P25-274



Stourhead Solar, Wiltshire

Heritage Impact Assessment

for Aardvark EM Ltd on behalf of The National Trust

06/05/2026

HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

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May 2026

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report is a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for a proposed development on land off Bell Lane, Stourton, Warminster, Wiltshire BA12 6QE (NGR ST 77614 33690). It has been prepared by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd on behalf of the National Trust in support of a planning application for a small ground-mounted solar farm, located approximately 200 m south-west of the main visitor carpark for the National Trust Stourhead Estate.

In accordance with national and local planning policy and guidance, the possible impacts of the proposed development on known and potential below-ground archaeological remains within the proposed development area (PDA) are considered. The HIA includes a 1 km study area beyond the PDA boundary within which the archaeological and historical development is discussed.

There are no designated heritage assets within the PDA and one non-designated heritage asset: an undated circular mound recorded through LiDAR analysis in 2019. An assessment of recent satellite imagery demonstrates that this is a modern feature and not of archaeological origin. There are a further two non-designated heritage assets recorded in close proximity to the PDA. These comprise finds of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic flint from test-pits excavated in advance of the construction of the overflow carpark in the northern part of the PDA between 2012 and 2014. A further 145 individual records of non-designated heritage assets lie within the 1 km study area.

There is considered to be a medium-high potential for further finds of Mesolithic and Neolithic date to be encountered within the PDA and a low potential for all other periods. Any prehistoric remains would most likely be further finds of worked flint or chert within disturbed contexts and as such would be considered of low (Local) importance. However, the potential for in-situ lithic scatters or occupation evidence to survive beneath the plough soil should not be discounted. Such remains could potentially be of at least medium (Regional) importance.

In light of the archaeological potential of the PDA, the local planning authority (LPA) may require further archaeological investigation, either as a staged field evaluation to be submitted as supporting information with a planning application, or as a condition of consent.

A 3 km study area has been used to assess the potential impacts of the proposals on the setting of designated heritage assets in the surrounding area. There are 138 designated heritage assets within 3 km of the PDA. These include 19 Scheduled Monuments, 115 listed buildings, three conservation areas, and the Stourhead Registered Park and Garden. The Grade I Listed Registered Park and Garden of Stourhead (List entry: 1000471) is located 15 m to the west of the PDA at its closest point.

This report assesses the anticipated impact of the proposed development on the setting of the Registered Park and Garden and other designated heritage assets in the surrounding landscape. No adverse setting effects on the heritage significance of the historic environment has been identified as a result of the proposed development. As such, no design changes to the proposed development or a further detailed setting assessment are considered necessary.

It is not anticipated that any proposals to develop the PDA should represent a conflict with legislation or national or local planning policies relating to the historic environment. The likely development impacts are not considered sufficiently significant to warrant refusal of a planning application to develop the PDA.

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1. Introduction

1.1. Planning Background

1.1.1. This report was commissioned by Aardvark EM Ltd on behalf of the National Trust and presents the results of a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) to support a planning application to construct a small ground mounted solar PV array together with associated works, ancillary infrastructure and equipment, landscaping, biodiversity improvements and access. The site lies south-west of the main visitor carpark of Grade I Listed Registered Park and Garden of Stourhead, Stourton, Warminster, NGR: ST 77630 33630 (Illus 1).

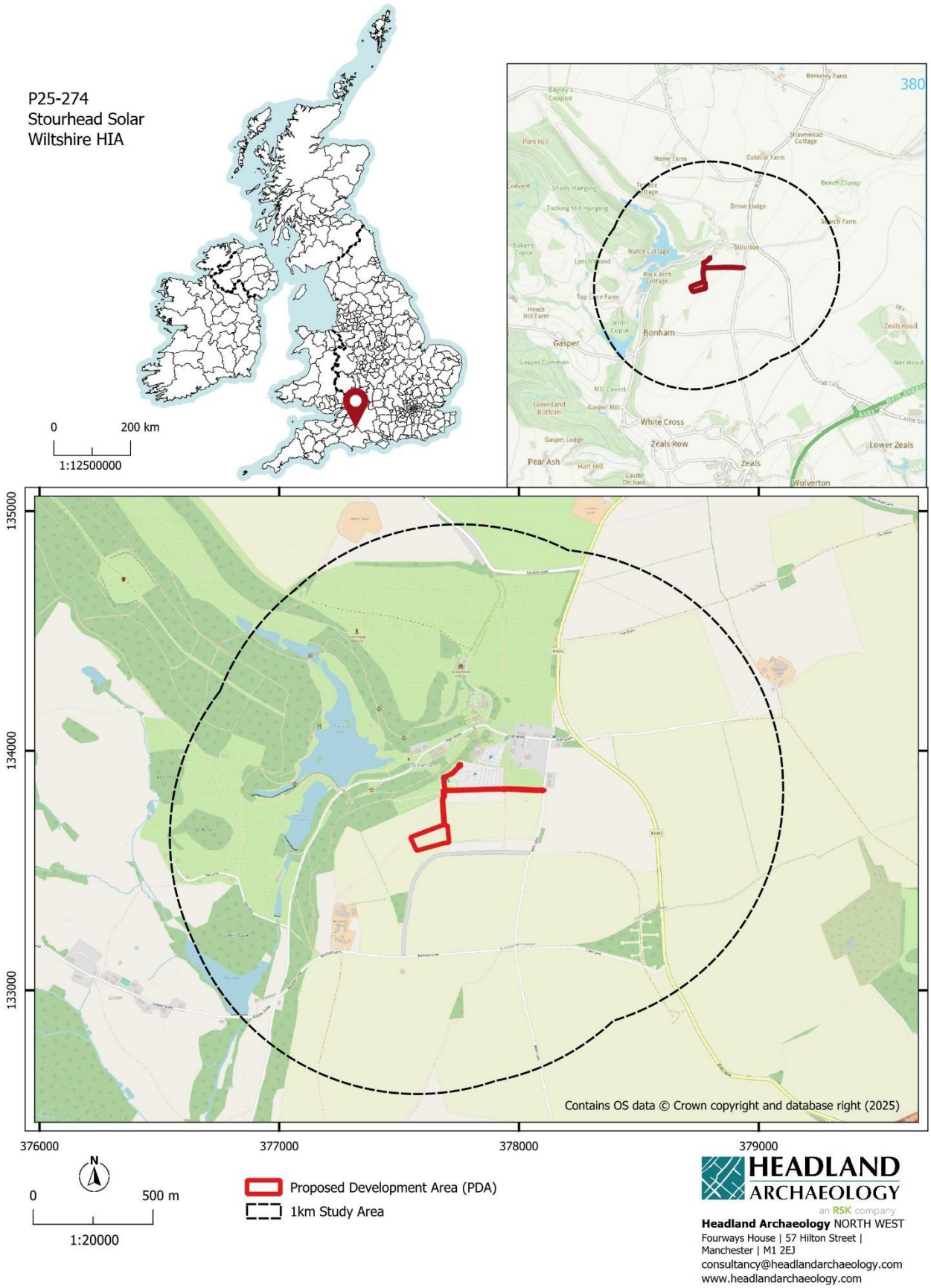
1.1.2. This report describes and assesses the significance of known heritage assets and potential archaeological remains within the proposed development area (PDA). It provides an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of heritage assets, including upon the contribution made by their setting, in order to identify potential historic environment planning constraints.

1.1.3. This approach is consistent with the requirements of national and local planning policies on the historic environment in the planning process (see Section 2).

1.2. Consultation

1.2.1. The Wiltshire District Council Historic Environment Team were contacted by email on 02/09/2025 to confirm the study area for this assessment and have agreed that a 1 km study area is suitable to inform the archaeological potential of the PDA. A wider 3 km study area to assess the potential impacts of the proposals on the settings of designated heritage assets was also agreed.

1.2.2. Field surveys have been conducted with a representative from Historic England and the Local Authority Conservation Officer whereby no issues were raised in relation to the impact of the proposals on the historic environment, including the setting of heritage assets.



Illus 1. Site Location



Illus 2. Aerial view of the site (credit: Google Earth)

1.3. Site Description

1.3.1. The PDA is located in the west of the Cranborne Chase National Landscape, within the National Trust's Stourhead Estate and comprises a c.1 ha area within part of an agricultural field. It lies approximately 200 m south-west of the main visitor carpark for the estate and approximately 800 m west of Bell Lane. It would be accessed from Bell Lane, along a route that largely follows an existing trackway from the road. The proposed solar array would be connected by an underground cable route to a proposed PV distribution board located within the National Trust carpark, approximately 250 m north.

1.3.2. The PDA is bounded by a tall mature hedgerow to the east and newly planted woodland to the south and west. It occupies broadly level ground at approximately 180 m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). A short distance to the north of the PDA, the land falls steeply away towards the base of a river valley at the headwaters of the River Stour, which was dammed in the mid-18th century to create an artificial lake within the formal gardens of Stourhead.

1.3.3. The boundary of the Stourhead Grade I Registered Park and Garden (List entry: 1000471) is located approximately 100 m north of the proposed solar array and around 15 m west of the proposed cable route and PV distribution board. Dense woodland and topography effectively screen all parts of the PDA from within the formal gardens of the registered landscape.



Illus 3. West facing view along the access track located to the south of the carpark



Illus 4. North-east facing view of the PDA from the south-west corner



Illus 5. North facing view towards the Grade I Registered Park and Garden of Stourhead (List entry: 1000471) from the PDA



Illus 6. South-west facing view towards the PDA from the overflow carpark of the Stourhead Estate

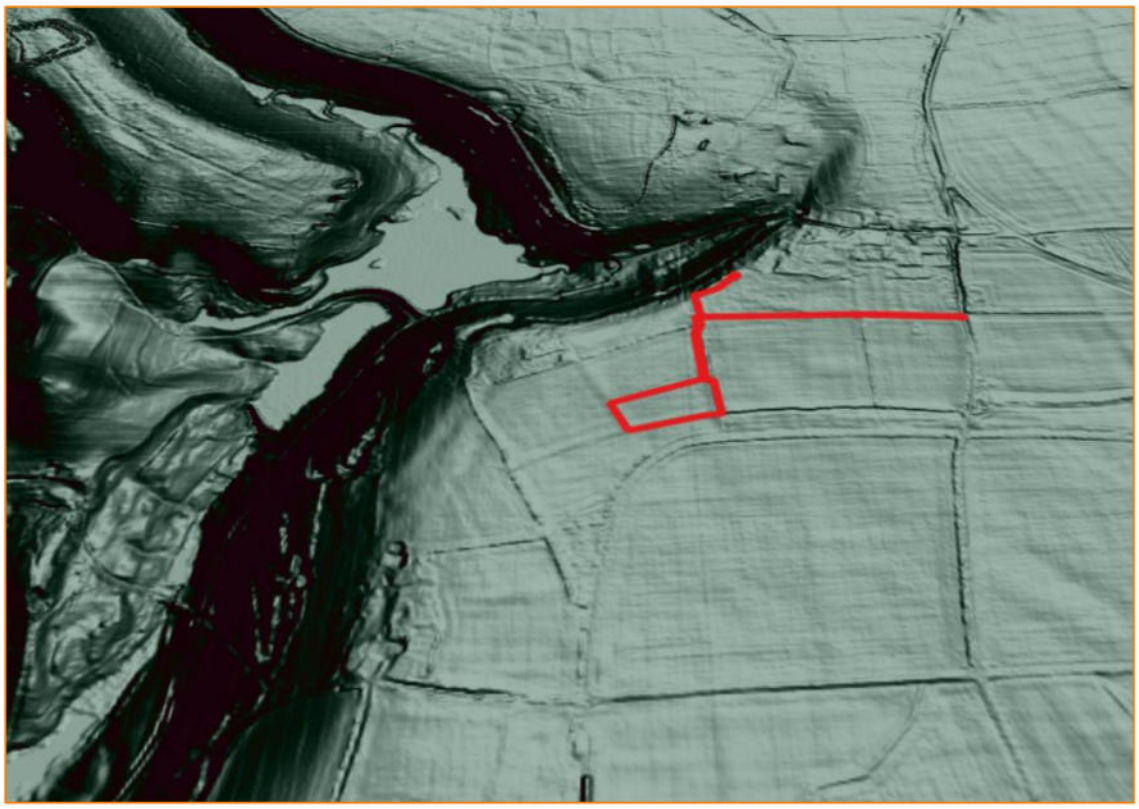
1.4. Geology and Geomorphology

1.4.1. The underlying bedrock geology is recorded by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as Boyne Hollow Chert Member (Upper Greensand), a sedimentary bedrock of glauconitic sand and sandstone displaying interbedded chert beds and nodules that formed approximately 113-100 million years ago during the Cretaceous period[1]. Superficial deposits of Head, a Quaternary deposit of clay, silt, sand and gravel lie a short distance to the north of the PDA. The overlying soil is recorded as freely draining, slightly acidic and loamy.[2]

1.4.2. The PDA is located on a broadly level terrace at approximately 180 m AOD. It lies at the edge of a steep drop into a river valley at the headwaters of the River Stour, which was dammed in the mid-18th century to create an artificial lake within the formal gardens of the Stourhead Estate. The base of the valley to the north-west of the PDA lies at approximately 140 m AOD.

1.4.3. At a wider topographic scale, the PDA is located at the western edge of the Kilmington Terrace, a level plateaux overlying Upper Greensand bedrock. To the west of the Kilmington Terrace lies the undulating hills and river valleys of the wooded Greensand Hills. To the east lies the chalk downland of the West Wiltshire Downs[3]. The chalk escarpment of the White Sheet Hills rises dramatically above the Greensand terrace approximately 2.5 to 3 km to the east of the PDA.

1.4.4. The location of the PDA on a high, flat plateau overlooking the headwaters of the river may have made it attractive for activity from the prehistoric period onwards.



Illus 6. LiDAR DTM hill shade 3D model to show the topographic position of the PDA (vertical exaggeration x 5)

1 BGS. 2025. GeoIndex (onshore). Available at: https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geoindex-onshore/
[2] Cranfield University. 2025. LandIS, Soil Data. Available at: https://www.landis.org.uk/
[3] Land Use Consultants. 2005. Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment. Available at: https://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/media/1014/Landscape-Type-6-December-2005-561kb/pdf/lca-dec-05-type-6.pdf?m=1575294399833

2. Legislation, Policy and Guidance

2.1. Statutory Protection

2.1.1. The relevant heritage legislation in the context of the present site is described in the table below.

Table 1. Historic Environment Statutory Legislation

Legislation	Key Issues
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or near to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent. Development must preserve in-situ protected archaeological remains and landscapes of acknowledged significance and protect their settings.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	The 1990 Act is amended by the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013 to introduce additional controls for works to listed buildings. Section 1 of the Act requires the Secretary of State to compile and maintain lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. The principal statutory duty under the Act is to preserve the special character of these heritage assets, including their setting. Buildings on the list are assessed and graded against the criteria of architectural and historic interest. Buildings listed at Grade I are defined as those considered to be of exceptional interest. Grade II* listed buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest, while Grade II listed buildings are of special interest.[4] This may include the extent to which the exterior of a building contributes to the interest of a group of buildings, i.e. 'group value'. Relevant Statutory Tests of the Act are as follows: ***Section 66: General duty as respects listed buildings in exercise of planning functions.*** *(1) In considering whether to grant planning permission [or permission in principle] for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, 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.* *(2) Without prejudice to section 72, in the exercise of the powers of appropriation, disposal and development (including redevelopment) conferred by the provisions of sections 232, 233 and 235(1) of the principal Act, a local authority shall have regard to the desirability of preserving features of special architectural or historic interest, and in particular, listed buildings.* **Section 72: General duty as respects conservation areas in exercise of planning functions.** *(1) In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any [functions under or by virtue of] any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.*

4 https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/listed-buildings/

Treasure Act 1996	The 1996 Act defines 'Treasure' as any object that is at least 10% gold or silver, associated with coins or groups of coins which are over 300 years old, objects formerly classed as 'treasure trove' (i.e. deliberately deposited items with a high content of gold or silver) and any objects found in association with the above (even if found at different times). The Secretary of State may by order designate any class of object which he considers to be of outstanding historical, archaeological or cultural importance. Any find of 'Treasure' must be reported to the local Coroner.
Burial Act 1857	Under Section 25 of the 1857 Act, it is generally a criminal offence to remove human remains from any place of burial without an appropriate licence issued by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), although recent legislative changes indicate that some cases are exempt from this requirement.
Hedgerows Regulations 1997	A local authority can prohibit the removal of an 'important' hedgerow. Hedgerows can be considered important on grounds of historical or archaeological value or association in line with following criteria: o Marks a pre-1850 parish boundary (Criterion 1) o Physically incorporates or is part of a known and listed heritage asset; where the hedgerow is a contemporaneous or related to part of that heritage asset (Criterion 2 & 3) o Marks the boundary of, or is associated with, a pre-1600 estate or manor (Criterion 4) o Is part of a pre-Parliamentary Inclosure field system (i.e. pre-dates the Inclosure Act 1796 – it may be recorded as "old enclosure" on the tithe/enclosure map or may be recorded on an earlier estate map) (Criterion 5) A judicial review in 2002[5] ruled that any hedgerow can be deemed of a pre-inclosure date if it is depicted on a map dating to 1845 or earlier, regardless of whether Inclosure Acts exist for that location.
Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 National Heritage Act 1980, amended 1983 & 1997	The 1983 Act created the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission (HBMC) – now Historic England, a non-departmental public body, given the broad remit of managing the historic built environment of England. The Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 authorises Historic England to compile a register of "gardens and other land" situated in England that appear to be of special historic interest. Registered Parks and Gardens The Register was established in 1984 and there are currently over 1,600 sites included. Sites are graded I, II*, or II along the same lines as listed buildings. A registered park or garden is not protected by a separate consent regime, but applications for planning permission will give great weight to their conservation. The NPPF defines them as designated heritage assets and as such their conservation should be an objective of all sustainable development. Substantial harm to or total loss of a Grade II registered park or garden should be exceptional and for a Grade II* or I registered park or garden such loss or harm should be wholly exceptional. The Register of Historic Battlefields Historic England maintains a Register of Historic Battlefields. Battlefields are not graded. Like registered parks and gardens,

5 DEFRA 2002 Hedgerow Regulations 1997 - A Guide to the Law and Good Practice - Amendment May 2002

registered battlefields are not subject to a separate consent regime, but they are considered designated heritage assets under the NPPF and therefore, as with parks and gardens, great weight should be given to their conservation and substantial harm or total loss of a registered battlefield should be wholly exceptional.

2.2. National Planning Policy Framework

2.2.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2024[6]) confirms that the historic environment, including archaeological remains, constitutes a material consideration in planning decisions, requiring applicants to describe the significance of heritage assets potentially affected by the development, including any contribution made by their setting.

2.2.2. Heritage and conservation forms one of the core planning principles of NPPF:

> ***(202)*** *"[Planning should conserve heritage assets] in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life for this and future generations."*
>
> ***(207)*** *"In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation."*
>
> ***(213)*** *Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:*
>
> *a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*
>
> *b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*
>
> *(footnote 72) [Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.]*
>
> ***(215)*** *Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.*
>
> ***(216)*** *The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.*
>
> ***(218)*** *Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.*
>
> *(footnote 73) [Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository.]*
>
> ***(220)*** *Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance*

6 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. 12th December 2024. National Planning Policy Framework. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf

of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 207 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 208, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

2.2.3. The NPPF does not define "substantial harm" or "less than substantial harm", however case law and planning appeal decisions have determined that substantial harm is a high threshold where the heritage significance of an asset is almost completely lost.

