

A358 Taunton to Southfields Dualling Scheme

Preliminary Environmental Information Report - Appendix 6.3
Gazetteer of Heritage Resources

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1 Gazetteer of heritage resources

Table 1-1 Designated heritage resources

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
1017250; 1057005	Cross in St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha churchyard (SM); Churchyard Cross, about 5 metres south of nave, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha	Scheduled Monument; Grade II* Listed Building	Freestanding medieval churchyard cross located in the churchyard of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha north east of Broadway. Late 13th- early 14th century, restored late 19th century and in c1965. Surviving features include a two-stepped f-square ham stone base the sides of which are 2m long. The upper step, which is 1m square, is surmounted by a socket stone 0.8m square and 0.65m high; the corners are chamfered to an octagon with square buttresses. The remains of a square shaft approximately 2m high are set into the socket stone. The shaft is ornamented on its west face with two carved figures, one placed above the other. The scheduling description states that standing crosses could serve a variety of functions, including being foci for outdoor processions, marking boundaries, places of preaching, and for other commemorative functions. Note: the scheduled area and the location of the listed building held by Historic England are slightly different, although the descriptions make it clear they are the same structure. The significance of the cross is derived from its historic and artistic interest and there may also be archaeological interest in any associated buried features.	Located within the churchyard of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha (HER: 53370), to the south of the church. The churchyard setting of the cross is part of its historic context, with functional association likely related to its use for processions and, potentially, preaching. Beyond the churchyard is the supposed location of a deserted medieval village (HER: 53374). The setting makes a positive contribution to its value through its connection to its historical interest and its function in the past.	High
1008252	Castle Neroche: a motte and bailey castle and earlier defences above Castle Plantation	Scheduled Monument	The monument includes a motte and bailey castle and earlier defensive works associated with multi-phase enclosures on a spur of land protruding from the Blackdown escarpment. The site commands extensive views northwards over the Vale of Taunton Deane. Partial excavation has identified four phases of construction. The outer defence consisting of a rampart 1.6m high and a ditch c.0.5m deep is undated but considered to be earliest, part of either an Iron Age hillfort or perhaps an Anglo-Saxon work. The second phase was the construction of a ringwork, probably early Norman, within this enclosure. The	Although located c4km from the proposed scheme, Castle Neroche's position on the edge of the Blackdown Hills escarpment and historical defensive function mean that an alteration to its setting needs to be considered by the EIA. It is located in an area where lack of DSM data	High

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			<p>ramparts of this have been heightened by later works. The next phase saw the construction of a motte and ditch over the north edge of the ringwork, the remainder of which was heightened to form a bank 3m-4m high and became a sub-rectangular bailey. In the final phase a stone shell keep and curtain wall were added to the top of the motte, and the ruins of these were noted in 1854. There is a pillow mound - a low linear mound for keeping rabbits - within the outer defences.</p> <p>The construction of the ringwork took place soon after the Norman Conquest and it may have been used in the suppression of local disturbances in 1067-9. The later building of the motte and bailey castle is likely to have taken place under Robert de Mortain, a major landowner in the west country from the Conquest to 1103. The castle seems to have passed out of use by the early 12th century but was refurbished for a time, probably during the Anarchy of King Stephen's reign, by the construction of the curtain wall and keep on the motte. Excavations within the castle have produced evidence of cobbled building footings, post-holes and local pottery of northern French style. In the 19th century, a farm was constructed within the inner bailey, and this continues in use today. Sand diggings have left deep hollows in the outer areas of the site, which on the surface can be confused with the castle ditches.</p> <p>Castle Neroche survives as a fine example of its class and is of interest as excavations have shown its development from an earlier Norman ringwork and perhaps originally from an Iron Age or early medieval fortification. It is of clear historic and archaeological interest due to the surviving below ground and earthwork remains, its association with major political and social events and its illustrative value as a site used over many centuries as a defensive and elite holding.</p>	<p>means that it is not included within the ZTV. However, the presence of thick woodland around the site means that the view is directed north towards Taunton, with views towards the existing A358 constrained by trees adjacent to the site in both winter and summer months (Chapter 7 Landscape). Viewpoints 33 and 34 (Figure 7.9 Viewpoint Photographs) are taken from the edge of the Blackdown Hills and give an indication of how the existing A358 appears in views from the Blackdown Hills where trees do not screen them and give an impression of the distance and the scale of the existing A358 in views. As a result of this, it is considered highly unlikely that a significant adverse effect would occur as an outcome of the alteration of its setting. As such this resource has been scoped out of the assessment.</p>	
1060442	Church of St John The Baptist	Grade I Listed Building	Parish church. Norman in origin, c1500 tower, porch dated 1530, north aisle chapel 1825, south aisle and chapel added 1834, church restored, chancel arch rebuilt further east and end bays of north and south aisles added in 1867 by Sir	The church is one of several buildings located in the eastern part of Hatch (Beauchamp) Park. The	High

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			<p>George Gilbert Scott, earlier addition by Richard Carver. Squared and coursed blue lias, Ham stone dressings, slate roofs, coped verges. Some late medieval bench ends, majority carved c1840 by Samuel Blackmore. C19 stained glass: window of south aisle to Ellen Raban died 1854, signed A Gibbs, Bedford Square London. South chancel window dedicated to Col Chard, VC, the hero of Rorkes Drift who died at The Close, Hatch Beauchamp (not included in this list), in 1897. His brother was the Rector of St Johns church. Remains of medieval stained glass in upper lights of west window in north wall of north aisle. Early C19 panelling forming vestry at west end of north aisle; 1904 panelled screen to tower arch. Large oil painting of the Entombment in chancel. The chancel arch demolished in 1867 is said to have been Norman. The significance of the church is of architectural interest as a Norman church. Features within it have artistic interest, including some of the stained glass. It also has associations with individuals of historic interest. It is part of a group of heritage resources within Hatch Beauchamp RPG associated with the Grade I listed Hatch Park. The group includes four burial monuments which are directly associated with the church.</p>	<p>group occupies some of the highest ground in the area and there are long views from the church to the south and west. Its hilltop location and tower make it a landmark from the surrounding area, its visibility reflecting its importance as the religious centre of the community. Its setting, both its surroundings and views towards it, make a positive contribution to its value.</p>	
1177015	Church of St George	Grade I Listed Building	<p>Parish church. Norman, 14th-15th century south chapel, refenestrated late 15th century, tower begun 1530's, upper stages 1549, restored and reseated 1866. Roughcast over rubble, Ham stone dressings, squared and coursed blue lias tower, random rubble south chapel with parapet to slate roof, coped verges. The significance of the church is derived from its architectural interest as a Norman church. It is part of a group of heritage resources which include the Grade II listed Vicarage, several chest tombs and the Grade II* listed churchyard cross.</p>	Beyond the ZTV	High
1177251	Church of The Holy Cross	Grade I Listed Building	<p>Parish church. 14th – 15th century, restored 1882 by Benjamin Ferrey, tower restored 1912, church restored 1920, vestry added 1958. Squared and coursed lias north and east ends, otherwise roughcast, tower rendered, Ham stone</p>	The ZTV indicates that there is limited visibility of the proposed scheme from the Church of the Holy Cross.	High

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			dressings, slate roofs, coped verges, concrete tiles to vestry. The building is of architectural interest as a medieval church and has historical interest as a key building within Thornfalcon. It is part of a group of listed buildings within Thornfalcon Conservation Area and is particularly associated with two listed chest tombs located within its churchyard.	The site visit confirmed that the buildings to the west of the church, alongside the mature trees which are prevalent in the village obscure views towards the proposed scheme. However, the village is very quiet and it is possible to hear the existing traffic on the A358 to the west.	
1248192	Church of St Aldhelm And St Eadburgha	Grade I Listed Building	Anglican parish church, 13th century chancel and transepts, nave, porch, and tower 15th century, reseated and chancel refitted 19th century. Built in random rubble chert stone, squared and coursed Ham stone tower, Ham stone dressings, slate roofs, coped verges. There are traces of medieval glass surviving in some of the windows. The building is associated with 15 other listed buildings (including a churchyard cross and numerous graveyard memorials). A rare dedication to the Saxon saint of St Aldhelm who was Bishop of Sherborne and died at Doultling in 709. The church is also dedicated to St Eadburgha, an abbess and granddaughter of King Alfred. The isolation of the church from the village of Broadway, to the south-west is attributed to 17th century plague. The church's significance is derived from its architectural interest as a medieval place of worship which has been adapted and evolved through the centuries. It also has historic interest as a potential illustration of the location of historic settlement distribution, prior to the village shrinking due to plague.	The church is completely isolated, standing alone in a large area of relatively flat fields, with open views in all directions. A narrow, rural road runs to the west of the building and the entrance faces it. There are two large, and likely ancient, yew trees flanking the pathway from the road. The churchyard (HER: 53370), has memorials of a wide range of dates, but there is a particular concentration to the west of the building where there are many 17th and 18th century chest tombs and a freestanding medieval cross. Further west, across the fields, is the village of Broadway, which is the nearest settlement to the church. Traffic moving along the A358 can be seen	High

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				<p>through gaps in the trees along the road in views from the church to the south-east. Viewpoints 28 and 29 (Figure 7.9 Viewpoint Photographs) are taken from the south and north of the church respectively and are from a similar distance from the proposed scheme boundary. They give a good indication of the nature of the fieldscape surrounding the church and the visibility of traffic currently moving along the A358. The church's isolated setting contributes to the appreciation of its architectural and historic interest through the quiet atmosphere and by allowing it to be viewed from all angles across the fields. It also potentially links to a history of settlement shrinkage and movement in the past, with the possible site of a deserted medieval settlement included within the HER around the church (HER: 53374). The setting of the church, particularly its group associations with the listed memorials within its churchyard, makes a positive contribution to its value.</p>	

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1060405	Hatch Court	Grade I Listed Building	<p>Country house. Circa 1755 by Thomas Prowse for John Collins. Circa 1820-30 redecorated, service area enlarged and orangery added, renovated and dormers inserted in attic c1925-35. Built in ashlar Bath stone. Interior: hall with Ionic screen, T-plan stair with cast iron late C18 style balustrade possibly renewed in 1930s. Ionic screen on first floor landing with groined vault. Plasterwork cornices of 1810-20 and some good chimney pieces of the same period particularly in drawing room which has aid tiff rococo plasterwork ceiling similar to Sandhill Park; panelled dining room, delightful oval library at junction with orangery, curved doors. The design is similar to Hagley where Thomas Prowse, a gentleman architect, is known to have been consulted. Pevnsner lists it as a notable example of Palladian architecture in the county and describes it as 'a fine square Bath stone mansion in the Palladian style' [1]. The house's significance is derived from its architectural, historic and artistic interest. It is part of a group of heritage resources located within Hatch Beauchamp RPG and is included, although being further than 1km from the proposed scheme boundary, to ensure any adverse effects are identified.</p>	<p>Hatch Court is located in the eastern part of an area of parkland which was designed to form its setting. The house stands on the top of a low hill, with long views to the south and west, although the current course of the A358 runs through lower-lying land which is mostly screened from view by the topography and planting, both within Hatch Beauchamp Park and along the road corridor. There are a number of associated buildings located to the north of Hatch Court, including the medieval parish church, and there are garden buildings which catch the eye in views from the house. The planting around the edge of the parkland creates quite a private feeling space, the high ground affording long views, while the trees screen it from the nearby village. There are more open views to the south-west of the house, illustrated by Viewpoint 12 (Figure 7.9 Viewpoint Photographs). The parkland setting of the house and its group associations with the buildings in proximity to it, make a positive</p>	High

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				contribution to its value through contextualising its architectural interest through the design of the park and through the historical interest of the long-term association between park and agricultural landscape. .	
1057070	The Grotto at Jordans NGR ST 3388 1601	Grade II* Listed Building	Grotto/summer-house. Dated 1828. Stone rubble with freestone dressings. Thatched roof, gabled at front and half-hipped at rear. Built in Picturesque Gothic Revival style in a rectangular plan, containing three circular cells, the smaller of which are aviaries. The larger central cell is lined in minerals, fossils, corals, sea-shells and with two engraved mirrors, the cornice made up of fan- and tree-corals, the floor made of sheep's knuckle-bones set on end with date 1828 and with stone table at centre and bench at back with woven seat. Pointed arch doorways to aviaries left and right lined in patterns of sea-shells and with nesting holes for canaries, the window reveals with integral shutters, the cills with feeding trays and the floor having a small pool at the centre with a fountain operated from a pump outside. The domed ceiling of the central room has been restored around the drum of the lantern. The Grotto was built by the Speke family of Jordans, in the landscaped gardens of which it is situated, on a promontory in the lake. John Speke was the Victorian explorer who discovered the source of the Nile. The house, Jordans, was demolished in the 1960s. This is a remarkably fine example of a country house garden grotto/summer-house. The grotto is of architectural and artistic interest as a decorative garden building created as part of a wider landscape park. It has associative historic interest with the Speke family and is part of a group of heritage resources, predominantly non-designated, located within the parkland at Jordans.	The setting of the grotto is the non-designated parkland within which it is located (HER: 38976). It is mostly enclosed by planted woodland in the south-east of the park, deliberately secluded by design as a retreat within the gardens. Its setting is integral to how it is understood and experienced and makes a strong contribution to its value, although the building has very limited views due to the surrounding woodland.	High

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1057097	Rowland's Farm House, and attached outbuildings around courtyard on north side, including well	Grade II* Listed Building	Farmhouse. Late 15th-early 16th century, remodelled in late 16th century, minor alterations since. Ham stone, some ashlar, some roughly cut and squared with ashlar dressings; double Roman clay tiled roof between high stepped coped gables suggesting former thatch; ashlar chimney stacks with moulded caps. The hall is reported to have a late C16 timber screen, chamfered cambered-arched fireplace, the plastered ceiling has sections of a decorated plaster frieze, and above the fireplace, also in plaster, the arms of Elizabeth I. The inner room has a 6-panel ceiling, each panel originally subdivided into 4 more; the walls partly rebuilt apparently before 1750, the stairway off modern, but replacing an earlier stair. The west kitchen has a 4-panel ceiling, and nearby an adapted newel staircase. The wing to the north of the courtyard may represent an earlier house: the south wall, much restored, retains one early timber-framed window, and a blocked doorway into the east link wing; the north wall has two more early timber windows. The roof frame of this wing has 4 jointed cruck trusses, with some timbers smoke-blackened; there are some traces of wind braces, including one surviving fragment, and there is also a timber-framed gable end. Reported to have been restored by Raymond Erith (RA FRIBA) in the mid 1970s. The building is of substantial architectural interest as a late medieval or early post-medieval building, potentially containing traces of an earlier building. It has many historic features, including plasterwork, ceilings and timberwork. There is potentially some archaeological interest in its physical form, particularly the timber crucks in the north wing, which could reveal more about the house's history through dendrochronological analysis. It also has some architectural and historical interest through its association, in recent times, with the noted architect Raymond Erith. As a domestic house of late medieval date it is a rare survival and has illustrative historic interest through the evidence it provides of settlement in the late medieval and early post-medieval period in the area. It is	Rowland's Farm House is set within a patchwork of regular fields, described in the HLC as 'recently enclosed land - 17th to 18th century'. The building itself is within an oblong shaped area of gardens set apart from the surrounding fields. Late 19th century mapping shows this area north of the house as an orchard. The track to the west has a gently curving form, possibly reflecting a trace of an earlier medieval field system boundary, although this is conjectural. To the south of the farmhouse there are further, unlisted, farm buildings and, south of a millpond, the listed Rowland's Mill. The rural setting of the farmhouse reflects its historic function and, like the building itself, has traces of historic land use going back over several centuries. The setting of the building makes a positive contribution to its value.	High

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			part of a small group of heritage resources, including Rowland's Mill and the entrance gateway to the north.		
1057100	Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary	Grade II* Listed Building	Anglican parish church, 12th or 13th century, with various later alterations. Local stone rubble, with some grey lias stone, with stone dressings; plain clay tiled roofs with coped gables, and bands of scalloped tiles to chancel. Some 15th century glass survives. In the north wall of the nave two early C14 tomb recesses, one with the effigy of a lady of c1300, the other is of a knight of c1380. The church is of architectural interest and is part of a group of listed buildings and structures in Ashill, including eight burial monuments in the churchyard and the Grade II* listed rectory.	The church is located within its churchyard to the south of the centre of Ashill village. It is set back from the road through the village, with fields to the north-west and west. It is located on the highest point in the surrounding area and there are long views towards it from the surrounding countryside. Despite its elevated position, it is not currently possible to view the existing course of the A358, as it is well screened by its lower-lying position and planting along its course. The churchyard and village setting makes a positive contribution to the church's value due to their historic interrelationship and the churchyard also forms a quiet space within which the building can be appreciated. Views towards the church are also important, illustrating the social and spiritual significance of the building to people living here in the past.	High
1060396	Remains of churchyard cross in churchyard about 7 metres south of	Grade II* Listed Building	Remains of churchyard cross in churchyard, about 7 m south of porch, Church of St George (formerly listed as Churchyard Cross). Early 15th century, restored 18th century. Possibly Ham stone. Socket and base of shaft set on 2 later square	Beyond the ZTV	High

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	porch Church of St George		steps forming the calvary, octagonal socket with sunk panels of sculpture much eroded, south side possibly representing the Virgin with deposed body of Christ, square angle shafts in corners with caps and bases, south west shaft damaged; square shaft with angles worked to a fillet, broken just above a bracket supported on a face. Part of a group of listed buildings, including St George's Church, several listed memorials and the Vicarage. The significance of the cross is derived from its historic and artistic interest and there may also be archaeological interest in any associated buried features.		
1060397	Henlade House	Grade II* Listed Building	Country house. 1805-15, enlarged circa 1890. By an unidentified Italian architect for John Proctor Anderdon. In the interior there is an octagonal hall opening into larger hall with curved south wall, cantilevered stone stair with cast and wrought iron balusters with rosette designs, mahogany handrails, both rooms decorated in Aesthetic movement style of circa 1872 with stencilled decoration of sunflowers against a pre-Raphaelite green background, painted coffered dome to hall. Original doors throughout ground floor and contemporary chimney pieces probably imported from Italy, moulded plasterwork cornices and carved wooden pelmets in dining room echoing acanthus leaf decoration of plasterwork but unaccountably designed to be hung upside down; 1870s lincrusta wall paper of 'aesthetic' design, subsequently colour washed. Billiard rood panelled in stained pine, 2 fireplaces and original fittings. Interesting survival of original fittings and especially of the 1810s decorative scheme, one that has seldom been considered attractive by later generations. The house is of architectural and artistic interest, particularly for its late 19th century interiors. It is part of a group of listed buildings, which include the East Lodge and stable block, all of which are located within an area of (non-designated) parkland.	Henlade House is the principal building within an area of post-medieval parkland (HER: 43530) with some traces of historic planting surviving. The east lodge, at the entrance, and the stables are also listed buildings and form part of a group. Beyond the parkland the building's setting is rural, within an area of anciently enclosed fields. Its setting within its grounds and the rural landscape beyond are likely to have been a deliberate design - the house's romantically inspired interiors suggest its owners were inspired by 19th century ideas about the countryside and late 19th century maps show there were tennis courts to the south-east of the house, illustrating its use	High

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				as a place of leisure and recreation. The building faces east, although views from the front of the building are partially screened by the parkland planting around the house. The setting, therefore, makes a positive contribution to its value.	
1177045	Musgrave Farmhouse	Grade II* Listed Building	House, formerly farmhouse. Circa early 14th century; remodelled circa late 16th century; extended circa mid-17th century and remodelled circa mid-19th century. Roughcast stone rubble. Slate hipped and gable-ended roof, with double Roman clay tiles to rear. Gable-end and axial stacks with brick shafts. The Medieval front range contains a large 3-bay open hall and an inner room and solar at the high [right] end separated from the hall by a closed truss; the cross-passage and truncated low left [W] end were separated by low screens. Circa late 16th century, floors inserted into hall and possibly into low end and axial stack built at low end of hall. Circa mid-17th century, wing added to rear of high [E] end. Remodelled circa mid-19th century when eaves at front were raised and hall sub-divided axially forming a stair hall at the back and the kitchen wing was extended. In the interior there are 18th century doors and plank doors. Mid-19th century joinery includes staircase with turned newel and stick balusters. Circa mid to late 17th century staircase with splat balusters and 17th century moulded and panelled door on first floor. Hall, inner room/parlour and kitchen have framed ceilings with deeply chamfered intersecting beams, the parlour with circa mid-17th century moulded plaster ceiling with frieze of vines and fruit, moulded cornice and centre and corner motifs to ceiling panels with fruit and leaves. Curved feet of trusses exposed in ceiled chambers. Main front range has 4-bay hall roof structure heavily encrusted with soot, including closed truss at high end of hall smoke-blackened on	The farmhouse is located on the corner of two narrow country lanes within the village of Henlade. There are a series of more recent farm buildings located to the east of the farmhouse, which are possible curtilage structures, although individually they are of considerably less heritage interest. Views are very constrained at ground level, although there may be longer views from the upper storey. Viewpoint 2 (Figure 7.9 Viewpoint Photographs), looking towards the building from the west, gives an indication of the landscape context of the building. The setting within the village of Henlade, with fields to the east, makes a positive contribution to its value, through the link to its historical context, but its	High

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			hall side only; the cruck trusses have central posts supported on collars and rising to small saddles which carry a diagonally-set ridgepiece; curved longitudinal braces from feet of posts to ridgepiece; two central trusses have arch-braces to collars; arch-braces of one truss, some longitudinal-braces and most of the common-rafters missing; evidence of louvre; clean roof over inner room rebuilt except for truncated principals; roof over rear wing probably jointed cruck trusses. This is a nationally rare example of a medieval domestic building and, as such, its significance is primarily derived from its architectural interest.	setting is secondary to its architectural interest.	
1177118	Outbuilding with wall adjoining south east corner of Haydon House	Grade II* Listed Building	Agricultural buildings, original purpose unclear. Late 17th century, undergoing restoration at time of listing survey (December 1984). Red brick, mixed bond, moulded plinth, double Roman tiled roof, coped verges, brick stack south gable end. Plan: 3-cell without evidence of cross passage partition, kitchen at south end, small central room, large north end room, linked to south-east corner of Haydon House by brick wall. It has an unusual roof - queen post trusses with mixed, nailed joints, set unaccountably between ceiling beams bearing wallplates. Remains of drain in large north room indicates stable with formerly cider house centre and wash and bake house south end. Whether these were the original functions of the building is not clear. A rare early example of high-quality brick building in Somerset, retaining the majority of original features. The building is of architectural and historic interest, a relatively early surviving post-medieval vernacular building in brick with traces of its former usage still intact. Part of a group with Haydon House and the listed wall enclosing garden to the south-east of Haydon House.	The building has an agricultural history and is located within a group of buildings set within a landscape of anciently enclosed fields. Late 19th century mapping shows that many of the surrounding fields were formerly orchards and it is possible that the building had some purpose in cider making for at least part of its history. As an agricultural building, its setting within a landscape of fields makes a positive contribution to its value, through the association between setting and historic function.	High
1295733	The Old Rectory, with boundary wall attached to south-east corner	Grade II* Listed Building	Former rectory. Some 16th century fragments; house remodelled c1800 and by Revd Mickleburgh 1833, re-roofed c1900. Local lias stone rubble, dressed quoins and Ham stone dressings; mostly plain clay tile roofs, but north crosswing has double Roman tiles, mostly with overhung	The rectory is located in the centre of the village of Ashill, built directly onto the road with its curved wall closely following the edge of the	High

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			<p>gables, replacing thatch; yellow brick chimney stacks. Built on a curve, with projection to east and with north crosswing; roadside elevation 5 bays, of which bays 2 and 3 are set back. Inside, much work must be of the 1833 reshaping, but some is earlier; the doors have pointed arched panels; the staircase of c1800; in the lower room; of the crosswing much Gothic revival timberwork, but the ceiling appears to be late 16th century, 8 panelled with moulded beads having a few 19th century repairs; the south-east root has convex curved outer corners and a fine Gothic decorated plasterwork ceiling. General history of building unclear, although at one stage there were 3 cottages, with a prebendary house to the north, demolished in the 19th century: it was re-roofed c1900 after fire destroyed the thatched Ashill Inn opposite. Attached to the south-east corner of the house the south boundary wall, of late C19 in local stone rubble, with slim near-ashlar piers, about 2 metres high, and capped with cast-iron railings having ogee-arched work and barbed top points, and recessed pedestrian gate in centre, all adding to the setting of the house and the street scene generally in the centre of the village. The significance of the building is derived from its architectural and historic interest. It is an intriguing building with a clear relationship to the church to the south but possibly with an alternative association prior to the 19th century. It is a building which has evolved, shifting in form and usage over time and has surviving elements from all of those periods.</p>	<p>road. Views towards the church are screened by the school building located between them, but the relationship is deeply embedded into the interest of the building, with its dual focuses of church and village life. Its setting within the village and close to the church makes a positive contribution to its value.</p>	
1345847	Rowland's Mill	Grade II* Listed Building	<p>Water mill and mill house. Later 17th century. Ham stone near-ashlar with some brickwork; Welsh slate roof with tall coped gable to east, hipped to west; with heavy brick chimney stack on stone base. There is an external iron drive-wheel and the remains of a cast iron water wheel. Most of the machinery survives, and some may be pre-19th century, but the wheel, by Edward Peace of Taunton, is part of an 1851 remodelling, at which time parts of the gable wall appear to have been rebuilt. A detailed report suggests that the mill may</p>	<p>The mill is built to the east of a millpond, likely to be an artificially created water feature, linked to the building with leats which would have provided the power for the waterwheel. It is located to the south of Rowland's Farm House, which is also listed,</p>	High

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			<p>have been for occasional estate use rather than general commercial purposes, and that the miller may have had a second occupation, such as weaving. It is of importance on account of the brickwork, early for Somerset where pre-1700 examples are rare and for the machinery which is rudimentary and appears to incorporate pre 19th century elements. The building's significance is derived from its historical and architectural interest as an early brick building with surviving industrial machinery, associated with a group of listed buildings which includes Rowland's Farm House to the north and the entrance gateway north of Rowlands Farm House.</p>	<p>and with which it appears to have been historically associated. Beyond this, the mill's setting is one of regular fields. Its setting, particularly the millpond and other buildings of Rowland's Farm to the north, are functionally and historically integral to the understanding of this building and, therefore, its setting makes a positive contribution to its value.</p>	
1344522	Walls enclosing garden on north side of Hatch Court	Grade II Listed Building	<p>Walls enclosing garden on north side of Hatch Court. Circa 1755. Red brick, garden wall bond, lias plinth, Ham stone flat coping, rubble facing on exterior north wall. Plant parrallelogram with range of outbuildings on south side adjoining stables. Brick pilasters on exterior west wall with square headed opening, panelled door, arched opening on south side with wrought iron gate giving access to gardens on east side of Hatch Court, openings in north and east walls also. Part of a group of heritage resources within Hatch Beauchamp RPG. Although further than 1km from the proposed scheme boundary, the listed building is included because of its group relationship.</p>	<p>The walled garden enclosed by the listed walls is located between Hatch Court and the Church of St John the Baptist in the eastern part of the estate parkland of Hatch Beauchamp park. It has a clear historical relationship with the country house to the south and has an associative relationship with the wider parkland around it. Designed to enclose, the setting of the walls makes an important contribution to its value through the close physical relationship to Hatch Court, but wider views are not significant.</p>	High
1057006	Galler Family Monument in churchyard, about 10 metres south of nave,	Grade II Listed Building	<p>Galler family monument in churchyard, about 10m south of nave, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha. Chest tomb, 17th century. Ham stone. Flat topped, thick slab, cyma recta moulded cornice, moulded plinth, inscribed at east end to</p>	<p>Located within the churchyard of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha, to the south of the church. The churchyard</p>	High

