

**Old Mixon Road,
Weston Super Mare,
Somerset**

**Archaeological Desk
Based Assessment**

Client: GRASS ROOTS PLANNING LTD

AB Heritage Project No:10501

Date:02/04/2015

Old Mixon Road, Weston Super Mare, Somerset Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Client Grass Roots Planning Ltd
Project Number 10501
Prepared By Kerry Kerr-Peterson
Illustrated By Zoe Edwards
Approved By Hannah Simpson

Rev Number	Description	Undertaken	Approved	Date
1.0	DRAFT	KKP	HS	02/04/2015

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Enquiries To:

AB Heritage Limited (Main Office)
Caerus Suite, 150 Priorswood Road
Taunton, Somerset
TA2 8DU
Email: info@abheritage.co.uk
Tel: 03333 440 206



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AB Heritage Limited has been commissioned by Grass Roots Planning Ltd to produce an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for a proposed development at Old Mixon Road, Weston Super Mare, Somerset.

There are no statutory listed heritage features within the proposed development site. However, there are two non statutory heritage features located within the proposed development site. These are the locally designated Archaeological Area of the core settlement of Manor Farm at Old Mixon [AB 54] and the site of a now demolished Post – Medieval outbuilding at Manor Farm [AB 23].

The site visit has identified a series of poorly surviving earthworks within Fields 1 & 2, that may represent Medieval and Post-Medieval ridge and furrow ploughing. A series of additional earthworks were also identified with Field 5. Overall these features are likely to be Local importance, at most.

Based on the recorded Prehistoric and Roman activity in the wider area of the proposed development site, it is concluded that there is likely to be a medium potential for the survival of complex / significant buried archaeological features within the limits of proposed development site dating to this period. Such features, if present, are likely to be of local - regional importance.

In addition, given the identification of linear earthworks within Fields 1 & 2 during the site visit, there is considered to be a medium potential for the survival of the remains of possible ridge & furrow within the limits of proposed development, potentially dating back to the Medieval period. There is also an unknown potential for below ground structural evidence dating to the post-medieval in the form of the demolished building at Manor Farm [AB 23].

The potential impact upon the historic core settlement of Manor Farm [AB 54] is uncertain as the proposed development plan for the surviving agricultural buildings is unknown. Regarding the potential impact upon the former 19th Century agricultural building at Manor Farm [AB 23], the impact upon this resource is thought to be low and overall there is a minor significance of impact for this particular resource.

Overall, in relation to potential below ground archaeology, there is considered to be up to a medium impact on features dating to the prehistoric and Roman periods, should they survive. This would result in up to an overall minor to moderate significance of impact.

A geophysical survey is scheduled to take place as part of the scheme of archaeological works. Depending on the results of the survey, targeted trials trenching may be required to investigate any potential archaeological features identified.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 AB Heritage Limited (hereinafter AB Heritage) has been commissioned by Grass Roots Planning Ltd to produce an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in support of a forthcoming planning application for a proposed development at Old Mixon Road, Weston Super Mare, Somerset (see Figure 1).

1.2 Site Location & Description

- 1.2.1 This report includes a description of the baseline conditions; an examination of available documentary, cartographic and known archaeological evidence; and identifies any known and potential cultural heritage features within the proposed development site or its immediate vicinity. It proposes a suitable mitigation strategy for archaeology, where such works are deemed appropriate.
- 1.2.2 The proposed development site covers an area of approximately 23 hectares, centred at ST 33957 58813, on the western edge of the Mendip Hills in North Somerset. The proposed development site straddles Old Mixon Road, with 16 hectares located to the north of Old Mixon Road and 7 hectares situated to the south.
- 1.2.3 The northern section of the proposed development site is bounded by modern industrial estates to the north and north - west, a modern residential development to the south and south – west and agricultural fields to the east.
- 1.2.4 The southern section of the proposed development site is bounded by Old Mixon Road to the north, a footpath to the east, woodland to the south and an agricultural field immediately to the west, with modern residential development further to the west.

1.3 Geology & Topography

- 1.3.1 The underlying solid geology comprises Mudstone and Halite Stone of the Mercia Mudstone Group, laid down approximately 251 – 200 million years ago in an environment dominated by desert conditions.
- 1.3.2 Superficial tide flat deposits in the form of clay silt and sand deposits are present across the northern section of the proposed development site. These were formed in a shoreline environment up to 2 million years ago (BGS 2015). No superficial geological deposits are recorded as present in the southern section of the proposed development site.

1.4 Proposed Development

- 1.4.1 The proposed development will comprise predominately residential units, with a commercial area adjacent to the existing industrial estate in the north – west of the proposed development site.
- 1.4.2 At this early stage, no proposed development plans have not been available to AB Heritage.

2. AIMS & METHODOLOGY

- 2.1.1 Early consultation on the results of archaeological research and consideration of the implications of proposed development are the key to informing reasonable planning decisions.
- 2.1.2 The aim of this report is to facilitate such a process by understanding the historical development of the proposed development site and the likely impact upon any surviving archaeological resource resulting from the proposed development, devising appropriate mitigation responses where necessary.

2.2 Aims of Works

- 2.2.1 The assessment has been carried out, in regard to the collation of baseline information, in line with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment (1994, latest revision November 2012).
- 2.2.2 This assessment includes relevant information contained in various statutory requirements, national, regional and local planning policies and professional good practice guidance, including:
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979
 - Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990
 - The National Planning Policy Framework, 2012

2.3 Methodology of Works

- 2.3.1 The North Somerset Historic Environment Record (HER) is the primary source of information concerning the current state of archaeological and architectural knowledge in this area. Information from the North Somerset HER was not readily available at the time of writing. Therefore HER information was obtained from the National Monuments Record (NMR) and the North Somerset HER online. For reporting purposes the HER information has been re-numbered with AB numbers, which can be viewed in Appendix 1. The information contained within this database was supported by examination of data from a wide range of other sources, principally:
- The Heritage Gateway (www.heritagegateway.org.uk) for information from English Heritage National Monuments Record (NMR), Pastscape and other research resources, including the Access to Archives (A2A)
 - The English Heritage website professional pages, particularly the National Heritage List For England (NHLE)
 - A site-walk over was carried out on 30th March 2015
 - A visit to the Somerset Archives held at the Somerset Heritage Centre was undertaken on the 18th February 2015
 - Additional relevant documentary and online historic sources

2.3.2 Information from these sources was used to understand:

- Information on statutory and non-statutory designated sites
- Information on heritage assets recorded on the NMR & North Somerset HER online
- Readily accessible information on the proposed development site's history from readily available historic maps and photographs
- Any information on the proposed development site contained in published and unpublished archaeological and historical sources, including any previous archaeological investigations undertaken within the study area
- A greater understanding of key cultural heritage issues of the proposed development site and surrounding area, developed through the onsite walkover, including information on areas of past truncation within the proposed development site boundary
- The impact of the proposed development on the known and potential archaeological resource, resulting in the formulation of a mitigation strategy, where required, which appropriately targets any future works to those required to gain planning consent.

2.3.3 The Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has examined heritage records within 500m of the proposed development site boundary.

2.4 Assessment of the Cultural Heritage Resource

2.4.1 This desk-based assessment contains a record of the known and potential cultural heritage resource of an area. In relation to buried archaeological remains, where there is a potential for encountering a particular resource within the proposed development site this is assessed according to the following scale:

Low	-	Very unlikely to be encountered on site
Medium	-	Possibility that features may occur / be encountered on site
High	-	Remains almost certain to survive on site

2.4.2 There is currently no standard adopted statutory or government guidance for assessing the importance of an archaeological feature and this is instead judged upon factors such as statutory and non-statutory designations, architectural, archaeological or historical significance, and the contribution to local research agendas. Considering these criteria each identified feature can be assigned to a level of importance in accordance with a five point scale (Table 1, below).

Table 1: Assessing the Importance of a Cultural Heritage Site

SCALE OF SITE IMPORTANCE	
NATIONAL	The highest status of site, e.g. Scheduled Monuments (or undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance). Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings. Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the listing grade. Conservation Areas containing very important buildings. Undesignated structures of clear national importance. Extremely well preserved historic landscape, whether inscribed or not, with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factor(s).
REGIONAL	Grade II Listed Buildings or other designated or undesignated archaeological sites (in addition to those listed above), or assets of a reasonably defined extent and significance, or reasonable evidence of occupation / settlement, ritual, industrial activity. Examples may include areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character, burial sites, deserted medieval villages, Roman roads and dense scatter of finds.
LOCAL	Evidence of human activity more limited in historic value than the examples above, or compromised by poor preservation and/or survival of context associations, though which still have the potential to contribute to local research objectives. Examples include sites such as 'locally designated' buildings or undesignated structures / buildings of limited historic merit, out-of-situ archaeological findspots / ephemeral archaeological evidence and historic field systems and boundaries etc.
NEGLIGIBLE	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest. Examples include destroyed antiquities, structures of almost no architectural / historic merit, buildings of an intrusive character or relatively modern / common landscape features such as quarries, drains and ponds etc.
UNKNOWN	Insufficient information exists to assess the importance of a feature (e.g. unidentified features on aerial photographs).

- 2.4.3 The importance of already identified cultural heritage resources is determined by reference to existing designations. Where classification of a receptor's value covered a range of the above possibilities or for previously unidentified features where no designation has been assigned, the value of the receptor was based on professional knowledge and judgement.
- 2.4.4 For some types of finds or remains there is no consistent value and the importance may vary, for example Grade II Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. For this reason, adjustments are occasionally made, where appropriate, based on professional judgement.

2.5 Impact Assessment Criteria

- 2.5.1 The magnitude of impact upon the archaeological and heritage resource, which can be considered in terms of direct and indirect impacts, is determined by identifying the level of effect from the proposed development upon the baseline conditions of the site and the cultural heritage resource identified. The criteria for assessing the magnitude of impact are set out in Table 2 (below).

2.5.2 In certain cases it is not possible to confirm the magnitude of impact upon a cultural heritage resource, especially where anticipated buried deposits exist. Where possible a professional judgement as to the scale of such impacts is applied to enable the likely 'Significance of Effects' to be established; however, a magnitude level of 'uncertain' is included for situations where it is simply not appropriate to make such a judgement at this stage of works.

