



# Gravity

Smart Campus

**Gravity LDO Environmental Statement**  
**Volume 2 – Appendices**  
**Appendix 16.2 Historic Environment DBA**





# Gravity

Historic Environment  
Desk-based Assessment



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## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by This is Gravity Limited to assess the potential impact to the historic environment resource from development of land primarily formed of a former Royal Ordnance Factory located near Puriton.

The former Royal Ordnance Factory was subject to a previous planning application under the name of the 'Huntspill Energy Park' in 2017 which comprised an outline plan for an energy related employment park along and associated infrastructure and was consented in 2017. As a result, there has been a series of previous archaeological work undertaken in and around the site with the identified impacts from the 2017 consented scheme already mitigated.

This assessment therefore focuses on the new areas of land added for the application of a Local Development Order and will act as a technical appendix to an Environmental Statement.

This assessment has established there is a potential for archaeological remains to be present within the Site which are most likely to relate to the prehistoric and/or Romano-British occupation of the area, evidence for which has have been identified through previous archaeological investigations within the Site and the Study Area. There is also a potential for remains associated with the former medieval and post-medieval agricultural landscape to be present which have been identified on aerial imagery.

While remains are likely to be present, and as a result have the potential to be impacted upon by construction works associated with the proposed development, there is no evidence to suggest any remains would be of sufficient significance to preclude development and that their loss could be successfully dealt with through the planning process.

The assessment considered a number of designated heritage assets including the Scheduled Brent Knoll hillfort which, although will share visibility with the proposed development, will not lead to harm to its significance. The proposed development will not reduce the ability to appreciate the asset from the vast majority of the surrounding landscape and will have no impact on its topographic prominence.

Through this assessment of designated heritage assets, it has been established that the Proposed Development will result in harm to the significance of the Grade II listed Manor Farmhouse through a change in its setting. This is due to the removal of the agricultural fields between the Site and the asset which make a positive contribution to its significance through the ability to the farmhouse in its original position at the edge of the settlement in combination with a rural landscape.

The conclusion is that this harm will be be less than substantial as while this element of its setting will be altered, its primary setting of the village of Puriton will remain unchanged as will the ability to appreciate its architectural and historic interest which are best understood in close proximity and within the asset itself. As a result, as per paragraph 202 of NPPF, this harm should be weighed against the public benefit and that 'special regard' should be paid to the desirability of preserving its setting as set out in Section 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act) 1990.

No other designated heritage assets will be harmed as a result of a change in setting through the construction of the Proposed Development.





# Gravity

## Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 This Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (HEDBA) was commissioned by This is Gravity Limited ('the Client') to assess the potential impact to the historic environment resource from development of land on the site of the former ROF Puriton, Woolavington, Somerset centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 333321, 142387 (hereafter, 'the Site'; Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 This study will be submitted in support of the application for a Local Development Order (LDO) and will act as a technical appendix to an Environmental Statement (ES).
- 1.1.3 The Site is primarily formed of a former Royal Ordnance Factory (ROF) which was subject to a previous planning application under the name of the 'Huntspill Energy Park' which comprised an outline plan for an energy related employment park along and associated infrastructure. The application was supported with an Environmental Statement and was consented in 2017.
- 1.1.4 Many of the previous archaeological investigations (section 4.3) were carried out in support of this planning application and as a result have already mitigated the impacts set out in the Environmental Statement for the consented scheme.
- 1.1.5 In order to ensure clarity of reference, the following terms will be used within this assessment to describe the various elements and are visually represented on Figure 2:
- The Consented Scheme – the extent of the area for the 'Huntspill Energy Park' consented in 2017;
  - The Additional Land – new areas of land to the south of the Consented Scheme along Woolavington Road which are to be included within the LDO; and
  - The Site - The area to be submitted for the LDO which comprises the Consented Scheme plus the Additional Land.

### 2 AIMS OF THE ASSESSMENT

#### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 This assessment is required to comply with the appropriate assessment planning guidance as outlined in paragraph 189 of the NPPF, 2019 and in line with ClfA Guidance Standards and Guidance (2017). This assessment will also identify and reference any other relevant and/or appropriate documents such as existing heritage or archaeological site management plans that may be in operation in the locality.



## 2.2 Aim of the desk-based assessment

- 2.2.1 This report will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of Conduct and other relevant regulations of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- 2.2.2 This report will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment, or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so, and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.

## 3 GUIDANCE, METHODOLOGY AND PLANNING BACKGROUND

### 3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment was based upon relevant professional guidance, including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2017).

### 3.2 Study Area

- 3.2.1 Baseline conditions were established through a desk-based review of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information pertaining to the historic environment within a 1 km radial Study Area. The recorded historic environment resource within the Study Area was considered to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential historic environment resource (heritage assets) that could be affected by the proposed development, via the application of informed professional judgement.

### 3.3 Sources

- 3.3.1 The following publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted:
- *the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets;*
  - *the Somerset Historic Environment Record (HER), comprising a database of recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county;*
  - *relevant national, regional and thematic Research Frameworks;*
  - *national heritage datasets including the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), Heritage Gateway, OASIS, PastScape and the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) Excavation Index;*
  - *historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey maps; and*
  - *relevant primary and secondary sources including published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the vicinity of the Site.*

- 3.3.2 Sources consulted during the preparation of this assessment are listed in the References section at the end of this report. Records obtained from the NHLE and HER are listed in Appendix 3 and illustrated in Figures 4-5.

### **3.4 Site visit**

- 3.4.1 The Site was visited on the 22nd February 2021.
- 3.4.2 The aim of the Site visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any prior impacts not evident from secondary sources. The Site visit also sought to ascertain if the Site contained any previously unidentified features of archaeological, architectural or historic interest.
- 3.4.3 A key objective of the Site visit was the gathering of observations upon which to assess the potential for the development proposals to change the settings of heritage assets.

### **3.5 Assessment of significance**

- 3.5.1 NPPF defines significance as: the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.
- 3.5.2 Current national guidance for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is based on criteria provided by Historic England in Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (English Heritage 2008). Within the guidance, significance is weighed by consideration of the potential for the asset to demonstrate differing 'values'.
- 3.5.3 These values are broadly analogous to the 'interests' defined by NPPF, which are used within this report, as per Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (Historic England 2019). These are:
- Archaeological Interest: 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 and Artistic Interest: 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 interest is an interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture.
  - Historic Interest: 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.
- 3.5.4 This assessment was also informed by the advice published by Historic England in the document entitled Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (2015).

### 3.6 Setting assessment

3.6.1 Annex 2 of the NPPF defines the setting of a heritage asset as:

*'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 that significance or may be neutral.'*

3.6.2 The setting assessment was guided by *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3* (GPA 3; Historic England 2017), which states that:

*'Setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, although land comprising a setting may itself be designated.... Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset or to the ability to appreciate that significance.'* (GPA 3, para. 9)

3.6.3 When undertaking settings assessment, intervisibility between the development and a heritage asset does not, in and of itself, constitute an adverse effect to significance. A specific adverse effect on the significance of an asset, occurring as a result of changes within its setting, must be identified in order for 'harm' to be deemed to occur.

3.6.4 GPA3 advocates a systematic and staged approach to the assessment of the effects of development:

- Step 1 of the approach is to *'identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected'*
- Step 2 requires assessment of *'the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated'*
- Step 3 is to *'assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the ability to appreciate it'*
- Step 4 is to explore ways to *'maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm'*
- Step 5 is to *'make and document the decision and monitor outcomes'*

3.6.5 For the purposes of this assessment, only Steps 1-4 of the process have been followed (as required). Step 5 is not included as part of this assessment, as this is the responsibility of the Local Planning Authority.

### 3.7 Assumptions and limitations

3.7.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate. The records held by the HER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.



### **3.8 Copyright**

- 3.8.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

## **4 BASELINE RESOURCE**

### **4.1 Site description**

- 4.1.1 The Site is located on the northern edge of the Somerset Levels between the villages of Puriton and Woolavington, approximately 4 km north-east of the town of Bridgwater, Somerset.
- 4.1.2 The Site mainly comprises the remnants of the former Royal Ordnance Factory (ROF) Puriton which is currently in the process of being remediated. Many of the former buildings have been removed as the Site undergoes remediation following the granting of consent for implementation of the Huntspill Energy Park.
- 4.1.3 The Additional Land included within the LDO application is situated around the former ROF to the north, east and south along with the route of an access road into the Site.
- 4.1.4 The majority of the Additional Land to the south and east are primarily agricultural fields subdivided with mature hedgerows and used as either pasture or grassland for silage. The area to the west mainly comprises the route of a former railway line into the ROF with some agricultural fields on either side, while to the north a long extension is comprised of a number of drainage ditches and grassland.
- 4.1.5 The topographic elevation of the Site varies between 50 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on a ridge of high ground to the south, sloping down to c. 7 m aOD to the north.
- 4.1.6 The underlying geology is mapped as Langport Member, Blue Lias Formation, and Charmouth Mudstone Formation interbedded Limestone and Mudstone which are overlain, across most of the Site, by superficial Tidal Flat Deposits (British Geological Survey online viewer).

### **4.2 Development Proposal**

- 4.2.1 The proposal for the Site comprises the development of a smart campus including:
- commercial building or buildings with a total Gross External Area of up to 1,000,000m<sup>2</sup> which would sit within current Use Classes E(g), B2, B8 and sui generis floorspace uses and
  - a range of buildings up to 100,000m<sup>2</sup> within Use Classes C1, C2, E (a) – (f) and F, including restaurants / cafes, shops, leisure, education and sui generis uses and
  - up to 750 homes in Use Class C3,
  - together with associated infrastructure including restoration of the railway line for passenger and freight services, rail infrastructure including terminals, sidings and operational infrastructure and change of use of land to operational rail land, multi-



modal transport interchange, energy generation, energy distribution and management infrastructure, utilities and associated buildings and infrastructure, digital infrastructure, car parking, a site wide sustainable water management system and associated green infrastructure, access roads and landscaping.

- 4.2.2 Proposals also indicate the prospective heights of the buildings which is illustrated within the heights plan in Appendix 4. The maximum height proposed is within the centre of the Site with 35 m ridge heights getting lower towards the edges and the settlement centres. In areas adjacent to Puriton the maximum height will be up to 11 m with those adjacent to Woolavington up to 12 m in height.

### 4.3 Previous archaeological investigations

- 4.3.1 There have been a number of previous archaeological investigations carried out within the Site:

- A desk-based assessment undertaken across the ROF (Wessex Archaeology 2008)
- An archaeological evaluation comprising 14 trenches which found evidence of Romano-British activity including a possible trackway and pottery indicating a nearby settlement (Wessex Archaeology 2012b)
- A Historic Building Record of the ROF site undertaken to Historic England Level 2 standards (Wessex Archaeology 2012c)
- A desk-based assessment carried out for an access road (Wessex Archaeology 2012d)
- A geophysical survey carried out across the access road which identified a number of anomalies consistent with linear and pit-like features which were of archaeological interest (Wessex Archaeology 2012e)
- A programme of mitigation carried out in the area of Trench 6 from the 2012 evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2012b) which uncovered evidence of occupation from the Middle Iron Age, a wall and a number of robbed out trenches from the Romano-British period and a number of discrete features which were not able to be dated (Wessex Archaeology 2020a)
- A geophysical survey carried out in two fields to the south of Puriton which were part of the access road which identified a number of anomalies consistent with archaeological features. Those features were interpreted as potentially representing Romano-British enclosures along with evidence for extraction activities in the post-medieval period (Wessex Archaeology 2019); and
- A programme of intrusive archaeological works which included an evaluation and subsequent excavation identified a number of archaeological features representing four main periods of activity: Early to Middle Bronze Age, Romano-British, medieval and modern, with several features remaining undated.

- 4.3.2 Within the Study Area, the HER records approximately 100 previous archaeological investigations. These will not be included as a full list within this assessment, rather specific references will be made in text where relevant with the location of any referenced activities displayed on Figure 6.

#### 4.4 Archaeological and historical background

##### *Prehistoric and Romano-British*

- 4.4.1 The Site is situated on at the edge of two distinct environments, the Somerset Levels to the north and a prominent topographic ridge which overlooks the River Parrett and tidal flats further to the south. The Somerset levels have been subject to continual cycles of sea regression and transgression throughout prehistory which will have been reflected in the human activity within the area.
- 4.4.2 The earliest evidence for activity in the Study Area dates the Mesolithic period which is characterised by a number of flint flakes (PRN 10711) recovered during excavations during the construction of the M5 motorway, approximately 900 m west of the Site.
- 4.4.3 Given the periodic flooding due to the tidal movements, those areas on a higher topographic level will have proven attractive for more permanent settlement which has been evidenced through recent excavations carried out prior to the construction of the Gravity Energy Park Access Road.
- 4.4.4 Here, evidence of prehistoric activity was uncovered in the form of a rectangular ditched enclosure which has been tentatively dated to the Early to Middle Bronze Age (Wessex Archaeology 2012d).
- 4.4.5 The HER records the location of a number of additional finds and features to the south of the Site which date to the Bronze Age including anomalies identified during a geophysical survey (PRN 42550), adjacent to the Site, which were interpreted as a rectilinear enclosure and an L-Shaped ditch that may represent the site of a Bronze Age settlement (Donaldson 2020). Approximately 680 m to the south of the Site, the HER also records the location of a single couched burial found (PRN 28484) in association with a Beaker vessel which dates to the Bronze Age.
- 4.4.6 By the Iron Age, the Somerset Levels were being used for extensive salt production, an activity which continued into the Romano-British period. Excavations carried out within the Site recently uncovered a substantial curvilinear ditch dated by pottery to the Middle to Late Iron Age which may have formed part of an enclosure (Wessex Archaeology 2020). The excavations could not identify the projected course of the ditch which seemed to suggest an associated, opposing ditch which would have formed an entrance.
- 4.4.7 Further evidence of Iron Age activity is recorded approximately 600 m to the west of the Site where excavations recovered evidence indicating the presence of an Iron Age settlement located on a low promontory (PRN 10702).
- 4.4.8 Salt production across the continued into the Romano-British period with low rising mounds recorded in the wider landscape to the north. The HER records the potential site of such a salt production area (PRN 30221) approximate 350 m to the south, although this interpretation is tentative and the uncovered mounds are more likely to have been associated with pottery production.
- 4.4.9 Within the Study Area, the most substantial evidence for activity is located in the area of Junction 23 of the M5 during its construction, approximately 800 m to the south-west of the Site. The settlement was situated on the edge of a ridge, overlooking the River Parrett. Excavations revealed stone paving, wall foundations and pottery including Samian ware and was observed to extend beyond the motorway to the west, with the limit of the settlement not identified during the excavations (PRN 10705).

