

# 1 Archaeology

## 1.1 Introduction

This chapter of the ES assesses the effect of the proposed development on archaeology and cultural heritage. The assessment identifies and evaluates heritage assets within the site and a surrounding study area, and assesses how the proposed development may potentially impact these heritage assets. This assessment identifies potential significant effects and sets out proposed mitigation measures for avoiding or minimising these effects, as appropriate.

This chapter is supported by an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) (Technical Appendix 9-A) and geophysical survey (Appendix 9-B) undertaken by Wessex Archaeology (2014a and b).

## 1.2 Methodology and assessment criteria

### 1.2.1 Baseline study methodology

An archaeological desk based assessment (DBA – Technical Appendix 9-A) was carried out following recommendations issued in the Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report (Buro Happold, 2012). The DBA considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area around the site in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the site. A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted; these are detailed in full in Technical Appendix 9-A. A walkover survey to inform the DBA baseline was carried out by Wessex Archaeology on 17 September 2014. The aim of the visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the site and to identify any potential impacts not evident from secondary sources. The DBA was carried out in line with current industry best practice (IfA, 2012).

The DBA aimed to assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets which are considered to be sensitive receptors to the proposed development. The assessment of setting was carried out following principles set out in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage, 2012). As the significance of a heritage asset derives, in part, from its setting, it follows that any change to the setting of an asset has the potential to alter its significance.

The scoping opinion issued by West Dorset District Council (2012) addressed the need for a field evaluation to be carried out at the site in advance of the submission of a planning application. To date, a geophysical survey has been undertaken at the site following consultation with the archaeology officer at Dorset County Council (September 2014), with the results detailed in Appendix 9-B and incorporated in to the assessment of effects.

A detailed magnetometer survey was conducted using a Bartington Grad601-2 dual fluxgate gradiometer system. The survey was conducted in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (2008). Individual survey grid nodes were established at 30m x 30m intervals using a Leica Viva RTK GNSS instrument.

The magnetometer survey was conducted using a Bartington Grad601-2 fluxgate gradiometer instrument. Data were collected at 0.25m intervals along transects spaced 1m apart with an effective sensitivity of 0.03nT, in accordance with EH guidelines (2008). For a full methodology please refer to Appendix 9-B.

Consultation meetings were also carried out in 2014 with English Heritage and Natural England.

## 1.2.2 Assessment of effects

The specific methodology employed in this chapter of the ES for determining the significance of effect of the proposed development upon known and potential archaeological and cultural heritage receptors is based upon that outlined in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* (Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2, HA 208/07: Cultural Heritage; hereafter, DMRB), produced by the Highways Agency (2007).

### 1.1.1.1 Sensitivity of heritage assets

The dissimilarities in the nature and scale of archaeological, built heritage and historic landscape features necessitate, within a broadly comparable framework, the application of different criteria in order to arrive at a judgement of their value and sensitivity. The criteria that have been applied to each of the three sub-topic areas (Archaeology, Built Heritage, and Historic Landscape) are detailed below.

Where possible, each receptor has been accorded a rating from Negligible (receptors with little value) to High (receptors that constitute an extremely significant component of the historic environment). An additional descriptor, Unknown, has been accorded where it is not possible to reliably categorise the sensitivity of a receptor on the basis of the available information; for example where the presence, value, or state of preservation of a receptor are unknown, or incompletely understood

**Table 1-1 Criteria for determining receptor sensitivity**

Value	Criteria		
	Archaeology	Built Heritage	Historic Landscape
High	Scheduled Monuments or monuments in the process of being Scheduled. Undesignated sites and monuments of schedulable quality and importance. Previously unknown sites of schedulable quality and importance, discovered in the course of evaluation or mitigation (i.e. sites of demonstrable national importance).	Grade I and II* Listed Buildings. Other Listed Buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association not adequately reflected in the Listing. Registered Historic Parks and Gardens Grades I and II*. Conservation Areas containing Very Important buildings	Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest. Undesignated landscapes of outstanding interest. Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national importance.
Moderate	Local Authority designated heritage sites. Previously unknown and undesignated sites that would justify Local Authority designation (i.e. sites of regional importance). Sites with specific and substantial importance to the local community.	Grade II Listed Buildings, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens Grade II. Historic buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities or historical association. Conservation Areas. Historic townscapes or built-up areas with historic integrity in their buildings, or built setting.	Designated special historic landscapes. Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation. Landscapes of regional importance. Historic landscapes with specific and substantial importance to the wider community.

Value	Criteria		
	Archaeology	Built Heritage	Historic Landscape
Low	Undesignated sites of local importance. Sites with specific and substantial importance to local interest groups, but with limited wider importance. Archaeological sites whose importance is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associates. Sites and features of limited value in themselves or whose importance is limited. These may include those for which detailed information is available in primary sources and where archaeological investigation would add no significant additional information.	'Locally Listed' Buildings. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association. Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings.	Undesignated historic landscapes of local importance. Historic landscape with specific and substantial importance to local interest groups, but with limited wider importance. Historic landscapes whose importance is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Historic landscapes of limited value. Including those for which detailed information is available in primary sources and where further investigation would add no significant information
Negligible	Sites/features that are so badly damaged that too little now remains to justify their inclusion in a higher grade. Sites with no surviving historic content.	Buildings that are so badly damaged that too little now remains to justify their inclusion in a higher grade. Sites with no surviving historic content.	Landscapes that are so badly damaged that too little now remains to justify their inclusion in a higher grade. Sites with no surviving historic content.
Unknown	The importance of the resource cannot be ascertained due to limited existing information; therefore the value of the resource is classified as ranging from High to Low.	Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance.	The importance of the resource cannot be ascertained due to limited existing information, therefore the value of the resource is classified as ranging from High to Low .