Table 2: Criteria for Determining Magnitude of Impact

IMPACT LEVEL	DEFINITION
HIGH	Major impacts fundamentally changing the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or considerable alteration of character or setting – e.g. complete or almost complete destruction of the archaeological resource; dramatic visual intrusion into a historic landscape element; adverse change in the setting or visual amenity of the feature/site; significant increase in noise; extensive changes to use or access.
MEDIUM	Impacts changing the baseline condition of the receptor materially but not entirely, leading to partial alteration of character or setting – e.g. a large proportion of the archaeological resource damaged or destroyed; intrusive visual intrusion into key aspects of the historic landscape; or use of site that would result in detrimental changes to historic landscape character.
LOW	Detectable impacts which alter the baseline condition of the receptor to a small degree – e.g. a small proportion of the surviving archaeological resource is damaged or destroyed; minor severance, change to the setting or structure or increase in noise; and limited encroachment into character of a historic landscape.
NEGLIGIBLE	Barely distinguishable adverse change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable effect on a known site, possibly because of distance from the development, method of construction or landscape or ecological planting, that are thought to have no long term effect on the historic value of a resource.
UNCERTAIN	Extent / nature of the resource is unknown and the magnitude of change cannot be ascertained.

2.5.3 The overall Significance of Effects from the proposed development upon the Cultural Heritage Resource is determined by correlating the magnitude of Impact against value of the Cultural Heritage resource. Table 3 highlights the criteria for assessing the overall Significance of Effects. Where effects are moderate or above these are classified as significant.

Table 3: Significance of Effects

IMPORTANCE	MAGNITUDE			
	HIGH	MED	LOW	NEG
NATIONAL	Severe	Major	Mod	Minor
REGIONAL	Major	Mod	Minor	Not Sig.
LOCAL	Mod	Minor	Minor	Not Sig.

NEGLIGIBLE	Minor	Not Sig.	Not Sig.	Nt.
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2.6 Limitations

- 2.6.1 It should be noted that the report has been prepared under the express instruction and solely for the use of Grass Roots Ltd, and any associated parties they elect to share this information with.
- 2.6.2 Measurements and distances referred to in the report should be taken as approximations only and should not be used for detailed design purposes.
- 2.6.3 All the work carried out in this report is based upon the professional knowledge and understanding of AB Heritage on current (March 2015) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation. Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice, recommendations or design given. AB Heritage does not accept responsibility for advising the client's or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.
- 2.6.4 Due to a delay in timely receipt of data held by the North Somerset HER, the information was obtained using the National Monuments Record (NMR) and the North Somerset HER online. This information may not be fully up to date. On receipt of the data, it was established that no additional heritage features were located within the proposed development site.
- 2.6.5 During the site visit, access was not gained to Fields 5, 6, 8 & 9 as grazing horses were present.
- 2.6.6 This report has been prepared utilising factual information obtained from third party sources. AB Heritage takes no responsibility for the accuracy of such information. It should also be noted that this report represents an early stage of a phased approach to assessing the archaeological and cultural heritage resource of the proposed development site to allow the development of an appropriate mitigation strategy, should this be required. It does not comprise mitigation of impacts in itself.

3. PLANNING & LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The following section highlights the key planning and legislative framework relevant to this project. Legislative framework, national planning policy and relevant sector guidance.

3.2 Statutory Protection for Heritage Assets

- 3.2.1 Current legislation, in the form of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, provides for the legal protection of important and well-preserved archaeological sites and monuments through their addition to a list, or 'schedule' of archaeological monuments by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. This necessitates the granting of formal Scheduled Monument Consent for any work undertaken within the designated area of a Scheduled Ancient Monument.
- 3.2.2 Likewise, structures are afforded legal protection in the form of their addition to 'lists' of buildings of special architectural or historical interest. The listing of buildings is carried out by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990. The main purpose of the legislation is to protect buildings and their surroundings from changes that would materially alter the special historic or architectural value of the building or its setting. This necessitates the granting of formal Listed Building Consent for all works undertaken to or within the designated curtilage of a Listed Building. This legislation also allows for the creation and protection of Conservation Areas by local planning authorities to protect areas and groupings of historical significance.
- 3.2.3 The categories of assets with some form of legal protection have been extended in recent years, and now include Registered Parks and Gardens, and Historic Battlefields. While designation as a UNESCO World Heritage Site is not a statutory designation under English planning law, such a designation is regarded as a material consideration in planning decisions, and World Heritage Sites are in practice protected from development that could affect any aspect of their significance including settings within the Site and a buffer zone around it.

3.3 National Planning Policy

- 3.3.1 The NPPF sets out government policy on the historic environment, which covers all elements, whether designated or not, that are identified as 'having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest'.
- 3.3.2 One of the over-arching aims is to 'Conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations'. To achieve this, local planning authorities can request that the applicant describe "the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting". The level of detail required in the assessment should be "proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance". It goes on to say that "where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest,

local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.”

- 3.3.3 A key policy within the NPPF is that “when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be.
- 3.3.4 With regard to non-designated heritage assets specific policy is provided in that a balanced judgement will be required having due regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset affected.

3.4 Local Planning Policy

North Somerset Core Strategy Adopted 2012

- 3.4.1 The North Somerset Core Strategy was adopted in 2012. The Core Strategy sets out the broad long-term vision, objectives and strategic planning policies for North Somerset up to 2026.

Policy CS5 – Landscape and the Historic Environment

- 3.4.2 Policy CS5 reflects the importance of North Somerset’s historic environment, and the need to conserve it in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework paragraphs 126-141.
- 3.4.3 Policy CS5 sets out a broad policy framework for protection and enhancement of the landscape and historic environment, which will be reinforced by detailed development management policies in the Sites and Policies Development Plan Document (See below).
- 3.4.4 The Policy states that ‘the council will conserve the historic environment of North Somerset, having regard to the significance of heritage assets such as conservation areas, listed buildings, buildings of local significance, scheduled monuments, other archaeological sites and registered and other historic parks and gardens’.

North Somerset Sites and Policies Development Management Policies Consultation Draft

- 3.4.5 The Sites and Policies Plan brings forward detailed development plan policies that complement the strategic context set out in the Core Strategy. The consultation draft of this document was published in February 2013 and the consultation period runs until the 30th March 2015. The following relevant policies are have been used as a guide to the policies that will be adopted into the final document in November 2015.

Policy DM6 – Archaeology

- 3.4.6 Policy DM6 regarding Archaeology states that:
- Archaeological interests will be fully taken into account when determining planning applications.
 - Where there is good reason to believe that development proposals could affect archaeological remains, the council will seek an archaeological assessment and field

evaluation to establish the extent and importance of the remains and the potential harm of the proposals to their significance before the planning application is determined.

- It is nearly always preferable that archaeological remains are preserved 'in situ' as even archaeological excavation means the total destruction of evidence, apart from removable artefacts. In some cases, applicants will be required to modify their proposal to take account of the archaeological remains, for example by using foundations which avoid disturbing the remains or by the careful siting of landscaped or open areas.
- In cases where the council decides that it is not necessary to preserve remains 'in situ', developers will be required to make appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the remains before development commences. Planning conditions will be attached to the grant of planning permission requiring an approved programme of archaeological work to be undertaken before development commences, which may include the submission of geotechnical information. Alternatively, legal agreements may be sought with developers, before permission is granted, to excavate and record the remains and to publish the results.
- Where archaeological assets are considered to be at risk, the council will seek to secure their protection to prevent continued deterioration.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE BASELINE

4.1 Statutory Designated Features

Within the Proposed Development Site

- 4.1.1 There are no statutory designated features identified recorded on the NMR or North Somerset HER online, located within the proposed development site.

Within the 500m Study Area

- 4.1.2 There are two statutory designated heritage features located within the 500m study area. These are the Grade II Listed Grange Farmhouse [AB 36], located c. 450m to the south-east of the northern section of the proposed development site and the Hutton Conservation Area [AB 50], the western edge of which is located c. 430m south east of the northern section of the proposed development site.

4.2 Non Statutory & Historic Environment Record Data

Within the Proposed Development Site

- 4.2.1 There are two non statutory designated heritage features recorded on the North Somerset HER online, located within the proposed development site. These are the locally designated Archaeological Area of the core settlement of Manor Farm, Old Mixon [AB 54] and the site of a Post-Medieval outbuilding at Manor Farm [AB 23].

Within the 500m Study Area

- 4.2.2 There are a total of 53 non statutory designated heritage features recorded on the NMR & North Somerset HER online, located within the 500m study area [AB 1, 34, 36 – 49 & 51 - 55].
- 4.2.3 The proposed development site is split over a number of North Somerset Historic Landscape Characterisations (See Figure 3). This defines the following area:
- Fields 1 – 3 within the northern section of the proposed development site are characterised as Post Medieval (15th – 17th century) organised enclosure of anciently reclaimed moors.
 - Fields 4, 5, 7, 8 & 9 in the northern section of the proposed development site and fields 8 & 9 in the southern section of the proposed development site are characterised as Late Medieval enclosed open fields created by local arrangement and exchange.

4.3 Previous Archaeological Works in the Study Area

- 4.3.1 A number of previous archaeological events have been undertaken within the study area. These include the excavation of two possible Bronze Age barrows on Hutton Hill [AB 1] located c. 320m and 230m to the south of the southern section of the proposed development site respectfully. Excavations were carried out at Hay Wood Cave on Hutton Hill [AB 4]

located c. 70m to the south of the southern section of the proposed development site, where early Prehistoric flints and burials were found.

- 4.3.2 Further excavation was carried out following a watching brief at the Woodside Estate, Old Mixon [AB 5] c. 40m to the west of the northern section of the proposed development site. Roman pottery was encountered during a watching brief at Brent Close, Old Mixon [EV654718], located c. 30m to the west of the northern section of the proposed development site.

4.4 Archaeology & History Background

The Prehistoric Periods (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43)

- 4.4.1 There are no known heritage features dating to the Prehistoric period within the bounds of the proposed development site. There are however, four heritage features [AB 1 – 4] of Prehistoric date located within the 500m study area. These include evidence for Prehistoric activity in the form of flint scatters and burials.
- 4.4.2 Hutton Hill, located immediately adjacent to the southern section of the proposed development site, has produced flints from as early as the Upper Palaeolithic (500,000 – 10,000 BC) (Coward, 2010). Further scatters of prehistoric flint have been identified at Old Mixon copse [AB 2], located c. 290m to the south west of the southern section of the proposed development site and north of Old Mixon manor [AB 3], located c. 160m to the north – west of the southern section of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.3 A large number of caves in the Mendip region have produced evidence of prehistoric activity, including Hay Wood Cave [AB 4] on Hutton Hill, located c. 70m to the south of the southern section of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.4 Further evidence of prehistoric activity in the region has been identified from the later prehistoric period in the form of Bronze Age barrows, including one located at Bleadon Hill [AB 1], situated c. 280m to the south of the southern section of the proposed development site.

