

Statement on behalf of the landowner of site AS27

Hearing on 14th February 2019 into Dorset Minerals Plan

By Simon Munnings BSc(Hons), MRICS, FAAV

1.0 Overview

- 1.1 This hearing follows on from a public examination in October 2018 into the draft Minerals Plan prepared by Dorset County Council.
- 1.2 The examination found that the draft plan did not provide adequate reserves of sand. It was brought to the attention of the public examination that site AS27 at Horton Heath would provide sufficient sand to meet demand during the life of the Minerals Plan.
- 1.3 Without including this site, the draft Minerals Plan is potentially unsound due to it not providing adequate reserves of sand.
- 1.4 It is the landowner's case that none of the objections that have been lodged during the period of public consultation would justify exclusion of the site from the draft plan because all of the issues would be dealt with through further assessment, either as part of a planning application or when discharging planning conditions.

2.0 General comments on how site AS27 would be operated

- 2.1 It is proposed that sand extraction from this site commence when sand extraction from Redman's Quarry is completed, in approximately three years' time. This timescale provides adequate time for a planning application complete with supporting reports and evidence to be submitted to the Minerals Planning Authority.
- 2.2 A planning application has already been submitted to Dorset County Council for the creation of a haul road from the public highway (Horton Road) to Redman's Quarry (see Plan 1). That planning application seeks permission specifically for the creation and use of the haul road in association with Redman's Quarry, but the haul road has been positioned to provide good access into site AS27.
- 2.3 The planning permission for Redman's Quarry allows for seven lorries (14 vehicle movements) per day. It is hoped that with the dedicated haul road a higher number of vehicle movements will be allowed. An increase to 10 lorries (20 vehicle movements) per day equates to 50,000 tonnes of material being removed per annum. That would allow Redman's Quarry to be worked more quickly.

- 2.4 For site AS27 an increase to 40 lorries (80 vehicle movements) per day, as indicated by Dorset County Council, would enable the quarry to be worked within 10 to 15 years

An area inside the nominated site (south-east corner) will be maintained throughout the life of the quarry for the dry screening of sand and loading of lorries (see Plan 2). The remainder of the site will be worked in a series of phases that commence in the north-east corner and proceed in an anticlockwise direction. Each phase will be sub divided so that approximately two acres of sand is exposed at any time for excavation, with one acre having topsoil stripped and one acre being reinstated. Consequently, only four acres of land will be worked at any time.

- 2.5 Additional comments are provided separately regarding the hydrological and archaeological issues that have been raised. The additional comments below are made on behalf of the landowner;

3.0 Natural Environment

- 3.1
- i. It is acknowledged that disturbance to the Broadstone clay could potentially affect European sites.
 - ii. However, the proposed sand extraction will completely avoid the clay layer. Therefore, concerns regarding potential effects on the SSSI are unfounded.
 - iii. The site operator will not risk contaminating sand by working anywhere near to the clay layer.
 - iv. Boreholes taken on the site indicate a depth in excess of 16 metres of sand. The drilling rig was unable to drill deeper. No clay had been found at that depth. The proposal is for an average depth of 8 metres of sand to be excavated across the entire site and a maximum depth of 12 metres, sufficient to re-profile the land.
 - v. The requirement for additional hydrological assessment and consultation outlined in the Habitats Regulations Assessment is acknowledged.
 - vi. Expert advice indicates that adverse hydrological impacts on biodiversity and/or geo-diversity can be avoided. Consequently, the proposal is not contrary to policy DM5. If further assessment and consultation suggests that this is not the case then mitigation will be provided, which is also in accordance with Policy DM5.
 - vii. Regarding the ecological situation, additional surveys and reports will need to be produced both as part of the planning process and again prior to commencement. The extent of those surveys can be agreed with the Minerals Planning Authority.
 - viii. Reinstatement will be to an acid grassland/heathland mosaic which will maintain ecological connectivity between the remaining sites in the area.
 - ix. The nominated site and other sites within the same ownership could be linked with a restoration and management proposal that addresses issues across the sites, both historical and current, with the aim of creating an ecologically enhanced landscape post completion of all works.

4.0 Historic Heritage

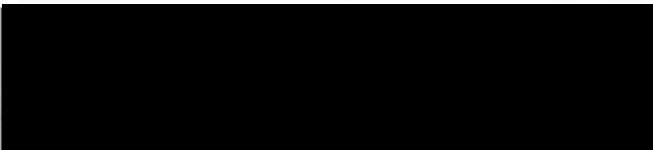
- i. There are no scheduled monuments within the nominated site and no scheduled monuments can be seen from the site. Therefore, comments from Historic England are considered to be overly protective.
- ii. The Ordnance Survey plan from 1880 indicates four gravel extraction pits operating in the immediate vicinity of the nominated site. Consequently, the local landscape has been created partly through mineral workings and the current proposal is merely a continuation of the use that has been made of the land for hundreds of years.
- iii. Additional written comments on the archaeological situation are being presented to the hearing by Forum Heritage. These additional comments indicate that the concerns expressed by English heritage are unfounded.
- iv. However, the need for additional assessment and consultation at planning stage is acknowledged.

5.0 Transport/Access

- i. The figure of 80 movements per day covers both outward and inward trips. This level of operation is considered to be the maximum likely to occur and equates to 200,000 tonnes per annum of sand being removed from the site, which gives the quarry a life expectancy of 10 to 15 years.
- ii. Sand extraction from this site will not commence until sand extraction has been completed on the Redman's quarry site. Consequently, there will not be any cumulative effect.
- iii. The need for additional assessment and consultation at planning stage is acknowledged.

6.0 Other potential impacts

- i. The location, use and design of the haul road needs to be taken into account. The haul road will alleviate impacts on public rights of way including bridleways; effect on local riding stables; residential amenity; pollution; health and safety issues.
- ii. No negative impact on solar panels is expected.
- iii. Landscape and visual concerns will be addressed through further assessment and consultation at planning stage.

... 

... 11th February 2019

Simon J Munnings BSc(Hons), MRICS, FAAV

Chord Environmental Ltd

Simon Munnings
Dorset Property Surveys
Rumbles
West Street
Beer Regis
Dorset
BH20 7HT

Your Ref: Land at Horton Heath
Our Ref: 1150/LJE110219

For the attention of: Simon Munnings

11th February 2019

Land at Horton Heath (AS27): Response to consultees' hydrological related concerns

Dear Simon,

Further to our discussions, I have undertaken a review of the groundwater related comments received as part of the public consultation, together with those from statutory consultees, on the proposed inclusion of the Land at Horton Heath (AS27) site within the Minerals Site Plan. Reference has been made to the Site Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulation Assessment.

