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INTRODUCTION

13. 1 This chapter assesses the potential impact of the proposed development on heritage assets and the historic environment. The nature of the proposed development is set out in Chapter 3 of this Volume. In this chapter, the term 'application site' refers to the land within the proposed development boundary, being shown edged in red on the drawings, and in particular Drawings MS 2/2.

13. 2 The National Planning Policy Framework ('NPPF') provides a number of definitions which have been used in this chapter[1]. The historic environment is defined as *"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"*.

13. 3 Among the complete range of historic environment elements, the term 'heritage asset' denotes "*a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest*". A subset of the heritage assets, termed '*designated heritage assets*' comprises the following: world heritage sites, scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields and conservation areas.

13. 4 'Significance' in respect of heritage policy is *"the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest"*, and may include a contribution from its setting.

13. 5 The term '*cultural heritage'* more broadly includes all elements of the historic environment: these are, most tangibly, designated sites, areas and features and their settings, and both designated and undesignated below-ground and above-ground archaeological remains. It also includes intangible aspects which contribute to the cultural significance of a place (aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations), including potentially the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects.[2]

13. 6 Impacts on cultural heritage may be direct (for example, physical removal of archaeological remains) or indirect (for example the visual impact of a scheme on the settings of nearby designated heritage assets). Impacts may be beneficial or detrimental, and short-term or long-term.

13. 7 This chapter provides assessment in the following:

[1] DCLG 2012*: National Planning Policy Framework*, Annex 2.
[2] See for example, Australia ICOMOS (International Council of Monuments and Sites) Incorporated 2000. *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999 with associated Guidelines and Code on the Ethics of Co-existence,*1.2

- a brief description of the legislation, guidance and planning policies applying to the cultural heritage elements addressed in this assessment;
- details of the methodology used in this assessment;
- a description of the baseline data relating to the application site and study area;
- a description of the development;
- an assessment of the potential direct and indirect impacts of development the development;
- potential mitigation measures which might be applied to minimise the impacts of the development, were it to proceed;
- residual effects following mitigation;
- sources referred to; and
- conclusions.

Guidance and Industry Good Practice

13. 8 This chapter refers to the following guidance (a short title used to refer to the relevant document in this section is provided after each reference):

- The National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) (NPPF);
- The Setting of Heritage Assets: English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011) ('EH Settings');
- Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (English Heritage 2008) ('Conservation Principles');
- Seeing the History in the View: A Method for Assessing Heritage Significance in Views (English Heritage 2011) ('EH Views').

13. 9 SLR is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), and work has been carried out, where relevant, for the baseline study according to the IfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2011).

Sources of Information

13. 10 A study area consisting of all land within 2km of the application site has been considered for the collection of baseline data.

13. 11 The baseline data used in this chapter has been derived from:

- designated heritage assets data from the English Heritage National Monuments Records (NMR) data download area[3];
- the online Heritage Gateway for supplementary listed buildings data[4];
- Winchester City Council Historic Environment Record and Urban Archaeological Database (WCCHER and UAD);
- Hampshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HCCHER)

[3] Referenced at http://services.english-heritage.org.uk/NMRDataDownload.

[4] Referenced at http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk, and including *Pastscape*, the National Monuments Record's database of archaeological sites.

- Hampshire Archives and Local Studies, Hampshire Record Office;
- historic mapping;
- zone of theoretical visibility prepared for the Landscape and Visual chapter of this ES;
- current Ordnance Survey mapping at 1:25,000 scale; and
- published sources on archaeology and history.

13. 12 All identified heritage assets are mapped in Drawings MS 13/1 and MS 13/2. In the text, designated heritage asset numbers (and those recorded on the National Heritage List for England) are identified.

13. 13 Assessment of relevant aerial photographs within the locality has been undertaken through previous research[5], from which the HCCHER provides a comprehensive cropmark transcription for the study area (Drawing MS 13/3). The transcription has been used in this assessment.

DECLARATIONS, LEGISLATION AND PLANNING POLICY

International Declarations and Directives

13. 14 The European Directive regarding EIA requires appropriate identification, description and assessment of the direct and indirect impacts of developments on a number of aspects of the environment, including human beings, landscape, material assets and cultural heritage, and the interaction between them[6].

13. 15 The importance of protecting the setting of heritage structures, sites or areas is recognised internationally in various declarations and directives. Appendix E of the Directive includes the requirement that consideration of effects on cultural heritage features should include visual effects on the surrounding area, visitor and resident populations and landscape. The Xi'an Declaration[7] deals specifically with conservation of settings of heritage assets and was adopted by the participants of the 15th General Assembly. It includes acknowledgement of the contribution made by setting to the significance of heritage monuments, sites and areas.

Legislation

13. 16 As noted from Chapter 1, the UK EIA Regulations[8] require a description of the aspects of the environment which are likely to be significantly affected by the development, which include population, landscape and material assets

[5] Gifford 2008. *Blackwood, Micheldever, Hampshire. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, Report No. 14783/R01Arch.
[6] European Parliament 2011: *Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment,* Article 3. In a similar list (of information required set out in Annex IV.3), effects are required to be significant, and 'cultural heritage' is replaced by 'the architectural and archaeological heritage'.
[7] International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS): *Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas* (2005).
[8] *Statutory Instrument 2011 No. 1824 The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2011.*

including '*the architectural and archaeological heritage, and the interrelationship between them*'[9].

13. 17 Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations dictate otherwise[10].

13. 18 In England, designated heritage assets are given legal protection through various statutes including the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (scheduled monuments), the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (listed buildings) and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act) 1990.

13. 19 Certain heritage assets that are deemed to be of particular importance are given legal protection through various statutes, and those of most relevance to the current assessment are described in the following sub-sections.

Scheduled Monuments

13. 20 Scheduled monuments are afforded legal protection through various statutes including the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Listed Buildings

13. 21 Under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, the Secretary of State is required to compile a list of buildings of 'special architectural or historic interest'. Listed buildings are protected by law, and any alteration of a listed building requires listed building Consent administered by the Local Planning Authority (LPA). An obligation of the Secretary of State and the LPA (as appropriate) to preserve the settings of listed buildings is stated in the Act[11].

Conservation Areas

13. 22 Under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, local planning authorities are required from time to time to designate as conservation areas those parts of their area which are 'of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'[12].

13. 23 The Act requires that 'special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that [conservation] area'[13]. A recent court judgement has held that the setting of conservation areas can be part of their character or appearance[14].

[9] EIA Regulations Schedule 4 Pt 1.3.
[10] NPPF 210.
[11] Sections 16(2) when determining applications for listed building consent, and 66(1) when determining planning applications.
[12] *Act,* 69(1).
[13] *Act,* 72.
[14] IFA 2008, *Working Group on The Setting of Cultural Heritage Features*, 28.

Planning Policy

National Planning Policy

13. 24 The Government's planning policy relating to the historic environment is set out in the NPPF Section 12.At the heart of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which includes as one of its core planning principles protecting and enhancing our historic environment[15]. The planning process should:

"conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations"[16].