### 1.1.1.2 Magnitude of effect

Due to the great variety of archaeological and cultural heritage receptors, there is no standard scale of comparison against which the magnitude of effects on heritage assets may be judged. Consequently, the magnitude of effects upon known and potential archaeological and cultural heritage receptors have been considered on a case-by-case basis, with regard to the following factors:

- Extent – The area over which an effect occurs;
- Duration – The time for which the effect occurs;
- Frequency – How often the effect occurs; and
- Severity – The degree of change relative to existing environmental conditions.

Direct effects resulting in damage or destruction of the physical fabric of archaeological and cultural heritage receptors are considered to be irreversible and (in most cases) immediate. While historic landscapes cannot be destroyed, impacts on key elements can change their character. Impacts affecting multiple elements of a historic landscape may be cumulative, requiring the totality of change to its character to be considered.

Impacts can also arise, indirectly, as a result of changes to the settings of designated heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets, including historic landscapes. The magnitude of effects on the settings of archaeological and cultural heritage receptors can be predicted to vary in accordance with the degree to which key characteristics of those heritage assets and their settings would be altered, and the duration of those effects.

**Table 1-2 Criteria for determining effect magnitude**

<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
Large	Change to most or all key archaeological materials or historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered. Comprehensive changes to setting of archaeological or historic building assets. Change to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; extreme visual effects; gross change of noise or change to sound quality; fundamental changes to use or access; resulting in total change to historic landscape character
Medium	A fundamental change or appreciable difference to the existing environment. Changes to many key archaeological materials or key historic building elements, such that the resource is clearly modified. Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset. Changes to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape; noticeable differences in noise or sound quality; considerable changes to use or access; resulting in moderate changes to historic landscape character.
Small	A minor change to the site or feature. Changes to the key archaeological materials or key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly altered. Slight changes to setting. Change to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; slight visual changes to few key aspects of historic landscape; limited changes to noise levels or sound quality; slight changes to use or access; resulting in limited changes to historic landscape character.
Negligible	Very minor changes to archaeological materials, building elements, or setting. Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; virtually unchanged visual effects; very slight changes in noise levels or sound quality; very slight changes to use or access; resulting in very small change to historic landscape character.

Effects can also be described, for example, as:

- Beneficial or adverse;
- Permanent or reversible;
- Short, medium or long term; and
- Significant (major or substantial) or insignificant (indiscernible or minor).

### **1.1.1.3 Significance of effect**

The significance of effect upon any heritage asset is a product of the value of the receptor and the magnitude of the effect upon it, as illustrated by the matrix in [Table 1-3](#).

All adverse effects that are predicted to be moderate or major in nature are deemed to be significant in EIA terms. Where a significant impact has been predicted, additional mitigation strategies have been identified in order to reduce the significance of effect.

All other effects, minor or indiscernible, are not considered to be significant for the purposes of the EIA and, as such, no potential requirements for additional mitigation are anticipated. However, mitigation strategies are suggested in certain instances where it may be practicable to further reduce the significance of any minor adverse effects.

Where insufficient information is available in order to establish the potential significance of effect on a receptor, such as where the value of archaeological and cultural heritage receptors could not be determined on the basis of the available information, the descriptor unknown has been assigned.

**Table 1-3 Matrix for determining effect significance**

		Effect magnitude			
		Large	Medium	Small	Negligible
Receptor value	High	Major	Major	Moderate	Indiscernible
	Moderate	Major	Moderate	Minor	Indiscernible
	Low	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Indiscernible
	Negligible	Indiscernible	Indiscernible	Indiscernible	Indiscernible
	Unknown	Unknown; determinable only upon definition of assets			

### 1.2.3 Legislation and policy which has influenced assessment or mitigation

#### 1.1.1.4 National legislation

There is a significant body of statute law dealing with the historic environment (primary legislation). Heritage assets that are deemed to be of particular importance are given legal protection through the following national legislation.

- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979;
- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
- The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (as amended 2002).

#### 1.1.1.5 National policy

The principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of the historic environment resource within the planning process is National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment. The key requirements are summarised below.

- Applicants are required to provide proportionate information on the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance. This should be in the form of a desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation (NPPF 128).
- In determining planning applications, great weight should be given to the conservation of designated heritage assets - World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation (NPPF 132).
- In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset (NPPF 135).

- 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 appropriate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence publicly accessible and any archives deposited with a local museum or other public depository (NPPF 141).

#### **1.1.1.6 Local policy**

The site is situated within the administrative boundaries of West Dorset District Council. Together with Weymouth and Portland Borough Council, the council is currently in the process of preparing a joint Local Plan which will set out the long term planning strategy up to 2031. Until its finalisation, specific policies of the adopted West Dorset Local Plan 2006, including those concerning the historic environment, remain in force ('Saved Policies').

Policies relating to heritage which are relevant to the present scheme are presented below.

- Policy SA23; Sites of National Archaeological Significance: Development will not be permitted which would have an adverse effect upon Scheduled Monuments or upon other archaeological sites of national importance and their settings. Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation.
- Policy SA24; Sites of Regional or County Archaeological Significance: Development will not be permitted which would have an adverse effect upon a site of regional or county archaeological importance unless the need for the development clearly outweighs the intrinsic importance of the remains. If planning permission is granted affecting a site of regional or county archaeological significance, developers will be required to preserve the archaeology in situ or, if it does not merit permanent preservation, by record.

#### **1.2.4 Assessment limitations**

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 Dorset Historic Environment Record 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 them is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

### **1.3 Baseline conditions**

#### **1.3.1 Current baseline (2014)**

A summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site and study area is presented in the archaeological desk-based assessment (Appendix 9-A) and is therefore not repeated here.

The following section summarises the known and potential sensitive receptors within the site and study area as identified in the desk-based assessment. Each heritage asset identified within the site and study area was given a unique identifier with a WA prefix in the text for ease of reference.

#### **1.1.1.7 Statutory and local heritage designations**

There are no designated heritage assets located within the site.

The southern boundary of the site has been identified as a historically '*Important*' hedgerow as defined by the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (amended 2002) (WA97; Appendix 9-A Figure 2).

