Lime Down
Solar Park

Environmental Statement

Volume 1, Chapter 12: Cultural Heritage (Clean)

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Schedule of Changes

Revision	Section Reference	Description of Changes	Reason for Revision
2	Table 12-3	Clarification regarding the receptors included within rows for medium and low heritage sensitivity.	Updated for Deadline 3 of Examination in response to CH1.5 of the Examining Authority's first written questions"
	Paragraph 12.7.3	Confirmation that Annexes C and D include detail assets scoped out of the assessment.	Updated for Deadline 3 of Examination in response to CH1.10 of the Examining Authority's first written questions"

List of Contents

12 Cultural Heritage 1
12.1 Introduction 1
12.2 Consultation 2
12.3 Legislation, Planning Policy and Guidance 11
12.4 Assessment Assumptions and Limitations 16
12.5 Study Area 19
12.6 Assessment Methodology 20
12.7 Baseline Conditions 26
12.8 Potential Impacts 47
12.9 Embedded Mitigation 50
12.10 Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects 54
12.11 Additional Mitigation 64
12.12 Residual Effects and Conclusions 65
12.13 References 73

List of Tables

Table 12-1: Planning Inspectorate Scoping Opinion Responses 2
Table 12-2: Summary of Engagement Undertaken 4
Table 12-3: Sensitivity of Receptor (Heritage Assets) 23
Table 12-4: Magnitude of Effects 24
Table 12-5: Effect Levels of Significance 26
Table 12-6: Conservation Areas scoped in for assessment 27
Table 12-7: Listed Buildings Scoped in for Assessment 28
Table 12-8: Registered Parks and Gardens scoped in for assessment 33
Table 12-9: Scheduled Monuments Scoped in for Assessment 33
Table 12-10: Non-designated heritage assets scoped in for assessment 34
Table 12-11: Non-designated archaeological assets within Lime Down A 36
Table 12-12: Non-designated archaeological assets within Lime Down B 37
Table 12-13: Non-designated archaeological assets within Lime Down C 37
Table 12-14: Non-designated archaeological assets within Lime Down D 39
Table 12-15: Non-designated archaeological assets within Lime Down E 40
Table 12-16: Non-designated archaeological assets within Lime Down Cable Route Corridor 40
Table 12-17: Non-designated archaeological assets within Lime Down Highway Improvement Areas 42
Table 12-18: Gazetteer of HLC units within Lime Down A 42

Table 12-19: Gazetteer of HLC units within Lime Down B 42
Table 12-20: Gazetteer of HLC units within Lime Down C 43
Table 12-21: Gazetteer of HLC units within Lime Down D 43
Table 12-22: Gazetteer of HLC units within Lime Down E 44
Table 12-23: Gazetteer of HLC units within Lime Down Cable Route Corridor 44
Table 12-24: Plans and projects relevant to Cultural Heritage cumulative effects assessment.....68

12 Cultural Heritage

12.1 Introduction

12.1.1 This chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES) presents the findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), focusing on an assessment of the likely significant effects on Cultural Heritage as a result of the Scheme. For more details about the Scheme, refer to **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: The Scheme [EN010168/APP/6.1]**.

12.1.2 This chapter identifies and proposes measures to address the potential impacts and likely significant effects on Cultural Heritage, during the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning phases of the Scheme.

12.1.3 This chapter is supported by the following figures in **ES Volume 2 [EN010168/APP/6.2]**:

- **Figure 12-1: Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets Scoped in for Assessment** (including Figure 12-1-1 to 12-1-10);
- **Figure 12-2: Archaeological Assets** (including Figure 12-2-1 to 12-2-10); and
- **Figure 12-3: Historic Landscape Character** (including Figure 12-3-1 to 12-3-10).

12.1.4 This chapter is supported by the following appendices in **ES Volume 3 [EN010168/APP/6.3]**:

- **Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement**;
- **Appendix 12-2: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments.** Note Appendix 12-2 has been split into two sub-documents:
  - **12-2a: Solar PV Sites;** and
  - **12-2b: Cable Route Corridor**.
- **Appendix 12-3: Air Photo and LiDAR Mapping and Interpretation**;
- **Appendix 12-4: Archaeological Geophysical Survey Report**. Note Appendix 12-4 has been split into two sub-documents:
  - **12-4a: Solar PV Sites;** and
  - **12-4b: Cable Route Corridor**.
- **Appendix 12-5: Interim Evaluation Trial Trenching Reports (parts 1-5)**;
- **Appendix 12-6: Outline Archaeological Mitigation Strategy**;
- **Appendix 12-7: Historic Landscape Assessment**; and

- **Appendix 12-8: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Tables**.

12.2 Consultation

12.2.1 A request for an EIA Scoping Opinion was sought from the Secretary of State through the Planning Inspectorate in July 2024. The issues raised in the Scoping Opinion are summarised and responded to within **ES Volume 3, Appendix 1-2: Scoping Opinion Responses [EN010168/APP/6.3]** which demonstrates how the matters raised in the Scoping Opinion are addressed in this ES. Matters where the scope of the assessment has been raised by the Planning Inspectorate are summarised in **Table 12-1** below.

Table 12-1: Planning Inspectorate Scoping Opinion Responses

ID	Summary of Matter	Response
3.7.1	Impact to archaeological remains during the operation and decommissioning phases The Scoping Report proposes to scope this matter out on the basis that activities associated with the operation and decommissioning phases are not considered to cause further impact to buried archaeological remains beyond that which will occur during the construction phase. Table 12.5 recommends that mitigation measures are considered to ensure archaeological remains are adequately protected during the operation and decommissioning phases. The Inspectorate considers that potential indirect impacts to archaeology remaining in situ during the operation may include impacts from alteration of drainage patterns as a result of the existence of the Proposed Development. Furthermore, there is potential for ground disturbance during decommissioning and effects are likely to be similar to those experienced during construction. Accordingly, the ES should include an assessment of this matter or demonstrate the absence of likely significant effects with agreement from the relevant consultation bodies.	This matter is addressed at **Section 12.8** of this chapter. Once the Scheme is operational, no further direct adverse effects on buried archaeological remains are anticipated. An assessment has been undertaken to identify the potential for impact to archaeological remains during the operation and maintenance, and decommissioning phases, including impacts as a result of changes to drainage patterns.
3.7.2	Heritage receptors The Scoping Report identifies designated heritage assets which	The Applicant has sought to agree the heritage assets for inclusion and exclusion within the assessment with

ID	Summary of Matter	Response
	have the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development. The Applicant's attention is drawn to Historic England's consultation response (Appendix 2 of this Opinion) with regard to designated and non-designated receptors which should be considered within the assessment. The Applicant should seek to agree the heritage assets for inclusion and exclusion within the assessment with the relevant consultation bodies and provide evidence of this consultation within the application documents.	relevant consultation bodies. Please see **Table 12-2** below, which details consultation with Historic England and Wiltshire Council. Please see Annex A of **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]**, which identifies the heritage assets that were taken forward for assessment.
3.7.3	Study area The Scoping Report proposes a study area of 2km for designated heritage assets and Conservation Areas with the option of assessing designated assets beyond the 2km study area where there is potential for impacts to occur. A study area of 1km is proposed for records of non-designated heritage assets and a 250m study area is proposed for designated and non-designated assets along the Cable Route Corridor. The ES should establish the study area with reference to the extent of the likely impacts which should be informed by fieldwork and the Zone of Influence (ZOI). The Applicant should agree this study area with relevant consultation bodies where possible. The Inspectorate also considers that the setting influence of assets may extend beyond their strict designation boundary and that the wider landscape context should be considered in the assessment (in conjunction with assessments in the Landscape and Visual ES Chapter). The Applicant should make efforts to agree the approach with the relevant consultation bodies.	Please see **Table 12-2** below, which details consultation with Historic England and Wiltshire Council, including the methodology used to define the ZOI. **Section 12.5** of this chapter details study areas for both designated and non-designated heritage assets, which take into consideration that the setting of an asset may extend beyond a designation boundary and reflects the need for wider historic landscape, including the use of Zone of Theoretical Visibilities (ZTVs) produced in the Landscape and Visual Chapter, to be considered as part of the assessment. **Section 12.6** of this chapter details the sources of information, including the fieldwork undertaken.
3.7.4	Trial trenching Where trial trenching is proposed to inform the baseline for the assessment, the need for, methodology, extent and coverage of trial trenches should be agreed in	Please see **Table 12-2** below which details consultation with Wiltshire County Council. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for evaluation trial trenching was agreed in October 2024. Site works

ID	Summary of Matter	Response
	advance with the relevant consultation bodies. The extent of trial trenching activity should be agreed as part of a Written Scheme of Investigation with Wiltshire Council, where possible.	commenced in November 2024 and were completed in June 2025. Interim reports with the results of the evaluation trial trenching are provided in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-5: Interim Evaluation Trial Trenching Reports [EN010168/APP/6.3]**.

12.2.2 Engagement has been undertaken with Historic England and Wiltshire Council. The matters raised are summarised in **Table 12-2** below.

Table 12-2: Summary of Engagement Undertaken

Consultee and Date	Issue/Topic	Response
Public engagement events, 22 March to 16 April 2024	Meetings to introduce the Scheme and Applicant to the local populace and detail the general approach to the archaeological and heritage assessment process.	Discussions largely focused on Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, local history and archaeology and how they will be assessed. See **Section 12.7** of this chapter regarding baseline information used in production of **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-2: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment [EN010168/APP/6.3]**.
Meeting with Wiltshire Council Archaeologist, 6 March 2024	Meeting to introduce the Scheme, provide a high-level review of identified heritage assets and discuss proposed methodology. The Wiltshire Council Archaeologist stated they would require targeted trenching and trenching on the blank areas to test geophysical survey results, as the Wiltshire Council Archaeologist stated that often the geology in the north of the county doesn't always provide good geophysics results.	Advice used to inform archaeological evaluation works. Geophysical survey **(see ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-4: Geophysical Survey [EN010168/APP/6.3])** was tested by evaluation trial trenching **(see ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-5: Interim Evaluation Trial Trenching Reports [EN010168/APP/6.3])** and was proven to be a reliable source of information. See **Section 12.6** of this chapter regarding assessment methodology and **Section 12.7** of this chapter regarding baseline information. Subsequent meeting in August 2024 (see below).

Consultee and Date	Issue/Topic	Response
Meeting with Historic England (HE), 25 July 2024	Meeting to introduce the Scheme, provide a high-level review of identified heritage assets and discuss proposed methodology. HE agreed with the proposed approach. HE highlighted concerns over impacts to Bradfield Manor historic landscape character with consideration to potential associations with designated assets (i.e the Badminton Estate and land within Site C), and land adjacent to the Fosse Way. While HE acknowledged that the Scheme was unlikely to impact upon any Scheduled Monuments, their main archaeological concern related to archaeological sites identified within the Scheme that could be considered to have national significance and so therefore were of a schedulable potential. The Science Advisor highlighted potential for alluvium near water courses that might mask potential geophysical (magnetic) responses.	Advise used to inform assessment of heritage assets in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]** and archaeological evaluation works. Geophysical survey **(see ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-4: Geophysical Survey [EN010168/APP/6.3])** was tested by evaluation trial trenching **(see ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-5: Interim Evaluation Trial Trenching Reports [EN010168/APP/6.3])** and was proven to be a reliable source of information. See **Section 12.6** of this chapter regarding assessment methodology and **Section 12.7** of this chapter regarding baseline information.
Wiltshire Council Planning Consultation Response, Conservation officer, 22 August 2024	"I am generally content that the suggested scoping is appropriate in respect of the built historic environment. The Main Report and Appendices provide an appropriate summary of the points that will need to be considered in the Environmental Impact Assessment and should lead to a thorough coverage of the important issues. My only suggestion would be that Para 12.2 Legislation, Policy and Guidance should also include consideration of the Historic England Advice Note 15: Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment (2021)."	Advice was used to produce the **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]** and suggested guidance was added. See **Section 12.6** of this chapter regarding assessment methodology and **Section 12.7** of this chapter regarding baseline information.
Wiltshire Council specialist consultee comments on archaeology, 22 August 2024	"Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS) requires a detailed Chapter on Cultural Heritage to be included in the EIA for the proposed development. WCAS supports the inclusion of cultural heritage in the ES, as	Advise used to inform archaeological evaluation works. Geophysical survey **(see ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-4: Geophysical Survey [EN010168/APP/6.3])** was tested by evaluation trial

Consultee and Date	Issue/Topic	Response
	outlined in the Scoping Document. As per WCAS policy, all solar farm developments must undergo a full archaeological field evaluation, including remote sensing and trial trenching, before a planning application is determined. The Scoping Document's commitment to include the results of geophysical surveys and trial trench evaluations of Areas A-E is welcomed. Preliminary geophysical survey results suggest significant prehistoric and Romano-British activity, particularly along the Fosse Way Roman Road, which may be of national importance. WCAS recommends consulting Historic England's Inspector of Monuments to assess the potential impacts on any nationally significant archaeological remains."	trenching **(see ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-5: Interim Evaluation Trial Trenching Reports [EN010168/APP/6.3])** and was proven to be a reliable source of information. The results of the fieldwork were used to inform the chapter. See **Section 12.6** of this chapter regarding assessment methodology and **Section 12.7** of this chapter regarding baseline information.
Historic England, Scoping response 22 August 2024	HE responded to the Scoping Opinion and highlighted designated heritage assets within the suggested 2km study area, particularly drawing attention to, Bradfield Manor Farmhouse (Grade I Listed Building), St Giles Church Alderton (Grade I Listed Building), Alderton Conservation Area and Corsham Park (Grade II* RPG). They also expected the ES to consider non-designated assets, drawing attention to the Fosse Way Roman Road, Silchester to Bath Roman Road (and any associated roadside settlements) and Badminton Estate parkland outside of the Grade I RPG. "Overall the Scoping report includes a range of assessment methodologies to allow for an understanding of the environmental impacts."	Advise used to inform assessment of heritage assets in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3].** See **Section 12.6** of this chapter regarding assessment methodology and **Section 12.7** of this chapter regarding baseline information.
Meeting with Wiltshire Council Archaeologist, 29 August 2024	Meeting to discuss scope of archaeological evaluation works. Wiltshire Council Archaeologist acknowledged that due to poor weather it had not been possible to	Advice used to inform archaeological evaluation works **(see ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-5: Interim Evaluation Trial Trenching**

Consultee and Date	Issue/Topic	Response
	complete geophysical surveys in spring 2024 and so this would be completed following harvest. The Wiltshire Council Archaeologist agreed that trenching could be approved and commenced in advance of completing geophysical surveys within solar sites. Applicant stated preference to commence with trenching in areas where baseline information had identified buried archaeological remains. Wiltshire Council and the Applicant agreed overarching WSI for Scheme that trench plans would be appended to the WSI.	**Reports [EN010168/APP/6.3]).** See **Section 12.6** of this chapter regarding assessment methodology and **Section 12.7** of this chapter regarding baseline information.
Meeting with Wiltshire Council Conservation Officer 30 October 2024	Meeting to introduce the Scheme, provide a high-level review of identified heritage assets and discuss proposed approach to assessment. The Wiltshire Council Conservation Officer agreed with approach for assessment. Agreed that tangible elements are required for former landholdings of estates to be considered non-designated assets (i.e. Badminton and Grittleton), instead that an assessment of historic landscape character would be sufficient. Highlighted the need to consider potential for designed landscapes associated with Listed Buildings and land association with historic farmsteads. Wiltshire Council Conservation Officer stated they would like to review Statement of Significance prior to undertaking detailed site visit and being able to provide detailed response.	Advise used to inform assessment of heritage assets in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3**] and the assessment of historic landscape character in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-7: Historic Landscape Assessmen**t **[EN010168/APP/6.3].** See **Section 12.6** of this chapter regarding assessment methodology and **Section 12.7** of this chapter regarding baseline information.
Site Visits with Wiltshire Council Archaeologist November 2024 to June 2025	Site visits for evaluation trial trenching on Lime Down A, B, C, D and E. Visits undertaken to monitor works were undertaken in line with the agreed WSI and to sign-off trenches for backfill. On 05.02.2025 it was agreed that burials in Field D24 needed to be recorded and lifted as part of the	Feedback used to inform assessment, design of the Scheme and Archaeological Mitigation Strategy. See **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-5: Interim Evaluation Trial Trenching Reports [EN010168/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-6: Outline Archaeological**

Consultee and Date	Issue/Topic	Response
	evaluation. It was agreed that the area would need to be subject to Strip, Map and Sample (SMS) prior to development in case further burials were at this location. On 24.04.2025 it was agreed that evaluation trenching in Field E33 would be deferred to post-determination trenching due to access issues.	**Mitigation Strategy [EN010168/APP/6.3]**.
Site visit with Historic England Science Advisor 13 January 2025	Site visits for evaluation trial trenching on Lime Down D. Agreed that works were being undertaken in line with the WSI and that the soil sampling strategy was appropriate.	See **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-5: Interim Evaluation Trial Trenching Reports [EN010168/APP/6.3]**
Site visit with Historic England 28 March 2025	Site visit with Historic England to Lime Down A to E. Historic England were pleased that a multi-disciplinary approach has been taken to the design of the Scheme. The overall design resulted in the Scheme being discrete within the landscape. Agreed that the landscape character was distinctly different in the Scheme to the Cotswold National Landscape Area, in which the Badminton Estate lies. Agreed that the removal of areas from solar and associated infrastructure, setbacks and landscape mitigation was sufficient to reduce impacts to designated heritage assets. Historic England identified one asset where further information was required to understand potential impacts: the Grade I Listed Bradfield Manor. Historic England considered that there would be a level of harm to this asset as a result of the placement of solar PV panels in fields to the north of the property grounds. A follow up visit to the grounds of the building was requested to further	See **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]**. See Visit in May 2025 below.

