

# A303 Sparkford to Ilchester Dualling Scheme TR010036

## 6.3 Environmental Statement Appendix 6.2 Hazlegrove House Registered Park and Garden Statement of Significance

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

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



## Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

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

## **A303 Sparkford to Ilchester Dualling Scheme**

Development Consent Order 201[X]

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### **6.3 Environmental Statement**

#### **Appendix 6.2 Hazlegrove House Registered Park and Garden Statement of Significance**

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# 1 Executive summary

- 1.1.1 This Statement of Significance has been produced to help inform heritage stakeholders of the impact of the proposed A303 Sparkford to Ilchester Dualling Scheme on the grade II listed Hazlegrove House Registered Park and Garden (RPG). This report aims to inform and influence the design of the scheme to ensure that the impact on the historic environment is minimised, and to ensure appropriate mitigation and justification is in place where significant impacts are unavoidable.
- 1.1.2 Hazlegrove House RPG is the formal gardens and park associated with the grade II listed Hazlegrove House, now used as a school. The house lies at the northern extent of the park and is surrounded by 20th and 21st century school development including buildings and sports pitches. The parkland lies predominantly to the south of the house, with key views from the house over the parkland towards the A303. Much of the park retains its parkland character of grazed pasture with specimen style tree planting. The south-western extent of the park is currently characterised by woodland and arable farmland. The south-eastern part of the park, including the late 19th century entrance, Lodge and Triumphal Arch, has been severed by the construction of the existing route of the A303.
- 1.1.3 Hazlegrove House RPG developed from the 17th century when the earlier house was extended and the existing Palladian style frontage was built. This work effectively turned the house 180 degrees with the new frontage looking south. The parkland appears to have been developed in response to this change in aspect. Prior to this the parkland appears to have been used for agricultural, and the remnants of ridge of furrow, and historic field boundaries are present as earthworks within the park. From the 17th century the formal gardens developed to the east south and west of the house. At this time the majority of the park was enclosed and under various tenancies. It was not until the mid 19th century that the field boundaries started to be removed, and the more traditional parkland character was established. As part of these works the driveway to the house was moved on a number of occasions. However it was not until the late 19th century that the south western corner of the park was taken into the parkland. This was the last area to become part of the RPG.
- 1.1.4 The most significant areas of Hazlegrove RPG are the area of the formal gardens around the school, although they have been altered to accommodate the school used. This area retains the most significant structures, layouts and features providing both historic and evidential value. Most of the park retains its parkland character, and veteran trees (although a former elm avenue around the drive has been lost) with the related evidential and aesthetic value. Ridge and furrow retained within the parkland provides evidential value in indicating the former use as farmland. The south-eastern corner of the RPG has lost much
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of its parkland character and evidential value through its current use as arable farmland making it of lower significance than much of the rest of the park. However, there are a number of retained trees which are significant in indicating its former historic value and character. The woodland, although it was coppiced in the late 20th century, still has historic value as it appears to have been planted to obscure the former entrance to the estate when the drive was altered in the late 19th century. Earthworks of the former drives and the original lane which led to Hazlegrove are still extant within the woodland and are evidence of the former layout of the park and approach to the House. Key historic views have been identified looking south west from the front of Hazlegrove House, looking north from the curve in the drive towards Glastonbury Tor, and looking north west from the site of the Lookout in the formal gardens. These have both historic and aesthetic value.

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## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Aims of this report

- 2.1.1 This Statement of Significance has been produced by Mott MacDonald Sweco Joint Venture on behalf of Highways England, to help inform their key stakeholders of the impact of the proposed A303 Sparkford to Ilchester Dualling (hereafter referred to as ‘the scheme’) on the grade II listed Hazlegrove House Registered Park and Garden (RPG)<sup>1</sup> (List entry number 1000422<sup>2</sup>). The scheme would involve the dualling of the A303 between Sparkford and Ilchester, and involves construction of a new junction arrangement within the southern portion of the RPG. The current alignment of the new A303 has been condensed into the southwest portion of the park, where the RPG is largely comprised of an arable field and wooded area.
- 2.1.2 This report aims to inform and influence the design of the scheme to ensure that the impact on the historic environment is minimised, and to ensure appropriate mitigation and justification is in place where significant impacts are unavoidable. This report will also enable opportunities to reveal the value of the historic environment and heritage assets within the RPG, and will form part of the evidence base and baseline for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the scheme.

### 2.2 Overview of Hazlegrove House Registered Park and Garden

- 2.2.1 Hazlegrove House RPG (NGR: ST 59759 26497) covers an area of approximately 70 hectares, and is located to the west of the village of Sparkford and north of the existing A303, which forms the southern border of the majority of the park. However, the existing route of the A303 cuts across the RPG on a southwest to northeast alignment, and divides the southeast corner from the rest of the park. To the north and west of the RPG the surrounding landscape is dominated by agricultural land, scattered with dwellings and farm buildings.
- 2.2.2 The grade II listed Hazlegrove House is located in the northern portion of the RPG, which lies atop an area of raised ground forming the highest point of the RPG. Once a post-medieval manor, the house is now the Hazlegrove Preparatory School, accessed via the existing Hazlegrove roundabout. The school grounds form the northernmost section of the park, and comprise a number of school buildings and dwellings, sports pitches, a small golf course, farm, and gardens. From the school, the land slopes down to the south where the RPG comprises open parkland with clusters of specimen, and occasional

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<sup>1</sup> Both the RPG and listed building at Hazlegrove are designated by Historic England as “Hazlegrove House”. To ensure clarity as to which asset is being referred to in this assessment they are referred to as Hazlegrove House RPG and Hazlegrove House respectively.

<sup>2</sup> Historic England (2018) Hazlegrove House. [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000422> (last accessed February 2018).

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veteran, trees. Beyond the parkland, the land continues to slope downwards significantly into a large arable field, where it then begins to rise again towards the Camel Hill ridge, along which the existing A303 runs. A densely wooded area to the east of the arable field protrudes from the southern border of the RPG, and contains the remains of former entrances and driveways into the park. The separated southeast portion of the park is formed of the densely wooded perimeter with an open parkland centre dotted with specimen trees. The grade II\* Triumphal Arch Gateway is located in this portion of the RPG, along with the lodge a non-designated heritage asset.

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## 3 Methodology

### 3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Given the complexity and likely level of impact on Hazlegrove House Registered Park and Garden (RPG) from the scheme, heritage stakeholders have requested that a detailed assessment be undertaken to establish the nature and extent of the heritage value of the RPG. This is in line with paragraph 5.127 of the National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPSNN)<sup>3</sup>, which requires 'the applicant to describe the significance (value) of any heritage asset affected including any contribution made by their setting. With the level of detail being proportionate to the assets importance and not more that is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on its significance'.
- 3.1.2 This Statement of Significance has been produced to identify heritage assets and their value, including their setting, with relation to the Hazlegrove House RPG. The descriptions of value will be proportionate and relevant to the potential impacts related to the scheme, particularly the construction of the new junction within the southern portion of the RPG. This report will also make general recommendations regarding heritage assets and areas which may be sensitive to change, and suggest what can be done to avoid or mitigate harm. Assessment of the value of assets and potential impacts of the scheme will also allow for recommendations to be made regarding opportunities to better reveal or enhance the value of heritage assets and the historic environment through works associated with the scheme.

### 3.2 Assessment criteria

- 3.2.1 This assessment will establish the nature and extent of significance of the RPG and its component features using the criteria set out in Historic England guidance<sup>4</sup>. This is to inform the development of the design, as well as act as part of the baseline for the cultural heritage assessment which feeds into the overall Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). It will be used to establish the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) heritage value, and allow for an informed assessment of impacts and establishing significant effects as part of the EIA.

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

<sup>4</sup> Historic England (2008) *Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance*, [online] available at: <https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-principles-sustainable-management-historic-environment/conservationprinciplespoliciesguidanceapr08web.pdf/> (last accessed February 2018)

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### 3.2.2 The criteria are:

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

## 3.3 Site walkover

3.3.1 An initial site walkover was conducted on 22 February 2017, followed by a further walkover on 6 November 2017. These walkovers concentrated on the formal gardens and school grounds, arable field, parkland and woodland within the RPG, and were undertaken to get an overview of the past and present land use within the park and identify any heritage assets, views and vistas.

## 3.4 Resources used

3.4.1 The following resources have been used to compile this report:

- A search of the Somerset Historic Environment Record (HER) database for undesignated archaeological sites, find spots, and historic buildings in the vicinity of the RPG
- A search of the Historic England national Heritage List for England (NHLE) dataset for scheduled monuments, listed buildings, and registered parks and gardens in the vicinity of the RPG
- An examination of local, regional, and national planning policies in relation to the historic environment
- An inspection of the cartographic evidence for the land use history of the site
- An assessment of relevant published and unpublished historic sources, both online and archive resources
- A review of the aerial survey transcription, LiDAR and geophysical survey results undertaken for the scheme

3.4.2 An extension of the previous archaeological aerial survey to include the remaining area of the registered park and garden. This comprised:

- A search for historic oblique and vertical aerial photographs within the archives of Historic England
- The Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) is currently unavailable
- Prints within the Historic England archive were then viewed in-person; stereoscopically where relevant. Where possible archaeological

features were visible, copies were obtained for reference and/or transcription purposes.

- Examination of the modern vertical aerial orthophotography supplied by Highways England for the entirety of the project area.
- Examination of available Environment Agency 1 metre resolution lidar for the entirety of the project area. This involved the creation of the following advanced visualisation models within RVT (Relief Visualisation Toolkit) in order to aid the interpretation and transcription of the features observed:
  - Hillshade
  - Multi-Direction Hillshade
  - Slope
  - Simple Local Relief
  - Sky View Factor
  - Anisotropic Sky View Factor
  - Openness (positive and negative).

3.4.3 All visualisation models were viewed during the analysis and interpretation; transcriptions were made only from the Openness models, as the others are proxy models of the landscape.

- Features identified from the aerial imagery were assessed in conjunction with the HER data, as well as historic Ordnance Survey maps and historic maps of the Hazlegrove estate held in the Somerset Record Office.
- Archive photographs to be used for the transcription of archaeological photographs were then orthorectified using Bradford University's 'Aerial 5.33a' software.
- An OS base map of 1:1250 scale supplied as part of the project was used for the orthorectifications.
- The Digital Terrain Model (DTM) used in the orthorectifications was supplied by Highways England. This was in .xyz form (then converted to .csv format).
- The orthorectified images were then imported into ArcMap 10.4.1, which was used to create the detailed digital transcription necessary in order to fully interpret the archaeological features visible on the remote-sensed imagery.

## 3.5 Consultation

3.5.1 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 engaged, with specific reference to the works due to take place within the 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<sup>56</sup>)
- Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments
- Historic England Landscape Architect
- South West Heritage Trust (Archaeological Advisors to South Somerset District Council)

3.5.2 The stakeholders were provided with proposed route option information displayed at the non-statutory consultation via the public consultation website<sup>7</sup>, and were invited to a meeting on-site at the Hazlegrove House RPG on 15 March 2017. Historic England noted that the scheme would lead to physical effects to approximately 30% of the RPG, and would require a high level of research to determine and understand the value of the park. It was highlighted that according to the National Planning Policy Framework<sup>8</sup> (NPPF) paragraph 133, it would need to be demonstrated that the public benefits of the scheme outweigh the substantial loss or harm to the RPG.

3.5.3 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 evolution of the scheme and potential mitigation. The meeting was attended by the following heritage stakeholders:

- Somerset County Council Planning Officer
- 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 (Archaeological Advisors to Somerset District Council)

3.5.4 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 value. As a result of these discussions it was agreed that a draft Statement of Significance for the RPG would be

<sup>5</sup> 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).

<sup>6</sup> The Gardens Trust (2018) *About us* [online] available at: <http://thegardenstrust.org/about-us/> (last accessed February 2018).

<sup>7</sup> Highways England (2018) *A303 Sparkford to Ilchester: Overview* [online] available at: <https://highwaysengland.citizenspace.com/he/a303-sparkford-to-ilchester/> (last accessed February 2018).

<sup>8</sup> Communities and Local Government (2012) *National Planning Policy Framework* [online] available at: [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf) (last accessed February 2018).

provided to the stakeholders for the next Environmental TWG, where key issues and potential mitigation will be discussed.

- 3.5.5 TWG meeting minutes are contained within Appendix 4.9 of Volume 6.3.

### **3.6 Assumptions and limitations**

- 3.6.1 Information provided by the HER can be limited because it depends on random opportunities for 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.
- 3.6.2 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.

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## 4 Legislation and planning policy

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 It is important to understand the legislation and policy framework which governs changes to the historic environment when undertaking design work which will have an impact on heritage assets. This section outlines the relevant legislative requirements and national and local planning policy which relate to the scheme and design decisions with regards to the grade II listed RPG.
- 4.1.2 This report has been produced to fully understand the 'value' of the registered park and garden, along with its components, to allow for further assessment to be made in accordance with the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB). Under the DMRB assessment methodology it is required to establish level of impact and significance of effect when carrying out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Therefore, to avoid confusion between EIA 'significance of effect' and 'heritage significance', where national and local heritage legislation and policy refers to 'significance', this report has been produced referring to 'value', and these terms can be considered interchangeable.

### 4.2 Legislation

#### **Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990**

- 4.2.1 This act sets out the protection given to buildings of special architectural or historic interest through listing. It also sets out the process for designation of conservation areas; areas of special architectural or historic interest, with character or appearance it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

#### **Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979**

- 4.2.2 This act related to the investigation, preservation and recording of matters or archaeological and historic interest.

### 4.3 National planning policy

- 4.3.1 The *National Policy Statement for National Networks* (NPSNN)<sup>9</sup> sets out the government's policies for planning and development of national network improvements. Paragraphs 5.120 to 5.142 of the NPSNN set out policies relevant to development which affects the historic environment. The following policies are considered relevant to this assessment:

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<sup>9</sup> Department for Transport (2014) National Policy Statement for National Networks [online] available at: [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/387222/npsnn-print.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/387222/npsnn-print.pdf) (last accessed February 2018).

- Paragraph 5.126: *“Where the development is subject to EIA the applicant should undertake an assessment of any likely significant heritage impacts of the proposed project as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment and describe these in the environmental statement”.*
- Paragraph 5.127: *“The applicant should describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset’s importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance”.*
- Paragraph 5.129: *“In considering the impact of a proposed development on any heritage assets, the Secretary of State should take into account the particular nature of the significance of the heritage asset and the value that they hold for this and future generations. This understanding should be used to avoid or minimise conflict between their conservation and any aspect of the proposal”.*

## 4.4 Local planning policy

4.4.1 The South Somerset District Council *Local Plan (2006-2028)*<sup>10</sup> contains the following policy which is relevant to cultural heritage:

4.4.2 *“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”*

## 4.5 Guidance and best practice

4.5.1 The following documents have been used to inform the appraisal:

- DMRB Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2 – *Cultural Heritage* (2007)

<sup>10</sup> South Somerset District Council (2015) South Somerset Local Plan (2006 – 2028) [online] available at: [https://www.southsomerset.gov.uk/media/707200/south\\_somerset\\_local\\_plan\\_2006-2028\\_adoption\\_version\\_march\\_2015.pdf](https://www.southsomerset.gov.uk/media/707200/south_somerset_local_plan_2006-2028_adoption_version_march_2015.pdf) (last accessed February 2018).

- Historic England's *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance*<sup>11</sup>
- Historic England's GPA 2 - *Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment*<sup>12</sup>)
- Historic England's GPA 3 - *The Setting of Heritage Assets*<sup>13</sup>
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*<sup>14</sup>.

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<sup>11</sup> Historic England (2008) *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance* [online] available at: <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/advice/constructive-conservation/conservation-principles> (last accessed February 2018)

<sup>12</sup> Historic England (2015) GPA 2 – *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment*. [online] available at: <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/> (last accessed February 2018).

<sup>13</sup> Historic England (2017) GPA 3 – *The Setting of Heritage Assets*. [online] available at: <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/> (last accessed February 2018).

<sup>14</sup> Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* [online] available at: [http://archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GDBA\\_2.pdf](http://archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GDBA_2.pdf) (last accessed February 2018).

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## 5 Historic development

### 5.1 Geology and topography

- 5.1.1 Hazlegrove House and its adjacent formal gardens lie at c.50 metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), whilst the lowest point of the park lies at c.32 metres AOD. The current entrance to the RPG (the gateway to Hazlegrove Preparatory School) is accessed via Hazlegrove Roundabout and lies at approximately 49 metres AOD. The driveway between Hazlegrove House and the roundabout drops briefly to c.44 metres AOD at its lowest point. The current route of the A303 runs across Camel Hill, an east to west aligned ridge which slopes towards the River Cam to the south and the Dyke Brook to the north. The highest point of Camel Hill rises to a height of approximately 68 metres AOD.
- 5.1.2 The British Geological Survey records the bedrock geology of Hazlegrove House RPG as consisting of Langport Member, Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 183 to 210 million years ago in the Jurassic and Triassic Periods in an area previously dominated by shallow lime-mud seas. The superficial deposits include River Terrace Deposits of sand and gravel, formed up to 3 million years ago, in the Quaternary periods in an environment dominated by rivers.