13. 25 In the NPPF, Section 12 deals with the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment. In that Section, it is required that great weight should be given to the conservation of a designated heritage asset, and that the heritage significance of such an asset can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the asset or from development within its setting. Substantial harm to, or loss of, a Grade II listed building or [registered] park or garden should be exceptional, and wholly exceptional to assets of the highest significance (notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings parks or gardens, and world heritage sites) (133). For a development which had such an effect to obtain planning permission, it would need to provide substantial public benefits which outweighed the effect, or fulfil a number of other specific criteria (Paragraph 133). Less than substantial harm should be weighed against the wider public benefits of the proposed development (Paragraph 134).

13. 26 Both direct and indirect effects on the significance of non-designated heritage assets should be taken into account when determining an application (135); significance derives from an asset's physical presence and also from its setting (Annex 2: '*significance (for heritage policy)*'). Information gained about the significance of the historic environment during plan-making or development management should be made publicly accessible by the Local Planning Authority. Developers should be required to record and enhance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be wholly or partly lost in a manner proportionate to their significance and the impact. The evidence gained should be made publicly accessible by the developer. The ability to form the record should not be a factor when determining the application (141).

Local Planning Policies

13. 27 This sub-section outlines local planning policies which may be relevant to the proposed development and to any impacts which it might have on the settings of heritage assets within the study area:

[15] NPPF Paragraphs 14 and 7.
[16] NPPF Paragraph 17.

Winchester District Local Plan (Adopted 2006)
chapter five of the Winchester District Local Plan pertains to the historic environment and contains the following relevant saved policies;

Policy HE.1

Where important archaeological sites, monuments (whether above or below ground), historic buildings and landscape features, and their settings (as identified and recorded in the Sites & Monuments Record), whether scheduled or not, are affected by development proposals, permission will not be granted for development unless the Local Planning Authority is satisfied that, where appropriate, adequate provision has been made for their preservation in situ and ongoing management, conservation and protection. Where such preservation is not possible or desirable, the Local Planning Authority will permit development to take place only where satisfactory provision has been made for a programme of archaeological investigation, excavation and recording before, or during, development and for the subsequent publication of any findings, where appropriate.

Policy HE.2
Where there is evidence that archaeological sites, monuments (whether above or below ground), historic buildings and landscape features, and their settings may be present on a site, but their extent and importance is unknown, the Local Planning Authority will refuse applications which are not supported by adequate archaeological assessment which clarifies the importance of the feature and demonstrates the impact of development.

METHODOLOGY

Scoping Consultation

13. 28 Stephen Appleby, Planning Archaeologist, Historic Environment Team, Winchester City Council provided the following consultation response (email dated 13th March 2012);

'*The site is located in an area that has high archaeological potential, with numerous sites existing both in Winchester District and across the district boundary to the north. Depending on previous disturbance, the site has the potential to contain archaeologically significant material. While there may be a programme of archaeological fieldwork required in advance of the scheme, I would not expect the archaeology to be of such significance or sensitivity that it would require a programme of trial trenching to take place prior to the submission of an EIA. However, as always, I would recommend identifying the potential archaeological issues as far in advance as possible as this will help to manage any potential archaeological risk*'.

13. 29 Consultation with David Baines, Casework Officer (Planning), English Heritage resulted in the following response (email dated 14th March 2012);

'The only major heritage asset in the vicinity is the Popham Beacons round barrow cemetery (SAM 31151) which lies 0.63km East North East of the

proposed site on the other side of the A303. In view of this I do not think that this is not something upon which English Heritage would need to comment'.

The Study Area

13. 30 This assessment considers all known heritage assets within the application site, and within a 2km buffer zone surrounding this (the study area).

Assessment Criteria

13. 31 The assessment draws upon information concerning the historic environment of the application site and its immediate surroundings, gathered from a diverse range of sources (see above). In addition to the usual repositories of information, a site walkover was undertaken.

13. 32 This information has been collated and described in chronological order in the Baseline section below. The chronological narrative is subdivided into major archaeological periods. Within each of these, the known and potential heritage assets are identified. The methodology for completing the assessment process is described in Appendix 13/1.

Site Walkover

13. 33 A visit was undertaken to the application site and key locations within the surrounding study area on 9th March 2012. Features of potential archaeological significance were identified and described (Table 13-2). Areas of undisturbed ground within the application site were inspected to identify any previously unrecorded features of potential cultural heritage interest. In addition, an assessment was made of the condition of any known sites.

13. 34 Within the broader study area, significant views towards the application site were considered, with a particular focus on an assessment of the settings of heritage assets in the wider landscape. Relevant viewpoints within the surrounding study area were visited and recorded to assess the potential visual impact of the proposed development.

13. 35 A photographic record was made of all features and significant views, accompanied by records and relevant notes.

13. 36 The weather conditions for the walkover survey were overcast with thick cloud cover. Visibility was generally good but it should be noted that the height and extent of vegetation cover (scrub) potentially obscured archaeological features.

BASELINE CONDITIONS

The Application Site

13. 37 A detailed description of the application site and current ground conditions has been described in detail in Chapter 2 of this document.

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13. 38 In summary, the application site lies at NGR 451966,143556 at an elevation of approximately 125-140m AOD towards western end of a slight ridge which falls away to around 100m AOD to the north, south and west. Locally there is significant variation in the topography resulting from the construction of the railway through a cutting and tunnel beneath the A303.

13. 39 The western half of the application site has previously been used as a rail freight yard, oil terminal and rail head with disused tracks adjacent to the operating line.

13. 40 The application site is situated over Cretaceous chalk of the Lewes, Seaford and Newhaven Chalk formation. No superficial geology is recorded at the application site.

13. 41 There are no designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the application site.

13. 42 There are no undesignated heritage assets within the boundary of the application site.

The Study Area

Listed Buildings (Building Preservation Notices and Certificates of Immunity)

13. 43 There are no listed buildings within 500m of the application site. Within the 2km study area there are 10 listed buildings which are all grade II listed. The majority of the listed buildings are concentrated at Warren Farm and Micheldever Station. These are summarised in Table 13-1 below.

Table 13-1
Listed Buildings with 2km of the application site

List Entry	Name	Grade
1095275	THE DOVE INN	II
1095276	WARREN FARM HOUSE	II
1095277	WARREN FARM COTTAGES	II
1096177	MILESTONE ON A30/A303 AT NGR 532 439	II
1155586	OLD STORES	II
1155690	BARN 50M S OF WARREN FARM HOUSE	II
1157215	MILESTONE 300 METRES WEST OF OLD JUNCTION WITH A 303	II
1246364	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK IMMEDIATELY SOUTH WEST OF MICHELDEVER STATION	II
1303261	MICHELDEVER RAILWAY STATION	II
1155684	STABLEBLOCK AND GARDEN WALL 20M S OF WARREN FARM HOUSE	II

13. 44 There are no building preservation notices or certificates of immunity within the study area.