Consultee and Date	Issue/Topic	Response
	understand setting of building, at this stage Historic England considered the harm would be no greater than less than substantial and likely at the lower end.	
Site Visit with Wiltshire Council Conservation Officer 30 April 2025	Agreed that the removal of areas from solar and associated infrastructure, setbacks and landscape mitigation was sufficient to reduce impacts to built heritage assets.	Feedback used to inform assessment, design of the Scheme and mitigation required. See **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]**.
Site visit with Historic England 22 May 2025	Site visit with Historic England to Bradfield Manor.	See **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]**.
Historic England advice note following site visit to Bradfield Manor 27 May 2025	"Thank you for arranging access to Bradfield Manor, following Historic England's comments on the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) dated 15 March 2025. As you'll recall, we had concerns about potential harm to the setting of this Grade I listed building but had not previously been able to visit the site. Thanks again for organising access, and please extend our appreciation to the owners. Our visit has confirmed that, as the proposals currently stand, they would cause harm to the setting of Bradfield Manor. The manor's core is a 15th-century hall, with later additions including a 17th-century parlour block designed to take advantage of views over the surrounding estate. Historical mapping shows that the proposed solar farm would be sited on land formerly within the manor's ownership. While some southern views have already been interrupted by later development, the open rural landscape to the north remains visually and physically connected to the building and forms part of its historic setting.	Feedback used to inform assessment, design of the Scheme and mitigation required. See **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]**.

Consultee and Date	Issue/Topic	Response
	Although the nearest fields to the north and directly opposite the main entrance are excluded from the scheme, solar arrays in the adjacent fields are likely to be visible from the upper floors, including the parlour block, altering the character of the landscape. Photographs taken during the visit could usefully inform accurate visualisations of the worst-case scenario (i.e. panels at maximum height), helping assess the impact on views from the manor. We recommend these are used to explore potential refinements to the scheme layout to reduce or avoid harm. We would be grateful if this information could be shared with us ahead of the Development Consent Order submission."	
Meeting with Wiltshire Council Archaeologist, 6 May 2025	Meeting to discuss Archaeological Mitigation Strategy.	Advice used to inform ES **Volume 3, Appendix 12-6: Outline Archaeological Mitigation Strategy [EN010168/APP/6.3]**.
Meeting with Wiltshire Council Archaeologist, 16 May 2025	Meeting to discuss geophysical survey on the Cable Route Corridor. During the meeting issues regarding land access as a result of the presence of crops was discussed. It was agreed that geophysical survey on the Cable Route Corridor could be completed in areas post-harvest (end of summer 2025) where crop issues meant that it was not possible to complete the survey by the end of spring 2025.	Advice used to inform assessment of archaeological potential on a worst-case scenario in areas of the cable route not surveyed.
Meeting with Wiltshire Council Archaeologist and Principal Conservation Officer, 17 July 2025	Meeting to discuss the agreed approach to assessing cumulative impacts and the methodology used to define the Zone of Influence (ZoI) for the cultural heritage assessment. WC are satisfied with the agreed approach for archaeology. In terms	Advice used to assess the Cumulative Effects within Schemes in the vicinity. See **Section 12.12** of this chapter regarding Cumulative Effects.

Consultee and Date	Issue/Topic	Response
	of built heritage, WC have not yet seen sufficient detail to provide informed advice. However, if Lanpro are confident that the current level of assessment is adequate to support the application, then this is acceptable.	
Meeting with Wiltshire Council Archaeologist, 13 August 2025	Meeting to discuss the archaeological mitigation strategy. WC were in agreement that the remaining geophysical survey of the cable route will be completed post-submission and that once complete the AMS will be updated. WC also happy with the amount of trenching undertaken and agrees it is sufficient to support the application. It was agreed that the AMS will be a flexible document that can be updated following further ongoing discussions after submission.	Advice used to inform **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-6: Outline Archaeological Mitigation Strategy [EN010168/APP/6.3]**.

12.2.3 Statutory consultation was held between 29 January 2025 and 19 March 2025. A full list of consultation responses in relation to Cultural Heritage are presented in the **Consultation Report [EN010168/APP/5.1]** submitted as part of the Application.

12.2.4 A further round of targeted consultation was undertaken between 3 June 2025 and 11 July 2025 following changes to the development boundary area of the Scheme presented in the PEIR and at Stage Two Statutory Consultation. Further detail regarding the targeted consultation is provided in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 1: Introduction [EN010168/APP/6.1]**.

12.3 Legislation, Planning Policy and Guidance

12.3.1 A summary of applicable legislation, planning policy and other guidance documents relating to Cultural Heritage pertinent to the Scheme is provided below.

12.3.2 Full details of the legislation, policy, and guidance of relevance to the assessment of Cultural Heritage is provided in full in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 5: Energy Need, Legislative Context and Energy Policy [EN010168/APP/6.1]**.

Legislation

The Planning Act 2008

12.3.3 The Planning Act 2008 (Ref 12-1) sets out the process for the consenting of NSIPs and the basis for the decision whether to grant development consent.

The Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010

12.3.4 The Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 (Ref 12-2) states the desirability of preserving Scheduled Monuments or their setting, Listed Buildings or their setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest, as well as the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.

The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017

12.3.5 The process of Environmental Impact Assessment in the context of nationally significant projects in England is governed by the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the '2017 Regulations') (Ref 12-3).

Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953

12.3.6 The Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act (HBAMA) (Ref 12-4) makes provision for the compilation of a register of gardens and other land (parks and gardens, and battlefields).

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (AMAAA) 1979

12.3.7 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 or AMAAA (Ref 12-5) was a law passed by the UK government, legislating to protect the archaeological heritage of England and Wales, and Scotland. The AMAAA largely concerns Scheduled Monuments (SMs) and designated archaeological areas such as Areas of Archaeological Importance (AAIs).

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

12.3.8 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (Ref 12-6) provides specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest.

Hedgerows Regulations 1997

12.3.9 The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (Ref 12-7) make provision for the protection of important hedgerows, which may be afforded statutory protection should they qualify as being 'important' for, inter alia, historical or archaeological reasons.

UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and National Heritage 1972

12.3.10 While not part of the legislative framework, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and National Heritage 1972 (Ref 12-8) (to which the UK is a signatory) makes provision for the World Heritage List, which is a list of cultural and/or natural heritage sites of outstanding universal value.

National Planning Policy

12.3.11 The National Policy Statements (NPS) that are relevant to the Scheme are:

- Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) (January 2024) (Ref 12-9);
- NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (January 2024) (Ref 12-10); and
- NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (January 2024) (Ref 12-11).

12.3.12 The NPS listed above came into effect on 17 January 2024. These NPSs set out the Government's energy policy for the delivery of nationally significant energy infrastructure, the need for new energy infrastructure, and guidance for the determination of an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO).

12.3.13 The relevant NPS requirements, together of an indication of where in the ES the information is provided to address these requirements, are provided in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 5-1: National Policy Statement Requirements [EN010168/APP/6.3].**

12.3.14 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2024) (Ref 12-12) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

12.3.15 Section 16 of the NPPF provides guidance on conserving and enhancing the historic environment, aiming to deliver sustainable development, promote understanding of the benefits of heritage conservation, and ensure the appropriate management of heritage assets based on their significance. It acknowledges that well-managed change can support long-term preservation and states that planning decisions should be proportionate to an asset's importance. Paragraphs 212 to 215 highlight the need to give great weight to the conservation of designated heritage assets, even when proposed developments result in less than substantial harm, which must be weighed against public benefits.

12.3.16 The NPPF defines heritage assets as buildings, sites, places, or landscapes with heritage interest significant enough for planning consideration, whether designated (e.g. World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings)

or locally identified. Archaeological interest refers to assets with evidence of past human activity worth expert investigation. Overall, government policy ensures protection of both heritage assets and their settings, calls for appropriate assessment and investigation where necessary, and provides for the excavation of sites not requiring preservation in situ.

Local Planning Policy

12.3.17 The current Local Plan for Wiltshire is the Wiltshire Core Strategy (WCS) (Ref 12-13). The WCS was adopted in January 2015 and provides the strategic planning policies for the future development of the area from 2015 to 2026. The policy relating to the historic environment is reproduced below:

"Core Policy 58 – Ensuring the Conservation of the Historic Environment.

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

I. nationally significant archaeological remains

II. World Heritage Sites within and adjacent to Wiltshire

III. buildings and structures of special architectural or historic interest

IV. the special character or appearance of conservation areas

V. historic parks and gardens

VI. important landscapes, including registered battlefields and townscapes.

Distinctive elements of Wiltshire's historic environment, including non-designated heritage assets, which contribute to a sense of local character and identity will be conserved, and where possible enhanced. The potential contribution of these heritage assets towards wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits will also be utilised where this can be delivered in a sensitive and appropriate manner in accordance with Core Policy 57 (Ensuring High Quality Design and Place Shaping).

Heritage assets at risk will be monitored and development proposals that improve their condition will be encouraged. The advice of statutory and local consultees will be sought in consideration of such applications."

12.3.18 Wiltshire Council is currently in the process of finalising its updated Local Plan, which will guide development in the county until 2038 (Ref 12-36). The revised policy on the historic environment has been enhanced and is detailed below:

"Policy 99 – Ensuring the Conservation of the Historic Environment.

Development should conserve or enhance the historic environment.

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

I. *nationally significant archaeological remains*

II. *World Heritage Sites within and adjacent to Wiltshire*

III. *buildings and structures of special architectural or historic interest*

IV. *the special character or appearance of conservation areas*

V. *historic parks and gardens*

VI. *important landscapes, including registered battlefields and townscapes.*

Any harm to the significance of designated heritage assets which will result from development proposals will be required to be justified and outweighed by public benefits (including heritage benefits) at a level appropriate to the significance of the asset and the harm caused.

Any harm to the significance of undesignated assets which will result from development proposals must be carefully balanced considering the significance of the asset and the harm caused.

Distinctive elements of Wiltshire's historic environment, including non-designated heritage assets, which contribute to a sense of local character and identity will be conserved, and where possible enhanced.

The potential contribution of heritage assets towards wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits will be utilised where this can be delivered in a sensitive and appropriate manner in accordance with Policy 98 (Ensuring high quality design and place shaping). The sensitive reuse of historic buildings and spaces will be supported and opportunities for the historic environment to inform and shape new development and regeneration projects will be encouraged. The adaptation of heritage assets in accordance with Policy 85 (Sustainable construction and low carbon energy) using appropriate materials and techniques which conserve their fabric and significance will be encouraged.

Proposals for change affecting the historic environment (which require planning permission or listed building consent) should be accompanied and informed by an assessment of heritage significance and the impact of the proposals on this significance, making reference to the information held in the Historic Environment Record. Where a proposal includes potential archaeological interest a desk-based assessment, and if necessary, field evaluation should be carried out and submitted with the proposal.

Development proposals that improve the condition of heritage assets at risk will be supported."

Other Guidance

12.3.19 Other guidance documents relevant to the assessment of the impacts of the Scheme on Cultural Heritage are set out in detail in **Volume 3, Appendix 12-2: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments [EN010168/APP/6.3]** and include:

- National Planning Practice Guidance: Historic Environment (2019) (Ref 12-14);
- Conservation Principles: Policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment originally published by English Heritage (2008) (Ref 12-15);
- The Historic England publication Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment (2015) (Ref 12-16);
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition): The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017) (Ref 12-17);
- Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12 (2019) (Ref 12-18);
- Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment. Historic England Advice Note 15 (2021) (Ref 12-19);
- The CIfA Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (2020) (Ref 12-20);
- The CIfA Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology (2022) (Ref 12-21);
- The CIfA Standard for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2023a) (Ref 12-22); and
- The CIfA Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2023b) (Ref 12-23).

12.4 Assessment Assumptions and Limitations

12.4.1 The methodology for Cultural Heritage has considered the following assumptions:

- Baseline information has been collated from a Heritage Statement (**Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]**) and archaeological Desk-Based Assessments (**Volume 3, Appendix 12-2: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments [EN010168/APP/6.3]**) including a geoarchaeological DBA, as well as the results of archaeological evaluation (**ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-3: Air Photo and LiDAR Mapping and Interpretation [EN010168/APP/6.3], Appendix 12- 4: Archaeological**

Geophysical Survey Reports [EN010168/APP/6.3] and **Appendix 12- 5: Interim Evaluation Trial Trenching Reports [EN010168/APP/6.3**) and a Historic Landscape Assessment (**ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-7: Historic Landscape Assessment [EN010168/APP/6.3**). It is assumed that information provided by secondary sources (i.e. Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), the Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS), cartographic information) and third parties is accurate;

- Assessment of impact has been undertaken with consideration to design concept and parameters detailed in **Chapter 3 The Scheme [EN010168/APP/6.1]**. A number of the detailed design aspects and features of the Scheme cannot be confirmed until the detailed design stage and construction phase of the Scheme. Therefore, where assessment has been made on the significance of effects, this has been undertaken applying the Rochdale Envelope principle (see **Design Principles and Parameters [EN010168/APP/7.4]**). For the purposes of the Cultural Heritage assessment, the elements of flexibility considered include the maximum development footprint, height, and location of built structures. A worst-case scenario approach has been adopted, assessing the potential impact based on the largest scale and most visually or physically intrusive aspects within the defined parameters;
- Illustrative layout plans (**ES Volume 2, Figure 3-1: Indicative Site Layout Plan [EN010168/APP/6.2]**) have been used to inform the assessment of impacts. It should be noted that they represent one example of how the Scheme could be developed in accordance with the **Design Principles and Parameters [EN010168/APP/7.4]**;
- The setting assessment assumes all Scheme infrastructure would be at the maximum possible height as set out in **Design Principles and Parameters [EN010168/APP/7.4]**;
- Archaeological impacts have been considered for all elements of the Scheme which would involve ground disturbance. This includes, but is not limited to, piling for Solar PV Mounting Structures, associated solar infrastructure (i.e. cabling, transformers, substation), and adverse effects from other environmental disciplines, such as ecology and hydrology mitigation (i.e. scrapes, ponds, woodland planting, sustainable drainage (SuDS) measures). The assessment of effects on archaeological remains has been undertaken with consideration to the maximum area of ground disturbance. Archaeological mitigation would only be required where ground disturbance will occur and archaeological remains are present, which will be detailed in the final design plans used for the construction of the Scheme;

- Archaeological evaluation was not undertaken in areas where it was either not possible (e.g. due to woodland cover, arboricultural or ecological constraints, or access limitations) or not safe to do so (e.g. due to the presence of livestock, overhead electricity cables, or buried utilities). In these areas, the archaeological potential has been inferred based on desk-based evidence and the results of evaluation in accessible locations, applying professional judgement to assume likely conditions in the unevaluated zones;
- The AMS provides an overarching strategy for archaeological mitigation for the Scheme. It is anticipated that individual Scheme designs (WSIs) would be appended to the AMS, which will detail separate stages of fieldwork. Residual effects to buried archaeological remains have been assessed with consideration to the mitigation proposed in the AMS;
- Zones of Influence (ZOI) used for cumulative impacts have been identified in line with the study areas identified in Section 12.5 and with consideration to **Chapter 21: Cumulative and In-Combination Effects [EN010168/APP/6.1]**. For Cultural Heritage, the ZOI has been defined based on professional judgement and informed by the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), taking into account the likely extent of visual and physical change that could affect the setting or significance of heritage assets. Assumptions include a worst-case scenario of maximum visibility and development extent within the Rochdale Envelope parameters;
- As discussed in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: The Scheme [EN010168/APP/6.1]**, the operational life of the Scheme is anticipated to be 60 years. As detailed in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: The Scheme [EN010168/APP/6.1]** decommissioning is expected to be undertaken in phases over a period of between 12 and 24 months. While the **Outline Decommissioning Strategy [EN010168/APP/7.14]** has been prepared, it should be noted that there may be some uncertainty regarding decommissioning as engineering approaches and technologies are likely to change over the operational life of the Scheme. However, it is reasonable to assume that future changes to techniques are likely to improve efficiency and potentially result in lower impact. Once decommissioned, the Solar PV Sites would be returned to the original use and condition as far as practicable and returned to the landowner. Therefore, any indirect impacts (i.e. to setting) identified as part of this assessment are largely considered to be reversible; and
- Geophysical survey has only been completed on 228 ha of the Cable Route Corridor; it is intended for survey to be completed in autumn 2025 and the archaeological mitigation strategy will be updated accordingly. It is assumed as a worst-case scenario that any archaeological assets would be of either medium or high significance and there could be at worst-case a high impact

(i.e., asset is totally altered or destroyed). Archaeological mitigation in the form of either HDD or Strip, Map and Sample is considered sufficient to mitigate against any harm to these assets.