### 5.2 Before 1556: medieval Hazlegrove

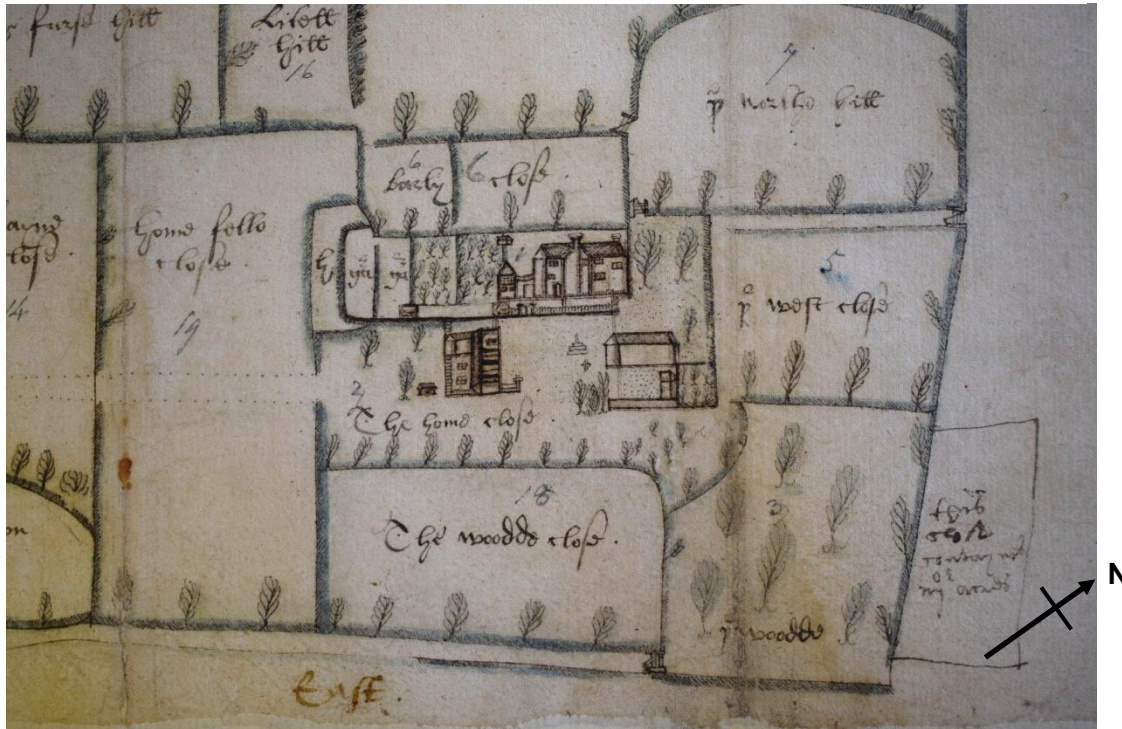
- 5.2.1 During the medieval period (AD 1066-1540), Hazlegrove was part of a larger estate in royal ownership. Two parks were documented to exist during the medieval period, including a deer park at nearby Queen Camel, and potentially a second deer park at Hazlegrove. Earthworks thought to represent the pale of the latter lies c.200 metres north of Hazlegrove House, and on the east boundary of the park. However, the layout of the pale is the reverse of a typical pale with the ditch lying to the outside of the bank instead of vice versa<sup>15</sup>.
- 5.2.2 The Somerset Historic Environment Records (HER) also contains a record of a deserted medieval village (DMV) within the northern portion of the RPG, to the west of the current school. The record is based on documentary evidence which suggests a hamlet of 18 houses known as '*Hazel Grove*' was located at the site of Hazlegrove House before it was constructed. Therefore, the exact location of the deserted medieval village is uncertain, and may have been located beneath the existing house. Excavations for the installation of the swimming pool at the school in 1953 yielded evidence of earlier habitation, including pottery, animal bone and foundation stones. The HER also notes that the village may have remained into the early post-medieval period, as it is believed to be shown on

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<sup>15</sup> Freke, D. (2006) *A303 Hazlegrove Historic Park Cultural Heritage Survey*.

the 1573 map (Figure 4.1). Remains of medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow are also visible across the RPG, which may have been associated with the DMV.

Figure 4.1: A portion of the 1573 Queen Camel map showing Hazlegrove House, the surrounding buildings and enclosures



### 5.3 1556 to 1690: Sir Walter Mildmay

- 5.3.1 Sir Walter Mildmay procured Hazlegrove from the Crown between 1556-1558, although it appears that the estate was let to a succession of tenants with Sir Walter remaining at his residence at Apethorpe in Northamptonshire<sup>16</sup>. The estate descended through the Mildmay family and remained in their ownership until 1920.
- 5.3.2 The 1573 plan shows the “*demeasnes of East Camel inclosed*” and the land forming the estate belonging to Hazlegrove House (Figure 4.2). The map shows the main house, believed to have been built the 16th century, with surrounding structures and formal gardens in its immediate vicinity. The collection of smaller buildings near the house are believed to potentially represent the former *Hazel Grove* medieval village. Part of the Tudor house remains incorporated into the current Hazlegrove House, and during a site walkover it was noted that an earlier porch feature faces north from the rear of the house. This suggests that the house previously faced and was approached from the north, which is

<sup>16</sup> Somerset Gardens Trust (2000) *Garden Survey and Inventory*.

confirmed by the 1573 map that shows a northern approach to the property with no access through the enclosures to the south.

- 5.3.3 To the south, the 1573 map shows the land associated with the Manor of Hazlegrove House, was divided into enclosures separated by hedgerows and rows of trees. An avenue or promenade is shown to the southeast of the house, through 2 enclosures terminating at the border of the southernmost which is labelled 'Lawn'. This map implies that the southern border of the land associated with the Hazlegrove estate terminates with a track, and potential park pale, that runs to the south of the large enclosure known as Coages Park.

Figure 4.2: An annotated portion of the 1573 Queen Camel Map showing Hazlegrove, with surrounding enclosures and southern extent of the map



- 5.3.4 The first documentary record of 2 parks in the manor of Queen Camel is dated to 1633. A record by Gerard recorded 2 parks, 1 at Queen Camel and 1 at Hazlegrove, the latter of which is described as having a 'grove of oaks of remarkable girth'<sup>17</sup>. Although it is believed that the park may have had an earlier

<sup>17</sup> Bond (1998) *Somerset Parks and Gardens; A Landscape History*.

origin during royal ownership, this is the first documentary reference to a park at Hazlegrove. Additionally, later in 1652, an indenture documented Hazlegrove to include a 90ha park, an '*orchard garde*' and a 225ha farm<sup>18</sup>.

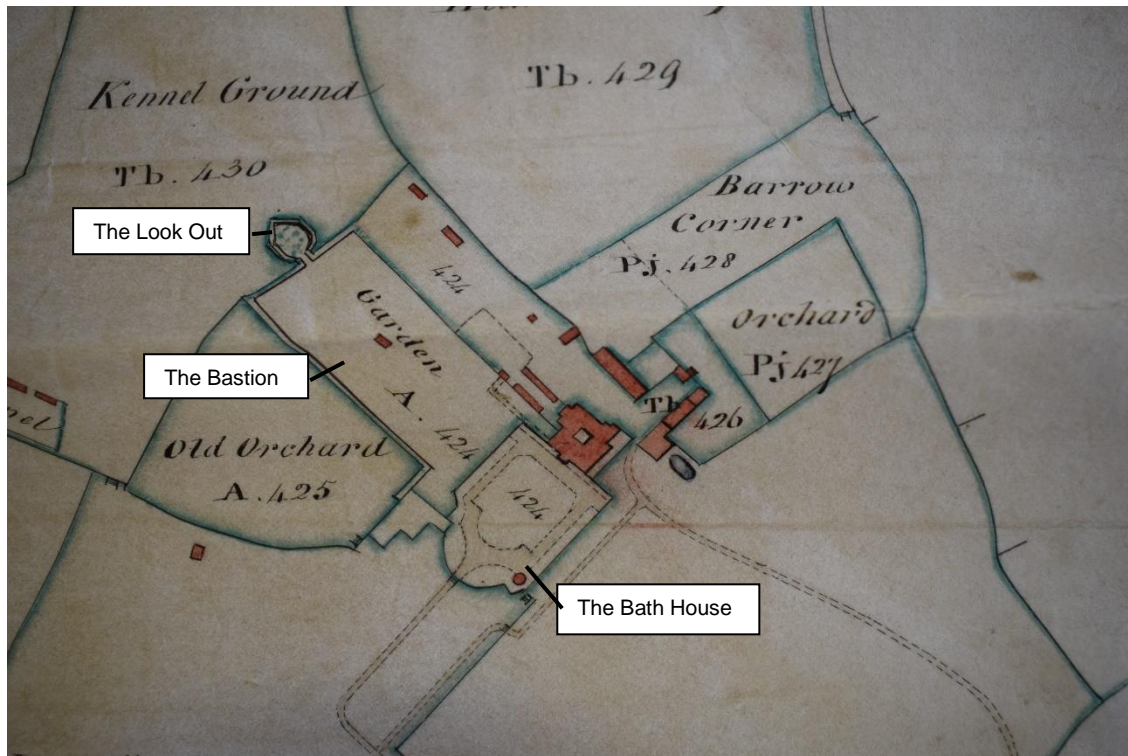
## 5.4 1690 to 1808: Carew Hervey Mildmay

- 5.4.1 Sir Humphry Mildmay died in 1690, passing on the estate to his cousin Carew Hervey Mildmay who in turn bequeathed it to his great-grandson of the same name. The younger Carew Hervey Mildmay was responsible for a significant phase of remodelling to the house, the surrounding gardens, and parkland. Between 1730 and 1735, he commissioned John and William Bastard to remodel the former 16th century Elizabethan façade to the house to an 18<sup>th</sup> century Palladian style that still survives. This change resulted in the main house essentially being turned to face the south, rather than the original north-facing orientation.
- 5.4.2 Additionally, fields around the house were cleared to form the '*Lawn*' during this period, along with the construction of a walled enclosure to the south of the house and a walled garden known as the '*Bastion*'. These new formal gardens around the house included a kitchen garden, a bath house, and an observation point to the west of the property that was constructed to overlook the hounds in Kennel Grounds and Kennel Fields. The kennels were worked on by Bastard later in the 1700's, and a new southern driveway to the house was also constructed under the instruction of Carew Hervey Mildmay. Two ponds were also planned and installed during this period, within the newly cleared enclosure known as the Lawn. The location of these ponds can be seen on historic maps since 1795. Carew Hervey Mildmay provided specific details and requirements about their construction in letters to his steward, James Ryall, leading to the interpretation that they were stock ponds<sup>19</sup>.

<sup>18</sup> Rik Sturdy Associates (1992) *Historical summary of Hazlegrove House Gardens*

<sup>19</sup> Somerset Gardens Trust (2000) *Garden Survey and Inventory*.

Figure 4.3a: A annotated portion of the 1795 Queen Camel Enclosure Map showing Hazlegrove House and formal gardens.



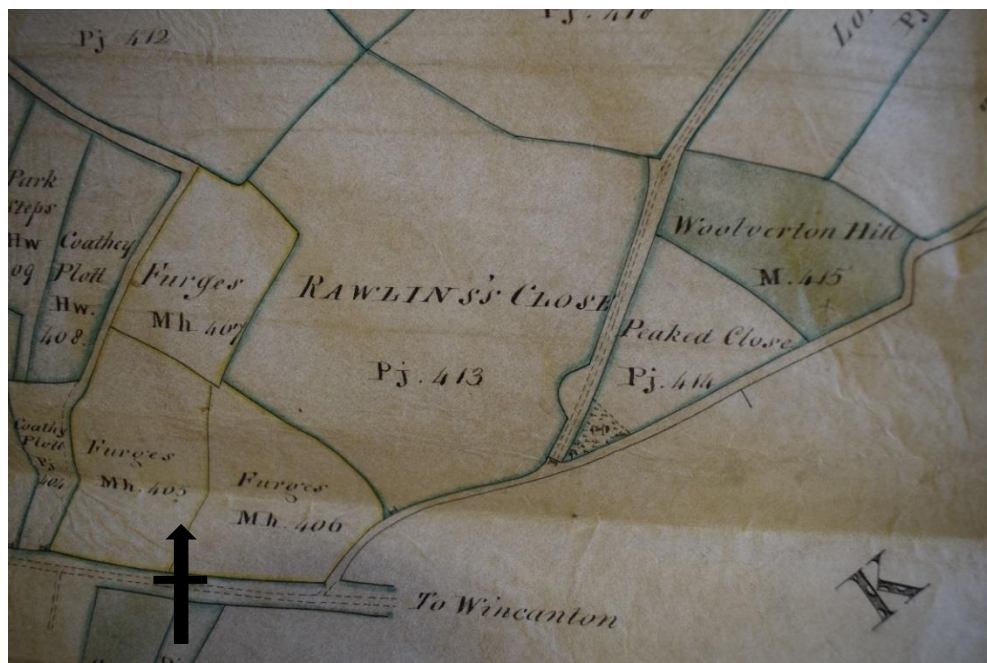
- 5.4.3 Carew Hervey Mildmay's additions and alterations transformed the former 16th century layout of the house and surrounding landscape, and upon his death in 1784 without a male heir, his estate passed to Jane, the daughter of Carew Mildmay of Shawford. Jane married Sir Henry Paulet of Dogmersfield Park in 1786, who changed his name by Royal Warrant to add Mildmay in 1790. The estate remained largely unchanged during this period of ownership, with the 1795 Queen Camel Enclosure Map (Figure 4.3a and 4.3b) showing the bastion, kennels and orchard constructed during Carew Hervey Mildmay's ownership of Hazlegrove.



5.4.4 Compared to the 1573 map, the 1795 Enclosure Map shows additional fields or enclosures to the south of Coage's Park (Figure 4.4). These additional enclosures form what is now a large arable field and adjacent wooded area in the southeast of the RPG. The enclosures comprise a large field labelled '*Rawlins's Close*', 3 smaller enclosures labelled '*Furges*', and 2 further small enclosures labelled '*Woolverton Hill*' and '*Peaked Close*', the latter of which contains a small cluster of trees. An earlier 1794 draft of the 1795 Enclosure Map notes that *Woolverton Hill* may have been used for timber production,

which may be associated with the former saw pit that has been recorded at this location in the Somerset HER (HER number: 19736).

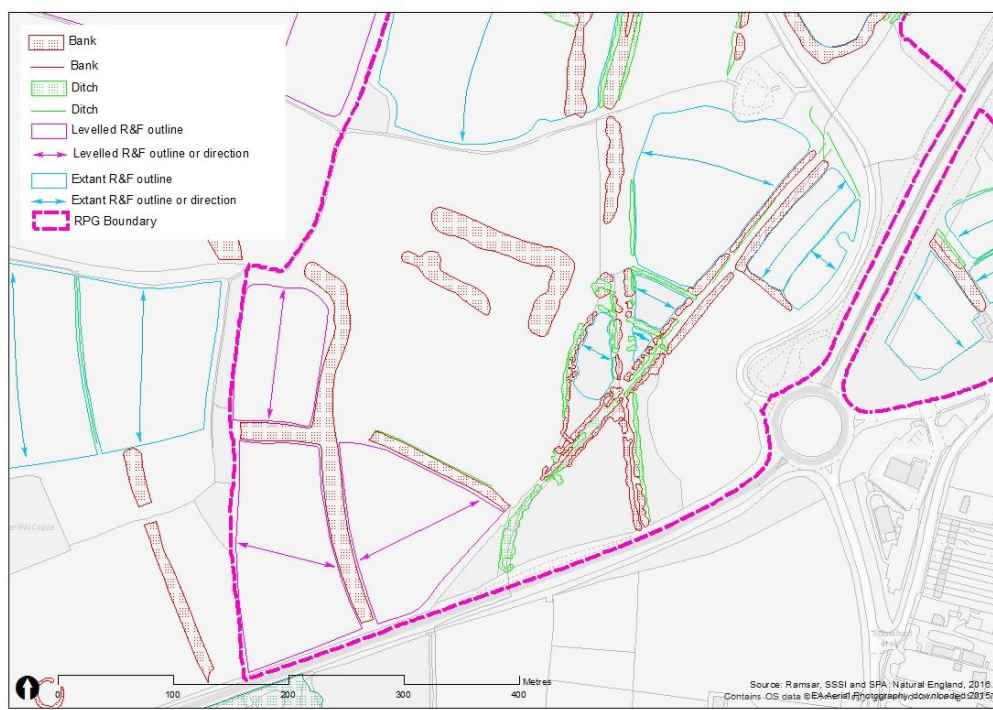
Figure 4.4: A portion of the 1795 Queen Camel Enclosure Map showing the fields to the south of the estate where the new driveway enters the park.