- 4.4.10 Excavations undertaken within the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2020) also uncovered a substantial masonry wall which was constructed from randomly coursed, large angular limestone blocks and slabs. In association with the wall, the excavations also uncovered a series of other features including a rubble filled trench, a rubble filled drain and a long linear feature all of which were potentially representative of robbed out walls. The pottery from each of these features dated the wall to the Romano-British period, potentially to the 3rd or 4th century AD and suggested the location of a possible area of settlement nearby.
- 4.4.11 Excavations within the Site also uncovered several east to west orientated field boundary ditches from which a small quantity of Roman pottery was recovered and suggested the area was subject to intensive agricultural activity at the time. (Wessex Archaeology 2012d).
- 4.4.12 Further areas of Roman activity are also recorded within the surrounding area including the route of a potential Roman road from Ilchester to Combwich, located approximately 80 m south of the Site (PRN 10707). Stone metalling associated with the Roman road was uncovered during the works at the M5 construction while mounds thought to be associated with pottery and possible salt production are recorded south of the Roman road.

#### *Anglo-Saxon and Medieval*

- 4.4.13 Although there are no finds or features recorded by the HER which have been dated to the Anglo-Saxon period, the Site and the Study Area were part of an active landscape which comprised a number of dispersed settlements and the agricultural land which surrounded them.
- 4.4.14 The settlement at Puriton is known to have been established in the Anglo-Saxon period with documentary evidence from the mid-9th century indicating it was part of the Glastonbury Abbey estate at this time (Dunning 2004). The name 'Puriton' is derived from Old English, meaning 'Pear-tree farm/settlement' ([kepn.nottingham.ac.uk](http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk)) and is recorded within the Domesday Survey of 1086 as having a population of around 80 people, which was a medium-sized settlement for the time ([opendomesday.org](http://opendomesday.org)).
- 4.4.15 The now Grade I listed Church of St Michael (NHLE 1344664), located approximately 480 m south-east of the Site was constructed in the 13th century, although documentary evidence suggests that the church was founded in 1113 (Dunning 2004). Documentary evidence also indicates that the churchyard has remained in use since the founding of the church.
- 4.4.16 The settlement at Woolavington, meaning a farm/settlement connected with Hunlaf ([kepn.nottingham.ac.uk](http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk)), is also recorded in the Domesday Survey where it is noted as a relatively large settlement with a population of close to 100 which puts it in the top 40% of settlements in the country ([opendomesday.org](http://opendomesday.org)).
- 4.4.17 The pattern of establishing settlement areas on the islands of slightly higher topography continued into the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods and is still appreciable in the landscape today through the change in topographic levels in Puriton where the Church is located on a discernible raised platform. However, there was also an increase in the reclamation of parts of the Somerset levels which had been affected by a substantial tidal inundation during the earlier parts of the Anglo-Saxon period.
- 4.4.18 This reclamation process allowed for the improvement of the land immediately outside of the settlement centres which were then used for agricultural purposes. The Site lies in one of these areas with evidence still remaining in the landscape for the medieval open field system characterised by earthworks remaining within the south-eastern section of the Site in fields adjacent to Woolavington Road.

4.4.19 Within the Study Area, the HER records the presence of a number of other settlement centres from the medieval period which includes an example at Down End, approximately 600 m to the west of the Site. Here, the HER records the extent of the medieval borough of Caput Montis (PRN 10703) which is thought to have been established before 1159 by the De Combers who were lords of the Puriton Manor. The settlement was located on a promontory projecting to the west and comprised two parallel east-west roads with crossroads that formed a simple grid. Archaeological investigations here uncovered evidence for medieval activity in the form of a number of pits, post-holes and the remains of metal working (Brigers, 2010).

4.4.20 The settlement also contained a possible chapel and port along with the now scheduled remains of its Motte and Bailey Castle (NHLE 1019291). The remains of the castle comprise part of a mound and three broadly concentric mounds which form the earthwork of a motte with two baileys. A partial excavation carried out in the early 20th century found evidence for occupation at the castle from immediately prior to the Norman Conquest in 1066 through into the medieval period.

#### *Post-medieval and 19th century*

4.4.21 The general character of the Site and the Study Area changed little from that of the Anglo-Saxon and medieval period which is one of a primarily agricultural landscape interspersed with settlement centres.

4.4.22 The fertile land of the Somerset Levels continued to be managed and used intensively for cultivation. This management is still visible in the current landscape which was largely formed at this time, including within the Site.

4.4.23 Beyond the agricultural landscape, the settlements at Puriton and Woolavington formed the majority of the character during this period which is evidenced by the number of now listed buildings which were constructed. This includes the Grade II listed Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1060137), located approximately 250 m west of the Site, which dates to the 16th century. The farmhouse is located on the edge of the settlement to allow crops and produce to be brought in from the immediate hinterland outside the village centre.

4.4.24 In Woolavington, there are more examples of post-medieval buildings which include now Grade II listed buildings like the mid-18th century Causeway Farmhouse (NHLE 1344687), the late 18th century Goldcleeve (NHLE 1060103) and the early 19th century Pool House (NHLE 1060104). There are also a number of non-designated buildings which date to this period like the late 17th century Former White Lion (PRN 36459) and Apple Tree Cottage (PRN 334753).

4.4.25 Archaeological excavations undertaken approximately 120 m to the east of the Site uncovered quantities of post-medieval pottery, clay-pipes and burnt brick which led to the tentative interpretation that it may have represented a lime kiln (PRN 11828). Cartographic and documentary evidence also suggests the presence of a number of mills within the Study Area including

#### *Modern*

4.4.26 In 1938-1939, the Site and the Study Area underwent the most substantial change in character with the construction of the Royal Ordnance Factory. The ROF was one of a number of purpose-built armament production sites built prior to the outset of the Second World War and to preserve its secrecy, was identifiable only by its code number: ROF 37.



- 4.4.27 The Site was selected due to its remote location, while still situated close to coal, chemical supplies and a plentiful source of water. The cutting of the Huntspill River, to the north, was accelerated to accommodate the ROF eventually providing the factory with approximately 230 million gallons of water per day.
- 4.4.28 The original factory comprised around 500 buildings and was completed by 1941. By 1943, the factory had nearly 3000 employees, many of whom were housed in 'pre-fabs' constructed on an estate in the village of Woolavington.
- 4.4.29 The ROF was tasked with manufacturing RDX (Research Department Explosive) and tetryl which was used to make detonators and explosive booster charges. From August 1941 to the end of the war 4 years later some 20,000 tonnes of RDX were produced at the ROF which was then sent to other factories to be filled into bombs, shells and other weapons. RDX was used in the bouncing bombs used on the 'Dambuster' raids of the Mochne-Eder dams in 1943.
- 4.4.30 The HER records the location of a number of contemporary pill boxes both within the Site and in the immediate vicinity designed to protect the factory in the event of invasion. One such example which is still in situ is located immediately opposite the Western Access Road from Woolavington Road (PRN11994) which sits on an elevated position, protecting the entrance.
- 4.4.31 The cessation of the Second World War in 1945 led the ROF to briefly stop producing explosives, turning instead to produce hexamine and formaldehyde for the chemicals and plastics industry alongside manufacturing pre-cast Airy houses which were used to bolster the housing stock in the post-war years.
- 4.4.32 By the early 1950s, the change in global politics and an increase in animosity between the West and the Soviet Union led to the implementation of a major rearmament programme leading to the re-establishment of high explosive production at ROF 37. The ROF was involved in the manufacture of plastic propellants for rocket motors used in surface-to air-missiles and in the production of high explosives (HMX) to detonate nuclear devices.
- 4.4.33 Production of explosives continued at ROF 37 until the late 2000s when the factory was finally closed. Prior to its decommissioning, the factory layout had remained relatively unaltered since its establishment in the 1930s. The ROF has since been subject to substantial remediation works following the approval of planning consent in 2017. Only one building of any heritage significance remains, Building 1:7, although its loss has been mitigated by way of a programme of building recorded (Wessex Archaeology 2012c).

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST AND SIGNIFICANCE**

### **5.1 Potential impact**

- 5.1.1 The Parameters Plan (Appendix 4) sets out the potential scale of development across the Site. At present, the exact construction methods are unknown, however, it is likely that the following activities have the potential to result in disturbance, including total removal, of any below ground archaeological remains:
- The remediation of any contaminated land (if required);
  - Creation of a development platform;
  - Excavation of trenches/piling for foundations;

- Installation of services and utilities; and
- Hard and/or soft landscaping.

5.1.2 As the above list is neither exhaustive nor exclusive, for the purposes of this assessment it is assumed that the entire area of Additional Land will be disturbed.

## **5.2 Conditions for survival**

5.2.1 Previous archaeological investigations have indicated the presence of well-preserved archaeological remains within the area dating to the prehistoric and Romano-British periods. As the Additional Land has been primarily used for agriculture since the medieval period, there is unlikely to have been any substantial disturbance to the ground.

5.2.2 As a result, the conditions for survival of potential archaeological features are good.

## **5.3 Interest and significance**

5.3.1 Through the information collected during this assessment, coupled with the results of previous archaeological investigations undertaken within the Site, there is a high likelihood of encountering archaeological remains from the prehistoric and Romano-British periods. Any remains uncovered within the Site from these periods would be useful in gathering information as to the occupation and activity of the local area during these periods. In particular, any remains which demonstrate the occupation of the area during periods of tidal regressions and transgression would be of importance to local and regional research objectives.

5.3.2 The agricultural character of the Site remained throughout the medieval period into the early 20th century with the landscape changing little aside from the alteration of the field boundary configurations. Remains associated with this period of activity of limited significance beyond their indication that the landscape was used for agricultural practices.

5.3.3 There is no indication, based on current evidence, that any archaeological remains within the Site would be of sufficient significance to be considered nationally important. Therefore, any remains would be considered non-designated heritage asset and could successfully be dealt with through the planning process.

## **6 SETTING ASSESSMENT**

### **6.1 Introduction**

6.1.1 The scoping exercise aims to identify any designated heritage assets (Figure 5) that could experience an impact (either beneficial or harmful) through development within their setting.

### **6.2 Scoping exercise (Step 1)**

6.2.1 The scoping process was undertaken primarily by means of a GIS analysis combined with observations made during the Site visit. This allowed for a consideration of the significance of potentially affected assets and an appraisal of the degree of change likely to arise from the development proposals.

6.2.2 There are a total of 15 designated heritage assets located within 1 km of the Site comprising one scheduled monument and fourteen listed buildings. Aside from the Scheduled Monument, a motte with two baileys (NHLE 1019291) located approximately 900 m to the

west of the Site, all the designated heritage assets are located within the settlements of Puriton and Woolavington.

- 6.2.3 In Puriton, the Grade I listed Church of St Michael and the Angels (NHLE 1344664) (Plate 1) is situated at the centre of the village and lies on a plateau of slight topographic prominence which is perhaps best appreciated when walking up Rye from the south-west (Plate 2). The church sits in the centre of a well enclosed churchyard which also contains the Grade II listed Unidentified Monument (NHLE 1173477) (Plate 3). The Churchyard is surrounded by both vegetation and buildings although there are limited views towards the Site (Plate 4).
- 6.2.4 Elsewhere in the settlement lies the Grade II listed Gateway to Puriton Manor (NHLE 1296223) which sits on the corner of Rye and Middle Street (Plate 5), approximately 500 m south-west of the Site. The asset shares no relationship with the Site with its setting confined to its immediate surroundings.
- 6.2.5 The Grade II listed Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1060137) located on the eastern edge of the settlement of Puriton, approximately 250 m to the west of the Site (Plate 6). As the asset lies on the edge of the settlement, there are uninterrupted views towards the Site across agricultural land (Plate 7).
- 6.2.6 In Woolavington, the ten designated assets, including the Grade I Listed Church of St Mary (NHLE 1060144) are clustered within the settlement centre, spanning approximately 250 m from end to end. The settlement extends for approximately 320 m beyond the most westerly asset towards the boundary of the Site which blocks views from the centre out to the landscape beyond (Plate 8).
- 6.2.7 The cluster of assets, along with other buildings in the settlement centre, form a relatively coherent centre of historic buildings which are best appreciated in close proximity and in combination with each other (Plates 9 and 10). Within that cluster, the Grade I Listed Church of St Mary is the focal point and sits neatly within its church yard (Plate 11) with its tower a prominent feature of the settlement. There are no views from these designated assets towards the Site while the intervening development is likely to mitigate any potential visual intrusion from the Proposed Development.
- 6.2.8 Beyond the 1 km Study Area, and through the application of a bare earth ZTV covering 5 km of the surrounding landscape, a number of designated heritage assets were identified as potentially sharing intervisibility with the Site. However, the vast majority of these assets are located within settlement centres which provides reasonable intervening built form between them and the Site and, given the distance, the Site does not lie within a setting which contributes to their significance.
- 6.2.9 Those assets which lie outside of the settlement centres primarily comprise farm buildings which whose setting is primarily comprised of the spatial relationship between the farm buildings and which draw some significance from their immediate surrounding fields. The Site, therefore, is too distant from any of these assets to be considered to lie within their setting which contributes to their significance. Rather, the Site lies within the wider landscape which while predominantly rural is interspersed with large scale industrial units, particularly near large roads and motorways.
- 6.2.10 These were assessed as part of the scoping exercise and confirmed during the Site visit where there were no distinguishable heritage assets visible from the Site aside from the Scheduled Monument at Brent Knoll which lies beyond the 5 km ZTV.