12.5 Study Area

12.5.1 The Study Area for designated heritage assets covers a 2km radius around the Solar PV Sites (Lime Down A to Lime Down E). Records of all designated heritage assets and Conservation Areas within the Solar PV Sites and the Study Area have been collated to inform an assessment of the potential indirect (setting) impacts of the Scheme upon these (**ES Volume 2, Figure 12-1: Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets Scoped in for Assessment [EN010168/APP/6.2]**). Designated Heritage assets outside the 2km radius were also reviewed, up to 5 km where potential for impacts from the Scheme was identified. Two such assets were identified by Historic England as having potential to be affected by the Scheme and were considered as part of the assessment. ZTVs produced to support **ES Volume 1, Chapter 8: Landscape and Visual [EN010168/APP/6.1]** within a 5km radius were considered as part of a scoping exercise to identify individual heritage assets for assessment. The potential for heritage assets to be affected by the Scheme was assessed using professional judgement, in line with Historic England guidance (see **Section 12.3**) including Good Practice Advice Note 2: *Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment* (2015) (Ref 12-16), Advice Note 12: *Statement of Heritage Significance* (2019) (Ref 12-18), and Advice Note 15: *Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment* (2021) (Ref 12-19). This is based on evidence gathered during site visits with consideration of consultation engagement (see **Table 12-2**), in order to enable a proportionate assessment focused on the potential for impacts to be significant.

12.5.2 Records of non-designated heritage assets, archaeological finds and previous archaeological investigations have been collated within the Solar PV Sites and within 2 km from the Solar PV Sites (**ES Volume 2, Figure 12-1: Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets Scoped in for Assessment and Figure 12-2: Archaeological Assets [EN010168/APP/6.2]**), to allow the archaeological potential of the Scheme to be assessed together with potential (direct) impacts on any archaeological remains or heritage assets.

12.5.3 There is potential for impacts to occur during the construction phase of the Cable Route Corridor and Highway Improvement Areas. An assessment of impacts within the Cable Route Corridor, the Highway Improvement Areas and the Study Area which extends out a further 250 m has been undertaken (see **ES Volume 2, Figure 12-1-6** to **12-1-9 [EN010168/APP/6.2]**). A 250 m Study Area has been defined based on professional judgement, and reflects the approach agreed during the Scoping stage to assess any impacts to heritage assets (including designated and non-designated assets) from the construction of the

cable route. No direct impacts have been identified to designated heritage assets or non-designated built heritage assets. Any indirect (i.e. setting) impacts to heritage assets are expected to be minimal and temporary in nature, therefore not significant in EIA terms. The Study Area for the Cable Route Corridor is considered sufficient to identify and characterise any potential archaeological remains. The results of assessments undertaken as part of the EIA have been used where practicable to inform the final design to minimise any potential impacts and allow for micro-siting.

12.6 Assessment Methodology

12.6.1 This section sets out the scope and methodology for the assessment of the impacts of the Scheme on Cultural Heritage.

Sources of Information

12.6.2 In the preparation of this chapter, the following sources of published information have been used:

- **National Heritage List for England (NHLE)**: All records held by the NHLE within the Study Areas were collated and used to assess the potential for impacts to designated assets (see **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-2: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments [EN010168/APP/6.3]**).
- **Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (HER)**: All records relating to non-designated heritage assets, other archaeological records and previous archaeological investigations within the Study Areas were collated. HER records were used to assess the potential for impacts to non-designated assets and inform the potential for buried archaeological remains (see **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-2: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments [EN010168/APP/6.3]**).
- **Wiltshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)**: All HLC records within the Study Areas were used to assess the potential for impacts to the historic landscape character (see **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-2: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments [EN010168/APP/6.3]**).
- **National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE)**: All NRHE records relating to heritage assets, other archaeological records and previous archaeological investigations within the Study Areas were collated. NRHE records were used to assess the potential for impacts to non-designated assets and inform the potential for buried archaeological remains (see **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]** and

ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-2: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments [EN010168/APP/6.3]).

- **Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)**: All PAS records relating to reported archaeological finds within the Study Areas were used to inform the potential for buried archaeological remains (see **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-2: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments [EN010168/APP/6.3]**).
- **Historical Cartographic Sources**: Relevant and accessible historical maps were used to assess the potential for impacts to heritage assets, changes to the historic landscape character, and inform the potential for buried archaeological remains (see **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-2: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments [EN010168/APP/6.3]**).
- **National Mapping Programme (NMP)**: The results of available aerial photograph interpretation and investigation undertaken by English Heritage (now Historic England) were used to assess the potential for impacts to heritage assets, changes to the historic landscape character, and inform the potential for buried archaeological remains (see **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-2: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments [EN010168/APP/6.3]**).
- **LiDAR Data**: LiDAR data produced by the Environment Agency and published on the DEFRA Data Service Platform (Ref 12-37) was consulted in order to aid identification of any previously unrecorded earthwork features within the Scheme (see **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-2: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments [EN010168/APP/6.3]**).
- **Air Photo and LiDAR mapping and interpretation**: Specialist air photo and LiDAR mapping and interpretation was undertaken within the Solar PV Sites. The results of which are provided in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12- 3: Air Photo and LiDAR Mapping and Interpretation [EN010168/APP/6.3]**.
- **Archaeological field evaluation.** Geophysical surveys were undertaken within all areas of the Scheme that were suitable for survey (for example, excluding roads and areas of woodland) and where land access was permitted. The results of the geophysical survey are provided in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12- 4: Archaeological Geophysical Survey Reports [EN010168/APP/6.3]**. Geophysical survey on the cable route has been partially completed, due to seasonal access constraints, it is intended for surveys to be completed in autumn 2025. The assessment has adopted a precautionary approach, with a worst-case scenario applied in areas not yet surveyed. The archaeological mitigation strategy will be updated accordingly to incorporate the results of the remaining surveys. Evaluation trial trenching was undertaken to test the results of the geophysical survey. Interim reports detailing the results of the evaluation trial trenching are provided in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12- 5: Interim Evaluation Trial Trenching Reports**

[EN010168/APP/6.3]. Archaeological evaluation works were undertaken in line with a WSI agreed with Wiltshire Council Archaeologist.

- **Site Visit.** Twelve site visits were undertaken throughout 2024 and 2025 to provide an assessment of the character of land within the Order Limits and appraise any potential impacts to heritage assets from the Scheme, either directly or indirectly (i.e. to elements of their setting that contribute to their significance). The results of the site visits were used to inform **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-2: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments [EN010168/APP/6.3]**.

12.6.3 Information sources detailed above have been used to inform **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-2: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments [EN010168/APP/6.3]**.

Impact Assessment Methodology

12.6.4 There are numerous non-designated archaeological features recorded within the Order Limits, and it is likely that previously unrecorded archaeological remains could survive within the Order Limits, on which there could be potential for effects.

12.6.5 The Scheme also has potential to have indirect (setting) effects on heritage assets within the surrounding area.

12.6.6 In summary, potential impacts could include:

- Partial or total removal of non-designated archaeological heritage assets within the Order Limits;
- Partial or total removal of unrecorded archaeological remains within the Order Limits; and
- Effects upon the significance of heritage assets due to changes to their setting beyond the Order Limits.

Significance Criteria

12.6.7 NPS EN-1 (Ref 12-9) and the NPPF (Ref 12-12) refer to the consideration of the 'significance' of heritage assets. However, in the context of an EIA, the term 'significance' is used to denote the magnitude of likely environmental effects.

12.6.8 Significance, as defined in the NPS EN-1 (Ref 12-9) and the NPPF (Ref 12-12), lies in the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest, which may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. English Heritage's (now Historic England's) Conservation Principles (Ref 12-15) identified four high level values: evidential, historic, aesthetic and communal.

12.6.9 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 207, NPPF December 2024) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.

12.6.10 The criteria to establish the sensitivity of assets is provided in **Table 12-3** below.

Table 12-3: Sensitivity of Receptor (Heritage Assets)

Heritage Sensitivity	Description
High (e.g. International/National)	• World Heritage Sites; • Buildings or structures of recognised international importance; • Scheduled Monuments; • Grade I and II* Listed Buildings; • Grade I and II* Registered Historic Parks and Gardens; • Non-designated assets of equivalent heritage significance which are potentially nationally important; and • Well preserved historic landscape character areas, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factors (e.g. rarity).
Medium (e.g. Regional/County)	• Grade II Listed Buildings; • Grade II Registered Historic Parks and Gardens; • Conservation Areas; • Regionally important archaeological features, sites and areas (as defined in the HER); and • Averagely preserved historic landscape character areas exhibiting reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factors (e.g. rarity).
Low (e.g. Local)	• Locally Listed Buildings; • Non-designated archaeological features, sites of local value, and/or potential to contribute to local research objectives; and • Historic landscape character areas whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations (or are common across an area or region).
Negligible	• Heritage assets with very little or no surviving research value; • Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual association, or very common archaeological features/buildings of little or no value at local or other scale; and

Heritage Sensitivity	Description
	• Landscape with no or little significant historical character or sensitivity.

Assessment of Effects

12.6.11 The consideration and forecasting of likely significant effects are based upon an assessment of data relating to designated and non-designated heritage assets, undertaken by professionals with extensive experience in the identification, assessment and mitigation of development-related effects on the historic environment.

12.6.12 The magnitude of effect will be determined as the predicted change to the existing baseline conditions during and following the construction of the Scheme. The effect can either be adverse or beneficial, direct or indirect, and the criteria for assessing the magnitude of the impact is set out in **Table 12-4** below.

Table 12-4: Magnitude of Effects

Magnitude of Effect	Environmental Impact
High	• Change such that the significance of the asset is totally altered or destroyed. Comprehensive change to setting affecting sensitivity, resulting in a serious loss in our ability to understand and appreciate the asset. • High loss of archaeological material (>60% by area) or loss of specific areas of material which contribute directly to the understanding of the asset concerned; or Circumstance within which it is not possible to determine the precise level of change in this way. • 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 unit.
Medium	• Change such that the significance of the asset is affected. Noticeably different change to setting affecting significance, resulting in erosion in our ability to understand and appreciate the asset. • Moderate loss of archaeological material (>40% by area) or loss of small specific areas of material which contribute to the understanding of the asset concerned. Indicative modification of high magnitude of change following good practice mitigation strategy. • 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.
Low	• Change such that the significance of the asset is slightly affected.

Magnitude of Effect	Environmental Impact
	• Slight change to setting affecting significance, resulting in a change in our ability to understand and appreciate the asset. • Loss of archaeological material (>10% by area). • Changes 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. • Indicative modification of medium magnitude of change following good practice mitigation strategy.
Negligible	• Changes to the asset that hardly affects significance. Minimal changes to the setting of an asset that have little effect on significance, resulting in no real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the asset. • Negligible change. • 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 a very small change to historic landscape character. • Indicative modification of low magnitude of change following good practice mitigation strategy.
Neutral	• No change from baseline conditions.

Significance of Effects

12.6.13 The significance of the effect (**Table 6-4** of **ES Volume 1, Chapter 6: Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010168/APP/6.1]**) is dependent on:

- The sensitivity of the heritage asset or its setting (**Table 12-3** above); and
- The magnitude of the effect (**Table 12-4** above).

12.6.14 It is proposed that the criteria provided in the matrix in **Table 6-4** of **ES Volume 1, Chapter 6: Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010168/APP/6.1]** reproduced in **Table 12-5** below are used to allow a determination of the significance of effects prior to the implementation of additional mitigation. This would take into account that a 'Low' level of effect on a heritage asset of 'High' (i.e. national) importance may equate to 'Less than substantial harm', while for an asset of local importance the equivalent effect would be less.

Table 12-5: Effect Levels of Significance

Magnitude of Impact	Sensitivity of Receptor			
	High	**Medium**	**Low**	**Negligible**
High	**Major**	**Major/Moderate**	**Moderate**	Minor
Medium	**Major/Moderate**	**Moderate**	Moderate/Minor	Negligible
Low	**Moderate**	Moderate/Minor	Negligible	Negligible
Negligible	Moderate/Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

12.6.15 As the matrix indicates, there is a degree of overlap between the matrix categories, and therefore professional judgement is applied to ensure it is commensurate with unique factors relating to the heritage assets concerned. Not all adverse effects are considered to be 'significant'. It considered that those assessed as Neutral, Negligible, Minor or Moderate/Minor would not be considered to be a 'significant' effect in EIA terms.

12.6.16 Where significant effects are likely to occur, additional mitigation measures have been considered to reduce or offset adverse effects.

12.6.17 It should be noted that the NPS considers impacts to heritage assets in degrees of harm (i.e. 'substantial harm' or 'less than substantial harm'; see NPS EN-1 (Ref 12-9) paragraphs 5.9.31 and 5.9.32, and NPS EN-3, paragraph 2.10.118 Ref 12-10). As there is no direct correlation between the level of harm caused (in NPS terms) and the significance of effects (EIA terminology as identified in this chapter), professional judgement has been used to assess the level of harm caused by the Scheme. Where relevant, this chapter identifies whether the level of harm is considered to be 'substantial' or 'less than substantial' in NPS terms.

12.7 Baseline Conditions

12.7.1 This section describes the existing and anticipated future baseline conditions for the Cultural Heritage assessment.

Existing Baseline

12.7.2 The following baseline information has been collated from the Heritage Statement (**ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]**) and archaeological Desk-Based Assessments (**ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-2: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments [EN010168/APP/6.3]**), as well as the results of archaeological evaluation (**ES Volume 3, Appendix 12- 5: Interim Evaluation Trial Trenching Reports [EN010168/APP/6.3]**), and a Historic Landscape Assessment (**ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-7: Historic Landscape Assessment [EN010168/APP/6.3]**).

12.7.3 **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]** of the PEIR (Lime Down Solar Park – Heritage Scoping Tables), outlined that no impacts were identified to numerous heritage assets and Conservation Areas within the Study Area, either due to lack of intervisibility or historical association between the assets and land within the Order Limits (see Annexes C and D of the Heritage Statement in **Appendix 12-1 [EN010168/APP/6.3]**). In line with the consultation feedback provided by Historic England, it was agreed that no further assessment was required (see **Table 12-2**). Consequently, these assets have been 'scoped out' of assessment within this chapter.

12.7.4 A full list of assets considered as part of assessment works can be found in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-2: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments [EN010168/APP/6.3]**

Conservation Areas

12.7.5 There are no Conservation Areas located within the Order Limits.

12.7.6 A total of 28 Conservation Areas were identified within the Study Area, of which, six Conservation Areas were identified where there is a potential for impacts (see paragraph 12.7.3 above) and have been scoped in for assessment (see **Table 12-6; ES Volume 2, Figure 12-1: Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets Scoped in for Assessment [EN010168/APP/6.2]**).

12.7.7 The sensitivity of each receptor has been identified with consideration to the criteria detailed in **Table 12-3**.

Table 12-6: Conservation Areas scoped in for assessment

Name	Detail	Study Area
Alderton	Alderton Conservation Area is characterised by traditional stone cottages, mature trees, and a tranquil village green that reflect its longstanding rural and agricultural heritage.	Solar PV Sites
Hullavington Airbase	Hullavington Airbase Conservation Area is characterised by distinctive WWII-era military buildings such as hangars and control towers, along with the historic layout of runways and airbase infrastructure.	Solar PV Sites
Rodbourne	Rodbourne Conservation Area is characterised by historic rural cottages and farm buildings, set within mature natural landscaping that preserves its village charm.	Solar PV Sites
Sherston	Sherston Conservation Area is characterised by a mix of medieval timber-framed and stone buildings, a central village green, and traditional street layouts that together create a	Solar PV Sites

Name	Detail	Study Area
	picturesque historic village atmosphere.	
Grittleton	Grittleton Conservation Area is characterised by grand manor houses, estate buildings, agricultural cottages, and landscaped grounds that illustrate its rural estate heritage.	Cable Route Corridor
Easton	Easton Conservation Area is characterised by historic stone buildings, narrow lanes, and surrounding farmland, which combine to preserve its peaceful countryside character.	Cable Route Corridor

Listed Buildings

12.7.8 There is one Grade II Listed Building located within the Order Limits, the Milestone at NGR ST 9179 8312 (NHLE 1284671).

12.7.9 A total of 339 Listed Buildings of varying grade were identified within the Study Area, of which 89 Listed Buildings were identified where there is a potential for impacts (see paragraph 12.7.3 above) and have been scoped in for further assessment (see **Table 12-7; ES Volume 2, Figure 12.1: Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets Scoped in for Assessment [EN010168/APP/6.2]**).

12.7.10 The sensitivity of each receptor has been identified with consideration to the criteria detailed in **Table 12-3**.

