status and views to and from the monuments across the landscape contribute to their setting. Therefore, in addition to assets within the 1 kilometre study area, certain significant heritage assets have been included in this assessment where the potential for an impact was identified.
- 2.2.2 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.

2.3 Baseline research

- 2.3.1 The following actions were undertaken to produce the baseline that will inform this assessment:
- An examination of local, regional and nation planning policies in relation to the historic environment
 - A search of the Somerset Historic Environment Record (HER) database for archaeological sites, archaeological find spots, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments, world heritage

¹ The definition of heritage value used throughout this chapter can be found in paragraph 2.7.6 of this chapter.

sites, archaeological priority areas, and event locations (archaeology) within the 1 kilometre study area.

- Use of the online National Heritage List for England
- An examination of local authority plans and documentation regarding conservation areas and archaeological priority areas.
- An examination of relevant published and unpublished archaeological and historic sources for example journals and historic records
- An examination of topographical and geological evidence
- An examination of the aerial survey transcription completed for this project
- A map regression exercise using historic maps to determine previous land use within the scheme area
- A site walkover survey of the scheme area and surrounding archaeological and historic assets that may be impacted by the scheme

2.4 Walkover survey

2.4.1 A series of site walkover surveys have been undertaken to determine whether any key views or settings of heritage assets have the potential to be impacted by the proposed scheme, and to allow for the potential identification of additional heritage assets not previously recorded in the HER. Walkovers took place on 6 December 2017, 12 and 13 February 2018, and 8 and 9 May 2018.

2.4.2 The walkover surveys encompassed the proposed route of the scheme, Hazlegrove House Registered Park and Garden, Queen Camel and West Camel Conservation Areas, and key listed buildings, scheduled monuments and non-designated assets, and have helped to inform the final heritage assessment for the scheme. Results of the walkover survey have been incorporated into the historic and archaeological baseline assessment.

2.5 Assumptions and limitations

2.5.1 The results of a programme of geophysical survey and trial trenching being undertaken as part of the mitigation strategy for the scheme are currently awaited and unavailable. The results of these archaeological investigations will be included in other environmental information to support the DCO, and will also inform design and construction strategy. An assessment of the potential for unknown archaeology has been undertaken. The conclusions of the ES are based on this assessment. This will also be updated for inclusion in other environmental information following the results of the geophysical survey and trial trenching. 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.

2.5.2 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.

- 2.5.3 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 they are used in this assessment they are given limited weight unless additional, more reliable evidence is found supporting their conclusions.
- 2.5.4 There are no conservation area appraisals for West Camel and Queen Camel Conservation Areas.
- 2.5.5 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 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

2.6 Consultation

- 2.6.1 Consultation with Historic England and South West Heritage Trust (SWHT) was undertaken during early stages of the scheme, as part of the key stakeholder engagement exercises. Subsequently, the following stakeholders were consulted during design development for the scheme, with a particular focus on the works due to take place within the Hazlegrove House Registered Park and Garden (RPG):
- 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^{2 3})
 - Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments

² Historic England (2018) *Park & Garden Registration FAQs* [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/registered-parks-and-gardens/pag-faqs/> (last accessed February 2018).

³ Gardens Trust (2018) *About us* [online] available at: <http://thegardenstrust.org/about-us/> (last accessed February 2018).

- Historic England Landscape Architect
- South West Heritage Trust (Archaeological Advisors to South Somerset District Council)

2.6.2 The stakeholders were provided with scheme information displayed at the non-statutory consultation via the public consultation website⁴, and were invited to a meeting on-site at the Hazlegrove House RPG on 15 March 2017.

2.6.3 In August 2017 email consultation was undertaken with Historic England and the south west heritage trust regarding the scope and specification of the geophysical archaeological surveys. The scope and specification was amended in line with comments from both parties and a final scope and specification was agreed.

2.6.4 Following the announcement of the preferred route in October 2017, an Environmental Technical Working Group (TWG) for the Hazlegrove RPG was undertaken on Thursday 7 December 2017, to discuss the design development of the scheme and potential mitigation. The meeting was attended by the following heritage stakeholders:

- Somerset County Council
- South Somerset District Council (Landscape Architect)
- South Somerset District Council (Conservation Officer)
- National Trust
- Historic England
- Somerset Gardens Trust and seconding for The Gardens Trust
- South West Heritage Trust

2.6.5 It was agreed that in order to further discuss mitigation for the heritage impacts on the RPG, further research should be undertaken into the historic parkland to better the general understanding of its value and historic development. As a result of these discussions it was agreed that a Statement of Significance (Appendix 6.2 Statement of Significance, Volume 6.3) for the RPG would be prepared and provided to the stakeholders for comment.

2.6.6 Impacts to the scheduled monuments were also discussed during the environmental TWG, with concerns being raised over the potential requirement for land take from the Romano-British roadside settlement scheduled monument. These discussions resulted in mitigation measures to be incorporated as part of the design, discussed in section 6.1, for the scheduled monument.

2.6.7 Due to extent of the study area and the requirement for a proportionate assessment in national planning policy, the production of a list of heritage

⁴ Highways England (2018) *A303 Sparkford to Ilchester: Overview* [online] available at: <https://highwaysengland.citizenspace.com/he/a303-sparkford-to-ilchester/> (last accessed February 2018).

assets within the study area that contained groupings of assets was suggested by the consultees. It was suggested that a scoping exercise was undertaken for the list of heritage assets, to determine those assets which would require detailed assessment as part of the Environmental Statement (ES), for circulation to the stakeholders for agreement.

2.6.8 Heritage stakeholders were invited to a second TWG on Tuesday 13 February 2018, to discuss further design development of the scheme, potential mitigation, the results of the Statement of Significance for Hazlegrove House RPG and the list of heritage assets and scoping exercise. The meeting was attended by the following heritage stakeholders:

- Historic England (Landscape Architect)
- South Somerset District Council (Landscape Architect)
- South Somerset District Council (Conservation Officer)
- Somerset Gardens Trust and seconding for The Gardens Trust
- South West Heritage Trust

2.6.9 Further discussion of the impact of the scheme on Hazlegrove House RPG was undertaken. The results of the discussions and consultation with key stakeholders has been included in the in-design mitigation, and discussed in section 6.1.

2.6.10 The list of heritage assets and scoping exercise undertaken by Mott MacDonald Sweco Joint Venture was discussed with South West Heritage Trust and South Somerset District Council. Comments regarding groupings and scoping were discussed, and the document was amended and recirculated to the stakeholders in the following weeks. Further amendments to the document were made following comments from Historic England. A list of all heritage assets can be found in appendix A. The final list of scoped assets for detailed assessment in the ES can be found in appendix B.

2.6.11 Ideas and potential options for the Highways England's Environmental Designated Fund were also discussed at the TWG.

2.6.12 A third TWG was held on Tuesday 8 May 2018. Here the environmental masterplan (Figure 2.8, Volume 6.2) was presented including landscape design and mitigation around Hazlegrove House RPG. The following stakeholders attended the meeting:

- South Somerset District Council (Conservation Officer)
- Somerset Gardens Trust and seconding for The Gardens Trust
- South West Heritage Trust
- National Trust

2.6.13 Discussion focused around the mitigation at Hazlegrove, including the potential for increasing the height of embankments to screen lorry movements from the

RPG. The route of the realigned public right of way (PRoW) was also discussed, with stakeholders requesting this was amended to follow desire lines. Stakeholders were broadly happy with the environment master plan.

- 2.6.14 The trenching specifications and programme for trenching was also discussed with the South West Heritage Trust, who confirmed that were comfortable with the trenching proposals. South West Heritage Trust also reiterated that they were content for the trench evaluation to take place after DCO submission and for results and additions to the ES assessment to be submitted as other environmental information during the DCO process.
- 2.6.15 Meeting minutes associated with the Environmental TWGs are contained in Appendix 4.9, Volume 6.3.
- 2.6.16 A conference call was held with the Inspector of Monuments for the South West at Historic England on 22 May 2018. The trench specification, submission of results as other environmental information during the DCO process, which was agreed, the relocation of the northern haul road, and the statement of common ground were discussed.

2.7 Assessment methodology

- 2.7.1 The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) 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.
- 2.7.2 Both temporary and permanent construction and operational effects on heritage assets, have been considered in this assessment. Temporary effects could arise from construction-related activities, whereas permanent effects can be either physical effects on the integrity of the asset or effects on their setting.

Scoping

- 2.7.3 An EIA Scoping Report has been prepared for the scheme and was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in November 2017. Further information is contained within Chapter 4 Environmental Assessment Methodology, Volume 6.1. For Cultural Heritage the EIA Scoping Report noted that due to the sensitivity of the historic landscape, both in built heritage and archaeological terms, all heritage assets within a 1 kilometre study area would be assessed. Feedback from stakeholders, in the form of the Scoping Opinion (contained in Appendix 4.2, Volume 6.3) included a request that assets outside of the study area, which had the potential to be impacted due to their extended setting and

key historic views, should be included. This has been taken into account in this DBA and the assessment of effects with 3 assets, Glastonbury Tor, Cadbury Castle, and St Michaels Hill all included in the assessment.

- 2.7.4 As discussed in section 2.6, to enable a proportionate assessment in line with national planning policy (NPPF paragraph 128 and NPSNN paragraph 5.127) a high-level scoping exercise was carried out as part of the EIA process. This was due to the extent of the scheme and number of heritage assets within the study area. This enabled heritage assets which were clearly not going to be impacted by the scheme due to the nature of their heritage value to be excluded from detailed assessment. It also allowed related heritage assets to be grouped by proximity and / or historic relationships so that they would be subject to a single assessment. The principle of this approach was agreed with stakeholders at the environmental TWG meeting on 7 December 2017 (meeting minutes are contained within Appendix 4.9, Volume 6.3). A draft list was then prepared and circulated to stakeholders for agreement. This agreed list has informed the detailed assessment. The scoped list can be found in appendix B. This details all the assets in the study area, where they have been grouped, and the reason why they have been included or not included in the detailed assessment.

Assessment of value / sensitivity

- 2.7.5 The value / sensitivity of heritage assets has been based on the criteria outlined in Table 2.1. The assessment of value / sensitivity derives from a combination of designated status and professional judgement. 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*, have been considered as part of this assessment.
- 2.7.6 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 will use 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.
- 2.7.7 The assessment has also considered 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 2.1: 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

Assessment of magnitude of impact

2.7.8 The degree of impact on the heritage asset from the scheme has been assessed based on the criteria outlined in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Criteria for assessing magnitude of impact

Magnitude	Criteria
Major negative	Total loss or fundamental alteration to a 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 assets 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 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

Assessment of significance of effect

2.7.9 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 2.3. 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 2.3: Criteria for assessing significance of effect

Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact					
		No Change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
	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

3 Relevant planning policy

3.1 Overarching legislation

3.1.1 The overarching legislation and policy relating to the historic environment in Britain and relevant to the proposed scheme are:

- The *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* concerning the designation and protection of scheduled monuments and specific archaeological areas identified within the Act. The Act requires that works within scheduled monuments require consent from the Secretary of State for Digital, Media, Culture and Sport. Works within archaeological areas require that a 6-week operations notice is submitted to the planning authority prior to the commencement of work.
- The *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* gives statutory protection to listed buildings and conservation areas and their settings. Listed buildings are protected against unauthorised demolition, alteration and extension; consent is required for works that may affect the buildings or their settings.

3.2 National legislation and policy

National Policy Statement for National Networks

- 3.2.1 The *National Policy Statement for National Networks*⁵ (NPSNN) sets out guidance concerning infrastructure projects. Of relevance 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 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.
- 3.2.2 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*".

⁵ 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/387223/npsnn-web.pdf (last accessed April 2018).

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

- 3.2.4 National planning policy is set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF)⁶, that was published on 27 March 2012 and replaced all previous national planning policy documents.
- 3.2.5 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. These set out the local planning authority’s responsibilities when deal 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. Although this scheme would not be subject to the local authority planning process, these policies represent best practice when dealing with the cultural heritage resource.
- 3.2.6 The NPPF introduced the term ‘harm’ into national planning policy regarding the historic environment. The term ‘harm’ is also used in the NPSNN. Harm is now the policy test against which the impact of development on heritage assets is judged. Paragraph 132 of the NPPF states that *‘significance can be harmed or lost through the alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting’*.
- 3.2.7 The policy framework goes on to state that *‘where proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss’*.
- 3.2.8 The level of impact on an asset which could constitute substantial harm is set out in the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (2014) which states that *‘in general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases... is the degree of harm to the asset’s significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed’*. It goes on to say that *‘while the impact of total destruction is obvious, partial destruction is likely to have a considerable impact but, depending on the circumstances, it may still be less*

⁶ 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/60772/116950.pdf (last accessed April 018).

than substantial harm or conceivably not harmful at all... However even minor works have the potential to cause substantial harm'.

- 3.2.9 It should be noted that less than substantial harm can still be significant, and any harm would be taken into consideration when assessing whether the scheme should be allowed. The NPPF states: *'where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of the designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use'.*

3.3 Local planning policy

South Somerset District Council Local Plan 2006-2028

- 3.3.1 South Somerset District Council's *Local Plan*⁷ contains the following policy which is relevant to cultural heritage: *"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."*

3.4 Guidance

- 3.4.1 The following guidance has been used to inform this assessment;

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standards and Guidance for desk based assessment*⁸
- *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance*⁹

⁷ South Somerset District Council (2015) *South Somerset Local Plan* [online] available from https://www.southsomerset.gov.uk/media/707200/south_somerset_local_plan_2006-2028_adoption_version_march_2015.pdf (last accessed April 2018)

⁸ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014, updated 2017) *Standard and guidance for desk-based assessment* [online] available at: <https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa> (last accessed June 2018)

⁹ Historic England (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 June 2018)

- *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking*¹⁰
- *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*¹¹

¹⁰ Historic England (2015) *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment* [online] available at: <https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2.pdf/> (last accessed June 2018)

¹¹ Historic England (2017) *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets 2nd ed.* [online] <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/> (last accessed June 2018)

4 Baseline conditions

- 4.1.1 A gazetteer of all heritage assets in the study area can be found in appendix A. Drawings showing the location of heritage assets in relation to the scheme can be found in appendix C, and drawings showing the results of the Archaeological Aerial Survey with associated transcription table can be found in appendix D.

4.2 Geology and topography

- 4.2.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS)¹² shows the underlying bedrock across the majority of the scheme area to be undifferentiated mudstones: Langport Member, Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation. These formed between approximately 183 to 204 million years ago in the Jurassic and Triassic Periods in a local environment of shallow lime-mud seas.
- 4.2.2 In the eastern half of the scheme a band of undifferentiated Westbury Formation and Cotham Member Mudstone and Limestone interrupts the dominant underlying bedrock. These formed approximately 200 to 204 million years ago in the Triassic Period in a local environment of shallow seas. This band of bedrock runs east to west along the south of the current A303 before crossing it to the north of West Camel.
- 4.2.3 Superficial deposits are only recorded by the BGS at the far east of the scheme in the northern half of Hazlegrove House Registered Park and Garden (RPG). Here, undifferentiated River Terrace Deposits of sand and gravel formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period form the superficial geology.
- 4.2.4 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. The former is lime-rich loamy and clayey soil and the latter being slightly acidic loamy¹³. Both soil types drain poorly and may be subject to erosion under arable cultivation.

4.3 Map regression

- 4.3.1 Table 4.1 contains the results of the historic map regression exercise undertaken for this DBA.

¹² British Geological Society (BGS) (2016) *Geology of Britain viewer*. [online] available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (last accessed April 2018).

¹³ Soilscales (2016). *Soilscales map*. [online] available at: <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/#>. (last accessed April 2018).

Table 4.1: A table containing the map regression exercise for the study area along the route of the scheme

Map title	Archive reference	Map date	Description
'demeasnes of East Camel inclosed'	DD\MI/20/5	1573	This map is described in detail in HE551507-MMSJV-HER-000-RP-LH-0012 (Appendix C). The scheme would not extend into the area depicted within this map, however part of the proposed haul road will run parallel to the former Park Pale, which appears as a possible track.
Copy of Map of Podimore by William White, depicting houses, orchards, rhines, bridleways and footpaths. Some plots include names of land owners.	A\BMH/1	1777	This map shows the westernmost area of the scheme, to the north-east of Podimore. The main focus of settlement is within the village of Podimore where the road through the village is lined with structures and orchards. The landscape is rural agricultural on both the northern and southern sides of the road. A small roadside structure is depicted on the southern side of the road; its former land parcel boundary remains on the modern mapping but the structure is no longer extant.
Queen Camel	DD\SAS/C2 12/10/1	1795	<p>This map shows the parish of Queen Camel in detail, close to the western end of the scheme. Field names give an indication of historic land use: 'Quarry Field' is shown on the northern side of the road, to the west of the current Camel Hill Farm. There is no indication of the extent of the quarry within the land parcel. The land within which the Romano-British settlement, scheduled monument, is sited, is shown as 'Hither Plain' with 'Farther Plain' on its western edge. These names presumably relate to their location to Camel Hill Farm, or 'Great Pile' as it is named on this map.</p> <p>The point at which Camel Hill is annotated, the road takes a right-angled turn to the south, with a narrow track continuing the line of the road over the hill and towards a fork to either Wincanton to the east or Queen Camel to the south, the latter appears to follow the course of the modern Gason Lane.</p> <p>The land to the north of the A303, is identified as 'Ashfurland'. Further to the north are situated 'Pepper Hill' and 'Bangers' adjacent to a land parcel associated with the parkland - 'Park Steps'. The Proposed Scheme then runs through land identified as Coages Park and the estate of Hazlegrove Hall.</p>
Queen Camel	DD\MI/C/18 6	1827	This map is very similar to the earlier map of Queen Camel. Very little change is shown though Great Pile is now renamed as Camel Hill Farm. A small square enclosure or building is depicted on the eastern side of the access track to Camel Hill Farm, to the north of the scheme.
Map of West Camel	DD\BT/13/7	Not dated assumed 19 th century	This map shows the study area in some detail. The field layout to the north of the modern A303, to the south-west of Downhead, remains largely the same. There are number of orchards to the north of the scheme. The remainder of the land within the footprint of the scheme at the Downhead Junction link and Steart Hill link, appears to comprise large fields though no land use description is provided. The surrounding road layout remains the same.

Map title	Archive reference	Map date	Description
No title	DD/WY/C3 06/SOM/12	1830	No change shown
Tithe maps	https://www.somersetheritage.org.uk/#	Mid-19 th century	<p>The scheme runs through Queen Camel (this Tithe map was unavailable for viewing; the altered early 20th century map being available online and based upon OS mapping which is discussed below) at its easternmost end, through West Camel, extending slightly into the very northernmost part of Yeovilton and finishing in Podimore at its western end.</p> <p>The parish of West Camel, within the footprint of the scheme, comprised a mixture of arable and pasture. The field names give an indication of former land use, or hint at land use not shown through illustration, and environmental conditions such as one orchard, several areas identified as marsh, and 'lime kiln height' close to an area identified as quarry in the 1795 map.</p> <p>The scheme extends very slightly to the south of the current road, into the parish of Yeovilton and into a field of probable pasture identified on the Yeovilton Tithe Map. The scheme would end to the east of Podimore. No change is shown on this map but the land to the north of the road is arable farmland with two very small orchards either side of the road.</p>
First Edition Ordnance Survey	Somerset LXXIV.7	1885	This map shows the eastern part of the scheme in detail. The land to the north of the road, now the A303, is lined on its northern side by belts of trees screening Hazlegrove House and Park RPG from the road. There is little change along the remainder of the scheme, though a quarry is now shown to the south-west of Camel Hill Farm, on the northern side of the road from Ilchester (now the A303). The railway is now shown to the east of the scheme.
First Edition Ordnance Survey	Somerset LXXIV.6	1885	Two small quarries are shown in the land to the north of the road, situated within an agricultural landscape. A collection of 4 buildings, possibly associated with 1 of the quarries, is shown on the northern side of the road.
First Edition Ordnance Survey	Somerset LXXIV.10	1885	Very little change is presented within this map. Many of the fields are lined with trees as is the road in many sections.
First Edition Ordnance Survey	Somerset LXXIV.9	1885	An orchard is identified on the northern side of the road, to the east of Podimore; the scheme would run through this area. The small building on the southern side of the road is no longer shown, nor are the 2 small orchards situated either side of the road at this location.
Second Edition Ordnance Survey	Somerset LXXIV.7	1901	The quarry has fallen out of use. Only the southern edge of the excavation area is shown, possibly indicating that it had been backfilled.
Second Edition Ordnance Survey	Somerset LXXIV.6	1901	The 2 quarries appear to be disused.
Second Edition Ordnance Survey	Somerset LXXIV.10	1901	A small building is shown to the south of the road, just west of Canegore Corner.
Second Edition	Somerset LXXIV.9	1901	No change.

Map title	Archive reference	Map date	Description
Ordnance Survey			
OS Plan	Not applicable	1962	Very little change. The road is now identified as the A303. The area to the south of the A303, east of Camel Hill Farm, is shown as a large quarry. A number of farm buildings are now shown to the south-west of Camel Hill Farm. A small plot of land with a building and possible excavated area (possible quarry) are situated to the south of the A303, south of Camel Hill Farm. A series of buildings, including a post office and church are now shown to the west of Canegore Corner, south of the A303.
OS Plan	Not applicable	1975	A garage and another building are shown in the eastern area of the scheme – the Sparkford Services. The A303 appears to have been widened or maintained and a filling station is shown to the south of the A303, north of the disused quarry, south-east of Camel Hill. The church and associated buildings are shown in detail to the south-west of Canegore Corner. A garage is now shown on the southern side of the A303, at Camel Cross.
OS Plan	Not applicable	1982-1984	The quarry to the south of the A303, south-east of Camel Hill Farm is now shown as disused and a sewage works is depicted opposite the farm, on the southern side of the A303. Further alteration to the farm buildings at Camel Hill Farm has taken place, with one large barn and one perpendicular smaller structure situated to the north of the A303. The collection of buildings to the south-west of Canegore Corner has been reduced to 3, including the church, though the post office is no longer identified. The road has been realigned to the north of Podimore, west of the western end of the scheme.
OS Plan	Not applicable	1982-1991	The roundabout at Sparkford is now shown along with the associated road alignment alterations.

4.4 Site walkover

- 4.4.1 An initial site walkover was conducted on 22 February 2017, followed by further walkovers on 6 and 7 November 2017, 13 February 2018, and 8 and 9 May 2018. These walkovers were undertaken to ground truth above ground features identified through the LiDAR and aerial survey, and to understand the setting of the key heritage assets along the route including the scheduled monuments, conservation areas, Hazlegrove House RPG, listed buildings and non-designated heritage assets. The findings of the site walkovers have been incorporated into the baseline assessment.

4.5 Scheduled monuments

- 4.5.1 Scheduled monuments are a selection of nationally important archaeological sites that have been carefully chosen based on certain characteristics, including their date, rarity, value, condition, and fragility¹⁴. Permitted change to scheduled

¹⁴ Historic England (2017) *Scheduled Monuments* [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/scheduled-monuments/> (last accessed April 2018)

monuments is limited, as it is presumed that they will be preserved in their current state for future generations.

4.5.2 Three scheduled monuments have been identified in the wider landscape, outside of the main study area, as having potential intervisibility and connecting views with the scheme. These are:

- St Michael's Church, monastic remains, and other settlement remains on Glastonbury Tor (hereafter referred to as Glastonbury Tor) (MM295)
- Large multivallate hillfort and associated earthworks at South Cadbury (hereafter referred to as Cadbury Castle) (MM296)
- Montacute Castle: a motte and bailey castle on St Michael's Hill (hereafter referred to as St Michael's Hill) (MM297)

4.5.3 The 2 scheduled monuments within the main study area and in close proximity to the scheme are:

- Romano-British settlement immediately south-west of Camel Hill Farm (MM43)
- Medieval settlement remains 100 metres and 250 metres north of Downhead Manor Farm (MM44)

Camel Hill Scheduled Monument (MM043)

4.5.4 This monument is a Romano-British roadside settlement that formed alongside the Roman road between Andover and Ilchester, approximately 15 metres north of the scheme. Roadside settlements had a key role in connecting Roman towns and cities, by providing overnight accommodation and facilities for resting and changing horses or pack animals¹⁵. This roadside settlement lay on the Roman road between Andover and Ilchester (Roman Lendiniae), and for trade would have relied on the main settlement of Ilchester, 7 kilometres to the north east.

4.5.5 The monument was first identified by geophysical survey which led to subsequent archaeological evaluation via partial excavation by Wessex Archaeology in 1993 (MM078). The excavation revealed the foundations for several Roman-style buildings, interpreted by archaeologists to be the dwarf footings for timber-framed structures, and a cremation burial. The features and artefacts suggest a late 2nd to 4th century AD date and a settlement area of at least 130m in length.

4.5.6 Additionally, pottery evidence uncovered during this evaluation suggests a brief period of earlier Iron Age (7th-6th century BC) occupation. Camel Hill forms a desirable location in the landscape for early occupation, due to its commanding

¹⁵ Historic England (2003) *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).

location in the landscape with extensive views in all directions, including to the west across the Somerset Levels. It is suggested that the settlement was orientated to face Lamyatt Beacon, the site of a Roman Shrine, with views north east towards the Beacon making a particular contribution to the setting of the monument.

- 4.5.7 Following the evaluation on the north side of the A303, a series of trenches were excavated on the south side in 1993 to assess the extent of the settlement. However, the area had been subject to quarrying and no Roman features were identified. Although, a ditch containing similar Iron Age material to that found during the evaluation on the north side was recovered.
- 4.5.8 A programme of geophysical surveying was undertaken in 2003, ahead of a previous A303 improvement scheme, to the east of the scheduled monument and south of the A303 (MM45). The results identified linear responses and pit type anomalies, that largely appeared poorly defined and isolated in nature. However, the features were clustered more densely in the area immediately south of the designated settlement, suggesting potential deposits associated with settlement activity.
- 4.5.9 Approximately 170 metres west of the scheduled monument, a programme of geophysical survey and 12 evaluation trial trenches was undertaken between 2010-2011 (MM63). The geophysical survey yielded evidence of some linear features and pit-like anomalies of potential archaeological interest. The subsequent archaeological evaluation uncovered only one feature correlating to the geophysical survey results, however was undatable due to a lack of finds and therefore cannot be related to the scheduled monument. The other features appeared to relate to earlier quarrying activity and higher areas of bedrock.
- 4.5.10 The scheduled monument boundary encompasses the recorded extent of the settlement. However, despite previous investigations, including geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation, aiming to determine the scope of the settlement, the full extent remains unknown¹⁶. Therefore, there is potential for associated archaeological remains to extend beyond the marked boundary.

Medieval settlement remains 100m and 250m north of Downhead Manor Farm (MM044)

- 4.5.11 This monument encompasses the shrunken remains of Downhead medieval settlement, approximately 240 metres north of the scheme, and is considered a good example of this class of monument¹⁷. The shrunken medieval village can

¹⁶ Historic England (2003) *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).

¹⁷ Historic England (2003) *Medieval settlement remains 100, and 250m north of Downhead Manor Farm*. [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1021260> (last accessed April 2018).

be seen through surviving earthworks and large areas remain undisturbed by later occupation or cultivation and will contain deposits and evidence of archaeological and environmental interest.

- 4.5.12 Downhead village has been occupied continuously since at least the mid-11th century, and the history of the village and land ownership has been well documented since its pre-Domesday origins¹⁸. However, occupation of the settlement has considerably declined, leaving only the occupied farmstead of Downhead Manor Farm and a few cottages to the south.
- 4.5.13 The earthwork remains represent the shrinkage of the village, and are located in 2 fields that lay either side of a modern single-track road that splits the monument. The area to the north forms the major area of scheduling and indicate former houses, including a possible manor house with outbuildings and paddocks. Across the schedule site, other features include holloways, an L-shaped fishpond (still water filled), raised dwellings and a small field or paddock.
- 4.5.14 The history of the settlement can be traced to before the Norman Conquest, when it formed part of the estate of Muchelney Abbey, before later passing into private ownership by the 13th century. The land was largely used for arable farming until at least the 15th century, and documentary evidence suggests that parts of the village and manor were abandoned prior to 1791¹⁹.

4.6 Listed buildings

- 4.6.1 There are a total of 92 listed buildings within the 1 kilometre study area. Of these, 3 are grade I listed, 7 are grade II* and 82 are grade II.
- 4.6.2 Twenty-eight listed buildings lie within the Queen Camel Conservation Area (which additionally contains a further 8 grade II listed buildings that lie outside of the study area) and 12 within the West Camel Conservation Area. These listed buildings have been grouped into their respective conservation areas for this assessment, as they are suitably linked to each other in date and style and are considered an appropriate distance from the scheme to be similarly impacted. The conservation areas are further discussed in section 4.6.
- 4.6.3 Additionally, several other listed buildings and structures have been grouped for the purpose of this assessment, either due to their proximity or historic

¹⁸ Historic England (2003) *Medieval settlement remains 100, and 250m north of Downhead Manor Farm*. [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1021260> (last accessed April 2018).

¹⁹ Historic England (2003) *Medieval settlement remains 100, and 250m north of Downhead Manor Farm* <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1021260>. (last accessed April 2018)

relationship to each other, or where the impact of the scheme would be the same.

- 4.6.4 The listed buildings and structures within the study area will be assessed to determine the impact of the proposed scheme, including both direct and indirect physical impacts and setting impacts. The settings of heritage assets will be taken into account where there is a visual link to or historic relationship with the scheme. The following have been deemed key listed buildings and structures within the study area, due to their proximity to the scheme (within a 250 metre buffer) or the high potential for their setting to be impacted.

Grade II* Triumphal Arch Gateway to Hazlegrove House (MM27)

- 4.6.5 The late 17th century grade II* listed Triumphal Arch gateway to Hazlegrove House (MM27) lies approximately 120m to the south-east of the eastern end of the proposed scheme at Sparkford. The gateway lies on the most south-easterly border of Hazlegrove House RPG, which is separated by the Sparkford bypass section of the A303 that was constructed in the 1990s.
- 4.6.6 The gateway was installed as the main entrance gateway in the late 19th century by Hervey George Mildmay²⁰. The gateway was acquired from Low Ham Manor, near Somerton, of which the mammoth 17th century estate was never finished. The gateway itself is formed of a single archway, constructed of local grey lias ashlar with Ham stone dressings, and finished with wrought iron gates from the 20th century. It has a moulded plinth, impost courses, corner pilasters and a low plain parapet, along with Ionic capitals flanking the archway, all contributing to the value of the heritage asset.

Grade II Eyewell House (MM1)

- 4.6.7 Eyewell House, the outbuildings attached to the north of the house and the boundary wall and gateway to the east, have been grouped (MM1) for the purposes of this assessment. All of these structures are grade II listed and lie between 30-40m from the scheme at the location of Traits Lane Link: a new underbridge joining Traits Lane on the south side of the A303 with a road named Camel Hill on the north side. There is also a construction compound proposed approximately 35m north of the asset.
- 4.6.8 Eyewell House was constructed between 1924-1925 by Sir E. Guy Dawber for Major G. C. S. Hodgson, and in 1927 the property was held by the Ministry of Defence²¹. 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

²⁰ Historic England (1961) *Triumphal Arch Gateway to Hazlegrove House* [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1272919> (last accessed June 2018)

²¹ Historic England (1982) *Eyewell House* [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1039625> (last accessed June 2018)

outbuildings to the north of Eyewell House²² and the east boundary wall and gateway²³ were all constructed contemporarily with the main house in a matching style, and form an essential part of the setting of the house. 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 4.1), with the house set against a background of trees and farmland contribute to the value of heritage asset.

Figure 4.1: Eyewell House in views from the south looking north.



Grade II Milestone (MM30)

- 4.6.9 The Milestone on the A303 at NGR ST57892538 (MM30) lies within the red line boundary. This milestone²⁴ dates to the early 19th century and is constructed of Ham stone and has a cast iron plaque that reads “Castle Cary 6 ½, Ilchester 4” (see Figure 4.2). Its heritage value is intrinsically linked with the A303, as its historic function was as a way marker on the road. Therefore, the A303 forms its setting.

²² Historic England (1986) *Range of outbuildings attached to the north wall of Eyewell House* [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1258875> (last accessed June 2018)

²³ Historic England (1986) *East boundary wall and gateway about 15m East of Eyewell House* [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1258884> (last accessed August 2017)

²⁴ Historic England (1984) *Milestone on A303 at NGR57892538* [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1345996> (last accessed April 2018)

Figure 4.2: Grade II listed milestone



Glebe Farm and adjacent buildings

4.6.10 The assets include the grade II listed early 19th century farmhouse²⁵, and associated boundary wall²⁶. The rural and agricultural setting of the assets contribute to the value of the heritage assets, with views across the surrounding fields from the property. Access to the assets is via a quiet lane that does not have direct access to the A303 to the south.

4.7 Conservation areas

4.7.1 There are 2 conservation areas within the 1 kilometre study area:

- Queen Camel Conservation Area
- West Camel Conservation Area

Queen Camel Conservation Area

4.7.2 Queen Camel is a linear settlement with buildings focused along the High Street. It sits over 800 metres from the A303, around 5 metres lower in the landscape. Development in the conservation area is characterised by domestic

²⁵ Historic England (1984) *Glebe Farm House* [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1056773> (last accessed June 2018)

²⁶ Historic England (1984) *East boundary wall, Glebe Farm House* [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1056774> (last accessed June 2018)

2 storey properties constructed of local limestone with red pantiled roofs. Development fronting the High Street is relatively dense, with most properties fronting the road. Many properties sit back from the edge of the pavement, or with limited space between the road and the property. This gives the conservation area an enclosed, inward looking feel, with no significant views to the rural landscape beyond, including towards the A303. The church forms a key focal point at the northern end of the conservation area (see Figure 2.3), however, despite its tower, it is not readily apparent in long views due to the topography of the area and screening provided by trees.

Figure 2.3: View of the Church, Queen Camel



West Camel Conservation Area

4.7.3 West Camel Conservation Area is a nucleated settlement focused around the junction of Back Street and Parsonage Road. It sits over 600 metres from the A303, and around 20 metres lower in the landscape. Development in the area is characterised by domestic 2 storey properties in local limestone with red pantiled roofs. In contrast with Queen Camel, West Camel has larger properties set back within their own land, giving the village a more open and green feel. High hedges and development restrict views, although there are glimpses to the rural area beyond. These views tend to be secondary to those within the village. The topography and planting means that views towards the A303 are limited and do not significantly contribute to the value of the conservation area. The church feels somewhat divorced from the rest of the village, sitting on the

eastern extent of the village. It does not appear in significant views in the village, and has a limited impact on wider views of the area due to the topography and screening from trees.

4.8 Registered Parks and Gardens

Hazlegrove House RPG

- 4.8.1 Hazlegrove House RPG (MM42)²⁷ was first included on the Register of Park and Gardens of Special Historic Interest at grade II on 1 June 1984. However, the listing was most recently amended on 14 November 2014. The park lies at the eastern end of the scheme on the northern side of the A303, and adjoins agricultural land to the north, east and west. The park and garden contains several separately listed structures, including the grade II listed Hazlegrove House²⁸, Gateway and wing walls²⁹, and grade II* listed Triumphal arch gateway³⁰, as well as archaeological remains, veteran trees and historic landscape features, which all form part of this historic landscape.
- 4.8.2 The scheme would run through the southern portion of the asset. Due to the considerable works required within the asset due to 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.

4.9 Non-designated historic buildings

- 4.9.1 A number of non-designated heritage assets have been identified along the route of the scheme. These have been identified due to their historic value and the potential for this value to be impacted by the scheme. The following assets were identified:

- Bakery West Camel and adjacent Methodist Church (MM273)
- House to the south of Glebe Farm (MM274)
- The Spinney (MM275)
- Appletree Cottage (MM276)
- Camel Hill Cottage (MM277)
- Camel Hill Farm (MM278)
- Pepper Hill Cottage (MM279)

²⁷ Historic England (1984) *Hazlegrove House registered park and garden* [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000422> (last accessed April 2018)

²⁸ Historic England (1961) *Hazlegrove House* [online] <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1277545> (last accessed June 2018)

²⁹ Historic England (1961) *Gateway and wing walls 400m south of Hazlegrove House* [online] <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1248865> (last accessed June 2018)

³⁰ Historic England (1961) *Triumphal Arch Gateway to Hazlegrove House* [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1272919> (last accessed June 2018)

Bakery West Camel and adjacent Methodist Church (MM273)

4.9.2 The Bakery West Camel (Figure 4.5) and the Methodist Church form a small group of buildings that lie along the south side of the existing A303 to the north of West Camel, formerly a small country road. The bakery building was constructed in 1903³¹ and has been used as a bakery, producing bespoke and traditional products, since 1912³². The Methodist Church was constructed in 1908³³ and has remained in use as a church until very recently, although the building was altered in 1998. The historic use of the assets as a roadside bakery and church, potentially set up to serve travellers as well as the local community, contributes to the value of the asset. The assets are immediately accessible from the A303, and are considered as having a roadside setting which contributes to the historic value of the buildings. The loaves of bread left on the table outside are a local landmark. However, views from the south of the properties overlook the wider rural and agricultural landscape that also contribute to the setting and value of the assets.

Figure 4.5: Bakery at West Camel with the loaves of bread advertising its wares



Area of High Archaeological Potential (MM270)

4.9.3 The South Somerset District Council has highlighted an Area of High Archaeological Potential which covers approximately 1.4km². It lies to the south

³¹ BBC (2018) *Domesday Reloaded: 1986 The Bakery at West Camel* [online] available at: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/domesday/dblock/GB-356000-123000/page/8> (last accessed April 2018).

³² Bakery West Camel Ltd (2015) *Bakery West Camel: About* [online] available at: <http://www.thebakery303.co.uk/about.html> (last accessed April 2018).

³³ Somerset Mendips Circuit (2018) *West Camel* [online] available at: http://www.somersetmethodists.org/somerset_mendip_circuit_044.htm (last accessed April 2018)

of the western third of the scheme³⁴ and encompasses the northern part of Royal Navy Air Station (RNAS) Yeovilton, from which it extends eastwards to Urgashay, westwards to Podimore, and northwards to the A303. No supporting documentation providing information regarding the designation of the Area of High Archaeological Potential is available on the South Somerset District Council website, however the HER data, and former aerial survey evaluation complete for this scheme, details numerous archaeological investigations that have been undertaken within this area.

- 4.9.4 The Area of Archaeological Potential includes an area of Iron Age settlement (MM141) in Podimore, at the most western end of the scheme and Area of High Archaeological Potential, identified via cropmarks indicating an enclosure ditch and accompanying ditch features. Podimore is also identified as a shrunken medieval village (MM135) that has a north to south linear form, evidence for which lies in the surrounding earthworks. Within the boundaries of the shrunken village, immediately south of the A303, a watching brief (MM136) was undertaken in 1995 of topsoil stripping. This work uncovered earthworks and artefacts dated to the medieval to post-medieval period.
- 4.9.5 The most northern part of RNAS Yeovilton (MM142) forms the middle third of the Area of High Archaeological Potential. Within this area, extending west towards Podimore, is an area of Iron Age and Roman occupation (MM119). Archaeological investigations, including watching briefs, evaluations, and excavation (MM113; MM117; MM112; MM114; MM118; MM139) yielded evidence of settlement and agricultural activity dating to these periods and to the medieval to post-medieval periods, including former field systems, enclosures and trackways, degraded ridge and furrow and Romano-British pottery. Additionally, excavations demonstrated middle to late Bronze Age activity at the site (MM117; MM110), including the remains of a possible raised granary structure. Evidence of WWII construction and demolition activity is also indicated on the RNAS Yeovilton site (MM14).
- 4.9.6 To the east of RNAS Yeovilton are 2 areas of identified cropmarks, indicative of former field systems and enclosure features (MM130; MM131) that are likely connected to each other. Additionally, a former watermill (MM145) is located to the south of MM131 in the easternmost corner of the Area of High Archaeological Potential. This mill is mentioned in the Domesday book as a mill at Bridgehampton, before being recorded in 1315 as Baymylle and again in 1448 as Raylemyle.

³⁴ 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 and <http://www.southsomerset.gov.uk/media/707163/key.pdf> (last accessed June 2018).

- 4.9.7 It can be seen from the HER data and aerial photography that this area has a high potential for prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval to post-medieval remains associated with both settlement and agricultural activity.

4.10 Historic landscape character

- 4.10.1 The Somerset and Exmoor Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) identifies 62 character areas across the study area³⁵. 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 significant 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 through the study area. 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 Park is the most significant impact the A303 has had on the landscape character of the study area.
- 4.10.2 Anciently enclosed land pre-17th century is restricted to 2 places in the study area. One is immediately east of Downhead and potentially related to the medieval settlement. The other is immediately east of the Hazlegrove House RPG. Both have field sizes in excess of 12 hectares reflecting the more than 50% historic field boundary loss in these character areas since 1905. Anciently enclosed land modified between 17th and 19th century is generally found across the whole study area. There is no obvious pattern but 3 loose groups, 1 at the far east of the study area, 1 on the central southern extent of the study area, and 1 in the western third of the area. Fields sizes vary however, the majority are between 3 and 6 hectares and have less than 25% field boundary loss. Anciently enclosed land modified between the 19th and 21st century is generally in the central part of the study area, but again there is no regular pattern. Field sizes are 12 hectares or more, reflecting the 25% and above historic field boundary loss.
- 4.10.3 Land enclosed between the 17th and 18th century area is spread across the whole study area, and much of it meets or crosses the A303. The areas of recently enclosed land are generally more extensive than the anciently enclosed land. Field sizes are generally 3 to 6 hectares due to less than 25%

³⁵ Fairclough G and Aldred O (2013) Somerset and Exmoor Historic Landscape Characterisation [online] http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/somersetexmoor_hlc_2013/ (last accessed June 2018).

historic boundary loss. This re-enforces the patchwork character of the study area. Land enclosed between the 18th and 21st century field sizes by comparison range from under 3 hectares to over 12 hectares, reflecting the significant changes in farming practice over this period. Again, this character is found throughout the study area.

- 4.10.4 Four areas of settlement in the HLC, including parts of Sparkford, Queen Camel, West Camel, and the majority of Podimore date from before 1840 (pre-tithe map). However, they also contain areas characterised as being developed since 1840, reflecting the historic significance of these settlements.

4.11 Archaeological and historic development

Prehistoric (500,000 BC – AD 43)

- 4.11.1 An area of Iron Age settlement to the south-west of Camel Hill Farm (MM78) has been identified through previous geophysical survey and trial trenching on both sides of the A303. The aerial survey and transcription undertaken as part of this scheme identified slight traces of former boundary banks which may be associated with this Iron Age settlement on the southern side of the A303. In addition, several other Iron Age sites of settlement and findspots have been recorded in the HER within 1 kilometre of the scheme, particularly at the western end and within the boundaries of RNAS Yeovilton. These include a settlement to the south east of Podimore (MM141), Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age field systems and an associated 4-post structure (MM111), settlement and agricultural activity (MM117) and a middle Iron Age enclosure (MM118) approximately 115 metres, 670 metres, 750 metres and 405 metres south of the scheme respectively. Approximately 185 metres south of the eastern end of the scheme, an extensive area of geophysical survey (MM61) yielded evidence for a large number of anomalies thought to date to the Middle to Late Iron Age (MM61).
- 4.11.2 The archaeological aerial survey completed for this scheme also identified evidence of possible funerary monuments in the around surrounding Camel Hill Services. The first of these is a ring bank feature (MM190) in the field opposite the filling station, that has been interpreted as a possible Bronze Age round barrow. This feature appeared as a faint circular cropmark (approximately 26 metres in diameter) and has a possible entrance to the north east. Although this feature was visible on aerial photographs as a light bank cropmark, the narrow width of the feature suggests it has not been affected by plough spread and therefore may alternatively be a ditch feature. In addition, former geophysical survey (MM67) in the south eastern portion of the same field identified evidence that was interpreted as 3 possible barrow sites. However, subsequent targeted archaeological evaluation yielded negative results (MM81).