- 6.2.11 Brent Knoll (NHLE 1008248) is a large Iron Age univallate hillfort situated on a large island rising to approximate 140 m above the surrounding levels (Plate 12), approximately 7 km to the north of the Site. It offers commanding views towards the Bristol Channel and across the inland landscape including the area within which the Site is located. The topographic prominence is a key element of the asset's significance as is the appreciation of that prominence from the surrounding landscape. Due to the scale of the Proposed Development, it will represent a new visual addition which will be noticeable from Brent Knoll and as such has the potential to be harmed.
- 6.2.12 As a result of the scoping exercise, therefore, the Grade I listed Church of St Michael and the Angels, the Grade II listed Manor Farmhouse and the Brent Knoll Scheduled Monument have been scoped in for further assessment due to the potential for a visual change in their setting from the Proposed Development.
- 6.2.13 All other assets have been scoped out of further assessment as the either the Site does not lie within their setting which contributes to their significance, or their setting does not make any contribution to their significance.

### 6.3 Assessment of significance and contribution of setting (Step 2)

*The Grade I listed Church of St Michael and All Angels, Puriton (NHLE 1344664)*

#### Asset

- 6.3.1 The asset (Plate 1), located approximately 470 m to the west of the Site, is an Anglican parish church which traces its origins to the early 13th century with later additions in the 14th and 15th centuries. The church is constructed in an Early English and Perpendicular architectural style from coursed and squared rubble with freestone dressing and slate and lead sheeting roofs which was restored in the late 19th century. The tower is squat and unbuttressed with embedded parapets (Plate 13) with a single pitched roof while the nave comprises four bays with two simple pointed-head windows. The chancel has been much restored and features two original light square head windows with three mid-19th century neo-Early English windows. Internally, there are a number of original features including a 15th century font, two 17th century chests alongside Jacobean and medieval rendos.

#### Setting

- 6.3.2 The setting of the asset is principally defined by its churchyard which sits on an area of relative topographic prominence within the village of Puriton. This topographic change is best appreciated when moving through the village, heading north along Rye towards the southern elevation of the church (Plate 2). The churchyard is well enclosed by adjacent development and vegetation allowing a full appreciation of the churches architectural interest (Plate 14) and an understanding of its historical development and position at the centre of the historic settlement.
- 6.3.3 Beyond the churchyard, the asset's setting comprises the village of Puriton which is currently dominated by later buildings, many of which are modern, interspersed with a number of historic buildings like the Grade II listed Manor Farmhouse to the west. The squat church tower is visible from parts of the village, however, its low height means that it is not a prominent feature of the landscape beyond the settlement core.

#### Significance

- 6.3.4 The asset derives its significance primarily from its historic and architectural interest which is vested in the physical building, the architectural quality of the original church and the visible signs of its evolution over time which can be seen in the differences in building styles and architectural detailing.



Contribution of setting to significance

- 6.3.5 The immediate setting of the asset does make a positive and important contribution to the setting of the asset allowing it to be appreciated within an enclosed environment with the church and the associated graves.
- 6.3.6 The surrounding village also makes a contribution to the significance, albeit significantly less than the churchyard itself, where it can be understood and appreciated as the oldest structure, and one of the settlement's focal points (Plate 15).
- 6.3.7 Small gaps in the surrounding vegetation (Plate 4) allow for some slight glimpsed views out to the wider landscape, although these are limited and make no real contribution to how the church is appreciated or to how it is experienced within its immediate churchyard setting or as the focal point of the village.

*The Grade II listed Manor Farmhouse, Puriton (NHLE 1060137)*Asset

- 6.3.8 The asset is a 16th century farmhouse (Plate 6), located approximately 250 m to the west of the Site, constructed from rough cast stone with a pantile roof. The farmhouse is of a cross-passage design with later alterations and additions in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries leading to its current irregular plan. The majority of the visible elements of the house on its main elevation facing the road date to the 19th century (Plate 16) as evidenced by the 2-light casement windows. Internally, there are a number of exposed ceiling beams, a stone spiral staircase while the roof structure is thought to be original.

Setting

- 6.3.9 The setting of the asset is principally defined by the village of Puriton which is currently dominated by later buildings, many of which are modern, interspersed with a number of historic buildings (Plate 17).
- 6.3.10 Beyond the village, the assets setting comprises the agricultural land within the immediate hinterland of the settlement, to the west of the Site. There has been little development within this area, although there have been some residential buildings constructed further to the south along Middle Street. However, the rural and agricultural nature of this immediate hinterland is still appreciable within the landscape (Plate 18).

Significance

- 6.3.11 The asset derives its significance primarily from its historic and architectural interest which is derived from its remaining historic fabric from the 16th century and from the appreciable evolution the farmhouse has undergone through the later alterations.

Contribution of setting to significance

- 6.3.12 The immediate setting of the asset is defined by the village of Puriton with the main elevation of the asset facing towards the centre. This makes a positive contribution to its significance as it allows the asset to be understood as part of the evolving village townscape over time.
- 6.3.13 Also important to the setting of the asset is its spatial location at the edge of the village and its relationship with the agricultural land outside. The farmhouse would have been a key building in the village during the post-medieval period with crops brought in from the immediate hinterland. Therefore, that relationship is still appreciable both in plan and on the ground where the importance of its location can be understood.

*Brent Knoll hillfort and associated field system (NHLE 1008248)*Asset

- 6.3.14 The asset is an Iron Age univallate hillfort located approximately 7 km to the north of the Site (Plate 12). It is situated on a larger island of topographic prominence which overlooks the surrounding landscape towards the Bristol Channel and inland. The fort itself comprises a low, earthwork rampart approximately 1 m in height which encloses an area of approximately 1.6 ha.
- 6.3.15 Internally, the fort has been impacted upon by later quarrying activities in the medieval period, however, excavations have uncovered the remains of a Roman building. While the fort itself is considered to be of Iron Age origin, some of the outer ramparts are probably Romano-British in date. Items found during excavation include Iron Age pottery and Roman pottery and building material.
- 6.3.16 The remains of the fort have been altered and truncated through later activity including its use by the military during the second world war, however, there likely still remains much in the way of archaeology preserved within the fort's boundaries in addition to the standing earthwork remains.

Setting

- 6.3.17 The setting of the asset is defined by its position of topographic prominence over the landscape and the commanding views and visibility that position offered.

Significance

- 6.3.18 The asset derives its significance primarily from its archaeological interest and through the information that could yield relating to the occupation and use of the fort from the Iron Age through to the Romano-British period. There is also an archaeological potential for later activities from the medieval period through to the 20th century.

Contribution of setting to significance

- 6.3.19 The setting of the asset makes a positive and important contribution to its significance. The topographical prominence of the island upon which it sits was key to the selection of that location for the hillfort both as a defensive structure and as a reflection of its status. That prominence and the understanding of it is two-way with views from and to the hill fort of importance in understanding its significance.

**6.4 Effects of the proposed development (Step 3)***The Grade I listed Church of St Michael and All Angels, Puriton (NHLE 1344664)*

- 6.4.1 The asset is located approximately 470 m to the west of the Site and is almost entirely screened by intervening vegetation and buildings. The wider landscape beyond the village makes no distinguishable contribution to the significance of the asset, however, there may be some limited visibility of the Proposed Development due to the scale of the buildings.
- 6.4.2 The change in this wider landscape will be barely perceptible when in the churchyard where the Church and its immediate setting will remain unaltered as will the relationship of the asset to the village. Therefore, there will be no harm to the asset through the construction of the Proposed Development.

*The Grade II listed Manor Farmhouse, Puriton (NHLE 1060137)*

- 6.4.3 The asset is located on the periphery of the village of Puriton with the Site located approximately 250 m to the east. Although the primary setting of the asset is defined by the

settlement and its principal elevation faces away from the Site, the asset does derive some significance from its relationship to the field system immediately outside of the village.

- 6.4.4 The Proposed Development will therefore result in harm to the designated heritage asset through a change in setting.
- 6.4.5 The level of that harm must be tempered against the fact that primary significance of the asset is derived from its architectural and historic interest which will both still be appreciable and unaffected by the Proposed Development. However, the loss of the fields will lead to a loss of significance through the removal of the ability to appreciate the farmhouse in its original position at the edge of the settlement in combination with a rural landscape.
- 6.4.6 The scale of harm, therefore, will be less than substantial as the primary significance will remain unaltered.

*Brent Knoll hillfort and associated field system (NHLE 1008248)*

- 6.4.7 The asset is located on perhaps the most prominent topographic location within a substantial distance and offers wide ranging views across the low-lying levels stretching to the Bristol Channel and includes the area in and around the Site.
- 6.4.8 The nature of the development of the area in the past 50 years has seen a substantial increase in the number of large industrial units constructed within that landscape. The topographic position of the hillfort means that any such changes will be visible from the asset and as such the Proposed Development will also be visible. The Proposed Development will therefore not represent a novel intrusion into the surrounding landscape, rather a continuation along a similar vein and, over time, will be no more noticeable than the existing modern developments to the west and south-west of the Site adjacent to the M5.
- 6.4.9 The Proposed Development will, however, will prevent some visibility towards the asset from a few very specific points of the landscape to the south of the Site along Woolavington Road. While this may be the case, the visibility of the scheduled monument is incidental and the appreciation of its prominence and understanding of its importance will not be altered by the Proposed Development, and as such will not lead to any harm to its significance.

## **7 CONCLUSION**

### **7.1 Archaeological interest**

- 7.1.1 This assessment has established there is a potential for archaeological remains to be present within the Site, and in particularly within the area of Additional Land to the south of the former ROF Site.
- 7.1.2 This potential is primarily vested in prehistoric and/or Romano-British remains which have been identified through previous archaeological investigations within the Site and the Study Area.
- 7.1.3 There is also a potential for remains associated with the former medieval and post-medieval agricultural landscape to be present which have been identified on aerial imagery.
- 7.1.4 There is no suggestion, based on the current information, that any of the potential remains would be of sufficient significance to preclude development and that their loss could be successfully dealt with through the planning process.



## **7.2 Setting**

- 7.2.1 The assessment has established that the Proposed Development will result in harm to the significance of the Grade II listed Manor Farmhouse through a change in its setting. This is due to the removal of the agricultural fields between the Site and the asset which make a positive contribution to its significance through the ability to see the farmhouse in its original position at the edge of the settlement in combination with a rural landscape.
- 7.2.2 The conclusion is that this harm will be less than substantial as while this element of its setting will be altered, its primary setting of the village of Puriton will remain unchanged as will the ability to appreciate its architectural and historic interest which are best understood in close proximity and within the asset itself.
- 7.2.3 The assessment considered a number of designated heritage assets including the Scheduled Brent Knoll hillfort which, although will share visibility with the Proposed Development, will not lead to harm to its significance. The Proposed Development will not reduce the ability to appreciate the asset from the vast majority of the surrounding landscape and will have no impact on its topographic prominence.
- 7.2.4 No other designated heritage assets will be harmed as a result of a change in setting through the construction of the Proposed Development.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Terminology

#### Glossary

The terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of NPPF:

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Archaeological interest</b>            | There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them. |
| <b>Conservation (for heritage policy)</b> | The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.  |
| <b>Designated heritage assets</b>         | World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.  |
| <b>Heritage asset</b>                     | 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. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).                                     |
| <b>Historic environment</b>               | All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.   |
| <b>Historic environment record</b>        | Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.   |
| <b>Setting of a heritage asset</b>        | 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 that significance or may be neutral.                                 |
| <b>Significance (for heritage policy)</b> | 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.  |
| <b>Value</b>                              | An aspect of worth or importance  |

#### Chronology

Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

| Prehistoric               |                 | Historic                    |                  |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| <b>Palaeolithic</b>       | 970,000–9500 BC | <b>Romano-British</b>       | AD 43–410        |
| <b>Early Post-glacial</b> | 9500–8500 BC    | <b>Saxon/Early Medieval</b> | AD 410–1066      |
| <b>Mesolithic</b>         | 8500–4000 BC    | <b>Medieval</b>             | AD 1066–1500     |
| <b>Neolithic</b>          | 4000–2400 BC    | <b>Post-medieval</b>        | AD 1500–1800     |
| <b>Bronze Age</b>         | 2400–700 BC     | <b>19th century</b>         | AD 1800–1899     |
| <b>Iron Age</b>           | 700 BC–AD 43    | <b>Modern</b>               | 1900–present day |

## Appendix 2: Legislative and planning framework

There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of important archaeological sites or historic buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system. This section summarises the main components of the national and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of the historic environment within the planning process.