Scheduled Monuments

13. 45 There are no scheduled monuments within 500m of the application site. A single scheduled monument is recorded within the wider 2km study area; Popham Beacons Round Barrow Cemetery. This monument is situated on higher ground (160m AOD) some 579m to the northeast of the application site, and comprising a line of five upstanding Bronze Age barrows to the west of Popham Airfield. This asset is separated from the application site by the line of the A303, with intervening housing and woodland.

Registered Parks and Gardens

13. 46 There are no registered parks and gardens located within 2km of the application site. The nearest is Stratton Park (Grade II), situated 3km to the southeast. The northwest boundary of the park is marked by the M3 motorway and Black Wood, which separate the application site from the park.

Registered Battlefields

13. 47 There are no registered battlefields within 2km of the application site. The nearest is that of the Battle of Cheriton (AD 1644), 15km to the southeast.

World Heritage Sites

13. 48 There are no world heritage sites (WHS) located within 2km of the application site. The nearest is the southern component of the *Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites* WHS, 36.6km to the west.

Conservation Areas

13. 49 The application site is located at the far northern limit of Winchester City Council's (WCC) jurisdiction. There are no conservation areas within the study area covered by WCC. The nearest is in Micheldever, over 4km to the south of the application site.

13. 50 To the north, Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council have designated North Waltham and Steventon (around 5km to the northeast), Overton (5km north) and Laverstoke (5.7km northwest) as conservation areas.

NMR Excavation Index[17]

13. 51 The NMR Excavation Index holds four records within the study area; an audit of earthworks in Black Wood (NGR 453700, 142700), work on three barrows at Roundwood (NGR 450000, 144000), a research project at Northbrook comprising fieldwalking, geophysical survey and evaluation trenching (NGR 451000, 142000) and work at Blackwood Forest (NGR 453600, 142900).

[17] http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Application.aspx?resourceID=304

WCCHER/UAD and HCCHER Monuments:[18] Prehistoric Periods (500,000 BC – 43 AD)[19]

13. 52 Prehistoric activity is shown to be concentrated within the southern half of the study area. The evidence for earlier prehistoric periods is restricted to findspots and remains associated with funerary practices.

Palaeolithic

13. 53 A Palaeolithic hand axe was discovered east of the application site in Black Wood (59606).

Mesolithic

13. 54 'Prehistoric tools' were discovered during the M3 fieldwalking east of Northbrook Farm (18306). Mesolithic flints and scrapers were discovered at Warren Farm (MWC3292, 18342, 18345) and a flint scatter comprising a flint core and polished flint axe east of Micheldever Station (MWC3378). The M3 fieldwalking recovered eight Mesolithic flint flakes and one core northwest (18261), and eight Mesolithic flints and five possible Mesolithic cores southwest (18284) of Micheldever Station.

Neolithic

13. 55 Neolithic flint flakes, cores and scrapers were discovered west of the railway cottages (MWC3290, 18347). Northwest and southwest of Micheldever Station, a number of Neolithic (or early Bronze age) flint flakes were discovered during fieldwalking (18257 (classed as early Neolithic to late Iron Age by WCCHER MWC3305), 18259, 18262, 18341, 18343, 18348) and burnt flints were recovered with Neolithic flint flakes during M3 fieldwalking (18258 and 18260). A few, probably Neolithic in date were discovered just to the northeast of Micheldever Station (18290). Neolithic flint flakes were found during M3 fieldwalking at, and to the southeast and southwest of, Northbrook Farm (18282, 18316 and 18346). A large number of Neolithic flakes, scrapers and cores were found during the M3 fieldwalking southeast of Micheldever Station (18291, 18292, 18293). A low density scatter of Neolithic flints were recovered east of Micheldever Station (18298). Neolithic flakes and burnt flakes were picked up southeast and just east and south of the application site (18299, 18300, 18303, 18304, 18305). Neolithic flint implements were also discovered at Three Barrows (18385) and just to the north (22554).

13. 56 Early Neolithic to Late Iron Age flints were discovered east of Kitelands Clump (MWC3187, 18373 (recorded by HCCHER as having an unknown

[18] WCCHER/UAD monuments are given their monument number in the text prefixed 'MWC'. HCCHER monuments are referred to by their monument number which has no prefix.

[19] It should be noted that HER information (Appendix B) was obtained from both Winchester City Council HER and Hampshire County Council HER. The areas covered by both HERs overlaps and there are a number of duplicate records which have been identified based on the NGR given for the monuments. There is no cross-referencing between the HERs within the HER information provided which presents the possibility of duplication during analysis.

date), Warren Row (MWC3287, 18339), Warren Farm (MWC3298), south of Larkwhistle Farm (MWC3376/18308), east of Northbrook Farm (MWC3380) and a findspots of this date were found at Weston Down Clump (MWC3305) and northeast of Northbrook Farm (MWC3384).

Bronze Age

13. 57 Evidence for Bronze Age funerary activity/occupation of the study area is shown to the south and east of the application site A number of barrows are recorded, including the Popham Barrow Cemetery (18317, 18318, 18319, 18320, 18321, 18322) to the northeast, and a group of three round barrows identified on aerial photographs near the junction of the A30 and B3049 (MWC3183, MWC3184 and MWC3185, 18335, 18836, 18837). A round barrow (18380) and bowl barrow (18381) are located to the east of the cemetery. Possible barrows are recorded east of Western Down Clump (MWC3307/18283), two east of Railway Cottages (MWC3370 and MWC3373, 38437- classed as an ring ditch by HCCHER), near railway cottages (MWC3372, 38436- classed as an ring ditch by HCCHER), and a bowl barrow at Cranbourne Wood (MWC484, 18372). A bowl barrow (18330) and small mound (possibly later) (18335) are also located northwest of the application site at Yewtree Hassock.

13. 58 Three Barrows, comprising three bell barrows (18352), a burial pit (18353), three postholes, cremated human bone in a pit (18355), a twin barrow (18360), a flint built cairn (18361) and a round barrow (18365) are located north of Kitelands Clump in the western part of the study area. A possible ploughed out barrow has also been identified (38460). A disc barrow is also shown on an aerial photograph just to the west of Three Barrows (18371). Flint flakes were also recorded to the south, west, northeast and southeast of Kitelands Clump (18374, 18375, 18376, 18377) but they remain undated. Two ring ditches are visible as cropmarks north of Kitelands (MWC485, 18379, 38463) and one east of Hunton Copse (MWC7, 38439). Bronze Age pottery was also discovered at Warren Farm (MWC3299).

