

**CULTURAL HERITAGE
DESK BASED ASSESSMENT**

**Nottingham Lane,
Wey Valley,
Dorset**

April 2013

**Local Planning Authority:
Weymouth and Portland
Borough Council**

**Site centred at:
SY 665 824**

**Author:
Jonathan Nowell BSc Hons**

Approved by:

**Report Status:
Final**

**Issue Date:
22-04-2013**

**CgMs Ref:
DBA/14970.1**

© CgMs Limited

No part of this report is to be copied in any way without prior written consent.

Every effort is made to provide detailed and accurate information, however, CgMs Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies within this report.

© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of the controller of HM Stationery Office.
Licence No: AL 100014723

Executive Summary

A cultural heritage Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared by CgMs Consulting in relation to development proposals by C. G Fry & Son Ltd. on land south of Nottingham Lane, Weymouth Dorset centred on National Grid Reference SY 665 824. The land is currently down to pasture and includes some woodland.

The assessment reviews the relevant National, Regional and Local Heritage planning policies and context in relation to cultural heritage issues.

An assessment was made of all known Heritage Assets, both Designated and un-designated, from within a Study Area of 1.5km radius from the site centre. Designated Heritage Assets comprised; One Scheduled Ancient Monument – earthworks of a Deserted Medieval Village (Humpty Dumpty Field), all or part of four Conservation Areas, 55 Listed Buildings, of which 49 fall within the Conservation Areas.

Undesignated Heritage Assets in the Study Area include; four 'Areas of High Archaeological Importance'; four 'Sites of Local Archaeological Importance and a further 85 un-designated Heritage Assets were identified, including 24 previous investigations, assessments etc.

The site includes one Designated Heritage Asset, the eastern part of Nottingham Conservation Area comprising areas of woodland incorporated into the Conservation Area to separate the historic core of Nottingham from the existing modern development to the east. There are no Listed Buildings within the site. There are no previously recorded archaeological Heritage Assets within the Site, the nearest being the now destroyed Nottingham Bronze Age Bowl barrow beneath housing on the Dorchester Road. The assessment identified the location of the now demolished 'Nottingham House' on the north western edge of the site, south of Nottingham Court. The house, and its associated standing boundary wall on the western edge of the site, probably date to the late 18th century.

The assessment determined that there was a low potential for archaeological deposits of the Palaeolithic (450,000 – 12,000BC) to Neolithic (4,000 – 1,800BC) periods to be present on the site, any such finds being of only local significance. For the Bronze Age (1,800 – 600 BC) there is considered to be a moderate to high potential for remains of further ploughed out barrows to be present, which would be at least of local significance. For the Iron Age (600BC – AD43) there is a low to moderate potential for finds and features of local significance. During the Roman period (AD43 – 410) the site almost certainly lay outside a significant foci of occupation at Redlands, to the east of the site, and there is considered a low potential for settlement within the site. However the assessment has determined that there is a low to moderate potential for outlying 'roadside' burials associated with the Roman Dorchester Road, which lies to the east of the site, any such finds being of local significance.

In the Early Medieval (AD 410-1066) and Medieval (AD 1066-1485) periods the site almost certainly comprised agricultural land between the settlements of Buckland Ripers, Broadwey and Radipole, with a generally low potential for evidence other than that relating to agriculture, which would be of local significance. For the Post Medieval (AD 1486 - AD1749) and Modern Periods (AD 1750 to present) the principal potential relates to evidence for the now demolished Nottingham House and associated grounds, probably dating to the late 18th century, for which there is considered to be a high potential, any such finds being of local significance.

A site visit did not identify any remains of Nottingham House (demolished between 1963 and 1978) which at least in part now lies beneath the car park of Nottingham Court.

The assessment concludes that the principal past impact relates to the effects agriculture on any pre-19th century deposits. More localised impacts will have arisen from the construction of WWII Nissan huts. It was also noted that the western boundary wall, which probably dates to the period of Nottingham House, was in a poor state of repair.

Groundworks associated with the proposed development have the potential to impact on known and potential archaeology. Although the site includes part of the Nottingham Conservation Area, the setting of the Listed Buildings comprising the historic core of Nottingham will not be affected.