- 4.11.3 Several further ring ditch cropmarks were identified through aerial survey approximately 115 metres north of the scheme, on the western side of Pepper Hill Copse. These smaller and narrow features could be the remains of small round barrows or round houses; however, it is acknowledged that these may be the result of naturally occurring mycelium (commonly referred to as 'fairy rings') which are circular growths of sub-surface fungi.
- 4.11.4 In the field on the southern side of Gason Lane, a cropmark of a square ditched enclosure was identified during the aerial survey undertaken for this project. The cropmark lies approximately 60 metres south of the scheme and within a HER site described as an early medieval inhumation cemetery (MM84). It is possible that it is the remnants of a structure associated with either the adjacent post-medieval quarry site, or the radar station to the west. However, given the context of this location there is also the possibility that it may be an Iron Age square barrow or associated with the former cemetery site.
- 4.11.5 Although many of these features remain speculative and based on aerial survey transcription and former geophysical survey results, there are known records of inhumation and cremation burials on Camel Hill and it is likely that this location provided an optimum setting for burial from the prehistoric period onwards, due to its high visibility within the surrounding landscape. The re-use of prehistoric funerary monuments for early medieval graves is documented³⁶, and should these possible prehistoric funerary monuments be proven through subsequent archaeological investigation, this may explain the choice of location for the early medieval cemetery (MM84) on the south side of the existing A303 (see below).

Roman (AD 43 – AD 409)

- 4.11.6 Archaeological investigations (MM78) identified a site of a Romano-British settlement immediately adjacent to the south western side of the Camel Hill Farm buildings, on the northern side of the A303. This site has been designated a scheduled monument and lies 15 metres north of the scheme. The archaeological remains included at least 3 substantial buildings with stone foundations, and a human cremation burial, and is believed to have been a roadside settlement along the Roman road between Ilchester (Roman Lindinis) and Andover, that roughly follows the current route of the A303.
- 4.11.7 Approximately 350 metres south of the westernmost end of the scheme, a series of archaeological investigations (MM117; MM118) identified an area of Roman occupation (MM119) near Podimore and partially within the land boundary of RNAS Yeovilton. Archaeological investigations identified features

³⁶ Williams, H. (1997) Ancient Landscapes and the Dead: The Reuse of Prehistoric and Roman Monuments as Early Anglo-Saxon Burial Sites. *Medieval Archaeology* 42: 1-33.

including ditches, pits, trackways, enclosures, drains, foundations and graves, with most of the dateable features being from the late Roman period.

- 4.11.8 Another set of archaeological investigations, including geophysical survey and excavations, were undertaken to the immediate west of Queen Camel, approximately 750 metres south of the scheme. These investigations identified as the remains of a Roman villa, including a bi-partite room, hypocaust, detached bath house, stone wall, and enclosure and boundary ditches. Additionally, further Roman deposits have been found across the wider landscape, including pottery fragments within the scheme boundary (MM86), a field system (MM111) approximately 660 metres south of the scheme, and a series of ditches, postholes, pits and tree throws (MM112) approximately 560m south of the scheme.
- 4.11.9 Two graves containing the remains of Romano-British inhumation burials were found during 2014 excavations at RNAS Yeovilton (MM111), approximately 660 metres south of the scheme. In addition, a further inhumation burial was found to contain a skeleton associated with a harp-shaped bronze fibula of Roman Provincial type and a Roman pottery vessel (MM96) approximately 630 metres south of the eastern end of the scheme.

Early medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 4.11.10 As previously mentioned (Section 4.12.4), an early medieval inhumation cemetery is known to have been present at the former quarry site that is now the Camel Hill Services (between the A303 and Gason Lane) (MM84). The HER indicates that the cemetery extended westwards to include the fields on the south western side of Gason Lane. Originally, 9 skeletons were recovered from the site in 1931, one of which was found with an Anglo-Saxon sword. However, a further 2 skeletons were found during excavations for an underground electric cable at the end of World War II (WWII). The known extent of this cemetery lies immediately adjacent and slightly overlaps with the scheme.

Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1500)

- 4.11.11 There is evidence of a shrunken medieval village at Podimore (MM135), approximately 330 metres south of the westernmost end of the scheme, that extends beyond the limits of the current village. The medieval village had a simple linear plan, and evidence for the settlement has been mapped from earthworks visible on lidar in the field on the western side of Higher Farm Lane, on the northern side of the A303. Earthworks suggest that a moated manor house was located approximately 90 metres west of the scheme, and was potentially associated with the shrunken medieval settlement at Podimore. There are multiple other areas of shrunken and deserted medieval settlements across this region, though this is the closest to the scheme.

- 4.11.12 A series of earthworks, approximately 300 metres north of the scheme, are indicative of another shrunken medieval village at Downhead (MM271). These archaeological remains were designated a scheduled monument in 2003, which includes 2 areas that are divided by a modern road. The site contains earthwork evidence of house platforms, impressive hollow ways, an L-shaped pond and a large square platform that may have been the manor house site. The Victoria County History³⁷ notes that the settlement at Downhead was 1 of the largest in the parish of West Camel and dated back before Domesday. Additionally, it is noted that late in the 18th century “*many bodies regularly arranged in rows...in two catacombs*”³⁸ were discovered. This note seems to refer to the inhumation cemetery (MM128) recorded in the HER, approximately 100 metres north of the scheme and to the west of the Downhead shrunken medieval village.
- 4.11.13 A further deserted medieval village (DMV) (MM65) is located approximately 830 metres north of the scheme, within the boundary of Hazlegrove House RPG. The location of this DMV is based on evidence on a 1573 map that depicts a green, cross and houses at this location. Padel DMV (MM72) is located immediately to the west of MM65 and it is believed that these may form a single settlement, however separate hamlets of ‘Hazel Grove’ and ‘Patell’ (later Puddle or Padel) are mentioned in records from 1558. Another DMV (MM134) is located approximately 900 metres north of the westernmost end of the scheme at Higher Farm. It contains archaeological features including holloways, platforms, enclosures and pottery.
- 4.11.14 Archaeological investigations to the rear of Saddler’s Cottage in Queen Camel, yielded archaeological features dating to the 13th, 14th and 18th centuries, as well as ceramic and metal artefacts (MM53). It is believed that the use and occupation of the structures along the High Street frontage has taken place since at least the 13th century. The settlement of Queen Camel is recorded in the Domesday Book as ‘Camel’, as land belonging to King William, and formerly to Countess Gytha of Wessex³⁹. The village had a recorded population of 44 tenants, with the surrounding landscape documented as ploughlands, lord’s lands, meadow, pasture, and woodland.
- 4.11.15 In West Camel, archaeological investigations have yielded features dating to the medieval period, including a ditch, gully, stake hole, pit feature and ceramics (MM57; MM58). The village of West Camel is mentioned in the

³⁷ Baggs, Bush and Tomlinson. (1974). Parishes: West Camel *Victoria County History: A History of the County of Somerset: Volume 3*. [online] available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/som/vol3/pp71-81>. (last accessed June 2018).

³⁸ Baggs, Bush and Tomlinson. (1974). Parishes: West Camel *Victoria County History: A History of the County of Somerset: Volume 3* [online] available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/som/vol3/pp71-81>. (last accessed June 2018).

³⁹ Open Domesday. (2017). *Place: [Queen] Camel*. [online] available at: <http://opendomesday.org/place/ST5924/queen-camel/>. (last accessed August 2017).

Domesday Book (MM59) as land belong to Muchelney Abbey of St Peter⁴⁰. The village consisted of 23 tenants, with the surrounding landscape documented as ploughlands, lord's lands, meadow and pasture.

4.11.16 In addition to areas of medieval settlement, there are extensive areas of medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow across the scheme area, as well as former field boundaries, all of which are clearly visible on aerial photographs and lidar. These remains, which comprise both levelled and extant earthworks, were transcribed during the aerial survey. Medieval pottery has been located at sites within the Scheme boundary (MM83) and across the wider landscape (MM97; MM198).

4.11.17 The grade II Hazlegrove House RPG (MM97) is believed to have originated as one of two deer parks within the royal estate of Hazlegrove (discussed previously in section 4.8).

Post-medieval (AD 1500 – AD 1900)

4.11.18 The grade II Hazlegrove House RPG (MM97) was considerably altered during the 18th century, including the addition of the grade II* listed Triumphal Arch Gateway (the development of the park is discussed in section 4.8).

4.11.19 During the post-medieval period, extensive areas of quarrying were present across the limestone ridge that forms Camel Hill. Several small limekilns were marked on historic maps across the Camel Hill area (MM70, MM90, and MM120). These limekilns are associated with a stone extraction sites, and would have been used for converting limestone into lime for use in the construction and agricultural industries. The parish of West Camel was known for quarrying and lime burning⁴¹, and areas of quarrying are clearly visible on aerial photographs and lidar, and were identified as part of the aerial survey undertaken for this project. Several of these lie within the boundary of the scheme. In addition, several former quarry sites have been recorded in the HER from historic maps, including one at Ridge Cops (MM52) approximately 25 metres south of the scheme.

⁴⁰ Open Domesday. (2017). *Places: [West] Camel*. [online] available at: <http://opendomesday.org/place/ST5724/west-camel/>. (last accessed August 2017).

⁴¹ Baggs, Bush and Tomlinson. (1974). *Parishes: West Camel Victoria County History: A History of the County of Somerset: Volume 3*. [online] available at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/som/vol3/pp71-81>. (last accessed September 2017).

Modern (AD 1900 – present)

4.11.20 RNAS Yeovilton (MM142), which dates from WWII, lies approximately 75 metres south of the western end of the scheme. The land for this training station was acquired on 1 July 1939, when work started on constructing the 4 runways for the airfield which was brought into commission as HMS Heron on 18th June 1940. The HER data also records 2 former Royal Observer Corp (ROC) radar stations on Camel Hill (MM74 and MM75) that lie approximately 60 metres and 120 metres from the scheme respectively. Both radar stations originated during WWII and were expanded later in the mid-20th century. In addition, further possible WWII sites and structures were identified during the aerial survey completed for this project. These include two possible bomb craters (MM242 and MM243 approximately 230 metres and 60 metres from the Scheme respectively), a cluster of 4 air raid shelters or bunkers (MM216) that all lie between 0 to 60 metres of the scheme, and 11 rows of rectangular temporary structures (MM247-MM251) spread across the study area between approximately 0 to 310 metres from the scheme. The latter have been interpreted as potential temporary storage or accommodation associated with RNAS Yeovilton during WWII.

4.11.21 In addition to features associated with WWII, 8 Petter-Nissen experimental houses built (MM55) are located on the eastern side of Howell Hill, approximately 70 metres south of the Scheme. The houses were built in 1925 and are locally known as the Round Houses⁴² and are a well-known local landmark. They were constructed experimentally as part-industrialised buildings, in an attempt to develop a low-cost housing solution. However, the design and experiment seems to have been considered unsuccessful. The houses were once designated listed buildings. Although they have subsequently been removed from the list they are still considered of local heritage value.

⁴² West Camel Parish Council (2006) *West Camel Parish Plan*. [online] available at: <http://www.westcamel.org.uk/WCLP%20issue%2014%20colour.pdf> (last accessed July 2016)

5 Archaeological potential

5.1 Prehistoric

- 5.1.1 The high concentration of evidence and findspots associated with Bronze Age to Iron Age settlements, agricultural activity and potential funerary monuments suggests that there was a substantial human presence at Camel Hill during the later prehistoric period. It is therefore considered that there is high potential for further archaeological remains associated with the prehistoric period within the 1 kilometre study area around the scheme.

5.2 Roman

- 5.2.1 There are a number settlement sites and features within the 1 kilometre study area associated with the Roman period, including the scheduled monument immediately north of the scheme and several others across the wider landscape. The A303 itself follows the route of the Roman Road (Roman Lindinis) between Ilchester and Andover. Additionally, numerous scattered findspots and Roman inhumation burials have also been identified within the study area. This high concentration of evidence for Roman activity indicates that the potential for further archaeological remains dating to the Roman period is considered high within the study area.

5.3 Early medieval

- 5.3.1 There are few records of specifically early medieval archaeological remains in the Historic Environment Records (HER), with the majority dating to the medieval period. However, an early medieval inhumation cemetery is recorded immediately adjacent to the scheme. It is therefore considered that there is a low to medium potential for further archaeological remains associated with this period.

5.4 Medieval

- 5.4.1 There are several shrunken and deserted medieval settlements within the 1 kilometre study area around the scheme, including the scheduled monument at Downhead. Additionally, a number of medieval find spots and extensive areas of agricultural activity have also been recorded in the HER and aerial survey transcription, and Hazlegrove House Registered Park and Garden (RPG) originated during the medieval period. The high concentration of medieval features and archaeological remains suggests substantial human activity during this period, and therefore the potential for further medieval remains is considered high.

5.5 Post-medieval

- 5.5.1 Extensive evidence for post-medieval agricultural and industrial quarrying activity has been identified in the HER and aerial survey transcription across the study area. Additionally, Hazlegrove House RPG underwent substantial alterations and development during the post-medieval period. Therefore, the potential for further archaeological remains associated with this period is considered high.

5.6 Modern

- 5.6.1 There is substantial cartographic, HER and aerial survey transcription evidence for archaeological remains, infrastructure and former structures associated with WWII across the study area, including Royal Naval Air Station (RNAS) Yeovilton. Therefore, the potential for further associated remains is considered high.

6 Mitigation

6.1 Design measures

- 6.1.1 Discussions with key heritage stakeholders at the environmental Technical Working Group (TWG) consultation meetings, has been undertaken throughout the design process, with particular consideration of the design of the Hazlegrove Junction and related off-slips due to the requirement of land take from Hazlegrove House Registered Park and Garden (RPG). Meeting minutes are contained within Appendix 4.9, Volume 6.3.
- 6.1.2 Due to the extent of the works proposed within the RPG, a Statement of Significance was recommended and undertaken to determine the value of the components of Hazlegrove House RPG, and further understand the historic development of the park and other associated heritage assets (Appendix 6.2, Volume 6.3). Key concerns that were highlighted by the research included the substantial land take from the park, disturbance of key historic views, and permanent removal of archaeological remains, historic features, historic parkland and veteran trees, all of which contribute to the value of the RPG. It was also highlighted that the southern portion of the RPG, including the current arable field, were brought into the park later in its historic development and that the surviving historic hedgerow has kept it separate from the rest of the parkland.
- 6.1.3 Following consultation with key stakeholders and the conclusions from the Statement of Significance, the design of the A303 alignment, Hazlegrove Junction and associated off-slips, have been through a number of design iterations to minimise the impact on Hazlegrove House RPG. The current design of the Hazlegrove Junction has been considerably condensed towards the woodland and arable field in the southwestern corner of the park, to reduce the land take and reduce the impact on the historic parkland. The design also includes screening the route of the A303 from key historic views from the northern parkland and Hazlegrove House with false cuttings and planting. The screening would be sensitive to the surrounding parkland species, and the remaining surrounding land would be reinstated and incorporated into the parkland through the planting of specimen trees. Although the impact on the registered park and garden is still significant, the design development has reduced the overall significant permanent construction impact for both Hazlegrove House and Hazlegrove House RPG.
- 6.1.4 Further along the scheme to the west, further design measures have been undertaken 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 a land take from the scheduled monument. This would have had a major impact on the
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asset, permanently removing scheduled archaeological remains of high value. However, following consultation with key heritage stakeholders the proposed alignment was designed not to encroach on the scheduled monument, reducing the impact on the asset. As with Hazlegrove, although there is still a Moderate Adverse effect reported due to the potential removal of associated remains outside the monument the impact has been reduced.

- 6.1.5 Further design work has been undertaken along the route of the A303 and included in the scheme and landscape design, including cuttings and planting that will be used as modes of screening along the proposed route of the A303 and associated new junctions. Screening of the A303 would minimise the impact of new junctions and moving traffic on the setting of nearby heritage assets.
- 6.1.6 The A303 alignment and Downhead Junction to the south and southeast of Downhead has been designed within a cutting. This would minimise the visual impact on the nearby Downhead scheduled monument (MM44), Glebe Farm Group (GR03), Henderson's Cottage (MM09), The Cottage (MM09), Appletree Cottage (MM276) and House to the South of Glebe Farm (MM274).

6.2 Construction mitigation

- 6.2.1 The following best practice measures would be adopted during the construction stage to minimise effects upon built heritage and buried archaeology. An ***Outline Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) (document reference TR010036/APP/6.7)*** has been produced to support this Development Consent Order (DCO) application and would be developed into a full CEMP by the appointed contractor.
- 6.2.2 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.
- 6.2.3 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.
- 6.2.4 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 proposed route A303 which retains its historic setting.

- 6.2.5 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).
- 6.2.6 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.
- 6.2.7 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. This would include the location of areas and functions of the compound and screening by way of suitable fencing or timber hoardings.

6.3 Operational mitigation

- 6.3.1 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 from the house. Lighting of the Hazlegrove Junction would also be screened from views once planting has become established.
- 6.3.2 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 Appletree Cottage (MM276), a non-designated heritage asset.

6.4 Recording

- 6.4.1 The NPS and NPPF states that the ability to record and archive heritage assets and archaeological evidence should not be considered when deciding whether the loss of heritage assets should be permitted. However, where assets would be lost, damaged or altered as a consequence of the scheme, they would be recorded and the evidence made publicly available.
- 6.4.2 Archaeological investigation and recording would be undertaken where the significance of the potential remains warrants it, and would be designed and based on the results of the geophysical survey and trial trenching being undertaken for the scheme. The programme would aim to fulfil any relevant regional research agendas where possible.
- 6.4.3 Written Schemes of Investigations (WSIs) or detailed specifications would be produced to outline the specific methodology where recording is required. These could be secured by condition and would be agreed with the relevant heritage stakeholders prior to the works.
- 6.4.4 In Hazlegrove House RPG, a series of earthworks representing former driveways to Hazlegrove House have been identified through aerial survey and cartographic evidence. These contribute to the value of the park and garden, however, would be permanently removed as a result of the scheme. Therefore, detailed recording would be required prior to construction, following the production and agreement of a WSI. This recording could be secured by condition.
- 6.4.5 A grade II listed milestone (MM30) within the scheme footprint will be temporarily removed to enable construction. To mitigate this impact the current location of the milestone will be recorded and photographed. The milestone will then be stored and on completion of the scheme relocated to an appropriate point on the A303 which retains its historic setting. A WSI for this work should be prepared. This would be included in the construction environmental management plan (CEMP) and could also be secured by condition
- 6.4.6 These opportunities for recording do not mitigate against the loss of in situ archaeological remains or permanent impacts on heritage assets. However, they would allow for the assets to be recorded and archived, and to contribute towards an improved understanding of the historic background within the scheme area and wider landscape.

7 Impact assessment

- 7.1.1 The following impact assessments look at the potential impact of the scheme on the designated and non-designated, heritage and archaeological assets within the 1 kilometre study identified as part of the scoping exercise during preparation of the Environmental Statement (ES) (Chapter 6 Cultural Heritage, Volume 6.1). A list of all assets within the study area is contained within appendix A, and a list detailing whether they have been identified for inclusion, including an explanation for the decision is included in appendix B. New information regarding some of the archaeological assets as well as new assets may be identified through the ongoing programme of geophysical survey and trial trenching being undertaken as part of the scheme. The assessments will be submitted as other environmental information to support the DCO application during the examination period.

7.2 Assessment of value

- 7.2.1 Table 7.1 includes an assessment of the value of the key heritage assets identified during the scoping exercise, presented in appendix B.

Table 7.1: Assessment of heritage value of heritage assets

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of value	Value / sensitivity
GR01	MM01	Eyewell Group	Grade II	1039625; 1258875; 1258884	The asset group includes the grade II listed detached Eyewell House, associated outbuildings, and east boundary wall and gateway, all dating to 1924-1925. Despite the proximity to the current A303, the assets have a rural and tranquil setting which contributes to their value. Access to the property is via Traits Lane which joins the A303 to the north, however views the current A303 and along Traits Lane are heavily screened by large trees and sloping topography. The main façade of the property faces south, down the steep slope away from the A303, and key views from the property look across the surrounding rural and agricultural landscape. Views from the south looking north towards Eyewell House (see Figure), with the house set against a background of trees and farmland contribute to the value of heritage asset.	Medium
GR03	MM08	Glebe Farm Group	Grade II	1056773; 1056774	The assets include the grade II listed early 19th century farmhouse, and associated boundary wall. The rural and agricultural setting of the assets contribute to the value of the heritage assets, with views across the surrounding fields from the property. Access to the assets is via a quiet lane that does not have direct access to the A303 to the south.	Medium
N/A	MM09	Henderson's Cottage	Grade II	1056775	The asset is a late 18th century, semi-detached cottage, that is considered to have group value with Glebe Farm House. The rural and agricultural setting of the assets contribute to the value of the heritage assets. Access to the property is via a quiet lane that does not have direct access to the A303 to the south.	Medium
N/A	MM09	The Cottage	Grade II	1295480	The asset is a late 18th century semi-detached cottage, that is considered to have group value with Glebe Farm House. The rural and agricultural setting of the assets contribute to the value of the heritage assets. Access to the property is via a quiet lane that does not have direct access to the A303 to the south.	Medium
N/A	MM13	Milestone on B3151 at NGR ST 5638 2471	Grade II	1056780	The asset is an early 19th century milestone formed of a Ham stone pillar with cast iron plaque. The roadside setting and location of the milestone is an integral part of the value of the asset.	Medium
N/A	MM25	Sparkford Hall	Grade II	1272898	The asset is a grade II mid-19th century detached house with a late 19th century extension. The building sits within a parkland landscape which contributes to the setting of the asset. The main façade of the property faces southeast towards the A303.	Medium

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of value	Value / sensitivity
GR05	MM26;	Hazlegrove House Group	Grade II	1277545; 1248865	The asset is a grade II 17th century detached house, now school, and associated 18th century gateway, walls and wrought iron gates. The assets lie within the northern part of the grade II listed Hazlegrove House RPG. The setting of the house, including key views across the surrounding park and wider rural landscape, considerably contribute to the value of the assets.	Medium
N/A	MM27	Triumphal Arch Gateway to Hazlegrove House	Grade II*	1272919	The asset is the grade II* listed, late 17th century former gateway to Hazlegrove House. The gateway lies within the Hazlegrove House RPG and much of the value comes from its association with the house and garden. Further value derives from former associations with Low Ham Manor near Somerton, where the gateway originated. The construction of the Sparkford Bypass, severed the asset and associated driveway from the rest of the park, considerably impacting the setting of the asset.	High
GR11	MM42; MM68; MM92	Hazlegrove House RPG Group	Grade II	1000422; 11594; 19736	The asset is a grade II Registered Park and Garden that originated as a medieval estate and deer park. The park now contains the grade II listed Hazlegrove House (Hazlegrove Preparatory School) with its formal gardens and park land, part of which is now in arable use. The rural setting, parkland and association with the main house contributes to the value of the asset. Key views across the park and the wider landscape, including towards Glastonbury Tor, also add to the value of the asset. The archaeological remains of the former driveways, tree avenues and previous uses of the park also contribute to the historic value of the asset.	Medium
GR12	MM65; MM66; MM91; MM97	Archaeological remains associated with Hazlegrove settlement	N/A	54431; 17470; 31569; 28672	The asset consists of archaeological remains associated with the medieval to post-medieval Hazlegrove settlement and estate that formed the earliest phase of management of the landscape which now forms the Registered Park and Garden. The remains are located in the immediate vicinity of Hazlegrove House, and their location and historic fabric contribute to their value.	Low
N/A	MM29	Parson's Steeple (20 metres north east Steeple House)	Grade II	1345995	The asset is a grade II listed, late 18th century commemorative obelisk-type structure for Henry Parsons. The structure is located within a densely wooded area, which forms part of its tranquil and rural setting.	Medium

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of value	Value / sensitivity
N/A	MM30	Milestone on A303 at NGR ST57892538	Grade II	1345996	The asset is an early 19th century milestone formed of Ham stone with a cast iron plaque. The roadside setting and location of the milestone is an integral part of the value of the asset. There is the potential for a negative impact on the asset, and it might need to be moved as part of the scheme.	Medium
GR06	MM31; MM32; MM33; MM34; MM35; MM36; MM37; MM38; MM39; MM152	Podimore Group	One grade I, 1 grade II* and 9 grade II	1295400; 1056783; 1175211; 1345998; 1056784; 1056785; 1175237; 1175271; 1175296; 1295396; 1345999; 54792	The asset is comprised of a series of grade I to grade II listed buildings and structures, dating between the 14th-18th centuries, which form the village of Podimore at the westernmost end of the scheme. The value of the asset has been determined for the group as a whole. Although the group contains one grade I listed building, the group is considered of medium value which largely derives from the surviving historic fabric of the medieval to post-medieval buildings. The rural setting also contributes to the value of the asset; however, the linear village is largely inward facing along Church Street.	Medium
GR07	MM40; MM46; MM48; MM49; MM53; MM54; MM64; MM93; MM149; MM150	Queen Camel Conservation Area Group	One grade I and 35 grade II in a conservation area	19738; 52363; 52353; 18506; 54443; 54439; 54437; 54428; 54633	The asset is a Conservation Area encompassing the majority of the medieval village of Queen Camel. There is 1 grade I listed building (the Church of St Barnabas) and 35 grade II listed buildings within the area, and further archaeological remains and features associated with the medieval village. The conservation has a rural setting of quiet residential streets, which is integral to the character and value of the asset, and is largely inward facing.	Medium
GR08	MM41; MM56; MM57; MM59; MM60	West Camel Conservation Area Group	One grade I, 2 grade II* and 9 grade II in a conservation area	17817; 57192; 55874; 54638	The asset is a Conservation Area encompassing the majority of the medieval village of West Camel. There is 1 grade I listed building (the Church of All Saints), 2 grade II* listed buildings and 9 grade II listed buildings within the Conservation Area that would be assessed as a group within the Conservation Area. The conservation has a rural setting of quiet residential streets, which is integral to the character and value of the asset, and is largely inward facing.	Medium
GR09	MM43; MM45	Camel Hill SM group	Scheduled Monument	1020936; 17902	The asset is a scheduled monument comprising the below ground archaeological remains of a Romano-British roadside settlement along the main Roman road between Ilchester and Bath. Iron Age features	High

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of value	Value / sensitivity
					have also been identified to the south of the settlement though geophysical survey. The remaining roadside location contributes to the setting of the asset, highlighting the original use of the settlement. The location of the settlement on the high ground of Camel Hill also contributes to the value of the asset, as it would have been visible from the wider landscape and has views across the Somerset Levels to the north, with potential connections to other assets including the Lamyatt Beacon to the north.	
N/A	MM44; MM271	Medieval settlement remains 100m and 250m north of Downhead Manor Farm	Scheduled Monument	1021260; 54640	The asset is the Downhead medieval settlement scheduled monument that is represented by well-preserved earthworks. The earthworks represent areas of abandonment caused by shrinkage of the pre-Domesday Downhead Village. Evidence of ridge and furrow has been identified in the immediate vicinity of the scheduled monument, which form the setting of the former medieval village.	High
N/A	MM270	Area of High Archaeological Potential	N/A	N/A	The asset is an area of high archaeological potential. It has been scoped in due to the potential for a physical impact, and impact on associated archaeological remains. The area has potential for archaeological remains associated with the prehistoric to modern periods.	Medium
N/A	MM55	Eight Petter-Nissen experimental houses	N/A	50296; 50297	The asset comprises a series of 8 semi-detached houses built in 1925 that were delisted. The houses have a rural setting which contributes to the value of the asset, with the main façade of the houses facing south across the surrounding agricultural landscape. However, there is a visual link to and from the traffic along the current route of the A303, which runs approximately 200m north of the asset.	Low
N/A	MM62	Turnpike Road Sparkford Hill, Sparkford, to Marston Inn, Marston Magna	N/A	24643	The asset is a turnpike road of the Ilchester Trust, which runs along the alignment of the current A359 from Sparkford through Queen Camel. The historic setting of the asset as already been lost due to the construction of modern roads along the route of the historic turnpike. However, its value is retained through the surviving route.	Low
N/A	MM71	Coages Park, west of Hazlegrove House, Queen Camel	N/A	54434; 54435; 54444	The asset is the medieval Coages Park, that contains the remains of a medieval building moat and fishpond. The park is located to the immediate west of Hazlegrove House RPG, and is characterised by arable fields, some surviving parkland and historic field/enclosure boundaries. The former park has a rural and agricultural setting that	Low

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of value	Value / sensitivity
					contributes to the value of the asset, however there are visual links to the current A303 which runs approximately 450m to the south.	
N/A	MM73	Radio Receiver site, Camel Hill, West Camel	N/A	15747	The asset is a building in partly ruinous condition is the former Radio Receiver site for RNAS. The site went out of use post-1960. The ability to send and receive radio signals was key to their historic value. The area remains relatively clear and gives a good indication of why this area was chosen. The proximity to the other WWII communication stations also contributes to the value of the asset.	Low
N/A	MM74	ROC observation post, Camel Hill, Queen Camel	N/A	56969	The asset is the location of a ROC post that was relocated in 1962. An enclosure is shown on a historic OS map. The ability to send and receive radio signals was key to their historic value. The area remains relatively clear and gives a good indication of why this area was chosen. The proximity to the other WWII communication stations also contributes to the value of the asset.	Low
N/A	MM88	Milestone, Ridge Hill, Queen Camel	N/A	19735	The asset represents the position of 'M.S.' marked on a 1904 OS map but not on recent maps. The roadside setting and location of the asset would contribute to the value of the asset. However, this asset was not visible during a site visit, and it has been assumed that the asset was removed.	Medium
N/A	MM103	Turnpike Road, Petherton Bridge, Martock, to Sparkford Bridge, Sparkford	N/A	24641	The asset is a turnpike road of the Ilchester Trust, which runs along the alignment of the current A303. The historic setting of the asset as already been lost due to the construction of the modern road along the route of the historic turnpike. However, its value is retained through the surviving route.	Medium
N/A	MM116	Milestone, west of Camel Cross, West camel	N/A	14793	The asset represents the position of M.S. marked on a 1904 OS map but not on recent maps. The roadside setting and location of the asset would contribute to the value of the asset. However, this asset was not visible during a site visit, and it has been assumed that the asset was removed.	Medium
N/A	MM128	Inhumation cemetery, West Camel Hill, West Camel	N/A	54634	This asset comprises 2 catacombs that were discovered prior to 1790. It is recorded that these many bodies were regularly arranged at a depth of 5ft with their feet turned to the north. No further information is available. There is potential for further associated remains. There is little further information available with regards to this asset. As the full	Medium

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of value	Value / sensitivity
					nature, date and preservation of the remains is unknown, it has been assumed that the asset is contained and the setting is formed of the immediate surroundings.	
N/A	MM135;	Podimore shrunken village	N/A	54802	The asset is the shrunken medieval village of Podimore, that is a simple linear settlement running south from crossroads. The asset encompasses GR06 - Podimore Group, however the asset extends further north to the northern side of the A303. The asset also refers the archaeological remains including earthworks that are indicative of the shrunken village. The rural setting, including surrounding ridge and furrow, and the linear alignment contribute to the value of the asset.	Low
N/A	MM273	Bakery of West Camel and adjacent Methodist Church	N/A	N/A	A parade of buildings, including the Bakery of West Camel and Methodist Church. The assets lie adjacent and are immediately accessible from the A303, and therefore are considered as having a roadside setting. The historic use as a roadside bakery, and therefore its roadside setting, contributes to the value of the asset. However, views from the south of the properties overlook the wider rural and agricultural landscape that also contribute to the setting and value of the assets.	Low
N/A	MM274	House to the south of Glebe Farm, Downhead	N/A	N/A	The asset is a residential building to the south of Glebe Farm. The rural and agricultural setting contributes to the value of the asset, with views across the surrounding fields from the property. Access to the assets is via a quiet lane that does not have direct access to the A303 to the south.	Low
N/A	MM275	The Spinney	N/A	N/A	The asset is a building accessed from a private driveway off the existing A303. The building is screened from the A303 by trees and dense vegetation to the south, and is surrounded by and has views across open agricultural land, comprising arable fields. The rural and quiet setting contributes to the value of the asset.	Low
N/A	MM276	Appletree Cottage, Plowage, West Camel	N/A	N/A	The asset comprises a residential building at the junction between Plowage Lane and the A303. Currently the proximity of the A303 – impacted the rural setting of the house. The main façade of the building faces Plowage Lane, with views across gardens and the wider agricultural landscape which contribute to its generally rural setting.	Low
N/A	MM277	Camel Hill Cottage, Camel Hill	N/A	N/A	The asset is a residential farm cottage located approximately 50m north of the current A303, within an agricultural landscape. The asset is largely screened from the A303 by trees and vegetation, and the rural setting contributes to the value of the asset.	Low

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of value	Value / sensitivity
N/A	MM278	Camel Hill Farm, Camel Hill	N/A	N/A	The asset comprises a collection of farm and residential buildings located approximately 115m north of the current A303, within an agricultural landscape. The asset is largely screened from the A303 by trees and vegetation, and the rural setting contributes to the value of the asset.	Low
N/A	MM279	Pepper Hill Cottage, Camel Hill	N/A	N/A	The asset comprises residential cottage building located approximately 50m north of the current A303. The cottage is accessed from the current A303, however is screened from the A303 to the south by trees and dense vegetation. 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.	Low
N/A	MM295	Glastonbury Tor	Scheduled Monument	1019390	Glastonbury Tor comprises a complex of settlement remains, graves, building foundations and the standing remains of the medieval church of St Michael. The asset is a prominent feature in the wider Somerset Levels landscape, including from the A303 and Hazlegrove House RPG. The prominence of the asset adds considerably to its value. The Somerset Levels form the setting of the asset, with views overlooking the wider landscape also contributing to its value.	High
N/A	MM296	Cadbury Castle	Scheduled Monument	1011980	Cadbury castle is considered an outstanding example of its a large multivallate hillfort, which contributes largely to its value. The asset has views across the Somerset Levels and wider landscape to the north, south and west. The hilltop setting and views from the hillfort remains contribute to the value of the asset.	High
N/A	MM297	St Michael's Hill	Scheduled Monument	1008466	The asset comprises the remains of the motte and bailey Montacute Castle at St Michael's Hill, which is considered a good example of its class. This contributes to the value of the asset. An 18th century prospect tower sits atop the summit of St Michael's Hill. The asset has views across the Somerset landscape. The hilltop setting and views from the hill contribute to the value of the asset.	High
N/A	MM298	Prehistoric unknown archaeological remains	N/A	N/A	The asset comprises unknown archaeological remains associated with the prehistoric period. It has been determined that there is a high potential for archaeological remains associated with this period, based on the existence of a high concentration of known evidence and findspots within the study area, associated with Bronze Age to Iron Age settlements, agricultural activity and potential funerary monuments, identified. This evidence has suggested that there has been a substantial human presence at Camel Hill since the later	High

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of value	Value / sensitivity
					prehistoric periods. However, evidence of flint scatter suggests people were using this landscape since significantly earlier. The date and rarity of any archaeological remains associated with this period would contribute to their value.	
N/A	MM299	Roman unknown archaeological remains	N/A	N/A	The asset comprises unknown archaeological remains associated with the Roman period. It has been determined that there is a high potential for archaeological remains associated with this period. This is based on the existence of a high concentration of known evidence and findspots associated with this period within the study area, including the roadside settlement scheduled monument immediately north of the scheme. The A303 itself follows the route of the Roman Road (Roman Lindinis) between Ilchester and Andover, and there is therefore potential for unknown archaeological remains associated with the road. Numerous scattered findspots and Roman inhumation burials have also been identified within the study area, suggesting widespread human use of the landscape during the Roman period. The date and rarity of any archaeological remains associated with this period and the scheduled monument would contribute to their value.	High
N/A	MM300	Early medieval unknown archaeological remains	N/A	N/A	The asset comprises unknown archaeological remains associated with the early medieval period. It has been determined that there is a low to medium potential for archaeological remains associated with this period. This is based on there being few existing records of known archaeological remains associated with this period within the study area, which has included an early medieval inhumation cemetery immediately adjacent to the scheme. The date and rarity of any archaeological remains associated with this period would contribute to their value.	Medium
N/A	MM301	Medieval unknown archaeological remains	N/A	N/A	The asset comprises unknown archaeological remains associated with the medieval period. It has been determined that there is a high potential for archaeological remains associated with this period. This is based on the existence of a high concentration of known evidence and archaeological remains associated with this period within the study area. These have included several shrunken and deserted medieval settlements, including the scheduled monument at Downhead and village of Podimore. Additionally, a number of medieval find spots and extensive areas of agricultural activity have also been recorded in the HER and aerial survey transcription, and a settlement within	High

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of value	Value / sensitivity
					Hazlegrove House RPG originated during the medieval period. This high concentration of medieval features, archaeological remains and evidence of settlement suggests substantial human activity during this period. The date of any archaeological remains and potential associations with scheduled monuments in the landscape would contribute to their value.	
N/A	MM302	Post-medieval unknown archaeological remains	N/A	N/A	The asset comprises unknown archaeological remains associated with the post-medieval period. It has been determined that there is a high potential for archaeological remains associated with this period. This is based on the existence of a high concentration for known post-medieval agricultural and industrial quarrying activity that has been identified in the HER and aerial survey transcription across the study area. Additionally, Hazlegrove House RPG underwent substantial development during the post-medieval period. The high representation if similar remains across the country reduces the value of the asset.	Low
N/A	MM303	Modern unknown archaeological remains	N/A	N/A	The asset comprises unknown archaeological remains associated with the modern period. It has been determined that there is a high potential for archaeological remains associated with this period. This is based on a high concentration for known remains of infrastructure and former structures associated with WWII across the study area, including RNAS Yeovilton. The high representation if similar remains across the country reduces the value of the asset.	Low
N/A	N/A	Historic Landscape Character	N/A	N/A	The Somerset Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) 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 significant 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 through the study area. 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.	Medium

7.3 Assessment of effects during construction of the scheme

- 7.3.1 The assessment of effects during construction of the scheme is outlined below in Table 7.2. In accordance with the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), those effects of Moderate to Very Large are considered to be significant.