Iron Age

13. 59 The area was a focus for occupation and settlement during the late prehistoric period and into the Romano-British period[20]. Iron Age activity is demonstrated to the south and west of the application site by a number of enclosures, field systems and finds. The data indicates a clear and extensive Iron Age settlement and field system extending beneath the modern fields to the east and southeast of the application site. There is an undated cropmark visible immedieately east of the application site which may be associated with this complex. Enclosures of Iron Age date, including a banjo enclosure associated with a large enclosure complex identified on aerial photographs, and a circular enclosure with an entrance (MWC3388), are recorded just to the east of the application site and west of Black Wood (MWC3387, 36890). An Iron Age banjo enclosure 400m south and an extensive Celtic field system 300m southwest of Popham Beacons

[20] Unpublished document: John Moore Heritage Services 2009. An Archaeological Test Evaluation at Black Wood, Micheldever, Hampshire, 5.

(MWC3389, 38441 and MWC3390). A small banjo enclosure has been identified on aerial photographs southeast of the application site (36889). Aerial photographs have revealed a large, circular enclosure of Iron Age date with cropmarks indicating internal pits, surrounded by Celtic fields to the southeast of the application site (MWC3391, 38454-classed as undated by HCCHER and MWC3392, 38442). The cropmarks visible on aerial photographs suggest that features extend towards Overton Road, immediately adjacent to the application site, and are likely to extend further to the west. Iron Age field systems are also recorded southwest of the application site (38440), and possibly in Black Wood (38444). Research has been carried out on banjo enclosures in the region, with four excavated in Hampshire; Micheldever Wood[21][22], 6.96km to the south of the application site[23], Bramdean, Owslesbury and Nettlebank Copse[24].

13. 60 Three parallel lynchets east of the application site are recorded by survey and are likely to be associated with a field system including undated linears to the east (38449) and southeast of Oaken Copse (38450). It is stated that they are probably of Late Iron Age/early Roman date. A lynchet of Iron Age-Roman date has also been surveyed (60359). A lynchet followed by a holloway may be part of a prehistoric field system present in the southern half of Black Wood (60375).

13. 61 Finds like the La Tene fibula (18323) found south of Micheldever Station, and a coin found southeast of Northbrook Farm, indicate Iron Age activity.

13. 62 A sub-circular enclosure shown on aerial photographs is located at Kitelands (MWC46, 38452- regarded as undated) and a circular enclosure has been identified 500m west of Warren Farm as a cropmark of possible Iron Age date (MWC3291, 38464). Celtic fields may also be located north of Larkwhistle Farm although these may prove to be medieval in date (MWC3386). An Iron Age findspot is also located northeast of Northbrook Farm (MWC3383) and Iron Age pottery has been retrieved east of Micheldever Station (18307).

WCCHER/UAD and HCCHER Monuments: Romano-British Period (43 AD – 410 AD)

13. 63 Evidence for Romano-British settlement activity has been recorded south of the application site. Roman brick and tile was found at Warren Farm (MWC3300), Roman pottery was discovered east of Micheldever Station (MWC3379) and east of Northbrook Farm (MWC3381). Roman tile and brick have been found during M3 fieldwalking at Northbrook Farm (18288), Warren row (18340 and 18344) and large amounts of pottery with tile to the east of the application site (18301 and 18302). Roman pottery was found in the infill of an earlier Bronze Age barrow ditch north of Kitelands Clump (18370), which may provide evidence of ploughing during this period.

[21] Fasham, P.J. 1987. *A Banjo Enclosure in Micheldever Wood, Hampshire*, Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society.
[22] English Heritage 2011. *Introduction to Heritage Assets- Banjo enclosures*, 2.
[23] Cunliffe, B. 2005. *Iron Age Communities in Britain* (Fourth Edition), Routeledge, 246-247, 417 and 427.
[24] Cunliffe, B. 2005. *Iron Age Communities in Britain* (Fourth Edition), Routeledge, 246.

WCCHER/UAD and HCCHER Monuments: Medieval (410 AD – 1540 AD)

13. 64 There is no evidence for early medieval activity in the study area.

13. 65 Later medieval pottery was discovered to the south of the application site at Warren farm (MWC3301), Weston Down Clump MWC3306 and north of Larkwhistle Farm (MWC3385). A single sherd of medieval pottery found during M3 fieldwalking (18263). Five holloways of medieval or post-medieval date (60347, 60348, 60350, 60358, 60360) and a green lane following the parish boundary have been recorded by survey in Black Wood (60349).

WCCHER/UAD and HCCHER Monuments: Post-Medieval- Modern Period (1540 AD – 20th century)

13. 66 A number of post-medieval and modern monuments are recorded. The majority of the post-medieval monuments are buildings (including MWC7530 not assigned a period), the remaining two are findspots of post-medieval pottery found south of Larkwhistle Farm (MWC3377) and east of Northbrook Farm (MWC3382). Warren Farm is first documented in 1540 as Warren Voc Good Wynnesdowne (Godwine's Hill) (40036). A post medieval beacon is located at Popham Beacons (18382) and is referenced in 16th century and later maps. The modern monument is the grade II listed telephone kiosk at Micheldever Station.

WCCHER/UAD and HCCHER Monuments: Undated

13. 67 Undated earthwork banks are noted in Round Wood to the northwest of the site (31476) and a number of features have been identified on aerial photographs including enclosures (37964 and 37965) east of Laverstoke Wood, and linear features northeast (37992 and 37993) and south (38459) of Round Wood. Linears have been identified on aerial photographs east of Popham Beacons (38471) and east of Micheldever Station (38472). An enclosure has been identified east of Northbrook Farm (38438) and northeast of Kitelands (38453). Extensive field systems have been identified on aerial photographs in Black Wood (38443), south of Kiteland Cottages (38468) and near to Micheldever Station (38461). A macula has been identified northeast of Kitelands (38462). An earthwork survey carried out in Black Wood southeast of the application site by Berkshire Archaeological Service recorded a total of 126 features, including lynchets, linear features, ponds, pits and military features (57324). A boundary stone of unknown date is also recorded close to Kitelands Clump (57420).

WCCHER/UAD and HCCHER Archaeological Events

13. 68 HCCHER records that an audit survey of earthworks in Black Wood was undertaken by Berkshire Archaeological Services in 2006[25]. The earthworks

[25] Berkshire Archaeological Services 2006. An Audit Survey of Earthworks in Black Wood, Micheldever Parish, Hampshire.

recorded are the '*product of a long history of landuse potentially encompassing some 2500 years'*. Lynchets are well preserved and Iron Age and Roman 'Celtic' fields are evident, having been largely destroyed in the surrounding farmland, with contemporary or earlier linear boundaries. The medieval system of earthworks defining fields and woodland enclosures is also of note. The historic use of the landscape is reflected by the green lanes, holloways, rides, ponds and quarries that are also present. Second World War bomb craters and earthworks reflect the modern use of this area[26].

13. 69 The WCCHER event of note is the Black Wood archaeological evaluation (EWC12013)[27]. Despite the high level of prehistoric activity in the surrounding locality, only a single undated linear was discovered, although its scale and profile resembled a 'Celtic' field ditch.