- 5.4.5 These enclosures may have been incorporated into the Hazlegrove estate following the installation of the new entrance and driveway to the house. The new driveway, assumed to date from the 1730s alterations to the house, runs from the road to the south of the estate, through the new enclosures to the south of the main house. The driveway then splits adjacent to *The Lawn* with 1 branch entering the property through the formal gardens and then circling the main property to approach from the east. The main driveway is recorded to have run through an elm avenue, that lies to the east of the present drive<sup>20</sup>. An additional short driveway appears to enter the estate and approach the house from the road to the east.
- 5.4.6 The field boundaries for the 3 *Furges* enclosures and alignment of the new driveway on the 1795 map, match features identified in the aerial survey transcription (Figure 4.5) undertaken as part of this scheme (a full aerial survey transcription for the scheme area can be found in appendix A). The aerial survey also shows a ridge and furrow was present within these enclosures suggesting arable use. No evidence of ridge and furrow was present in Rawlins's Close.

<sup>20</sup> Historic England (2018) Hazlegrove House Registered Park and Garden [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000422> (last accessed February 2018).

Figure 4.5: A drawing showing the aerial survey transcription for the southern portion of the RPG. The transcription shows the former driveway, as well as bank features and levelled ridge and furrow in the location of the former Farges enclosures, now incorporated into one large arable field.



5.4.7 The 1795 Estate Map also identifies the leaseholders and users of the land. Farges were all under leasehold (coloured yellow on the map) to Henry Morris, whilst Rawlins's Close and the remainder of the land within the boundary of the RPG were considered '*Farms at Rack Rent*' (coloured green on the map). Rawlins's Close and the majority of the land surrounding the house were rented on an annual basis, with James Petty renting them in 1795. The rack rent enclosures areas are all much larger than the surrounding leaseholds, and may indicate the more recent division of the land around Hazlegrove House. The difference in use between Rawlins's Close and the adjacent Farges under leasehold, may also imply that at this time the 3 Farges enclosures were not considered part of the Hazlegrove Estate.

## 5.5 1808 to 1858: Paulet St John Mildmay

5.5.1 Hazlegrove was inherited by Paulet St John Mildmay in 1808. The 1827 Enclosure Map of Queen Camel shows the house and estate at the beginning of his residence at Hazlegrove House, which commenced in 1826 (Figure 4.6). The layout of the enclosures and features appears largely unchanged since the 1795 Enclosure Map. However, a few additional features can be seen, including new clusters of trees through The Lawn and planting surrounding the observation point to the west of the house. A new avenue of trees running south from the western border of the kitchen gardens and orchard, although no driveway or path appears to run through it. Compared to the 1795 map, this

avenue appears to represent field boundaries that have been removed. Under instruction of Paulet St John Mildmay, many trees were planted in the land surrounding the house, whilst hedges dividing the park were removed, therefore beginning to create the more open parkland landscape.

Figure 4.6: A portion of the 1827 Enclosure Map of Queen Camel.



- 5.5.2 On the 1827 map, the southern end of the park shows few changes, with Rawlins's Close continuing to be separate of the 3 smaller enclosures, formerly labelled Farges. Rawlins's Close contains 2 numbers, 49 and 50, which correspond to entries '*Rawlins's Close*' and '*Pail of Rawlins's Close*' respectively, in the map accompaniment. In addition, further planting has taken place around the entrance to the estate and driveway.
- 5.5.3 After moving into the property, Paulet St John Mildmay began another programme of landscape improvements, including the demolition of the bath house, movement of the pillars and gates known as '*Dog Gates*' to extend the forecourt to the south, and realignment of the drive to the west of the former route to form a new entrance to the park. The realigned Wych elm avenue ran from Dog Gates south through the park. Many clusters of, and specimen, trees were planted during this period, whilst hedges dividing the park were removed. In addition, between 1845 and 1858 the existing farm buildings were removed, the stables were rebuilt, a '*shrubbery walk*' was planted around the perimeter of the gardens, and a ha-ha was constructed along the south-east boundary of the forecourt.

- 5.5.4 An 1848 Plan of Queen Camel (Figure 4.7) shows the Hazlegrove House and the surrounding enclosures, although in less detail than the earlier 1827 map. Nonetheless, the plan shows some changes in the enclosure boundaries and driveway in the southern portion of the park. The map also provides an indication of land use, with blue indicating pasture lifehold, orange indicating arable, and yellow indicating land within Sparkford. Two of the former *Furges* fields have been joined to form 1 larger arable field, whilst the majority of the land within the RPG was pasture at this time. Some smaller enclosures of land have been formed around the driveway to the south, which may indicate that the Hazlegrove estate was acquiring parcels of land in this area as they became available. In addition, the driveway itself has been extended south through land in Sparkford (coloured yellow) removing the curve to the west. This driveway extension was also identified in the aerial survey transcription (Figure 4.5). Earthworks for both routes of the driveway are still extant within the wooded area in the southern portion of the RPG.

Figure 5.7: A portion of the 1848 Enclosure Map of Queen Camel.

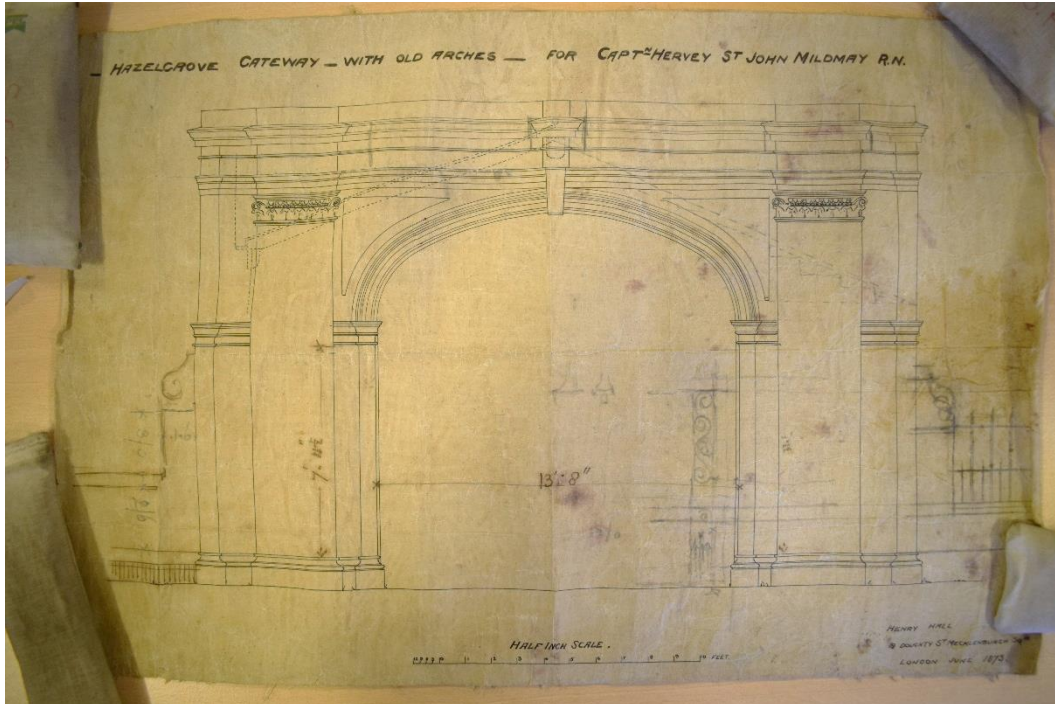


## 5.6 1858 – 1882: Hervey George Mildmay

- 5.6.1 The house passed into the hands of Hervey George Mildmay in 1858, who made further changes to the southern portion of the park. The driveway alignment from the 1848 map was discontinued and was diverted to the southeast from the centre of the park, along its current alignment. A new grand entrance to the park was installed on the southeast in the form of the grade II\* listed Triumphal Arch Gateway (Figure 4.8). The gateway was acquired from

Low Ham Manor, near Somerton; a mammoth 17<sup>th</sup> century estate which was never finished. The gateway is formed of a single archway, constructed of local grey lias ashlar with Ham stone dressings, and finished with wrought iron gates from the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A lodge was also constructed in the southeast portion of the park near to the gateway, on the land shown as forming park of Sparkford on the 1848 map.

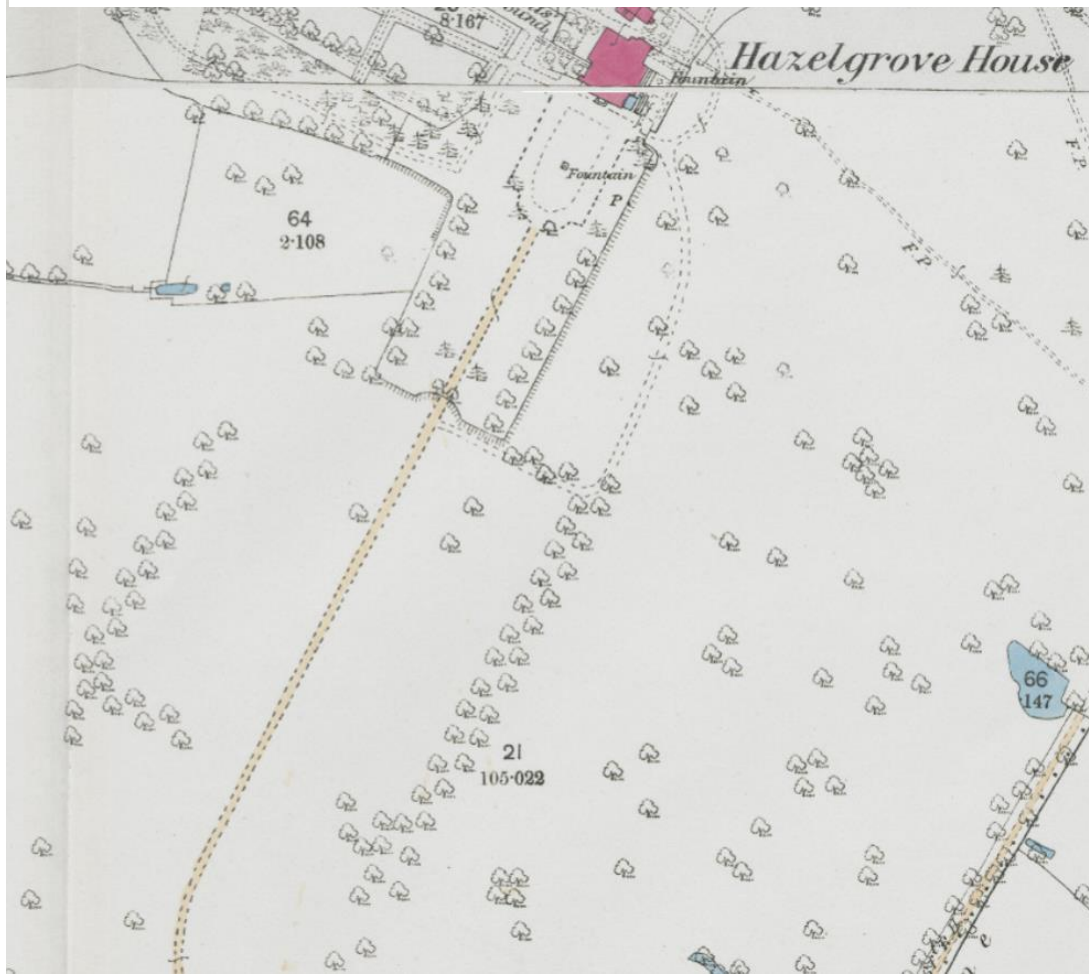
Figure 4.8: A photograph of a diagram of the Hazlegrove Gateway (Triumphal Arch Gateway) from 1875, which was installed as a new entrance to the estate.



## 5.7 1882-modern: division of the park

- 5.7.1 In 1882 Hervey George Mildmay died, with the estate passing to his living family. The 1888 first edition OS map provides a detailed overview of the layout of Hazlegrove House and the surrounding parkland. It reveals that the majority of the enclosures surrounding the driveway on the approach to the house have been removed. The map shows clusters of, and stand alone, trees spread throughout this landscape, representing the open parkland. The formal gardens have been extended and bordered with an avenue of trees, whilst former tree avenues have been mirrored to form a wider avenue of trees extending from the formal gardens, which would have framed the main façade of the house on the approach (Figure 4.9).

Figure 4.9: A portion of the 1888 first edition OS map showing the northern portion of the RPG including Hazlegrove House and the extended formal gardens.



- 5.7.2 The main driveway remained unaltered at this time, with the entrance through the Triumphal Arch Gateway in the southeast corner of the park (Figure 4.10). Significant planting along the southern border of the park has taken place since the 1827 map, perhaps to screen the property and parkland from the road to the south. The planting along the border protrudes into the parkland to encompass the former driveway entrances, perhaps deliberately to conceal the former entrances to the park and highlight the new, higher status entrance and driveway.
- 5.7.3 Figure 4.10 also illustrates that the former Rawlins's Close and Farges enclosures in the southwest corner of the park formed 1 large enclosure by 1888. Where a large portion of the hedgerows and enclosure boundaries have been removed in the main portion of the parkland, hedgerow and trees remain along the northern extent of the field. This historic field boundary appears to completely separate the field from the rest of the parkland, however clusters of trees have been mapped across the field suggesting parkland planting similar to the rest of the landscape.

Figure 4.10: A portion of the 1888 first edition OS map showing the southern half of the park.



- 5.7.4 During the late 19th century the Mildmay family suffered from significant financial difficulties, which resulted in half the estate being sold in 1920. The remainder of the estate, including Hazlegrove House, was subsequently sold in 1929. Throughout World War II, the house was used as a convalescent home by the Red Cross, before the house, formal gardens and northern part of the park were leased to King's Bruton Junior School in 1947. Following a 5-year lease, the school bought 20 acres of the estate including the house, in 1952, and the remainder of the land was divided between private ownership.

## 5.8 Modern

- 5.8.1 The park currently covers an area of approximately 70 hectares, 5 hectares of these being formal gardens to Hazlegrove House, now Hazlegrove Preparatory School, and the remaining 65 hectares is largely open parkland, scattered with mature and veteran trees and historic features. The current entrance to the RPG lies on the Hazlegrove roundabout, which connects to the existing route of the A303 and Camel Hill stretches of the A303 with the A359.
- 5.8.2 Highways England aerial photographs from 1947 shows the southwestern corner of the park, including a portion of the large southwestern field and a strip of parkland, to the north. It is unclear what use the field is under in this image, however the field boundaries of the former 3 Farges enclosures are visible on

the photographs. The photographs also clearly show that this portion of the park has much fewer trees than the more northerly parkland. Aerial photographs from 1960 continue to show the same trends as those from 1947, with few changes other than a reduction in the number of trees in the southwest field.

- 5.8.3 Aerial photographs from 1971 show that the wooded area along the southern border of the park was cut down or coppiced, revealing the remains of the former driveways. The trees around the perimeter of the wood remained standing suggesting the wood would be left to regrow. The field in the southwest corner of the park now contains only a handful of trees, and the land use remains unclear. In the northern part of the park, the tree avenue enclosing the driveway appears depleted compared to those depicted on the earlier 1888 OS map.
- 5.8.4 In the 1990s the southeast corner of the park, which includes Hazlegrove Lodge and the Triumphal Arch Gateway, was separated from the remainder by the construction of the existing route of the A303 dual carriageway. The park is now accessed for the Hazlegrove Roundabout, where the new drive joins the former alignment of the driveway. In 1990, a number of trees reportedly blew down in strong winds, leaving many throw holes across the park. Aerial photographs from 2000 show the reduction in trees across the parkland, particularly those associated with former tree avenues. However, the southern wooded area had regrown by this time. These aerial photographs also show that the field in the southwest corner of the park was used for arable agriculture by this time. The park and land use of the field remains the same today as those shown in the 2000 photographs. However, some changes to the school grounds have been undertaken, including the construction of sports pitches and further buildings, and further trees have been lost from the park.

## 6 Key heritage assets and assessment of value

6.1.1 For ease of assessment Hazlegrove House Registered Park and Garden (RPG) has been split into a number of areas based on the historic development of the RPG, their historic character, and potential impact associated with the scheme. These are:

- Hazlegrove House and formal gardens
- The Triumphal Arch gateway
- Historic Driveways
- Northern parkland
- Southern parkland
- Potential archaeological remains

6.1.2 The locations of these areas can be found on the plan in appendix B.

### 6.2 Hazlegrove House and formal gardens

6.2.1 Hazlegrove House is a grade II listed (List entry number: 1277545) detached house that originated in the 17<sup>th</sup> century or earlier. However, it was largely rebuilt and altered by Carew Mildmay in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, when the main Palladian façade was constructed, turning the house to face the south. The formal gardens to the property were restored in 2005 and lie to the south of the house. They include the grade II listed gateway and wing walls at the southern end of the formal gardens. Historically, the gardens included kitchen garden, lookout point and shrubbery walks to the west of the house, however, these no longer remain in their original form. Today, Hazlegrove House and the formal gardens form the grounds of the Hazlegrove Preparatory School for children ages 2 - 13. The school owns approximately 20 acres of land in the northern portion of the RPG, which now contains a number of additional school buildings, sports pitches and other recreational facilities.