#### **1.1.1.8 Non-designated heritage assets**

One non-designated heritage asset has been identified within the site, a potential medieval to post-medieval field boundary as recorded by the DHER (WA68; Technical Appendix 9-A Figure 2). This feature was seen during the site visit to be heavily disturbed by the creation of an access ramp leading to the railway line, however, below ground remains may survive.

A number of potential heritage assets were identified during the geophysical survey (4002; Appendix 9-B Figure 4). These consisted of eight possible pits or postholes, however the exact nature and significance of these potential assets could not be established and they may represent geological features. They are dispersed across the site and do not form any regular pattern.

#### **1.1.1.9 Historic landscape**

The site lies within agricultural fields defined as planned enclosure, post 1914, with the very northern tip and eastern extension of the site within piecemeal enclosure of the Industrial period (AD 1800-1913). Much of the western and southern extents of the study area are also characterised by post war planned enclosure. The legibility of the prehistoric landscape is clear, however, the numerous funerary monuments, along with prehistoric settlement sites such as Maiden Castle and Poundbury, now exist within a 19th-20th century planned landscape.

##### **1.1.1.10 Setting**

A full assessment of the setting of heritage assets located within a 5 km radius of the site has been carried out and is detailed in full in Appendix 9-A. Those heritage assets which have been identified as potential sensitive receptors to the development through potential impacts on their settings are described below.

#### **Maiden Castle**

Maiden Castle (WA1; Appendix 9-A Figure 1) is the largest Iron Age hill fort in the UK and has a complicated development history, from the hills original use as an area of Neolithic activity and location of a causewayed enclosure, its later use during the Bronze Age as a location for funerary monuments, its establishment and continued development as an Iron Age hill fort, and finally to the location of a Romano-Celtic temple.

The various histories and attributes of this monument mean that its value and significance cannot be understated. This nationally significant monument is considered to be of high evidential value owing to the potential of it to provide further evidence about past human activity, not only within the Iron Age, but also in the Bronze Age and Neolithic periods. Through excavation it has revealed a wealth of knowledge about the societies who inhabited this landscape in the prehistoric periods. Further knowledge could be gained through additional excavation and research at the monument. It is also of high historical and aesthetic value owing to its prominence in the landscape, the preservation of its structure and its association with other prehistoric monuments within the surrounding landscape. The monument can be seen from all approaches to and from the south of Dorchester. The monuments place within the rich prehistoric landscape of south Dorset, and its status as one of the largest and best preserved Iron Age hillforts in the UK mean that it is also considered to be of high communal value.

The setting of the monument is a complicated and multi-faceted one which contributes to its significance in a number of ways. The Neolithic landscape in which the first monuments at Maiden Castle existed encompassed other substantial monuments including a henge monument at Mount Pleasant Hill 3.7km to the north east, and a second henge at Maumbury Rings 2.1 km north northeast of the hillfort. These henges, together with a number of Neolithic long barrows constituted a vibrant living landscape where monumentality was a key factor in society. The original Neolithic structures within Maiden Castle, including the flint knapping area and causewayed enclosure, were later subsumed by the Iron Age structure, such that their place in the Neolithic landscape was rendered unidentifiable. The setting of these Neolithic monuments of Maiden Castle, Maumbury Rings and the enclosure at Mount Pleasant, as they stand today within the modern landscape, cannot be said to add substantially to their significance. Rather, their significance derives principally from their evidential value which will not be impacted by the proposed development.

Iron Age hill forts were located in such prominent locations so that they were not only visible from many aspects, but that, in some cases, they were also intervisible with other hillforts in the region. A second Iron Age hillfort is located within the wider landscape, at Poundbury, located 2.6km to the north of Maiden Castle. Today the towns of Dorchester and Poundbury are located between these two monuments and obscure any views which may once have existed.

Despite the construction of the proposed development, the monument will retain its largely rural setting. Maiden Castle was occupied primarily during the Iron Age, evidence for contemporary settlements and agricultural features have been identified across the study area and wider landscape, however, these associated sites now exist largely as either below ground remains or are preserved by record following excavation in advance of development. The contemporary landscape within which the hillfort existed has been heavily altered over time, with the monument now existing within a largely 19th to 20th century rural landscape. An exception to this are the above ground remains of the Iron Age hillfort at Poundbury, however, it has been shown that modern development has now largely obscured views between these two monuments. Despite this, their association with each other can still be appreciated and will not be impacted by the proposed development.

Maiden Castle lies within an agricultural landscape, with wide ranging views of this landscape to the northwest, west, south and east. Views to the north and northeast are dominated by the town of Dorchester, which lies just less than 1km to the north and whose limits are delineated by the course of the A35. The existing views from the monument towards the site (Appendix 9-A, Plate 5) consist of agricultural land, dispersed individual housing, vegetation comprised of tree and shrub lines and modern infrastructure including highways and a railway line. The addition of the proposed development within the site, which will extend modern development south of the by-pass, will interrupt views from the monument to the east and northeast, though given the scale of the proposed development it will not block views entirely (see Chapter 6 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Figure 6-6). The location of the development also means that other views to and from the monument from other directions will not be interrupted. The imposing scale of the monument adds to its significance, particularly when viewed within its rural landscape setting. However, the site does not afford a particularly unique or important viewpoint from which to appreciate the monument. Given the scale of the hillfort it can be seen from all directions and approaches, therefore, the construction of the development within the site is unlikely to interrupt any significant views to the monument, nor will it detract from the viewer's ability to engage with or appreciate the monument within its wider setting.

The monument has been identified as a potential sensitive receptor to the proposed development owing to its prominent location within the landscape, the distance from the proposed development and the location of the site within its setting. The high evidential, historical and communal value of the monument will not be significantly affected by the development; however, the development has the potential to detract from its aesthetic value through effects on its setting.