Historic Mapping

Map of the tithings of Northbrook and Weston in the parish of Micheldever, part of the estate of Wriothesley, 4 chains to 1 inch, 1730 (92M95/F8/5/2)

13. 70 The map of tithings of Northbrook and Weston (not reproduced) depicts the land to the south of application site as '*North Brook Baked Lands'* and the mapping appears to end just outside the southern boundary of the application site. Northbrook Sheep Down is shown southwest and West Stratton Sheep Down is depicted to the southeast of application site. The surrounding features suggest that the application site lay within a landscape dominated by pasture in the early 18th century.

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[26] Berkshire Archaeological Services 2006. An Audit Survey of Earthworks in Black Wood, Micheldever Parish, Hampshire, 21.

[27] Unpublished document: John Moore Heritage Services 2009. An Archaeological Test Evaluation at Black Wood, Micheldever, Hampshire.

Map of Hampshire surveyed by Isaac Taylor, 1 inch to 1 mile, 1759 (34M62/3)

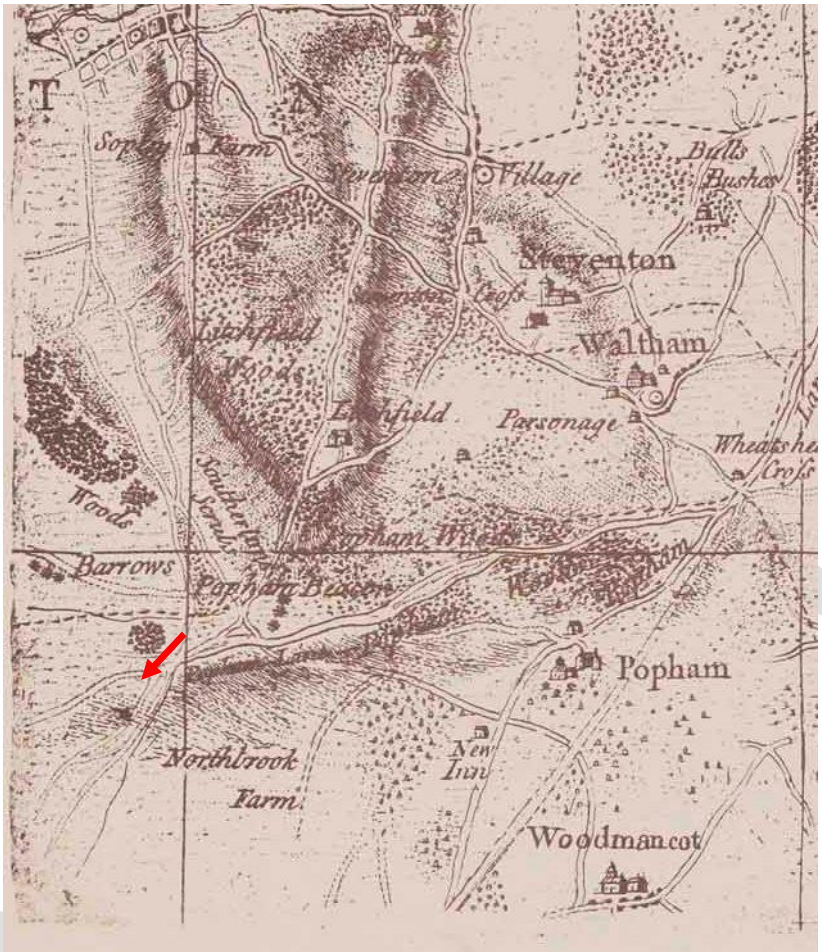

Figure 13-1
Map of Hampshire by Isaac Taylor, 1 inch to 1 mile, 1759 (Hampshire Record Office: 34M62/3)

13. 71 This map of Hampshire (Figure 13-1) depicts a road network radiating from Popham Beacon. Northbrook Farm is shown south of the application site. The scale of the map is such that it does not provide a detailed record of the land within the site boundary or its condition at this time.

Atlas of maps of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight surveyed by Thomas Milne, 1 inch to 1 mile, 1791 (W/K4/1/13)

Figure 13-2
Atlas of Maps of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, 1 inch to 1 mile (Courtesy of Winchester City Council: Hampshire Record Office: W/K4/1/13)

13. 72 This map (Figure 13-2) shows local topography and the road network. Northbrook Farm is indicated to the south of the application site which is the present Warren Farm, rather than the eastern side where the modern Northbrook Farm was built in the early 20th century. Northbrook Down is shown southwest and Stratton Down to the southeast of the application site. A notable detached, square enclosure lies within the downland to the east of the application site which may be a sheepfold.

The Old Series Ordnance Survey Map, 1 inch to 1 mile, 1810 (50M71)

Figure 13-3
The Old Series Ordnance Survey Map, 1 inch to 1 mile, 1810 (Hampshire Record Office: 50M71)

13. 73 The Old Series Ordnance Survey map of 1810 (Figure 13-3) shows Warren

Farm indicated to the south. Weston Down is shown to the west. Roads to the north between Freefolk Wood and Cobley Wood have been lost and the modifications to the road network surrounding Micheldever Station and the modern road which runs north from Overton road are not depicted. The area of the site lies within open downland.

Map of Hampshire surveyed by C and J Greenwood and N L Kentish, 1 inch to 1 mile, 1826 (89A04)

Figure 13-4
Map of Hampshire surveyed by C and J Greenwood and NL Kentish, 1 inch to 1 mile (Hampshire Record Office: 89A04)

13. 74 This map (Figure 13-4) does not depict the railway which is shown on the Old Series Ordnance Survey map of the 1810s. The site lay to the west of Overton Road and north of Warren Farm within the unenclosed Weston Down.

Tithe Apportionment and Map, 1849 (21M65/F7/156/1 and 21M65/F7/156/2)

13. 75 Although the application site does fall within the parish of Micheldever, it does not appear on the Micheldever Tithe map or any other surrounding parish Tithe map.

Ordnance Survey Mapping

13. 76 Historic Ordnance Survey mapping for the application site (Appendix 13/3) indicates that in the late 19th century (1871 Scale 1:10,560 and 1872 Scale 1:2,500) the application site comprised fields to the east of the cutting for the London and South West Railway and a belt of woodland crossing the north west corner. Numerous old chalk pits are marked across the fields beyond the application site's boundary. The field enclosures within the study area are predominantly modern. Many of the roads are lined with avenues of trees suggesting a formal, designed landscape.

13. 77 The 1894 map (Scale 1:10,560) and 1896 map (Scale 1:2,500) show that the railway cutting to the west of the application site has been extended eastwards by approximately 20 metres.

13. 78 The 1910 (Scale 1:2,500) and 1912 (Scale 1:10,560) maps indicate that in the early 20th century the railway cutting had been extended further eastwards still, to within the eastern side of the application site.

13. 79 Between 1956 (Scale 1:10,560) and 1974 (Scale 1:2,500) the western and central section of the application site was terraced, leaving a 30m-wide strip adjacent to Overton Road on the eastern part of the application site undisturbed.

13. 80 The subsequent OS mapping shows no further changes within the boundary of the application site. The road to the east of the application site was straightened between 1974 (Scale 1:2,500) and 1985 (Scale 1:10,000).