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	Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha		Henry Galler, died 1694. Significance derived from its artistic and historic interest and group value with the church and associated churchyard memorials.	setting of the memorial is part of its historic context, with functional association and shared use of materials (ham stone). The setting makes a positive contribution to its value.	
1057007	Knight's Family Monument in churchyard, about 5 metres south of porch, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha	Grade II Listed Building	Knight's family monument in churchyard, about 5m south of porch, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha. Head stone, 17th century. Ham stone. About 900mm high, depressed trefoil-head with winged angels' heads in semi-circles flanking an unidentified object, possibly a flaming heart with crossed palm leaves. Inscribed in fine lettering to the two wives of Thomas Haye, whose names are not legible but one of whom died in 1696. Significance derived from its artistic and historic interest and group value with the church and associated churchyard memorials.	Located within the churchyard of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha, to the south of the church. The churchyard setting of the memorial is part of its historic context, with functional association and shared use of materials (ham stone). The setting makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1057008	Unidentified Monument in churchyard, about one metre west of north transept, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha	Grade II Listed Building	Unidentified monument in 11/19 churchyard, about one metre west of north transept, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha. Chest tomb. Late 17th century, possibly with later top. Ham stone. Flat topped, possibly the base of another chest tomb since the moulding is similar to that normally used on a plinth, moulded plinth, fluted end pilasters, raised and fielded panels, inscribed north and west faces, the latter with the date 1694 discernible. Significance derived from its artistic and historic interest and group value with the church and associated churchyard memorials.	Located within the churchyard of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha, to the north of the church. The churchyard setting of the memorial is part of its historic context, with functional association and shared use of materials (ham stone). The setting makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1057009	Palfrey Family Monument in churchyard, about 4.5 metres south of tower, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha	Grade II Listed Building	Palfrey family monument in churchyard, about 4.5m south of tower, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha. Chest tomb. 17th century. Ham stone. Flat topped, thick slab with concave moulding, inscribed on all faces the name of Edward Palfrey visible west end. Significance derived from its architectural	Located within the churchyard of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha, to the south of the church. The churchyard setting of the memorial is part of its historic context, with	High

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			interest and group value with the church and associated churchyard memorials.	functional association and shared use of materials (ham stone). The setting makes a positive contribution to its value.	
1057010	Unidentified Monument in churchyard, about 9 metres south of tower, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha	Grade II Listed Building	Unidentified monument in churchyard, about 9m south of tower, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha. Headstone, 18th century, Ham stone slab, about 1.3m high. Shaped top with angels' heads flanking hourglass, volutes at corners, decorative surround, central drop in the fork of a tassel, inscribed on either side but illegible. Deep chamfer off verso. A fine example of an 18th century headstone, and part of a good group of monuments. Significance derived from its artistic and historic interest and group value with the church and associated churchyard memorials.	Located within the churchyard of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha, to the south of the church. The churchyard setting of the memorial is part of its historic context, with functional association and shared use of materials (ham stone). The setting makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1057046	Manor Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Detached farmhouse. Early 19th century, possibly with earlier fragments. Ham stone cut and squared; double Roman clay tiled roof between high coped gables suggesting former thatch; brick end and intermediate chimney stacks. Two storeys, 4 bays irregular fenestration. Building is of architectural interest as part of the agricultural vernacular of the area.	The farmhouse is located within an area shown on the Somerset HLC as anciently enclosed fields. To the west of the farmhouse is a bank of trees following the line of the disused Taunton to Chard railway and beyond that is the modern course of the A303. The farmhouse's setting within enclosed fields is linked closely to its functional history as an agriculturally linked building and the setting makes a positive contribution to its value as a result.	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
1057064	Cottage between The Firs and Ashill Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Cottage in row, originally part of The Firs (separately listed). Probably 18th century, and designed to match The Firs. Local stone pebbledash rendered, with Ham stone dressings; Welsh slate roof with abutment to west, coped gable to east; brick chimney stack. Inside, the front room has a Regency pattern 6-panel door in a 18th century architrave, and an 18th century fireplace surround; late 18th century overthrow to hall; room at rear has cased beams which could be part of an earlier building. The building is of architectural interest as part of the local domestic vernacular and may have some archaeological interest if remnants of an earlier building survive within its structure. It has a historic association with the Firs and Ashill Cottage, which are attached, and is part of a group of listed buildings located within the village of Ashill.	The cottage is located in the north of the village of Ashill, facing south towards the road through the village. Viewpoint 31 (Figure 7.9 Viewpoint Photographs) is located to the east of the cottage, closer to the road and gives an indication of how the road currently sits within the landscape. The cottage's setting within the village is part of its historic context and provides the backdrop against which it is viewed. Its village setting makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1057065	Ashill Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Farmhouse at end of row. Probably a 19th century reshaping of an earlier property. Local stonework, rendered and colourwashed on front elevation; Welsh slate roof with abutment to west, half-hipped to east; brick chimney stacks, but that to west has massive stone base. 'L'-plan, 2-storeys, 5 bays. Interior not seen by listing team, but older fragments suspected. Included on the national heritage list principally for group value with the Firs and Cottage Between the Firs and Ashill Farmhouse. The building is of some architectural interest as part of the local domestic vernacular.	The building is located in the north of the village of Ashill, facing south towards the road through the village. Viewpoint 31 (Figure 7.9 Viewpoint Photographs) is located to the east of the cottage, closer to the road and gives an indication of how the road currently sits within the landscape. Its setting within the village is part of its historic context and provides the backdrop against which it is viewed. Its village setting makes a positive contribution to its value.	High

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1057066	Ashton Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Detached farmhouse. 18th century, modified. Brickwork, colourwashed, above random stone plinth; Welsh slate roof with plain gables; brick chimney stacks. On east gable a slightly projecting chimney stack, and on either side are small attic windows; there is also an 'England' fire insurance plaque. The building is of architectural interest as an example of the local vernacular form and has some historic interest as an illustration of the nature of earlier settlement in the vicinity of Ashill. It is part of a group with the cider house to the south.	The farmhouse is set apart from the nearby village of Ashill, within an area of anciently enclosed fields. The tower of the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary is visible across the fields, making a strong visual connection between the farm and the village despite its physical separation. Views towards the proposed scheme are blocked by the modern housing to the north and trees and hedges to the north-west. The setting of the farm within its fields and the visual connection to the village are a key part of its setting and make a positive contribution to its value.	High
1057067	Cider House, about 20 metres south of Ashton Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Cider house. 18th century. Random local stone; half-hipped Welsh slate roof. Inside, machinery still in position (at the time of listing) and, in 1985 was reported to still be in use for small-scale commercial cider making. It is of architectural interest as part of the local agricultural vernacular and it is part of a group with Ashton Farmhouse to the north.	The cider house is located to the south of Ashton Farmhouse, part of a group of farm buildings set apart from the nearby village of Ashill. The setting of the cider house within the farm complex and surrounding fields makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1057068	Rapps Cottage, and building on south-west corner	Grade II Listed Building	Detached cottage. Possibly 15th century origins. Local lias stone colourwashed; half-hipped thatched roof; intermediate brick chimney stacks. To south-west corner a timber-framed, timber clad building with half-hipped thatched roof, possibly	Rapps Cottage faces west onto Butts Lane and has views over the fields west of it, although these are partially	High

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			<p>incorporating early timber framing. Interiors not seen by listing team, but reported is a through-passage plan, signs of a central open-roofed hall with jointed-cruck-framed roof and smoke-blackened rafters, and probably 17th century modifications and additions. The two buildings have architectural interest as late medieval/early post-medieval structures.</p>	<p>screened by the roadside hedgerow opposite the building. Viewpoint 24 (Figure 7.9 Viewpoint Photographs), although taken from closer to the proposed scheme boundary, gives a good representation of the nature of views along the lane towards the existing A358. The current course of the A358 is obscured by the thick trees along the road.</p>	
1057069	Shrubbery Farm Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	<p>Cottage ornee. Early 19th century. Ham stone rubble; hipped thatched roof; octagonal central base for two brick chimney stacks set diagonally. Single-storey with attic; segmental-bowed south elevation of 3 bays, Roof has wide overhang, the eaves being supported on rustic poles, with gables over windows and doorways; ground floor windows 2-light triangular headed, with 'Y'-tracery and diamond-leaded panes with margins; central triangular headed doorway with boarded door having 'Y'-tracery cover strips, and to either side of doorway, in valleys between window gables, two dormer windows with leaded casements. Latching single windows on side elevations; 20th century brick extension to rear with hipped Welsh slate roof. Formerly part of the estate known as Jordans, house demolished in the 1960's. The building's significance is derived from its historic and architectural interest. Architecturally, it is of interest as a cottage ornee building, a romantically driven style which referenced philosophical ideals of a rural past using motifs from an imagined Tudor golden age. Typically, cottage ornee was used for retreats for wealthy individuals or to 'dress' more ordinary estate buildings, as appears to be the case here [2]. It has associative historic interest as part of the Jordan's estate and its relationship to the Speke family, which included</p>	<p>The farmhouse is located in the northern part of the Jordan's estate landscaped park and would have screened from view of the main house (now demolished) by banks of trees. Although set apart from the buildings which would have been used by the Speke family, it was clearly designed to fit within an aesthetic vision, with its cottage ornee styling and therefore has both a functional and historical link to the estate parkland but also a designed relationship. The setting of the building within the former parkland is, therefore, integral to its historic and architectural</p>	High

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			the explorer John Speke. It is part of a group of heritage resources, predominantly non-designated, which are part of the former estate of Jordans and located within its landscaped parkland.	interest and makes a positive contribution to its value.	
1057071	Stewley Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Detached farmhouse. 18th century. Red brick, Flemish bond; double Roman clay tiled roof; brick chimney stacks, Two storeys, 3 bays west elevation, at right angles to road, Casement windows in gauged brick segmental-arched openings, fitted with rectangular leaded lights, 4-light to outer bays and 3-light to upper centre bay, below which is a plain boarded door in heavy frame, with open timber. The building is of architectural interest as part of the agricultural vernacular.	The building is within the ZTV but views from it are constrained by surrounding trees and buildings.	High
1057072	Southtown North Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	One of three farmhouses in the hamlet of Southtown called Southtown Farmhouse. This is the only one on the north side of the lane. It is a detached farmhouse. Later 18th century, but probably a remodelling of an earlier building. Red brick in Flemish bond, but end bay in stretcher bond; double Roman clay tiled roof with plain gables; brick chimney stacks. It is of architectural interest as a vernacular building in brick, a part of the historic farming landscape.	The farmhouse faces south across an area of anciently enclosed fields, with further farmhouses (present by at least the late 19th century) to the south-east. Its rural setting and its location within a small farming settlement makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1057073	Thickthorn House with north boundary wall and gateway	Grade II Listed Building	Detached house. Possibly 16th century origins, remodelled in the late 17th century and possibly refronted in 18th century. Red brick in Flemish bond on rubble stone plinth, ashlar dressings; Welsh slate roof in diminishing courses between stepped coped gables; brick end chimney stacks. Interior not seen by listing team, but reported is a heavily moulded framed ceiling to the hall, and a chamfer-beam panelled ceiling in an inner rood, but much internal work is 19th or 20th century. The history of the house uncertain; one stone set upside down in the south wall of the wing is dated 1687; the multi-coloured brickwork, with well-burnt headers, is probably earlier 18th century; the upper rood over the barn could have	The house's setting is rather enclosed at ground level, with high hedgerows along the rural road to the north combining with brick walls and tree screening to obscure much in the way of views to or from the building, although there are likely to be longer views over the anciently enclosed fields surrounding from the upper	High

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			served as a religious meeting house. The building's significance is primarily architectural, with evidence of multiple phases within its structure. There may also be further historic interest derived from its past usage, although establishing this would require more research.	storey. The listing description adds that the north boundary wall, in English garden wall bond, about 3 metres high, with thin Ham stone coping, with a curved drop at the east end to a pair of rusticated ashlar gate piers with moulded plinth and pyramidal caps, carrying wrought-iron gates, probably 19th century, having worked arrowheads to middle and top rails, the top rails being curved, and there being curved braces to the bottom panel; the whole adding to the setting of the house. The immediate surroundings of the house - its gardens and enclosing walls, form its setting and make a positive contribution to its value.	
1057081	Jordans Bridge	Grade II Listed Building	Road bridge over stream. Constructed by the Ilminster Trust in 1782. Ham stone cut and squared, ashlar voussoirs and copings. Three semi-circular arches, with angled cutwaters on west side; plain copings to slightly segmental parapets, the parapets splayed to each corner. It has some architectural and historic interest as a bridge associated with the turnpike network it forms part of.	The bridge spans a stream, carrying the former turnpike road (now a rural road, bypassed by the modern course of the A358). The setting is formed by the road, the stream and the surrounding enclosed fields. However, the functional nature of the structure means that is only its setting in relation to the stream and the road which contributes to its	High

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				value, as these are central to how it is understood.	
1057082	Outbuilding about 20 metres north-east of Horton Cross Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	General farm building, former purpose unknown. Probably 18th century. Ham stone near-ashlar corrugated iron roof, replacing thatch, with stepped coped west gable crowned with weathervane, hipped to east. West gable has 2-light mullioned window with label at lower level, and doorway to left; above, circular window in gable. Later open byre attached to south side. Part of a group of buildings with Horton Cross Farmhouse and Barn about 20m north of Horton Cross Farmhouse. The building's significance is derived from its group value with the other buildings and as an example of the local agricultural vernacular.	The outbuilding is located to the north-east of Horton Cross Farmhouse on the eastern side of a complex of farm buildings which includes modern agricultural buildings to the north. The building is orientated towards the central yard area. Its setting is limited to the farm complex, which makes a positive contribution to its value through the functional and historical association it represents.	High
1057083	Southfields	Grade II Listed Building	Detached house. 18th century possibly remodelled in 19th century. Local stone rendered painted ashlar dressings; Welsh slate roof between stepped coped gables; rendered brick chimney stacks. Long extension eastwards from north-east corner of later date and not included as being of interest. The building is of architectural interest. Part of a group with a gazebo, built c1800, located 30m to the west.	The building faces south, towards the A358 and the fields beyond, with a walled garden in front of the house. To the north of the house, views are largely screened by other buildings and mature trees.	High
1057085	Rose Mills (original building only)	Grade II Listed Building	Industrial building. Earlier 19th century. Ham stone rubble, ashlar quoins; double Roman clay tiled roof with bargeboarded gables; brick chimney stack. Part of the building is masked by later buildings not of special interest, Interiors not accessible. Premises formerly occupied by the Chard Lace Company; mill pond now filled in. The building is of architectural and historic interest as a former mill.	While within the ZTV, views towards the proposed scheme boundary are screened by the surrounding buildings.	High
1057098	Entrance gateway, about 370 metres north-north-west of Rowland's Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Entrance gateway. Early 19th century. Ham stone piers, cast iron railings. Piers about 2.25 metres high, having moulded plinth, rusticated pecked ashlar square section pier, friezes with draped swags, and moulded covings to flat tops. No	The gateway flanks the trackway to Rowland's Farm House and the mill beyond to the south, facing onto the	High

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			gates to opening, but on either side short lengths of railings on a stone base with spearpoint tops, with pedestrian gate to match on east side. The gateway has some architectural interest and is part of a group with Rowland's Farmhouse to the south.	rural road (Cad Road) which was built as a turnpike in the 18th century. The setting of the gateway reflects its function and allows it to be understood and appreciated, thus making a positive contribution to its value. However, views from the gatepost are not particularly important to this.	
1057099	Road bridge, about 400 metres north of Rowland's Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Road bridge over stream. Circa 1800. Ham stone ashlar. Single semi-circular arch, plain parapets slightly curved on plan with curl stop-piers to each corner, with very slightly segmental plain top to walling. Bridge similar to Bow Bridge of 1801, and Jordans South Bridge of 1782, over the same stream. It has some architectural and historic interest as a bridge associated with the turnpike network it forms part of.	The bridge is located in a tree-lined section of Cad Road, meaning that views are limited to those along the road to the east and west. However, the functional nature of the structure means that is only its setting within the road corridor which contributes to its value, as a central part of how it is understood.	High
1057101	Moore Monument in churchyard, about 4 metres north of chancel, Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary	Grade II Listed Building	Chest tomb. 17th century. Ham stone. Moulded base; plain sides and flanks; cyma-recta coving to heavy flat top. Commemorates Ambrose Moore, death date not readable, and his wife Alce, died 1663. The tomb is of artistic and historic interest and is part of a group of listed buildings and structures within the churchyard of the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary.	The chest tomb is located to the north of the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, within the churchyard. The churchyard setting is central to the history, function and experience of the tomb and makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1057102	Unidentified monument in churchyard, about 15 metres north-north-east	Grade II Listed Building	Chest tomb. Probably 17th century. Ham stone. Moulded plinth, plain sides and flanks; cyma-recta coving to heavy flat top. Inscriptions worn, but one commemorates Richard - died	The chest tomb is located to the north of the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, within	High

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	of chancel, Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary		1716. The tomb is of artistic and historic interest and is part of a group of listed buildings and structures within the churchyard of the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary.	the churchyard. The churchyard setting is central to the history, function and experience of the tomb and makes a positive contribution to its value.	
1057103	Pugh Monument in churchyard, about 16 metres north of nave, Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary	Grade II Listed Building	Chest tomb. Early 19th century. Ham stone. Step base, moulded plinth; one fielded panel each face, with fluted pilasters to flanks; moulded coving to shallow hipped top with rounded leading edges. Commemorates Zebulon Pugh, died 1821, and his wife Rebecca, died 1820. The tomb is of artistic and historic interest and is part of a group of listed buildings and structures within the churchyard of the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary.	The chest tomb is located to the north of the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, within the churchyard. The churchyard setting is central to the history, function and experience of the tomb and makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1057104	Road sign at NGR ST 3232 1730	Grade II Listed Building	Road sign at old entry into Ashill. Early 20th century. Cast iron, founded by W & F Wills of Bridgwater. Sign about 600mm x 300mm, rectangular with simple border and raised lettering reading 'ASHILL/PLEASE DRIVE/SLOWLY', set on at 'T' section post, top triangle missing. The road was diverted around the village in 1926-27. The sign is a piece of design history and has some artistic interest as a result. It also has some illustrative historic interest as an indication of part of the historic layout of the village.	The sign has a roadside setting which is essential to how it is understood and appreciated. This makes a positive contribution to its value but is limited to associations rather than specific views.	High
1060036	Halcon Centre	Grade II Listed Building	Early 19th century house, with additions, set in its own grounds. Stucco with banded quoins to left and a whitewashed brick wing coming forward on right. Slate roof, eaves cornice. Building is of architectural interest.	Beyond the ZTV	High
1060358	Dinhams Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Farmhouse, now divided into 2 cottages. Possibly late medieval, altered late 16th century, and early-mid 20th century. Rendered over rubble and cob, double Roman tiled roof, brick stacks gable ends, and rebuilt 20th century stack to left of cross passage. The building's significance is derived from its architectural interest.	Beyond the ZTV	High

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1060359	Riversdale	Grade II Listed Building	House. Circa 1800. Rendered over brick, hipped bitumen covered slate roof, overhanging eaves with soffit board, gabled parallel range at rear, brick stacks rising from eaves on returns and gable ends. The building's significance is derived from its architectural interest.	Beyond the ZTV	High
1060362	Haydon House	Grade II Listed Building	House. Late 17th century, early 19th century enlarged or partly rebuilt, with entrance re-sited on south front, altered mid-late 20th century. Rendered and roughcast with painted brick exposed on east front, 3 gables north front, coped verges, parallel range behind with central gables east and west fronts, coped verges, asbestos slates, shallow pitch hipped slate roof on south front, moulded cornice, brick stacks. Interior: much altered but late 17th century stair with turned balusters and moulded handrail remains, early 19th century stick stair with cut string in addition and very interesting built in dresser with 3 tall barley-sugar twist columns and Ionic capitals of c1700. A rare survival of built-in furniture from this period. The relationship of the house to the outbuilding to east is not yet clear and it is believed that a similar range existed on the west front of the house, of which nothing now remains. The building is part of a group with the outbuilding to the east and a walled garden to the south-east. The building is of architectural interest.	The building is located within a group of buildings set within a landscape of anciently enclosed fields. Late 19th century mapping shows that many of the surrounding fields were formerly orchards. As a rural building, most likely associated in some way with farming, its setting within a landscape of fields makes a positive contribution to its value, through the association between setting and historic function.	High
1060363	Railings and dwarf wall summerhouse abutting and wall returned to north east corner of Haydon Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Railings set in dwarf wall, summer house and wall. Early-mid 19th century. Cast iron crested railings set in dwarf brick wall with chamfered Ham stone coping fronting Haydon Farmhouse, contemporary cast iron gatepiers, 20th century gate (not included). Circular summerhouse, brick, Flemish bond, with waney timber facade facing onto garden, pointed arch window, thatched pyramid roof, brick wall abutting continued west and ramped up with later addition to north east corner of farmhouse. Primarily listed for group value.	The building is part of a group with Haydon Farmhouse and its setting, as part of the grounds of the farmhouse, makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1060367	Ashe Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Farmhouse. Possibly late medieval, ceiled late 16th century, east end rebuilt and enlarged late 18th-early 19th century. Roughcast over rubble, thatched roofs, coped verges to	The farmhouse is located within its own gardens immediately north of the	High

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			<p>addition, brick stacks gable ends of addition and centre of original block. T-plan: possibly open hall with service end rebuilt with larger cross wing, outshot and addition on north front. Interior includes moulded 4-panel compartment ceiling left of double stack, chamfered lintels scroll stops to right end rood, similar in bedroom above with good c1600 plasterwork overmantel with arcaded bays, garlands of fruit and wine leaf frieze. Evidence of 3-bay jointed cruck roof, early 19th century stick stair probably in original cross passage. The building's significance is derived from its architectural interest as a potentially late medieval domestic building, a rare survival, with some artistic interest in the early 17th century plasterwork.</p>	<p>narrow rural road, with a number of other (non-listed) farm buildings to the south and west. The landscape context can be seen in Viewpoint 7 (Figure 7.9 Viewpoint Photographs). The setting of the building is limited to its immediate surroundings due to the enclosure of mature trees and buildings, but contributes to its value as part of its historic context.</p>	
1060368	The Thatch	Grade II Listed Building	<p>Farmhouse. Late medieval, ceiled 16th century. Rendered over rubble, half-hipped thatched roof, lateral brick stack rising from eaves south-east corner, rebuilt brick stack on stone base to left of cross passage. Plan: double ended open hall, ceiled, lower end rebuilt and possibly a byre, kitchen lean-to addition north front. Bread oven projection to cross passage stack protrudes on south front. Interior includes timber framed partitions with wattle and daub infill partly rebuilt in brick to left of cross passage and between hall and inner room, both rising to roof, 2 peaked door frames to latter, 4-panel compartment ceiling to inner room, winder stair, stud and panel screen between through passage and hall with stairs behind. Said to contain evidence of cruck truss roof. The 2-light window on the north front is thought to have been originally 4-light and to pre-date the ceiling of the open hall in the 16th century. A very interesting little building now much modified by 20th century addition. The building is of architectural interest as a rare surviving medieval domestic building, including a variety of construction methods. The possibility for hidden elements of its frame mean it may also be of archaeological interest.</p>	<p>The farmhouse is located to the north of a narrow hedgerow-banked lane, within neat gardens with a number of modern outbuildings. It has limited views beyond its garden and the road beyond due to the enclosure of the hedgerows and surrounding mature trees. It cannot be seen from Viewpoint 7 (Figure 7.9 Viewpoint Photographs) due to existing screening. Its secluded setting makes a positive contribution to its value, encapsulating much of what its historic context would have been like by screening it from views of the more modernised landscape beyond.</p>	High