### **Round barrow cemetery immediately south east of Maiden Castle**

This collection of barrows (WA2, 4; Appendix 9-A Figure 1) consists of five round barrows located on a gentle south east facing slope to the south east of Maiden Castle. The barrows survive with varying heights of 0.25m to 0.4m. Much of the original upstanding features of these barrows, including the mounds, banks and ditches, have been severely reduced by ploughing, however, remains will survive below ground. Despite the damage to the monuments, they are known from survey and excavation, to contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to their use and to the landscape in which they were originally constructed. As such they are considered to be of high evidential value. The significance of these monuments is also derived from their association with Maiden Castle, as they represent one of three barrow cemeteries in the immediate vicinity of the hillfort.

While these Bronze Age monuments are located within a prehistoric funerary landscape which stretches to the south, east and west, the damage caused by modern ploughing is such that their legibility within this landscape has been severely reduced. The site is visible from these monuments; however it is not possible to discern their surviving upstanding remains from the site itself and the location of the site is not thought to contribute greatly to their principle setting.

The proposed development will not affect either the evidential value of these monuments, nor will it affect their association with Maiden Castle.

### **Herringston barrows**

These monuments consist of two bowl barrows (WA7-8; Appendix 9-A Figure 1) located along the former parish boundary of Fordington. They are currently planted with trees along this boundary and are located on a hill at approximately 83m AOD. One was excavated in 1880 and is recorded as much damaged, and both were recorded in 2011 as reaching a height of 2.5m and being in poor-fair condition (Wessex Archaeology 2011). Although having been investigated in the 19th century these monuments are still considered to have high evidential value.

These monuments are visible from the site and appear as a raised section of the existing field boundary. They are currently planted with trees, resulting in a low aesthetic value, however their association with other similar monuments in the area means their historical and communal value is considered to be medium. Views towards other contemporary funerary monuments within the surrounding landscape, such as the Congyar Hill barrows to the northeast and the barrow cemetery to the south east of Maiden Castle, will not be interrupted by the development. It is their association with these contemporary monuments, and their place within the Bronze Age funerary landscape of South Dorset that adds to their significance. Their immediate setting is one which is dominated by 19th and 20th century agricultural fields and modern transport infrastructure which adds little to their significance.

#### **1.1.1.11 Geophysical survey**

A detailed gradiometer survey was carried out across the site. The following is a summary of the results, a full technical report can be found in Appendix 9-B.

The majority of detected anomalies appear to relate to agricultural activity with ploughing scars of at least two phases and other weak linear trends that may relate to divisions marked on the 1844 Fordington tithe map. The only anomalies of possible interest are a few small positive anomalies that may represent pits or postholes (4002; Appendix 9-B Figure 4); it should be noted that a geological explanation for their formation is also possible.

A number of modern services interpreted as pipes were detected within the site, seemingly converging in the north west of the site. Three of the four pipe sections extend beyond the limits of the geophysical survey area but one appears to terminate in the middle of the field. Extensive magnetic disturbance associated with the services and numerous small-scale ferrous responses were seen throughout the dataset.

### **1.3.2 Future baseline (2016)**

No significant changes in baseline conditions are anticipated as none of the identified heritage assets are considered to be at risk of deterioration or neglect.

## **1.4 Construction effects**

### **1.4.1 Relevant aspects of the scheme and designed-in mitigation**

Outline planning permission is being sought for the scheme, with design details being illustrative. Fixed locations for buildings, landform and construction methods will be provided in reserved matters applications.

The construction works at the site are anticipated to include some or all of the following sources of ground disturbance and excavations:

- Excavation of foundation trenches and/or application of piling techniques;
- Preliminary site investigation and geo-technical works;
- Ground works and landscaping;
- Installation of services, drainage and other infrastructure.

Designed-in mitigation which will allow for the mitigation of effects on known heritage assets during the construction phase of the development include:

- Avoidance of any physical impacts to the southern boundary of the site which has been identified as an historically '*Important*' hedgerow.

### **1.4.2 Potential effects of the development and their significance**

This assessment has identified a number of known and potential heritage assets within and surrounding the site which may be effected by the proposed development. Effects during construction include permanent direct impacts to heritage assets through the removal of archaeological features, as well as temporary and reversible direct impacts on the setting of designated heritage assets which were identified as sensitive receptors to the development in the archaeological desk based assessment (Appendix 9-A).

Two known heritage assets have been identified within the proposed development. The southern boundary of the site (WA97; Appendix 9-A Figure 2) is considered to be a historically '*Important*' hedgerow of Low value. Current design proposals indicate that this boundary will not be directly impacted by the development, resulting in No Change to its fabric and consequently no significant effects. Impacts to the setting of the asset are considered to be Small, resulting in a Minor Adverse significance of effect.

A potential medieval to post-medieval field boundary (WA68; Appendix 9-A Figure 2) which has been largely disturbed is located within the site and is considered to be of Low value. Groundworks associated with the construction of the development would likely result in the removal of any surviving parts of this feature. The proposed development would therefore have a Large impact on this feature resulting in a Moderate significance of effect.

Eight potential heritage assets were identified during the geophysical survey. The value of these assets is currently Unknown. Construction activity has the potential to remove these features entirely, resulting in a Large effect on these features, however, due to the Unknown value of the potential assets, the significance of effect of the development on these assets is currently Unknown.

There is potential for as yet undiscovered buried archaeological remains to survive within the site. The presence and significance of any such remains is currently Unknown. Construction activity has the potential to remove these features entirely, resulting in a Large effect, however, due to the Unknown value of the potential assets, the significance of effect of the development on these assets is currently Unknown.

The Historic Landscape Character (HLC) of the site has been defined as planned enclosure, with a small section of piecemeal enclosure at the northern end of the site. These HLC types are deemed to be of Negligible value given their frequency in the surrounding landscape, the limited size of the site, and the lack of historic boundaries and defining features. Effects on the HLC during the construction phase are deemed to be Large, resulting in an Indiscernible significance of effect. Impacts to the setting of the wider historic landscape are considered to be Small resulting in an Indiscernible significance of effect.