Table 12-7: Listed Buildings Scoped in for Assessment

NHLE	Name	Grade	Detail	Study Area
1022277	Firs Farmhouse and Boundary Wall and Railings	LB GII	Early 19th century farmhouse with later additions	Solar PV Sites
1022283	East Dunley Farmhouse	LB GII	Estate farmhouse constructed 1842	Solar PV Sites
1022310	Grittleton House	LB GII*	Country house, now school, 1832 to 1856 by James Thomson	Solar PV Sites
1022362	Church of St Giles	LB GII*	Anglican parish church, 1844-5 by James Thomson reusing a few elements from previous C12 to C15 church	Solar PV Sites
1022363	Unidentified Monument in Churchyard about 7 Metres North East of Tower of Church of St Giles	LB GII	Mid-18th century chest tomb	Solar PV Sites
1022364	New Farm Cottages	LB GII	Pair of estate cottages, 1832 by James Thomson	Solar PV Sites
1022365	Yew Tree Cottage and New Farm Cottages	LB GII	Pair of estate cottages, 1845 by James Thomson	Solar PV Sites

NHLE	Name	Grade	Detail	Study Area
1022366	The Old Bakehouse	LB GII	House, 1845 by James Thomson	Solar PV Sites
1022367	Hughes Farmhouse	LB GII	18th century farmhouse	Solar PV Sites
1022376	Two Unidentified Monuments in Churchyard about 4 metres West of Church of St Mary and Saints Ethelbert	LB GII	Early 19th century chest tombs	Solar PV Sites
1022377	EC Hill Monument in Churchyard About 4 metres East of Chancel of Church of Saint Mary and Saint Ethelbert	LB GII	Early 19th century chest tomb	Solar PV Sites
1022395	Lower Stanton Farmhouse	LB GII	Early 19th century house	Solar PV Sites
1022396	Avil's Farmhouse	LB GII	Farmhouse, early to mid-18th century	Solar PV Sites
1022397	Barn at Avil's Farm	LB GII	Barn 18th century	Solar PV Sites
1023202	Barn in Courtyard to the South East of Bradfield Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	Barn, 15th century in origin but restructured in the 19th century	Solar PV Sites
1023212	Barn to the East of Surrendell Farmhouse	LB GII	Barn, 17th century with later alterations	Solar PV Sites
1023214	Church of All Saints	LB GII	Anglican Parish Church. Probable 13th century origin, rebuilt in the 15th century and restored in 1854	Solar PV Sites
1023215	Norton Manor	LB GII*	Early 17th century manor house with 1623 south addition (dated on porch)	Solar PV Sites
1023216	Gateway Boundary Wall to the South of Norton Manor	LB GII	Ornamental gateway and boundary wall. Gateway 1623, re-erected and set in new boundary wall in 1901.	Solar PV Sites
1023217	Buckland House	LB GII	Farmhouse. late 17th century with later additions and 20th century alterations.	Solar PV Sites
1023218	Gateway and Boundary Wall to Kitchen Garden, South of Norton Manor	LB GII	Ornamental gateway and boundary wall, 1901	Solar PV Sites
1023219	Parish Church	LB GI	Anglican parish church. Probable Saxo-Norman origin with 13th century, 15th century, 1708 additions and alterations and late 19th century restoration.	Solar PV Sites
1023221	Foxley Manor	LB GII	Detached house. Early 17th century with late 19th century and early 20th century additions and alterations.	Solar PV Sites
1023223	Church of the Holy Cross	LB GI	Anglican Parish Church, late 12th century and early 13th century. 18th and 19th century restorations	Solar PV Sites

NHLE	Name	Grade	Detail	Study Area
1023236	Easton Town Farmhouse	LB GII	Former farmhouse, now country house late 17th century	Solar PV Sites
1198366	Fosse Lodge	LB GII	Lodge to Grittleton estate, 1835 by James Thomson	Solar PV Sites
1198808	Bradfield Manor Farmhouse	LB GI	Former mediaeval Hall, now Farmhouse. 15th century, much reduced in size post 1670	Solar PV Sites
1198869	Barn to South West of Bradfield Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	18th century barn with later alterations	Solar PV Sites
1198980	Surrendell Farmhouse	LB GII	Farmhouse. Circa 1620-40 with later extension to the rear.	Solar PV Sites
1199000	Unidentified Monument in the Churchyard, 3 metres North of Porch, Church of All Saints	LB GII	Mid-18th century chest tomb	Solar PV Sites
1199011	Wellhead in Courtyard to the East of Norton Manor	LB GII	Ornamental Wellhead. C16 Venetian, erected in 1925.	Solar PV Sites
1199030	Barn to the South West of Norton Manor	LB GII	Barn, 17th century origins	Solar PV Sites
1199038	Cowbyres and Stable to the North West of Bucklands Farmhouse	LB GII	Late 18th century cowbyres, hayloft and stable in one long range	Solar PV Sites
1199052	Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	Farmhouse, early 17th century	Solar PV Sites
1199062	Foxley House	LB GII	Detached house. Probable 16th century core range with 17th century, early 18th century and 19th century additions and alterations.	Solar PV Sites
1199088	Two Unidentified Monuments in the Churchyard, 2 to 3 metres South of the Tower, Parish Church	LB GII	Mid-18th century chest tombs	Solar PV Sites
1199103	Widley's Farmhouse	LB GII	Farmhouse, late 18th century	Solar PV Sites
1199593	John Kingston Monument in Churchyard North of Porch of Church of St Giles	LB GII	Chest tomb, 1800	Solar PV Sites
1199596	Two Unidentified Monuments in Churchyard about 1 metres West of West End of Church of St Giles	LB GII	Early-18th century chest tombs	Solar PV Sites
1199604	Church Cottage	LB GII	Former school, now cottage, 1832 by James Thomson	Solar PV Sites
1199657	The Forge House	LB GII	Farmhouse, 1700	Solar PV Sites
1199667	Townfield Cottages	LB GII	Pair of cottages, 17th century	Solar PV Sites

NHLE	Name	Grade	Detail	Study Area
1199767	Church of Saint Mary and Saint Ethelbert	LB GI	Anglican parish church, 1200 to 15th century, restored and chancel rebuilt 1892 by A.W. Blomfield	Solar PV Sites
1199776	Group of Four Bell Monuments in Churchyard West of North West Angle of Church of Saint Mary and Saint Ethelbert	LB GII	Four chest tombs, 18th century and early 19th century	Solar PV Sites
1199782	Two Monuments in Churchyard South of South Aisle of Church of Saint Mary and Saint Ethelbert	LB GII	Mid-18th century chest tombs	Solar PV Sites
1251985	Farleaze Farmhouse	LB GII	Farmhouse, 17th century	Solar PV Sites
1283227	Barn to the South East of Easton Town Farmhouse	LB GII	Former barn, now converted to stabling. Late 18th century with 19th century alterations.	Solar PV Sites
1283264	The Old School House	LB GII	School-house, now house, 1844-5 by James Thomson	Solar PV Sites
1283295	Chez Nous and The Porch	LB GII	Farmhouse, 17th century	Solar PV Sites
1283578	Shelter Barn to the South East of Surrendell Farmhouse	LB GII	Shelter Barn, 17th century	Solar PV Sites
1284644	Trinity Farmhouse	LB GII	Farmhouse. Dated 'JC/1623' (on south east gable)	Solar PV Sites
1284671	Milestone at NGR ST 9179 8312	LB GII	Milestone. 1755-56 (Malmesbury Turnpike) with early 19th century mile plate	Solar PV Sites
1356003	Barn to the East of Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	Barn, late 18th century	Solar PV Sites
1356005	New Barn at Widley's Farmhouse	LB GII	Barn. Dated 1749 on east gable end.	Solar PV Sites
1356036	Barn to East of Bradfield Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	Barn, early 19th century	Solar PV Sites
1356040	Church of St Mary	LB GI	Anglican Parish Church. Early 12th century origin	Solar PV Sites
1363809	Ayliffe Monument in Churchyard about 6 metres South West of Porch of Church of Saint Mary and Saint Ethelbert	LB GII	Chest tomb, mid to later 18th century	Solar PV Sites
1363840	TG Monument in Churchyard to North of Tower of Church of St Giles	LB GII	Chest tomb, later 17th century	Solar PV Sites
1363841	The Old Vicarage	LB GII	Former Vicarage, 1840 by James Thomson	Solar PV Sites
1363842	Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	Farmhouse, dated 1676, extended in mid-19th century	Solar PV Sites
1363843	New Farmhouse	LB GII	Farmhouse, 17th century	Solar PV Sites

NHLE	Name	Grade	Detail	Study Area
1363844	Townfield Farmhouse and Attached Barn	LB GII	Farmhouse and barn range, dated 1786	Solar PV Sites
1021774	Westlands Farmhouse	LB GII	Farmhouse, 18th century	Cable Route Corridor
1021775	Whitley House	LB GII	House, 17th to 19th century	Cable Route Corridor
1021971	Old Road Cottage	LB GII	House, 17th century	Cable Route Corridor
1022011	Barn To East of Easton Farmhouse	LB GII	Barn, 18th century	Cable Route Corridor
1022013	Easton Court Farmhouse	LB GII	Farmhouse, late medieval and 17th century	Cable Route Corridor
1022014	Barn to South of Easton Court Farmhouse	LB GII	Barn with attached stable, late 18th century	Cable Route Corridor
1022015	Barn to South West of Easton Court Farmhouse	LB GII	Barn, late 18th century	Cable Route Corridor
1022016	Number 9, Easton	LB GII	House, 17th century and early 20th century	Cable Route Corridor
1022017	Number 15, Easton	LB GII	House, 17th century and early 18th century	Cable Route Corridor
1022018	Easton House	LB GII*	House, 16th century origins, mostly late 17th century and early 18th century	Cable Route Corridor
1022019	Coach House at Easton House	LB GII	Coach house and stable, possibly late medieval origins, refronted in late 17th century and with carriage arch added 1730	Cable Route Corridor
1022020	Dovecote 30m west of Easton House	LB GII*	Dovecot, 17th century or early 18th century	Cable Route Corridor
1022115	Thingley Court Farmhouse	LB GII	Farmhouse, mostly 16th century to 17th century but probably earlier in origin	Cable Route Corridor
1022896	Barn Range at Starveall Farm	LB GII	Barn and outbuildings, early 18th century	Cable Route Corridor
1023020	Folly Farmhouse	LB GII	Farmhouse, early 19th century	Cable Route Corridor
1182495	Easton Farmhouse	LB GII	Farmhouse, 17th century	Cable Route Corridor
1183712	Park Farmhouse	LB GII	Farmhouse, dated 1778 and early 19th century	Cable Route Corridor
1199102	Barn to Rear of Thingley Court Farmhouse	LB GII	Barn, medieval origins	Cable Route Corridor
1199273	Starveall Farmhouse	LB GII	Farmhouse, early 18th century	Cable Route Corridor
1284492	Number 6, Easton	LB GII	House, 17th century	Cable Route Corridor
1285548	Barn to Rear of Whitley House	LB GII	Barn, 18th century	Cable Route Corridor
1363879	Woodman's Lodge	LB GII	Lodge to Grittleton estate, c1840-50, probably by James Thomson	Cable Route Corridor
1363952	Coach House at Thingley Court Farm	LB GII	Coach house, early 19th century	Cable Route Corridor
1264013	Numbers 10-13, Easton	LB GII	Stable block to Holywell Park Mansion (demolished), now Local Authority store and workshops. c1870	Cable Route Corridor
1364014	Porch to Easton House	LB GII	Porch, late 17th century or early 18th century	Cable Route Corridor

NHLE	Name	Grade	Detail	Study Area
1364015	Outbuilding to West of Easton House	LB GII	Outbuilding, early 18th century	Cable Route Corridor
1364016	The Roebuck Inn	LB GII	Inn, dated 1738	Cable Route Corridor

Registered Parks and Gardens

12.7.11 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens (RPGs) located within the Order Limits.

12.7.12 A total of three RPGs were identified within the Study Area, of which one RPG was identified where there is a potential for impacts (see paragraph 12.7.3 above) and has been scoped in for further assessment (see **Table 12-8; ES Volume 2, Figure 12.1: Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets Scoped in for Assessment [EN010168/APP/6.2]**)

12.7.13 The sensitivity of each receptor has been identified with consideration to the criteria detailed in **Table 12-3**.

Table 12-8: Registered Parks and Gardens scoped in for assessment

NHLE	Name	Grade	Detail	Study Area
1000561	Badminton House	I	A large park and garden surrounding Badminton House, developed from the 17th century onwards, featuring formal gardens, parkland, and woodland, reflecting the evolution of landscape design associated with a major aristocratic estate.	Solar PV Sites

Scheduled Monuments

12.7.14 There are no Scheduled Monuments located within the Order Limits.

12.7.15 A total of 34 Scheduled Monuments were identified within the Study Area, of which two Scheduled Monuments were identified where there is a potential for impacts (see paragraph 12.7.3 above) and have been scoped in for further assessment (see **Table 12-9; ES Volume 2, Figures 12-1: Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets Scoped in for Assessment [EN010168/APP/6.2]**).

12.7.16 The sensitivity of each receptor has been identified with consideration to the criteria detailed in **Table 12-3**.

Table 12-9: Scheduled Monuments Scoped in for Assessment

NHLE	Name	Detail	Study Area
1021288	Ringwork on Cam's Hill, 500m north east	A well-preserved medieval ringwork earthwork enclosing a roughly circular area with defensive banks and ditches, strategically sited on a	Solar PV Sites

NHLE	Name	Detail	Study Area
	of Lawn Farm	hill spur overlooking the River Avon valley.	
1018610	Pillow mound 280m south west of Surrendell Farm	A rectangular medieval pillow mound with flanking ditches, constructed as part of a historic rabbit warren, surviving as a low earthwork on a gentle slope.	Cable Route Corridor

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

12.7.17 There are no non-designated heritage assets located within the Order Limits.

12.7.18 A total of 62 non-designated assets were identified within the Study Area, of which 26 non-designated heritage assets were identified where there is a potential for impacts (see paragraph 12.7.3 above) and have been scoped in for further assessment (see **Table 12-10; ES Volume 2, Figure 12-1: Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets Scoped in for Assessment [EN010168/APP/6.2]**)

12.7.19 The sensitivity of each receptor has been identified with consideration to the criteria detailed in **Table 12-3**.

Table 12-10: Non-designated heritage assets scoped in for assessment

HER Ref	NRHE ref	Name	Detail	Study Area
MWI65841	-	Smallholding, North East of Alderton	Partially extant 19th century smallholding.	Solar PV Sites
MWI65875	-	Outfarm, West South West of Common Wood Farm	Extant 19th century outfarm.	Solar PV Sites
MWI65876	-	Common Wood Farm	Partially extant 19th century farmstead.	Solar PV Sites
MWI65928	-	Outfarm, East of Lords Wood Cottage	Extant 19th century outfarm.	Solar PV Sites
MWI65929	-	Lords Wood Cottage	Extant 19th century farmstead.	Solar PV Sites
MWI65930	-	Outfarm, East-northeast of Widley's Farm	Outfarm, East-northeast of Widley's Farm	Solar PV Sites
MWI65968	-	Lord's Wood Farm	Partially extant 19th century farmstead.	Solar PV Sites
MWI65969	-	Lady's Wood	Partially extant 19th century farmstead.	Solar PV Sites
MWI65980	-	Outfarm, North West of Norton	Demolished 19th century outfarm.	Solar PV Sites

HER Ref	NRHE ref	Name	Detail	Study Area
MWI65981	-	Townleaze Barn	Redeveloped 19th century outfarm.	Solar PV Sites
MWI66042	-	Maidford	Partially extant 19th century farmstead.	Solar PV Sites
MWI66047	-	Outfarm, South of Foxley	Extant 19th century outfarm.	Solar PV Sites
MWI66114	-	New Barn	Extant 19th century outfarm.	Solar PV Sites
MWI66202	-	Outfarm, North northwest of Avil's Farm	Partially extant 19th century outfarm.	Solar PV Sites
MWI71267	-	Yard in Alderton	Extant 19th century outfarm.	Solar PV Sites
ST98SW455	-	Farmsteads, West Park Farm	Farmstead with medieval origins. Partially extant 19th century farmstead.	Solar PV Sites
ST98SW525	-	Hullavington Airfield	A military airbase opened in June 1937.	Solar PV Sites
ST88SW300, ST88NE302	-	Fosse Way	Roman road from Bath to Cirencester.	Solar PV Sites
-	1360154	Bristol And South Wales Direct Railway	The Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway was mooted in 1896 and completed in 1903.	Solar PV Sites
MWI66065	-	Thingley Farm	Extant 19th century farmstead.	Cable Route Corridor
MWI52351	-	Barn	Extant 19th century buildings.	Cable Route Corridor
MWI74414	-	Cowshed	Extant 19th century buildings.	Cable Route Corridor
MWI74415	-	Cowshed	Extant 19th century buildings.	Cable Route Corridor
MWI74416	-	Stable and Cart Shed	Extant 19th century buildings.	Cable Route Corridor
MWI78874	-	Great Western Railway	Brunel's Great Western Railway between London and Bristol, opened on 30th June 1841.	Cable Route Corridor
-	1359640	Wiltshire, Somerset and Weymouth Railway	Major branch line promoted in 1845 by the GWR between Thingley on the main GWR line and Weymouth, via Westbury, Yeovil and Dorchester.	Cable Route Corridor

Non-Designated Archaeological Assets

12.7.20 **Table 12-11** to **Table 12-16** below detail non-designated archaeological assets identified within the Scheme.

12.7.21 Archaeological assets, composed of features and finds, have been given an ES reference number. Where other reference numbers exist, these are provided in the second column. Other references include HER 'preferred reference' number,

NRHE references, and geophysical survey anomaly identifiers in line with geophysical survey reports (Ref 12-24 and Ref 12-25). These will be prefixed accordingly by 'HER', 'NRHE', and/or 'Geophysics', as appropriate. It should also be noted that where the HER entry has an overarching record that contains a series of elements, each with a separate HER number derived from the overarching record, where appropriate, these subdivisions are discussed in the overarching entry rather than listed separately. Where this is not practicable, the entries are listed separately.

12.7.22 The sensitivity of each receptor has been identified with consideration to the criteria detailed in **Table 12-3**.