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1060369	Henry Branson Chest Tomb in churchyard about 5 metres south east of chancel Church of the Holy Cross	Grade II Listed Building	Chest tomb. Early 19th century. Unusual unidentified stone. Flat topped, rectangular with octagonal piers at each corner, chamfered plinth, about 1m high and 1.75 m across. Semi-circular headed bays east and west ends, large depressed segmental headed bays north and south fronts, all with rusticated voussoirs reminiscent of bridges, and all much obscured with ivy at time of survey (November 1984). Inscribed east and west ends illegibly, north side possibly blank, south side name of Henry Branson Builder prominent. An unusual design for a chest tomb. The chest tomb is of artistic and historic interest and is part of a group with the Grade I listed Church of the Holy Cross. It is also located within Thornfalcon Conservation Area.	The chest tomb is located within the churchyard of the Church of the Holy Cross. The churchyard setting is central to the history, function and experience of the tomb and makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1060370	Manor Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Farmhouse. Probably early 18th century on site of earlier dwelling, reroofed and altered internally early 19th century, refenestrated 20th century. Squared and coursed blue lias, upper courses below eaves renewed, rubble plinth, string course, thatched roof hipped to left, coped verge right, roughcast stack right gable end, brick stacks to wing at rear, lateral brick stack rising at rear and to addition. The building is of architectural interest as an example of the local vernacular form.	The farmhouse is located to the south of the village of Thornfalcon within an area of recently enclosed fields. Views are constrained by the high hedgerows within the landscape, giving it a strongly rural feel, although traffic on the existing A358 is audible as a low hum. As a farm building, the fields around the farmhouse, and the farm buildings to the east of it, are important to how it is understood as a historic structure and, thus, the setting makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1060371	Lower Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Possible longhouse, now farmhouse. Possibly late medieval in origin, byre incorporated in dwelling c1600, subsequently enlarged, south end rebuilt late 17th-early 18th, restored late 20th century. Roughcast over rubble with some cob, half	Beyond the ZTV	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
			hipped thatched roof, brick stacks left of cross passage and right of centre. The building's significance is primarily derived from its architectural interest as an example of the local vernacular, but it also has some illustrative historic interest as a rare surviving domestic medieval building, providing evidence of the nature of the medieval landscape and settlement pattern.		
1060372	Hearne Family Chest Tomb in churchyard about 12 metres south of porch Church of St Andrew	Grade II Listed Building	Chest tomb. Early 17th century. Has stone. Flat topped, steeply chamfered cornice to thick slab, inscribed north and east sides in gothic lettering. Said to be the tomb of Hearne, died 1617. The monument is of artistic and historic interest and is part of a group with the Grade II listed St Andrew's Church, West Hatch.	The chest tomb stands to the south of the Church of St Andrew in a part of the churchyard which feels quite enclosed, both by the tall church building and the line of old yew trees along the churchyard boundary. The churchyard setting makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1060373	Hatch Beauchamp Railway Station	Grade II Listed Building	Former railway station. c1865 for the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company. Red brick in Flemish bond with ashlar dressings; Welsh slate roof. Single storey. The design of the station is derivative from plans by Brunel. The building is situated on the Taunton to Chard line, on which work was begun in 1864 and completed by 1866. It has similarities with the railway stations at Chard and Ilminster which also served this line. The building is of architectural and historic interest through its association with the railway.	Beyond the ZTV	High
1060394	Stables and wall abutting north east corner of Ruishton House	Grade II Listed Building	Stables block and adjoining wall. Dated 1899, altered mid 20th century. Probably by Mr Spiller for Stuart Somerville. Red brick, plain clay tile roof, decorative ridge tiles. Listing description states that the plasterwork and dovecot make a delightful feature enlivening by association the west facade of Ruishton House. Significance derived from its architectural interest and group value with Ruishton House and the gates and gatepiers to the north-east.	Beyond the ZTV	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
1060395	Gates gatepiers and walls abutting about 5 metres on either side at entrance to the Vicarage	Grade II Listed Building	Gates, gatepiers and walls. Early 19th century. Gate piers: ashlar, moulded plinth, recessed panels, segmental gables and ball finial; walls abutting: ashlar fronted brick, curved in plan, chamfered plinth, flat coping with cavetto moulded cornice, about 1.25 m high and 5 m in length. Double gates: cast iron, trefoil headed gabled uprights, quatrefoil decorated frieze across centre. It is part of a group of heritage resources which include the Grade II listed Vicarage, several chest tombs and the Grade II* listed churchyard cross.	Beyond the ZTV	High
1060398	Potmans	Grade II Listed Building	Farmhouse, now cottage with barn adjoining. 16th to 17th century, altered subsequently, end bay demolished mid-20th century. Roughcast over cob and rubble, steeply pitched Bridgwater patent tile roof, triple Roman tile wing, rebuilt brick stack left gable end, 20th century brick stack centre, tall brick stack rising from eaves left return of wing. Possible double ended open hall house, not ceiled but converted to barn and agricultural use, kitchen wing added, end bay demolished. The building's significance is derived from its architectural interest as a vernacular structure, built partially in cob.	The building faces the narrow, rural road to the north of it, with more recent buildings to the east and west. Opposite, views are partially screened by a hedgerow but it is possible to see through to the fields beyond. While it would have been originally more isolated from the village, the former farmhouse retains some of its connection to the wider agricultural landscape, which forms part of its setting. This makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1060399	Parris Family Chest Tomb in churchyard about 500 mm south of south aisle Church of St John the Baptist	Grade II Listed Building	Chest tomb. Early 18th century. Ham stone. Ledger topped, moulded cornice and plinth, resting on 3 slabs of unidentified stone, western slab illegibly inscribed. Raised and fielded panels, pilasters to north and south sides divided horizontally into 3 panels, inscribed on all sides except west to members of the Parris family, date of 1721 visible north side much eroded. Similar in design to Paul family chest tomb to south. The Parris or Perris family have given their name to Perris Hatch Beauchamp. The tomb is part of a group of heritage	The tomb is located within the churchyard of St John the Baptist. Its setting within the churchyard makes a positive contribution to its value due to the historical associative connection between the church and churchyard. Wider views across the	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
			resources associated with Hatch Beauchamp RPG, particularly the Grade I listed Church of St John the Baptist. The significance of the memorial is derived from its artistic and historic interest, and through its group association with the other buildings of Hatch Beauchamp.	estate beyond create an aesthetic backdrop, although views towards the proposed scheme are screened by the churchyard wall and hedgerow and by planting within Hatch Beauchamp Park.	
1060400	John Symes Memorial in churchyard about 4 metres south of south aisle Church of St John the Baptist	Grade II Listed Building	Obelisk on plinth. Dated 1688 and 1798. Ham stone. Obelisk on concave moulded base set on pedestal, dado inscribed on north side WH 1688 and on west side "in memory of John Symes.... died 1798, servant of John Collins Esq for Upwards of 34 year's; in about 3.5 m high. John Collins built Hatch Court and the obelisk is said to have been reset. The tomb is part of a group of heritage resources associated with Hatch Beauchamp RPG, particularly the Grade I listed Church of St John the Baptist. The significance of the memorial is derived from its artistic and historic interest, and through its group association with the other buildings of Hatch Beauchamp.	The tomb is located within the churchyard of St John the Baptist. Its setting within the churchyard makes a positive contribution to its value due to the historical associative connection between the church and churchyard. Wider views across the estate beyond create an aesthetic backdrop, although views towards the proposed scheme are screened by the churchyard wall and hedgerow and by planting within Hatch Beauchamp Park.	High
1060401	Paul Family Chest Tomb in churchyard about 10 metres south of south aisle Church of St John the Baptist	Grade II Listed Building	Chest tomb. 18th century. Ham stone. Ledger topped, moulded cornice and plinth, raised and fielded panels, north and south sides with pilasters divided horizontally into 3 panels. Inscribed north front to Edmund Paris Paul, died 1795, west to George Paul, died 1810, and south to Mary Paul, died 1788, with a poem "A mother who with every grace was blessed/With all the ornaments of virtue dressed/With whatsoever religion recommends/The best of wives, of mothers and of friends". Similar in design to Paris family chest tomb to north. The tomb is part of a group of heritage resources associated with Hatch Beauchamp RPG,	The tomb is located within the churchyard of St John the Baptist. Its setting within the churchyard makes a positive contribution to its value due to the historical associative connection between the church and churchyard. Wider views across the estate beyond create an aesthetic backdrop, although	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
			particularly the Grade I listed Church of St John the Baptist. The significance of the memorial is derived from its artistic and historic interest, and through its group association with the other buildings of Hatch Beauchamp.	views towards the proposed scheme are screened by the churchyard wall and hedgerow and by planting within Hatch Beauchamp Park.	
1060402	George Dymock Chest Tomb in churchyard about 6 metres north east of north chancel aisle Church of St John the Baptist	Grade II Listed Building	Chest tomb. Dated 1840. Ham stone. Ledger topped with recessed band bearing inscription, moulded cornice, tall chamfered plinth, deeply cut Perpendicular style panelling on all sides, quatrefoils with arches recesses. Inscription on top to George Dymock, died 1840. Possibly designed by Richard Carver who restored the church. The tomb is part of a group of heritage resources associated with Hatch Beauchamp RPG, particularly the Grade I listed Church of St John the Baptist. The significance of the memorial is derived from its artistic and historic interest, and through its group association with the other buildings of Hatch Beauchamp.	The tomb is located within the churchyard of St John the Baptist. Its setting within the churchyard makes a positive contribution to its value due to the historical associative connection between the church and churchyard. Wider views across the estate beyond create an aesthetic backdrop, although views towards the proposed scheme are screened by the churchyard wall and hedgerow and by planting within Hatch Beauchamp Park.	High
1060403	Grey Lodge	Grade II Listed Building	Lodge to Hatch Park. Early 19th century, probably altered mid 19th century. South front random rubble lias and Ham stone, squared and coursed blue lias east front, decorative patterned clay tile roof with decorative ridge tiles, hipped west end. Plan: 2-cell set gable end to road, south front overlooking entrance to Hatch Park (not included), entrance on north front. Tudor style. The building is located within Hatch Beauchamp Conservation Area and is part of a group of listed buildings associated with Hatch Park (Buttle's Lodge, Railings, gate piers and gates fronting Buttle's Lodge, Dairy Lodge, Stables about 150 metres north of Hatch Park and the railings and gate piers around the building itself). The building is of architectural interest as a decorative estate lodge	Grey Lodge is located in the village of Hatch Beauchamp, and its railing-enclosed garden and the village street beyond form its immediate surroundings. As a gate lodge it also has historic associations with the non-designated Hatch Park to the north (HER: 13929), although views are limited by the mature trees around the	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
			designed to complement the landscaped park, and also has historic interest through its association with Hatch Park.	house. Views towards the proposed scheme are well screened by mature trees.	
1060404	Railings gatepiers gates and archway fronting Grey Lodge and continued south	Grade II Listed Building	Railings, gate piers, gate with kissing gate adjoining, and archway fronting Grey Lodge. Mid 19th century. Cast iron with blue lias rubble archway. Railings: spearhead design with octagonal finials extending about 5 m east of gate and continued in front of Grey Lodge for about 30 m abutting archway. Gate piers: chamfered to octagons and signed Wightman and Denning, Chard. Single gate with semicircular support to spearhead uprights, kissing gate adjoining with gate and curved railings intact. Archway: rubble with flat coping, semi-circular arch with dressed voussoirs, end pilasters and abutments to arch break forward slightly, restored C20. Form a good group. Wightman and Denning, iron founders, were trading between 1848 and 1861. Significance drawn through group association with Grey Lodge and other buildings associated with the Hatch Park estate.	The railings in front of Grey Lodge have a close historic association with the lodge and, as such, the setting of the railings makes a positive contribution to its value. Wider views do not contribute to its value.	High
1060406	Stables adjoining Hatch Court	Grade II Listed Building	Stables abutting Hatch Court. Circa 1820. Render over lias rubble and brick, entrance front stripped of render at time of survey, hipped slate roofs. Courtyard plan adjoining Hatch Court to south, entrance on west front. The stables on north side contain fittings and unusual shell-headed niches for hay baskets. A building shown in the engraving in Collinson standing to the west of Hatch Court is believed to have the original stables designed by Prowse and demolished c1820. Part of a group of buildings associated with Hatch Beauchamp RPG, particularly associated with the Grade I listed Hatch Park. It is of associative historic interest, through its connections to the other buildings in its group, as well as possessing artistic and architectural interest individually.	The stables adjoining Hatch Court (NHLE: 1060405) are located to the north of the country house in the eastern part of the estate parkland of Hatch Beauchamp park. It has a clear historical relationship with the country house to the south and has an associative relationship with the wider parkland around it. As a functional building associated with the country house, its setting in close proximity to it makes an important contribution to its	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
				value but wider views are not significant.	
1060407	Perris	Grade II Listed Building	Farmhouse now dwelling. Late medieval, ceiled 16th century, mainly refenestrated and enlarged late 20th century. Said to be timber framed originally, replaced with rendered random rubble masonry partially roughcast, on rubble plinth, squared and coursed blue lias in rebuilt west gable end, steeply pitched clay tile roof, rebuilt stone stack right gable end, brick left gable end and to right of cross passage. Plan: said to be single ended open hall house with buttery and pantry to right of cross passage, enlarged one room east in late medieval period, hall ceiled and south east addition subsequently rebuilt. Interior said to contain remains of smoke blackened jointed cruck truss roof with some wind bracing, wattle and daub partitions in upper storey with chamfered peaked door frame, stud and panel screen to right of cross passage, one blocked doorway and one chamfered peaked doorframe, reset 16th century and 17th century panelling to left another peaked door frame , 6-panel compartment ceiling with 4-panel in west end room, all with steeply chamfered beams and chamfered lintel and jambs to fireplaces. Described as of "outstanding interest in that it provides the best evidence yet seen for solid walls replacing timber frame in farmhouses". Located within Hatch Beauchamp Conservation Area. The building is of architectural interest as a rare surviving medieval domestic building, including a variety of construction methods.	The building's setting is formed by the village of Hatch Beauchamp. Buildings and mature trees screen views towards the proposed scheme.	High
1060434	Coleman Family Chest Tomb at NGR ST 2868 1956 about 23 metres east of entrance to former churchyard	Grade II Listed Building	Chest tomb. Mid-18th century. Ham stone. Ledger topped, cyma recta moulded cornice, moulded plinth, inscribed on all faces, south to Mary wife of Richard Coleman died 1754, west to John Bugg died 1757. Cornice slightly damaged, partially sunk but good lettering. Forms part of a good group of chest tombs in the former churchyard of Bickenhall Church. The church was in a dilapidated condition when the rector, the Rev Portman, had it demolished in 1849 and rebuilt at his	The chest tomb stands in a heavily wooded former churchyard. Although there are views east from the boundary of the churchyard, there are no views beyond the churchyard from the chest tomb.	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
			own expense nearer his rectory in Staple Fitzpaine. The tomb is of artistic and historic interest.		
1060435	Grabham Family Chest Tomb at NGR ST 2868 1956 about 31 metres east of entrance to former churchyard	Grade II Listed Building	Chest tomb. Late 18th century. Ham stone. Ledger topped, deeply chamfered cornice and deeply chamfered plinth, raised and fielded panels north and south, set flush east and west ends, inscribed north side to a sembler of the Grabham family. One of a pair of Grabham monuments, lying nearest to churchyard entrance. The tomb is of artistic and historic interest.	The chest tomb stands in a heavily wooded former churchyard. Although there are views east from the boundary of the churchyard, there are no views beyond the churchyard from the chest tomb.	High
1060439	Dairy Lodge	Grade II Listed Building	Lodge to Hatch Park (not designated). Early-mid 19th century. Squared and coursed local stone, hipped slate roofs, overhanging eaves with soffit board, brick stacks on ridge. Irregular L-plan, probably taken from a pattern book. Single storey. South front looking onto road. The original Hatch Park house was destroyed by fire in 1942, and has been rebuilt. Part of a group of listed buildings associated with the Hatch Park Estate, including Buttle's Lodge and its railings, Grey Lodge and its railings and the stables about 150 metres north of Hatch Park. The building is of architectural interest as an estate lodge designed to complement the landscaped park, and also has historic interest through its association with Hatch Park.	The lodge is located on Bickenhall Lane to the west of the village of Hatch Beauchamp and to the south of the non-designated Hatch Park (HER: 13929), to which it was an entrance lodge. Views from the lodge are constrained along the lane, due to trees and hedgerows but there are long views across the parkland to the north. Views towards the proposed scheme, however, are screened by woodland.	High
1060440	Beauchamp House Nursing Home Limited	Grade II Listed Building	House, now nursing home. Late 18th century. Roughcast over rubble, hipped slate roofs behind parapet with renewed moulded cornice, brick stacks. Plan: double pile with service wing set at an angle to east. Interior: stick stair with cut string, late 18th century plaster cornices and 2 Adam-style chimney pieces on garden front. This was the home of the Raban family in the 19th century, some of whom are buried in St John's Church. Mark Girouard has suggested that this was the house erected by Henry Powell of Hatch Court known as Belmont (CL October 29, 1964), though the 1832 Greenwood	The building stands in a central location within the village of Hatch Beauchamp, opposite the entrance to Hatch Beauchamp Park. As a prominent building within the village, this village setting makes a positive contribution to its value, as does its large gardens, enclosed by a wall,	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
			map shows Belmont standing to the north-east of Hatch Court. Located within Hatch Beauchamp Conservation Area. The building is of architectural interest and has historic interest through its association with the Raban family.	which are laid out to the west and north. There may be some distant views over the proposed scheme when looking north, although the existing road corridor is not visible due to screening along it.	
1060441	Buttle's Lodge	Grade II Listed Building	Lodge to Hatch Park (not designated), Circa 1835, restored 1984. Ashlar Ham stone, slate roofs, coved cornice, coped verges, central stone stack with shaped brackets. T-plan: main elevation facing roughly west up drive towards Hatch Park. Palladian style. The original Hatch Park was destroyed by fire in 1942 and has been rebuilt. Part of a group of listed buildings associated with the Hatch Park Estate, including Dairy Lodge, Grey Lodge and its railings and the stables about 150 metres north of Hatch Park. The building is of architectural interest as an estate lodge designed to complement the landscaped park, and also has historic interest through its association with Hatch Park.	Buttle's lodge stands at one of the entrances to the non-designated Hatch Park (HER: 13929), and is part of a group with other heritage resources associated with the park (NHLE: 1308000, 1060439, 1307932, 1060403, 1060404). It is located on Village Road to the south of Hatch Beauchamp. There are, however, limited views from the lodge, due to mature tree planting around it to the north and west. There may be some limited views from the upper storeys to the south, but the existing road corridor is not distinguishable from ground level.	High
1060459	Bridge on A38 over canal at NGR ST 2545 2603	Grade II Listed Building	Road bridge over Bridgwater and Taunton canal. 1827, parapet renewed late 20th century, Engineer James Hollinsworth. Red brick, Flemish bond, concrete coping, brick work courses of parapet renewed and piers partly rebuilt. Single span. Tow path retaining wall on South side, fender to abutment on East front missing. The canal closed in 1911. Part of a good group of bridges surviving along canal. The	While partially located within the ZTV, views from the bridge are screened by the surrounding settlement and trees along the A38.	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
			bridge is of architectural and historic interest as part of the canal network.		
1174511	Paul Monument in churchyard, about 14 metres north of chancel, Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary	Grade II Listed Building	Chest tomb. Early 19th century. Ham stone. Step base, moulded plinth; one fielded panel each face, with fluted pilasters to flanks; moulded coving to shallow hipped top with rounded leading edges. On north side oval plaque with fan corners, with inscription commemorating John Paul of Whitelactington, died 1803. The tomb is of artistic and historic interest and is part of a group of listed buildings and structures within the churchyard of the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary.	The chest tomb is located to the north of the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, within the churchyard. The churchyard setting is central to the history, function and experience of the tomb and makes a positive contribution to its value	High
1174525	Ashton Monument in churchyard, about 3 metres north of tower, Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary	Grade II Listed Building	Chest tomb. Early 18th century. Ham stone. Base buried; proudstanding panels with heavy framing mouldings, one flat to each flank and one on a semi- circular curve to each end; moulded coving to shaped hipped top with rounded leading edges, Commemorates John Ashton, died 1713. The tomb is of artistic and historic interest and is part of a group of listed buildings and structures within the churchyard of the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary.	The chest tomb is located to the north of the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, within the churchyard. The churchyard setting is central to the history, function and experience of the tomb and makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1174566	The Firs	Grade II Listed Building	House at end of row. 18th century, modified. Local stone rubble, with rendered and colourwashed facade and brick dressings to west gable, Ham stone dressings to facade; Welsh slate roof between stepped coped gables; brick chimney stacks. The building has some architectural interest as part of the local domestic vernacular and is part of a group with Ashill Farmhouse and the Cottage between Ashill Farmhouse and the Firs, which form a row.	The building is located in the north of the village of Ashill, facing south towards the road through the village. Viewpoint 31 (Figure 7.9 Viewpoint Photographs) is located to the east of the cottage, closer to the road and gives an indication of how the road currently sits within the landscape. Its setting within the village is part of its historic context and provides the backdrop against which it is viewed. Its village setting	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
				makes a positive contribution to its value.	
1174847	Milestone At NGR ST 3328 1513	Grade II Listed Building	Milestone. Probably early 19th century. Painted Ham stone pillar with cast-iron plaques. Pillar about 360 mm wide x 200 mm thick x 800 mm high, with rounded top and chamfered back: of the 2 plaques, the top has a very deep numeral drop, being about 360 mm wide x 310 mm deep, and reads:- "ILMINSTER/2"; the lower is about 350 mm wide x 200 mm deep and reads:- "HONITON/14 1/2"; Ordnance Survey benchmark at top on rear face. This road constructed by the Honiton and Ilminster Trust under an 1807 Act, and was transferred to the Ilminster Trust in 1829. The milestone is of historic interest as a feature of the turnpike network.	Located on the grass verge to the south of Hanning Road. The milestone's roadside setting makes a positive contribution to its value as it is integral to its interpretation and how it is appreciated.	High
1174873	Horton Cross Farmhouse and front boundary wall	Grade II Listed Building	Detached farmhouse. Possibly a 17th century remodelling of an earlier building. Ham stone near-ashlar; Welsh slate roof with coped west gable, plain overhang to east; stone slab and brick chimney stacks. Interior not seen by listing team but reported is a 3-room cross passage plan with former rear stair turret; some ceiling beams, a 18th century frieze in ornamental plasterwork, also cornices and sling-braced collar trusses: the long rear range may embrace earlier work. Enclosing a front garden, with a long curve starting from the south-west corner of the house, is a matching stone wall, average one metre high, with step-and-roll angled coving, the gateway in centre now sealed off. The building has architectural interest as a post-medieval farm building with possible earlier features. It is part of a group of buildings associated with the farm, which is arranged around a yard to the north of the main farmhouse.	The farmhouse is orientated towards the south, with a small enclosed front garden and views towards the modern course of the A358. To the north, arranged around a yard, there is an outbuilding (north-east) and barn (north) with a ham stone wall along the western side of the yard. Modern farm buildings are arranged further north. The farm's garden and farmyard complex contribute to its value as part of its historic setting but, beyond this, there views are dominated by the modern road layout, which does not contribute to its value.	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
1174912	Gazebo about 30 metres west of Southfields	Grade II Listed Building	Gazebo. Circa 1800. Red brick, Flemish bond; pyramidal Welsh slate roof with finial. Two storeys, single bay each face. East and west elevations feature quasi-Venetian oriel windows, angled bay windows with patterned cast iron lights; below, a circular window on the west side, and to east a false 3-centred arched opening with 20th century glazed doors; slight lean-to extension on north side. Part of a group with Southfields. Of architectural interest as an early 19th century garden building.	The gazebo is located to the west of Southfields on the edge of the associated gardens. The garden setting of the gazebo contributes to its value as part of its historic intended context.	High
1174921	Horton Manor and entrance gateway about 5 metres east	Grade II Listed Building	Marked on OS Map as Horton House. Detached house. Circa 1800. Ham stone ashlar; Welsh slate roof between coped gables; rendered brick chimney stacks. Later 19th century single bay extension to rear. About 5m to east of house a gateway with 5-panelled cast-iron gate piers having knob finials, and a pair of gates with spearheads to top and middle rails, with matching pedestrian gate to south. The building is of architectural interest.	The house's setting is formed by its gardens, which are enclosed by a hedge and stone wall, with mature trees screening views towards the A358. The wall has cast iron gate piers and gates. The garden and enclosing walls contribute to the value of the building by screening it from the more modern road layout to the south as well as due to the historic association, reflecting a pattern of land use present since at least the late 19th century.	High
1176198	Baptist Chapel; The Lawrence Flat; The Manse Adjoining	Grade II Listed Building	Baptist chapel; lecture room and classrooms, now flat; manse. Chapel dated 1783, lecture rooms dated 1883, manse 1855. Chapel and lecture rooms: roughcast grooved as ashlar, quoins, lias plinth, gable fronted, slate roofs, overhanging eaves, decorative bargeboards to taller lecture rooms. Plan: parallel range, 2-storey lecture room and classrooms left, chapel full height probably with west end gallery. 1:1 bays; Ham date stones in gable ends, 3-light arched windows resting on lintels of 6-panel double doors with rusticated surrounds and pentice porches on stepped	The former Baptist chapel is a large and imposing building on the outskirts of the village of Hatch Beauchamp. There is a graveyard around the building and the immediate interrelationship between the building and the graves, which is part of its setting, makes an important	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
			brackets, left hand entrance to lecture rooms flanked by illegible Ham stone tablets set above the plinth, larger tablet left stating that this addition was made "at the sole expense of Mr Vincent Owsley as an expression of gratitude to Almighty God for blessings received" and opened 1883. Left return, 4 bays, 12-pane sash windows first floor, two 16-pane sash windows ground floor and inserted 20th century door right. Right return; 2 arched many paned windows. The Manse adjoining, set back. Rendered, shallow pitch slate roof, brick stacks gable ends; probably double pile; 2 storeys, 3 bays, 2-light casements first floor, ground floor cruciform windows central segmental headed recessed doorway, flanked by stepped buttresses, half-glazed door with marginal glazing bars and coloured glass. The building is of architectural and historic interest as an 18th century non-conformist church and associated lecture rooms.	contribution through making legible the historic use of the building. While views to the north and east are screened by mature trees, there are longer views across the fields to the south and west, although the existing corridor of the A358 is hidden by the trees along its route as can be seen from the nearby Viewpoint 44 (Figure 7.9 Viewpoint Photographs). The rural views form part of the setting of the chapel and contribute to the sense of it being slightly set apart from the village. The setting makes a positive contribution to its value.	
1176217	Walls enclosing garden about 50 metres north of Beauchamp House Nursing Home Limited	Grade II Listed Building	Walls enclosing garden. Late 18th century. Red brick, garden wall bond, flat sandstone coping. Rectangular in plan with remains of 19th century sunken rose garden on exterior south-west wall, south east wall largely demolished due to insertion of building (not included), pier remaining to east, wall swept up to west. Arched openings north and south corners, square headed opening west. Primarily listed for group value with Beauchamp House.	The garden walls have a historical association with NHLE: 1060440. The setting of the walls, therefore, has a historical and functional importance and makes a positive contribution to their value. The setting beyond this does not contribute to their value.	High
1176321	Horse engine house about 50 metres north of Hatch Court Farm	Grade II Listed Building	Horse engine house, now store. Circa 1820, altered early 20th century. Squared and coursed local grey and yellow sandstone, irregular conical thatched roof. Plan: irregular 7-sided cell abutting former barn to south (not included in this list due to alteration). Interior: central wooden column with sockets for rachets; king-post roof. A rare example of a 2-	Located to the north of a group of listed buildings within Hatch (Beauchamp) Park. Views towards the proposed scheme are screened by planting within	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
			storey horse engine house with shaft drive column still in situ. Part of a group of heritage resources within Hatch Beauchamp RPG. The building's significance is partially derived from its group associations with the Grade I listed Hatch Park and other buildings within the group, but also possesses architectural and historic interest as an industrial building.	the park, both close to the building and along the north and western edge of the parkland.	
1176340	Boundary marker at NGR ST 3032 2052	Grade II Listed Building	Boundary marker. Dated 1911. Cast iron. About 350 mm high set into bank, circular head about 200 mm in diameter inscribed in raised lettering 'Great Western Railway Co' around the circumference, 'Boundary 1911' in centre; support cruciform in section. This marks the extent of the GMR property on the site of its now demolished Hatch Beauchamp railway station on the dismantled Taunton-Chard line. This line was opened in 1866 by the Bristol and Exeter Railway who were taken over by the GWR. The line was closed in 1962. A very rare survival of this type of boundary marker, primarily listed for historic interest. However, it was not possible to locate this sign on the walkover survey and it is possible it has been relocated.	It was not possible to locate the sign during the walkover survey. Assuming that its NGR is correct, it would be located within the ZTV but would not have views beyond the localised streetscape around it, due to screening from surrounding buildings. However, it has not been possible to confirm that it is still extant.	High (if still extant)
1176921	Ruishton House	Grade II Listed Building	Country house. Dated 1893. By Mr Spiller for Robert Grieve Sommerville and Marion Pethick Somerville. Gauged and moulded red brick, gable fronted with decorative tile hanging and applied half timbering in gable ends, overhanging eaves with sprockets, plain clay tiled roofs and decorative ridge tiles, large ribbed brick stacks with terracotta dragon headed water spouts to moulded caps. The Somervilles owned the paperworks (not included) at Creech St Michael, and there is a memorial to them in the Church of St George, Ruishton CP. The plan is uninspired but the house has good external detailing and might contain features of interest. The building is of architectural interest, has some associative historic interest through connection to the Somervilles and is part of a group with the listed stables and dovecot to the east and the gates and gatepiers to the north-east.	While the ZTV indicates only partial visibility it is clear from the site visit that there are views from the upper storeys of Ruishton House looking clearly down into the valley to the west. The house is located within its own grounds, with stables and decorative gateposts also listed (NHLE: 1060394, 1176960). The grounds have numerous mature trees and contribute to the aesthetic value of the house. Longer views over the surrounding	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
				countryside also form part of the setting, where visible, and are important to its interest as a 19 th century country house, which was likely designed to make the most of the prospects and prominence of the site.	
1176960	Gates gatepiers and wall abutting at entrance of Ruishton House	Grade II Listed Building	Gates, gatepiers and walls. Circa 1893. Probably by Mr Spiller for Stuart Somerville. Gates: double wrought iron of ornate design with lavish scroll work and rosettes. Gatepiers: thin red bricks and Portland stone; ball finials, strongly moulded cornice, central band of stone work, moulded plinth, scroll headed buttresses from which gates are hung. Wall: standard size red brick, Flemish bond, flat stone coping, curved out from gatepiers with end pilasters, about 500 m high. A handsome ensemble of artistic interest and part of a group with Ruiston House and its (separately listed) stables and dovecot to the south-west.	Beyond the ZTV	High
1177032	Procktor Family Chest Tomb in churchyard about 8 metres south west of porch Church of St George	Grade II Listed Building	Chest tomb. 17th century. Ham stone. Flat topped, cyma recta moulded cornice, moulded plinth, inset strips of lias on north and south fronts. South side inscribed to John Procktor died 1725, north side to John Procktor died 1621. Collinson refers to this tomb. One of two listed tombs dedicated to the Procktor family within the churchyard of St George's Church. Of artistic and historic interest. Part of a group with the Church of St George and its vicarage.	Beyond the ZTV	High
1177092	Limekilns set on platform at NGR ST 2773 2203	Grade II Listed Building	Pair of limekilns. Dated 1906. For G Small and Son. Blue lias squared and coursed. Plan: pair of limekilns set into hillside with small square vent between just above ground level. Semi-circular openings carried on piers, barrel vault, voussoirs of depressed segmental arch, depressed 4-centred arch opening to stoke hole, both bays have doorless metal safes set into left hand wall; circular flues left open, right blocked. Square tablet above right hand kiln inscribed	While within the ZTV, views are screened by the trees and fence around the limekilns and the neighbouring cottage, which lies between the limekilns and the proposed scheme boundary.	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
			<p>G(eorge) S(mall) 1906. Both kilns with corrugated iron pentice porches. Facade largely obscured by ivy at time of survey (December 1984) but in generally good condition. A platform about 500 mm high fronts the kilns to facilitate loading. The field at the rear of kilns was a quarry for lime, now filled in. The kiln masters house stands to the north (not included) and the kilns ceased production c1939. Amongst the last limekilns built and the only known dated example in the county.</p>		
1177128	Haydon Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	<p>Farmhouse. Probably 16th century, faced in brick late 17th century, roof raised and house enlarged one bay south early 19th century, partly refenestrated mid-20th century. Red brick Flemish bond probably over rubble, chamfered plinth, rendered south gable end, slate roof, overhanging eaves, boxed soffit on facade, roughcast stacks left gable end, between first and second bays left marking end of original building and set in from gable end right, originally external before building refaced. Possibly open hall originally, now 3 cell and cross passage. An unusual building in that it reveals so explicitly its later development on the facade; but an internal inspection is necessary to determine its origins. The building is of architectural interest due to its early post-medieval date and the way in which traces of different building phases can be traced. It is part of a group with the railings and dwarf wall summerhouse to the east.</p>	<p>The farmhouse is located within an area shown on the Somerset HLC as anciently enclosed fields, indicating that the surrounding fieldscape would be recognisable, in part, to the people who built it. The field to the west is shown as an orchard on late 19th century mapping and traces of the orchard layout and trees can still be seen today. There are numerous mature trees around the farmhouse, screening it in part from views from the road and it is likely that views from the building are similarly screened, although the roofline is clearly visible from the river valley to the south-east indicating that there may be some longer views. Its rural setting has a historic connection to its function and, thus, makes a positive contribution to its value.</p>	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
1177245	Road bridge at NGR ST 2815 2249	Grade II Listed Building	Road bridge over railway. Circa 1866. Snecked, squared, irregularly coursed local sandstone, rusticated voussoirs, chamfered sandstone coping. Single span segmental arch, set at dramatic raking angle since west bank is set far below east bank. Spans the now dismantled Taunton to Chard branch line, opened 1866, closed 1962. Forms a striking element in the landscape and is also of historic interest as the best surviving bridge on the Taunton-Chard line.	The bridge's setting is formed by the line of the dismantled railway (HER: 55451) that it spans and the surrounding road layout, which includes another bridge to the north from which the bridge can be clearly appreciated. Its setting contributes to its value through the historic association between the bridge and the railway line, which can still be clearly identified despite being filled in partially, and as the context from which the bridge's architecture can be appreciated.	High
1177277	Hyde Bridge	Grade II Listed Building	Road bridge over Bridgwater and Taunton Canal. 1827, restored 20th century, Engineer James Hollinsworth. Red brick, Flemish bond, saddle back coping. Single span. Tow path retaining wall on South side, cast iron fenders to abutments on South side. The canal closed in 1911. Part of a good group of bridges surviving along the canal. The bridge is of architectural and historic interest as part of the canal network.	While within the ZTV, views towards the proposed scheme boundary are screened by trees along the canal.	High
1177295	Range of farmbuildings about 30 metres west of Rex Hill Farmhouse, gable end onto road	Grade II Listed Building	Farmhouse, subsequently divided now a store for Hyde Farm (not included) and outbuilding adjoining. 16th century, altered late 20th century, in very poor condition at time of survey (July 1984). Farmhouse: rendered over cob. corrugated iron sheeting to roof with thatch below, brick stacks gable ends, rendered stack right of cross passage with brick cap. Plan: original plan not clear, appears to be 4 cell and cross passage with stair turret on rear elevation entered from room to right of cross passage. Outbuilding: cob and random	Beyond the ZTV	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
			rubble entirely buttressed on West front in 20th century red brick, steeply pitched corrugated iron sheeting pyramid roof with thatch below, roughly square in plan. The building is of historic and architectural interest as a vernacular building of early post-medieval date, in cob and brick. Part of a group with the canal bridge to the north and Hyde Cottages to the east.		
1177317	Court House East and Court House West	Grade II Listed Building	House; subdivided into two dwellings. Circa late 15th century; remodelled circa late 16/early 17th century; extended 18th century and remodelled and extended circa 1870. Blue lias random rubble, partly roughcast, Ham stone dressings. Plain and scalloped clay tile roofs with Ham stone coping and finials to gables. Axial, lateral and gable-end stacks with brick shafts. From late 18th century to 1979 the home of the Chisholm-Batten family. The building is primarily of architectural interest as an example of a fine house with medieval origins with hall and panelled library. It also has historic interest as a rare survival of a domestic medieval building and as the home of the Chisholm-Batten family who had several notable members.	Court House is located to the west of the small village of Thornfalcon, within gardens and close to two narrow lanes bounded by high hedgerows. The height of hedgerows and the presence of mature trees in the landscape obscure views towards the west, although the A358 is audible as a low hum. The setting of the house as a rural building within the context of other historic buildings in the vicinity, makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1177348	Range of farmbuildings about 30 metres east of Manor Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Range of farmbuildings, comprising open ended barn, cowshed and loft probably over stables. Mid-late 18th century. Red brick Flemish bond, on blue lias rubble plinth east end, west end coursed, squared blue lias with random rubble between, blue lias plinth, raking buttresses of blue lias, weatherboarded west gable end, all under pantiled roof; length of blue lias random rubble wall, swept down with flat stone coping and brick dressing north-west corner. Forms good group of simple vernacular farmbuildings of architectural interest.	The farmbuildings lie to the east of Manor Farmhouse, to the south of the village of Thornfalcon within an area of recently enclosed fields. Views are constrained by the high hedgerows within the landscape, giving it a strongly rural feel, although traffic on the existing A358 is audible as a low hum. As a range of farmbuildings, the fields and	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
				the farmhouse to the west of it are important to how it is understood as historic structures and, thus, the setting makes a positive contribution to its value	
1177358	Greenings	Grade II Listed Building	Farmhouse, now dwelling. Late medieval, ceiled late 16th century, southern end altered subsequently, refenestrated late 20th century and north end added. Blue lias random rubble, concrete tiles, coped verges, brick stack set in one bay left and right at junction with wing. Plan: probably single ended open hall ceiled to 3-cell and cross passage, extended north gable end with addition north west corner and south end rebuilt. Interior: much altered mid-late 20th century, cross passage enlarged with inserted stairs right, 6-panel compartment ceiling, steeply chamfered beams to hall; chamfered lintel to north end fireplace, remains of arch braced roof with wind bracing, including cruck truss, said to be smoke blackened in roof. The farmhouse is of architectural interest as a late medieval domestic building.	The farmhouse is located to the south of a very narrow, hedgerow bound, rural lane, with fields surrounding to the south. The HLC shows the fields as being recently enclosed (17 th -18 th century), and thus would have been enclosed around the farmhouse and the people who lived there would likely have farmed the fields. As a rural farmhouse, the setting of the building within fields makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1177365	Church of St Andrew	Grade II Listed Building	Parish church. 15th-early 16th century, extensively restored 1861 when north aisle and probably vestry and organ bay added by Benjamin Ferrey, 1907 restored. Squared and coursed blue lias, Ham stone quoins, slate roofs, coped verges. The living was originally a chapel and was declared a vicarage in 1865-6. The church is of architectural interest as a late medieval building.	The Church of St Andrew is located in the small village of West Hatch. Its setting is formed by its churchyard and the fields to the north. There are mature yew trees along the boundary to the south. There are longer views across the fields to the north, although it is not possible to see the current line of the A358, which is obscured by trees along the road corridor. The setting of the church,	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
				within its churchyard and in the village which both have historic associations with it, make a positive contribution to its value.	
1177379	Virgins	Grade II Listed Building	House. Possibly late medieval, ceiled 16th century, walls raised early 17th century, extensively reconstructed 19th century and mid 20th century. Interior said to contain smoke blackened roof truss and principal rafter indicating open hall house, walls subsequently raised. 9-panel compartment ceiling with deep chamfers and no stops to right of blocked through passage and remains of stone spiral stair beside blocked fireplace. The house is of architectural interest as a potentially late medieval building with early features surviving.	While partially located within the ZTV, the house is well screened by mature trees along the roadside.	High
1248144	Everys Almshouses	Grade II Listed Building	Almshouses. Late 16th-early 17th century, restored and extended at rear c1958. Dressed Ham stone, double Roman tiled roof, catslide at rear, coped verges, rebuilt stone stacks with cavetto cappings. Plan: originally 7 one-up-one -down units. By his will dated 25th December 1588, Alexander Every left £100 for the erection of 7 almshouses in Broadway to accommodate 7 poor men. In 1853 the property was conveyed to Chard District Council but was bought back by the Trustees in 1958 so that the building could be modernised, The accommodation now comprises three 2-bedroom dwellings and one single bedroom dwelling. The almshouses are of architectural and historic interest.	The setting of the almshouses is formed by the village of Broadway, with limited views across the fields beyond. The setting within the village makes a positive contribution to their value.	High
1248200	Haye Family Monument in churchyard, 3 metres south of south porch, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha	Grade II Listed Building	Haye family monument in churchyard, 3a south of aouth porch, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha. Chest tomb. Late 17th century. Ham stone. Flat topped thick slab with cyma recta moulded cornice and plinth. divided into 2 arcades with keystones and imposts on north and south sides, single arcades at east and west Ends, latter with inscription to the wife of John Knight, died 1696. Significance derived from its artistic and historic interest and group value with the church and associated churchyard memorials.	Located within the churchyard of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha, to the south of the church. The churchyard setting of the memorial is part of its historic context, with functional association and shared use of materials (ham stone). The setting makes a	High