Development proposal

The site lies within Horton Heath and currently comprises predominantly unimproved acid grassland with some areas of trees and scrub. It is proposed to work the Site for sand above the water table in a single phase. After workings have ceased it is intended to restore the Site profile to a south-north trending valley shape that compliments the surrounding landscape with the land falling away toward the pond to the north. It is anticipated that there is in excess of 12m of workable sand deposit and that an average of 8m would be worked across the site.

No imported backfill would be involved for the restoration and no natural surface water features or watercourses are sited within the proposed working boundaries.

Environmental Site Setting

The 1:25,000 scale topographic map for the area shows the Site on an elevated ridge of land at an elevation of c.69m above ordnance datum (m OD) at its western edge close to David's Cross. The land falls away relatively steeply to the north to c.50m OD at the site boundary and more gently away to the east and south. The Sites is surrounded by agricultural land generally used for grazing. A large solar farm has been constructed to the east and Redman's Quarry is sited at its northeastern boundary. Woodland lies to the southwest of the Site.

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Hydrology, Geology and Hydrogeology

No water features are present on the Site although issues and ponds are present to the north and west. The River Crane flows c.500m to the northeast of the Site where it changes direction from a southerly to an easterly flow.

The local topography reflects the geology with the highest areas underlain by up to 3m of River Terrace Gravels and up to 15m of Parkstone Sand Member and the Broadstone Clay Member cropping out on, or at the base of, steep scarp slopes.

Rainfall recharges groundwater levels percolating through the unsaturated River Terrace Gravels and Parkstone Sand Member. Groundwater beneath the site is supported by the low permeability Broadstone Clay Member. Groundwater level monitoring beneath the neighbouring Redman's Quarry site to the east varies between c.50m OD and c.45m OD to the north.

Ponds and issues are present c.50m to the north of the Site and these are likely to be groundwater fed by seepage from the Parkstone Sand Member over the low permeability Broadstone Clay Member. Groundwater discharges from the Parkstone Sand Member are understood to support European designated mire habitats to the east of the Site.

Although no groundwater monitoring boreholes have yet been installed within the Site, data collected from the neighbouring Redman's Quarry site and the elevation of the local springs, issues and ponds indicates that the Parkstone Sand Member deposit is predominantly unsaturated. Groundwater levels within the Parkstone Sand Member are therefore likely to be close to the boundary with the Broadstone Clay Member.

Habitats Regulations – Appropriate Assessment

The Appropriate Assessment presented as an addendum to the original assessment under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2017, for the Minerals Planning Authority, states the Site is hydraulically linked to the Dorset Heaths SAC and Dorset Heathlands SPA and Ramsar and that disturbing the underlying Broadstone Clay may lead to significant hydrological effects on the European sites. This statement has also been included within both the Sustainability Assessment and Cumulative Impact Assessments (December 2018).

The development proposal is for the working of the overlying Parkstone Sand Member above the water table only, leaving more than 1m of unsaturated sand above the water table. As such, groundwater flow and the existing groundwater flow regime together with the underlying Broadstone Clay would not be adversely affected by the proposal.

Public Consultation Comments

A majority of the comments received during the public consultation relate to potential impact of the development on the water table beneath the Site. As stated above, the proposed development is for the working of Parkstone Sand Member above the water table only, i.e. that the deposit would be worked dry without any incursion into the saturated Parkstone Sand Member. The existing flow of groundwater beneath the site which supports issues, springs, ponds and private water supplies would therefore continue during operation and after its restoration back to acid grassland.

Several comments received concerned the exacerbation of flooding potential. Rainfall runoff from the proposed development area is low due to the permeable nature of the Parkstone Sand Member and this would continue to be the case during the working of the sand deposit and restoration phase as unsaturated Parkstone Sand Member would continue to be present to drain rainfall and recharge the underlying groundwater table.

Comments were also received which concerned the potential for contamination of the underlying groundwater table through fuel spillages from plant working on site. No fuel would be stored on site other than within the tanks of plant equipment which would appropriately banded and maintained in accordance with best practice.

Environment Agency

The Environment Agency have commented on the proposal and their comments are included within the Site Assessment (December 2018). The Environment Agency have stated that they have no objection in principle from a groundwater protection or flood management perspective provided any subsequent planning application is supported by site specific hydrological and flood risk assessments.

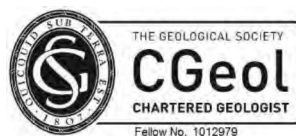
Summary and Conclusions

The outlined proposal for Land at Horton Heath (AS-27) is to work Parkstone Sand Member above the water table leaving at least 1m of unsaturated sand beneath the site. As such the existing groundwater flow regime and the hydraulically linked European sites would remain unaffected by the proposal regime. Any subsequent planning application would be fully supported by site specific hydrological and flood risk assessments to satisfy the hydrological concerns raised during the consultation process and those of the regulatory and statutory bodies.

Yours sincerely,

A black rectangular redaction box covering the signature of John Evans.

John Evans BSc MSc CGeol.
Director



**SITE FOR PROPOSED SAND
EXTRACTION (AS27),
WEDGEHILL FARM,
HORTON HEATH,
HORTON, DORSET**

**Archaeological Assessment
Additional Evidence**

Bob Edwards

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February 2019

FORUM
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SITE FOR PROPOSED SAND EXTRACTION (AS27), WEDGE HILL FARM, HORTON HEATH, HORTON, DORSET

Additional Information

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Two potential sand and gravel extraction sites (AS08 & AS27) were nominated for inclusion in the Emerging Dorset Minerals Plan. The Planning Inspector sought further assessment of the two sites including a heritage statement to consider the potential impact upon archaeological sites within the proposed areas and the setting of some nearby Scheduled Monuments. Subsequently, one of the two sites (AS08) was excluded from consideration.
- 1.2 Comments from Historic England (HE) raised several concerns about the potential impact on the archaeology of the proposed extraction site and on the setting of adjacent Scheduled Monuments. This statement will address some of the issues raised.
- 1.3 This report will address the comments and provides some further evidence for consideration. Photos included in this report are prefixed A (eg Figure A1) to differentiate from the Figures of the original report which may be referred to in this text.

2.0 POTENTIAL PHYSICAL IMPACT ON BURIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

- 2.1 The HE comments raise a question over the potential impact on any archaeological deposits within the proposed quarry site:

With regard to direct physical impacts of quarrying activity, there is very little existing information on the potential archaeological implications of quarrying on this site. The site has been subject to a walk-over survey as part of the recent Archaeological Assessment, and some archaeological features noted (mentioned above). However no measured survey, geophysical survey or archaeological trial trenching has been undertaken.