2.3. Local Planning Policy

2.3.1. The relevant local planning policies for this assessment can be found in the Wiltshire Core Strategy (Adopted January 2015).[7] The relevant policies to the historic environment are found in Section 6:

Core Policy 58

Core Policy 58 aims to ensure that Wiltshire's important monuments, sites and landscapes and areas of historic and built heritage significance are protected and enhanced in order that they continue to make an important contribution to Wiltshire's environment and quality of life.

Ensuring the conservation of the historic environment

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

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

i. nationally significant archaeological remains

ii. World Heritage Sites within and adjacent to Wiltshire

iii. buildings and structures of special architectural or historic interest

iv. the special character or appearance of conservation areas

v. historic parks and gardens

vi. 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.

2.4. Guidance

2.4.1. This HIA has been prepared with reference to the CIfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2014, revised 2017 and 2020[8]) and *Code of Conduct* (2014, revised 2020, 2021 & 2022[9]), in addition to *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning GPA3, 2017[10]).

2.4.2. *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (Historic England Advice Note 12, 2019[11]) contains guidance on the assessment of heritage significance through consideration of the component heritage values of an asset, and further guidance on the assessment of significance as part of the

7 https://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/media/372/Wiltshire-Core-Strategy-adopted-2015/pdf/Wiltshire_Core_Strategy_2015.pdf?m=1735555642237
8 https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf
9 https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Code%20of%20conduct%20revOct2022.pdf
10 https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/
11 https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/statements-heritage-significance-advice-note-12/heag279-statements-heritage-significance/

planning application process is contained in *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning GPA2, 2015[12]).

2.4.3. This HIA has also been prepared with reference to IEMA, IHBC and CIfA's July 2021 publication *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK*[13]. This document presents the principles of and suggests good practice for assessment of the impact of a development proposal on cultural heritage assets.

2.4.4. The Local Plan identified specific documents such as The Historic Landscape Assessment (January 2012) and Salisbury Historic Environment Assessment (April 2009) for guidance on individual area strategies.[14] The latter refers specifically to the Salisbury landscape which is not relevant to the current study area. However, the former, contains guidance on landscape assessment, particularly regarding the value of the Wiltshire landscapes.

2.5. Professional Standards and Acknowledgements

2.5.1. Headland Archaeology (UK) is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), an audited status which confirms that all work is carried out in accordance with the highest standards of the profession.

2.5.2. Headland Archaeology (UK), as part of the RSK Group, is recognised by the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) under their 'Historic Environment Service Provider Recognition' scheme. This quality assurance standard acknowledges that RSK works to the conservation standards of the IHBC, the UK's lead body for built and historic environment practitioners and specialists.

2.5.3. Headland Archaeology (UK) operates a quality management system to help ensure all projects are managed in a professional and transparent manner, which enables it to qualify for ISO 9001 (Quality Management), ISO 45001 (health and safety management) and ISO 14001 (environmental management).

2.5.4. Ordnance Survey data is produced under © Crown copyright and database rights Licence AC0000811465.

2.5.5. LiDAR data is reproduced under the Open Government Licence v.3.0.

12 https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/
13 https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/j30361_iema_principlesofchia_v8.pdf
14 Landscape conservation - Wiltshire Council

3. Aims and Objectives

3.1.1. The aim of this HIA is to inform determination of a planning application for the installation of a Ground Mounted Solar PV Farm and ancillary structures within the PDA, in relation to its likely impact on the historic environment. The assessment aims to identify all known heritage assets potentially affected by the proposed development, and the potential for currently unknown heritage assets.

3.1.2. The purpose is to gain an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the PDA, their significance, and strategies for further evaluation, mitigation or management as appropriate.

3.1.3. The CIfA's Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (2017[15]) defines a DBA as '*…a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the Study Area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.*'

3.1.4. GPA2[16], para 12.3 requires that a DBA will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment, or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so.

3.1.5. The specific objectives are therefore to:

- Collate all available written, graphic, photographic and electronic information relevant to the PDA;
- Describe the nature, extent and significance and importance of the historic environment within the area potentially affected by the development, identifying any uncertainties in existing knowledge;
- Determine the potential for previously unknown archaeological remains to be present at the site;
- Determine the likely impact of the proposed development;
- Identify heritage assets beyond the PDA that may be affected by development within their setting, to describe their significance and the contribution made by their setting, and make an assessment of how this significance may be affected by the proposed development; and
- Understand and identify the likelihood that the planning authority may require further investigations.

15 https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf
16 https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/

4. Methodology

4.1. Terminology – 'Significance' and 'Importance'

4.1.1. Heritage assets are assessed in this report in terms of their significance and importance, following the requirement in NPPF paragraph 202 and HEAN12, and taking account of Historic England's guidance in *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (GPA2[17]).

4.1.2. Impact assessment is concerned with effects on significance, the value or interest that applies to all heritage assets and relating to the ways in which the historic environment is valued both by specialists and the public.

4.1.3. The significance of a heritage asset will derive from factors including fabric, setting, rarity, completeness, historic and cultural associations, community, research and place-making potential. Significance is assessed in relation to the criteria in HEAN12[18] (i.e. in *archaeological, architectural, artistic,* or *historic* terms), which are intended primarily to inform decisions regarding heritage designations, but may also be applied more generally in identifying the 'special characteristics' of a heritage asset, which contribute to its significance and should be protected, conserved and enhanced according to the NPPF.

4.1.4. This use of the word 'significance', referring to the range of values or interest attached to an asset, should not be confused with the unrelated usage in EIA where the 'significance of an effect' reflects the weight that should be attached to it in a planning decision.

4.1.5. Relative importance of each identified heritage asset potentially affected by the proposed development has been determined to provide a framework for comparison between different heritage assets and to inform subsequent stages of archaeological assessment and the development of any appropriate mitigation which may be required (See Table 2 below).

4.1.6. For further terminology and definitions, see the Glossary (Section 11).

4.2. Identification of Heritage Assets that may be Affected

Study Area

4.2.1. The Study Area for this assessment comprises a 1 km buffer surrounding the PDA, within which the archaeological and historical development has been considered. This is considered sufficient for providing context for the PDA and informing its archaeological potential.

4.2.2. The potential impacts on the settings of non-designated heritage assets within the 1 km Study Area has also been considered. A 3 km Study Area has been employed for the assessment of impacts on the setting of designated assets in the wider landscape.

Data Sources

4.2.3. The assessment has been based on a study of all readily available documentary sources, following CIfA Standards and Guidance. The following sources of information were referred to:

- Designation data from the National Heritage List for England, downloaded from the Historic England website[19] in September 2025 and descriptions of designated heritage assets viewed on the Historic England website;
- Historic England research records, viewed through the Heritage Gateway website[20];
- Aerial photographs in the Historic England archive where these are available online[21];
- Archaeological records held by Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (HER);
- Archaeological records and reports held by National Trust Heritage Records;
- Historic Landscape Characterisation provided by the Wiltshire and Swindon HER;
- Historic maps and plans held in the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre archive;

17 https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/
18 https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/statements-heritage-significance-advice-note-12/heag279-statements-heritage-significance/
19 https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/data-downloads/
20 www.heritagegateway.org.uk
21 https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/

- Environment Agency Lidar data[22];
- Geological data available online from the British Geological Survey[23];
- Historical and interpretive data provided by the National Trust; and
- Other readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports.

4.2.4. Heritage assets within the study area are shown on Illus 7 to 10 with detailed descriptions compiled in a gazetteer (Appendices 1 to 3).

4.2.5. Designated heritage assets are referenced in this report by National Heritage List for England list entry number (Appendix 1). Non-designated assets are referenced by their Wiltshire HER and or NT Heritage Record reference provided in the gazetteer (Appendix 2 and 3). Any newly discovered assets or groups are assigned a number prefixed HA for Heritage Asset.

Field Visit

4.2.6. A field visit was undertaken on Friday 19 September 2025, during which notes were made regarding site characteristics, any visible archaeology and geographical/geological features which may have a bearing on previous land use and archaeological survival, as well as those which may constrain subsequent archaeological investigation.

4.2.7. Records were made regarding extant archaeological features, such as earthworks or structural remains, any negative features, local topography and aspect, exposed geology, soils, watercourses, health and safety considerations, surface finds, and any other relevant information.

4.2.8. Following a desk-based exercise, heritage assets screened as sensitive to visual change were visited and assessed with a view to potential setting impacts. The visits allowed an understanding of how the settings of individual heritage contributes to their cultural heritage significance. The conditions during the field visit were clear and dry leading to ideal visibility within the PDA and within the wider 3 km study area.

Historic Map Regression

4.2.9. The historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping sequence corresponding with the PDA was consulted to collect information on former land use and development throughout the later historic periods.

4.2.10. Parish tithe mapping and associated apportionment documents were consulted where available to identify annotated structures and record any field name evidence indicative of archaeological potential.

LiDAR

4.2.11. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) is an airborne mapping technique, which uses a laser to measure the distance between the aircraft and the ground. Up to 500,000 measurements per second are made of the ground, allowing highly detailed terrain models to be generated in which it is possible to identify shallow or otherwise imperceptible topographic features.

4.2.12. A Composite Digital Terrain Model (DTM) has been produced by removing objects from the Digital Surface Model (DSM) which is available at 1m resolution for the Site. Composite data breaks down by spatial resolution i.e. 2m, 1m, 50cm and 25cm and is made up from a combination of the full EA dataset which has been merged and re-sampled to give the best possible coverage. This means that a 1m resolution tile may contain decimated 50cm data as well as native captured 1m data. It is not possible using only the composite to know which part of a given tile was surveyed at which resolution.

4.2.13. Analysis was undertaken by a professional archaeologist using QGIS imaging and geo-referencing/mapping software.

4.3. Limitations of Baseline Data

Data Sources

22 https://environment.data.gov.uk/
23 http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

4.3.1. Information held by public data sources is generally considered to be reliable; however, the following general points are noted:

- Documentary sources are rare before the Medieval period;
- Whilst it is accepted that historic documents may be biased depending on the author, with content seen through the lens of context, wherever such documentary sources are used in assessing archaeological potential professional judgment is used in their interpretation in that the functionality of the document is considered;
- HER records can be limited because opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery depend on the situation of commercial development and occasional research projects, rather than the result of a more structured research framework. A lack of data within the HER records does not necessarily equal an absence of archaeology;
- Where archaeological sites have been identified solely from aerial imagery without confirmation from archaeological excavation or supporting evidence in the form of find-spots for example, it is possible the interpretation may be revised in the light of further investigation.
- The significance of sites can be difficult to identify from HER records, depending on the accuracy and reliability of the original source; and
- There can often be a lack of dating evidence for archaeological sites.

Field Visit

4.3.2. Any archaeological field visit has inherent limitations, primarily because archaeological remains below ground level may have no surface indicators.

4.4. Impact Assessment

Assessment of Importance

4.4.1. The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of non-designated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 2). Historic England guidance also refers to an asset's 'level of significance' (GPA2[24], paragraph 10), which in this usage has the same meaning as importance.

Table 2. Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very High (International)	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance, that contribute to international research objectives
High (National)	Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated heritage assets of equivalent importance that contribute to national research objectives. Also Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens and Grade II Listed Buildings which have particular characteristics that merit a high level of importance.
Medium (National or Regional)	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, heritage assets on local lists and undesignated assets that contribute to Regional research objectives

24 https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Low (Local)	Locally listed heritage assets, except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, undesignated heritage assets of Local importance, including assets that may already be partially damaged
Negligible	Identified historic remains of no importance in planning considerations, or heritage assets and findspots that have already been removed or destroyed (e.g. through excavation)
Unknown / Uncertain	Heritage assets for which a level of importance cannot be defined on current information

4.4.2. The importance of heritage assets that may be affected by the proposed development is identified in the impact assessment and summarised in the Gazetteer (Appendices 1 to 3).

Potential for Unknown Heritage Assets

4.4.3. Archaeological features are often impossible to identify through desk-based assessment. The likelihood that significant undiscovered heritage assets may be present within the proposed development Area is referred to as *archaeological potential.* Overall levels of potential can be assigned to different landscape zones, following the criteria in Table 3, while recognising that the archaeological potential of any zone will relate to particular historical periods and types of evidence. The following factors are considered in assessing archaeological potential:

- The distribution and character of known archaeological remains in the vicinity, based principally on an appraisal of data in the Wiltshire HER.
- The history of archaeological fieldwork and research in the surrounding area, which may give an indication of the reliability and completeness of existing records;
- Environmental factors such as geology, topography and soil quality, which would have influenced land-use in the past and can therefore be used to predict the distribution of archaeological remains;
- Land-use factors affecting the survival of archaeological remains, such as ploughing or quarrying; and

4.4.4. Factors affecting the visibility of archaeological remains, which may relate to both environment and land-use, such as soils and geology (which may be more or less conducive to formation of cropmarks), arable cultivation (which has potential to show cropmarks and create surface artefact scatters), vegetation, which can conceal upstanding features, and superficial deposits such as peat and alluvium which can mask archaeological features.

Table 3. Archaeological potential

Potential	Definition
High	Undiscovered heritage assets of high or medium importance are likely to be present.
Medium	Undiscovered heritage assets of low importance are likely to be present; and it is possible, though unlikely, that assets of high or medium importance may also be present.
Low	The study area may contain undiscovered heritage assets, but these are unlikely to be numerous and are highly unlikely to include assets of high or medium importance.
Negligible	The study area is highly unlikely to contain undiscovered heritage assets of any level of importance.

Potential	Definition
Nil	There is no possibility of undiscovered heritage assets existing within the study area.

Impact Assessment

4.4.5. Impact assessment considers the effects of the proposed development on the significance of the identified heritage assets, or its assessed archaeological potential, including both positive ('beneficial') and adverse ('harm') impacts.

4.4.6. The assessment of physical impacts considers the extent or degree of harm proposed relative to the importance of the physical remains.

4.4.7. The level of harm predicted is stated in accordance with the criteria contained in Paragraphs 213-215 of the NPPF (2024). However, it must be understood that there is no definite criteria or method for categorising harm, as this judgement ultimately rests within the authority of the decision-maker, in this case the Wiltshire Council.

Setting Impacts

4.4.8. Visual impacts are most commonly encountered but other introduced environmental factors can also affect setting such as noise, light or air quality. Impacts may be encountered at all stages in the life cycle of a development from construction to decommissioning but they are only likely to lead to substantial harm during the prolonged operational life of the development.

4.4.9. Where potential impacts on the settings of a heritage assets are identified, the assessment of significance includes 'assessing whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s)', following Step 2 of the staged approach to setting recommended in Historic England's guidance in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA3[25]).

4.4.10. Attributes of an asset's setting which can contribute to its significance are listed on page 9 of GPA3.

4.4.11. An assessment of the sensitivity of a heritage asset to change within its setting is a professional judgement, based on consideration of the asset's significance and the contribution its current and historical setting makes to that significance.

4.4.12. In accordance with GPA3, and through an assessment of significance in accordance with NPPF and HEAN 12, a screening exercise has been undertaken to identify the heritage assets that are likely to be affected by the proposed development and therefore require detailed assessment.

4.4.13. All assets in the study area should be considered ('screened') to identify whether they may be affected by the proposed development e.g. whether they:

- are sensitive to change within setting (designed vistas or sightlines between contemporary assets or natural focal points, intentionally constructed to be prominent or dominant etc); or
- have a historically significant relationship with the PDA.

4.4.14. Heritage assets screened as sensitive to visual change were visited and assessed with a view to potential setting impacts. The field visit enabled assessment of likely impacts of the proposed development: locations which would remain unaffected, locations which have some visibility but that is minimal and does not affect the baseline condition, and locations where visibility is possible/prominent.

Minimising Harm

4.4.15. Where appropriate, measures for further assessment of, or mitigation of identified impacts are identified.

25 https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/

5. Results

5.1. Overview of the Historic Environment

5.1.1. The full list of known heritage assets is presented in the gazetteer (Appendices 1 to 3), and the location of each asset is shown Illus 7 to 10.

5.1.2. There are no designated heritage assets within the PDA.

5.1.3. There is one non-designated heritage asset recorded by the National Trust Heritage Records within the PDA: an undated circular mound recorded through LiDAR analysis in 2019 (MNA192296). An assessment of recent satellite imagery demonstrates that this is a modern feature and not of archaeological origin. MNA188306 represents a hedgerow marking the southern boundary of the overflow carpark but does not lie within the PDA.

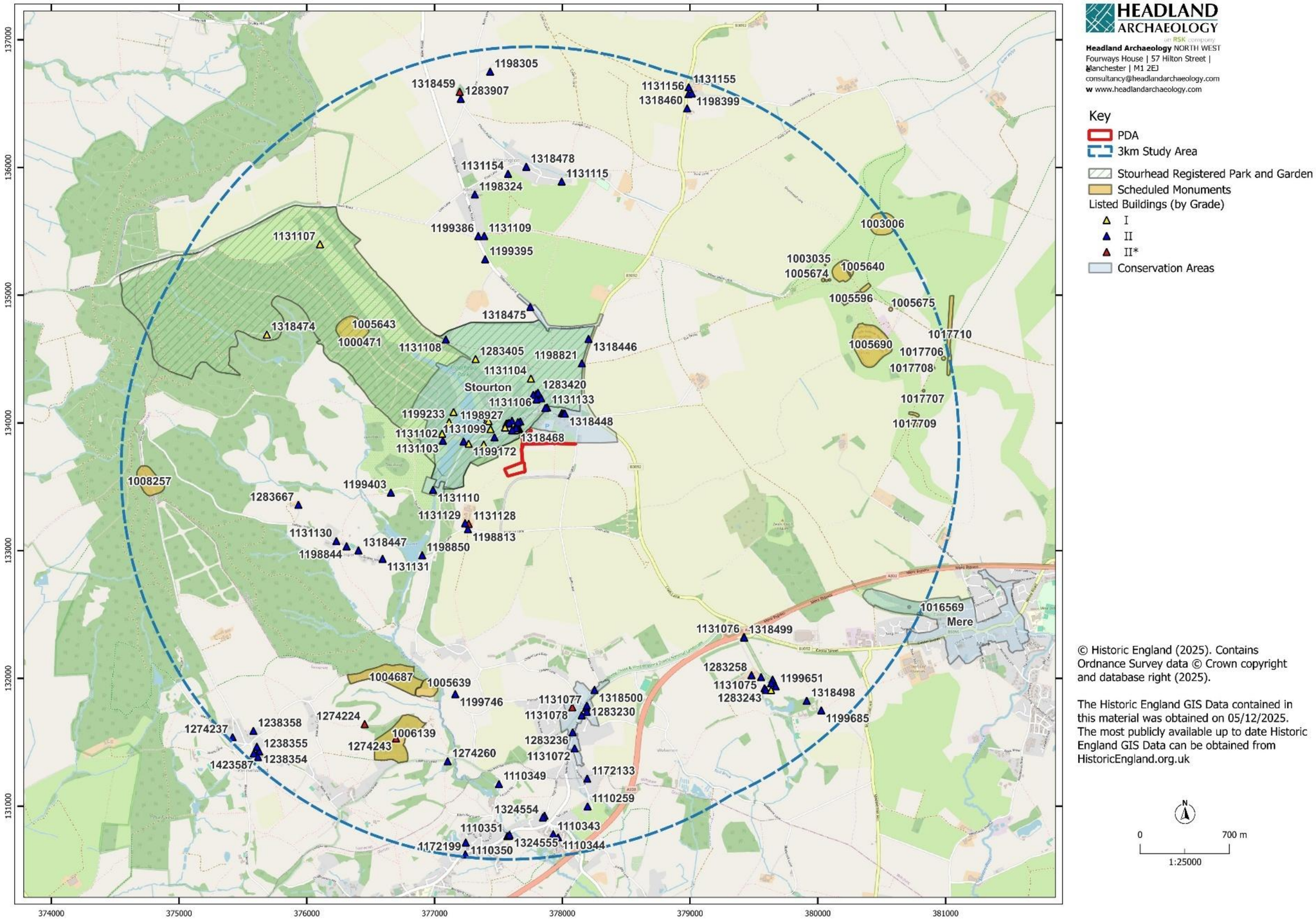
5.1.4. There are a further two non-designated heritage assets recorded in close proximity to the PDA that are relevant to informing its archaeological potential. These comprise finds of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic flint from test-pits excavated in advance of the construction of the overflow carpark in the northern part of the PDA between 2012 and 2014 (MWI75522 and 114089).