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				positive contribution to its value.	
1248220	Elizabeth Knight Monument in churchyard, about 7 metres south of porch, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha	Grade II Listed Building	Elizabeth Knight monument in churchyard, about 7' south of porch, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha. Chest tomb. Mid 18th century, Ham stone. Ledger topped, moulded cornice and plinth, end pilasters divided into 3 unequal sections, raised and fielded panels inscribed north side to John Hayes, died 1817, and south side to Elizabeth Knight, died 1750. East and west ends plain. Significance derived from its artistic and historic interest and group value with the church and associated churchyard memorials.	Located within the churchyard of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha, to the south of the church. The churchyard setting of the memorial is part of its historic context, with functional association and shared use of materials (ham stone). The setting makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1248245	Flood Family Monument in churchyard, about one metre south of south transept, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha	Grade II Listed Building	Flood family monument in churchyard, about one metre south of south transept, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha. Chest tomb. Late 17th century. Ham stone. Flat topped thick slab with steeply chamfered cornice and plinth, inscribed on all fronts except east. The name of John Flood Senior, died 1691, is the earliest inscription. Significance derived from its artistic and historic interest and group value with the church and associated churchyard memorials.	Located within the churchyard of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha, to the south of the church. The churchyard setting of the memorial is part of its historic context, with functional association and shared use of materials (ham stone). The setting makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1248247	Unidentified Monument in churchyard, about 3 metres south west of tower, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha	Grade II Listed Building	Unidentified monument in churchyard, about 3m south-west of tower, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha. Chest tomb. 17th century, Ham stone. Ledger topped, slab split in half, cyma recta moulded cornice, moulded plinth, inscribed on all faces but no names or dates discernible. Significance derived from its artistic and historic interest and group value with the church and associated churchyard memorials.	Located within the churchyard of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha, to the west of the church. The churchyard setting of the memorial is part of its historic context, with functional association and shared use of materials (ham stone). The setting makes a positive contribution to its value.	High

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1248284	Tucker Family Monument in churchyard, about 8 metres south of south transept, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha	Grade II Listed Building	Tucker family monument in 11/16 churchyard, about ia south of south transept, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha. Chest tomb. Early 19th century, ham stone. Ledger topped, moulded cornice and plinth, fluted end pilasters, inscribed north side to Amos Tucker, died 1807, and south side to Nathaniel Tucker, died 1800. East and west ends plain. Significance derived from its artistic and historic interest and group value with the church and associated churchyard memorials.	Located within the churchyard of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha, to the south of the church. The churchyard setting of the memorial is part of its historic context, with functional association and shared use of materials (ham stone). The setting makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1253346	Park Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Farmhouse. Late 15th/early 16th century with later alterations. Rendered limestone rubble; gabled pantile roof; brick axial and end stacks. 3-unit plan with cross passage adjoining stack of central hall. Interior: late 15th/early 16th century jointed cruck trusses with smoke blackening and windbracing to rear purlins. Chamfered beams throughout, that to centre more deeply chamfered. Timber-framed partition divides hall from inner parlour. 18th century bracketed mantleshef and pointed- arched surround to large open hall fireplace with bread oven. Early/mid 18th century closed-string staircase with column-on-vase balusters and ramped handrail. 18th and 19th century panelled doors, and 17th century doorframe to first floor. The farmhouse is of architectural interest as a late medieval building with surviving interior features.	The farmhouse is located to the south of a very narrow, hedgerow bound, rural lane, with fields and other agricultural buildings surrounding to the south. The HLC shows the fields as being recently enclosed (17 th -18 th century), and thus would have been enclosed around the farmhouse and the people who lived there would likely have farmed the fields. There is a thick band of woodland to the east of the farmhouse, screening views of the current line of the A358. The name of the farmhouse may suggest a connection to the parkland to the east, and it may have been an estate cottage during its lifespan. As a rural farmhouse, the setting of the building within fields makes a	High

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				positive contribution to its value. The proximity to Hatch Park may also be important, although this is not visually apparent due to the current line of the A358 and the trees along it.	
1262612	Granary at Park Farm	Grade II Listed Building	Granary. Circa early to mid-19th century. Roughcast timber-frame with brick infilling on stone staddles; the south west side is built entirely of brick, the wall extending down to the ground, instead of staddle-stones on this side; S.W. wall is of red brick in English garden wall bond. Pyramidal roof with lead-roll hips and squat stone finial at apex. Small granary, single-storey, square-on-plan; entrance on south west side with concrete steps to plank door. Boarded partitions in interior. The building is an unusual survivor of a type of vernacular agricultural building and is of architectural and historic interest.	The granary stands to the west of a group of (unlisted) farm buildings with views over the valley to the north. The surrounding fields reflect post-medieval enclosure and would have been familiar to the builders of the granary. As an agricultural building, the farmyard complex with surrounding field setting makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1277988	Standerwick Family Monument in churchyard, about 4 metres south of tower, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha	Grade II Listed Building	Standerwick family monument in churchyard, about 4m south of tower, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha. Chest tomb. Late 18th century. Ham stone. Ledger topped, cyma recta moulded cornice and plinth, end pilasters divided horizontally into 3 unequal parts, raised and fielded panels. Inscribed south side to Richard Standerwick died 1780, and east side to Robert Standerwick died 1794. One of three listed Standerwick memorials in the churchyard. Significance derived from its artistic and historic interest and group value with the church and associated churchyard memorials.	Located within the churchyard of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha, to the south of the church. The churchyard setting of the memorial is part of its historic context, with functional association and shared use of materials (ham stone). The setting makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1277989	Standerwick Family Monument in churchyard, about 500 millimetres south of	Grade II Listed Building	Standerwick family monument in churchyard, about 500mm south of nave. nave, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha. Chest tomb. Dated 1616, Ham stone. Flat topped, thick slab, chamfered cornice and plinth, inscribed on all sides to	Located within the churchyard of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha, to the south of the church. The churchyard	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
	nave, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha		members of the Standerwick family; the north side is inscribed to John Standerwicke, Gent, buried 1616, Richard his brother, buried 1581, and John Standerwicke, Cloyther, died 1653. The east face reads 'Set by John Standerwicke, Clovther, 1616'. A rare and interesting example of a chest tomb with the date of its erection recorded. One of three listed Standerwick memorials in the churchyard. Significance derived from its artistic and historic interest and group value with the church and associated churchyard memorials.	setting of the memorial is part of its historic context, with functional association and shared use of materials (ham stone). The setting makes a positive contribution to its value.	
1295548	Barn about 20 metres north of Horton Cross Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Barn. Probably 18th century. Ham stone near-ashlar; Welsh slate roof with stepped coped gables having ball finials. Partly 2 storeys. Pair of tall doors under timber lintel in centre, south elevation, with loft door to upper east end. Part of a group with Horton Cross farmhouse and an outbuilding to the south-east of the barn. The building's significance is derived from its group value with the other buildings and as an example of the local agricultural vernacular.	The barn is located to the north of Horton Cross Farmhouse, but within a larger farm complex which includes modern agricultural buildings to the north. Views towards the surrounding agricultural landscape are at least partially screened by other buildings. Its setting is limited to the farm complex, which makes a positive contribution to its value through the functional and historical association it represents.	High
1295662	Caige Bush Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Detached farmhouse. 18th century, modified. Local lias stone rubble, rendered on front elevation; clay pantiled Mansard roof between stepped coped gables with ball finials, the lower slopes very steep; brick intermediate chimney stacks. Vernacular building of some architectural interest.	The farmhouse is at the end of a private drive without public access, so it has not been visited for setting assessment. However, there are relatively viewpoints of the proposed scheme theoretically visible in the ZTV and there are multiple hedgerows and mature trees between the farmhouse and	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
				the proposed scheme boundary, which is c800m to the east.	
1298247	Former Great Western Railway Station	Grade II Listed Building	Railway station for the Great Western Railway. c1868. Flemish-bond brick with limestone dressings to windows, plinth-top, platband at impost-level and quoins to all corners, including those of the chimney-stacks. Hipped slate roof with stone ridges, which has wide, boarded eaves supported by cast-iron brackets. Truncated H-shape plan. Single-storey, symmetrical 4-window range. All windows are square to the base, with 4-panes below semicircular-arched tops with 2 panes; plain surrounds with small consoles supporting the sills; the jambs step out at the top to meet the imposts. The frames are C20. Bays to either side are stepped-forward and have one window each. The 20th century central double doors with semicircular overhead are flanked by similar windows. The stacks each end of the ridge have been extended with 20th century bricks. The station was on the Bristol and Exeter line, opened in 1868. It is of architectural and historic interest through its relation to the railway line.	While partially within the ZTV, the views are screened by the surrounding industrial estate buildings.	High
1298249	Old Toll House and attached railings	Grade II Listed Building	Toll house. Mid-19th century. Limestone ashlar to first-floor left and forward-facing gable, limestone rubble to the rest; slate roof with brick stacks to right gable end and inside of left gable end. Truncated T-shape plan. 2 storeys; 3-window range. All windows have 20th century two-light casements, except that to the first-floor right, which has 3 lights. A canted bay to the left-of-centre has a window replacing a former door to the front which has a flat stone hood on wooden brackets; the porch-line continues as a string course to each side and forms labelled hoodmoulds over ground-floor stone mullioned windows. The sides of the canted bay are corbelled out to form a flat front to the bay on the first floor, which has a fretted bargeboard and a terracotta finial to the gable above. Entrance is now in the left (west) return. Wide-spaced railings on a stone plinth enclose a forecourt. The building is of historic interest through its association to the turnpike road	The setting of the former toll house is formed by the road it faces onto. The functional history of the building, reflected in its architecture and styling, make this connection to the former turnpike integral to how it is understood. The setting, therefore, makes a positive contribution to its value.	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
			and is of architectural interest also - its projecting bay window, orientated onto the road, reflecting its purpose.		
1307502	Thornfalcon House	Grade II Listed Building	House. Early 19th century, possibly incorporating part of earlier dwelling. Roughcast over rubble, exposed on one bay of right return, shallow pitched hipped slate roofs, renewed moulded cornice, 2 central brick stacks, brick stack at rear. Building of architectural interest. Located within Thornfalcon Conservation Area.	Thornfalcon House is a large and grand building to the west of the medieval church of the Holy Cross. It is set within its own grounds with an avenue of trees running west to the road, channelling views across the landscape to the west of the house. The current line of the A358 cannot be seen, due to the distance and tree planting within the landscape, although it is audible due to the extremely quiet nature of the village. The setting of the house, particularly its connection to the neighbouring church and the other buildings within Thornfalcon, as well as its own grounds, makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1307513	The Battlements	Grade II Listed Building	School now house. Built by the Chisholm-Batten family. Early-mid 19th century enlarged late 19th century. Roughcast over rubble, slate roofs behind crenellations and parapets, brick stacks at rear. Plan: double pile with addition right. Castellated picturesque style. Probably separate entrances for boys and girls. The building is of architectural interest but also has historic interest as a relatively early school building, constructed before the large-scale expansion of educational	The former school faces onto an older section of the A358, now a junction off a dualled section of the modern road. The road in front of the house is a small remaining section of the turnpike road which has been largely replaced and realigned. The traces of the former road make a	High

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			buildings in the later 19th century and built through association with a local wealthy family.	positive contribution to its value as part of its historic setting, although the large dualled road beyond, which is very busy with traffic, is a detraction.	
1307532	Creech Castle Hotel	Grade II Listed Building	House, now hotel. Circa 1850. Red sandstone random rubble, some brick dressings, crenellated parapet concealing roof, external stacks with brick caps on left and right returns, plain string course at second floor. The home of the Beadon family in the mid-19th century. Of architectural interest.	The building is located on the outskirts of Taunton and views towards the proposed scheme are screened by the surrounding development.	High
1307558 (and HER: 44649)	Hankridge Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Farmhouse. Circa 1600 altered mid-20th century, now converted into a pub. Rendered over rubble and cob, slate roof, coped verges, brick stacks gable ends and large external stack on East wall of South East wing. U-plan facing roughly North with coeval wings at rear, lean-to single storey porch addition on south front. An assessment of the building by the Somerset and South Avon Vernacular Buildings Group (included in HER record) noted that it was a very high quality farmhouse and described it has having a 'fine room' on the first floor which was either a Great Chamber or a specialised room (such as a Court Room). The building is of architectural interest as an early post-medieval farmhouse.	The building is located on the outskirts of Taunton, within a retail park, and views towards the proposed scheme are screened by the surrounding development.	High
1307621	East Lodge to Henlade House	Grade II Listed Building	Lodge to Henlade House. Circa 1872. Red brick, Flemish bond, dog-tooth mould string courses, Ham stone dressings, decorative clay tile roof, coped verges, large grouped brick stacks centre of each range. L-plan with porch in angle. Tudor picturesque style. Forms a good group with the stables to south. The building is of some architectural interest, its picturesque style reflecting its function as an aesthetically 'dressed' estate building. It is part of a group with the stables and Henlade House.	The east lodge is located to the east of Henlade House, next to the road. Its setting within the house's parkland (HER: 43530) is linked to its historical function and makes a positive contribution to its value as a result.	High
1307669	The Vicarage	Grade II Listed Building	Vicarage. Early 19th century, altered mid 20th century. Rendered over rubble, pilaster quoins, plinth, hipped asbestos slate roof, overhanging eaves, soffit board,	Beyond the ZTV	High

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			rendered stacks on return. Double pile. Two storeys, 3 bays, 12-pane sash windows first floor, ground floor 16-pane sash windows flanking semi-circular headed recessed doorway, double 6-panel door, Adam-style fanlight, coeval bell-pull and knocker; fronted by 20th century irregular 5-bay verandah, lean-to glazed roof carried on wooden columns. 20th century metal casements right return and at rear. Building is of architectural interest and is part of a group with St George's Church and the Vicarage's listed gate posts.		
1307932	Stables about 150 metres north of Hatch Park	Grade II Listed Building	Stables, partly converted to dwelling. Late 18th century, altered and enlarged mid-20th century. Squared and coursed lias, roughcast above rubble plinth on west front around courtyard, hipped slate roofs, overhanging eaves and soffit boards, brick stacks rising from eaves west end. U-plan facing west, north wing stables, centre carriage house with central canopy, south wing converted to flat with one bay extension. The stables are said to contain their original fittings. These were the stables to Hatch Park which was destroyed by fire in 1942. Part of a group of listed buildings associated with the Hatch Park Estate, including Dairy Lodge, Buttle's Lodge and railings and the Grey Lodge and its railings. The building is of architectural and historic interest as an estate building associated with the (lost to fire) Hatch Park, with particular interest due to its surviving internal features.	Located in a gap in the ZTV and located on private land, limiting setting assessment. However, while aerial imagery shows it is surrounded by woodland to the north, south and east, the parkland opens up to the west making it likely that there are views across the fields in that direction. Late 19th century mapping shows that the stables were screened by woodland from the principal building, Hatch Park, which was located to the south, so it is less likely that views towards the building were important historically, but its place within the estate, even hidden, is integral to its function and, as such, its setting within the non-designated estate parkland (HER: 13929) contributes to its value.	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
1308000	Railings gatepiers and gates fronting Buttle's Lodge	Grade II Listed Building	Two pairs of gatepiers with gates, flanked by railings fronting Buttle's Lodge. Circa 1870. Cast iron. Spear head railings with domed terminals, chamfered to octagons, larger version forming gatepiers, one inscribed in raised lettering 'C Denning and Co Chard". Single gates with spearhead uprights and semicircular reinforcement, some form of patent lower hinge to gates. Railings swept back to entrances flanking lodge, in all about 150 m in length with only one damaged terminal. Denning and Co, iron founders, were trading after 1861. Significance drawn through group association with Grey Lodge and other buildings associated with the Hatch Park estate.	The railings in front of Buttle's Lodge have a close historic association with the lodge and, as such, the setting of the railings makes a positive contribution to its value. Wider views, although very limited from the railings regardless, do not contribute to its value.	High
1342043	Former canal bridge north east of Lower Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Canal bridge. Circa 1835-41, on the Chard Canal. Dressed stone lias with ham stone coping. Single elliptical arch, projecting stone stringcourse above, and parapets swept out over the abutments. Of architectural interest and associative historic interest through its connection to the Chard Canal.	Beyond the ZTV	High
1344508	The Poplars	Grade II Listed Building	House. Early 19th century. Roughcast all over including rusticated quoins and window surrounds, parapet, slate roof, coped verges, roughcast brick stacks gable ends. Building of architectural interest.	The building is located on the outskirts of Taunton and views towards the proposed scheme are screened by the surrounding development.	High
1344510	Hyde Cottages and outbuilding to west, about 100 metres south of Hyde Farm	Grade II Listed Building	Coach-house with loft over and sheltershed, now range of farmbuildings. Dated E/J M(artin) 1733 South gable end, altered mid-19th and mid-20th century. Red brick, Flemish bond, coped verges, kneelers, plain clay tiles, pantiles, double Roman and triple Roman tiles, catslide roof over shelter shed. Plan: long range of coach house with loft over lying. Listed for historic interest as an example of dated early brickwork in the county, and for group value with range of farm buildings at Rex Hill Farmhouse and canal bridge to the north-east.	Beyond the ZTV	High
1344523	Hatch Green Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Farmhouse. 16th century. Blue lias random rubble, triple Roman tile roof, brick stacks to left of entrance and left gable end. L-plant 3-cell and cross passage with addition at rear,	The building is located to the south of a narrow, hedgerow lined road and is set apart	High

