

Stourhead Garden Lake Seepage Remediation

Heritage Impact Assessment

January 2026

Prepared for:
The National Trust

www.jbaconsulting.com

Document Status

Issue date	January 2026
Issued to	The National Trust
BIM reference	PXG-JBA-00-GL-RP-HE-4001-A3-C01- Heritage_Impact_Assessment
Revision	C01
Prepared by	Thomas Dew MSc (Hons) Archaeology and Heritage Consultant Lauren Womersley BSc (Hons) Assistant Archaeology and Heritage Consultant Dorothy Graves McEwan PhD MCIfA FSA Scot Senior Cultural Heritage Consultant Patrick Mayer BA (Hons) MA MCIfA Senior Archaeology and Heritage Consultant
Reviewed by	Fiona Lee MSc BSc MCIfA Principal Cultural Heritage Consultant
Authorised by	Jeremy Benn FREng MA MSc CEng CWEM FICE FCIWEM MASCE MIEI

Carbon Footprint

The format of this report is optimised for reading digitally in pdf format. Paper consumption produces substantial carbon emissions and other environmental impacts through the extraction, production and transportation of paper. Printing also generates emissions and impacts from the manufacture of printers and inks and from the energy used to power a printer. Please consider the environment before printing.

Contract

JBA Project Manager	Stephen Watkins MSci PhD DIC ARSM FGS
Address	West Point, Peterborough Business Park, Lynch Wood, Peterborough, PE2 6GG
JBA Project Code	2025s0768

This report describes work commissioned by The National Trust, by an instruction dated August 28, 2024. The Client's representative for the contract was Neil Johnson of The National Trust. Thomas Dew, Lauren Womersley and Dorothy Graves McEwan, and Patrick Mayer of JBA Consulting carried out this work.

Purpose and Disclaimer

Jeremy Benn Associates Limited ("JBA") has prepared this Report for the sole use of and its appointed agents in accordance with the Agreement under which our services were performed.

JBA has no liability for any use that is made of this Report except to The National Trust for the purposes for which it was originally commissioned and prepared.

Acknowledgements

JBA gratefully acknowledge the assistance provided by the following: Neil Johnson of the National Trust; Charlotte Godsiffe at the Archaeology Service for providing the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record for this project; Wiltshire County Archaeologist Roland Smith; Wiltshire Council Planning Liaison Officer Adam Fothergill; and Jo McAllister at Historic England.

Copyright

© Jeremy Benn Associates Limited 2026

Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Site Location and Description	3
3	Proposed Development	3
3.1	Background	3
3.2	Description of Proposed Works	3
3.3	Vibration Monitoring	5
4	Geology and Ground Conditions	5
5	Legislative and Policy Context	5
5.1	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979	5
5.2	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990	5
5.3	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2025	6
5.4	Local Planning Policy	6
6	Sources Consulted	7
7	Consultation	7
8	Assessment Methodology	8
9	Baseline Context	13
9.1	Designated Heritage Assets	13
9.2	Non-Designated Heritage Assets	16
10	Historic Mapping	19
10.1	Stourton Estate map of 1722	19
10.2	Andrews and Dury map of 1773	19
10.3	Map of the Manor of Stourton belonging to Richard Colt Hoare, 1785	19
10.4	Stourton Tithe Award map of 1839/40	20
10.5	OS 25 Inch, 1889 (SW England)	20

11	Historic Landscape Characterisation	20
12	Assessment of Significance and Archaeological Potential	20
	12.1 Designated Assets	21
	12.2 Non-Designated Assets	21
	12.3 Assessment of Archaeological Potential	22
13	Impact Assessment	24
14	Conclusions and Recommendations	25
15	References	27
16	Appendices	29
A	PlatesA-1	
B	Figures	B-1
C	Gazetteer	C-1
	C.1 Designated Heritage Assets	C-1
	C.2 Non-Designated Heritage Assets	C-6
D	Site Visit Photos	D-1
E	Design Drawings	E-1

List of Plates

Plate 1 – View from the eastern extent of the Garden Lake

Plate 2 – View across the garden lake from the temple of Flora

Plate 3 – View from the principal elevation of the Temple of Apollo

Plate 4 – No's 87, 88, and 89, High Street

Plate 5 – View of the site from the Iron Bridge

List of Figures

Figure 1 – Site Location Plan

Figure 2 – Designated Heritage Assets

Figure 3 – Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Figure 4 - Heritage Events

List of Tables

Table 1 - Criteria for attributing importance

Table 2 - Criteria for assessing magnitude of impact

Table 3 - Significance of effect

Table 4: Details of previous modifications and remedial works

Abbreviations

BGS	British Geological Survey
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DBA	Desk-Based Assessment
EA	Environment Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
HE	Historic England
HER	Historic Environment Record
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
IHBC	Institute of Historic Building Conservation
NGR	National Grid Reference
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OS	Ordnance Survey

1 Introduction

This Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) has been prepared by JBA Consulting Ltd on behalf of the National Trust to support the scheme to remediate seepage at Garden Lake within the Grade I Listed Park and Garden of the National Trust Stourhead Estate in Wiltshire. The document has been updated to accompany a planning application for the proposed works.

The scheme aims to prevent further damage to the Grade I Listed Stourhead Park and Garden by undertaking engineering works to manage and reduce seepage through the Western Embankment on the south side of Stourhead Garden Lake. These defences will comprise the installation of sheet piling below ground level to stop the ongoing seepage issues and to prevent the need for more significant, and potentially more noticeable, works in the future. The works are to be delivered in accordance with the detailed design and construction methodology set out within the Buildability Statement (JBA 2025a) and associated specification and design drawings.

This assessment has been prepared by Thomas Dew and Lauren Womersley in line with the requirements in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk- Based Assessments (CIfA 2020) and the Historic England Good Practice in Planning Advice Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (HE 2017). This assessment has subsequently been updated by Dorothy Graves McEwan of JBA in December 2024, and by Patrick Mayer of JBA in November 2025 as the proposal have been updated.

In line with CIfA guidance (2020), the aim of this desk-based assessment is to determine (as far as is reasonably possible from existing records) the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within the study area, to allow the impact of the proposed works on the significance of the historic environment to be identified (or to identify that further evaluation is required) and allow reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept the impact without further intervention. A heritage walkover assessment was conducted on the 9th September 2021 by Thomas Dew in order to assess the significance and condition of known and unknown heritage assets within the study area. Photographs taken of the assets during this assessment can be found in Appendix D. Furthermore, Patrick Mayer attended the Site on the 19th August 2025 to support the final updates.

Specific objectives in relation to this project are:

- To identify the potential for visible and sub-surface archaeological remains to be present within the proposed development area and assess and understand their heritage value and contribution to the significance of the site;
- To identify whether the proposed works will affect any archaeological remains, based on their location and likely depth;

- If appropriate, to identify a strategy to mitigate or offset the impacts on archaeological remains; and,
- To assess the potential effects of the proposed development on the significance and setting of designated heritage assets within a defined study area.

2 Site Location and Description

The proposed development area is on the southern bank of the south western side of Garden Lake (ST 7708 3386 centred) (Figure 1) located within the grounds of the Stourhead Estate, directly east of the Grade II Listed Iron Bridge (1131103). It is bounded by the lake to the north and north-west with an ornamental hedge to the south and west. The site boundary measures approximately 31m x 8m and runs parallel to the bank of the lake (Figure 1). The proposed development area will henceforth be referred to as the 'Site' throughout this report.

The Stourhead grounds consist of 331ha of parkland located to the north of the A303 road between Wincanton and Mere in a rural surrounding. The topography around Stourhead is mainly undulating hilly areas. The village of Stourton is located immediately to the south-east of the Estate, with farmland located beyond. The village of Penselwood is located to the south, and the village of Gasper to the south-west. Immediately to the south-west of the Estate is Top Lane Farm, while the north-east is bounded by mature woodland known as The Convent. The northern boundary of the Estate is marked by the Hardway to Kilmington road, with farmland to the north-east and south-east, while the eastern boundary is marked by the B3092 road, also known as Zeal's Road.

3 Proposed Development

3.1 Background

Stourhead Garden Lake is designated as a High Risk Large Raised Reservoir under the Reservoirs Act 1975 and classified as Category A in Floods and Reservoir Safety (4th Edition). Ongoing seepage has been recorded along the western arm embankment between the main dam and the Grade II Listed Iron Bridge (1131103). A Matter in the Interest of Safety (MIOS) was issued by the Inspecting Engineer requiring that measures be taken to reduce seepage through this section of the dam.

Following the 2019 inspection by Stantec UK Ltd, several remedial options were reviewed, including re-puddling of the clay core and the installation of a sheet-pile cut-off wall. The sheet-pile solution was confirmed as the preferred remedial approach in the Stourhead – Garden Lake Seepage Options Report (JBA 2021). Further design development, supported by additional ground investigation and seepage analysis, was undertaken by JBA Consulting in 2025, with the final design and construction sequence defined in the Buildability Statement (JBA 2025a), Garden Lake Geotechnical Design Report (JBA 2025b), and Pre-Construction Information (JBA 2025c).

3.2 Description of Proposed Works

The proposed works comprise the permanent remediation of seepage through the western arm embankment of Garden Lake by constructing a 55m-long steel sheet-pile cut-off wall

installed along the embankment crest (Buildability Statement, JBA 2025a; Geotechnical Design Report, JBA 2025b). The wall will act as a seepage barrier within the dam core to intercept seepage paths between the lake and downstream face. The alignment extends from a point immediately east of the Grade II Listed Iron Bridge (1131103) to the vicinity of the outlet chamber of the toe-drain system. The overall layout and working area are shown on the Garden Lake Red Line Boundary and Garden Lake General Arrangement drawings (Appendix E).

A temporary construction compound will be established immediately west of the works area, within the zone identified on the Garden Lake Red Line Boundary (Figure 1). The compound will provide laydown, storage, and welfare facilities for the duration of the works. Access to the site will be via the existing lakeside path approaching from the west. A temporary stone access ramp and track matting will be installed to protect the ground surface and provide access between the compound and the working area. The Grade II Listed Iron Bridge (1131103) will be avoided at all times and will not be used for vehicle or plant access.

The sheet piles will be GU13N sections manufactured from S355 GP. Each pile will be 4m in length and installed to approximately 4m below ground level to achieve embedment of at least 0.5m within the underlying Gault Clay Formation, identified as the low-permeability stratum controlling seepage. The orientation of the sheet-pile alignment is shown on the Garden Lake General Arrangement drawing, and the top, toe and embedment levels of the piles are shown on the Garden Lake Sections drawing (Appendix E). Corrosion-loss analysis confirms that the section provides a minimum design life of 100 years.

Installation will be undertaken using a 14-tonne excavator-mounted Movax vibro-driver working from a stone platform constructed along the embankment crest, as described in the Buildability Statement (JBA 2025a). Water levels at the works location will be lowered to create a dry working site area.

Prior to piling, topsoil will be stripped and stockpiled, and the temporary 2024 geosynthetic clay-liner repair and stone cover will be removed. An existing low masonry wall immediately behind the sheet-pile line will be dismantled to enable installation and reinstated as close to its original position as feasible following completion of piling works using retained materials. Following piling, the embankment will be reinstated using the stripped topsoil and grass seeding to match the existing finish. The crest footpath will be reinstated over the pile line using compacted Type 1A and 1A1 fill to match the reinstatement detail shown on the Garden Lake General Arrangement drawing.

A sinkhole that developed in 2025 downslope of borehole WS04, one of the 2024 investigation locations, will be excavated to sound material, benched, and backfilled in compacted layers of Class 2A (wet cohesive) fill in accordance with the Specification for Highway Works, finished with 150mm of topsoil. This repair will restore the embankment profile and remove the existing seepage entry point. The extent of repair is identified on the Garden Lake General Arrangement drawing.

On completion, all temporary works including the working platform, compound, and fencing will be removed, and the site will be fully reinstated to its existing condition.

3.3 Vibration Monitoring

The sheet-piling works will take place close to the Grade II Listed Iron Bridge (1131103), and this has been identified as a potential vibration risk to the structure. To ensure vibration levels remain within safe limits and to prevent any damage, vibration monitoring will be undertaken throughout the piling works in accordance with Appendix 1/9: Control of Noise and Vibration of the Garden Lake Works Specification (JBA 2025d) and Appendix 16/1: General requirements for Piling and Embedded Retaining Walls (JBA 2025d).

Sensors will be installed before work begins to record baseline conditions and will remain in operation during the piling activities. Monitoring data will be reviewed throughout the works, and piling will stop immediately if any movement or damage is detected. In addition, the Iron Bridge will be visually checked after each pile is installed within 5m of the structure, with photographic records kept daily. The decision to re-commence works will be made in consultation between the Principal Contractor and the National Trust.

4 Geology and Ground Conditions

The British Geological Service (BGS) mapping shows the valley sides above the Garden Lake comprise various units of the Upper Greensand Formation and the basal unit of this, the Cann Sand Member, forms the margins of Garden Lake. Beneath the Upper Greensand sequence lies the Gault Formation but this stratum is only shown to crop out beneath the lower central portion of the Garden Lake and its dam.

The deposits comprise sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 101-113 million years ago during the Cretaceous Period and are indicative of a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas.

5 Legislative and Policy Context

5.1 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979

Scheduled Monuments are designated by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport on the advice of Historic England as selective examples of nationally important archaeological remains. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 gives statutory protection to Scheduled Monuments, and under the terms of Part 1 Section 2 of the Act it is an offence to damage, disturb or alter a Scheduled Monument either above or below ground without first obtaining permission from the Secretary of State. The Act does not allow for the protection of the setting of Scheduled Monuments.

5.2 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990

The Act outlines the provisions for designation, control of works and enforcement measures relating to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Section 66 of the Act states that in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a Listed Building or its setting, the local planning authority or, in certain cases, the Secretary of State, shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. Section 72 of the Act states that special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas.

5.3 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2025

The Scheme should adhere to the NPPF rules and regulations as Planning permission may be required in the future and due to the sensitive nature of the setting within a Grade I Listed Park and Garden.

The National Planning Policy Framework sets out guidelines for achieving sustainable development, based on the core objectives: economic, social, and environmental. Protecting and enhancing the historic environment is just one element contributing to the realisation of these objectives. Section 16 details the policies for protecting and enhancing the historic environment during planning procedure and decision making.

It states that any development decisions affecting heritage assets should be made with a thorough understanding of their significance, including any contribution made by their setting, with a level of detail proportional to their significance. In the case of a development affecting archaeological remains, a desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation will be required (para. 200).

In the case of designated assets, substantial harm or loss to heritage assets and their settings should be exceptional for designated assets, including Grade II Listed Buildings and Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens. Substantial harm to assets of the highest significance, including World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wrecks, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, and Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, should be wholly exceptional (para. 206) and exceptional for other designated assets (including Grade II Listed Buildings and Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens) (para 206). Harm to these assets must be weighed against the public benefit of development (para 207).

For non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement regarding the scale of harm or loss to the asset and its significance must be made (para 209). Where development results in loss or harm to a heritage asset, developers will be required to record and advance understanding of the significance of the asset (para 211).

5.4 Local Planning Policy

The Wiltshire Core Strategy: Core Policy 58: Ensuring the conservation of the historic environment states that:

Development should protect, conserve and where possible enhance the historic environment.

Designated heritage assets and their setting will be conserved, and where appropriate enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance, including:

- Nationally significant archaeological remains
- World Heritage Sites within and adjacent to Wiltshire
- Buildings and structures of special architectural or historic interest
- The special character or appearance of conservation areas
- Historic parks and gardens
- Important landscapes, including registered battlefields and townscapes.

Distinctive elements of Wiltshire's historic environment, including non-designated heritage assets, which contribute to a sense of local character and identity will be conserved, and where possible enhanced. The potential contribution of these heritage assets towards wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits will also be utilised where this can be delivered in a sensitive and appropriate manner in accordance with Core Policy 57 (Ensuring High quality Design and Place shaping).

Heritage assets at risk will be monitored and development proposals that improve their condition will be encouraged. The advice of statutory and local consultees will be sought in consideration of such applications.

6 Sources Consulted

A study area of 500m from the centre of the scheme has been used. Data and information sources consulted during preparation of this assessment are as follows.

- Historic England for The National Heritage List for England
- The Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (HER)
- The National Trust HER
- The Wiltshire and Swindon Archives
- Historic mapping from the National Library of Scotland
- Secondary sources and records of archaeological interventions in the surrounding area
- Other sources and databases as listed in the references section

7 Consultation

Consultation has been undertaken with Historic England and the Archaeological and Conservation Officers from Wiltshire Council. Responses were received from Jo McAllister

on behalf of Historic England, and from the Wiltshire County Archaeologist Roland Smith. Their responses are detailed in section 14 of this report.

8 Assessment Methodology

The NPPF Glossary (NPPF, 2025) defines a heritage asset as “A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).”

The NPPF (NPPF, 2023) and other planning policy and guidance emphasise the need to understand the cultural significance of heritage assets, including their setting, reflecting that the primary purpose is to sustain and enhance the cultural significance of heritage assets and the positive contribution they can make to economic vitality, local character and distinctiveness rather than no change.