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The Ordnance Survey Aerial Photograph, 1947, Scale 1:10,560 (134m87/190)

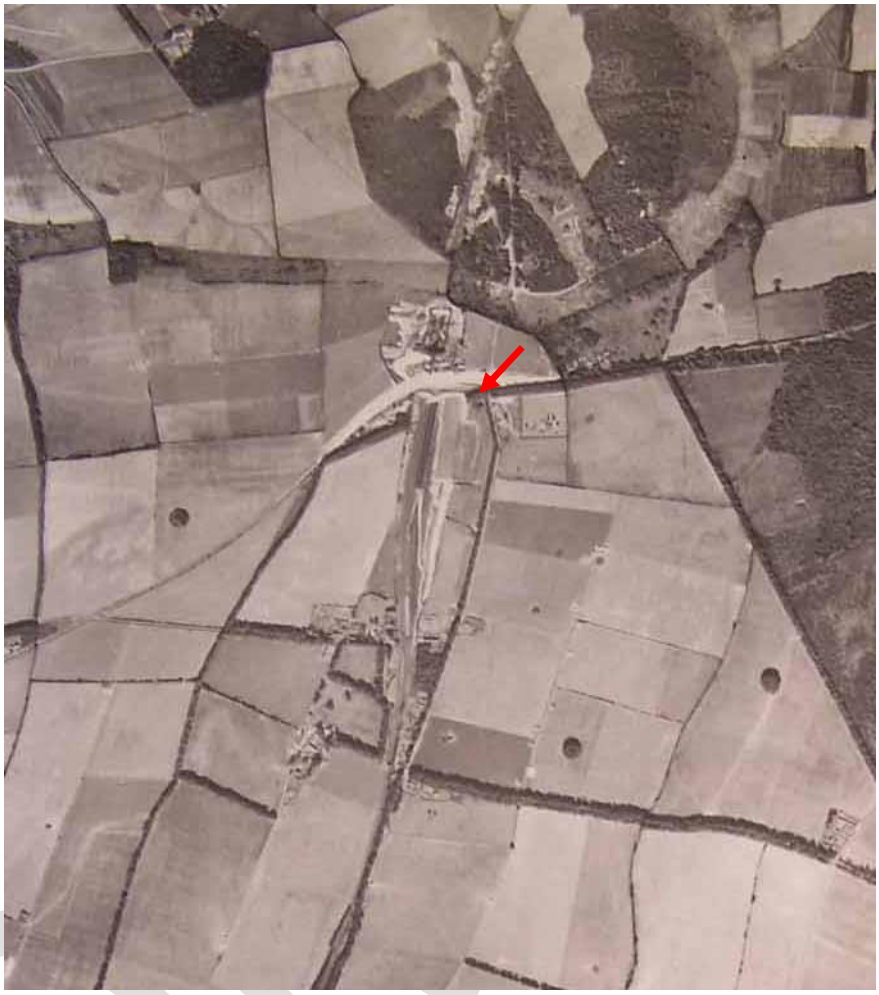

Figure 13-5
The Ordnance Survey Photograph of September 1947 (Scale 1:10,560) (Not to Scale) (Hampshire Record Office: 134m87/190)

13. 81 The cropmarks that have been identified to the east of the application site are not as evident on this aerial photograph (Figure 13-5) as those on modern aerial photographs. Ground disturbance at the application site is clearly visible, with the extensive railway cutting dominating the western portion of the site and an undisturbed zone along the eastern site boundary.

Site Walkover

13. 82 The results of the site walkover are indicated in Table 13-2.

13. 83 Three features were identified, comprising post medieval/modern features associated with the formation of the site boundary and minor internal earthworks. These are not considered to be of archaeological significance.

Table 13-2
Site Walkover Results

Ref	NGR east	NGR north	Type	Description
M01	452023 452031	143667 143356 (extends further to the south along Overton Road)	Boundary	Tree line on western side of Overton Road. Tree line shown on the first edition historic mapping (Scale 1:10,560). Mature beeches, approximately two hundred years old. The line follows the road to the south. See Figure 13-6.
M02	452037 452023	143452 143624	Bank	Low bank- approximately 1.5m wide, 0.2m high. This bank appears to be aligned with the modern internal boundary shown on the 1974 OS mapping (Scale 1: 2,500) and subsequent OS mapping. It is likely therefore to be a modern feature. See Figure 13-7.
M03	452018	143571	Hollow	Approximately 3.0m x 3.0m, 0.2m deep. Oval in plan. May have been created through disturbance. See Figure 13-8.

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Figure 13-6
Mature beech tree line (M01) on western side of Overton Road. View to east

Figure 13-7
View of low bank M02. View to northeast

Figure 13-8
View of hollow M03. View to northwest

Conclusions to the Baseline

13. 84 The data collected for this assessment has shown that the application site lies within a rich historic landscape. The findings are dominated by evidence for prehistoric activity, with extensive scatters of earlier prehistoric flintwork, Bronze Age funerary monuments (including the scheduled Popham Beacons) and Iron Age domestic settlement and agricultural subsistence. The latter includes assets located on land immediately to the east of the current site and which extend towards the eastern site boundary, with cropmarks immediately adjacent to the eastern site boundary. Later archaeological remains are restricted to findspots of artefacts and evidence for communication routes (holloways and green lanes) crossing the downs. Later features include listed buildings within the surrounding farms and settlements.

13. 85 The historic maps consulted indicate that during the first half of the 19th century the application site lay within an area of open pasture (Weston Down to the west, Northbrook Down to the southwest and Stratton Down to the southeast). Subsequent enclosure and the creation of the modern road and rail communications altered the local landscape. Aerial photographic studies have shown an extensive complex of Iron Age crop marks to the east of the application site, likely to indicate the presence of buried archaeological features cut below the level of the modern topsoil, which potentially extend towards the application site. Modern road connections, including the A303 and M3, have severed the site from the landscape to the north and east.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

13. 86 The proposed development has been described in detail in Chapter 3 of this ES. In summary, the proposed development would comprise the

construction of an advance conversion technology and anaerobic digestion facility with a range of buildings, four digester tanks and a 20m high flue stacks. The outline design of the development includes the creation of a site access road within the currently undisturbed south eastern portion of the site, which then passes northwards fringing the edge of the undisturbed area.

Direct Impacts

13. 87 Where excavation work has taken place historically for the railway cutting and railhead/siding areas there is little potential for surviving archaeology, and therefore archaeology is not a constraint to development in these parts of the application site.

13. 88 Where there has been no previous disturbance there is a possibility that buried archaeological remains could be present.

13. 89 Based on the available information there is an undisturbed area of land along the eastern edge of the application site which has not been subjected to ground reduction in the past. Historic maps show that the central and western portion of the application site was reduced in level between 1956 and 1974. In adjacent fields to the east there is recorded evidence for archaeological activity in the form of Iron Age settlement and farming (broadly 800 BC – AD 43), which may extend onto the application site. A curvilinear cropmark recorded immediately east of the application site also raises the archaeological potential within the bounds of the application site to high (Drawing MS 13/3). In addition there is an extensive background 'noise' of prehistoric activity in the local landscape dated to the Mesolithic period and Bronze Age (c. 8000 - 800 BC).