Lime Down A

12.7.23 There are 17 archaeological assets within Lime Down A that have been identified from desk-based research (Ref 12-22), geophysical survey (Ref 12-26), air photo and LiDAR assessment (Ref 12-28) and evaluation trenching (Ref 12-31). These archaeological assets are listed in **Table 12-11** below, and their locations are depicted on **ES Volume 2, Figure 12-2-1: Archaeological Assets: Lime Down A and Cable Route Corridor [EN010168/APP/6.2]**.

Table 12-11: Non-designated archaeological assets within Lime Down A

ES ref	Other ref	Name
A1-01	Geophysics: A1, U1	Iron Age/Roman features
A1-02	Geophysics: A3	Iron Age/Roman features
A1-03	Geophysics: A2	Prehistoric ring ditch
A1-04	HER: MWI65949	Site of Outfarm, East-northeast of Widley's Farm
A2-01	Geophysics: U2	Iron Age/Roman features
A3-01	Geophysics: P1	Iron Age/Roman features
A4-01	HER: MWI72515	Ridge and Furrow, Southeast of Sherston
A6-01	HER: MWI79622; Geophysics: A4	Possible ring ditch
A6-02	Geophysics: U3	Prehistoric features
A7-01	HER: ST88SE617; Geophysics: A5, A6	Iron Age/Roman features
A9-01	Geophysics: A7	Ring ditch
A9-02	None	Iron Age/Roman features identified during evaluation.
A9-03	None	Geophysical Anomalies of Unknown Origin; no buried remains identified during evaluation.
A10-01	Geophysics: A8	Iron Age/Roman features
A10-02	None	Iron Age/Roman features identified during evaluation.
A11-01	HER: MWI72515	Ridge and Furrow, Southeast of Sherston

ES ref	Other ref	Name
A12-01	HER: MWI72515	Ridge and Furrow, Southeast of Sherston

Lime Down B

12.7.24 There are seven archaeological assets within Lime Down B that have been identified from desk-based research (Ref 12-22), geophysical survey (Ref 12-26), air photo and LiDAR assessment (Ref 12-28) and evaluation trenching (Ref-32). These archaeological assets are listed in **Table 12-12** below, and their locations are depicted on **ES Volume 2, Figure 12-2-2: Archaeological Assets: Lime Down B and Cable Route Corridor [EN010168/APP/6.2]**.

Table 12-12: Non-designated archaeological assets within Lime Down B

ES ref	Other ref	Name
B6-01	HER: ST88NE607; Geophysics: A14	Prehistoric ring ditch
B6-02	HER: ST88NE636	Geophysical Anomalies of Unknown Origin; no buried remains identified during evaluation.
B7-01	HER: MWI64726; Geophysics: A15	Extractive Pits or Grubenhausen; no buried remains identified during evaluation.
B9-01	HER: MWI64495; Geophysics: A18	Prehistoric round barrow
B9-02	HER: MWI44994; Geophysics: A16	Iron Age/Roman features
B9-03	Geophysics: A17	Iron Age/Roman features
B12-01	HER: ST88NE637; Geophysics: A20, A21	Iron Age/Roman settlement

Lime Down C

12.7.25 There are 25 archaeological assets within Lime Down C that have been identified from desk-based research (Ref 12-22), geophysical survey (Ref 12-26), air photo and LiDAR assessment (Ref 12-28) and evaluation trenching (Ref-33). These archaeological assets are listed in **Table 12-13** below, and their locations are depicted on **ES Volume 2, Figure 12-2-3: Archaeological Assets: Lime Down C and Cable Route Corridor [EN010168/APP/6.2]**.

Table 12-13: Non-designated archaeological assets within Lime Down C

ES ref	Other ref	Name
C1-01	HER: MWI79650; Geophysics: A22	Iron Age/Roman features
C5-01	HER: ST88SE627; Geophysics: A30	Iron Age/Roman features
C5-02	HER: ST88SE627	Field System, South West of Commonwood Farm

ES ref	Other ref	Name
C6-01	HER: ST88SW550	Undated Flints, North East of Alderton
C6-02	HER: MWI79651; Geophysics: P6	Iron Age/Roman features
C6-03	HER: MWI79651; Geophysics: U7	Iron Age/Roman features
C6-04	None	Geophysical Anomalies of Unknown Origin
C7-01	HER: MWI79659	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, East of Alderton
C7-02	HER: MWI65878	Site of Low Barn
C9-01	HER: MWI79660	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, South of Railway Line
C11-01	HER: MWI79184; Geophysics: A31, A32	Prehistoric and Roman features
C11-02	HER: None; Geophysics: P8	Prehistoric ditches
C11-03	HER: None; Geophysics: P8	Prehistoric ditches
C12-01	HER: MWI2477	Mesolithic Flint, Cream Gorse
C13-01	None	Prehistoric ditch
C14-01	HER: MWI79655; Geophysics: A34	Ring ditch
C14-02	HER: MWI79661	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, North of Surrendell Wood
C17-01	HER: MWI79662	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, East of Grain Store Barn
C19-01	HER: MWI65926	Site of Outfarm, North East of Low Barn
C19-02	HER: MWI65927	Site of Outfarm, North East of Low Barn
C29-01	None	Possible Roman Killn
C30-01	Geophysics: A26, A27, A28	Iron Age/Roman features
C31-01	HER: MWI79657	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, West of Lord's Wood
C36-01	HER: MWI79654; Geophysics: A36	Iron Age/Roman features
C36-02	HER: MWI79656; Geophysics: A37	Ring ditch
C36-03	HER: MWI2478	Neolithic Flint, South of Cream Gorse

Lime Down D

12.7.26 There are 22 archaeological assets within Lime Down D that have been identified from desk-based research (Ref 12-22), geophysical survey (Ref 12-26), air photo and LiDAR assessment (Ref 12-28) and evaluation trenching (Ref-34). These archaeological assets are listed in **Table 12-14** below, and their locations are depicted on **ES Volume 2, Figure 12-2-4: Archaeological Assets: Lime Down D and Cable Route Corridor [EN010168/APP/6.2]**.

Table 12-14: Non-designated archaeological assets within Lime Down D

ES ref	Other ref	Name
D1-01	Geophysics: A43	Prehistoric Features
D1-02	Geophysics: A43	Iron Age/Roman features
D1-03	HER: ST88SE629	Field System, Bradfield
D3-01	HER: MWI79178; Geophysics: A44	Prehistoric ring ditch
D4-01	HER: MWI79681	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, North of Bradfield Manor Farm
D4-02	None	Geophysical Anomalies of Unknown Origin
D5-01	HER: ST88SE612	Field System, East and South of Norton
D5-02	HER: MWI2480	Iron-Age Coin, Bradfield
D6-01	HER: ST88SE612; Geophysics: A45	Iron Age/Roman settlement
D6-02	HER: ST88SE612; Geophysics: A45	Iron Age/Roman features
D6-03	HER: MWI79682	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, South of Bradfield Wood
D7-01	HER: MWI2485	Romano-British Finds, Bradfield Farm
D7-02	HER: MWI2496	Medieval Coin, Bradfield Farm
D8-01	HER: MWI79204; Geophysics: A46	Prehistoric ring ditch
D11-01	Geophysics: A47	Iron Age features
D11-02	Geophysics: A48	Iron Age features
D11-03	Geophysics: A47	Iron Age features
D20-01	HER: MWI79672; Geophysics: A40, A41, A42	Prehistoric ring ditches
D20-02	HER: MWI79680	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, East of Townlease Farm
D21-01	HER: MWI79676; Geophysics: A39	Possible ring ditch
D21-02	HER: ST88SE614	Linears seen on aerial photography, South of Norton
D24-01	HER: MWI79674; Geophysics: A38	Iron Age/Roman features and burial

Lime Down E

12.7.27 There are 12 archaeological assets within Lime Down E that have been identified from desk-based research (Ref 12-22), geophysical survey (Ref 12-26), air photo and LiDAR assessment (Ref 12-28) and evaluation trenching (Ref-35). These archaeological assets are listed in **Table 12-15** below, and their locations are depicted on **ES Volume 2, Figure 12-2-5: Archaeological Assets: Lime Down E and Cable Route Corridor [EN010168/APP/6.2]**.

Table 12-15: Non-designated archaeological assets within Lime Down E

ES ref	Other ref	Name
E1-01	HER: None; Geophysics: P15	Iron Age/Roman features
E1-02	HER: MWI79690	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, West of Manor Farm
E2-01	None	Geophysical Anomalies of Unknown Origin
E4-01	HER: MWI64483	Romano-British Pottery, Long Ground
E12-01	None	Ridge and furrow - extant earthworks
E12-02	HER: MWI64485	Quarry
E14-01	HER: MWI79688; Geophysics: A49	Possible ring ditch
E14-02	None	Roman ditches identified during evaluation
E19-01	HER: MWI79691	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, East of Hangar Farm
E21-01	HER: MWI79685; Geophysics: A52	Ring ditch
E21-02	HER: MWI79683, MWI79686; Geophysics: A50, A51	Ring ditch
E33-01	HER: MWI64477	Flint Finds, Southwest of Cleeve House

Cable Route Corridor

12.7.28 There are 33 archaeological assets within the Cable Route Corridor that have been identified from desk-based research (Ref 12-25) and where geophysical survey has been completed (Ref 12-27). These archaeological assets are listed in **Table 12-16** below, and their locations are depicted on **ES Volume 2, Figure 12-2-6** to **12-2-10: Archaeological Assets, Cable Route Corridor [EN010168/APP/6.2]**.

Table 12-16: Non-designated archaeological assets within Lime Down Cable Route Corridor

ES ref	Other ref	Name
B5-01	HER: ST88NE636; Geophysics: A10, A11, A12	Iron Age/Roman features
F106-01	HER: None; Geophysics: A8, A10, P20, P21	Iron Age/Roman features
F110-01	HER: ST87NE602	Field Systems
F113-01	Geophysics: P18	Iron Age/Roman features
F114-01	Geophysics: P17	Iron Age/Roman features
F116-01	Geophysics: A7	Ring ditch
F12-01	HER: MWI73895;	Ridge and furrow - extant earthworks

ES ref	Other ref	Name
F123-01	Geophysics: A3, P12	Prehistoric/Roman features
F164-01	HER: MWI66162	Site of Outfarm, Northeast of Kingway Barn
F22-01	HER: ST86NE453;	Ridge and furrow - extant earthworks
F23-01	HER: ST86NE304;	Roman Road
F25-01	HER: ST86NE603	Field Boundaries
F34-01	Geophysics: A17 - A22, P41 - P44	Iron Age/Roman features
F34-02	Geophysics: A17 - A22, P41 - P44	Iron Age/Roman features
F34-03	HER: MWI68606	Site of Outfarm Southwest of Roebuck Inn
F35-01	HER: MWI74055	Field boundaries
F37-01	HER: ST87SE612; Geophysics: A19	Medieval settlement
F38-01	HER: ST87SE612	Medieval settlement
F43-01	HER: MWI74050	Field boundaries
F46-01	HER: ST87SE612	Medieval settlement
F5-01	HER: MWI73999;	Ridge and furrow - extant earthworks
F59-01	HER: ST86NE603	Ridge and furrow
F64-01	Geophysics: A12, A13, P31 - P35	Iron Age/Roman features
F66-01	HER: MWI73945	Lime Kiln
F68-01	HER: MWI73948; Geophysics: U9	Iron Age/Roman field system
F70-01	HER: MWI73948	Iron Age/Roman field system
F71-01	HER: ST87SE611	Bronze Age round barrow
F75-01	HER: MWI73949	Field system
F8-01	HER: ST96NW460	Medieval settlement
F80-01	Geophysics: P25	Iron Age/Roman features
F85-01	Geophysics: A11, P23, P24	Prehistoric/Roman features
O48-01	HER: ST88SE300	Fosse Way Roman Road
W20-01	HER: MWI77311	Alderton Tunnel

Highway Improvement Areas

12.7.29 There are two archaeological assets within the Highway Improvement Areas that have been identified from desk-based research (Ref 12-25) and geophysical survey (Ref 12-27). These archaeological assets are listed in **Table**

12-17 below, and their locations are depicted on **ES Volume 2, Figure 12-2-1** to **12-2-10: Archaeological Assets, Cable Route Corridor [EN010168/APP/6.2]**.

Table 12-17: Non-designated archaeological assets within Lime Down Highway Improvement Areas

ES ref	Other ref	Name
F23-01	HER: ST86NE304;	Roman Road
O48-01	HER: ST88SE300	Fosse Way Roman Road

Historic Landscape Character

12.7.30 An assessment of the historic landscape character is provided in **Appendix 12-7 [EN010168/APP/6.3]**.

12.7.31 **Table 12-18** to **Table 12-23** below detail historic landscape types identified within the Order Limits.

Lime Down A

12.7.32 Within Lime Down A, there are five Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) units mapped by the Wiltshire and Swindon HLC Project in 2016 (Ref 12-29). These are listed in **Table 12-18** below and are illustrated on **ES Volume 2, Figure 12-3-1: Historic Landscape Character: Lime Down A [EN010168/APP/6.2]**.

Table 12-18: Gazetteer of HLC units within Lime Down A

HLC UID	Broad Type	HLC Type	Name
HWI3165	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	N/A
HWI3166	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	N/A
HWI3167	Fields and enclosed land	Prairie fields	N/A
HWI3169	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	N/A
HWI3182	Fields and enclosed land	Assarts	N/A

Lime Down B

12.7.33 Within Lime Down B, there are four HLC units that were mapped by the Wiltshire and Swindon HLC Project in 2016 (Ref 12-29). These are listed in **Table 12-19** below and are illustrated on **ES Volume 2, Figure 12-3-2: Historic Landscape Character: Lime Down B [EN010168/APP/6.2].**

Table 12-19: Gazetteer of HLC units within Lime Down B

HLC UID	Broad Type	HLC Type	Name
HWI3294	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	N/A
HWI4108	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	N/A
HWI4109	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	N/A

HWI4111	Fields and enclosed land	Re-organised fields	N/A

Lime Down C

12.7.34 Within Lime Down C, there are eight HLC units that were mapped by the Wiltshire and Swindon HLC Project in 2016 (Ref 12-29). These are listed in **Table 12-20** below and are illustrated on **ES Volume 2, Figure 12-3-3: Historic Landscape Character: Lime Down C [EN010168/APP/6.2].**

Table 12-20: Gazetteer of HLC units within Lime Down C

HLC UID	Broad Type	HLC Type	Name
HWI3182	Fields and enclosed land	Assarts	N/A
HWI3206	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	N/A
HWI3207	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	N/A
HWI3209	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	N/A
HWI3262	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	N/A
HWI3263	Fields and enclosed land	Planned enclosure	N/A
HWI3271	Fields and enclosed land	Re-organised fields	N/A
HWI3295	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	N/A

Lime Down D

12.7.35 Within Lime Down D, there are six HLC units that were mapped by the Wiltshire and Swindon HLC Project in 2016 (Ref 12-29). These are listed in **Table 12-21** below and are illustrated on **ES Volume 2, Figure 12-3-4: Historic Landscape Character: Lime Down D [EN010168/APP/6.2].**

Table 12-21: Gazetteer of HLC units within Lime Down D

HLC UID	Broad Type	HLC Type	Name
HWI3290	Fields and enclosed land	Planned enclosure	N/A
HWI3324	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	N/A
HWI3326	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	N/A
HWI3333	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	N/A
HWI3334	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	N/A
HWI3575	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	N/A

Lime Down E

12.7.36 Within Lime Down E, there are 11 HLC units that were mapped by the Wiltshire and Swindon HLC Project in 2016 (Ref 12-29). These are listed in **Table 12-22** below and are illustrated on **ES Volume 2, Figure 12-3-5: Historic Landscape Character: Lime Down E [EN010168/APP/6.2].**

Table 12-22: Gazetteer of HLC units within Lime Down E

HLC UID	Broad Type	HLC Type	Name
HWI3337	Fields and enclosed land	Planned enclosure	N/A
HWI3340	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	N/A
HWI3342	Woodland	Secondary woodland	Rodbourne Brickworks
HWI3350	Fields and enclosed land	Planned enclosure	N/A
HWI3352	Fields and enclosed land	Planned enclosure	N/A
HWI3353	Fields and enclosed land	Planned enclosure	N/A
HWI3354	Fields and enclosed land	Planned enclosure	N/A
HWI3355	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	Rodbourne Bottom
HWI3356	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	N/A
HWI4396	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	N/A
HWI4397	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	N/A

Cable Route Corridor

12.7.37 Within Lime Down Cable Route Corridor, there are 91 HLC units that were mapped by the Wiltshire and Swindon HLC Project in 2016 (Ref 12-29). These are listed in **Table 12-23** below and are illustrated on **ES Volume 2, Figure 12-3-5: Historic Landscape Character: Lime Down E [EN010168/APP/6.2].**

Table 12-23: Gazetteer of HLC units within Lime Down Cable Route Corridor

HLC UID	Broad Type	HLC Type	Name
HWI3165	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	
HWI3166	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI3167	Fields and enclosed land	Prairie fields	
HWI3169	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	
HWI3182	Fields and enclosed land	Assarts	
HWI3206	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	
HWI3207	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	
HWI3209	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI3244	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	
HWI3247	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI3249	Fields and enclosed land	Re-organised fields	
HWI3250	Fields and enclosed land	Re-organised fields	
HWI3255	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI3262	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	
HWI3263	Fields and enclosed land	Planned enclosure	
HWI3266	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	
HWI3267	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	