5.1.5. The Grade I Listed Registered Park and Garden of Stourhead (List entry: 1000471) is located 15 m to the west of the PDA at its closest point. The eastern part of the Registered Park and Garden and the village of Stourton is also designated as a Conservation Area.

5.1.6. Historic England record 19 Scheduled Monuments within 3 km of the PDA. The closest Scheduled Monument is the Bristol High Cross (List entry: 1005655), which lies 150 m north-west of the PDA within Stourhead Registered Park and Garden. There are also 15 Grade I Listed Buildings, 6 Grade II* Listed Buildings, and 94 Grade II Listed Buildings within 3 km of the PDA. A further two Conservation Areas, Zeals and Mere, lie within 3 km of the PDA. Designated heritage assets are plotted in relation to the PDA on Illustrations 7 and 8.

5.1.7. The Wiltshire and Swindon HER records 52 non-designated heritage assets within 1 km of the PDA and the National Trust records 93 non-designated heritage assets within 1 km (Appendices 2 and 3). These range in date from the prehistoric to modern periods. Non-designated heritage assets are plotted in relation to the PDA on Illustrations 9 and 10.

5.1.8. The significance of these assets is discussed by period in the Statement of Significance and Importance (Section 6) below.



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Key

- PDA
- 3km Study Area
- Stourhead Registered Park and Garden
- Scheduled Monuments

Listed Buildings (by Grade)

- I
- II
- II*

- Conservation Areas

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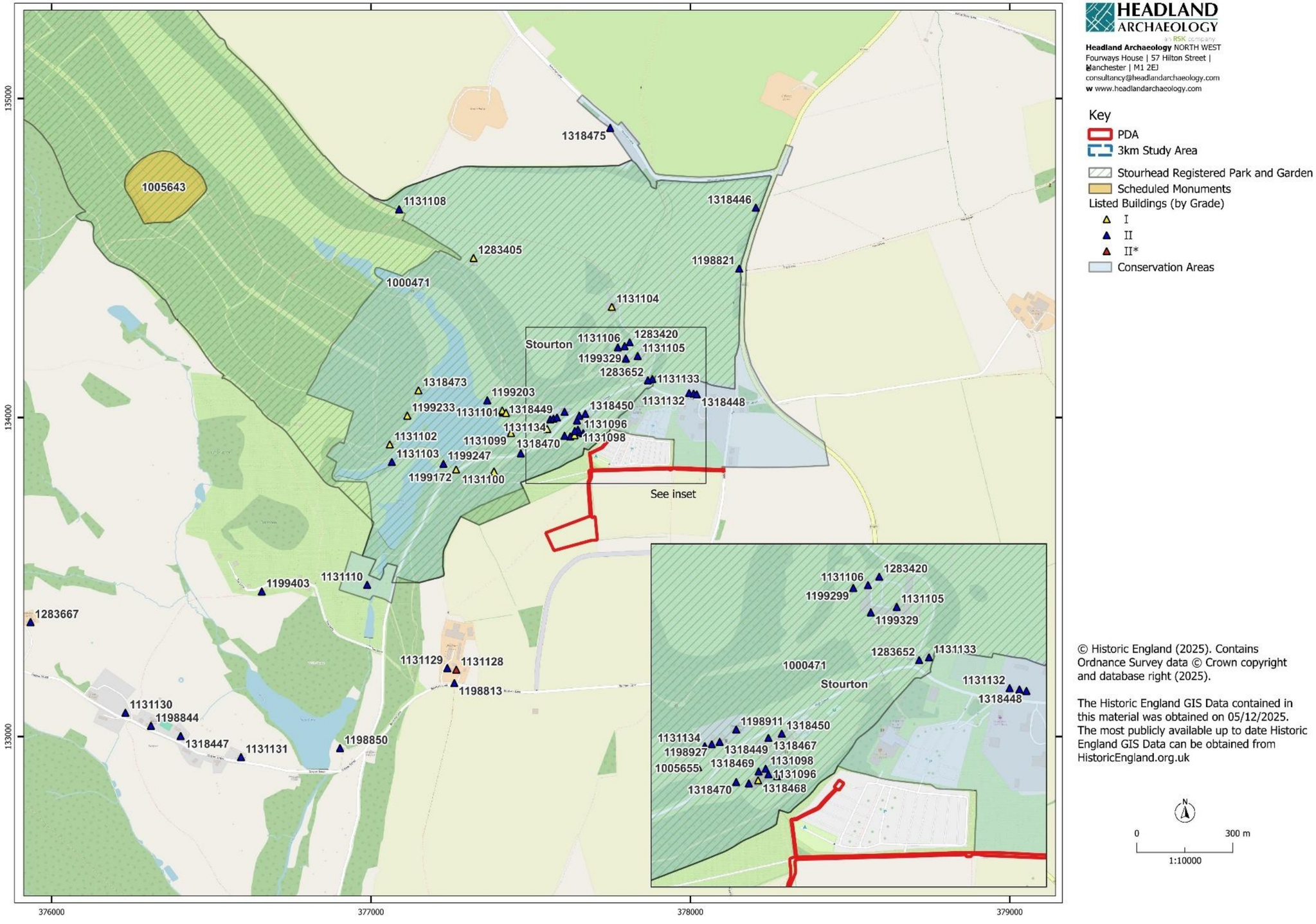
The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 05/12/2025. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk

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Illus 7. Designated heritage assets within 3 km of the PDA (see Illus 4 for designated heritage assets in close proximity to the PDA)



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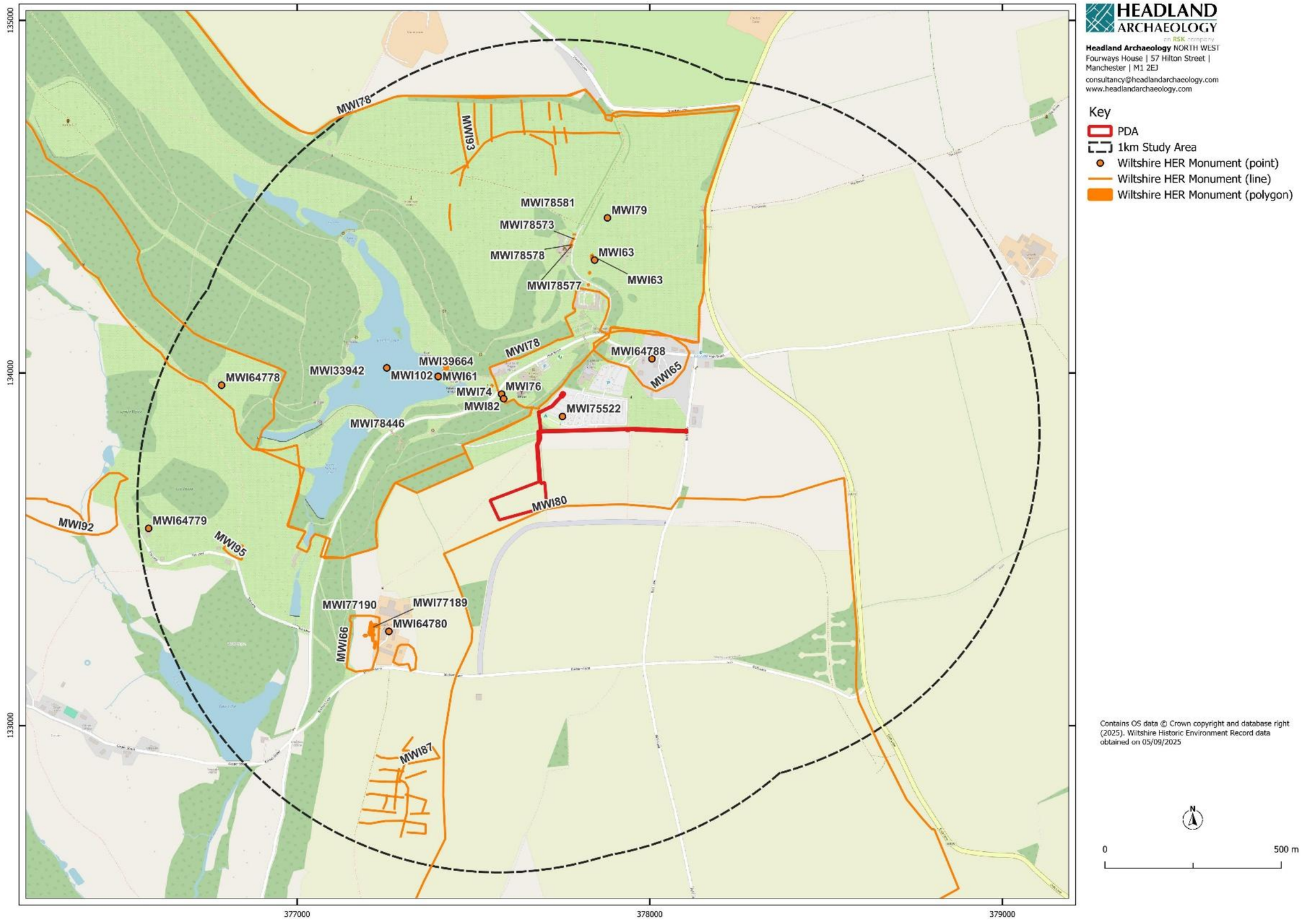
The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 05/12/2025. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk

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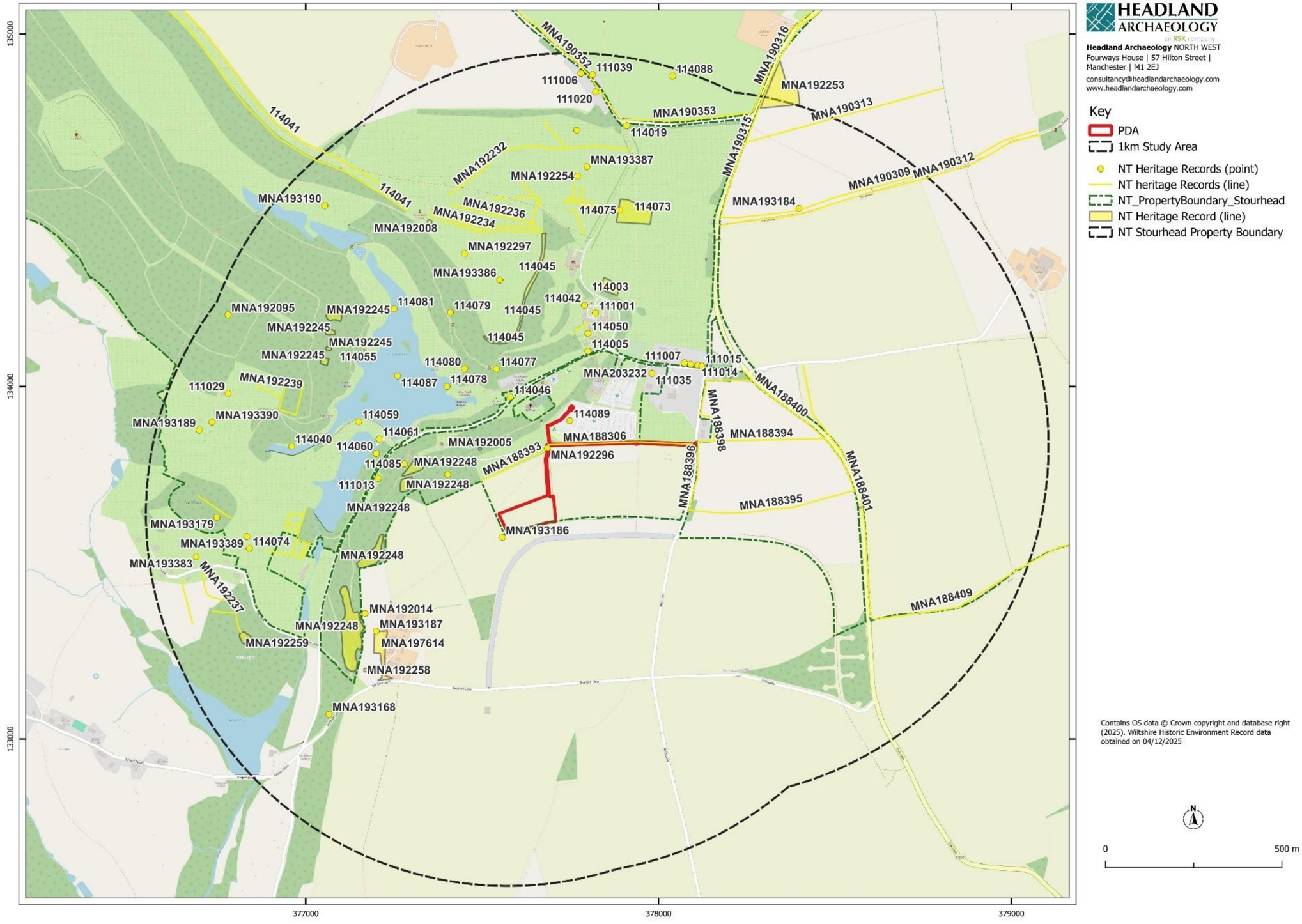
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Illus 8. Designated heritage assets in close proximity to the PDA



Illus 9. Non-designated heritage assets recorded by the Wiltshire HER within 1 km of the PDA



Illus 10. Non-designated heritage assets recorded by National Trust Heritage Records within 1 km of the PDA

5.2. Historic Landscape Character (HLC)

5.2.1. Historic Landscape Characterisation defines the PDA under the type of 'Planned enclosure'. The area consists of fairly regular fields that seem to have changed little since 19th century mapping and are thought likely to represent the product of an episode of planned enclosure of probable post-Medieval date (HWI8550). The PDA was enclosed by 1785, when the Charleton Map shows it as comprising the south-eastern corner of what was then *Summerfield Close Glebe*, within a larger area of Glebe land (Ilus 15).

5.3. Previous Investigations

5.3.1. The Wiltshire and Swindon HER record 26 previous archaeological investigations within 1 km of the PDA. These are listed in Table 4 and mapped in relation to the PDA on Illus 11.

5.3.2. An archaeological watching brief (EWI6933) was conducted during the excavation of eight geological test pits at the site of the overflow carpark in the northern part of the PDA in 2012. Seventeen pieces of struck and worked Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flint were recovered from five of the test pits. Also recovered were a number of broken pieces of brick tile and two sherds of 19th to 20th century pottery[26].

5.3.3. Subsequently, a further seven archaeological test-pits were excavated within the site of the present overflow carpark, a short distance to the north-east of the PDA. The work was completed over two phases in 2013 and 2014 (EWI8323). The test-pits recorded more flint of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date from disturbed contexts including plough soil and modern made-ground. The material suggested that flint knapping utilised both natural chert and imported flint. Also recovered were a pieces of pottery of various ages, ceramic building material, glass, nail, plastic, slate and clinker[27].

5.3.4. A further phase of archaeological watching brief conducted during carpark extension works in 2015 (EWI10163) recorded more Mesolithic to Early Neolithic worked flint and concluded that the area may have been a tool manufacturing site.

5.3.5. More recently, archaeological monitoring was conducted on three test pits excavated in 2023 to inform the design of the Accessibility Hub at Stourhead carpark, approximately 150 m north of the PDA (MNA203232 – not mapped). Nothing of archaeological interest was revealed.

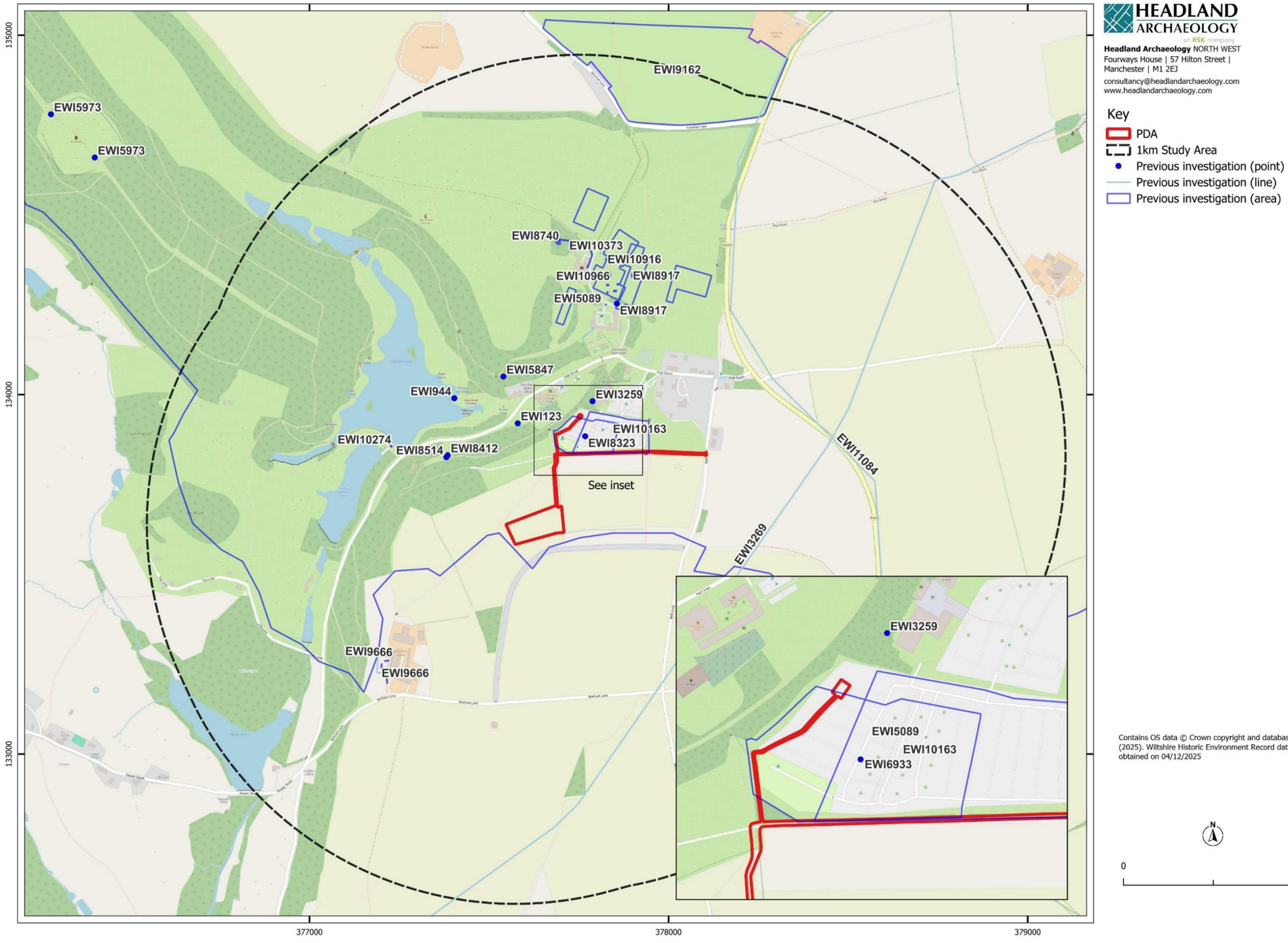
Table 4. Summary of previous investigations recorded by the Wiltshire HER within 1 km of the PDA

Event ID	Date	Description
EWI3259	1999	Watching Brief at National Trust Carpark, Stourhead
EWI123	2001	Excavation at Stourhead Sewage Pump
EWI8412	2009	A survey of the construction of the Temple of Apollo, Stourhead, Stourton, Wiltshire.
EWI8917	2007	The search for Stourton Castle, Stourhead Park
EWI8323	2013-2014	Evaluation at Stourhead Estate, Stourton, Wiltshire
EWI944	2004	Excavation at the Lake Edge, South of the Temple of Flora
EWI8514	2008	Historic Building Survey of the Temple of Apollo, Stourhead, Stourton, Wiltshire
EWI5847	2002	Excavation at Temple on the Terrace, Stourhead Landscape Garden
EWI6933	2012	Watching Brief at the Overflow Carpark, Stourhead Estate
EWI8740	2003	Heritage Assessment of The Pump House, Stourhead House

[26] George, A.. 2012. Stourhead, Excavation of Geological Test Pits. TALITS.