The basis for assessing impacts on the historic environment is an understanding of the cultural significance of heritage assets that might be affected by a proposal and evaluating the consequences of change (IEMA/IHBC/ClfA, 2021). This process can be broken down into distinct stages as outlined in Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (IEMA/IHBC/ClfA, 2021) and Historic England Advice note 12 (HE 2019).

Understanding cultural heritage assets

Stage 1: Describing the asset

Research and investigations are undertaken leading to a factual statement that establishes the location, nature and setting of the asset.

Stage 2: Ascribing cultural significance

Analysis is made of what we value about the asset and the contribution made by its setting, leading to a statement of cultural significance¹. Cultural significance is not scaled but can be expressed in terms of four key ‘heritage interests’ as outlined in NPPF Annex 2, Glossary (NPPF, 2023). These interests include archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic:

Archaeological: where a heritage asset holds, or potentially holds evidence about past human activity worthy of expert investigation (NPPF, Annex 2, 2023).

Architectural: interests in the design of a place. This can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from how the heritage asset has evolved. Architectural interest can lie in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of the building or structure (Historic England, 2019).

Artistic: where other human creative skills contribute to the interest of the asset. This can arise directly or fortuitously from an association e.g. depicted in a work of art or literature (Historic England, 2019).

Historic: the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. Heritage assets can either illustrate, or be associated with, past people and events. Heritage assets with historic interest provide a material record as well as providing meaning for communities with collective experience and can embody aspects of local and cultural identity (Historic England, 2019).

Stage 3: Attributing Importance

The attribution of importance (sometimes termed “value”) is a measure of the degree to which cultural significance of the asset is sought to be protected. A judgement on importance is scaled and can be attributed in accordance with the criteria set out in Table 1 below. As well as the criteria providing guidance, professional judgement, regional variation and individual qualities are also considered in all cases to determine the importance of each asset. Not all the component parts of the asset may have the same importance, and this should be discussed where appropriate in the accompanying text.

Table 1: Criteria for attributing importance

Importance	Examples
Very High	World Heritage Sites Places of international importance due to their 'outstanding universal value'.
High	Scheduled Monuments Grade I or II* Listed Buildings Grade I or II* Registered Parks and Gardens Registered Battlefields Places or structure of national importance Non-designated heritage assets of equivalent national importance or potential to contribute significantly to national research objectives
Medium	Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Conservation Areas Non-designated assets of regional or high local importance with potential to contribute significantly to regional and local research objectives. This includes assets which have particular regional associations or may have important associations at a local level (e.g. they have significance to local population or embody something of the special identity of a locality)
Low	Locally Listed Buildings Non-designated assets which are relatively poorly preserved or have limited importance at a local level and low potential to add to local and regional research objectives.
Negligible	Assets that have very limited or no archaeological, historical or cultural importance.
Uncertain	Sites where there is evidence that a heritage asset may exist, but where there is insufficient information to determine its nature, extent and degree of survival given current knowledge.

Evaluating consequences of change

Having understood cultural significance and the importance of each asset, the next step is to understand the degree of the proposed change(s) and the impact they would have on cultural significance as a result of the proposed development. The process of evaluating the consequences of change can be usefully broken down into analytical stages.

Stage 4: Understanding change

This requires a factual statement of how a proposal would change an asset or its setting including the physical change, visual appearance, scale, nature and duration of changes.

Stage 5: Assessing impact

An impact is any change which would increase or decrease the cultural significance of an asset. Impact is scaled and the magnitude of impact reflects the extent to which the cultural

heritage significance of an asset is changed by a proposal. These impacts may be positive or negative; direct or indirect; permanent or temporary; and/or cumulative. The impact may also arise at the construction, operation, maintenance or decommissioning phases of a development. The magnitude of impact should take account of mitigation measures which have been embedded within the development proposal as part of the design and optioneering process.

A judgement of magnitude of impact can be made based on the following criteria in table 2:

Table 2: Criteria for assessing magnitude of impact

Magnitude of Impact	Criteria
Major Negative	Causes total destruction or change to, most key elements of the asset that results in substantial loss of integrity and cultural significance. Comprehensive change to the setting of the asset where this is a critical aspect of the assets cultural significance. Any such change would not normally be reversible.
Moderate Negative	Causes change to, or loss of many key elements which result in a moderate loss of integrity and cultural significance of the asset. Moderate changes to the setting of the asset where this makes an important contribution to the cultural significance of the asset.
Minor Negative	Change to some elements which lead to a limited loss of integrity and cultural significance of the asset. Change to the setting of the asset where this makes a limited contribution to the cultural significance of the asset.
Negligible/No Change	No appreciable change to the cultural significance of the asset or its setting.
Minor Positive	Change to some elements which leads to limited improvement in integrity and cultural significance of the asset, better reveals its cultural significance or arrests decline. Change to the setting of the asset where this makes a limited contribution to the cultural significance of the asset.
Moderate Positive	Causes change to many key elements which result in a moderate enhancement to integrity and cultural significance of the asset, better reveals its cultural significance or reverses decline in some areas. Moderate changes to the setting of the asset where this makes an important contribution to the cultural significance of the asset.
Major Positive	Causes substantive change to most key elements of the asset that results in substantial enhancement of cultural significance, better reveals cultural significance or has widespread reversal of decline. Comprehensive change to the setting of the asset where this is a critical aspect of the assets cultural significance.

Stage 6: Determining the significance of effect

The effect is the measure that brings together the magnitude of the impact and the heritage assets importance. The significance of effect, also referred to as the weighting of the effect, is a conclusion regarding whether an impact matters or not, reflecting the importance of the affected heritage asset. This is a critical stage of the assessment process as this determines the weight that should be given to the matter in either influencing the design of the proposal, or ultimately in the test as to whether the proposal will be acceptable and permitted. The effect can be articulated through the use of a matrix which brings together the importance of an asset and the magnitude of impact on the assets significance (table 3). Where there are two options for a level of effect, it is a matter of professional judgement which should be articulated in the text description as to the level of effect appropriate.

Table 3: Significance of effect

Importance of Asset	Magnitude of Impact			
	Negligible / No change	Minor	Moderate	Major
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or Slight
Low	Neutral	Slight	Slight or Moderate	Moderate
Medium	Neutral	Slight or Moderate	Moderate	Moderate or Large
High	Neutral	Moderate	Moderate or Large	Large
Very High	Neutral	Moderate or Large	Large	Large

Decisions regarding the acceptability of a proposal will also need to be articulated within the parameters of relevant legislative or policy tests which may use their own specific language and terminology.

Following the identification of an effect, additional mitigation measures can be used to offset, reduce or compensate for adverse effects. Following the identification of additional mitigation, the effect can be reassessed to determine the level of residual effect to an asset.

9 Baseline Context

Data searches identified 75 recorded assets within the study area. The locations of designated heritage assets are shown on Figure 2 and the non-designated heritage assets on Figure 3. Photographs of these assets taken during the site visit can be seen in Appendix D.

There are 20 designated assets within the study area. At the time of the data search, the Wiltshire and Swindon HER and the National Trust HER records 55 assets. Seventeen of these HER assets are also designated assets on the National Heritage List for England and the rest are non-designated. Discussion of designated assets is presented in section 9.1 and non-designated assets are discussed in section 9.2. Details of all heritage assets are presented as a Gazetteer in Appendix C. The bracketed numbers in the text relate to the reference numbers in the gazetteer.

9.1 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no World Heritage Sites or Registered Battlefields within the study area.

9.1.1 Conservation Areas

The settlement of Stourton dates to the Norman period and was designated a Conservation Area (12090) in 1975. It contains 45 Listed Buildings, many of which are outside of the study area and are both Grade I and Grade II Listed. There is, at present, no Conservation Area appraisal available for viewing. The Grade I Registered Park and Garden of Stourhead (1000471) is within the south-western side of the conservation area while the village of Stourton is situated to the east. The Conservation Area contains numerous Grade I and Grade II Listed Buildings that date to the medieval and post-medieval periods, including the 14th century Grade I Listed Church of St Peter (1318468), and the village maintains a strong rural village setting with intermittent, seasonal views into the Registered Park and Garden of Stourhead.

9.1.2 Scheduled Monuments

Bristol High Cross is a Scheduled Monument (1005655, Photograph 1) located to the east of the study area, approximately 480m from the Site boundary. This monument originally dates to the 15th-16th century and originally stood at the junction of High Street, Broad Street, Wine Street and Corn Street (the four principal thoroughfares) in Bristol. The cross was removed as an obstruction in 1733 and moved to Bristol Cathedral until it was recovered by Henry Hoare II, the son of Henry Hoare, who had it transported to Stourhead in 1764 (National Trust Collections, Stourhead). The monument is also a Grade I Listed Building (1318471).

9.1.3 Registered Parks and Gardens

Stourhead (1000471) is a Grade I Registered Park and Garden located measuring 331ha in total, although much of this is located outside the study area. It contains 44 Listed Buildings, many of which are outside of the study area and are Grade I and Grade II Listed. It is situated within the southwestern area of the Stourton Conservation Area.

The origins of the park date back to the 15th century at least, and it is said to have been created and owned by the Stourton family prior to its sale to Henry Hoare in 1717. It now comprises an extensive and complex landscaped park and garden with the main phases of development occurring between the 18th and 20th centuries. Architects that have had input into the design include Henry Hoare II, Henry Flintcroft, and William Privet of Chilmark, with additional late 18th to early 19th century work by Colen Campbell, Richard Colt Hoare, and 20th century conservation and restoration work by the National Trust.

The landscape is mainly undulating and in parts hilly, and a feature of the park is the large lake that was created from 1741 onwards after Henry Hoare II returned from Italy. Designs for the park were inspired by the utopian Italian landscape artworks of Claude Lorraine, Poussin, and Gaspard Dughet (McInnes 2018, 17). Early views of Garden Lake are captured in the watercolour dated 1775-1777 entitled 'Stourhead Pleasure Gardens, Views of the Pantheon', now held by the National Trust, which was painted by Coplestone Warre Bampfylde, an English garden designer. The park is mainly wooded, with open areas around the Garden Lake providing sweeping views across it towards the many follies and monuments which decorate its edge. Many of these follies and monuments are designated heritage assets and are discussed below. Paths meander through the grounds on various routes, although the main avenue runs in a circuitous route around Garden Lake to enable viewers to appreciate the other heritage assets that surround it to their full potential.

9.1.4 Listed Buildings

There are 17 Listed Buildings located within the study area, with nine being Grade I (including the Scheduled Bristol High Cross) and the remaining eight are Grade II. These assets and their full descriptions can be found in the Gazetteer (Appendix C), but their themes are summarised below.

During the 1740s-60s, Henry Hoare II commissioned the architect Henry Flintcroft to design and construct three Classical Greek style 'temples' throughout the Stourhead grounds. The Pantheon (1131102, photograph 2) is a Grade I Listed Building constructed in 1753-54 and located approximately 40m to the north of the Site. It is considered to be the most important element of the gardens, providing a focus for vistas across the lake from various locations (Woodbridge 1982; Gunnis 1951) (Plate 1). This asset has unobstructed views towards the Site across the western arm of the Garden Lake. The Temple of Flora (1318472, photograph 9) is a Grade I Listed building constructed in 1744-46 and is located on the eastern edge of the Garden Lake, approximately 350m from the Site, with unobstructed views across the water to The Pantheon (Plate 2) but not to the location of the Site due to the form of the Garden Lake.

The Temple of Apollo (1131100, photograph 8) is a Grade I Listed Building constructed in 1765 which is located on the top of a hill to the south-east of Garden Lake commanding views across the lake (Plate 3). It is located approximately 285m to the south-east of the Site.

Follies in various forms were also installed around the Estate during the 18th-19th centuries, and these assets are located between 130m and 395m from the Site. The Grotto and River God's Cave (1318473, photograph 5) was constructed by William Privet of Chilmark for Henry Hoare II in 1748, with the later addition of the current entrance in 1776. This grotto is considered within English landscape gardening as a fine example of a replica nymphaeum (shrine to the nymphs) (Woodbridge 1982). Other examples of follies within the study area include the Grade I Listed Paradise Well (1283514, photograph 6) dating to before 1813; the Grade I Listed Gothic Cottage (1199233, photograph 4), thought to date to the mid-18th century; the Grade II Listed Small Grotto Below the Temple of Flora (1131101), built by Henry Flintcroft for Henry Hoare II in 1744; and the Grade II Listed Rockwork Boathouse (1199203), constructed in 1794 on the east bank of Garden Lake.

Other assets found throughout the study area appear mainly as bridges on the avenues and paths around the grounds between 10m and 375m from the Site. Exceptions to this are the Grade II Listed grotto underpass (1283534, photograph 11) which, while not a bridge, does relate to moving through the park; and the Grade II Listed Horse Trough in Lake (1199247) which is situated on a well-used carriage and bridleway leading from the house to the nearby Alfred's Tower. The Grade II Listed Iron Bridge (1131103, photograph 10) is located directly west of the Site boundary and is within 10m of the Site. It dates to 1840 where it was developed by the foundry Maggs & Hindley, owned by early industrialists Daniel Maggs and Edmund Samuel Hindley, and was installed to replace an oak bridge carrying the footpath over the western arm of the lake. The Rockwork Bridge (1199172, photograph 7) is a Grade I Listed Building which crosses Zeal's Road to the south-west of the village, carrying a footpath from the Garden Lake to the Temple of Apollo. The Palladian Bridge (1131099, photograph 3) is a Grade I Listed Building located over the eastern arm of the Garden Lake which was constructed in 1762 for Henry Hoare II, and now forms part of the 'postcard view' of the lake and gardens from Stourton High Street (Woodbridge 1982) (Plate 1).

Three dwellings are located within the study area at between 390m and 490m from the Site. 87 and 88, High Street (1198927) comprise a pair of cottages in a row which are now used as an office. They form a picturesque group (Plate 4) with the Post Office (outside the study area) and 89 High Street (1131134). These assets have been scoped out of further assessment due to their distance from the Site and their location outside the Stourhead Estate boundary. The Kennels (1131110) are a Grade II Listed Building which comprise a gamekeeper's house and kennels, dated to 1794 and attributed to Richard Colt Hoare II of Stourhead.

9.2 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

The following sections draw heavily from the South-West Archaeological Research Framework (SWARF) (Somerset County Council 2007) and associated research strategy (2012).

9.2.1 Prehistoric (up to 43AD)

One entry in the HER within the study area is attributed to a prehistoric period; a findspot of a Mesolithic flint tool (MWI58) located near the Temple of Flora. It is not known if the tool was deposited in this location or represents casual loss.

The South-West contains a variety of prehistoric archaeology from the Palaeolithic through to the Iron Age periods. Typically, prehistoric ‘sites’ are recognised from lithic scatters, often found within river gravels and terraces, or within protected locations such as caves or fissures. The spatial distribution of known remains or sites is often highly regionalised, as sediments from the period have often been destroyed or reworked by subsequent glaciation, or through natural processes through changing riverine systems. Archaeological evidence dated to the Palaeolithic period is rarer than archaeology dating to the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age periods. These periods have with a mixture of single artefact findspots and a small number of larger assemblages, although no significant assemblages have been found within the study area. It is important to note that in Wiltshire, the agricultural revolution often associated with the Neolithic appears roughly 2000 years later in the Middle Bronze age, so archaeologists rely on these artefact assemblages to a greater degree due to the lack of permanent settlement evidence usually associated with the Neolithic. Settlement trends tend to be ephemeral and short-lived during these periods, with very little evidence within the locale of the scheme to evidence large-scale human occupation.

During the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age the short-lived settlements of the previous periods were replaced with roundhouses and more permanent settlement. The landscape began to be divided and bounded by field systems, and the landscape became much more ‘domesticated’ (SWARF 2007). By the later Iron Age, settlements and hillforts had become more common throughout the wider region and are relatively well recorded through excavation records.

9.2.2 Roman (43AD to 410AD)

The Roman period in the South-West is traditionally dated to the campaigns of the Roman army under Vespasian following the invasion of 43AD (Allen 2016), and the earliest indication of a Roman presence within the South-West is a lead panel dated to AD49. Large scale change known as ‘Romanisation’ appears to have occurred around military installations and forts such as those at Exeter and Gloucester, while earlier settlement forms persisted in more rural areas such as the landscape around the study area (SWARF 2007). Roadside settlements were established from the 2nd century AD, and villas became more common landscape features during the 3rd and 4th centuries AD.

One discovery dated to the Roman period within the study area is a possible Romano-British pottery fragment (MWI61) found during an archaeological research excavation in 2004.

9.2.3 Early Medieval (410AD to 1066AD)

Much of the early medieval research in the South-West focuses on the counties of Somerset, Devon and parts of Cornwall, with comparatively little archaeological evidence for human activity within early medieval Wiltshire. Saxon control was well established within Wiltshire by the 5th century, and in rural locations, there is no evidence, such as increased settlement activity, that implies major social or economic change in the area. Enclosed settlement does appear to have fallen out of use in the east of Wiltshire during this period, although the causes are undetermined (SWARF 2007).