### Views and vistas

6.2.2 Views and vistas across and throughout the RPG form an integral part of the value of the landscape. Their locations are shown on the plan in appendix B. The surrounding parkland was formed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, with the main house being the focus of its layout and design. Therefore, a number of the planned views across the park have been created with the house in mind and arguably the most important of these are those from the historic driveways. Since the house was re-orientated in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, to have the main entrance and façade facing south, the formal approaches to the property have been from this direction. Before the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, these entrances were from the southern border of the park, within what is now the densely wooded area. From here, the driveways were aligned to directly approach Hazlegrove House, which would have been glimpsed from the entrance before the driveway dipped into the

lowest portion of the park (viewpoint 1). When the driveway then crested the hill within the park, the viewer would have had a square-on view to the house whilst approaching. This view towards the house would have been planned, and was once framed by a wide avenue of trees focussing the attention straight towards the grandest part of the house, including the main grade II listed gateway and formal gardens in the foreground.

- 6.2.3 From the mid-19th century, the driveway was realigned with the main entrance to the park being through the newly installed Triumphal Arch Gateway. From here the driveway entered the park through an avenue of trees on a northwest alignment, before climbing the gradual hill within the park. When cresting the hill, the viewers eyes would be cast over the wider Somerset landscape to the west of the RPG, with Glastonbury Tor forming the central focal point (viewpoint 2, Figure 5.1 **Figure 6.1**)

Figure 6.1: Viewpoint 2



- 6.2.4 At the crest of the hill the driveway turns to the north, providing the same square-on view of the main façade as the former driveways (viewpoint 3, Figure 5.2).

Figure 6.2: Viewpoint 3



6.2.5 These views towards the house are also of significant value in reverse; when viewed from the front of Hazlegrove House through the formal gardens and across the parkland to the south. From the front of the house, which forms 1 of the highest points of the RPG, this vantage point would have provided a largely uninterrupted view of the parkland and estate belonging to the manor to the top of camel hill (viewpoints 4 and 5). Today, this view terminates with the A303 Camel Hill Services, which unfortunately draws the eye from the otherwise rural setting of the house and parkland (Figure 5.3 and Figure 5.4).

Figure 6.3 - Viewpoint 4



Figure 6.4 - Viewpoint 5



- 6.2.6 During the early 18th century, an observation point was constructed to the west of Hazlegrove House at the far end of the kitchen gardens. This was constructed under the ownership of Carew Hervey Mildmay, who would use it to watch over his hounds in the kennels and across kennel fields. This vantage point would have also overlooked the wider Somerset landscape to the west, including Glastonbury Tor (viewpoint 6). Historic mapping from the early 19th century show that an arch of dense trees was planted around the observation point, which remains to the present day. No observation point remains and the wooded area is now used for educational and recreational activities associated with the school, however views through the trees are still visible.
- 6.2.7 A modern view of Hazlegrove House from the A303 also has significance in terms of communal value (viewpoint 7). The house appears as a landmark, or waymarker on journeys taken along the A303 (Figure 5.5). Given the association of the A303 as the route holiday makers took to the south west, this communal value arguably should be seen in a national context.

Figure 6.5 - Viewpoint 7



## Assessment of value

### *Evidential value*

- 6.2.8 The evidential value of the assets mainly derives from the amount of historic fabric that remains. Little alteration has been made to main façade of Hazlegrove House since Carew Hervey Mildmay commissioned John and William Bastard to remodel the former 16<sup>th</sup> century property in the 18<sup>th</sup> century,

constructing the current Palladian style façade. This façade remains the most prominent feature of the building and is in a good condition, where it forms the main frontage to the school. The school restored the formal gardens to the south of the house in 2005. These provide a decent representation of the historic layout of the gardens which would have formed an integral part of the landscape, including the original 18th century gateway and wing walls to the property, and the ha ha that runs adjacent to the wing walls to the south of the gardens. However, these gardens were largely conjectural in their restorations, and therefore their evidential value is limited.

- 6.2.9 Hazlegrove House also retains remnants of the former 16th century Tudor building (Figure 5.6 and Figure 5.7). A porch feature survives on the north facing side of the house, providing evidence for the original orientation and entrance to the house from the north. In addition, a Tudor wing to the building survives and several other features from this date can be viewed throughout the property. Whilst historic fabric survives within and around Hazlegrove House and the formal gardens, the current use of the building as a school has resulted in a number of alterations to the property. The installation of the sports pitches, the car park, and modern school and residential buildings, has resulted in the removal of historic fabric, including the kitchen gardens.

Figure 6.6 - A photograph taken outside the Tudor part of Hazlegrove House, dated to between 1963-1999; held and provided by the Hazlegrove Trust

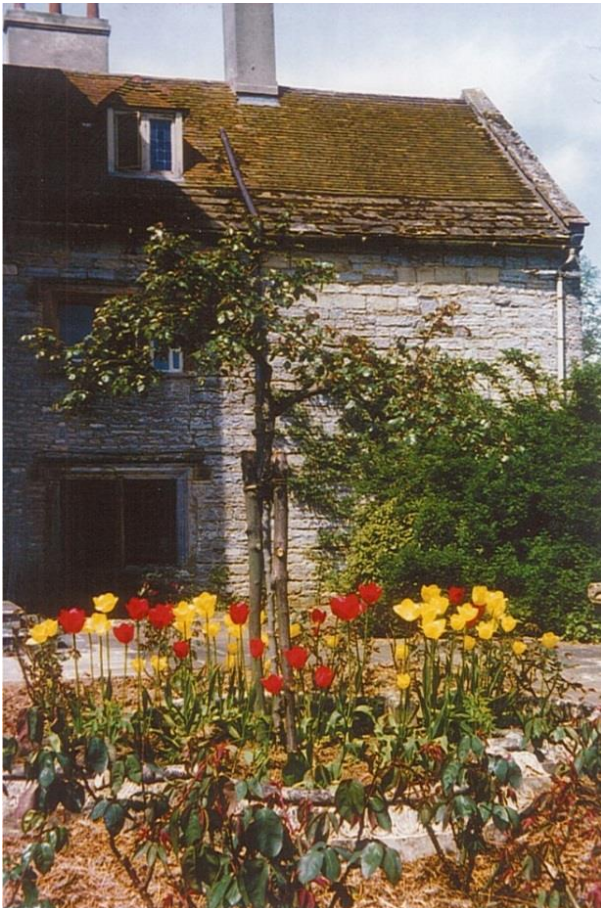


Figure 6.7 - A photograph taken outside the Tudor part of Hazlegrove House, dated to May 2000; held and provided by the Hazlegrove Trust.



6.2.10 Evidential value also derives from the use of the house as a convalescence home for injured servicemen during World War II. A Scarlet Oak, known as the Memorial American Oak Tree, was presented and planted by American Servicemen who were cared for at Hazlegrove House. However, it was noted in the survey of the park in 2000<sup>21</sup> that the tree was not growing well and would need attention, and again in 2006 that the tree was “*now moribund*”<sup>22</sup>. Further remaining buildings dating to this period can be found in the wider house and park landscape, providing further evidence of the use of the house during World War II.

### ***Historical value***

6.2.11 Much of the historical value of Hazlegrove House and the formal gardens derives from the amount of surviving historic fabric, particularly the exterior to the main house and the restored formal gardens. It is considered an exemplar of a typical country house estate. These allow many of the historical links to be drawn between the building and past people, due to the familiarity of the building in the wider landscape. Hazlegrove House forms a focal point in the landscape, with the surrounding 18<sup>th</sup> century parkland being planned around the existing house. The views and vistas across this planned landscape, allow for links to be drawn between the house and the historic parkland, adding to the historical value of the building.

<sup>21</sup> Somerset Gardens Trust (2000) *Garden Survey and Inventory*.

<sup>22</sup> Freke, D. (2006) *A303 Hazlegrove Historic Park and Cultural Heritage Survey*.

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- 6.2.12 The historic setting and consequently historical value of the house and gardens has been adversely affected by the construction of the sports pitches to the east of the house, demolition of the bastion and lookout, installation of all weather pitches to the west of house, and the school buildings to the north of the house. This has removed much of the house and formal gardens immediate historic setting. However, the scale and type of development has not reduced the dominance of the house in the landscape and there is enough remnants of the gardens and parkland to be able to understand the house as a principle dwelling within a formal garden and parkland.
- 6.2.13 Historical value of the house can also be derived from its association with the Mildmay family. The house and wider estate was acquired and owned by the family between 1556-1920, with a substantial amount of construction and landscaping being undertaken during this period. Whilst the house provides a good example of an 18<sup>th</sup> century manor house, in this instance, additional historical value is derived from the house being an example of an earlier 16<sup>th</sup> century house that was renovated to form the 18<sup>th</sup> century Palladian style property.
- 6.2.14 The use of Hazlegrove House during World War II as a convalescent home for injured servicemen, further adds to the historical value of the house. The oak planted by the American servicemen who were cared for at the house, allows for links to be drawn between surviving evidence of the former convalescent house and the people who stayed there.

### ***Aesthetic value***

- 6.2.15 The 18<sup>th</sup> century Hazlegrove House was designed to provide aesthetic value, and was constructed to sit prominently and visible in the surrounding parkland and wider landscape. The former Tudor house was renovated in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and the southern façade was added to provide a grand Palladian-style entrance to the property. The driveways and main approaches to the house were designed to provide visitors with a square-on view of the southern façade, arguably the most decorated and prominent portion of the property. The façade and restored formal gardens are in good condition and remain well kept under the school's ownership, and the driveway continues to provide the key view of the house when approaching. These remaining features are the main contributors to the aesthetic value of Hazlegrove House, which continues to draw the eye from the surrounding landscape.
- 6.2.16 However, there has been significance modern development of the house, formal gardens, and immediate surroundings, which arguably detract from the aesthetic value. The car park for the school is located to the southeast of the house. This, and the adjacent sports pitch, are well lit with bright floodlights which detract from the overall rural, parkland setting of Hazlegrove House and
-

the formal gardens. Additionally, a number of modern buildings and further sports pitches, and educational and recreational facilities, have been constructed in the immediate vicinity of the house, including those which have replaced the former kitchen garden. Again, these detract from the overall aesthetic value of the house by removing the former rural parkland setting, however, the majority have been constructed to the north of the house where they are not prominently visible on the approach to the house, therefore limiting their negative impact on the overall aesthetic value.

### ***Communal value***

- 6.2.17 The communal value of Hazlegrove House and the surrounding formal gardens largely derives from its use as a school since 1947. It is likely that the local community will have recollections of the pupils and teachers who have attended the school, but also of its previous use during World War II, when it was used as a Red Cross convalescent home for injured servicemen. Therefore, the memories the building evokes of past and present communities associated with the school and convalescent home, will add to its communal value. Additionally, the aesthetic qualities of the property, particularly its scale and prominence in the landscape, has given it further communal value in more recent years. The house is visible from the A303, particularly for those travelling west to east along the Camel Hill ridge or from the Camel Hill Services, and therefore provides a landmark for those travelling along this route.

## **6.3 Triumphal Arch Gateway**

- 6.3.1 The grade II\* Triumphal Arch Gateway formed the new grand entrance to the park when the driveway was diverted to the southeast corner in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (Figure 5.8). The gateway was acquired from Low Ham Manor, near Somerton, and dates to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Hazlegrove Lodge was also constructed in the southeast portion of the park near to the gateway. Today, the gateway is separated from the majority of the RPG by the A303 that was constructed in the 1990s. Whilst this part of the RPG remains included in the RPG listing, it is completely separated by the bypass and retains few of the former park features, other than the gateway and lodge.

Figure 6.8: Triumphal Arch Gateway



## Assessment of value

### *Evidential value*

6.3.2 The evidential value of the Triumphal Arch Gateway mainly derives from its survival as an example of a 17<sup>th</sup> century classical gateway. 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 (although these date to the 20<sup>th</sup> century)<sup>23</sup>. 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 evidential value of the archway. However, the architectural decoration of the gateway does not seem to match the quality of that found at Hazlegrove House.

### *Historical value*

6.3.3 The historical value of the Triumphal Arch Gateway largely derives from its association with Hazlegrove House and the surrounding parkland. The survival of the historic fabric of the gateway allows for historical links to be drawn to the former residents of Hazlegrove House, due to the familiarity of the gateway in the landscape. The gateway was introduced to the park by Hervey George Mildmay in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, to form a new grand entrance to Hazlegrove House. The driveway was realigned and an avenue of trees was constructed

<sup>23</sup> Historic England (2018) *Triumphal Arch Gateway to Hazlegrove House* [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1272919> (last accessed February 2018).

which can be seen on the 1888 OS map. However, the avenue of trees no longer exists following the division of the park with the construction of the existing route of the A303, and therefore cannot be considered evidential value. The installation of the new entrance and tree avenue would have raised the status of the newly aligned driveway, compared to the former entrances to the west. This provides evidence for the planned parkland surrounding the house and adds to the historical value of the gateway.

- 6.3.4 In addition to being associated with Hazlegrove House and the Mildmay family, the gateway has historical ties with the 17<sup>th</sup> century Low Ham Manor estate for which it was originally constructed. The gateway was acquired from Low Ham Manor as the estate was never finished, and this association with 2 large estates contributes to the historical value of the asset.

### ***Aesthetic value***

- 6.3.5 Originally set within the rural and parkland landscape, and framed to the north by an avenue of trees leading towards Hazlegrove House, the 17<sup>th</sup> century gateway was acquired and installed as a new grand, high status, entrance to the estate. The aesthetic value of the asset derives largely from the surviving classical decoration to the gateway. However, when viewed in its setting the gateway appears arguably disproportionate, as though it is missing an additional higher level, which has a negative impact on the aesthetic value. This may be due to the loss of its intended function and original setting, due to the installation of the existing route of the A303 that severed the southeast corner from the rest of the RPG. As a result, the gateway, and its former tree avenue, lost the physical ties to its historic use as the grand entrance to Hazlegrove House, and now appears out of place in the surrounding landscape. This diminishes the aesthetic value of the archway, as does its current poor condition and need for maintenance, which is particularly obvious when compared to the well maintained Hazlegrove House.

### ***Communal value***

- 6.3.6 Since Hazlegrove House was acquired by the school, the gateway would have held communal value as the main entrance. It is likely that the local community would have memories and recollections associated with the school, which would have been evoked by the main entrance gateway. However, since the division of the park by the existing route of the A303, the gateway has been severed from the rest of the park and Hazlegrove House (which is now accessed from the Hazlegrove roundabout) limiting the communal value of the asset.

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## 6.4 Historic driveways

- 6.4.1 Cartographic evidence has shown that the alignment of the main driveways to Hazlegrove House have been altered several times throughout the history of the RPG. Originally, the main 16<sup>th</sup> century house was approached from the north, before the house was re-orientated in the 18<sup>th</sup> century to face to the south. Since then, the driveways have been planned and aligned to approach the house from the south, providing those approaching with a square-on view of the most decorated part of Hazlegrove House.

### Assessment of value

#### *Evidential value*

- 6.4.2 The evidential value for the historic driveways to Hazlegrove House largely derives from surviving historic fabric. Within the wooded area along the southern border of the RPG, surviving earthworks of 2 phases of driveway alignment remain extant (Figure 5.9). Embankment features which follow the line of the drives shown on the historic mapping are also apparent on the aerial survey undertaken as part of this assessment (see appendix A). The first of these driveways is shown on historic maps between 1795 and 1827 with the second phase extension of the driveway to the south being shown on historic maps since 1848. The 1795 driveway appears to be a north turn off the existing lane which led to Hazlegrove House, the extension shown on the 1848 plan appears to connect the entrance to the principal route, bypassing the lane which followed the line of the existing public footpath. The alignment of these driveways has been mapped as a series of ditch and back features following an aerial survey undertaken for this scheme. A number of veteran trees within in the RPG also appear to follow the alignment of the former driveway, and may represent the remnants of the former trees avenues shown on historic maps to flank the driveways. A new tree avenue has been planted along the route of the existing drive, however, this has no evidential value as it is a modern introduction. The surviving historic fabric and visibility of the remains in the landscape adds to the evidential value of the driveways to Hazlegrove House, which provides a valuable insight into the progressive development of Hazlegrove House RPG.