None of the other Designated or undesignated Heritage Assets identified by the desk-based assessment are likely to be affected by the proposed development

It is likely that any consented development will be required to include archaeological measures to further assess and mitigate the archaeological potential through a suitable programme of investigation, recording and publication.

CONTENTS

Executive Summary

- 1.0 Introduction and Scope of Study
- 2.0 Planning Background and Development Plan Framework
- 3.0 Geology and Topography
- 4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background and Assessment of Significance
- 5.0 Site Conditions and Past Impacts
- 6.0 Proposed Development and Potential Impacts
- 7.0 Summary and Conclusions

Bibliography and Sources Consulted

APPENDIX 1:

Gazetteer of the Dorset Historic Environment Record - Archaeological Sites, Monuments, Events and Finds

APPENDIX 2:

Gazetteer of Listed Buildings

APPENDIX 3:

1840-2 Tithe Apportionments – Radipole

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Nottingham Lane, Wey Valley, Dorset
- Fig. 2 DHER and NMR Archaeology Data within 1.5km of the Site Centre
- Fig. 3 Listed Building Data and Conservation Areas within 1.5km of the Site Centre
- Fig. 4 Extract From 1839 Radipole Tithe Map
- Fig. 5 Extract From 1888-89 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560
- Fig. 6 Extract From 1889 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500
- Fig. 7 Extract From 1902 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500
- Fig. 8 Extract From 1903 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560
- Fig. 9 Extract From 1929 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500
- Fig.10 Extract From 1936 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500
- Fig.11 Extract From 1938 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560
- Fig.12 Extract From 1947 Aerial Photograph
- Fig.13 Extract From 1956 Ordnance Survey 1: 2,500
- Fig.14 Extract From 1963 Ordnance Survey 1: 10,000
- Fig.15 Extract From 1978 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000
- Fig.16 Extract From 1990 Ordnance Survey 1: 10,000
- Fig.17 Extract From 2006 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000
- Fig.18 Extract From 2012 Ordnance Survey 1: 10,000

Plates 1 - 4

Plates 5 - 8

1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This cultural heritage Desk-Based Assessment has been researched and prepared by CgMs Consulting on behalf of C.G Fry & Son Ltd (The Client).
- 1.2 The assessment considers a proposal for residential development of land to the west of the A354 Dorchester Road and south of Nottingham Lane, Weymouth, Dorset (hereafter the 'Site'). The Site is centred on National Grid Reference SY 665 824, extending to some 15.6 hectares (**Figure 1**). The Site comprises pasture fields and areas of woodland. It is bounded to the north by Nottingham Lane and Nottingham Court, to the west and south by agricultural fields and to the east by the rear of properties fronting on to the A354 Dorchester Road.
- 1.3 In accordance with government guidance on cultural heritage and planning National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF) published in 2012 this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic building, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the cultural heritage potential of the Site.
- 1.4 The assessment comprises an examination of the relevant evidence in the Dorset Historic Environment Record (DHER) and National Monument Record (NMR), considers the results of nearby archaeological investigations, incorporates published and unpublished material and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise.
- 1.5 As a result, the assessment enables relevant parties to assess the cultural heritage potential of the Site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and/or archaeological solutions to the potential identified.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 In March 2012, the government published the NPPF, which replaces national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment).
- 2.2 Section 12 of the NPPF, entitled *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and
 - Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our understanding of the past.
- 2.3 Section 12 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 128 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be *no more than sufficient* to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.4 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.
- 2.5 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

- 2.6 A *Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.7 *Significance* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 2.8 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas)
 - Protects the settings of such designations
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.
- 2.9 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.
- 2.10 The Localism Act, which came into being 15 November 2011, contains provisions which will result in the abolition of regional strategies. However, their abolition will require secondary legislation and until such time as this is introduced they will remain part of the development plan.
- 2.11 In June 2006 the South West Regional Assembly published the draft Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the South West (The South West Plan). The RSS replaces the Regional Planning Guidance for the South West (RPG10), together with the relevant County Structure Plans. The South West Plan holds the following relevant policy with regard to the historic environment:

ENV5 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT OF THE SOUTH WEST WILL BE PRESERVED AND ENHANCED. LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND OTHER PARTNERS WILL IDENTIFY AND ASSESS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND ITS VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE, USING CHARACTERISATION TO UNDERSTAND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE REGIONAL AND LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND TO IDENTIFY OPTIONS FOR ITS SENSITIVE MANAGEMENT.