There are no assets within the study area dated to the early medieval period.

9.2.4 Medieval (1066AD to c.1540AD)

There are two non-designated assets and one find spot dating to the medieval period within the study area as follows. Medieval pottery fragments (MWI77) were recovered during a research excavation in 2004, located over 320m northeast of the Site. Two areas of ridge and furrow (MNA193389; MNA193390) are located 370m to the south and 340m to the west of the Site, respectively. These assets and HER entries have been scoped out of further assessment as they will not be impacted by the proposed scheme due to the distance from the Site and the type of focused and localised nature of the proposed works.

Archaeological evidence of medieval Wiltshire is challenging due to a lack of stratified material from excavated contexts (SWARF 2007). Documentary evidence states that the land surrounding the Site was owned by the Stourton's from the Norman conquest onwards. The land around the Site fell within the hundred of Mere during this period and Domesday records a population of 28 households within Stourton, making it part of the largest 40% of settlements recorded in Domesday (Palmer and Slater 2021). The households comprised six villagers, eight cottagers, and one slave; and the resources recorded comprise six ploughlands, two lord's plough teams, four men's plough teams, 60 acres of pasture, 11 leagues of woodland, and two mills valued at one shilling and seven pence (Palmer and Slater 2021). Stourton is a small village that has developed with the 14th century Grade I Listed Church of St Peter (1318468) as a focal point.

9.2.5 Post-Medieval (c.1540AD to 1900AD)

The post-medieval period is an age of transition between the medieval period and the modern and includes the industrial and agricultural revolutions of the 18th and early 19th century. There were several broad changes which heavily influenced the region during this period. From 1540 onwards, there was an increase in the rate of exploitation of natural resources, such as the use of water for power and transport, which changed the landscape and how people interacted with it.

The Estate of Stourhead was sold to Thomas Meres in 1714, and it was soon afterwards sold to Henry Hoare in 1717. The previous medieval manor house was demolished in 1720, with the Palladian house constructed between 1721 and 1724. Henry's son, Henry Hoare II, created the landscaped gardens to the south-west of the house, and the Estate remained under the ownership of the Hoare family until 1946 when it was donated to the National Trust by Sir Henry and Lady Alda Hoare.

When the Palladian house was first built, the gardens comprised a railed forecourt with an oval lawn to the east of the house and two walled gardens to the south (Woodbridge 1970). The gardens were altered on the instruction of Henry Hoare II after a trip to Italy in 1741, and he enlisted the services of Henry Flintcroft as his architect to build many of the now-designated structures located throughout the study area. Alongside these works, Garden Lake was created by damming the upper catchment of the River Stour and former medieval fishponds to become the centrepiece of the landscape. The design of the landscape was taken further by Colen Campbell and later by Richard Colt Hoare, who added an additional entrance to the grounds from the village of Stourton and installed gravel paths throughout the grounds to enable easier enjoyment of the gardens.

Stourhead Lake (MNA141340) was created in 1757 when Henry Hoare formed the lake from two previously existing ponds situated within the valley to the western side of Stourhead estate in order to enhance the landscape within the garden. The lake is a prominent and focal feature of the Grade I Registered Park and Garden (1000471), the built heritage assets constructed on its banks were designed around this central lake. The paths through the gardens focus on circuitous routes around the lake and purposefully pass designated assets along its edge.

The dam at Stourhead Lake (MNA137720) was built as part of the construction of Garden Lake during the 18th century and is an example of Georgian engineering. The dam was built to retain the reservoir while also being hidden, thereby further enhancing the landscape by ensuring it still remained aesthetically appealing. Since construction the dam has required ongoing maintenance due to seepage issues.

Two assets from the Wiltshire HER and one find spot dating to the post-medieval period have been discovered within the study area. These are a potential farmhouse on Stourhead Estate (MWI82), the partially ruinous Beech Cottage (MWI64778), and some pottery fragments discovered during a research excavation in 2004 (MWI81). Eighteen assets from the National Trust HER dating to the post-medieval period have been discovered within the study area. These are as follows: the site of the Turkish Tent; a folly (MNA138466); the site of an orangery or gothic greenhouse (MNA138467); the site of a lodge or temple at the east end of Sand Walk (MNA138873); Turners Paddock well head/spring (MNA139667); the site of houses between the church and the Bristol Cross (MNA139978); Stourhead Lake (MNA141340); possible quarry pits, north-west of Bonham (MNA192248); a former field boundary (MNA193189); an external waterwheel water pump (MNA136922); the site of the Chinese Alcove or Temple (MNA136971); the site of the Hermitage (MNA137010); Rock Arch cottage (MNA137508); a dam (MNA137720); The Cascade, a Post-Medieval garden feature (MNA137721); the site of the Chinese or Palladian Bridge (MNA139277); Beech

Cottage (MNA139290); a stub of wall in backwater (MNA140073); and a Post-Medieval boat house (MNA136632).

With the exception of Stourhead Lake (MNA141340) and its associated dam (MNA137720), the above assets have been scoped out of further assessment due to their distance from the Site and the focused nature of the proposed works.

9.2.6 Modern (1900AD to Present)

There has been no notable development within the study area during this period. Stourhead was obtained by The National Trust in 1947 and the character and setting of the Estate has been maintained with no significant changes. There are no assets dating to this period found within the Wiltshire or National Trust HERs.

10 Historic Mapping

Historic mapping copyrights were not purchased for inclusion within this report and therefore the maps themselves cannot be displayed, however maps from The Wiltshire and Swindon Archives and The National Library of Scotland online database were reviewed and the results are presented below.

10.1 Stourton Estate map of 1722

The earliest available map of the Stourton Estate dates to 1722. This map does show an earlier depiction of the Stourhead gardens, with small lakes fed by a small water source to the north-west. The post-medieval dam (MNA137720) is visible in a similar alignment to the lake/fishpond. The layout of the house and village appear relatively unchanged in footprint from to modern day, so it is assumed that later builds have utilised the same building footprints as the structures depicted on the map. This map predates the construction of the designated assets around the lake, and the bank which the Site is located would not have been present the lake was much smaller in size at this time.

10.2 Andrews and Dury map of 1773

The Andrews and Dury map of 1773 depicts the lakes within the Estate. The lakes have a different shape in this map to later depictions, showing that landscape in the Estate has been subsequently altered from the layout shown in this edition of mapping. A convent that is not visible on other map is depicted within the central area of the Estate, and a church, not visible on other maps is also depicted to the south-east of the Site. The features of the landscape show tree lined avenues rather than the abundant coppice woodland of later periods.

10.3 Map of the Manor of Stourton belonging to Richard Colt Hoare, 1785

The Richard Colt Hoare map of 1785 does not extend to show the village of Stourton, however the majority of designated assets within the Estate are clearly depicted. By this

time, the northern end of the Garden Lake has been formed by a series of smaller ponds. The southern end, near the location of the Site, is depicted as similar to its current layout. By this point most of the tree lined avenues around the lake have been replaced with coppice woodland. The various paths through the grounds remain well defined.

10.4 Stourton Tithe Award map of 1839/40

The Stourton Tithe Award map of 1839/40 shows the Estate grounds much as they are presented today. Most of the designated assets within the study area are visible on this map, with the exception of the horse trough and grotto underpass. This map illustrates the slowing of development as the Estate realised its present state.

10.5 OS 25 Inch, 1889 (SW England)

The 1889 edition map depicts footpaths throughout the Estate which are still present today. It also depicts most of the designated assets, with the sole exception being the Grade II Listed horse trough (1199247), although it was in-situ at this time. This mapping depicts very little change to the Stourton Tithe Award map of 1839/40.

11 Historic Landscape Characterisation

The study area contains 15 Historic Landscape Characterisation areas, these comprise:

- One area of ancient semi-natural woodland;
- Four areas of ancient semi-natural woodland replanted;
- Two areas of ornamental lake;
- Two areas of parkland;
- Three areas of piecemeal enclosure;
- One area of secondary woodland;
- One area of village.

These designations demonstrate the nature of the Stourhead grounds and associated landscape as ornamental parkland intended for leisure, rather than active agricultural or urbanised areas.

12 Assessment of Significance and Archaeological Potential

Heritage assets that have been determined to have a potential to be impacted physically or to have their settings impacted by the proposed works are included for assessment in this section. The full list of heritage assets is presented in Appendix C.

12.1 Designated Assets

Stourton Conservation Area (12090) has archaeological, architectural, artistic and historical interest as evidenced through its development as an early medieval rural village and the many historical buildings it contains. Its significance is enhanced by its key views from its western side into the Grade I Registered Park and Garden of Stourhead (1000471), parts of which it also contains. Stourton Conservation Area is considered to be of medium importance.

The Grade I Registered Park and Garden of Stourhead (1000471) has archaeological interest as evidenced through its development as a landscaped garden with archaeological remains dating as early as the 15th century. It demonstrates architectural interest through its development as evidenced by phases from the 18th, 19th, and 20th century. It evidences artistic interest through its appearance in 18th century British works by artists such as Copplestone Warre Bampfylde, and its relationship to artists that inspired its creation, including Claude Lorraine, Poussin, and Gaspard Dughet. It has historical interest through its connections with the medieval Stourton family, the 18th century Hoare family and numerous architects including Henry Flintcroft, Colen Campbell and Richard Colt Hoare. Its significance is further enhanced by a number of historical assets within the park, including the Scheduled Monument Bristol High Cross (1005655) and 17 Listed Buildings, including nine Grade I Listed Buildings and eight Grade II Listed Buildings. The Grade I Registered Park and Garden of Stourhead is considered to be of high importance.

The Pantheon is a Grade I Listed Building (1131102) demonstrates architectural, artistic and historical interest as evidenced by its development in the 18th century and its association with the architect Henry Flintcroft and the Hoare family. Its significance is further enhanced by its position in the landscape where it is a key focal point for viewpoints around Garden Lake and other historical assets in the park. It has archaeological interest as it is an example of antiquarian pursuits that were being undertaken and reflected into landscaped estates throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. The Grade I Listed Pantheon is considered to be of high importance.

The Grade II Listed Iron Bridge (1131103) demonstrates architectural, artistic and historical interest as evidenced by its development in the 19th century by the foundry Maggs & Hindley, owned by early industrialists Daniel Maggs and Edmund Samuel Hindley, and its association with the Hoare family. Its significance is further enhanced by its location within the Grade I Registered Park and Garden of Stourhead, where it is placed to carry the footpath over the western arm of Garden Lake. The Grade II Listed Iron Bridge is considered to be of medium importance.

12.2 Non-Designated Assets

Stourhead Lake (MNA141340) demonstrates archaeological, architectural, artistic and historical interest which is evidenced through its role as a focal point of the western section of the Grade I Registered Park and Garden of Stourhead (1000471). Architectural and archaeological interest is evidenced through phases of construction that demonstrate 18th and 19th century landscape design and engineering. Artistic and historical interest is

evidenced through its connection with the Hoare family and the architects who have been involved its development in the landscape including Henry Flintcroft, Colen Campbell and Richard Colt Hoare. Its significance is enhanced by its position in the landscape, which is a key location within the Grade I Listed Park and Garden and is an important part of the settings of Listed Buildings that were constructed around it. The non-designated Garden Lake is considered to be of medium importance.

The dam at Garden Lake (MNA137720) demonstrates archaeological and architectural interest evidenced through phases of construction and development that demonstrates 18th century industrial engineering, although its archaeological significance has been somewhat reduced due to the ongoing maintenance that have since occurred following its construction. Artistic and historical interest is evidenced through its connection with the Hoare family. Its significance is enhanced by its spatial relationship to Garden Lake, which it continues to protect as a 'hidden' element of the heritage landscape. The dam at Garden Lake is considered to be of medium importance.

12.3 Assessment of Archaeological Potential

Historical seepage problems at the main dam and western arm have resulted in several phases of modifications and remedial works involving destructive groundworks from 1989 to 2024 (see Table 4). Therefore, it is considered to be low potential to encounter deposits that are not related to remedial works of modern date. A geological long section figure detailing this can be seen on image 1, within the Geotechnical Design Report (JBA 2025b).

Any archaeological remains within the made ground will be truncated and residual. They will be out of their stratigraphic context and will probably date to the later post-medieval period.

Table 4: Details of previous modifications and remedial works

Date	Description
1989	Timber catwalk to the outlet valve was reconstructed. Masonry faced blockwork wall constructed at the eastern end of the main bank.
1994	Crest footpath raised to 150.10m AOD and board installed along the downstream side. Further re-puddling of the top 0.8 m of the core over a 25 m length of the western bank.
1995	Construction of auxiliary overflow weirs along the Western Arm embankment and installation of the protective Enkamat matting on the downstream face.
1995	CCTV survey of the outlet was carried out but the camera could not reach the valve.
1995/6	Embankment side bankseat of the iron bridge was rebuilt.
1997	New outlet valve was fitted to the upstream end of the outlet main.
1999	Settlement observed downstream of the crest on the Western Arm embankment.
2001	Section of wave wall collapsed along the main dam.
2001	Clay core west of the iron bridge re-puddled.
2007	Sinkhole on western embankment noted, repairs to upstream wall and bank.
2008	Submerged weir beneath Iron bridge demolished
2010	Trial pits (3 No.) excavated in downstream face of main embankment
2012	Various investigation works, including: Trial pit investigation along the side of the siphon structure through the crest and downstream face and backfilled with cohesive clay fill. Original brick lined diversion culvert exposed at downstream toe of main embankment. Crest footpath and timber 'freeboard' panels reinstated along main embankment.
2013	Disused masonry/brick culvert exposed at downstream toe, jetted and CCTV survey carried out.
2014	Leakage observed on China Road, adjacent to the old wheelhouse. Drainage pipe installed and monitored. Incident reported to EA and precautionary drawdown undertaken. Masonry culvert through embankment in-filled with Benefil 3000 / mass concrete plug and filter collar installed around external perimeter of culvert.
2015	Works carried out to bring disused water wheel back into operation. Previously capped pipes near service overflow slip-lined and gate valves installed within dam crest to provide isolation to new water wheelhouse.
2016	Boreholes sunk in dam crest and downstream face (just to the north-east of the iron footbridge) and standpipe piezometers installed. Crest raising works to western arm embankment (between Iron Bridge and the auxiliary overflow), concrete kerb edging installed and re-profiling of downstream face carried out. 375 mm diameter draw-off valve replaced.
2018	Wooden catwalk to outlet valve replaced.
2024	Geosynthetic Clay Liner (GCL) placed in overlapping panels, and held down by pea gravel, along a 40m stretch of the western arm east of the iron footbridge as a temporary repair to piping through upper parts of this stretch of the embankment following identification of several sinkholes along the crest.

13 Impact Assessment

The temporary construction activities are likely to result in short-term increases in noise, vibration and dust within the immediate works area, as well as localised visual change within part of the Grade I Registered Park and Garden of Stourhead (1000471). The works will take place in a small, non-public area of the park that is currently quiet and tranquil. The temporary disturbance will represent a minor negative magnitude of impact on a discrete area of a landscape of high importance, resulting in a moderate adverse significance of effect. However, these effects will cease following completion and reinstatement, leading to a neutral significance of effect during operation.

The same temporary works will take place within the western portion of the Stourton Conservation Area (12090). Construction activity will be confined to the existing embankment and path and will not alter the attributes that contribute to the area's special interest. The magnitude of impact is assessed as minor negative, resulting in a slight adverse significance of effect during construction, reducing to neutral significance of effect once reinstatement is complete.

The temporary works during construction will have a minor negative impact on the setting of The Pantheon (1131102), which is of high importance. Short-term increases in noise and dust within the works area may be perceptible and will temporarily affect a small part of the view from the building. These works will therefore result in a moderate adverse significance of effect during construction. However, the impacts will be temporary, and the area will return to its present appearance following completion of the works and reinstatement, leading to a neutral significance of effect during operation.

The Grade II Listed Iron Bridge (1131103) lies immediately adjacent to the works. Although no physical intervention to the structure is proposed, sheet-piling has the potential to generate vibrations. Construction activity will temporarily alter the bridge's immediate setting through increased noise, movement and the presence of plant and personnel, reducing the tranquillity that contributes to its character. These effects will be localised, short term and fully reversible, resulting in a minor negative magnitude of impact and a slight adverse significance of effect, reducing to neutral significance of effect once works are complete and the area reinstated.

The proposed works will result in a direct, physical impact on the margin of Stourhead Garden Lake (MNA141340), which lies within the Grade I Registered Park and Garden of Stourhead (1000471) and the Stourton Conservation Area (12090). The installation of the sheet-pile cut-off wall will take place within previously disturbed made ground along the lake's western embankment and will be buried below ground following reinstatement. During construction, there will be temporary change to a small section of the lake margin through the removal and reinstatement of the low masonry wall, localised ground disturbance and short-term increases in activity, noise and movement associated with plant and personnel. These effects will be confined to a discrete area, reversible, and of short duration. Following reinstatement, the lake's margin will return to its current appearance

and the works will not be perceptible within the wider landscape. In the long term, once operational, the installation of the sheet-pile cut-off wall will stabilise the embankment, prevent further seepage and contribute positively to the conservation of the water body as a defining element of the designed landscape. The magnitude of impact is assessed as minor negative during construction, resulting in a slight adverse significance of effect, improving to minor positive magnitude and a moderate beneficial significance of effect in operation.