Figure 6.9 - Earthworks showing location of former driveway



- 6.4.3 The current driveway to Hazlegrove House follows the alignment of the late-19<sup>th</sup> century driveway, shown on historic maps since 1888. The former driveway was diverted to the southeast corner of the RPG by Hervey George Mildmay, to incorporate the new grand entrance through the Triumphal Arch Gateway. Whilst the majority of the driveway remains along this 19<sup>th</sup> century alignment, contributing to the evidential value of the driveways, the grand entrance and southeast portion of the driveway has been severed by the existing route of the A303. Although the gateway remains in situ, the driveway and flanking tree avenue no longer survive in the southeast corner of the park, resulting in a loss of evidential value. The planting of a woodland over the former entrance to the park, and covering the banks and ditches of the former driveway alignments, may evidence the desire to obscure these historic entrances as they no longer formed part of the overall design intentions of the park. It may also have been to remove any confusion over the main entrance to the park.
- 6.4.4 The alignment of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century driveway seems to have been focussed on Glastonbury Tor (Figure 5.1). The Tor comes into view as the viewer moves north west along the first part of the driveway, before it turns abruptly towards the house. This reading of the driveway alignment is supported by the sword in the stone garden feature in the formal garden to the front of the house, another part of the Arthurian myth.

### ***Historical value***

- 6.4.5 The historical value of the former driveways derives from association with Hazlegrove House. The driveways formed the main approaches to the house,

and their alignment provided views to and from the main façade and formal gardens, across the parkland, and also of the wider Somerset landscape. These views would have been planned in the landscape by the contemporary owner, to impress or delight visitors, as well as providing an aesthetic living environment for the residents. The survival of the historic fabric of these driveways, including earthworks and the current drive alignment, allows for historical links to be drawn to the former owners of Hazlegrove House and their progressive development of the planned landscape, therefore, contributing to the historical value of the assets. The division of the park by the existing route of the A303, resulted in a loss of historical value of the historical driveways, as it severed and altered the alignment of the late-19<sup>th</sup> century driveway, negatively impacting the historical ties with Hazlegrove House.

- 6.4.6 The Arthurian myth may also relate to the historical value of the park through the alignment of the drive. As the hill on which Hazlegrove House stands appears equidistant between Glastonbury Tor and Cadbury Castle, which according to legend was the site of King Arthur's Camelot, it is highly possible that the links to the Arthurian myth were incorporated in the landscape designs, especially as Arthurian legends became fashionable in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### ***Aesthetic value***

- 6.4.7 The current driveway follows the late-19<sup>th</sup> century alignment, maintaining the important planned views and vistas on the approach to Hazlegrove House, which contribute to the aesthetic value of these driveways. However, with the installation of the existing route of the A303 the lower portion of this driveway was severed, reducing the contribution of the Triumphal Arch Gateway and associated tree avenue to the aesthetic value of the driveway. Additionally, most of the planned tree avenues associated with the historic driveways no longer survive, particularly those that framed the main façade of Hazlegrove House on the approach in the northern part of the park, further diminishing the aesthetic value of the historic driveways.
- 6.4.8 The earthworks of the earlier driveways, that survive in the southern portion of the RPG, are screened from the surrounding landscape by dense woodland planting. Historic maps suggest that this woodland was expanded to encompass the remains of these earthworks, shielding them from the newer, more high-status entrance and driveway associated with the Triumphal Arch gateway. This lack of visibility from the wider parkland reduces the aesthetic value of these driveway remains.

### ***Communal value***

- 6.4.9 Since Hazlegrove House was acquired by the school, the surviving drive would have held some communal value as the main entrance and approach to the building. However, since the division of the park which severed the driveway

from the main entrance, this value has been greatly diminished. The earthworks associated with former driveways have been of little communal value since their original use in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

## 6.5 Northern parkland

- 6.5.1 The northern parkland discussed here is the parkland to the east and west of the house and formal gardens within the RPG. Land outside of the RPG, to the north of the house and formal garden is discussed, but only in so much as it adds to the significance of the RPG.

### Assessment of value

#### *Evidential value*

- 6.5.2 The evidential value of the eastern side of the northern parkland has been significantly reduced following the construction of sports pitches and sports areas. The pitches have removed evidence of the original parkland character and the field boundaries and enclosures that came before. There is some ridge and furrow surviving giving some indication for former uses, these are visible on the ground and apparent in the aerial survey. However, this is truncated by the development of the pitches and is not as defined as that found in the southern parkland.
- 6.5.3 Despite fallen trees and trees being removed, the eastern side of the northern parkland retains significant groups of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century parkland trees. Many of these are designated as veteran trees in this area, indicating their contribution to landscape character and their cultural importance, along with their importance as habitats for wildlife (appendix C). There is 1 tree, Queen Elizabeth's Oak, which possibly survives from the medieval park on the site, which is thought to have been north of the house. Another tree, King John's Oak, also thought to date from the medieval park, was declared dead in 2005, however the trunk is retained in situ. These are found to adjacent to the headmaster's house.
- 6.5.4 The western part of the northern parkland was known as the Kennel Ground, this was because dogs from the kennels, situated on the south western field boundary, were exercised in the field. The field boundary of this field is shown on the 1795 plan and is evidence of the historic boundaries and enclosures. Evidence of the historic view across the Kennel Ground and Kennel Fields from the lookout at the end of the Bastion (viewpoint 6) has been degraded due to the planting of the shrubbery walks and the demolition of the lookout.

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**Historical value**

- 6.5.5 The historic value of the northern parkland is derived primarily from its relationship with the house and earlier manor. It is likely that these areas formed part of an earlier medieval park, and will have had a direct relationship with the original house, and surrounding hamlet which is likely to have existed on this site. Much of the historical value dating from the medieval period is likely to have been lost during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century development of the park.
- 6.5.6 There is historical value in the association of the Kennel Ground and its relationship with the function of the estate. The former presence of the lookout complements this historic value as important historic views from the structure were directly related to the historic use of this field.
- 6.5.7 The survival of parkland trees also contributes to historical value of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century parkland. They contribute to the historic character of the landscape. The trees are also of historic value in their own right, especially those possibly dating from the period of the medieval park.
- 6.5.8 The historic character of the northern parkland has been diminished by the development of the school, including the development of the sports pitches, car parking, and construction of new buildings to the north of the main house. These have resulted in the erosion of the historic setting of the northern parkland, reducing the ability to understand the historic relationships and value of the park.

**Aesthetic value**

- 6.5.9 The aesthetic value of the northern parkland is drawn from the retained trees and countryside character. The aesthetic value of the parkland has been compromised by the construction of the sports pitches to the east. The countryside aesthetic has been retained to the west in the Kennel Grounds. However, the historic aesthetic character connected with the house and garden are absent as views to and from the lookout at the end of the Bastion have been lost. The Kennel Grounds now feels separate from the house and gardens due to its current use as arable farmland, and the presence of the shrubbery walk which now forms a barrier.

**Communal value**

- 6.5.10 There is limited communal value with regard to the historic character of the parkland. There is communal value related to the school and the use of the sports pitches. This will include communal value to the trees in and around this area as they will have formed part of the experience of playing sport in this location.

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## 6.6 Southern parkland

- 6.6.1 The southern parkland discussed here is the parkland to the south of the formal gardens, stretching down to the A303 and across to the Triumphal Arch.

### Assessment of value

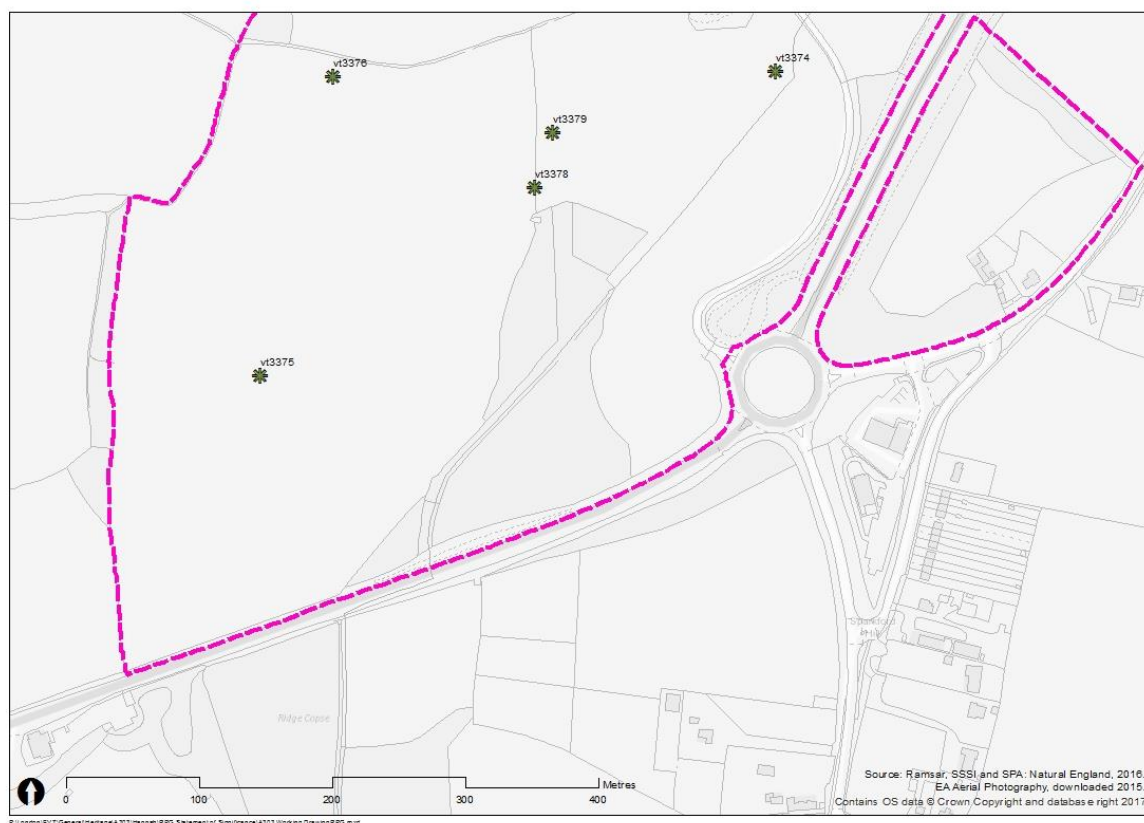
#### *Evidential value*

- 6.6.2 The evidential value of the southern parkland is derived from the retained planting and form, which is an interesting and representative example of an 18th century park. This area of the park retains its predominantly late 19th century character as open parkland used for pasture. There are a number of surviving specimen trees, through the parkland, some appearing to frame views (Glastonbury Tor when viewed from the drive, viewpoint 2) or end views, evidence of possible planting schemes. There are also remnants of the 2 avenues of Elm Trees in the central part of the parkland, although many of the trees have been lost due to disease. The new tree avenue along the existing drive is a modern introduction and therefore has no evidential value. Two ponds also survive towards the north eastern extent of the park, although they are now overgrown, one is shown as a large cut feature on the aerial survey.
- 6.6.3 Evidence of the 19th century parkland character degrades as the viewer approaches the A303, with the south western corner feeling separate from the rest of the park. This is partially due to the retention of the hedgerow on the field boundary between Rawlins's Close and what was formally Rideout Hill, partially the use of Rawlins's Close as arable, and partially due to the modern woodland acting as a boundary between the parkland character and the modern arable character of Rawlins's Close. The survival of the field boundary is important evidence of the enclosed nature of the park prior to the removal of hedgerows and field boundaries to create the open parkland in the later 19th century.
- 6.6.4 There are a number of specimen trees retained within Rawlins's Close, important evidence of the former parkland character. Five specimen trees survive in Rawlins's Close, designated as veteran trees, 4 oaks and 1 pedunculate oak (Figure 5.10)<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>24</sup> Veteran tree reference nos. as designated by the Somerset Environmental Record Centre VT3374, VT3375, VT3376, VT3378 and VT3379.

Figure 6.10 - Veteran Trees in Rawlins's Close



- 6.6.5 There are remnants of ridge and furrow visible in the parkland. These are particularly prominent in the area used as pasture. These remnants are evidence of historic uses prior to the creation of pasture and open parkland and give a good indication on the ground of former enclosures and field boundaries. In the area now under arable use in the south-western corner of the park remnants of ridge and furrow were visible in aerial photography analysis (Figure 4.5). However, this was only in the areas which were previously small enclosed Farges enclosures, now incorporated into the large arable field. These enclosures can be seen on the 1795 Queen Camel enclosure plan (Figure 4.4). The remnant ridge and furrow in this part of the park supports the mapping evidence that these fields were later additions to the park, with the character of open parkland with specimen trees not shown until the 1888 map (Figure 4.10).
- 6.6.6 The surviving trees within the parkland add to the historical value of the park and garden. Many of these have been designated veteran trees, recognising their contribution to the landscape and cultural heritage, as well as providing habitat for wildlife (appendix C).
- 6.6.7 The 1888 map shows areas of dense woodland around the former entrances and screening the main road. This planting appears to have been altered and augmented following the construction of the current A303. The location of these woodland areas present limited evidential value with regard to the late 19th century layout of the park. However, they have more of a direct relationship with

the current route of the A303, as much of the planting dates from this period. The new planting has removed evidential value between the area to the south east of the A303, obscuring the ability to read the link between the 2 areas of parkland and route of the 19th century drive.

### ***Historical value***

- 6.6.8 The historical value of the southern parkland is mainly derived from its relationship with the house. The house has been the focal point of the southern parkland since the 18th century alterations and effectively turned the house around to face the south west. Aspirations seem to have been to create a landscaped park to complement the new frontage. This area of the park appears to have been designed to harmonise the approach to the house, with visitors leaving the main road and passing through landscaped parkland rather than farmland, expressing the status of the estate as a large house in its own park. This would support the change in use of the land in south western corner of the park, Rawlins's Close and later Fuges enclosures, to create parkland on both sides of the original routes of the driveway.
- 6.6.9 The southern park also appears to have been developed to ensure that views from the house were again over parkland, rather than lower status, messy, and unfashionable farmland. The desire to create these views and parkland character seem to have become particularly important during the later development of the park in the 19th century with the removal of field boundaries and the incorporation of Fuges enclosures into the park.
- 6.6.10 Much of this historic relationship is still visible when moving through the park and in views from the house. As with the evidential value, this relationship degrades when approaching the south western and south-eastern corners of the estate. This is mainly due to the development of the A303 and existing Hazlegrove roundabout, severing the south-eastern corner of the park. However, the return of the west part of Rawlins's Close to arable land has removed the parkland character in the south-western corner, resulting in the loss of what was most likely the original intention with views from the house looking over parkland up to the crest of the hill and the main road. This has reduced the historic value of this area of the park in comparison with the remaining 19th century parkland character of the rest of the southern parkland.
- 6.6.11 Historic value is also derived from the documentary evidence, with mapping showing the slow changes to the southern parkland over 2 hundred years, following the 18th century alterations to the house. It appears that as ownership and leases on the estate changed or expired subsequent owners of the Hazlegrove estate took advantage to incorporate more land into the landscaped parkland. In fact, it may not have been until the mid- late 19th century that the original intentions for the park were fully realised. This is when most of the long-

term leasehold and copyhold rents had expired; land use was able to change and enclosures of areas of former farmland were able to be incorporated into the landscaped park.

- 6.6.12 The design and development of the park has not been attributed to a single or nationally recognised landscape designer. It has developed over time through different owners, remaining in the same family, linking its development with the history of the Mildmay family at Hazlegrove House. Owners seem to have augmented and improved the existing park rather than significantly redesigned it, with the exception possibly of Hervey Mildmay in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century who removed field boundaries and realigned the drive. As such, much of upper and central southern parkland retains a homogenous character.

### ***Aesthetic value***

- 6.6.13 The aesthetic value of the park is derived from its designed nature, developed over a hundred years between the alterations to the house in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, turning the primary elevation to the south west, and the late 19<sup>th</sup> century with the realignment of the drive. The natural features incorporated into the park, including specimen tree planting, and pasture also contribute to its aesthetic value. The condition and use of the park also contributes to its aesthetic value, with the park still being grazed as pasture, keeping the grass maintained as it was historically intended. Although new tree planting in the form of an avenue along the drive adds to the aesthetic value, as discussed in 6.6.2, it does not contribute to the historic or evidential value.
- 6.6.14 The visual relationship between the park and the south west elevation of the house remains an important part of the aesthetic value, with the house being the focus for views from much of the southern parkland (viewpoint 3). The combination of the views of the parkland and house from the A303 also contribute to this aesthetic value.
- 6.6.15 As with the evidential and historic value, the aesthetic value is degraded towards the south western and south-eastern parts of the park. The disjointed nature of the park is apparent and removes the aesthetic appreciation of the asset as a landscaped park. This is primarily as a result of the A303 severing the south-eastern corner of the park, and although the road is well screened the aesthetic value of the views along the drive and cohesive parkland has been lost. In the south western corner the cohesive parkland aesthetic has also been lost due to the modern realignment of the drive, with fencing brought up to the edge of the drive, removing the feel of open parkland. The use of the western part of Rawlins's Close as arable land, and the barrier created by the woodland, has also contributed to the loss of aesthetic value.