The Roman Period (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 4.4.5 There are no known heritage features dating to the Roman period located within the proposed development site. There are however, three heritage features [AB 4 – 6] of Roman date located within the 500m study area. The features consist of evidence of Roman occupation in the vicinity of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.6 Evidence for Roman occupation, has been identified c. 110m to the west of the northern section of the proposed development site at Woodside Avenue, Old Mixon [AB 5] and pottery has been found c. 35m to the west of the northern section of the proposed development site, in the area of Brent Close, Old Mixon [EV 654718]. Roman pottery has been found at Hay Wood Cave [AB 4] located c. 70m to the south of the southern section of the proposed development site. A coin has been found north of Roman Road [AB 6] c. 420m to the south of the southern section of the proposed development site.

- 4.4.7 There is widespread evidence for Roman activity within the wider landscape surrounding the proposed development site. A road called Roman Road is located just beyond the southern boundary of the study area, c. 585m to the south of the proposed development site. This is thought to have Roman origins (Coward, 2010).
- 4.4.8 In addition, the National Monuments Record has identified the position of an alleged Roman military station called *Ad Axium* just beyond the study area, c. 800m to the south - west of the proposed development site, adjacent to Totterdown Lane, Old Mixon.

The Medieval Period (AD 410 – AD 1536)

- 4.4.9 There are no known heritage features of Medieval date located within the proposed development site. There are three Medieval heritage features located within the 500m study area [AB 7 – 9]. These include the sites of Medieval occupation.
- 4.4.10 The former manor house at Old Mixon [AB 9] is located c. 100m to the west of the southern section of the proposed development site. The earliest parts of which date to the 15th Century. The farmstead at Lower Court Farm in Hutton has Medieval origins [AB 7] and is located c. 435m to the south – east of the northern section of the proposed development site. A rectangular platform of possible Medieval date is located c. 275m to the south – east of the northern section of the proposed development site at Grange Farm, Hutton [AB 8].
- 4.4.11 The area of the proposed development site was owned by Glastonbury Abbey from sometime during the 8th Century AD (Collinson, 1791 & Rippon, 2006). Flooding of the area was alleviated by the digging of ditches and rhynes during the Medieval period which was instigated by the Abbey.
- 4.4.12 The manor of Oldmixon was the subject of a land dispute resulting in the manor being split around 1066. This resulted in the eastern half, probably including the area of the proposed development site, being given over to the manor of Hutton. The manor of Hutton was given to the Bishop of Coutances in 1066. The manor of Hutton was focused on Hutton Manor House, located 1.1km to the south - east of the proposed development site (Chatburn, 2010).
- 4.4.13 The land containing the proposed development site was transferred back to the manor of Oldmixon sometime during the Medieval period, which was reunited under the Wyke family. It then passed to the Oldmixon family who took their name from the manor (Chatburn, 2010, Collinson, 1791 & Rippon, 2006).

The Post - Medieval Period (AD 1537 – AD 1800)

- 4.4.14 One non designated heritage feature has been identified within the boundary of the proposed development site dating to the Post Medieval period. This is the site of a Post Medieval agricultural building at Manor Farm, Oldmixon [AB 18].
- 4.4.15 A total of 15 non designated heritage features dating to the Post Medieval period have been identified within the 500m study area [AB 9 – 23].
- 4.4.16 The site of a former Post – Medieval agricultural building [AB 23] is located within the southern part of the proposed development site at Manor Farm, Old Mixon that is shown on the early 20th Century OS maps.

- 4.4.17 During the Post-Medieval period the manor of Oldmixon was once again split and the proposed development site became part of the manor of East Oldmixon (Collinson, 1791).
- 4.4.18 The majority of Old Mixon manor house dates to the 17th Century [AB 9]. Extant outbuildings associated with the manor house [AB 22] are located c. 85m to the west of the southern section of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.19 Minerals including copper, calamine (an ore of zinc) and yellow ocre were extracted from quarries in the area during the Post – Medieval period, including one quarry located north of The Grange, Hutton [AB 11] c. 380m to the south east of the northern part of the proposed development site and another at Old Mixon copse [AB 14], located c. 150m to the west of the southern part of the proposed development site (Collinson, 1791).
- 4.4.20 The area was an agricultural based community during the Post – Medieval period. This is evident from the earthworks of possible former Post – Medieval field boundaries which are present to the north of The Grange, Hutton [AB 10]. These are located c. 210m to the west of the northern part of the proposed development site. Former farmstead settlements are located in Old Mixon, c. 185m to the west of the proposed development site, [AB 16] and c. 135m to the west of the southern part of the proposed development site [AB 17]. An additional farmstead is located at No. 65 – 67 Old Mixon Road [AB 21], c. 90m to the west of the southern part of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.21 Other agricultural related heritage features located within study area include a Post – Medieval pound [AB 15], c. 300m to the west of the southern section of the proposed development site. The site of a former windmill [AB 13] is situated on Hutton Hill, located c. 260m to the south of the southern section of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.22 A number of dwelling houses within the study area survive from the 17th and 18th centuries. These include No. 59 – 61 and No. 63 Old Mixon Road [AB 19 & 20], located c. 100m to the west of the southern section of the proposed development site, and The Willows/Lynwood [AB 12] located c. 495m to the south – east of the southern section of the proposed development site. A former dwelling house of Post – Medieval date was located adjacent to the Walnut Tree [AB 18] located c. 170m to the south – west of the northern section of the proposed development site.

The Modern Period (AD 1801 – Present)

- 4.4.23 There are no heritage features of modern date located within the bounds of the proposed development site. There are however, 26 heritage features of modern date located within the 500m study area [AB 24 – 48]. These are almost entirely related to the defence of the area during World War Two.
- 4.4.24 The civilian airfield [AB 34] located c. 625 m to the north – east of the northern section of the proposed development site became a military airfield during World War Two. A factory [AB 24] was constructed adjacent to the airfield in 1940 for the production of aircraft. This is located c. 30m to the north of the northern section of the proposed development site. A helicopter test site [AB 26] is also located at the factory c. 300m to the north – east of the northern part of the proposed development site.

- 4.4.25 In addition to the close position of the Bristol to Exeter main railway line, located c. 600m to the west of the proposed development site, the area became a target for German bombing raids during World War Two. The area was targeted on 27th March 1944 when four bombs fell in the area of the proposed development site. One of these fell close to one of the anti – aircraft gun emplacements and left a large crater and another was almost a direct hit, landing on one of the corners of the aircraft factory (Chatburn, 2010).
- 4.4.26 Anti – tank blocks **[AB 25]** located c. 230m to the west of the northern part of the proposed development site and the site of two blast shelters **[AB 27 & 28]** located c. 420m and 490m to the north – east of the northern section of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.27 The site of an air raid shelter **[AB 29]** is located c. 350m to the north – east of the northern section of the proposed development site and the site of four barrage balloons **[AB 30 – 32 & 46]** located c. 500m to the south – east, c. 170m to the south and two located c. 500m to the west of the northern section of the proposed development site respectfully.
- 4.4.28 A pill box **[AB 40]** is situated c. 350m to the north – east of the northern section of the proposed development site and the site of a temporary Bolero camp **[AB 36]** is located on Hutton Hill, c. 220m to the south of the southern section of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.29 There are nine sites of anti – aircraft gun emplacements **[AB 33, 37 – 38 & 41 – 46]**. These are located across the study area; with the closest two located c. 20m to the south and west of the northern section of the proposed development site respectfully **[AB 45 & 46]**. A concrete structure **[AB 48]** located c. 185m to the north – west of the northern section of the proposed development site is likely to have had a military defensive function.
- 4.4.30 Additional Modern heritage features within the study area include a bridge **[AB 39]** located c. 350m to the north – east of the northern part of the proposed development site and a pump house **[AB 49]** located c. 20m to the north of the southern section of the proposed development site.

Undated

- 4.4.31 There are 2 multi period heritage feature located within the proposed development site. This includes the locally designated Archaeological Area of the core settlement of Manor Farm **[AB 54]** and the historic landscape characterisations **[AB 56]** (See Figure 3).
- 4.4.32 There are 7 undated or multi period heritage features located within the 500m of the study area. These mostly relate to the historic settlements within the vicinity of the proposed development site and include the Hutton Conservation Area **[AB 50]**, located c. 420m to the south – east of the northern section of the proposed development area, Archaeological Areas of the core settlement of Hutton **[AB 51]**, the core settlement of Old Mixon **[AB 53]**, located c. 75m to the west of the southern section of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.33 Further evidence for agricultural activity in the area is evident in the form of an undated field system **[AB 52]** which is located c. 450m to the south – east of the southern section of the proposed development site.

4.4.34 A mound [AB 55] of uncertain date is located c. 330m to the south – west of the southern section of the proposed development site. This is possibly a Bronze Age barrow but could be a Post – Medieval windmill mound.

4.5 Historic Map Sources (See Figures 4 & 5 for field numbers)

Plan of the Manor of Oldmixon in the parishes of Bleadon and Hutton, 1794 (Plate 1)

4.5.1 The earliest detailed map that depicts the area of the proposed development site is a plan of the manor of Oldmixon surveyed in 1794. The map shows the proposed development site covering 11 fields in total, with the northern section covering 8 fields and the southern section consisting of 3 fields. The fields within the northern section of the proposed development site are relatively unchanged. Manor Farm, located within the southern section of the proposed development has not yet been constructed. The field names are indicative of the size, shape or position of the fields or of their use. The northern section of field 10 is shown as an orchard covered in rows of trees. The name of the fields are listed in Table 4.

Table 4: Field names from the Plan of the Manor of Oldmixon in the parishes of Bleadon and Hutton, 1794

Field Reference Number	Field Name
21	Nine Acres or Lord's Mead
24	The Paddock
25	Lower Batch or North Hills
26	The Ten Acres
27	Upper Batch or East Butterwell
29	No Name
30	No Name
31	Lower Plashes
38	Over Orchard or Ploughed Ground
39	Orchard
40	East Field

4.5.2 The names of the fields that make up the proposed development site are indicative of aspects such as the size or use of the land, as well as the location of the fields in relation to the manor house at Oldmixon and the hilly topography. The ridges of land present in Fields 4 & 5 (See Figures 4 & 5 for field numbers) are suggested by the use of the Anglo-Saxon word 'batch'.