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			<p>now kitchen. Interior includes an outer room 6-panel moulded compartment ceiling, possible moulded lintel to fireplace, peaked door frame for cross passage to inner room chamfered axial beam with exposed joists. Could well contain other features of interest, including original roof trusses. The building is of architectural interest as an early post-medieval farmhouse, and may have some archaeological interest retained within elements of early structure.</p>	<p>from nearby buildings. It has a strongly rural-feeling setting and it has views over the fields to the south although there is considerable screening from trees to the south and west. As a farmhouse, it has a historic relationship with the fields within which it is located. The fields immediately surrounding the farmhouse reflect patterns of recent enclosure, but there are views over the anciently enclosed land to the south, which may have been enclosed around the time the farmhouse was built. Although taken from closer to the proposed scheme than the farmhouse's location, Viewpoint 13 is an approximation of the views from the farmhouse (Figure 7.9 Viewpoint Photographs). The farmhouse's rural setting within fields makes a positive contribution to its value, linking it functionally with its historic purpose and context.</p>	
1344537	Grabham Family Chest Tomb at NGR ST 2868 1956 about 33 metres east of entrance to former churchyard	Grade II Listed Building	Chest tomb. Early 19th century. Ham stone. Ledger topped, cyma recta moulded cornice, moulded plinth, inscribed on south side to Joan Grabham, died 1808, inscription eroded and unclear, north side overgrown with ivy. One of a pair of	The chest tomb stands in a heavily wooded former churchyard. Although there are views east from the boundary of the churchyard,	High

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			Grabham monuments, lying furthest from churchyard entrance. Tomb of artistic and historic interest.	there are no views beyond the churchyard from the chest tomb.	
1344538	Bridge Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	Shown on OS map as Bridge House. Cottage. Late medieval in origin, altered c1601, 18th century and mid-20th century. Roughcast over rubble, thatched roofs, higher roof of wing at rear with coped verge extended over earlier roof right, brick stack left gable end and at rear of wing. L-plan; said to be double ended 2-bay open hall with extension at rear and lean-to addition adjoining. Interior said to contain remains of cruck truss left which had a framed partition, possibly extending to ground floor before the gable end stack inserted; central truss flanked by wind braces, right hand truss in roof space also with remains of wattle and daub partition, all smoke blackened. At ground floor level 2 symmetrically placed openings probably to buttery and pantry, rear wall of hall has possible spice cupboard and in front wall 2 shallow recesses, one fitted with a door, the other with 2 drawers. The building is of architectural interest as a medieval building with later elements.	While partially within the ZTV the building is screened from views towards the proposed scheme by dense trees along the stream to the north-east of the building.	High
1344540	Capland Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Farmhouse. Early 19th century. Squared and coursed blue lias, slate roof, overhanging eaves, brick stacks gable ends. T-plan. Two storeys, 3 bays, 12-pane sash windows, central gabled porch, 6-panel door with inset upper lights. Long 4-bay returns with 19th century many-paned casements. The building is of architectural interest as a vernacular structure.	Capland Farmhouse is located in a small group of buildings to the north of Capland Lane. It faces out over fields to the south, which are recently enclosed fields. As a farmhouse, the rural setting, with clear connection between the building and the fields, makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1344542	Harred Family Chest Tomb in churchyard about 2 metres south of	Grade II Listed Building	Chest tomb. Mid-18th century. Ham stone. Ledger topped, moulded cornice, moulded plinth, raised and fielded panels, end pilasters divided vertically into 3 panels, winged cherubs heads on north and south faces, west end skull and cross	The chest tomb is located within the churchyard of the Church of the Holy Cross. The churchyard setting is	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
	porch Church of the Holy Cross		bones, east end pair of hearts with crossed arrows through them carved in high relief. Inscribed north side to Thomas Harred died 1769, and south side, very soft and decayed, to Mary his wife, died 1769. A fine tomb, and an interesting variant on a standard 18th century design. The chest tomb is of artistic and historic interest and is part of a group with the Grade I listed Church of the Holy Cross. It is also located within Thornfalcon Conservation Area.	central to the history, function and experience of the tomb and makes a positive contribution to its value.	
1344543	Village cross at NGR ST 2818 2381	Grade II Listed Building	Village cross. Late 19th century. Red sandstone. Two stage calvary with chamfered plinth, square socket broached to an octagon, octagonal shaft with cross. Inscribed on socket Rest/1883/1897/-; 2 sides of first stage dated 1902 and 1882, others blank, and second stage dated 1915 only. Described in the former statutory list as being 15th century in origin, the cross however appears to be entirely late 19th century. It occupies an important position in the village. The cross has some artistic interest but is primarily of historic interest as an illustration of village life in Thornfalcon in the past. It may have had a function as a preaching cross, or as a marker of a key location within the village. It is located within Thornfalcon Conservation Area.	The cross stands on a junction at the centre of the small village of Thornfalcon. Its setting is formed by the roads it stands between. It has limited views due to the enclosure of the surrounding hedgerows and the buildings to the west. Its roadside and village setting is integral to how it is understood and appears largely unchanged. As such its setting makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1344544	Meare Court Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Farmhouse, now two dwellings. 17th century, enlarged possibly 18th century, altered mid-20th century. Blue lias random rubble, quoins west end, steeply pitched slate roof, half hipped triple Roman tiled wing, coped verges south gable end, brick stacks rebuilt east gable end and south, roughcast west gable end with offsets. T-plan, main block two-cell with inserted cross passage. Interior said to contain nine-panel moulded compartment ceiling at west end of main block, now with inserted cross passage, panelled east room with semi-circular headed niche flanking the fireplace, the attic said to be divided by a rough elm board partition with a door made from two planks set in a depressed four-centred arch head frame; south wing has step and runout stops to chamfered	The farmhouse stands in the centre of a group of modern farm buildings within an area of hedgerow bound fields. The landscape around it is relatively flat, with higher ground to the south. The village of Meare Green lies to the north-east. Although taken from the western side of the existing A358, the landscape context of Meare Court Farmhouse can be	High

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			beams, otherwise much altered. The building is of architectural interest as a post-medieval farm building.	seen in Viewpoint 10.2 (Figure 7.9 Viewpoint Photographs), illustrating how it sits within the fields around it. As a historic farmhouse, the setting of the building within a complex of farm buildings within fields, makes a positive contribution to its value as part of its historic context.	
1344556	Woodlands House and stable block adjoining	Grade II Listed Building	House. Circa 1810, remodelled and enlarged by Richard Carver c1833 for Mrs Lock. Rendered, with roughcast gable ends, probably over brick, slate roofs, decorative ridge tiles, parallel range, coped verges, buff brick stacks east and west gable ends of south front. A good example of the Tudor style villa, unaltered apart from verandah and typical of this local architect. Building's significance is derived from its architectural interest.	Beyond the ZTV	High
1344557	Acklands	Grade II Listed Building	Farmhouse. Late 16th-early 17th century, enlarged subsequently. Roughcast, double Roman tiled roof, large external stack right gable end, roughcast stacks between first and second bays right and to left of entrance. Said to contain remains of a jointed cruck truss roof. Building's significance is derived from its architectural interest.	Beyond the ZTV	High
1344558	Procktor Family Chest Tomb in churchyard about 6 metres south west of porch Church of St George	Grade II Listed Building	Chest tomb. 17th century. Ham stone. Flat top, damaged with square holes randomly excavated, cyma recta moulded cornice, moulded plinth, inserted strips of lias on either side of inscribed panels on north and south sides, name Procktor barely legible, scalling on west end. Forms a pair with the Procktor chest tomb adjoining. Of artistic and historic interest. Part of a group with the Church of St George and its vicarage.	Beyond the ZTV	High
1344559	Stable block about 100 metres east of Henlade House	Grade II Listed Building	Stable courtyard, partly converted to dwelling. Dated 1872, some alterations late 20th century. Red brick externally, squared and coursed blue lias plinth on front, interior buff	The stable is located to the east of Henlade House, next to the road. Its setting within	High

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			bricks, decorative patterned clay tile roofs, hipped and gabled, bell-cast pyramid tower roof, overhanging eaves with sprockets. Courtyard plan: site sloping away to north. Entrance tower and gateway west front: open cart sheds south side, loft over carriage house east side, north east side accommodation, stalls probably north west (now dwelling) and west. West front: 3:1:2 bays, central entrance tower, set back buttresses, clock in gabled attic opening, similar louvred returns, central coat of arms of Anderdon family below continuous string course, dated 1872, roundels below inscribed IEA and IHA, moulded 4-centred arch opening, hoodmould with decorative terminals, double doors with decorative hinges and wicket gate; irregularly placed paired openings left and right above string course with 20th century window end bay left. East side fronting onto road: small single bay gable end left, two storey over basement gable end right, centre gabled loft opening with hoist and decorative apron below extending to lias plinth. Good use of brick detailing including continuous string courses, moulded lintels and labels. The building is of architectural interest as a late 19th century ancillary building and is part of a group with Henlade House and the East Lodge.	the house's parkland (HER: 43530) is linked to its historical function and makes a positive contribution to its value as a result.	
1344560	Lloyd Cottages	Grade II Listed Building	Shown on OS map as Reading Room. Methodist chapel, now dwelling. Circa 1850, converted to dwelling late 20th century. Rendered over rubble, pilaster quoins, coved cornice, hipped slate roof with tall rendered stacks, rising from eaves with coved caps. Plan: open hall ceiled. This is said to have been built as a Methodist chapel by Mr Hardstaff. This building is located on the edge of Hatch Beauchamp Conservation Area and is of architectural and historic interest as a mid-19th century non-conformist chapel, although it is likely that much of its interior has been altered when it was converted into a dwelling.	The setting of the building is formed by the surrounding village of Hatch Beauchamp. Buildings screen views in all directions.	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
1344578	Walls enclosing garden about 30 metres south east of Haydon House	Grade II Listed Building	Walls enclosing garden. Circa 1800. Red brick, garden wall bond; rectangular in plan covering about half an acre, 3 segmental headed niches on south face of north wall, 4 pilasters on west face of east wall and inserted opening in south wall; segmental headed niches and pilasters, plank door in north west corner. The wall is part of a group of listed buildings, including Haydon House and the outbuilding to the east of Haydon House.	The garden walls are likely to have been associated with Haydon House to the north-west, the nearest domestic contemporary building and the interrelationship between the two is a key part of the wall's context and heritage interest. The setting, as part of the group of linked historic buildings in Haydon, makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1345835	Wood Court Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Detached house. Apparently rebuilt c1840 incorporating 14th/15th century work. Local grey lias stone with Ham stone dressings, parts rendered, south elevation in ashlar; Welsh slate roof with overhung gables; brick chimney stacks in groups set diagonally on rectangular plan bases, South elevation at right angles to road, 2 storeys with attics, 5 bays. Half-height buttress to south-west corner; pointed arched 15th century style traceried windows, 3-light with labels, to ground floor; above hollow-chamfer mullioned and transomed 2-light windows, without labels, those to second floor set in small gables with crocketed finials: bay 2 projects, and has a triangular arch into small open outer porch, having plain incised spandrels and label, above which is a plaque with coat of arms; first floor window has 4-centre arched light window with label, and in gable a stretched quatrefoil window, In west gable a plaque at mid level, a half-height buttress and small attic vent - some of this wall pre-1840. North elevation rendered, plain with 2 lean-to porches and some 20th century windows, but towards east a small single-light pointed arched window, and towards west a 14th century 2-light window at mezzanine level, with quatrefoil to head. The building is of historic and architectural interest as a post-medieval structure incorporating multiple medieval elements.	While partially within the ZTV, views are screened by mature trees around the building.	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
1345842	Ildene Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	Cottage ornee, possibly for a toll house. Early 19th century. Local stone rendered and colourwashed; hipped plain clay tiled roof; brick chimney stacks. Two storeys, 3-bay north elevation with the outer bays chamfered. Y-traceried pointed-arched 2-light windows in sawtooth-edge frames, the window to upper bay 2 now blocked, as is the pointed arched doorway below. 20th century windows on east side; 20th century extension to rear. The building is of architectural interest as cottage ornee style building and has possible historic interest if its origins are related to the turnpike network.	While within the ZTV, views towards the proposed scheme boundary are effectively screened by the trees in the garden of the building and the buildings on the northern side of the road.	High
1345848	Bow Bridge	Grade II Listed Building	Road bridge over stream. 1801, built by John Burt, for the Ilminster Trust. Ham stone ashlar. Three-arch bridge, the outer arches narrower and silted, all semi-circular; plain parapets slightly curved on plan with curl stop-piers at each corner, with segmental arched plain tops to parapets. The bridge is of historic interest as part of the infrastructure of the turnpike.	The bridge's setting is formed by the road (a former turnpike), which it carries across a small stream which flows to the south-west and north-east through low-lying fields. The structure is functional, so its setting only contributes to its value in relation to the connection between the road and the bridge.	High
1345849	Curtis Monument in churchyard, 1 metre north of chancel, Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary	Grade II Listed Building	Chest tomb. 17th century. Ham stone. Moulded base, plain sides and flanks; cyma-recta coving to heavy flat top. Commemorates William Curtis, died 1669 'servant to Sir George Speke Kt,' and his family 'for above 60 years'. The tomb is of artistic and historic interest and is part of a group of listed buildings and structures within the churchyard of the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary.	The chest tomb is located to the north of the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, within the churchyard. The churchyard setting is central to the history, function and experience of the tomb and makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1345850	Pair of monuments in churchyard, about 8 metres north of	Grade II Listed Building	Chest tombs. 17th century. Ham stone. Moulded plinths; plain sides and flanks; cyma-recta coverings to heavy flat tops. The east tomb of the pair commemorates William Crabb, death	The chest tomb is located to the north of the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, within	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
	chancel, Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary		date not legible, and James Crabb, died 1691: the west tomb commemorates - wife of --, died 1601. The tomb is of artistic and historic interest and is part of a group of listed buildings and structures within the churchyard of the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary.	the churchyard. The churchyard setting is central to the history, function and experience of the tomb and makes a positive contribution to its value.	
1345851	Unidentified Monument in churchyard, about 32 metres north of tower, Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary	Grade II Listed Building	Chest tomb. 18th century. Moulded base; one fielded panel each face, with 3-panel pilasters to flanks; moulded coving to tall hipped top with rounded leading edges. Inscriptions not readable. The tomb is of artistic and historic interest and is part of a group of listed buildings and structures within the churchyard of the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary.	The chest tomb is located to the north-west of the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, within the churchyard. The churchyard setting is central to the history, function and experience of the tomb and makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1345882	Standerwick Family Monument in churchyard, about 2 metres south of tower, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha	Grade II Listed Building	Standerwick family monument in churchyard, about 2m south of tower, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha. Chest tomb. 18th century, Ham stone. Ledger topped, cyma recta moulded cornice, fluted end pilasters, inscribed on north face to John Standarwick died 1777. One of three Standerwick memorials listed within this churchyard. Significance derived from its artistic and historic interest and group value with the church and associated churchyard memorials.	Located within the churchyard of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha, to the south of the church. The churchyard setting of the memorial is part of its historic context, with functional association and shared use of materials (ham stone). The setting makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1345883	Gillett Family Monument in churchyard, about 7 metres south of tower, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha	Grade II Listed Building	Gillett family monument in churchyard, about 7m south of tower, Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha. Chest tomb. 18th century. Ham stoned Fluted columns without capitals set in angles of curved east and west ends, also dividing north and south fronts; inscribed on the latter only to members of the Gillett family, earliest inscription to Susannah Gillett died 1782. Significance derived from its artistic and historic interest and group value with the church and associated churchyard memorials.	Located within the churchyard of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha, to the south of the church. The churchyard setting of the memorial is part of its historic context, with functional association and shared use of materials (ham stone). The setting makes a	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
				positive contribution to its value.	
1390997	Harmans Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	House. Circa early-mid 17th century; extended circa 19th century and late 20th century. Coursed stone rubble, rendered at rear. Thatched roof with half-hipped ends. Gable-end and lateral stacks with brick shafts. The building is of architectural interest as an example of the local vernacular form.	Harman's Cottage faces onto a narrow, hedgerow-bound lane and views are very constrained by the narrowness of the road. It is elevated above the road, however, and it is likely to have longer views across the fields from the rear of the building, although it has not been possible to confirm this. The fields reflect patterns of ancient enclosure, modified between the 17 th and the 19 th century, so will have formed the setting of the house since its construction. As the setting retains much historic rural character, it makes a positive contribution to the building's value.	High
1430727	Hatch Beauchamp War Memorial	Grade II Listed Building	A war memorial designed by Captain William Francis Dickinson, a local architect, commemorating twelve men of Hatch Beauchamp who died whilst serving their country in the First World War, and subsequently, the fact that after the Second World War all serving local men returned home safely. Captain Dickinson designed a number of war memorials in Somerset. The memorial stands with in a square-shaped gravelled enclosure with cast-iron spear-headed railings, which form part of the ensemble and are included in the listing. The memorial is of historic interest as one of thousands of local memorials erected at the end First World War.	The war memorial stands on the edge of an open grassed park and faces the main road through the village of Hatch Beauchamp. Its setting is formed by the surrounding village, which also screens views towards the proposed scheme.	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
1430527	World War Two anti-invasion structures	Grade II Listed Building	<p>Second World War defences comprising five pillboxes, a rail block and anti-tank tetrahedra, erected 1940-41, and forming part of the Taunton Stop Line. Work on the Taunton Stop Line, a continuous anti-tank obstacle from Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset to Seaton in Devon, was carried out between July and November 1940 in response to the threat of a German invasion. Its purpose was to delay any advancing enemy armoured vehicles should they land to the west or south. The Stop Line followed the course of pre-existing barriers such as canals, rivers and railways along much of its length and was built by private contractors and army personnel. The defences included over 300 pillboxes, medium machine gun and anti-tank emplacements, road and rail blocks, infantry trenches and anti-tank ditches. From the autumn of 1940, anti-tank islands (all-round defences) were established at twelve locations along the Stop Line, of which nine were in Somerset, including Creech St Michael. Here the Stop Line joined and followed the line of the disused Chard Canal (closed 1868) as far as Ilton to the south-east before then following the Great Western Railway. A number of defensive structures survive around Creech St Michael, and to the south of the village are a group of pillboxes, anti-tank cubes, and a rail block. These are concentrated along the line of the former canal where it crossed the road between Creech St Michael and Ruishton and ran parallel with the Taunton and Chard branch of the Bristol and Exeter (later the Great Western) Railway which closed in 1964 and they form a coherent group of structures. The defences are of architectural and historic interest as examples of a type of structure created quickly and cheaply with a singular short-term purpose during the Second World War.</p>	<p>The structures are located on the southern side of a road which spans the Taunton to Chard railway (disused). They are part of a network of similar defences in the area, which collectively formed the Taunton Stop Line. Their setting, therefore, is important to their historic interest. However, they are currently located in a band of trees along the former railway line and have no views towards or from the proposed scheme.</p>	High
1249074	Frogstreet Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	<p>Farmhouse, 15th century origin, 16th; 17th century elements, restored and altered mid 20th century. Coursed rubble, asbestos slate roof, brick stacks. Two storeys, 5 bays 20th century 2-light casements with glazing bars, Door opening to second bay, 20th century glazed door. Two-storey hipped roof</p>	<p>The farmhouse is located within a complex of farm buildings within fields south of Hatch Beauchamp. Views towards the proposed</p>	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
			<p>outshut to left, conforming style. Interior with features of interest including a framed ceiling and stud and panel partition. As a later medieval farmhouse, this building is a nationally rare example of a surviving vernacular building of the time and is of architectural and historic interest as a result.</p>	<p>scheme are screened by trees along the road to the immediate west of the farm.</p>	
1001146	Hatch (Beauchamp) Court	Grade II Registered Park and Garden	<p>Extensive mid-18th century pleasure grounds and a park with associated landscape structures. The principal building is Hatch Court (Grade I) and the park is one of a group of three neighbouring estates, the others being Halswell Park and Hestercombe, which were landscaped in a similar style by their owners in the mid and late 18th century. The c 60ha site comprises some 30ha of gardens and pleasure grounds, and c 30ha of parkland, which includes areas of farmland. There are a group of buildings, including Hatch Court (NHLE: 1060405), the Church of St John the Baptist (NHLE: 1060442) and the buildings in the home farm (including NHLE: 1176321). The parkland is of artistic interest, reflecting the aesthetic designs of its creators, and is of historic interest through its associations with John Collins and Thomas Prowse. The park has numerous designed and incidental views across the surrounding landscape and has its own setting as well as forming the setting for the buildings within it.</p>	<p>To the north the park adjoins agricultural land and to the west the boundary is formed by a minor road, Oldway Lane. To the south-west the boundary is formed by the late 19th century cutting of the former Taunton to Chard branch railway which is today disused. The south boundary of the park is formed by a minor road, from which it is separated by hedges. A further minor road, Belmont Road, forms the eastern boundary of the park, separating it from adjacent agricultural land and orchards. To the north-east the park adjoins agricultural land and woodland on Crimson Hill. Hatch Court occupies a ridge of high ground from which the land drops away steeply to the north through Line Wood, and more gently to the east, west, and south. There are views in all directions which are framed by planting in the</p>	Medium

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
				<p>pleasure grounds and park, with a series of designed views west, north, north-east, and south-east from the pleasure ground walks and the sites of various landscape structures to the north of the house. A reciprocal designed view extends north-west across the Vale of Taunton from the site of the Chapel and Bastion approximately 730m north-east of the house to the Gothic Alcove at Hestercombe, approximately 5.3 miles (8.5km) distant. There are further views north-east from Belmont towards the column erected by Lancelot Brown for William Pitt at Burton Pynsent in 1765, and south and south-west from the house across the park and adjacent agricultural land. A perspective on the views from the park over the more open landscape to the south-west, looking towards the proposed scheme, can be found in Viewpoint 12 (Figure 7.9 Viewpoint Photographs), which is taken from just south-west of the principal building. The setting of the park is central to its design</p>	

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
				(and artistic interest) and makes a positive contribution to its value.	
	Thornfalcon	Conservation Area	Thornfalcon Conservation Area includes a small number of buildings surrounded by orchards and agricultural land. The main building is the medieval Church of the Holy Cross and there is a 19th century domestic building (Thornfalcon House) and a 15th-19th century village cross. The village of Thornfalcon is dispersed beyond this, with a manor house, school and several farmhouses, some of which have medieval origins. There is no conservation area appraisal.	Thornfalcon is set within rolling fields and crossed through by narrow, hedgerow-bound lanes. It has a very rural feel and is very quiet, although it is possible to hear the A358 to the west. View within the conservation area are mostly limited by the narrow lanes, but interrelationships between parts of the village are important, as are longer views across the fields beyond.	Medium
	Hatch Beauchamp	Conservation Area	Hatch Beauchamp is a small village to the east of the A358. The buildings are mostly post-medieval in date, although there is evidence of settlement in the area from at least the medieval period (see Appendix 6.1), and there are many which are of architectural and historic interest. The village is dwarfed by the two historic parks located to the north and east – Hatch Park and Hatch (Beauchamp) Park. Hatch Park, the western of the two, has several gate lodges along its southern limits, which are a distinct in style from other buildings within the conservation area.	The conservation area has an enclosed feel, with very limited views out over the surrounding countryside, although there is a long view along Village Road looking west and occasional glimpses across the landscape to the south and west from the edges of the village. Where there are views, the setting makes a positive contribution to the historic village-scape within the conservation area, emphasising the higher ground it is located on and	Medium