### Legislation

| Legislation  |  |
|--|--|
| Title  | Summary  |
| <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i>         | The main legislation pertaining to archaeological sites is the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> , which builds on previous Acts in confirming legal protection for nationally important archaeological remains through their addition to a centrally maintained 'schedule' (Scheduled Monuments).<br>The consent of the Secretary of State (Department of Culture, Media and Sport), as advised by Historic England, is required for certain works within a scheduled area (Scheduled Monument Consent).<br>For archaeological sites that are not covered by the Act, protection is afforded through the overall framework of national and local planning policy.  |
| <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> | The <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> provides specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest. Any decisions relating to Listed Buildings and their settings, and Conservation Areas must address the statutory considerations of the Act (in particular, Sections 16, 66 and 72), as well as satisfying relevant national and local planning policies.<br>Section 66 of the Act states that:<br><i>'In considering whether to grant planning permission 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.'</i><br>Section 69 enables Local Planning Authorities to designate conservation areas. Conservation areas are those 'areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'.<br>Section 72 requires that in the exercise of planning duties 'special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance' of conservation areas.<br>Under the provisions of the Act, Listed Building Consent is normally required for works of demolition, alteration or extension to a Listed Building that affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest. |
| <i>Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (as amended in 2002)</i>             | Hedgerows that fulfil certain criteria are afforded protection under <i>The Hedgerows Regulations 1997</i> (as amended in 2002). The administration of the regulations is the responsibility of the Local Planning Authority (LPA).  |

### National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 27 March 2012 and revised on 24 July 2018 and updated in February 2019 and again in June 2021. It sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

Protecting and enhancing the historic environment is an important component of the National Planning Policy Framework's drive to achieve sustainable development (as defined in Section 2 'Achieving sustainable development'). The NPPF recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and that effective conservation delivers wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits.

Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process (paragraphs 184-2)

On 6 March 2014 the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) launched the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) web-based resource. The resource provides additional guidance intended to accompany the NPPF. It includes a section entitled 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' (ID: 18a), which expands upon the corresponding sections of the NPPF. The PPG will, where necessary, be updated in due course to reflect changes to the NPPF since the new framework was published in February 2019.

| National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) |  |
|---|--|
| Reference                                 | Quote  |
| Para. 189                                 | 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. |
| Para. 190                                 | Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:<br>a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;<br>b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;<br>c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and<br>d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.   |
| Para. 191                                 | When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.   |
| Para. 192                                 | Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to:<br>a) assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and<br>b) predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.   |
| Para. 193                                 | Local planning authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of policy-making or development management, publicly accessible.   |
| Para. 194                                 | 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. |
| Para. 195                                 | Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They   |

| National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) |   |
|---|---|
| Reference                                 | Quote   |
|   | should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.  |
| Para. 196                                 | Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.  |
| Para. 197                                 | In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:<br>a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;<br>b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and<br>c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.   |
| Para. 198                                 | In considering any applications to remove or alter a historic statue, plaque, memorial or monument (whether listed or not), local planning authorities should have regard to the importance of their retention in situ and, where appropriate, of explaining their historic and social context rather than removal.   |
| Para. 199                                 | When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.  |
| Para. 200                                 | 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:<br>a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;<br>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  |
| Para. 201                                 | Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:<br>a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and<br>b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and<br>c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and<br>d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use. |
| Para. 202                                 | 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.   |
| Para. 203                                 | 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.   |
| Para. 204                                 | Local planning authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.  |
| Para. 205                                 | 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 <sup>69</sup> . However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.  |
| Para. 206                                 | Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the   |





| National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) |  |
|---|--|
| Reference                                 | Quote  |
|   | setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.   |
| Para. 207                                 | 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 of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 201 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 202, 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. |
| Para. 208                                 | Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.   |



### Appendix 3: Gazetteer

| PRN   | Name   | Easting | Northing | Period         |
|-------|--|---------|----------|----------------|
| 10711 | Mesolithic flint finds, Long Field, Champion's Farm, Puriton                 | 331633  | 142129   | Mesolithic     |
| 28495 | Neolithic wooden structures, Walpole   | 331131  | 143570   | Neolithic      |
| 37491 | Early neolithic aurochs remains, Walpole landfill site, Pawlett              | 331046  | 143453   | Neolithic      |
| 28482 | Probable late bronze age ditch, Puriton Hill                                 | 332196  | 140924   | Bronze Age     |
| 12894 | Round barrow, SW of Woolavington   | 333777  | 140615   | Bronze Age     |
| 28484 | Early bronze age crouched burial, Crandon Bridge, Bawdrip                    | 332745  | 140473   | Bronze Age     |
| 42550 | Early Bronze Age enclosed settlement, E of Puriton                           | 332795  | 141532   | Bronze Age     |
| 10702 | Iron age and Roman settlement site, Crockland, Churchfield Lane, Puriton     | 331502  | 141846   | Iron Age       |
| 32798 | Late prehistoric and Roman settlement and enclosures, Riverton Road, Puriton | 331700  | 141701   | Prehistoric    |
| 17904 | Buried prehistoric landsurface, Walpole landfill site, Pawlett               | 331305  | 143367   | Prehistoric    |
| 17960 | Prehistoric buried landsurface, Walpole, Pawlett                             | 331355  | 142560   | Prehistoric    |
| 31625 | Prehistoric or Roman road, burials etc, Dunball brick pits, Puriton          | 331630  | 142549   | Prehistoric    |
| 44744 | Roman finds, south of Knowle Hall, Bawdrip                                   | 332950  | 140269   | Romano-British |
| 10714 | Roman road remains, Puriton Hill, Puriton                                    | 332257  | 140948   | Romano-British |
| 12863 | Roman salt mound, W of Woolavington Bridge, East Huntspill                   | 334310  | 143700   | Romano-British |
| 12862 | Roman salt mound, W of Woolavington Bridge, East Huntspill                   | 334310  | 143770   | Romano-British |
| 12856 | Roman salt mound, E of Woolavington Bridge, East Huntspill                   | 334570  | 143700   | Romano-British |
| 12848 | Roman salt mound, W of Woolavington Bridge                                   | 334390  | 143680   | Romano-British |



|       |   |        |        |                |
|-------|---|--------|--------|----------------|
| 12847 | Roman salt mound, W of Woolavington Bridge                                  | 334410 | 143790 | Romano-British |
| 15974 | Roman settlement, N of Puriton  | 333200 | 141901 | Romano-British |
| 34800 | Saltern at Pyde Drove, near Woolavington                                    | 335098 | 143148 | Romano-British |
| 30221 | Roman pottery mounds, Chilton and Shapwick Moor and Huntspill River         | 332500 | 140700 | Romano-British |
| 42918 | Roman settlement, E of Puriton  | 332732 | 141554 | Romano-British |
| 32069 | Roman pottery finds, SW of Withy Farm, East Huntspill                       | 333290 | 143730 | Romano-British |
| 11709 | Roman salt mound E of Cornmoor Farm, East Huntspill                         | 334506 | 144038 | Romano-British |
| 12961 | Roman salt mound, Woolavington Bridge, S of East Huntspill                  | 334820 | 143620 | Romano-British |
| 12960 | Roman salt mound, Woolavington Bridge, S of East Huntspill                  | 334760 | 143640 | Romano-British |
| 12959 | Roman salt mound, Woolavington Bridge, S of East Huntspill                  | 334580 | 143650 | Romano-British |
| 12865 | Roman salt mound, E of Woolavington Bridge, East Huntspill                  | 334670 | 143670 | Romano-British |
| 12860 | Roman salt mound, E of Woolavington Bridge, East Huntspill                  | 334630 | 143600 | Romano-British |
| 12857 | Roman salt mound, E of Woolavington Bridge, East Huntspill                  | 334790 | 143630 | Romano-British |
| 10979 | Roman salt mounds, area of Woolavington Bridge, East Huntspill              | 334736 | 143631 | Romano-British |
| 10039 | Romano-British settlement, Crandon Bridge, Bawdrip                          | 332733 | 140357 | Romano-British |
| 11831 | Roman Road from Ilchester to Combwich                                       | 341995 | 132239 | Romano-British |
| 10705 | Roman settlement, Down End  | 331561 | 141373 | Romano-British |
| 10498 | Shrunken medieval village, Withy  | 332873 | 144094 | Medieval       |
| 10152 | Medieval and post medieval pottery finds, E of Bleak Bridge, West Huntspill | 330925 | 144838 | Medieval       |
| 10132 | Church of St Mary and churchyard, Woolavington                              | 334802 | 141649 | Medieval       |
| 28485 | Medieval activity, Crandon Bridge, Bawdrip                                  | 332753 | 140468 | Medieval       |
| 27792 | Flood defences, S of Dunball  | 331302 | 140543 | Medieval       |



|       |  |        |        |               |
|-------|--|--------|--------|---------------|
| 27011 | Medieval settlement, S of Knowle Hall, Bawdrip   | 333010 | 140195 | Medieval      |
| 10709 | Church of St Michael and churchyard, Puriton   | 332031 | 141710 | Medieval      |
| 12817 | Medieval settlement site, North Mead Drove, Puriton  | 332365 | 142039 | Medieval      |
| 27796 | Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, Dunball and Pawlett   | 330768 | 143102 | Medieval      |
| 17293 | Enclosure and Ridge and Furrow, North of Black Ditch, East Huntspill   | 333081 | 143306 | Medieval      |
| 29686 | Medieval and earlier River Siger, Burnham and East Huntspill   | 334358 | 147656 | Medieval      |
| 11447 | Motte and bailey castle, Down End  | 330899 | 141364 | Medieval      |
| 10703 | Medieval borough of Caput Montis, Down End   | 331129 | 141327 | Medieval      |
| 10946 | Tower windmill site, Darkfield Farm, Woolavington  | 334626 | 140831 | Post-medieval |
| 11828 | Post medieval pottery finds, Puriton   | 331836 | 141085 | Post-medieval |
| 41612 | King's Sedgemoor Drain   | 341725 | 133653 | Post-medieval |
| 13754 | Unidentified monument in churchyard, about 10 m south-east of chancel, Church of St Michael and All Angels, Rye, Puriton | 332042 | 141712 | Post-medieval |
| 13779 | Gateway to Puriton Manor, Rye, Puriton   | 332070 | 141580 | Post-medieval |
| 36440 | Remains of church house, 1 Rye View, Puriton   | 332083 | 141703 | Post-medieval |
| 36439 | Puriton Manor House  | 332133 | 141648 | Post-medieval |
| 36433 | Court Farmhouse, Puriton   | 332159 | 141728 | Post-medieval |
| 10707 | Windmill site, Windmill Cottage, Puriton   | 331969 | 141001 | Post-medieval |
| 13776 | No 12 (Grange Cottage), Lower Road, Woolavington   | 334654 | 141679 | Post-medieval |
| 13771 | Unidentified monument in churchyard, about 15 m south-east of east end of Church of St Mary, Church Street, Woolavington | 334809 | 141642 | Post-medieval |
| 13770 | Unidentified monument in churchyard, about 10 m south of chancel, Church of St Mary, Church Street, Woolavington         | 334791 | 141635 | Post-medieval |



|       |  |        |        |               |
|-------|--|--------|--------|---------------|
| 42876 | Mortimers Farm, Woolavington                               | 334635 | 141704 | Post-medieval |
| 36466 | Jubilee Cottages, Woolavington                             | 334767 | 141665 | Post-medieval |
| 36464 | Elm Farmhouse, Woolavington                                | 334660 | 141716 | Post-medieval |
| 36461 | Manor House, Woolavington                                  | 334798 | 141732 | Post-medieval |
| 36459 | Former White Lion, The Square, Woolavington                | 334740 | 141635 | Post-medieval |
| 39136 | Apple Tree Cottage, 1 The Square, Woolavington             | 334753 | 141622 | Post-medieval |
| 39139 | Tossels Cottage, Hectors Stone, Woolavington               | 334564 | 141745 | Post-medieval |
| 13777 | Hallacott, 3 and 5 Lower Road, Woolavington                | 334698 | 141641 | Post-medieval |
| 13775 | Causeway Farmhouse, 4 Lower Road, Woolavington             | 334717 | 141674 | Post-medieval |
| 13774 | East Grange and The Grange, 7 Lower Road, Woolavington     | 334646 | 141631 | Post-medieval |
| 13772 | No 8 (Goldcleeve), Church Street, Woolavington             | 334859 | 141601 | Post-medieval |
| 36465 | Parsonage Farmhouse, Woolavington                          | 334969 | 141690 | Post-medieval |
| 36457 | 4 Vicarage Road, Woolavington                              | 334762 | 141459 | Post-medieval |
| 39137 | Dawbins, Wolavington                                       | 334912 | 141615 | Post-medieval |
| 39138 | Harrisons Farm, 16 Church Street, Woolavington             | 334940 | 141610 | Post-medieval |
| 13755 | Manor Farmhouse, Rye, Puriton                              | 332267 | 141766 | Post-medieval |
| 36432 | Cann's Farmhouse, Cann's Lane, Puriton                     | 332430 | 141652 | Post-medieval |
| 36431 | Batch Farmhouse, Batch Road, Puriton                       | 332109 | 141753 | Post-medieval |
| 10708 | Windmill site, N of Home Covert, Puriton                   | 332512 | 140901 | Post-medieval |
| 38968 | Withy Farm, East Huntspill                                 | 332901 | 143867 | Post-medieval |
| 24587 | Eighteenth-century Turnpike road, East Brent to Thurloxton | 330989 | 140870 | Post-medieval |
| 10715 | Lime kiln site, Puriton Hill, Puriton                      | 331500 | 141100 | Post-medieval |