HLC UID	Broad Type	HLC Type	Name
HWI3268	Fields and enclosed land	Re-organised fields	
HWI3271	Fields and enclosed land	Re-organised fields	
HWI3290	Fields and enclosed land	Planned enclosure	Rodbourne Bottom
HWI3291	Woodland	Secondary Woodland	
HWI3292	Fields and enclosed land	Meadow	
HWI3293	Fields and enclosed land	Planned enclosure	
HWI3294	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI3295	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	
HWI3296	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	
HWI3306	Fields and enclosed land	Re-organised fields	
HWI3322	Fields and enclosed land	Planned enclosure	
HWI3324	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	
HWI3326	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	
HWI3333	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI3334	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI3336	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	
HWI3337	Fields and enclosed land	Planned enclosure	
HWI3339	Woodland	Ancient semi-natural woodland	North Bincombe Wood
HWI3340	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	
HWI3341	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI3350	Fields and enclosed land	Planned enclosure	
HWI3352	Fields and enclosed land	Planned enclosure	
HWI3353	Fields and enclosed land	Planned enclosure	
HWI3354	Fields and enclosed land	Planned enclosure	
HWI3355	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI3486	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	
HWI3490	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	Broomfield Farm
HWI3491	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI3519	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI3550	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI3551	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	
HWI3553	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI3555	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI3556	Fields and enclosed land	Planned enclosure	
HWI3562	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI3563	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	Grove Farm

HLC UID	Broad Type	HLC Type	Name
HWI3575	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI3579	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI4108	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI4109	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI4111	Fields and enclosed land	Re-organised fields	
HWI4203	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	
HWI4396	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI4397	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI4412	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI4413	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	
HWI4416	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	
HWI4417	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI4420	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI4423	Fields and enclosed land	Re-organised fields	
HWI4442	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	
HWI4452	Fields and enclosed land	Meadow	
HWI4462	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI4582	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI4583	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	
HWI4584	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI4585	Fields and enclosed land	Re-organised fields	
HWI4592	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI4593	Rural Settlement	Farmstead	Thingley Court Farm
HWI4823	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	
HWI4840	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI4841	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	
HWI4842	Fields and enclosed land	Prairie fields	
HWI4852	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	
HWI4853	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	
HWI4854	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI4855	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	
HWI4868	Rural Settlement	Hamlet	Velley
HWI4904	Fields and enclosed land	Amalgamated fields	Westland Farm
HWI4906	Civic	Substation/telephone exchange	Electricity substation
HWI4907	Fields and enclosed land	Piecemeal enclosure	

HLC UID	Broad Type	HLC Type	Name
HWI5311	Rural Settlement	Country house	Whitley House and Barn
HWI5433	Fields and enclosed land	Re-organised fields	Boyds Farm
HWI5434	Ornamental	Parkland	Monk's Park

Future Baseline

12.7.38 This section considers those changes to the baseline conditions, as described above, that might occur in the absence of the Scheme and during the time period over which the Scheme would be in place. The future baseline scenarios are set out in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 6: Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010168/APP/6.1]**.

12.7.39 In the absence of the Scheme, it is anticipated that any buried archaeological remains that are located within the Order Limits could continue to be truncated as a result of continued ploughing activity across arable areas within the Order Limits (e.g. deep ploughing impacting any archaeological remains surviving within the subsoils beneath the plough soil). Archaeological remains could also be potentially impacted by other agricultural-related activities, such as land drainage schemes and woodland planting. Whilst it is not possible to gauge to what level they would be truncated, it is possible that shallow archaeological features could be removed entirely, whilst more deeply cut features might only experience slight loss at their upper surface of their fills, and thus deeper features and deposits would remain preserved *in situ*.

12.7.40 Buried archaeological assets may also be impacted by natural changes to the current state of their conservation. For example, changes in soil moisture, agricultural and environmental pollution (i.e. chemical composition of soils) or impacts caused by wildlife (i.e. burrowing creatures such as badgers).

12.7.41 Otherwise, the baseline details as presented above (including those detailed in **ES Volume 2, Appendix 12-2: Lime Down Solar Park – Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments**) are not anticipated to change in the absence of the Scheme.

12.8 Potential Impacts

12.8.1 Embedded mitigation measures being incorporated into the design and construction of the proposed Scheme are set out in **Section 12.8.2** below. Prior to the implementation of any mitigation (embedded or additional), the proposed Scheme has the potential to affect Cultural Heritage (positively or negatively), during construction, operation and decommissioning, in the following ways:

Construction Phase

12.8.2 There is potential for construction groundworks associated with the Scheme, comprising installation of Solar PV Panels, Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), substations and Cable Route Corridor installation to directly impact archaeological remains within the Order Limits. This includes remains identified through the desk-based assessment and subsequent survey and evaluation works, as described in **Section 12.6**. Elements such as haul roads, access routes, laydown areas, and temporary construction compounds could result in adverse, permanent, and irreversible effects on buried archaeology. Similarly, there is potential for swipes, strikes, or vibration from HGV and construction traffic to cause direct physical impacts to heritage assets. If such impacts occur, they are also likely to be long term and irreversible.

12.8.3 There is potential for the Scheme to indirectly impact heritage assets beyond the Order Limits during the construction phase. Indirect impacts could occur as a result of the Scheme affecting elements of a heritage asset's setting that contributes to its significance. Construction phase impacts include the possible visibility of construction plant movement, temporary cranes, and the presence of temporary construction compounds during installation activities for Solar PV Panels, BESS Area, substations and Cable Route works. Even though the construction phase is assessed as being two years in length (i.e., *medium term*) in reality the indirect impacts that might occur to heritage assets within the wider landscape would likely be very ephemeral in nature (for example limited glimpses of construction in a discrete part of the Order Limits) and therefore for the most part these are likely to be assessed as short term impacts. In general, it can be stated that any indirect impacts that might occur during the construction phase would be reversible following the completion of the construction phase**.**

12.8.4 Conversely as the operation and maintenance phase would commence immediately following the construction phase, any reversibility of the indirect impacts during construction (i.e. removal of temporary site compounds, temporary haul roads) would immediately be superseded by the indirect impacts of the operational phase. The potential indirect impacts upon heritage assets within the wider landscape surrounding the Scheme would, therefore, best be considered as a continuum, with low-level impacts commencing at the beginning of the construction phase, increasing in magnitude and reaching a peak at the beginning of the operational phase, continuing for 60 years (with potential reduction in the visual impact through landscape mitigation (i.e., as landscape screening planting matures) and then gradually reducing to pre-construction levels during the decommissioning phase. As the indirect impacts would be at their greatest in terms of magnitude and duration during the operational phase, this is the main focus of the assessment of impacts to designated and non-designated heritage assets detailed in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]** and the Impact

Assessment tables in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-8: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Tables [EN010168/APP/6.3]**.

12.8.5 There is also potential for construction-phase mitigation measures related to other environmental topics, such as landscape, ecology, noise, or drainage, to result in in-combination effects on cultural heritage. These could include changes in land use or management that indirectly affect archaeological remains or heritage settings.

12.8.6 Construction activities may also impact the historic landscape character. Negative impacts, such as the removal of hedgerows, are likely to be reversible. In some cases, positive outcomes may occur where proposed enhancements reinstate features recorded on historic maps or strengthen existing historic patterns.

Operation and Maintenance Phase

12.8.7 There may be potential for the Scheme to have effects upon the settings of heritage assets within the surrounding area during its operation. Where above ground infrastructure (such as the Solar PV Panels, substations and BESS Area) has been identified as causing an impact to the settings of heritage assets, this impact would begin at the construction phase and continue for the duration of the operation and maintenance phase.

12.8.8 Once the Scheme is operational, no further direct adverse effects on buried archaeological remains have been identified. While the operational phase will see replacement of panels, it is not anticipated that there will be additional piling or ground disturbance beyond that caused during the construction phase. If works are required during the operational phase of the Scheme, that have the potential to cause additional impacts to buried archaeological remains an assessment would be required to ascertain the extent of impact and appropriate mitigation in line with the **Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) [EN010168/APP/7.13]**.

12.8.9 As detailed in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 11: Hydrology, Flood Risk and Drainage [EN010168/APP/6.1]** no waterlogged remains have been identified that would be impacted by hydrological changes to the substrata as a result of impacts or variations to current drainage patterns within the Order Limits. Therefore, no likely significant effects have been identified.

Decommissioning Phase

12.8.10 As engineering approaches and technologies are likely to change over the operational life of the Scheme, this could remove or reduce any potential decommissioning impacts.

12.8.11 There may be potential for the Scheme to have effects upon the settings of heritage assets within the surrounding area during the decommissioning phase.

It is considered such impacts to be of the same level as those that occurred during the construction phase, because similar activities, such as removal of infrastructure and associated plant movements, would take place and consequently would be temporary in nature.

12.8.12 Following the decommissioning of the Scheme, it is anticipated, based on the assumption that the land will be restored and features such as established habitats retained where appropriate, that any impacts to the setting of built heritage assets as a result of the construction, operation or decommissioning phases would be reversed.

12.8.13 It is not envisaged that there would be any further impacts to buried archaeological remains beyond that experienced during the construction and operation and maintenance phases as a result of any proposed groundworks and/or plant movement during the decommissioning phase. This is because it is anticipated that any ground disturbance will be in the same footprint used during the construction phase. If works are required during the decommissioning phase of the Scheme that have the potential to cause additional impacts to buried archaeological remains, an assessment would be required to ascertain the extent of impact and appropriate mitigation in line with the **Outline Decommissioning Strategy (DS) [EN010168/APP/7.14].**

12.9 Embedded Mitigation

12.9.1 The Scheme has been designed, as far as reasonably practicable, to avoid and reduce impacts and effects on Cultural Heritage through the process and embedding mitigation measures into the design. In addition, how the Scheme is constructed, operated and maintained, and decommissioned would be controlled in order to manage and minimise potential environmental effects (through good design practice, required as a result of legislative requirements and/or standard sectoral practices).

12.9.2 The following embedded mitigation measures have been incorporated into the Scheme design.

Construction

12.9.3 **Table 1** in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-8: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Tables [EN010168/APP/6.3]** provides descriptions of the embedded mitigation strategies that are proposed, along with the codes that have been used in the impact assessment tables included in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-8: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Tables [EN010168/APP/6.3] (Tables 5 to 16)**. Code 'NP' refers to those putative archaeological assets where no mitigation (embedded or additional) has been proposed due to the impacts being of a negligible magnitude, and codes 'ND', 'NIM', 'HDD', 'LM', 'OFF'' and 'CTR' refer to the 'embedded mitigation' strategies discussed below.

12.9.4 Mitigation that has been embedded into the Scheme by design includes the avoidance of archaeologically sensitive areas and areas considered to cause an indirect impact to the significance of heritage assets through their setting (Code 'ND' in **Table 3** of **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-8: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Tables [EN010168/APP/6.3]**). Proposed Solar PV Panels have been removed entirely from various fields within the Solar PV Sites as a result of heritage or archaeological sensitivities. This includes Fields A8, A11, A12, B1, B12, C1, C2, C3, C4, C6, C8, C13, C16, C20, C24, C25, C26, C27, C28, C35, D9, D10, E5, E7, E8, E9, E10, E16, E22 and E30 (**ES Volume 2: Figure 12-2: Archaeological Assets [EN010168/APP/6.2]**).

12.9.5 Solar PV Panels have been partially removed from Fields A1, A4, B6, B11, C9, C10, C15, C21, C23, C31, D4, D6, D11 and E1 (**ES Volume 2, Figure 12-2: Archaeological Assets [EN010168/APP/6.2]**) of the Solar PV Sites in response to identified heritage and archaeological sensitivities. The partial removal of panels is considered sufficient because it reduces any potential visual impacts on nearby built heritage assets and the direct impact on archaeological assets. This targeted setback approach reduces effects on the significance and setting of these assets while allowing the Scheme to maintain operational efficiency.

12.9.6 In locations with heritage assets that could be impacted by the Scheme through their settings, enhanced visual screening through vegetation and distance offsets are proposed (Code 'OFF' in **Table 5** to **Table 9** of **Volume 3, Appendix 12-8: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Tables [EN010168/APP/6.3]**). Offsets of a minimum 15m have been applied to public rights of ways (PRoW) and existing hedgerows across the Scheme (see **Chapter 8: Landscape and Visual [EN010168/APP/6.1]**). Offsets in Fields A4, C9, C10, C15, E29 and E32 (**ES Volume 2, Figure 12-2: Archaeological Assets [EN010168/APP/6.2]**) of the Solar PV Sites provide embedded mitigation to the setting for identified heritage-based sensitivities.

12.9.7 Landscape mitigation to mitigate potential adverse effects upon heritage assets will include planting of shelter belts and scattered trees, planting of new hedgerows, and existing hedgerow reinforcement (Code 'LM' in **Table 5** to **Table 9** of **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-8: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Tables [EN010168/APP/6.3]**). Where practicable, any hedgerow removal required as part of the construction phase (i.e. as part of the Cable Route Corridor) will be kept to a minimum and be reinstated.

12.9.8 Construction traffic routes have been identified in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 13: Transport and Access [EN010168/APP/6.1]** and the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [EN010168/APP/7.22],** to avoid large increases in HGV movements near to heritage assets and to minimise the potential for swipes and strikes to assets located directly adjacent to roads.

12.9.9 An overarching AMS (see **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-6: Outline Archaeological Mitigation Strategy [EN010168/APP/6.3]**) details the embedded mitigation required to safeguard archaeological assets identified within the Order Limits. This includes in situ preservation in the form of the removal of Solar PV Panels and associated infrastructure from fields (see Paragraph 12.9.4) and non-intrusive construction methodology (such as surface mounted pre-cast concrete ground anchors or through locating piles to avoid archaeology or cause minimal disturbance). Where appropriate a non-intrusive construction methodology will serve to preserve archaeological remains *in situ* (see **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3 The Scheme [EN010168/APP/6.1];** Code 'NIM' in **Table 10** of **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-8: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Tables [EN010168/APP/6.3]**). This mitigation strategy is acknowledged by Historic England in its Advice Note concerning renewable energy and the historic environment (Ref 12-19 p.16), which also refers to planning guidance published by Building Research Establishment (BRE) and supported by Cornwall Council, which notes that: "*Where possible Solar PV arrays should be installed using 'pile' driven or screw foundations, or pre-moulded concrete blocks (shoes), and capable of easy removal. The use of shoes may be required for archaeological sensitive areas*." Where embedded mitigation is proposed in the form of non-intrusive construction methodology (such as concrete feet) the type of Solar PV Panel (i.e. fixed or tracker) will be appropriately selected to ensure preservation in situ of archaeological remains within identified areas of archaeological sensitivity are adequately mitigated.

12.9.10 A non-intrusive construction methodology has been proposed in Fields A1, A2, A3, A6, A7, A9, A10, B6, B9, C5, C11, C14, C30, C36, D1, D3, D6, D11, D20, D21, E1, E14, E20 and E21 (**ES Volume 2: Figure 12-2: Archaeological Assets [EN010168/APP/6.2]**) as a result of identified buried archaeological remains being present that can be adequately mitigated using a non-intrusive construction methodology. The use and type of non-intrusive construction methodology will be confirmed at the detailed design stage, and any areas identified as no longer being suitable for a non-intrusive construction methodology will be subject to strip, map and sample prior to development or identified as an areas of 'no solar development'.

12.9.11 Embedded mitigation (see **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: The Scheme [EN010168/APP/6.1]**) will also comprise the use of trenchless cabling techniques (such as horizontal directional drilling (HDD)) below areas known to contain important archaeological remains at a suitable depth to avoid impacts to buried archaeological remains (Code 'HDD' in **Table 8** and **Table 10** of **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-8: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Tables [EN010168/APP/6.3]**)

12.9.12 In accordance with Historic England's guidance provided in *Historic Environment Good Advice in Planning 2: Manging Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment* (Ref 12-16), the Applicant and its

Consultants will look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance the significance of the heritage assets affected, in order to "*Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected"* (Ref 12-16, p.2). This will be achieved through the dissemination to the public and wider archaeological community of any desk-based or field-based assessments undertaken as part of the Scheme. Other opportunities will also be identified where it might be possible to better reveal and understand the significance of any heritage assets that might be affected.

12.9.13 All embedded mitigation as outlined above is secured in the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [EN010168/APP/13.2], the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010168/APP/7.18]** and **the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) [EN010168/APP/7.12]** as part of the draft DCO.

12.9.14 A flood risk and drainage strategy is provided as part of **ES Volume 1, Chapter 11: Hydrology, Flood Risk and Drainage [EN010168/APP/6.1]**. No significant changes have been identified to the hydrology to the site, and no significant changes are anticipated to soil morphology as a result of changes to drainage patterns, which could impact archaeological assets.

Operation and Maintenance Phase

12.9.15 The landscape mitigation proposals (e.g. planting of shelter belts and scattered trees, planting of new hedgerows, existing hedgerow reinforcement) which should reach maturity by Year 15 – i.e., (code 'LM' in **Table 1** in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-8: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Tables [EN010168/APP/6.3]**) are the main embedded operation mitigation measures for Cultural Heritage.

12.9.16 Where preservation in situ has been identified as embedded mitigation for buried archaeological remains during the construction phase, this will be maintained during the operation and maintenance phase.

12.9.17 Specific embedded mitigation measures during the operation and maintenance phase should be maintained in line with the **Outline OEMP [EN010168/APP/7.13]**. These measures will be kept under review for the Scheme's duration and updated as required to ensure the safeguarding of heritage assets.