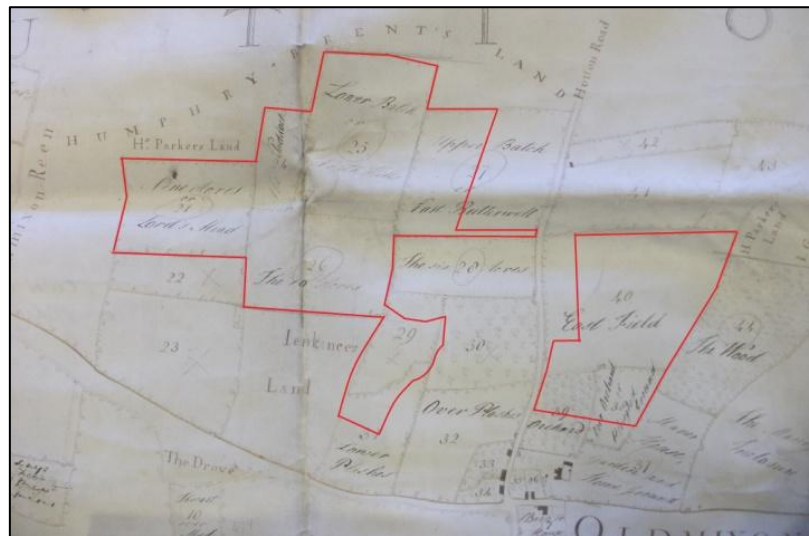


Plate 1: Plan of the Manor of Oldmixon in the parishes of Bleadon & Hutton, 1794. Proposed development site outlined in red (South West Heritage Trust DD/X/BIS/8)

Hutton parish Tithe Map 1838 & Apportionment 1837 (Plate 2)

- 4.5.3 The land of the proposed development site was located within the parish of Hutton in 1838. The tithe map depicts the area much as it was shown on the previous map. The proposed development site is shown covering an area of 11 fields.
- 4.5.4 The tithe apportionment of 1837 illustrates that the majority of the fields are under cultivation as pasture, with two under arable cultivation. The field names have changed little since the previous map (See Table 5), remaining suggestive of the use, size, topography and position of the fields in relation to the manor house at Oldmixon. A pond is shown on the west side of field 4 (See Figure xx for field numbers).
- 4.5.5 The tithe map illustrates that the remnants of long, narrow strip fields are evident to the east of the northern and southern sections of the proposed development site. This is suggestive that the fields surrounding the proposed development site were part of a system of Medieval open strip fields.

Table 5: Field names from the Hutton parish Tithe Map 1838 & Apportionment 1837

Field Reference Number	Field Name
100	Nine Acres
106	Upper & Lower Splaish
110	Well Close
111	Batch
113	Ten Acres
114	Paddock
115	Lower North Hill
116	Upper North Hill
194	Eastfield
195	Home Orchard
201	The Acre

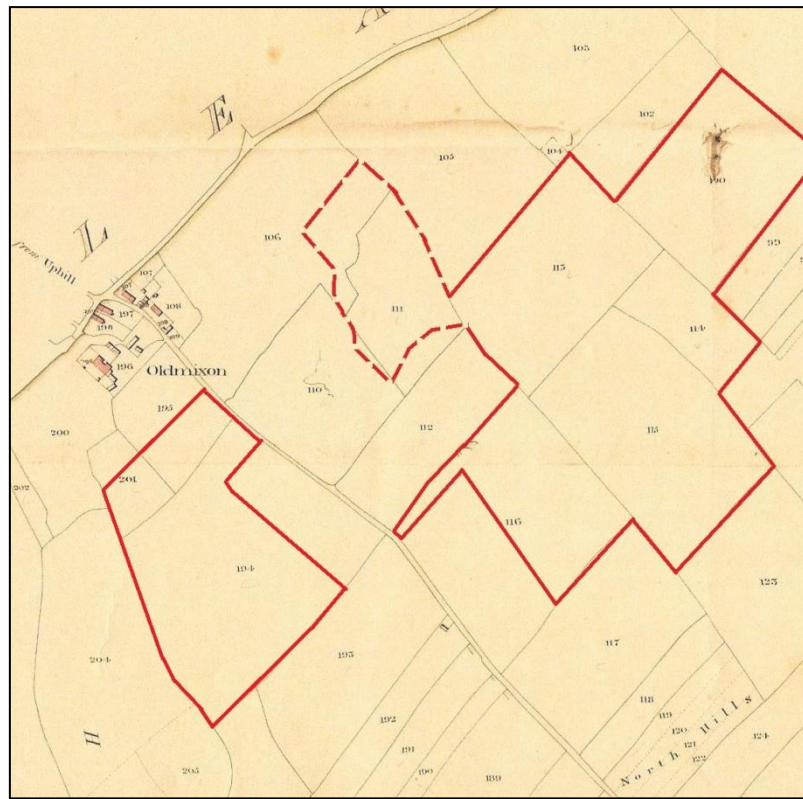


Plate 2: Hutton Parish Tithe Map, 1838. Proposed development site outlined in red. (South West Heritage Trust D/D/Rt/M/14)

1st edition 6" OS map sheet 16 NE surveyed 1885, published 1887

- 4.5.6 The 1st edition of the OS map shows the area much as it is depicted on the tithe map. The area of the proposed development site is shown covering 11 fields. Rhynes are shown forming the boundaries of fields 1 - 3 within the northern section of the proposed development site.
- 4.5.7 Ponds are depicted along the western boundaries of fields 4 & 5, the south west corner of field 6 within the northern section of the proposed development site. Ponds are also depicted along the northern boundary of field 7 and south – east corner of field 10 within the southern section of the proposed development site.
- 4.5.8 The 1st edition OS map shows the earliest depiction of the farmstead at Manor Farm, Old Mixon [AB 54]. An L – shaped building is located at the north-west corner of field 8 & 9 within the southern section of the proposed development site. Two water pumps are shown on the southern side of the farm building. The field on the west side of the farm, field 9, is still shown as an orchard, as in the 1794 map (Plate 1).

2nd edition 6" OS map sheet 16 NE surveyed 1883 – 84, revised 1902 and published 1904

- 4.5.9 The 2nd edition of the OS map shows the area much as it was depicted on the 1st edition of the OS map. There is an additional L – shaped building at Manor Farm [AB 23], located

immediately to the south of the earlier building. The pumps depicted on the previous map are no longer shown.



Plate 3: 6" 1st edition OS map sheet 16NE surveyed 1885 & published 1887. The proposed development site is outlined in red. (South West Heritage Trust).

1954 6" OS map (Online Source)

- 4.5.10 This edition of the OS map shows the area of the proposed development site much as it is shown on the modern map. By this edition of the map, the L – shaped building located to the south of the main building at Manor Farm [AB 23] has been removed and four additional square buildings have been constructed on the west, east and south sides of the main farm building.

1999 – 2013 aerial photographs (Online Source)

- 4.5.11 The aerial surveys carried out between 1999 and 2013 show evidence of possible drainage features located within a number of the fields located within the northern section of the proposed development site. These are most prominent in fields 1, 2 & 6. The drainage features are orientated mostly north – south but are also orientated east – west within field 1 which is located within the northern section of the proposed development site. Additional drainage features are visible in fields across the wider area.

4.6 Site Visit

- 4.6.1 A site visit was carried out on 31st March 2015 by Kerry Kerr-Peterson (Assistant Project Archaeologist, AB Heritage). See Figures 4 & 5 for the field numbers.
- 4.6.2 The purpose of this visit was to gain a greater understanding of the existing land use and past impacts within the current site limits, along with an appreciation for the potential survival of below ground archaeological deposits.

Field 1 (Photo 1)

- 4.6.3 Field 1 is a square field located at the northern end of the northern section of the proposed development site. The field is slightly undulating and was under short stub at the time of the site visit. Water filled rhynes run along the northern and eastern boundaries. The western and southern boundaries consist of short hedges and in addition, a wooden fence is located along the western boundary. There are small areas of standing water across the field.
- 4.6.4 Modern debris is evidence across the field, in the form of modern ceramic material and concrete. A series of shallow ridges with equally shallow ditch earthworks are located across the field, orientated c. north-west – south-east (Photo 1). These are likely to be related either to modern drainage or agriculture.

Field 2 (Photo 2)

- 4.6.5 This is a rectangular field located on the western side of the northern section of the proposed development site. The field is moderately flat with a rhyne running along the eastern boundary. The remainder of the boundaries consist of hedges and wooden fences. Modern debris was evident across the field in the form of modern ceramic material and concrete. Wheel rutting was evident on the eastern side of the field.
- 4.6.6 A series of poorly preserved earthwork ridges and ditches, orientated north-west – south-east were identified across the entire field. The ridges are c. 5-6m wide and survived to a height of c. 0.1m - 0.2m. These earthworks are likely to represent either drainage activity or possible Medieval ridge and furrow ploughing.
- 4.6.7 A single sherd of Roman pottery was identified on the surface of this field during the site visit. This is a local grey ware rim dating to c. 2nd -3rd Century AD.



Photo 1: View of Field 1 from the north-west



Photo 2: Field 2 viewed from the north-west

Field 3

- 4.6.8 Field 3 is a narrow rectangular field located on the eastern side of the northern section of the proposed development site. The topography is flat and the field was under short stub at the time of the site visit. A rhyme is present along the southern boundary of the field and the remainder of the boundaries consist of short hedges. No earthworks were visible. Wheel rutting is present in the entrance to the field

Field 4 (Photo 3)

- 4.6.9 Field 4 is a short stub rectangular field located on the eastern side of the northern section of the proposed development site. The topography slopes steeply towards a contour at the eastern end of the field. Modern debris was evident in the form of modern ceramic material and concrete. The boundaries consist of rhynes and short hedges.



Photo 3: View across Field 4, from the west

Field 5 (Photo 4)

- 4.6.10 This is a narrow rectangular field located at the southern end of the northern section of the proposed development site. This area was under short grass pasture at the time of the site visit. The field was not entered as grazing horses were present. The topography slopes steeply towards a contour located at the eastern end of the field. The boundaries consist of short hedges on all sides.
- 4.6.11 A series of earthworks were identified on the northern side of the field, which is located within the proposed development site. These included a possible square platform and a series of linear depressed earthworks (Photo 4). In addition, further earthworks were present on the southern side of the field, that is not included as part of the proposed development site.



Photo 4: The earthworks in Field 5, viewed from the west

Field 6

- 4.6.12 This field was not entered as grazing horses were present. This is an irregular shaped field located on the western side of the northern section of the proposed development site. The field was under short grass pasture at the time of the site visit. The topography sloped steeply to a contour located toward the centre of the field. The boundaries consist of short hedges on the northern and southern sides.

Field 7

- 4.6.13 This is a small triangular field located on the western side of Field 5. It consists of an area of short grass that was being used as a rubbish dump at the time of the site visit. At the southern end of the Field, a track leads down to Old Mixon Road. This had a surface of degraded concrete.