## **Communal value**

- 6.6.16 Since Hazlegrove House was acquired by the school, the southern parkland would have held some communal value as the main entrance and approach to the building. The views of the parkland as part of the setting for the house, as viewed from the A303, adds some communal value increasing the houses prominence as a landmark in views from the road.

## **6.7 Potential archaeological remains**

- 6.7.1 This section addresses archaeological potential in the entirety of the RPG. The archaeological potential of the scheme area will be addressed in the archaeological desk based assessment (DBA), which will support the EIA.
- 6.7.2 No evidence of prehistoric activity within the boundary of the RPG has been recorded in the Somerset HER. In the wider landscape, small numbers of prehistoric pottery and flint flakes were identified approximately 220 metres east of the RPG, whilst some features attributed to the late Iron Age period, were identified approximately 200m southeast of the RPG during a geophysical survey. However, due to the distance of these remains from the RPG, the archaeological potential for remains associated with the prehistoric period within the RPG being considered **low**.
- 6.7.3 To the immediate south of the RPG, the current route of the A303 follows closely that of the former Roman Road between Andover and Ilchester (Roman Lendiniae). A Romano-British roadside settlement scheduled monument (NHLE number: 1020936) is located 800m to the west of the RPG, with further Roman activity scattered across the wider landscape. However, within the boundary of the RPG evidence of Roman activity has comprised of sherds of Roman pottery, uncovered during excavations for the new swimming pool at the school (HER number: 54431). The closeness of the Roman Road and remnants of Roman activity found at the school, suggests the potential to encounter Roman remains within the RPG is **moderate**.
- 6.7.4 The Somerset HER depicts a deserted medieval village (DMV) within the northwest portion of the RPG, to the west of Hazlegrove House (HER number: 5433). The record is based on documentary evidence which suggests a hamlet of 18 houses known as '*Hazel Grove*' was once located in the vicinity. However, the exact location of the DMV is uncertain, and may have been located beneath the existing house. The Padel DMV (HER number: 54432) is also located to the immediate west of the RPG, suggesting further medieval settlement activity in the area. Excavations ahead of the construction of the sports pitches at the house yielded 12<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century pottery, medieval gullies and an area of ridge and furrow (HER number: 17470), with ridge and furrow remains visible across a large portion of the park. The potential for encountering further archaeological

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remains associated with the medieval period within the RPG is considered **high**.

- 6.7.5 The Somerset HER records evidence of a post-medieval agricultural drainage system (HER: 17470) were uncovered during archaeological investigations near the school. Cartographic evidence has shown that the RPG has been the location of a house since the 16<sup>th</sup> century, with substantial activity and development of Hazlegrove House, the formal gardens, and the surrounding parkland. Several structures are known to have been constructed during this period, some of which no longer survive, there the potential for encountering archaeological remains associated with the post-medieval period is considered **high**.
- 6.7.6 No evidence of modern activity of archaeological interest has been recorded in the Somerset HER within the RPG. However, substantial World War II activity is known to have taken place in the wider landscape, particularly further to the west at RNAS Yeovilton. Within the RPG, Hazlegrove House was used by the Red Cross as a convalescent home for injured servicemen during World War II, and several buildings associated with this period remain standing in the RPG. Therefore, it is considered that there is **moderate** potential for further remains of archaeological interest associated with this period.
- 6.7.7 Surface features and former archaeological investigations indicate that there is moderate to high potential for archaeological remains associated with the Roman to Modern periods within the boundary of the RPG. To date few archaeological investigations have taken place within the RPG, with the majority being focussed on the northern portion around the school. Therefore, an absence of evidence of archaeological remains may not indicate an absence of remains. Further archaeological investigations are currently being undertaken by Mott MacDonald Sweco Joint Venture to improve knowledge of the potential for archaeological remains within the RPG. The aerial survey undertaken in the southern portion of the park is also being extended to cover the northern portion around the school, where records of a potential deserted medieval village have been identified in the HER. Furthermore, a geophysical survey was recently undertaken in the southern portion of the park, the results of which are currently awaited. These results will help determine the nature, location, and extent of any buried remains of archaeological interest, to help identify the need for archaeological investigation or mitigation.

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## **7 Summary of impacts and recommendations**

### **7.1 Summary of impacts**

- 7.1.1 This section sets out principles and recommendations to help manage the impact of the heritage significance of the Registered Park and Garden (RPG), along with its individual heritage assets.
- 7.1.2 The scheme is proposed to partially remove 2 fields and a woodland from the south-western corner of the RPG (see appendix D) for the proposed route of the A303 and to provide access to Hazlegrove School. This will result in around approximately 26% the RPG being removed during construction. However, parts of this area will be reinstated as parkland on completion of construction, with 14% permanently removed from the RPG. This will reduce the ability to understand the historic extent of the Hazlegrove House RPG and its association with Hazlegrove House and its estate. It also has the potential to adversely impact important historic views from the house and parkland (viewpoints 4 and 5).
- 7.1.3 Options to reduce the impact on the historic environment include designing work to avoid known heritage assets. Mitigation by design should also be explored if it is not possible to avoid impact. This is where the design of works is such that they respect the historic character of the heritage asset, for example through reinstatement of historic landscape, or where impacts are offset by other design measures. If impacts are completely unavoidable and cannot be mitigated through design then recording heritage assets should be undertaken before they are removed. Finally, opportunities should be taken to incorporate enhancement to the significance of heritage assets, this can be used to offset negative impacts or create positive impacts.

### **7.2 Potential mitigation**

- 7.2.1 The new route of the A303 should be screened in views from the RPG. Views from the front of the house, and south along the drive, are particularly sensitive to change. Currently views of the road are well screened by modern planting along the edge of the A303. Woodland planting has been used mixing species for a semi-natural appearance. This method of screening should be continued in the proposed scheme. The density and tree species should be chosen to ensure that screening is year-round. Tree species should reflect the historic woodland planting with indigenous woodland trees used. Any landscape mitigation should be monitored as part of the landscape mitigation plan to ensure that the planting is successfully established.
- 7.2.2 Screening should also take the form of false cuttings, and this has been reflected in current plans. These should incorporate landscaped bunds which

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use the existing topography of the land to integrate into the undulating land character at the southern end of the park.

- 7.2.3 The land required for the scheme should be kept to a minimum. Design development has already reflected this, with current plans retaining the existing junction and containing the proposed new route of the A303 to the south-western corner park, considered to be the least sensitive area of the RPG.
- 7.2.4 Lighting of the proposed route should be kept to a minimum. Lighting will draw attention to the proposed route creating an alien linear and modern feature in the landscape, when viewed in darkness. There is also the potential for lighting columns to appear in views during daylight, again introducing a jarring modern feature in views.

### **7.3 Opportunities for enhancement**

- 7.3.1 A portion of Rawlins's Close will be lost due to the construction of the scheme. A more parkland character should be introduced to the remaining areas of the close. This will help to re-establish the cohesive parkland character which was established in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and lost in the 20<sup>th</sup> with the bisections of Rawlins's Close and the reintroduction of arable use. A graded edge to any woodland planting with the reintroduction of grazed land with specimen trees in this location will improve the historic character.
- 7.3.2 The location of mitigation screening should incorporate screening of the petrol station and services which currently finishes views from the front of the house. Removal of this building from views will go some way to improving the ability to understand the historic character of the house and park by removing an alien modern feature from views.

### **7.4 Further investigation**

- 7.4.1 Once the results from the geophysics surveys are known, locations for archaeological evaluation trenches will be identified. Locations will be based on features of interest within the red line boundary of the scheme identified by this Statement of Significance, the results of the geophysics surveys, the results of the aerial survey analysis, and the findings of the DBA. These could include the location of field boundaries of Farges fields and the earthworks and route associated with the former driveways. The findings of these evaluations should be used to identify further archaeological and heritage mitigation as part of the scheme.
- 7.4.2 The recording of the earthworks associated with the former driveways should form part of the mitigation recording. The extent of the record and form of recording should be based on the results of the geophysics surveys, the results

of the aerial survey analysis, and the findings of the DBA and this Statement of Significance.

- 7.4.3 An arboricultural survey has been undertaken for the area of the park within the redline boundary of the scheme. Once findings have been collated and reporting completed, the results could help to inform a better understanding of the historic importance of the trees within the southern end of the park. Findings will be incorporated into the final version of this report.

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## 8 Conclusions

- 8.1.1 This Statement of Significance has been produced to help inform the client and key stakeholders of the impact of the proposed scheme on the grade II Hazlegrove House RPG. This report aims to inform and influence the design of the scheme to ensure that the impact on the historic environment is minimised, and to ensure appropriate mitigation and justification is in place where significant impacts are unavoidable.
- 8.1.2 The Somerset HER, historic mapping and documentary evidence has been consulted to understand the historic development of Hazlegrove House RPG. Evidence suggests that 'Hazel Grove' originated as a medieval village with surrounding agricultural land, with remnants of medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow evident across the parkland landscape. Sir Walter Mildmay acquired the land from the Crown between 1556-1558, and the estate remained within the Mildmay family until it was divided and sold in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Originally, a Tudor house was constructed on the estate, however in the 18<sup>th</sup> century substantial modifications to the house, constructing the surviving south facing façade to Hazlegrove House. The surrounding landscape was formed of pasture and arable enclosures until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when a number of the field boundaries were removed to open up the landscape to form parkland.
- 8.1.3 For the purposes of this report, the RPG was divided into main sections (Hazlegrove House with the formal gardens, the northern parkland and the southern parkland) for individual assessment. In addition, the historic driveways and grade II\* Triumphal Arch Gateway were also assessed separately. The value of each of these 5 component parts of the RPG has been assessed individually, but in the context of the RPG as a whole. Of particular value were a number of key views, listed buildings, and veteran trees, as well as surviving parkland, which all form part of the planned landscape around Hazlegrove House.
- 8.1.4 The archaeological potential for the RPG was also addressed, concluding that there is moderate to high potential for archaeological remains associated with the Roman to Modern periods within the boundary of the RPG. Further archaeological investigations are currently being undertaken by Mott MacDonald Sweco Joint Venture to improve knowledge of the potential for archaeological remains within the RPG, including a geophysical survey and extension of the current aerial survey.
- 8.1.5 It has been recommended that every effort should be taken to minimise the impact of the scheme on the RPG and historic environment, including keeping the land required and proposed lighting to a minimum. Where significant impacts are unavoidable, appropriate mitigation and recording of heritage assets will be undertaken, including the recording of the earthworks of former
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driveways to Hazlegrove House and an arboricultural survey of veteran trees. The scheme should be screened from the rest of the park and Hazlegrove House through planting or landscaped bunds, to reduce the impact on valuable historic views. Opportunities for enhancing the historic environment and assets within the RPG should also be incorporated, including reincorporating the arable Rawlins's Close into the surrounding parkland.

## **Appendix A: Aerial survey map and associated transcription**

Table A.1: Aerial survey map transcription results

AerSurvID	HER	Period	EVD	Type	Description	Source
MM161		MD / PM	E	RIDGE AND FURROW	Almost fully-levelled ridge and furrow is very faintly visible on lidar as extant earthworks within the open parkland of Hazelgrove House (grade II Reg' P&G: 1000422).	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM161		MD / PM	E	FIELD BOUNDARY	Remnants of former field boundaries are visible on 2009 lidar as faintly extant earthworks within the open parkland of Hazelgrove House (grade II Reg' P&G: 1000422). They flank/surround/about the remnants of the ridge and furrow cultivation they once delineated. Some examples may post-date the ridge and furrow (any obviously modern banks & ditches have not been included).	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM162		MD / PM	E	FIELD BOUNDARY / PLOUGH HEADLAND	Remnants of former field boundaries are visible on 2009 lidar as faintly extant earthworks within the open parkland of Hazelgrove House (grade II Reg' P&G: 1000422). They flank/surround/about the remnants of the ridge and furrow cultivation they once delineated. This example may have formed a plough headland.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM162		MD / PM	E	RIDGE AND FURROW	Remnants of ridge and furrow are visible on 2009 lidar as faintly extant earthworks within the open parkland of Hazelgrove House (grade II Reg' P&G: 1000422).	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM163		MD / PM	E	BOUNDARY DITCH	A ditch on the outer (eastern) edge of a hollow way bank is visible as a ditch on lidar. May be more related to the boundary of the adjacent field, rather than the hollow way to the west.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM163		MD / PM	E	HOLLOW WAY	A lane or hollow way visible on a map of 1573 (SRO DD\MI/20/5) and 1794 (SRO DD\SAS/C212/MAP/129) (among others) is visible as earthworks on lidar. A central ditch flanked on either side by a bank. No longer in use as a route. This section of it flanks the eastern outer edge of the park, before turning westwards at its northern end, towards the house. Alternative access to the house.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM163		MD / PM	E	HOLLOW WAY	A lane or hollow way visible on a map of 1573 (SRO DD\MI/20/5) and 1794 (SRO DD\SAS/C212/MAP/129) (among others) is visible as earthworks on lidar. No longer in use as a route, and cut by the C19 driveway. Appears to cut southern end of C16 driveway. Continues NE-wards along the outer edge of the park.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009

AerSurvID	HER	Period	EVD	Type	Description	Source
MM163		MD / PM	E	HOLLOW WAY	A lane or hollow way visible on a map of 1794 (SRO DD\SAS/C212/MAP/129) (among others) is visible as earthworks on lidar. No longer in use as a route, and cut by the C19 driveway. C16 driveway originally extended up to this lane, & was by 1848 extended beyond it to the south a little way.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM163		MD / PM	E / LE	HOLLOW WAY	Lane or hollow way visible on historic maps, partially visible as earthworks on lidar. This section of it is the roughly east-west turning in towards the house, at the northern end of the former route. Extant only at its eastern end now. The remainder, though visible as earthworks on a 1947 photograph, has since been levelled by the creation of playing fields and an all-weather sports pitch. Some traces of extant earthworks towards its western end.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009 / HE RAF-CPE-UK-1924 3210-3212 16-JAN-1947
MM163		MD / PM	E	HOLLOW WAY	Lane or hollow way visible on maps of 1573 and 1794 (among others) is visible as earthworks on lidar. No longer in use as a route. This section of it flanks the eastern outer edge of the park, before turning westwards at its northern end, towards the house. Alternative access to the house. This part is wider and more irregular, & less well-defined than the section to the south. More overgrown with trees here, and perhaps some earthwork disruption from tree removal etc.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM164		MD / PM	E	FIELD BOUNDARY	Field boundaries are visible as banks and ditches on lidar, in an area of woodland. Mostly correspond with 1st ed OS map, but included with mapping of this area of woodland for completeness.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM164		MD / PM	E	RIDGE AND FURROW	Remnants of ridge and furrow are visible on 2009 lidar as extant earthworks beneath a small area of woodland. Within the parkland of Hazlegrove House (grade II Reg' P&G: 1000422).	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM165		PM	E	POND	Pond recorded on 1st ed OS map (1887). Mapped here for complete picture with surrounding features.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM166	54430	PM	E	DRIVE	Phase 1 of southern driveway: remnants of the C18 drive to Hazlegrove House are faintly visible on lidar as earthworks across the open parkland, as well as beneath an area of woodland towards the southern end. Historic maps show the drive commenced from the lane to the south up to the map of	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009

AerSurvID	HER	Period	EVD	Type	Description	Source
					1830. 1848 map shows it continuing beyond it to the south (Phase 3), to instead commence at the main road.	
MM167		MD / PM	E	RIDGE AND FURROW	Almost fully levelled ridge and furrow within the open parkland of Hazelgrove House (grade II Reg' P&G: 1000422) - only just visible on lidar visualisation models.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM167		MD / PM	E	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE / STOCK ENCLOSURE	Amongst the subtle surviving earthworks within the open parkland of Hazelgrove House is a small rectangular area measuring approx' 70m long by 40m wide. This is visible on lidar as an inner bank, flanked by narrow exterior ditches (some of which appear to have formed existing field boundaries). The enclosure is located in the northern corner of a former field, and appears to have had an entrance in its southern corner. Recorded on the 1887 OS 1:2500 map.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM167		MD / PM	E	PLOUGH HEADLAND / FIELD BOUNDARY BANK	An almost levelled wide linear bank is visible on lidar as an extant earthwork. Possible that a later ditch has been cut down the centre of its length. Alternatively; the part of the bank on the northern side of the ditch is a former plough headland, and the part to the south is a former field boundary bank alongside the field boundary ditch.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM167		MD / PM	E	FIELD BOUNDARY	Former field boundaries are visible as faintly extant banks & ditches on lidar. Two systems of former boundaries appear visible this way. This appears to be the earlier of the two phases of field boundaries.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM167		MD / PM / MOD	E	BOUNDARY DITCH / DRAINAGE DITCH	Linear ditch has either been cut into a plough headland; or lies between a plough headland to the north, & a field boundary bank to the south. Ditch continues to NW, cutting across R&F, so even if this part was an original ditch; it may have been later re-used, perhaps for modern utilities access.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM167		MD / PM	E	FIELD BOUNDARY	Remnants of former field boundaries are visible on 2009 lidar as faintly extant earthworks within the open parkland of Hazelgrove House (grade II Reg' P&G: 1000422). They flank/surround/about the remnants of the ridge and furrow cultivation they once delineated. Some examples may post-date the ridge and furrow (any obviously modern banks & ditches have not been included).	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM167		MD / PM	E	FIELD BOUNDARY / PLOUGH HEADLAND	Remnants of former field boundaries are visible on 2009 lidar as faintly extant earthworks within the open parkland of Hazelgrove House (grade II Reg' P&G: 1000422). This	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009