- 2.2 Given that the potential site had not been accepted for consideration at this stage of the Enquiry process, it is unreasonable to expect the owner to have undertaken the extent of expensive survey work that HE appears to be suggesting should be in place before the principle of development can be accepted.
- 2.3 In addition to the desk-based assessment and walk-over survey undertaken as part of the initial phase of assessment, it should also be noted that the landscape has been studied from aerial photographs as part of the Dorset Lower Stour River Catchment archaeological survey project funded by Historic England. This project identified the majority of the trackway and extraction sites within the area which are included on the Historic Environment Record. It is considered that, given the detailed study of various aerial photographs available undertaken in this project, monuments such as ploughed-out barrows are likely to have been identified.

2.4 Evidently, sites represented by flint scatters will only be identified by intrusive methods of investigation. It is not uncommon to encounter prehistoric sites represented by flint scatters in landscapes where quarrying is proposed but rarely are such sites regarded as nationally important and demand preservation in-situ.

2.5 The HE response notes that it is generally assumed that Bronze Age communities lived on lower ground and, whilst it is agreed that at this stage it is not possible to entirely rule out the possibility of there being unidentified occupation or even settlement sites within the area of the proposed quarry, it is not considered that there is a high potential for such sites in this area.

2.6 The HE comments state that:

'It is therefore essential that the application site is properly assessed, in order to inform the principle of mineral extraction.'

As noted above, given the time-frame available for undertaking the assessment to date, the level investigation HE appears to be seeking before a decision is made would be unreasonable. If the site were to be allocated, then this detailed level of work would be required as part of a planning submission.

2.7 It is concluded that in relation to the potential for archaeological sites to be discovered within the proposed site, there is no evidence for significant archaeological monuments or deposits surviving within the area that would rule out the allocation of the area at this stage of assessment.

3.0 SETTING OF THE ADJECENT SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

3.1 The HE comments consider that there was insufficient assessment of the significance of the setting of the adjacent Scheduled Monuments in the Archaeological Assessment and that a Zone of Theoretical Visibility map (ZTV) was required. It is noted that a ZTV was not produced in relation to the proposals for the solar farm on Redman's Hill (3/16/0438/CONDR) although a visual impact assessment was undertaken.

3.2 Whilst it has not been possible to produce a ZTV map through computer modelling, a map showing the indicative ZTV of each of the Scheduled Monuments based on on-the-ground assessment and analysis of the topography of the landscape has been produced (Maps 1-4). This assessment has not fully assessed the complete range of the ZTV for each of the monuments, concentrating only on the theoretical visibility in relation to the proposed quarry site rather than the landscape beyond the monuments away from the proposed development sit but is considered to represent a sufficiently detailed representation of the visibility of the selected sites. Monmouth's Ash Barrow to the west of the proposed quarry site is located on private land and there was no access to this monument.

3.3 The HE comments state that:

'The relationship of prehistoric barrows to their local landscape and topography is a key factor of their heritage significance. They combined a funerary and ritual function with that of territorial marker, and are often prominently sited on features such as hills, ridges and river valley terraces. The two barrows east of Monmouth Ash, for instance, stand on a

prominent ridge between the broad vale to the west, and the low-lying heathlands to the east.'

In heritage setting terminology, these sites incorporate primary 'intentional' or 'designed' views to and from the surrounding landscape, their location being carefully chosen to be clearly visible from the surrounding area and at the same time providing views across their surroundings.

'The small size of some barrows is cited as lessening their contribution to the appearance of the landscape, and thereby lessening their significance in landscape terms, but again this is partial and selective: their significance as viewpoints needs fuller assessment.'

'Barrows were designed to be seen and to serve both as landmarks and as viewpoints for the surrounding landscape.'

- 3.4 The Inspector's statement that the barrows west of the proposed quarry site stand on a prominent ridge between the broad vale to the west and the low-lying heathlands to the east is not entirely accurate. The larger, Monmouth's Ash Barrow (1016094) is on a ridge, but it does not overlook the 'broad vale' due to a further ridge of similar height lying to the west of barrow. To the east, whilst the land falls slightly from the barrow to the line of the public right of way, it rises again, the land adjacent to the junction of the track to the north-west at David's Cross being higher than site of the barrow site, whilst due east the land rises to a similar height as the site of the barrow at the track running generally north – south from Horton Road to Wedge Hill Farm, the land then remaining relatively flat across the north-western part of the proposed development site before sloping gently down towards the track running along the south-east side of the proposed quarry site.
- 3.5 The smaller barrow to the north within the woodland at David's Cross is located at the top of a slope overlooking the land to the east/north-east. This barrow has no view to or from the 'broader vale' to the west (even theoretically) as after a slight slope down on the west side of the higher ground the barrow is located on, the land rises again to a similar height which will prevent views down to the lower-lying land to the west.
- 3.6 In terms of location, the common factor between these two barrows is that they are both set close to the heads of small valleys where springs rise which flow to the south in the case of Monmouth's Ash Barrow and to the north-east in the case of the barrow in the woodland. The location of barrows near such brings it is not uncommon. There is ample evidence that rivers and springs held particular significance for people during the Bronze Age, with ritual the depositions of bronze artefacts being found in such contexts. It appears that the primary outlook for these two barrows, and possibly the undated mound adjacent to the footpath running to the east of Monmouth Ash Barrow was down into the valleys and up the valleys to the barrows. The monuments would have had local prominence in relation to these small valleys. The implication suggested by the HE description that the barrows were necessarily landmarks to be seen over long distances and from all directions is simplistic and indicative that the actual on-the-ground experience of these monuments has not been fully considered.
- 3.7 Whilst the ZTV map has some use in understanding the potential extent of visibility and inter-visibility, it represents a theoretical position. In reality of course, visibility relies on factors such as the size of the monuments. The HE Inspector criticises the archaeological assessment for citing the small size of some of the barrows and the suggestion that this

lessens their significance in landscape terms. To argue that size is irrelevant in terms of the contribution to landscape is considered to deny the real-world experience in favour of a general idea of what a monument should like, where it is located and a theoretical understanding of its visibility and prominence.

- 3.8 Monmouth's Ash Barrow, the larger of the two barrows to the west of the site is a reasonably good example of this monument type. Located in pasture fields, it is visible in, for example, views from the public footpath to the east where it can be seen through gaps in the hedge (see Figure 15). Assessment of the ZTV show that this barrow can be seen from and, therefore has views towards the north-western part of the proposed development site and along part of the western edge of the site. Photographs A1 – A3, below show examples of the views taken from adjacent to the western boundary of the proposed development site and moving eastwards.