[27] George, A, 2014 Stourhead, Excavation of Eight Archaeological Test Pits. TALITS

EWI9162	2011	Field Walking at Coldcot Farm
EWI9666	2020	Evaluation on Land at Bonham Farm
EWI10163	2015	Watching Brief during Carpark Extension Works, Stourhead
EWI10274	2014	Heritage Statement of The Lower Pumphouse, Stourhead
EWI10373	2016	Watching Brief for Biomass Boiler Installation, Stourhead House
EWI8917	2007	The search for Stourton Castle, Stourhead Park
EWI10916	1995-2006	Geophysical surveys at Stourhead Park
EWI10915	2023	Excavations to Locate Stourton Castle on the Stourhead Estate
EWI10966	2024	Evaluation at the Site of Stourton Castle
EWI5089	1995	Stourhead Estate Landscape Survey
EWI11084	1992-1995	Archaeological Assessment for the Melbury Abbas Bypass, Upgrading of the C13 and A350
EWI10164	2022	Watching Brief for the Stourhead Estate: Temple of Flora and Watch Cottage cable trenches
EWI8918	2007	Upper Walled Garden, Stourhead
EWI3269	1989-1990	Watching Brief along the Wiltshire Section of the Codford-Ilchester Water Pipeline
EWI10164	2022	Watching Brief for the Stourhead Estate: Temple of Flora and Watch Cottage cable trenches
EWI9666	2020	Evaluation on Land at Bonham Farm



Illus 11. Previous investigations recorded by the Wiltshire HER within 1 km of the PDA

LIDAR Imagery

5.3.6. A LiDAR survey of the Stourhead Estate, including the PDA, was conducted in 2019[28]. The work was commissioned by the National Trust with the aim of identifying known and potential earthwork features of heritage interest within the landscape, which could be used to inform future management.

5.3.7. National Trust Heritage Records identifies three undated heritage assets close to the PDA, which were originally recorded by the LiDAR survey. These assets are listed below and annotated on Illus 14.

Table 5. Summary of heritage assets recorded through 2019 LiDAR survey in close proximity to the PDA

NT Heritage Records Ref	Arc Heritage Ref (2019)	Description (2019)
MNA193185	122	Series of linear earthworks that are within current wooded area, marked as nursery on historic OS maps.
MNA193186	123	Former field boundary present on historic map
MNA192296	89	Well defined small circular mound. Function uncertain

5.3.8. MNA193185 have the appearance of drainage or irrigation ditches. These are likely to have been associated with the 19th century tree nursery that was established approximately 100 m to the north-west of the PDA between 1839 and 1875 (Section 5.4).

5.3.9. MNA193186 represents the remnants of a historic field boundary first plotted on the 1785 map of the manor of Stourton surveyed by John Charlton for Richard Colt Hoare (Wiltshire Archives: 135/4H). The feature follows the southern boundary of the PDA.

5.3.10. MNA192296 represents a distinct circular mound recorded on 2019 LiDAR data along the route of the proposed access and cable route within the PDA. Recent satellite imagery demonstrates that this was a relatively short-lived modern feature and not of archaeological origin. It appears to have been created between 2006 and 2016 (Illus 12) and may have been a spoil-heap associated with the development of the carpark or been related to agricultural activity. The mound is no longer extant (Illus 14).



Illus 12. A comparison of satellite imagery taken in 2006 (left) and 2016 (right) demonstrating that mound MNA192296 had been created between these dates (credit: Google Earth)

[28] ArcHeritage. 2019. Stourhead, Wiltshire. Lidar survey for the National Trust.



Illus 13. Environment Agency 2022 LiDAR DTM hill shade imagery (1m resolution, vertical exaggeration x 5)



Illus 14. Environment Agency 2022 LiDAR DTM hill shade imagery with selected heritage assets annotated (1m resolution, vertical exaggeration x 5)

5.4. Archaeological and Historical Narrative

Prehistoric Periods

Palaeolithic (800,000 – 8500 BCE)

5.4.1. Archaeological remains from this period are normally represented by chance findspots rather than more substantial remains of in-situ activity such as settlement sites or burials. Apart from significant cave sites in Devon and North Somerset the period in the South West is dominated by lithic findspots from the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic most of which are associated fluvial deposits and river gravels[29]. In Wiltshire, material is mostly represented by findspots from terrace deposits associated with the Wiltshire Avon and its tributaries, which formed part of the ancient Solent River system before sea levels rose at the end of the last Ice Age.

5.4.2. The HER records a single Palaeolithic artefact (MWI102) within the 1 km study area. It comprises a flint tool found at *'the field approaching monument, Stourhead'*, although its exact location and type is unknown. The topographic position and geology of the PDA may have been attractive to prehistoric communities from the Palaeolithic period onwards. The underlying geology (upper Greensand) may have provided a potential source of chert for tool manufacture, whilst the location of the PDA on a terrace overlooking a river valley at the headwaters of the Stour may have afforded access to both water and higher ground for hunting.

5.4.3. There is considered to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered, which would more typically be associated with river terrace deposits, although the potential for findspots should not be discounted. Any remains dating to this period within the PDA would be most likely to take the form of lithic material.

Mesolithic (8500-4000 BCE) and Neolithic (4000-2200 BCE)

5.4.4. Evidence of Mesolithic activity tends to be represented by lithic findspots, small flakes of flints known as microliths typified this period. Lithic tools provide the most durable, widespread and readily recoverable form of evidence for this period, whereas, settlement sites are generally rare. This period was a time of dramatic environmental change, the end of the ice age saw a rapid warming of the climate. This initiated a widespread successional change in vegetation patterns, with open late glacial environments being replaced by forests. In Wiltshire, archaeology of this period comprises a mixture of artefact findspots and significant assemblages recovered through both surface collection and excavation. In general, sites show a riverine distribution[30]. The Neolithic period (4000-2200BCE) was a gradual transition towards settlement which facilitated a shift towards agriculture. The shifting relationship with the land stimulated the development and construction of monuments and new burial practices. This shift would have been gradual in places and it is likely that some early Neolithic communities would have used the same locations as late Mesolithic groups.

5.4.5. Lithics of a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date were found during watching brief and test pit excavations close to the PDA between 2012 and 2015 (MWI75522). The investigations were associated with the extension of the main National Trust overflow carpark in the northern part of the PDA. In 2012, an archaeological watching brief (EWI6933) was conducted during the excavation of eight geological test pits. Seventeen pieces of struck and worked Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flint were recovered from five of the test pits. All of the flint was recovered from disturbed contexts together with Post Medieval and Modern fragments of brick, tile and two sherds of 19th to 20th century pottery[31].

5.4.6. A further archaeological test-pit was excavated in the overflow carpark on 28 May 2013 and recovered 24 pieces of struck and worked flint. The flint was determined to be either Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. Also recovered was a sherd of Roman pottery, a sherd of Medieval pottery, and a clay pipe stem. A further six archaeological test-pits were subsequently excavated. The test-pits recorded more flint of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date from disturbed contexts including plough soil. The material suggested that flint knapping utilised both natural chert and imported flint. Also recovered were a pieces of pottery of various ages, ceramic building material, glass, nail, plastic, slate and clinker[32]. A further phase of archaeological watching brief

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29 Hosfield, R. et.al. Palaeolithic and Mesolithic. In South West England Archaeological Research Framework. Available at: https://researchframeworks.org/swarf/palaeolithic-and-mesolithic/

30 Ibid.

31 George, A., 2012. Stourhead, Excavation of Geological Test Pits. TALITS

32 George, A, 2014 Stourhead, Excavation of Eight Archaeological Test Pits. TALITS

conducted during carpark extension works in 2015 (EWI10163) recorded numerous further pieces of struck flint of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date (MWI75522).

5.4.7. In total, archaeological monitoring work undertaken in relation to the extension of the overflow carpark between 2012 and 2022 recorded a total of 209 flint and chert artefacts. These including multiple cores, flakes/blades and debitage that were mostly recovered from the central area of the overflow carpark approximately 300 m north-east of the PDA. None of these finds have been recovered from a secure context (all contexts were disturbed and multi-period and mostly lay within the plough soil). Nonetheless, the density of finds has been used to suggest evidence of a stone tool manufacturing site, which may have been returned to seasonally over many years in the Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic periods[33].

5.4.8. Elsewhere within the 1 km study area, a single piece of possible Mesolithic worked flint (MWI58) was found approximately 300 m to the north-west of the PDA, at the base of the valley. The flint was recovered during a research excavation conducted at the Temple of Flora in 2004. Other concentrations of Mesolithic flint have been found during fieldwalking within the study area, although full details are not yet recorded in the HER[34].

5.4.9. The river cliff setting of the PDA appears to have been an attractive location for activity in the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. Previous archaeological investigations have demonstrated that both locally-available chert and imported flint were worked to create tools in the Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic. Whilst these artefacts have been recovered from plough soil and disturbed contexts, there remains a potential for in-situ finds beneath the plough soil.

5.4.10. Given previous discoveries close of the northern part of the PDA, there is considered a medium-high potential for further finds of Mesolithic and Neolithic date to be preserved within the PDA. Any remains dating to these periods would most likely be further finds of worked flint or chert within disturbed contexts, although the potential in-situ remains should not be discounted. Potential assets may be related to the previously identified stone tool manufacturing site, although the situation of the PDA, being slighter further removed from the river edge, may not have been as attractive a site in the period.

Bronze Age (2200-700 BCE)

5.4.11. This period saw the intensification of agriculture, established patterns of land holding, changing funerary practices and artefact manufacture and use. Settlement evidence from the early part of this period is rare, generally being limited to discrete deposits such as pits or hearths with little in the way of structural survival. By the end of the Early Bronze Age and into the Middle Bronze Age, seemingly short-lived settlements were superseded by roundhouses and field systems enclosed parts of the landscape[35].

5.4.12. There is no evidence for known heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the PDA or 1 km study area. In the wider 3 km study area, there are several barrows to the north-east of the PDA, located high on the edge of White Sheet Hill. These round barrows (List entries: 1017708, 1005675, 1017707, and 1005674) likely date from the Late Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age c. 2400-1500 BCE, although the depressions present in their form prove that they were previously investigated by the previous owner of Stourhead Sir Richard Colt Hoare[36] .

5.4.13. The lack of Bronze Age activity recorded within the vicinity of the PDA, despite relatively extensive archaeological monitoring associated with the overflow carpark, suggests a low but uncertain potential for Bronze Age remains to be encountered. As with earlier prehistoric periods, the topographic position of the PDA may have been attractive to communities in the Bronze Age.

Iron Age (700 BCE- 43 CE)

5.4.14. The HER does not record evidence of Iron Age activity within the PDA or 1 km study area. There are three Iron Age settlements in the wider area, which take the form of hillforts sited in prominent positions in the landscape: Park Hill (List entry: 1005643); Kenwalch's Castle (List entry: 1008257); and White Sheet Camp (List entry: 1005690). The closest, Park Hill (List entry: 1005643) lies approximately 1.5 km north-west of the PDA on the opposite side of the river valley to the PDA, occupying the highest point in the local landscape. The hillfort

[33] Gunter, J. 2023. Archaeology Statement: Proposed New Visitor Accessibility Hub with Associated Landscaping. TALITS

[34] George, A, 2014 Stourhead, Excavation of Eight Archaeological Test Pits. TALITS

[35] Fitzpatrick, A. et.al. The Later Bronze Age and Iron Age. In South West England Archaeological Research Framework. Available at: https://researchframeworks.org/swarf/the-later-bronze-age-and-iron-age/#section-5

[36] https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1005690?section=official-list-entry

survives as a rectangular enclosure with an interior of approximately 2.3 ha defined by a rampart bank. Within the hillfort is a smaller Iron Age defended settlement, considered to post-date the outer hillfort.

5.4.15. The hillfort known as Kenwalch's Castle (List entry: 1008257) was constructed on a ridge c. 2.6 km west of the PDA. The hillfort known as White Sheet Camp (List entry: 1005690) is situated at the top of chalk escarpment of the White Sheet Hills, approximately 2.5 km east of the PDA.

5.4.16. The local Greensand geology of the area was exploited from the Iron Age period onwards for the production of quern stones, mortars and whetstones. Quarrying began in the region during the Iron Age and continued throughout the Roman, Medieval and later periods. An extensive area of quarrying known as Pen Pits Quern Quarries (List entry: 1006139 and 1004687) is located between 1.7 km and 2.4 km to the south-west of the PDA.

5.4.17. Due to the distance of the known settlement from the PDA, and the absence of additional Iron Age sites in proximity to the PDA, there is considered a low but uncertain potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the PDA.

Historic Periods

Roman/Romano-British Period (43CE- 410CE)

5.4.18. The only known Roman activity within the 1 km study area is represented by stray findspots of Roman pottery. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from a test pit excavated in the overflow carpark in 2013, together with prehistoric flint and later finds of Medieval pottery and a clay pipe stem[37]. A further possible Romano-British pottery fragment (MWI61) was found during a research excavation in 2004 close to the Temple of Flora.

5.4.19. There is assessed to be a low but uncertain potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered within the PDA given the paucity of remains of this date within the study area. Any such remains would most likely represent stray finds of pottery or other artefact rather than more substantial remains.

Early Medieval Period (410-1066 CE) and Medieval Period (1066CE- 1500CE)

5.4.20. The place name Stourton, meaning *'farmstead or village on the River'*, comes from Old English *'Stūr'* (probably meaning 'the strong one', referring to the river) and *'tūn'* (meaning settlement/farmstead)[38]. By the time the Domesday Survey was published in 1086, the settlement had a recorded population of 28 households[39].

5.4.21. The original manor house at Stourton (MWI63) is thought to have been constructed by Robert Stourton in the late 12th century, and was probably extensively rebuilt by Sir John Stourton in the mid-15th century. The house, which is believed to have been directly in front of the present mansion, was demolished by Henry Hoare I in 1720. Documentary evidence records that Lord Stourton created a deer park at Storhead in 1427 AD (MWI65). Fragments of Medieval pottery have been recovered during archaeological evaluations at the Temple of Flora (MWI77), approximately 300 m north of the PDA, and near to the Stourhead Sewage Pump (MWI76), approximately 120 m north-west of the PDA. A sherd of Medieval pottery was also recovered from a test pit excavated in the overflow carpark in the northern part of the PDA in 2013 (MWI75522).

5.4.22. Bonham Farm (MWI66) lies approximately 500 m south-west of the PDA. The farmstead has Medieval origins and is first recorded in 1356 AD. Earthworks of a possible Medieval house platform (MWI77189) and terraces (MWI77190) were identified during archaeological investigations in 2020. The present farmhouse List entry: 1131129) dates to the late 18th century but is said to retain an earlier cellar used to imprison Charles, 7th Baron of Stourton, for his part in the murder of John and William Hartgill of Kilmington in 1556. The adjacent Bonham Cottage Bonham House (List entry: 1131128) comprises a house and former Roman Catholic chapel dating from the 14th century with later alterations. The Manor of Bonham was owned by Sir John de Bonham in 1323, remaining in the Bonham family until 1665 when it was sold to Peter Pytney. The manor was sold again to Sir Thomas Stourton in 1714[40].

5.4.23. The PDA is likely to have been located within undeveloped agricultural land throughout much of the Early Medieval and Medieval periods. As such, there is considered a low potential for substantial remains to be

[37] George, A, 2014 Stourhead, Excavation of Eight Archaeological Test Pits. TALITS

[38] Mills, A.D. 1991. A dictionary of English place names. 312

[39] Powell-Smith, A. n.d. Open Domesday. Available at: https://opendomesday.org/place/ST7734/stourton/

[40] Cottam,S. 2019. Land at Bonham Farm, Stourton, Wiltshire: Heritage Impact Assessment

encountered within the PDA dating from these periods. Any previously unknown remains within the PDA would probably be represented by stray finds or be agricultural in nature, and therefore be of low importance.

Post-Medieval Period (1500-1900CE)

5.4.24. The Stourton family sold Stourhead to Henry Hoare I in 1717, who replaced the original manor house with a Palladian-style country house designed by Colen Campbell c 1721-4 (List entry: 1131104). The estate was inherited by his son, Henry Hoare II, in 1725. After his return from Italy in 1841, Henry Hoare II laid out an extensive landscape garden influenced by what he had seen during his travels (List entry: 1000471). He created a lake from two existing ponds in the valley and a circuit walk passing several garden buildings, which were mostly designed by the architect Henry Flitcroft. The various buildings and features included the Temple of Flora (List entry: 1318472), the Pantheon (List entry: 1131102), the Grotto (List entry: 1318473), the Temple of Apollo (List entry: 1131100), and the Obelisk (List entry: 1283405). The Medieval Bristol High Cross (List entry: 1318471) was moved to Stourhead by Henry Hoare in 1765.

5.4.25. The estate passed to Richard Colt Hoare, the grandson of Henry Hoare II, by the end of the 18th century. Richard Colt Hoare made several changes to the house and gardens at Stourhead between 1791 and 1815, including adding two wings to the house and the creation of new lodges and garden features. The estate remained in the ownership of the Hoare family throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, before it was passed to the National Trust in 1946. Numerous designated and non-designated heritage assets are associated with the development and management of the estate and gardens from the 18th century onwards; these are plotted on Illus 7 to 10 and details about them can be found in the gazetteer (Appendix 1 to 3).

5.4.26. A 1785 map of the manor of Stourton surveyed by John Charlton for Richard Colt Hoare (Wiltshire Archives: 135/4H) shows the PDA within parts of two fields outside the formal gardens of the estate. The fields, known as 'Summerfield Close' and 'Great Cockroad Close' are both identified as Glebe land on the plan (Illus 15).

5.4.27. The 1839 tithe map for Stourton depicts the PDA in a similar manner to the 1785 plan. It shows that the western part of the PDA had become part of Bonham Farm by the mid-19th century (Illus 16). The accompanying apportionment (National Archives: IR 18/11159) records that the PDA was under the ownership of Sir Henry Hugh Hoare as part of the Stourhead Estate. The field was known as '*Summer Field Close*' (part of Plot 51) and was occupied by William Shephard, who also occupied the farmhouse at Bonham Farm. The northern part of the PDA (part of Plot 52 - *'Great Cock Road'*) was Glebe land recorded under the ownership of Reverend Richard Peter Hoare. William Shephard is listed as the occupier and presumably also farmed it from Bonham Farm. Both fields were under arable cultivation at the time of the tithe apportionment of 1839.