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
				connecting it to the agricultural land beyond.	
1060379 1176857 1060419 1060382 1060388 1344551 1177795 1060386 1307716 1344549 1060383 1060389 1176863 10603811 344553 1177726 1060387 1307697	Group of listed buildings along Stoke Road, Slough Lane and Stathe Road between North Curry and Burrow Bridge	Grade II Listed Buildings	Group of 18 listed buildings located along one of the roads feeding onto the A358 and potentially impacted by changing noise levels. The earliest buildings date to the 17 th and 18 th centuries and include farmhouses and cottages, typically with extensive later alteration, followed by further houses and cottages. There are also several ancillary buildings, including workshops, stables and breweries, and there are two non-conformist chapels. The buildings are typically of architectural interest, some with historic interest derived from their age and changing use over time. Although beyond the 1km study area, this group has been included in the assessment due to the likelihood of changing traffic noise.	The buildings are located along the three connecting roads, which is quite a narrow roadway lined with hedgerows and boundary trees. The majority of buildings face directly onto the road, with a smaller number set back from it. The buildings mostly have a rural setting, with fields extending beyond the road, although there are groupings of buildings, within the villages of North Curry, Meare Green and Curload. Typically, the value of the buildings is primarily derived from their historic and architectural interest but their setting also makes a contribution, linking small groups of buildings and giving an overall historic landscape context for settlement and landuse along this routeway.	High
1057004 1057042 1057043 1429603 1248255 1248179 1057044 1345862	Group of listed buildings in Broadway	Grade II Listed Buildings (9) and Grade II* (1) Listed Building	Group of ten listed buildings in the village of Broadway. The group includes seven former farmhouses, now dwelling, dating from the end of the medieval period into the early part of the post-medieval, alongside a set of 18 th century gatepiers and wall and the 20 th century village war memorial. The buildings are of historic and architectural interest, both individually and collectively, as what would have been a loose gathering of farmhouses now forming part of a more coherent	The setting of the buildings is formed by the village of Broadway, a picturesque, largely stone-built settlement strung along the roadway. Their setting contributes to their value through the visual connection between buildings	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
1278013 1248146			linear settlement and including buildings of considerable age and rarity. Although beyond the 1km study area, this group has been included in the assessment due to the likelihood of changing traffic noise.	in the group and in terms of how it allows the buildings to be appreciated as part of a historic settlement.	
1060313 1060273 1060276 1060274 1344614 1060277 1180241 1060275 1344615 1060278	Staple Fitzpaine Group	Grade II Listed Buildings (8), Grade II* Listed Building (1) and Grade I Listed Building (1) Conservation area	Group of ten listed buildings in the village of Staple Fitzpaine, which is a conservation area. The group includes the Norman parish church, 17 th century almshouse and 19 th century inn, alongside a churchyard cross, gravestones, a milestone and telephone box. The buildings are of architectural and historic interest, particularly the Norman church and the almshouse. Although beyond the 1km study area, this group has been included in the assessment due to the likelihood of changing traffic noise.	The buildings are grouped along the roads extending from a crossroads in the centre of the village, with the church within a churchyard to the south-west. The roads are lined by hedgerows or trees and it has an enclosed feel. The village environment, which forms the setting of the buildings, makes a positive contribution to their value as their crossroads location would have influenced their historic siting and use, with the fields beyond demonstrating the comicc base and likely occupation, as farmers, of those who lived there.	Medium – High
1059966 1392990 1059970 1059968 1059969 1060364 1059965	South Road group	Grade II Listed Buildings and Conservation Area	Group of seven Grade II listed buildings. The northern part of the group is designated as the South Road Conservation Area. Includes Kings College – a large scale group of Gothic school buildings built in the 19 th century, alongside other 18 th and 19 th century houses, gates and railings to the school and a metal boundary marker. The buildings are spread along South Road and Shoreditch road and represent an area that was formerly on the edge of Taunton, now much more urban in character. They are of architectural and historic interest. Although beyond the 1km study area, this group has been	The South Road group have a suburban setting, with buildings arranged along the road, with gardens often running down to the road boundary. The Kings College is set within grounds to the east of the road. The buildings within the group were developed as part of the	Medium - High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
			included in the assessment due to the likelihood of changing traffic noise.	gradual expansion of Taunton along roads like South Road and, although more built up today, is still coherent. The setting makes a neutral to slightly positive contribution to their significance	
1060436	Neroche Parish Hall	Grade II Listed Building	Shown on OS map as St Paul's Church. Parish church, now village hall. 1848, redundant late 20 th century. By P C Hardwick. Ham stone and blue lias, slate roofs, coped verges. The former parish church stood about half a mile to north east and was demolished 1849. It is of architectural interest as a 19 th century church, built in local stone. Although beyond the 1km study area, this building has been included in the assessment due to the likelihood of changing traffic noise.	The church stands within a churchyard looking out over fields to the south, north and west, although views towards the east are screened by a line of evergreen trees. It is to the north of the lane. It is relatively isolated, with very few buildings anywhere nearby so its position on a slight hilltop looking over fields may have reflected its connection to a dispersed farming community. This setting, therefore, makes a positive contribution to its value, connecting it to its spiritual and social place in the community.	High
1295110	Staple Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Farmhouse. 1840. Squared and coursed blue lias, rendered south front, hipped slate roof, large brick stacks on returns. Part of the former Portman estate. It is of architectural interest as a large estate farmhouse. Although beyond 1km, this building has been included in the assessment due to the likelihood of changing traffic noise.	The farmhouse's setting is formed by its position within a group of associated farmbuilding and its views south over the fields which the house was built to look over. This setting makes a positive contribution to its	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
				value, linking it to its historical function.	
1096030	Staplemead	Grade II Listed Building	House. Circa 15 th century; remodelled circa early 17 th century [date stone 1618 E.H.]; altered late 20 th century. Chert rubble. Double-Roman clay tile roof with gabled ends. Axial and gable-end stacks with rebuilt brick shafts. A good example of a late Medieval Somerset vernacular house, which is the source of its historic and architectural interest. Although beyond 1km, this building has been included in the assessment due to the likelihood of changing traffic noise.	The house's gable end is positioned directly onto the road through the small hamlet south of Staple Fitzpaine. Its gardens are bounded by trees so it has limited views, but its rural setting reflects its historic, likely agricultural context and makes a positive contribution to its value.	High
1307670	Badger Street Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Farmhouse. 17 th century, altered 18 th and mid-19 th century. Rendered over rubble, steeply pitched slate roof, overhanging eaves, shaped brackets, brick stacks with moulded caps gable ends, external stack with stair adjacent left, steeply pitched independent slate roofed addition right, hipped with 20 th century stack rising from eaves. The building is of architectural interest as a relatively early surviving vernacular building in the area, with some evidence of surviving internal features. Although beyond the 1km study area, this building has been included in the assessment due to the likelihood of changing traffic noise.	Badger Street Farmhouse is set within a complex of farm buildings with farmland surrounding it on all sides. The road runs to the east of the building. This setting makes a positive contribution to its value, linking it to its historical function.	High
1344545	Park Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Farmhouse. Early 19 th century. Roughcast over blue lias, stone with moulded plinth, hipped slate roof, overhanging eaves with shaped sprockets, large brick stacks on returns. Double pile. Part of the former Portman estate. The farmhouse is of architectural interest as a large estate farm building and an example of the local vernacular style. It has some historic interest as a part of the wider interest of the historic agricultural landscape it is located within. Although located beyond the 1km study area, this building has been included in the assessment as it lies on the edge of an area of high visibility according to the ZTV.	Park Farmhouse is located within a complex of farm buildings isolated within a large area of fields. Its position on a slight hill means that, although approximately 1.4km west of the proposed scheme boundary, the proposed scheme would be theoretically visible. Viewpoint 16 (Figure 7.9	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
				Viewpoint Photographs), which is taken south-east of Park Farmhouse, gives an indication of the current visibility of the A358, which is distant and quite effectively screened by trees, although high-sided vehicles moving along it are visible. The farmhouse's setting is formed by its farmyard and the fields immediately surrounding it, which make a positive contribution to its value through their association with its historic function.	
1345843	Boundary marker against cemetery wall	Grade II Listed Building	Boundary marker. Dated 1899. Cast iron. Triangular plan, size 160 x 160 x 250 mm, 720 mm high with sloped top, hollow at back on south face letters IUC and on north RDC with date 1899 on top. Set up to mark the boundary between Ilminster Urban District Council and the adjoining Rural District Council soon after their formation under the 1894 Act. The marker is of historic interest as a surviving element of historic street furniture. Although located beyond the 1km study area, this building has been included in the assessment as it lies on the edge of an area of high visibility according to the ZTV.	Although within an area of high theoretical visibility which is due to its topographic position on high ground overlooking the Isle Valley to the north, the setting of the marker is not particularly contributed to by long views, although its location, and thus a specific form of its setting, is integral to its historic interest as a boundary marker.	High
1000437	Hestercombe	Grade I registered park and garden	A mid and late 18 th century landscaped garden created by Coplestone Warre Bampfylde and early 20 th century formal gardens designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens with planting by Gertrude Jekyll, set within wider parkland developed in part from the mid- 18 th century. The estate has medieval origins, having belonged to Glastonbury Abbey in the 11 th century, passing into the ownership of Sir John Meriet in the 14 th	The setting of the landscaped gardens and parkland at Hestercombe is integral to their design, with numerous deliberate and incidental views across the landscape beyond the park.	High

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
			<p>century. The house and gardens were extensive altered in the 18th century, first by John Manpfylde and then by Coplestone Warre Bampfyle, who was an amateur artist who advised his associates Henry Hoare of Stourhead, Wiltshire, and St Charles Kemeys Tyne of Halswell, Somerset on the landscape development of their estates. At Hestercombe, Bampfylde developed pleasure grounds in the combe north of the House, with lakes, cascades, and a series of structures. Richard Graves' satire, Columella, published in 1779 and illustrated by Bampfylde has been identified as being based on Bampfylde's work at Hestercombe. In the early 20th century, Edwin Lutyens (1869-1944) was commissioned to design new formal gardens, pleasure grounds, and walled gardens in 1904-06, with planting schemes provided by Gertrude Jekyll (1843-1932); the early 20th gardens were described by Country Life in illustrated articles published in 1908 and 1927. Edward Portman died in 1911, but his widow continued in residence at Hestercombe until her death in 1951. During the Second World War the estate was requisitioned by the British and American armies, and the Portman estate sold the freehold to the Crown Estate in 1944. From the early 1960s the Crown Estate carried out a programme of clear-felling in the park and pleasure grounds, causing significant damage to surviving structures. Hestercombe House became the headquarters of the Somerset Fire Service in 1952, and the House, together with the formal gardens, was sold to Somerset County Council in 1977. A major restoration of the early C20 formal gardens was undertaken in 1973-5, while restoration of the C18 pleasure grounds began under the direction of Philip White in 1995.</p> <p>The park is located approximately 3.5km north-east of Taunton and covers around 120ha including formal gardens and pleasure grounds, walled gardens, parkland and ornamental woodland. The site slopes from north to south and has extensive views over the Vale of Taunton to the</p>	<p>Hestercombe's location on the a south-facing slope means that there are extensive views over the Vale of Taunton to the south. The area of the proposed scheme would be visible in the distance, although it is approximately 3.2km away at its closest point.</p>	

NHLE No.	NHLE Name	Designation	NHLE Description of resource and its heritage significance	Setting (or reasons for exclusion)	Value
			<p>Blackdown Hills from the terraces south of the house and from the higher walks in the 18th century pleasure grounds north of the house. The agricultural land north of Taunton forms a foreground to extended views.</p> <p>Although located beyond the 1km study area, this building has been included in the assessment as it lies on the edge of an area of high visibility according to the ZTV.</p>		

Data obtained from Historic England and South West Heritage Trust.

Table 1-2 Non-designated heritage resources

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
38690	Mound of unknown date, west of former Blackbrook Bridge, Taunton	Mound visible as a D-shaped earthwork on aerial photographs of 1947 and 1954. Possibly created by dumping visible in the 1947 image, but the adjacent hedge line appears to rise as it passes the mound, perhaps indicating that the earthwork pre-dates the boundary. While area around has been disturbed by creation of J25 the mound has remained undeveloped although it is not visible on lidar data so may have been levelled.	Unknown	Low
38689	Orchard of post-medieval date, south of the former Hankridge Farm, West Monkton	Parallel ridges at c7m intervals visible on aerial photographs of 1947. Depicted as an orchard on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map so interpreted as remains of banks for fruit tree planting. Levelled for road construction.	Post-medieval	Negligible
18147	Second World War pillbox site, Blackbrook, Taunton	Pillbox visible on RAF vertical images north of the Ilminster Road west of Blackbrook Bridge. Bridge was listed as a roadblock site (for removal) in 1941. The site is now under the motorway junction.	Modern	Negligible
38461	Medieval to post-medieval field boundaries, east of Ashill	Possible former medieval to post-medieval field boundaries visible as a cropmark ditch and as an earthwork ditch and bank on aerial images of 2016 and lidar data. They closely respect the historic field patterns depicted on the Ashill Parish Tithe Map, although they do not directly correspond to any boundaries shown.	Medieval, post-medieval	Low
38460	Post-medieval field boundary, east of Ashill Farm	Possible former post-medieval field boundary visible as an earthwork ditch and bank on aerial images of 1951 and lidar data. Closely respects historic field patterns shown on the Ashill Parish Tithe Map, although it does not correspond with any field boundaries shown on historic mapping. Recorded standing c0.6m	Post-medieval	Negligible

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
		high with a ditch of 0.65-0.8m wide and 0.25m deep in an evaluation. No finds recovered to date the ditches.		
38459	Medieval to post-medieval field boundary, northeast of Ashill	Possible former medieval to post-medieval field boundaries visible as a cropmark ditch and as an earthwork ditch and bank on aerial images of 1951 onwards and lidar data. Does not correspond with boundaries on historic maps.	Medieval, post-medieval	Low
38458	Possible post-medieval to 19th century extractive pit, northeast of Ashill	Possible post-medieval to 19th century extractive pit visible as earthworks on aerial photographs of 1951. Earthwork comprised of an oval shaped pit, approximately 55m in length by 45m in width with a slight earthwork bank possibly derived from spoil up-cast. Not shown on historic mapping suggesting it pre-dates the 1850s.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38452	Post-medieval to 19th century tree planting banks, The Lilacs, Ashill	Possible tree-planting banks of a former post-medieval to 19th century orchard visible as a series of linear earthwork banks on lidar data. Orchard recorded in this location on the Ashill Parish Tithe Map and Apportionment and both the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38451	Post-medieval to 19th century tree planting banks, Sunnyside Farm, Ashill	Possible tree-planting banks of a former post-medieval to 19th century orchard visible as a series of linear earthwork banks on lidar data. Orchard recorded in this location on the Ashill Parish Tithe Map and Apportionment and both the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38398	Post-medieval to 19th century tree planting banks, Kenny, Ashill	Possible tree-planting banks of a former post-medieval to 19th century orchard visible as a series of linear earthwork banks on lidar data. Orchard recorded in this location on the First Edition Ordnance Survey maps.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38397	Post-medieval to 19th century extractive pit, southeast of Kenny, Ashill	Possible post-medieval to 19th century extractive pit visible as earthworks on lidar data. Earthwork comprised of a sub-oval shaped pit, approximately 28m in length by 24m in width. Not shown on historic mapping suggesting it pre-dates the 1850s.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38463	Post-medieval to 19th century tree-planting banks, at Rapps	Possible tree-planting banks of a former post-medieval to 19th century orchard visible as a series of linear earthwork banks on aerial photographs of 1951 and lidar data. Orchards recorded in this location on the Broadway Old Enclosures Parish Tithe Map and Apportionment and both the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38475	19th-20th century extractive pit, southwest of Capland Farm	Possible post-medieval to 19th century extractive pit visible as earthworks on aerial photographs of 1960 and lidar data. Earthwork comprised of a semi-circular pit, approximately 26m in length by 15m in width. Not shown on historic mapping suggesting it pre-dates the 1850s.	Post-medieval	Negligible

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
38477	Possible post-medieval to 19th century extractive pit, southeast of Stewley Farm, Ashill	Possible post-medieval to 19th century extractive pit visible as earthworks on lidar data. Earthwork comprised of a sub-oval shaped pit, approximately 42m in length by 27m in width. Corresponds with a pond and dashed area shown on the Parish Tithe Map suggesting it had passed out of use by the mid-19th century.	Post-medieval	Negligible
42125	Second World War anti-tank scarping, NW of Manor Farm, Winterhay Green, Ilminster	Maps show scarping of the canal embankment to improve it as an anti-tank obstacle.	Modern	Low
38462	Post-medieval to 19th century tree-planting banks, Rapps Farm	Possible tree-planting banks of a former post-medieval to 19th century orchard visible as a series of linear earthwork banks on aerial photographs of 1951 and 2010. Orchard recorded in this location on the Broadway Old Enclosures Parish Tithe Map and Apportionment and on both the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38390	Earthwork mound, southeast of Jordans	Circular earthwork bank tentatively interpreted as the remains of a post-medieval watermill or 19th century tree mound within the grounds of Jordans visible on lidar. Located immediately next to a watercourse. The earthworks do not correspond with any features shown at this location on 19th or 20th century mapping, suggesting it had passed out of use by this time. However, the First Edition Ordnance Survey maps show several sluices which gives some support to the interpretation of the site as a former mill. It is one of several earthwork mounds along the River Ding and construction of the A358 interpreted others as possible mill sites. However, the location of the mound within the grounds of Jordans and the presence of other ornamental garden features in the vicinity, including ornamental tree enclosure rings, may suggest this earthwork is a former tree mound. Located within the hollow of a former medieval road (38388) suggesting that the feature post-dates the road. Opposite a near identical earthwork mound on the other side of the watercourse (38389)	Post-medieval	Low
38389	Earthwork mound, southeast of Jordans	Circular earthwork bank tentatively interpreted as the remains of a post-medieval watermill or 19th century tree mound within the grounds of Jordans visible on lidar. Located immediately next to a watercourse. The earthworks correspond with a circular feature shown on the Ilminster Parish Tithe Map and the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps. The Ordnance Survey maps show several sluices which gives some support to the interpretation of the site as a former mill. It is one of several earthwork mounds along the River Ding and construction of the A358 interpreted others as possible mill sites. However, the location of the mound within the grounds of Jordans and the presence of other ornamental garden features in the vicinity, including ornamental tree enclosure	Post-medieval	Low

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
		rings, may suggest this earthwork is a former tree mound. Opposite a near identical earthwork mound on the other side of the watercourse (38388)		
38388	Possible medieval to post-medieval road with associated field boundaries, Jordans	Earthwork ditches and banks of a possible medieval to post-medieval roadway and associated field boundary ditches shown on aerial photographs from the 1940s onwards. Earthworks spread over approximately 12 hectares and are largely within the grounds of Jordans House. It has been truncated by the construction of the A358. Remains of a possible deserted medieval village recorded during construction of the A358 bypass and the road may have been associated within it.	Medieval, post-medieval	Low
38387	19th century tree enclosure ring, southeast of Jordans house, Ashill	Semi-circular banked feature interpreted as a possible 19th century ornamental tree ring enclosure ring visible as an earthwork enclosure on lidar data within the grounds of Jordan's House, with which it was likely associated. It is a narrow earthwork bank encircling an area of 14m diameter. Trees are shown at this location on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map suggesting the earthwork predates this time. Two similar banked features recorded in close proximity (38385, 38386).	Post-medieval	Low
38386	19th century tree enclosure ring, southeast of Jordans house, Ashill	Sub-oval shaped banked interpreted as a possible 19th century ornamental tree enclosure ring visible on lidar data within the grounds of Jordans House, with which it was likely associated. It is a narrow earthwork bank encircling an area of 26m in length by 18m in width. Trees are shown at this location on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map suggesting the earthwork predates this time. Two similar banked features recorded in close proximity (38385, 38387).	Post-medieval	Low
38385	19th century tree enclosure ring, southeast of Jordans, Ashill	Sub-oval shaped banked interpreted as a possible 19th century ornamental tree enclosure ring visible on lidar data within the grounds of Jordans House, with which it was likely associated. It is a narrow earthwork bank encircling an area of 22m in length by 17m in width. Trees are shown at this location on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map suggesting the earthwork predates this time. Two similar banked features recorded in close proximity (38386, 38387).	Post-medieval	Low
38384	19th -20th century earthwork terrace at Jordans, Ashill	A banked terrace interpreted as a 19th to early 20th century landscape feature within the grounds of Jordans house, visible as a cropmark in aerial photographs of 1947 and as an earthwork on lidar data.	Post-medieval	Low
38358	Medieval to 19th century field boundaries, northeast of Horton Cross Farm, Horton	Medieval to 19th century field boundaries visible as earthwork ditches on aerial photographs of 1947 and lidar data. They respect the patterns of historic fields shown on the Ilminster Parish Tithe Map.	Post-medieval	Negligible

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
38373	Post-medieval to 19th century tree planting banks, east of Thickthorn House	Possible tree-planting banks of a former post-medieval to 19th century orchard. Visible as linear earthwork banks on aerial photographs of 1951 and as vegetation marks on images of 2010. Orchards shown at this location on the Ashill and Broadway Old Enclosures Parish Tithe Maps and Apportionments. Also shown on the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38976	Jordans park, Ashill	An area of parkland with a lake to the south, shown attached to Jordans on the 1888 Ordnance Survey map.	Post-medieval	Medium
15666	Jordans house, Ashill	Demolished country house. Built in stone and brick, two storeys with cellar and attic. Built c1796 in Portland stone. Pevsner described it as being a 'fine stone-faced Late Georgian block of five by four bays with a lower wing (perhaps older) at the back' [1]. House has been demolished but some of the walled garden areas survive as does the grotto. It was demolished between 1962 and 1963. A series of pale linear cropmarks are visible on aerial imagery from 2006 and 2016, corresponding with the footprint of the house shown on historic maps. This suggests the wall footings survive below ground.	Post-medieval	Low
38357	Post-medieval to 19th century tree planting banks, at Horton Cross Farm	Possible tree-planting banks of a former post-medieval to 19th century orchard visible as a series of linear earthwork banks on lidar data. Orchards shown on the First and Second Ordnance Survey maps.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38355	Medieval field boundaries, west of Horton Manor, Horton	Possible medieval field boundaries visible as earthwork ditches and a bank on aerial photographs of 1947 onwards and lidar data. The boundaries are linear in shape and define a series of rectilinear shaped land parcels which resemble medieval strip fields as well as smaller square plots. Several earthworks correspond with field boundaries on the Parish Tithe map.	Medieval	Low
38670	Field boundaries or catchmeadow south of Rose Mills, Donyatt	Curvilinear ditches on the west side of the River Isle visible as earthworks then cropmarks on aerial photographs from 1948 onwards. Interpreted as the leats of a 19th century water meadow.	Post-medieval	Low
53457	Mill, Hort Bridge, Ilminster	Hort Bridge Mills' shown on 1904 Ordnance Survey Map.	Post-medieval	Low
53514	Deerpark, S of Radigan Farm, Ashill	Medieval deer park. Documentary sources show that Henry IV gave Sir Thomas Beauchamp, Knight, 250 acres in his manor of Ashill, which were licensed to empark in 1411. There are a number of 'park' names on the tithe map and later Ordnance Survey mapping, including 'Park Farm Cottage', 'Park Barn' and 'Park Lane'. There a number of continuous field boundaries which could resemble pales, including a long bank with ditch on the east side and south of the farm. There are also two pollarded oaks.	Medieval	Low

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
38608	Second World War searchlight site east of Batten's Green, Bickenhall	A temporary emplacement of Second World War date visible as structures and earthworks adjacent to the field boundary to the south of the road, south of Batten's Green. Four rectangular structures, probably Nissan Huts, visible on photos of 1944. Two small earthwork mounds, two possible slit trenches and a smaller rectangular structure were also visible, connected by a track. Most structures removed by 1947. Interpreted as a searchlight site. There are records of a cluster site of 543 Searchlight Battery of 89 Searchlight Regiment in 1941. There were ATS personnel listed at the site suggesting the Battery Headquarters was located here.	Modern	Low
38600	Extractive pit of post-medieval to 19th century date south of Hatch Green, Hatch Beauchamp	A D-shaped pit visible on lidar data. Matches the location of small ponds shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, suggesting that it is an extractive pit of post-medieval to early 19th century date that passed out of use by the time of the map and was subsequently reused as a pond.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38504	Post-medieval field boundary north of Capland Farm	Earthwork banks and ditches of a possible post-medieval field boundary visible on aerial images of 1998 and 2014. They do not correspond with boundaries shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map suggesting it had fallen out of use by the late 19th century.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38503	Medieval to post-medieval field boundaries, southwest of Perry's Farm, Hatch Beauchamp	Earthwork banks and ditches of possible medieval to post-medieval field boundaries visible on lidar data. They closely correspond with other field boundaries shown at this location on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, defining the north, east and south sides of a single land parcel.	Medieval, post-medieval	Low
38497	Post-medieval to 19th century extractive pit, east of Perry's Farm, Hatch Beauchamp	A possible post-medieval to 19th century extractive pit, visible on lidar data. The earthwork pit is oval in shape, measuring approximately 25m x 17m. It does not correspond with any features shown on available mid-19th to early 20th century mapping suggesting that it was an extractive pit which had passed out of use by the mid-19th century.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38473	Post-medieval to 19th century tree-planting banks, at Capland	Possible tree-planting banks of a former post-medieval to 19th century orchard visible as a series of linear earthwork banks on lidar data. Orchards recorded on the Broadway Capland Parish Tithe Map and Apportionment and are also on the First and Second Ordnance Survey maps.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38474	Post-medieval to 19th century extractive pit, southwest of Capland Farm	A possible post-medieval to 19th century extractive pit, visible on aerial photographs of 1960 and lidar data. The earthwork pit is oval in shape, measuring approximately 25m x 22m. It does not correspond with any features shown on available mid-19th to early 20th century mapping suggesting that it was an extractive pit which had passed out of use by the mid-19th century.	Post-medieval	Negligible

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
38476	Post-medieval to 19th century tree-planting banks, northwest of Porters Barn	Possible tree-planting banks of a former post-medieval to 19th century orchard visible as a series of linear earthwork banks on aerial photographs of 1947. Orchard recorded in this location on both the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps. Earthworks not visible on imagery after 1960 and survival is unknown.	Post-medieval	Negligible
43250	Prehistoric finds, High Bridge, Hatch Beauchamp	Gray's map in the Taunton museum has a note that, in September 1936, workmen laying a telephone line found rim pieces of pottery with definite finger mark impressions and some bones (probably human). Remains reported to be scattered over a length of 5ft at a depth of 3ft. Location estimated from source.	Prehistoric	Medium
38454	Medieval field boundaries, west of Ashton Mews, Ashill	Possible medieval field boundaries visible as earthwork ditches on aerial photographs of 1944 onwards and lidar data. Two linear and parallel earthworks, which respect the historic field patterns in this location. Located in an area defined in the HLC as comprising Anciently Enclosed Land of pre-17th century date.	Medieval	Low
38453	Post-medieval to 19th century extractive pit, southeast of The Lilacs, Ashill	A possible post-medieval to 19th century extractive pit, visible on aerial photographs of 1947 and lidar data. Two semi-circular shaped earthworks likely forming part of a single oval shaped pit, measuring approximately 54m x 50m. It is truncated by a field boundary shown on the Parish Tithe Map suggesting that it had passed out of use by the mid-19th century.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38456	Post-medieval to 19th century tree-planting banks, Ashill	Possible tree-planting banks of a former post-medieval to 19th century orchard. Visible as linear earthwork banks on lidar data. Two adjacent orchards shown at this location on the Ashill Parish Tithe Map and Apportionment, incorporated into a single large orchard on the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps.	Post-medieval	Negligible
53512	Folly (site of) Folly Farm, Ashill	Possible site of a folly, indicated by names 'Folly Drive', 'Folly Farm'.	Post-medieval	Low
53374	Deserted village, Broadway	Local tradition of a village formerly around the now isolated church (Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha). Presumed to have been abandoned due to the Plague.	Medieval	Medium
55461	Medieval pottery finds, east of Ashill	A watching brief carried out during the construction of the Ashill bypass revealed a concentration of medieval and post-medieval pottery.	Medieval, post-medieval	Negligible
55460	Medieval pottery finds, north of Ashill	A watching brief carried out during the construction of the Ashill bypass revealed a concentration of medieval and post-medieval pottery.	Medieval, post-medieval	Negligible
53370	Church of St Aldhelm and St Eadburgha and churchyard, Broadway	Churchyard surrounding listed Church. Graveyard in use since at least medieval times. This gazetteer entry only considers impacts unrelated to the listed	Medieval	High