Overall, the proposed works will have a positive long-term effect on the historic environment. The temporary construction activities will be localised and of short duration, resulting in only limited and reversible adverse effects on the character and experience of the Stourhead landscape. Once completed and reinstated, the stabilisation of the western embankment will secure the continued function and visual integrity of Stourhead Garden Lake and safeguard the aesthetic and historic values of the Grade I Registered Park and Garden. By addressing ongoing seepage and reducing the need for future intervention, the works will make a lasting contribution to the preservation and resilience of this nationally significant designed landscape.

14 Conclusions and Recommendations

This Heritage Impact Assessment has considered the impacts of the proposed works on the historic environment. It has identified that the intrusive works required for the seepage remediation are limited in extent and confined to a small area along the western embankment of Garden Lake. The proposed works will have a direct, physical and permanent impact on the Grade I Registered Park and Garden of Stourhead (1000471) and the Stourton Conservation Area (12090) due to the temporary removal and reinstatement of a section of the low masonry wall and the installation of the sheet-pile cut-off wall. As these works will be below ground and reinstated following completion, they will result in a negligible effect once construction is complete and vegetation has regrown.

It is expected that during the construction period there will be limited, temporary, minor negative impacts on the settings of heritage assets within proximity to the works, including the Grade I Listed Pantheon (1131102) and the Grade II Listed Iron Bridge (1131103). These structures incorporate views of Garden Lake, which forms a key element of their historical, architectural and artistic interest within the designed landscape. The area will return to its present appearance following completion of the works and reinstatement.

A vibration-monitoring methodology will be implemented during piling, if there is any evidence of movement or damage, all works must stop and the Overseeing Organisation notified. Recommencement of works shall only commence following consultation and approval by the Overseeing Organisation (National Trust).

In the longer term, the project will prevent further physical damage to the park from seepage through the lake embankment, thereby enhancing its significance by protecting its artistic, architectural and historic values.

Consultation has been undertaken with Historic England and with the Archaeological and Conservation Officers at Wiltshire Council. The response from the Wiltshire County Archaeologist, Roland Smith, confirmed that the conclusions about the potential for impact to buried archaeology are reasonable. Jo McAllister, Landscape Architect with Historic England, reviewed the assessment and confirmed that it is appropriate and that Historic England have no additional concerns regarding the proposals. Historic England recommended that a watching brief, undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist, is undertaken during any ground-breaking works.

It is also recommended that the Grade II Listed Iron Bridge (1131103) should continue to be identified during the pre-construction and construction phases as a designated heritage asset that must be protected from all construction-related activity, including material storage, vehicle movement and plant access. Buffers should be maintained to prevent accidental damage.

In addition, it is recommended that the low masonry wall to be temporarily removed and reinstated along the western margin of Garden Lake is recorded in accordance with a Level 1 building survey (Historic England, 2016) prior to dismantling. This should include written, drawn and photographic records to document its form and condition before removal.

15 References

- Allen, M., Blick, N., Brindle, T., Evans T., Fulford, M., Holbrook N., Richards, JD., and Smith, A. (2016) The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource. Available at: <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/map.html> [Accessed September 2021].
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (c. 46). Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/> [Accessed September 2021].
- British Geological Survey (2019) BGS Map Viewer. Available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [Accessed September 2021].
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020) Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments. Available at: <https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa> [Accessed September 2021].
- Gunnis, R. (1951) A Dictionary of British Sculptors 1660-1851. London: The New Abbey Library.
- Historic England (2017) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets. 2nd edition. Swindon: Historic England
- Historic England (2019) Piling and Archaeology: Guidance and Good Practice. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/piling-and-archaeology/> [Accessed September 2021]
- Historic England (2019) Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Advice Note 12. Available online <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/statements-heritage-significance-advice-note-12/heag279-statements-heritage-significance/> [Accessed September 2021]
- IEMA/IHBC/CIfA (2021) Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK. Available online at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/j30361_iema_principlesofchia_v8.pdf [Accessed September 2021]
- JBA Consulting (2021) Stourhead – Garden Lake Seepage Options Report.
- JBA Consulting (2025a) Stourhead – Garden Lake Buildability Statement
- JBA Consulting (2025b) Garden Lake Geotechnical Design Report.
- JBA Consulting (2025c) Pre-Construction Information.
- JBA Consulting (2025d) Garden Lake Works Specification.
- McInnes, R (2018) Historic Watercourses Using Imagery to Support Identification of the Historic Character of Watercourses A Case Study on the Dorset Stour Catchment Final Report for Historic England. Available at:

https://coastalandgeotechnicalservices.com/research_and_publications [Accessed August 2024].

Ministry of Housing, Community & Local Government (2023) National Planning Policy Framework. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2> [Accessed August 2024].

National Library of Scotland (2021) Historic Map Archive. Available at: <https://maps.nls.uk/> [Accessed September 2021].

NPPF (2025) National Planning Policy Framework. Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1182995/NPPF_Sept_23.pdf [Accessed September 2024]

Palmer, J., and Slater, G. (2021) Open Domesday. Available at: <https://opendomesday.org/> [Accessed September 2021]

Somerset County Council (2007) South West Archaeological Research Framework: Resource Assessment and Research Agenda. Available at: <https://www.somersetheritage.org.uk/swarf/> and <https://www.somersetheritage.org.uk/downloads/swarf/swarfweb.pdf> [Accessed September 2019]

Somerset County Council (2012) The Archaeology of South West England South West Archaeological Research Framework Research Strategy 2012-2017. Available at: <https://www.somersetheritage.org.uk/swarf/> and https://www.somersetheritage.org.uk/downloads/swarf/swarf_strat.pdf [Accessed September 2019]

Wiltshire Council (2015) Wiltshire Core Strategy. Available at: <https://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/planning-policy-core-strategy> [Accessed September 2019]

Woodbridge, K. (1982) The Stourhead Landscape. Swindon: The National Trust.

16 Appendices

A Plates



Plate 1: View from the eastern extent of the Garden Lake; the Palladian Bridge is visible in the foreground with the Pantheon to visible across the lake.



Plate 2: View across the Garden Lake from the Temple of Flora.



Plate 3: View from the principal elevation of the Temple of Apollo, overlooking the Garden Lake and Stourhead Estate.

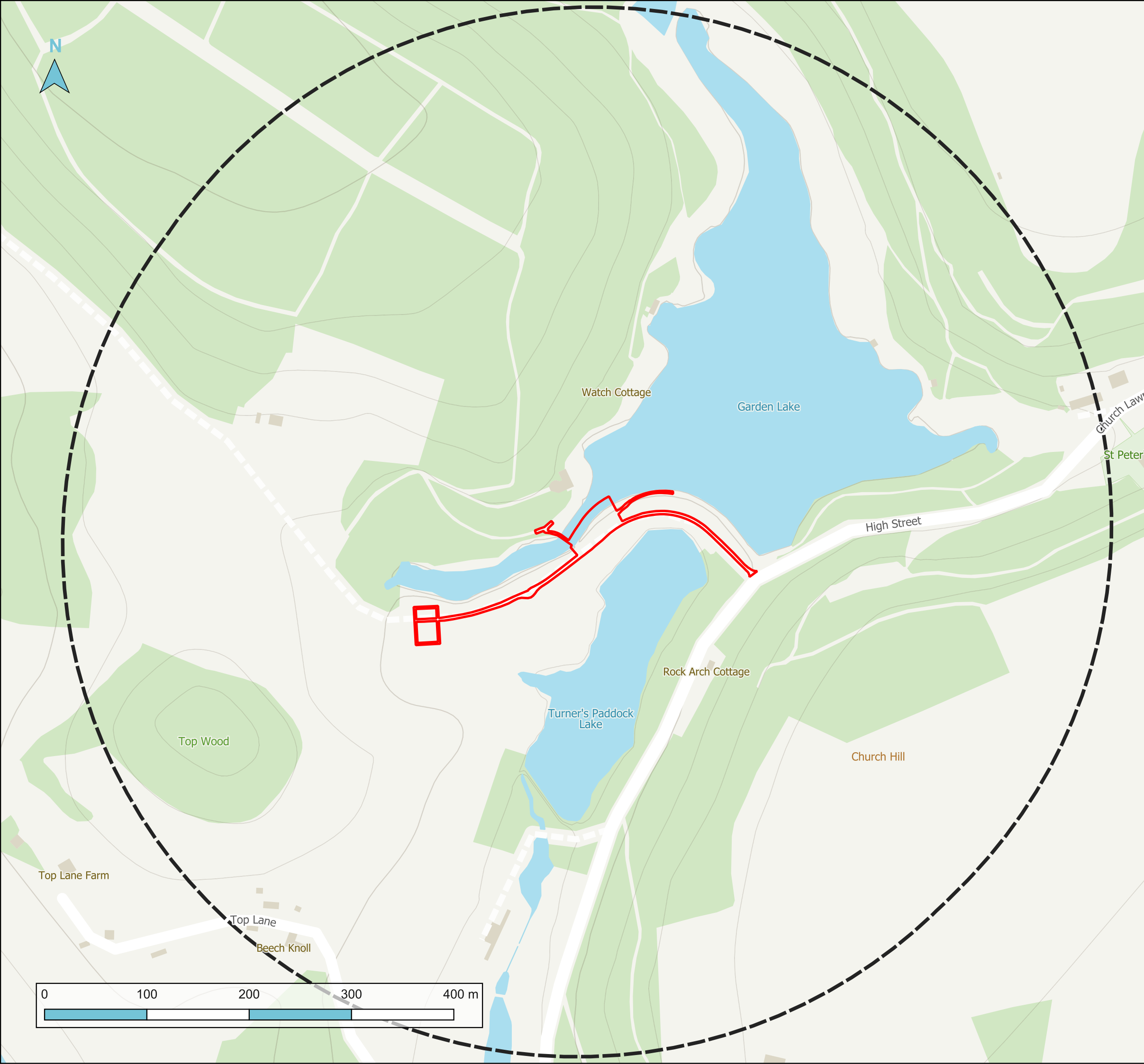


Plate 4: No's 87, 88, and 89, High Street

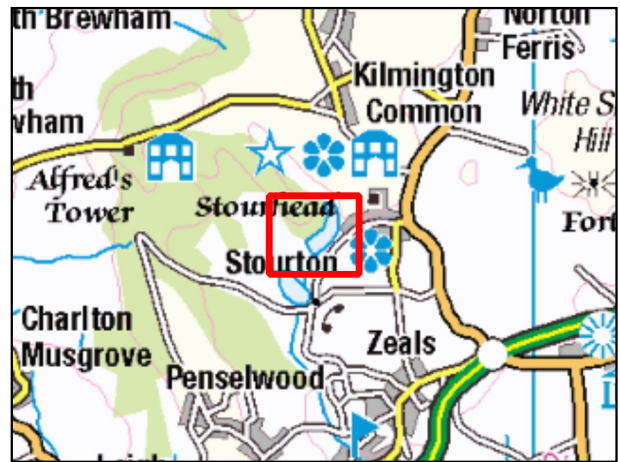


Plate 5: View of the Site from the Iron Bridge.

B Figures



1 Broughton Park
Old Lane North
Broughton
Skipton
North Yorkshire
BD23 3FD
+44 (0)1756 799 919
info@jbaconsulting.com



2025s0768: National Trust -
Stourhead MIOS Detailed Design

- Site Location
- Study Area (500m)

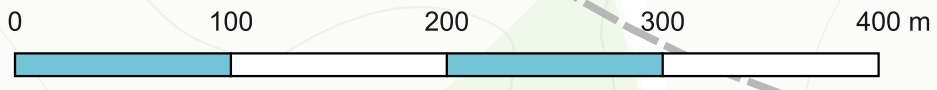


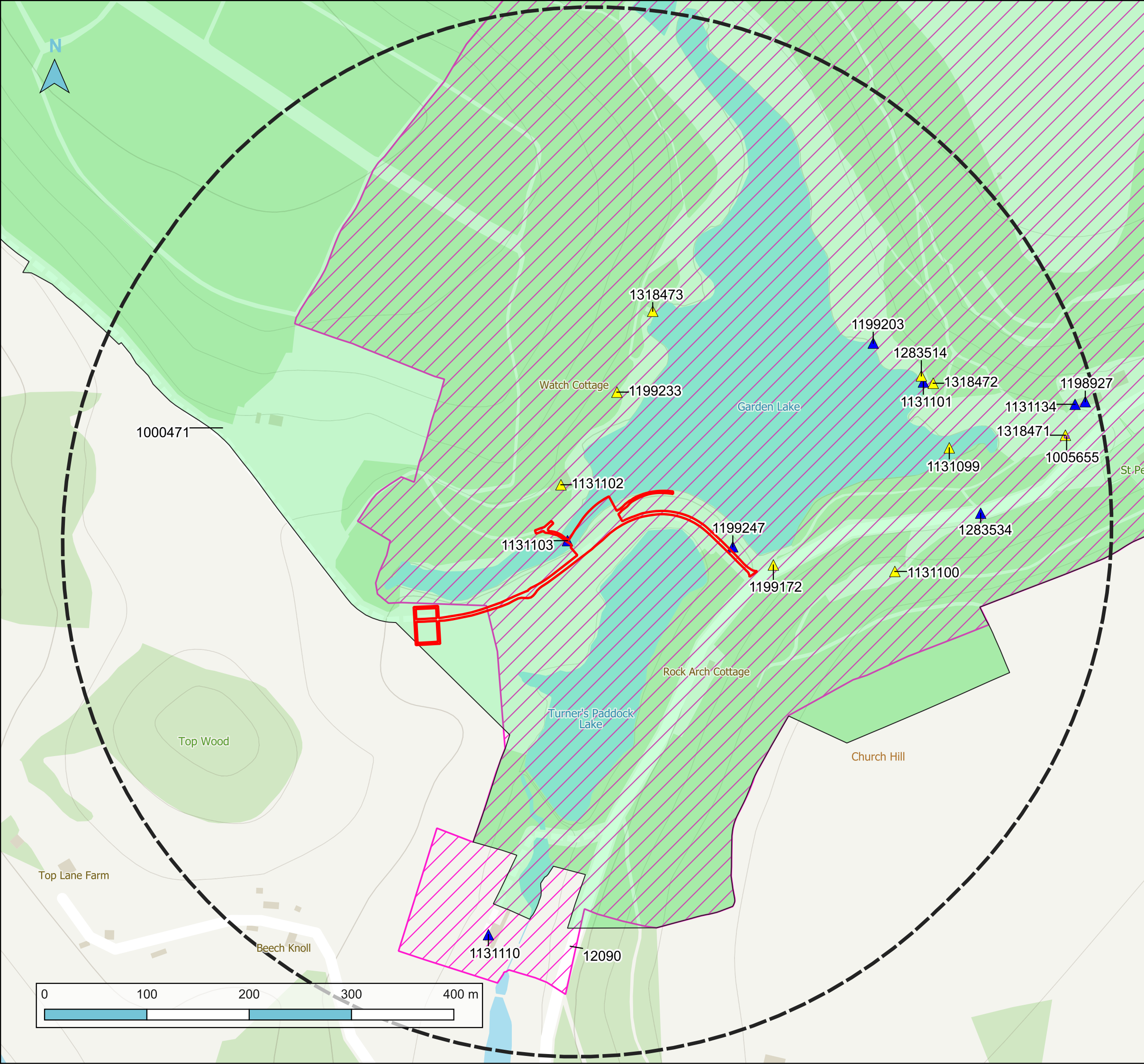
National
Trust

Drawn By:	LW	Date:	03/12/2025	Scale:	
Checked By:	FL	Date:	03/12/2025		1:3,500
Approved By:	FL	Date:	03/12/2025		Original at A3

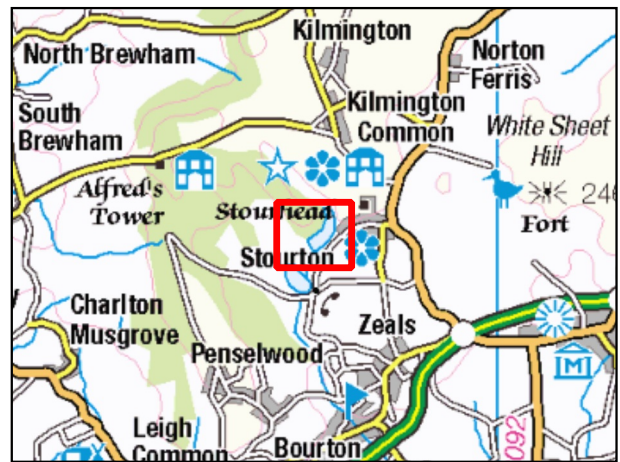
Figure Title: Figure 1: Site Location

Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2025)