|       |   |        |        |               |
|-------|---|--------|--------|---------------|
| 17051 | Former course of River Parrett, Dunball               | 331521 | 140615 | Post-medieval |
| 10706 | Windmill site, Windmill Furlong, Puriton              | 332309 | 141125 | Post-medieval |
| 12884 | Dunball Wharf   | 330988 | 140855 | 19th century  |
| 12964 | Bristol and Exeter Railway                            | 325548 | 132290 | 19th century  |
| 36437 | Puriton Inn, Puriton Hill, Puriton                    | 331658 | 141446 | 19th century  |
| 36435 | Hillside, Puriton                                     | 332113 | 141431 | 19th century  |
| 12888 | Nineteenth-century cement works, Downend, Puriton     | 331342 | 141344 | 19th century  |
| 29680 | Nineteenth-century workers' housing, Downend, Puriton | 331310 | 141384 | 19th century  |
| 36438 | The Admiral's Table hotel, Dunball, Puriton           | 331055 | 140883 | 19th century  |
| 36436 | Exchange Inn, Puriton                                 | 331119 | 141334 | 19th century  |
| 16472 | Dovecot, The Cockpit, Woolavington                    | 334614 | 141618 | 19th century  |
| 32021 | Knowle Hall, Bawdrip                                  | 333110 | 140294 | 19th century  |
| 29853 | Icehouse, Knowle Park, Bawdrip                        | 333189 | 140349 | 19th century  |
| 13773 | No 4 (Pool House), Higher Road, Woolavington          | 334683 | 141533 | 19th century  |
| 36468 | Former school, Woolavington                           | 334813 | 141600 | 19th century  |
| 36460 | Prince of Wales, Woolavington                         | 334708 | 140962 | 19th century  |
| 36434 | Waterloo Terrace, Puriton                             | 332457 | 141643 | 19th century  |
| 41372 | Shortedge Quarry, Puriton                             | 332501 | 141231 | 19th century  |
| 18362 | Dunball Station                                       | 331345 | 141103 | 19th century  |
| 42115 | Walled garden, Knowle Hall, Bawdrip                   | 332971 | 140483 | 19th century  |
| 42114 | Lodge site, Knowle Hall, Bawdrip                      | 332841 | 140512 | 19th century  |
| 10048 | Dunball Cement Works, Bawdrip                         | 331552 | 141018 | 19th century  |



|       |   |        |        |        |
|-------|---|--------|--------|--------|
| 10710 | Colthurst Symons Brick and Tile Works, Puriton                    | 331788 | 142723 | Modern |
| 39151 | Second World War pillbox, W of ROF Bridgwater, Puriton            | 332392 | 143049 | Modern |
| 42202 | Second World War road block, Black Ditch Bridge, Pawlett          | 331714 | 143613 | Modern |
| 39088 | Sentry post, ROF Bridgwater, Puriton                              | 334110 | 142440 | Modern |
| 39087 | Sentry post, ROF Bridgwater, Puriton                              | 334109 | 142171 | Modern |
| 39089 | Sentry post, ROF Bridgwater, Puriton                              | 334113 | 142715 | Modern |
| 39162 | Second World War pillbox site, ROF Bridgwater, Puriton            | 333665 | 142096 | Modern |
| 39155 | Second World War pillbox site, ROF Bridgwater, Puriton            | 334121 | 142665 | Modern |
| 39093 | Building 3/42B, ROF Bridgwater, Puriton                           | 333193 | 142291 | Modern |
| 39154 | Second World War pillbox site, ROF Bridgwater, Puriton            | 333842 | 142725 | Modern |
| 39156 | Second World War pillbox site, ROF Bridgwater, Puriton            | 333949 | 142660 | Modern |
| 42226 | Second World War roadblock (N.Rd.104) site, Hillside, Puriton     | 332165 | 141308 | Modern |
| 42203 | Second World War road block, Pawlett Road, Puriton                | 331438 | 141730 | Modern |
| 18129 | School, Village Centre, Puriton                                   | 332022 | 141648 | Modern |
| 42221 | Second World War roadblock (N.Rd.105) site, Puriton Hill, Puriton | 331917 | 141208 | Modern |
| 42204 | Second World War road block (N.Rd.103), Pawlett Road, Puriton     | 331396 | 141438 | Modern |
| 41373 | Fourteen Acre Quarry, S of Puriton                                | 332193 | 141305 | Modern |
| 18178 | Methodist chapel and schoolhouse, Causeway, Woolavington          | 334770 | 141677 | Modern |
| 39153 | Second World War pillbox site, ROF Bridgwater, Puriton            | 333307 | 141837 | Modern |
| 39157 | Second World War pillbox site, ROF Bridgwater, Puriton            | 333061 | 141874 | Modern |
| 11994 | Second World War pillbox, E of Puriton                            | 333166 | 141628 | Modern |
| 36458 | Ordnance Factory workers' housing, Woolavington                   | 334551 | 140846 | Modern |



|       |   |        |        |        |
|-------|---|--------|--------|--------|
| 39098 | Second World War water treatment plant, Puriton                   | 333353 | 140550 | Modern |
| 32158 | First World War munitions store, Dunball Pottery, Puriton         | 331672 | 142619 | Modern |
| 31773 | Second World War pillbox, NW of ROF Bridgwater, Puriton           | 332622 | 143003 | Modern |
| 39090 | Building 9/46, ROF Puriton  | 333729 | 142774 | Modern |
| 39163 | Second World War pillbox site, ROF Bridgwater, Puriton            | 333423 | 142921 | Modern |
| 39159 | Second World War pillbox site, ROF Bridgwater, Puriton            | 332566 | 142160 | Modern |
| 39152 | Second World War pillbox site, ROF Bridgwater, Puriton            | 333127 | 142994 | Modern |
| 39092 | Building 1/7, ROF Bridgwater, Puriton                             | 332817 | 141947 | Modern |
| 39091 | Sentry post, ROF Bridgwater, Puriton                              | 333340 | 142986 | Modern |
| 39158 | Second World War pillbox site, ROF Bridgwater, Puriton            | 332640 | 141938 | Modern |
| 39160 | Second World War pillbox site, ROF Bridgwater, Puriton            | 332567 | 142426 | Modern |
| 39161 | Second World War pillbox site, ROF Bridgwater, Puriton            | 332572 | 142796 | Modern |
| 12502 | Royal Ordnance Factory (ROF Bridgwater), Puriton                  | 333336 | 142434 | Modern |
| 10720 | Second World War pillbox site, Down End                           | 331260 | 141085 | Modern |
| 17595 | Second World War Vickers machine gun pillbox site (NV8), Dunball  | 331319 | 141137 | Modern |
| 17594 | Second World War Vickers machine gun pillbox site (NV7), Dunball  | 331305 | 141130 | Modern |
| 17593 | Second World War Vickers machine gun pillbox (NV10) site, Dunball | 331568 | 141030 | Modern |
| 17592 | Second World War Vickers machine gun pillbox (NV9) site, Dunball  | 331508 | 141070 | Modern |
| 17591 | Second World War workers camp, Dunball                            | 331133 | 141038 | Modern |
| 16120 | Second World War pillbox (N102) site, Dunball                     | 331490 | 141491 | Modern |
| 12713 | Second World War pillbox (N101), W of Puriton                     | 331441 | 141613 | Modern |
| 11684 | Twentieth-century reservoir, Huntspill River, West Huntspill      | 333129 | 144138 | Modern |



|       |   |        |        |         |
|-------|---|--------|--------|---------|
| 42403 | Second World War pumping station, Woolavington Bridge             | 334470 | 143646 | Modern  |
| 18128 | Quarry, Woolavington, Puriton                                     | 333592 | 141557 | Modern  |
| 18126 | Quarry, south east of Puriton                                     | 331604 | 141153 | Modern  |
| 18125 | Industrial tramway, south of Puriton                              | 331960 | 141230 | Modern  |
| 18123 | Congregational Church, 11 Woolavington Road, Puriton              | 332165 | 141499 | Modern  |
| 10050 | Salt Works, Dunball Cement Works, Dunball, Down End               | 331815 | 140925 | Modern  |
| 12627 | Cropmark boundaries, SE of Puriton                                | 333309 | 140896 | Undated |
| 11164 | Floodbank, Brent's Rhyne, Huntspill                               | 331712 | 145471 | Undated |
| 11177 | Trackway, E of Withery Bow Bridge, East Huntspill                 | 332989 | 144632 | Undated |
| 10949 | Stoning Pound, N of Woolavington                                  | 334648 | 142381 | Undated |
| 29181 | Possible Duck Decoy, Withery Pool, Bridgwater Without             | 332256 | 140144 | Undated |
| 15531 | Briquetage finds, Middlemoor Lake, Woolavington                   | 335516 | 142464 | Undated |
| 31661 | Blacklands fieldname, Hillside farm, Puriton                      | 333500 | 141291 | Undated |
| 17050 | Milestone, north west of Knowle Hall, Bawdrip                     | 332668 | 140627 | Undated |
| 16544 | Rifle ranges, Horsey Level, Dunball                               | 331782 | 140545 | Undated |
| 10719 | Pur Well, Puriton   | 332309 | 141598 | Undated |
| 11175 | Cropmark enclosure, E of Batch Road, Puriton                      | 332047 | 142632 | Undated |
| 10495 | Floodbank, Withery Pill Rhyne, East Huntspill                     | 332696 | 145234 | Undated |
| 11183 | Deserted farm site, SE of Lakehouse Farm, East Huntspill          | 334110 | 144783 | Undated |
| 11171 | Extensive field system, S of Mark Causeway, N of the Polden Hills | 335705 | 143947 | Undated |
| 10945 | Cropmark of enclosure, Woolavington Level                         | 335004 | 143020 | Undated |
| 12625 | Cropmark enclosures, S of Withery Farm, East Huntspill            | 332376 | 143414 | Undated |



|       |   |        |        |         |
|-------|---|--------|--------|---------|
| 11179 | Floodbanks on Withy Pill and Pyde Rhynes, Woolavington    | 333990 | 143580 | Undated |
| 11829 | Cropmark enclosures, Pawlett Level                        | 330666 | 143014 | Undated |
| 11180 | Cropmark of enclosure, S side of Combe Lane, Woolavington | 334849 | 141194 | Undated |
| 11834 | Cropmark of ringditch, NW of Cossington                   | 335157 | 140971 | Undated |
| 10223 | Cropmarks, S of Kings Sedgemoor Drain, Bridgwater Without | 332180 | 140362 | Undated |





Plate 1) The Grade I listed Church of St Michael and All Angels, Puriton



Plate 2) View from the Grade I Listed Church of St Michael and All Angels towards Rye


|   |   |                               |                     |
|---|---|-------------------------------|---------------------|
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|   | Date:   | 23/07/2021                    | Revision Number: 0  |
|   | Scale:  | N/A                           | Illustrator: Andy_R |
|   | Path:   | Gravity - General\GIS\FigsMXD |                     |





Plate 3) View of the churchyard at the Grade I listed Church of St Michael and All Angels, Puriton



Plate 4) View from the Grade I Listed Church of St Michael and All Angels towards the Site, looking east


|   |   |                               |                     |
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Plate 5) The Grade II listed Gateway to Puriton Manor, Puriton



Plate 6) The Grade II listed Manor Farmhouse, Puriton


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Plate 7) View from the edge of Puriton towards the Site



Plate 8) View to the west from the centre of Woolavington along Lower Road towards the Site


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Plate 9) View from the Church of St Mary church yard towards the centre of Woolavington



Plate 10) View along Church Street looking to the west


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Plate 11) The Grade I listed Church of St Mary and its church yard, from the east

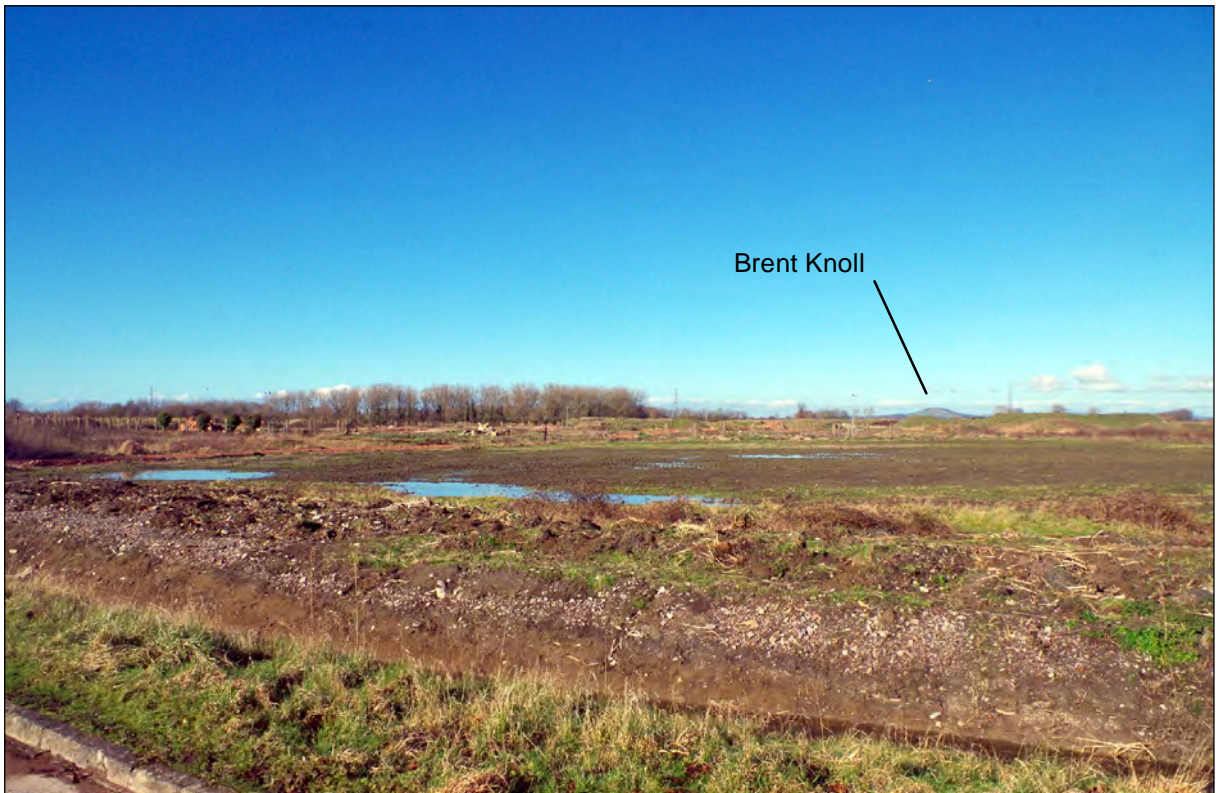


Plate 12) View towards Brent Knoll from the Site


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Plate 13) The tower of the Grade I listed Church of St Michael and All Angels