Figure A1 View towards the bowl barrow 'Monmouth's Ash Barrow' from the west edge of the proposed development site east of the barrow.



Figure A2 View to Monmouth's Ash Barrow, moving east from position of Figure A1.



Figure A3 View to Monmouth's Ash Barrow, moving east from position of Figure A2.

- 3.9 Given the near equal height of the ridge where the barrow is located and the northern part of the proposed quarry site, it is argued that a reduction in the level of the land within the proposed quarry site will have minimal impact on the view from Monmouth's Ash Barrow; the level at the track on the west side of the proposed site will be maintained and beyond that, the possible loss of the sight of near level grassland will not represent a harmful change to the setting of the scheduled monument. With the suggested primary outlook and landscape relationship of Monmouth's Ash Barrow being the valley to the south, it is considered that the fact that the barrow can be seen from parts of the proposed quarry area does not necessarily mean that change to the topography here would harm the significance of the monument; HE refer to 'designed' views – the 'designed view' appears to relate to the valley, the ability to see the monument from the east is likely to be incidental. Such views carry less weight in terms of the significance of the setting of the monument.
- 3.10 The smaller barrow to the north of Monmouth's Ash Barrow, within the area of woodland adjacent to David's Cross is, unquestionably, a small and visually insignificant monument which is not a readily apparent landscape feature. Even if the trees and bracken were to be removed from the barrow and surrounding area, this would still be a monument with a limited significance visually within the landscape. Whilst the ZTV identifies this barrow would have overlooked the valley-head north of David's Cross, today it's woodland setting, which is illustrated in the archaeological assessment (Figures 13, 14, 22 and 23) means that its outlook is extremely limited, it had inter-visibility with the larger Monmouth's Ash Barrow but this is obscured by the woodland and the barrow cannot be experienced from beyond the area of woodland. This is the reality of the context of the barrow. To rely on the theoretical visibility of the monument on the basis that the woodland (a Deciduous Woodland BAP Priority Habitat) might be cleared to reveal the monument and thus it would therefore become a prominent landscape feature, is not considered a reasonable argument. Even if the woodland and boundaries that obscure the views to and from this monument were cleared, the result would be a small, irregular mound, much mutilated by badger sets which would be difficult to recognise as a barrow. The ZTV suggests that the monument would theoretically have a visual relationship with the very northern edge of the proposed

development site but this is not possible on the ground. As with Monmouth's Ash Barrow, it is considered that an alteration to the topography would not actually cause harm to the setting of the scheduled monument.

- 3.11 To the east of the proposed quarry site there are two scheduled monuments; a small barrow set at the top of the slope of the valley of the River Crane and the cross-dyke with a small barrow cemetery adjacent to the dyke earthwork. The HE comments refer to these monuments:

'The barrows on the lower ground to the east lie in positions that give them a local prominence by virtue of their siting within the plateau or on the edge of the valley of the River Crane. The cross dyke similarly lies in a locally prominent position on a low spur.'

This description does not fully, reflect the topography or position of the monuments, particularly the 'cross-dyke' and barrow cemetery.

- 3.12 The single barrow (1018415) is located at the top edge of the slope over-looking the river valley; it is considered that the view over the valley and its visibility from the valley is likely to have been the primary outlook and relationship (Map 3). From the west, an area of slightly higher ground conceals the barrow from view from the track adjacent to the existing quarry. From the barrow it is possible to look towards the 'cross-dyke' and barrow cemetery on the lower ground to the south-east although the monuments are hidden by gorse and bracken.

- 3.13 This barrow is a relatively small feature, especially when viewed from the west where it appears as a mound of approximately 0.75m in height. When viewed from the east it has a height of just over 1.0m. As a feature in the landscape it is now rather over-shadowed by the mounds on which the electricity pylons stand; formed when the area immediately west of the barrow was stripped for gravel, removing approximately 1.5-2.0m from the surface of the field. Although the ZTV extends into the eastern part of the proposed quarry site, it is evident that, due to the small size and low profile of the barrow, in reality it will not be visible as a landscape feature.



Figure A4 View from the barrow on Redman's Hill towards the 'cross-dyke' and barrow cemetery behind the gorse bushes.

- 3.14 The cross-dyke and small barrow cemetery lie on a gentle south-east facing slope, the main length of dyke running along the general line of the contours with a second, short section of dyke cutting across the line of the first earthwork. The dykes are represented by low banks and a ditch. Rather than over-looking the river valley, these features actually lie above a wide area of very gently sloping land; falling by around 15m over 1km north-north-eastwards to the river. This is an atypical position for a cross-dyke which are more usually located across the top of a ridge or spur. As a boundary feature, dykes such as this were not necessarily located to have prominence in the landscape as is often the case with barrows. The earthwork of the dyke is of limited prominence even when seen from close quarters (Figure A4); from longer distances, including from the southern part of the proposed quarry site, the position of the dyke can be identified by the presence of the gorse and trees marking the eastern edge of the pasture field partly occupied by the solar farm. The monuments themselves however, are unlikely to be visible even though they fall within the ZTV from the southern part of the proposed quarry site. Looking up slope from the dyke towards the proposed quarry site very little of the actual site can be seen; it does not form an important aspect of the topographical setting as experienced on the ground. The important aspect of the view north-west is the line of trees marking the ridge beyond the proposed quarry site.
- 3.13 The barrow cemetery, consisting of five barrows, located adjacent to the dykes may reflect the possibility that the dykes marked a boundary; barrows are sometimes thought to be located at the edges of a territory. Today, the barrows are within an area that is largely concealed from view by gorse, trees and bracken. Their prominence in the landscape is likely to be limited.



Figure A5 The southern part of the 'cross-dyke' where the earthwork is visible from the pasture field to the north. Even when seen at this relatively close distance, the monument is hardly 'locally prominent'.



Figure A6 View towards the 'cross-dyke' and barrow cemetery from the track along the south-east side of the proposed quarry site. The monuments are not visible – being within the trees beyond the solar farm.