Field 8 (Photo 5)

- 4.6.14 This is a large square field located on the eastern side of the southern section of the proposed development site (Photo 5). At the time of the site visit, this field was under short grass pasture and had been subdivided into paddocks by wooden and electric fences. This field was not entered as grazing horses were present. The topography slopes up gently towards the south. The field is bounded by woods on the south side, a short hedge on the western side and the remainder are wooden fences.
- 4.6.15 A series of farm buildings are present on the northern side of Field 8 (Photo 6). These include a number of modern buildings constructed from corrugated metal, wood and breeze blocks. One building, located on the northern side of the complex, is stone built with a pan tile roof.



Photo 5: Field 8, viewed from the north-east



Photo 6: The buildings at Manor Farm, viewed from the north-east

Field 9

- 4.6.16 This is a narrow rectangular field located on the eastern side of Manor Farm. This field was under short grass pasture and was bounded on the eastern side by a short hedge and wooden fences on the western and northern sides. Woodland bounds the field at the southern end. The topography slopes gently to the south.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL & MITIGATION

5.1 Known Heritage Resource

- 5.1.1 There are no statutory listed heritage features within the proposed development site. However, there are two non statutory heritage features located within the proposed development site that are recorded on the North Somerset HER online. These are the locally designated Archaeological Area of the core settlement of Manor Farm at Old Mixon [AB 54] and the site of a now demolished Post – Medieval outbuilding at Manor Farm [AB 23].
- 5.1.2 The site visit has identified a series of poorly surviving earthworks within Fields 1 & 2, that may represent Medieval and Post-Medieval ridge and furrow ploughing. A series of additional earthworks were also identified with Field 5.
- 5.1.3 In addition, possible drainage features are visible on modern aerial photographs across a number of the fields within the northern section of the proposed development site, although the precise date of these features is uncertain.
- 5.1.4 Historic map evidence had identified the presence of a former field boundary located within Field 8 in the southern section of the proposed development site.
- 5.1.5 The 500m study area surrounding the proposed development site contains a number of additional non statutory heritage features related to occupation in the area ranging in date from the Prehistoric to the Modern periods.

5.2 Past Impacts within the Site Boundary

- 5.2.1 The farmstead at Manor Farm [AB 54] has undergone the removal of features such as water pumps and the demolition of a building [AB 23].
- 5.2.2 Analysis of modern aerial photographs has identified the existence of possible drainage features, likely to be in the form of ditches, located across Fields 1, 2 & 6 within the northern section of the proposed development site. It is possible that these drainage features cover a wider area than is visible on the aerial photographs. These drainage features have the potential to create an impact upon any below ground archaeological deposits that may survive in these areas.
- 5.2.3 Possible Medieval and Post-Medieval ridge and furrow ploughing has been identified in Fields 1 & 2, this has the potential to have had an impact upon any surviving below ground archaeological features.

5.3 Potential Archaeological Resource

- 5.3.1 Based on the recorded Prehistoric and Roman activity in the wider area of the proposed development site, it is concluded that there is likely to be a medium potential for the survival of complex / significant buried archaeological features within the limits of proposed development site dating to this period. Such features, if present, are likely to be of local - regional importance.

- 5.3.2 In addition, given the identification of linear earthworks within Fields 1 & 2 during the site visit, there is considered to be a medium potential for the survival of the remains of ridge & furrow within the limits of proposed development, potentially dating back to the Medieval in certain areas of the site. There is also an unknown potential for below ground structural evidence dating to the post-medieval in the form of the demolished building at Manor Farm [AB 23]. Overall these features are likely to be Local importance, at most.

5.4 Predicted Impact of Proposed Development

- 5.4.1 The potential impact upon the historic core settlement of Manor Farm [AB 54] is uncertain as the proposed development plan for the surviving agricultural buildings is unknown. Should the proposed development plans contain the demolition of the existing farmstead complex; the impact upon this resource will be considered to be high and therefore there would be a moderate significance of impact. However, should designs incorporate the existing late 19th century farm building the impact would be considered to be low and overall there is a minor significance of impact for this particular resource.
- 5.4.2 Regarding the potential impact upon the former 19th Century agricultural building at Manor Farm [AB 23], the impact upon this resource is thought to be low and overall there is a minor significance of impact for this particular resource.
- 5.4.3 Overall, in relation to potential below ground archaeology, there is considered to be up to a medium impact on features dating to the prehistoric and Roman periods, should they survive. There is also considered to be a potential impact on possible ridge and furrow and other earthworks identified during the site visit (including the former field boundary and possible drainage features). This would result in up to an overall minor to moderate significance of impact (in-line with Table 3).

5.5 Outline Recommendations

- 5.5.1 A geophysical survey is scheduled to take place as part of the scheme of archaeological works. Depending on the results of the survey, targeted trials trenching may be required to investigate any potential archaeological features identified.
- 5.5.2 Should the proposed development plans include the demolition of the surviving farm buildings at Manor Farm [AB 54], a scheme of historic building recording may be required, focusing on the original, late 19th century building fronting onto Old Mixon Road.
- 5.5.3 These recommendations will need to be confirmed by the Local Planning Authority Archaeologist.

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Appendices

Appendix 1 Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Features

HER = North Somerset online HER reference NMR = National Monuments Record reference MNS = North Somerset HER reference

AB NO.	Period	Type	Name & Description	Status	NGR	Reference
1	Prehistoric	Earthwork	Bronze Age barrow located at Bleadon Hill.		ST 33874 58067	HER 3073, 3073 - MNS931 & EV634006
2	Prehistoric	Findspot	Flint scatter found at Old Mixon copse.		ST 33556 58303	HER 00020
3	Prehistoric	Findspot	Flint scraper found north of Oldmixon Manor.		ST 33659 58502	HER 00017 & 17 - MNS17
4	Prehistoric - Roman	Findspot	Hay Wood Cave, Hutton -The majority of finds came from a much disturbed "mound" within the cave, and included a quantity of Mesolithic microliths. Sherds of Iron Age and Roman pottery and animal bone were also present. A large number of fragments of human bone were present, including at least 8 skulls. The date of the human remains is unclear due to the high level of disturbance of the cave deposits.		ST 341 583	NMR 192543 HER 00021, HER 00022, 21 - MNS21, 22 - MNS22 & EV634012
5	Roman	Findspot/Trackway/Paving	Roman occupation at Woodside Avenue, Old Mixon- Finds of a Roman coins, pottery and trackway in addition to paved stones and animal bone indicate a possible Romano - British settlement site.		ST 3387 5868	NMR 192559 HER 2469, 2469 - MNS798 & EV634013
6	Roman	Findspot	A silver denarius of Domitian (A.D. 81-96), found north of Roman Road, Hutton.		ST 340 579	NMR 192547
7	Medieval	Farmstead	Site of Lower Court Farm medieval farmstead.		ST 34681 58739	HER 45267 & 45267 - MNS7190
8	Medieval	Earthwork	Site of possible medieval rectangular platform at Grange Farm, Hutton.		ST 34541 58841	HER 45308 & 45308 - MNS7231
9	Medieval - Post - Medieval	Manor House	Site of 15th century Oldmixon Manor House. Most of the surviving manor house dates to the 17th century.		ST 33717 58400	HER 06506, 45266, 6506 - MNS1690 & 45266 - MNS7189
10	Post - Medieval	Earthwork	Site of two possible Post - Medieval field boundaries are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. The field boundaries are located north of The Grange, Hutton. They are defined by earthwork banks both measuring c. 4m wide and c. 50m in length. They are orientated north-south. The banks may have been boundaries dividing the long strip-like fields. The banks are orientated perpendicular to the modern field boundaries.		ST 34510 58854	NMR 1491494