1 Broughton Park
Old Lane North
Broughton
Skipton
North Yorkshire
BD23 3FD
+44 (0)1756 799 919
info@jbaconsulting.com



2025s0768: National Trust -
Stourhead MIOS Detailed Design

- Site Location
 - Study Area (500m)
 - Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings:
- Grade I
 - Grade II
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Conservation Area

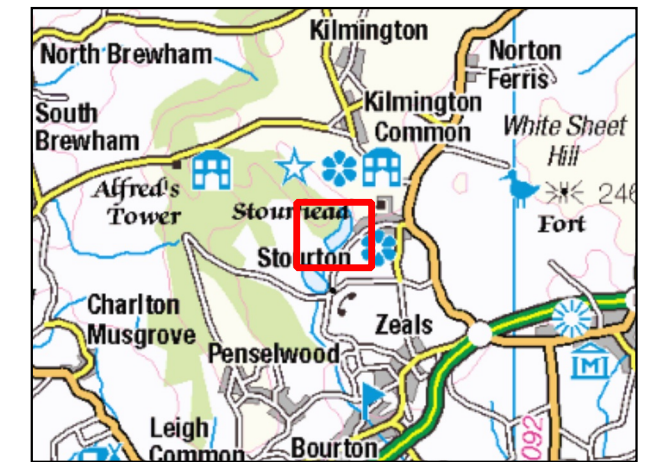


National
Trust

Drawn By:	LW	Date:	03/12/2025	Scale:	
Checked By:	FL	Date:	03/12/2025		1:3,500
Approved By:	FL	Date:	03/12/2025		Original at A3

Figure Title: Figure 2: Designated Heritage Assets

Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2025)



- Site Location
- Study Area (500m)
- Monument Points
- Monument Lines
- Monument Polygons
- National Trust HER

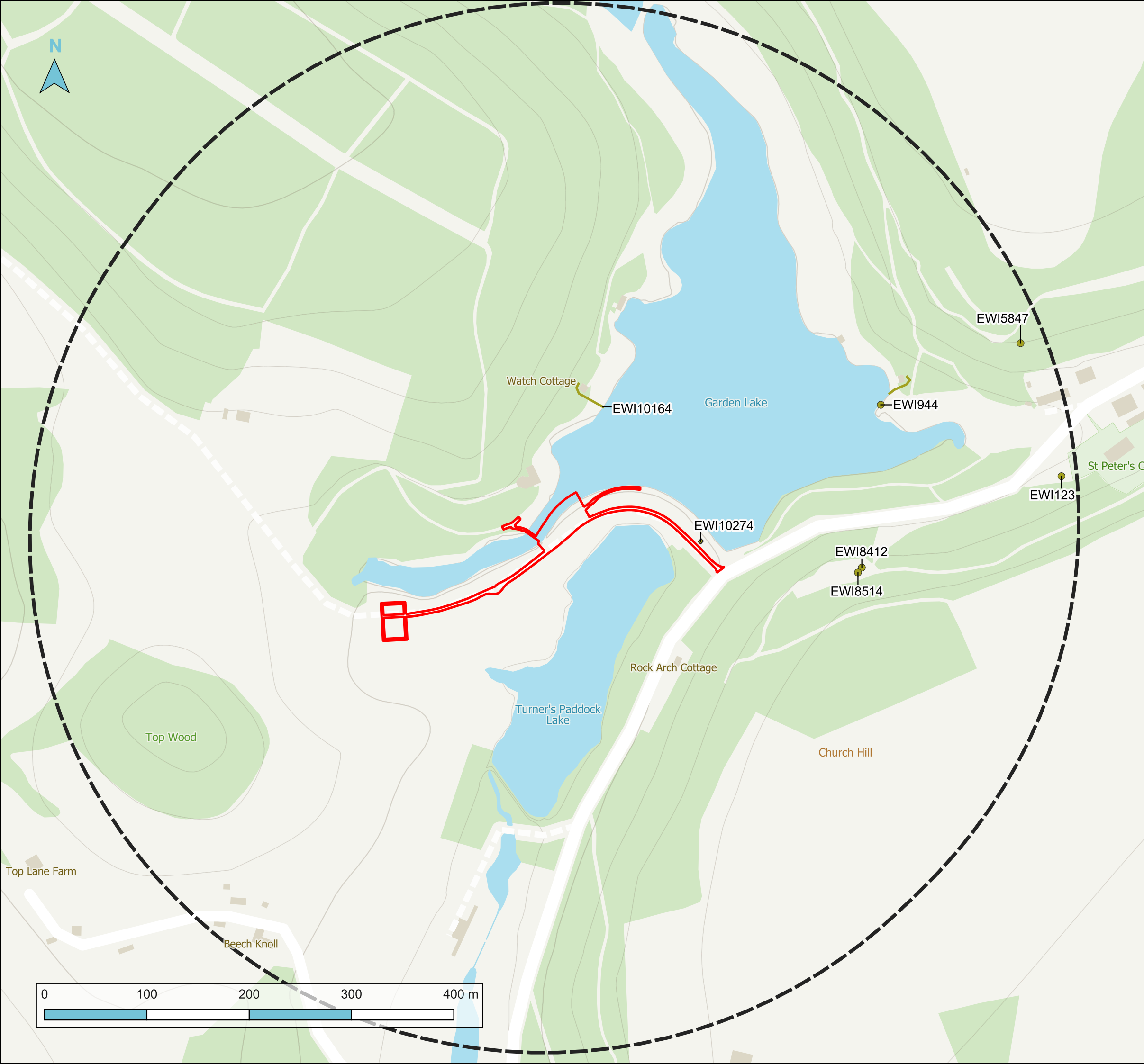


**National
Trust**

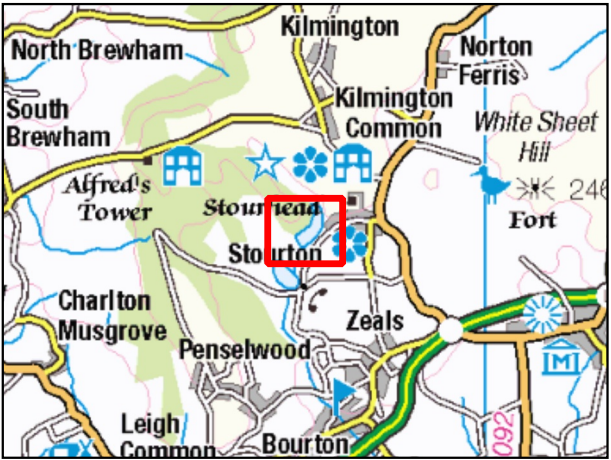
Drawn By: LW	Date: 03/12/2025	Scale:
Checked By: FL	Date: 03/12/2025	1:3,500
Approved By: FL	Date: 03/12/2025	Original at A3

Figure Title: Figure 3: Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2025)



1 Broughton Park
Old Lane North
Broughton
Skipton
North Yorkshire
BD23 3FD
+44 (0)1756 799 919
info@jbaconsulting.com



2025s0768: National Trust -
Stourhead MIOS Detailed Design

- Site Location
- Study Area (500m)
- Event Points
- Event Lines
- Event Polygons

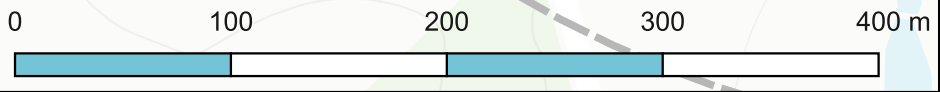


National
Trust

Drawn By:	LW	Date:	03/12/2025	Scale:	
Checked By:	FL	Date:	03/12/2025		1:3,500
Approved By:	FL	Date:	03/12/2025		Original at A3

Figure Title: Figure 4: Heritage Events

Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2025)



C Gazetteer

C.1 Designated Heritage Assets

List Entry/ID	Name	Type	NGR	Period	Description
12090	Stourton	Conservation Area	ST 77557 34229	Medieval	Characterised mainly by the eastern grounds of the Stourhead Estate, with Stourton itself in the south eastern area of the conservation area.
1005655, 1318471, MNA137790, MWI74	Bristol High Cross	Scheduled Monument, Grade I Listed Building	ST 77552 33962	Medieval/ Post-Medieval	Originally dates to the early 15th century, the cross was moved to Stourhead by Henry Hoare in 1765 and then restored in 1894 and 1981. Built in limestone with four tiers of decreasing height, with the lower open stage supported with four octagonal piers. This originally stood at the street crossing at the centre of medieval Bristol until 1736.
1000471, MWI78	Stourhead Park and Garden	Grade I Registered Park and Garden	ST 76395 34825	Post-Medieval	Stourhead contains an extensive and complex landscape garden and park, over an area of c331ha. Its main phases of development date from the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. This includes mid to late 18th century works by Henry Hoare II, Henry Flitcroft, and William Privet of Chilmark, late 18th century and early 19th century works by Richard Colt Hoare, and 20th century conservation and restoration work by the National Trust. The landscape garden lies to the south and west of the House, its central feature being the series of informal lakes and ponds. It is laid out around a main circuit walk that leads from the lawn south of the House into the garden around the main triangular lake situated in the valley below. The main park dates from the late 18th century and surrounds the House to the north, east, and west. It is edged by a thin belt of mature trees to the

List Entry/ID	Name	Type	NGR	Period	Description
					north and east, with a thicker plantation called Sand Walk to the south-west.
1131099, MNA139635	The Palladian Bridge	Grade I Listed Building	ST 77438 33952	Industrial	Bridge carrying turfed track over west arm of Garden Lake. 1762 for Henry Hoare, the design from Leoni's The Architecture of Palladio, Book III, published in 1721. Limestone. Five segmental arches with rusticated voussoirs and dropped keystones, cutwaters on both sides, plat band to plain parapet with pitched coping, square end piers. Important element in the view of the lake from Stourton High Street.
1131100, MNA138189	The Temple of Apollo	Grade I Listed Building	ST 77384 33831	Industrial	A temple built in 1765 by Henry Flitcroft for Henry Hoare, design taken from a temple in Wood's Ruins of Baalbec, published 1757. It is circular and built of limestone ashlar on a plinth with 8 steps on side overlooking lake. Twelve Corinthian columns carry a scalloped entablature, each bay contains a semi-circular niche and oculus, formerly with lead statues which were moved to Stourhead House in 1903-04.
1131102, MNA137943	The Pantheon	Grade I Listed Building	ST 77059 33916	Industrial	A temple built in 1753-54 by Henry Flitcroft for Henry Hoare. It is built of limestone ashlar. It has a tetrastyle in antis Corinthian portico. The rear of the portico narrows to a vestibule with blind external walls, and then an octagonal temple with blind walls, and a drum to lead dome.
1199172, MNA138698	Rockwork Bridge	Grade I Listed Building	ST 77266 33837	Industrial	A rustic bridge carrying the track from the lake to the Temple of Apollo. It was built in 1762-65 of rustic limestone. It is a segmental-arched bridge with rough niches and revetment walls. The track over

List Entry/ID	Name	Type	NGR	Period	Description
					is approached by steps lined with rockwork with several platforms with niches and 'windows'.
1199233, MWI33942, MNA139255	The Gothic Cottage	Grade I Listed Building	ST 77114 34006	Industrial	A detached cottage with a garden feature which probably dates to the mid-18th century, altered in the late 18th century and in 1806 for Richard Colt Hoare. It is built of dressed limestone and rubble stone with a stone slate roof, half-hipped to the right and with a stone stack to the left. It is single-storey. This may originally have been a dwelling but has been a summer house since 1895 at least.
1283514, MNA139516	The Paradise Well	Grade I Listed Building	ST 77411 34022	Industrial	An urn over a spring head, probably dating to the late 18th century. It is constructed of a limestone square plinth and
1318472, MNA137445, MWI39664	The Temple of Flora	Grade I Listed Building	ST 77422 34014	Post-Medieval/Industrial	Built in 1744-46 by Henry Flintcroft on behalf of Henry Hoare. Constructed in limestone ashlar and stucco with a hipped slate roof. It has a Tetrastyle Doric portico, entablature with triglyphs and bucrania, moulded pediment. The temple was one of the first features installed into the gardens by Henry Hoare, and predated the garden lake.
1318473, MNA137440	The Grotto and The River God's Cave	Grade I Listed Building	ST 77149 34085	Industrial	Constructed in 1776 by William Privet of Chilmark for Henry Hoare, with the entrance added in 1776. Built in tufa limestone on brick, with a stone domed roof. Within is a circular domed chamber with two symmetrical arms and a rockwork passage to the north and The River God's-Cave to the south, overlooking the lake. Thought to be an attempt by Henry Hoare to recreate the scene from Virgil's Aeneid in which Aeneas meets the nymphs and the River God, and is shown the way to the Pantheon and the altar of Hercules.

List Entry/ID	Name	Type	NGR	Period	Description
1131101, MNA137926	Small Grotto Below Temple of Flora	Grade II Listed Building	ST 77413 34016	Post-Medieval/Industrial	A small grotto beneath the Temple of Flora. Constructed in 1744 by Hery Flintcroft, it is built in rustic limestone and forms a segmental arched recess. It was formerly part of a larger design featuring a statue of a River God by Thomas Manning which was purchased in 1743. This asset predated the raising of the water level of the lake, in which the cascade was submerged and the statue presumably removed around 1754.
1131103, MNA139236	The Iron Bridge	Grade II Listed Building	ST 77065 33861	Industrial	A bridge carrying the footpath over the west arm of the Garden Lake. Constructed in 1860 by Maggs and Hindley to replace an oak bridge of 1840. It comprises a single shallow segmental arch with decorated spandrels, a wooden walkway, and iron stanchions holding chains.
1131110	The Kennels	Grade II Listed Building	ST 76988 33476	Industrial	Comprises a gatekeepers house and attached kennels, dated to 1794 by a datestone above the main door which also names Richard Colt Hoare of Stourhead. Built in dressed limestone with a Welsh slate roof and brick stacks. The kennels are built in rubble stone with tiled roofs. A rubble stone wall to the front of the building encloses dog runs and a stream at the bottom.
1131134, MNA138451	89, High Street	Grade II Listed Building	ST 77561 33994	Industrial	Cottage at the end of a row dated to the late 18th century. Built in dressed limestone with a Welsh slate roof with an external stone and brick stack to the left. The cottage is very similar to the Post Office, forming a picturesque group with No's 87 and 88 in the centre.
1198927, MNA137955	87 and 88, High Street	Grade II Listed Building	ST 77571 33997	Industrial	A pair of cottages in a row, now offices, dated to the late 18th century. Built in dressed limestone with Welsh slate roofs and gable end brick stacks. A two-storey 20th century brick extension has been constructed to the rear of the building.

List Entry/ID	Name	Type	NGR	Period	Description
1199203, MNA136632	Rockwork Boathouse	Grade II Listed Building	ST 77364 34054	Industrial	Built in 1794 for Richard Colt Hoare. It is constructed with a tufa limestone façade facing the lake, with two arched openings to the wet docks, and a roughly double gabled façade conceals a corrugated iron roof.
1199247, MWI78446, MNA138039	Horse Trough in Lake on South Side of Garden Lake Dam	Grade II Listed Building	ST 77227 33855	Industrial	Located in the lane on the south side of the Garden Lake dam. Probably installed in the early 19th century for Richard Colt Hoare as the lane formed the carriageway and bridleway to Alfred's Tower from Stourhead. It has a dressed limestone facade, and a semi-circular-headed recess contains the water trough with recessed moulded panel. lion mask spout, and a gabled stone roof verge with saddleback coping.
1283534, MNA139322	Grotto Underpass	Grade II Listed Building	ST 77469 33888	Industrial	The underpass leads to the Temple of Apollo and runs beneath Zeals road. It was built in 1760-65 for Henry Hoare and comprises a curving tunnel with rustic rockwork portals with large voussoirs. The path continues up the hill through a cutting with a single rockwork arch above. This asset is probably contemporary with the Rockwork Bridge over Zeals Road as they form part of the same route to the Temple of Apollo.