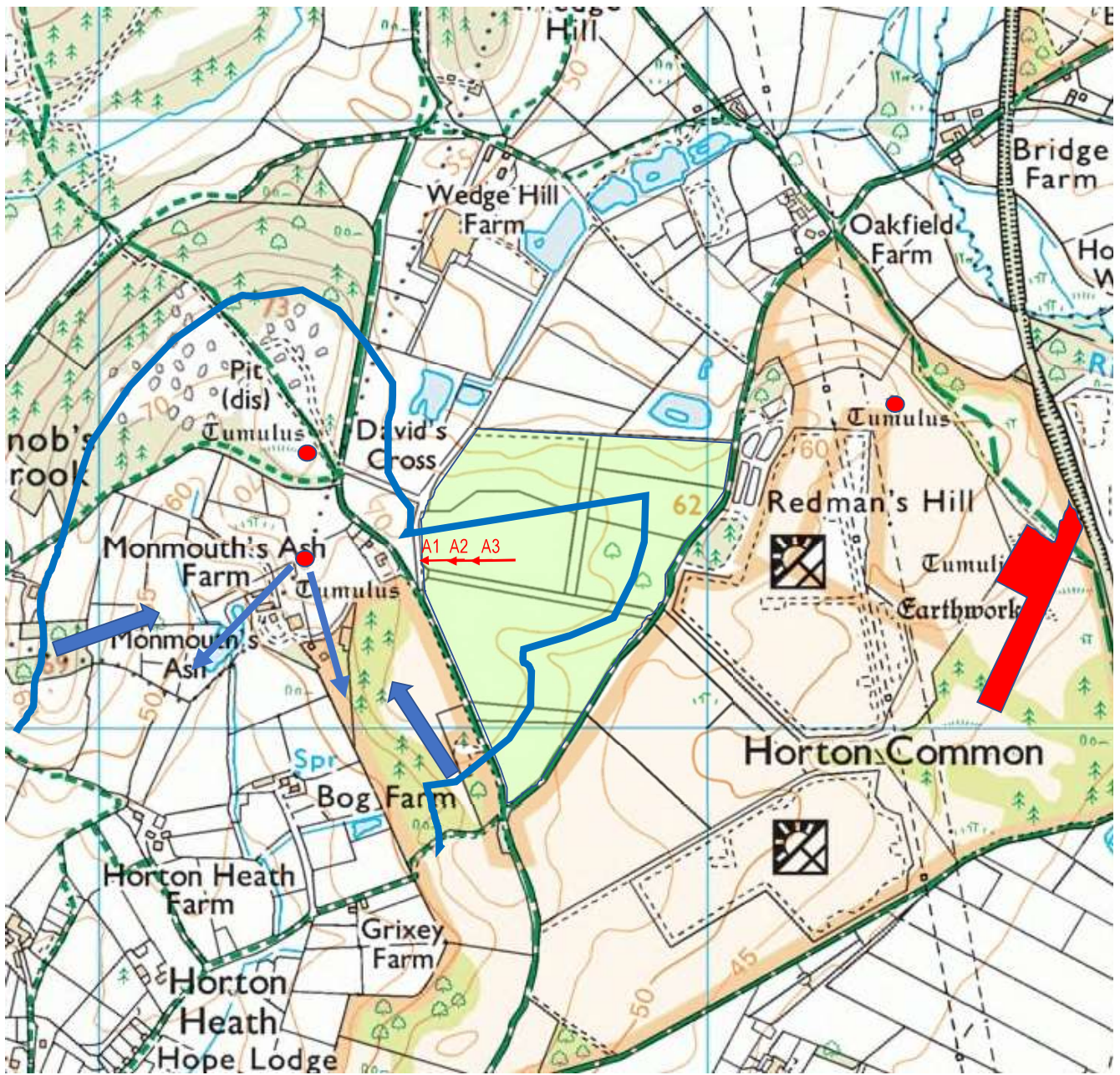
Figure A7 View west-north-west from adjacent to the 'cross-dyke' towards the proposed quarry site. The tree-line on the horizon is the hedgeline to the west of the track running along the west side of the proposed site; little if any of the proposed quarry site is visible.

4.0 CONCLUSION

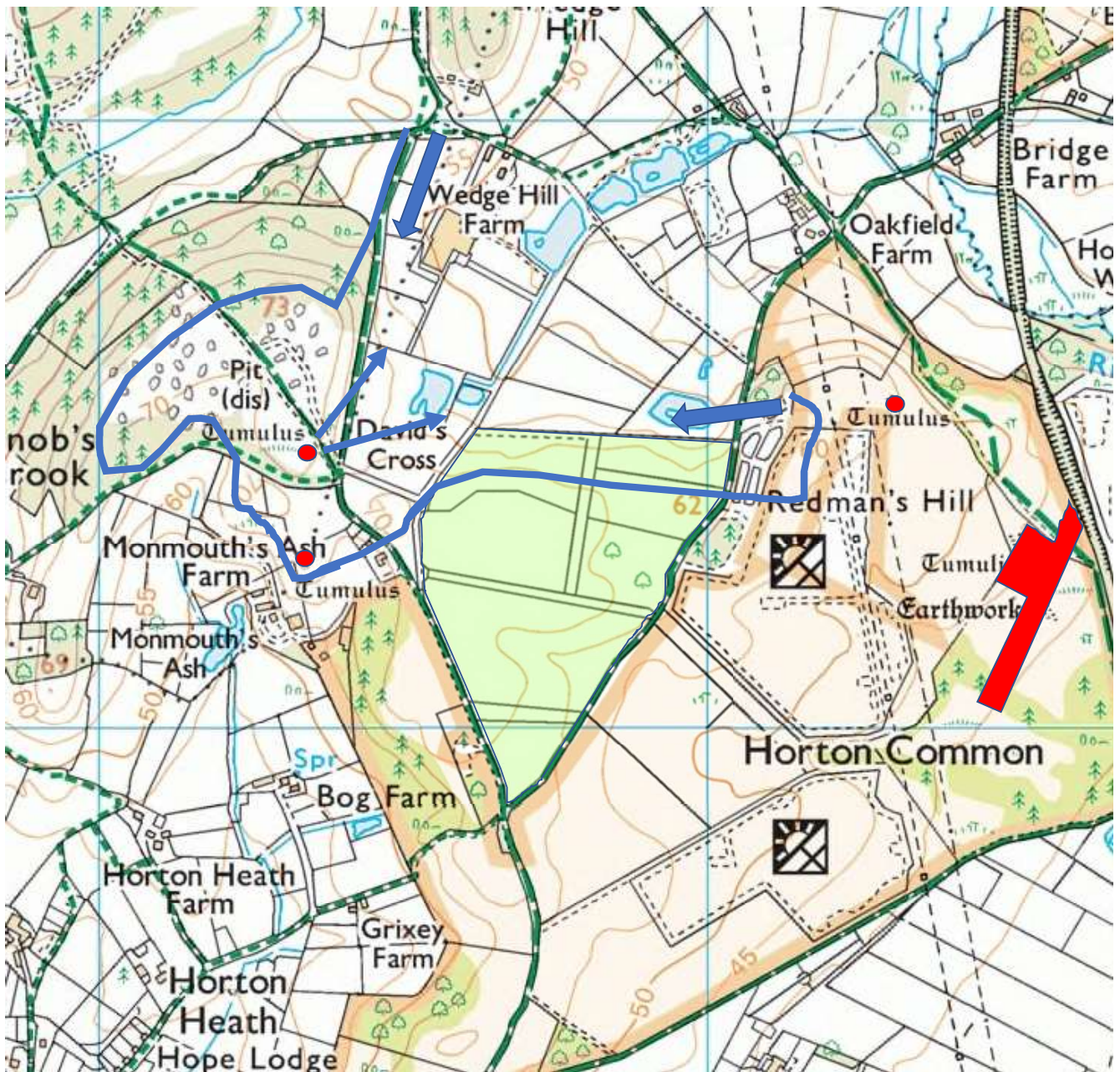
4.1 The ZTV maps for each of the monuments demonstrate the relatively limited importance of the proposed quarry site in terms of the landscape setting of these monuments.