Table 7.2: Temporary and permanent construction impacts

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
GR01	MM01	Eyewell Group	Grade II	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 will increase the noise levels throughout its construction and operation. The site compound will 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 will temporarily erode this setting. It will 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>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 will 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	Moderate	Moderate Adverse

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
					Permanent – The site compound would be reinstated to its original state as shown in the Environmental Masterplan (Figure 2.8, Volume 6.2).	Medium	No change	Neutral
GR03	MM08	Glebe Farm Group	Grade II	1056773; 1056774	Temporary – The construction of the new alignment of the A303 would result in an increase in noise, however this would be in the context of the existing A303. The works required for buried utilities to the north of the A303 would lie within 20m of the assets, and temporarily negatively impact the rural and agricultural setting of the asset due to the introduction of construction activity. However, this would be for a limited period during the work reducing the overall impact.	Medium	Minor	Slight adverse
					Permanent – The realignment of the A303 between the Downhead and Camel Cross Junctions would result in the A303 moving approximately 80m closer to the assets, encroaching into the agricultural landscape that forms the immediate setting of the assets.	Medium	Minor	Slight adverse
N/A	MM09	Henderson's Cottage	Grade II	1056775	Temporary – The construction of the new alignment of the A303 would result in an increase in noise, however this would be in the context of the existing A303. The works required for buried utilities to the north of the A303 have the potential to temporarily negatively impact the rural and agricultural setting of the asset due to the introduction of construction activity. However, this would be for a limited period during the scheme.	Medium	Minor	Slight adverse
					Permanent – The realignment of the A303 between the Downhead and Camel Cross Junctions would result in the A303 moving approximately 80m closer to the assets, encroaching into the agricultural landscape that forms the immediate setting of the assets.	Medium	Minor	Slight adverse
N/A	MM09	The Cottage	Grade II	1295480	Temporary – The construction of the new alignment of the A303 would result in an increase in noise, however this will be in the context of the existing A303. The works required for buried utilities to the north of the A303 have the potential to temporarily	Medium	Minor	Slight adverse

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
					negatively impact the rural and agricultural setting of the asset due the introduction of construction activity. However, this would be for a limited period during the scheme.			
					Permanent – The realignment of the A303 between the Downhead and Camel Cross Junctions will result in the A303 moving approximately 80m closer to the assets, encroaching into the agricultural landscape that forms the immediate setting of the assets.	Medium	Minor	Slight adverse
N/A	MM13	Milestone on B3151 at NGR ST 5638 2471	Grade II	1056780	Temporary – The asset is located within an area of permanent land acquisition and adjacent to the proposed new alignment of the B3151 and Camel Cross Junction. It is likely that there would be an increase in noise and vehicle activity during construction, however this is in the context of the existing setting of the asset adjacent to the B3151 and A303.	Medium	Negligible	Slight adverse
					Permanent – The asset will remain in its current location and retain its historic value.	Medium	No change	Neutral
N/A	MM25	Sparkford Hall	Grade II	1272898	Temporary – There is potential for an increase in noise during construction work, however this is in the context of the existing noise from the A303 and distance from the asset suggests any impact would be slight.	Medium	Negligible	Slight adverse
					Permanent – The adjustments to the alignment of the A303 and Hazlegrove Junction at the western end of the scheme would not alter the setting of the asset.	Medium	No change	Neutral
GR05	MM26;	Hazlegrove House Group	Grade II	1277545; 1248865	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 significant area, approximately 26% of the RPG. This will negatively impact the ability to understand the extent and value of the RPG.	Medium	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
					<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 current 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 cumulative effect of the negative impact on important views, character of the park, loss of parkland, and noise will 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>			
					Permanent – Although the house, gateway, walls and wrought iron gates would not be physically impacted the construction of the new Hazlegrove Junction would result in the permanent alteration of	Medium	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
					<p>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 will 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 will 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 will improve views and reinstate some of the historic character of the setting of the Hazlegrove House group the permanent loss of approx. 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>			
N/A	MM27	Triumphal Arch Gateway to Hazlegrove House	Grade II*	1272919	Temporary – There is potential for an increase in noise during construction work, however this is in the context of the existing noise from the A303 and will have limited impact on its setting.	High	Negligible	Slight adverse
					Permanent – By physically impacting and encroaching into the southern portion of the park, the construction of the new alignment of the A303	High	Minor	Slight adverse

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
					and Hazlegrove Junction would further remove the asset from its original association with Hazlegrove House and the Registered Park and Garden, reducing its value. However, that the asset has already been severed from the park and house by the Sparkford Bypass, reduces the magnitude of the impact.			
GR11	MM42; MM68; MM92	Hazlegrove House RPG Group	Grade II	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 than other parts of the RPG its loss is still a 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 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 current 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 could be expected during construction. This would</p>	Medium	Major	Large adverse

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
					negatively impact the heritage value of the RPG, eroding the relatively tranquil rural setting. The layout of the construction compound and soil storage area would be designed to reduce the impact on views through. 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 extent and value of the RPG and its wider rural setting.			
					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 considerable permanent negative physical impact on asset, as well as its setting. Important features associated with the RPG will be removed including the earthworks of the former drives in the woodland which abuts the north of the current A303 route. This will result in the loss of important evidential value within the RPG. Parts of these earthworks will be retained however they will 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 will be carried out to offset their loss. 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.	Medium	Major	Large adverse

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
					<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 will 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 and the RPG at its south-western extent.</p> <p>Although mitigation will improve views and reinstate some of the historic character of the setting of the RPG the permanent loss of approx. 14% of the asset, along with evidential value related to features which would be removed, would lead to a significant impact on the ability to understand the historic extent, character, development, and heritage value of the RPG.</p>			
GR12	MM65; MM66; MM91; MM97	Archaeological remains associated with Hazlegrove settlement	N/A	54431; 17470; 31569; 28672	Temporary – The archaeological remains are located in the northern portion of the park and no impact is expected during the construction works as they would not be physically impacted and their setting would remain unaffected.	Low	No Change	Neutral
					Permanent - The archaeological remains are located in the northern portion of the park and no impact is expected during the construction works as they would not be physically impacted and their setting would remain unaffected.	Low	No Change	Neutral
N/A	MM29	Parson's Steeple (20 metres north	Grade II	1345995	Temporary – There is potential for an increase in noise during construction work, however this is in the context of the existing noise from the A303.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
		east Steeple House)			Permanent – There is no visual link between Parson's Steeple and the associated Naish's Farm due to the topography, therefore the realignment of the A303 and proposed Steart Hill Link would not interrupt the view or any historic relationship between these. The A303 would also be screened from the asset by the existing vegetation and woodland that forms the setting of the asset.	Medium	No Change	Neutral
N/A	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 will be stored safely for reinstatement (see below). It would also be recorded and photographed in its historic location to offset its removal.	Medium	Moderate	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 will allow the heritage value of the milestone to be retained and understood. This requirement would be included in the CEMP.	Medium	Minor	Slight adverse
GR06	MM31; MM32; MM33; MM34; MM35; MM36; MM37; MM38; MM39; MM152	Podimore Group	One grade I, one grade II* and nine grade II	1295400; 1056783; 1175211; 1345998; 1056784; 1056785; 1175237; 1175271; 1175296; 1295396; 1345999; 54792	Temporary – There is potential for an increase in noise during construction work, however this is in the context of the existing noise from the A303.	Medium	Negligible	Slight adverse
					Permanent – The alignment of the A303 would remain the same as the existing route at the westernmost end of the scheme. Therefore, it is considered that the scheme would have no change on the setting of the assets.	Medium	No Change	Neutral
GR07	MM40; MM46;		One grade I, thirty-five	19738; 52363;	Temporary - There is potential for an increase in noise during construction work, however this is in	Medium	Negligible	Slight adverse

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
	MM48; MM49; MM53; MM54; MM64; MM93; MM149 ; MM150	Queen Camel Conservation Area Group	grade II in a conservation area	52353; 18506; 54443; 54439; 54437; 54428; 54633	the context of the existing noise from the A303. During road closures traffic would be diverted through the eastern side of the conservation area. However, diversions would be for limited periods and avoid the majority of the asset. Permanent – There will be no permanent change to the character or setting of the heritage asset.	Medium	No change	Neutral
GR08	MM41; MM56; MM57; MM59; MM60	West Camel Conservation Area Group	One grade I, two grade II* and nine grade II in a conservation area	17817; 57192; 55874; 54638	Temporary - There is potential for an increase in noise during construction work, however this is in the context of the existing noise from the A303. Permanent – There will be no permanent change to the character or setting of the heritage asset.	Medium Medium	Negligible Negligible	Slight adverse Neutral
GR09	MM43; MM45	Camel Hill SAM group	Scheduled Monument	1020936; 17902	Temporary – It is likely that there will 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. 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 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	High High	Minor Minor	Moderate adverse Moderate adverse

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	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. 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 will be undertaken in accordance with an agreed WSI.</p>			
N/A	MM44; MM271	Medieval settlement remains 100m and 250m north of Downhead Manor Farm	Scheduled Monument	1021260; 54640	Temporary – There is potential for an increase in noise during the works required for the installation of the environmental mitigation area to the east of the asset.	High	Negligible	Slight adverse
					Permanent - There would be no physical impact on the asset as a result of the construction works.	High	No change	Neutral
N/A	MM270	Area of High Archaeological Potential	N/A	N/A	Temporary – The construction works are not expected to have a temporary impact on the asset as the assets are not assumed to have a setting.	Medium	No Change	Neutral
					Permanent - There is potential for the construction works to slightly encroach on the asset. Where any works involving excavation are due to take place within the Area of High Archaeological Potential, there is potential for archaeological remains to be physically impacted and permanently removed.	Medium	Minor	Slight adverse
N/A	MM55	Eight Petter-Nissen experimental houses	N/A	50296; 50297	Temporary – The construction of the haul road for the duration of the scheme, and new Howell Hill Link (east) approximately 65-100m to the north of the asset will result in a temporary increase in	Low	Minor	Slight adverse

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
					construction noise and traffic noise. This would have a negative impact on the rural setting of the asset.			
					Permanent – The construction of Howell Hill Link (east) and the realignment of the A303 closer to the asset, will result in a permanent increase in intervisibility between the A303 and the asset. This would have a negative impact on the rural setting of the asset.	Low	Minor	Slight adverse
N/A	MM62	Turnpike Road Sparkford Hill, Sparkford, to Marston Inn, Marston Magna	N/A	24643	Temporary – Construction noise may be experienced from the northernmost part of the asset during the proposed works to the A303. However, this is in the context of the existing A303 and traffic noise which forms the setting of the asset.	Low	No Change	Neutral
					Permanent – No physical work is taking place to the asset. The historic relationship between the turnpike and the scheme would not change.	Low	No Change	Neutral
N/A	MM71	Coages Park, west of Hazlegrove House, Queen Camel	N/A	54434; 54435; 54444	Temporary – The construction of the haul road approximately 25m south of the asset for the duration of the scheme would temporarily increase construction and traffic noise and will be visible in the immediate vicinity of the asset. The construction of the Vale Farm Link, Camel Hill Link, Hazlegrove Junction and realignment of the A303 would also result in an increase in noise and would be visible from the asset. This will have a temporary negative impact on the rural and agricultural setting of the asset.	Low	Moderate	Slight adverse
					Permanent - The construction of the Vale Farm Link, Camel Hill Link, Hazlegrove Junction and realignment of the A303 would result in the A303 being moved closer to the asset. This will result in a permanent increase in intervisibility with the road, being experienced from the asset. This would have a negative impact on the setting of the asset.	Low	Moderate	Slight adverse
N/A	MM73	Radio Receiver site, Camel Hill, West Camel	N/A	15747	Temporary – The construction of the haul road for the duration of the scheme adjacent to the asset would introduce traffic into the immediate vicinity. This would impact on the open surroundings which would alter the original setting of the asset, which	Low	Negligible	Neutral

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
					would have been necessary for the ability to send and receive radio signals.			
					Permanent – The removal of the haul route would return the setting to the original open surroundings.	Low	No Change	Neutral
N/A	MM74	ROC observation post, Camel Hill, Queen Camel	N/A	56969	Temporary – The construction of the haul road for the duration of the scheme adjacent to the asset would introduce traffic into the immediate vicinity. This would impact on the open surroundings which would alter the original setting of the asset, which would have been necessary for the ability to send and receive radio signals.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
					Permanent – The removal of the haul route would return the setting to the original open surroundings.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
N/A	MM88	Milestone, Ridge Hill, Queen Camel	N/A	19735	Temporary – The asset was not visible during a site visit so was assumed removed.	Low	No Change	Neutral
					Permanent - The asset was not visible during a site visit so was assumed removed.	Low	No Change	Neutral
N/A	MM103	Turnpike Road, Petherton Bridge, Martock, to Sparkford Bridge, Sparkford	N/A	24641	Temporary – During construction, the existing A303 would remain partially open. Therefore, it would still be possible to understand the route of the turnpike through the landscape, minimising the impact on the value of the asset.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
					Permanent – The construction of the A303 would deviate in places from the turnpike route, which contributes to the value of the asset. It would still be possible to understand the route through the landscape and given the extent of the turnpike the deviation from the route will have a negligible impact. Additionally, some deviation from the turnpike route has already occurred, reducing the value of the existing asset.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
N/A	MM116	Milestone, west of Camel Cross, West camel	N/A	14793	Temporary – The construction works required for the Link to B3151 will result in a temporary alteration to the setting of the heritage asset. However, no physical impact is expected and the alteration is in the context of the existing roadside setting.	Medium	Minor	Slight adverse
					Permanent – The construction of the new Camel Cross Junction is not expected to alter the setting of the asset, as it would retain its roadside setting.	Medium	No Change	Neutral

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
N/A	MM128	Inhumation cemetery, West Camel Hill, West Camel	N/A	54634	Temporary – There is potential for an increase in construction noise to be experienced at the asset. However, this is in the context of the existing A303 and is not expected to impact the value of the asset.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
					Permanent - There would be no physical impact on the asset as a result of the construction works.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
N/A	MM135 ;	Podimore shrunk village	N/A	54802	Temporary – There is potential for an increase in noise during construction work, however this is in the context of the existing noise from the A303.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
					Permanent – There would be no physical impact on the asset as a result of the construction works. The existing A303 already severs the asset which extend to the north of the A303 from the existing village of Podimore. This has already impacted the value of the asset. The alignment of the A303 would remain the same as the existing route at the westernmost end of the scheme. Therefore, it is considered that the scheme would have no change on the setting of the assets.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
N/A	MM273	Bakery of West Camel and adjacent Methodist Church	N/A	N/A	Temporary – The works required for the realignment and widening of the A303 and construction of the Howell Hill Links (West and East) would result in a considerable increase in construction noise which would have a negative impact on the setting of the assets. The works may also disrupt accessibility to the assets from the A303, which would also have a negative impact on the current roadside setting of the assets.	Low	Moderate	Slight adverse
					Permanent – The realignment of the A303 slightly to the north, would result in the assets no longer being accessible directly from the A303. This is considered a permanent alteration and negative impact to the roadside setting of the assets. Both assets appear to rely on their road side setting to support their historic uses. Removing this has the potential to impact viability, particularly of the bakery, and has the potential to impact on its long term historic use.	Low	Moderate	Slight adverse
N/A	MM274	House to the south of Glebe	N/A	N/A	Temporary – The construction of the new alignment of the A303 and works required for buried utilities to	Low	Minor	Slight adverse

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
		Farm, Downhead			the north of the A303 within 30m of the asset, would temporarily negatively impact the rural and agricultural setting of the asset due to an increase in construction noise. However, this would be for a limited period during construction reducing the overall impact.			
					Permanent – The realignment of the A303 between the Downhead and Camel Cross Junctions would result in the A303 moving approximately 80m closer to the assets, encroaching into the agricultural landscape that forms the immediate setting of the assets. This would result in potentially increased intervisibility between the asset and the A303.	Low	Minor	Slight adverse
N/A	MM275	The Spinney	N/A	N/A	Temporary –The construction works required for the installation of Downhead Junction, Downhead Junction Link, The Spinney Access, Downhead Lane and the realignment of the A303 would result in a negative impact on the setting of the asset. The proposed works would encroach on the immediate setting of the property, coming within 10m of the building, and would result in a considerable increase in noise experienced from the asset. The works would also disrupt views across the immediate and wider agricultural landscape of the asset.	Low	Moderate	Slight adverse
					Permanent - The construction works required for the installation of Downhead Junction, Downhead Junction Link, The Spinney Access, Downhead Lane and the realignment of the A303 would result in a permanent negative impact on the setting of the asset. The scheme would encroach on the immediate setting of the property, which will disrupt views across the immediate and wider agricultural landscape of the asset.	Low	Moderate	Slight adverse
N/A	MM276	The Hollies and Appletree Cottage, Plowage, West Camel	N/A	N/A	Temporary – The construction of the new alignment of the A303 would result in an increase in construction and traffic noise, however this would be in the context of the existing A303.	Low	Minor	Slight adverse
					Permanent –The realignment of the A303 would remove the junction between the A303 and Plowage	Low	Minor	Slight beneficial

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
					Lane where the asset is located. This would remove the asset from the immediate vicinity of high speed traffic and traffic noise, potentially beneficially enhancing the rural setting of the asset.			
N/A	MM277	Camel Hill Cottage, Camel Hill	N/A	N/A	Temporary – The works required for the realignment of the A303, construction of the haul road for the duration of the scheme to the north and Vale Farm Link would be visible from the asset and increase noise associated with construction. This would have a temporary negative impact on the rural setting of the asset.	Low	Moderate	Slight adverse
					Permanent – The realignment of the A303 would encroach on the immediate setting of the asset, with in the vegetation screening the asset being removed. This would create a visual link between the road and asset which would negatively impact the setting. Additionally, the Vale Farm Link may also be visible from the asset, further negatively impacting the rural setting.	Low	Moderate	Slight adverse
N/A	MM278	Camel Hill Farm, Camel Hill	N/A	N/A	Temporary – The works required for the realignment of the A303, construction of the haul road for the duration of the scheme to the north and Vale Farm Link would be visible from the asset and increase noise associated with construction. This would have a temporary negative impact on the rural setting of the asset.	Low	Moderate	Slight adverse
					Permanent – The setting of the asset would remain unchanged.	Low	No change	Neutral
N/A	MM279	Pepper Hill Cottage, Camel Hill	N/A	N/A	Temporary – The construction of the Camel Hill Farm Link and Hazlegrove Junction Eastbound Off-slip would result in a considerable increase in noise experienced from the asset during construction as this will 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.	Low	Major	Moderate adverse

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
					Permanent – The asset will 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 will be permanently removed, including the trees which provide a buffer between the rural character of the property and the busy road. This will negatively impact views to the south from the asset and the ability to understand the heritage value of the asset as a rural house within an agricultural landscape as it will now appear as a road side dwelling.	Low	Major	Moderate adverse
N/A	MM295	Glastonbury Tor	Scheduled Monument	1019390	Temporary – The construction works required for the scheme have the potential to be visible from the asset. However, in views from the top of Glastonbury Tor, the A303 is absorbed and lost in the wider landscape of the Somerset levels. Given the distance from the asset, it is unlikely that the appreciation of the views from Glastonbury Tor would be impacted by the construction works.	Very High	No change	Neutral
					Permanent - In views from the top of Glastonbury Tor, the A303 is absorbed and lost in the wider landscape of the Somerset levels. Therefore, the construction the scheme would be unlikely to have a permanent impact on the appreciation of the views and setting of Glastonbury Tor.	Very High	No change	Neutral
N/A	MM296	Cadbury Castle	Scheduled Monument	1011980	Temporary – The construction works required for the scheme have the have the potential to be visible from the asset during winter months as views are screened by trees on the top of the asset during the summer. The A303 already forms part of the views to the west from Cadbury Castle, although the A303 is not dominant in these views, and it is unlikely that the appreciation of the views will be impacted as the construction works would likely be absorbed and lost in the wider landscape.	High	No change	Neutral
					Permanent - The construction the new alignment and associated junctions of the A303 have the potential to be visible from the asset during winter months as views are screened by trees on the top of	High	No change	Neutral

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
					the asset during the summer. However, the A303 already forms part of the views to the west from Cadbury Castle, and it is unlikely that the appreciation of the views would be impacted as the A303 is absorbed and lost in the wider landscape.			
N/A	MM297	St Michael's Hill	Scheduled Monument	1008466	Temporary – The construction works required for the scheme have the potential to be visible from the asset during winter months as views are screened by trees on the top of the asset during the summer. However, the A303 already forms part of the landscape and it is unlikely that the appreciation of the views would be impacted as the construction works would likely be absorbed and lost in the wider landscape.	High	No change	Neutral
					Permanent - The construction the new alignment and associated junctions of the A303 have the potential to be visible from the asset during winter months as views are screened by trees on the top of the asset during the summer. However, the A303 already forms part of the landscape, and it is unlikely that the appreciation of the views would be impacted as the A303 is absorbed and lost in the wider landscape.	High	No change	Neutral 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.
N/A	N/A	Historic Landscape Character	N/A	N/A	Temporary – Construction activity would intensify the use of the already busy A303 corridor. It would temporarily truncate landscape character areas and bring additional noise and visual disruption. However, this would not be to the extent that would be removed the dominant historic agricultural character with dispersed settlements.	Medium	Minor	Slight Adverse
					Permanent – There would be some limited truncation of landscape character areas, including the loss of around 30% of the RPG at Hazlegrove.	Medium	Negligible	Slight adverse

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE/HER No(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
					However, this would not significantly worsen the existing situation given the truncation experienced from previous works to the A303 route. The dominant historic agricultural character with dispersed settlements would remain.			

7.4 Assessment of effects during operation of the scheme

- 7.4.1 The assessment of effects during operation of the scheme is outlined below in Table 7.3. In accordance with the DMRB, those effects of Moderate to Very Large are considered to be significant.

Table 7.3: Operational impact assessment

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE / HER no(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
GR01	MM01	Eyewell Group	Grade II	1039625; 1258875; 1258884	There is potential for an increase in traffic noise to be experienced at the asset during operation. However, this would be in the context of the existing A303 noise, reducing the impact on the setting of the asset.	Medium	Negligible	Slight adverse
GR03	MM08	Glebe Farm Group	Grade II	1056773; 1056774	There is potential for an increase in traffic noise to be experienced at the asset during operation. However, this would be in the context of the existing A303 noise, reducing the impact on the setting of the asset.	Medium	Negligible	Slight adverse
N/A	MM09	Henderson's Cottage	Grade II	1056775	There is potential for an increase in traffic noise to be experienced at the asset during operation. However, this would be in the context of the existing A303 noise, reducing the impact on the setting of the asset.	Medium	Negligible	Slight adverse
N/A	MM09	The Cottage	Grade II	1295480	There is potential for an increase in traffic noise to be experienced at the asset during operation. However, this would be in the context of the existing A303 noise, reducing the impact on the setting of the asset.	Medium	Negligible	Slight adverse
N/A	MM13	Milestone on B3151 at NGR ST 5638 2471	Grade II	1056780	No change is expected to the setting of the asset.	Medium	No change	Neutral
N/A	MM25	Sparkford Hall	Grade II	1272898	There is potential for an increase in traffic noise to be experienced at the asset during operation. However, this would be in the context of the existing A303 noise, reducing the impact on the setting of the asset.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
GR05	MM26;	Hazlegrove House Group	Grade II	1277545; 1248865	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. 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	Medium	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE / HER no(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
					<p>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 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>			
N/A	MM27	Triumphal Arch Gateway to Hazlegrove House	Grade II*	1272919	There is potential for an increase in traffic noise to be experienced at the asset during operation. However, this would be in the context of the existing A303 noise, reducing the impact on the setting of the asset. However, the original setting of the asset has already been considerably impacted by the construction of the Sparkford Bypass, minimising the impact.	High	Negligible	Neutral
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 closer to the</p>	Medium	Moderate	Moderate adverse

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE / HER no(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
					<p>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>			
GR12	MM65; MM66; MM91; MM97	Archaeological remains associated with Hazlegrove settlement	N/A	54431; 17470; 31569; 28672	No impact is expected during operation.	Low	No Change	Neutral
N/A	MM29	Parson's Steeple (20 metres north east Steeple House)	Grade II	1345995	No change would be expected to the setting of the asset.	Medium	No change	Neutral
N/A	MM30	Milestone on A303 at NGR ST57892538	Grade II	1345996	The roadside setting of the asset would not be impacted during operation.	Medium	No change	Neutral
GR06	MM31; MM32; MM33; MM34; MM35; MM36; MM37; MM38; MM39; MM152	Podimore Group	One grade I, one grade II* and nine grade II	1295400; 1056783; 1175211; 1345998; 1056784; 1056785; 1175237; 1175271; 1175296; 1295396;	There is potential for an increase in traffic noise to be experienced at the asset during operation. However, this would be in the context of the existing A303 noise, reducing the impact on the setting of the asset.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE / HER no(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
				1345999; 54792				
GR07	MM40; MM46; MM48; MM49; MM53; MM54; MM64; MM93; MM149; MM150	Queen Camel Conservation Area Group	One grade I, 35 grade II in a conservation area	19738; 52363; 52353; 18506; 54443; 54439; 54437; 54428; 54633	There is potential for an increase in traffic noise to be experienced at the asset during operation. However, the asset lies approximately 700m from the A303 and any increase in noise from the scheme during operation would be in the context of the existing A303 noise, reducing the impact on the setting of the asset.	Medium	Minor	Slight adverse
GR08	MM41; MM56; MM57; MM59; MM60	West Camel Conservation Area Group	One grade I, 2 grade II* and 9 grade II in a conservation area	17817; 57192; 55874; 54638	There is potential for an increase in traffic noise to be experienced at the asset during operation. However, the asset lies approximately 700m from the A303 and any increase in noise from the scheme during operation would be in the context of the existing A303 noise, reducing the impact on the setting of the asset.	Medium	Negligible	Neutral
GR09	MM43; MM45	Camel Hill SM group	Scheduled Monument	1020936; 17902	There is potential for an increase in traffic noise to be experienced at the asset during operation. However, this would be in the context of the existing A303 noise, reducing the impact on the setting of the asset.	High	Negligible	Slight adverse
N/A	MM44; MM271	Medieval settlement remains 100m and 250m north of Downhead Manor Farm	Scheduled Monument	1021260; 54640	There is potential for an increase in traffic noise to be experienced at the asset during operation. However, this would be in the context of the existing A303 noise, reducing the impact on the setting of the asset.	High	Negligible	Neutral
N/A	MM270	Area of High Archaeological Potential	N/A	N/A	No impact is expected during operation.	Medium	No Change	Neutral
N/A	MM55	Eight Petter-Nissen experimental houses	N/A	50296; 50297	There is potential for an increase in traffic noise to be experienced at the asset during operation. However, this would be in the context of the existing A303 noise, reducing the impact on the setting of the asset.	Low	Negligible	Neutral

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE / HER no(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
N/A	MM62	Turnpike Road Sparkford Hill, Sparkford, to Marston Inn, Marston Magna	N/A	24643	No impact is expected during operation of the Scheme.	Low	No Change	Neutral
N/A	MM71	Coages Park, W of Hazlegrove House, Queen Camel	N/A	54434; 54435; 54444	<p>There is potential for an increase in traffic noise to be experienced at the asset during operation. However, this would be in the context of the existing A303 noise, reducing the impact on the setting of the asset.</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>	Low	Minor negative	Slight adverse
N/A	MM73	Radio Receiver site, Camel Hill, West Camel	N/A	15747	There is potential for an increase in traffic noise to be experienced at the asset during operation. However, this would be in the context of the existing A303 noise, reducing the impact on the setting of the asset.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
N/A	MM74	ROC observation post, Camel Hill, Queen Camel	N/A	56969	There is potential for an increase in traffic noise to be experienced at the asset during operation. However, this would be in the context of the existing A303 noise, reducing the impact on the setting of the asset.	Low	Negligible	Neutral
N/A	MM88	Milestone, Ridge Hill, Queen Camel	N/A	19735	The asset was not visible during a site visit so was assumed removed.	Medium	No Change	Neutral
N/A	MM103	Turnpike Road, Petherton Bridge, Martock, to Sparkford Bridge, Sparkford	N/A	24641	No impact is expected during operation.	Medium	No Change	Neutral
N/A	MM116	Milestone, west of Camel Cross, West camel	N/A	14793	The asset was not visible during a site visit so was assumed removed.	Medium	No Change	Neutral

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE / HER no(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
N/A	MM128	Inhumation cemetery, West Camel Hill, West Camel	N/A	54634	No impact is expected during operation.	Medium	No Change	Neutral
N/A	MM135;	Podimore shrunken village	N/A	54802	No impact is expected during operation, due to minimal change at the westernmost end of the scheme near Podimore.	Low	No Change	Neutral
N/A	MM273	Bakery of West Camel and adjacent Methodist Church	N/A	N/A	Due to the loss of the roadside setting of the historic bakery and church, the historic relationship between passing traffic and the use of the assets would be eroded to an extent where it would be difficult to appreciate the value of the asset and its historic reliance on passing trade. Access from the A303 would also be altered making journey times to the assets longer. The perceived distance of the asset from the A303 would worsen this impact. There is also the potential for an indirect negative impact through impact on viability and loss of historic use as a result of reduced visibility and accessibility for passing trade from main A303.	Low	Moderate negative	Slight adverse
N/A	MM274	House to the south of Glebe Farm, Downhead	N/A	N/A	There is potential for an increase in traffic noise to be experienced at the asset during operation. However, this would be in the context of the existing A303 noise, reducing the impact on the setting of the asset.	Low	Minor negative	Slight adverse
N/A	MM275	The Spinney	N/A	N/A	There would be an increase in traffic noise experienced at the asset during operation as the new alignment of the A303, Downhead Junction and associated access routes lie in close proximity to the asset. However, this will be reduced by the installation of a noise barrier between the Downhead link road and the main carriageway. The main carriage way also sits in a cutting reducing these noise impacts further.	Low	Minor negative	Slight adverse
N/A	MM276	The Hollies and Appletree Cottage, Plowage, West Camel	N/A	N/A	The asset would be set back from the A303, which would also sit in cutting at this point screening traffic movements from the assets. Planting would also screen traffic movement.	Low	Minor beneficial	Slight beneficial

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE / HER no(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
					As such the rural setting of these assets would be better appreciated.			
N/A	MM277	Camel Hill Cottage, Camel Hill	N/A	N/A	There is potential for an increase in traffic noise to be experienced at the asset during operation. However, this would be in the context of the existing A303 noise, reducing the impact on the setting of the asset. Noise barriers would also reduce the impacts of traffic noise.	Low	Minor negative	Slight adverse
N/A	MM278	Camel Hill Farm, Camel Hill	N/A	N/A	There is potential for an increase in traffic noise to be experienced at the asset during operation. However, this would be in the context of the existing A303 noise, reducing the impact on the setting of the asset. Noise barriers may also reduce the impact of traffic noise.	Low	Negligible	Slight adverse
N/A	MM279	Pepper Hill Cottage, Camel Hill	N/A	N/A	There would be an increase in traffic noise experienced at the asset during operation, this would be reduced by the installation of noise barriers. Traffic movement in close proximity to the front of the asset would exacerbate the change in character from secluded rural property to roadside dwelling.	Low	Moderate negative	Slight adverse
N/A	MM295	Glastonbury Tor	Scheduled Monument	1019390	There is potential for the new alignment of the A303, including traffic movement and lighting, to be visible in views from Glastonbury Tor. However, this is in the context of the existing A303 which is absorbed and lost in the wider landscape of the Somerset levels.	High	Negligible	Neutral
N/A	MM296	Cadbury Castle	Scheduled Monument	1011980	There is potential for the new alignment of the A303, including traffic movement and lighting, to be visible in views from Cadbury Castle. However, this is in the context of the existing A303 which is absorbed and lost in the wider landscape of the Somerset levels.	High	Negligible	Neutral
N/A	MM297	St Michael's Hill	Scheduled Monument	1008466	There is potential for the new alignment of the A303, including traffic movement and lighting, to be visible in views from St Michael's Hill. However, this is in the context of the existing	High	Negligible	Neutral

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE / HER no(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
					A303 which is absorbed and lost in the wider Somerset landscape.			
N/A	MM298	Prehistoric unknown archaeological remains	N/A	N/A	No effects predicted to occur during the operation of the scheme. Any impacts to unknown archaeological remains as a result of the scheme would be permanent construction impacts.	High	No Change	Neutral
N/A	MM299	Roman unknown archaeological remains	N/A	N/A	No effects predicted to occur during the operation of the scheme. Any impacts to unknown archaeological remains as a result of the scheme would be permanent construction impacts.	High	No Change	Neutral
N/A	MM300	Early medieval unknown archaeological remains	N/A	N/A	No effects predicted to occur during the operation of the scheme. Any impacts to unknown archaeological remains as a result of the scheme would be permanent construction impacts.	Medium	No Change	Neutral
N/A	MM301	Medieval unknown archaeological remains	N/A	N/A	No effects predicted to occur during the operation of the scheme. Any impacts to unknown archaeological remains as a result of the scheme would be permanent construction impacts.	High	No Change	Neutral
N/A	MM302	Post-medieval unknown archaeological remains	N/A	N/A	No effects predicted to occur during the operation of the scheme. Any impacts to unknown archaeological remains as a result of the scheme would be permanent construction impacts.	Low	No Change	Neutral
N/A	MM303	Modern unknown archaeological remains	N/A	N/A	No effects predicted to occur during the operation of the scheme. Any impacts to unknown archaeological remains as a result of the scheme would be permanent construction impacts.	Low	No Change	Neutral
N/A	N/A	Historic Landscape Character	N/A	N/A	There would be a limited change to the historic landscape character mainly due to the introduction of street lighting at the junctions and additional traffic movements. However, this is in the context of the existing A303 meaning that the operation of the scheme would not	Medium	Negligible	Neutral

Group no.	MM no.	Name	Designation	NHLE / HER no(s).	Description of impact	Value / sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
					significantly change the dominant historic agricultural character of the historic landscape.			

8 Conclusion

- 8.1.1 This cultural heritage Desk Based Assessment (DBA) has been produced in accordance with national and local planning policy and guidance, and the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), to assess the impact of the proposed scheme on the historic environment.
- 8.1.2 Both designated and non-designated heritage assets have been identified within a 1 kilometre study area, although assets from the wider landscape have been acknowledged and brought into the assessment where a potential impact was identified. A high-level assessment of each of these assets has been undertaken as part of the scoping exercise, to determine the assets that have been included for detailed assessment. Medium to high value assets have been identified within the scheme area, that have the potential to be impacted by the scheme. These include the grade II Hazlegrove House Registered Park and Garden (RPG), the grade II* Triumphal Arch Gateway (MM27), 5 scheduled monuments (GR09; MM44; MM295; MM296; MM297), Queen and West Camel conservation areas (GR07 and GR08 respectively), 2 grade II listed milestones (MM13 and MM30), several grade II listed buildings, and an Area of High Archaeological Potential (MM55).
- 8.1.3 Following heritage stakeholder meetings and ongoing consultation, mitigation measures including minimising the land take from Hazlegrove House RPG and preventing land take from the Camel Hill Scheduled Monument have been incorporated into the scheme design. Additionally, cuttings, false cuttings and planting have been incorporated into the design of the scheme to reduce the impact on the setting of heritage assets in the vicinity. In-design mitigation has been included in the impact assessments for the assets.
- 8.1.4 Mitigation, taking the form of noise barriers, planting, and cuttings have also been introduced to reduce the impact on heritage assets along the length of the scheme.
- 8.1.5 The archaeological potential of the study area has been determined through an evaluation of the available Historic Environment Records (HER) data. It concluded that there is high archaeological potential within the scheme area and across the surrounding landscape dating from the prehistoric to modern period. An assessment of the impact on unknown archaeological assets was undertaken based on the evaluation of potential. This concluded that there were likely significant effects for unknown archaeological remains from the prehistoric, Roman, early medieval, and medieval period. The results of a geophysical survey and programme of trial trenching are awaited to further inform the assessment of archaeological potential, and determine specific areas of archaeological interest. These results will be submitted as other

environmental information to support the DCO application during the examination period.

- 8.1.6 During the detailed assessment, the value of the asset and magnitude of impact was determined to produce the significance of effect, and in accordance with DMRB guidance, moderate, large or very large effects are considered significant. The detailed assessment, after mitigation, has identified 12 significant effects to identified heritage assets. Significant effects have been reported for Eyewell Group (GR01), 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). They were also reported for unknown archaeological remains dating from the pre-historic, Roman, early medieval, and medieval period.
- 8.1.7 Likely Significant temporary construction effects were identified for the Eyewell Group (GR01), Hazlegrove House RPG and associated assets (GR11), Hazlegrove House and associated assets (GR05), a milestone on the A303 (MM30), Camel Hill Scheduled Monument (MM43) and Pepper Hill Cottage (MM279). Most of the impacts related to construction activity, including noise, movement of plant and the appearance works including work compounds. The milestone would also experience a likely temporary construction effect due to the need to remove the asset during construction.
- 8.1.8 Likely significant permanent construction effects were identified for Hazlegrove House RPG and associated assets (GR11) and Hazlegrove House and associated assets (GR05) due to the permanent loss of 14% of the RPG and the subsequent physical impact on the asset (Hazlegrove House RPG) and setting of the assets (both Hazlegrove House RPG and Hazlegrove House). Camel Hill Scheduled Monument (MM43) and Pepper Hill Cottage (MM279) also reported significant permanent construction effects, Camel Hill Scheduled Monument due to the potential for removal and truncation of associated archaeological remains, and Pepper Hill cottage due to the impact of the setting of the asset from the proximity of the scheme. Likely significant permanent construction effects were also reported for unknown archaeological remains dating from the pre-historic, Roman, early medieval, and medieval period.
- 8.1.9 Likely significant operational effects were reported for Hazlegrove House RPG and associated assets (GR11) and Hazlegrove House and associated assets (GR05). This was related to the traffic movement through the south western extent of the RPG, appearance of traffic movement, traffic noise and visibility of lighting in important views across the RPG and from the Hazlegrove House. However, the visual impacts would be reduced once mitigation planting has matured.

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- 8.1.10 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 likely significant effect.
- 8.1.11 The dominant historic landscape character in the study area is one of historic enclosures occurring from before the 17th century to the 21st century. The use of land has historically been divided between arable land and pasture, which is reflected today. There is no dominant period or pattern to the enclosures leaving a patchwork character to the landscape. There is survival of a significant amount historic field boundaries in much of the study area. Given that the existing route of the A303 is along an ancient route there has been limited truncation of individual fields and character areas. The scheme would truncate some character areas further, but the impact would be limited and not result in a significant effect.

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Appendix A: Gazetteer of all heritage assets

Table A.1: NHLE data: designated heritage assets

MM no.	NHLE no.	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Distance from scheme (meters)
MM01	1039625	Eyewell House	A detached house dating to 1924-1925 of local lias stone with a plain clay tile roof that is now held by Ministry of Defence.	II	ST 58741 25296	30
MM01	1258875	Range of outbuildings attached to north of Eyewell House	A series of outbuildings dating to 1924-1925 associated with Eyewell House. They are of local lias stone and have plain clay tiled roofs.	II	ST 58720 25303	40
MM01	1258884	East boundary wall and gateway about 15 metres east of Eyewell House	A boundary wall to the east of Eyewell House dating to 1924-1925. The wall is of local lias stone with Ham stone dressings.	II	ST 58768 25295	30
MM02	1039624	The Eyewell	A medieval well cistern in a roadside bank. It is formed of a local lias stone enclosure with a slab lib and was likely a focal point for the old village of Queen Camel that was mostly destroyed by a fire in 1639.	II	ST 58869 24969	370
MM03	1248857	Dairy House	A 17 th century detached farmhouse with subsequent 20 th century modifications, including porch. It was built using local lias stone with a double Roman clay tile roof.	II	ST 58753 24931	395
MM04	1249072	Wales Bridge	A road bridge over the river Cam dating to 18 th century, of local grey lias stone.	II	ST 58652 24785	545
MM05	1249124	Wales House with front boundary railings and east side railings	A 17 th century detached house with subsequent 19 th century major reshaping. The house is built of local lias stone and a Welsh slate roof.	II	ST 58685 24725	600
MM06	1248860	Wales Cottages, row of cottages about 10 metres north east of Wales Farmhouse	A row of 15 th century cottages (originally 3, now 2) of local lias stone with a thatched roof. The cottages have some 20 th century additions, including a latticework timber and slate porch.	II*	ST 58490 24662	715
MM06	1248859	Wales Farmhouse	A 17 th century detached farmhouse with some 18 th century additions, including the ground floor doors. It was built of local lias stone with Ham stone dressings and has a thatched roof.	II*	ST 58442 24649	745
MM06	1249100	Barn about 10 metres south west of Wales Farmhouse	A 18 th century barn of local lias stone, approximately 10m from the Wales Farmhouse.	II	ST 58429 24631	765
MM07	1175023	Lundy cottage	A mid-17 th century cottage of local stone with a thatched roof. The building has subsequent additions including a 20 th century porch	II	ST 57532 24729	440

MM no.	NHLE no.	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Distance from scheme (meters)
			protecting a 18 th century door. The building was the village police station in the 1920s.			
MM08	1056773	Glebe Farm House	An early 19 th century farmhouse of local stone with a Welsh late roof.	II	ST 56635 25240	220
MM08	1056774	East boundary wall, Glebe Farm House	An early 19 th century boundary wall, potentially of Keinton stone rather than local.	II	ST 56640 25236	210
MM09	1056775	Henderson's Cottage	A late 18 th century, semi-detached cottage of local stone. It is attached on the south to Glebe Cottage, with which it has group value in relation to Glebe Farm House.	II	ST 56637 25296	275
MM09	1295480	The Cottage	A late 18 th century semi-detached cottage of local stone with concrete double Roman tiled roof. It is attached to the north to Henderson's Cottage with which it has group value in relation to Glebe Farm House.	II	ST 56636 25284	265
MM10	1056779	Urgashay Farm House	A 17 th century farmhouse with subsequent modifications. The farmhouse was formerly 2 or 3 cottages of local stone with a roof of double Roman clay tiles over thatch.	II	ST 56551 24344	400
MM11	1175160	Stable and granary 25 metres north west of Urgashay Farm House	An early 19 th century stable and granary of local stone.	II	ST 56532 24355	385
MM12	1175156	Red Willows	A late 18 th century cottage of local stone with a thatched roof.	II	ST 56561 24312	435
MM13	1056780	Milestone on B3151 at NGR ST 5638 2471	An early 19 th century milestone formed of a Ham stone pillar with cast iron plaque.	II	ST 56380 24710	30
MM14	1056782	Country Farm House	A 18 th century farmhouse of local stone with Ham stone dressings with some 20 th century additions.	II	ST 56212 24168	590
MM15	1175181	Bridge House	A 18 th century cottage, with a possibly earlier core of local stone. The east portion of the building is thatched and the west portion has clay tiles.	II	ST 56387 23988	345
MM16	1243338	Sparkford Bridge at NGR ST 6111 2607	A road bridge over the river Cam dating to 18 th century and widened in 1815. It was built of local grey lias stone and Ham stone.	II	ST 61118 26077	970
MM17	1243352	Church of St Mary Magdalene	A 14 th century Parish church of local grey lias stone with Ham stone dressings. It has later additions including a 15 th century tracery, 14 th - 15 th century tower and 19 th century interior furniture.	II*	ST 60907 25663	990

MM no.	NHLE no.	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Distance from scheme (meters)
MM17	1273204	Three Blandford monuments in churchyard about 3,4 and 5 metres south east of the tower, church of St Mary Magdalene	Three chest tombs in a tight group in the grounds of the Church of St Mary Magdalene. They date to 1744, 1755 and 1799 and are made of a mix of Doultong and local lias stone.	II	ST 60899 25652	995
MM18	1248858	The Blackwell	A medieval well cistern on the river bank, consisting of a lias stone enclosure. It probably formed a focal point of the old village of Queen Camel which was largely destroyed by a fire in 1639.	II	ST 58988 24952	430
MM19	1258924	Brooklands Farmhouse	A detached farmhouse dating to 1737 of local lias stone with painted stone dressings.	II	ST 60798 26494	635
MM20	1258925	Sparkford Hill Farmhouse	A 17 th century detached farmhouse with of local grey lias stone with a plain clay tile roof.	II	ST 60679 25878	675
MM21	1243392	Entrance gateway about 250 metres south east of Sparkford Hall	19 th century gate piers of local grey lias stone with wrought iron gates and Doultong stone dressings. They are important to the street scheme and to the setting of Sparkford Hall.	II	ST 60458 26422	290
MM22	1243394	Home Farmhouse	A 17 th century farmhouse, now partly offices, of local grey lias stone and Doultong stone dressings.	II	ST 60479 26375	300
MM23	1272897	The Roundhouse	A late 18 th century detached cottage of local lias stone and a hipped thatch roof. The building has a circular or curved portion on the north side. This could be a cottage ornee, however the circular portion could be the base of a windmill.	II	ST 60389 26370	210
MM24	1273205	Sparkford Inn	A 18 th century inn of local grey lias stone with a rendered and colour washed front elevation. The interior is much altered but the public areas retain earlier details including the doorways and staircase.	II	ST 60366 26352	185
MM24	1243391	Outbuilding about 5 metres north east of Sparkford Inn	A 18 th century outbuilding, probably former livery stables, close to Sparkford Inn. It was built of local lias stone with Ham stone dressings.	II	ST 60378 26365	200
MM25	1272898	Sparkford Hall	A mid-19 th century detached house with a late 19 th century extension. The building is of Doultong stone ashlar with the extension being local lias stone.	II	ST 60347 26656	355
MM26	1277545	Hazlegrove House	A 17 th century detached house, now school, that was largely rebuilt by Carew Mildmay in 1730. The building is of Ham stone	II	ST 59892 26914	615

MM no.	NHLE no.	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Distance from scheme (meters)
			ashlar with a hipped Welsh slate roof and lies within the Hazlegrove House Registered Park and Garden.			
MM26	1248865	Gateway and wing walls 400 metres south of Hazlegrove House	A 18 th century gateway of Ham stone with some Portland stone, red brick walls and wrought iron gates. It forms an important element of Hazlegrove House.	II	ST 59819 26763	525
MM27	1272919	Triumphal Arch Gateway to Hazlegrove House	A late 17 th century gateway in the form of a triumphal arch that is made with local grey lias ashlar and Ham stone dressings. The gateway serves Hazlegrove House but was originally built for Low Ham Manor near Somerton, which was never completed.	II*	ST 60031 25927	125
MM28	1295442	Slow Court	A late 17 th century farmhouse of local stone with Ham stone dressings and concrete ring beams visible at first floor level. The property underwent major repairs in 1983.	II	ST 57067 24585	445
MM29	1345995	Parson's Steeple (20 metres north east Steeple House)	A late 18 th century commemorative obelisk-type structure of local stone. The structure is in memory of Henry Parsons, a noted eccentric who lived at Naish's Farm, who died in 1794.	II	ST 57736 25822	250
MM30	1345996	Milestone on A303 at NGR ST57892538	An early 19 th century Milestone of Ham stone with a cast iron plaque.	II	ST 57890 25380	0
MM31	1295400	Church of Saint Peter	An early 14 th century church of local lias stone with Ham stone dressings. The church has had a number of subsequent modifications and features including 15 th century tracery, 16 th century door with ironwork, and 17 th century internal furniture.	I	ST 54560 24929	430
MM31	1056783	Unidentified chest tomb 5 metres south of the south door of the chancel, Church of Saint Peter	A 18 th century chest tomb in the ground of the Church of St Peter.	II	ST 54565 24918	435
MM31	1175211	Swadel chest tomb, 8 metres south of the south door of the chancel, Church of Saint Peter	A chest tomb within the grounds of the Church of St Peter of Ham stone and dating to 1617. Inscriptions on the tomb are clearly readable.	II*	ST 54561 24910	440
MM32	1345998	Cross base and war memorial	A medieval cross base and war memorial in the churchyard of the Church of St Peter. The monument is of Ham stone and an upper part of pre-cast concrete and is an unusual monument that contrasts with the standard war memorial design.	II	ST5456124916	440

MM no.	NHLE no.	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Distance from scheme (meters)
MM33	1056784	Church Farm House	A 17 th century farmhouse of local cut stone with a thatch roof and brick chimney stacks. Subsequent additions date to the 19 th century and 20 th century.	II	ST 54531 24785	535
MM34	1056785	East Farmhouse	A late 18 th century farmhouse of local stone with a thatch roof. The building has a T-shaped plan with an extension to the rear.	II	ST 54617 24821	450
MM35	1175237	Church Farm Cottage	A 17 th century, possible earlier, cottage of local stone with a thatched roof.	II	ST 54591 24889	425
MM36	1175271	Orchard Farmhouse	A 17 th century farmhouse built of local stone with Ham stone dressings, with some later modifications and extension to the rear.	II	ST 54521 24621	660
MM37	1175296	Lower Farm House	A farmhouse dating to the 17 th century with some 19 th century modifications. The building is of local lias stone with Welsh slate roof.	II	ST 54617 25107	330
MM38	1295396	Church View Cottages	Two, formerly three, late 18 th century cottages of local stone with thatched roofs.	II	ST 54614 24921	390
MM39	1345999	Reedley House	An early 19 th century house with a stucco exterior and welsh slate hipped roof.	II	ST 54547 24993	420
MM40	n/a	Queen Camel Conservation Area	A conservation area encompassing the majority of the medieval village of Queen Camel. There is one grade I listed building (the Church of St Barnabas) and thirty-five grade II listed buildings within this conservation area that have been assessed as a group.	CA	ST 59595 24762	650
MM41	n/a	West Camel Conservation Area	A conservation area encompassing the majority of the medieval village of West Camel. There is one grade I listed building (the Church of All Saints), two grade II* listed buildings and nine grade II listed buildings within the conservation area that have been assessed as a group.	CA	ST 57887 24628	455
MM42	1000422	Hazlegrove House RPG	The park was originally held by the Crown as part of medieval estate including a deer park. The park now contains Hazlegrove House (Hazlegrove Preparatory School) with its formal gardens and park land, part of which is now in arable use.	II	ST5974026233	0
MM43	1020936	Romano-British settlement immediately south west of Camel Hill Farm	A Romano-British roadside settlement along the main Roman roads between Ilchester and Bath. Partial excavation has identified this area of occupation, likely dating to the late 2 nd to 4 th century that was constructed along the Roman road between Andover and Ilchester (Roman Lendiniae).	SM	ST 58473 25535	15
MM44	1021260	Medieval settlement remains 100m and 250m north of	The Downhead medieval settlement is a scheduled monument that is represented by well-preserved earthworks. The earthworks	SM	ST 56718 25471	240