Although the construction phase of the development will have no direct physical effects on any designated heritage assets, three Scheduled Monuments have been identified as sensitive receptors to the development through potential effects on their setting.

Maiden Castle is a monument of High value and the magnitude of the effects on its setting during the construction phase are considered to be Medium. Effects during construction will include visual impacts resulting from the construction infrastructure required to complete the development and the increased noise pollution as identified in the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Chapter 6), Artificial Lighting Assessment (Chapter 7) and Noise Assessment (Chapter 11). The significance of these effects is considered to be Major Adverse; however these construction effects will be temporary and reversible.

A round barrow cemetery immediately south east of Maiden Castle has also been identified as a sensitive receptor owing to effects on its setting. These monuments are of High value, however, effects on their setting during the construction phase are thought to be Low as their primary setting is in relation to Maiden Castle. Effects during construction will include visual impacts resulting from the construction infrastructure required to complete the development and the increased noise and light pollution as identified in the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Chapter 6), Artificial Lighting Assessment (Chapter 7) and Noise Assessment (Chapter 11). The significance of these effects is considered to be Moderate Adverse, however, they will be temporary and reversible.

Two barrows at Herringston are considered to be of High value. Construction activity will have a Medium effect on their setting resulting in Major Adverse significance of effect. Effects during construction will include visual impacts resulting from the construction infrastructure required to complete the development and the increased noise and light pollution as identified in the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Chapter 6), Artificial Lighting Assessment (Chapter 7) and Noise Assessment (Chapter 11). The construction phase will also reduce the sense of tranquillity and remoteness that the setting of these monuments currently possess. These adverse effects on the setting of the monument, however, they will be temporary and reversible.

Table 1-4 Summary of potentially significant effects during construction

Receptor	Value	Description of effect	Magnitude of effect	Effect significance
The former parish boundary of Fordington	Low	No effect on the structure of the boundary  Addition of modern development within its rural setting Additional light and noise pollution within its rural setting	No change to the fabric of asset  Small effect on the setting	No change to the fabric of the asset  Minor adverse in relation to the setting
Potential medieval field boundary	Low	Removal of the boundary	Large	Moderate adverse
Eight potential heritage assets identified through geophysical survey	Unknown	Removal of the potential assets through groundworks.	Large	Unknown
Potential unidentified buried archaeological remains within the site	Unknown	Removal of buried archaeological deposits through construction of the development	Large	Unknown
Historic landscape character defined as planned enclosure, post 1914, and piecemeal enclosure of the Industrial period (AD 1800-1913) within the site	Negligible	Change in use of the site from agriculture to commercial  Increase light and noise pollution during construction	Medium effect on the HLC of the site  Small effect on the setting of the surrounding HLC	Indiscernible  Indiscernible
The setting of Maiden Castle	High	Noise and vibration from construction, during daytime hours Addition of modern development within its rural setting Additional light and noise pollution within its rural setting Change of views from the monument towards the northeast	Medium	Major adverse
The setting of the round barrow cemetery immediately south east of Maiden Castle	High	Noise and vibration from construction, during daytime hours Addition of modern development within its rural setting Additional light and noise pollution within its rural setting Change of views from the monument towards the northeast	Small	Moderate adverse
The setting of Herringston Barrows	High	Noise and vibration from construction, during daytime hours Addition of modern development within its rural setting Additional light and noise pollution within its rural setting Change of views from the monument towards the north west and west	Medium	Major adverse

### 1.4.3 Mitigation measures

An appropriately detailed programme of excavation and recording will be developed to enable preservation by record of any archaeologically significant remains which are liable to be effected by the construction phase. All archaeological mitigation to be undertaken within the site will be carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which will be submitted to the Planning Archaeologist for Dorset County Council (DCC) to be agreed and approved by them in advance of commencement of the works.

Following the completion of any on-site archaeological mitigation, the results will be analysed and an assessment report produced which sets out plans for further analysis and publication of the results, where required.

Current design proposals indicate that there will be no direct physical effect on the historically 'Important' hedgerow at the southern end of the site. Should this change, any work carried out on the boundary should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. If necessary, it should also be reinstated and planted with native species, in full consultation with an Environmental Specialist.

In order to reduce the adverse effects of the scheme on the known heritage assets within the site (the remains of a potential medieval field boundary) a watching brief during construction will be carried out. The potential medieval boundary within the site has been heavily disturbed and a watching brief will allow for the preservation by record of any surviving below ground archaeological features.

There is potential for as yet unidentified archaeological remains to survive below ground within the site. This potential will be investigated further through a programme of pre-construction archaeological evaluation, which will be carried out in advance of any reserved matters application. Should archaeological remains be identified, a suitable mitigation strategy can be implemented. Mitigation would most likely take the form of preservation by record through either full scale excavation prior to construction or a watching brief during construction.

Eight potential heritage assets were identified during the geophysical survey undertaken at the site. The nature and significance of these potential assets is currently unknown and these features will also be investigated through a programme of pre-construction archaeological evaluation. Depending on the significance of the assets, mitigation may take the form of preservation by record through either full scale excavation prior to construction or a watching brief during construction.

The construction phase will result in a change of use of the site from agriculture to commercial, thus altering the Historic Landscape Character. No mitigation proposals are suggested owing to the Indiscernible significance of effect.

The impacts of the temporary construction process will be of a lesser magnitude than the operational impacts in respect of the setting of heritage assets. The impacts to the setting of heritage assets during the construction phase will be temporary and reversible, and mitigation measures would be limited to temporary screening of construction activity and limited working hours of heavy plant.