Plate 14) View of the buildings and vegetation surrounding the Grade I listed Church of St Michael and All Angels


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Plate 15) View of the centre of Puriton



Plate 16) View of the primary elevation of the Grade II listed Manor Farmhouse


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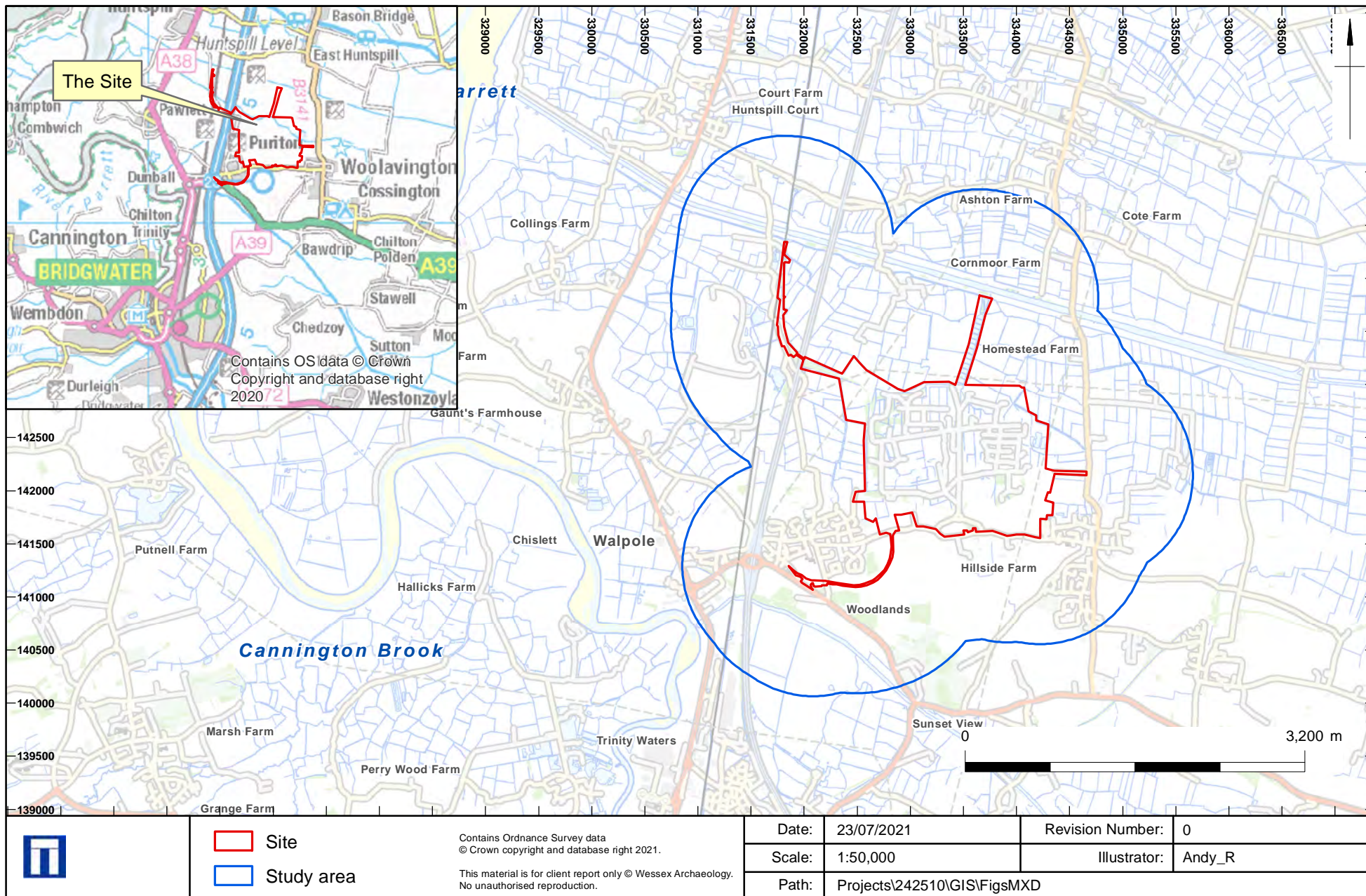
Plate 17) View of the immediate vicinity of the Grade II listed Manor Farmhouse, Puriton



Plate 18) View of the agricultural land to the east of the Grade II listed Manor Farmhouse, Puriton

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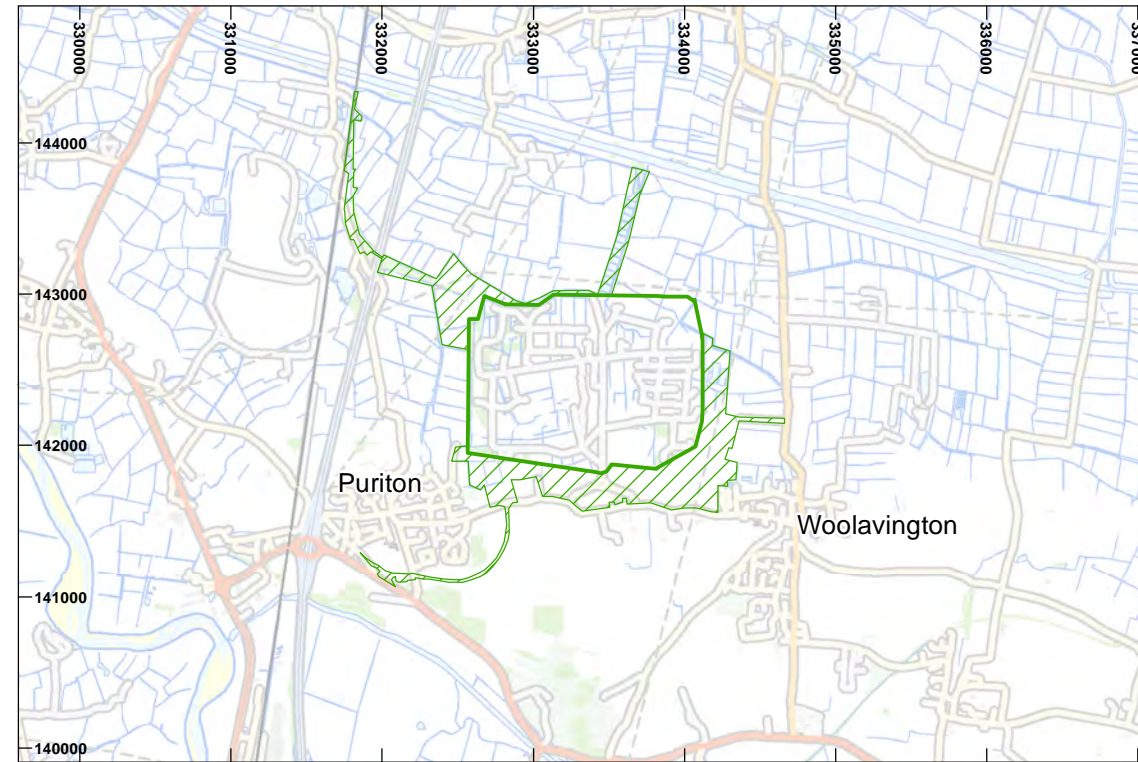