4.2 The proposed quarry will not impact upon an area of landscape that it of importance in terms of contributing to or enabling an understanding of the significance of these monuments. Whilst parts of the proposed site fall within the ZTVs of the monuments, views to the monuments may be considered incidental as opposed to the designed, primary views of these features and the views are largely theoretical – when the reality of distance and monument size is considered, the monuments have at best limited visibility and often no visibility in the landscape. With the addition of natural and man-made screening, the relationships between the monuments and the area of the proposed quarry site is further reduced.

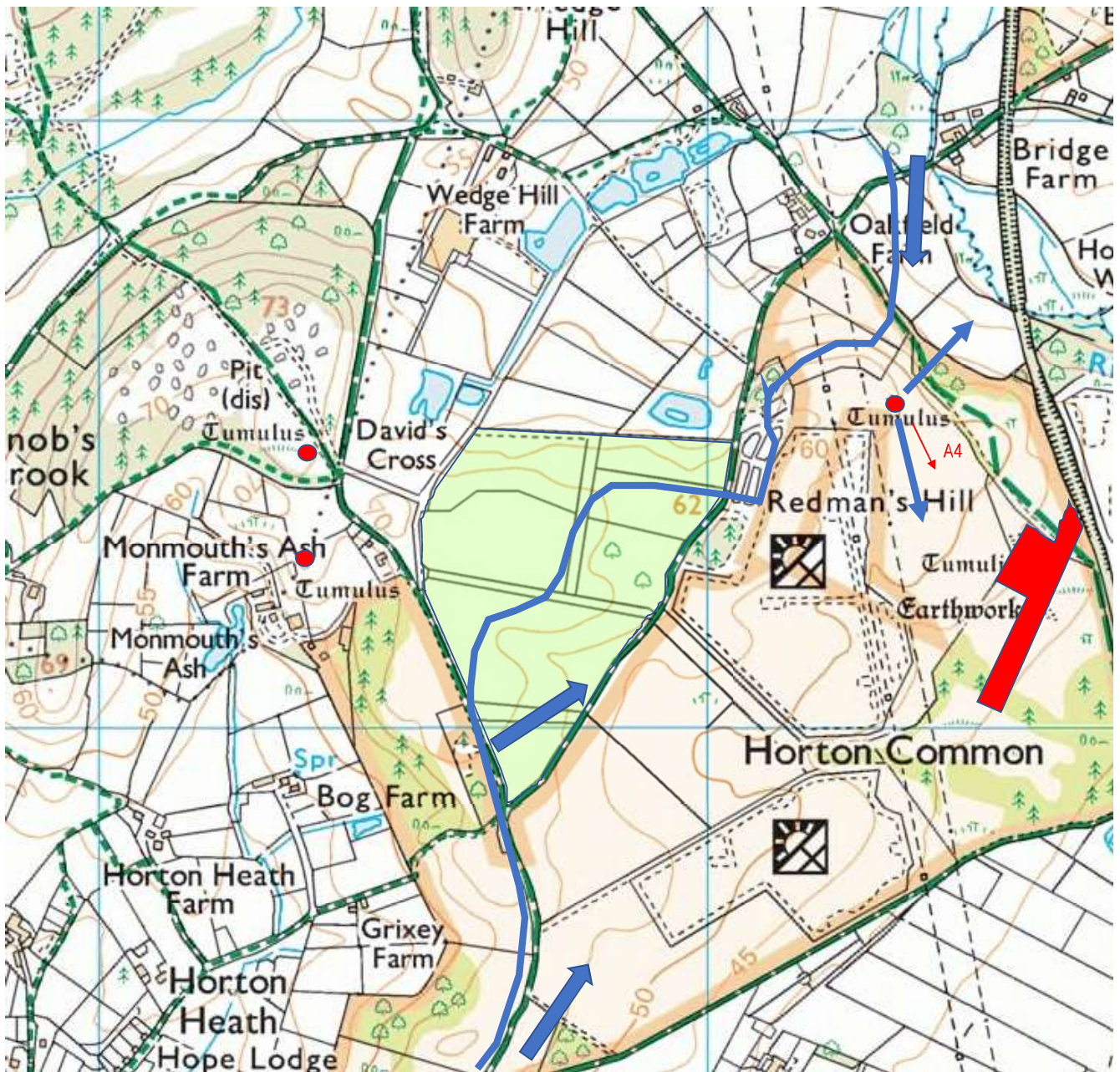
- 4.3 The potential for the associative value of the monuments being heightened by the presence of unrecorded sites or monuments within the proposed quarry site is considered to be limited. Whilst, for example, a flint scatter of Bronze Age date may be of interest, it is doubted that the presence of the barrows nearby would result in the site being regraded as nationally important and thus warranting preservation in-situ. It is considered that the potential for archaeological remains within the proposed quarry site area can be adequately addressed through the planning system.
- 4.4 It is not considered that the actual topography of the proposed quarry site is of such importance to the scheduled monuments that it cannot be altered as it does not form the key setting to the barrows or the 'cross-dyke' and thus does not contribute to their understanding.