**Table 1-5 Summary of construction mitigation measures**

Adverse effect	Mitigation measure	Means of implementation	Timing	Essential / desirable
Minor adverse effect on the setting of former parish boundary of Fordington	None proposed	n/a	n/a	n/a

Adverse effect	Mitigation measure	Means of implementation	Timing	Essential / desirable
Moderate adverse effect on potential medieval field boundary	Preservation by record during construction through an archaeological watching brief	Archaeological works secured through planning condition	During construction	Essential
Unknown effect on potential heritage assets identified through geophysical survey	Field evaluation in order to establish the significance of archaeological remains.  Preservation by record prior to and/or construction	Programme of field evaluation carried out prior to construction.  Archaeological mitigation works following completion of field evaluation	Prior to construction  Prior to and/or during construction	Essential
Unknown effect on potential unidentified buried archaeological remains within the site	Field evaluation in order to establish the presence and significance of archaeological remains.  Preservation by record prior to and/or construction	Programme of field evaluation carried out prior to construction.  Archaeological mitigation works secured through planning condition	Prior to construction  Prior to and/or during construction	Essential
Indiscernible effect on the historic landscape character of the site	None proposed	n/a	n/a	n/a
Major Adverse effect on the setting of Maiden Castle	Appropriate fencing – reduce visibility of site activity Limited working hours of heavy plant Careful siting of equipment/ facilities to reduce visibility.	CEMP to be secured through planning condition and implemented by contractor.	Prior to and during construction.	Essential
Moderate Adverse effect on the setting of the round barrow cemetery immediately south east of Maiden Castle	Appropriate fencing – reduce visibility of site activity Limited working hours of heavy plant Careful siting of equipment/ facilities to reduce visibility.	CEMP to be secured through planning condition and implemented by contractor.	Prior to and during construction.	Essential
Major Adverse effect on the setting of Herringston Barrows	Appropriate fencing – reduce visibility of site activity Limited working hours of heavy plant Careful siting of equipment/ facilities to reduce visibility.	CEMP to be secured through planning condition and implemented by contractor.	Prior to and during construction.	Essential

## 1.5 Operational effects

### 1.5.1 Relevant aspects of the scheme and designed-in mitigation

Outline planning permission is being sought for the scheme, with design details being illustrative. Fixed parameters will be provided in reserved matters applications.

The operation of the scheme is likely to include some or all of the following effects:

- Permanent effects on the setting of Scheduled Monuments.

### **1.5.2 Potential effects of the development and their significance**

Following the cessation of construction activities at the site, it is anticipated that no additional impacts to buried archaeological remains within the site or its environs would occur during the operational phase of the proposed development.

Effects on the HLC, which is deemed to be of Negligible value, during the operation phase would result from a change in use from agriculture to commercial and is therefore deemed to be Large, resulting in an Indiscernible significance of effect. Effects on the setting of the wider historic landscape are considered to be Small resulting in an Indiscernible significance of effect.

Three Scheduled Monuments have been identified as sensitive receptors, with potential direct impact on their setting resulting from the operation of the proposed development.

Maiden Castle is a monument of High value and impacts on its setting during the operation phase are considered to be Medium owing to the proximity of the site to the monument, to the likely scale of the buildings within the development and the associated light and noise pollution associated with its operation. The monument exists within a wide ranging rural landscape, with its setting encompassing views to and from the monument to the north, south, east and west. The operation of the development on land to the northeast of the monument will alter views from the monument to the northeast, but it will not affect all aspects of its setting, nor is it deemed to consequently reduce the significance of the monument. The site does not afford a particularly unique or important viewpoint from which to appreciate the monument. Given the scale of the hillfort it can be seen from all directions and approaches, therefore, the construction of the development within the site is unlikely to interrupt any significant views to the monument, nor will it detract from the viewer's ability to engage with or appreciate the monument within its wider setting. The significance of these effects is considered to be Major Adverse.

A round barrow cemetery immediately south east of Maiden Castle has also been identified as a sensitive receptor owing to impacts on its setting. These monuments are of High value, however, effects on their setting during the operation of the development are thought to be Low as their primary setting is in relation to Maiden Castle. Effects during the operational phase of the development will include increased noise and light pollution, as well as changes to the wider landscape setting of the monuments. The significance of these effects is considered to be Moderate Adverse.

Two barrows at Herringston are considered to be of High value. Impacts during the operational phase will have a Medium effect on their setting resulting in Major Adverse significance of effect. Impacts during the operation of the development will include visual impacts resulting in changes to its immediate setting and increased noise and light pollution. The visual intrusion will not interrupt views to other contemporary monuments such as Conygar barrows to the north east, nor will it interrupt views to the south east, south and south west towards the Dorset Ridge and associated monuments. Views to the west towards the barrows at Maiden Castle will be altered through the addition of modern development within the foreground. The operation of the development will also reduce the sense of tranquillity and remoteness that the setting of these monuments currently possess.

**Table 1-6 Summary of potentially significant effects during operation**

Receptor	Value	Description of effect	Magnitude of effect	Effect significance
The former parish boundary of Fordington	Low	No effect	No change	No change
Potential medieval field boundary	Negligible	The preservation by record of the feature during the construction phase means there would be no effects to the boundary during operation of the development.	No change	No change
Eight potential heritage assets identified through geophysical survey	Unknown	The preservation by record of the features during the construction phase means there would be no effects to the boundary during operation of the development.	No change	No change
Potential unidentified buried archaeological remains within the site	Unknown	The preservation by record of potential features during the construction phase means there would be no effects to the boundary during operation of the development.	No change	No change
Historic landscape character defined as planned enclosure, post 1914, and piecemeal enclosure of the Industrial period (AD 1800-1913) within the site	Negligible	Change in use of the site from agricultural land to commercial	Large	Indiscernible
The setting of Maiden Castle	High	Addition of modern development within its rural setting Additional light and noise pollution within its rural setting Change of views from the monument towards the northeast	Medium	Major Adverse
The setting of the round barrow cemetery immediately south east of Maiden Castle	High	Addition of modern development within its rural setting Additional light and noise pollution within its rural setting Change of views from the monument towards the northeast	Small	Moderate Adverse
The setting of Herringston Barrows	High	Addition of modern development within its rural setting Additional light and noise pollution within its rural setting Change of views from the monument towards the north west and west	Medium	Major Adverse

### 1.5.3 Mitigation measures

Mitigation measures implemented prior to and during the construction phase of the development will have mitigated effects on below ground archaeological remains, therefore, no additional mitigation measure are deemed necessary during the operational phase of the development.