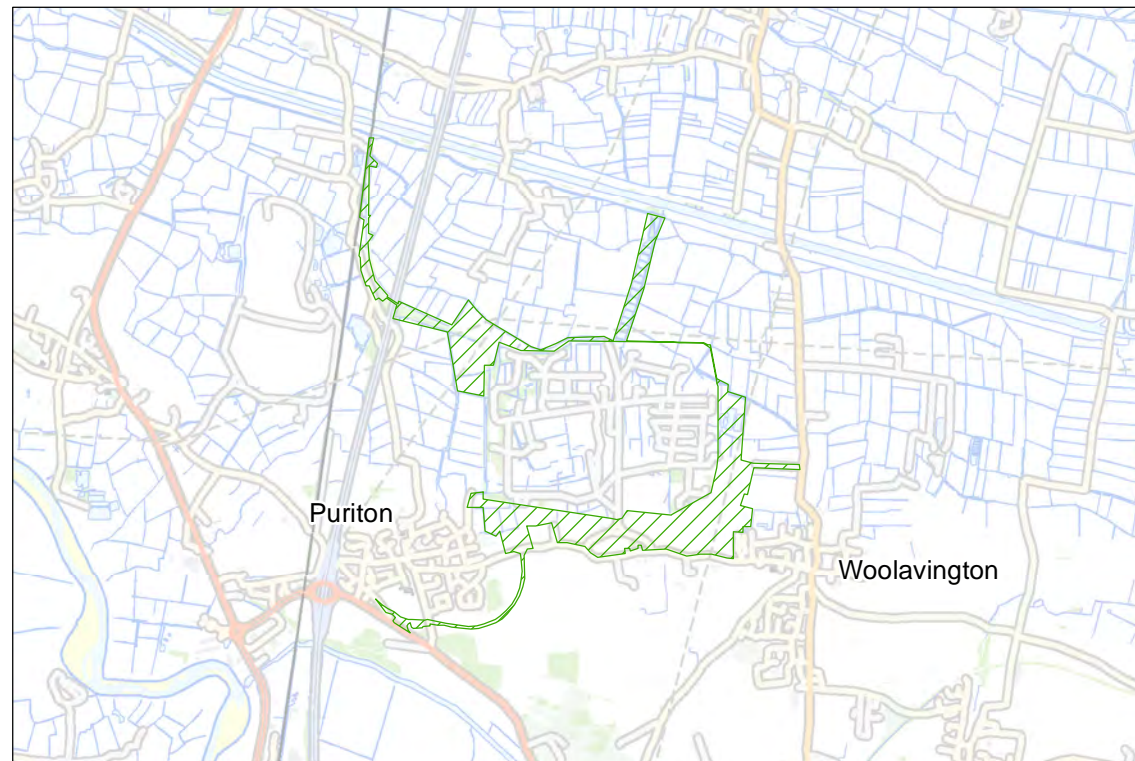
Site location and Study Area

Figure 1

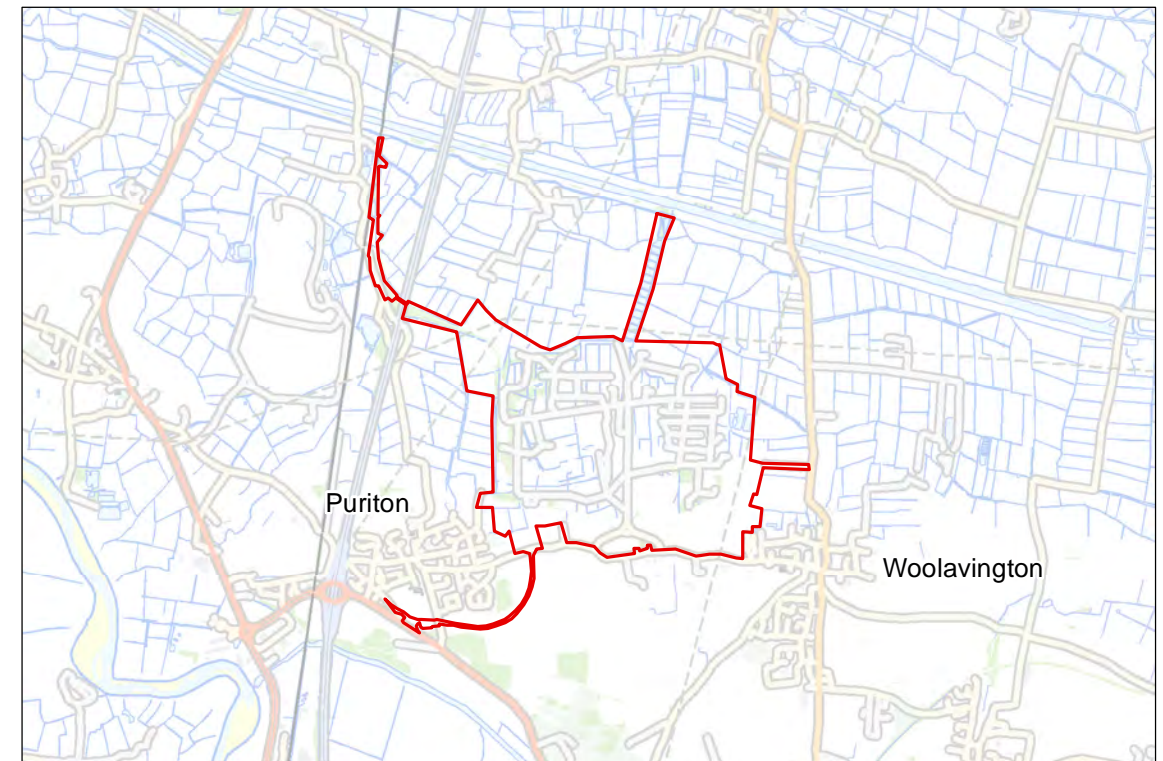




A) The Consented Scheme



B) The Additional Land



C) The Site



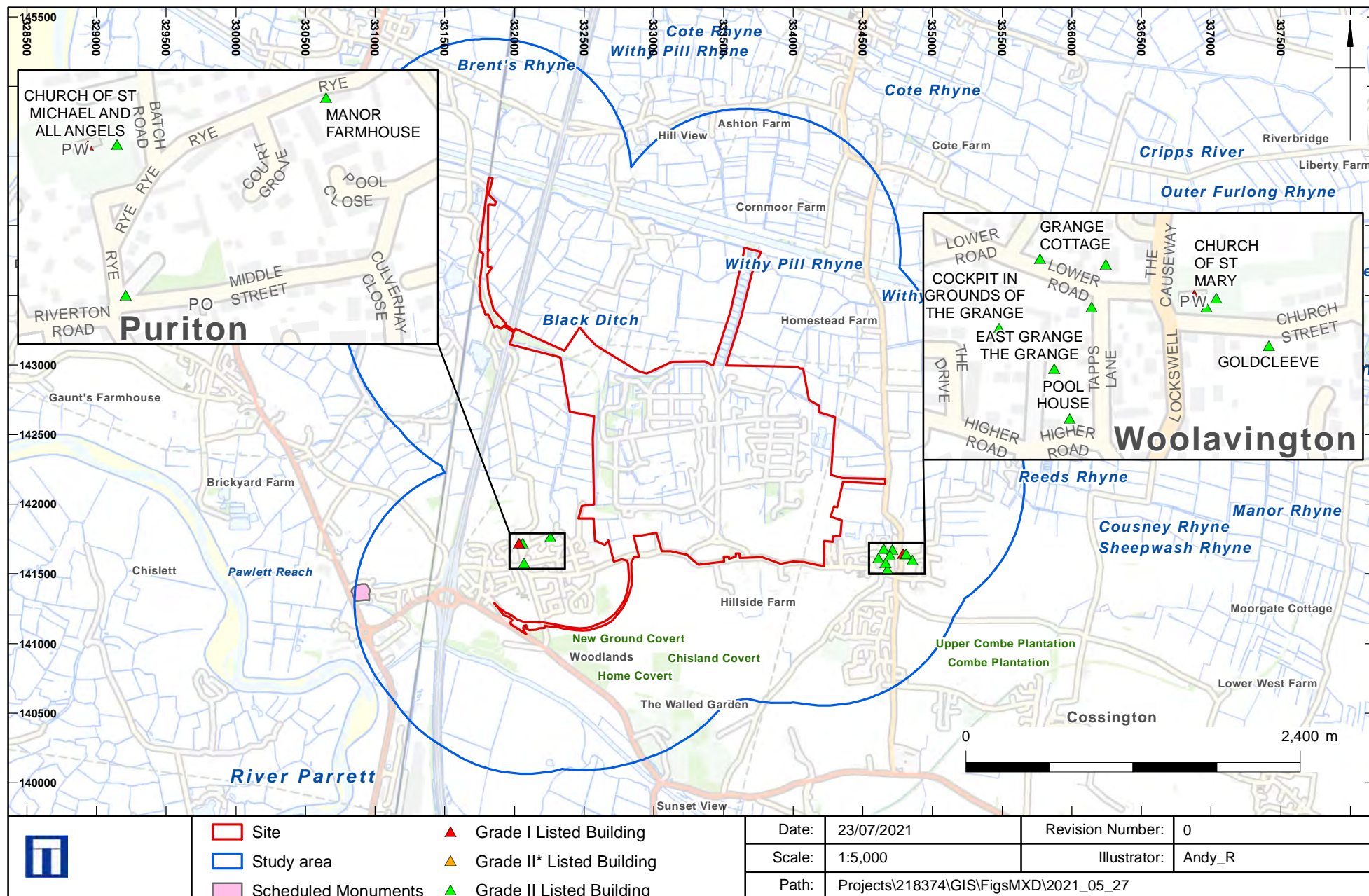
  The Consented Scheme   Additional Land   Site

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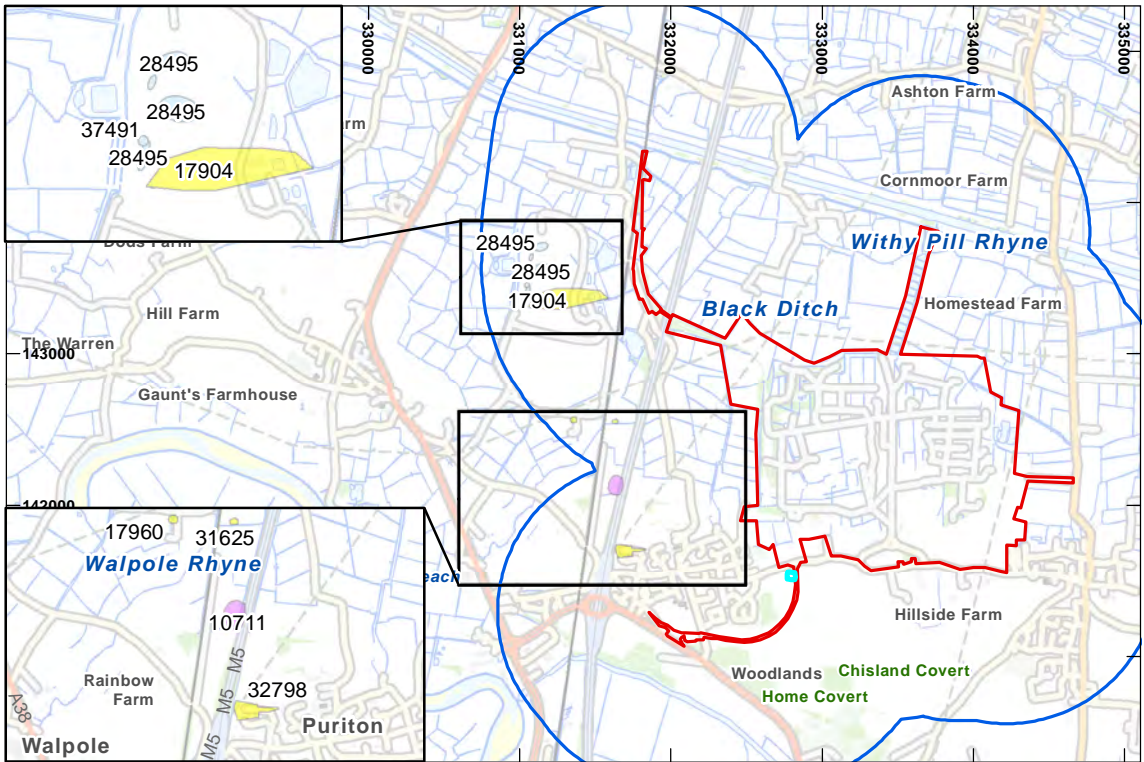




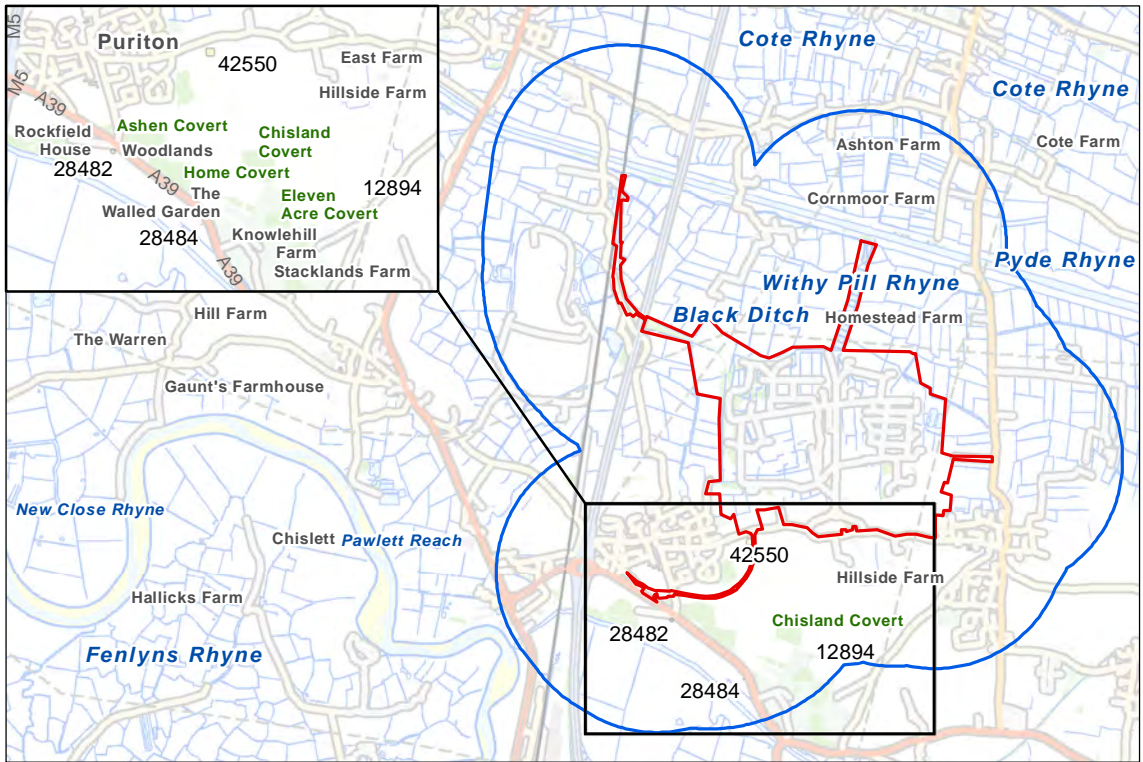
Key Designated Heritage Assets

Figure 3

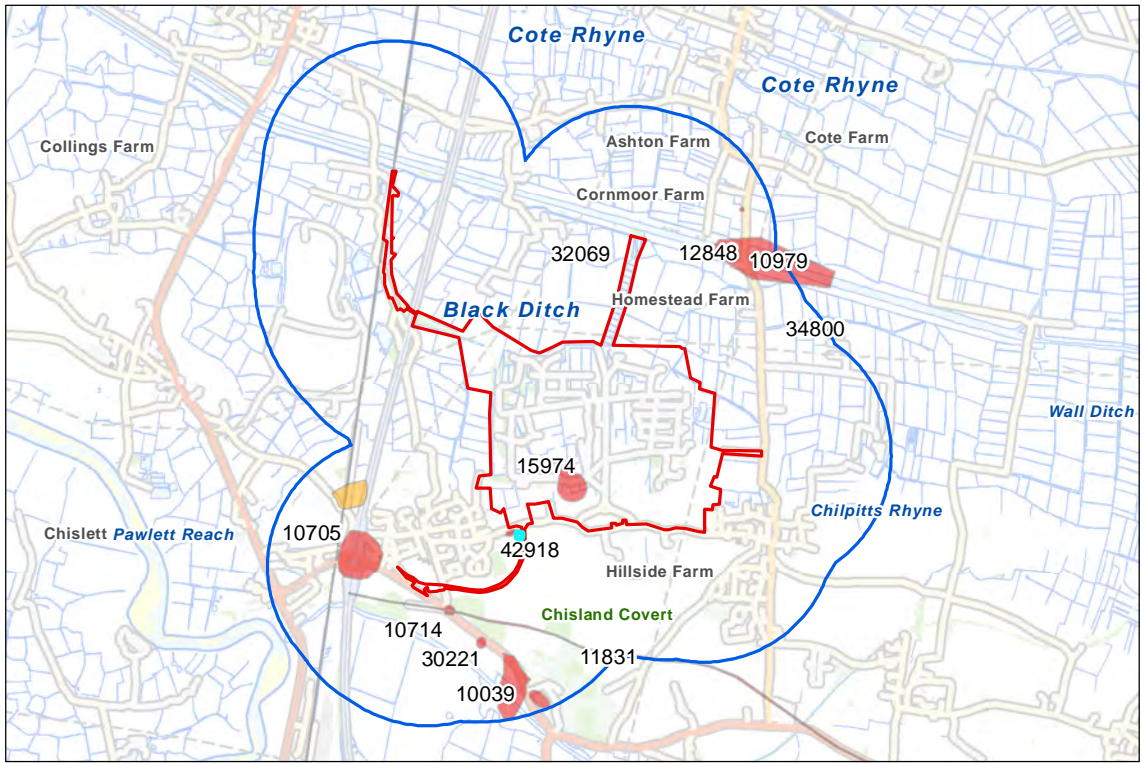




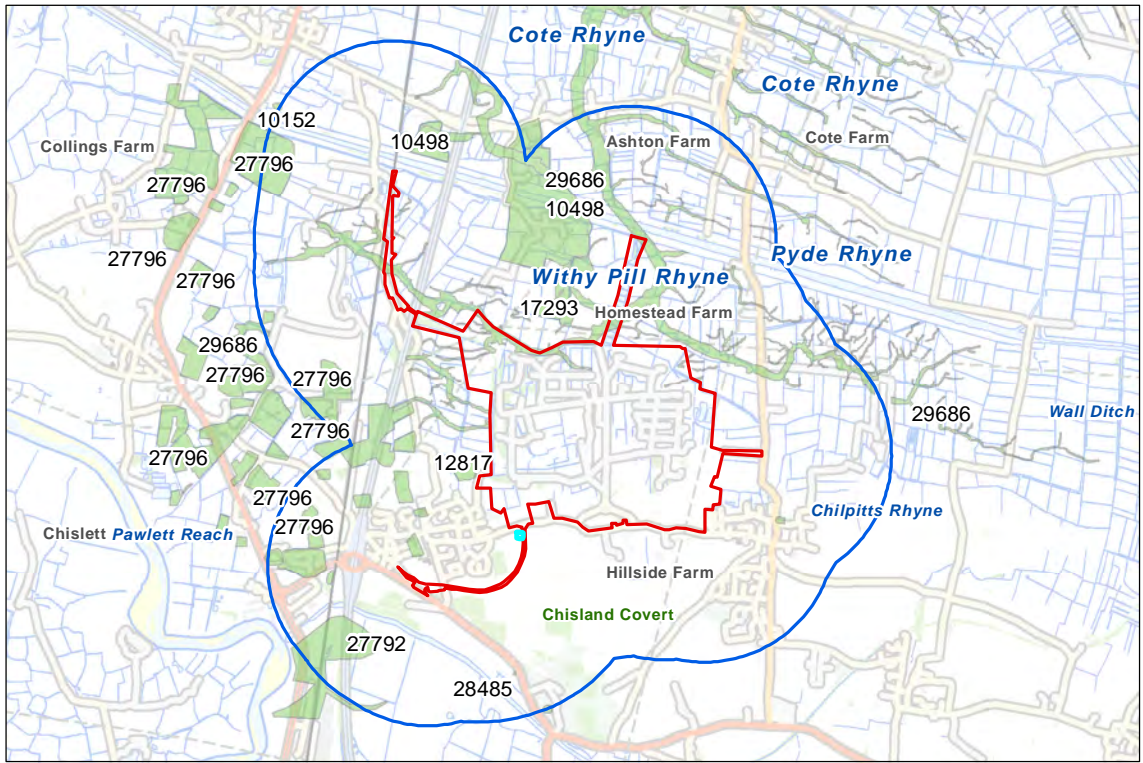
A) Prehistoric, Mesolithic and Neolithic