MM no.	NHLE no.	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Distance from scheme (meters)
		Downhead Manor Farm	represent areas of abandonment caused by shrinkage of the pre-Domesday Downhead Village.			
MM268	1056750	Speckington Manor	A 17 th century manor house, that was refronted in the mid-19 th century, on the very edge of the 1km study area. It is made of local stone with Ham stone dressings. A 17 th century blocked fireplace was recently exposed in the interior.	II	ST 55959 23790	1000
MM269	1346001	Higher Farm House	A 17 th century farmhouse of local lias stone and Ham stone dressings, with subsequent 19 th century and 20 th century modifications.	II	ST 54449 26120	1000

Table A.2: NHLE data: designated heritage assets

MM no.	HER number	Name	Description	NGR	Distance from scheme (m)
MM270	N/A	Area of High Archaeological Potential	An area identified by the local council as an area with high potential for unknown archaeological remains. The area has potential for archaeological remains associated with the prehistoric to modern periods.	N/A	0
MM45	17902	Geophysical Survey (2003) A303 Sparkford-Ilchester Improvement Scheme	A geophysical survey in 2003 on plots adjacent to the line of the A303 that detected linear and pit type anomalies that were mainly isolated in nature leading to tentative interpretations of possible field systems, small enclosures, and indications of occupation.	ST 5683 2503	0
MM46	19738	Parish School, Back Street, Queen Camel	A former parish school, located next to 2 tenements for the parish poor, was replaced by the current one in 1872.	ST 5973 2495	760
MM47	32437	Excavation (2014)	An excavation in 2014 by Wessex Archaeology on West Camel Road, Queen Camel. The results of the excavation are awaited.	ST 5935 2450	990
MM47	32345	Geophysical survey (2013)	A magnetometry survey of two fields that revealed possible linear anomalies and evidence of ploughed ridge and furrow and square enclosure.	ST 5930 2460	850
MM47	31898	Evaluation (2012)	A series of evaluation trenches excavated in 2012 on West Camel Road, Queen Camel. The excavations north of the road revealed features relating to a Roman villa, including boundary ditches and a stone wall. All finds were from the Roman period; however, some prehistoric pottery was recovered. Those south of the road revealed one medieval linear feature and a second undated one.	ST 5920 2440	970
MM47	31922	Geophysical survey (2012)	A fluxgate gradiometer survey in 2012 identified features associated with the Roman villa, including enclosure ditches and linear features overlain with ridge and furrow.	ST 5920 2440	945
MM47	31920	Geophysical survey (2012)	A fluxgate gradiometer survey identified features related to the Roman villa overlain with ridge and furrow.	ST 5920 2460	750
MM47	28372	Excavation (2009), Queen Camel	An excavation at the site of a Roman villa in 2009 that uncovered the corridor-type villa including bi-partite room, hypocaust, and detached bath house.	ST 5927 2456	930
MM47	22545	Roman villa, Queen Camel	A Roman villa originally discovered by metal detectorists, before being further explored through geophysical survey and evaluation trenches.	ST 5929 2456	840
MM47	31921	Geophysical survey (2012)	A fluxgate gradiometer survey identified a series of parallel linear anomalies that indicate ploughed ridge and furrow, two other linear features and a pit that may contain burnt material.	ST 5940 2430	1110
MM47	28371	Geophysical survey (2009), Queen Camel	A geophysical survey in 2008 was undertaken by English Heritage following metal detector finds in an arable field. The survey identified a large aisled hall style Roman building in a system of angular ditch enclosures.	ST 5920 2450	820

MM no.	HER number	Name	Description	NGR	Distance from scheme (m)
MM48	52363	Ivy Cottage, Grace Martin's Lane, Queen Camel	A 18 th century cottage with extensive reconstruction and refurbishment in the late 20 th century that was removed from the List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest.	ST 5976 2498	785
MM49	52353	DELISTED	An early 19 th century cottage and show with matching 20 th century additions that has been removed from the Listed.	ST 5956 2488	790
MM50	28890	Negative watching brief (1998), Gason Lane, Queen Camel	A watching brief of three holes, required for the construction of an overhead power line, yielded no archaeological deposits.	ST 5930 2550	160
MM51	16983	Watching Brief (2004) Gason Lane, Queen Camel	A watching brief yielded no archaeological results in 2004.	ST 5911 2556	55
MM52	24645	Quarry, Ridge Copse, Queen Camel and Sparkford	The site of a quarry as noted on historic maps.	ST 5941 2551	25
MM53	18506	Medieval Occupation, High Street, Queen Camel	A site of medieval occupation reported via verbal communication.	ST 5965 2471	960
MM53	18505	Watching Brief (2005) High Street, Queen Camel.	A watching brief of foundation excavation and service trenches identified pits containing medieval material, and potential former cottages along the High Street suggesting an area of late medieval southern expansion of a medieval settlement.	ST 5965 2471	960
MM53	16962	Evaluation (2004) land to rear of Saddler's Cottage, High Street, Queen Camel	A single evaluation trench in the rear garden of Saddler's Cottage yielded 13 th /14 th and 18 th century features as well as ceramics, metal and other objects dating to these periods.	ST 5966 1270	995
MM54	54443	Pound, Queen Camel	A pound marked on a historic village map.	ST 5977 2494	805
MM55	50296	DELISTED Eight Petter-Nissen experimental houses - the Westernmost 4, Howell Hill, West Camel	A pair of semi-detached houses built in 1925 that were 'delisted'.	ST 5788 2515	70
MM55	50297	DELISTED Eight Petter-Nissen experimental houses	Two pairs of semi-detached houses built in 1925 that were removed from the List.	ST 5793 2517	95

MM no.	HER number	Name	Description	NGR	Distance from scheme (m)
		- the Easternmost 4, Howell Hill, West Camel			
MM56	17817	War memorial, East of Parsonage Road, West Camel	A sandstone remembrance structure commemorating those who died in WWII was erected in 1995.	ST 5789 2465	575
MM57	57192	Evaluation (2000), Church Path, West Camel	Two evaluation trenches were excavated in the medieval village of West Camel and yielded a medieval ditch, gully, stake hole and pit feature.	ST 5797 2461	635
MM58	57041	Evaluation excavation (1999), West Camel Farm, West Camel	Four evaluation trenches followed the demolition of farmyard buildings and yielded no features of archaeological interest and only one sherd of 19 th century pottery.	ST 5801 2455	655
MM59	55874	Medieval village, West Camel	The medieval village of West Camel was mentioned in Domesday Book and has two main elements: the nucleus of medieval occupation around the church and the road running west from this.	ST 5770 2470	380
MM60	54638	Higher flour mill, Queen Camel	Remains of a mill have been incorporated into a garden as survive covered in ivy with the leat and stream visible either side.	ST 5795 2472	500
MM61	26252	Geophysical Survey (2003)	A large area of geophysical survey revealed a number of anomalies dating to the Middle to Late Iron Age and medieval periods.	ST 6017 2555	185
MM62	24643	Turnpike Road Sparkford Hill, Sparkford, to Marston Inn, Marston Magna	A turnpike road of the Ilchester Trust.	ST 5954 2399	85
MM63	31447	Evaluation (2011)	Twelve trenches were excavated following geophysical survey and identified one undatable feature.	ST 5816 2559	50
MM63	30381	Geophysics (2010)	A magnetometry survey identified a few linear features that potentially represent field boundaries and some pit-like features.	ST 5810 2550	50
MM64	54439	Mill, Queen Camel	A watermill marked on a historic Greenwood's map.	ST 5977 2505	700
MM65	54433	Deserted medieval village, Hazlegrove House, Queen Camel	A deserted medieval village (DMV) site shown on a 1573 map.	ST 5960 2680	710

MM no.	HER number	Name	Description	NGR	Distance from scheme (m)
MM66	54431	Roman pottery finds, Hazlegrove House, Queen Camel	Roman pottery identified during construction of a swimming pool in 1960.	ST 5990 2680	485
MM67	11604	Geophysical Survey (1992), S of Pepper Hill Copse, Queen Camel	A geophysical survey in 1992 suggested the presence of three ring ditches.	ST 5916 2566	0
MM68	11594	Gully, N of Sparkford roundabout, Sparkford	An undated gully or ditch recorded during digging of a soil test pit.	ST 5982 2598	0
MM69	11593	Road widening assessment (1992), Sparkford to Ilchester	A series of soil test pits along the route of the A303 prior to widening. Four of the pits and five of the field walked areas identified archaeological deposits, including earthworks, ridge and furrow, bank features (likely field boundaries), terraces and quarries.	ST 5520 2480	0
MM70	54442	Limekiln, S of Ridge Copse, Queen Camel	A limekiln and quarry marked on a historic OS 25 map.	ST 5988 2554	195
MM71	54434	Coages Park, W of Hazlegrove House, Queen Camel	Coages Park shown in field names and surrounded by a pale on several maps in the Record Office.	ST 5900 2650	25
MM71	54435	Moat and fishpond, SW of Hazlegrove House, Queen Camel	A ploughed field containing a small moat, fishpond, and associated earthworks, that were likely the site of a hunting lodge that became redundant when the park was closed.	ST 5905 2635	470
MM71	54444	Medieval building, moat and fishpond, NE of Yarcombe Wood, Queen Camel	A field containing evidence of a slightly raised platform and evidence of a former stone building dating to the medieval period. A moat and fish pond are also located within the field.	ST 5860 2672	1060
MM72	54432	Padel deserted village, west of Hazlegrove House, Queen Camel	A deserted medieval village (DMV) of Patell, Puddle or Padel that is shown on maps of 1573, 1795 and 1822. A ploughed field is names Padell and contains distinct marks suggesting house platforms and enclosures.	ST 5940 2670	470
MM73	15747	Radio Receiver site, Camel Hill, West Camel	A building in partly ruinous condition is the former Radio Receiver site for RNAS. The site went out of use post-1960.	ST 5811 2564	185

MM no.	HER number	Name	Description	NGR	Distance from scheme (m)
MM74	56969	ROC observation post, Camel Hill, Queen Camel	The location of a ROC post that was relocated in 1962. An enclosure is shown on a historic OS map.	ST 5930 2550	60
MM75	56967	ROC observation post, Camel Hill, Queen Camel	The location of a ROC post that was established in September 1938.	ST 5930 2550	120
MM76	54440	Black well, Black Well Lane, Queen Camel	A well marked on OSAD 6 map.	ST 5899 2495	430
MM77	54438	Mill, W of Queen Camel	A watermill marked on a historic Greenwood's map.	ST 5900 2480	525
MM78	11607	Roman settlement, Camel Hill, West Camel	Evaluation revealed a Roman settlement lying along the north side of the A303 comprising of several stone buildings and finds, including a cremation burial, dating to the 3 rd -4 th century.	ST 5850 2550	0
MM78	11595	Iron age settlement, Camel Hill, Queen Camel	An area identified as an Iron Age settlement and designated a scheduled monument in 2003.	ST 58473 25535	15
MM78	11606	Evaluation (1993), Camel Hill, West Camel	Further work to determine the extent of the scheduled monument Roman settlement on the north side of the A303. The evaluation identified that the area had be subject to quarrying and no Roman features were location. An early Iron Age ditch was recorded.	ST 5820 2540	0
MM78	11603	Geophysical Survey (1992), Camel Hill. Queen Camel	A geophysical survey undertaken in 1992 following the discovery of Iron Age material in a field. The survey identified a ditch, several features interpreted as stone buildings and features with the appearance of ring ditches.	ST 5838 2549	0
MM78	11599	Evaluation (1993), Camel Hill, West Camel	An area identified as a possible Iron Age settlement was evaluated via the excavation of two trenches. The trenches identified a wall, cremation burial in a 3 rd -4 th century pot and a substantial building.	ST 5850 2550	10
MM79	11605	Geophysical Survey (1992), E of Conegore Corner, Queen Camel	A geophysical survey undertaken in an area where flints have been found. It identified a few curvilinear anomalies that may have an archaeological origin.	ST 5770 2540	0
MM80	11601	Evaluation (1993), S of Camel Hill House, West Camel	Three trenches were excavated but yielded no archaeological deposits.	ST 5885 2555	0
MM81	11600	Evaluation (1993), S of Pepper Hill Copse, Camel Hill	Three areas evaluated however no archaeological features were identified.	ST 5926 2564	0

MM no.	HER number	Name	Description	NGR	Distance from scheme (m)
MM82	11602	Geophysical survey (1992), Conegore Corner, West Camel	A geophysical survey with missing report, that was mentioned in a subsequent evaluation report.	ST 5790 2530	0
MM82	11598	Evaluation (1993), Conegore Corner, West Camel	Five trenches excavated to assess features identified through aerial photographs and geophysical survey, however no certain archaeological features were located.	ST 5797 2535	0
MM82	54635	Cropmark enclosures, S of Steart Hill, West Camel	An area of cropmark enclosures shown as overlapping rectangular cropmarks shown on aerial photographs and a gully noted during excavation of an engineer's test pit. Further five trenches yielded no archaeological features.	ST 5800 2530	0
MM83	11597	Medieval pottery and flint finds, E of Conegore Corner, West Camel	A fieldwalking survey uncovered ten sherds of possible medieval pottery and seven flint flakes.	ST 5764 2535	0
MM84	54429	Inhumation cemetery and sword find, Queen Camel Hill, Queen Camel	An inhumation cemetery consisting of nine skeletons, one of which was found with an Anglo-Saxon sword found in 1931. A further two skeletons were found at the end of WWII during construction of an electric cable.	ST 5928 2551	0
MM85	32789	Geophysical survey (2015)	A geophysical survey by Wessex Archaeology, the results of which are awaited.	ST 6012 2609	90
MM86	28849	Watching Brief (1988, 9) Sparkford by-pass, Sparkford	A watching brief that identified small numbers of prehistoric, Romano-British, and post-medieval pottery, some burnt bone and flint flakes.	ST 5980 2580	0
MM87	26103	Watching Brief (2007), Churchyard of St Barnabas, Queen Camel	A watching brief of a narrow trench across the northern part of the graveyard identified nothing of archaeological significance.	ST 5973 2498	760
MM88	19735	Milestone, Ridge Copse, Queen Camel	A milestone shown on historic maps.	ST 5949 2567	50
MM89	54441	Limekiln, E of Ridge Copse, Sparkford	A limekiln shown on OS 25 map.	ST 5988 2554	350
MM90	19793	Earthworks, Manor Farm, south of Sparkford	Two areas of earthworks around the Manor Farm and the remains of ridge and furrow in surrounding fields.	ST 6067 2580	630

MM no.	HER number	Name	Description	NGR	Distance from scheme (m)
MM91	19790	Kennel, Park, Hazlegrove House, Sparkford	A kennel shown on historic OS maps. It is no longer extant on recent maps.	ST 6006 2598	120
MM92	19736	Saw Pit, west of Sparkford roundabout, Queen Camel	A saw pit shown on historic OS maps. It is no longer extant on current maps.	ST 5963 2584	0
MM93	54437	Village cross site, Hazlegrove	A village cross in the centre of the village, shown in map in Somerset Record Office.	ST 5960 2680	785
MM94	54568	Shrunken village, S of Sparkford	To the south of the church are roughly rectangular areas bounded by banks and breaks of slope with access ways. However, there are no clear house sites.	ST 6090 2550	955
MM95	54567	Sparkford mill, Sparkford	Sparkford Mill shown on OSAD 6 map.	ST 6097 2561	1000
MM96	54565	Prehistoric finds and Roman finds and burials, Sparkford Hill, Sparkford	Various Bronze Age and Roman finds, including two bronze bracelets and wooden ornaments, were found whilst digging a ditch. Some of the finds were considered part of a Middle Bronze Age hoard. A human skeleton, with a harp-shaped bronze fubula of Roman Provincial type and pottery vessel was also found during quarrying in 1845.	ST 6030 2530	630
MM97	54430	Park, Hazlegrove House, Queen Camel	A large landscaped park belonging to Hazlegrove House.	ST 5900 2600	0
MM97	17470	Watching Brief (2004), Hazlegrove House, Queen Camel	A watching brief at Hazlegrove School during construction of a sports pitch identified a number of features associated with post-medieval agricultural drainage, medieval gullies and an area of ridge and furrow. 12 th and 16 th century pottery sherds were also identified.	ST 5996 2676	560
MM97	31569	Excavation (2009)	A small trench was excavated over a feature identified during geophysical survey in the grounds of Hazlegrove House. It revealed a stone metalled driveway of probably 19 th century date.	ST 6012 2693	380
MM97	28672	Geophysical survey (2008), Hazlegrove House, Queen Camel	A geophysical survey was undertaken over a substantial area of the field to the south-east of Hazlegrove House. It identified two areas of ridge and furrow as well as a herring-bone shaped drainage system.	ST 6000 2680	312
MM98	19737	Watching Brief (1993), Hazlegrove House, Sparkford, Queen Camel	A watching brief of construction of a new building at Hazlegrove House yielded no archaeological deposits.	ST 5881 2691	650

MM no.	HER number	Name	Description	NGR	Distance from scheme (m)
MM99	52432	Early 19th-century toll house, The Octagon, The Avenue, Sparkford	An early 19 th century detached house removed from the list. Shown as a post office on 1903 OS map.	ST 6074 2631	565
MM100	14641	Ammunition dump railhead, Sparkford	Information from the National Archives shows that a railhead was constructed in late 1943 - early 1944 by US Army Engineers at Sparkford to serve the Marston Magna ammunition depots.	ST 6098 2698	610
MM101	14640	Smithy, west of Wells House, Sparkford	A smithy shown on an OS map from 1904 that still appears extant on a recent map.	ST 6056 2632	390
MM102	18387	Sparkford Station	Station marked on historic OS maps.	ST 6060 2650	390
MM103	24641	Turnpike Road, Petherton Bridge, Martock, to Sparkford Bridge, Sparkford	A turnpike road of the Ilchester Trust.	ST 5099 2158	0
MM104	26154	Turnpike Road, Sparkford to Grove Cottage, Pitcombe	A turnpike road of the Langport, Somerton and Castle Cary Trust.	ST 6057 2636	435
MM105	56985	Frome to Yeovil railway	The Wiltshire, Somerset and Dorset Railway extended their line from Frome though Bruton and Castle Cary.	ST 7845 4765	395
MM106	29169	Turnpike road, Sparkford Bridge to Dorset Boundary	A turnpike road of the Wincanton Trust.	ST 7558 3000	970
MM107	32904	Geophysical survey (2015), RNAS Yeovilton	A geophysical survey undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. The results and report are awaited.	ST 5562 2440	520
MM108	32913	Watching brief (2015), RNAS Yeovilton	A watching brief undertaken by Wessex Archaeology not for this scheme. The results are awaited.	ST 5562 2440	560
MM108	32913	Watching brief (2015), RNAS Yeovilton			
MM108	32913	Watching brief (2015), RNAS Yeovilton			

MM no.	HER number	Name	Description	NGR	Distance from scheme (m)
MM108	32913	Watching brief (2015), RNAS Yeovilton			
MM108	32913	Watching brief (2015), RNAS Yeovilton			
MM108	32913	Watching brief (2015), RNAS Yeovilton			
MM108	32913	Watching brief (2015), RNAS Yeovilton			
MM108	32863	Geophysical survey (2011)	A geophysical survey undertaken for non-archaeological purposes.	ST 5540 2430	
MM109	32797	Excavation (2015)	An excavation revealed the plan for a 16 th century house, originally an open hall house.	ST 3791 1840	715
MM110	32681	Excavation (2015)	An excavation at RNAS Yeovilton by Wessex Archaeology. The report is awaited.	ST 5527 2430	815
MM111	32581	Excavation (2014)	An excavation at RNAS Yeovilton by Wessex Archaeology uncovered the remains of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age field system and an associated four-post structure. Romano-British ditches formed a field system. Medieval/post-medieval field boundary ditches were also identified. Two graves, containing the remains of Romano-British inhumation burials were also found and a nearby pit contained pottery and other artefacts.	ST 5520 2430	660
MM112	31899	Evaluation (2012)	Archaeological features were recorded within a series of trial trenches, including ditches, postholes, pits, and tree throws dating to the Romano-British period.	ST 5510 2430	650
MM113	32016	Watching brief (2012)	A watching brief at RNAS Yeovilton of a geotechnical pit yielded no features of archaeological interest.	ST 5480 2420	790
MM114	22530	Watching brief (2007)	A watching brief at RNAS Yeovilton during the construction of a new sports pitch yielded evidence of previous ground disturbance during WWII and some Roman pottery.	ST 5513 2435	560
MM115	55979	Light AA battery site, N of Yeovilton Airfield, Yeovil	A light AA battery is recorded as being manned at this location in June 1941.	ST 5520 2440	630

MM no.	HER number	Name	Description	NGR	Distance from scheme (m)
MM116	14793	Milestone, west of Camel Cross, West camel	M.S. marked on a 1904 OS map but not on recent maps.	ST 5559 2497	10
MM117	28649	Watching brief (2000)	A watching brief during construction at RNAS Yeovilton, following geophysical survey, evaluation, and excavation.	ST 5545 2396	815
MM117	22531	Excavation (2000)	An excavation undertaken by Wessex Archaeology following archaeological survey and evaluation at RNAS Yeovilton. The excavation confirmed the presence of an Iron Age and Roman-British settlement and agricultural activity.	ST 5490 2430	750
MM117	57054	Evaluation (2000)	An archaeological evaluation of 14 trial trenches yielded evidence of 103 archaeological features, including ditches, pits, trackways, drains and two graves. Most datable objects were of a late Roman date.	ST 5490 2420	710
MM117	57053	Geophysical survey (1999), N of RNAS Yeovilton	A geophysical survey of a field system, previously identified through aerial survey.	ST 5490 2420	665
MM118	57012	Watching brief and excavation (1999), N of Stockwitch Cross, Yeovilton	A watching brief and limited are excavation revealed rectangular enclosures and trackways primarily of Romano-British origin. A Middle Iron Age enclosure and Bronze Age pits were also recorded.	ST 5551 2445	400
MM119	54793	Iron age and Roman occupation, SE of Podimore	Location of Roman occupation identified through Roman remains, quern and foundations.	ST 5490 2460	340
MM120	32897	Limekiln site	A limekiln shown on 1903 OS map and slightly further south west on the 1840 tithe map.	ST 5750 2554	140
MM121	30413	Geophysical survey (2011)	A stratascan geophysical survey. The report is awaited.	ST 5720 2550	200
MM122	55256	Pillbox, E end of RNAS, Yeovilton	A pillbox shown on historic OS maps.	ST 5606 2413	790
MM123	54803	Pound, Bridgehampton	A pound shown on the tithe map of Yeovilton.	ST 5609 2413	785
MM124	14175	Church of St Luke, Bridgehampton, Yeovilton	St Luke's Church shown on OS map from 1904 but not on recent maps.	ST 5632 2401	625
MM125	15676	Ridge and furrow, Camel Cross	Surviving ridge and furrow shown on aerial photograph from 1984, later shown as flattened in 2001.	ST 5660 2470	0
MM126	54641	Pound, Queen Camel	A pound marked on an OS 25 map.	ST 5723 2473	330

MM no.	HER number	Name	Description	NGR	Distance from scheme (m)
MM127	54639	Lower mill, West Camel	A second mill, called New Mill in 1825, stood on the bank of the River Cam. Its usual name was Lower Mill but it was also known as Beaton's Mill.	ST 5740 2462	515
MM128	54634	Inhumation cemetery, West Camel Hill, West Camel	Two Catacombs were discovered prior to 1790 in this location. In these many bodies were regularly arranged at a depth of 5ft with their feet turned to the north. No further information is available.	ST 5740 2560	90
MM129	11596	Burnt layer, Downhead, West Camel	An archaeological excavation of an engineer's test pit located a deposit containing ash, burnt clay, and burnt flint.	ST 5627 2483	45
MM130	55111	Cropmark field system, NW of Bridgehampton	Aerial photographs show an extensive area of small fields which may be associated with those further to the east.	ST 5540 2450	170
MM131	54805	Cropmark enclosure, NW of Bridgehampton	Aerial photographs from 1975 show indistinct cropmarks and some linear features, interpreted as a likely field system. Photos from 1990 also show an enclosure with an entrance to the east.	ST 5630 2440	270
MM132	32661	Watching brief (2014)	A watching brief of foundation excavations for a new milking parlour identified no archaeological deposits of interest and that the concrete floor lay on natural alluvial gravel.	ST 5450 2480	585
MM133	28871	Watching Brief (1995) Pipelaying, Church Street, Podimore	A watching brief identified a ditch of unknown date and a medieval wall under Church Street.	ST 5450 2470	395
MM134	54804	Shrunken medieval settlement, Higher Farm, Podimore	The location of a deserted medieval settlement, including holloways, platforms, banks forming enclosures and pottery. A single Roman coin was found in the fields to the north.	ST 5450 2625	980
MM134	55993	Stone slate structure and finds, Higher Farm, Podimore	Two lines of pitched stone roof slates were discovered while digging a garden pond. The structure may have been a garden feature as it had no obvious function.	ST 5445 2610	1070
MM135	54802	Shrunken village, Podimore	The medieval village is a simple linear settlement running south from crossroads.	ST 5450 2480	330
MM136	26095	Watching Brief (2007), North of Kingfisher Cottage, Podimore	A watching brief uncovered medieval and post-medieval earthworks and enclosures. Mainly 15 th , 17 th and 19 th century ceramics and other material was discovered.	ST 5445 2516	365
MM137	12282	Negative Watching Brief (1993), Podimore, Yeovilton	A watching brief yielded no archaeological finds or features.	ST 5460 2500	225

MM no.	HER number	Name	Description	NGR	Distance from scheme (m)
MM138	31480	Earthworks	Earthworks associated with a possible medieval settlement and a moated manor house were identified by aerial photographs.	ST 5600 2360	985
MM139	28318	Watching brief (2009), HMS Heron	Two phases of archaeological watching brief produced mainly negative results. A single archaeological feature was identified. This was a small pit containing Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery, animal bone and charcoals that was probably a small refuse pit.	ST 5511 2279	365
MM140	22735	Searchlight site, E of RNAS Yeovilton	A Scheinwerfer (searchlight) identified on a 1940 Luftwaffe air photo of RNAs Yeovilton.	ST 5610 2380	910
MM141	54794	Iron age settlement, SW of Podimore	Cropmarks showing a broad similarity to the Iron Age settlement at Little Woodbury were identified in 1949.	ST 5440 2460	510
MM142	55405	Yeovilton Naval Air Station, Yeovilton	The location of the RNAS Yeovilton training station that was acquired in 1939.	ST 5500 2300	60
MM143	55255	Pillbox, E end of RNAS, Yeovilton	An RNAS airfield defence pillbox.	ST 5609 2415	650
MM144	55254	Pillbox, E end of RNAS, Yeovilton	An RNAS airfield defence pillbox.	ST 5607 2418	645
MM145	54810	Mill, Bridgehampton	A watermill was located at Bridgehampton at Domesday.	ST 5650 2410	595
MM146	54801	Chapel site, Bridgehampton	A chapel at Speckington was present by 1315.	ST 5632 2404	640
MM147	54800	Moat, Speckington Manor, SW of Bridgehampton	The location of the moated manor house at Speckington. The current manor is largely 19 th century, however it has many features of a substantial 17 th century house.	ST 5595 2378	970
MM148	14176	Milestone, north west of Podimore, Yeovilton	M.S.' shown on OS map of 1904 that is also noted on a recent map.	ST 5403 2532	945
MM149	54428	Church of St Barnabas and churchyard, Queen Camel	The medieval graveyard and 14 th century church.	ST 5973 2495	765
MM150	54633	Church of All Saints and churchyard, West Camel	A graveyard and 14 th century church in use since the medieval period.	ST 5802 2461	610
MM151	54563	Church of St Mary and churchyard, Sparkford	A graveyard and 14 th century church in use since the medieval period.	ST 6090 2565	990

MM no.	HER number	Name	Description	NGR	Distance from scheme (m)
MM152	54792	Church of St Peter and churchyard, Podimore	A graveyard and 14 th century church in use since the medieval period.	ST 5456 2492	420
MM271	54640	Shrunken Village, Downhead	A series of earthworks in this area, indicative of a shrunken village, were designated a scheduled monument in two areas either side of the road in 2003.	ST 56669 25503	300
MM272	16572	Watching brief (2003)	The construction of a new area of hardstanding was monitored but yielded no features of archaeological importance.	ST 53904 25398	815

Appendix B: Heritage assets scoped in / out for the assessment

Table B.1: Heritage assets scoped in / out for the cultural heritage assessment

Group no.	Group name	MM no.	NHLE / HER no.	Name	Grade	Scoped (in / out)	Reasoning
GR01	Eyewell Group	MM01	1039625	Eyewell House	II	In	The asset is a detached house dating to 1924-1925 of local lias stone that is now held by Ministry of Defence. There is the potential for a negative impact on the setting of these assets due to proximity to the scheme.
		MM01	1258875	Range of outbuildings attached to north of Eyewell House	II		The asset is a series of outbuildings dating to 1924-1925 associated with Eyewell House. There is the potential for a negative impact on the setting of these assets due to proximity to the scheme.
		MM01	1258884	East boundary wall and gateway about 15 metres east of Eyewell House	II		The asset is a boundary wall to the east of Eyewell House dating to 1924-1925. There is the potential for a negative impact on the setting of these assets due to proximity to the scheme.
N/A	N/A	MM02	1039624	The Eyewell	II	Out	The asset is a medieval well cistern in a roadside bank. It is formed of a local lias stone enclosure with a slab lib and was likely a focal point for the old village of Queen Camel that was mostly destroyed by a fire in 1639. However, the distance from the scheme, topography, and the immediate setting remaining unaffected suggests there will be a neutral impact on the setting of the heritage asset.
N/A	N/A	MM03	1248857	Dairy House	II	Out	The asset is a 17 th century detached farmhouse with subsequent 20 th century modifications, including porch. It was built using local lias stone with a double Roman clay tile roof. However, the distance from the scheme suggests there will be a neutral impact on the setting of the heritage asset.
GR02	Wales Group	MM04	1249072	Wales Bridge	II	Out	The asset is a road bridge over the river Cam dating to 18 th century, of local grey lias stone. Its historic setting is primarily restricted to the road it carries and the river it bridges. The local rural

Group no.	Group name	MM no.	NHLE / HER no.	Name	Grade	Scoped (in / out)	Reasoning
							landscape also contributes to the aesthetic value of the bridge. The distance from the scheme, topography, and the immediate setting remaining unaffected suggests there will be a neutral impact on the setting of the heritage asset.
		MM05	1249124	Wales House with front boundary railings and east side railings	II		The asset is a 17 th century detached house with subsequent 19 th century major reshaping. The house is built of local lias stone and a Welsh slate roof. The distance from the scheme, topography, and the immediate setting remaining unaffected suggests there will be a neutral impact on the setting of the heritage asset.
		MM06	1248860	Wales Cottages, row of cottages about 10 metres north east of Wales Farmhouse	II*		The asset is a row of 15 th century cottages (originally 3, now 2) of local lias stone with a thatched roof. The cottages have some 20 th century additions, including a latticework timber and slate porch. Its setting is characterised by rural farmland. The distance from the scheme, topography, and the immediate setting remaining unaffected suggests there will be a neutral impact on the setting of the heritage asset.
		MM06	1248859	Wales Farmhouse	II*		The asset is a 17 th century detached farmhouse with some 18 th century additions, including the ground floor doors. It was built of local lias stone with Ham stone dressings and has a thatched roof. The distance from the scheme, topography, and the immediate setting remaining unaffected suggests there will be a neutral impact on the setting of the heritage asset.
		MM06	1249100	Barn about 10 metres south west of Wales Farmhouse	II		The asset is a 18 th century barn of local lias stone, approximately 10m from the Wales Farmhouse. The distance from the scheme, topography, and the immediate setting remaining unaffected suggests there will be a neutral impact on the setting of the heritage asset.
N/A	N/A	MM07	1175023	Lundy cottage	II	Out	The asset is a mid-17 th century cottage of local stone with a thatched roof. The building has

Group no.	Group name	MM no.	NHLE / HER no.	Name	Grade	Scoped (in / out)	Reasoning
							subsequent additions including a 20 th century porch protecting a 18 th century door. The building was the village police station in the 1920s and its setting is primarily its village location. The distance from the scheme, topography, and the immediate setting remaining unaffected suggests there will be a neutral impact on the setting of the heritage asset.
GR03	Glebe Farm Group	MM08	1056773	Glebe Farm House	II	In	The asset is an early 19 th century farmhouse of local stone with a Welsh late roof. There is the potential for a negative impact on the setting of these assets, due to proximity to the scheme.
		MM08	1056774	East boundary wall, Glebe Farm House	II		The asset is an early 19 th century boundary wall, potentially of Keinton stone rather than local. There is the potential for a negative impact on the setting of these assets, due to proximity to the scheme.
N/A	N/A	MM09	1056775	Henderson's Cottage	II	In	The asset is a late 18 th century, semi-detached cottage of local stone. It is attached on the south to Glebe Cottage, with which it has group value in relation to Glebe Farm House. There is the potential for a negative impact on the setting of these assets, due to proximity to the scheme.
N/A	N/A	MM09	1295480	The Cottage	II	In	The asset is a late 18 th century semi-detached cottage of local stone with concrete double Roman tiled roof. It is attached to the north to Henderson's Cottage with which it has group value in relation to Glebe Farm House. There is the potential for a negative impact on the setting of these assets, due to proximity to the scheme.
N/A	N/A	MM10	1056779	Urgashay Farm House	II	Out	The asset is a 17 th century farmhouse with subsequent modifications. The farmhouse was formerly 2 or 3 cottages of local stone with a roof of double Roman clay tiles over thatch. However, the distance from the scheme suggests there will be a neutral impact on the setting of the heritage asset.

Group no.	Group name	MM no.	NHLE / HER no.	Name	Grade	Scoped (in / out)	Reasoning
N/A	N/A	MM11	1175160	Stable and granary 25 metres north west of Urgashay Farm House	II	Out	The asset is an early 19 th century stable and granary of local stone. However, the distance from the scheme suggests there will be a neutral impact on the setting of the heritage asset.
N/A	N/A	MM12	1175156	Red Willows	II	Out	The asset is a late 18 th century cottage of local stone with a thatched roof. However, the distance from the scheme suggests there will be a neutral impact on the setting of the heritage asset.
N/A	N/A	MM13	1056780	Milestone on B3151 at NGR ST 5638 2471	II	In	The asset is an early 19 th century milestone formed of a Ham stone pillar with cast iron plaque. There is the potential for a negative impact on the asset, and it might need to be moved as part of the scheme.
N/A	N/A	MM14	1056782	Country Farm House	II	Out	The asset is a 18 th century farmhouse of local stone with Ham stone dressings with come 20 th century additions. However, the distance from the scheme suggests there will be a neutral impact on the setting of the heritage asset.
N/A	N/A	MM15	1175181	Bridge House	II	Out	The asset is a 18 th century cottage, with a possibly earlier core of local stone. The east portion of the building is thatched and the west portion has clay tiles. However, the distance from the scheme suggests there will be a neutral impact on the setting of the heritage asset.
N/A	N/A	MM16	1243338	Sparkford Bridge at NGR ST 6111 2607	II	Out	The asset is a road bridge over the river Cam dating to 18 th century and widened in 1815. It was built of local grey lias stone and Ham stone. However, the distance from the scheme suggests there will be a neutral impact on the setting of the heritage asset.
N/A	N/A	MM17	1243352	Church of St Mary Magdalene	II*	Out	The asset is a 14 th century Parish church of local grey lias stone with Ham stone dressings. It has later additions including a 15 th century tracery, 14 th -15 th century tower and 19 th century interior furniture. However, the distance from the scheme suggests there will be a neutral impact on the setting of the heritage asset.

Group no.	Group name	MM no.	NHLE / HER no.	Name	Grade	Scoped (in / out)	Reasoning
N/A	N/A	MM17	1273204	Three Blandford monuments in churchyard about 3,4 and 5 metres south east of the tower, church of St Mary Magdalene	II	Out	The assets are three chest tombs in a tight group in the grounds of the Church of St Mary Magdalene. They date to 1744, 1755 and 1799 and are made of a mix of Doulting and local lias stone. However, the distance from the scheme suggests there will be a neutral impact on the setting of the heritage asset.
N/A	N/A	MM18	1248858	The Blackwell	II	Out	The asset is a medieval well cistern on the river bank, consisting of a lias stone enclosure. It probably formed a focal point of the old village of Queen Camel which was largely destroyed by a fire in 1639. However, the distance from the scheme suggests there will be a neutral impact on the setting of the heritage asset.
N/A	N/A	MM19	1258924	Brooklands Farmhouse	II	Out	The asset is a detached farmhouse dating to 1737 of local lias stone with painted stone dressings. However, the distance from the scheme suggests there will be a neutral impact on the setting of the heritage asset.
GR04	Sparkford Group	MM20	1258925	Sparkford Hill Farmhouse	II	Out	The asset is a 17 th century detached farmhouse with of local grey lias stone with a plain clay tile roof. However, the distance from the scheme and the fact it is now surrounded by modern residential development suggests there will be a neutral impact on the setting of the heritage asset.
		MM21	1243392	Entrance gateway about 250 metres south east of Sparkford Hall	II		The asset is a 19 th century gate piers of local grey lias stone with wrought iron gates and Doulting stone dressings. They are important to the street scheme and to the setting of Sparkford Hall. The distance from the scheme, vegetation screening and setting of the asset being contained to Sparkford village is likely to result in a neutral impact on the asset.
		MM22	1243394	Home Farmhouse	II		The asset is a 17 th century farmhouse, now partly offices, of local grey lias stone and Doulting stone dressings. The distance from the scheme,

Group no.	Group name	MM no.	NHLE / HER no.	Name	Grade	Scoped (in / out)	Reasoning
							vegetation screening and setting of the asset being contained to Sparkford village is likely to result in a neutral impact on the asset.
		MM23	1272897	The Roundhouse	II		The asset is a late 18 th century detached cottage of local lias stone and a hipped thatch roof. The building has a circular or curved portion on the north side. This could be a cottage ornee, however the circular portion could be the base of a windmill. The distance from the scheme, vegetation screening and setting of the asset being contained to Sparkford village is likely to result in a neutral impact on the asset.
		MM24	1273205	Sparkford Inn	II		The asset is an 18 th century inn of local grey lias stone with a rendered and colour washed front elevation. The interior is much altered but the public areas retain earlier details including the doorways and staircase. The distance from the scheme, vegetation screening and setting of the asset being contained to Sparkford village is likely to result in a neutral impact on the asset.
		MM24	1243391	Outbuilding about 5 metres north east of Sparkford Inn	II		The asset is an 18 th century outbuilding, probably former livery stables, close to Sparkford Inn. It was built of local lias stone with Ham stone dressings. The distance from the scheme, vegetation screening and setting of the asset being contained to Sparkford village is likely to result in a neutral impact on the asset.
N/A	N/A	MM25	1272898	Sparkford Hall	II	In	The asset is a mid-19 th century detached house with a late 19 th century extension. The building is of Doultong stone ashlar with the extension being local lias stone. There is the potential for the asset to be impacted by the scheme due to its proximity.
GR05	Hazlegrove House Group	MM26	1277545	Hazlegrove House	II	In	The asset is a 17 th century detached house, now school, that was largely rebuilt by Carew Mildmay in 1730. The building is of Ham stone ashlar with a hipped Welsh slate roof and lies within the

Group no.	Group name	MM no.	NHLE / HER no.	Name	Grade	Scoped (in / out)	Reasoning
		MM26	1248865	Gateway and wing walls 400 metres south of Hazlegrove House	II		<p>Hazlegrove House RPG. There is potential for an impact on the setting of this heritage asset due to works within the associated registered park and garden.</p> <p>The asset is an 18th century gateway of Ham stone with some Portland stone, red brick walls and wrought iron gates. It forms an important element of Hazlegrove House. There is potential for an impact on the setting of this heritage asset due to works within the associated registered park and garden.</p>
N/A	N/A	MM27	1272919	Triumphal Arch Gateway to Hazlegrove House	II*	In	<p>The asset is a late 17th century gateway in the form of a triumphal arch that is made with local grey lias ashlar and Ham stone dressings. The gateway originally served Hazlegrove House but was originally built for Low Ham Manor near Somerton, which was never completed. There is potential for the setting and value of this asset to be impacted as a result of the scheme due to works within the associated registered park and garden and the proximity of the asset to the scheme.</p>
GR11	Hazlegrove Park	MM42	1000422	Hazlegrove House RPG	II	In	<p>The park was originally held by the Crown as part of medieval estate including a deer park. The park now contains Hazlegrove House (Hazlegrove Preparatory School) with its formal gardens and park land, part of which is now in arable use. The asset has been scoped in as there is potential for a significant physical and setting impact due to works being undertaken within the Registered Park and Garden.</p>
		MM68	11594	Gully, N of Sparkford roundabout, Sparkford	N/A		<p>The asset is an undated gully or ditch recorded during digging of a soil test pit. There is potential for this asset to be physically impacted by the scheme as it lies within the red line boundary in the southern portion of Hazlegrove House RPG. Due to its contribution to group value with the</p>

Group no.	Group name	MM no.	NHLE / HER no.	Name	Grade	Scoped (in / out)	Reasoning
		MM92	19736	Saw Pit, west of Sparkford roundabout, Queen Camel	N/A		Hazlegrove Estate will be considered as part of the assessment of Hazlegrove Park. A saw pit shown on historic OS maps. It is no longer extant on current maps. There is potential for the asset to be physically impacted by the scheme. It will be considered as part of the assessment of Hazlegrove Park.
GR12	Archaeological remains associated with Hazlegrove settlement	MM65	54433	Deserted medieval village, Hazlegrove House, Queen Camel	N/A	In	The asset is a deserted medieval village (DMV) site shown on a 1573 map. There is the potential for the scheme to impact this asset due to its historic relationship with Hazlegrove House and Hazlegrove Registered Park and Garden. The asset has been grouped and will be assessed as part of the archaeological remains associated with Hazlegrove settlement.
		MM66	54431	Roman pottery finds, Hazlegrove House, Queen Camel	N/A		The asset comprises Roman pottery identified during construction of a swimming pool in 1960. There is the potential for the scheme to impact this asset due to its historic relationship with Hazlegrove House and Hazlegrove Registered Park and Garden. The asset has been grouped and will be assessed as part of the archaeological remains associated with Hazlegrove settlement.
		MM97	17470	Watching Brief (2004), Hazlegrove House, Queen Camel	N/A		This asset comprises a number of features associated with post-medieval agricultural drainage, medieval gullies, an area of ridge and furrow, and 12 th -16 th century pottery sherds, identified during a watching brief at Hazlegrove School, during construction of a sports pitch. There is the potential for the scheme to impact this asset due to its historic relationship with Hazlegrove House and Hazlegrove Registered Park and Garden. The asset has been grouped and will be assessed as part of the archaeological remains associated with Hazlegrove settlement.