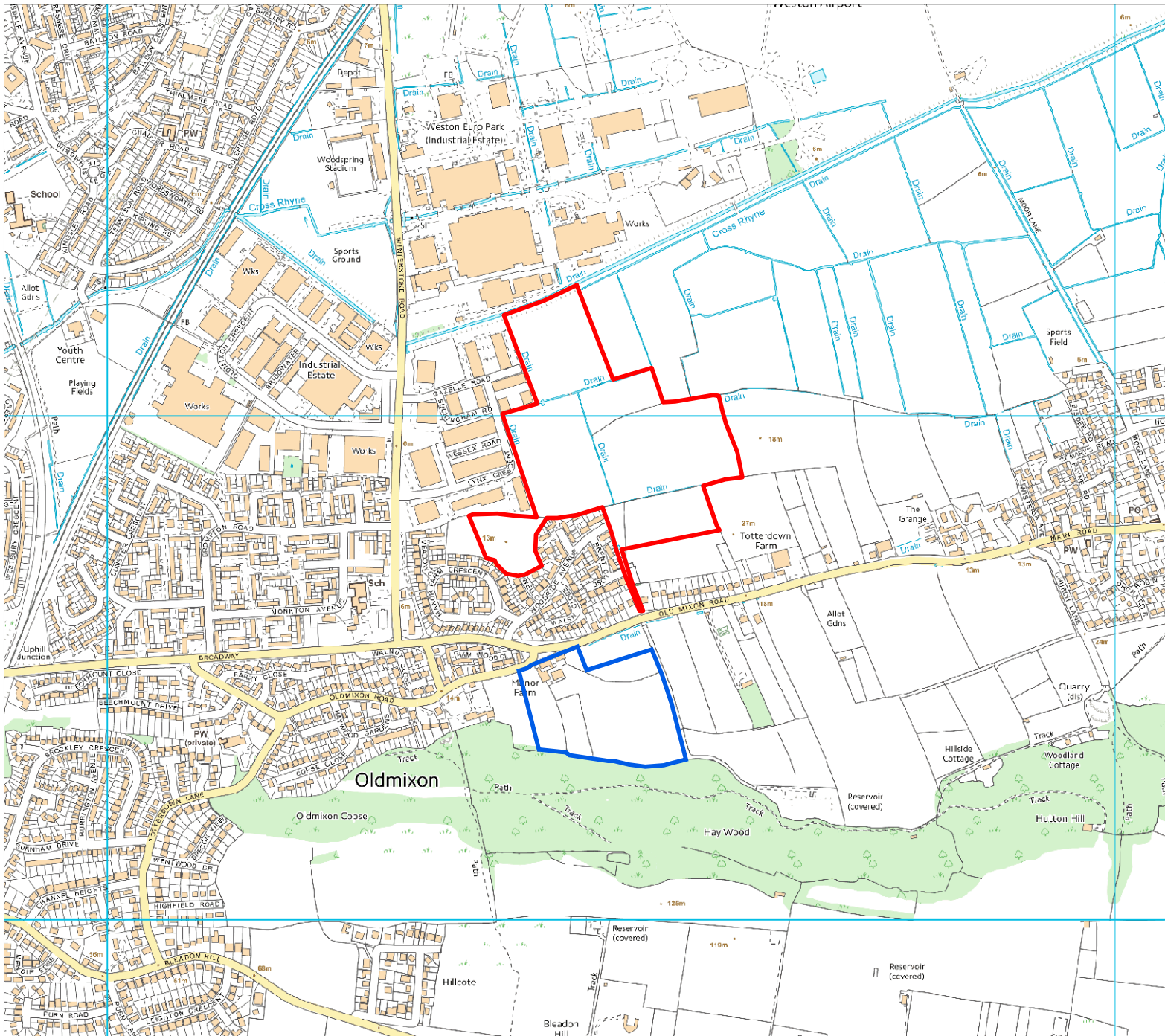
AB NO.	Period	Type	Name & Description	Status	NGR	Reference
11	Post - Medieval	Earthwork	Site a possible Post - Medieval quarry is visible on aerial photographs. The extraction area is located north of The Grange, Hutton. The quarry covers a rectangular area that measures c. 200m by c. 60m. and has removed much of the end of a small hill bounded by the field banks of a pre-existing field.		ST 34739 58730	HER 45268
12	Post - Medieval	House	The Willows/Lynwood, Oldmixon Road - 18th century dwelling house.		ST 34739 58730	HER 45268 & 45268 - MNS7191
13	Post - Medieval	Site	Site of an 18th century windmill on Hutton Hill.		ST 33807 58087	HER 00029 & 29 - MNS29
14	Post - Medieval	Earthwork	Post - Medieval quarry at Old Mixon.		ST 33685 58352	HER 46667
15	Post - Medieval	Site	Site of post-medieval pound at Old Mixon.		ST 33520 58438	HER 46669 & 46669 - MNS8387
16	Post - Medieval	Site	Site of farmstead at Old Mixon		ST 33628 58476	HER 46665 & 46665 - MNS8383
17	Post - Medieval	Site	Site of farmstead at Old Mixon		ST 33640 58401	HER 46668 & 46668 - MNS8386
18	Post - Medieval	Site	Site of a post-medieval dwelling house at the Walnut Tree, Old Mixon		ST 33619 58571	HER 43906 & 43906 - MNS6055
19	Post - Medieval	House	No 59 -61 Oldmixon Road - 17th & 18th century dwelling house		ST 33675 58472	HER 45262 & 45262 - MNS7185
20	Post - Medieval	House	No 63 Old Mixon Road - 17th & 18th century dwelling house		ST 33689 58478	HER 45263 & 45263 - MNS7186
21	Post - Medieval	Farmstead	No 65 - 67 Oldmixon Road - 17th century farmstead		ST 33703 58491	HER 45264 & 45264 - MNS7187
22	Post - Medieval	Outbuildings	17th century outbuildings associated with Oldmixon manor house		ST 33728 58495	HER 45265
23	Post - Medieval	Outbuildings	Site of post-medieval barn or building at Manor Farm, Old Mixon		ST 33887 58502	HER 45905 & 43905 - MNS6054
24	Modern	Factory	An aircraft factory, built in 1940 at Old Mixon as a 'shadow' factory complementing RAF Weston Super Mare, where test flights of new aircraft were carried out. During World War Two it produced Bristol Beaufighter fixed wing aircraft for the war effort. From 1955 it was a centre of production for Bristol helicopters, later in 1960 it was taken over by Westland Helicopters. The factory is now part of an industrial estate (Weston Euro Park). The factory complex includes three engineering works buildings (45946, 45945 & 41036), three prefabricated aircraft factories (41055, 41054 & 41058), offices (ST 34218 59627, ST 34015 59585, ST 33936 59354, ST 33901 59402, ST 33901	NMR 1431645 HER 41036, HER 41054-59, HER 41061-2, HER 45945-6 & 41054 - MNS3519, 41055 - MNS3520, 41056 - MNS3521, 41056 - MNS3521, 41058 - MNS3523, 41058 -

AB NO.	Period	Type	Name & Description	Status	NGR	Reference
			41057 & 41059), a power house (41062) & a canteen (41056).		59402, ST 33716 59466, ST 33881 59533, ST 33608 59448 & ST 33631 59321	MNS3523, 41059 - MNS3524, 41061 - MNS3526, 41062 - MNS3527, 41063 - MNS3528, 45945 - MNS7745, 45946 - MNS7746
25	Modern	Anti - Tank Blocks	Nine Second World War anti-tank blocks with metal rings in top. Gazelle Road, Weston-Super-Mare.		ST 33596 59049	NMR 1425622
26	Modern	Helicopter Test Site	A 20th century helicopter test site is visible as structures on aerial photographs. The Helicopter test site is located within the former Oldmixon 'shadow' factory. The site consists of two helicopter test rigs and a rotor test tower. These were first used by the Bristol Aircraft Ltd until it was taken over by Westland Helicopters in 1960. One of the test rigs and the rotor test tower remained extant on aerial photographs taken in 1969. The test rig was subsequently demolished and replaced by another by 1989. Only the rotor test tower remains extant now within the modern industrial unit, Weston Euro Park.		ST 33596 59049	NMR 1427648, 41060 - MNS3525 HER 41060 &
27	Modern	Site of Blast Shelter	A Second World War blast shelter is visible as a structure and earthwork on aerial photographs. The shelter is located within the former RAF Weston-super-Mare airfield. The square shelter had one entrance to the east side and was surrounded by earth on all sides. The shelter was subsequently demolished by 1960.		ST 34306 59570	NMR 1491250
28	Modern	Site of Blast Shelter	A Second World War blast shelter is visible as a structure and earthwork on aerial photographs. The shelter is located within the former RAF Weston-super-Mare airfield. The square shelter had one entrance to the east side and was surrounded by earth on all sides. The shelter was subsequently demolished by 1980.		ST 34045 59682	NMR 1491251
29	Modern	Site of Air Raid Shelter	A Second World War air raid shelter is visible as a structure and earthwork on aerial photographs. The shelter is located within the former Oldmixon 'shadow' factory on the south side of a factory building. The rectangular shelter had one entrance to the east side and was surrounded by earth on all sides, as well as the roof. The shelter was still visible in 1989 but has subsequently been demolished.		ST 34063 59561	NMR 1491252
30	Modern	Site of Barrage Balloon	A Second World War barrage balloon site is visible on aerial photographs. The site is located opposite The Grange, Hutton on the south side of the Main Road. The balloon site is defined by a circular		ST 34697 58672	HER 42164, 42164 - MNS4540 & NMR 1491392

AB NO.	Period	Type	Name & Description	Status	NGR	Reference
			parchmark and access track, the circular arrangement of mooring posts from which to tether the balloon were already cleared from the site by 1946. The barrage balloon site was completely levelled by 1948.			
31	Modern	Site of Barrage Balloon	A Second World War barrage balloon site is visible on aerial photographs. The site is located east of Manor Farm on the south side of Old Mixon Road. The balloon site is defined by a circular parchmark and access tracks, the circular arrangement of mooring posts were already cleared from the site by 1948. The site was completely levelled and visible as a circular cropmark on aerial photographs taken in 1960.		ST 34152 58582	NMR 1491394 & 42162 - MNS4538
32	Modern	Site of Barrage Balloon	A Second World War barrage balloon site is visible on aerial photographs. The site is located east of Manor Farm on the south side of Old Mixon Road. The balloon site is defined by a circular parchmark and access tracks, the circular arrangement of mooring posts were already cleared from the site by 1948. The site was completely levelled and visible as a circular cropmark on aerial photographs taken in 1960.		ST 33287 58528	NMR 1491401 & 42168 - MNS4544
33	Modern	Site of Anti - Aircraft Gun Emplacement	A Second World War anti aircraft gun emplacement is visible as a structure and earthworks on aerial photographs. The emplacement is located to the northwest of Totterdown Farm on the summit of a small hill. The emplacement was designed for one Bofors AA Gun The hard standing of the gun emplacement was still visible in 1989.		ST 345 600	NMR 1431637
34	Modern	Airfield	A former World War Two military airfield and later civil airport. It began as a civilian airfield in 1936. During World War Two it was taken over by the RAF and the National Air Communications Organisation as a military airfield providing training functions, though it was also used intermittently by a fighter squadron and also by the Air Torpedo Development Unit. The wartime airfield consisted of a tarmac runway and a number of aircraft hangars, some of Blister design, with temporary accommodation for 120 personnel. After the war the airfield became a civil airport. The flying field is now disused.		ST 345 600	NMR 1431637
35	Modern	Farmhouse	Grange Farmhouse - early 19th century rendered rubble, 2 storey farmhouse with slate roof.	Grade II Listed Building	ST 34685 58721	HER 42758 & NHLE 1135945
36	Modern	Site of Camp	Site of temporary American Bolero camp, Bleadon Hill, Hutton.		ST 34040 58096	HER 45871
37	Modern	Site of Anti - Aircraft Gun Emplacement	Site of a World War Two Bofors LAA VP574 anti - aircraft gun on concrete base, located north of Old Mixon Road.		ST 34224 58755	HER 41072 & 41072 - MNS3534
38	Modern	Site of Anti - Aircraft Gun Emplacement	Site of World War Two Bofors LAA VP574 anti - aircraft gun, located south of Weston Super Mare airfield.		ST 34341 59363	HER 41070 & 41070 - MNS3532