AerSurvID	HER	Period	EVD	Type	Description	Source
					example appears to correspond with a map of 1573 (SRO DD\MI/20/5)	
MM167		MD / PM	E	RIDGE AND FURROW	Remnants of ridge and furrow are visible on 2009 lidar as faintly extant earthworks within the open parkland of Hazelgrove House (grade II Reg' P&G: 1000422).	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM168		MD / PM	E	FIELD BOUNDARY / BOUNDARY BANK	Remnants of an almost levelled former boundary bank between two adjacent areas of ridge and furrow.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM168		MD / PM	E	FIELD BOUNDARY / HOLLOW WAY / TRACKWAY	Remnants of former field boundaries are visible on 2009 lidar as faintly extant earthworks within the open parkland of Hazelgrove House (grade II Reg' P&G: 1000422). They flank/surround/about the remnants of the ridge and furrow cultivation they once delineated. This group consist of parallel banks flanking a central ditch, and may therefore have been a hollow way.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM168		MD / PM	E	FIELD BOUNDARY	Remnants of former field boundaries are visible on 2009 lidar as faintly extant earthworks within the open parkland of Hazelgrove House (grade II Reg' P&G: 1000422). They flank/surround/about the remnants of the ridge and furrow cultivation they once delineated. Some examples may post-date the ridge and furrow (any obviously modern banks & ditches have not been included).	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM168		MD / PM	E	RIDGE AND FURROW	Remnants of ridge and furrow are visible on 2009 lidar as faintly extant earthworks within the open parkland of Hazelgrove House (grade II Reg' P&G: 1000422).	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM168		MD / PM	E	RIDGE AND FURROW	Remnants of ridge and furrow are visible on 2009 lidar as strongly extant earthworks within the open parkland of Hazelgrove House (grade II Reg' P&G: 1000422). Cut by the late C19 re-routing of the southern driveway.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM169		MD / PM	E	FIELD BOUNDARY	Former field boundaries are visible as faintly extant banks & ditches on lidar. Two systems of former boundaries appear visible this way. This appears to be the earlier of the two phases of field boundaries.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM170		MD / PM	E	FIELD BOUNDARY	Former field boundaries are visible as faintly extant banks & ditches on lidar. Two systems of former boundaries appear visible this way. This appears to be the earlier of the two phases of field boundaries.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM180		MD / PM	E	FIELD BOUNDARY	Almost fully-levelled former field boundaries are just visible on lidar as very faintly extant earthworks. Within boundaries	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009

AerSurvID	HER	Period	EVD	Type	Description	Source
					of the Registered Park & Garden, but within a field in arable use. Vertical aerial photograph (NRHE RAF-CPE-UK-1944 4373-4378 23-JAN-1947) shows small structure at western end of this linear feature. Former landscape park structure?	
MM181		MD / PM	E	FIELD BOUNDARY / BOUNDARY BANK	A former field boundary is visible on lidar as a faintly extant linear bank. Aerial photographs show the cropmark of a ditch running along it's northern side.	RGB Aerial Photography © Airbus Defence and Space Limited and Bluesky International Limited (ST5925 23-MAY-2010) /EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM181		MD / PM	E	FIELD BOUNDARY	Almost fully-levelled former field boundaries are just visible on lidar as very faintly extant earthworks. Within boundaries of the Registered Park & Garden, but within a field in arable use.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM181		MD / PM	C	RIDGE AND FURROW	Levelled ridge and furrow is visible as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs of 1947.	NRHE RAF-CPE-UK-1924 2205-2212 16-JAN-1947
MM181		MD / PM	E / LE	NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW	Ridge and furrow visible on vertical aerial photographs of 1947 has been levelled by the time of the 2009 lidar.	NRHE RAF-CPE-UK-1924 2205-2212 16-JAN-1947 / EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM280		MD	E	POND / TREE THROW	Three circular depressions, partially flanked by banks, are faintly visible on lidar to the west of the current driveway. May be the remains of former ponds (park feature?), or tree throws following tree removal. Nothing showing on historic APs or maps. Each has been cut by a later field drain.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM281		MD / PM	E	POND / EXTRACTIVE PIT	A roughly square depression (with two straight sides - the rest irregular) is visible on lidar as an earthwork. Potentially an early park feature, such as a pond. Or alternatively a later extractive pit.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM282	54430	PM	E	DRIVE	Phase 3 of southern driveway: Remnants of a C19 modification to the route of the original driveway are visible on lidar as a faintly extant linear bank. Slightly lumpy/irregular in appearance. This seems to have been an alteration to remove the two awkward 90-degree dog-legs (must have been tricky for carriages). Correlates with the 1848 map.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM282	54430	PM	E	DRIVE	Phase 3 of southern driveway: Remnants of the C19 driveway extension, to make the driveway start at the main road to the south (instead of from the side lane). Visible on lidar as earthworks beneath an area of woodland. This	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009

AerSurvID	HER	Period	EVD	Type	Description	Source
					change is reflected between the historic maps of 1830 and 1848.	
MM283		PM	E	EXTRACTIVE PIT	An irregularly-shaped depression is visible on lidar within Hazlegrove Park. Not on historic maps as a pond etc. Just visible on 1947 APs (which are the earliest available). Cuts the ridge & furrow & a boundary bank. Possible extractive activity. Appears to be linked to the former lane/hollow way to the north by a small ditch (potentially a path).	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009 / HE RAF-CPE-UK-1924 3210-3212 16-JAN-1947
MM283		PM	E / LE	PATH / BOUNDARY DITCH	Linear ditch visible on lidar as extant earthworks. Appears to link area of possible extractive activity to the south, with a lane or hollow way to the north. Not recorded on historic maps. Northern end lies beneath a recently constructed all-weather sports pitch.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM284		MD / PM	E / LE	FIELD BOUNDARY / HOLLOW WAY	Ditch flanked by banks. Departs at right-angles from a hollow way which flanks eastern edge of the park. Historic maps show a turning from this eastern park-flanking hollow way, westwards towards the house, but that concurs with linear bank earthworks which lie further to the north. The earthworks shown here are more likely to relate to a field boundary shown on those maps, though it may later have been modified into a lane / hollow way. Western end now lies beneath an all-weather sports pitch.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009 / HE RAF-CPE-UK-1924 3210-3212 16-JAN-1947
MM285		MD / PM	E	LANE / HOLLOW WAY / PATH	A linear bank and ditch are visible on aerial photographs and lidar as earthworks. 1947 photograph shows that it cut earlier hollow way MM163 (this point is now beneath an all-weather sports pitch). May relate to the path shown the 1st ed OS map of 1881, though it doesn't follow precisely the same route. Leads directly towards the boundary of trees around the north of the school buildings - may be a continuation of this boundary.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009 / HE RAF-CPE-UK-1924 3210-3212 16-JAN-1947
MM286		MD / PM	E / C	LANE / HOLLOW WAY / PATH	The route of a former pathway is visible on lidar as faintly extant earthworks within the northern part of Hazlegrove Park, in an area that is now a golf course for the school. This takes the form of a curvilinear bank and ditch. It is also very clearly visible on vertical aerial photographs of 2010 as a light linear mark, likely representing ground compacted by the former use of the path (compared to the parkland surrounding it). Recorded on the 1st ed OS map of 1887.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009 / HA Aerial Photographs 23/05/2010

AerSurvID	HER	Period	EVD	Type	Description	Source
MM287	54430	PM	E	DRIVE	Phase 2 of southern driveway: The first phase also followed this exact route, but this second phase saw the addition of a double avenue of trees, flanking the drive. Indicated on 1827 map. This was mirrored to the west, to frame the view SW from the house. The lidar shows a faintly extant linear bank, pock-marked with a double row of tree-throws left by the removal of the double avenue of trees (during C20).	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM288	54430	PM	E	TREE AVENUE / TREE THROW	Double avenue of trees which mirrors the trees added to either side of the original driveway (Phase 2, MM275), to the east. Indicated on 1827 map. Further framed the view SW from the house & gardens. Visible on lidar as a faintly extant linear bank, pock-marked with a double row of hollows - tree throws - left by the removal of the trees during the C20. Assigned a different identifier to the Phase 2 driveway, as this row did not serve as a driveway.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM288	54430	PM	E	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	System of interconnected drainage ditches believed to have been set out at the same time as the two tree avenues (one flanking the driveway, one mirroring this to the west). These tree avenues are shown on an 1827 map. Ditches cut on their eastern side by Phase 3 of the driveway (MM270). Cut in the centre of the two tree avenues by Phase 4 of the driveway (MM161). Ditches do not extend across the well-preserved ridge & furrow to the south, presumably as this area was already well-drained.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM289	54430	PM	E	KENNELS / DEMOLITION DEBRIS	An area of uneven disturbed ground is visible on lidar as irregular and poorly-defined earthworks. Initial appearance suggests an area of quarrying - but the 1795 map shows this was the site of a former kennels structure. The current ground condition here is therefore likely to be a consequence of the removal of this structure.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM290	54430	PM	E	DRIVE	Phase 4 of southern driveway: remnants of the SE end of the C19 driveway to Hazelgrove House (grade II Reg' P&G: 1000422) are visible as faintly extant subtle earthworks on lidar. This was a total change of route from the C18 driveway. This leads to/from the Lodge and 'Triumphal Arch' gateway (grade II*: 1272919). Severed by 1990s Sparkford bypass.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009

AerSurvID	HER	Period	EVD	Type	Description	Source
MM291		MD / PM	E	FIELD BOUNDARY / BOUNDARY DITCH	A former field boundary ditch is visible on lidar as very faintly extant earthworks, in an area that is now playing fields. Cut by a later hollow way (MM163) which is shown on the 1st ed OS map of 1887 (& mapped here from lidar as an earthwork).	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM291		MD / PM	E	RIDGE AND FURROW	Ridge and furrow is visible on lidar as faintly extant earthworks, in the northern part of Hazlegrove Park (on the eastern side of the house), in an area which is now playing fields. Not thought to be attributable to landscaping for the playing fields, as also visible on photos of 1947 that show the area as open parkland. Cut by path/hollow way recorded on OS 1st ed map of 1887.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009 / HE RAF-CPE-UK-1924 3210-3212 16-JAN-1947
MM291		MD / PM	E	FIELD BOUNDARY / BOUNDARY DITCH	Two wide linear ditches are visible as very faintly extant earthworks on lidar. Within the northern part of Hazlegrove Park, in an area that is now a golf course. Appears to subdivide an area of ridge and furrow. This area appears to be a continuation of the ridge and furrow and former field boundaries in the field adjacent to the north. Cut by a later path shown on the 1st ed OS map, also visible here as an earthwork (MM274).	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM291		MD / PM	E	RIDGE AND FURROW	Very faintly extant ridge and furrow visible on lidar. In northern part of Hazlegrove Park, in an area that is now a golf course. Landscaping for this would account for the almost-levelled nature of the earthworks. This ridge and furrow appears to be subdivided by two wide linear ditches, which are also just faintly extant. The ridge and furrow and the ditches both appear to be a continuation from the adjacent field to the north.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM292		MD / PM	E	FIELD BOUNDARY / BOUNDARY DITCH	A former field boundary ditch is very faintly visible on lidar as an almost levelled earthwork. Flanks the western side of a probable balk/baulk or ley between two adjacent furlongs of ridge and furrow.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM292		MD / PM	E	FIELD BOUNDARY / BOUNDARY BANK	A former field boundary is visible as a wide, flat bank between two areas of ridge and furrow on the same alignment as this bank. Likely therefore a balk / baulk or ley between adjacent furlongs. Very faintly visible on lidar as an almost levelled earthwork.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009

AerSurvID	HER	Period	EVD	Type	Description	Source
MM292		MD / PM	E	RIDGE AND FURROW	Extant ridge and furrow within open parkland of Hazelgrove House Registered Park & Garden (1000422). Cut by a linear bank (MM273) which may be a path.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM292		MD / PM	E	RIDGE AND FURROW	Ridge and furrow is visible on lidar as faintly extant earthworks, in the northern part of Hazlegrove Park (on the eastern side of the house), in an area which is now playing fields. Not thought to be attributable to landscaping for the playing fields, as also visible on photos of 1947 that show the area as open parkland. Cut by path/hollow way recorded on OS 1st ed map of 1887.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009 / HE RAF-CPE-UK-1924 3210-3212 16-JAN-1947
MM293		MD / PM	E	RIDGE AND FURROW	Extant ridge and furrow within open parkland of Hazelgrove House Registered Park & Garden (1000422).	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM293		MD / PM	E / DM	RIDGE AND FURROW	Northern end of a field of ridge and furrow, which is now beneath a recently constructed all-weather sports pitch.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009 / HE RAF-CPE-UK-1924 3210-3212 16-JAN-1947 / RGB Aerial Photography © Airbus Defence and Space Limited and Bluesky International Limited (ST5826 23-MAY-2010)
MM293		MD / PM	E	RIDGE AND FURROW	Northwards continuation of the ridge and furrow which to the south has been almost fully levelled. Much more clearly extant here. Alignment of ridges suggests it was truncated to the west by a double avenue of trees first shown on a map of 1827.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009 / HE RAF-CPE-UK-1924 3210-3212 16-JAN-1947
MM293		MD / PM	E	FIELD BOUNDARY / BOUNDARY BANK	Remnants of an almost levelled former boundary bank between two adjacent areas of ridge and furrow. Cut by later extractive activity at southern end. Slight bulges along its length likely due to presence of veteran oak trees at these points.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM293		MD / PM	E	RIDGE AND FURROW	Ridge and furrow within Park & Garden (1000422). Almost completely levelled with perpendicular modern plough marks. Perhaps associated with works to the pond and possible extractive activity adjacent to the east, which have truncated the original R&F.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009 / HE RAF-CPE-UK-1924 3210-3212 16-JAN-1947
MM293		MD / PM	E / LE	RIDGE AND FURROW	Ridge and furrow within Park & Garden (1000422). This small corner of the ridge and furrow has now been completely levelled, but is visible as earthworks on a vertical aerial photograph of 1947.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009 / HE RAF-CPE-UK-1924 3210-3212 16-JAN-1947

AerSurvID	HER	Period	EVD	Type	Description	Source
MM293		MD / PM	E	RIDGE AND FURROW	Ridge and furrow within Park & Garden (1000422). Visible as extant earthworks on lidar.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009 / HE RAF-CPE-UK-1924 3210-3212 16-JAN-1947
MM294		MD / PM	E	FIELD BOUNDARY / PLOUGH HEADLAND	Remnants of former field boundaries are visible on 2009 lidar as faintly extant earthworks within the open parkland of Hazelgrove House (grade II Reg' P&G: 1000422). They flank/surround/about the remnants of the ridge and furrow cultivation they once delineated. This example may have formed a plough headland.	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009
MM294		MD / PM	E	RIDGE AND FURROW	Ridge and furrow is just visible on lidar as faintly extant earthworks within the open parkland of Hazelgrove House (grade II Reg' P&G: 1000422).	EA Lidar 06/01/2009 - 05/03/2009