C.2 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

ID	Name	NGR	Period	Description
MWI58	Flint Tool near the Temple of Flora, Stourhead	ST7740033990	Mesolithic	A small struck blade, snapped at right angles, measuring 12mm wide and 21mm long by 2mm thick, was found during a research excavation in 2004. Bulb of percussion visible at one end but no evidence of secondary working visible
MWI61	Pottery near the Temple of Flora, Stourhead	ST7740033990	Roman	An abraded body sherd in a yellow-grey fabric and a few inclusions, having a soft soapy texture, possibly Romano-British found during a research excavation in 2004
MWI64778, MNA139290	Beech Cottage	ST7678533965	Post-Medieval	Beech Cottage, Stourton with Gasper. Partially extant 19th century farmstead of dispersed plan. The farm buildings are dispersed across multiple yards. Isolated location. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings
MWI76	Pottery near Stourhead Sewage Pump	ST7758033940	Medieval	A number of residual sherds of 14th - 16th century date were recovered during an evaluation excavation in 2002
MWI77	Pottery near the Temple of Flora, Stourhead	ST7740033990	Medieval	A small abraded oxidised body sherd of earthenware, 2-3mm thick, probably 15th - 16th century in date plus an abraded rim sherd with a coarse flint gritted fabric with a cream-light brown exterior, probably from a jug or cooking pot of 14th - 16th century date found during a research excavation in 2004
MWI81	Pottery near the Temple of Flora, Stourhead	ST7740033990	Post-Medieval	Two oxidised earthenware body sherds, 3-4mm thick were recovered during a research excavation in 2004. They are probably 17th - 18th century in date
MWI82	Potential farmhouse on Stourhead Estate	ST7758533926	Post-Medieval	During excavations for a service trench to the west of St Peter's Church, Stourton the remains of an 18th century building were uncovered. It is

ID	Name	NGR	Period	Description
				possibly the remains of the farmhouse belonging to Charles Barnes in the early 18th century and demolished in 1812. The farmhouse is noted on 1722 map of Stourton and a 1785 map of Stourton (both held in the Wiltshire Archives)
MWI95	Earthworks, Beech Knoll	ST7682333495	Unknown	Earthworks to the north of Beech Knoll, possibly representing a former house site, not surveyed
MNA136922	Post-Medieval External Waterwheel Water Pump, Stourhead	ST 7720 3385	Post-Medieval	Post-Medieval External Waterwheel Water Pump, Stourhead
MNA136971	Site of the Chinese Alcove or Temple, Post-Medieval Folly, Stourhead	ST 7739 3400	Post-Medieval	Site of the Chinese Alcove or Temple, Post-Medieval Folly, Stourhead
MNA137010	Site of the Hermitage, Post-Medieval Garden Feature, Stourhead	ST 7728 3378	Post-Medieval	Site of the Hermitage, Post-Medieval Garden Feature, Stourhead
MNA137508	Rock Arch Cottage, Stourhead	ST 7720 3373	Post-Medieval	Rock Arch Cottage, Stourhead
MNA137720	Post-Medieval Dam, Stourhead	ST 7715 3390	Post-Medieval	Post-Medieval Dam, Stourhead
MNA137721	The Cascade, Post-Medieval Garden Feature, Stourhead	ST 7719 3380	Post-Medieval	The Cascade, Post-Medieval Garden Feature, Stourhead

ID	Name	NGR	Period	Description
MNA138466	Site of the Turkish Tent, Post-Medieval Folly, Stourhead	ST 7741 3421	Post-Medieval	Site of the Turkish Tent, Post-Medieval Folly, Stourhead
MNA138467	Site of Post-Medieval Orangery or Gothic Greenhouse, Stourhead	ST 7744 3404	Post-Medieval	Site of Post-Medieval Orangery or Gothic Greenhouse, Stourhead
MNA138873	Site of Post-Medieval Lodge/Temple, E End of Sand Walk, Stourhead	ST 7754 3404	Post-Medieval	Site of Post-Medieval Lodge/Temple, E End of Sand Walk, Stourhead
MNA139277	Site of the Chinese or Palladian Bridge, Post-Med Footbridge, Stourhead	ST 7724 3421	Post-Medieval	Site of the Chinese or Palladian Bridge, Post-Med Footbridge, Stourhead
MNA139667	Turners Paddock Post-Medieval Well Head/ Spring, Stourhead	ST 7684 3354	Post-Medieval	Turners Paddock Post-Medieval Well Head/ Spring, Stourhead
MNA139978	Site of Houses between The Church and The Bristol Cross, Stourhead	ST 7757 3397	Post-Medieval	Site of Houses between The Church and The Bristol Cross, Stourhead
MNA140073	Stub of Wall in Backwater, Post-Med. Probable Boundary Wall, Stourhead	ST 7696 3383	Post-Medieval	Stub of Wall in Backwater, Post-Med. Probable Boundary Wall, Stourhead

ID	Name	NGR	Period	Description
MNA141340	Stourhead Lake, W of Stourton, Stourhead	ST 7725 3403	Post-Medieval to Modern	Stourhead Lake, W of Stourton, Stourhead
MNA192080	Possible building platform or garden terrace, Stourhead	ST 76970 33574	Unknown	Possible building platform or garden terrace, Stourhead
MNA192095	Possible extant trackway, Stourhead	ST 76780 34203	Unknown	Possible extant trackway, Stourhead
MNA192220	Likely footpath, Top Wood, Stourhead	ST 76743 33657	Unknown	Likely footpath, Top Wood, Stourhead
MNA192238	Linear depression, field E of Beech Cottage, Stourhead	ST 76895 33985	Undated	Linear depression, field E of Beech Cottage, Stourhead
MNA192239	Rectangular linear depression, Stourhead	ST 76960 33969	Undated	Rectangular linear depression, Stourhead
MNA192245	Group of likely former quarry pits, Stourhead	ST 77072 34157	Undated	Group of likely former quarry pits, Stourhead
MNA192248	Possible quarry pits, NW of Bonham, Stourhead	ST 77166 33416	Post-Medieval	Possible quarry pits, NW of Bonham, Stourhead
MNA193179	Possible bank or lynchet feature, Top Wood, Stourhead	ST 76748 33629	Unknown	Possible bank or lynchet feature, Top Wood, Stourhead

ID	Name	NGR	Period	Description
MNA193185	Series of linear earthworks, Stourhead	ST 77402 33750	Undated	Series of linear earthworks, Stourhead
MNA193189	Former field boundary, Stourhead	ST 76698 33876	Post-Medieval	Former field boundary, Stourhead
MNA193389	Ridge and Furrow, Stourhead	ST 76833 33574	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow, Stourhead
MNA193390	Ridge and Furrow, Stourhead	ST 76734 33899	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow, Stourhead

D Site Visit Photos

Photograph ID	1
Asset No	1005655
Class	Scheduled Monument
Asset Name	The Bristol High Cross
Grid Reference	ST775339
Condition	Good
Landuse	Manorial Estate
Cover	N/A
Heritage Significance	High
Surveyed	Thomas Dew 09/09/2021
Description	15th-16th century monument which originally stood at the junction of High Street, Broad Street, Wine Street and Corn Street (the four principal thoroughfares) in Bristol. Installed by Henry Hoare in 1764.

Photograph ID	1
Photos	

Photograph ID	2
Asset No	1131102
Class	Grade I Listed
Asset Name	The Pantheon

Photograph ID	2
Grid Reference	ST770339
Condition	Good
Landuse	Manorial Estate
Cover	N/A
Heritage Significance	High
Surveyed	Thomas Dew 09/09/2021
Description	Limestone ashlar structure dated to 1753-54. Tetrastyle in antis Corinthian Portico, six step stylobate, with flanking semi-circular niches containing lead statues of Bacchus and Venus.
Photos	

Photograph ID	3
Asset No	1131099
Class	Grade I Listed
Asset Name	Palladian Bridge
Grid Reference	ST774339

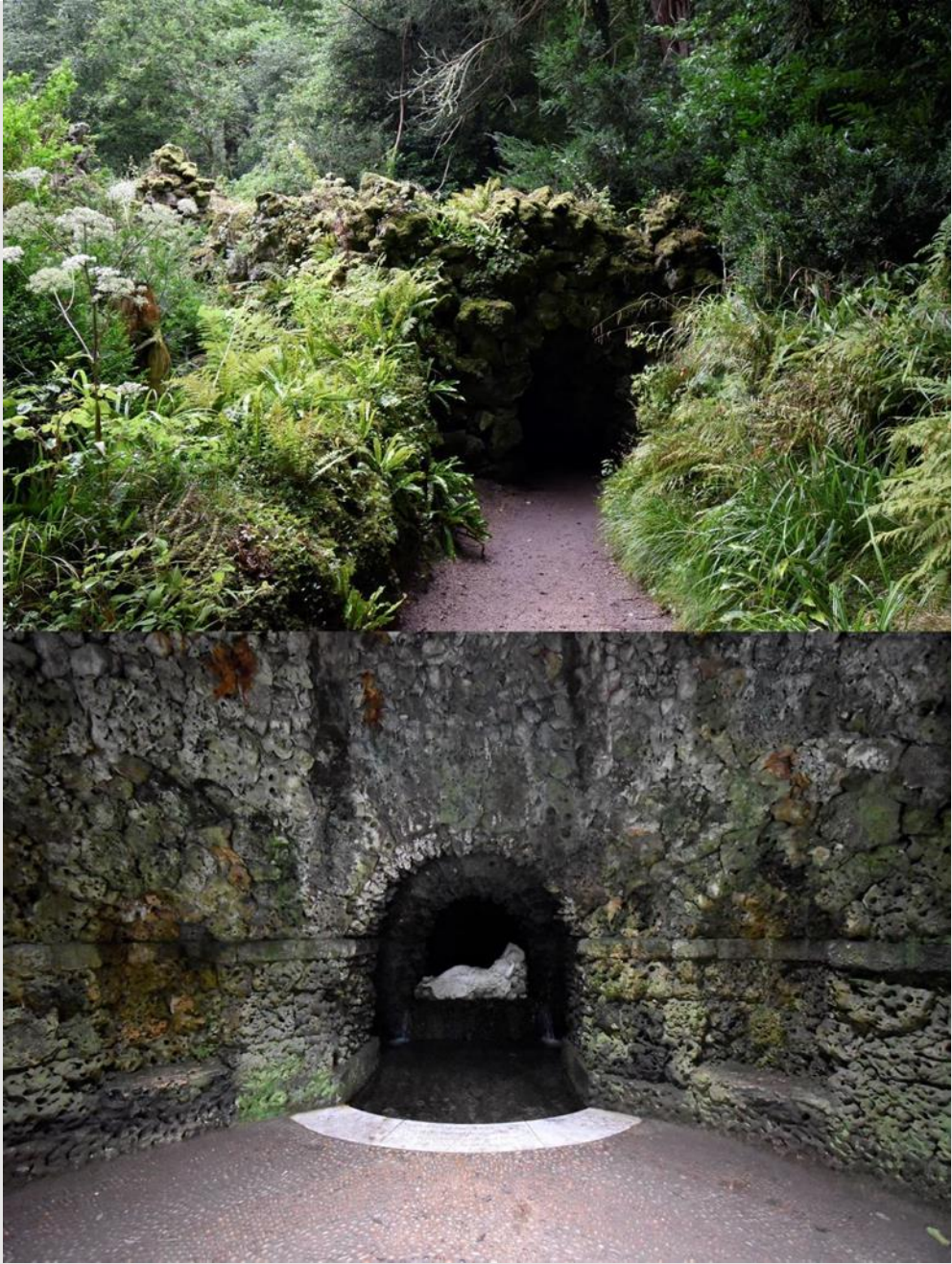
Photograph ID	3
Condition	Good
Landuse	Manorial Estate
Cover	N/A
Heritage Significance	High
Surveyed	Thomas Dew 09/09/2021
Description	Bridge constructed in limestone and carrying a turfed track over the eastern arm of Garden Lake. Built in 1762 following a design from Leoni's The Architecture of Palladio Book III (1721).
Photos	

Photograph ID	4
Asset No	1199233
Class	Grade I Listed
Asset Name	Gothic Cottage
Grid Reference	ST771340
Condition	Good
Landuse	Manorial Estate
Cover	N/A

Photograph ID	4
Heritage Significance	High
Surveyed	Thomas Dew 09/09/2021
Description	Detached cottage and garden feature, thought to date to the mid-18th century with late 18th/early 19th century alterations. Constructed in dressed limestone and rubble stone, with a stone slate roof which has a half-hip to the right and a stone stack to the left. The building is single storey with one window bay on its principal elevation which faces the Garden Lake. It has served as a summer house since at least 1895.
Photos	

Photograph ID	5
Asset No	1318473
Class	Grade I Listed
Asset Name	Grotto and River God's Cave
Grid Reference	ST771340
Condition	Good
Landuse	Manorial Estate
Cover	N/A

Photograph ID	5
Heritage Significance	High
Surveyed	Thomas Dew 09/09/2021
Description	A folly constructed in 1776 on the banks of Garden Lake. Constructed in tufa limestone on brick with a stone domed roof. The interior contains a circular domed chamber with two symmetrical arms and a rockwork passage to the north, and The River God's Cave to the south overlooking the lake. Opposing entrances of the passages have open pediments over semi-circular openings, with keystones, imposts, and facades in a rustic classical style. Opposing entrances within the main chamber are matched by arched openings overlooking the lake and west side with a spring below a lead statue of Ariadne, with the words 'Nymph of the Grot these sacred springs I keep ...' incised onto the edge of the pool. Niches can be found between each main arch, connected by impost bands and with exaggerated keystones. The interior is floored throughout by concentric patterns of cobbles, which is lit from above by a circular window with disc ornamentation. Facing the south entrance to the grotto is The River God's Cave, constructed in tufa with an arched opening to a vaulted chamber containing a painted lead statue of the River God dated to 1751. The source of the River Stour has been engineered to flow from an urn within this monument.

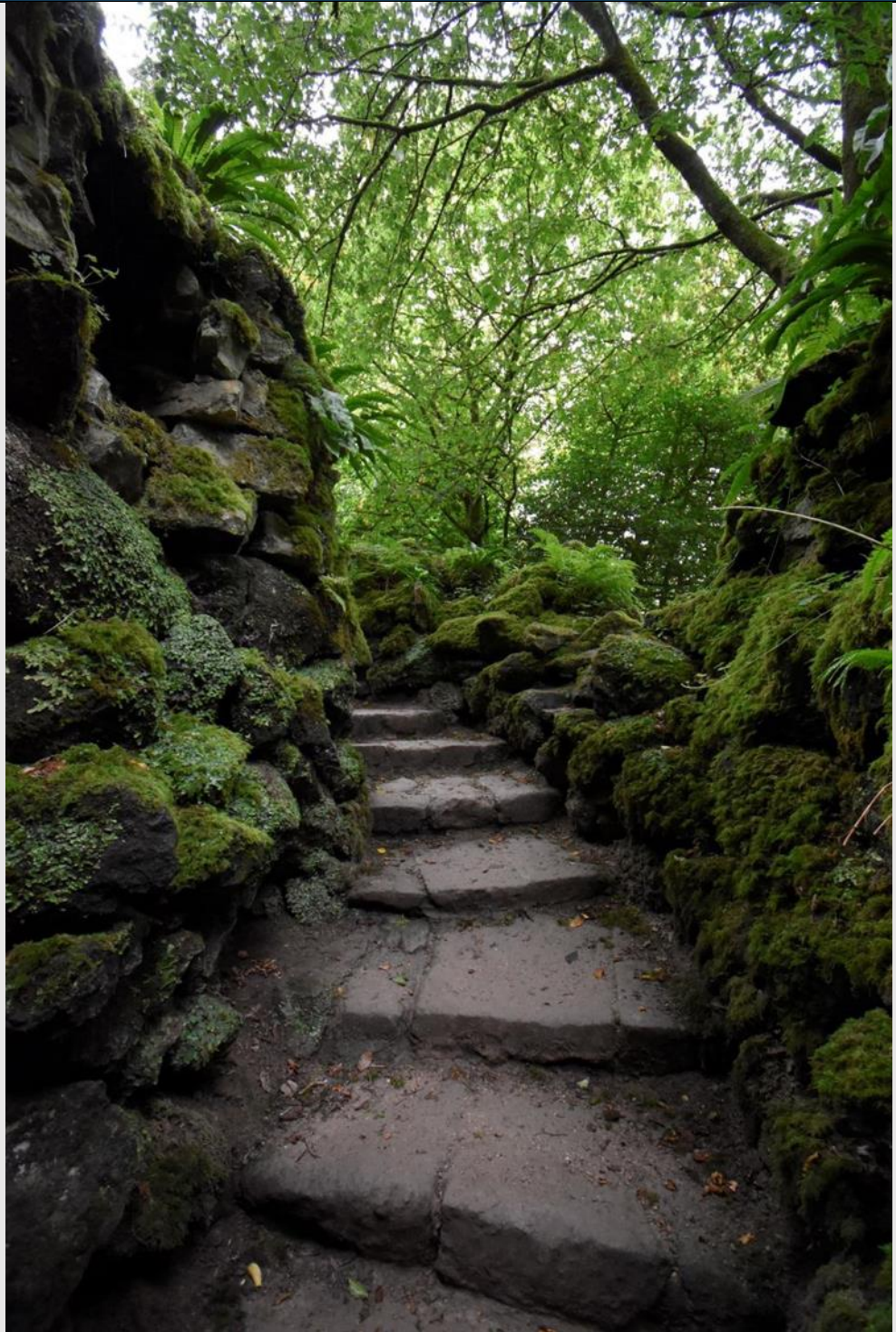
Photograph ID	5
Photos	 The image consists of two photographs. The top photograph shows a dirt path leading into a dark, arched opening in a stone wall, surrounded by lush green vegetation and ferns. The bottom photograph shows a close-up of a stone archway with a small opening, set into a larger stone wall. The archway is made of rough-hewn stones and has a small, dark opening in the center. The ground in front of the archway is paved with reddish-brown stones.