- 2.12 The strategic development plan policy framework is provided by the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Structure Plan, which was adopted in July 2001 and had a number of policies "saved" by the Secretary of State in September 2007. The Structure Plan contains the following policies relating to Cultural Heritage:

ENVIRONMENT POLICY Q

THE ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE OF DORSET SHOULD BE SAFEGUARDED THROUGH THE PRESERVATION OF LISTED BUILDINGS AND THEIR SETTINGS, AND THE PRESERVATION OR ENHANCEMENT OF THE CHARACTER AND APPEARANCE OF AREAS AND FEATURES OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST.

ENVIRONMENT POLICY R

NATIONALLY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND THEIR SETTINGS SHOULD BE PRESERVED IN SITU.

ENVIRONMENT POLICY S

PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT WHICH MAY AFFECT LOCALLY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND THEIR SETTINGS WILL BE SUBJECT TO SPECIAL SCRUTINY, WEIGHING THE INTRINSIC IMPORTANCE OF THE REMAINS AGAINST THE NEED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT.

- 2.13 Local policies are provided by the Weymouth and Portland Borough Council Plan Adopted 2005, for which a saving direction was issued by the Government Office South West in December 2008. The plan contains a number of 'saved' policies relating to Cultural Heritage;

POLICY B4 SITES OF LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT AFFECTING THE SITES OF LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE SHOWN ON THE PROPOSALS MAP SHOULD HAVE REGARD TO THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:

- (I) THE INTRINSIC IMPORTANCE OF THE REMAINS AND THEIR SETTINGS;**
- (II) THE NEED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF ALTERNATIVES SITES;**
- (III) THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR MITIGATING MEASURES AND WHETHER THE REMAINS ARE PRESERVED IN SITU, AND;**
- (IV) THE POTENTIAL BENEFITS, PARTICULARLY TO EDUCATION, RECREATION AND TOURISM.**

POLICY B5 AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

WHERE DEVELOPMENT INVOLVES LAND WITHIN AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL DEFINED ON THE PROPOSALS MAP, THE BOROUGH COUNCIL WILL REQUIRE THAT THE IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSALS ON THE SITE'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE ARE EXAMINED AND EVALUATED AND THE RESULTS PRESENTED PRIOR TO, OR AS PART OF, THE PLANNING APPLICATION.

POLICY B7 MANAGEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL WILL ENCOURAGE AND PERMIT USES WHICH ENHANCE THE EDUCATIONAL, RECREATIONAL AND TOURIST POTENTIAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS.

POLICY B8 PROTECTION OF CHARACTER OF CONSERVATION AREAS

PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT IN CONSERVATION AREAS WILL BE PERMITTED PROVIDED THAT THEY WOULD PRESERVE OR ENHANCE THE CHARACTER OR APPEARANCE OF THE AREA AND PROVIDED THAT:

(I) THEY WOULD NOT RESULT IN THE LOSS OF BUILDINGS, OPEN SPACES, VIEWS OR OTHER FEATURES WHICH MAKE A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION TO THE CHARACTER OR APPEARANCE OF THE AREA;

(II) THEY WOULD NOT RESULT IN A SIGNIFICANT LOSS OF GARDEN AREA, TREES, HEDGES OR WALLS WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER OR APPEARANCE OF THE CONSERVATION AREA;

(III) THEY WOULD NOT RESULT IN THE LOSS OF ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES SUCH AS WINDOWS, DOORS, CHIMNEYS, PORCHES, WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER OR APPEARANCE OF THE CONSERVATION AREA.

- 2.14 The replacement to the existing Adopted Weymouth and Portland Local Plan is now being taken forward through a joint Local Plan covering both Weymouth & Portland and West Dorset. This emerging plan contains the following draft policy which may be relevant;

ENV 4. BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

I) THE AREA'S BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS WILL BE PROTECTED FROM ADVERSE DEVELOPMENT. THE LEVEL OF PROTECTION AFFORDED WILL REFLECT THE LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE OF THAT ASSET AND THE CONTRIBUTION IT MAKES TO LOCAL CHARACTER AND SENSE OF PLACE. THERE WILL BE A GENERAL PRESUMPTION IN FAVOUR OF PRESERVATION.