Decommissioning

12.9.18 Embedded mitigation at the decommissioning phase should be undertaken in line with the **Outline Decommissioning Strategy [EN010168/APP/7.14]**.

12.9.19 The landscape mitigation proposals (e.g. planting of shelter belts and scattered trees, planting of new hedgerows, existing hedgerow reinforcement) will be fully in effect at decommissioning phase. It is likely that established habitats such as hedgerows and woodland would be retained by the landowner, given their potential benefits to agricultural and the wider farming estate. Where these mitigation measures enhance the landscape character, they would create an overall beneficial effect.

12.9.20 Temporary fencing will be erected around 'no development' areas containing archaeological assets during decommissioning. Banksmen must be aware of areas with archaeological assets and will be responsible for ensuring no vehicle/plant movement occurs in these areas. In line with the AMS in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-6: Outline Archaeological Mitigation Strategy [EN010168/APP/6.3]**, a DS will be agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority prior to decommissioning, which will be sufficient to safeguard any archaeological remains during the decommissioning phase.

12.9.21 In line with the AMS in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-6: Outline Archaeological Mitigation Strategy [EN010168/APP/6.3]**, a detailed Decommissioning Strategy will be agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority prior to decommissioning, which will be sufficient to safeguard any archaeological remains during the decommissioning phase.

12.9.22 Historic England's *Advice Note 15: Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment* (Ref 12-19, p.15) provides the following examples of good practice embedded mitigation measures to be considered during decommissioning, which should be used to inform the detailed Decommissioning Strategy (**Section 3.7** of the **Outline Decommissioning Strategy [EN010168/APP/7.14]**:

- The appropriate routing of vehicles (where practicable avoiding areas known for their historic character);
- Adherence to an agreed approach on activities that generate noise (which can impact on the appreciation of heritage assets nearby); and
- The avoidance of any archaeological remains preserved below ground during construction.

12.10 Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects

12.10.1 This section considers the potential impacts outlined in Section 12.7.39 and taking into account the embedded mitigation measures as detailed in Section 12.9, assesses the potential for the Scheme to generate effects using the methodology as detailed in Section 12.5.1. This assessment includes all components of the Scheme, including the Highway Improvement Areas, to

ensure that all potential likely significant effects on heritage assets have been fully considered.

12.10.2 The assessment scores for each heritage asset are presented in a series of impact assessment tables which can be found in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-8: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Tables [EN010168/APP/6.3]**; **Tables 5 to 16**.

12.10.3 In those instances where the same impacts are predicted on multiple receptors, a code has been assigned to each impact type and this has been entered into the 'Impact code' column of the relevant assessment table. A table identifying the codes and the different types of impact they are assigned to is provided in **Table 2** in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-8: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Tables [EN010168/APP/6.3]**. Further codes detailing the nature of impact with consideration to duration and reversibility are provided in **Table 3** in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-8: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Tables [EN010168/APP/6.3]**.

12.10.4 For the impact assessment tables for archaeological remains and heritage assets (**Table 5** to **Table 16**) column 1 identifies the receptor under assessment with reference to NHLE, HER or Geophysics identifiers (see **Table 12-6** to **Table 12-16**). Column 2 provides the predicted impact with reference to the impact codes provided above in **Table 2**. Column 3 details the type of potential impact and Column 4 indicates the sensitivity of the heritage receptor as derived from the criteria for assessing the sensitivity of archaeological remains (**Table 12-3**). Columns 5 and 6 identifies the embedded mitigation and embedded mitigation code (in line with **Section 12.8.10** above). Column 7 describes the predicted magnitude of impact (derived from **Table 12-4**) that would result from the Scheme with embedded mitigation in place, compared to the 'do nothing scenario'. The nature of this impact is then assessed in column 8, using the codes derived from **Table 3**. Column 9 indicates the significance of the effects (derived from the matrix in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 6: Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010168/APP/6.1]**; **Table 6-4**, reproduced in **Table 12-5**), with embedded mitigation. Any proposed additional mitigation measures are identified in Column 10, using the codes provided in **Table 4**. Finally, column 11 provides the significance of the residual effect once all embedded and additional mitigation has been considered, derived from the significance of the effects matrix provided in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 6: Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010168/APP/6.1]**; **Table 6-4**.

Construction Phase

12.10.5 Construction phase effects on heritage receptors are effects that will result from activities during site preparation and enabling works, construction and commissioning activities, such as construction traffic, noise and vibration from

construction activities, dust generation, site surface water runoff, mud on roads, and the visual intrusion of plant and machinery associated with the Scheme.

Construction Impacts to Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Significance of Effect

12.10.6 The assessment results in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-8: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Tables [EN010168/APP/6.3]; Table 5** to **9** indicate that all of the identified impacts to heritage assets would result in less than substantial harm and are considered not significant, with effects ranging between Neutral and Minor/Moderate Adverse.

Construction Impacts to Archaeological Assets

12.10.7 Impacts to on-site archaeological assets would largely occur during the construction phase, when activities such as the installation of Solar PV Panels, 132 kV and 400 kV Substations, BESS Area, Grid Connection Cables and Interconnecting Cables.

12.10.8 An assessment of effects to archaeological assets within the Order Limits is presented in **Table 10** in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-8: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Tables [EN010168/APP/6.3].** While the majority of these scores have been reached with reference to the criteria detailed in **Table 12-3** and **Table 12-4** and the significance of effects matrix provided in **Table 12-5**, in some instances a degree of professional judgement has been required. For transparency, the bullet points below set out the types of factors that are taken into consideration when applying professional judgement:

- Where practicable settlement activity is suspected (but currently unproven), for example from the presence of a cluster Roman coin findspots, the sensitivity score is given as a range from Negligible (i.e. if these were just chance losses with no associated buried archaeological evidence) to Medium (i.e. if they could represent the possible location of an unrecorded Roman settlement);

- Where Medium value archaeological remains such as Iron Age/Romano-British settlement and field systems have been identified in areas where Solar PV Panels are proposed it has been considered that, in the absence of mitigation, the impacts could range from Negligible to Low Adverse due to the likely limited (but unquantifiable) impact that occasional piles and cable runs could have upon the buried remains, which would nevertheless be largely preserved *in situ*. With a non-intrusive construction methodology (such as concrete feet), the impact would be avoided, and it is therefore considered that the effects upon these remains would be *Neutral* during the construction phase. This is notwithstanding the fact that there could be some

impacts due to construction traffic movement, though such impacts could also occur regardless in the 'do nothing' scenario, due to impacts from agricultural machinery;

- Whilst the magnitude of the impacts from the installation of Solar PV Panels (in the absence of mitigation) have been generally scored as a worst case *Low adverse* upon buried archaeological remains, where there are also impacts from proposed access routes or fencing within the Sites, these impacts have been scored as *Low-Medium*;
- Impacts to findspots are recorded as 'No impact likely', due to the possibility that they might be redeposited or represent chance losses, and the context of the find may have been lost; and
- Where archaeological excavation and recording are proposed as mitigation, (for example along the cable routes, access and haul roads, inverters, BESS Area and substations), the adverse impacts upon the archaeological resource would still occur, and therefore the significance of effects scores remain the same with or without this mitigation in place, although the recording will serve to off-set the adverse effects.

Significance of Effect

12.10.9 The assessment results in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-8: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Tables [EN010168/APP/6.3]**; **Table 10** indicate that most of the identified impacts to archaeological assets would be not significant in EIA terms, with effects ranging between Neutral and Moderate/Minor Adverse.

12.10.10 There are 23 archaeological assets where there is the potential for **significant** effects (i.e. *Moderate adverse* or higher) to occur as a result of impacts caused by the Scheme, with scores ranging from **Moderate to Major/Moderate adverse**. These comprise:

- Solar PV Site Field C13-01 (Prehistoric ditch);
- Solar PV Site Field C29-01 (Possible Roman kiln);
- Solar PV Site Field D1-02 (Iron Age/Roman features);
- Solar PV Site Field D24-01 (Iron Age/Roman features and burial);
- Cable Route Corridor Field B5-01 (Iron Age/Roman features);
- Cable Route Corridor Field F106-01 (Iron Age/Roman features);
- Cable Route Corridor Field F113-01 (Iron Age/Roman features);
- Cable Route Corridor Field F114-01 (Iron Age/Roman features);
- Cable Route Corridor Field F116-01 (Ring ditch);

- Cable Route Corridor Field F123-01 (Prehistoric/Roman features);
- Cable Route Corridor Field F23-01 (Roman Road);
- Cable Route Corridor Field F34-01 (Iron Age/Roman features);
- Cable Route Corridor Field F34-02 (Iron Age/Roman features);
- Cable Route Corridor Field F37-01 (Medieval settlement);
- Cable Route Corridor Field F38-01 (Medieval settlement);
- Cable Route Corridor Field F46-01 (Medieval settlement);
- Cable Route Corridor Field F64-01 (Iron Age/Roman features);
- Cable Route Corridor Field F68-01 (Iron Age/Roman field system);
- Cable Route Corridor Field F70-01 (Iron Age/Roman field system);
- Cable Route Corridor Field F71-01 (Bronze Age round barrow);
- Cable Route Corridor Field F8-01 (Medieval settlement);
- Cable Route Corridor Field F80-01 (Iron Age/Roman features); and
- Cable Route Corridor Field F85-01 (Prehistoric/Roman features).

12.10.11 There is a potential for further archaeological assets to be identified along the Cable Route Corridor once the geophysical survey has been completed in autumn 2025. It is assumed as a worst-case scenario that any archaeological assets would be of medium to high significance based on recent evaluation results in proximate areas and that, in the absence of route refinement or mitigation measures prior to construction, there could be at worst-case a high impact (i.e., asset is totally altered or destroyed), resulting in a **Moderate** to **Major adverse** effect.

12.10.12 For archaeological assets within the Solar PV Sites, it should be noted that identified effects have the potential to be reduced to Neutral (or even Low beneficial if their removal from regular ploughing is taken into consideration) for the duration of the Scheme. However, this beneficial effect has only been applied in the assessment where it can be reasonably demonstrated; otherwise, a precautionary approach has been taken, and effects have been assessed as Neutral.

Construction Impacts to Historic Landscape Character

12.10.13 Changes to land use within historic landscape character units within the Solar PV Sites (i.e. from an arable function to energy production) would commence during the construction phase lasting until decommissioning. The discussion of potential effects on historic landscape character, based on the information

currently available is largely dealt with in the operation and maintenance section below, when any adverse effects would be at their most significant.

12.10.14 Changes to the historic landscape character units during the construction phase of the Cable Route Corridor would occur during the construction phase and would largely be of a temporary nature. However, any elements that are retained, such as access tracks or planting, would result in limited longer-term or permanent changes to the landscape character in those areas as these features may alter the visual and ecological character of the landscape and may potentially affect its historic patterns beyond the construction phase.

12.10.15 **Tree Protection Order and Hedgerow Plan [EN010168/APP/2.7]** shows the location of important hedgerows, including hedgerows identified as being historically important, in terms of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (Ref 12-7). While there may be hedgerow removal as part of the construction phase, this will be kept to a minimum and where feasible reinstated. As such localised impacts to hedgerows are not considered to cause a significant impact to the overall historic landscape character.

12.10.16 It should be noted that Historic England's guidance on Historic Landscape Characterisation (2024; Ref 12-30) states *"HLC does not attach an expert's ascription of significance or value, recognising that these are not immutable".* In line with this advice, it is acknowledged that the HLC units identified within the Study Area were not ascribed value when they were identified by the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (Ref 12-29). The effects on the historic landscape character is informed by the relevant HLC units, together with other sources of information such as historical mapping, to enable an assessment of potential effect based on professional judgement.

Significance of Effect

12.10.17 As identified in the Historic Landscape Character Assessment in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-7: Historic Landscape Assessment [EN010168/APP/6.3]**, the majority of the land within the Order Limits of the Scheme forms enclosed land characterised by post-medieval and modern land uses and is considered to have a low sensitivity. Areas characterised by modern land use have a negligible sensitivity.

12.10.18 For areas within the Order Limits that are proposed for Solar PV Panels and associated infrastructure there will be a temporary change from arable land use to energy generation. While any impacts as a result of this change in land use will be at the most intense at the operation and maintenance phase, these will commence at the construction phase. The construction of the Scheme will require the removal of discrete sections of hedgerow. Any such impacts are likely to be minimal, temporary and reversible. Elements that characterise the historic landscape within the Order Limits will be retained, and any temporary change in land use will be ended following decommissioning. Consequently, it is

considered that the Scheme will not alter the ability to understand or experience the historic landscape character of the land within the Order Limits and the legibility of the historic landscape will be maintained. The Scheme is therefore considered to cause a low adverse impact on the historic landscape character during the construction phase.

12.10.19 Consequently, minor adverse effects would occur to the historic landscape character during the construction phase, which are not significant.

Operation and Maintenance

Operation and Maintenance Impacts to Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets

12.10.20 For designated and non-designated heritage assets within the wider landscape, potential indirect impacts to the significance of heritage assets (i.e. through changes to their setting) would be most evident during the operational phase. Potential indirect impacts upon heritage assets within the wider landscape surrounding the Scheme would occur for the 60 years of the Scheme duration (with potential reduction in the visual impact through landscape mitigation (i.e. as screening planting matures).

12.10.21 As the indirect impacts would be at their greatest in terms of magnitude and duration during the operational phase, this is the main focus of the assessment of impacts to designated and non-designated heritage assets detailed in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]** and the Impact Assessment tables in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-8: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Tables [EN010168/APP/6.3]** (**Table 11** to **15**).

12.10.22 No operational impacts are considered to occur along the Cable Route Corridor. Following construction there would not be any above ground infrastructure that would cause any impact to heritage assets beyond the Order Limits. Any required maintenance would be short-term and temporary arising from routine inspections and any reactive maintenance, such as a cable has been damaged, and so not cause any impacts.

12.10.23 HGV movements during the operation and maintenance phase will be less than those associated with the construction phase as detailed in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 13: Transport and Access [EN010168/APP/6.1]**, such that impacts to heritage assets located adjacent to maintenance traffic routes would be not significant.

Significance of Effect

12.10.24 The assessment results in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-8: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Tables [EN010168/APP/6.3]**; **Table 11** to **15** indicate that all of the identified impacts to heritage assets would result in less than

substantial harm and are considered not significant, with effects ranging between Neutral and Moderate/ Minor (no significant effect).

Operational Phase Impacts to Archaeological Assets

12.10.25 As detailed in Section 12.4, while it is noted that the operation and maintenance phase of the Scheme will see replacement of Solar PV Panels and BESS Batteries, vegetation management, equipment servicing, and access and fencing maintenance (as outlined in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: The Scheme [EN010168/APP/6.1]**), it is not anticipated that there will be additional piling or ground disturbance beyond that caused during the construction phase. For example, it is assumed that in areas where there is a potential for archaeological impact, Solar PV Panels will be replaced using the same type of panel, and vehicles will only use access tracks installed during the construction phase. As such no additional impacts to archaeological assets have been identified during the operation and maintenance phase.

12.10.26 Where irreversible impacts occurred to archaeological assets during the construction phase as a result of additional mitigation (i.e. strip, map and sample excavation), no further operational impacts are possible (i.e. the asset has been recorded and excavated and is no longer in situ to be impacted).

12.10.27 Impacts to on-site archaeological remains during the operational phase of the Scheme are detailed in **Table 16** in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-8: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Tables [EN010168/APP/6.3]**. The impacts to buried archaeological features during the operational phase would likely be of a largely beneficial nature, due to these remains being taken out of the agricultural cycle of regular ploughing which most of the fields within the Order Limits are currently subject to.

12.10.28 The magnitude of this impact is difficult to define as the full extent, character, and preservation of archaeological remains across the Order Limits is not yet fully known and could range from Negligible to Beneficial, for example in those instances where the upper fill of a deep ditch would be preserved by the Scheme when it would otherwise have been truncated by ploughing, to Moderate/minor Beneficial, for example where shallowly buried features would be preserved in situ when they might otherwise be totally destroyed by ploughing over the 60 year operational phase of the Scheme. As a precautionary measure, a conservative approach has been adopted in the assessment, and potential beneficial effects have only been considered where supported by site-specific evidence.

Significance of Effects

12.10.29 The assessment results in **Table 16** in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-8: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Tables [EN010168/APP/6.3]** indicate that there would be not significant adverse effects to archaeological assets during the

operational phase. The effects mostly ranging between Neutral and **Moderate Beneficial (significant)**.

Operation and Maintenance Impacts to Historic Landscape Character

12.10.30 For areas within the Order Limits that are proposed for Scheme components such as the Solar PV Panels, substations and BESS Area, there will be a temporary change from arable land use to energy generation. These changes in land use would only occur for the Scheme duration and so are reversible and temporary in nature.

12.10.31 It is not envisaged that there would be any direct impacts to any elements that contribute to the historic landscape character beyond that caused during the construction phase (i.e. removal of hedgerow). Instead, landscape mitigation as part of the Scheme will result in the enhancement of hedgerow and woodland shelter belts and so will provide a beneficial effect to the HLC.

Significance of Effect

12.10.32 As identified in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-7: Historic Landscape Assessment [EN010168/APP/6.3]**, the majority of the land within the Order Limits of the Scheme forms enclosed land characterised by post-medieval and modern land uses. Where pre-19th century enclosure and post-medieval enclosure survives, this is evidenced by the layout of fields and the hedgerows that form the field boundaries and is considered to have a low sensitivity. Areas characterised by modern land use have a negligible sensitivity.