Photograph ID	6
Asset No	1283514
Class	Grade I Listed
Asset Name	Paradise Well
Grid Reference	ST774340
Condition	Good
Landuse	Manorial Estate
Cover	N/A
Heritage Significance	High
Surveyed	Thomas Dew 09/09/2021
Description	Probable late 18th century urn placed over a spring head. The urn is wide-bodied with fluting and scrolled frieze, and is built on a limestone square plinth and base. The asset stands on a brick spring head with two arched openings which could not be accessed.
Photos	

Photograph ID	7
Asset No	1199172
Class	Grade I Listed
Asset Name	Rockwork Bridge
Grid Reference	ST772338
Condition	Good
Landuse	Manorial Estate
Cover	N/A
Heritage Significance	High
Surveyed	Thomas Dew 09/09/2021
Description	A rustic bridge carrying a track from the Garden Lake to the Temple of Apollo over the Zeal's Road. The bridge is dated to 1762-65 and is built in rustic limestone with segmental arches, rough niches, and revetment walls. The track over is approached by steps lined with rockwork with several platforms containing niches and openings.
Photos	

Photograph ID

7



Photograph ID	8
Asset No	1131100
Class	Grade I Listed
Asset Name	Temple of Apollo
Grid Reference	ST773338
Condition	Good
Landuse	Manorial Estate
Cover	N/A
Heritage Significance	High
Surveyed	Thomas Dew 09/09/2021
Description	This temple was built in 1765 following a design from Wood's Ruins of Baalbec (1757). It is constructed in limestone ashlar and is circular in shape, with an eight-stepped plinth on the elevation overlooking the Garden Lake. Twelve Corinthian columns carrying scalloped entablature can be seen around the building, with semi-circular niches and oculi within each bay. The principal elevation contains double doors with six fielded panels, a moulded tympanum with keystones. The northern side of the building houses replica statues dated to 1907-08 within flanking niches. The interior could not be accessed but displays painted brick walls and a small stone fireplace. The interior originally contained a large cast of Apollo, lit from above.
Photos	

Photograph ID 8



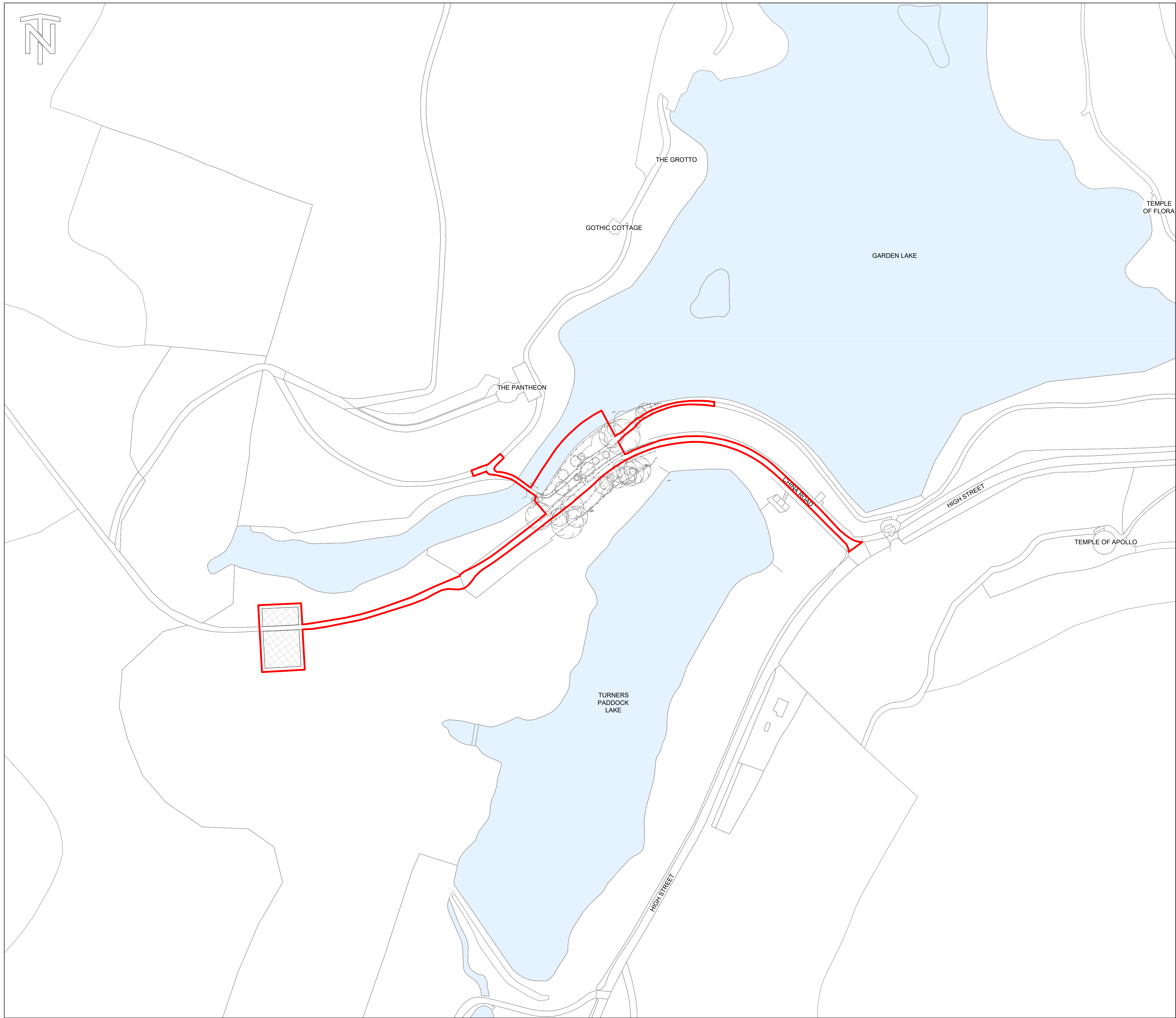
Photograph ID	9
Asset No	1318472
Class	Grade I Listed
Asset Name	Temple of Flora
Grid Reference	ST774340
Condition	Good
Landuse	Manorial Estate
Cover	N/A
Heritage Significance	High
Surveyed	Thomas Dew 09/09/2021
Description	This asset dates to 1744-46 and is constructed in limestone ashlar and render with a hipped slate roof. The principal elevation faces the lake and has a tetrastyle Doric portico topped by entablature displaying triglyphs, bucrania and moulded pediment. The side walls comprise plain render with no decoration. The central double doors comprise six panels in a moulded architrave with broken pediment, with a Latin inscription from the Aeneid over the doors and large, 12-pane sashes to either side.

Photograph ID	9
Photos	

Photograph ID	10
Asset No	1131103
Class	Grade II Listed
Asset Name	The Iron Bridge
Grid Reference	ST770338
Condition	Good
Landuse	Manorial Estate
Cover	N/A
Heritage Significance	Medium
Surveyed	Thomas Dew 09/09/2021
Description	This bridge carries the footpath over the western arm of Garden Lake. It was built in 1860, replacing an oak bridge dated to 1840. It consists of a single shallow segmental arch with decorated spandrels, a wooden walkway, and iron stanchions and holding chains.
Photos	

Photograph ID	11
Asset No	1283534
Class	Grade II Listed
Asset Name	Grotto Underpass
Grid Reference	ST774338
Condition	Good
Landuse	Manorial Estate
Cover	N/A
Heritage Significance	Medium
Surveyed	Thomas Dew 09/09/2021
Description	
Photos	

E Design Drawings



GENERAL NOTES

- ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- ALL LEVELS ARE IN METRES RELATIVE TO ORDNANCE DATUM NEWLYN (mAOD) UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- ALL COORDINATES ARE IN METRES RELATIVE TO ORDNANCE SURVEY NATIONAL GRID.
- DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING. ALL DIMENSIONS MUST BE CHECKED / VERIFIED ON SITE.
- PIILING SHALL BE UNDERTAKEN ACCORDING TO THE WORKS SPECIFICATION REF. PXG-JBA-00-GL-SP-Z-5001.

LEGEND

RED LINE BOUNDARY

COMPOUND AND LAY DOWN AREAS

50403020100204060

SCALE 1:1000 (m)

C02	PUBLISHED DESIGN - UPDATED RED LINE BOUNDARY	27/11/25	OK	SW	PM	JB
C01	PUBLISHED DESIGN	28/10/25	OK	SW	PM	JB
P01	FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT	26/09/25	OK	SW	PM	MC
Rev.	Description	Date	Author	Designer	Checker	Approver

Document Control

Supplier

West Point
Peterborough Business Park
Lynch Wood
PETERBOROUGH
PE2 6GG

T +44 (0)1733 715960
E info@jbaconsulting.com
www.jbaconsulting.com
Twitter @JBAConsulting

JBA
consulting

Project Title

STOURHEAD MIOS DETAILED DESIGN

Drawing Title

GARDEN LAKE
RED LINE BOUNDARY

National
Trust

© copyright reserved

Parent Model

NOT FROM MODEL

Security Classification

OFFICIAL

Scale

1:1000

Author

O. KNOTT

Designer

S. WATKINS

Checker

P. MASON

Approver

M. CROSS

Suitability

PUBLISHED DESIGN

Status

A3

Revision

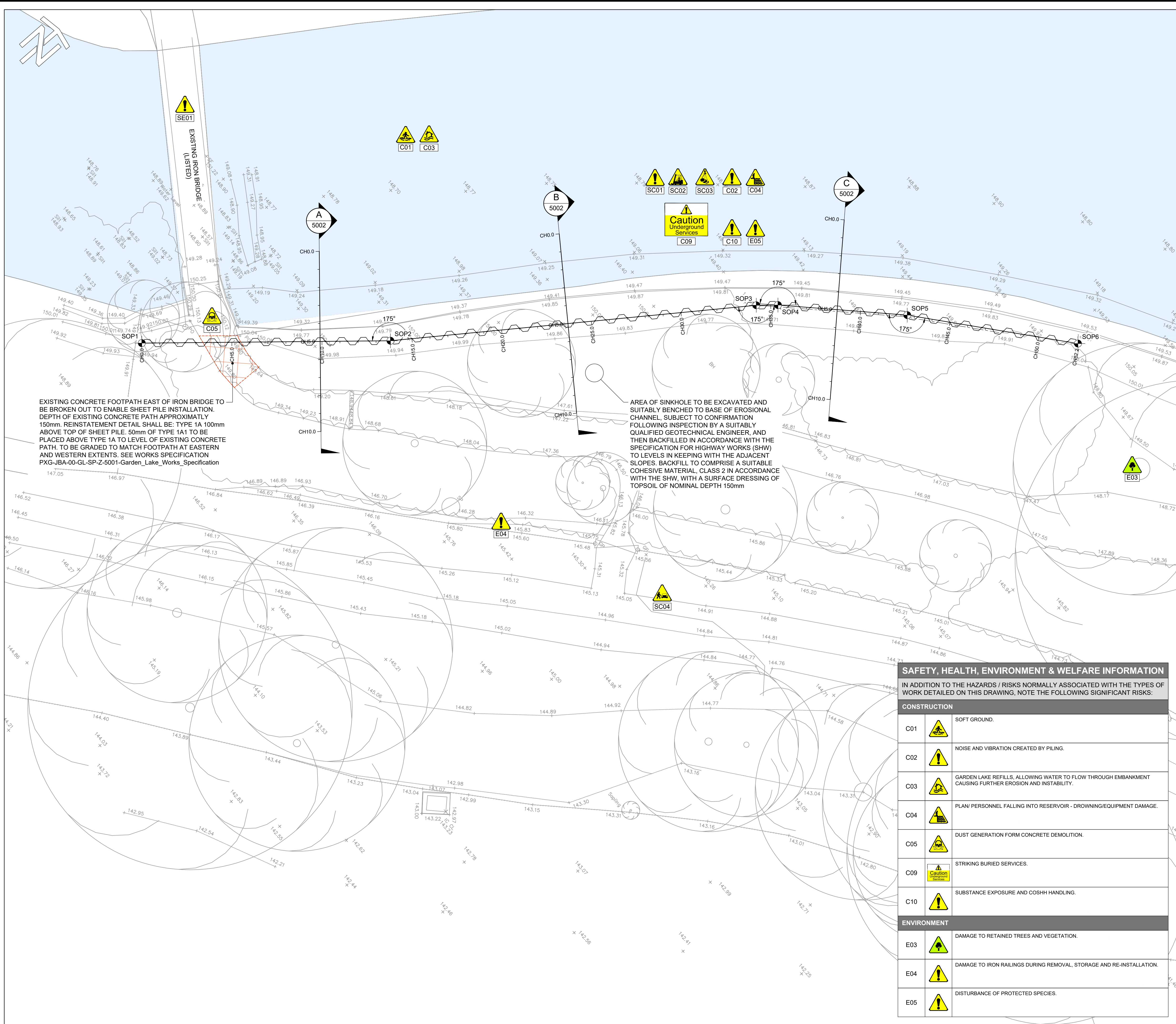
C02

Information Container

PXG-JBA-00-GL-DR-Z-5000.dwg

A1 Sheet Size

JBA Project Reference: 2025s0768



GENERAL NOTES

1.

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

2.

ALL LEVELS ARE IN METRES RELATIVE TO ORDNANCE DATUM NEWLYN (mAOD) UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

3.

ALL COORDINATES ARE IN METRES RELATIVE TO ORDNANCE SURVEY NATIONAL GRID.

4.

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING. ALL DIMENSIONS MUST BE CHECKED / VERIFIED ON SITE.

5.

TOP WATER LEVEL IS 149.34 AS DEFINED IN 2023 S10 REPORT.

6.

PIILING SHALL BE UNDERTAKEN ACCORDING TO THE WORKS SPECIFICATION REF. PXG-JBA-00-GL-SP-Z-5001.

7.

IRON RAILINGS TO BE REMOVED TO FACILITATE ACCESS, CONTRACTOR TO DETERMINE EXTENTS AND LIAISE WITH NATIONAL TRUST. TO BE UNDERTAKEN AS PER THE WORKS SPECIFICATION REF. PXG-JBA-00-GL-SP-Z-5001.

SETTING OUT INFORMATION

REFERENCE	EASTING (mE)	NORTHING (mN)
SOP1	377069.729	133853.305
SOP2	377078.687	133863.803
SOP3	377090.525	133880.416
SOP4	377091.304	133881.329
SOP5	377096.437	133886.378
SOP6	377103.842	133892.488

SAFETY, HEALTH, ENVIRONMENT & WELFARE INFORMATION

IN ADDITION TO THE HAZARDS / RISKS NORMALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE TYPES OF WORK DETAILED ON THIS DRAWING, NOTE THE FOLLOWING SIGNIFICANT RISKS:

CONSTRUCTION (MOST SIGNIFICANT RISKS)

SC01		SITE CONSTRAINTS, SMALL WORKING AREA.
SC02		EMBANKMENT FAILURE THROUGH LOADING DURING CONSTRUCTION.
SC03		LIFTING OPERATIONS.
SC04		PLANT/PUBLIC INTERFACE RESULTING IN COLLISION/DEATH/INJURY/DAMAGE TO PUBLIC/SITE VEHICLES/PLANT.

ENVIRONMENT (MOST SIGNIFICANT RISKS)

SE01		DAMAGE TO IRON BRIDGE (GRADE II LISTED)
------	--	---

UTILITY SERVICES INVESTIGATION GAUGE TO PAS 128

	TYPE D: DESK STUDY
	TYPE C: DESK STUDY WITH SITE RECONNAISSANCE
	TYPE B: DESK STUDY, SITE RECONNAISSANCE AND DETECTION SURVEY
	TYPE A: DESK STUDY, SITE RECON, DETECTION SURVEY AND TRIAL HOLES

TYPE D	TYPE C	TYPE B	TYPE A
14/10/25	-	-	-

THE POSITION OF ANY EXISTING PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SEWERS, UTILITY SERVICES, PLANT OR APPARATUS SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM STATUTORY RECORDS. THE INFORMATION SHOWN IS BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT BUT NO WARRANTY TO THIS IS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED. OTHER SUCH PLANT OR APPARATUS MAY ALSO BE PRESENT BUT NOT SHOWN. INVESTIGATIONS MUST BE UNDERTAKEN ON SITE CONFIRMING LOCATIONS BEFORE BREAKING GROUND.