13. 90 Consultation has indicated that any such archaeological remains within the application site boundary are likely to be significant, but that they are unlikely to be of sufficient sensitivity to require pre-determination investigation. Accordingly the potential archaeological remains are considered to be of **low** heritage significance (*i.e*. undesignated sites of local significance sufficient to merit consideration in planning decisions).

13. 91 Development activities for the creation of the access road, adjacent hard surfaces, topsoil stripping, burial of services, and any planting of screening vegetation have the potential to damage or destroy these potential archaeological remains. The impact would be direct, permanent and irreversible. The magnitude of this impact would therefore be categorised as **high** and **adverse**. The overall significance of this impact is **medium** and **adverse**.

13. 92 In terms of mitigation, it would be appropriate to implement a programme of archaeological investigation along the eastern portion of the application site in order to identify and record any significant remains ahead of construction of the development. The nature and scope of this programme should be determined in consultation with the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority, and could include geophysical survey followed by

selective excavation, or a strip, map and record investigation, followed by an appropriate level of post-excavation assessment and reporting.

13. 93 The features identified during the site walkover (M01-M03) are not of sufficient significance to warrant further archaeological investigation.

Indirect Impacts

13. 94 Indirect impacts on the setting of heritage assets may occur as a result of the development through visual intrusion (*e.g.* visibility of the building or stacks).

13. 95 ZTV analysis (Drawing MS 13/3) shows that, within the study area, the building of the proposed development would be most visible from close to the application site boundary. Within this area there are no recorded designated heritage assets.

13. 96 The ZTV for the stack (at a height of 20m) indicates that it may be visible at vertical angles greater than 3 degrees (**High** potential scale of visual change) up to around 280m from the site boundary, and at angles of between 1 and 3 degrees (**Medium** potential scale of visual change) up to 900m from the site boundary. The direction of greatest theoretical visibility would be from the south-west.

13. 97 The stacks would theoretically be visible at a low vertical angle (between 0.25 and 1 degree) up to 3.3km from the application site boundary towards the south-west. This potential scale of visual change at this angle is considered to be **Low**.

13. 98 The following sub-sections provide an overview of the potential indirect impacts on both designated and undesignated heritage assets.

Designated Heritage Assets (detailed impact assessment)

Popham Beacon Round Barrow Cemetery

13. 99 **Heritage significance:** The Popham Beacon Round Barrows are a scheduled monument and this means that the heritage significance of this asset group is considered to be **high**.

13. 100 **Contribution of setting:** The monument is located in a field laid to pasture and occupies a dominant location in the surrounding landscape, with an 'openness' and view to the west (Figures 13-9 and 13-10). Modern buildings associated with Beacons Farm already impinge on the setting of the scheduled monument. The close proximity of the A303 (0.12km to the south) currently has an acoustic impact.

In terms of intervisibility, functional and spatial relationships with other barrows, there are two main groupings of Bronze Age barrows to the west; north and south-southeast of Kitelands Clump, and one grouping just to the east. There are no current levels of intervisibility with the group to the south-

southeast of Kitelands Clump and the A303 currently provides a north-south divide within the landscape.

Figure 13-9
View of Popham Beacon round barrow cemetery demonstrating the level of intervisibility with the surrounding landscape. View to west.

Figure 13-10
View from Popham Beacon Barrow Cemetery towards the application site. View to southwest.

13. 101 **Impact magnitude:** The northern boundary of the application site is around 0.58km from the scheduled area. There is extensive filtering of views in this direction during the winter months from mature trees, which would provide greater screening during the summer months (Figure 13-10). However, the possibility that there might be partial views of the development cannot be ruled out.

The proposed development does not impact in any way upon the interrelationships with those barrows north of Kitelands Clump and to the east of Popham Beacon Barrow Cemetery. The proposed development would have no impact upon views towards, through or across the scheduled monument.

The ZTV for the stacks indicates that the southern part of the scheduled monument lies in a zone between 0.25 and 1 degree visible vertical angle which is considered to have **Low** scale potential visual change. The magnitude of impact is therefore predicted to be **low adverse**. This may be reduced further by intervening vegetation and buildings which are not taken into account by the ZTV model.

Given the proximity of the A303 to the scheduled monument, little impact would be created through a possible increase of traffic. The impact in this respect is thus predicted to be no more than **Imperceptible**. The acoustic impact is considered **Imperceptible**.

13. 102 **Significance of impact:** Taking into account the above factors the significance of impact is judged to be **low adverse**.

Listed buildings in the Study Area

13. 103 **Heritage significance:** All ten of the listed buildings are Grade II listed and this asset group is assigned a **medium** heritage significance.

13. 104 **Contribution of setting:** Eight of the listed buildings (excluding milestones) are closely grouped; the 19th century Micheldever Station group (with the exception of the K6 telephone kiosk) and the mainly 18th century Warren Farm group 0.97km southwest of the application site (Figures 13-11 to 13-15). Both of these sets of buildings are nucleated and possess an insular setting. The two milestones (List Entry 1157215 and List entry 1096177) outside of these groupings are found in isolation and their location is based on the road network, although they possess a common grouping in terms of monument type. The application site location does not form part of the setting of any of the listed buildings within the study area.

Figure 13-11
View from the platform just in front of Grade II listed Micheldever Railway Station towards the application site. View to northeast

Figure 13-12
View back from platform towards the grade II listed Micheldever Railway Station. The K6 telephone kiosk is located on the opposing side of the station building and has no aspect towards the application site

Figure 13-13
View of the grade II listed Dove Inn and the grade II listed Old Stores, with the latter to left of the frame. View to northwest

Figure 13-14
View from the southeast corner of the Dove Inn towards the application site. View to northeast

Figure 13-15
Proxy view taken on the road 0.18km northeast of the Warren Farm grouping of grade II listed buildings. This view demonstrates the lack of intervisibility between the Warren Farm group and the application site. View to northeast

Figure 13-16
View from the application site towards the Micheldever Railway Station and Warren Farm grade II listed building groups. View to southwest

13. 105 **Impact magnitude:** Filtering and obscuring of views is currently offered by existing buildings and trees (Figure 13-16). Figure 13-14 demonstrates that there is imperceptible intervisibility between the Dove Inn (List Entry 1095275) and the application site. There is no intervisibility between the grade II listed K6 telephone Kiosk (List Entry 1246364) and the Old Stores (List Entry 1155586) and the application site.

13. 106 The ZTV suggests that from Milestone (List Entry 1157215) the flue stacks would not be visible. All of the remaining buildings fall within a zone from which the stacks would be visible at an angle of between 0.25 and 1 degree, considered to be a **low** potential visual change. The magnitude of this impact is predicted to be **low adverse**.