AB NO.	Period	Type	Name & Description	Status	NGR	Reference
39	Modern	Bridge	Post Cold War bridge over the Cross Rhyne.		ST 34246 59411	HER 45944 & 45944 - MNS7744
40	Modern	Pill Box	Modified World War Two type 22 pill box identified in 1940 RAF		ST 34181 59489	HER 41231 & 41231 - MNS3684
41	Modern	Site of Anti - Aircraft Gun Emplacement	Sites of two Twin (45884 & 45875) & a single (45862) LMG LAA sites VP574 anti – aircraft guns, located by the aircraft factory.		ST 34167 59523 & ST 33820 59299	HER 45862, 45875, 41068 - MNS3530 45884 & 45862 - MNS7663
42	Modern	Site of Anti - Aircraft Gun Emplacement	Site of a Bofors (Mk II mount) LAA VP 574 anti - aircraft gun, located on the airport north of Westlands.		ST 34008 59713	HER 45896 & 45896 - MNS7697
43	Modern	Site of Anti - Aircraft Gun Emplacement	Sites of two single Bofors (Mk II mount) LAA VP 574 (45895 & 45876) & a twin LMG LAA VP574 anti - aircraft guns, located west of Winterstoke Road.		ST 33547 59540, ST 33439 59375 & ST 33520 59388	HER 45895 , 45876, 41068 - MNS3530, 45863 - MNS7664 & 45895 - MNS7696
44	Modern	Site of Anti - Aircraft Gun Emplacement	Sites of Two Bofors (Mk II mount) LAA VP 574 (45898 & 45877) & a single LMG LAA VP574 anti - aircraft guns, located east of Winterstoke Road.		ST 33698 59150, ST 33746 59100 & ST 33618 59159	HER 45877, 45898 & 45898 - MNS7699
45	Modern	Site of Anti - Aircraft Gun Emplacement	Site of Bofors LAA sites VP 574 anti - aircraft gun, located at Old Mixon.		ST 33254 58848	HER 41071
46	Modern	Site of Anti - Aircraft Gun Emplacement	Sites of two Twin (45884 & 45875) & a single (45862) LMG LAA sites VP574 anti – aircraft guns, located by the aircraft factory.		ST 34144 58738	HER 45861, HER 45882 & 45308 - MNS7231
47	Modern	Site of Barrage Balloon Site	Approximate position of a World War Two barrage balloon, located opposite Broadway Lodge.		ST 33275 58470	HER 42168
48	Modern	Structure	Concrete structure in the garden of No. 50 Manor Farm Crescent, Old Mixon.		ST 33732 58646	HER 42353 & 42352 - MNS4706
49	Modern	Pumphouse	Site of 19th century pumphouse at Oldmixon.		ST 33913 58561	HER 45909 & 45909 - MNS7710
50	Undated	Conservation Area	Hutton Conservation Area.	Conservation Area	ST 35104 58785	
51	Undated	Archaeological Area	Archaeological Area of the core settlement of Hutton.		ST 35104 58785	HER 43192 & 43192 - MNS5446
52	Undated	Field System	Location of an undated field system on Bleadon Hill.		ST 34333 57895	HER 00028

AB NO.	Period	Type	Name & Description	Status	NGR	Reference
53	Undated	Archaeological Area	Archaeological Area of the core settlement of Old Mixon.		ST 33648 58509	HER 43158 & 43158 - MNS5412
54	Undated	Archaeological Area	Archaeological Area of the core settlement of Manor Farm, Old Mixon.		ST 33887 58502	HER 43905 & 43159 - MNS5413
55	Undated	Earthwork	A possible Bronze Age round barrow has been identified on Bleadon Hill. A circular mound c. 0.3m high has been dug out to ground level in the centre. Other barrows have been recorded in the area but no remains are visible. The mound may also be a Medieval and/or Post - Medieval windmill mound as depicted on maps.		ST 3374 5804	NMR 192531 & HER 00030
56	Undated	Historic Landscape Characterisation	Historic Landscape Characterisation – Fields 1-3: Post medieval (15th - 17th C) organised enclosure of anciently reclaimed inland moors. Fields 4, 5, 7, 8 & 9: Late medieval enclosed open fields created by local arrangement and exchange.		ST 33957 58813	Category 1 & 6



- Legend**
- Northern Section
 - Southern Section

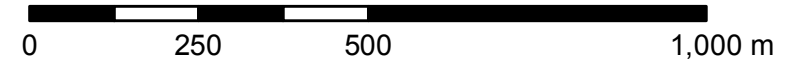


Figure 1: Site Location

Project: Old Mixon Road

Date: 25/02/15 Job Number: 10501

Drawn by: ZE Approved by: HS





- 52
- ▲ Listed Buildings
- Monument Points
- Monument Regions
- ▨ Hutton Conservation Area
- Archaeological Area of Hutton
- Southern Section
- Northern Section
- 500m Study Area

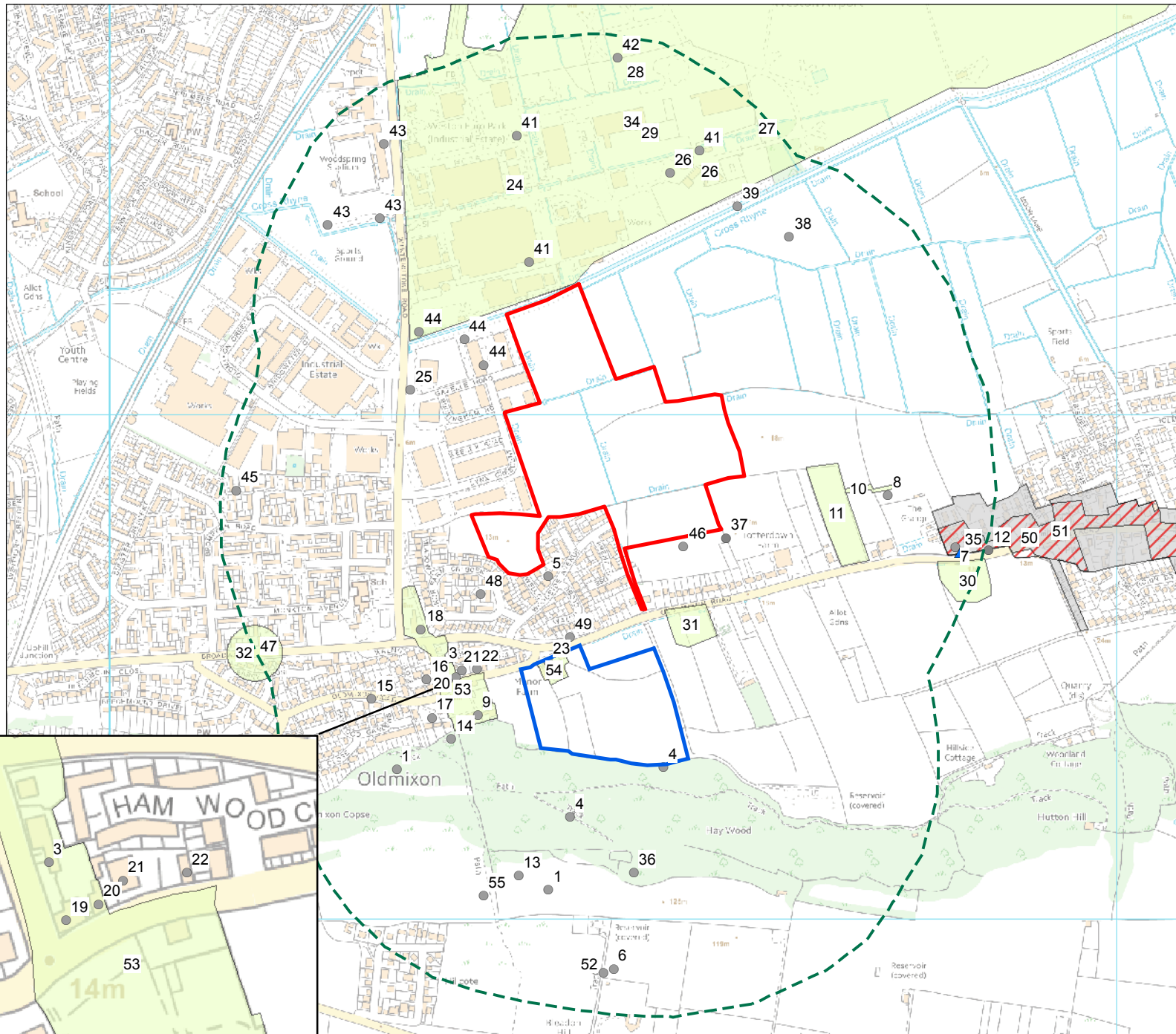
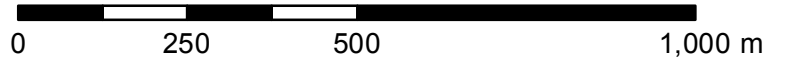
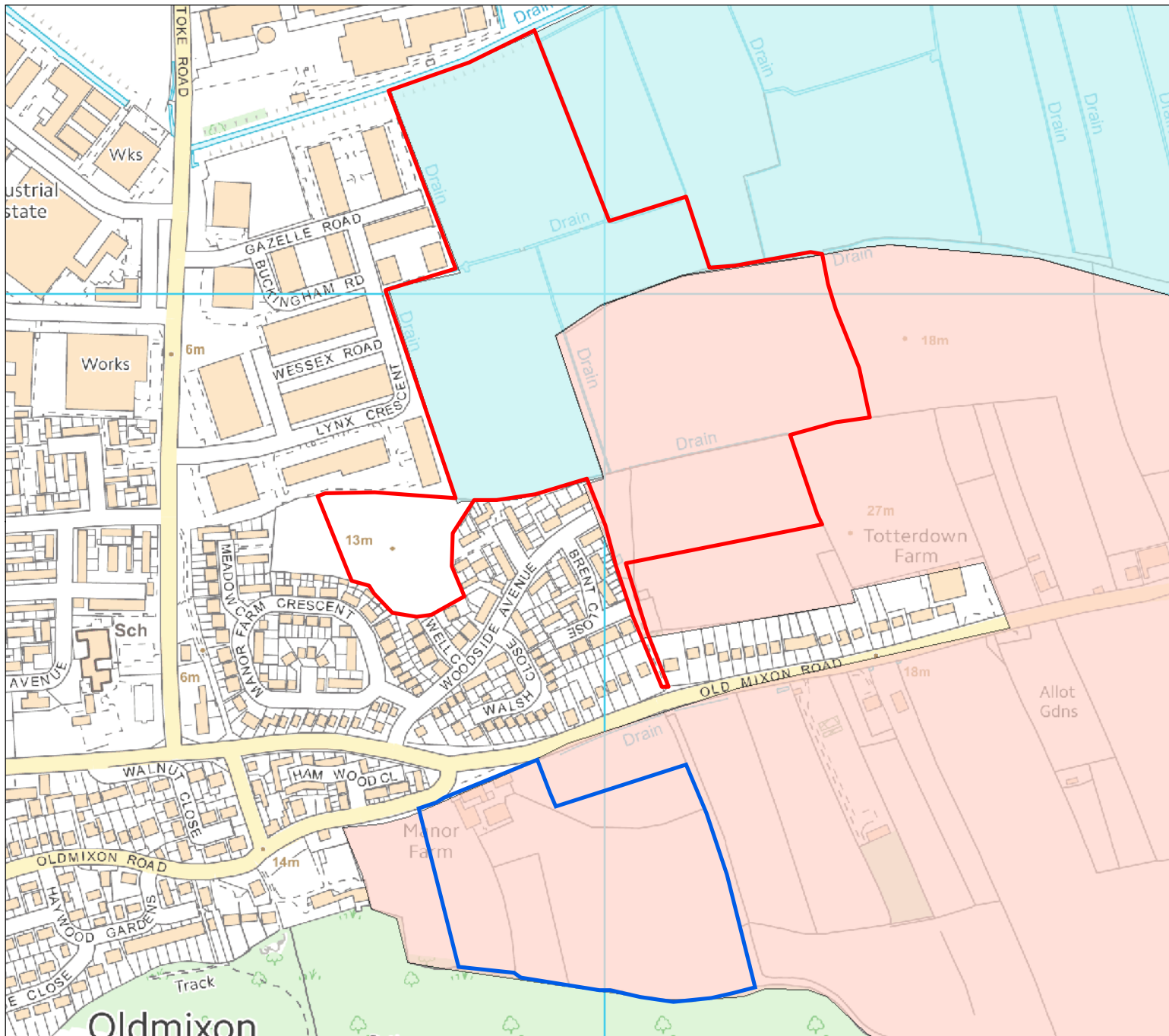