B) Bronze Age



C) Iron Age and Romano-British

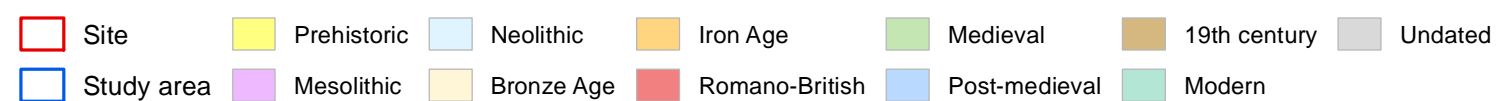
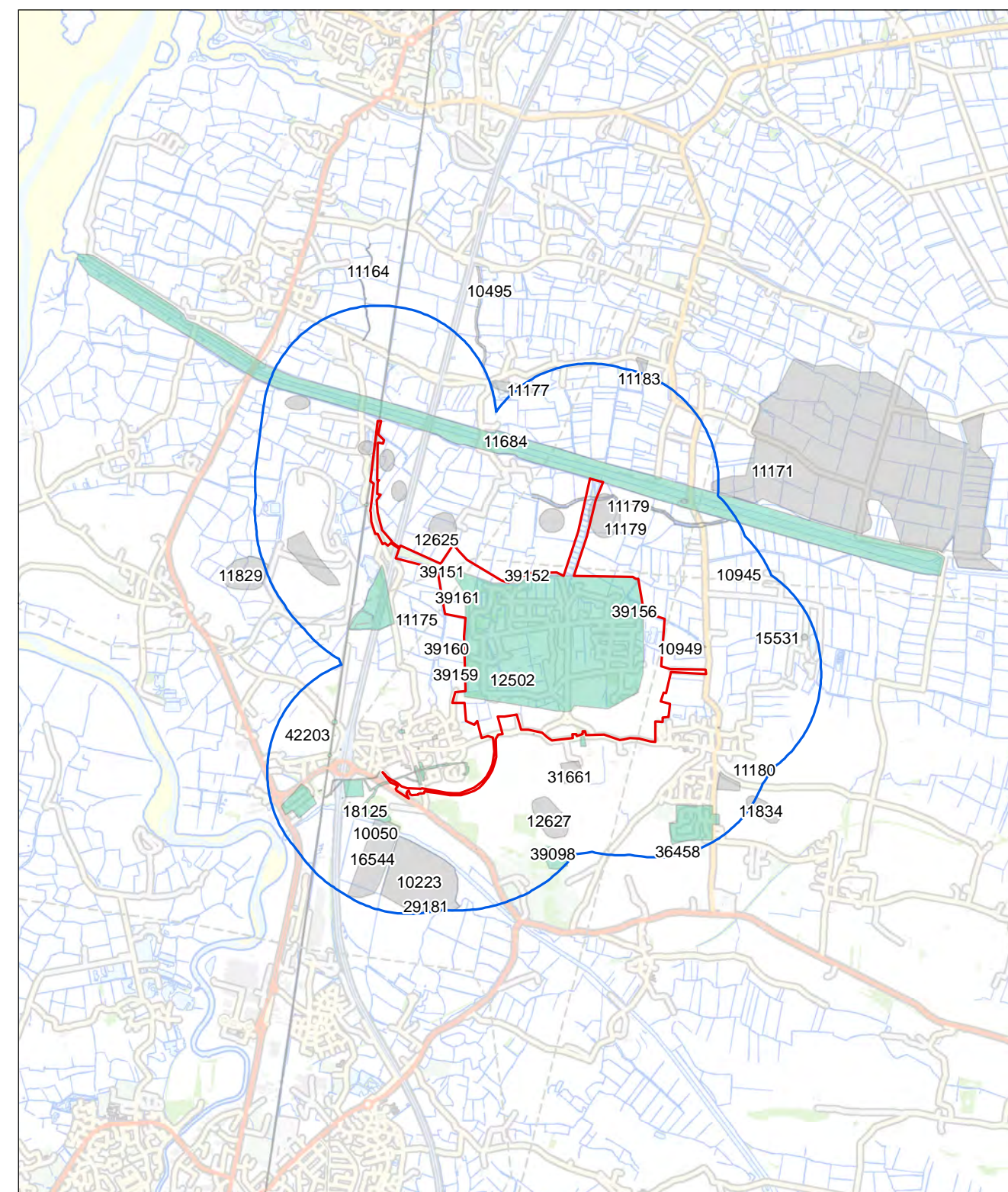
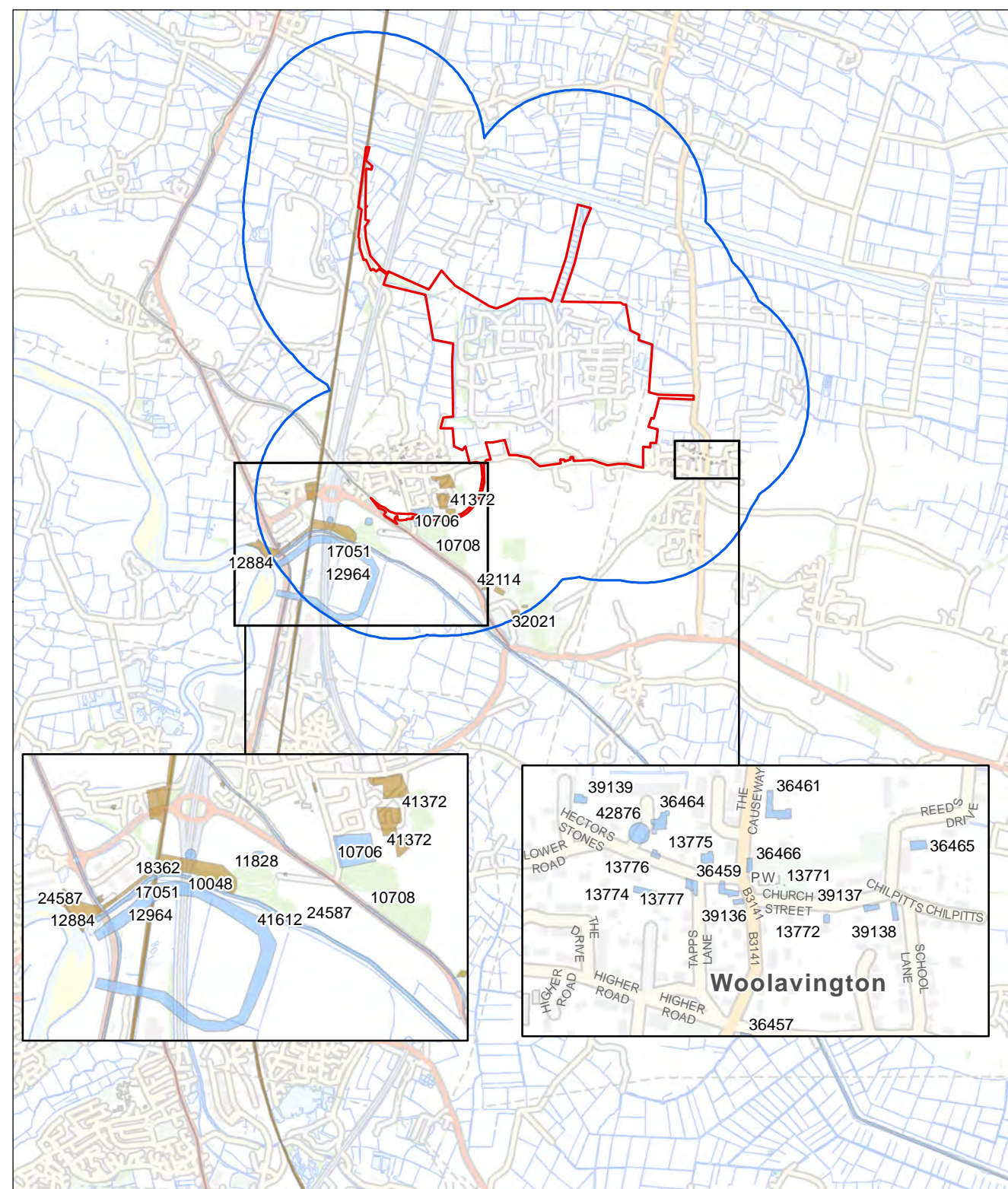


D) Medieval

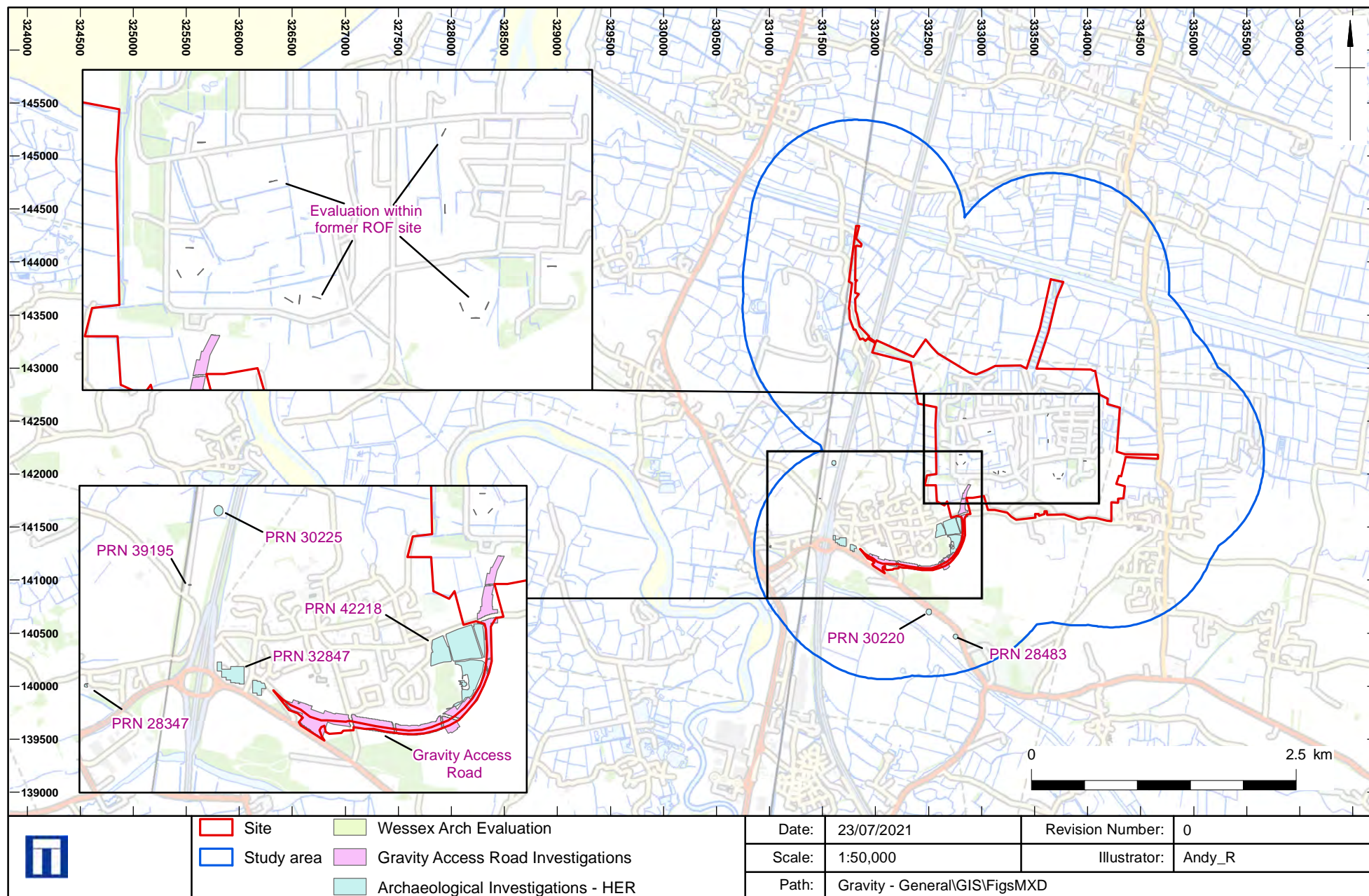
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|  |                    |   |                             |                                       |                        |         |        |                               |                  |        |
|--|--------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|---------|--------|-------------------------------|------------------|--------|
|  | Site<br>Study area | Prehistoric<br>Mesolithic<br>Bronze Age | Neolithic<br>Romano-British | Iron Age<br>Medieval<br>Post-medieval | 19th century<br>Modern | Undated | Date:  | 23/07/2021                    | Revision Number: | 0      |
|  |                    |   |                             |                                       |                        |         | Scale: | 1:50,000                      | Illustrator:     | Andy_R |
|  |                    |   |                             |                                       |                        |         | Path:  | Gravity - General\GIS\FigsMXD |                  |        |









Archaeological Investigations Relevant to the DBA

Figure 6



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