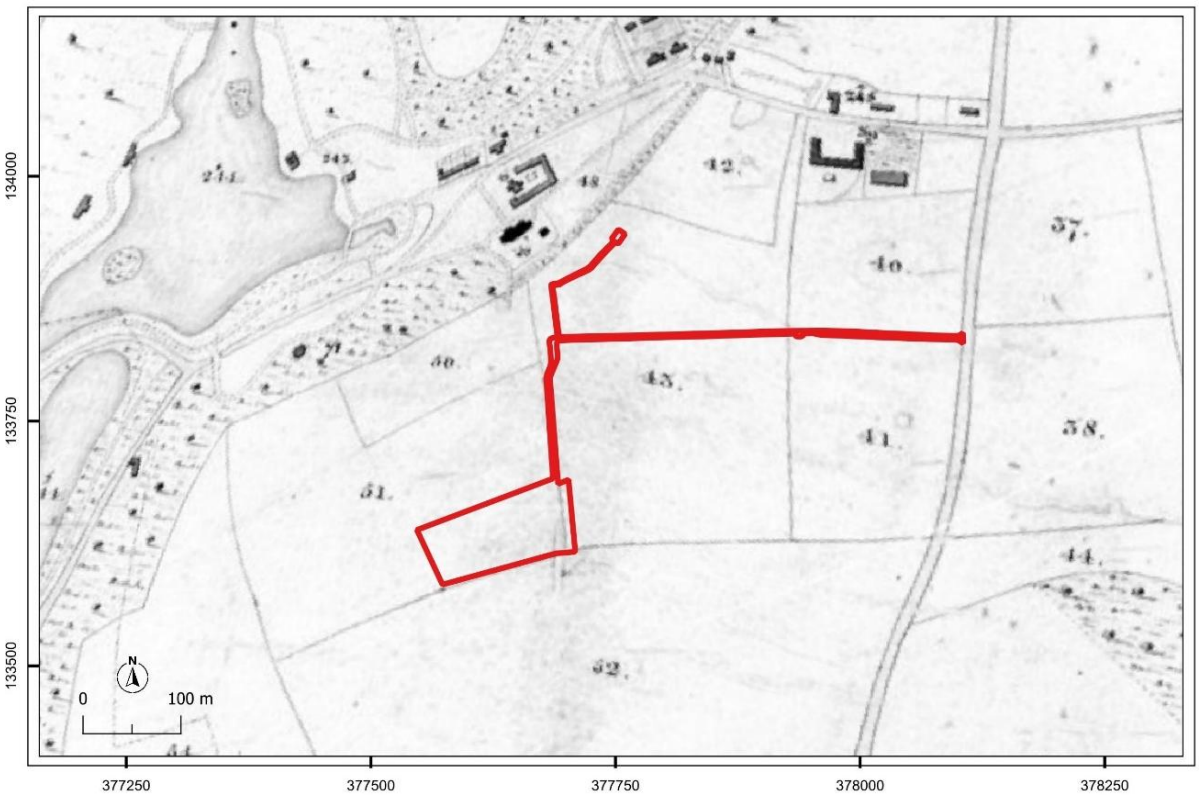
5.4.28. An estate map of 1875 (Wiltshire Archives: 3117/12L) shows little change from the 1839 tithe map (Illus 17). An accompanying reference book (Wiltshire Archives: 2710/2) records that the field (part of Plot 51) remained under arable cultivation. A field immediately to the north-west of the PDA (also part of Plot 51) was in use as a nursery for the Stourhead Estate by this time.

5.4.29. The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 (Illus 18) records the extant footpath to the north of the PDA, although shows no other changes, indicating that little change had occurred within the PDA by the end of the 19th century.

5.4.30. The PDA is mapped and located within undeveloped agricultural land throughout the post-Medieval period and lies outside the formal gardens of the Stourhead Estate. As such, there is considered a low potential for hitherto unknown remains of this period to be preserved within the PDA. Any previously unknown remains would probably be agricultural in nature and therefore of low importance.



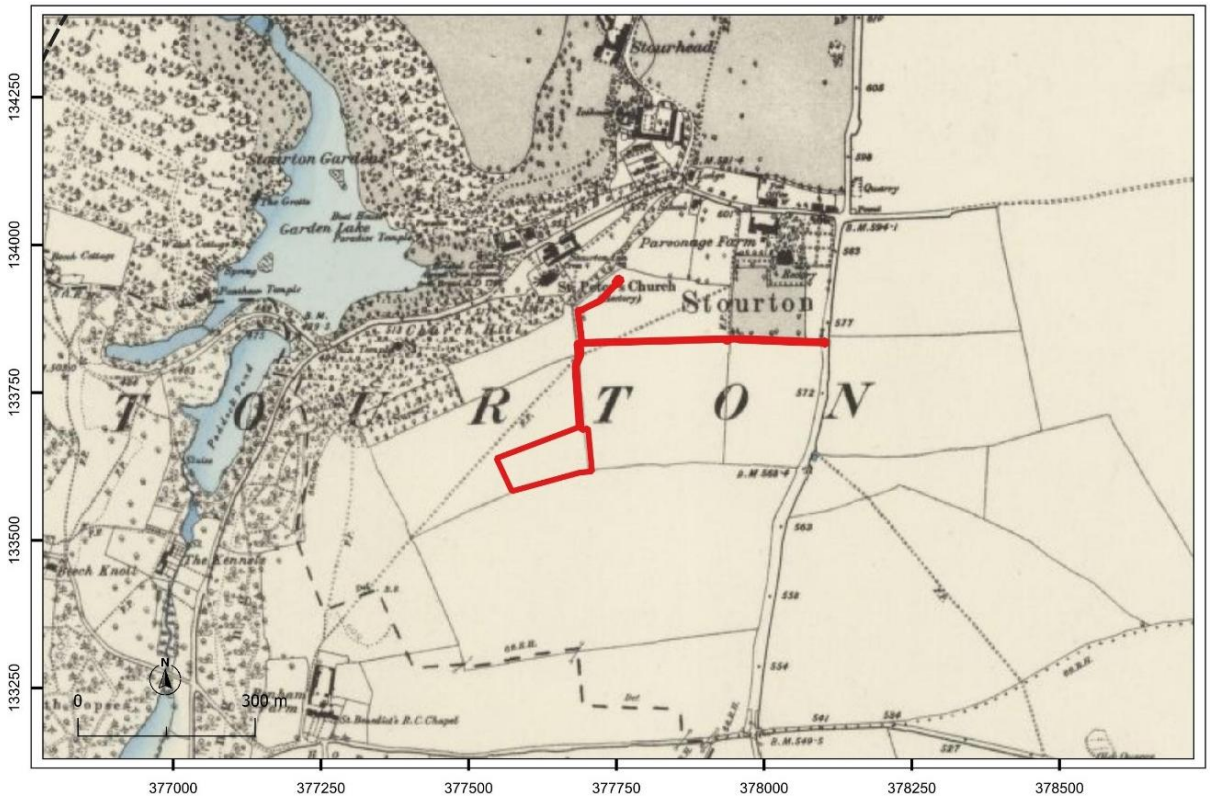
Illus 15. Extract from 1785 Map of Stourhead Estate (Wiltshire Archives: 135/4)



Illus 16. Extract from 1839 Stourton tithe map (reproduced from www.thegenealogist.co.uk).



Illus 17. Extract from 1875 Map of Stourhead Estate (Wiltshire Archives: 3117/12)



Illus 18. Extract from 1889 Six-inch Ordnance Survey Map (reproduced by kind permission of the trustees of the National Library of Scotland)

Modern (1900CE – present)

5.4.31. The 1902 Ordnance Survey map (not reproduced) depicts the PDA in the same manner as the First Edition mapping. A 1944 aerial photograph[41] also records that no substantial changes had occurred within the PDA in the early part of the 20th century. The photograph shows the curving concrete runway and hangars of RAF Zeals a short distance to the south of the PDA, the partial remains of which are still visible today. Zeals Aerodrome (MWI80) was opened in 1942 was used by a succession of Royal Air Force, Royal Canadian Air Force and United States Army Air Force and Royal Navy crews during the Second World War. It had three runways and a 50 ft wide concrete perimeter track, as well as several hangars and a control tower.

5.4.32. Historic satellite imagery dating to 2002 (Illus 19) shows the construction of the National Trust visitor centre to the north of the PDA. The hedgerow that runs along the northern side of the access track had been planted, although there had been no changes within the PDA itself by the beginning of the 21th century. The present National Trust carpark had been laid out to the north of the PDA by 2016 (Illus 20). By 2022, the west and south boundaries of the PDA had been established (Illus 22), both of which represent the re-establishment of former field boundaries that had been removed in the 20th century.

5.4.33. Given that no known modern heritage assets are recorded within the PDA, the potential for significant previously unknown modern remains to be preserved is low.



Illus 19. 2002 satellite imagery showing the PDA (credit: Google Earth)

41 Historic England Archive. Date flown: 15 March 1944 Sortie: US/7PH/GP/LOC231 Photographer: USAAF. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/record/us_7ph_gp_loc231_v_5011



Illus 20. 2016 satellite imagery showing the PDA (credit: Google Earth)



Illus 21. 2022 satellite imagery showing the PDA (credit: Google Earth)

5.5. Disturbance

5.5.1. Recent agricultural activity, such as ploughing, may have removed or partially truncated potential archaeological remains within the PDA, although there remains potential for both findspots within the plough soil and in-situ remains beneath the ploughing horizon. Archaeological monitoring associated with the construction of the overflow carpark in the northern part of the PDA recorded the average depth of the base of the plough soil at approximately 0.25 m below ground level[42].

5.6. Important Hedgerows

5.6.1. The 1997 Hedgerows Regulations heritage criteria were primarily introduced to protect below ground remains or extensive archaeological landscapes from deep ploughing and to protect historic landscape character, particularly where these are well-preserved and define early or piecemeal enclosure. This assessment is an indication of potentially important hedgerows, subject to verification by an ecology or arboriculture expert.

Parish boundaries

5.6.2. The PDA is not crossed or bounded by any historic parish boundaries therefore no hedgerows within the PDA qualify as 'important' hedgerows' in accordance with Criterion 1 of the 1997 Hedgerows Regulations.

Heritage assets

5.6.3. There are no designated or non-designated heritage assets within or bounding the PDA that relate to an extant hedgerow therefore no hedgerows qualify as 'important' hedgerows' in accordance with Criteria 2 and 3 of the 1997 Hedgerows Regulations.

Estate boundaries

5.6.4. There are no known boundaries of a pre-1600 estate or manor within or bounding the PDA therefore no hedgerows qualify as 'important' hedgerows' in accordance with Criterion 4 of the 1997 Hedgerows Regulations.

Pre-inclosure field boundaries

5.6.5. Any hedgerow that is recorded before 1845 on any Tithe, Estate or Ordnance Survey map is regarded as important. Given that the eastern boundary of the PDA is plotted on a 1785 map of the manor of Stourton surveyed by John Charlton for Richard Colt Hoare (Wiltshire Archives: 135/4H), this boundary is likely qualify for protection under Criterion 5 of the 1997 Hedgerows Regulations.

[42] Gunter, J. 2023. Archaeology Statement: Proposed New Visitor Accessibility Hub with Associated Landscaping. TALITS

6. Statement of Significance and Importance

6.1. Known and Potential Heritage Assets within the PDA

6.1.1. There are no designated heritage assets within the PDA.

6.1.2. There is one non-designated heritage asset recorded by the National Trust Heritage Records within the PDA: an undated circular mound recorded through LiDAR analysis in 2019 (MNA192296). An assessment of recent satellite imagery demonstrates that this is a former modern feature (probably a spoil heap) and not of archaeological origin.

6.1.3. There are a further two non-designated heritage assets recorded in close proximity to the PDA, which are relevant to informing the potential of the site. These comprise finds of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic flint from test-pits excavated in advance of the construction of the overflow carpark in the northern part of the PDA between 2012 and 2014 (MWI75522 and 114089). As such, this assessment has identified a medium-high potential for further below-ground archaeological remains to be present within the PDA from the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. Any remains dating to these periods would most likely be further finds of worked flint or chert within disturbed contexts and as such would be considered of low importance. The potential for in-situ lithic scatters or occupation evidence to survive beneath the plough soil should not be discounted. Such remains could potentially be of at least medium (Regional) importance.

6.1.4. There is considered a low but uncertain potential for remains from all other periods to be encountered within the PDA. Given the likely disturbance through ploughing, any remains of any period are unlikely to be of more than low (Local) importance.

6.2. Setting of Heritage Assets in the Study Area

6.2.1. The Grade I Listed Registered Park and Garden of Stourhead (List entry: 1000471) is located 15 m to the west of the PDA boundary at its closest point (the proposed cable route) and lies 100 m north west of the proposed solar area. The gardens represent an extensive and complex landscape garden with main phases of development dating from the 18th century onwards. This includes mid to late 18th century works by Henry Hoare II, Henry Flitcroft, and William Privet, as well as late 18th and early 19th century works by Richard Colt Hoare. The gardens, along with Palladian mansion of Stourhead House and numerous structures within the designed grounds are all considered of high (National) importance.

6.2.2. Within the Registered Park and Garden there are two Scheduled Monuments, 14 Grade I Listed Buildings, and 28 Grade II Listed Buildings. Many of these are 18th and 19th century garden features associated with the with landscape gardens. Designated heritage assets within the boundary of the Registered Park and Garden are listed in Table 7:

Table 7. Designated Heritage Assets within the Grade I Listed Registered Park and Garden of Stourhead (List entry: 1000471)

List Entry	Name	Status
1005643	Park Hill camp	Scheduled Monument
1005655	Bristol High Cross	Scheduled Monument
1283405	THE OBELISK	Listed Building (Grade I)
1131099	THE PALLADIAN BRIDGE	Listed Building (Grade I)
1131100	THE TEMPLE OF APOLLO	Listed Building (Grade I)
1283514	THE PARADISE WELL	Listed Building (Grade I)
1131104	STOURHEAD HOUSE	Listed Building (Grade I)
1131102	THE PANTHEON	Listed Building (Grade I)

1131107	ST PETERS PUMP	Listed Building (Grade I)
1199172	ROCKWORK BRIDGE	Listed Building (Grade I)
1199233	THE GOTHIC COTTAGE	Listed Building (Grade I)
1318468	CHURCH OF ST PETER	Listed Building (Grade I)
1318472	THE TEMPLE OF FLORA	Listed Building (Grade I)
1318473	THE GROTTO AND THE RIVER GOD'S CAVE	Listed Building (Grade I)
1318471	THE BRISTOL HIGH CROSS	Listed Building (Grade I)
1318474	THE CONVENT	Listed Building (Grade I)
1283534	GROTTO UNDERPASS	Listed Building (Grade II)
1283652	CLOCK TOWER GATEWAY	Listed Building (Grade II)
1131097	THREE FAUGOIN MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD BETWEEN 1.5 AND 5 METRES NORTH OF TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST PETER	Listed Building (Grade II)
1283420	STABLE ON WEST CORNER OF NORTH SIDE OF STABLE YARD	Listed Building (Grade II)
1131098	CHURCHYARD CROSS ABOUT 10 METRES NORTH EAST OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST PETER	Listed Building (Grade II)
1131103	THE IRON BRIDGE	Listed Building (Grade II)
1318446	MILESTONE ABOUT 150 METRES SOUTH OF JUNCTION WITH LONG LANE	Listed Building (Grade II)
1131101	SMALL GROTTO BELOW TEMPLE OF FLORA	Listed Building (Grade II)
1318450	STOURTON CLUB WITH EAST SIDE OF SPREAD EAGLE YARD	Listed Building (Grade II)
1131108	TERRACE LODGE	Listed Building (Grade II)
1131105	GRANARY IN THE STABLE YARD	Listed Building (Grade II)
1131106	RANGE OF STABLES AND CARRIAGE HOUSES ON WEST SIDE OF STABLE YARD	Listed Building (Grade II)
1318449	STOURTON POST OFFICE AND STORES	Listed Building (Grade II)
1131095	HOARE MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 13 METRES SOUTH EAST OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST PETER	Listed Building (Grade II)
1131096	TWO HOARE MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 1 METRE EAST OF CHURCH OF ST PETER	Listed Building (Grade II)
1131094	THE SPREAD EAGLE INN	Listed Building (Grade II)
1198821	DROVE LODGE	Listed Building (Grade II)
1198927	87 AND 88, HIGH STREET	Listed Building (Grade II)
1198911	THE ESTATE OFFICE	Listed Building (Grade II)
1199247	HORSE TROUGH IN LAKE ON SOUTH SIDE OF GARDEN LAKE DAM	Listed Building (Grade II)

1199299	ICEHOUSE AT APPROXIMATELY 100 METRES SOUTH SOUTH EAST OF STOURHEAD HOUSE	Listed Building (Grade II)
1199203	ROCKWORK BOATHOUSE	Listed Building (Grade II)
1318469	BARNES MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 1.5 METRES NORTH OF CHURCH OF ST PETER	Listed Building (Grade II)
1199329	SOUTH RANGE OF WORKSHOPS ON SOUTH SIDE OF STABLE YARD	Listed Building (Grade II)
1318467	GATE PIERS AND WALL BETWEEN STOURTON CLUB AND THE SPREAD EAGLE	Listed Building (Grade II)
1318470	CIRCULAR MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 8 METRES NORTH OF TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST PETER	Listed Building (Grade II)
1131133	CLOCK TOWER LODGE	Listed Building (Grade II)
1131134	89, HIGH STREET	Listed Building (Grade II)
1005643	Park Hill Camp	Scheduled Monument

6.2.3. There are a total of 19 Scheduled Monuments, 15 Grade I Listed Buildings, and 6 Grade II* Listed Buildings within 3 km of the PDA, which are of high (National) importance. A further 94 Grade II Listed Buildings and three Conservation Areas within the study area are of medium (Regional) importance.

6.2.4. The following heritage assets or groups of heritage assets have been included for further consideration (following site visits). These assets have been identified as gaining cultural significance through possible association with the PDA. The Stourhead Registered Park and Garden (List entry: 1000471) has been included for further consideration given its proximity to the PDA and sensitivity to changes in its setting:

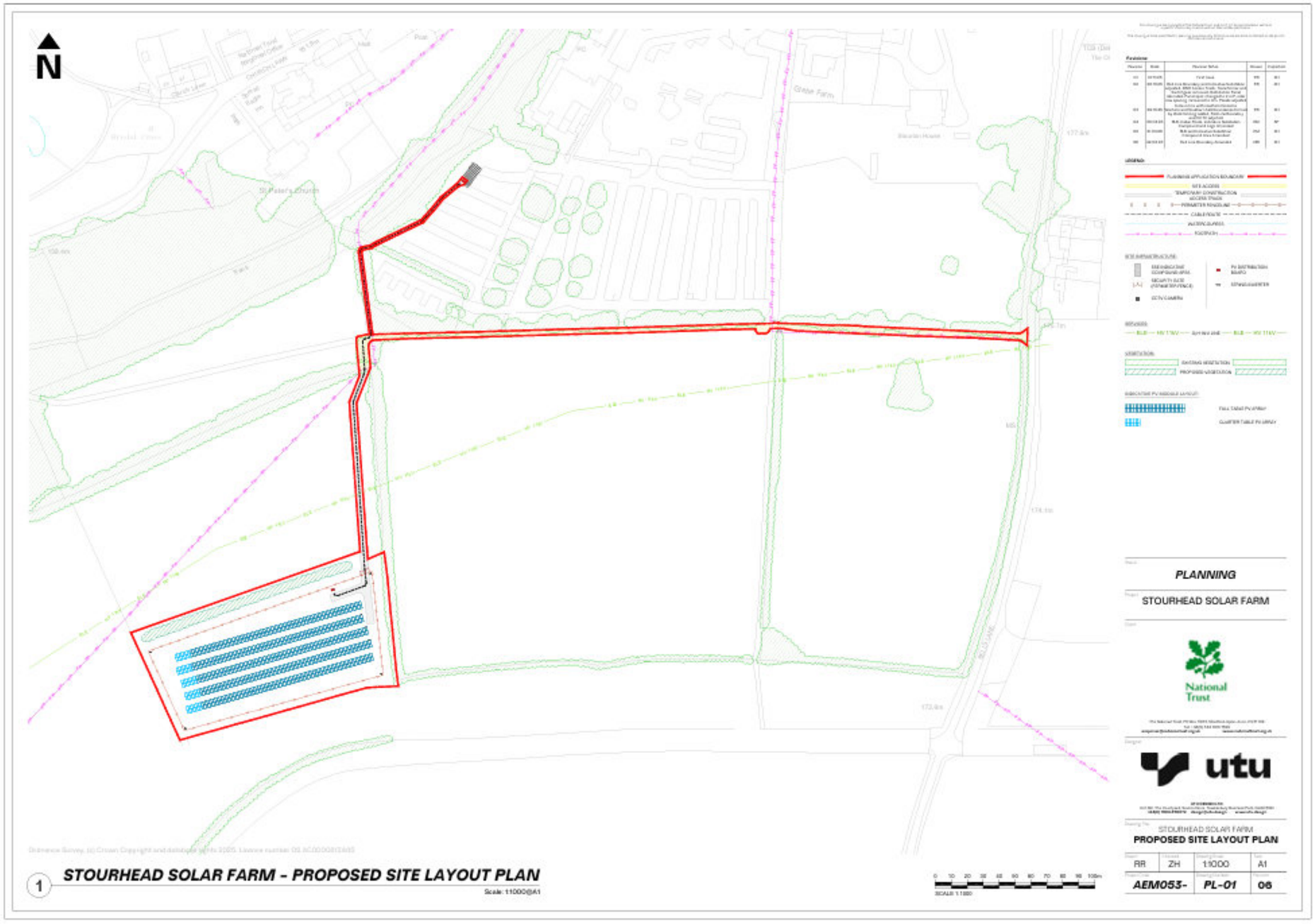
- The Stourhead Registered Park and Garden (List entry: 1000471) and associated structures;
- The Grade II Listed Bonham Farmhouse (List entry: 1131129);
- The group of Scheduled Prehistoric Monuments on White Sheet Hill (see table below); and
- The non-designated Glebe Farm and Stourton House (MWI64788, 111035).