5

4

3

2

1

0

2

4

6

SCALE 1:100 (m)

C02	PUBLISHED DESIGN - UPDATED FOR PATH REINSTATEMENT DETAIL & PILE SECTION	27/11/25	OK	SW	PM	JB
C01	PUBLISHED DESIGN	28/10/25	OK	SW	PM	JB
P01	FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT	26/09/25	OK	SW	PM	MC
Rev.	Description	Date	Author	Designer	Checker	Approver
Document Control						

Supplier

West Point
Peterborough Business Park
Lynch Wood
PETERBOROUGH
PE2 6GG

T +44 (0)1733 715960
E info@jbaconsulting.com
www.jbaconsulting.com
Twitter @JBAConsulting

Project Title

STOURHEAD MIOS DETAILED DESIGN

Drawing Title

GARDEN LAKE
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT

© copyright reserved

Parent Model

NOT FROM MODEL

Security Classification

OFFICIAL

Scale

1:100

Author

O. KNOTT

Designer

S. WATKINS

Checker

P. MASON

Approver

M. CROSS

Suitability

PUBLISHED DESIGN

Status

A3

Revision

C02

Information Container

PXG-JBA-00-GL-DR-Z-5001.dwg

A1 Sheet Size

SAFETY, HEALTH, ENVIRONMENT & WELFARE INFORMATION

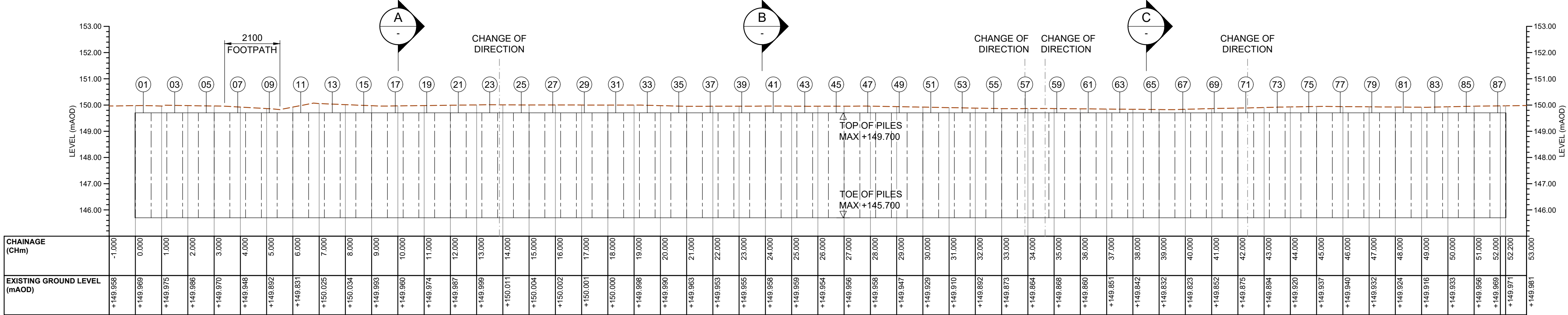
IN ADDITION TO THE HAZARDS / RISKS NORMALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE TYPES OF WORK DETAILED ON THIS DRAWING, NOTE THE FOLLOWING SIGNIFICANT RISKS:

CONSTRUCTION

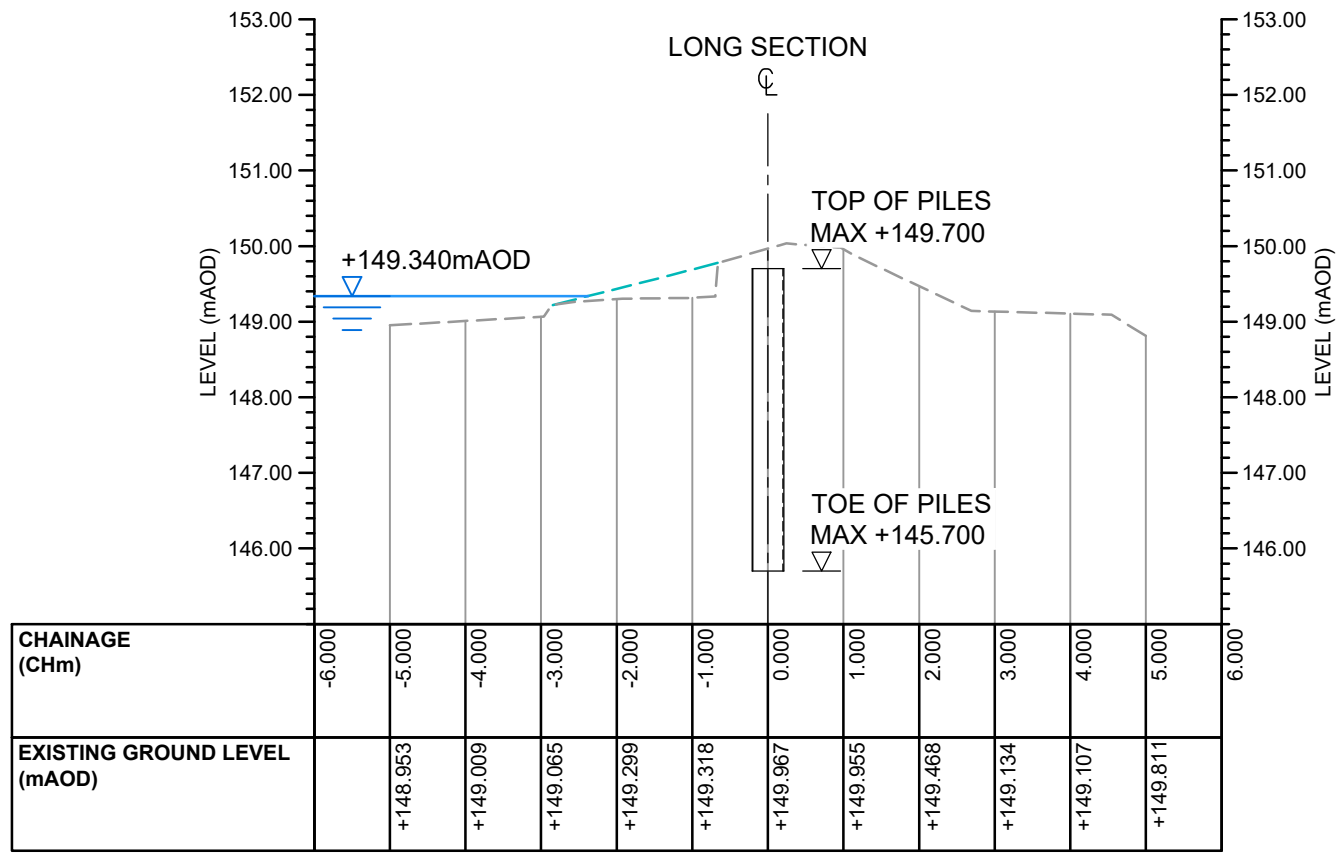
C01		SOFT GROUND.
C02		NOISE AND VIBRATION CREATED BY PILING.
C03		GARDEN LAKE REFILLS. ALLOWING WATER TO FLOW THROUGH EMBANKMENT CAUSING FURTHER EROSION AND INSTABILITY.
C04		PLAN/ PERSONNEL FALLING INTO RESERVOIR - DROWNING/EQUIPMENT DAMAGE.
C05		DUST GENERATION FORM CONCRETE DEMOLITION.
C09		STRIKING BURIED SERVICES.
C10		SUBSTANCE EXPOSURE AND COSHH HANDLING.

ENVIRONMENT

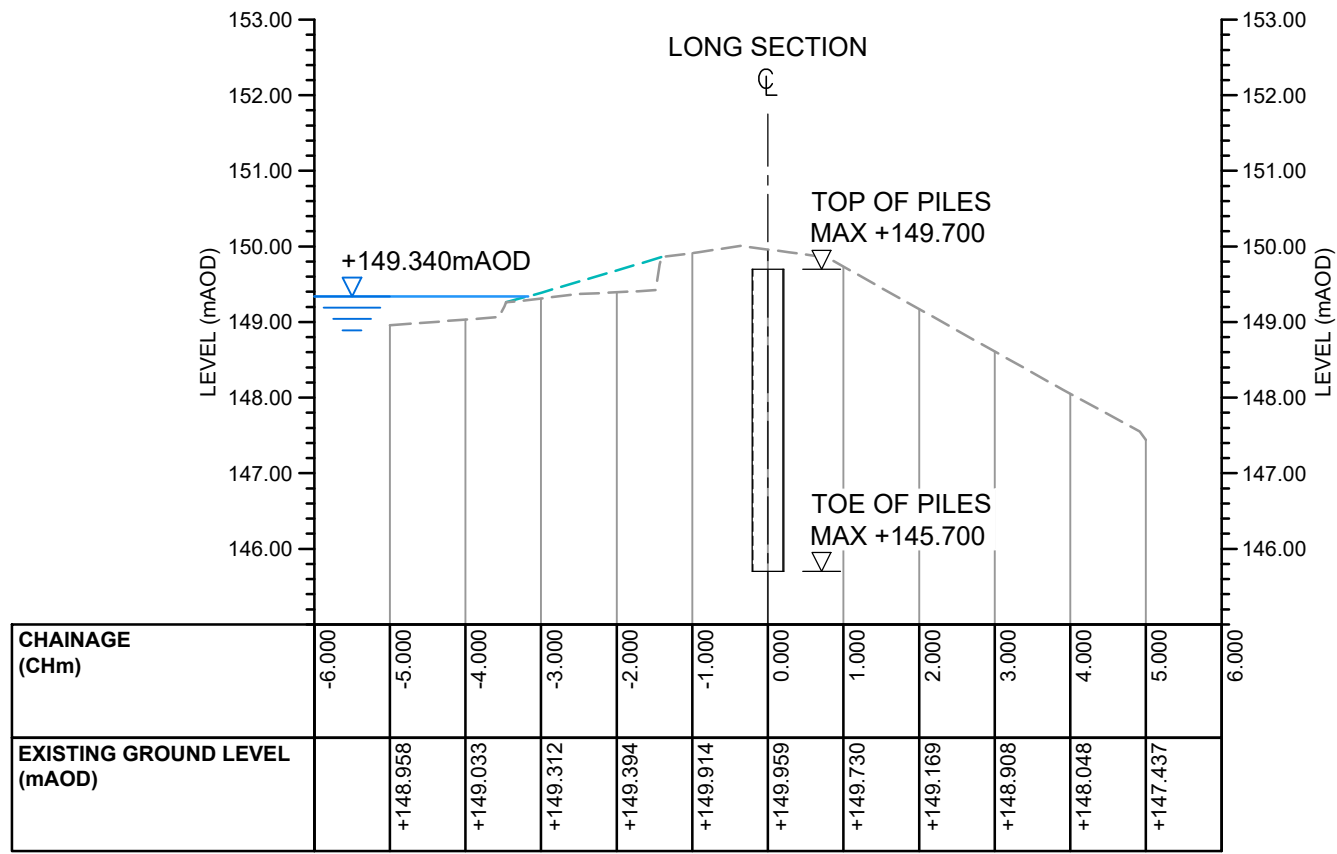
E03		DAMAGE TO RETAINED TREES AND VEGETATION.
E04		DAMAGE TO IRON RAILINGS DURING REMOVAL, STORAGE AND RE-INSTALLATION.
E05		DISTURBANCE OF PROTECTED SPECIES.



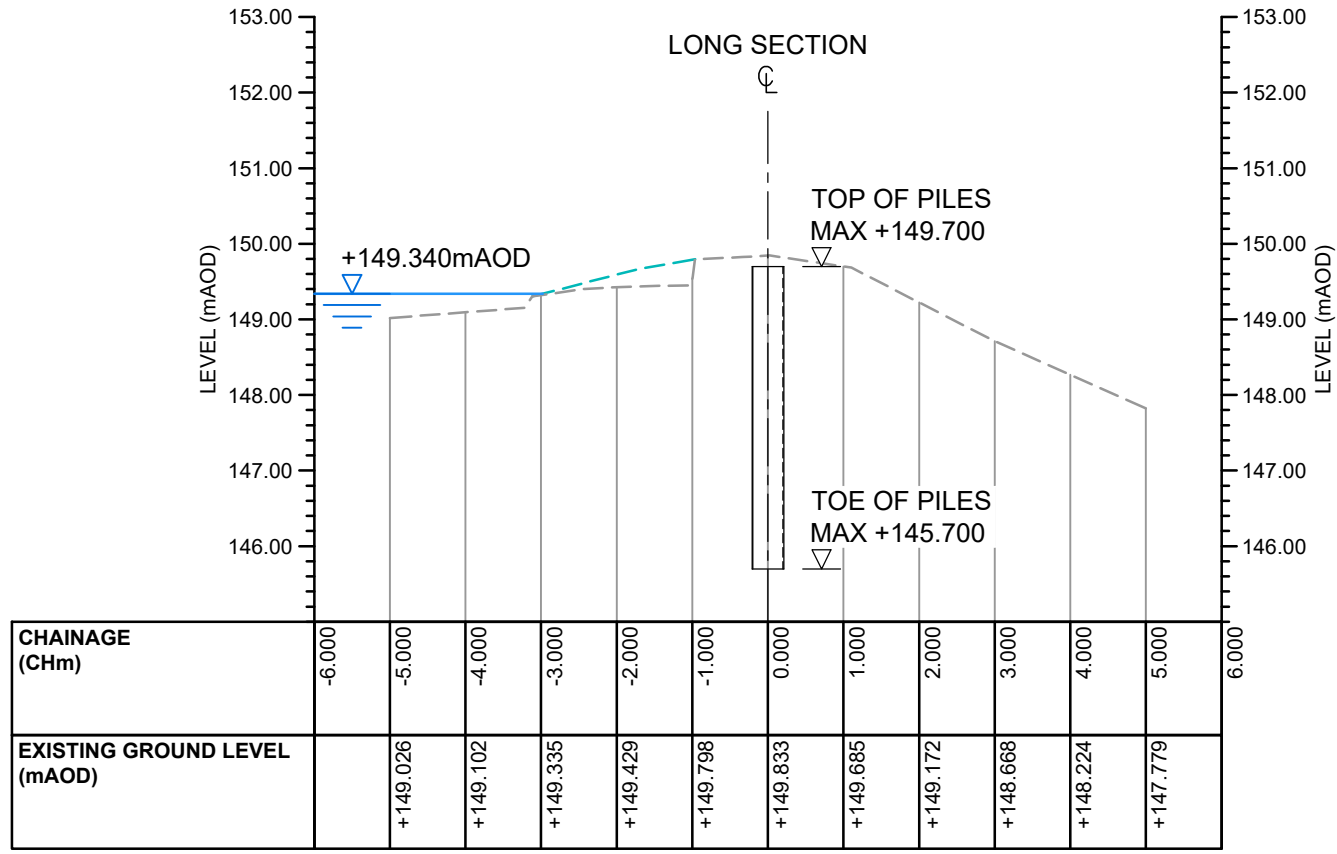
LONG SECTION
SCALE 1:100



SECTION A
SCALE 1:100



SECTION B
SCALE 1:100



SECTION C
SCALE 1:100

- GENERAL NOTES**
- ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
 - ALL LEVELS ARE IN METRES RELATIVE TO ORDNANCE DATUM NEWLYN (mAOD) UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
 - ALL COORDINATES ARE IN METRES RELATIVE TO ORDNANCE SURVEY NATIONAL GRID.
 - DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING. ALL DIMENSIONS MUST BE CHECKED / VERIFIED ON SITE.
 - TOP WATER LEVEL IS 149.34 AS DEFINED IN 2023 S10 REPORT.
 - PIILING SHALL BE UNDERTAKEN ACCORDING TO THE WORKS SPECIFICATION REF. PXG-JBA-00-GL-SP-Z-5001.

543210246

SCALE 1:100 (m)

C02	PUBLISHED DESIGN - AMENDED FOOTPATH WIDTH & PILE SECTION	27/11/25	OK	SW	PM	JB
C01	PUBLISHED DESIGN	28/10/25	OK	SW	PM	JB
P01	FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT	26/09/25	OK	SW	PM	MC
Rev.	Description	Date	Author	Designer	Checker	Approver
Document Control						
Supplier West Point Peterborough Business Park Lynch Wood PETERBOROUGH PE2 6GG T +44 (0)1733 715960 E info@jbaconsulting.com www.jbaconsulting.com Twitter @JBAConsulting JBA consulting						
Project Title						
STOURHEAD MIOS DETAILED DESIGN						
Drawing Title						
GARDEN LAKE SECTIONS						
© copyright reserved						
Parent Model						
NOT FROM MODEL						
Security Classification			Scale			
OFFICIAL			AS SHOWN			
Author		Designer	Checker	Approver		
O. KNOTT		S. WATKINS	P. MASON	M. CROSS		
Suitability			Status	Revision		
PUBLISHED DESIGN			A3	C02		
Information Container						
PXG-JBA-00-GL-DR-Z-5002.dwgA1 Sheet Size						

Offices at

Bristol
Coleshill
Doncaster
Dublin
Edinburgh
Exeter
Glasgow
Haywards Heath
Isle of Man
Leeds
Limerick
Newcastle upon Tyne
Newport
Peterborough
Portsmouth
Saltaire
Skipton
Tadcaster
Thirsk
Wallingford
Warrington

Registered Office
1 Broughton Park
Old Lane North
Broughton
SKIPTON
North Yorkshire
BD23 3FD
United Kingdom

+44(0)1756 799919
info@jbaconsulting.com
www.jbaconsulting.com
Follow us:  

Jeremy Benn
Associates Limited
Registered in England
3246693

JBA Group Ltd is
certified to:
ISO 9001:2015
ISO 14001:2015
ISO 27001:2013
ISO 45001:2018