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
		building or its curtilage structures (ie burials in the graveyard and non-designated grave monuments)		
55323	Medieval settlement, S of Jordans, Horton Cross	Fieldwork carried out during the construction of the Ashill bypass located two rubbish pits with 10th-12th century pottery. Possibly associated with the village earthworks (55322)	Medieval	Negligible
55322	Medieval village, Jordans, N of Horton Cross	Fieldwork carried out during the construction of the Ashill bypass located the earthworks of a probable medieval village, preserved by the parkland of Jordans. To the south, along the Ding, are several mounds which may relate to a mill in some form.	Medieval	Medium
53331	Deerpark, E of Donyatt	A park is mentioned at Donyatt in Domesday Book and, in 1330, William de Montacute emparked lands within the parish without a license. A park was also included in a list of 1569 when it was described as being 'two miles in compass'. A survey of lands belonging to William 1st Earl of Pembroke shows the house with deerpark and pale, with 400 acres of park in 1565. A park is shown on 17th-early 19th century maps. The tithe map shows several fields with 'Park' field names. No trace of a pale found - the bounds cannot be traced on the ground.	Medieval	Low
53347	Rose mills, SE of Horton Cross, Donyatt	Rose Mills' (disused) is shown on the 1887 Ordnance Survey Map. Leat and head pond survive, with screens and hatches in place. Two vertical shafted turbines by Armfield and Ringwood and a generator by W.H. Bond. The original mill building is listed. This gazetteer entry relates only to the aspects not included in the listing- ie the leat and head pond and other associated structures beyond the original building.	Post-medieval	Low
38361	Post-medieval to 19th century field boundary, east of Hort Bridge, Ilminster	A former field boundary of likely post-medieval to 19th century date visible as an earthwork bank on aerial photographs of 1948 and 1973. The earthworks do not correspond with any field boundaries shown in this location on the Parish Tithe map suggesting it had passed out of use by the mid-19th century.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38599	Post-medieval field boundaries south of Hatch Green, Hatch Beauchamp	Linear ditches and banks up to 5m wide clearly visible on aerial photographs of the 1970s onwards and lidar data. They do not correspond to boundaries on the 19th century maps but are in keeping with the character of the neighbouring field pattern and correspond in places with alignments of trees. These are interpreted as grown out field boundary planting and the visible earthworks as defining a rectilinear field pattern of probable post-medieval date, removed prior to the mid-19th century.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38598	Field boundary east of Bickenhall Farm, Bickenhall	A linear ditch up to 14m wide and c370m long, visible on aerial photographs of 2006-2013 as a cropmark. The ditch does not correspond with any field	Post-medieval	Negligible

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
		boundary depicted on 19th century maps but is in keeping with the character of the neighbouring field pattern, with a similar boundary shown c60m to the south.		
38502	Post-medieval to 19th century tree-planting banks, east of Perry's Farm, Hatch Beauchamp	Possible tree-planting banks of a former post-medieval to 19th century orchard. Visible as linear earthwork banks on lidar data. An orchard is shown at this location on the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38498	Post-medieval to 19th century extractive pits, southeast of Hatch Green, Hatch Beauchamp	A possible post-medieval to 19th century extractive pits, visible on lidar data. Four adjacent earthwork pits, all sub-oval in shape and measuring between 20 to 34m in length. They do not correspond with any features shown on available mid-19th to early 20th century mapping suggesting that it was an extractive pit which had passed out of use by the mid-19th century.	Post-medieval	Negligible
53354	Hazel well site, E of Horton Cross, Horton	Hazel Well (chalybeate)' printed on historic Ordnance Survey map. According to local historian WL Radford, it is supposed to have had healing effects. Consists of a square concrete shaft and an iron lid flush with the ground. The spring completely removed during road improvements in 1987. The area is now covered by a large roundabout, part of the Ilminster By-Pass.	Unknown	Negligible
55451	Taunton to Chard railway	The Bristol and Exeter line from Creech Junction to Chard. Built in response to the opening of the LSWR branch to Chard in 1860. Board gauge, opened in 1866. GWR ran both lines as one from 1917, closed to passengers in 1962 and freight in 1966.	Post-medieval	Low
38731	Extractive pits of post-medieval to 19th century date north of Lower Henlade, Ruishton	Two oval pits visible on lidar data as subtle earthworks approximately 56m across. They are interpreted as extractive pits of post-medieval to 19th century date.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38734	An extractive pit of post-medieval to 19th century date south-west of manor Farm, Thornfalcon	A D-shaped cropmark visible on aerial photographs of 1973 and 2001. Interpreted as remains of an extractive pit of post-medieval to 19th century date.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38733	An extractive pit of post-medieval to 19th century date south-west of manor Farm, Thornfalcon	An oval pit visible on aerial photographs of 1947 as a water filled earthwork and as a cropmark in 2001. The visible earthwork does not correspond with any pit marked on 19th century maps. It is interpreted as remains of an extractive pit of post-medieval to 19th century date.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38732	An extractive pit of post-medieval to 19th century date north-east of Lower Henlade, Ruishton	An oval pit visible on aerial photographs of 2010 as a cropmark and as a shallow hollow on lidar data. It is interpreted as remains of an extractive pit of post-medieval to 19th century date.	Post-medieval	Negligible
43531	Fishponds, Home Farm, Henlade	Fishpond' printed on historic OS map, showing three long sinuous ponds leading from the stream.	Post-medieval	Low

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
43530	Park, Henlade House, Henlade	Area of landscape park attached to Henlade House. Henlade House and two associated buildings within the park are listed.	Post-medieval	Medium
43529	Mansion house, N of Henlade House, Henlade	Reported to be the site of an ancient house, mentioned in the 16th century, on the areas of the gardens attached to Henlade House. Many earthworks are in the immediate area. Site visit revealed stone lined and stone arched drain and culverts, cess pit and well. Bricks were found which date to 1794-1850.	Post-medieval	Low-medium
38496	Post-medieval to 19th century extractive pits, southeast of Hatch Green, Hatch Beauchamp	Possible post-medieval to 19th century extractive pits visible as earthworks on lidar data. Two adjacent earthwork pits, sub-circular in shape, measuring approximately 17m in length. They do not correspond with any pits shown on mid-19th century mapping, supporting the interpretation that they had passed out of use prior to the mid-19th century.	Post-medieval	Negligible
39033	Possible Second World War military building south-west of Bickenhall Lodge, Hatch Beauchamp	A small rectilinear structure visible on aerial photographs of the 1940s, c175m south-west of Bickenhall Lodge. The structure was located in an orchard overlooking Bickenhall Lane. Possibly a guardhouse associated with the camp in the grounds of Hatch Park to the north. Unlikely to have been a pillbox as they were not built after 1943. Not visible on photographs after 1966.	Modern	Low
44497	Shrunken village of Capland, Hatch Beauchamp	The decline of Capland probably caused by the Black Death. No traces of a deserted village visible.	Medieval	Unknown - uncertainty over survival
53511	Well, N of Folly Farm, Ashill	Hurmans well' printed on historic Ordnance Survey map.	Post-medieval, Modern	Unknown - uncertainty over survival
38750	Medieval field boundary north-west of Ash, Stoke St Mary	Curvilinear earthwork banks and ditches visible on aerial photographs of 1960. They do not correspond with any boundaries on the Tithe Map for Stoke St Mary. They are interpreted as the remains of former field boundaries of probable medieval origin.	Medieval	Low
38749	Medieval field boundaries, possible settlement and parkland features at Henlade House, Ruishton	Linear and curvilinear banks and ditches visible on aerial photographs of 1960 onwards and lidar data in the former parkland to the north, west and south of Henlade House. The earthwork hollows are the broadest and most regular to the south and west of the house - interpreted as former field boundaries of probable medieval to post-medieval date. North of the house narrower and more irregular earthworks are visible. These are interpreted as former tracks from the road to the east and possible ornamental parkland walks, perhaps associated with an	Medieval, post-medieval	Low-medium

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
		earlier house on this site. Two oval or sub-circular mounds and several irregularly shaped hollows or platforms are also visible to the north of the house, possibly evidence of an earlier settlement and perhaps including a pillow mound.		
38748	Post-medieval field boundaries south of Thorn Lane, Thornfalcon	Post-medieval field boundaries of probable post-medieval origin visible as narrow earthwork ditches on aerial images of 2001. They do not match any boundaries on the 19th century maps but one does match a line of trees on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map, probably former hedgerow planting, and the relict boundaries are in keeping with the character of the surrounding field pattern.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38743	Orchard of post-medieval date north of Thornfalcon Farm, Ruishton	Remains of parallel ridges at c9m intervals visible on aerial images and Lidar data. These correspond with a plot depicted as an orchard on 19th century mapping (1842 Ruishton Tithe Map). Earthworks interpreted as remains of banks made for fruit tree planting and improved drainage.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38735	An extractive pit of post-medieval to 19th century date south-west of Greenway Bridge, Thornfalcon	An oval pit visible on aerial photographs of 1960 as subtle earthwork. Interpreted as remains of an extractive pit of post-medieval to 19th century date. The earthwork has probably been levelled.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38725	A possible former road north-west of Musgrave Farm, Henlade village, Ruishton.	Cropmarks of a possible ditch defined compressed or metalled surface visible on aerial photographs of 2001-2010. The cropmarks do not correspond with any routes or boundaries depicted on the 19th century mapping for the area. They are interpreted as a possible track or road of post-medieval or earlier date, but a geological origin is possible.	Unknown	Low
39003	Field boundary south-east of Greenway Bridge, Thornfalcon	A low bank of up to c10m wide and 174m long visible on aerial photographs of 1960. Does not correspond with boundaries depicted on 19th century mapping but is in keeping with the character of the surrounding field pattern and is interpreted as being a field boundary, possibly of post-medieval date. It has possibly been levelled.	Post-medieval	Negligible
39110	Barn, N of Thornwater Farm, Ruishton	Barn shown on modern maps, and as an open fronted building on the 1888 Ordnance Survey map, replacing a small enclosure on the 1840 tithe map.	Post-medieval, Modern	Negligible
39030	Post-medieval enclosure boundary north-east of Home Farm, West Hatch	A ditch is visible as a subtle earthwork c135m long and 5m wide on aerial photographs of 1947. The visible earthwork does not correspond to any boundaries depicted on the 1841 Tithe Map for West Hatch but is in keeping with the character of boundaries depicted to the north-east and south-west. The earthworks are interpreted as the remains of a former enclosure boundary of post-medieval origin cleared prior to 1841. The ditch is not visible as an earthwork on lidar derived images and has probably been levelled.	Post-medieval	Negligible

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
39007	Extractive pit of post-medieval to 19th century date south-west of Park Farm, West Hatch.	Roughly triangular pit visible on lidar data as a subtle earthwork approximately 30m across. It does not correspond with any pits marked on 19th century maps and is interpreted as the remains of an extractive pit of post-medieval to early 19th century date that had passed out of use by the mid-19th century.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38561	Extractive pit of post-medieval to 19th century date south-west of Sparks Farm, Hatch Beauchamp	Oval pit, approximately 19x14m visible as an earthwork on lidar data. It does not correspond with any pits marked on 19th century maps and is interpreted as the remains of an extractive pit of post-medieval to early 19th century date that had passed out of use by the mid-19th century.	Post-medieval	Negligible
39035	An extractive pit of post-medieval to 19th century date south-east of Vincent's Farm, West Hatch	Oval pit, approximately 33x25m visible as an earthwork on lidar data. It does not correspond with any pits marked on 19th century maps and is interpreted as the remains of an extractive pit of post-medieval to early 19th century date that had passed out of use by the mid-19th century.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38562	Extractive pit of post-medieval to 19th century date on the eastern edge of Bickenhall Wood, Bickenhall	Irregularly shaped pit c50x14m, visible on lidar data under dense tree cover in Bickenhall Wood. The location is depicted as woodland in the 19th century mapping. It is interpreted as the remains of an extractive pit of post-medieval to early 19th century date that had passed out of use by the mid-19th century. A narrow hollow may be a former access track.	Post-medieval	Negligible
39032	Medieval field boundary south-west of Bickenhall Lodge, Hatch Beauchamp	A curvilinear ditch is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs of 1985 to the south-west of Bickenhall Lodge. It does not correspond with any field boundary on the 1834 Tithe Map for West Hatch but is in keeping with the character of the surrounding field pattern. It also corresponds with an avenue of trees shown on the historic map, probably former hedgerow planting. This supports the interpretation of the earthwork as a former field boundary, possibly of medieval origin, that was cleared prior to 1834.	Medieval, post-medieval	Low
39031	Medieval field boundaries south of Park Farm, West Hatch	Linear ditches defining rectilinear enclosure visible as earthworks on lidar data. They do not correspond with any boundaries shown on the 1841 Tithe Map for West Hatch but are potentially in keeping with the character of the surrounding field pattern and may reflect an earlier pattern disrupted by settlement shrinkage. They are interpreted as evidence of former field boundaries, possibly of medieval origin, cleared prior to 1841.	Medieval, post-medieval	Low
14367	Meare Elm Bridge, Meare Elm, West Hatch	Bridge built 1912 in reinforced concrete, designed by Edward Stead, Assistant County Surveyor. Part of the 18th century turnpike road, Hartrow to Ashill (26221). It is a relatively early structure in reinforced concrete.	Modern	Low

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
39029	Medieval and post-medieval field boundaries north of Picket Mead, West Hatch	Two narrow curvilinear ditches visible as earthworks on aerial photographs of 1947. They do not correspond with any boundaries on the 1841 Tithe Map for West Hatch but are in keeping with the character of the neighbouring field boundaries. Interpreted as evidence of two phases of enclosure - former field boundaries probably of medieval and post-medieval origin, cleared prior to 1841. Not visible as earthworks on lidar and have probably been levelled.	Medieval, post-medieval	Low
39028	Post-medieval field boundary north of Picket Mead, West Hatch	Subtle earthwork ditch c130m long by 15m wide, visible on lidar data. It does not correspond with any boundaries on the 1841 Tithe Map for West Hatch but are in keeping with the character of the neighbouring field boundaries. Interpreted as the remains of a field boundary, probably post-medieval in origin, cleared prior to 1841.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38699	Former field boundaries of possible medieval date west of Musgrave Farm, Ruishton	Linear ditches up to c10m wide and 105m long visible as subtle earthworks on aerial photographs of 1973 onwards and lidar data. They do not correspond with field boundaries shown on the 1842 Tithe Map for Ruishton but are in keeping with the character of the depicted boundaries. They are interpreted as the remains of former field boundaries of possible medieval origin that were partly cleared prior to 1842.	Medieval, post-medieval	Low
38698	Former field boundaries of post-medieval date north-west of Musgrave Farm, Ruishton	Linear ditches 20-30m wide and c170-250m long visible as earthworks on lidar data. The earthworks correspond, in part, with boundaries shown on the 1842 Tithe Map for Ruishton. They are interpreted as plough-spread remains of former field boundaries of probable post-medieval origin that were partly cleared prior to 1842.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38696	Former field boundary of probable post-medieval date south of Rose Farm, Ruishton	A linear ditch or hollow visible as an earthwork c10m wide and 150m long on lidar data. The earthwork does not correspond to any field boundaries shown on 19th century maps but is in keeping with the character of the surrounding field pattern on the 1842 Tithe Map for Ruishton. Interpreted as a former field boundary of probable post-medieval date cleared prior to 1842.	Post-medieval	Negligible
44598	Second World War heavy anti-aircraft battery site, N of Haydon	A heavy AA battery is recorded at this site on June 1942 with four mobile guns and a GL Mk 1A radar. Nothing visible on post-war RAF photographs (1947) and it is likely that no permanent infrastructure was constructed.	Modern	Negligible
38753	Post-medieval field boundary south of Ash, Thornfalcon	Linear earthwork banks and ditches visible on aerial photographs of 1947. Interpreted of remains of former field boundaries of probable post-medieval origin. They correspond, in part, with boundaries shown on the Tithe Map for Stoke St Mary.	Post-medieval	Negligible

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
38751	Medieval field boundary north-west of Ash, Stoke St Mary	A linear earthwork bank visible on aerial photographs of 1947 interpreted as remains of former field boundaries of probable medieval origin.	Medieval	Low
39009	Extractive pits and lime kilns of post-medieval to 19th century date at Huish Woods, West Hatch.	Irregularly shaped pits and hollows visible on lidar data. Several pits correspond with pits marked on land shown as rough pasture or scrub on the OS 1st edition 25" map of 1888. These are depicted in association with limekilns. The northern hollows correspond with probable quarries or pits shown on the Tithe Map for West Hatch, in a less densely wooded landscape. Probably also in association with limekilns. The earthworks are evidence of several phases of extraction and lime production of possible post-medieval to 19th century date probably decreasing in production and shifting south in the later 19th century.	Post-medieval	Low
26221	Eighteenth-century Turnpike road, Hartrow to Ashill	A turnpike road of the Taunton Trust. The road was turnpiked in 1752 between Handy Cross, Taunton and on to Ashill Gate. The 1778 Act extended the turnpike from Handy Cross to Harrow Gate. The road was realigned in the 1960s and there have been many smaller improvements in recent years. The construction, and later abandonment, of the Taunton to Chard railway at Thornfalcon, and the dualling to Mattock's Tree have caused much change.	Post-medieval	Low
44229	Cropmark boundaries, E of Hankridge Farm, Bathpool	Area of cropmarks which appear to represent old fields. Area evaluated archaeologically but no remains identified, suggesting the marks were relatively recent. The area has been redeveloped.	Unknown	Negligible
26225	Eighteenth-century Turnpike road, Mattocks Tree, Thornfalcon to Red Post, Fivehead	A turnpike road of the Taunton Trust. The road was turnpiked as far as Red Post in 1752. In 1923 it was classified as the B3153. The road originally ran via the cross roads at Rock House and the present road up the escarpment, which follows an old lane at the west end, dates from 1834.	Post-medieval	Low
19921	Milestone, Thornfalcon, Ruishton	Labelled as 'M.S' and 'Taunton 3' on Ordnance Survey map of 1904. This section of the road has been widened historically and the location of the milestone is within the current carriageway. Although it has not been possible to confirm whether it survives on site, due to its roadside location, it is likely that this has been removed	Post-medieval	Uncertain – Negligible to low
19920	Milestone, Blackbrook, Ruishton	Labelled on Ordnance Survey map of 1904. It is not clear whether it survives.	Post-medieval	Uncertain – Negligible to low
28214	Excavation (2008-9), Cambria Farm, Taunton	An open area excavation was undertaken of the site uncovering evidence of activity on the site spanning the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Early medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern periods. Main focus was Prehistoric and Roman periods - a prehistoric settlement was recorded including at least five	Multiperiod - prehistoric to modern	Negligible

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
		large roundhouses and three possible rectilinear post-built structures. These ranged in date from the Late Bronze Age to the late Iron Age and were associated with a pits, gullies, post-holes and an extensive spread of burnt stone. A substantial Romano-British field system was also recorded and although there were no structural remains, the large quantities of Romano-British finds indicate that occupation was occurring on or very near to the site. A small Romano-British inhumation cemetery, containing 30 burials was also uncovered on the site. This cemetery was probably established in the 2nd century AD or later and at least two of the burials could be demonstrated to post-date c330 AD. Three possible cremation burials, undated, were also recorded.		
28213	Evaluation (2007), Cambria Farm, Taunton	Evaluation identified 14 ditches and gullies, interpreted as relating to a network of field boundaries and enclosures. Five of the ditches produced dating evidence - one contained a late Neolithic or early bronze age chert scraper or piercer and a piece of burnt flint. The pottery found in the other ditches indicated a late bronze age or early iron age date. Bone from a range of domesticated animals was also recovered from these features. A small quantity of Romano-British pottery sherds was also found in one of the ditches.	Prehistoric, Roman	Negligible
14359	Roman pottery finds, west of Ruishton Court, Ruishton	A ditch containing Roman pottery identified during GI works, alongside a small quantity of animal bone.	Roman	Negligible
38692	Former field boundaries of post-medieval date south of Woodlands House, Ruishton	Linear ditches 3-10m wide were visible as earthworks on aerial photographs from 1960 onwards and lidar data. They do not correspond with any field boundaries shown on 19th century maps but are in keeping with the character of the surrounding field pattern as depicted on the Tithe Map for Ruishton. Interpreted as former field boundaries of probable post-medieval date, possibly associated with the remodelling of Woodlands House in the early 1800s.	Post-medieval	Negligible
39026	Post-medieval field boundary west of Meare Green, West Hatch	Ditch visible as a subtle earthwork c130m long and 17m wide visible on lidar. The visible earthwork does not correspond with any boundary depicted on the 1841 Tithe Map for West Hatch but is in keeping with the regular character of field boundaries depicted. Interpreted as the remains of a former field boundary, probably of post-medieval origin, cleared prior to 1841.	Post-medieval	Negligible
19977	Milestone, Meare Elm Cross, West Hatch	Labelled as 'M.S Taunton 5, Ilminster 7' on Ordnance Survey map of 1904.	Post-medieval	Low
13930	Cropmark enclosures (?ponds), SW of Meare Green, West Hatch	RAF aerial photographs show a circular and an annular cropmark. The marks appear very strongly and the location of the annular one matches the location of	Unknown (likely post-medieval)	Negligible

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
		a rectangular pond on the 1904 Ordnance Survey map. It is likely that they are both infilled ponds.		
13929	Hatch Park park, Hatch Beauchamp	Park shown around Hatch Park house on 1904 Ordnance Survey map with lodges, a Home Farm and Park Farm to the west. The stables, Bickenhall Lodge and Grey Lodge and listed. According to the list entries the main house was destroyed by fire in 1942. Much of the woodland planting associated with the park survives, along with the course of the main drive and the general shape of the former park.	Post-medieval	Medium
13928	Second World War camp, Hatch Park, Hatch Beauchamp	RAF vertical aerial photographs of c1946 show the remains of a camp in the grounds of Hatch Park. Several buildings can be seen together with marks suggesting the former position of roadways and tented accommodation. The camp probably consisted of around 10 structures, a mix of Nissen Hut types and pitched roof huts, concentrated towards the east of the park. Most of the camp was tents aligned along tracks to the north, south and west of the buildings. The function of the camp is unknown but the depopulated character in 1946 suggests it might have been a transit camp used prior to the D-Day landings in June 1944. A map in the TA Bushell collection indicates this was a hutted camp for US forces.	Modern	Low
18391	Thornfalcon Station	Station on the Thornton to Chard Railway. Opened in 1871 and closed 1962. Not visible on current aerial images - demolished?	Post-medieval	Negligible
19872	Milestone, Capland Spa, Hatch Beauchamp	M.S' and 'Taunton 7, Ilminster 5' shown on Ordnance Survey map of c1904. Not shown on recent maps. It was not possible to confirm the presence of this milestone on the site visit but it is possible that it is still extant but obscured by the hedgerow.	Post-medieval	Low
38457	Post-medieval to 19th century tree-planting banks, north of Ashill Farm	Possible tree-planting banks of a former post-medieval to 19th century orchard. Visible as linear earthwork banks on lidar data. An orchard is shown at this location on the Ashill Parish Tithe Map and Apportionment and on both the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps. Described as levelled.	Post-medieval	Negligible
39241	Pot Bridge, Hatch Green	Road bridge associated with the turnpike road. Built 1872 for £95.	Post-medieval	Low
14360	Bottle Bridge, Hatch Green, Hatch Beauchamp	Built in 1909 for £372 by contractor H Pittard and Sons of Ilminster. Reinforced concrete bridge built in 1909 and designed by Edward Stead, Assistant County Surveyor. It is a relatively early structure in reinforced concrete.	Modern	Low
19459	Smithy, Stewley, Ashill	Smithy' shown on Ordnance Survey map of 1904. Building noted on recent mapping as 'Stewley Gate', presumably a private dwelling.	Post-medieval, Modern	Low

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
37701	Evaluation (2017), N of Ashill church	Evaluation of seven trenches - no features or finds of archaeological significance encountered. Traces of orchard banks (38456) recorded as was an occupation layer associated with a house shown on the Tithe Map. The only pre-modern find was a single sherd of late medieval pottery from a ditch at the south end of the site.	Medieval, post-medieval	Negligible
39005	Field boundary south of Mattock's Tree Green, Thornfalcon	Cropmark of a ditch up to 9m wide and c180m long visible on aerial photographs of 2014. Does not correspond with any boundary depicted on 19th century maps but is in keeping with the surrounding field pattern suggesting it is a former field boundary, possibly of post-medieval date, cleared prior to 1838.	Unknown - possibly post-medieval	Low
19936	Milepost, Ash Cross, Thornfalcon	MP' and 'Taunton 4' shown on Ordnance Survey map of 1904. Not shown on recent mapping. This milepost is located on a high-speed section of the existing A358 corridor so access was not possible on the site visit to confirm whether it is still extant.	Post-medieval	Low
19978	Malt House, north west of Meare Elm Cross, West Hatch.	Malthouse Cottages' shown on Ordnance Survey map of 1904. Building extant on recent maps.	Post-medieval	Low
39036	An extractive pit of post-medieval to 19th century date east of Bath House Farm, West Hatch	Roughly oval pit visible on lidar data as an earthwork approximately 35x30m across. The visible earthwork does not correspond with any pits marked on 19th century maps available to the survey. It is interpreted as the remains of a small extractive pit of post-medieval to 19th century date.	Post-medieval	Negligible
39004	Medieval field boundaries north of Ash, Thornfalcon	Curvilinear and linear cropmarks of ditches visible on aerial photographs of 1960. They do not correspond with any boundaries on the Tithe Map for Thornfalcon but are in keeping with the character of the surrounding field pattern and do match some tree alignments shown on the OS First Edition map, probably former hedgerow planting. Interpreted as evidence of former field boundaries, probably of medieval origin, cleared prior to 1838.	Medieval	Low
24660	Eighteenth-century Turnpike road, Old Way Gate, Ilton, to Three Oaks Cross, Ashill.	A turnpike road of the Ilminster Trust, turnpiked in 1759. It forms the western section of the road from Three Oaks Cross to Bridge Cross in South Petherton. Apart from local realignment where the Chard Canal and railway cross, no changes apparent.	Post-medieval	Low
13957	Cropmark enclosure, NE of Parklands, Ashill	RAF vertical aerial photographs show a rectangular enclosure with a possible bowed end at the west. The cropmark is aligned with the current field boundaries suggesting it is caused by agricultural practices, but this cannot be confirmed.	Unknown - possibly post-medieval	Low

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
29704	Post-medieval culvert, Hort Bridge, Ilminster	End of a culvert exposed whilst carrying out vegetation clearance on the River Isle. The culvert is dry and was possibly associated with an old mill that stood at the former Horlicks Dairy Site.	Post-medieval	Low
38362	Medieval field boundary, east of Collins Farm, Horton	A former field boundary of possible medieval date visible as an earthwork ditch on aerial photographs of 1960. The linear boundary closely respects the historic field patterns of anciently enclosed land shown at this location on the Ilminster Tithe Map (1840). The earthworks do not correspond with any field boundaries shown in this location on the tithe map suggesting that the field boundary had passed out of use prior to the mid-19th century. The former field boundary has likely been virtually levelled following construction of Ilminster Services.	Medieval, post-medieval	Negligible
19659	Milestone, north of Jordan's Bridge, Horton.	M.S' and 'Taunton 10, Ilminster 2' shown on Ordnance Survey map of 1904. 'M.S' noted on recent map. Confirmed as extant by the Milestones Society [3].	Post-medieval	Low
28385	Late bronze age occupation, Hort Bridge, Ilminster	Archaeological evaluation located a number of features indicative of late bronze age occupation, including spreads of burnt flint deposits, perhaps indicative of activities associated with 'burnt mounds'. These occupation layers comprise compacted deposits of heat-affected flint recorded as spreads of material that both sealed and filled underlying archaeological features, such as pits and possible ditches.	Bronze Age	Negligible
28816	Watching brief (1991), Ashill bypass (N end), Broadway	Fieldwalking along the route of the Ashill by pass found occasional flints and isolated sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery. Paucity of archaeological material may be a result of the area having once been part of the Neroche Forest and sparsely populated.	Prehistoric, medieval, post-medieval	Negligible
28815	Watching brief (1991), Ashill bypass (S end), Broadway	Watching brief for topsoil strip and drainage ditch excavation. Several former boundary feature recorded and two potential medieval sites recorded.	Medieval, post-medieval	Negligible
29068	Milestone, Three Oaks Cross, Ashill	Damaged milestone with a cast iron plate reading, in raised letter, 'Taunton 9 miles'. Confirmed extant on site visit.	Post-medieval	Low
24648	Eighteenth-century Turnpike road, Ashill to Chard	A turnpike road of the Ilminster Trust. It was turnpiked between Kenny gate, on the Taunton side of Ashill, and the east end of Chard in 1759. The modern road through Ashill was built as unemployment relief works in 1926-7 but the old road survives to the south. Apart from an 1836 improvement of the bend north of Catherine Wheel, no change is apparent north of Horton Cross. Between Horton Cross and Chard various corner improvements were carried out in 1924. South of Donyatt, the Taunton-Chard railway, opened in 1866, did not involve road diversions, although it crossed over twice.	Post-medieval	Low