13. 107 The acoustic impact is considered **Imperceptible**.

13. 108 **Significance of impact:** Taking into account the above factors the significance of impact is judged to be **low adverse**, although it has been shown that views towards the application site do not form part of the setting of these structures and given the intervening structures and vegetation, the overall impact on setting would be imperceptible.

Undesignated sites recorded in the WCCHER/UAD and HCCHER

13. 109 The following paragraphs in this sub-section provide a brief summary of the assets within the study area which have not been subject to detailed impact assessment (Tables 13-3 and 13-4).

13. 110 **Heritage significance:** The undesignated status of the sites means that the heritage significance of this asset group is considered to be **low**.

13. 111 The following HER monument tables may include duplication of monuments sites between the two HERs. Findspots and surface scatters have not been included in the tables.

13. 112 The following HER monument sites are recorded within the 0.25 and 1 degree visible vertical angle with a **low** scale potential visual change.

Table 13-1
HCCHER 0.25 and 1 degree visible vertical angle

HER MON ID	Name of Site	Monument type
18318	Popham Beacon Barrow Cemetery	BELL BARROW
18319	Popham Beacon Barrow Cemetery	SAUCER BARROW
18320	Popham Beacon Barrow Cemetery	BOWL BARROW
18321	Popham Beacon Barrow Cemetery	BELL BARROW
18322	Popham Beacon Barrow Cemetery	DISC BARROW
18382	Site of beacon at Popham Beacons	BEACON
36890	Banjo Enclosure, Blackwood	BANJO ENCLOSURE
38438		LINEAR FEATURE
38439		RING DITCH
38441	Celtic Fields, Blackwood	FIELD SYSTEM
38454	Curvilinear Enclosure, Blackwood	ENCLOSURE
38464	Enclosures etc. W of Micheldever Station	ENCLOSURE
40036	Warren Farm	FARMSTEAD

Table 13-2
WCCHER/UAD 0.25 and 1 degree visible vertical angle

MonUID	Name	MonType	Period
MWC3291	500m west of Warren Farm		Early Iron Age to Late Iron Age
MWC3293	Warren Farm Cottages, Micheldever Station		Post Medieval
MWC3294	Warren Farm, Micheldever Station		Post Medieval
MWC3295	Warren Farm	STABLE	Post Medieval
MWC3296	1 & 2 Old Stores, Micheldever Station		Post Medieval
MWC3297	Warren Farm House, Micheldever Station		Post Medieval
MWC3302	The Dove Inn (formerly Western		Post Medieval

MonUID	Name	MonType	Period
MWC3303	Road Hotel) Micheldever Station Micheldever Station, telephone kiosk		Early 20th Century to Modern
MWC3304	Micheldever Railway Station, Micheldever Station		Post Medieval
MWC3387	W of Black Wood	Banjo Enclosure	Early Iron Age to Late Iron Age
MWC3388	W of Black Wood	Circular Enclosure	Early Iron Age to Late Iron Age
MWC3389	300m South West of Popham Beacons	Celtic Field System	Early Iron Age to Late Iron Age
MWC3390	400m South of Popham Beacons	Banjo Enclosure	Early Iron Age to Iron Age
MWC4630	Micheldever Railway Station, Micheldever Station		Post Medieval
MWC7	East of Hunton Copse	RING DITCH	Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age
MWC7530	18th century threshing barn moved from Upper Borough Farm	THRESHING BARN	

13. 113 A feature described as a probable barrow (of presumed Bronze Age date) but alternatively as the possible remains of a lynchet (field-boundary earthwork) lies within an area where the stack would present a theoretical VVA of 1-3 degrees, south-west of the application site (an area considered to have **medium** scale potential visual change). This is MWC3307 / 18283, recorded (in 1967 and before) as surviving to a height of 1ft or to 0.1m, lying within a Celtic field system. Satellite imagery suggests that views towards the application site from this feature would be filtered or screened by substantial hedgerows in the road verge to the east, and there is no potential for intervisibility with Popham Beacons due to further intervening vegetation.

13. 114 A single (non findspot) HER monument is located between 1 and 3 degrees visible vertical angle, considered to have **medium** scale potential visual change. This comprises monument MWC3308, a linear trackway of unknown date north east of Western Down Clump.

13. 115 Findspot 18304 is the only HER monument within the zone which has visible vertical angle of the stacks greater than 3 degrees; this is considered to be a **high** scale of potential visual change, but given the type of monument assessment of indirect impact is not considered appropriate.

Indirect Impact Summary

13. 116 The assessment has shown that there would be a potential low, adverse impact on the Popham Beacons scheduled monument, mitigated to an extent by the screening effect of the adjacent trees and roads. The listed buildings to the southwest have been assessed and it has been shown that the application site does not form part of their wider setting. There is extensive screening and limited intervisibility with the application site, and therefore the impact would be imperceptible.

13. 117 A range of undesignated archaeological sites recorded by the respective HERs fall within the ZTV of the stacks. The undesignated heritage assets included above that lie below ground have no visual component to their setting and the visual impact of the development is not therefore applicable. The undesignated heritage assets that are exposed above ground do have a visual component to their setting but given that they are considered to have low heritage significance, the impact of the development is considered to be **imperceptible**.

Residual Impact

13. 118 The residual impact of the development on buried archaeological remains would be low and adverse, with potential permanent loss of features associated with the Iron Age settlement and enclosures to the east. This loss would be offset by investigation and recording of any archaeological remains resulting in a net increase in the understanding and appreciation of the adjacent cropmark complex.

13. 119 The residual impact on local designated heritage assets would be confined to a potential low adverse impact on the visual amenity of the Popham Beacons scheduled monument, incrementally adding a further industrial component to the landscape, which is already significantly altered by the A303 and rail network. The impact duration would be restricted to the operational lifespan of the development, and reversible on decommissioning.

CONCLUSIONS

13. 120 The historic development of the application site has been outlined through assessment of the available data and historic mapping. A large proportion of the western part of the application site has been disturbed through extensive groundworks associated with the adjacent railway.

13. 121 The archaeological potential of the eastern, potentially undisturbed part of the application site has been shown to be high, with Iron Age settlement and agricultural activity demonstrated in the adjacent fields to the east. This archaeological potential is also supported by the evidence demonstrating activity throughout the prehistoric and historic periods, but most notably, the wealth of evidence for prehistoric occupation of the surrounding landscape, displayed by settlement, agrarian and burial remains.

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13. 122 The proposed development would cause some ground disturbance within the eastern part of the application site due to the construction of the access road. This would be likely to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which might be present. The extent and importance of any archaeological remains which might exist within this part of the application site could not be determined without archaeological site investigation.

13. 123 Were this to be required by the local planning authority, and archaeological remains were discovered in that process, it is possible that further measures including archaeological investigation, analysis reporting and archiving might be required ahead of development groundworks. Impacts on the settings of designated and undesignated heritage assets are predicted to be Imperceptible.

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