The mitigation of impacts to the setting of identified sensitive receptors (Maiden Castle, round barrow immediately south east of Maiden Castle and Herringston barrows) can be achieved through sympathetic scheme design and landscape design. Design details may include, but are not limited to:

- Development which is intended to be sympathetic to the rural landscape;
- Ensure the heights of the structures are not excessive;
- Minimal lighting across the development, to be avoided/kept to a minimum within the park and ride area; and
- Strategic landscape design in order to screen the development from the monuments as much as possible.

A long term landscape maintenance and management plan will also be implemented to further offset any adverse effect upon the setting of heritage assets. Landscape maintenance would also benefit the former parish boundary at the southern end of the site.

Opportunities exist during the operation of the development to enhance the understanding and appreciation of the monument, with the potential for public information boards relating to the monument to be displayed within the development. This would have a beneficial effect on the communal and historic value of the monument.

**Table 1-7 Summary of operational mitigation measures**

<b>Adverse effect</b>	<b>Mitigation measure</b>	<b>Means of implementation</b>	<b>Timing</b>	<b>Essential / desirable</b>
The former parish boundary of Fordington	Maintenance of the boundary throughout the operation of the development	Long term landscape management plan secured through planning condition at reserved matters stage	During operation	Desirable
Potential medieval field boundary	No requirement	n/a	n/a	n/a
Eight potential heritage assets identified through geophysical survey	No requirement	n/a	n/a	n/a
Potential unidentified buried archaeological remains within the site	No requirement	n/a	n/a	n/a
Indiscernible effect on the Historic Landscape Character	Maintenance of the landscaping within the development	Long term landscape management plan secured through planning condition at reserved matters stage	During operation	Desirable
Major adverse effect on the setting of Maiden Castle	Appropriate building, lighting and landscape design measures  Maintenance of the landscaping within the development	Achieved through design measures during reserved matter applications.  Long term landscape management plan secured through planning condition at reserved matters stage	During operation	Essential
Moderate adverse effect on the setting of the round barrow cemetery immediately south east of Maiden Castle	Appropriate building, lighting and landscape design measures	Achieved through design measures during reserved matter applications.	During operation	Essential

Adverse effect	Mitigation measure	Means of implementation	Timing	Essential / desirable
	Maintenance of the landscaping within the development	Long term landscape management plan secured through planning condition at reserved matters stage		
Major adverse effect on the setting of Herringston Barrows	<p>Appropriate building, lighting and landscape design measures</p> <p>Maintenance of the landscaping within the development</p>	<p>Achieved through design measures during reserved matter applications.</p> <p>Long term landscape management plan secured through planning condition at reserved matters stage</p>	During operation	Essential

## 1.6 Cumulative and inter-relationship effects

In assessing the cumulative effects of the proposed development on the wider cultural heritage resource, the following schemes have been considered:

- Poundbury Phases 3 and 4.

Poundbury Phases 3 and 4 are located over 1.8 km, to the north west of the proposed site. An environmental impact assessment was carried out for the development, including an assessment of the impact of the development on archaeological remains within and surrounding the site. The assessment did not highlight Maiden Castle as a sensitive receptor to the development.

The Poundbury Phases 3 and 4 development was assessed as increasing the severance of the landscape link between Poundbury Camp hill fort and Maiden Castle, resulting in a Minor Adverse effect. The current proposed scheme is located to the east of Maiden Castle and is therefore not located within this landscape link and construction of the development will not increase the Minor Adverse effect identified in the Poundbury assessment. Maiden Castle was not highlighted as a sensitive receptor to the development at Poundbury; therefore, it is not thought that that development, together with the current development proposals, will have a significant cumulative effect on the monument.

Where relevant, inter-relationships between Landscape and Visual Impact (Chapter 6) and Artificial Lighting (Chapter 7) have been included as part of this assessment into the effect of the proposed development on cultural heritage and archaeological receptors. These chapters inform this assessment in terms of providing additional information regarding specific effects and mitigation measures.

Details from the Landscape and Visual Impact assessment have been used throughout this assessment to provide information on the potential visual impacts of the development. This has in turn informed the assessment of setting that considers the potential effects of the proposed development on identified sensitive receptors. Photomontages taken from viewpoints at Maiden Castle have been used to aid in the justification regarding the potential effects of the development on its setting following mitigation.

Individual topic assessments show that the effect of artificial lighting would not be significant. Where appropriate, specific mitigation measures of each effect are discussed in the relevant topic chapters.

### 1.7 Residual effects and conclusions

All archaeological receptors that may be directly affected by the proposed development will be subject to effective mitigation measures enabling full preservation by record of all sites, features and deposits identified as being at risk from the proposed development.

It should be noted that archaeological mitigation through preservation by record cannot be considered to entirely mitigate the effects of the development as the archaeological resource, considered irreplaceable by NPPF, will still be permanently removed. As such, some adverse effect will remain; however, considerably reduced.

Following the implementation of the mitigation measures outlined above, the residual significance of effect upon all buried archaeological remains within the site will be reduced. In cases where known and potential archaeological remains of Low sensitivity are subject to preservation by record, the residual significance of effect will be Minor Adverse. Remains of Unknown sensitivity, should they be uncovered and preserved by record, would also result in a Minor Adverse significance of effect.

Following the implementation of appropriate design and landscaping, the impacts to the setting of heritage assets identified as sensitive receptors will be reduced. The addition of the development within the setting of the identified monuments, together with the permanence of the development, means that impacts will not be entirely mitigated. Impacts to the setting of Maiden Castle and the barrows at Herringston will be reduced from Major Adverse to Moderate Adverse following mitigation, while the impact to the setting of the round barrow cemetery south east of Maiden Castle will be reduced from Moderate Adverse to Minor Adverse.