Figure 2: Cultural Heritage Features Map

Project: Old Mixon Road	
Date: 01/04/15	Job Number: 10501
Drawn by: ZE	Approved by: HS





- Legend**
- HLC Category 1
 - HLC Category 6
 - Southern Section
 - Northern Section

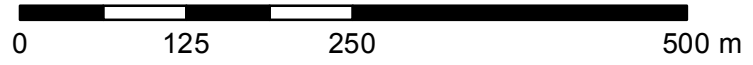
HLC: Historic Landscape Character Areas [AB56]

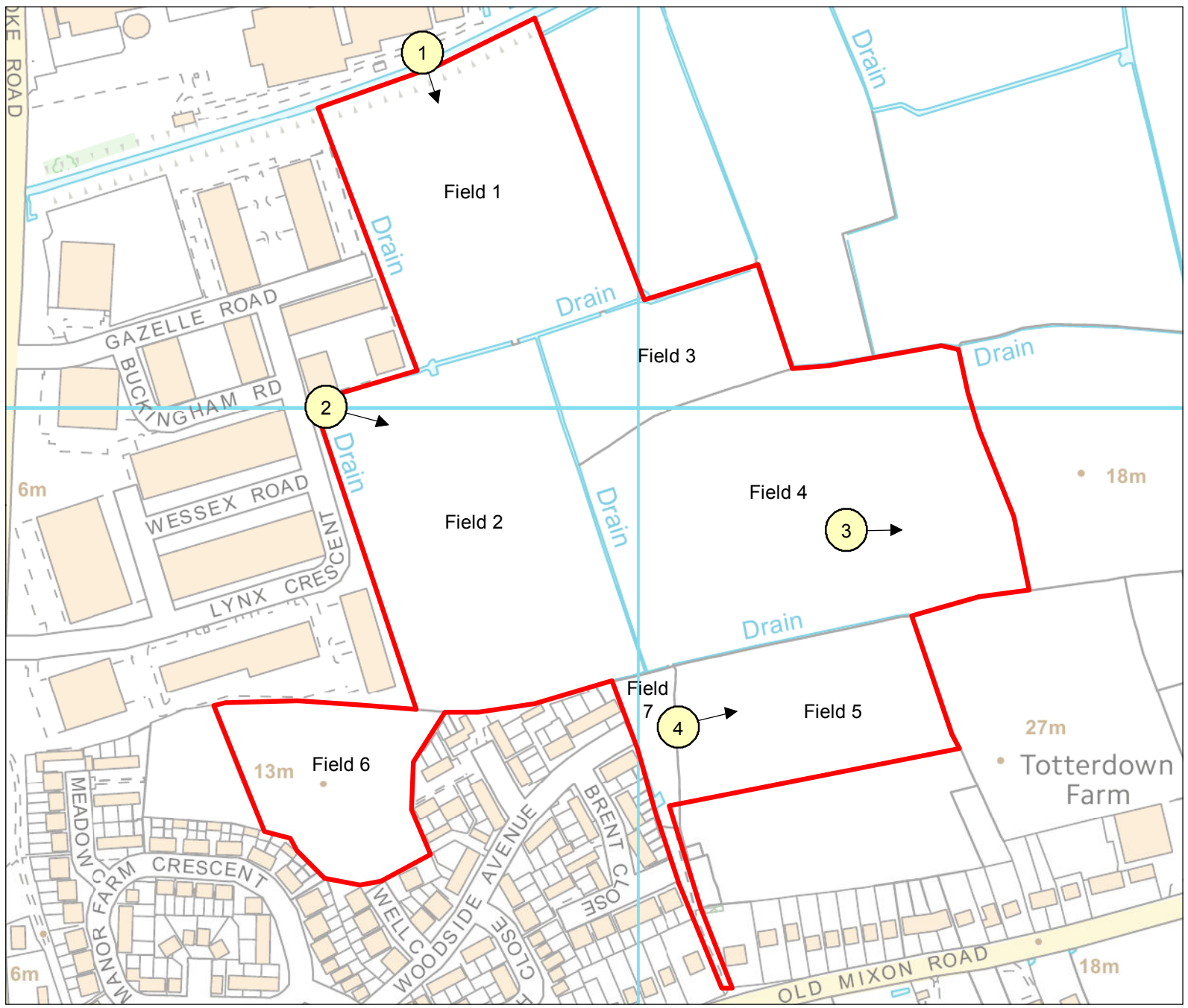
Figure 3: Historic Landscape Character Areas

Project: Old Mixon Road


Date: 02/04/15	Job Number: 10501
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Drawn by: ZE	Approved by: KKP
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Legend

 Northern Section

 Photograph number and orientation

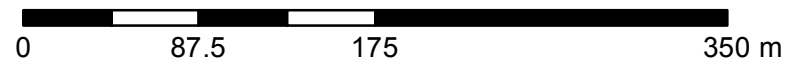
Photograph numbers refer to the photograph caption numbers in the main document

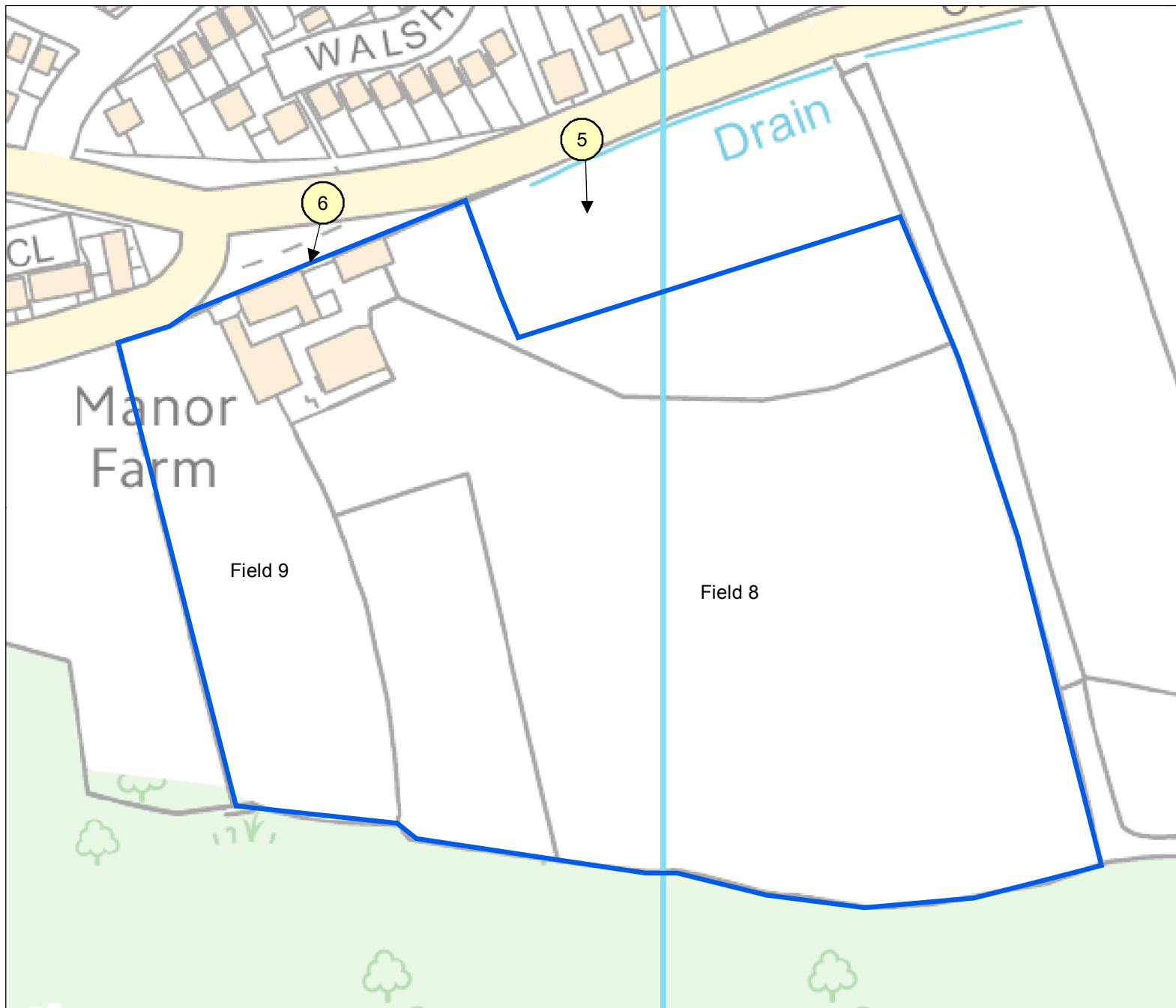
Figure 4: Site Visit Photograph Positions and Orientations, Northern Section

Project: Old Mixon Road


Date: 01/04/15 | Job Number: 10501


Drawn by: ZE | Approved by: HS





Legend

 Southern Section Boundary

 Photograph number and orientation

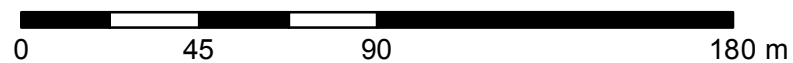
Photograph numbers refer to the photograph caption numbers in the main document

Figure 5: Site Visit Photograph Positions and Orientations, Southern Section

Project: Old Mixon Road

Date: 01/04/15 | Job Number: 10501

Drawn by: ZE | Approved by: HS





AB Heritage Limited
Caerus Suite, 150 Priorswood Road,
Taunton, Somerset, TA2 8DU
Tel: 03333 440 206
e-mail: info@abheritage.co.uk