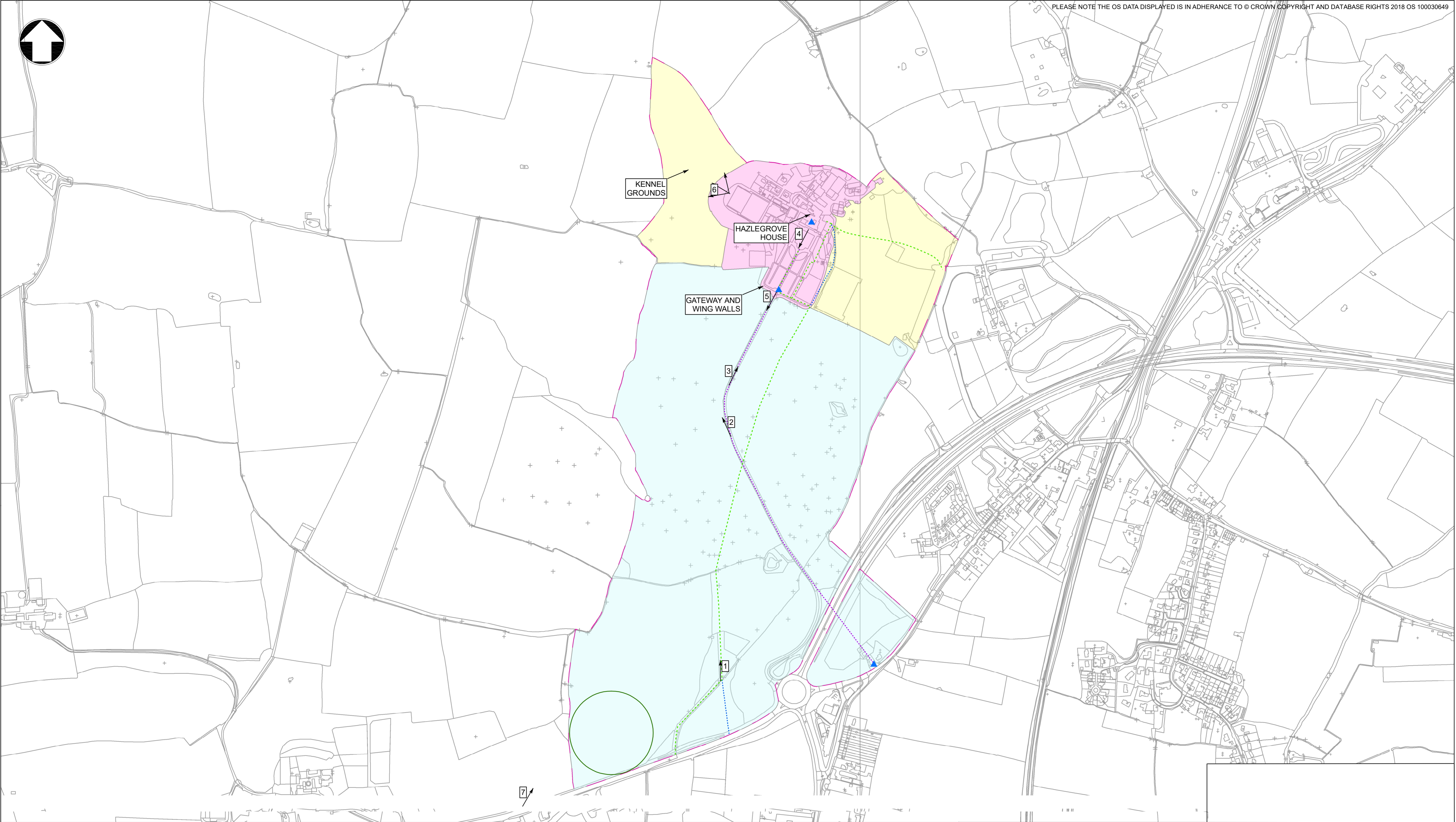
Map showing the location of Glastonbury Tor (highlighted by a red rectangle) relative to surrounding towns and roads. The map includes labels for Glastonbury, Shepton Mallet, Bridgwater, Taunton, Langport, Wincanton, Gillingham, and Shaftesbury. A north arrow is present in the top left corner.

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Drawing Number				Project Ref. No.	
HE PIN		Originator		Location	
HE551507 - MMSJV - EHR -				389107	
000 - DR - LH - 0037				Revision	
Volume		Type		Role	
2'D		Number		C01	

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

## **Appendix B: Park map**

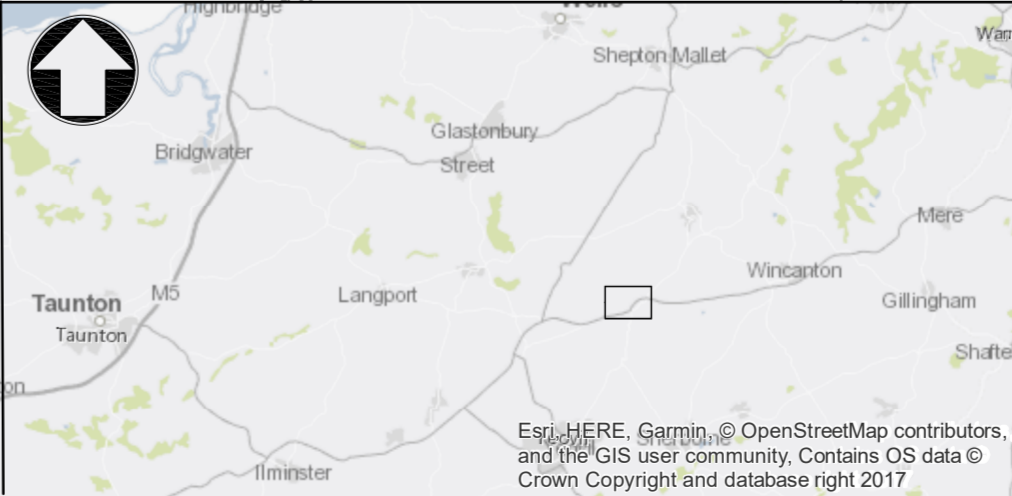


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KEY

- REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN
- KEY VIEWS
- LISTED BUILDINGS
- 1795 DRIVEWAY ALIGNMENT
- 1848 DRIVEWAY EXTENSION
- 1888 DRIVEWAY ALIGNMENT
- FURGES FIELDS (APPROXIMATE LOCATION)
- HAZLEGROVE HOUSE AND FORMAL GARDENS
- NORTHERN PARKLAND
- SOUTHERN PARKLAND

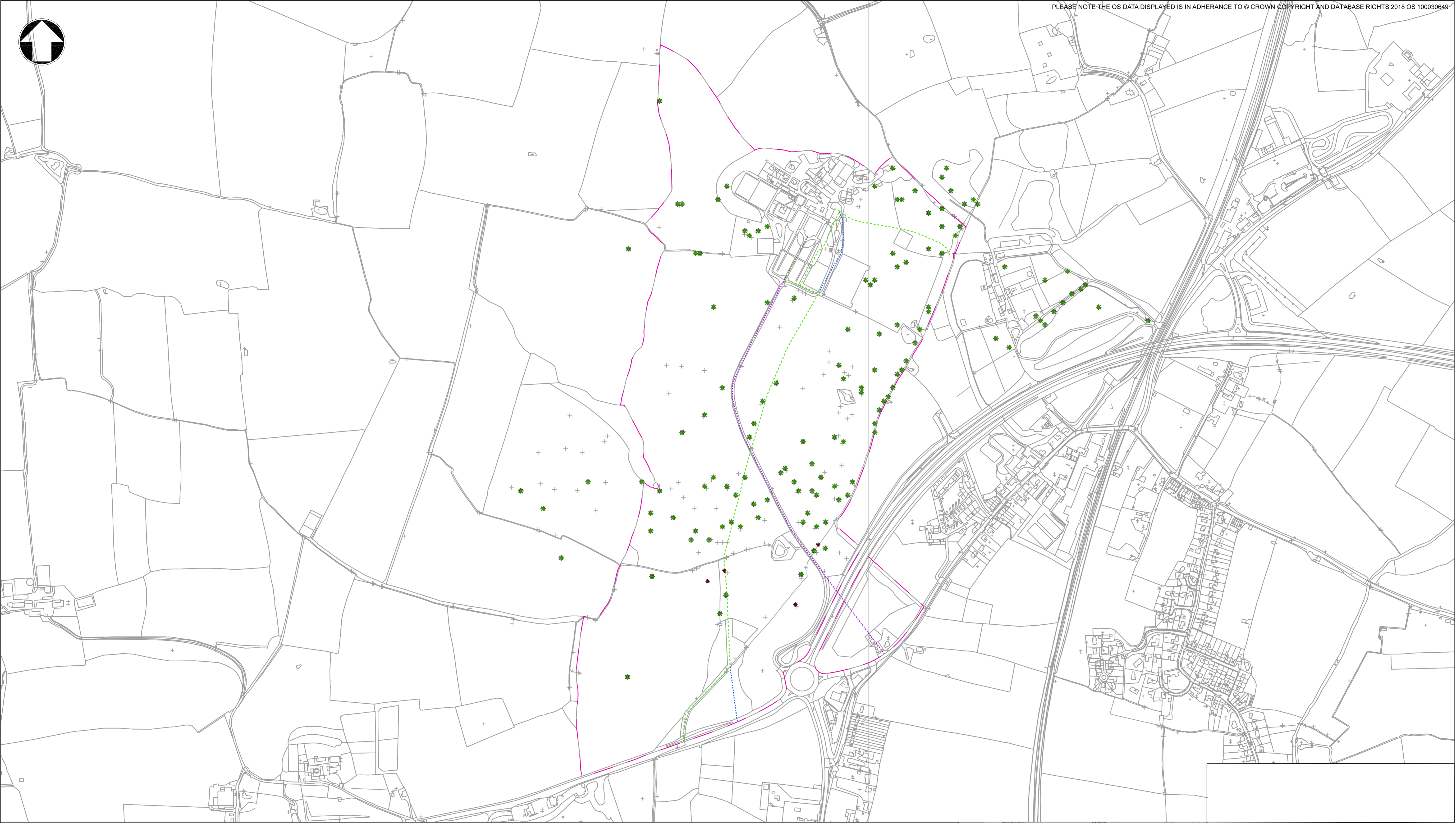
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REV.	DATE	AMENDMENT DETAILS	ORIG	CHK'D	APP'D
C01	JULY 2018	DCO SUBMISSION	ER	JT	ER

Project Title <b>A303 SPARKFORD TO ILCHESTER DUALLING</b>				
Drawing Title <b>HAZLEGROVE HOUSE REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: PARK MAP</b>				
Drawing Status <b>Published - DEFINITION</b>				Suitability <b>A3</b>
Scale <b>NTS</b>	Designed <b>ER</b>	Drawn <b>ER</b>	Checked <b>JT</b>	Approved <b>ER</b>
Original Size <b>A1</b>	Date <b>JULY 2018</b>	Date <b>JULY 2018</b>	Date <b>JULY 2018</b>	Date <b>JULY 2018</b>
Drawing Number <b>HE551507 - MMSJV - EHR - 000</b>				Project Ref. No. <b>389107</b>
Revision <b>000 - DR - LH - 0017</b>				Revision <b>C01</b>

## **Appendix C: Veteran tree map**



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KEY

REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN

\*

ADDITIONAL TREES OF INTEREST

\*

VETERAN TREES

---

1795 DRIVEWAY ALIGNMENT

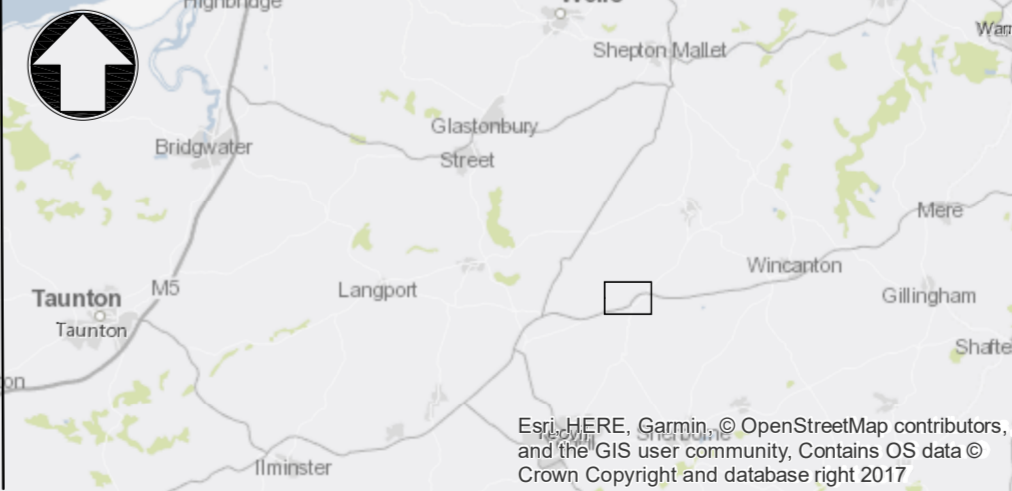
---

1848 DRIVEWAY EXTENSION

---

1888 DRIVEWAY ALIGNMENT

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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

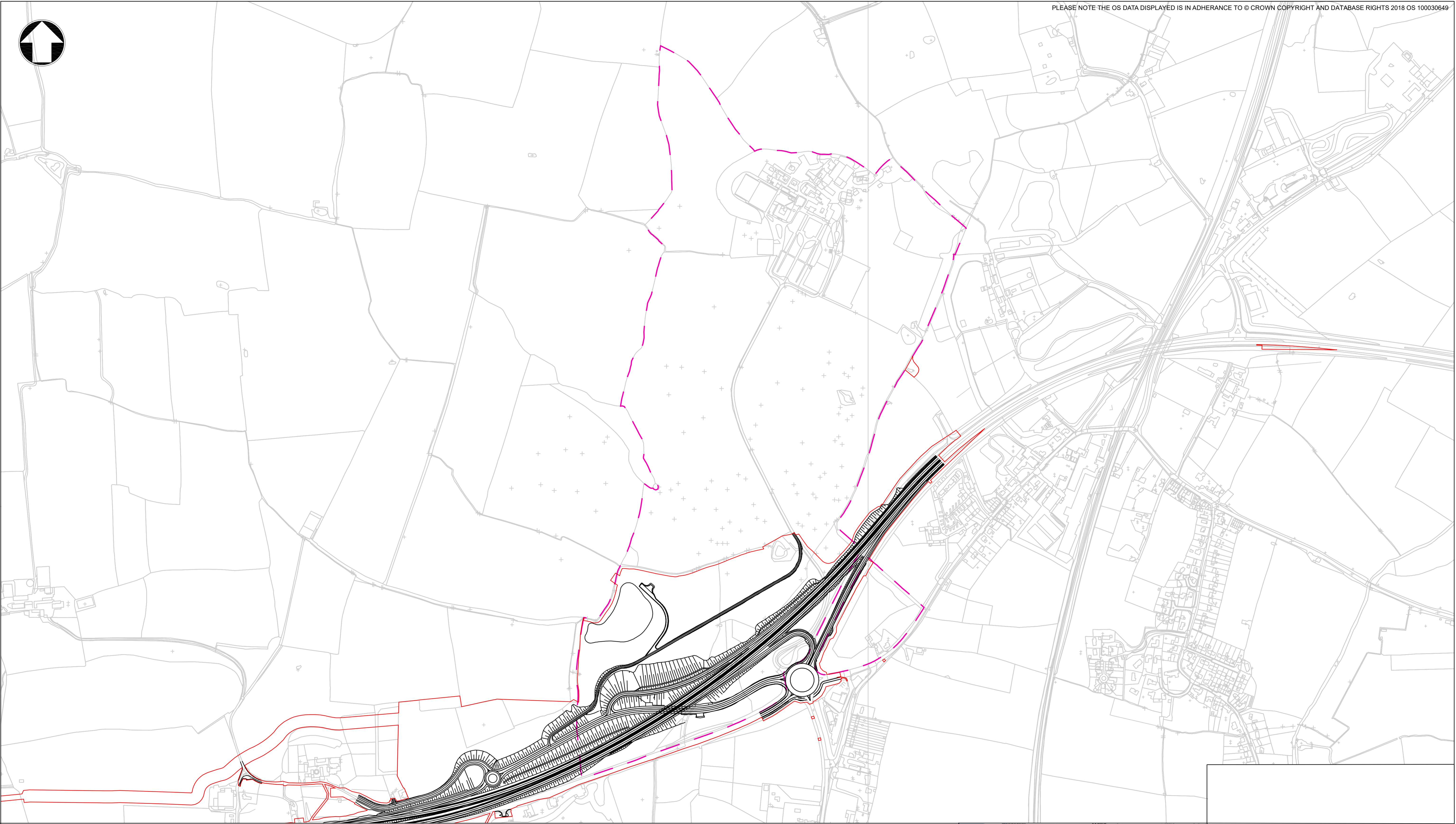
Drawing Title  
HAZLEGROVE HOUSE REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE VETERAN TREE MAP

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 HE551507	Originator - MMSJV	Location - EHR -	Project Ref. No. 389107	
000	- DR - LH - 0018			Revision C01

## **Appendix D: Proposed scheme design and red line boundary in relation to Hazlegrove House Registered Park and Garden**



KEY

— PROPOSED RED LINE BOUNDARY

— SCHEME DESIGN

— REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN

↑

Essex

HERE

Garrington

OpenStreetMap contributors

and the GIS user community

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Project Title

A303 SPARKFORD TO ILCHESTER DUALLING

Drawing Title

PROPOSED SCHEME DESIGN AND RED LINE BOUNDARY IN RELATION TO HAZLEGROVE HOUSE REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN

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

Revision

C01

000

- DR - LH -

0020

Volume

Type

Role

Number

REV.

DATE

AMENDMENT DETAILS

ORIG

CHK'D

APP'D

C01

JULY 2018

DCO SUBMISSION

ER

JT

ER

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