Group no.	Group name	MM no.	NHLE / HER no.	Name	Grade	Scoped (in / out)	Reasoning
		MM97	31569	Excavation (2009)	N/A		This asset is a stone metalled driveway of probable 19 th century date, uncovered during the excavation of a small trench over a feature identified during geophysical survey in the grounds of Hazlegrove House. There is the potential for the scheme to impact this asset due to its historic relationship with Hazlegrove House and Hazlegrove Registered Park and Garden. The asset has been grouped and will be assessed as part of the archaeological remains associated with Hazlegrove settlement.
		MM97	28672	Geophysical survey (2008), Hazlegrove House, Queen Camel	N/A		This asset comprises two areas of ridge and furrow as well as a herring-bone shaped drainage system, identified during a geophysical survey to the south-east of Hazlegrove House. There is the potential for the scheme to impact this asset due to its historic relationship with Hazlegrove House and Hazlegrove Registered Park and Garden. The asset has been grouped and will be assessed as part of the archaeological remains associated with Hazlegrove settlement.
		MM91	19790	Kennel, Park, Hazlegrove House, Sparkford	N/A		A kennel shown on historic OS maps. It is no longer extant on recent maps. There is the potential for the scheme to impact this asset due to its historic relationship with Hazlegrove House and Hazlegrove Registered Park and Garden. The asset has been grouped and will be assessed as part of the archaeological remains associated with Hazlegrove settlement.
N/A	N/A	MM28	1295442	Slow Court	II	Out	The asset is a late 17 th century farmhouse of local stone with Ham stone dressings and concrete ring beams visible at first floor level. The property underwent major repairs in 1983. However, the distance from the scheme suggests there will be a neutral impact on the setting of the heritage asset.

Group no.	Group name	MM no.	NHLE / HER no.	Name	Grade	Scoped (in / out)	Reasoning
N/A	N/A	MM29	1345995	Parson's Steeple (20 metres north east Steeple House)	II	In	The asset is a late 18 th century commemorative obelisk-type structure of local stone. The structure is in memory of Henry Parsons, a noted eccentric who lived at Naish's Farm, who died in 1794. There is the potential for a visual or architectural relationship between the asset and Naish's Farm, where Henry Parsons lived.
N/A	N/A	MM30	1345996	Milestone on A303 at NGR ST57892538	II	In	The asset is an early 19 th century Milestone of Ham stone with a cast iron plaque. There is potential for this asset to be physically impacted by the scheme.
GR06	Podimore Group	MM31	1295400	Church of Saint Peter	I	In	The asset is an early 14 th century church of local lias stone with Ham stone dressings. The church has had a number of subsequent modifications and features including 15 th century tracery, 16 th century door with ironwork, and 17 th century internal furniture. There is the potential for a negative impact on the setting of this asset. Due to its historic relationship with the settlement at Podimore the asset will be considered as part of Podimore Group assessment.
		MM31	1056783	Unidentified chest tomb 5 metres south of the south door of the chancel, Church of Saint Peter	II		The asset is an 18 th century chest tomb in the ground of the Church of St Peter. Due to its historic relationship with the settlement at Podimore, the asset will be considered as part of Podimore Group assessment.
		MM31	1175211	Swadel chest tomb, 8 metres south of the south door of the chancel, Church of Saint Peter	II*		The asset is a chest tomb within the grounds of the Church of St Peter of Ham stone and dating to 1617. Inscriptions on the tomb are clearly readable. Due to its historic relationship with the settlement at Podimore the asset will be considered as part of the Podimore Group assessment.
		MM32	1345998	Cross base and war memorial	II		The asset is a medieval cross base and war memorial in the churchyard of the Church of St Peter. The monument is of Ham stone and an upper part of pre-cast concrete and is an unusual

Group no.	Group name	MM no.	NHLE / HER no.	Name	Grade	Scoped (in / out)	Reasoning
							monument that contrasts with the standard war memorial design. Due to its historic relationship with the settlement at Podimore the asset will be considered as part of the Podimore Group assessment
		MM33	1056784	Church Farm House	II		The asset is a 17 th century farmhouse of local cut stone with a thatch roof and brick chimney stacks. Subsequent additions date to the 19 th century and 20 th century. Due to its historic relationship with the settlement at Podimore the asset will be considered as part of the Podimore Group assessment
		MM34	1056785	East Farmhouse	II		The asset is a late 18 th century farmhouse of local stone with a thatch roof. The building has a T-shaped plan with an extension to the rear. Due to its historic relationship with the settlement at Podimore the asset will be considered as part of the Podimore Group assessment
		MM35	1175237	Church Farm Cottage	II		The asset is a 17 th century, possible earlier, cottage of local stone with a thatched roof. Due to its historic relationship with the settlement at Podimore the asset will be considered as part of the Podimore Group assessment).
		MM36	1175271	Orchard Farmhouse	II		The asset is a 17 th century farmhouse built of local stone with Ham stone dressings, with some later modifications and extension to the rear. Due to its historic relationship with the settlement at Podimore the asset will be considered as part of the Podimore Group assessment
		MM37	1175296	Lower Farm House	II		A farmhouse dating to the 17 th century with some 19 th century modifications. The building is of local lias stone with Welsh slate roof. Due to its historic relationship with the settlement at Podimore the asset will be considered as part of the Podimore Group assessment).
		MM38	1295396	Church View Cottages	II		The assets are two, formerly three, late 18 th century cottages of local stone with thatched

Group no.	Group name	MM no.	NHLE / HER no.	Name	Grade	Scoped (in / out)	Reasoning
							roofs. Due to its historic relationship with the settlement at Podimore the asset will be considered as part of the Podimore Group assessment
		MM39	1345999	Reedley House	II		The asset is an early 19 th century house with a stucco exterior and welsh slate hipped roof. Due to its historic relationship with the settlement at Podimore the asset will be considered as part of the Podimore Group assessment
		MM152	54792	Church of St Peter and churchyard, Podimore	N/A		The asset is a graveyard and 14 th century church in use since the medieval period. Due to its historic relationship with the settlement at Podimore the asset will be considered as part of the Podimore Group assessment
GR07	Queen Camel Conservation Area Group	MM40	n/a	Queen Camel Conservation Area	CA	In	The asset is a conservation area encompassing the majority of the medieval village of Queen Camel. There is one grade I listed building (the Church of St Barnabas) and thirty-five grade II listed buildings within this conservation area that will be assessed as a group within the conservation area. The asset has been scoped in as there is potential for a setting impact on the conservation area.
		MM46	19738	Parish School, Back Street, Queen Camel	N/A		The asset is a former parish school, located next to two tenements for the parish poor, was replaced by the current one in 1872. This asset lies within the Queen Camel conservation area (MM40) and will therefore be grouped and assessed as part of this asset.
		MM48	52363	Ivy Cottage, Grace Martin's Lane, Queen Camel	N/A		This asset is an 18th century cottage with extensive reconstruction and refurbishment in the late 20th century that was removed from the List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest. This asset lies within the Queen Camel conservation area (MM40) and will therefore be grouped and assessed as part of this asset.

Group no.	Group name	MM no.	NHLE / HER no.	Name	Grade	Scoped (in / out)	Reasoning
		MM49	52353	Robinson's Antiques, High Street, Queen Camel	Delisted		The asset is an early 19th century cottage and show with matching 20th century additions that has been removed from the List, however it is still considered to have local heritage value. This asset lies within the Queen Camel conservation area (MM40) and will therefore be grouped and assessed as part of this asset.
		MM53	18506	Medieval Occupation, High Street, Queen Camel	N/A		The asset is a site of medieval occupation reported via verbal communication, and subsequently investigated during a watching brief and archaeological evaluation, yielding physical evidence. This asset lies within the Queen Camel conservation area (MM40), and will be considered as part of the assessment for MM40.
		MM54	54443	Pound, Queen Camel	N/A		The asset is a pound marked on a historic village map. However, this asset lies too far from the scheme to be impacted. Additionally, it lies within the Queen Camel conservation area (MM40), and will be considered as part of the assessment for MM40.
		MM64	54439	Mill, Queen Camel	N/A		This asset is a watermill marked on a historic Greenwood's map. The asset lies within the Queen Camel conservation area (MM40) and considered as part of the assessment for MM40.
		MM93	54437	Village cross site, Hazlegrove	N/A		A village cross in the centre of the village, shown in map in Somerset Record Office. This asset lies within the Queen Camel conservation area (MM40) and will therefore be considered as part of the assessment for MM40.
		MM149	54428	Church of St Barnabas and churchyard, Queen Camel	N/A		The asset is the medieval graveyard and 14 th century church. The asset lies within the Queen Camel (MM41) conservation area and will be considered as part of the assessment for MM40.
		MM150	54633	Church of All Saints and churchyard, West Camel	N/A		The asset is a graveyard and 14 th century church in use since the medieval period. The lies within the Queen Camel conservation area (MM41), and

Group no.	Group name	MM no.	NHLE / HER no.	Name	Grade	Scoped (in / out)	Reasoning
							will be considered as part of the assessment for MM41.
GR08	West Camel Conservation Area Group	MM41	n/a	West Camel Conservation Area	CA	In	The asset is a conservation area encompassing the majority of the medieval village of West Camel. There is one grade I listed building (the Church of All Saints), two grade II* listed buildings and nine grade II listed buildings within the conservation area that will be assessed as a group within the conservation area. The asset has been scoped in as there is potential for a setting impact on the conservation area.
		MM56	17817	War memorial, East of Parsonage Road, West Camel	N/A		The asset is a sandstone remembrance structure commemorating those who died in WWII was erected in 1995. This asset lies within the West Camel conservation area (MM41), and will be considered as part of the assessment for MM41.
		MM57	57192	Evaluation (2000), Church Path, West Camel	N/A		The asset comprises a medieval ditch, gully, stake hole and pit feature found in two evaluation trenches excavated in the medieval village of West Camel. This asset lies within the West Camel Conservation Area (MM41) and will be considered as part of the assessment for MM41.
		MM59	55874	Medieval village, West Camel	N/A		The asset is the medieval village of West Camel was mentioned in Domesday Book and has two main elements: the nucleus of medieval occupation around the church and the road running west from this. This asset encompasses the current West Camel conservation area (MM41), and includes several archaeological assets.
		MM60	54638	Higher flour mill, Queen Camel	N/A		This asset is formed of the remains of a mill have been incorporated into a garden as survive covered in ivy with the leat and stream visible either side. This asset lies within the West Camel Conservation Area (MM41) and will be considered as part of the assessment for MM41.

Group no.	Group name	MM no.	NHLE / HER no.	Name	Grade	Scoped (in / out)	Reasoning
GR09	Camel Hill SAM group	MM43	1020936	Romano-British settlement immediately south west of Camel Hill Farm	SM	In	The asset is a Romano-British roadside settlement along the main Roman roads between Ilchester and Bath. Partial excavation has identified this area of occupation, likely dating to the late 2 nd to 4 th century that was constructed along the Roman road between Andover and Ilchester (Roman Lendiniae). The asset has been scoped in as there is potential for a setting impact, and impacts to associated remains.
		MM45	17902	Geophysical Survey (2003) A303 Sparkford-Ilchester Improvement scheme	N/A		The asset comprises a series of features including possible field systems, small enclosures, and indications of occupation identified during a geophysical survey in 2003 on plots adjacent to the A303. Denser concentrations of anomalies were found to the south of the Iron Age settlement (MM43); therefore, these results will be considered when assessing MM43.
N/A	N/A	MM44; MM271	1021260; 54640	Medieval settlement remains 100m and 250m north of Downhead Manor Farm	SM	In	The asset is the Downhead medieval settlement scheduled monument that is represented by well-preserved earthworks. The earthworks represent areas of abandonment caused by shrinkage of the pre-Domesday Downhead Village. The asset has been scoped in as there is potential for a setting impact, and impacts to associated remains.
N/A	N/A	MM268	1056750	Speckington Manor	II	Out	The asset is a 17 th century manor house, that was re-fronted in the mid-19 th century, on the very edge of the 1km study area. It is made of local stone with Ham stone dressings. A 17 th century blocked fireplace was recently exposed in the interior. However, the distance from the scheme suggests there will be a neutral impact on the setting of the heritage asset.
N/A	N/A	MM269	1346001	Higher Farm House	II	Out	The asset is a 17 th century farmhouse of local lias stone and Ham stone dressings, with subsequent 19 th century and 20 th century modifications.

Group no.	Group name	MM no.	NHLE / HER no.	Name	Grade	Scoped (in / out)	Reasoning
							However, the distance from the scheme suggests there will be a neutral impact on the setting of the heritage asset.
N/A	N/A	MM270	N/A	Area of High Archaeological Potential	-	In	The asset is an area of high archaeological potential. It has been scoped in due to the potential for a physical impact, and impact on associated archaeological remains.
N/A	N/A	MM47	22545	Roman villa, Queen Camel	N/A	Out	This asset consists of the remains of a Roman villa that was originally discovered by metal detectorists, before being further explored through geophysical survey and evaluation trenches. However, the distance from the scheme suggests there will be a no impact on the setting of the heritage asset.
N/A	N/A	MM52	24645	Quarry, Ridge Copse, Queen Camel and Sparkford	N/A	Out	The asset is the site of a quarry as noted on historic maps. This asset lies outside the RLB for the scheme, therefore no impact is anticipated.
N/A	N/A	MM55	50296; 50297	Eight Petter-Nissen experimental houses	N/A	In	The asset comprises a series of eight semi-detached houses built in 1925 that were 'delisted', however they still have local heritage value. There is potential for the setting of these heritage assets to be significantly impacted due to their proximity to the scheme.
N/A	N/A	MM61	26252	Geophysical Survey (2003)	N/A	Out	This asset comprises anomalies dating to the Middle to Late Iron Age and medieval periods identified through geophysical survey. These features are considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM62	24643	Turnpike Road Sparkford Hill, Sparkford, to Marston Inn, Marston Magna	N/A	In	A turnpike road of the Ilchester Trust. The scheme follows some of the route of the turnpike as such there is potential for the asset to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM70	54442	Limekiln, S of Ridge Copse, Queen Camel	N/A	Out	The asset comprises a limekiln and quarry marked on a historic OS 25 map. The assets are considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.

Group no.	Group name	MM no.	NHLE / HER no.	Name	Grade	Scoped (in / out)	Reasoning
N/A	N/A	MM71	54434; 54435; 54444	Coages Park, W of Hazlegrove House, Queen Camel	N/A	In	The asset is Coages Park, that is shown in field names and surrounded by a pale on several historic maps. The park contains remains of a medieval building moat and fishpond. There is potential for the setting of this heritage asset to be significantly impacted, due to proximity to the scheme.
N/A	N/A	MM72	54432	Padel deserted village, W of Hazlegrove House, Queen Camel	N/A	Out	The asset is a deserted medieval village (DMV) of Patell, Puddle or Padel that is shown on maps of 1573, 1795 and 1822. A ploughed field is names Padell and contains distinct marks suggesting house platforms and enclosures. The asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM73	15747	Radio Receiver site, Camel Hill, West Camel	N/A	In	The asset is a building in partly ruinous condition is the former Radio Receiver site for RNAS. The site went out of use post-1960. There is potential for the asset to be physically impacted, and the setting to be significantly impacted by the scheme.
N/A	N/A	MM74	56969	ROC observation post, Camel Hill, Queen Camel	N/A	In	The asset is the location of a ROC post that was relocated in 1962. An enclosure is shown on a historic OS map. There is potential for the asset to be impacted by the scheme.
N/A	N/A	MM75	56967	ROC observation post, Camel Hill, Queen Camel	N/A	Out	The asset is the location of a ROC post that was established in September 1938. The asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM76	54440	Black well, Black Well Lane, Queen Camel	N/A	Out	The asset is a well marked on OSAD 6 map. The asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM77	54438	Mill, W of Queen Camel	N/A	Out	The asset is a watermill marked on a historic Greenwood's map. The asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM88	19735	Milestone, Ridge Copse, Queen Camel	N/A	In	A milestone shown on historic maps. This asset has the potential to be physically impacted by the scheme.

Group no.	Group name	MM no.	NHLE / HER no.	Name	Grade	Scoped (in / out)	Reasoning
N/A	N/A	MM89	54441	Limekiln, E of Ridge Copse, Sparkford	N/A	Out	A limekiln shown on OS 25 map. The asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM90	19793	Earthworks, Manor Farm, south of Sparkford	N/A	Out	Two areas of earthworks around the Manor Farm and the remains of ridge and furrow in surrounding fields. The asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM94	54568	Shrunken village, S of Sparkford	N/A	Out	This asset is the shrunken village of Sparkford which comprises roughly rectangular areas bounded by banks and breaks of slope with access ways. However, there are no clear house sites in the area. This asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM95	54567	Sparkford mill, Sparkford	N/A	Out	This asset is Sparkford Mill shown on OSAD 6 map. This asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM96	54565	Prehistoric finds and Roman finds and burials, Sparkford Hill, Sparkford	N/A	Out	This asset comprises various Bronze Age and Roman finds, including two bronze bracelets and wooden ornaments, that were found whilst digging a ditch. Some of the finds were considered part of a Middle Bronze Age hoard. A human skeleton, with a harp-shaped bronze fibula of Roman Provincial type and pottery vessel was also found during quarrying in 1845. This asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM99	52432	Early 19th-century toll house, The Octagon, The Avenue, Sparkford	N/A	Out	This asset is an early 19 th century detached house removed from the list, that was shown as a post office on 1903 OS map. This asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM100	14641	Ammunition dump railhead, Sparkford	N/A	Out	This asset is the location of a railhead constructed in late 1943 - early 1944 by US Army Engineers at Sparkford to serve the Marston Magna ammunition depots. This asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.

Group no.	Group name	MM no.	NHLE / HER no.	Name	Grade	Scoped (in / out)	Reasoning
N/A	N/A	MM101	14640	Smithy, west of Wells House, Sparkford	N/A	Out	This asset is a smithy shown on an OS map from 1904 that still appears extant on a recent map. This asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM102	18387	Sparkford Station	N/A	Out	This asset is a station marked on historic OS maps. This asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM103	24641	Turnpike Road, Petherton Bridge, Martock, to Sparkford Bridge, Sparkford	N/A	In	A turnpike road of the Ilchester Trust. There is potential for the asset to be impacted, due to the proximity of the scheme.
N/A	N/A	MM104	26154	Turnpike Road, Sparkford to Grove Cottage, Pitcombe	N/A	Out	This asset is a turnpike road of the Langport, Somerton and Castle Cary Trust, that is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM105	56985	Frome to Yeovil railway	N/A	Out	This asset is the Wiltshire, Somerset and Dorset Railway that extended their line from Frome through Bruton and Castle Cary. This asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM106	29169	Turnpike road, Sparkford Bridge to Dorset Boundary	N/A	Out	This asset is the turnpike road of the Wincanton Trust, that is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM115	55979	Light AA battery site, N of Yeovilton Airfield, Yeovil	N/A	Out	The asset is a light AA battery, recorded as being manned in June 1941. This asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM116	14793	Milestone, west of Camel Cross, West camel	N/A	In	The asset represents the position of 'M.S.' marked on a 1904 OS map but not on recent maps. This asset has the potential to be physically impacted by the scheme, if it still survives.
N/A	N/A	MM119	54793	Iron age and Roman occupation, SE of Podimore	N/A	Out	This asset is the location of an area of Roman occupation identified through Roman remains, quern and foundations. This asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM120	32897	Limekiln site	N/A	Out	The asset is a limekiln shown on 1903 OS map and slightly further south west on the 1840 tithe

Group no.	Group name	MM no.	NHLE / HER no.	Name	Grade	Scoped (in / out)	Reasoning
							map. This asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM122	55256	Pillbox, E end of RNAS, Yeovilton	N/A	Out	This asset is a pillbox shown on historic OS maps. This asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM123	54803	Pound, Bridgehampton	N/A	Out	This asset is a pound shown on the tithe map of Yeovilton. This asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM124	14175	Church of St Luke, Bridgehampton, Yeovilton	N/A	Out	This asset is St Luke's Church shown on OS map from 1904 but not on recent maps. This asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM125	15676	Ridge and furrow, Camel Cross	N/A	Out	This asset comprises surviving ridge and furrow shown on aerial photograph from 1984, later shown as flattened in 2001. This asset lies outside the Red Line Boundary and therefore no impact is anticipated.
N/A	N/A	MM126	54641	Pound, Queen Camel	N/A	Out	This asset is a pound marked on an OS 25 map. This asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM127	54639	Lower mill, West Camel	N/A	Out	This asset is a second mill, called New Mill in 1825, that stood on the bank of the River Cam. Its usual name was Lower Mill but it was also known as Beaton's Mill. This asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM128	54634	Inhumation cemetery, West Camel Hill, West Camel	N/A	In	This asset comprises two 'Catacombs' that were discovered prior to 1790. It is recorded that these many bodies were regularly arranged at a depth of 5ft with their feet turned to the north. No further information is available. There is potential for further associated remains to be impacted by the scheme, due to proximity.
N/A	N/A	MM130	55111	Cropmark field system, NW of Bridgehampton	N/A	Out	This asset is an extensive area of small fields shown on aerial photographs. This asset lies outside the RLB and therefore no impact is anticipated.

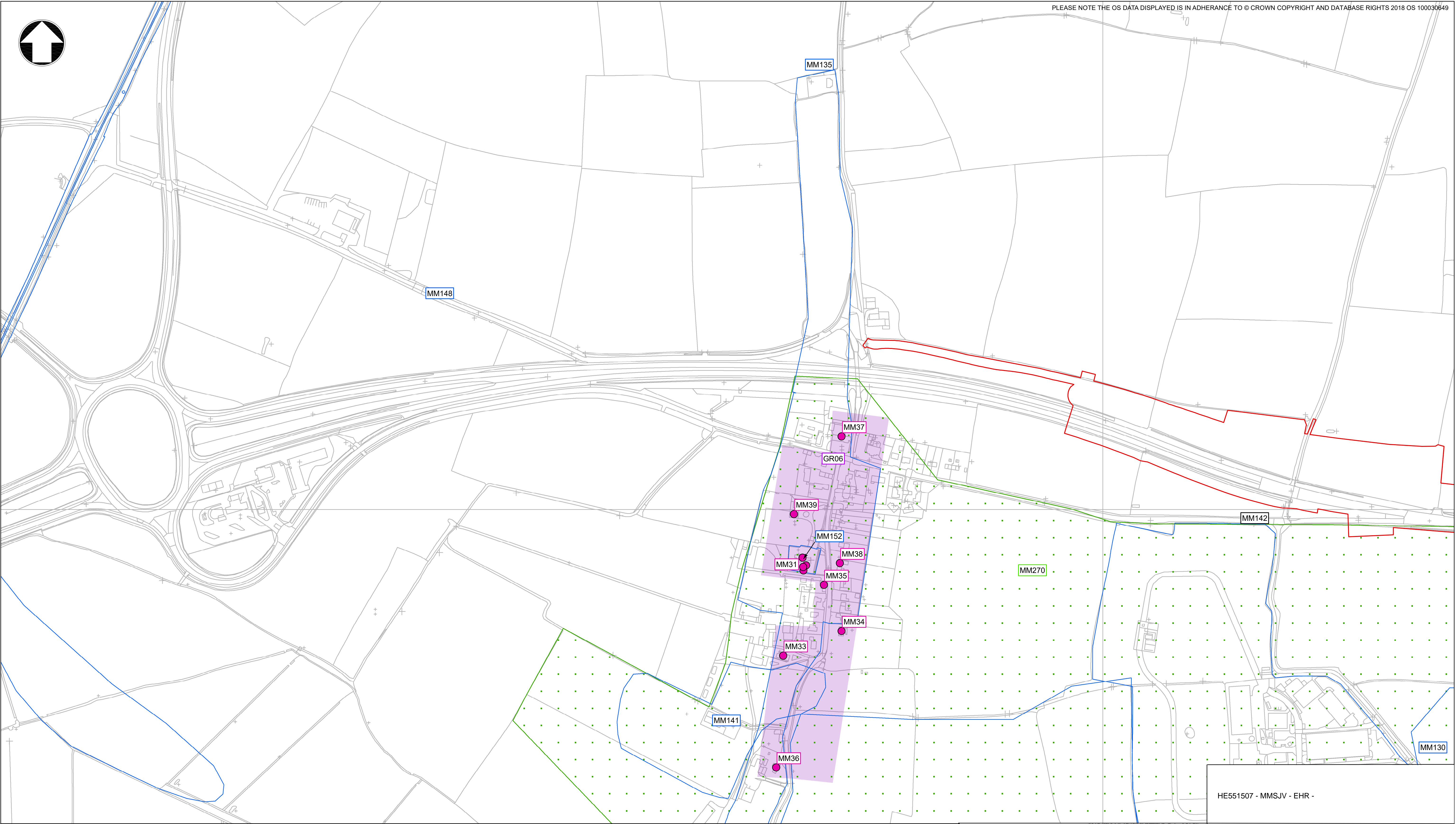
Group no.	Group name	MM no.	NHLE / HER no.	Name	Grade	Scoped (in / out)	Reasoning
N/A	N/A	MM131	54805	Cropmark enclosure, NW of Bridgehampton	N/A	Out	This asset comprises indistinct cropmarks and some linear features shown on aerial photographs from 1975, and interpreted as a likely field system. Photos from 1990 also show an enclosure with an entrance to the east. This asset lies outside the RLB and therefore no impact is anticipated.
N/A	N/A	MM134	54804	Shrunken medieval settlement, Higher Farm, Podimore	N/A	Out	The asset is a deserted medieval settlement, including holloways, platforms, banks forming enclosures and pottery. A single Roman coin was found in the fields to the north. This asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM134	55993	Stone slate structure and finds, Higher Farm, Podimore	N/A	Out	The asset comprises two lines of pitched stone roof slates that were discovered while digging a garden pond. The structure may have been a garden feature as it had no obvious function. This asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM135	54802	Podimore shrunken village	N/A	In	The asset is the medieval village of Podimore, that is a simple linear settlement running south from crossroads. There is potential for the setting of this heritage asset to be impacted by the scheme.
N/A	N/A	MM138	31480	Earthworks	N/A	Out	The asset comprises earthworks associated with a possible medieval settlement and a moated manor house were identified by aerial photographs. This asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM140	22735	Searchlight site, E of RNAS Yeovilton	N/A	Out	The asset is a Scheinwerfer (searchlight) identified on a 1940 Luftwaffe air photo of RNAS Yeovilton. This asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM141	54794	Iron Age settlement, SW of Podimore	N/A	Out	The asset comprises cropmarks showing a broad similarity to the Iron Age settlement at Little Woodbury were identified in 1949. This asset is

Group no.	Group name	MM no.	NHLE / HER no.	Name	Grade	Scoped (in / out)	Reasoning
							considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM142	55405	Yeovilton Naval Air Station, Yeovilton	N/A	Out	The asset is the RNAS Yeovilton training station that was acquired in 1939. The significant areas of the asset are buffered and screened from the scheme by modern development. There is no direct historic relationship with the scheme with the asset very much internalised. As such the impact on the asset is likely to be neutral.
N/A	N/A	MM143	55255	Pillbox, E end of RNAS, Yeovilton	N/A	Out	The asset is an RNAS airfield defence pillbox. This asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM144	55254	Pillbox, E end of RNAS, Yeovilton	N/A	Out	The asset is an RNAS airfield defence pillbox. This asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM145	54810	Mill, Bridgehampton	N/A	Out	The asset is a watermill was located at Bridgehampton at Domesday. This asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM146	54801	Chapel site, Bridgehampton	N/A	Out	The asset is a chapel at Speckington was present by 1315. This asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM147	54800	Moat, Speckington Manor, SW of Bridgehampton	N/A	Out	The asset is the location of the moated manor house at Speckington. The current manor is largely 19 th century, however it has many features of a substantial 17 th century house. This asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.
N/A	N/A	MM148	14176	Milestone, north west of Podimore, Yeovilton	N/A	Out	The asset is the 'M.S.' shown on OS map of 1904 that is also noted on a recent map. This asset lies outside of the RLB for the scheme, and no impact is anticipated.
N/A	N/A	MM151	54563	Church of St Mary and churchyard, Sparkford	N/A	Out	The asset is a graveyard and 14 th century church in use since the medieval period. This asset is considered too far from the scheme to be impacted.

Group no.	Group name	MM no.	NHLE / HER no.	Name	Grade	Scoped (in / out)	Reasoning
N/A	N/A	MM273	-	Bakery of West Camel and adjacent Methodist Church	N/A	In	A group of buildings, including the Bakery of West Camel and Methodist Church, that lies adjacent to the current A303. There is potential for a negative setting impact as a result of the scheme due to its proximity.
N/A	N/A	MM274	-	House to the south of Glebe Farm, Downhead	N/A	In	A residential building to the south of Glebe Farm. There is potential for a negative setting impact as a result of the scheme due to its proximity.
N/A	N/A	MM275	-	The Spinney	N/A	In	There is potential for a negative setting impact as a result of the scheme.
N/A	N/A	MM276	-	Appletree Cottage, Plowage, West Camel	N/A	In	A residential building adjacent to the A303. There is potential for a negative setting impact as a result of the scheme due to its proximity.
N/A	N/A	MM277	-	Camel Hill Cottage, Camel Hill	N/A	In	A residential property adjacent to the A303. There is potential for a negative setting impact as a result of the scheme due to its proximity.
N/A	N/A	MM278	-	Camel Hill Farm, Camel Hill	N/A	In	There is potential for a negative setting impact as a result of the scheme due to its proximity.
N/A	N/A	MM279	-	Pepper Hill Cottage, Camel Hill	N/A	In	There is potential for a negative setting impact as a result of the scheme due to its proximity.
N/A	N/A	MM295	1019390	Glastonbury Tor	SM	In	Glastonbury Tor comprises a complex of settlement remains, graves, building foundations and the standing remains of the medieval church of St Michael. The asset is a prominent feature in the wider Somerset Levels landscape, and therefore there is potential for views from the asset to be negatively impacted as a result of the scheme.
N/A	N/A	MM296	1011980	Cadbury Castle	SM	In	Cadbury castle is a large multivallate hillfort that has views across the Somerset Levels and wider landscape, and therefore there is potential for views from the asset to be negatively impacted as a result of the scheme.
N/A	N/A	MM297	1008466	St Michael's Hill	SM	In	The asset comprises the remains of the motte and bailey of Montacute castle, and an 18 th century prospect tower that sits atop the summit of St Michael's Hill. There is potential for views

Group no.	Group name	MM no.	NHLE / HER no.	Name	Grade	Scoped (in / out)	Reasoning
							from the asset to be negatively impacted as a result of the scheme.

Appendix C: Drawings showing locations of heritage assets and archaeological events (investigations)

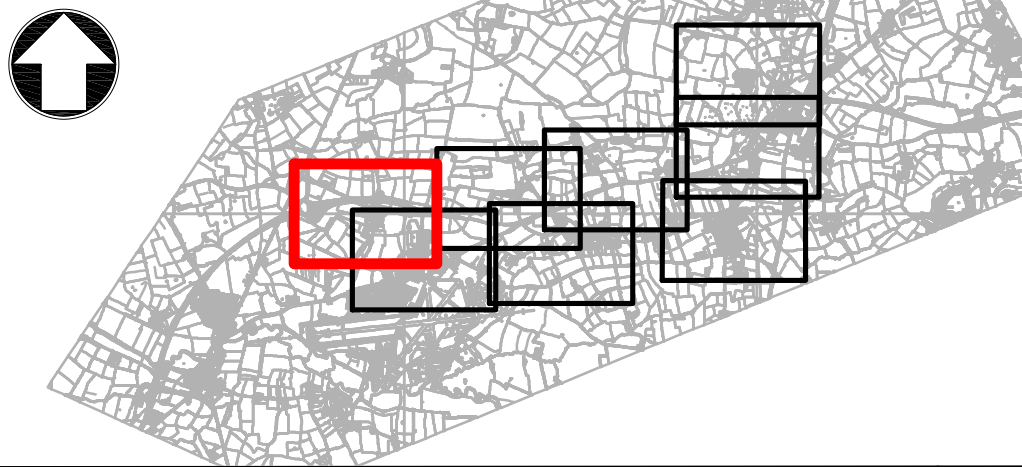


- KEY**

 - PROPOSED RED LINE BOUNDARY
 - LISTED BUILDINGS
 - REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN
 - PROPOSED RED LINE BOUNDARY
 - SOMERSET HISTORIC ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD DATA - ASSET RECORD
 - NON-DESIGNATED ASSET
 - AREA OF HIGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
 - CONSERVATION AREA
 - SCHEDULED MONUMENT
 - ASSET GROUP
- LABEL OUTLINE**

 - AREA OF HIGH ARCHEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
 - ASSET GROUP
 - CONSERVATION AREA
 - LISTED BUILDING
 - NON-DESIGNATED ASSET
 - REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN
 - SCHEDULED MONUMENT
 - SOMERSET HISTORIC ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD DATA - ASSET RECORD

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REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT DETAILS	ORIG	CHK'D	APP'D

HE551507 - MMSJV - EHR -

Project Title

A303 SPARKFORD TO ILCHESTER DUALLING

Drawing Title

LOCATION OF IDENTIFIED HERITAGE ASSETS
SHEET 1 OF 8

Drawing Status

Published - DEFINITION

Suitability

A3

Scale

NTS

Designed

ER

Drawn

ER

Checked

JT

Approved

ER

Original Size

A1

Date

JULY 2018

Date

JULY 2018

Date

JULY 2018

Date

JULY 2018

Drawing Number

HE PIN

Originator

Location

Project Ref. No.

389107

HE551507 - MMSJV

- EHR -

000

- DR - LM -

0039

Revision

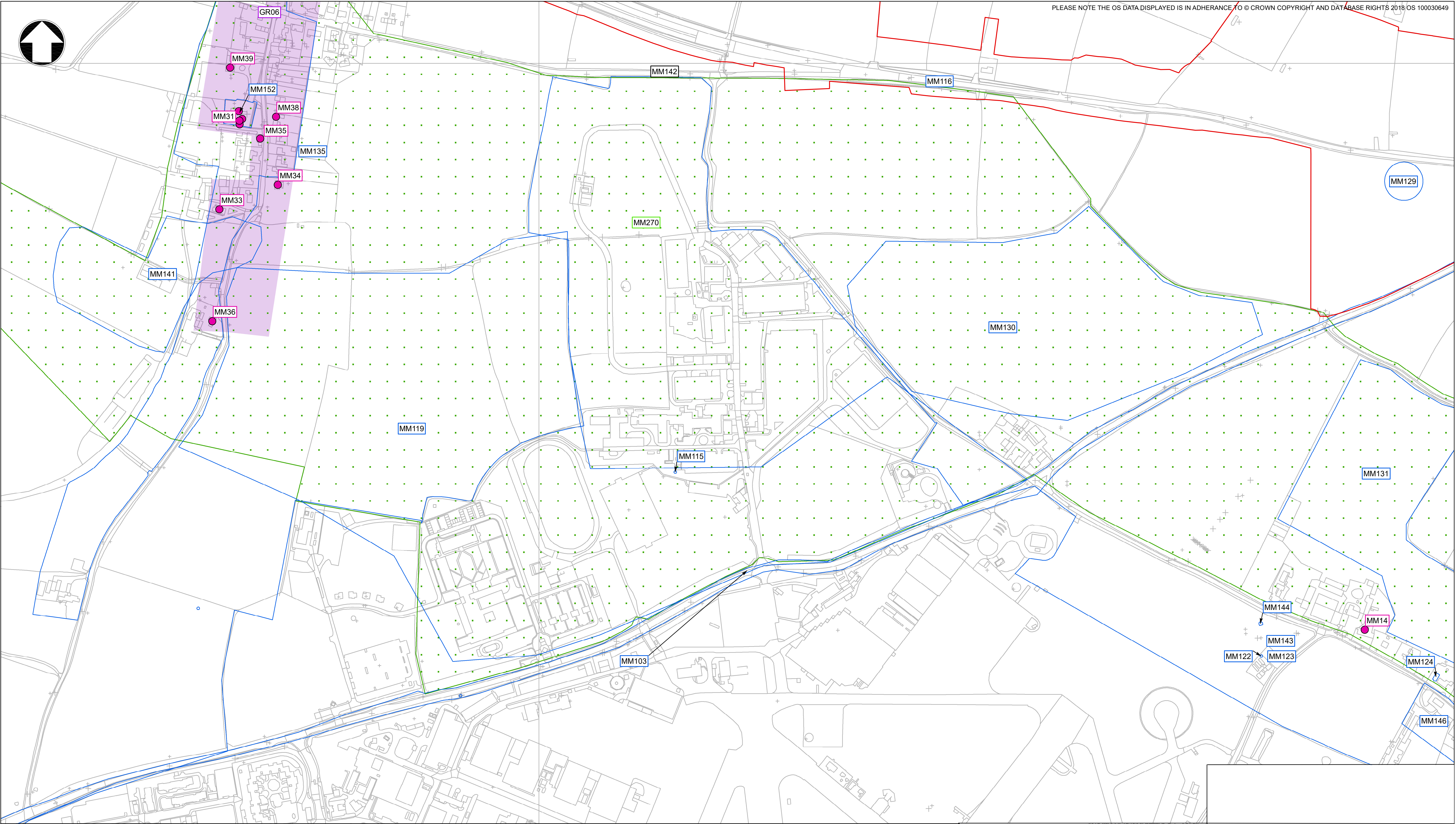
C01

Volume

Type

Role

Number



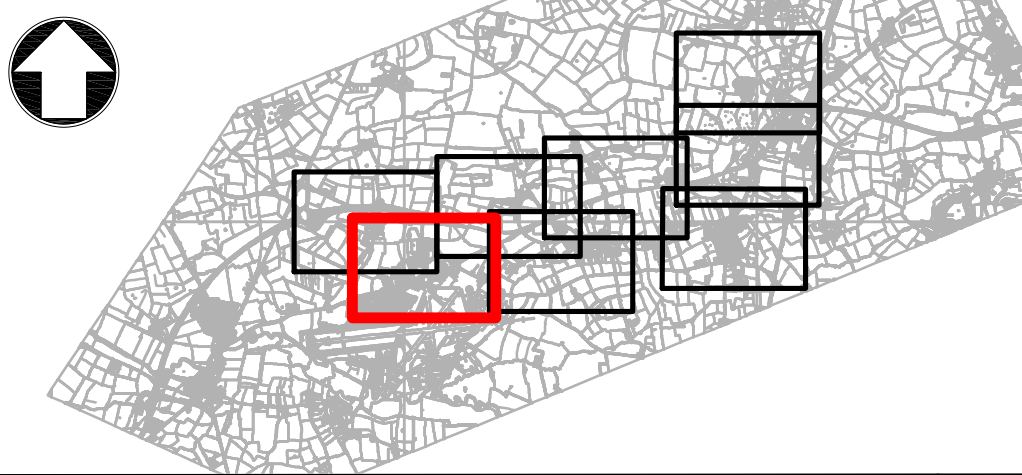
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- KEY**

 - PROPOSED RED LINE BOUNDARY
 - LISTED BUILDINGS
 - REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN
 - PROPOSED RED LINE BOUNDARY
 - SOMERSET HISTORIC ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD DATA - ASSET RECORD
 - NON-DESIGNATED ASSET
 - AREA OF HIGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
 - CONSERVATION AREA
 - SCHEDULED MONUMENT
 - ASSET GROUP
- LABEL OUTLINE**

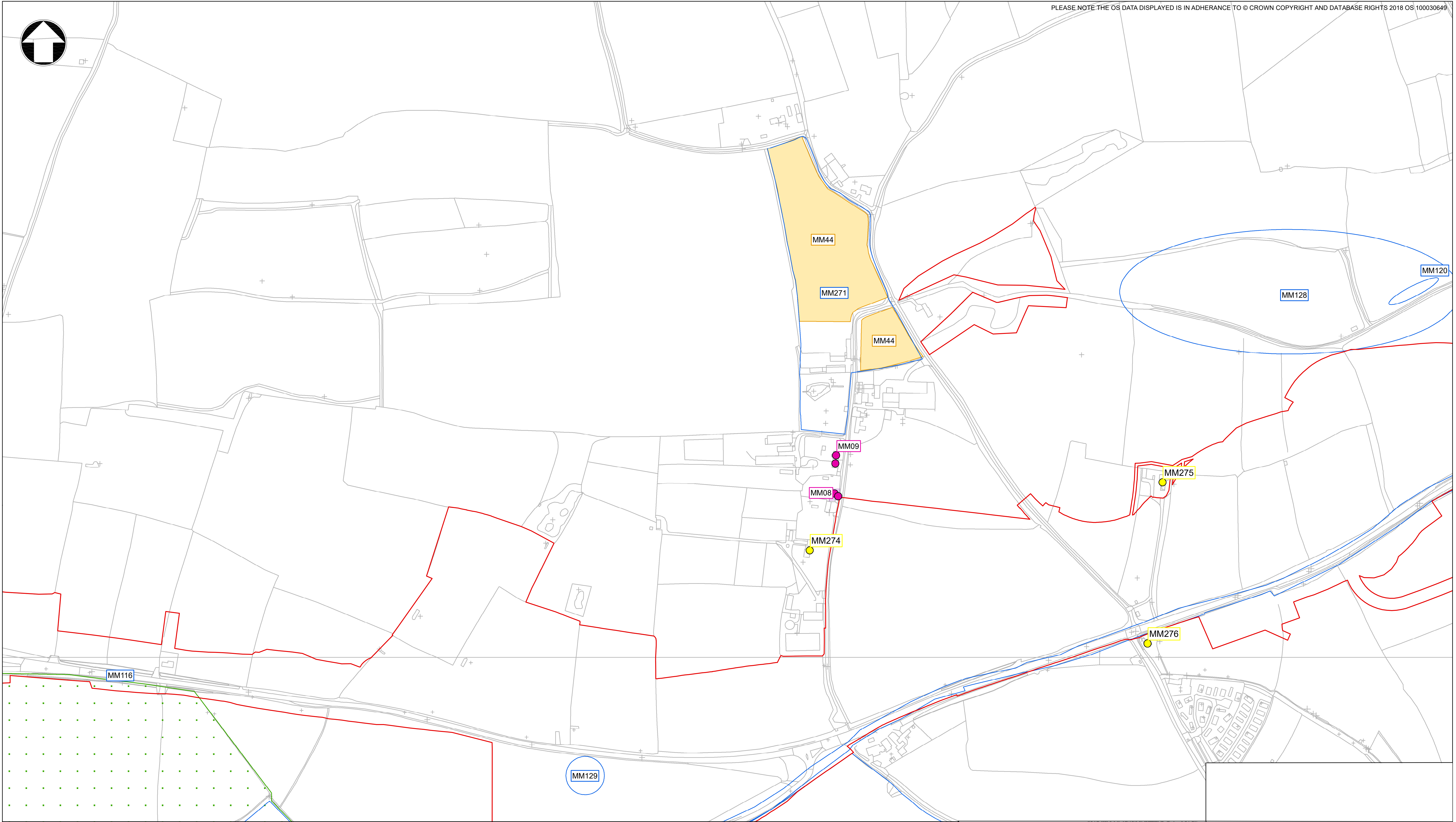
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 - ASSET GROUP
 - CONSERVATION AREA
 - LISTED BUILDING
 - NON-DESIGNATED ASSET
 - REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN
 - SCHEDULED MONUMENT
 - SOMERSET HISTORIC ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD DATA - ASSET RECORD

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REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT DETAILS	ORIG	CHK'D	APP'D
C01	JULY 2018	DCO SUBMISSION	ER	JT	ER

Project Title									
A303 SPARKFORD TO ILCHESTER DUALLING									
Drawing Title									
LOCATION OF IDENTIFIED HERITAGE ASSETS SHEET 2 OF 8									
Drawing Status								Suitability	
Published - DEFINITION								A3	
Scale		Designed		Drawn		Checked		Approved	
NTS		ER		ER		JT		ER	
Original Size		Date		Date		Date		Date	
A1		JULY 2018		JULY 2018		JULY 2018		JULY 2018	
Drawing Number								Project Ref. No.	
HE PIN								389107	
HE551507 - MMSJV - EHR -								Revision	
000 - DR - LM - 0040								C01	
Volume				Type		Role		Number	