6.2.5. The significance of no other designated or non-designated heritage assets within the study areas have been identified as likely to be affected by the proposed development and are not considered further.

6.2.6. Designated heritage assets are plotted in relation to the PDA on Illustrations 7 and 8. The significance of these heritage assets, and the contribution that setting makes to their significance, is discussed in relation to the predicted impacts of the proposed development below.

7. Proposed Development

7.1.1. The proposed development comprises the construction and operation of a ground mounted solar PV array together with all associated works, ancillary infrastructure and equipment, landscaping, biodiversity improvements and access (Illus 22). All above-ground elements of the proposed development are anticipated to reach a maximum of 3 m. The planting of a hedgerow is proposed along the northern side of the solar array which would screen the proposed development from the footpath to the north as it becomes established.



Illus 22. Proposed development layout plan (Aardvark AEM053-PL01 06)

8. Predicted Impacts of the Proposed Development

8.1. Archaeological Remains

8.1.1. The assessment presented in this report has considered the evidence for the known archaeological and heritage resource within and surrounding the application site in order to establish the potential constraints and implications for construction of a ground mounted solar PV farm plus ancillary infrastructure, equipment, landscaping, and access.

8.1.2. This assessment has identified a medium-high potential for below-ground archaeological remains to be present within the PDA from the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods and low potential for remains of other periods. Any remains dating to these periods would most likely be further finds of worked flint or chert within disturbed contexts and as such would be considered of low importance. Recent agricultural activity, such as ploughing, may have removed or partially truncated potential archaeological remains within the PDA, although there remains potential for both findspots within the plough soil and in-situ remains beneath the ploughing horizon.

8.1.3. Direct impacts upon known or previously unknown buried archaeological remains have the potential to occur during development as a result of intrusive groundworks causing truncation, fragmentation or complete removal.

8.1.4. Excavations for the foundations of proposed structures such as the solar footings and the below-ground sections of cable routes have the potential to disturb or expose archaeological remains. Piling for the mounting of PV arrays, fencing, and planting also have the potential to disturb buried archaeological remains. However, it should be noted that the flexibility of solar construction can allow for the avoidance of impact to sensitive features, should they be identified.

8.2. Important Hedgerows

8.2.1. Permission would need to be sought from the LPA for the removal of a hedgerow (or part thereof) which has been identified as 'important' under the 1997 Hedgerows Regulations. The hedgerow forming the eastern boundary of the PDA is likely qualify for protection under Criterion 5 of the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations.

8.2.2. It is not anticipated that the proposed development would involve the removal of hedgerows, which serve to screen the PDA from the surrounding area. Should partial removal of a hedgerow be necessary, such as to widen existing gaps to facilitate access, it is not anticipated that this would be cited as a reason to refuse planning consent for the proposed development.

8.3. Setting Effects

8.3.1. Impacts upon the setting of heritage assets in the area surrounding the PDA may occur during the construction and operation of the development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings, such that our ability to appreciate the significance of the asset as adversely (or beneficially) affected. All above-ground elements of the proposed development are anticipated to reach a maximum of 3 m and therefore would have the potential to impact upon the settings of heritage assets in the surrounding area.

8.3.2. This assessment considers the potential effects of the proposed development upon the settings of designated heritage assets within 3 km of the PDA and non-designated heritage assets within 1 km. These heritage assets are discussed thematically as groups to contextualise their setting within the wider landscape.

8.3.3. In accordance with GPA3, and through an assessment of significance in accordance with NPPF and HEAN 12, a screening exercise has been undertaken to identify the heritage assets that are likely to be affected by the proposed development and therefore require detailed assessment.

8.3.4. In order to ensure a proportionate level of assessment, heritage assets which would have no potential intervisibility with the proposed development and derive little or no significance from their relationship with

the PDA have been excluded from further consideration. Potential impacts upon the settings of heritage assets are not limited to matters of intervisibility and no heritage assets have been excluded solely on this basis.

8.3.5. Despite the high density of heritage assets in the landscape surrounding the PDA, field visits have demonstrated that the proposed development would be very well-screened from the surrounding area, including from within the Registered Park and Garden of Stourhead and all designated heritage assets in the surrounding area.

8.3.6. The PDA sits at a higher elevation than the Grade I Listed Registered Park and Garden of Stourhead (List entry: 1000471) and is effectively screened from the formal gardens by both the established woodland within the parkland and the local topography. The application site is mostly flat agricultural land bounded by a mature hedgerow to the east, with established policy woodland associated with the Registered Parkland's design to the north. The existing vegetation surrounding the PDA restricts medium to long range view in all directions. A proposed hedgerow on the northern side of the PDA would also help to screen the development from the footpath to the north of the PDA as it becomes established.

8.3.7. The following heritage assets or groups of heritage assets have been included for further consideration (following site visits). These assets have been identified as gaining cultural significance through possible association with the PDA. The Stourhead Registered Park and Garden (List entry: 1000471) has been included for further consideration given its proximity to the PDA and sensitivity to changes in its setting. Designated heritage assets are mapped in relation to the PDA on Illus 7 and 8.

Designated Heritage Assets

Stourhead Registered Park and Garden (List entry: 1000471) and associated structures

8.3.8. The Grade I Listed Registered Park and Garden of Stourhead (List entry: 1000471) is an extensive and influential landscape garden with several phases of development dating from the 18th century onwards. This includes mid to late 18th century works by Henry Hoare II, Henry Flitcroft, and William Privet, as well as late 18th and early 19th century works by Richard Colt Hoare. The gardens, along with Palladian mansion of Stourhead House and numerous structures within the designed grounds, derive their significance from their substantial historical, architectural, archaeological, and aesthetic value and are all considered of high (National) importance.

8.3.9. The gardens were laid out in two main phases, in the mid to late 18th century by Henry Hoare II, and in the late 18th to early 19th century by Richard Colt Hoare. Subsequent members of the Hoare family altered and improved the parkland until it was granted to the National Trust in 1946. The designed landscape forms the backdrop to numerous picturesque structures and garden features, which were intended to be appreciated as focal points within the wider setting of the pleasure grounds. As such, the setting of the parkland and individual heritage assets within it makes a substantial and intrinsic contribution to their significance.

8.3.10. Although part of the wider estate, the PDA does not form part of the designed landscape and parkland at Stourhead. The proposed development is located outside the boundary of the Registered Park and Garden and would not feature in any designed views or vistas from within the gardens. Whilst the PDA has a historic and functional association with the gardens as part of the wider Stourhead Estate, it is not considered to make an important contribution to the significance of the Registered Park and Garden or the listed buildings within it.

8.3.11. The proposed development would be small in scale and located within the existing overflow visitor carpark of the estate and part of a well-screened current agricultural field around 150 m to the south. Existing screening, in the form of established woodland and hedgerows, and dramatic local topography would serve to prevent any visibility of the proposed development from the parkland and associated buildings (Illus 23). As such, in the terms of the NPPF, the proposed development is anticipated to cause no harm or loss of significance to the Registered Park and Garden or the heritage assets within it.



Illus 23. View towards the PDA from within the Registered Park and Garden, close to the Grotto and the River God's Cave (List entry: 1318473). The Palladian Bridge and Temple of Apollo are visible on the opposite side of the garden lake. The proposed development would be located beyond the mature woodland established the side of the river valley and would not be visible from within any part of the registered landscape.

Grade II Listed Bonham Farmhouse (List entry: 1131129)

8.3.12. Bonham Farmhouse (List entry: 1131129) is a late 18th century two-storey farmhouse constructed in dressed limestone with a tiled roof and brick stacks. It is attached to west end of Bonham Cottage. Its significance primarily lies with its historical and architectural interest. As a Grade II listed building, it is considered of medium (Regional) importance.

8.3.13. The 1839 tithe apportionment for Stourton (National Archives: IR 18/11159) records that the western part of the PDA (Glebe land in 1785) had become part of Bonham Farm by the mid-19th century. As a farmhouse, the associated farmland within the PDA would have been part of its operational hinterland and therefore forms part of the setting that contributes to understanding the significance of the farmhouse. The landscape around the farmhouse is still in agricultural use, which enables an appreciation of the asset largely within its original setting.

8.3.14. Whilst farmhouses are functional buildings in a rural setting, they were rarely built with views as a feature of their design, they were positioned with localised in relation to functional relationships typically with other farm buildings and immediate fields/gardens and stockholding facilities.

8.3.15. The farmhouse would have no intervisibility with the proposed development, which is entirely screened by rising topography and dense vegetation to the east, as well as modern agricultural buildings in the immediate vicinity of the farmhouse. The proposed development would have no impact on the ability to appreciate the architectural or historical significance of the building. Given this, and the small-scale of the proposals in relation to the historic landholding of the farm, in the terms of the NPPF there is anticipated to be no harm or loss of significance to the listed building.

Scheduled Prehistoric Monuments on White Sheet Hill

8.3.16. Designated heritage assets identified within the wider landscape with potential (although distant) intervisibility with the proposed development are the group of multi-period prehistoric monuments located on the high ridge of the White Sheet Hill, between approximately 2.5 and 3 km to the east of the PDA. The monuments include a Neolithic causewayed enclosure, several Neolithic to Bronze Age barrows, and an Iron Age Hillfort, which are listed below in 8 and plotted on Illus 7.

Table 8. Group of Scheduled Monuments on White Sheet Hill, within 3km radius of the PDA

List entry	Name
1017708	Bowl Barrow 940m north east of Wood Farm
1005675	Barrow 300 yds (270m) NE of White Sheet Camp
1017707	Two bowl barrows and a pond barrow, 720m and 760m NE of Wood Farm
1005674	Group of Barrows on White Sheet Downs
1017709	Two cross dykes 580m and 610m north east of Wood Farm
1005596	White Sheet Hill Ditch
1005640	Neolithic causewayed camp, White Sheet Downs
1005690	White Sheet camp

8.3.17. A large part of the significance of the group of prehistoric monuments on the White Sheet Hill is derived from the level of survival of archaeological remains, which will contain information on the nature and chronology of prehistoric activity from the Neolithic period onwards. The monuments are all designated as Scheduled Monuments and are of high (National) importance. The landscape setting of the monuments on top of the dramatic chalk ridge at the edge of the West Wiltshire Downs makes a substantial contribution to their significance. They are sited in a prominent location that commands extensive views across the landscape and may have been intended to be visible from long distances.

8.3.18. The monuments lie between approximately 2.5 and 3 km east of the PDA at the edge of then chalk downland and overlook the lower-lying Greensand terrace to the west. Whilst the Killmington Terrace farms part of the landscape setting of the monuments, the proposed development would be well-screened by an existing mature hedgerow along the eastern boundary of the PDA and would be, at most, barely perceptible through gaps in the vegetation in winter months. Furthermore, it is evident from White Sheet Hill that these scheduled monuments lie within a wider post-medieval and modern fieldscape setting which includes modern agricultural and residential buildings. Thus, the landscape may readily absorb the addition of a small-scale solar development. The proposed development would not intervene in views eastwards towards the ridge and monuments, which can only be gained to the east of the PDA.

8.3.19. Given the intervening distance and the lack of clear intervisibility with the prehistoric monuments on the White Sheet Hill, in the terms of the NPPF, there is anticipated to be no harm or loss of significance to the scheduled monuments.



Illus 3. View toward the PDA from Scheduled Monument 'Group of Barrows on White Sheet Down' Listing: 1005674. Facing southeast, approximate location of the PDA indicated with a red arrow. The proposed solar array would be screened behind the tall mature hedgerow along its boundary in such views.



Illus 4. View towards the PDA from Scheduled Monument 'White Sheet Camp' Listing: 1005690. Facing east-southeast, approximate location of the PDA indicated with a red arrow. The proposed solar array would be screened behind the tall mature hedgerow along its boundary in such views.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

8.3.20. All but two (see below) of the non-designated heritage assets in the study area derive negligible or no significance from settings that includes the PDA.

8.3.21. The archaeological, architectural and/or historic significance of each non-designated heritage asset would be fully preserved to be appreciated should the proposed development be constructed.

Glebe Farm and Stourton House (MWI64788, 111035)

8.3.22. Glebe Farm (now Stourhead Farm Shop) represents a 19th century cowhouse and dairy that once formed part of a range of farm buildings before they were demolished in 1972. The building lies a short distance to the west of Stourton House, which was a former rectory constructed in 1820. The buildings are both of architectural significance and have historical associations with Glebe lands described in Terriers held in the Wiltshire Archives dating from c. 1600 to 1827 (Wiltshire Archives: D1/24/193 – not consulted[43]).

8.3.23. The 1785 map of the manor of Stourton surveyed by John Charlton for Richard Colt Hoare (Wiltshire Archives: 135/4H) shows the PDA formed part of these Glebe lands (Illus 15). The 1839 tithe apportionment for Stourton (National Archives: IR 18/11159) records that the eastern part of the PDA remained part of the Glebe lands in the 19th century. Although it was likely farmed from Bonham Farm, it is recorded under the ownership of Reverend Richard Peter Hoare, who also occupied the rectory (now Stourton House).

8.3.24. As part of the Glebe land formerly associated with the farm and rectory, the PDA forms part of the wider setting that contributes to understanding the significance of the buildings. The original setting of the buildings has already been substantially altered by the construction of the visitor centre and carpark, which separates the proposed development from the former farm and rectory. Dense vegetation would prevent any intervisibility between the heritage assets and the PDA. In the terms of the NPPF, there is anticipated to be no harm or loss of significance to these non-designated heritage assets.

8.4. Historic Landscape Character

8.4.1. The development proposal is for the construction of ground-mounted solar arrays and associated infrastructure within an enclosed agricultural field. No field boundaries would be removed, the existing landscape grain would be preserved, and the character of the PDA would remain appreciable as 'Planned enclosure' of probable post-Medieval date.

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9. Discussion of Heritage Risk

9.1. Archaeological Remains

9.1.1. Heritage risk of the proposed development primarily lies in the potential for archaeological remains being present which could be adversely impacted, with the remains being of sufficient importance that the level of harm to the historic environment renders the development unacceptable to the planning authority.

9.1.2. In light of the specific circumstances of this PDA and the potential development impacts described in Section 8, it is considered that the LPA archaeological advisor may request further assessment of the PDA's archaeological potential and depending upon the results, subsequent mitigation of the development impact as necessary and appropriate. Such works should be proportionate to the importance of the remains and in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF.

9.1.3. Further assessment and mitigation could include:

- Geophysical survey to establish the character and survival of potential archaeological remains within the PDA;
- A programme of site investigation, which may typically take the form of fieldwalking for artefact recovery from plough soils and archaeological test-pitting or trial trenching to inform any further mitigation work; and/or
- Dependent upon the result of the above, a programme of archaeological mitigation works such as a watching brief or set piece excavation prior to any development within the PDA.

9.1.4. The scope and timing of any further archaeological investigations remain to be determined through consultation with the LPA. Any such works should be conducted by a suitably qualified archaeological organisation in accordance with a written specification agreed in advance with the LPA.

9.1.5. It should be noted that the flexibility of solar construction can allow for the avoidance of impact to sensitive features (normally reserved for remains of the highest importance). Effective methods for managing archaeological risk in solar developments include alterations to the layout of schemes and the selective use of 'no-dig' methods of construction.

9.2. Settings Effects

9.2.1. No adverse setting effects on the heritage significance of the historic environment have been identified as a result of the proposed development. No design changes to the outline layout of the proposed development or further detailed setting assessment is considered necessary.

10. Conclusions

10.1.1. It is intended that this report contains sufficient objective data to enable an informed and reasonable decision to be made regarding the potential heritage constraints to the proposed development and whether further investigation and mitigation is required.

10.1.2. There are no designated heritage assets within the PDA. There is one non-designated heritage asset recorded within the PDA: an undated circular mound recorded through LiDAR analysis in 2019 (MNA192296). An assessment of recent satellite imagery demonstrates that this is a modern feature and not of archaeological origin.

10.1.3. There are two non-designated heritage assets recorded in close proximity to the PDA that inform the potential of the site. These comprise finds of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic flint from test-pits excavated in advance of the construction of the overflow carpark in the northern part of the PDA between 2012 and 2014 (MWI75522 and 114089). As such, there is considered a medium-high potential for further Mesolithic to Neolithic remains to be encountered within the PDA and a low potential for remains from all other periods. Given the likely disturbance through ploughing and the construction of the modern carpark, any remains are unlikely to be of more than low (local) importance.

10.1.4. There are 138 designated heritage assets within 3 km of the PDA. These include 19 Scheduled Monuments, 115 listed buildings, three conservation areas, and the Stourhead Registered Park and Garden (which lies within 15 m of the PDA at its closest point). A further 145 individual records of non-designated heritage assets lie within the 1 km study area.

10.1.5. No adverse setting effects on the heritage significance of the historic environment has been identified as a result of the proposed development. No design changes to the proposed development or a further detailed setting assessment are considered necessary.

10.1.6. It is not anticipated that the proposals to develop the PDA should represent a conflict with legislation or national or local planning policies relating to the historic environment. The likely development impacts are considered to be a level of significance that they could be adequately mitigated through a staged programme of archaeological fieldwork and recording.

10.1.7. Any further investigations required by the LPA archaeological advisor should be conducted by a suitable qualified archaeological organisation in accordance with a written specification agreed in advance with the Local Planning Authority.