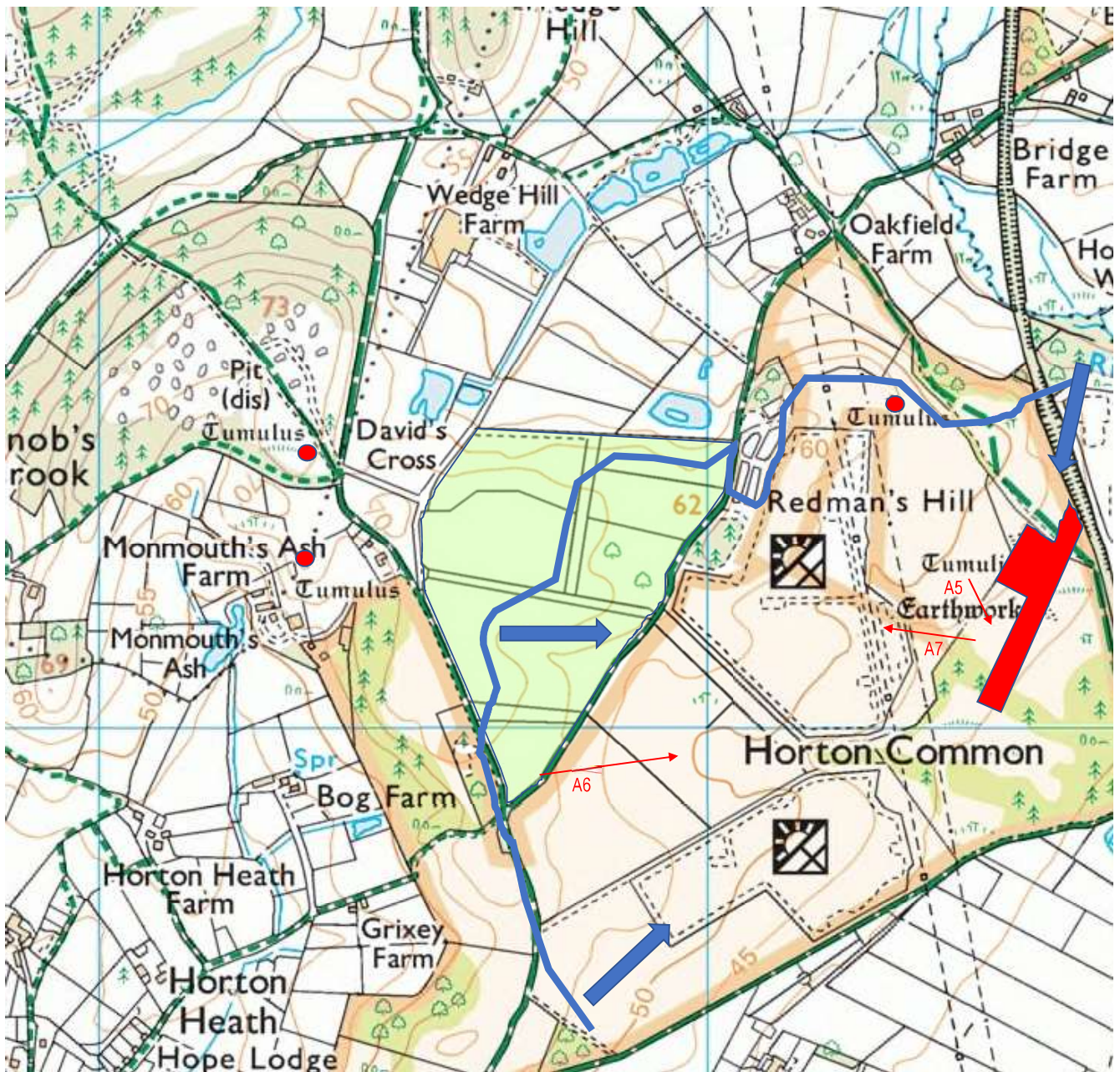
MAP1 ZTV Bowl barrow 90m north east of Monmouth's Ash Farm (Monmouth's Ash Barrow) 1016094



MAP 2 ZTV Bowl barrow 250m north east of Monmouth's Ash Farm 1016093



MAP 3 ZTV Bowl barrow on Redman's Hill 1018415



MAP 4 ZTV Bowl barrow cemetery and a cross dyke on Horton Common 1018411

Dwg. No: DPS-19-0124A
Scale: 1:5,000 printed on A3
Date: 14th January 2019
Address: Site AS-08 Horton Heath / Clump Hill, Three Legged Cross
Drawing Title: Position of haul road

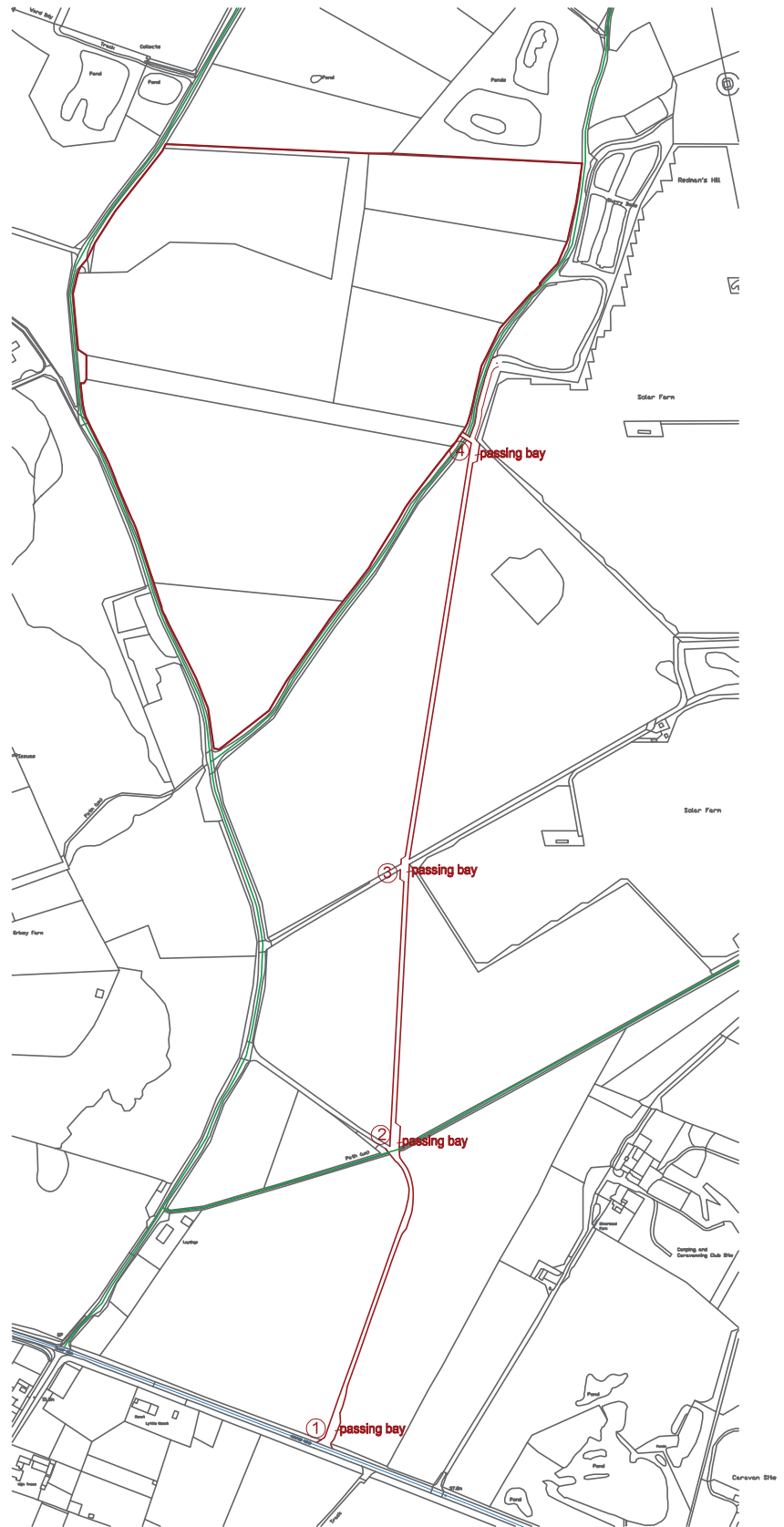
Plan showing position of proposed temporary haul road. The purpose of this track is to avoid vehicle movements on bridleways, which could affect the enjoyment of walkers, cyclists and horse riders.