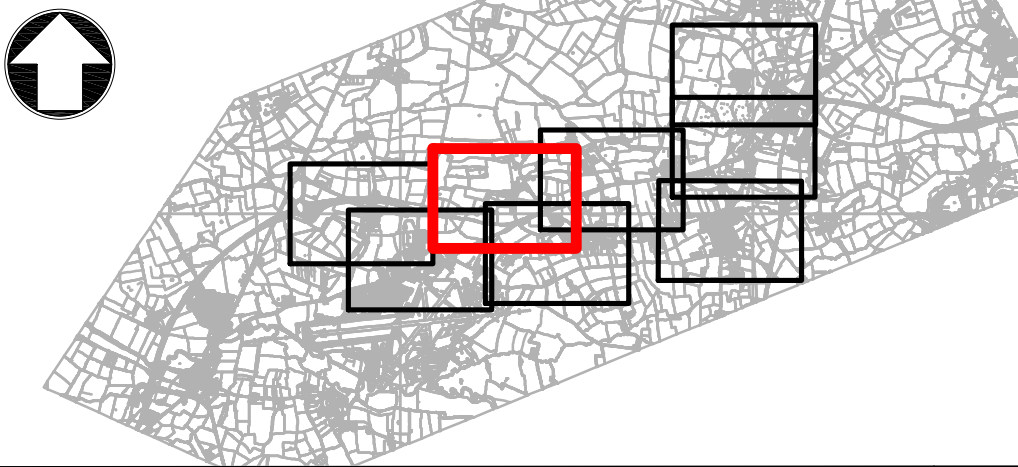


- KEY**

 - PROPOSED RED LINE BOUNDARY
 - LISTED BUILDINGS
 - REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN
 - PROPOSED RED LINE BOUNDARY
 - SOMERSET HISTORIC ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD DATA - ASSET RECORD
 - NON-DESIGNATED ASSET
 - AREA OF HIGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
 - CONSERVATION AREA
 - SCHEDULED MONUMENT
 - ASSET GROUP
- LABEL OUTLINE**

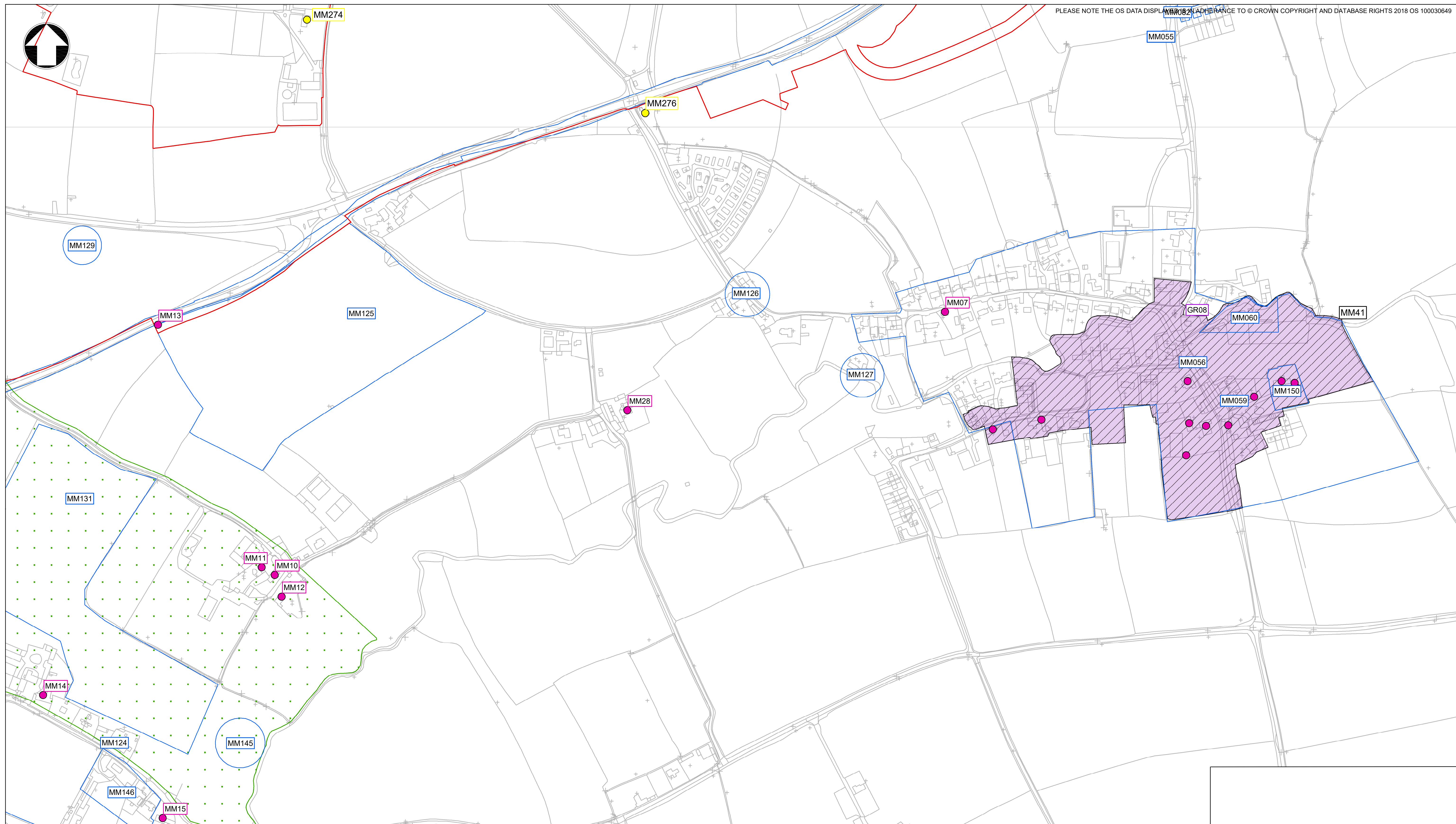
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 - ASSET GROUP
 - CONSERVATION AREA
 - LISTED BUILDING
 - NON-DESIGNATED ASSET
 - REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN
 - SCHEDULED MONUMENT
 - SOMERSET HISTORIC ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD DATA - ASSET RECORD

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REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT DETAILS	ORIG	CHK'D	APP'D
C01	JULY 2018	DCO SUBMISSION	ER	JT	ER

Project Title					A303 SPARKFORD TO ILCHESTER DUALLING				
Drawing Title					LOCATION OF IDENTIFIED HERITAGE ASSETS SHEET 3 OF 8				
Drawing Status					Published - DEFINITION			Suitability	
								A3	
Scale	NTS	Designed	ER	Drawn	ER	Checked	JT	Approved	ER
Original Size	A1	Date	JULY 2018	Date	JULY 2018	Date	JULY 2018	Date	JULY 2018
Drawing Number					HE PIN			Project Ref. No.	
					HE551507 - MMSJV - EHR -			389107	
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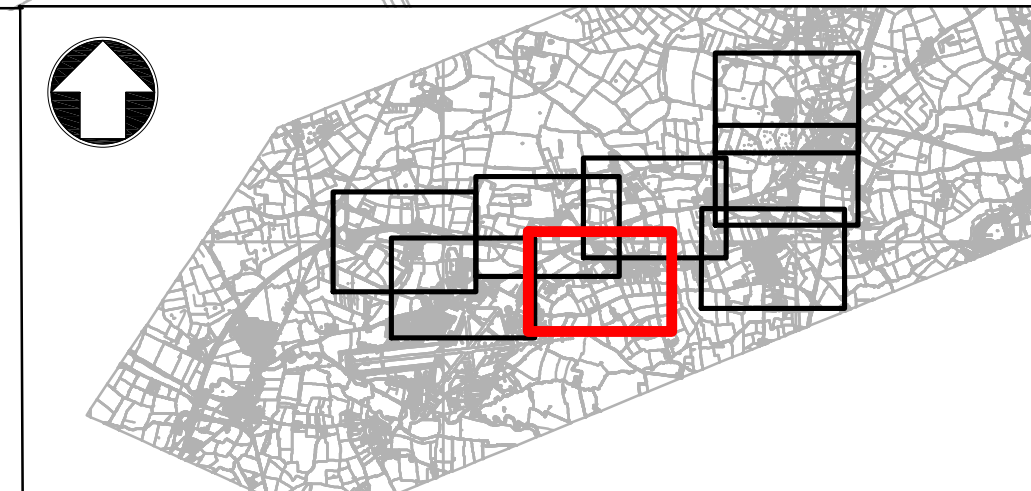
- PROPOSED RED LINE BOUNDARY
- LISTED BUILDINGS
- REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN
- PROPOSED RED LINE BOUNDARY
- SOMERSET HISTORIC ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD DATA - ASSET RECORD
- NON-DESIGNATED ASSET
- AREA OF HIGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
- CONSERVATION AREA
- SCHEDULED MONUMENT
- ASSET GROUP

LABEL OUTLINE

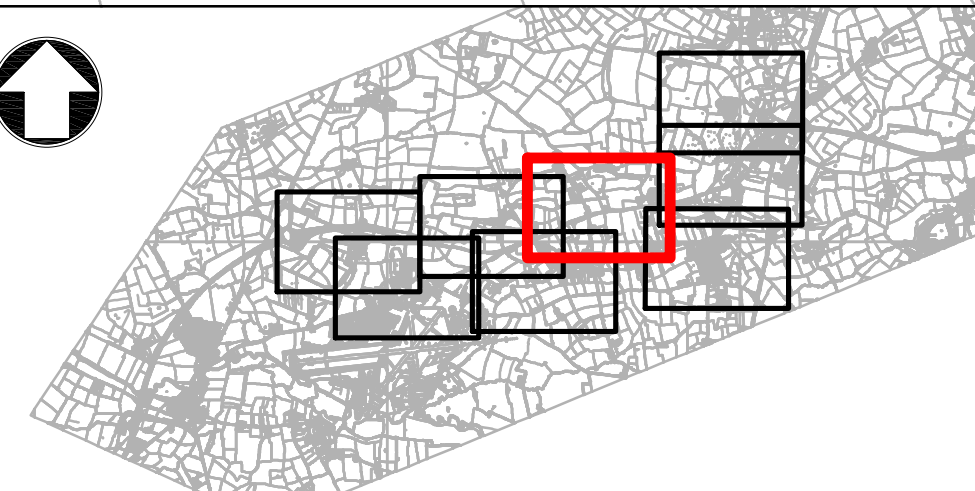

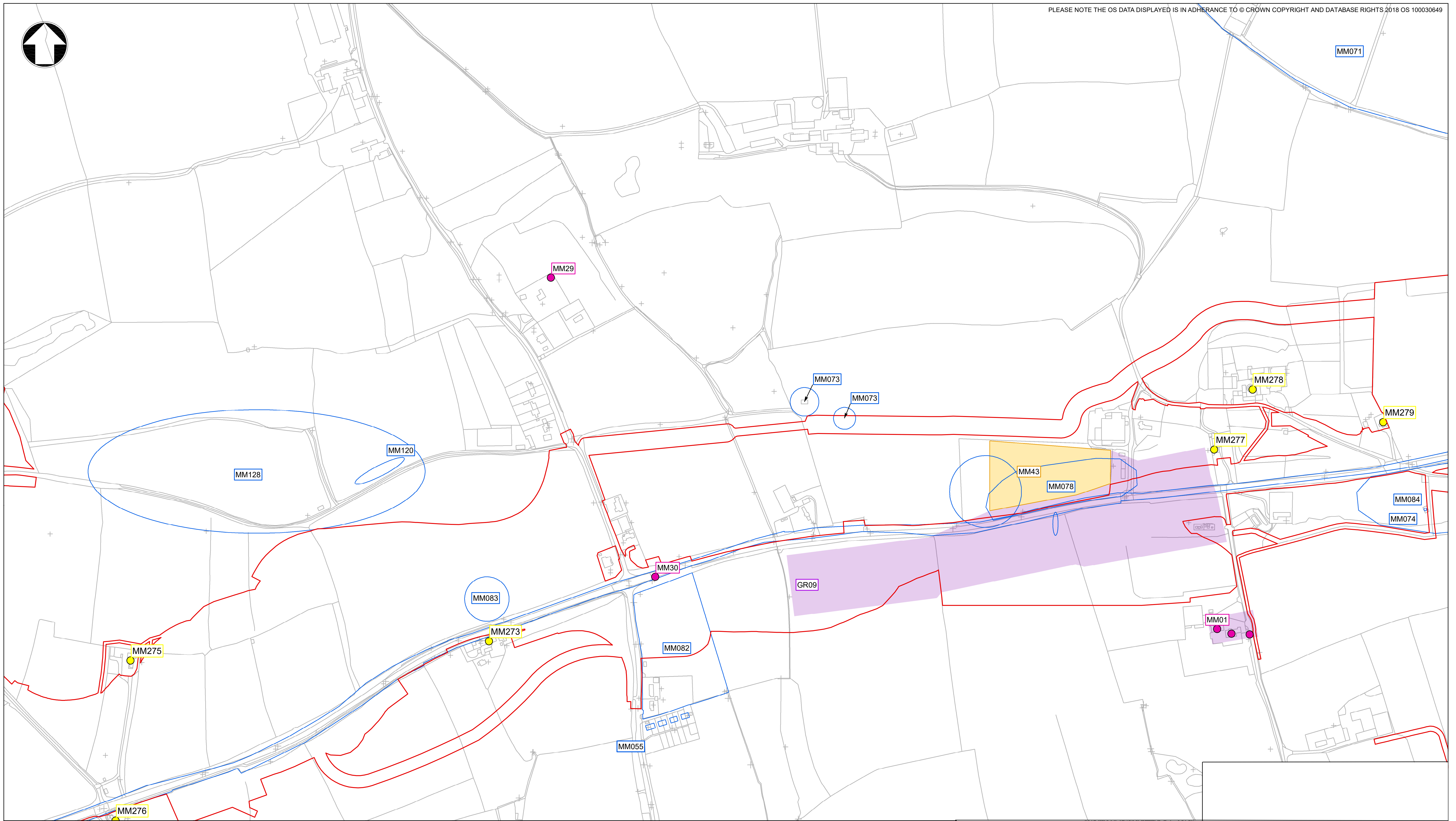
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- ASSET GROUP
- CONSERVATION AREA
- LISTED BUILDING
- NON-DESIGNATED ASSET
- REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN
- SCHEDULED MONUMENT
- SOMERSET HISTORIC ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD DATA - ASSET RECORD

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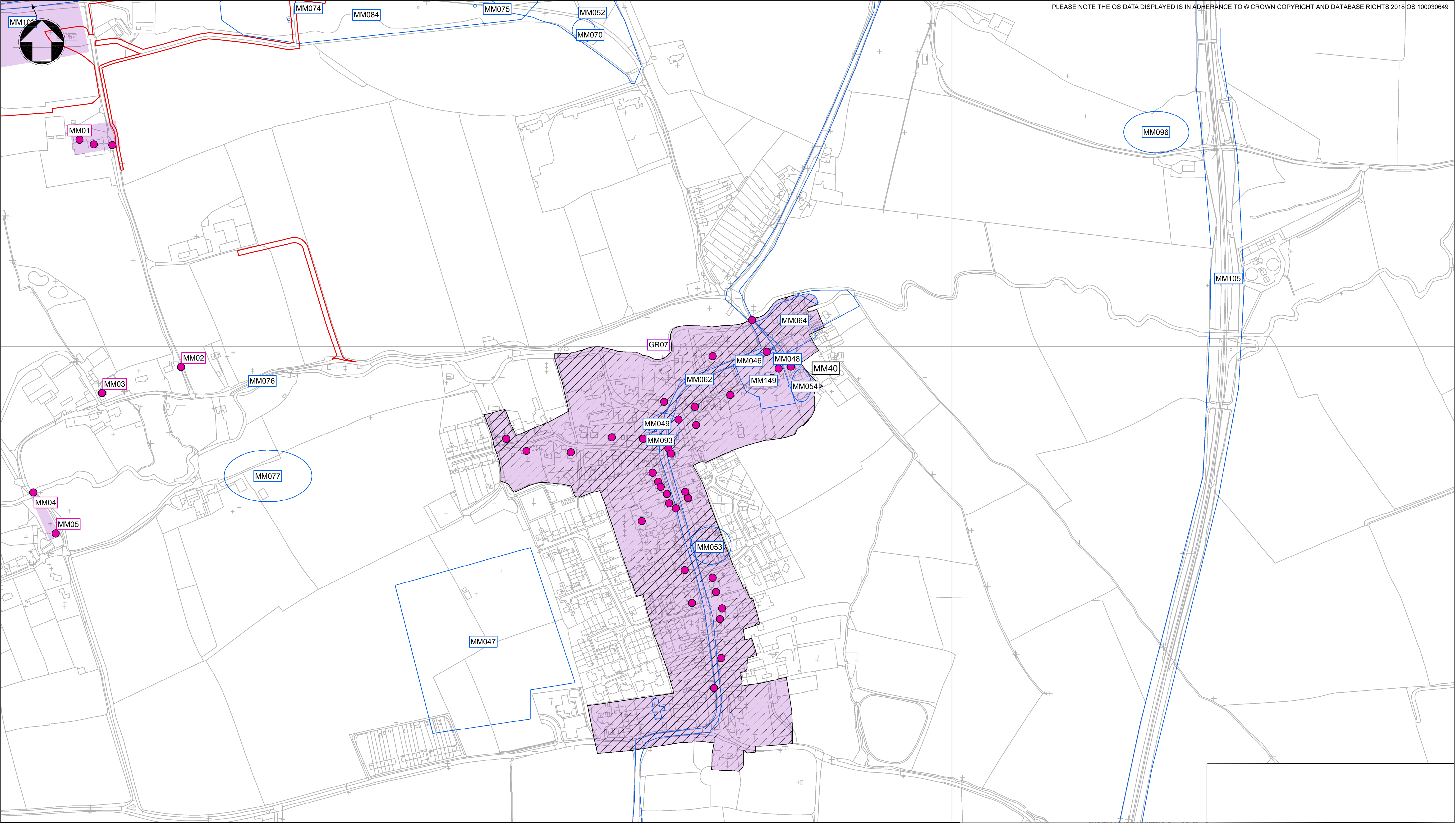
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Drawing Title							
LOCATED LIST OF IDENTIFIED HERITAGE ASSETS SHEET 4 OF 8							
Drawing Status						Published - DEFINITION	
						A3	
Scale		Designed		Drawn		Checked	
NTS		ER		ER		JT	
Approved						ER	
Original Size		Date		Date		Date	
A1		JULY 2018		JULY 2018		JULY 2018	
Drawing Number						Project Ref. No.	
HE PIN						389107	
Originator						Location	
HE551507 - MMSJV - EHR -							
000						- DR - LM - 0042	
Volume						Revision	
Type Role Number						C01	



Project Title							A303 SPARKFORD TO ILCHESTER DUALLING	
Drawing Title								
LOCATION OF IDENTIFIED HERITAGE ASSETS SHEET 5 OF 8								
Drawing Status							Suitability	
Published - DEFINITION							A3	
Scale	Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved				
NTS	ER	ER	JT	ER				
Original Size	Date	Date	Date	Date				
A1	JULY 2018	JULY 2018	JULY 2018	JULY 2018				
Drawing Number					Project Ref. No.			
HE PIN Originator Location					899107			
HE551507 - MMSJV - EHR -					Revision			
000 - DR - LM - 0043					C01			
Volume Type Role Number								

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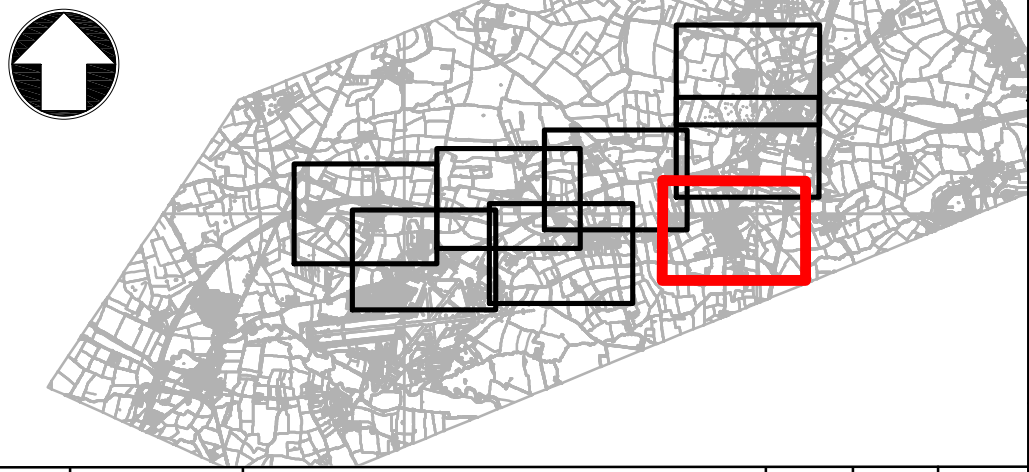
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- KEY**

 - PROPOSED RED LINE BOUNDARY
 - LISTED BUILDINGS
 - REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN
 - PROPOSED RED LINE BOUNDARY
 - SOMERSET HISTORIC ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD DATA - ASSET RECORD
 - NON-DESIGNATED ASSET
 - AREA OF HIGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
 - CONSERVATION AREA
 - SCHEDULED MONUMENT
 - ASSET GROUP
- LABEL OUTLINE**

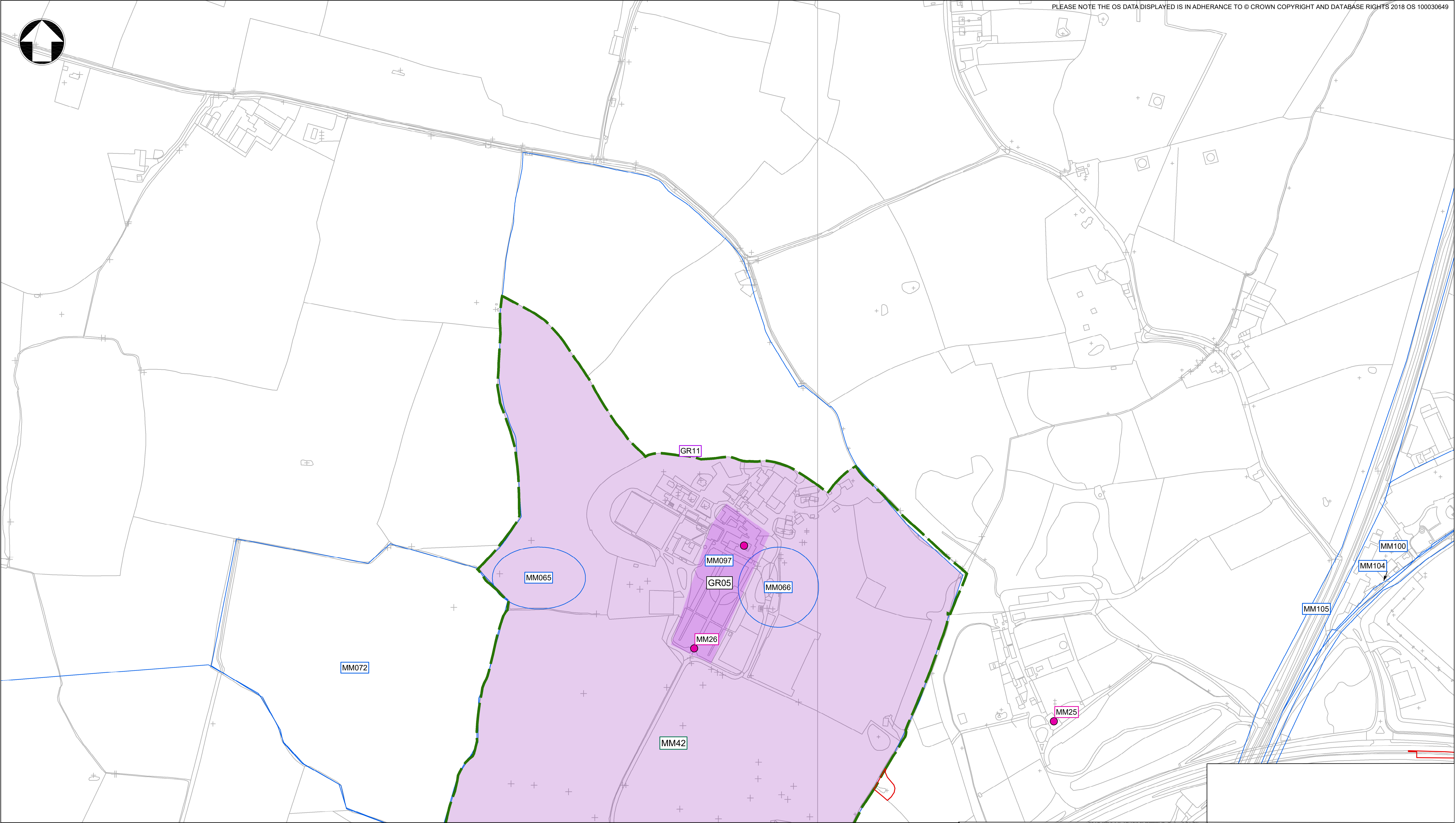
 - AREA OF HIGH ARCHEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
 - ASSET GROUP
 - CONSERVATION AREA
 - LISTED BUILDING
 - NON-DESIGNATED ASSET
 - REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN
 - SCHEDULED MONUMENT
 - SOMERSET HISTORIC ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD DATA - ASSET RECORD

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REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT DETAILS	ORIG	CHK'D	APP'D
C01	JULY 2018	DCO SUBMISSION	ER	JT	ER

Project Title A303 SPARKFORD TO ILCHESTER DUALLING				
Drawing Title LOCATION OF IDENTIFIED HERITAGE ASSETS SHEET 6 OF 8				
Drawing Status Published - DEFINITION				Suitability A3
Scale NTS	Designed ER	Drawn ER	Checked JT	Approved ER
Original Size A1	Date JULY 2018	Date JULY 2018	Date JULY 2018	Date JULY 2018
Drawing Number HE PIN Originator Location HE551507 - MMSJV - EHR -				Project Ref. No. 389107
Volume 000 - DR - LM - 0044				Revision C01

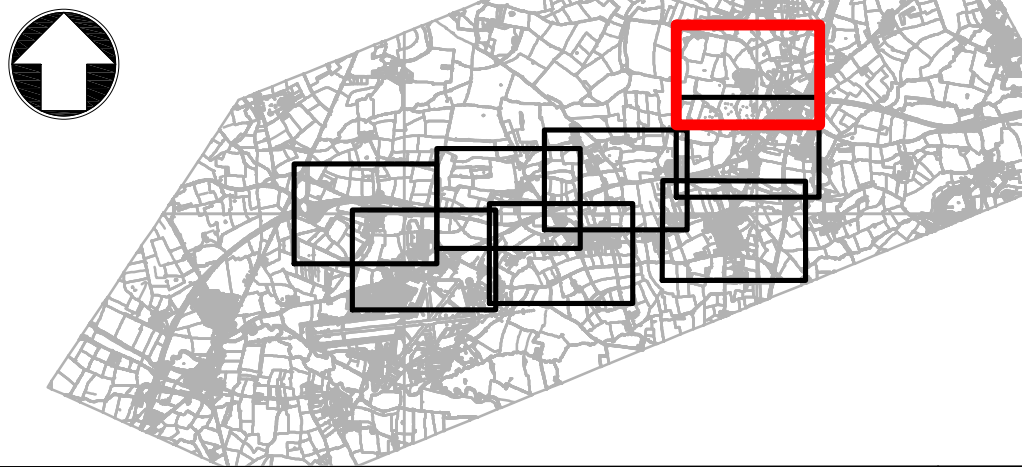


- KEY**

 - PROPOSED RED LINE BOUNDARY
 - LISTED BUILDINGS
 - REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN
 - PROPOSED RED LINE BOUNDARY
 - SOMERSET HISTORIC ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD DATA - ASSET RECORD
 - NON-DESIGNATED ASSET
 - AREA OF HIGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
 - CONSERVATION AREA
 - SCHEDULED MONUMENT
 - ASSET GROUP
- LABEL OUTLINE**

 - AREA OF HIGH ARCHEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
 - ASSET GROUP
 - CONSERVATION AREA
 - LISTED BUILDING
 - NON-DESIGNATED ASSET
 - REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN
 - SCHEDULED MONUMENT
 - SOMERSET HISTORIC ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD DATA - ASSET RECORD

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REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT DETAILS	ORIG	CHK'D	APP'D
001	JULY 2018	DCO SUBMISSION	ER	JT	ER

Project Title

A303 SPARKFORD TO ILCHESTER DUALLING

Drawing Title

LOCATION OF IDENTIFIED HERITAGE ASSETS
SHEET 7 OF 8

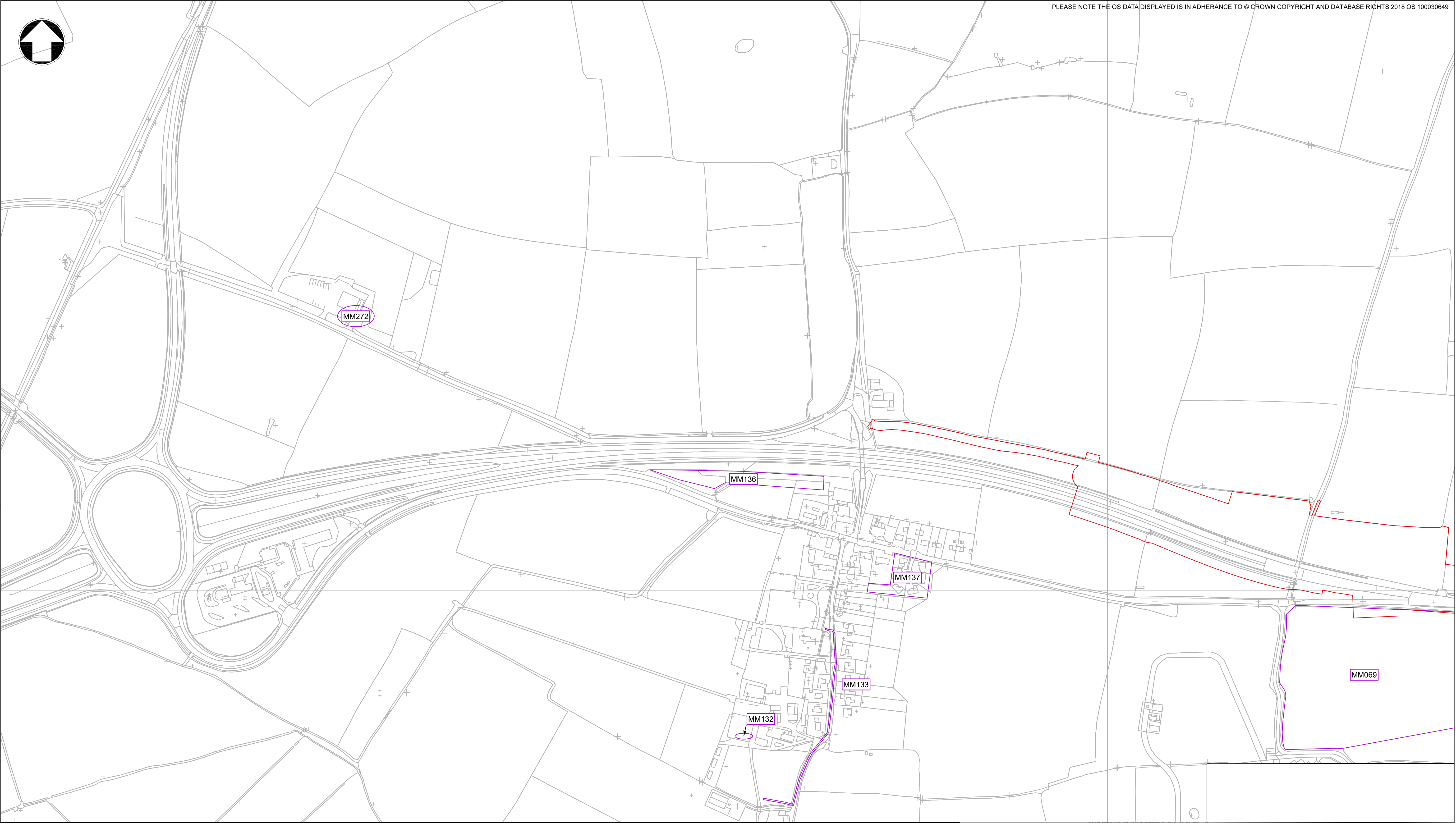
Drawing Status

Published - DEFINITION

Suitability

A3

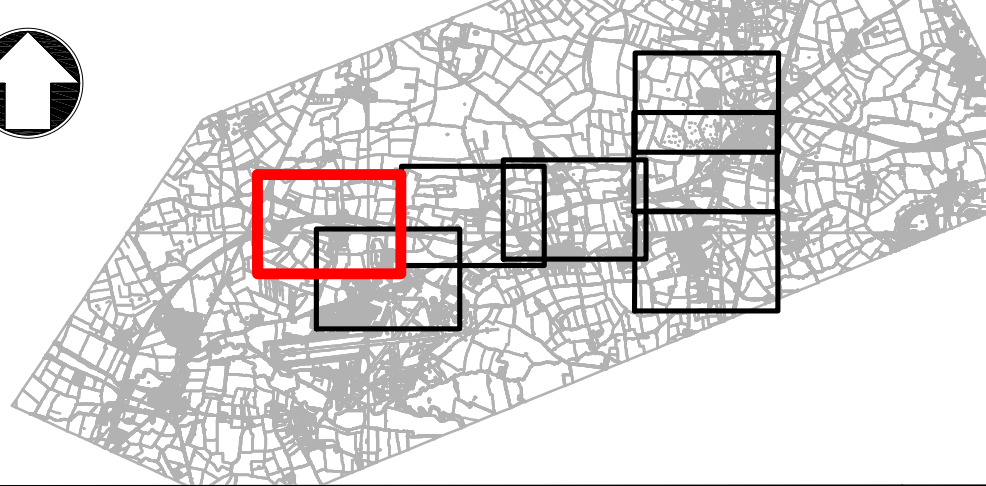
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Drawing Number	HE PIN	Originator		Volume		Project Ref. No.			
HE551507 -MMSJV - EHR -						389107			
000 - DR - LM 0045						Revision			
Location						C01			



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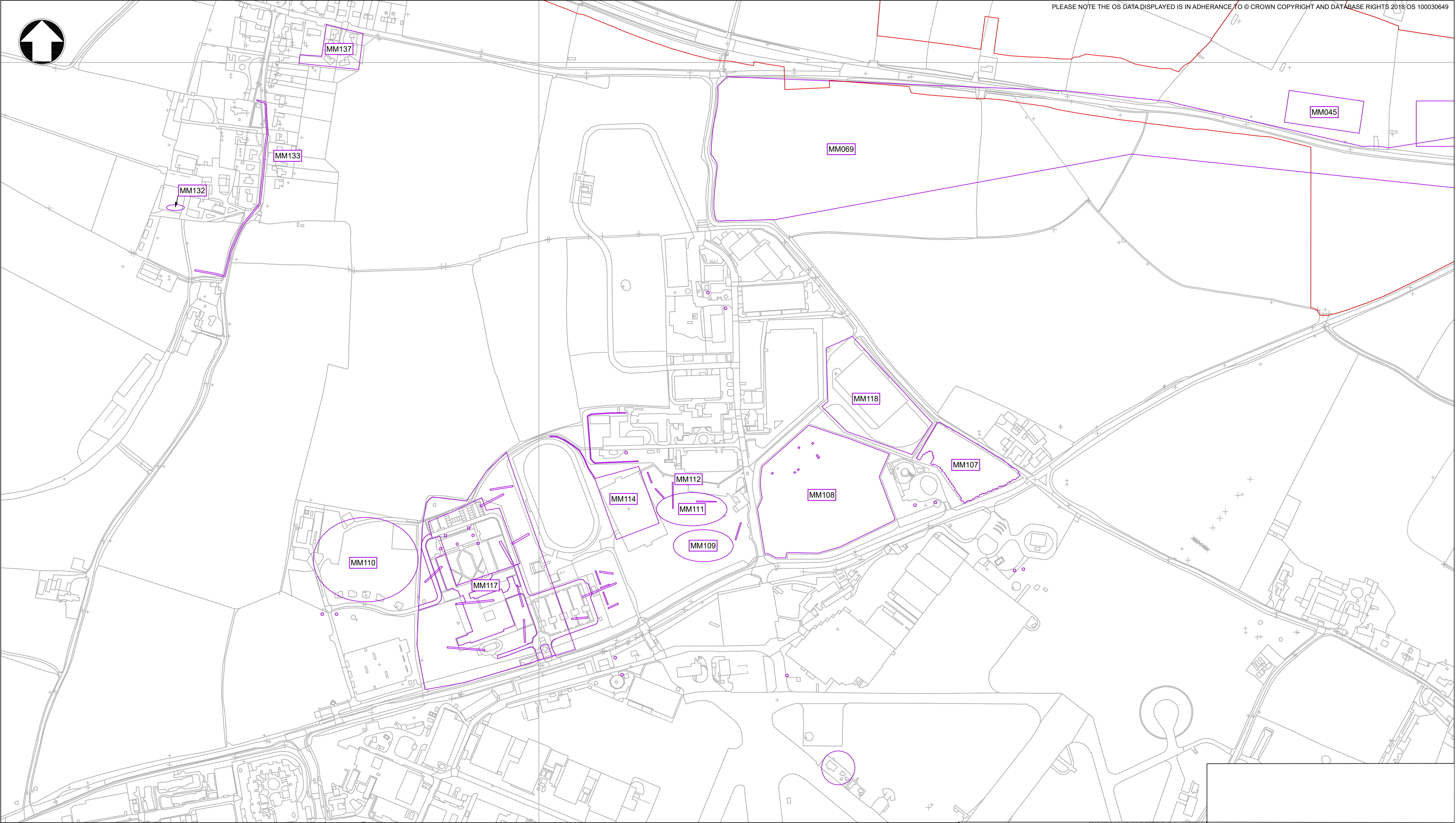
KEY

- PROPOSED RED LINE BOUNDARY
- SOMERSET HISTORIC ENVIORNMENTAL RECORD DATA - EVENT RECORD



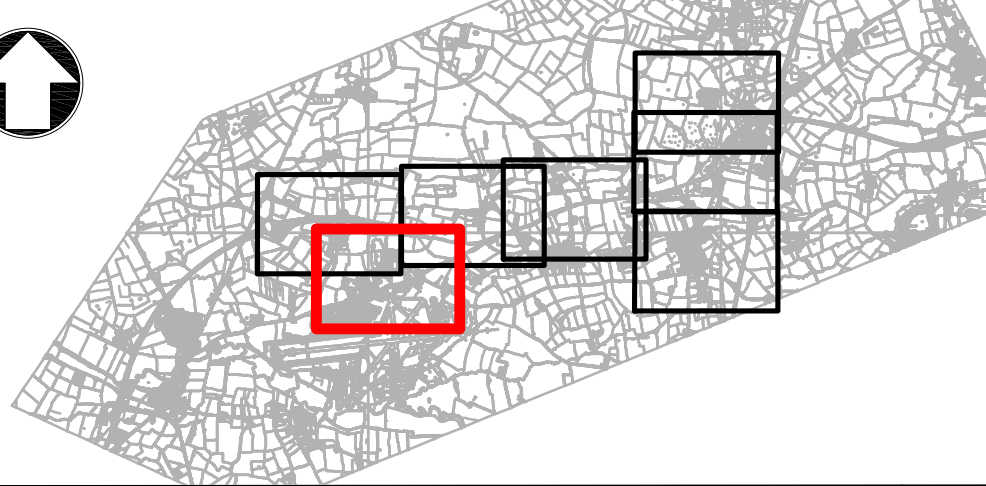
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A303 SPARKFORD TO ILCHESTER DUALLING									
Drawing Title									
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENT LOCATIONS SHEET 1 OF 7									
Drawing Status				Suitability					
Published - DEFINITION				A3					
Scale	NTS	Designed	ER	Drawn	ER	Checked	JT	Approved	ER
Original Size	A1	Date	JULY 2018	Date	JULY 2018	Date	JULY 2018	Date	JULY 2018
Drawing Number		HE PIN		Originator		Volume		Project Ref. No.	
HE551507		-MMSJV		- EHR -				389107	
000 -		DR - LM		0047				Revision	
Location		Type		Role		Number		C01	

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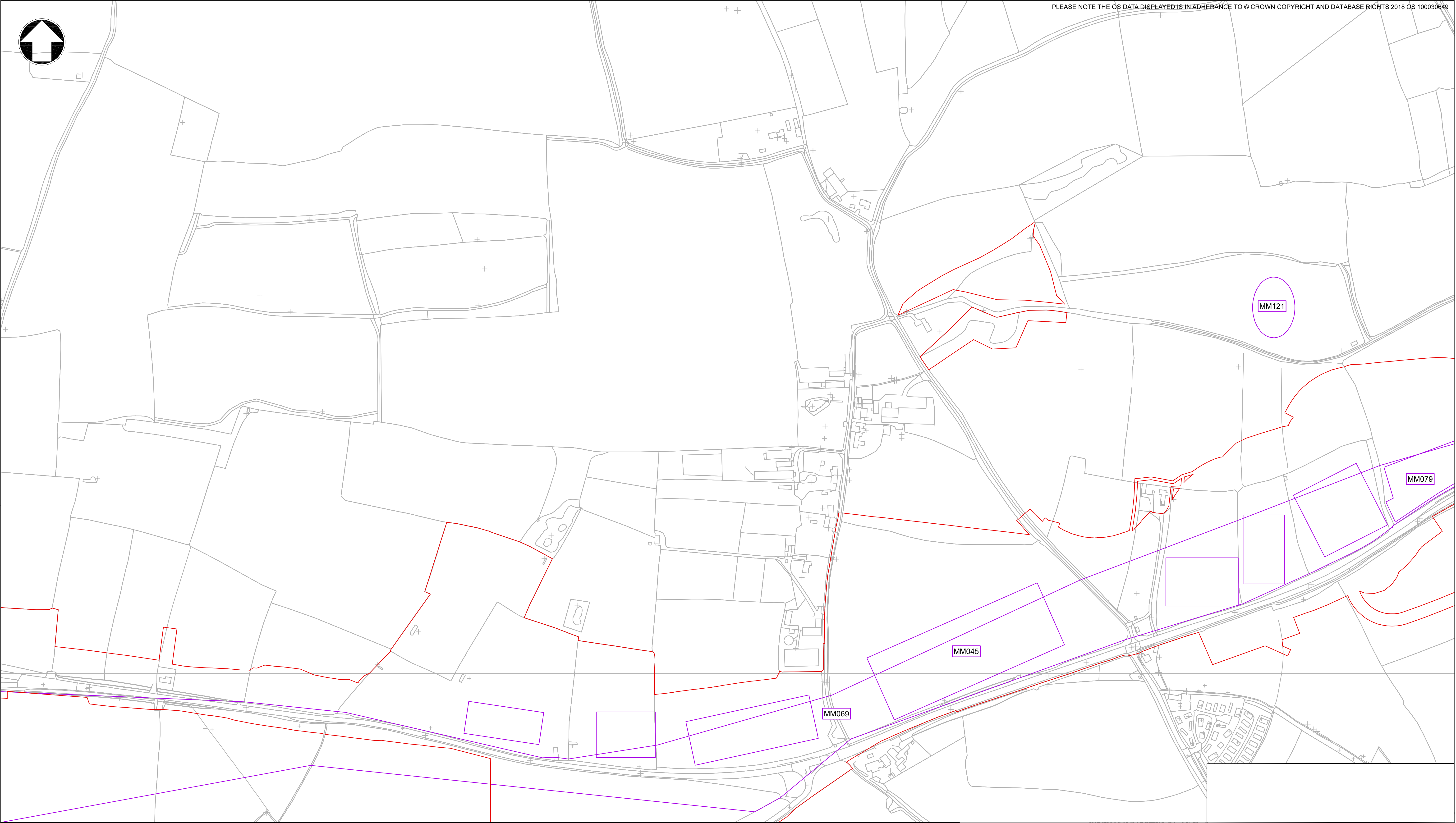
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- KEY
- PROPOSED RED LINE BOUNDARY
 - SOMERSET HISTORIC ENVIORNMENTAL RECORD DATA - EVENT RECORD