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
29986	Railway bridge, NW of Manor Farm, Ilminster	The railway bridge over the River Isle survives in good condition used for a farm track.	Post-medieval	Low
38360	Second World War anti-tank ditch, west of Manor Farm, Ilminster	Two sections of earthwork ditches and banks interpreted as possible Second World War anti-tank obstacles which form part of a series of defences associated with the Taunton Stop Line, visible on aerial photographs of 1944 and 1947. The earthworks flank the western embankment of the former Chard Branch railway line. Current survival unknown due to tree cover.	Modern	Low
38359	Agricultural building or possible Second World War defence structure, west of Winterhay Farm, Ilminster	Small flat roofed structure visible on aerial photographs taken 1944-1947. Its location near the Taunton Stop Line and date of the photographs suggest it could be a Second World War defensive structure. However, it could also be a 20th century agricultural building.	Modern	Low
24644	Eighteenth-century Turnpike road, Petherton Bridge, Martock to Grange Farm, Combe St Nicholas	A turnpike road of the Ilminster Trust. The section west of Horton Cross was built by the Honiton and Ilminster Trust under their Act of 1807 and transferred to Ilminster Trust in 1829. The remainder of the road was included as part of the Yeovil road in the trust's first act of 1759.	Post-medieval	Low
39336	Collins Farmhouse, Horton Cross	Originally the farmhouse until a new building was added at the north end and this part gutted for storage. There are two jointed crucks, dating to the end of their period of use, about 1600, which fits the ovolo moulded windows. It appears to have been two storeyed with no evidence for an open hall. The original plan was probably three rooms and a cross passage.	Medieval, post-medieval	Low
42271	Second World War roadblock (M.Rd.31), Hort Bridge, Ilminster	Contemporary maps show a Taunton Stop Line roadblock numbered M.Rd.31, part of the Second World War defences.	Modern	Negligible
25434	Eighteenth-century Turnpike road, Great Capland Gate, Hatch Beacuhamp to Blackwater, Buckland St Mary	A turnpike road of the Langport Trust, included in the 1778 Act. The 1820 returns state that it was not turnpiked and the road never existed, although the route was reproduced on a number of maps of the period.	Post-medieval	Negligible
24659	Eighteenth-century Turnpike road, Catherine Wheel to west of Cad Green, Ashill	A turnpike road of the Ilminster Trust, turnpiked in 1759. The eastern junction has been affected by both Chard Canal and the Taunton - Chard railway.	Post-medieval	Low
19461	Smithy, South of Bow Bridge, Ashill	Smithy' shown on Ordnance Survey map of 1904. Noted as 'The Forge' on recent map, presumably a private dwelling.	Post-medieval	Low
38695	Former field boundary of possible medieval date south of Ruishton Court, Ruishton	A curvilinear ditch is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs of 1975 and an earthwork c18m wide and 195m long on lidar. It does not correspond with any field boundary on 19th century maps but is in keeping with the character of the	Medieval, post-medieval	Low

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
		surrounding field pattern depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map for Ruishton. The earthwork is interpreted as a former field boundary of possible medieval origin that was cleared prior to 1842.		
38687	Post-medieval field boundary, S of Cambria Farm, Stoke St Mary	A curvilinear ditch 14-20m wide and nearly 240m long was visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs of 1954 onwards and lidar data. The earthwork corresponds to a field boundary shown on the 1837 Tithe Map of Stoke St Mary, but not the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. The earthworks are interpreted as a field boundary of probable post-medieval origin that was modified between 1837-1888. An evaluation trench across the ditch recovered post-medieval pottery (16th-18th century) and roof tile from the surface of the ditch, which was not excavated.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38697	Former field boundary of possible medieval origin east of Old Broach Lane, Ruishton	A curvilinear ditch was visible as a cropmark c4m wide and 150m long on aerial photographs of 1975 and 1988. The earthwork does not correspond with any field boundary shown on the 19th century maps but is in keeping with the character of the surrounding field pattern. The cropmark is interpreted as a former field boundary, potentially of medieval origin, that was cleared prior to 1842.	Medieval, post-medieval	Low
38691	Circular enclosure north-east of Haydwood Farm, Stoke St Mary	Circular cropmark of a possible narrow ditch is visible on an aerial photograph of 1960. The cropmark defines a possible circular enclosure approximately 40m in diameter, potentially later prehistoric in date.	Unknown - later prehistoric?	Low-medium
28221	Roman settlement, Cambria Farm, Stoke St Mary	A concentration of Roman material, including tile, was found in the south-western corner of an excavation. This suggests that there was a Roman building in the vicinity. Further Roman material, including an occupation layer and ditches was located to the west, but not in the intervening area. Roof and hypocaust tile fragments were also found here. Further evidence of Roman building material and pottery was found in the field to the west. Geophysical survey suggested an enclosure to the south of the evaluation which may be the focus of the settlement.	Roman	Negligible
41233	Evaluation (2019), W of Henlade, Stoke St Mary	Evaluation recorded limited evidence for Iron Age and Roman activity but did record building material, suggesting a structure in the vicinity.	Iron Age, Roman	Negligible
36108	Geophysical survey (2015), Henlade, Taunton	Gradiometer survey identified a number of features of archaeological origin including likely former enclosures and evidence of settlement activity of possible Roman origin. Further linear anomalies and pit features may be archaeological in origin, but may also be related to more recent agricultural activity or be	Roman, medieval, post-medieval	Negligible

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
		natural. A number of former field boundaries, evidence of ridge and furrow and modern ploughing suggests a more recent agricultural past.		
38688	Field boundary of post-medieval date, west of the former Blackbrook Bridge, West Monkton	A linear bank 3m wide and nearly 105m long visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs of 1960. The earthwork does not correspond with any field boundary shown on the 1837 Tithe Map but is in keeping with the character of the surrounding field pattern. The earthwork is interpreted as a field boundary of probable post-medieval origin removed prior to 1837. Probably destroyed during construction of the M5 motorway.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38686	Former field boundaries of post-medieval date east of the former Leycroft Farm, Taunton	Linear ditches up to c14m wide visible as earthworks of 1973-1983. They correspond, in part, with boundaries shown on the Tithe Map for West Monkton. The earthworks are interpreted as former field boundaries of probable post-medieval date that were partly cleared prior to 1837 and partly between 1837-1888. Probably levelled by development.	Post-medieval	Negligible
43087	Cropmark pond, N of Little Hawkridge Farm, West Monkton	Rectangular enclosure with two concentric ditches. May only be an infilled pond. Probably the site referred to as a dew pond. Now built over.	Unknown - possibly post-medieval	Negligible
42259	Honeypot Hill cottage, Thorn Lane, Thornfalcon	A detached house built of lias stone with render to south and west walls and a thatched roof. House was built in the mid-16th century, originally with cob walls.	Medieval, post-medieval	Medium
41549	Gravelands field names, N of Henlade, Ruishton	Large area of fields north of Henlade called Graveland and Mortland on the 1842 tithe map. The area seems too extensive to be a cemetery and may be a reference to bad agricultural land. No reports of burials are known.	Unknown	Unknown
19932	Kennels, Hankridge, Taunton	Kennels' shown on 1904 map. These belonged to the Taunton Vale Harriers. The site was destroyed by the construction of the M5 motorway.	Post-medieval	Negligible
37657	Evaluation (2017), S of M5 J25, Henlade	19 evaluation trenches recorded significant archaeological features in two areas. One appeared to represent further evidence of Roman settlement.	Roman	Negligible
36845	Circular cropmark, SW of Ruishton Court	A circular mark visible on the 1946/7 RAF vertical photos. It is about 20m diameter and appears as a pale mark in a grassed field. Possibly a tree ring enclosure associated with Ruishton House.	Unknown - possibly post-medieval	Low
38610	Extractive pit of post-medieval to 19th century date Bickenhall Wood, Bickenhall	An irregularly shaped pit, visible on lidar data as a subtle earthwork approximately 50x30m in size and under light planting on aerial photographs of 1947. The visible earthworks do not correspond with any pit depicted on 19th century maps. The relict earthworks are interpreted as the remains of an extractive pit of post-medieval to early 19th century date that had passed out of use by the mid-19th century. A low mound immediately south-east may be a	Post-medieval	Negligible

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
		spoil mound associated with the pit. Now obscured by dense plantation planting extending Bickenhall Wood.		
38609	Cropmark of mound of unknown date and function, Bickenhall Wood, Bickenhall	Site of a possible mound (date unknown) visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs of 1947 (area now obscured by dense plantation planting). It is roughly circular and measures c21m in diameter with a possible ditch around it (darker cropmark).	Unknown	Low-medium
43077	Enclosure, W of Blackbrook Inn, West Monkton	Cropmark enclosure visible on aerial photograph. Not visible on the ground. Area now built over.	Unknown	Negligible
44651	Roman and medieval settlement, Hankridge Farm, West Monkton	"A large area was evaluated in advance of a retail park development. A total of 39 trenches with a combined length of 2000m was excavated covering c1.28% of the site. One principal area (44651) of archaeological interest was identified to the S of Hankridge Farmhouse. The earlier phase comprised a collection of shallow features which appeared to have been truncated by ploughing. One sherd of late iron age or Roman pottery was recovered. A later and larger occupation in the same area of the ridge is suggested to have been the 12th-13th century precursor to the later farm. Few signs of the cropmarks (442229) could be seen as subsoil features and it is suggested that they were formed by shallow, more recent drainage ditches. No Roman pottery was recovered from the E end of the site where it had been reported previously. "	Iron Age, Roman, Medieval	Negligible
44648	Watching brief (1992-1993), Hankridge Farmhouse, West Monkton	Watching brief revealed several constructional features to the north of the farmhouse but there was no dateable evidence. Most were probably from ancillary buildings of similar date to the farmhouse, but there may have been an earlier phase represented by post-holes. To the north-west a series of ditches and a gully were recorded which were dated to the 12th century.	Medieval, post-medieval	Negligible
44607	Watching brief (1994), Hankridge Farmhouse, West Monkton	"The watching brief observed excavations of foundations for extensions on the west and east wings of the standing structure of the farmhouse. A well, a pit and a foundation trench were noted in the east wing. The foundation trench was associated with the standing structure and was dated to 16th -17th century. Finds recovered were dated as post medieval or modern.	Post-medieval	Negligible
28903	Evaluation (1989), Blackbrook Business Park, Taunton	No archaeological features found during a limited evaluation. Medieval pottery sherds were recovered, probably a manuring scatter from Little Hankridge Farm.	Medieval	Negligible
38719	Extractive pits of post-medieval to 19 th century date located south-west of Ruishton village	Two roughly oval shaped pits were visible on 1960 aerial photographs and lidar data as subtle earthworks up to approximately 47m long, between the existing A358 and Bushy Cross Lane, south-west of Ruishton village. The visible	Post-medieval	Negligible

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
		earthworks do not correspond with any pits marked on 19th century maps. They are interpreted as the remains of extractive pits of post-medieval to 19th century date.		
38693	Former field boundary of possible medieval date, south of Ruishton Lane, Ruishton	A linear bank approximately 4m wide and 133 long was visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs of 1947 to the south of Ruishton Lane, Ruishton village. A narrower ditch flanked the southern edge of the bank. The earthwork does not correspond with any field boundary shown on the 19th century maps available to the survey but is in keeping with the character of the depicted surrounding field pattern. The earthwork is therefore interpreted as a former field boundary of possible medieval origin that was cleared prior to 1842. The plot has been developed for housing and the earthwork probably levelled.	Medieval, post-medieval	Negligible
38471	Possible medieval to post-medieval field boundary, east of Deacons Farm, Rapps	A possible medieval to post-medieval field boundary is visible as an earthwork ditch on aerial photographs of 1947 and 1951, to the east of Deacons Farm, Rapps. The short section of ditch measures approximately 80m in length by 7m in width and is northwest to southeast aligned. The earthwork possibly defines a small rectilinear shaped land parcel associated with the farm shown to the west on the Broadway Old Enclosures Parish Tithe Map. The earthwork ditch does not correspond with any field boundaries shown on this map, or on later available historic maps, supporting the interpretation that the field boundary had passed out of use by the mid-19 th century. The earthwork ditch is not visible on aerial imagery after 1951 and its present-day survival is unknown.	Medieval, post-medieval	Negligible
38505	Medieval to post-medieval field boundary northeast of Capland Farm	An earthwork ditch of a possible medieval to post-medieval field boundary is visible on lidar to the northeast of Capland Farm, Hatch Beauchamp. The curvilinear earthwork possibly forms the northeast corner of a land parcel of potential medieval origin, first shown in this location on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. The corner of this land parcel is not shown on this map, or on later available historic maps, supporting the interpretation that it had passed out of use by the late 19th century.	Medieval, post-medieval	Low
38493	Medieval to post-medieval field boundaries, northeast of Holman's Farm, Beercrocombe	Field boundaries of between medieval and post-medieval date are visible as earthwork ditches on aerial photographs of 1947 and as ditches and banks on lidar northeast of Holman's Farm, Beercrocombe. The contiguous and linear earthworks are north to south and east to west aligned and comprise earthwork ditches partly flanked by earthwork banks. The northern extent of the earthworks corresponds with field boundaries shown in this location on the Parish Tithe Map, although the remaining earthworks, which are not shown on this map, had evidently passed out of use by this time.	Medieval, post-medieval	Low

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
38478	Post-medieval to 19th century tree-planting banks, Holman's Farm, Beercrocombe	Possible tree-planting banks of a former post-medieval to 19th century orchard are visible as a series of linear earthwork banks on lidar data at Holman's Farm, Beercrocombe. An orchard is recorded in this location on the Beercrocombe Parish Tithe Map and on both the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps. Aerial photographs of 1947 show that the orchard remains largely covered in fruit trees, although these have been thinned out by 1989 and have been almost completely cleared by 2010. The visible earthworks, on which the fruit trees were established for increased soil depth and improved drainage, are northeast to southwest aligned and occupy an area of approximately 0.61 hectares of fairly level land, within a single land parcel.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38479	Post-medieval to 19th century field boundary, Holmans Farm, Beercrocombe	A post-medieval to 19th century field boundary is visible as an earthwork ditch on aerial photographs of 1947 onwards and lidar at Holmans Farm, Beercrocombe. The L-shaped earthwork ditch is northwest to southeast and northeast to southwest aligned and defines a small rectilinear shaped land parcel attached to Holmans Farm which measures approximately 60m in length by 40m in width. The earthworks do not correspond with any field boundaries shown in this location on the Parish Tithe Map, or on later available historic maps, supporting the interpretation that the field boundary had passed out of use by the mid-19th century. The southern edge of the eastern earthwork does, however, correspond to a prominent kink in a field boundary in this location.	Post-medieval	Negligible
Mbe 45123	Toll house, Catherine Wheel, Ilton	'Toll house and garden' shown on 1839 tithe map. There is a building still on the site that appears to be at least 19 th century in date, and which has a prominent bay window on the western gable end, which may have been used for payment of tolls.	Post-medieval	Low
38607	Ditched enclosure west of Batten's Green, Bickenhall	Enclosure boundaries of medieval date were visible as two cropmark and earthwork ditches on the north-facing slopes to the west of Batten's Green, Bickenhall. The visible features do not correspond with any boundaries depicted on the 19th century maps available to the survey but are in keeping with the character of the surrounding field pattern. The southernmost relict earthwork might be a continuation of an extant boundary to the west. As such, they are interpreted as possible field boundaries of medieval date. It must be considered a possibility, however, that the boundaries were aligned on and respected an enclosure of earlier date.	Unknown, likely medieval	Low
38500	Post-medieval to 19th century extractive pit, north of Capland Farm, Hatch Beauchamp	A possible post-medieval to 19th century extractive pit is visible as an earthwork on lidar to the north of Capland Farm, Hatch Beauchamp. The earthwork pit is oval in shape and measures approximately 24m in length by 13m in width. The	Post-medieval	Negligible

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
		visible earthworks do not correspond with any pit features depicted in this location on the available mid-19th to early 20th century mapping. This supports the interpretation that the extractive pit had likely passed out of use prior to the mid-19th century. The extractive pit is located in close proximity to a number of similar such features		
38501	Post-medieval to 19th century extractive pit, north of Capland Farm, Hatch Beauchamp	A possible post-medieval to 19th century extractive pit is visible as an earthwork on lidar to the north of Capland Farm, Hatch Beauchamp. The earthwork pit is sub-oval in shape and measures approximately 17m in length by 12m in width. The visible earthworks do not correspond with any pit features depicted in this location on the available mid-19th to early 20 th century mapping. This supports the interpretation that the extractive pit had likely passed out of use prior to the mid-19th century. The earthwork pit is located in close proximity to a number of similar such features.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38372	Medieval to 19th century field boundary, west of Parsonage Farm, Ashill	A former field boundary of between medieval to 19th century date is visible as earthwork banks on aerial photographs of 1944 and digital images derived from elevation data to the west of Parsonage Farm, Ashill. The two linear earthworks form a T-shaped field boundary which is northwest to southeast and northeast to southwest aligned. The Historic Landscape Characterisation project has classified this area as comprising Anciently Enclosed Land, so the field boundary could in part be of medieval origin. The earthworks do not correspond with any field boundaries shown in this location on the Parish Tithe map, or on later available aerial imagery, supporting the interpretation that the field boundary had passed out of use by the mid-19 th century.	Medieval, post-medieval	Low
53355	Chapel, Horton Cross, Horton	A Medieval chapel is recorded at this location. No further information is available.. Was in Ilminster Without parish but now in Horton parish following the 1982 reorganisation. It is not known what, if any, buried archaeological remains are present at this location but, if the location is correct, it is likely that there would be remains of the chapel and potentially burials of medieval and post-medieval date.	Medieval	Low-High
38506	Medieval to post-medieval field boundary north of Capland Farm	An earthwork ditch of a possible medieval to post-medieval field boundary is visible on lidar to the north of Capland Farm, Hatch Beauchamp. The linear earthwork is north to south aligned and closely respects the historic field patterns shown in this location on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. The earthworks do not correspond with any field boundaries shown in this location on	Medieval, post-medieval	Low

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
		this map, or on later available historic maps, supporting the interpretation that the field boundary had passed out of use by the late 19 th century.		
43689	Mill, SE of Ash	"Pepper's mill (corn)" printed on OS 25" map. Remains of two ponds and relief sluices. One wall of mill standing and remains of wheel pit and leat Flaunch and axle of wheel extant. Diameter of wheel c12ft - overshot. Two runner stones at Ashe Farm to the NE.	Post-medieval	Low
38575	Post-medieval field boundary north-west of Bickenhall House, Bickenhall	A linear bank or scarp up to 4 metres wide and circa 50 metres long was visible on aerial photographs of 1947 as an earthwork on the south-east facing slopes north-west of Bickenhall House, Bickenhall. The upstanding earthwork was flanked by narrower ditches. The visible earthworks do not correspond with any field boundary depicted on the 19th century maps available to the survey, the plot depicted as an orchard. Nonetheless, the earthworks are in keeping with the character of the surrounding field pattern. The relict bank and ditches are interpreted as a field boundary of probable post-medieval to early 19th century date. The ditch is visible as an earthwork on lidar data	Post-medieval	Negligible
38508	Post-medieval to 19th century extractive pit, north of Wyatt's Farm, Hatch Beauchamp	Possible post-medieval to 19th century extractive pit is visible as an earthwork on lidar data to the north of Wyatt's Farm, Hatch Beauchamp. The earthwork pit is semi-circular in shape and measures approximately 28m in length by 20m in width. The visible earthworks do not correspond with any pit features depicted in this location on the available mid-19th to early 20 th century mapping. This supports the interpretation that the extractive pit had likely passed out of use prior to the mid-19th century.	Post-medieval	Negligible
38507	Medieval to post-medieval field boundaries northeast of Perry's Farm	Possible medieval to post-medieval field boundaries are visible as earthwork ditches and banks on aerial photographs of 1988 and digital images of between 1998 and 2014, to the northeast of Perry's Farm, Hatch Beauchamp. The field boundaries are L-shaped in plan and broadly north to south and east to west aligned, with a short northeast to southwest aligned extension to the north. The earthworks closely respect the historic field patterns shown in this location on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, although they do not correspond with any field boundaries shown in this location on this map, or on later available historic maps. This supports the interpretation that the field boundaries had passed out of use by the late 19th century.	Medieval, post-medieval	Low
38499	Post-medieval to 19th century extractive pit, east of Perry's Farm, Hatch Beauchamp	Possible post-medieval to 19th century extractive pit is visible as an earthwork on lidar data to the east of Perry's Farm, Hatch Beauchamp. The earthwork pit is oval in shape and measures approximately 40m in length by 27m in width. The	Post-medieval	Negligible

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
		visible earthworks do not correspond with any pit features depicted in this location on the available mid-19th to early 20th century mapping. This supports the interpretation that the extractive pit had likely passed out of use prior to the mid-19th century. The earthwork pit is located in close proximity to a number of similar such features also recorded as part of this survey.		
43360	Tanyard, Bickenhall Farm, Bickenhall	"Tanyard House" printed on 1903 map. Buildings are still extant at this location suggesting that the 19 th or early 20 th century building survives.	Post-medieval-Modern	Low
39034	House at Hatch Park, Hatch Beauchamp	A ruined building is visible on aerial photographs of the 1940s at Hatch Park, Hatch Beauchamp. At circa 80 by 30 metres in size, the ruin corresponds closely with a house depicted on the Tithe map for Hatch Beauchamp. This is probably the house described as being enlarged or completed by H.P. Collins in the 1820s, on the Hatch Beauchamp village website (source notverified). No trace of the house can be seen on digital images derived from aerial photographs of 2014, although sub-surface remains probably survive, and an associated outbuilding may survive at circa ST29812056. A modern house has been built on this site over the south-eastern corner of the original plot.	Post-medieval	Low
22905	River Tone navigation	John Malet, MP for Bath and Sheriff of Somerset, sought in 1638 to improve the navigation of the river to improve the carriage of coal to Taunton. In return for the improvements he was given rights to levy tolls on the cargoes. The works were never completed and in 1697 a group of Taunton merchants began the process of buying out the Malets. This resulted in the 1699 Tone Navigation Act which authorised the setting up of Conservators with powers to remove impediments, cut channels, build bridges, wharves, locks weirs etc. The route was eventually replaced by the Bridgwater and Taunton Canal (HER: 43826).	Post-medieval	Low
44226	Alleged Roman pottery finds, S of Bathpool	Old SMR map annotated "RB pottery found. Nothing found when most of area evaluated in 1991, see HER: 44650.	Roman	Negligible
39025	Medieval field boundaries north of Meare Court Farm, West Hatch	Linear ditches and banks define rectilinear enclosures visible as earthworks on aerial photographs of 1960 to the north of Meare Court Farm, West Hatch. The visible earthworks do not correspond with any boundaries depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map for West Hatch but are in keeping with the character of the surrounding field pattern. The earthworks are interpreted as evidence of a former field boundaries, possibly of medieval origin, cleared prior to 1842. The ditches remain visible as earthworks on lidar derived images of 1998 to 2014.	Medieval	Low
30242	Well, Dairy House Farm, Stoke St Mary	A well was discovered at Dairy House Farm, Stoke St Mary, in October 2010. Its precise date is uncertain, but it is most likely to be post-medieval in date.	Post-medieval	Low

HER No.	Name	HER Description of resource and its heritage significance	Period	Value
38371	Medieval to 19th century field boundaries, east of Southtown Farm, Ashill	Cropmarks which have formed over levelled banks and ditches of former medieval to 19th century field boundaries are visible on digital images of 2001 and 2015, to the east of Southtown Farm, Ashill. The contiguous cropmarks are linear in shape and broadly north to south and east to west aligned. The eastern cropmark bank broadly corresponds with a field boundary shown in this location on the Parish Tithe map, although the remaining cropmarks of the former field boundaries are not shown and so had evidently passed out of use by this time. The Historic Landscape Characterisation project has classified this area as comprising Anciently Enclosed Land. {	Medieval, post-medieval	Low

HER data obtained from South West Heritage Trust.

Table 1-3 Additional event records

HER No.	Name	Description	Associated Monument Record	Within scheme boundary?
37526	Watching brief (2017), SW of Cambria Farm, Henlade, Taunton	Geotechnical pits were archaeologically monitored. No archaeological remains encountered.	-	Yes
32518	Watching brief (2014), Ham Sewage Works access road, Thornfalcon	Report awaited.	-	No
38919	Evaluation (2018), adjoining Ashill Village Hall	Three evaluation trenches recorded only two undated linear features, probably field boundaries	38460	No
14756	Watching Brief (2005), pipeline north of Ashill. Limited ground impact, no archaeology	Watching Brief (2005), pipeline north of Ashill. Limited ground impact, no archaeology	-	Yes
28193	Watching brief (2009), Hort Bridge, Ilminster	Watching brief during GI works (13 test pits) No archaeological features were observed.	-	Yes
11669	Watching brief (2001), Church of St Mary, Ashill	A watching brief on a service trench within the churchyard. No archaeological finds or features were found beyond the mixed infill of the tops of graves and occasional fragments of human bone.	-	No

HER No.	Name	Description	Associated Monument Record	Within scheme boundary?
44650	Evaluation (1991-1992), Hankridge Farm, West Monkton	Area of cropmarks. No subsurface features could be identified when evaluated so the marks may be relatively recent.	44229	No
45152	Watching brief (2021), A358, Taunton to Ilminster	Wessex Archaeology report awaited. This work is being undertaken to monitor ground investigations forming part of the proposed scheme and results will be included within the Development Consent Order (DCO).		Yes

Based on HER data obtained from South West Heritage Trust. Records detailed in table for events where no archaeological features were identified or where remains are otherwise covered by a monument record in Table 1-2.

References

- [1] N. Pevsner, *The Buildings of England: South and West Somerset*, Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, 1958.
- [2] D. Madlin, *The Idea of the Cottage in English Architecture, 1760-1860*, London: Routledge, 2015.
- [3] The Milestones Society, "Milestones and inscribed gateposts pre-1939," The Milestones Society, 2018.
- [4] Historic England, "Good Practice Advice in Planning: the setting of heritage assets (second edition)," Historic England, London, 2019.
- [5] South Somerset District Council, "Ilminster Conservation Area Appraisal," 2016.