11. GLOSSARY

Definitions

Term	Definition
Curator	Archaeological advisor working to a statutory organisation controlling consents, such as the local planning authority, national heritage body or other government body.
Designated Heritage Asset	Assets registered on the National Heritage List for England. These may be protected by primary legislation (e.g. listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments) or have a non-statutory designation (e.g. World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, registered parks and gardens, designated wrecks)
Heritage Asset NPPF (Annex 2)	"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." Some heritage assets are designated as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, or locally designated through policies in the Local Plan. Undesignated assets may be recorded in Historic Environment Records, while many other assets are currently unrecorded. Information contained in HERs and SMRs is not definitive, since they may include features which, for instance, have been entirely removed, or are of uncertain location, dubious identification, or negligible importance. The identification of undesignated heritage assets is therefore to some extent a matter of professional judgement. Both discrete features, and extensive landscapes defined by a specific historic event, process or theme, can be defined as heritage assets; and assets may overlap or be nested within one another.
Listed Building	A building or structure which is considered to be of 'special architectural or historic interest'
Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Assets identified by the local planning authority or national registers for the historic environment which have no formal designation but are considered to have a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. These can include locally listed buildings, information on sites held by the relevant Historic Environment Record and National Record of the Historic Environment
Archaeological Site (also 'Monuments')	Heritage assets which may consist of surface and/or sub-surface remains, features, deposits and/or material relating to past human activity with a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.
Significance: NPPF	"the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting"
Significance: GAPN 2	"The significance of a heritage asset is the sum of its archaeological, architectural, historic, and artistic interest. A variety of terms are used in designation criteria (for example, outstanding universal value for World Heritage Sites, national importance for scheduled monuments and special interest for listed buildings and conservation areas), but all of these refer to a heritage asset's significance."

Term	Definition
Significance: NPPF (PPG para 6) and Historic England guidance Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (2019, HEAN 12)	Cultural values in the historic environment that people want to enjoy and sustain for the benefit of present and future generations. Archaeological - There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point; Architectural - These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types; Artistic - Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture; Historic - An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.
Setting: NPPF	"The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate the significance or may be neutral" (an extended consideration of Setting is contained in GAPN 3)

Terms

Term	Definition
Artefact	An item of archaeological interest
Baseline	'Baseline conditions' are the environmental conditions in existence just before the occurrence of an impact – i.e. they are the conditions that would be affected.
Bronze Age	The period of human activity between 2,500 BCE and 700 BCE
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	A plan prepared by a contractor before the start of construction work, detailing 'environmental aspects' that may be affected by the construction work and management methods to prevent any such effects. The CEMP would include methods and site management practices to be applied to prevent generation of nuisance dust, accidental pollution events and a range of other potential sources of accidental damage to the environment, and response and reporting procedures to minimise the damage in the event of a pollution incident.
Construction activity	Vegetation removal, topsoil stripping, temporary storage of materials, ground excavation and remodelling, bare earth, movement of construction vehicles and tall features such as cranes and other construction plant.
Desk study	A collation and review of relevant existing information available from published, archival or online sources, including for instance geological and hydrogeological mapping, historical maps, environmental records etc., allowing an assessment of risks to the human and environmental receptors to be undertaken.

Term	Definition
Earthworks	The moving of soil or rock to reconfigure the topography of a site.
Enclosure	A single or collection of boundaries surrounding a parcel of land. e.g.: hedgerows, walls, ditches, earth banks, fences etc.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	An assessment of certain types of major project of the significant effects that the project could have on the environment. The applicant is required to carry out the assessment by law, in this case under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 2017.
Environmental Statement (ES)	The report on the results of the EIA.
Fieldwalking survey	Method of systematic non-intrusive survey involving walking across a plough field along transects to collect archaeological artefacts.
Geology	Geology is the study of solid earth, the material of which it is composed (principally rocks) and the processes by which they evolve.
Geophysical survey	Method of non-intrusive investigation involving the use of magnetometers to identify fluctuations in the earth's magnetic field which might indicate the presence of archaeological remains. Burnt remains and metals are best identified through this method of survey.
Heritage asset	An item of heritage interest, for example an historic building or an archaeological find.
Historic Environment Records (HER)	A database maintained by individual counties or local authorities, containing records of archaeological sites, historic buildings and other aspects.
Historic landscape character types (HLCT)	Historic landscape character types are distinctive and repeated combinations of components defining generic historic landscapes such as 'ancient woodland' or 'parliamentary enclosure'. The types used in this study were defined based on evidence from historic maps and other sources.
Inclosure	A process of consolidating and adding fixed boundaries to agricultural fields by act of parliament, local government or, in some cases, by formal civil contract. The spelling of "inclosure" changed by time and location and thus, acts of "Inclosure" or "Enclosure" are interchangeable in the historical record. In this report, Inclosure is used for consistency.
Iron Age	The period of human activity between 700 BCE and 43 CE
Made Ground	Ground created by infilling an area with material taken from elsewhere; typically, reworked soils, rubble, gravel, sand or former waste material e.g. ash.
Medieval	The period of human activity between 1066 CE and 1550 CE
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age. The period of human activity between 10,000 BCE and 4,500 BCE.

Term	Definition
Metal detector survey	Method of intrusive investigation involving the use of metal detectors to locate buried metal objects.
Mitigation	Measures which have the purpose of avoiding, reducing or compensating for adverse environmental impacts. It may also include measures to create environmental benefits.
Modern	The period of human activity from 1900 to the present day
National Mapping Programme (NMP)	A project funded by Historic England and local councils involving assessment and interpretation of aerial photographs and other remote sensing data, such as LiDAR.
Neolithic	New Stone Age. The period of human activity between 4,500 BCE and 2,500 BCE
Ordnance Datum	The standard measure of sea level in the UK, from which all heights are measured for mapping purposes.
Palaeolithic	Old Stone Age. The period of human and pre-human activity before around 10,000 BCE
Photomontage	A photorealistic image of the scheme, based on a 3D computer model of the scheme, overlaid onto a base photograph to visually represent the scheme. Features that would be removed as part of the scheme are removed from the base photograph.
Post-Medieval	The period of human activity between 1550 CE and 1900 CE
Prehistoric	The period before the year 43 CE
Receptor	The existing environmental feature that would be affected by an impact – for instance a specific archaeological site
Requirement	A requirement listed as a condition of planning permission
Roman	The period of human activity between 43 CE and 410 CE
Saxon	The period of human activity between 410 CE and 1066 CE
Statutory Consultation	Community and stakeholder consultation carried out in line with the statutory requirements set out in s42, s47 and s48 of the Planning Act 2008
Statutory consultees	Organisations that the Client is required to consult under s42 of the Planning Act 2008. Statutory consultees are listed in Schedule 1 of the APFP 2009
Zone of Theoretical Influence (ZVI)	The zone from which the scheme could theoretically impart an impact based partly on visibility and professional judgement

Term	Definition
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	The zone from which the scheme is theoretically visible over 'bare earth'

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum (above sea-level)
AP	Aerial Photograph
ASA	Archaeologically Sensitive Area
BCE	Before Common Era
BGS	British Geological Survey
BH	Borehole
C	Century
c.	Circa
CA	Conservation Area
CBM	Ceramic building material
CE	Common Era
CEMP	Construction Environment Management Plan
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DBA	Desk-based Assessment
DCO	Development Consent Order
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DMV/SMV	Deserted/Shrunken Medieval Village
EMS	Environmental Management System certified to ISO 14001: 2004
ES	Environmental Statement
Eval.	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Geophys.	Geophysical Survey
HA	Headland Archaeology
HE	Historic England
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Character(isation)
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
LB	Listed Building
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
MLWS	Mean low water springs
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NRHE	National Record of the Historic Environment

OS	Ordnance Survey
R&F	Ridge and Furrow (earthwork cultivation)
RO	Registered Organisation (with CIfA)
RPG	Registered Park & Garden
SM	Scheduled Monument
SMP	Soil Management Plan
SMS	'Strip, Map and Sample'
WB	Watching Brief
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation (project design or method statement)
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

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Appendix 1: Designated Heritage Assets Within the 3 km Study Area

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
1000471	STOURHEAD	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000471	376395,134827	Post Medieval	Registered Park and Garden (Grade I)	High
1005655	Bristol High Cross	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1005655	377553,133962	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High
1003035	White Sheet Hill milestone	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003035	380058,135236	Post Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High
1017708	Bowl barrow 940m north east of Wood Farm	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017708	380906,134429	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High
1005675	Barrow 300yds (270m) NE of White Sheet camp	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1005675	380571,134889	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High
1017706	Bowl barrow 1050m north east of Wood Farm	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017706	380984,134506	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High
1017707	Two bowl barrows and a pond barrow, 720m and 760m NE of Wood Farm	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017707	380819,134188	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High
1005674	Group of barrows on White Sheet Downs	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1005674	380042,135119	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High
1016569	Four bowl barrows on Long Hill, 220m west of Mere Castle	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1016569	380800,132506	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High
1017709	Two cross dykes 580m and 610m north east of Wood Farm	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017709	380755,133994	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High
1005639	Orchard Castle	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1005639	376938,131927	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High
1005596	White Sheet Hill ditch	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1005596	380259,134975	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High
1003006	Earthwork on White Sheet Downs, 800yds (730m) S of Coombe Barn	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003006	380506,135558	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High
1008257	Kenwalch's Castle: a large univallate hillfort on Pen Hill	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1008257	374777,133536	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
1005643	Park Hill camp	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1005643	376357,134723	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High
1005640	Neolithic causewayed camp, White Sheet Downs	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1005640	380185,135183	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High
1005690	White Sheet camp	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1005690	380425,134601	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High
1017710	Cross dyke on Mere Down, east of White Sheet Hill hillfort	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017710	381036,134699	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	High
1006139	Pen Pits quern quarries SE of Hart Hill	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1006139	376732,131512	Prehistoric to Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High
1004687	Pen Pits quern quarries N of Combe Bottom	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1004687	376615,132040	Prehistoric to Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High
1131099	THE PALLADIAN BRIDGE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131099	377438,133952		Listed Building (Grade I)	High
1131100	THE TEMPLE OF APOLLO	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131100	377385,133831		Listed Building (Grade I)	High
1131102	THE PANTHEON	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131102	377059,133916		Listed Building (Grade I)	High
1131104	STOURHEAD HOUSE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131104	377754,134347		Listed Building (Grade I)	High
1131107	ST PETERS PUMP	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131107	376103,135399		Listed Building (Grade I)	High
1199172	ROCKWORK BRIDGE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1199172	377266,133838		Listed Building (Grade I)	High
1199233	THE GOTHIC COTTAGE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1199233	377114,134007		Listed Building (Grade I)	High
1283405	THE OBELISK	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1283405	377321,134500		Listed Building (Grade I)	High
1283514	THE PARADISE WELL	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1283514	377411,134022		Listed Building (Grade I)	High
1318468	CHURCH OF ST PETER	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1318468	377637,133946		Listed Building (Grade I)	High

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
1318471	THE BRISTOL HIGH CROSS	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1318471	377552,133964		Listed Building (Grade I)	High
1318472	THE TEMPLE OF FLORA	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1318472	377423,134015		Listed Building (Grade I)	High
1318473	THE GROTTO AND THE RIVER GOD'S CAVE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1318473	377149,134086		Listed Building (Grade I)	High
1318474	THE CONVENT	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1318474	375687,134692		Listed Building (Grade I)	High
1318497	Zeals House	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1318497	379634,131908		Listed Building (Grade I)	High
1131099	THE PALLADIAN BRIDGE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131099	377438,133952		Listed Building (Grade I)	High
1131100	THE TEMPLE OF APOLLO	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131100	377385,133831		Listed Building (Grade I)	High
1131078	CHURCH OF ST MARTIN	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131078	378078,131774		Listed Building (Grade II*)	High
1131128	BONHAM COTTAGE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131128	377267,133210		Listed Building (Grade II*)	High
1238353	CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1238353	375623,131434		Listed Building (Grade II*)	High
1274224	THE MUSIC ROOM, 90 METRES NORTH WEST OF PEN PITS	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1274224	376453,131642		Listed Building (Grade II*)	High
1274243	PEN PITS	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1274243	376698,131531		Listed Building (Grade II*)	High
1110259	FANTLEY THATCH AND LONGHOUSE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1110259	378198,130998		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1110343	COATEMEAD	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1110343	377929,130780		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1110344	LILAC COTTAGES	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1110344	377967,130756		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1110349	BULLPITS	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1110349	377504,131173		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
1110350	SANDAWAYS COTTAGE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1110350	377244,130715		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1110351	THE COTTAGE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1110351	377569,130765		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1131072	THE SWISS COTTAGE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131072	378096,131452		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1131073	GATE PIERS AT SOUTH END OF LIME AVENUE TO ZEALS HOUSE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131073	379646,131991		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1131074	DOVECOTE TO NORTH WEST OF ZEALS HOUSE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131074	379583,131923		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1131075	MANOR FARMHOUSE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131075	379556,132010		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1131076	MILESTONE IN FRONT OF EAST BLACK DOG LODGE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131076	379422,132325		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1131077	THE LITTLE HOUSE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131077	378186,131771		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1131094	THE SPREAD EAGLE INN	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131094	377645,133991		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1131095	HOARE MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 13 METRES SOUTH EAST OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST PETER	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131095	377665,133952		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1131096	TWO HOARE MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 1 METRE EAST OF CHURCH OF ST PETER	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131096	377652,133954		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1131097	THREE FAUGOIN MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD BETWEEN 1.5 AND 5 METRES NORTH OF TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST PETER	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131097	377624,133941		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1131098	CHURCHYARD CROSS ABOUT 10 METRES NORTH EAST OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST PETER	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131098	377648,133962		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1131101	SMALL GROTTO BELOW TEMPLE OF FLORA	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131101	377413,134016		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
1131103	THE IRON BRIDGE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131103	377065,133861		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1131105	GRANARY IN THE STABLE YARD	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131105	377835,134193		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1131106	RANGE OF STABLES AND CARRIAGE HOUSES ON WEST SIDE OF STABLE YARD	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131106	377794,134224		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1131108	TERRACE LODGE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131108	377088,134653		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1131109	LONG LANE END	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131109	377389,135464		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1131110	THE KENNELS	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131110	376988,133476		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1131115	METHODIST CHAPEL	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131115	377995,135890		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1131129	BONHAM FARMHOUSE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131129	377239,133215		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1131130	BROOK COTTAGE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131130	376231,133075		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1131131	LAKE VIEW	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131131	376593,132936		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1131132	2 AND 3, HIGH STREET	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131132	377996,134077		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1131133	CLOCK TOWER LODGE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131133	377881,134121		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1131134	89, HIGH STREET	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131134	377561,133995		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1131154	COTE FARMHOUSE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131154	377575,135951		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1131155	BARN AND COWSHED AT MANOR FARMHOUSE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131155	378989,136629		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1131156	GRANARY AT MANOR FARM	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1131156	378987,136575		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
1172133	QUEENS OAK INN	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1172133	378195,131215		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1172138	THE WHITE LION INN	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1172138	377861,130925		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1172196	ROSLING	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1172196	377582,130767		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1172199	SANDWAYS	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1172199	377241,130622		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1198305	KILMINGTON HOUSE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1198305	377435,136751		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1198324	THE SILKHOUSE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1198324	377315,135789		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1198399	MANOR FARMHOUSE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1198399	379014,136579		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1198813	GATEWAY IN WALL TO SOUTH OF BONHAM HOUSE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1198813	377261,133168		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1198821	DROVE LODGE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1198821	378153,134467		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1198844	GASPER FARMHOUSE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1198844	376311,133034		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1198850	THE OLD LAUNDRY	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1198850	376903,132964		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1198887	1, HIGH STREET	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1198887	378010,134075		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1198911	THE ESTATE OFFICE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1198911	377606,134018		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1198927	87 AND 88, HIGH STREET	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1198927	377571,133997		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1199203	ROCKWORK BOATHOUSE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1199203	377364,134054		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1199247	HORSE TROUGH IN LAKE ON SOUTH SIDE OF GARDEN LAKE DAM	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1199247	377227,133855		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
1199299	ICEHOUSE AT APPROXIMATELY 100 METRES SOUTH SOUTH EAST OF STOURHEAD HOUSE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1199299	377773,134220		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1199329	SOUTH RANGE OF WORKSHOPS ON SOUTH SIDE OF STABLE YARD	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1199329	377798,134185		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1199386	66, STOURTON LANE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1199386	377342,135463		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1199395	35, STOURTON LANE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1199395	377396,135282		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1199403	59, TOP LANE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1199403	376658,133455		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1199651	ORANGERY AT ZEALS HOUSE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1199651	379670,131938		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1199663	STABLE BLOCKS AND GARDEN WALL ON NORTH SIDE OF ZEALS HOUSE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1199663	379635,131962		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1199685	Rock arch over former south drive to Zeals House, in garden of Castlebridge	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1199685	380027,131750		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1199719	VILLAGE STORES	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1199719	378192,131787		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1199746	ROW FARM	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1199746	377162,131877		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1238354	UNIDENTIFIED CHEST TOMB, 2 METRES EAST OF SOUTH PORCH, CHURCHYARD OF CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1238354	375625,131429		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1238355	UNIDENTIFIED CHEST TOMB, 4 METRES EAST OF SOUTH PORCH, CHURCHYARD OF CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1238355	375627,131429		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1238356	PEN SELWOOD VILLAGE HALL	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1238356	375584,131413		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1238357	THE OLD RECTORY	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1238357	375609,131465		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
1238358	MANOR FARMHOUSE, AND MANOR COTTAGE ATTACHED	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1238358	375582,131589		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1274237	YEW BANK COTTAGE, 60 METRES NORTH OF VALE COTTAGE (NOT LISTED)	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1274237	375419,131540		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1274260	PEN MILL COTTAGE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1274260	377102,131351		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1283230	THE COTTAGE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1283230	378192,131738		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1283236	MILESTONE 50 METRES NORTH WEST OF POST OFFICE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1283236	378081,131578		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1283243	GRANARY TO NORTH WEST OF ZEALS HOUSE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1283243	379594,131910		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1283258	BARN GROUP AT MANOR FARM	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1283258	379481,132025		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1283420	STABLE ON WEST CORNER OF NORTH SIDE OF STABLE YARD	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1283420	377810,134236		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1283534	GROTTO UNDERPASS	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1283534	377469,133888		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1283652	CLOCK TOWER GATEWAY	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1283652	377867,134117		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1283667	HEATH HILL FARMHOUSE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1283667	375934,133359		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1283907	THE MANOR HOUSE WITH ATTACHED MALTHOUSE TO REAR	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1283907	377205,136538		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1318446	MILESTONE ABOUT 150 METRES SOUTH OF JUNCTION WITH LONG LANE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1318446	378205,134658		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1318447	GASPER COTTAGE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1318447	376404,133002		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1318448	4 AND 5, HIGH STREET	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1318448	378020,134073		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1318449	STOURTON POST OFFICE AND STORES	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1318449	377582,134001		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
1318450	STOURTON CLUB WITH EAST SIDE OF SPREAD EAGLE YARD	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1318450	377671,134012		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1318460	NORTON FERRIS FARMHOUSE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1318460	378977,136463		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1318467	GATE PIERS AND WALL BETWEEN STOURTON CLUB AND THE SPREAD EAGLE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1318467	377652,134006		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1318469	BARNES MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 1.5 METRES NORTH OF CHURCH OF ST PETER	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1318469	377638,133958		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1318470	CIRCULAR MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 8 METRES NORTH OF TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST PETER	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1318470	377606,133943		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1318475	MYRTLE TREE COTTAGE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1318475	377749,134908		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1318478	ENDFORD	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1318478	377718,136006		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1318498	ICEHOUSE ABOUT 200 METRES SOUTH WEST OF ZEALS HOUSE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1318498	379913,131825		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1318499	BLACK DOG LODGES AND GATEPIERS AT NORTH END OF AVENUE TO ZEALS HOUSE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1318499	379424,132320		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1318500	CHAFYN GROVE COTTAGES	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1318500	378252,131910		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1324554	BUSH COTTAGE AND COTTAGE ADJOINING SOUTH-WEST	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1324554	377848,130912		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1324555	BRIDGE HOUSE	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1324555	377587,130775		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1423587	Pen Selwood War Memorial	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1423587	375618,131384		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium
1451972	Zeals War Memorial	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1451972	378152,131712		Listed Building (Grade II)	Medium