12.10.33 For areas within the Order Limits that are proposed for Scheme components such as the Solar PV Panels, substations and BESS Area there will be a temporary change from arable land use to energy generation. Elements that characterise the historic landscape within the Order Limits will be retained, and any temporary change in land use will be reversed following decommissioning. Consequently, it is considered that the Scheme will not alter an ability to understand or experience the historic landscape character of the land within the Order Limits and the legibility of the historic landscape will be maintained. The Scheme is therefore considered to cause a low adverse impact on the historic landscape character during the operation and maintenance phase.

12.10.34 Consequently, minor adverse effects would occur to the historic landscape character, which are not significant.

Decommissioning

Decommissioning Impacts to Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets

12.10.35 Decommissioning of the Solar PV Sites and associated traffic movements during decommissioning, similar to those employed during the construction phase, could have an adverse impact upon the settings of nearby designated and non-designated heritage assets.

Significance of Effect

12.10.36 It is considered that decommissioning impacts would be similar to those that occurred during the construction phase. Any effects would be of no greater magnitude than those assessed during the construction phase. The decommissioning impacts would be temporary, short term and reversible in nature, and would ultimately result in the reversal of the operation and maintenance phase impacts leading to Neutral effects at the end of the decommissioning phase. Consequently, impacts during the decommissioning phase would be no greater than those identified in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-8: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Tables [EN010168/APP/6.3]; Table 5** to **9**. Therefore, it is assessed that most of the identified impacts to heritage assets would result in less than substantial harm and are considered not significant, with effects ranging between Neutral and Minor/Moderate Adverse.

Decommissioning Impacts to Archaeological Assets

12.10.37 There may be some uncertainty regarding decommissioning as engineering approaches and technologies are likely to change over the operational life of the Scheme. However, it is reasonable to assume that future changes to techniques are likely to improve efficiency and potentially result in lower impact. It is envisaged that decommissioning impacts will be the reverse on construction phases impacts (i.e. the removal of solar infrastructure).

12.10.38 Embedded mitigation at the decommissioning phase will be undertaken in line with the **Outline Decommissioning Strategy [EN010168/APP/7.14]** and a detailed Decommissioning Strategy that is in substanial accordance and agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority prior to decommissioning (as stated in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-6: Outline Archaeological Mitigation Strategy [EN010168/APP/6.3]**).

Significance of Effect

12.10.39 As detailed in Section 12.4, while it is noted that the decommissioning phase of the Scheme will see the removal of the Solar PV Panels, mounting piles, cabling, Conversion Units, BESS Area and substations it is anticipated that any ground disturbance will be in the same footprint used during the construction phase. There remains uncertainty regarding the precise methods and

technologies that will be used at the end of the Schemes operational life. As such, this assessment adopts a precautionary approach and assumes that no additional ground disturbance beyond that already caused will occur, and so no additional impacts to archaeological assets have been identified during the decommissioning phase.

12.10.40 Where irreversible impacts occur to archaeological assets during the construction phase following additional mitigation (i.e. strip, map and sample excavation), no further decommissioning impacts are possible (i.e. the asset has been recorded and excavated and is no longer in situ to be impacted). Where 'no development' areas have been identified these will be maintained during the decommissioning phase to ensure no additional effects are caused to archaeological assets.

12.10.41 Consequently, it can be concluded that the likely decommissioning effects would be not significant, with effects ranging between Neutral and Minor/Moderate.

Decommissioning Impacts and Effects upon Historic Landscape Character

12.10.42 Decommissioning of the Solar PV Sites and traffic movements during decommissioning, similar to those employed during the construction phase, could have an adverse impact to historic landscape units.

Significance of Effect

12.10.43 It is considered that decommissioning impacts would be similar to those that occurred during the construction phase. The decommissioning impacts would be temporary, short term and reversible in nature, and would ultimately result in the reversal of the operational phase impacts leading to Neutral effects at the end of the decommissioning phase. Consequently, it can be concluded that up to minor adverse effects would occur to the historic landscape character during the construction phase, which are not significant.

12.11 Additional Mitigation

12.11.1 The following additional mitigation measures during the construction phase are secured in the **Outline CEMP [EN010168/APP/7.12]**.

Construction Phase

12.11.2 The additional mitigation options are detailed in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-8: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Tables [EN010168/APP/6.3]; Table 4** along with associated codes. These codes are used in column 10 of **Tables 5** to **16** to indicate the potential additional mitigation measures applicable to each heritage asset.

12.11.3 An overarching AMS (see **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-6: Outline Archaeological Mitigation Strategy [EN010168/APP/6.3]**) specifies the

additional mitigation measures that will be required and implemented during the construction phase of the Scheme, in addition to embedded mitigation detailed in **Section 12.9** above. The AMS includes the location and nature of the additional mitigation in the form of strip, map and sample excavation, archaeological monitoring and re-instatement of earthworks. The AMS is an overarching document that provides the overall strategic approach for archaeological mitigation across the entire Scheme, and where required, WSIs will be appended to the document detailing the individual phases of work and will be taken into consideration during the detailed design stage of the Scheme.

Operation and Maintenance and Decommissioning Phases

12.11.4 No additional mitigation is required during the operation and maintenance and decommissioning phases of the Scheme due to the negligible effect upon buried archaeological assets that would occur during this phase, and the fact that the embedded mitigation will mitigate the effects on assets within the Order Limits.

12.11.5 No additional mitigation is required during the operation and maintenance and decommissioning phases for designated and non-designated assets within the wider landscape due to embedded mitigation being sufficient to mitigate against any potential impacts.

12.11.6 No additional mitigation is required where beneficial effects to archaeological assets have been identified during the operation and maintenance phase.

12.11.7 No additional mitigation is required for HLC units during the operation and maintenance and decommissioning phases.

Monitoring

12.11.8 As no potential significant effects have been identified for Cultural Heritage, no monitoring of significant effects is proposed.

12.12 Residual Effects and Conclusions

12.12.1 This section summarises the residual significant effects of the Scheme on Cultural Heritage following the implementation of embedded and additional mitigation.

12.12.2 An assessment of residual effects to designated and non-designated heritage assets (including archaeological assets) is presented in **Table 5** to **16** in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-8: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Tables [EN010168/APP/6.3]**. These scores have been reached with reference to the criteria detailed in **Table 12-3** and **Table 12-4** and the significance of effects matrix provided in **Chapter 6: Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology**, **Table 6-4** (reproduced in **Table 12-5**).

12.12.3 Where there are no additional mitigation measures beyond the embedded mitigation detailed in **Section 12.9** for designated heritage assets located beyond the Order Limits, residual effects would be the same as the significance of effects identified following embedded mitigation, with effects ranging between Neutral and Minor/Moderate Adverse.

12.12.4 Significant effects (i.e. moderate adverse or greater), in the absence of additional mitigation, have been identified for 23 archaeological assets where a high or medium magnitude of impact was identified). Following the implementation of the additional mitigation outlined in **Section 12.11** the residual effect would be reduced to Negligible, which is not significant. Within areas of the Cable Route Corridor where geophysical survey has not been completed, a worst-case scenario of a significant effect (i.e. moderate adverse or greater) with a high magnitude of impact has been implemented in the absence of route refinement or mitigation measures prior to construction, however, mitigation in the form of either HDD or Strip, Map and Sample excavation would reduce the residual effect to Negligible, which is not significant. Where archaeological mitigation in the form of a programme of excavation and recording will occur or re-instatement of earthworks, it should be noted that physical impact will still occur to archaeological assets identified. However, the archaeological mitigation works proposed are considered sufficient to preserve the asset by record, and as such compensate for their loss.

12.12.5 Where there are no additional mitigation measures beyond the embedded mitigation detailed in **Section 12.9** for archaeological assets, residual effects during the operation and maintenance phase would be the same as the significance of effects identified following embedded mitigation, with effects mostly ranging between Neutral and **Moderate Beneficial (Significant).**

12.12.6 No additional mitigation measures are proposed at the operation and maintenance and decommissioning phases of the Scheme and, as such, residual effects are the same as the significance of effects identified following embedded mitigation.

12.12.7 See ES Volume 1, **Chapter 22: Summary of Significant Effects [EN010168/APP/6.1]** for a summary of significant effects. Cumulative Effects Assessment

Inter-Project Cumulative Effects

12.12.8 This section presents an assessment of cumulative effects between the Scheme and other proposed and committed plans and projects.

12.12.9 This assessment has been made with reference to the methodology and guidance set out in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 6: Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010168/APP/6.1]** of this ES and shortlist of cumulative plans and projects identified in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 21-1: Long**

List of In-Combination Effects and Cumulative Developments [EN010168/APP/6.3].

12.12.10 The cumulative impact assessment has been informed by a proportionate and flexible approach in accordance with Historic England guidance and through consultation with Wiltshire Council. The ZoI used in this assessment includes a 2 km radius from the Order Limits (extended to 5 km for selected designated heritage assets) and a 250 m from the Cable Route Corridor.

12.12.11 For built heritage assets, the ZoI aligns broadly with the Study Areas defined for the assessment (with reference to the ZTVs). Particular consideration has been given to assets where both the Scheme and other proposed developments may collectively affect the setting of a heritage asset.

12.12.12 The ZoI for archaeological assets reflects the location of features with identified potential for impact, within the context of the 2 km Study Areas used to determine the likelihood of archaeological presence. Cumulative effects were considered where an archaeological asset could be affected by both the Scheme and other nearby proposed developments.

12.12.13 For individual receptors, this cumulative effect assessment identifies where the assessed effects of the Scheme could interact with effects arising from other plans and/or projects on a spatial and/or temporal basis.

12.12.14 Plans and projects identified from **ES Volume 3, Appendix 21-1: Long List of In-Combination Effects and Cumulative Developments [EN010168/APP/6.3]** of this ES which have the potential to result in cumulative effects on built heritage are set out in **Table 12-24**. The remaining plans and projects were reviewed in relation to Cultural Heritage receptors identified in this assessment and no further potential for cumulative effects are identified.

12.12.15 No cumulative impacts have been identified to individual archaeological assets as a result of the Scheme and other plans or projects. There is no overlap between the Order Limits and the red line boundaries of other development schemes.

12.12.16 No significant effects have been identified to historic landscape character as a result of the Scheme. Likewise, no cumulative impacts have been identified as result of the Scheme and other identified plans and projects, as there is no overlap or direct proximity between the Order Limits and their development boundaries.

Table 12-24: Plans and projects relevant to Cultural Heritage cumulative effects assessment

ID	Reference and Description	Distance from the Scheme	Potential Cumulative Effects
3	Lane off Sopworth Lane, Sherston - residential development of up to 45 dwellings (planning reference: PL/2024/00865)	980m to the northwest of Lime Down A	• Three assets have been identified between Lime Down A and the residential development at Land of Sopworth Lane where there is a potential for cumulative effects: Church of the Holy Cross (NHLE 1023223), Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1199631; MWI65872) and Sherston Conservation Area; • The assets have low degree of intervisibility with the Scheme and do not derive significance from the land within the Order Limits. This along with embedded mitigation in the form of enhanced screening of existing hedgerows along the northwestern boundary of Site A, removal of panels from Fields A1, A11 and A12 and offsets in Field A4 has resulted in no significant effects to these assets as a result of the Scheme (see **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-8: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Tables [EN010168/APP/6.3]**); and • The heritage assessment for Land off Sopworth Lane, Sherston (ref: PL/2024/00865), identified that there was no potential for harm to these Listed Buildings or the Conservation Area as the land within the proposed residential scheme does not contributing to setting, experience or significance of the assets. The cumulative effect from the Scheme and this cumulative development is expected to be not significant.
5	Land Adjacent to Sherston Church of England Primary School, Sherston – development of GP surgery (planning reference: PL/2021/10696)	935m to the northwest of Lime Down A	• Three assets have been identified between Lime Down A and the development of GP surgery at Land Adjacent to Sherston Church of England Primary School where there is a potential for cumulative effects: Church of the Holy Cross (NHLE 1023223), Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1199631; MWI65872) and Sherston Conservation Area; • The assets have low degree of intervisibility with the Scheme and do not derive significance from the agricultural field. This along with embedded mitigation in the form of enhanced screening of existing hedgerows along the northwestern boundary of Site A, removal of panels from Fields A1, A11 and A12 and offsets in Field A4 has resulted in no significant effects to these

ID	Reference and Description	Distance from the Scheme	Potential Cumulative Effects
			assets as a result of the Scheme (see **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-8: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Tables [EN010168/APP/6.3]**); and • The heritage assessment for Land off Sopworth Lane, Sherston (ref: PL/2024/00865), identified that there was no potential for harm to these Listed Buildings or the Conservation Area as the land within the proposed residential scheme does not contributing to setting, experience or significance of the assets. The cumulative effect from the Scheme and this cumulative development is expected to be not significant.
58	Land at The Street, Hullavington – residential development of up to 71 dwellings (planning reference: 20/10972/OUT)	700m to the southwest of Lime Down D	• One asset has been identified between Lime Down D and the residential development at Land at The Street where there is potential for cumulative effects: Church of St Mary (NHLE 1356040); • The asset has limited intervisibility with the Scheme and does not derive any significance due to the separation by the railway line. This along with embedded mitigation in the form of enhanced screening of existing hedgerows has resulted in no significant effects to these assets as a result of the Scheme (see **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-8: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Tables [EN010168/APP/6.3]**); and • The assessment for Land at The Street, Hullavington (ref: 20/10972/OUT) concluded that the development would not result in any harm to the significance of the Listed Buildings within the vicinity. The cumulative effect from the Scheme and this cumulative development is expected to be not significant.
93	Hullavington Barracks, Chippenham – residential development (planning reference: PL/2022/08742)	790m to the southwest of Lime Down E	• Two assets have been identified between Lime Down E and the residential development at Hullavington Barracks, where there is potential for cumulative effects: Glebe Farmhouse and Privy (NHLE 1200430; MWI66119) and Lower Stanton Farmhouse (NHLE 1022395; MWI66120);

ID	Reference and Description	Distance from the Scheme	Potential Cumulative Effects
			• The assets have low degree of intervisibility with the Scheme and do not contribute to the asset's significance and as such no significant effects were identified as a result of the Scheme. This along with embedded mitigation in the form of enhanced screening of existing hedgerows has resulted in no significant effects to these assets as a result of the Scheme (see **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-8: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Tables [EN010168/APP/6.3]**); and • The assessment of Hullavington Barracks, Chippenham (ref: PL/2022/08742), identified that there was no potential for harm to these Listed Buildings as the period of construction was limited and the form of building was in keeping with existing development at Hullavington Barracks. The cumulative effect from the Scheme and this cumulative development is expected to be not significant.
96	Hullavington Airfield, Hullavington – R&D/ office accommodation with associated infrastructure (planning reference: 18/08271/OUT)	1km to the southwest of Lime Down E	• Two assets have been identified between Lime Down E and the residential development at Hullavington Barracks, where there is potential for cumulative effects: Glebe Farmhouse and Privy (NHLE 1200430; MWI66119) and Lower Stanton Farmhouse (NHLE 1022395; MWI66120); • The assets have low degree of intervisibility with the Scheme and do not contribute to the asset's significance and as such no significant effects were identified as a result of the Scheme. This along with embedded mitigation in the form of enhanced screening of existing hedgerows has resulted in no significant effects to these assets as a result of the Scheme (see **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]**); and • The assessment of Hullavington Barracks, Chippenham (ref: PL/2022/08742) which is the closest to the Scheme, did not identify any potential for harm to these Listed Buildings. The cumulative effect from the Scheme and this cumulative development is expected to be not significant.

ID	Reference and Description	Distance from the Scheme	Potential Cumulative Effects
244	Construction of a solar farm and battery storage facility together with all associated works, equipment and necessary infrastructure. PoC at Melksham Substation (planning reference: 20/06840/FUL)	1km to the northeast of the Cable Route Corridor	• Six assets have been identified between Lime Down Cable Route Corridor and the construction of a solar farm and battery storage facility at the Existing National Grid Melksham Substation, where there is potential for cumulative effects: Beanacre Old Manor (NHLE: 1021755) and associated buildings (NHLE: 1021754, 1194580, 1285620, 1285631 and 1364152); • The assets have limited intervisibility with the Scheme due to intervening vegetation and do not derive any significance due to the separation by the railway line and the Existing National Grid Melksham Substation. Any impacts as a result of the installation of the cable route would be temporary occurring only during the construction phase; and • The assessment for Land North of the Existing National Grid Melksham Substation, Wiltshire (ref: 20/06840/FUL) concluded that the development would cause no harm to any designated assets. The cumulative effect from the Scheme and this cumulative development is expected to be not significant.

In-Combination Cumulative Effects

12.12.17 In-combination cumulative effects are those where impacts from two or more environmental disciplines are considered likely to result in a new or different likely significant effect, or an effect of greater significance, than any one of the impacts on their own. The identified in-combination effects are set out within **ES Volume 1, Chapter 21 Cumulative and In-Combination Effects [EN010168/APP/6.1]**.

12.12.18 The assessment of presented in this chapter has already considered impacts on cultural heritage and archaeology from other topics, including noise and vibration, transport, landscape and visual, ecology and biodiversity, and hydrology. These have, where relevant, been outlined and referenced above in Section 12.10.

12.12.19 No in-combination effects alongside cultural heritage have been identified as a result of the Scheme.

12.13 References

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