II) OPPORTUNITIES SHOULD BE TAKEN TO ENHANCE THE AREA'S BUILT HERITAGE WHERE POSSIBLE.

III) WHERE NATIONALLY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND THEIR SETTINGS ARE AFFECTED BY PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT, THERE WILL BE A PRESUMPTION IN FAVOUR OF THEIR PHYSICAL PRESERVATION. DEVELOPMENT WILL NOT BE PERMITTED WHICH WOULD HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT UPON THE REMAINS AND THEIR SETTINGS. THE LEVEL OF PROTECTION AFFORDED TO SITES

OF COUNTY OR REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE WILL DEPEND UPON:

- THE INTRINSIC IMPORTANCE OF THE REMAINS AND THEIR SETTINGS;**
- THE NEED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF ALTERNATIVE SITES;**
- THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR MITIGATING MEASURES AND WHETHER THE REMAINS ARE PRESERVED IN SITU;**
- THE POTENTIAL BENEFITS, PARTICULARLY TO EDUCATION, RECREATION AND TOURISM. ADEQUATE PROVISION MUST BE MADE FOR PRESERVING ANY ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS, EITHER IN SITU OR BY RECORD.**

IV) PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT WITHIN A CONSERVATION AREA, OR OUTSIDE BUT WHICH WOULD AFFECT ITS SETTING OR THE VIEWS INTO OR OUT OF THE AREA, WILL NOT BE PERMITTED UNLESS THEY PRESERVE OR ENHANCE THE CHARACTER OR APPEARANCE OF THE CONSERVATION AREA. ADVERSE IMPACTS ON BUILDINGS, OPEN SPACES (INCLUDING GARDEN AREAS AND THE SETTING OF IMPORTANT LOCAL BUILDINGS), VIEWS OR FEATURES (INCLUDING TREES, WALLS AND ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES SUCH AS WINDOWS, DOORS, CHIMNEYS, PORCHES, FIREPLACES, STAIRCASES AND IRONMONGERY) WHICH MAKE A POSITIVE

CONTRIBUTION TO THE CHARACTER OR APPEARANCE OF THE AREA, WILL NOT NORMALLY BE PERMITTED.

V) ALTERATIONS OR ADDITIONS TO, OR CHANGE OF USE OF, A LISTED BUILDING WILL NOT BE PERMITTED IF THEY ARE LIKELY TO HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE HISTORIC OR ARCHITECTURAL SPECIAL FEATURES, CHARACTER OR INTEGRITY OF THE BUILDING. THE ORIGINAL PLAN FORM, ROOF CONSTRUCTION, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR FEATURES MUST BE RETAINED WHERE PRACTICABLE. THE REPLACEMENT OF DOORS, WINDOWS AND OTHER FEATURES WITH THOSE CONSTRUCTED OF NON-TRADITIONAL MATERIALS OR OF A NON-TRADITIONAL DESIGN TO THE BUILDING WILL NOT NORMALLY BE PERMITTED. DEVELOPMENT THAT ADVERSELY AFFECTS THE SETTING OF A LISTED BUILDING WILL NOT BE PERMITTED.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS Website) identifies the Site as being founded on a number of sedimentary bedrocks. On the eastern edge of the Site this comprises a mudstone of the Peterborough Member, in the central part of the Site interbedded mudstone and sandstone of the Kellaways Formation and the western area limestone of the Cornbrash Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded within the Site. To the west of the Site the mudstone bedrock of the Forest Marble Formation is overlain by alluvium along the course of the River Wey.

3.1.2 No geotechnical survey data was available at the time of writing.

3.2 Topography and Hydrology

3.2.1 The Site is located on the east side of the River Wey on a gently sloping north facing plateau at an average height of some 20m to 25m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The land rises to a height of some 35m aOD in the south west corner of the Site, before dropping away to the west to the valley bottom at some 7m aOD. To the east of the Site the Dorchester Road lies at some 26m aOD, running along the top of the eastern flank of the Wey Valley.