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
-	Zeals Conservation Area	Zeals Conservation Area (designated 1986)	378133, 131710		Conservation Area	
-	Mere Conservation Area	Mere Conservation Area (designated 1973)	381114, 132444		Conservation Area	
-	Stourton Conservation Area	Stourton Conservation Area (designated 1975)	377557, 134229		Conservation Area	

Appendix 2: Non-designated Heritage Assets recorded by the Wiltshire HER within the 1 km Study Area

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
MWI58	Possible Mesolithic Flint, South of the Temple of Flora, Stourhead	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. Report: Papworth, M.. 2004. Stourhead Excavation at the Lake Edge, South of the Temple of Flora. National Trust.	377400, 133990	Mesolithic	Non-designated	Low
MWI61	Possible Romano-British Pottery, South of the Temple of Flora, Stourhead	A possible Romano-British pottery fragment found during a research excavation in 2004. Report: Papworth, M.. 2004. Stourhead Excavation at the Lake Edge, South of the Temple of Flora. National Trust.	377400, 133990	Roman	Non-designated	Low
MWI63	Stourton Castle (Old Manor House)	It is suggested the house was originally constructed by Robert Stourton in the late 12th century, and was probably extensively rebuilt by Sir John Stourton in the mid-15th century with the spoils of war with the French. It comprised three courtyards, one of which had an open roofed kitchen, and another an open roofed hall. The third was the entrance courtyard. The site of this house is debateable although it is believed to lay directly in front of the current mansion of Stourhead on the same alignment as the Stable Courtyard. The house was demolished in 1720 by the first Henry Hoare.	377843, 134320	Medieval	Non-designated	Low
MWI64778	Beech Cottage	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.	376785, 133965	19th Century	Non-designated	Low
MWI64779	Top Lane (Toplane Farm)	Top Lane (Toplane Farm), Stourton with Gasper. 19th century farmstead of loose courtyard plan. Two sides of the loose courtyard are formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached with gable on to the yard. Isolated location. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure.	376578, 133558	19th Century	Non-designated	Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
MWI64780	Bonham Farm	Bonham Farm, Stourton with Gasper. Partially extant 18th century farmstead formed of an L-plan regular courtyard. Three sides of the loose courtyard are formed by working agricultural buildings with additional detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is set away from the yard. Isolated location. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings.	377260, 133266	18th Century	Non-designated	Low
MWI64788	Stourhead Farm Shop (Glebe Farm)	Stourhead Farm Shop (Glebe Farm), Stourton with Gasper. Partially extant 19th century farmstead of regular courtyard plan. The courtyard is of U-plan with additional detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is set away from the yard. Located within or in association to a village. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings.	378006, 134040	19th Century	Non-designated	Low
MWI75522	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic Worked Flint, Stourhead	An archaeological excavation of the test pit was undertaken on 28 May 2013 and recovered twenty-four pieces of struck and worked flint from the test pit The flint was examined and deemed to be either Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. Also recovered were a sherd of Roman pottery, a sherd of Medieval pottery and a clay pipe stem.	377752., 133876	Early Mesolithic to Early Neolithic	Non-designated	Low
MWI76	Medieval Pottery near Stourhead Sewage Pump	A number of residual sherds of 14th - 16th century date were recovered during an evaluation excavation in 2002.	377580, 133940	Medieval	Non-designated	Low
MWI77	Medieval Pottery near the Temple of Flora, Stourhead	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. Report: Papworth, M.. 2004. Stourhead Excavation at the Lake Edge, South of the Temple of Flora. National Trust.	377400, 133990	Medieval	Non-designated	Low
MWI79	Farmhouse, North East of Stourhead House	The site of Stourton Farm, demolished in 1799 by Sir Richard Colt Hoare who wrote "pulled down a large farm house and offices situated a short distance NE of my house, behind a large row of beech trees". The house had been called the 'dayry house' that with the stable was burnt. It had a dwelling house, granary, stables and a malt house. There had been a great barn standing between the dairy house and Stourton House. It is thought to have been built c AD 1546, being 30 feet in breadth within the walls.	377880, 134440	Medieval to Late 18th Century	Non-designated	Low
MWI81	17th - 18th Century Pottery, South of the Temple of Flora, Stourhead	Two oxidised earthenware body sherds, 3-4mm thick were recovered during a research excavation in 2004. They are probably 17th - 18th century in date.	377400, 133990	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
MWI82	Possible 18th Century Farmhouse, Stourhead Estate	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 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).	377585, 133926	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
MWI102	Palaeolithic Flint Tool, Stourhead - exact location not known	A Palaeolithic flint tool was found at 'the field approaching monument, Stourhead' - exact location not known	377254, 134014	Palaeolithic	Non-designated	Low
MWI65	Stourton	A settlement with Medieval origins. Known as Stortone in AD1086 (1). A Medieval cross and cross base. A deer park (2). Lord Stourton was licenced to impark 1000 acres in AD1427. Very little sign left of the settlement of the Medieval period around the present village of Stourton (3). <1> Gover, J. E. B., Mawer, A. + Stenton, F. M., 1939, English Place Name Society: The Place <2> 1996, The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine - Volume 89 (master), p.98(78) (Serial). <3> Mayes, I., 1995, Archaeological Landscape Survey, Stourhead Estate, p.39 (Report). SWI23420.		Medieval	Non-designated	Low
MWI66	Farmstead, Bonham Farm	Farmstead with Medieval origins. <1> Gover, J. E. B., Mawer, A. + Stenton, F. M., 1939, English Place Name Society: The Place Names of Wiltshire, p.181 (Monograph). SWI12252. Farmstead known as Bonham in 1356. <2> Pevsner, N. + Cherry, B., 1975, The Buildings of England, Wiltshire (1975 Edition), p.119 (Bibliographic reference). SWI16505. Chapel of St Benedict has Medieval features. <3> RCHME, 1994, RCHM Survey Map 1994 (Map). SWI20676. Earthwork features survive to east and west of Bonham Farm, not surveyed.		Medieval	Non-designated	Low
MWI80	Zeals Aerodrome	Priddle, R., 2003, Wings Over Wiltshire: An Aeronautical History of Wiltshire (Bibliographic reference). SWI22354. A World War II aerodrome building began in 1941, it was opened in 1942. It had three runways and a 50ft wide		C20	Non-designated	Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
		concrete perimeter track, with 30 hardstandings. A T1 hangar was built on the boundary close to the A303 road. There were 8 Over Blister hangars and a Control Tower with wind-sock. A Transmitter building, masts and antenna were sited close to the airfield off a lane leading to Pen Selwood. The majority of the domestic buildings were dispersed off of the airfield. There were eleven different sites including one with a purpose built hospital. A well was sunk to provide the base with water and there were water towers as well. The aerodrome was closed in June 1946 and was eventually returned to agriculture. Many of the Nissen huts were used as housing, the Flying control Tower is a private dwelling as is the former Armoury building. The gun butts and small Myacrete buildings are used for storage and numerous air-raid shelters survive. The airfield suffered from water logging and was out of commission for periods of the conflict. It was used by a succession of Royal Air Force, Royal Canadian Air Force and United States Army Air Force and Royal Navy crews. Source 1 gives unit details. The airfield closed in 1946. Willis, S. + Holliss, B., 1987, Military Airfields in the British Isles 1939-1945, Page 224 (Monograph). SWI26227. In December 1944 it was reportedly a ballon storage depot (not noted in the accounts of units in source 1). In 1985 the airfield site was used for agricultural purposes. Site Name Zeals Aerodrome Monument Sources Address/Historic Names - None recorded Administrative Areas National Grid Reference Centred ST 7809 3285 (1686m by 1687m) ST73SE Associated Designations - None recorded Designations, Statuses and Scorings Description - None recorded Line Associated resources - None recorded AIRFIELD (Second World War to Mid 20th Century - 1941 AD to 1946 AD) 1941 AD - 1946 AD Civil Parish Stourton with Gasper, Salisbury, Wiltshire Civil Parish Zeals, Salisbury, Wiltshire Bibliographic reference: Priddle, R.. 2003. Wings Over Wiltshire: An Aeronautical History of Wiltshire. (1) Monograph: Willis, S. + Holliss, B.. 1987. Military Airfields in the British Isles 1939-1945. Page 224				
MWI87	Medieval Field System, South of Bonhams Farm	Possibly a Medieval field system. <1> Ordnance Survey, Ordnance Survey Record Card ST73SE11 (Record card). SWI9757. Field system composed of cultivation terraces and stone faced terraces and lynchets etc. Possibly Medieval and later. Last visited 1966		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MWI92	Medieval Settlement, West of Top Lane Farm	A group of earthworks which may indicate Medieval settlement. A series of earthworks lying on either side of a small valley, these possibly represent Medieval		Unknown	Non-designated	Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
		settlement activity, not surveyed. Source: Map: RCHME. 1994. RCHM Survey Map 1994.				
MWI93	Medieval Field System, Stourhead Park	A field system, probably Medieval ridge and furrow. Source: Aerial Photograph: Cambridge University Aerial Photographic Unit. E/RC8/BH 226+7.		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MWI95	Undated Earthworks, Beech Knoll	A small group of undated earthworks, possibly the site of a house. Source: Map: RCHME. 1994. RCHM Survey Map 1994.		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MWI78579	19th French Drain, Stourhead House	A French drain runs along the front of the east face of Stourhead House and is visible through a series of grates along the edge of the wall of the building. The French drain was built after the construction of the north wing of the house in c. 1796-1800. Report: Bellamy, P.S.. 2017. Stourhead House, Stourton, Wiltshire. Terrain Archaeology.		C19	Non-designated	Low
MWI77189	Medieval/Post Medieval House Platform, Bonham Farm	Earthworks of a possible house platform were identified during archaeological investigations. Report: Robinson, S.. 2020. Land at Bonham Farm, Stourton, Wiltshire. AC Archaeology.		Medieval to Late C19	Non-designated	Low
MWI77190	Medieval/Post Medieval Earthwork Banks and Terraces, Bonham Farm	Earthworks of banks and terraces were identified during archaeological investigations. Report: Robinson, S.. 2020. Land at Bonham Farm, Stourton, Wiltshire. AC Archaeology.		Medieval to Late C19	Non-designated	Low
MWI78446	The Lower Pumphouse	Early 19th century pumphouse		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MWI78573	19th Century Path, Stourhead House	The damaged remains of a flagstone path, not depicted on any of the Stourhead historic maps.		C19	Non-designated	Low
MWI78577	18th Century Garden Wall, Stourhead House	A stone garden wall as depicted on the 1722 Survey of the Stourhead estate. Report: Bellamy, P.S.. 2017. Stourhead House, Stourton, Wiltshire. Terrain Archaeology.		C18	Non-designated	Low
MWI78578	18th/19th Soakaway or Cistern, Stourhead House	Possible large soakaway or cistern, probably built in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century.		Early C18 to Late C19	Non-designated	Low
MWI78580	Undated Ditch, Stourhead House	An undated v-shaped ditch found during excvation. Report: Bellamy, P.S.. 2017. Stourhead House, Stourton, Wiltshire. Terrain Archaeology.		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MWI78581	Undated Wall, Stourhead House	An undated An L-shaped red brick wall found during excavation. Report: Bellamy, P.S.. 2017. Stourhead House, Stourton, Wiltshire. Terrain Archaeology.		Unknown	Non-designated	Low

Appendix 3: Non-designated Heritage Assets recorded by the National Trust Record of the Historic Environment within the 1 km Study Area

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
111014 / MNA136854	10 High Street, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA136854	378111, 134060	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
114061 / MNA136922	Post-Medieval External Waterwheel Water Pump, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA136922	377208, 133850	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
114078 / MNA136971	Site of the Chinese Alcove or Temple, Post-Medieval Folly, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA136971	377399, 134000	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
114085 / MNA137010	Site of the Hermitage, Post-Medieval Garden Feature, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA137010	377280, 133780	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
114019 / MNA137119	Site of Post-Medieval Kilmington / North Park Lodge, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA137119	377909, 134740	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
111035 / MNA137204	Glebe Farm, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA137204	377981, 134037	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
114005 / MNA137270	Remains of Stourton, Medieval Village, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA137270	377799, 134100	Medieval	Non-designated	Low
111013 / MNA137508	Rock Arch Cottage, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA137508	377204, 133739	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
111020 / MNA137714	16-19 Stourton Lane, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA137714	377821, 134835	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
114059 / MNA137720	Post-Medieval Dam, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA137720	377150, 133900	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
114060 / MNA137721	The Cascade, Post-Medieval Garden Feature, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA137721	377199, 133809	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
111039 / MNA137958	20 Stourton Lane, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA137958	377813, 134884	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
111015 / MNA138072	11 High Street, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA138072	378122, 134058	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
114075 / MNA138285	Medieval Ridge and Furrow & associated features in the Park, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA138285	377890, 134499	Medieval	Non-designated	Low
114079 / MNA138466	Site of the Turkish Tent, Post-Medieval Folly, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA138466	377410, 134210	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
114080 / MNA138467	Site of Post-Medieval Orangery or Gothic Greenhouse, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA138467	377449, 134049	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
111001 / MNA138568	Stables Courtyard, Stourhead, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA138568	377821, 134208	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
111007 / MNA138656	7 High Street, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA138656	378073, 134066	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
114077 / MNA138873	Site of Post-Medieval Lodge/Temple, E End of Sand Walk, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA138873	377540, 134049	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
114081 / MNA139277	Site of the Chinese or Palladian Bridge, Post-Med Footbridge, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA139277	377249, 134219	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
111029 / MNA139290	Beech Cottage, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA139290	376780, 133979	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
114074 / MNA139667	Turners Paddock Post-Medieval Well Head/ Spring, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA139667	376840, 133540	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
114050 / MNA139720	Stourhead Walled Post-Medieval Kitchen Garden, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA139720	377799, 134149	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
114042 / MNA139726	Unknown Feature adjacent to Icehouse, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA139726	377789, 134229	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
114046 / MNA139978	Site of Houses between The Church and The Bristol Cross, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA139978	377579, 133970	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
111016 / MNA140064	8 & 9 High Street, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA140064	378091, 134063	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
114040 / MNA140073	Stub of Wall in Backwater, Post-Med. Probable Boundary Wall, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA140073	376960, 133830	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
114087 / MNA141340	Stourhead Lake, W of Stourton, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA141340	377259, 134030	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
114088 / MNA169926	Scatter of Prehistoric flints, Across field SW of Coldcut Farm buildings, Stourhead Estate	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA169926	378039, 134880	Prehistoric	Non-designated	Low
114089 / MNA177187	Mesolithic & Neolithic occupation site, overflow carpark, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA177187	377748, 133902	Prehistoric	Non-designated	Low
111006 / MNA178500	22 Stourton Lane, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA178500	377780, 134888	Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
MNA192095 / MNA192095	Possible extant trackway, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA192095	376780, 134203	Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA192254 / MNA192254	Possible building platform, Stourhead Park, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA192254	377770, 134597	Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA192296/ MNA192296	Small circular mound, Cockerells & Brimbles, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA192296	377685, 133825	Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA192297 / MNA192297	Small circular earthwork, Stourhead Gardens, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA192297	377450, 134377	Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA193168 / MNA193168	Circular earthwork, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA193168	377066, 133070	Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA193179 / MNA193179	Possible bank or lynchet feature, Top Wood, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA193179	376748, 133629	Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA193184 / MNA193184	Possible former field boundaries, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA193184	378398, 134505	Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA193185 / MNA193185	Series of linear earthworks, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA193185	377402, 133750	Unknown	Non-designated	Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
MNA193186 / MNA193186	Former field boundary, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA193186	377557, 133572	Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA193187 / MNA193187	Former field boundary, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA193187	377200, 133306	Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA193188 / MNA193188	Group of linear earthworks, Bonham Farm, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA193188	377168, 133356	Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA193189 / MNA193189	Former field boundary, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA193189	376698, 133876	Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA193190 / MNA193190	Group of earthworks, Six Wells Bottom, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA193190	377054, 134513	Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA193383 / MNA193383	Possible Ridge and Furrow, North of Top Lane, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA193383	376689, 133517	Medieval to Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
MNA193386 / MNA193386	Ridge and Furrow, Stourhead Gardens, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA193386	377550, 134302	Medieval to Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
MNA193387 / MNA193387	Ridge and Furrow, Stourhead Park, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA193387	377797, 134623	Medieval to Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
MNA193388 / MNA193388	Ridge and Furrow, Stourhead Park, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA193388	377768, 134727	Medieval to Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
MNA193389 / MNA193389	Ridge and Furrow, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA193389	376833, 133574	Medieval to Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
MNA193390 / MNA193390	Ridge and Furrow, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA193390	376734, 133899	Medieval to Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
MNA192014	Circular depression, N of Bonham Farm, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA192014		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA192005	Near circular depression, S of track to Temple of Apollo, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA192005		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA197614	Possible Medieval building platform and earthworks, Bonham Farm, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA197614		Medieval	Non-designated	Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
MNA192008	Small circular depression, SE of Obelisk, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA192008		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA192245	Group of likely former quarry pits, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA192245		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA192248	Possible quarry pits, Bonham Hanging, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA192248		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA192253	Possible building platform, Coldcott Farm, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA192253		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA192258	Likely former field boundary, Bonham, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA192258		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA192259	Probable quarry pit, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA192259		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
114073	Probable Site of Stourton Farm, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA137338		Medieval to Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
114003	Site of Stourton House, Fortified Medieval Manor House, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA138118		Medieval to Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
114045	Post-Medieval Ha Ha around the Garden Bordering Back Park, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA139177		Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
114050	Stourhead Walled Post-Medieval Kitchen Garden, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA139720		Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
MNA188158	Hedgerow 1, Cockerells & Brimbles, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA188158		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA188306	Hedgerow 2, Cockerells & Brimbles, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA188306		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA188393	Hedgerow 3, Cockerells & Brimbles, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA188393		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA188394	Hedgerow 4, Coldcot Farm South, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA188394		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA188395	Hedgerow 5, Coldcot Farm South, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA188395		Unknown	Non-designated	Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
MNA188396	Hedgerow 6, Coldcot Farm South, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA188396		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA188397	Hedgerow 7, Coldcot Farm South, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA188397		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA188398	Hedgerow 8, Coldcot Farm South, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA188398		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA188399	Hedgerow 9, Coldcot Farm South, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA188399		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA188401	Hedgerow 11, Search Farm, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA188401		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA188409	Hedgerow 12, Search Farm, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA188409		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA188410	Hedgerow 13, Search Farm, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA188410		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA188400	Hedgerow 10, Coldcot Farm South, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA188400		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA190309	Hedgerow 73, Coldcot Farm, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA190309		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA190312	Hedgerow 74, Search Farm, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA190312		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA190313	Hedgerow 75, Coldcott Farm, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA190313		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA190315	Hedgerow 77, Coldcott Farm, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA190315		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA190316	Hedgerow 78, Coldcott Farm, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA190316		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA190352	Hedgerow 84, Coldcott Farm, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA190352		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA190353	Hedgerow 85, Coldcott Farm, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA190353		Unknown	Non-designated	Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
MNA192080	Possible building platform or garden terrace, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA192080		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA192220	Likely footpath, Top Wood, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA192220		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
114041	The Terrace Drive, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA138915		Medieval to Post Medieval	Non-designated	Low
MNA192234	Probable former trackway to The Obelisk, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA192234		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA192232	Possible old field boundary or drainage, Stourhead Park, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA192232		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA192235	Small group of linear depressions, Stourhead Park, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA192235		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA192236	Part of relict field systems, Stourhead Park, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA192236		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA192237	Group of well-defined linear depressions, nr Beech Knoll, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA192237		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA192238	Linear depression, field E of Beech Cottage, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA192238		Unknown	Non-designated	Low
MNA192239	Rectangular linear depression, Stourhead	https://heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/HBSMR/MonRecord.aspx?uid=MNA192239		Unknown	Non-designated	Low

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