**Table 1-8 Summary of residual effects**

Effect	Significance before mitigation	Mitigation	Residual effect significance
The former parish boundary of Fordington	No change to the fabric of the asset	Avoidance of physical impacts during construction	No change to the fabric of the asset
	Negligible effect on its setting	Implementation of landscape management plan	Negligible effect on its setting
Potential medieval field boundary	Moderate adverse	Preservation by record prior to or during construction	Minor adverse
Eight potential heritage assets identified through geophysical survey	Unknown	Field evaluation in order to establish the significance of archaeological remains. Preservation by record prior to and/or construction	Likely minor adverse
Potential unidentified buried archaeological remains within the site	Unknown	Field evaluation in order to establish the presence and significance of archaeological remains. Preservation by record prior to and/or construction	Likely minor adverse
The setting of Maiden Castle	Major adverse	Careful design of the development. Ensuring the heights of the structures is low. Minimal lighting across the development, to be avoided entirely within the park and ride area if possible Strategic landscape design in order to screen the development from the monument as much as possible.	Moderate adverse

Effect	Significance before mitigation	Mitigation	Residual effect significance
		Implementation of landscape management plan	
The setting of the round barrow cemetery immediately south east of Maiden Castle	Moderate adverse	Careful design of the development. Ensuring the heights of the structures is low. Minimal lighting across the development, to be avoided entirely within the park and ride area if possible Strategic landscape design in order to screen the development from the monument as much as possible	Minor adverse
The setting of Herringston Barrows	Major adverse	Careful design of the development. Ensuring the heights of the structures is low. Minimal lighting across the development, to be avoided entirely within the park and ride area if possible Strategic landscape design in order to screen the development from the monument as much as possible	Moderate adverse

## 1.8 References

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## 1.9 Glossary

Term	Definition
Designated heritage assets	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.
Heritage asset	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).
Historic environment	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.
Historic environment record	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.
Setting of a heritage asset	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.
Significance (for heritage policy)	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.
Value	An aspect of worth or importance

## 1.10 List of appendices to be included

Reference	Title	Number of pages
Appendix 9-A	Dorchester Combined Park and Ride and Trunk Road Service Area Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	69
Appendix 9-B	Dorchester Combined Park and Ride and Trunk Road Service Area Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report	18

## **1.11 Non technical summary**

### **1.11.1 Introduction**

This chapter of the ES assesses the impact of the proposed development on archaeology and cultural heritage. The assessment identifies and evaluates heritage assets within the site and a surrounding study area, and assesses how the proposed development may potentially effect these heritage assets. This assessment identifies potential significant adverse effects and sets out proposed mitigation measures for avoiding or minimising negative impacts, as appropriate.

This chapter is supported by an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) (Technical Appendix 9-A) and geophysical survey (Technical Appendix 9-B) undertaken by Wessex Archaeology.

### **1.11.2 Construction effects and mitigation**

Effects during construction include permanent direct impacts to heritage assets through the removal of archaeological features, as well as temporary and reversible direct impacts on the setting of designated heritage assets which have been identified as sensitive receptors to the development.

The southern boundary of the site is considered to be a historically '*Important*' hedgerow. The construction phase will result in no change to the structure of this boundary, with a Minor Adverse effect on its setting which will be temporary and reversible. Mitigation measures include avoidance of any physical impact during construction.

Moderate adverse effects to a potential medieval field boundary within the site during the construction phase can be mitigated through preservation by record.

Eight potential heritage assets were identified during the geophysical survey and there is also potential for as yet undiscovered buried archaeological remains to survive within the site. Construction activity has the potential to remove these features entirely; however, the significance of effect is currently unknown as the sensitivity of these features could not be established. Potential mitigation may include preservation by record through excavation prior to construction or preservation by record through a watching brief during construction.

Effects on the historic landscape character (HLC) of the site will be Indiscernible during the construction phase and no mitigation measures have been presented.

Effects on the setting of heritage assets during the construction phase will be temporary and reversible. Major adverse effects to the setting of Maiden Castle and the Herringston barrows, and Moderate Adverse effects on the setting of the barrow cemetery to the south east of Maiden Castle, have been identified. These effects will be temporary and reversible and mitigation measures would be limited to temporary screening of construction activity and limited working hours of heavy plant.

### **1.11.3 Operational effects and mitigation**

Following the cessation of construction activities at the site, it is anticipated that no additional impacts to buried archaeological remains within the site or its environs would occur during the operational phase of the proposed development. No further mitigation would be required.

Operational effects of the development on the setting of heritage assets include Major Adverse effects on the setting of Maiden Castle and the Herringston barrows, and a Moderate Adverse effect on the setting of the barrow cemetery to the south east of Maiden Castle. Operational effects of the development on the setting of heritage assets can be mitigated through design measures including appropriate and sympathetic design of the development structures, layout and its associated landscaping and lighting plan.

#### **1.11.4 Residual effects and conclusions**

It should be noted that archaeological mitigation through preservation by record cannot be considered to entirely mitigate the effects of the development, as the archaeological resource, considered irreplaceable by NPPF, will still be permanently removed. As such, some adverse effect will remain, however, considerably reduced.

Following the implementation of the mitigation measures outlined above, the significance of effect upon all buried archaeological remains within the site will be reduced to Minor Adverse.

Following the implementation of appropriate design and landscaping, the impacts to the setting of heritage assets identified as sensitive receptors will be reduced. The addition of the development within the setting of the identified monuments, together with the permanence of the development, means that impacts will not be entirely mitigated. Impacts to the setting of Maiden Castle and the barrows at Herringston will be reduced to Moderate Adverse following mitigation, while the impact to the setting of the round barrow cemetery south east of Maiden Castle will be reduced to Minor Adverse.