Project Title				
A303 SPARKFORD TO ILCHESTER DUALLING				
Drawing Title				
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENT LOCATIONS SHEET 2 OF 7				
Drawing Status				Suitability
Published - DEFINITION				A3
Scale	Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved
NTS	ER	ER	JT	ER
Original Size	Date	Date	Date	Date
A1	JULY 2018	JULY 2018	JULY 2018	JULY 2018
Drawing Number				Project Ref. No.
HE PIN				389 107
Originator				Revision
HE551507 -MMSJV - EHR -				C01
000 -				
DR - LM 0048				
Location				Type
Role				Number

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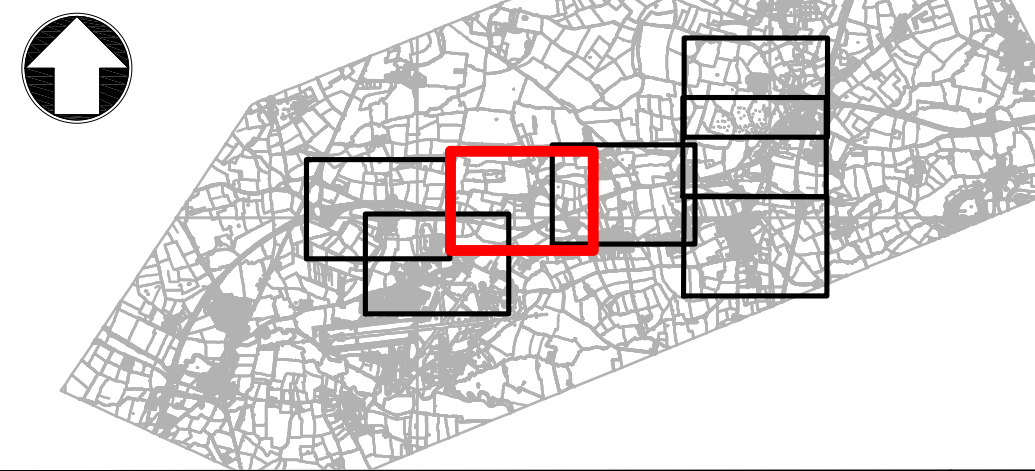


KEY

— PROPOSED RED LINE BOUNDARY

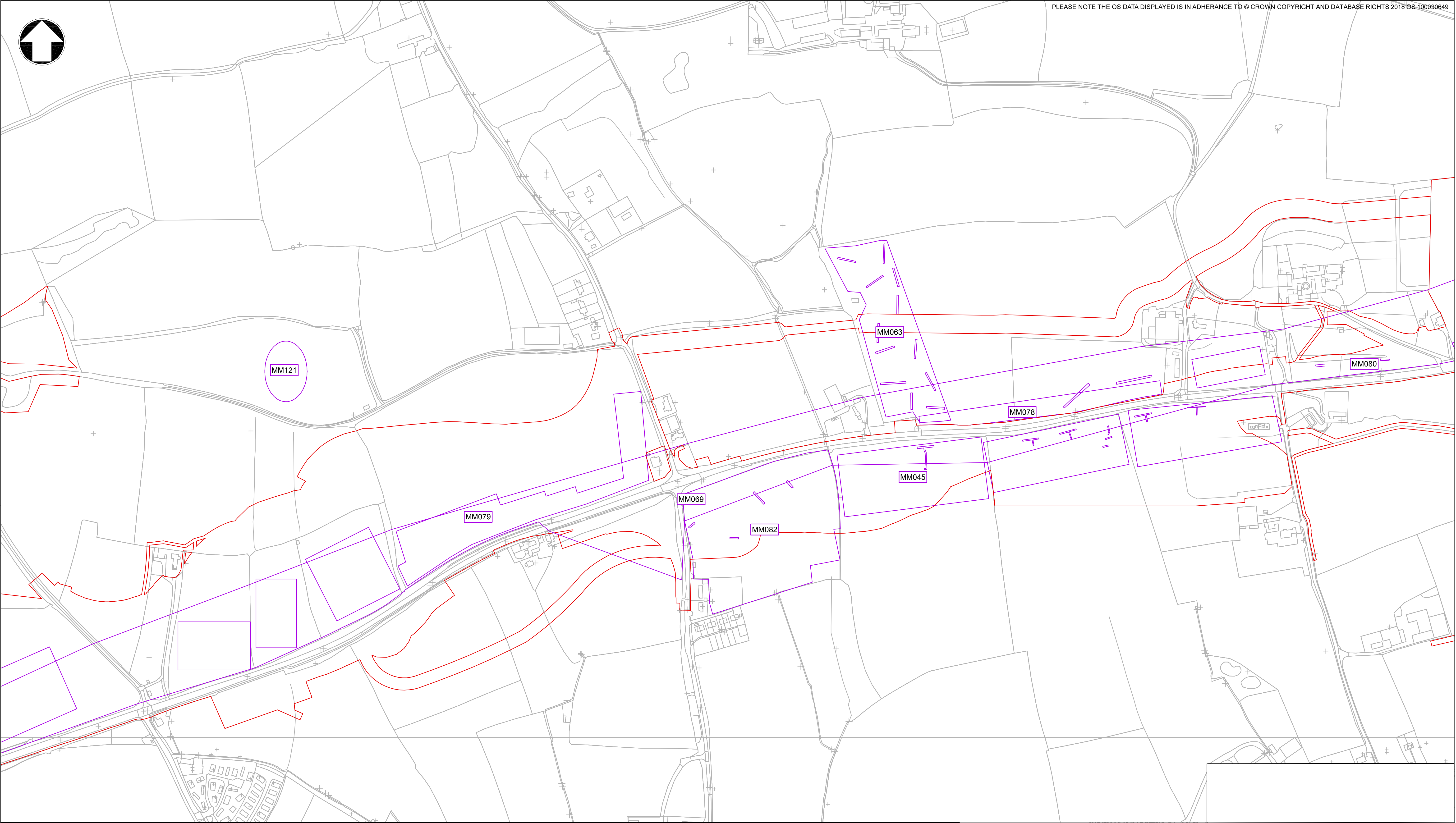
— SOMERSET HISTORIC ENVIORNMENTAL RECORD DATA - EVENT RECORD

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REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT DETAILS	ORIG	CHK'D	APP'D
C01	JULY 2018	DCO SUBMISSION	ER	JT	ER

Project Title				
A303 SPARKFORD TO ILCHESTER DUALLING				
Drawing Title				
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENT LOCATIONS SHEET 3 OF 7				
Drawing Status				Suitability
Published - DEFINITION				A3
Scale	Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved
NTS	ER	ER	JT	ER
Original Size	Date	Date	Date	Date
A1	JULY 2018	JULY 2018	JULY 2018	JULY 2018
Drawing Number				Project Ref. No.
HE PIN				389 107
Originator				Revision
HE551507 -MMSJV - EHR -				C01
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DR - LM 0049				
Location				Type
Role				Number

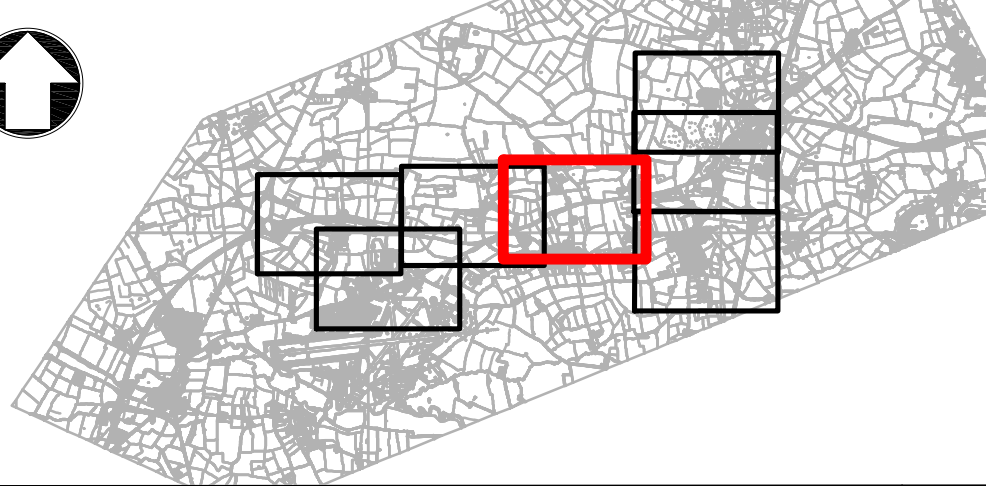


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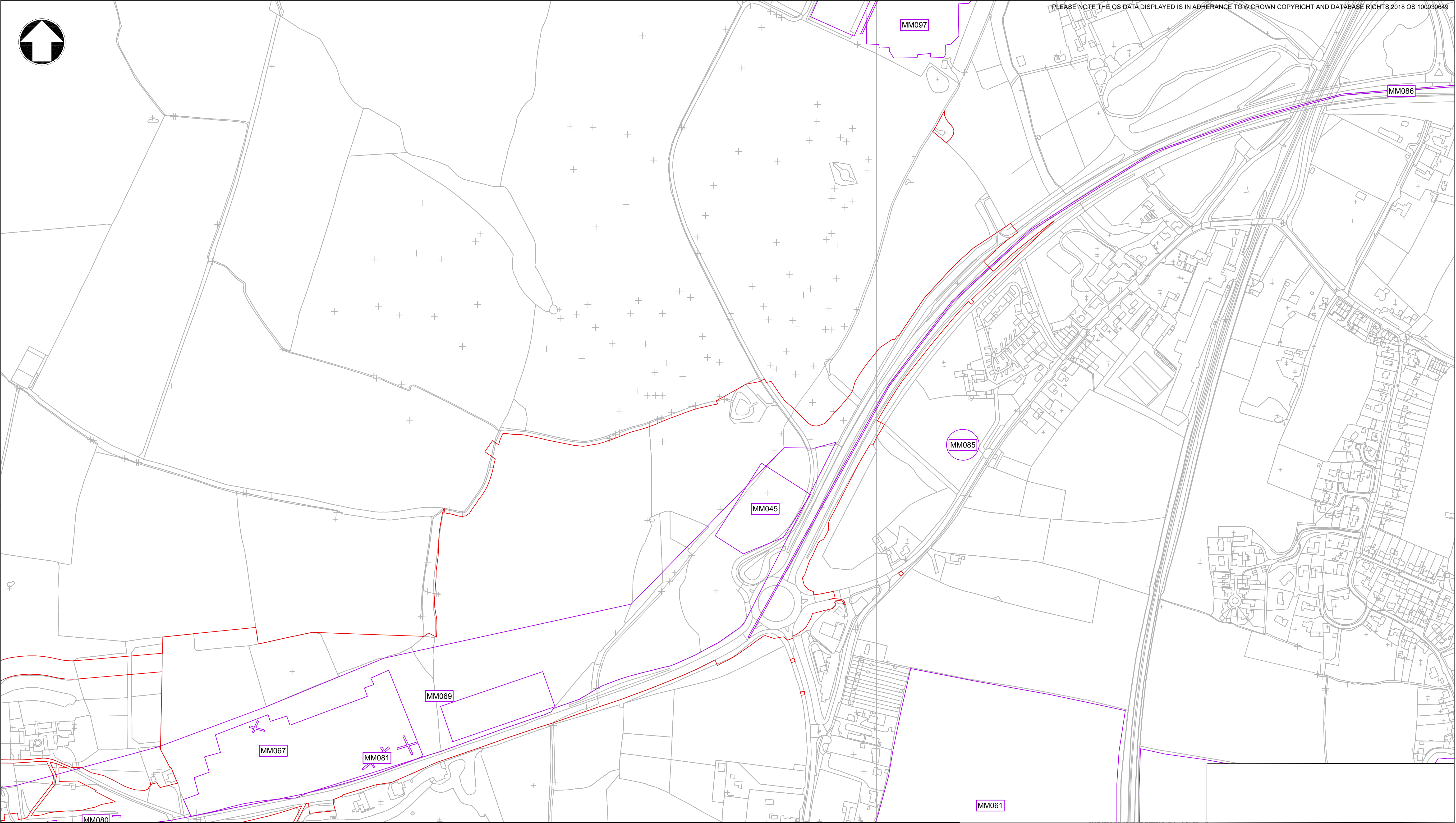
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- KEY
- PROPOSED RED LINE BOUNDARY
 - SOMERSET HISTORIC ENVIORNMENTAL RECORD DATA - EVENT RECORD

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Project Title A303 SPARKFORD TO ILCHESTER DUALLING				
Drawing Title HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENT LOCATIONS SHEET 4 OF 7				
Drawing Status Published - DEFINITION				Suitability A3
Scale NTS	Designed ER	Drawn ER	Checked JT	Approved ER
Original Size A1	Date JULY 2018	Date JULY 2018	Date JULY 2018	Date JULY 2018
Drawing Number HE PIN				Project Ref. No. 389107
Originator HE551507 MMSJV -EHR-				Revision C01
Volume 000 -		Type DR - LM		
Location 000 -		Number 0050		



KEY

PROPOSED RED LINE BOUNDARY

SOMERSET HISTORIC ENVIORNMENTAL RECORD DATA - EVENT RECORD

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North Arrow

Inset Map

Project Title

A303 SPARKFORD TO ILCHESTER DUALLING

Drawing Title

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENT LOCATIONS
SHEET 5 OF 7

Drawing Status

Published - DEFINITION

Suitability

A3

Scale

NTS

Designed

ER

Drawn

ER

Checked

JT

Approved

ER

Original Size

A1

Date

JULY 2018

Date

JULY 2018

Date

JULY 2018

Date

JULY 2018

Drawing Number

HE PIN

Originator

HE551507 -MMSJV

Volume

- EHR -

Project Ref. No.

389107

Revision

C01

000 -

DR - LM

0051

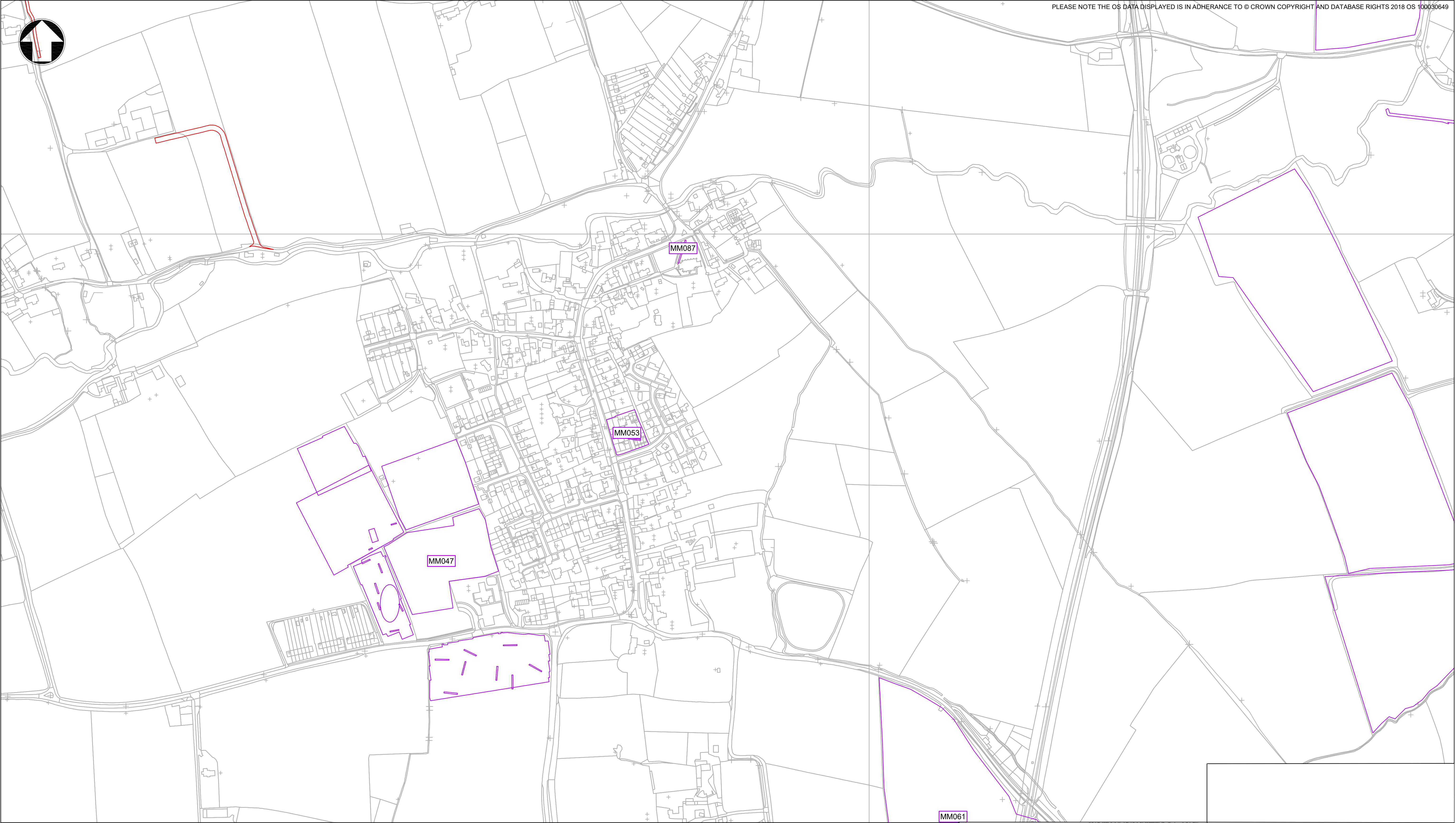
Location

Type

Role

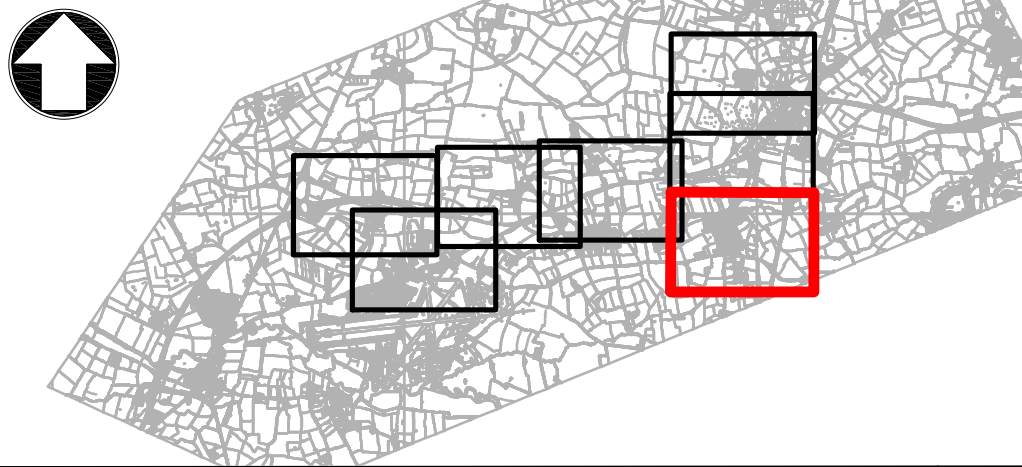
Number

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- KEY
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 - SOMERSET HISTORIC ENVIORNMENTAL RECORD DATA - EVENT RECORD

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C01	JULY 2018	DCO SUBMISSION	ER	JT	ER
REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT DETAILS	ORIG	CHK'D	APP'D

Project Title

A303 SPARKFORD TO ILCHESTER DUALLING

Drawing Title

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENT LOCATIONS
SHEET 6 OF 7

Drawing Status

Published - DEFINITION

Suitability

A3

Scale

NTS

Designed

ER

Drawn

ER

Checked

JT

Approved

ER

Original Size

A1

Date

JULY 2018

Date

JULY 2018

Date

JULY 2018

Date

JULY 2018

Drawing Number

HE PIN

Originator

HE551507 -MMSJV

Volume

- EHR -

Project Ref. No.

389107

000 -

DR -

LM

0052

Location

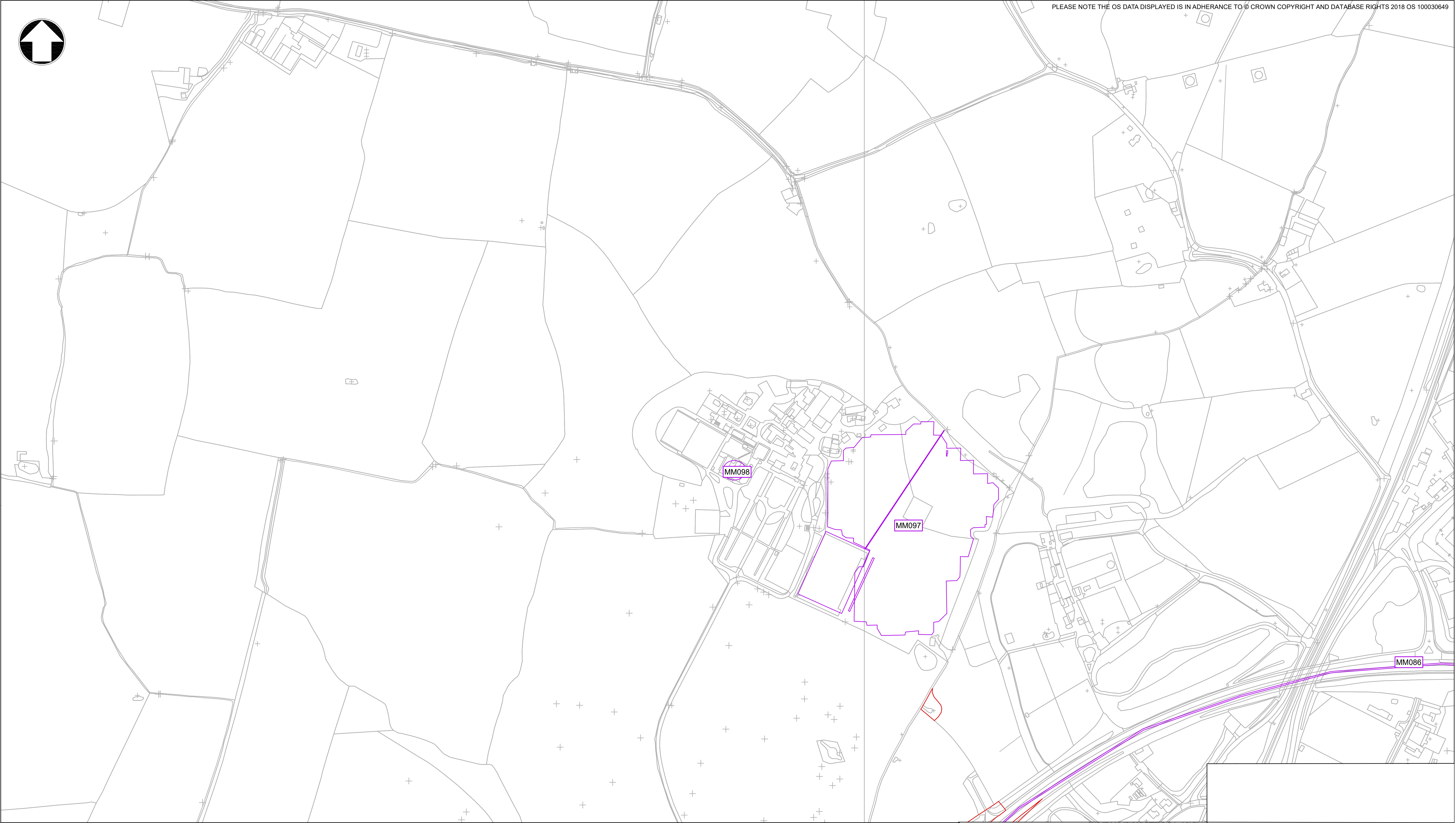
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Role

Number

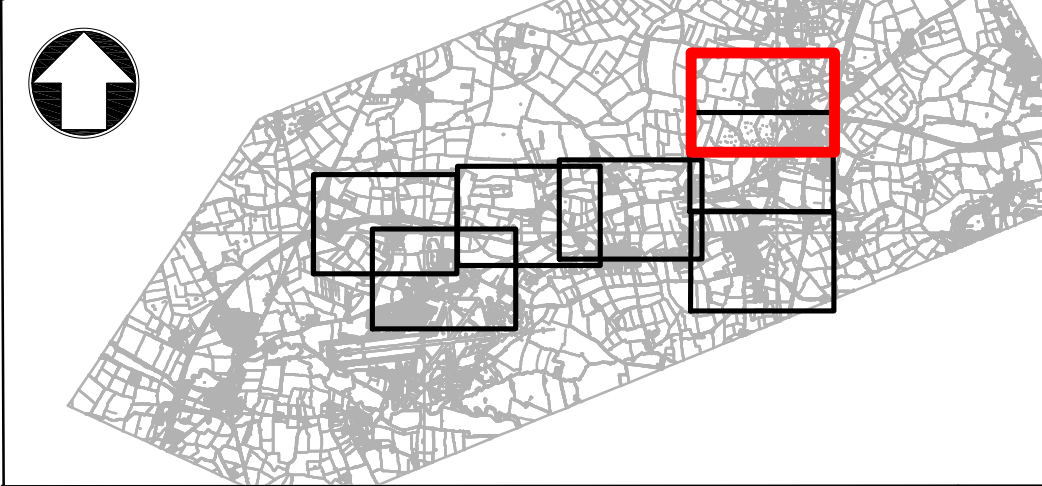
Revision

C01



- KEY
- PROPOSED RED LINE BOUNDARY
 - SOMERSET HISTORIC ENVIORNMENTAL RECORD DATA - EVENT RECORD

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C01	JULY 2018	DCO SUBMISSION	ER	JT	ER
REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT DETAILS	ORIG	CHK'D	APP'D

Project Title

A303 SPARKFORD TO ILCHESTER DUALLING

Drawing Title

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENT LOCATIONS
SHEET 7 OF 7

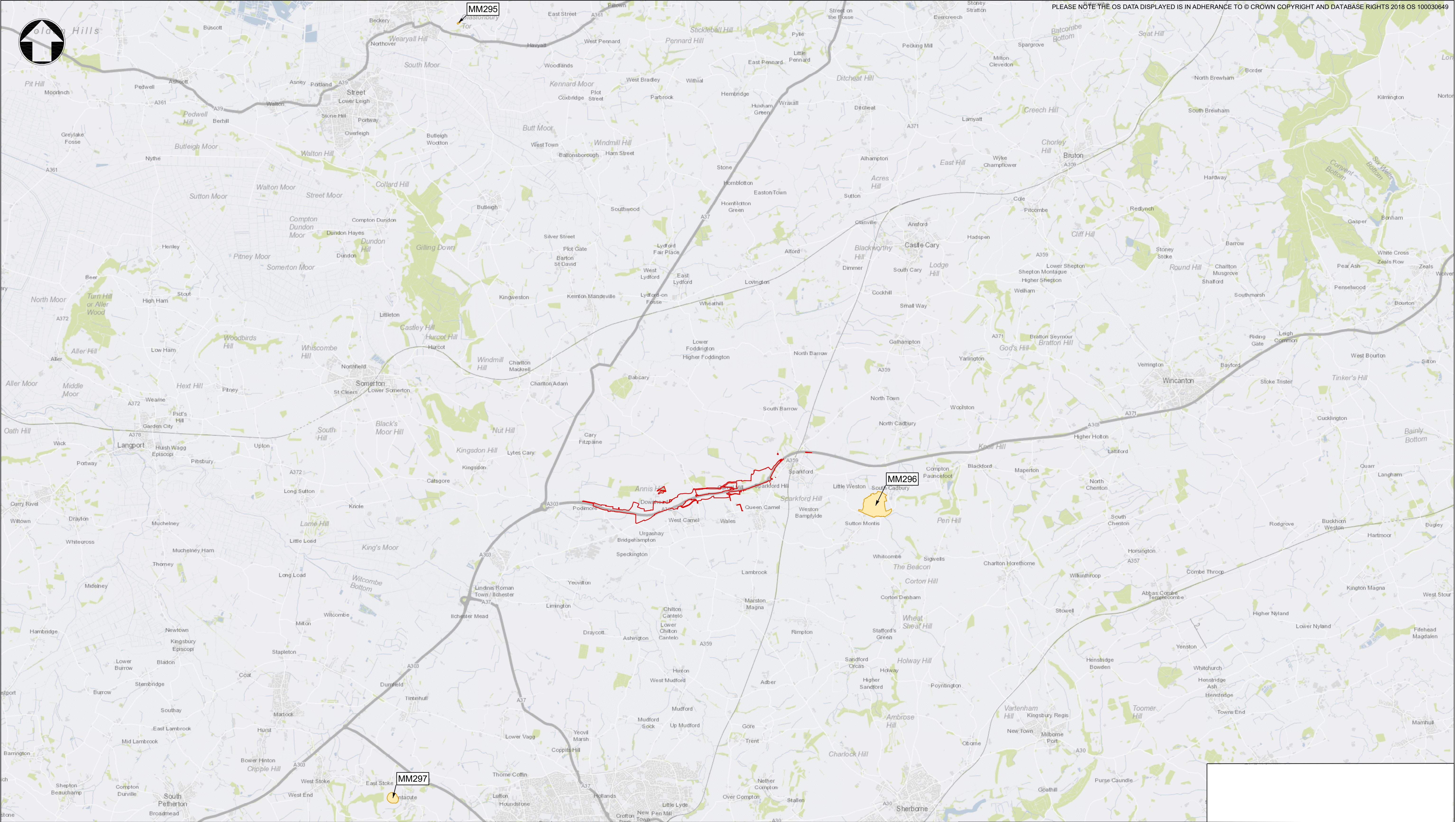
Drawing Status

Published - DEFINITION

Suitability

A3

Scale	NTS	Designed	ER	Drawn	ER	Checked	JT	Approved	ER
Original Size	A1	Date	JULY 2018	Date	JULY 2018	Date	JULY 2018	Date	JULY 2018
Drawing Number	HE PN	Originator	Volume			Project Ref. No.			
HE551507		MMSJV		EHR		389107			
000		- DR - LM -		0053		Revision			
Location		Type		Role		Number		C01	



KEY

PROPOSED RED LINE BOUNDARY

SCHEDULED MONUMENT

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Wells

Frome

Warminster

Salisbury

Taunton

Yeovil

Tiverton

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Project Title

A303 SPARKFORD TO ILCHESTER DUALLING

Drawing Title

HERITAGE ASSETS OUTSIDE OF THE 1KM STUDY AREA

Drawing Status

Published - DEFINITION

Suitability

A3

Scale

NTS

Designed

ER

Drawn

ER

Checked

JT

Approved

ER

Original Size

A1

Date

JULY 2018

Date

JULY 2018

Date

JULY 2018

Date

JULY 2018

Drawing Number

HE PIN

Originator

MMSJV

Location

- EHR -

Project Ref. No.

389107

C01

JULY 2018

DCO SUBMISSION

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Revision

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DATE

AMENDMENT DETAILS

ORIG

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APP'D

Volume

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Type

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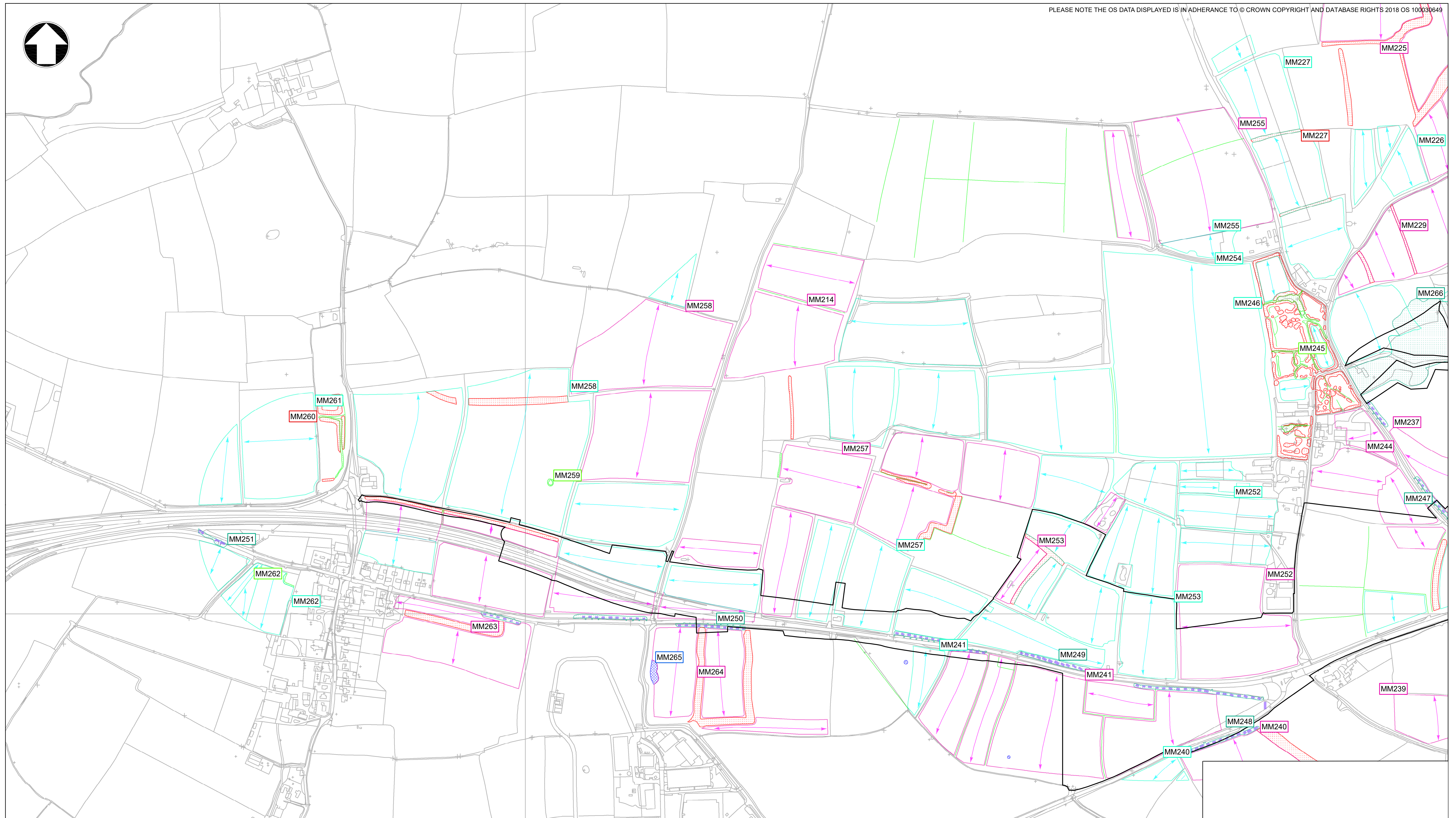
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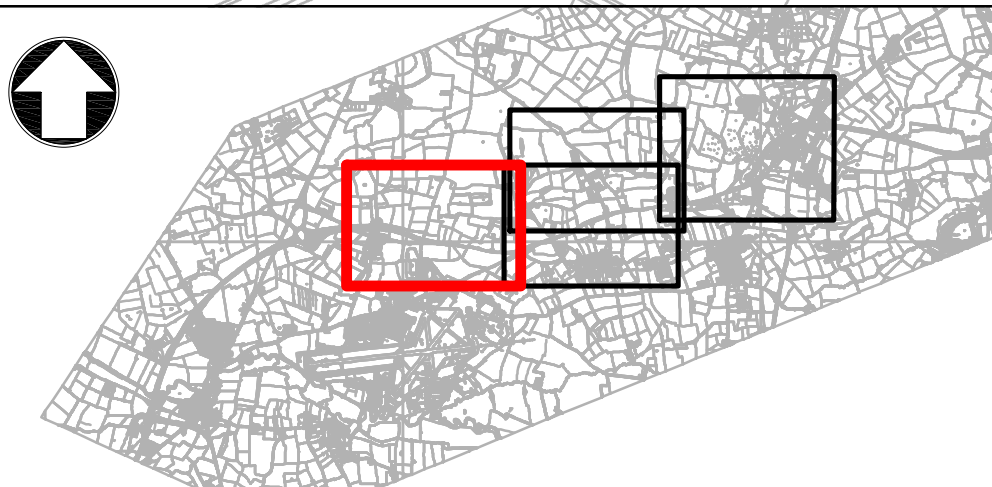
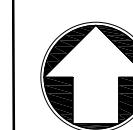
Appendix D: Results of the archaeological aerial survey and transcription

The drawings show the results of the archaeological aerial survey and Table D.1 presents the associated transcription results.

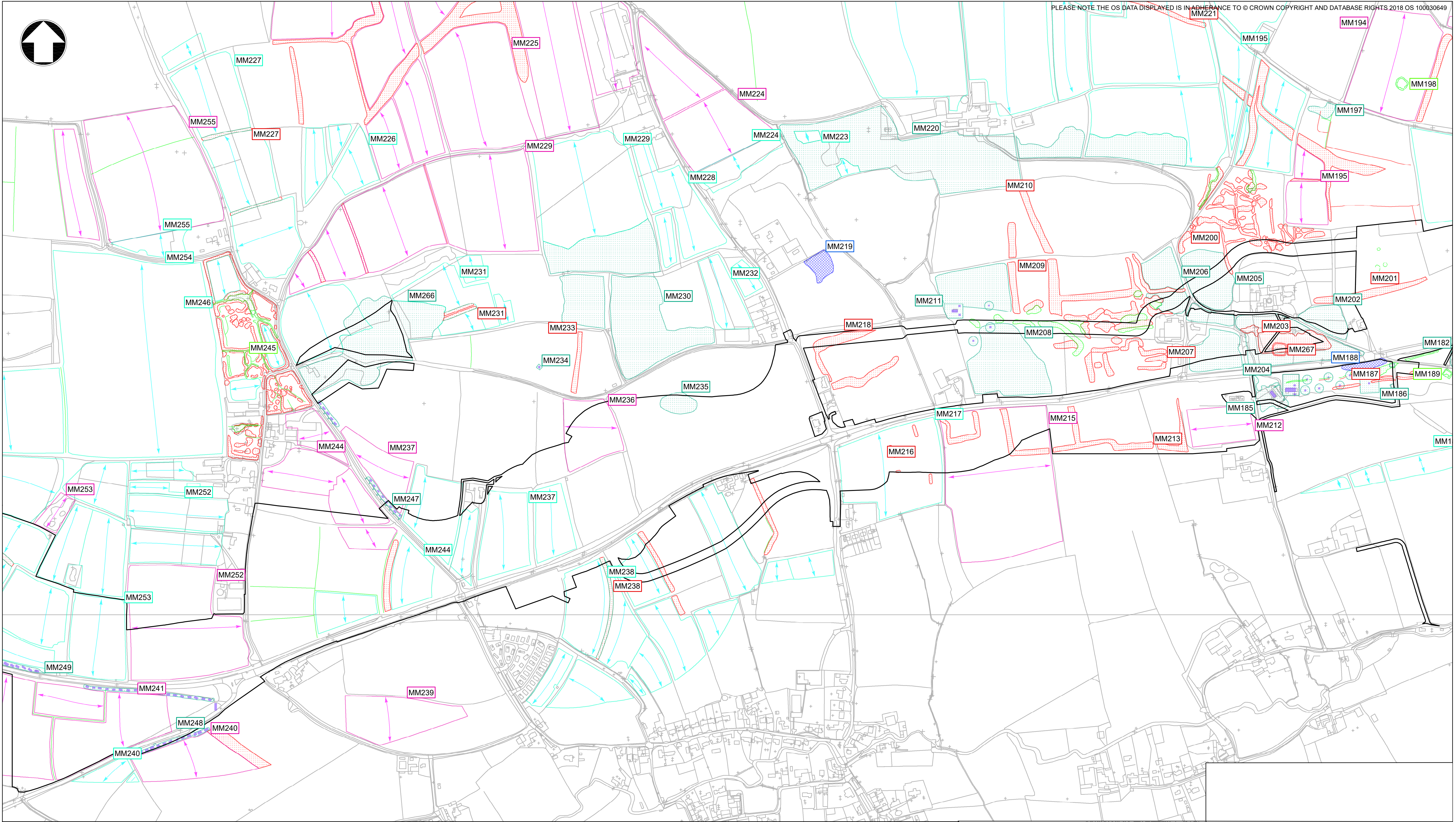


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Project Title						
A303 SPARKFORD TO ILCHESTER DUALLING						
Drawing Title						
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AERIAL SURVEY SHEET 1 OF 4						
Drawing Status						Suitability
Published - DEFINITION						A3
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Original Size	Date	Date	Date	Date	Date	
A1	JULY 2018	JULY 2018	JULY 2018	JULY 2018	JULY 2018	
Drawing Number					Project Ref. No.	
HE PIN		Originator	Location		389107	
HE551507 -		MMSJV -		EHR -		
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Volume		Type	Role	Number		
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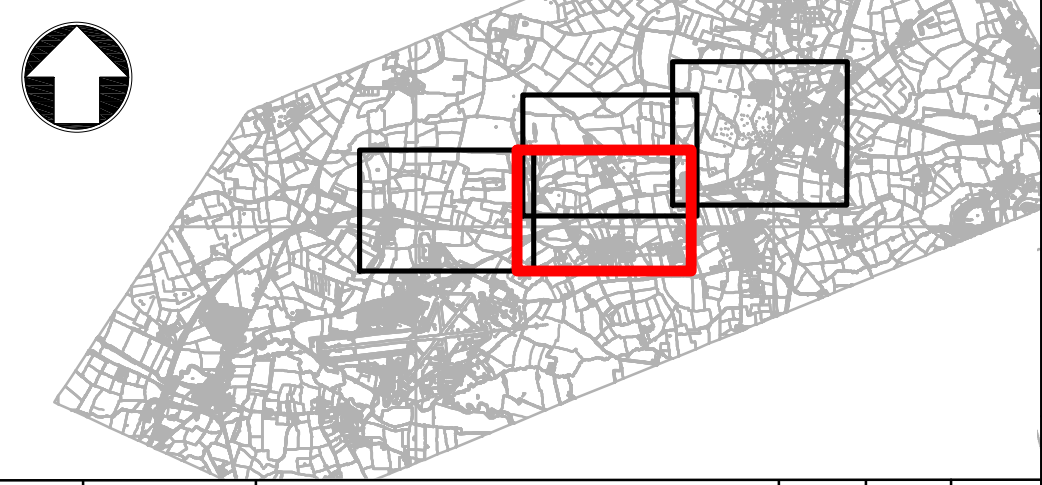
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- KEY**

 - PROPOSED RED LINE BOUNDARY
 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION**
 - BANK
 - DITCH
 - EXTANT RIDGE AND FURROW (R&F) OUTLINE OR DIRECTION
 - LEVELLED R&F OUTLINE OR DIRECTION
 - STRUCTURE
- EXTANT R&F OUTLINE
 - LEVELLED R&F OUTLINE
 - DITCH
 - BANK
 - LARGE CUT FEATURE
 - STRUCTURE
 - EXTENT OF AREA
- LABEL OUTLINE**