1. Access point from Horton Road. This public highway benefits from good visibility in both directions.
2. The existing track already crosses a public bridleway at right angles. Signs will alert path users to the crossing point and the risk of lorries operating in the area. A passing bay will be created
3. A new haul road will be created between the points 2 and 4 on the plan. See separate detail below regarding construction. This new haul road crosses a private track at point 4 where there is no public access. A passing bay will be created.
4. The new haul road will cross the public bridleway at this point to link with the area nominated for inclusion in the emerging Dorset Minerals Plan.

Lorries will cross one bridleway at point 2 on the plan and another at point 4 on the plan.

Due to lorries crossing these tracks at right angles, there will not be any conflict. Signs on the bridleways and haul roads will alert users to the vehicle movements, and require drivers to proceed with caution.

Gates will be provided across the haul road at both ends (points 2 and 4 on the plan) to stop path users using the wrong tracks.



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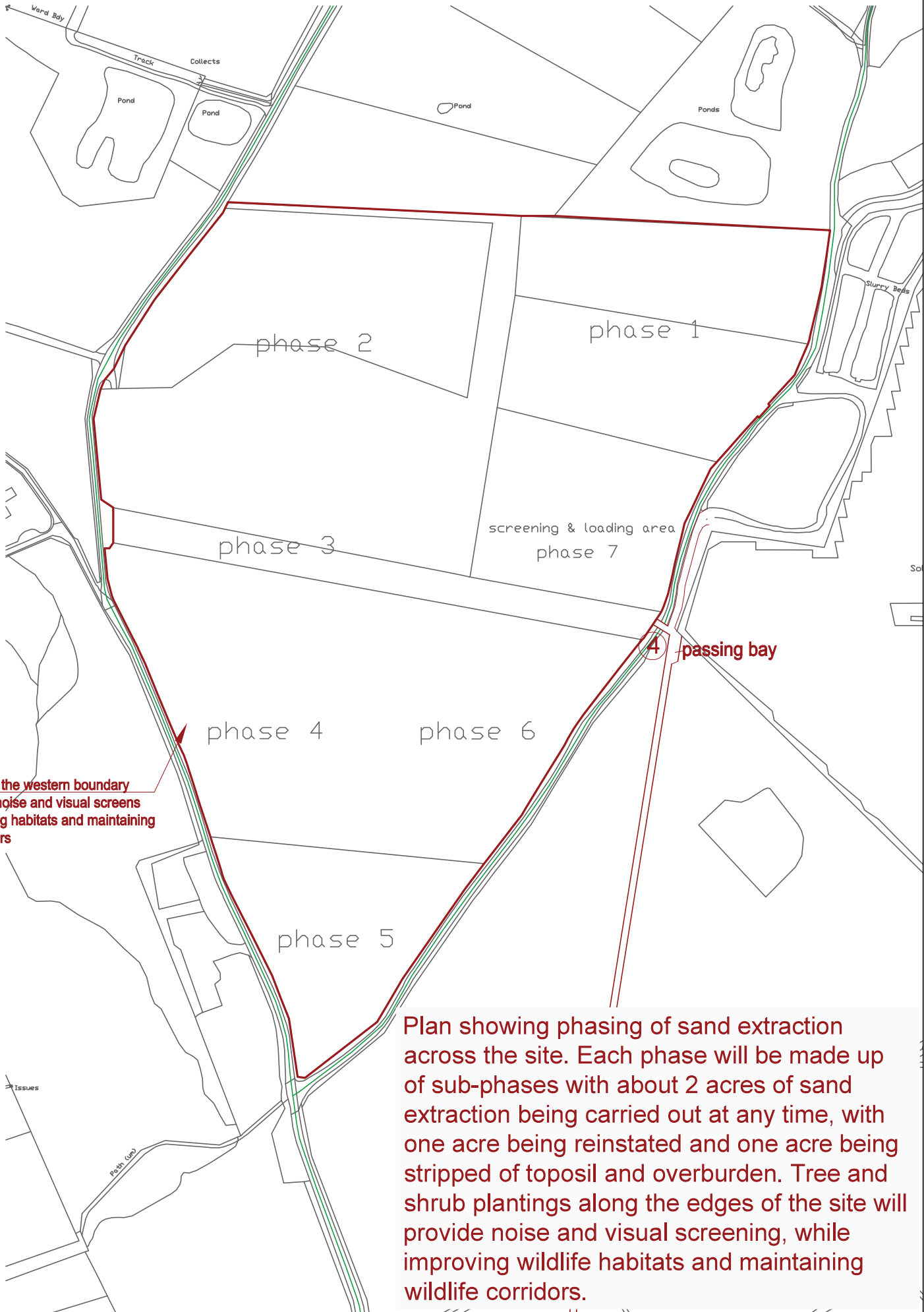
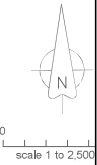
— private / haul roads
— public highway
— bridleways



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Dwg. No: DPS-19-0104J
Scale: 1:5,000 printed on A3
Date: 1st February 2019
Client: Redmans Sand Ltd
Address: Redmans Quarry, Three Legged Cross BH21 6SD
Drawing Title: Phasing plan



planting along the western boundary would create noise and visual screens while improving habitats and maintaining wildlife corridors

Plan showing phasing of sand extraction across the site. Each phase will be made up of sub-phases with about 2 acres of sand extraction being carried out at any time, with one acre being reinstated and one acre being stripped of topsoil and overburden. Tree and shrub plantings along the edges of the site will provide noise and visual screening, while improving wildlife habitats and maintaining wildlife corridors.