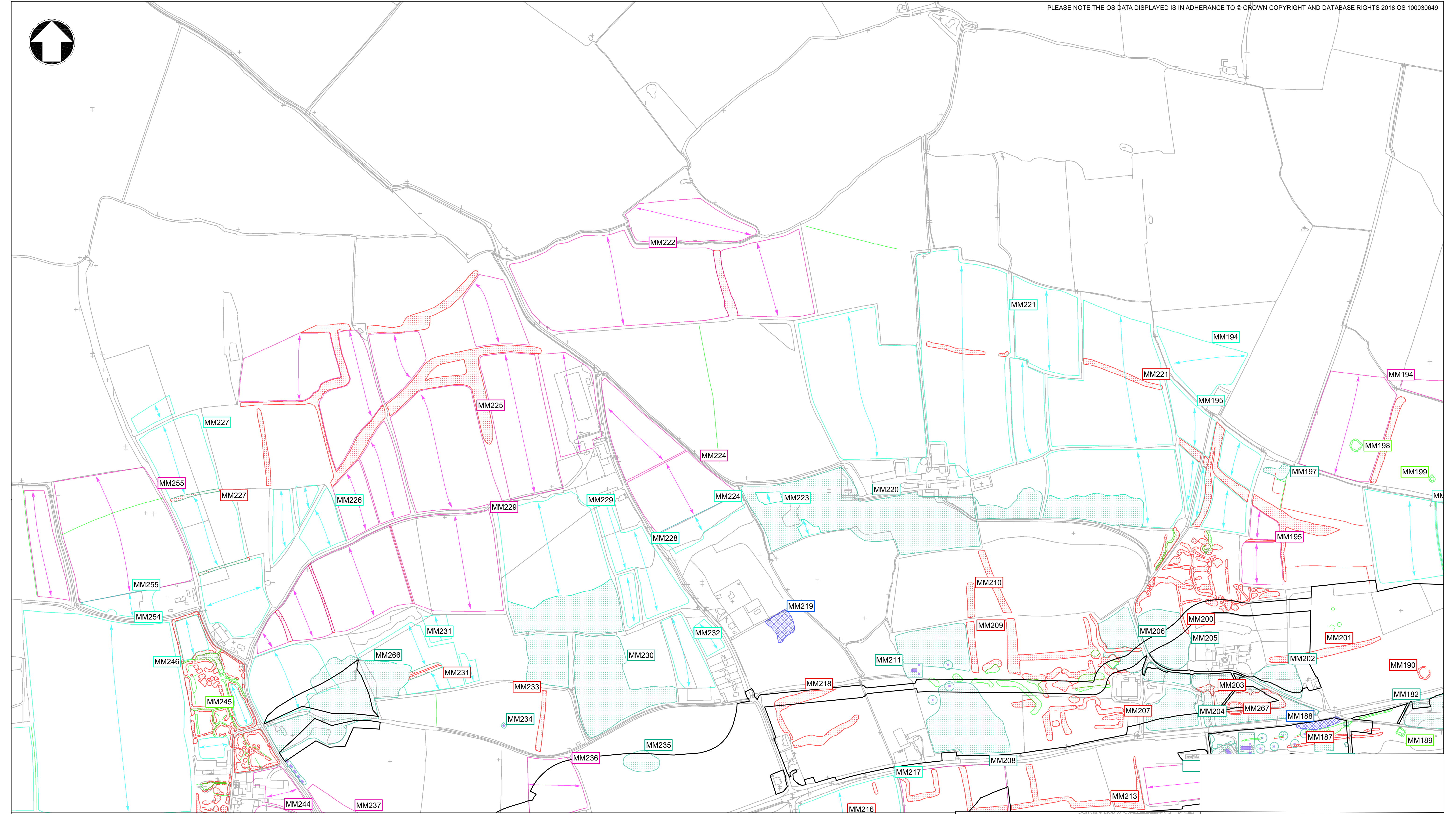
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 - LEVELLED R&F OUTLINE
 - STRUCTURE

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REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT DETAILS	ORIG	CHK'D	APP'D

Project Title									
A303 SPARKFORD TO ILCHESTER DUALLING									
Drawing Title									
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AERIAL SURVEY SHEET 2 OF 4									
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Published - DEFINITION				A3					
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Drawing Number		HE PIN		Originator		Location		Project Ref. No.	
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Volume		Type		Role		Number		Revision	
								C01	



KEY

— PROPOSED RED LINE BOUNDARY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

— BANK

— DITCH

— EXTANT RIDGE AND FURROW (R&F) OUTLINE OR DIRECTION

— LEVELLED R&F OUTLINE OR DIRECTION

— STRUCTURE

— EXTANT R&F OUTLINE

— LEVELLED R&F OUTLINE

— DITCH

— BANK

— LARGE CUT FEATURE

— STRUCTURE

— EXTENT OF AREA

LABEL OUTLINE

— BANK

— DITCH

— EXTANT R&F OUTLINE

— EXTENT OF AREA

— LARGE CUT FEATURE

— LEVELLED R&F OUTLINE

— STRUCTURE

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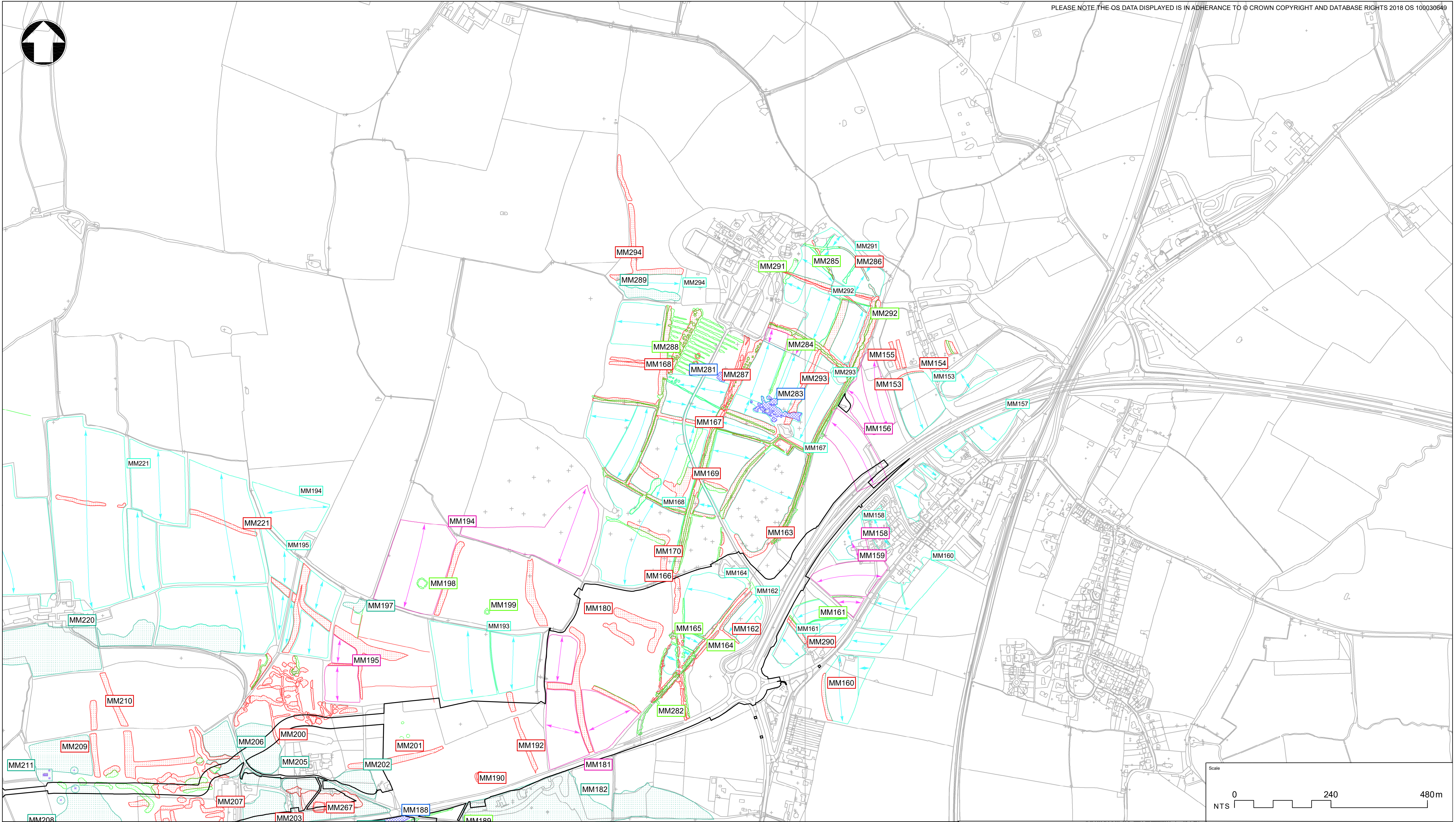
Project Title
A303 SPARKFORD TO ILCHESTER DUALLING

Drawing Title
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL AERIAL SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 4**

Drawing Status Published - DEFINITION				Suitability A3
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Original Size A1	Date JULY 2018	Date JULY 2018	Date JULY 2018	Date JULY 2018
Drawing Number HE PIN 000		Originator MMSJV		Location - EHR - - DR - LM - 0035
Project Ref. No. 389107		Revision C01		

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C01	JULY 2018	DCO SUBMISSION	ER	JT	ER

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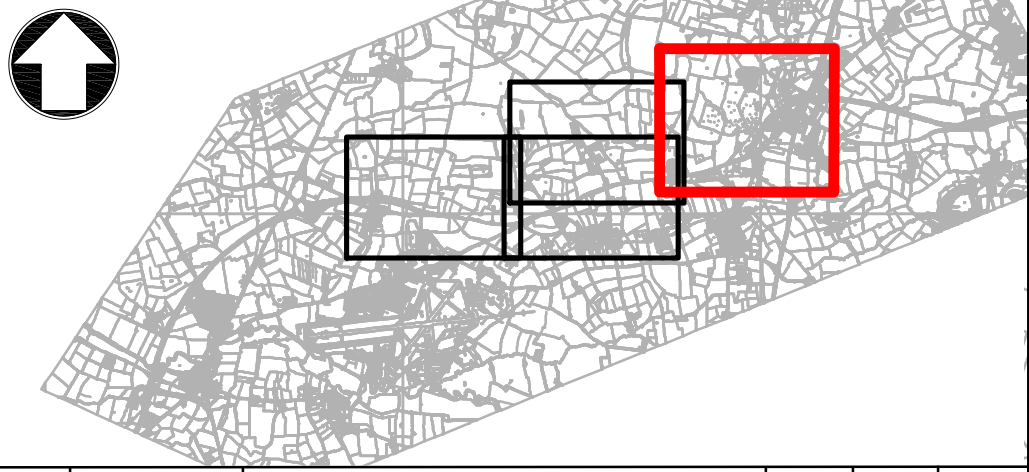
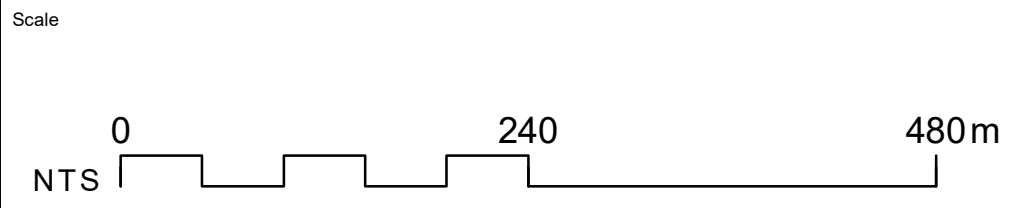


- KEY**

 - PROPOSED RED LINE BOUNDARY
 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION**
 - BANK
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 - EXTANT RIDGE AND FURROW (R&F) OUTLINE OR DIRECTION
 - LEVELLED R&F OUTLINE OR DIRECTION
 - STRUCTURE
- EXTANT R&F OUTLINE
 - LEVELLED R&F OUTLINE
 - DITCH
 - BANK
 - LARGE CUT FEATURE
 - STRUCTURE
 - EXTENT OF AREA
- LABEL OUTLINE**

 - BANK
 - DITCH
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Project Title A303 SPARKFORD TO ILCHESTER DUALLING				
Drawing Title ARCHAEOLOGICAL AERIAL SURVEY SHEET 4 OF 4				
Drawing Status Published - DEFINITION				Suitability A3
Scale AS SHOWN	Designed ER	Drawn ER	Checked JT	Approved ER
Original Size A1	Date JULY 2018	Date JULY 2018	Date JULY 2018	Date JULY 2018
Drawing Number HE PIN				Project Ref. No. 389107
HE551507 - MMSJV - EHR - 000 - DR - LM - 0036				Revision C01
REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT DETAILS	ORIG	CHK'D APP'D
Volume				Type Role Number

Table D:1 Results of the archaeological aerial survey and transcription

MM No.	Type	Subtype	Period	Description	Distance from scheme (m)
MM153	Ridge and furrow, and Plough headland/Boundary bank	Extant ridge and furrow, and bank feature	Medieval to post-medieval	2009 lidar displays extant ridge and furrow within the grounds of Sparkford Hall and a curvilinear bank visible on 2009 lidar. The bank may be a former field boundary bank or plough headland to the adjacent ridge and furrow to the south. Unusual curvilinear shape suggests it may alternatively post-date the ridge and furrow. 2010 aerial photographs show a newly-added access road which may truncate/overlie the R&F.	30
MM154	Hollow way/Cultivation terrace	Bank and ditch features	Medieval to post-medieval	A wide linear ditch, flanked on both sides by even wider banks we identified as subtle earthworks on lidar (probably due to plough spread). The earthworks may be remnants of a former hollow way or may be past cultivation terraces, due to their alignment along the contour.	230
MM155	Hollow way/Boundary bank/Ridge and furrow	Bank	Medieval, post-medieval or modern	Two parallel linear banks are just visible on lidar as extremely ephemeral earthworks. These could be interpreted as a hollow way, former field boundaries, or a continuation of the extant ridge and furrow to the south.	200
MM156	Ridge and furrow	Levelled ridge and furrow	Medieval to post-medieval	Areas of levelled ridge and furrow, shown at different stages of levelling between aerial photographs from 1947, 2014 and lidar of 2009. The ridge and furrow has been truncated by 2009 at both the northern and southern ends, by modern landscaping and/or agricultural activity.	0
MM157	Ridge and furrow	Extant ridge and furrow	Medieval to post-medieval	Ridge and furrow, at varying degrees of prominence, are visible on lidar of 2009.	40
MM158	Ridge and furrow	Extant and levelled ridge and furrow	Medieval to post-medieval	Areas of ridge and furrow, both extant and levelled, visible as earthworks on either an aerial photograph from 1947 and 2009 lidar.	0
MM159	Ridge and furrow and Field	Levelled ridge and furrow and ditch feature	Medieval to post-medieval	An area of ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs from 1947 but levelled on 2009 lidar images. Additionally, former field boundaries	0

MM No.	Type	Subtype	Period	Description	Distance from scheme (m)
	boundaries/Drainage ditches			visible on 2009 lidar as extant earthwork, that flanks the area of former ridge and furrow.	
MM160	Ridge and furrow and Field boundary/Boundary bank	Extant ridge and furrow and bank feature	Medieval to post-medieval	An area of subtly extant ridge and furrow and a field boundary, that are visible on aerial photographs from 1971 and faintly visible on 2009 lidar. Trees have been planted and a modern fenced paddock boundary overlay some of the area.	180
MM161	Drive, Field boundary and Ridge and furrow	Extant ridge and furrow and bank and ditch features	Medieval to post-medieval	Remnants of the south-east end of the 19 th century driveway to Hazlegrove House are visible on lidar, along with remnants of former field boundaries and ridge furrow on 2009 lidar.	15
MM162	Ridge and furrow and Field boundary/Plough headland	Extant ridge and furrow and bank feature	Medieval to post-medieval	Remnants of ridge and furrow and former field boundaries, within the open parkland of Hazlegrove House, are visible on 2009 lidar.	0
MM163	Hollow way and Field boundary/Drainage ditch	Bank and ditch features	Medieval to post-medieval	Evidence of a former lane or hollow way is visible on maps from 1573 and 1794, and as earthworks on 2009 lidar. In addition, former field boundaries are visible on 2009 lidar as extant earthworks.	0
MM164	Field boundary and Ridge and furrow	Extant ridge and furrow and bank and ditch features	Medieval to post-medieval	Remnants of extant ridge and furrow, and field boundaries visible as bank and ditch features are visible on 2009 lidar, partially within an area of woodland. These lie within the parkland of Hazlegrove House and correspond with 1 st edition OS mapping.	0
MM165	Pond	Bank and ditch features	Post-medieval	A pond recorded on a 1 st edition OS map from 1887.	20
MM166	Drive	Bank and ditch features	Post-medieval	Remnants of the 16 th century drive to Hazlegrove House are faintly visible on 2009 lidar as earthworks, across both the open parkland and beneath an area of trees.	0
MM167	Ridge and furrow, Field boundaries/Boundary banks and ditches, Boundary ditch/Drainage	Extant ridge and furrow, and bank and ditch features	Medieval to post-medieval	Remnants of former field boundaries are present as bank and ditch features, along with extant ridge and furrow within the open parkland of Hazlegrove House on 2009 lidar. Modern plough	65

MM No.	Type	Subtype	Period	Description	Distance from scheme (m)
	ditch, Plough headland, Rectangular enclosure/Stock enclosure			marks run perpendicular to the ridge and furrow. Additionally, a small rectangular area (70X40m) is visible and may represent an enclosure.	
MM168	Ridge and furrow, Field boundary, Hollow way/trackway, Plough headland	Extant ridge and furrow, and bank and ditch features	Medieval to post-medieval	Remnants of ridge and furrow and field boundaries, visible as bank and ditch features, are present on 2009 lidar within the open parkland of Hazlegrove House.	155
MM169	Field boundary	Bank and ditch features	Medieval to post-medieval	Former field boundaries are visible as faintly extant bank and ditch features on 2009 lidar.	230
MM170	Field boundary	Bank and ditch features	Medieval to post-medieval	Former field boundaries are visible as faintly extant bank and ditch features on 2009 lidar.	170
MM180	Field boundary	Bank features	Medieval to post-medieval	An area of almost fully-levelled former field boundaries just visible on 2009 lidar, within an arable field within the boundaries of Hazlegrove House.	0
MM181	Field boundary/Boundary bank, Ridge and furrow	Levelled ridge and furrow and bank features	Medieval to post-medieval	An area of ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs of 1947 and levelled by the 2009 lidar. Additionally, former field boundaries are visible on the 2009 lidar.	0
MM182	Stone extraction/Spoil heap/Quarry	Extent of area	Medieval to post-medieval	The 1897 1st edition OS 1:2500 scale map records a quarry at this location and 2009 lidar shows an area of irregular and uneven earthworks of either backfilled quarry pits, or spoil heaps.	20
MM183	Field Boundary	Bank feature	Medieval to post-medieval	The remnants of a former field boundary are just visible on 2009 lidar as a faintly extant earthwork. The bank is of substantial width due to the degree of plough-levelling that has occurred.	270
MM184	Ridge and furrow	Extant ridge and furrow	Medieval to post-medieval	Almost fully levelled ridge and furrow is just visible on 2009 lidar as very faintly extant earthworks. These continue southwards across the remainder of the field beyond the boundary of this study area.	215

MM No.	Type	Subtype	Period	Description	Distance from scheme (m)
MM185	Quarry/Extraction Pit	Extent of area	Post-medieval	A quarry is recorded on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887 and would have likely supplied nearby limekilns. The extent of area includes a substantial quarry pit and the surrounding spoil heaps.	0
MM186	Royal Observer Corps Site/Radar Station	Structure/extent of area	WWII/20 th century	Aerial photographs from 1947 show a former ROC radio receiver site at Camel Hill, made up of two large radio masts in front of a rectangular building within an enclosure. Google Earth 2001 imagery shows radio mast structures located within circular fenced enclosures. Additionally, 1947 aerial photographs show a building located within a former quarry pit on the south-west side of the former WWII ROC site.	0
MM187	Trackway/Hollow way	Bank features	Medieval to post-medieval	Pairs of parallel linear banks are visible on vertical aerial photographs of 1947 and 2009 lidar. The trackway runs between two areas of quarrying on first edition OS maps and may link the two or the quarry to the limekiln recorded to the east.	35
MM188	Quarry/Extractive pit and Trackway	Bank and cut features	Post-medieval	An area of uneven ground visible on aerial photographs from 1947 and 1960, and on 2009 lidar that may represent a backfill former quarry pit. A series of linear depression appear to align to indicate a former trackway between two quarries on OS first edition maps.	0
MM189	Square enclosure/Square barrow	Ditch feature	Medieval, post-medieval, Iron Age or early medieval	Vertical aerial photographs show what appears to be a ditch surrounding a small square area of land. The feature could be a medieval to post-medieval stock enclosure or similar, or part of a structure formerly associated with the adjacent quarry. However, it may also be significant that it lies in close proximity to the nearby Iron Age settlement recorded on the HER.	60

MM No.	Type	Subtype	Period	Description	Distance from scheme (m)
MM190	Ring ditch/Round barrow/ Round house	Bank feature	Bronze Age or Iron Age	A faint circular enclosure cropmark (approximately 26m across), with a possible entrance to NE. The feature is evident on aerial photographs as a light bank cropmark, although its appearance and narrow width is more characteristic of a ditch.	0
MM191	Ring ditch/Round barrow/Round house	Ditch features	Bronze Age	A series of circular/oval cropmarks that could be interpreted as round house gulley's, although they could be the result of sub-surface fungi.	110
MM192	Field boundary/Boundary bank	Bank feature	Medieval to post-medieval	A former field boundary recorded on the 1897 1:2500 OS 1st edition map, that is faintly visible on 2009 lidar as a slight earthwork.	0
MM193	Ridge and furrow/Field boundary	Extant ridge and furrow and ditch feature	Medieval to post-medieval	An area of almost levelled ridge and furrow, and a former field boundary, are just visible on 2009 lidar as faintly extant earthworks. The field boundary is also visible on 2010 aerial photographs.	20
MM194	Ridge and furrow and Field boundary/Boundary bank	Extant and levelled ridge and furrow and bank features	Medieval to post-medieval	Former field boundaries visible on 2009 lidar as slight earthworks, along with levelled and extant ridge and furrow visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs from 1947 and 1960, and 2009 lidar.	115
MM195	Ridge and furrow and Field boundary/Boundary bank	Extent and levelled ridge and furrow and bank features	Medieval to post-medieval	A possible former field boundary is very faintly visible on lidar as a slight earthwork. Areas of extant and levelled ridge and furrow, visible on 2009 lidar and aerial photographs from 1947 and 1960.	255
MM196	Field boundary	Bank features	Post-medieval	A series of former field boundaries, visible on vertical aerial photographs of 1947 are no longer extant. They are no longer visible as cropmarks or earthworks.	180
MM197	Demolition debris	Extent of area	Post-medieval	A series of several small buildings that were visible on vertical aerial photographs of 1947, were demolished by the time of the 2009 lidar. They are partially visible as slight earthwork	475

MM No.	Type	Subtype	Period	Description	Distance from scheme (m)
				remains and cropmarks indicating the spread of demolition rubble and/or building foundations.	
MM198	Ring ditch/Round barrow/Round house	Ditch feature	Bronze Age	A large roughly circular ditch cropmark located on a gentle south-west facing slope. It has a possible entrance in south-east quadrant. It is located within Coages Park, in an area that is now an arable field.	465
MM199	Ring ditch/Round barrow/Round house	Ditch feature	Bronze Age	A circular ditch cropmark located on gentle south-west facing slope, that measures approximately 12m across. The feature has a distorted northern edge, that may be due to later ploughing/other damage.	215
MM200	Shrunken settlement/Field boundary/Fishpond	Bank and ditch features	Medieval to post-medieval	An extensive complex of earthworks is visible on 2009 lidar. It lies immediately to the north (downhill) of Camel Hill Farm and suggests former field/plot boundaries and possible settlement remains.	90
MM201	Field boundary/Boundary bank	Bank features	Medieval to post-medieval	A possible former field boundary is very faintly visible on 2009 lidar as a slight earthwork.	75
MM202	Stone extraction site	Extent of area	Post-medieval	An area of irregular and uneven nature of the ground surface here, as visible on 2009 lidar visualisation models. This implies this area was included in the nearby historic quarrying activity as either a backfilled quarry pit or site of former spoil heaps.	10
MM203	Stone extraction site/Spoil heap	Extent of area and bank features	Post -medieval	A substantial and well-defined 2m high mound is clearly visible on 2009 lidar as an earthwork. It is a possible spoil heap from the nearby quarrying activity. Google Earth imagery shows that it appeared between 2006 and 2009 however, so other interpretations should be considered. Irregular and uneven nature of the ground surface here, as visible on various lidar visualisation models, implies this area was included in the	0

MM No.	Type	Subtype	Period	Description	Distance from scheme (m)
				nearby historic quarrying activity. Either a backfilled quarry pit or site of former spoil heaps.	
MM204	Stone extraction site	Extent of area	Post-medieval	A quarry was recorded in the southern half of this field on the OS 1:2500 map of 1887. Uneven ground is visible on 2009 lidar that indicates that the remainder of the field was either also quarried, or was used. The area was probably used either for backfilled quarry pits or a site of former spoil heaps.	0
MM205	Stone extraction site	Extent of area	Post-medieval	A quarry is recorded at this spot on the 1887 1:2500 OS map and the uneven and irregular nature of the current ground surface implies this activity extended across this entire area.	8
MM206	Field boundary/Boundary bank and Stone extraction site	Bank and ditch features, and Extent of area	Medieval to post-medieval	A quarry is recorded at this spot on the 1887 1:2500 OS map and the uneven and irregular nature of the current ground surface implies this activity extended across this entire area. Amongst the complicated multi-period range of earthworks visible on lidar are numerous former field boundaries. They have been tentatively identified as medieval to post-medieval, however some or all may be associated with either the nearby Iron Age/Romano-British settlement remains.	50
MM207	Settlement	Bank features	Iron Age to Romano-British	Evidence of settlement dating from both the Iron Age and the Roman period were previously identified during an evaluation at this location and are visible as extremely ephemeral traces of earthworks identified on 2009 lidar.	20
MM208	Stone extraction site	Bank and ditch features, and Extent of area	Post-medieval	The 1887 OS 1:2500 map recorded a quarry pit in the south-west corner of this large field. Additionally, the extensive spread of uneven and irregular earthworks visible on lidar suggest this activity spread across the remainder of the field over time.	20

MM No.	Type	Subtype	Period	Description	Distance from scheme (m)
MM209	Field boundary/Boundary bank	Bank features	Medieval to post-medieval	Amongst a complicated multi-period range of earthworks visible on lidar are numerous former field boundaries. Although they have been tentatively identified as medieval to post-medieval, some or all of them may be associated with the Iron Age to Romano-British settlement remains.	20
MM210	Field boundary/Boundary bank	Bank features	Medieval to post-medieval	Two former field boundary banks are visible within this field. One of them can be traced halfway across the field. These are visible as extremely faint earthworks on vertical aerial photographs from 1960, and on 2009 lidar.	305
MM211	Radar station/Radar mast	Extent of area	WWII/20 th century	Vertical aerial photographs of 1947 show a former radar site at Camel Hill. This consists of two large radar masts in front of a rectangular building within an enclosure. These are now demolished and this area is part of the large arable. Three radar masts set within individual enclosures are visible on vertical aerial photographs of 1960.	150
MM212	Ridge and furrow	Levelled ridge and furrow	Medieval to post-medieval	An area of ridge and furrow is faintly visible as extant earthworks on vertical aerial photographs of 1971. It appears to have been levelled by the time of the 2009 lidar.	0
MM213	Field boundary/Boundary Bank/Rectilinear enclosure	Bank features	Medieval to post-medieval, 20 th century	A number of former field boundaries are visible on 2009 lidar as very faintly visible earthworks across three fields. Additionally, a rectilinear enclosure, or field sub-division, is visible on lidar as slight earthworks in the north-western corner of this field. The enclosure measures approximately 60m x 70m and currently appears to be used as an agricultural storage/dump.	0
MM214	Ridge and furrow and Field boundary/Boundary bank	Levelled ridge and furrow and bank features	Medieval to post-medieval	An area of ridge and furrow, some narrow and straight, that was visible on vertical aerial photographs of 1947 and 1971 had been levelled by the time of the 2009 lidar.	340

MM No.	Type	Subtype	Period	Description	Distance from scheme (m)
MM215	Ridge and furrow	Levelled ridge and furrow	Medieval to post-medieval	An area of levelled ridge and furrow is visible as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs of 1971.	0
MM216	Air raid shelter/Bunker	Bank features	WWII	A series of three long oblong mounds (c.25m long by c.7m wide) are visible as subtle earthworks within this field on vertical aerial photographs of 1947 and 1960. These were levelled by time of the 2009 lidar. Their appearance is similar to pillow mounds; however, the location of two nearby former WWII ROC radar posts raises the possibility they are the levelled remains of underground air raid shelters. Additionally, one smaller oblong mound, measuring c.9m by c.7m is visible close to the possible air raid shelters and may be an associated structure.	0
MM217	Ridge and furrow	Extant ridge and furrow	Medieval to post-medieval	An area containing the remnants of almost fully levelled ridge and furrow is just visible on 2009 lidar as faintly extant earthworks.	0
MM218	Rectilinear enclosure/Stone extraction site	Bank features	Post-medieval	Lidar from 2009 shows a substantial (140mx80m) rectangular area bounded on three sides by a bank. The northern bank is also visible as a light cropmark. The banks measure between 11m - 20m in width, which is likely due to plough-spread.	25
MM219	Extractive pit/Quarry	Large cut feature	Post-medieval	A backfilled quarry pit was recorded here on the OS 1:2500 maps of 1887 and 1903, and is faintly visible on 2009 lidar as a slight depression in the north-eastern corner of this field.	140
MM220	Stone extraction site/Spoil heap	Extent of area	Post-medieval	An extensive area of uneven and irregular earthworks across the large field between Vale Farm and Stear Wood is indicative of a continuation of historic local stone extractive activities into this area.	330
MM221	Ridge and furrow and Field boundary/Boundary bank	Extant ridge and furrow, and bank features	Medieval to post-medieval	An area of ridge and furrow, some heavily degraded, is faintly visible as extant earthworks on lidar. The furrows have been utilised as part of	310

MM No.	Type	Subtype	Period	Description	Distance from scheme (m)
				the modern land drain system. The southern end of the field is overlain by possible spoil heap from nearby quarrying activity. Additionally, a possible former field boundaries are visible on lidar as a slight earthwork and as a light linear cropmark on vertical aerial photographs of 1971.	
MM222	Ridge and furrow, and Field boundary/Boundary bank	Levelled ridge and furrow, and bank and ditch features	Medieval to post-medieval	A former field boundary bank is only just visible on 2009 lidar as a faintly extant earthwork within this field, that is also recorded on the historic 1:2500 OS map of 1887. Levelled ridge and furrow is visible on aerial photographs as cropmarks across this field, and on aerial photographs from 1960. They were levelled by the time of the 2009 lidar.	810
MM223	Ridge and furrow	Extant ridge and furrow	Medieval to post-medieval	A fragment of ridge and furrow is just visible as earthworks amongst the disruption thought to be associated with the historic small-scale local quarrying industry.	360
MM224	Ridge and furrow	Extant and levelled ridge and furrow	Medieval to post-medieval	The remains of ridge and furrow are still visible in the small un-ploughed area at the southern end of this arable field. However, other ridge and furrow visible on vertical aerial photographs of 1947 has been levelled by the time of the 2009 lidar.	365
MM225	Ridge and furrow and Field Boundary/Boundary bank	Bank features and levelled ridge and furrow	Medieval to post-medieval	Former field boundaries are faintly visible on 2009 lidar as ephemeral earthworks. Ridge and furrow is visible on aerial photographs from 1947 but have been levelled by the 2009 lidar.	665
MM226	Ridge and furrow	Extant ridge and furrow	Medieval to post-medieval	Ridge and furrow is visible on 2009 lidar as extant earthworks across this field.	720
MM227	Ridge and furrow, and Boundary Bank/Plough headland	Extant ridge and furrow and bank features	Medieval to post-medieval	An area of well-preserved ridge and furrow is visible across this field as extant earthworks on 2009 lidar and continues to the north beyond the boundary of this study. Some of the ridge and furrow is cut by later ditches linking Mead Farm (to the south-west) with the pond on its eastern	520

MM No.	Type	Subtype	Period	Description	Distance from scheme (m)
				side. Additionally, a nearly levelled former field boundary bank or plough headland is faintly visible on 2009 lidar as a slightly extant earthwork.	
MM228	Ridge and furrow	Extant ridge and furrow	Medieval to post-medieval	An area of degraded ridge and furrow visible as earthworks within this field, formerly used as an orchard on 187 and 1903 maps, and now containing a small area of woodland.	250
MM229	Ridge and furrow, and Field boundary/Boundary bank	Extant and levelled ridge and furrow, and bank features	Medieval to post-medieval	An area of extant ridge and furrow and field boundaries visible on 1947 aerial photographs, later seen as both extant and levelled earthworks on 2009 lidar. The eastern side of the field contains slightly degraded ridge and furrow, interrupted by later activity (potentially related to the historic small-scale limestone extraction in the area).	335
MM230	Stone extraction site/Limekiln	Extent of area	Post-medieval to 20 th century	An extensive area of irregular and uneven earthworks visible on lidar is indicative of a backfilled former quarry site. The 1901 1:2500 OS map records a limekiln adjacent to the centre of the southern field boundary.	140
MM231	Ridge and furrow, and Field boundary/Plough headland	Extent ridge and furrow and bank features	Medieval to post-medieval	An area of ridge and furrow is visible on 2009 lidar as extant earthworks across this field, although truncated in the south-west corner by likely quarrying activity. Additionally, former field boundaries or plough headland, not recorded on historic OS maps, is visible on lidar as extant earthworks. One field boundary was removed between 1947 and 2010 aerial photographs.	345
MM232	Ridge and furrow	Extant ridge and furrow	Medieval to post-medieval	An area of ridge and furrow is visible on lidar as extant earthworks across this field (previously recorded as an orchard on the OS 1:2500 maps of 1887 and 1903).	90

MM No.	Type	Subtype	Period	Description	Distance from scheme (m)
MM233	Field boundary/Boundary bank	Bank feature	Medieval to post-medieval	A possible former field boundary bank is just visible on 2009 lidar as a faint linear earthwork, that was not recorded on historic OS maps.	155
MM234	Signally structure/Beacon	Structure and Extent of area	20 th century /WWII	1947 vertical aerial photographs show a square structure within a square enclosure on the top of West Camel Hill (on the north side of Slate Lane). It is now demolished with no visible trace. It lay approximately 1.9km NE of RNAS Yeovilton (then HMS Heron).	240
MM235	Extractive pit/Quarry	Extent of area	Medieval to post-medieval	A large, dark cropmark macula is suggestive of a backfilled former quarry pit.	15
MM236	Ridge and furrow	Levelled ridge and furrow	Medieval to post-medieval	An area of levelled ridge and furrow, visible as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs of 1971.	10
MM237	Ridge and furrow	Extant and levelled ridge and furrow	Medieval to post-medieval	The remnants of almost fully levelled or levelled ridge and furrow is just visible on 2009 lidar as faintly extant earthworks.	0
MM238	Ridge and furrow, and Field boundary/Boundary bank	Extant ridge and furrow and bank features	Medieval to post-medieval	An area of extant ridge and furrow with field boundaries, that are visible as earthworks on 2009 lidar and continues across the boundary to the study area. One former field boundary is visible on the aerial photographs from 1947.	15
MM239	Ridge and furrow	Levelled ridge and furrow	Medieval to post-medieval	An area of ridge and furrow, visible on vertical aerial photographs of 1947 as faintly extant earthworks but later levelled by the time of the 2009 lidar.	115
MM240	Ridge and furrow, and Field boundary/Boundary bank	Extant and levelled ridge and furrow and bank features	Medieval to post-medieval	The remnants of fully, and almost fully, levelled ridge and furrow are just visible on 2009 lidar as faintly extant earthworks. Additionally, an almost fully levelled former field boundary bank is visible as a faint earthwork on lidar, and as a cropmark on aerial photographs. It was also recorded on the 1897 1st edition OS 1:200 map.	10
MM241	Ridge and furrow	Levelled and extant ridge and furrow	Medieval to post-medieval	Vertical aerial photographs of 1947 show field boundaries and ridge and furrow as extant features across this now large single arable field.	0

MM No.	Type	Subtype	Period	Description	Distance from scheme (m)
				Almost all of these features were levelled by the time of the 2009 lidar.	
MM242	Bomb crater	Large cut feature	WWII	1947 vertical aerial photographs show the cropmark of what appears to be a filled-in bomb crater within an arable field. This was likely due to proximity of RNAS Yeovilton / HMS Heron to the SW.	230
MM243	Bomb crater	Large cut feature	WWII	1947 vertical aerial photographs show the cropmark of what appears to be a filled-in bomb crater within an arable field. This was likely due to proximity of RNAS Yeovilton / HMS Heron to the SW.	60
MM244	Ridge and furrow, and Field boundary/Boundary bank	Extant and levelled ridge and furrow and bank features	Medieval to post-medieval	Levelled ridge and furrow is visible on vertical aerial photographs from 1942, 1960 and 1971 and 2009 lidar. Some almost fully levelled remnants of ridge and furrow and a field boundary are visible on 2009 lidar.	0
MM245	Shrunken village	Ditch and bank features	Medieval	The earthwork remains of the shrunken medieval village of Downhead are visible on 2009 lidar as earthworks. Possible features identified include ponds, boundary banks and ditches, house platforms and other structural remains.	270
MM246	Ridge and furrow	Extant ridge and furrow	Medieval	A small area of probable ridge and furrow is visible on 2009 lidar as extant earthworks amongst the remains of the shrunken medieval village.	340
MM247	Billet/Barracks/Dispersed site	Structure, and Extent of area	WWII	A linear arrangement of structures is visible on aerial photographs from 1943 and 1944. The date and close proximity suggest association with NAS Yeovilton / HMS Heron. Additionally, the linear arrangement suggests a military purpose and may represent overspill troop accommodation.	0
MM248	Billet/Barracks/Dispersed site	Structure, and Extent of area	WWII	A linear arrangement of structures is visible on aerial photographs from 1943 and 1944. The date and close proximity suggest association with NAS	0

MM No.	Type	Subtype	Period	Description	Distance from scheme (m)
				Yeovilton / HMS Heron. Additionally, the linear arrangement suggests a military purpose and may represent overspill troop accommodation.	
MM249	Billet/Barracks/Dispersed site	Structure, and Extent of area	WWII	A linear arrangement of structures is visible on aerial photographs from 1943 and 1944. The date and close proximity suggest association with NAS Yeovilton / HMS Heron. Additionally, the linear arrangement suggests a military purpose and may represent overspill troop accommodation.	0
MM250	Billet/Barracks/Dispersed site	Structure, and Extent of area	WWII	A linear arrangement of structures is visible on aerial photographs from 1943 and 1944. The date and close proximity suggest association with NAS Yeovilton / HMS Heron. Additionally, the linear arrangement suggests a military purpose and may represent overspill troop accommodation.	30
MM251	Billet/Barracks/Dispersed site	Structure, and Extent of area	WWII	A linear arrangement of structures is visible on aerial photographs from 1943 and 1944. The date and close proximity suggest association with NAS Yeovilton / HMS Heron. Additionally, the linear arrangement suggests a military purpose and may represent overspill troop accommodation.	310
MM252	Ridge and furrow	Extant and levelled ridge and furrow	Medieval to post-medieval	An area of well-preserved ridge and furrow is visible on 2009 lidar as earthworks across this field, that are partially interrupted by modern tennis courts. In places, the ridge and furrow visible as extant earthworks on a vertical aerial photograph of 1943 had been levelled by the time of the 2009 lidar.	0
MM253	Ridge and furrow, and Field boundary/Plough headland	Extant and levelled ridge and furrow, and bank feature	Medieval to post-medieval	Two areas of both well-preserved extant ridge and furrow on 2009 lidar and levelled ridge and furrow previously visible on aerial photographs from 1947. In places, a pond and recently planted woodland interrupt the ridge and furrow. In addition, an almost fully levelled former field	0

MM No.	Type	Subtype	Period	Description	Distance from scheme (m)
				boundary bank or plough headland is faintly visible on lidar as an extant earthwork.	
MM254	Ridge and furrow, and Field Boundary/Boundary ditch	Extant ridge and furrow, and ditch features	Medieval to post-medieval	An area of extant ridge and furrow is visible on 2009 lidar as earthworks across this field and beneath the trees of Annis Hill. In addition, a former field boundaries are visible on aerial photographs and the OS first edition map of 1897 and 2009 lidar.	380
MM255	Ridge and furrow, and Field Boundary/Boundary ditch	Extant and levelled ridge and furrow	Medieval to post-medieval	An area of ridge and furrow, both extant and visible as extant earthworks in the un-cultivated southern end of this large arable field, and levelled. The levelled ridge and furrow were visible on vertical aerial photographs of 1947 but were levelled by the time of the 2009 lidar. In addition, a former field boundaries are visible on aerial photographs and historic OS maps.	670
MM256	Field boundary/Boundary ditch	Ditch features	Medieval to post-medieval	A series of former field boundary ditches (most of which are recorded on historic OS maps) are visible on aerial photographs as linear cropmarks across this large single arable field.	755
MM257	Ridge and furrow, and Field boundary/Boundary ditch	Extant and levelled ridge and furrow, and bank features	Medieval to post-medieval	An area of both extant and levelled ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs from 1947 and 2009 lidar. The construction of the A303 destroyed some areas of ridge and furrow. A number of former field boundaries are also visible as faint earthworks on 2009 lidar, most of which are recorded on historic OS maps.	0
MM258	Ridge and furrow, and Field boundary/Boundary bank/Plough headland	Extant and levelled ridge and furrow, and bank and ditch features	Medieval to post-medieval	An area of both levelled and extant ridge and furrow, visible on as faint earthworks on 2009 lidar and aerial photographs from 1944. A series of field boundaries are visible as cropmarks and on lidar as earthworks.	0
MM259	Ring ditch/Round barrow/Round house	Ditch feature	Bronze Age	A large circular enclosure is visible on vertical aerial photographs of 1971 as a ditch cropmark. It is irregular in shape and has a possible entrance	145

MM No.	Type	Subtype	Period	Description	Distance from scheme (m)
				on the northern side (although this may be attributable to later damage).	
MM260	Field boundary/Shrunken village	Bank and ditch features	Medieval to post-medieval	A series of linear and rectilinear banks and ditches are visible across a long narrow field extending northwards from Podimore. They lie within the area recorded by the HER as the shrunken medieval village of Podimore.	110
MM261	Ridge and furrow	Extant ridge and furrow	Medieval to post-medieval	An area of extant ridge and furrow, visible on 2009 lidar as subtle earthworks within this field. The earthworks continue across the remainder of the field, beyond the boundary of this study area.	120
MM262	Ridge and furrow, and Field boundary/Boundary bank	Extant ridge and furrow, and ditch features	Medieval to post-medieval	An area of well-preserved ridge and furrow, with three different ploughing directions, is visible on 2009 lidar across this field as extant earthworks. The ridge and furrow continue into the south-west corner of the field and beyond the boundary of this study area, but are cut and the north-east corner by a later enclosure ditch. Additionally, a rectilinear ditched boundary is clearly visible on lidar as a well-preserved earthwork in the north-east corner of this field.	205
MM263	Ridge and furrow	Levelled ridge and furrow	Medieval to post-medieval	An area of levelled ridge and furrow is visible within this field as cropmarks and as extant earthworks on aerial photographs from 1947, levelled by the time of 2009 lidar.	135
MM264	Ridge and furrow, and Field boundary/Boundary bank	Levelled ridge and furrow and bank feature	Medieval to post-medieval	An area of levelled ridge and furrow is visible within this field as cropmarks and as extant earthworks on vertical aerial photographs of 1947. These had been levelled by the time of the 2009 lidar. Two field boundary banks are also visible on lidar as a faint, earthwork bank within this field, however the western one is not recorded on the OS first and second edition maps.	40

MM No.	Type	Subtype	Period	Description	Distance from scheme (m)
MM265	Pond	Large cut feature	Post-medieval	A former pond recorded on the first edition 1:2500 OS map of 1897 is visible on 2009 lidar as a slight depression within this field.	130
MM266	Stone extraction site/Quarry	Extent of area	Post-medieval	Lidar from 2009 shows an extensive area of irregular and uneven earthworks across three fields. A quarry is recorded in the north-west corner of the southernmost field from 1887 onwards.	245
MM267	Sub-rectangular enclosure	Bank feature	Roman, medieval, post-medieval or 20 th century	An enclosure is visible as a c.2m wide cropmark, enclosing an area of c.30m x 26m. The date is uncertain. The proximity to Roman settlement to west and Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery to the south-east raises prospect of association with these. However, it may be linked with the nearby quarry of a later date.	0