3.2.2 5km to the north of the Site, approximately halfway between Weymouth and Dorchester, the land rises up to form an east west aligned ridgeway typically 150m aOD in height. It is from here that the River Wey originates and flows south before emptying into Weymouth Bay some 6km south of the Site.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 Timescales used in this report.

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 -	600 BC
Iron Age	600 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1485 -	1749
Modern	AD 1750-	Present

4.2 **Introduction**

4.2.1 The following sections provide a summary of Heritage Assets from within a 1.5km radius of the Site centre (the Study Area), as provided by the DHER and NMR. The distribution of the collated DHER and NMR data (referenced within the text in bold) is given in **Figure 2** (Designated and undesignated archaeological sites, finds and events) and **Figure 3** (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) a full gazetteer of the collated DHER, NMR and Listed Building data is contained within **Appendices 1 & 2** of this report.

4.2.2 Records and evidence from beyond the Study Area are referenced as appropriate to gain a fuller picture and understanding of past activity. Where relevant reference will be made to various published and unpublished sources.

4.3 **Heritage Assets and Designations**

4.3.1 The following provides a summary of Heritage Assets and Designations within the Site, Study Area and it's vicinity, they are discussed further in their relevant period summaries.

- 4.3.2 There are no World Heritage Sites (WHS), Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the Site or Study Area. The nearest WHS is the Dorset and East Devon Coast, designated on the basis of its outstanding combination of globally significant geological and geomorphological features. Elements of the coastline within the WHS lie some 4km from the Site to the south east, south and south west.
- 4.3.3 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) within the Site, however there is one within the Study Area, Humpty Dumpty Field (**SAM 1002395**) - the remains of a Deserted Medieval Village - which lies some 0.5km to the south of the Site. Beyond the Study Area, some 5km to the north, on the high downland, are a significant number of SAMs mainly comprising Bronze Age barrows forming linear cemeteries. Some 4 km to the north east of the Site is SAM 1002711, a multi-period site which includes bowl barrows and an Iron Age univallate hillfort.
- 4.3.4 There are four Conservation Areas (CAs) within the Study Area, which include all of the Nottingham, Broadway and Radipole CAs and the very southern end of Upwey CA, collectively known as the 'Wey Valley Conservation Areas'. The Site includes the eastern arms of the Nottingham CA, although there are no Listed Buildings within the Site. Of the 55 Listed Buildings within the Study Area 3 are Grade II * and the remainder are Grade II. All but 6 of the Listed Buildings lie within the CAs. The nearest Listed Building to the Site is Deutzia Cottage (**LB 1334449**), a Grade II Listed 17th century cottage located some 70m to the north west of the Site within the Nottingham CA. To the north east of the Site, off the Dorchester Road, is the given location of the Grade II 19th century Malthouse and Malthouse Cottage (**LB 1096759**). However this entry should be treated with some caution (see further below).
- 4.3.5 There are no archaeological Heritage Assets recorded on the DHER/NMR within the Site. The nearest is the location of a now destroyed Bronze Age Nottingham Bowl barrow (**NMR 452609**), which is located on the eastern boundary of the Site beneath a 1940s house on the Dorchester Road (**Plate 2**). There are some 61 other archaeological Heritage Assets within the Study Area.
- 4.3.6 The Local Plan identifies four 'Areas of High Archaeological Importance' (AHAI) within the Study Area, none of which fall within the Site. They comprise; An area incorporating the focus of Roman and Medieval occupation at Radipole and the SAM of Humpty Dumpty Field; to the south of this an area incorporating a Roman cemetery; to the north west of Radipole an area enclosing a Roman enclosure; and at Broadway, to the north of the Site, an area around the Medieval church of St Nicholas. The Study Area

also includes four 'Sites of Local Archaeological Importance' (SOLAI) within the Study Area which incorporate; Post Medieval watermeadows to the south west of the Site (**MDO 24804, 24786 and WX4697**); Earthwork remains of Medieval fields and lynchets (**NMR 452746**); A Roman enclosure and strip lynchets (**NMR 452752 and 4 002 393A**); and a lime kiln and field boundary (**MDO 24815 and 4 002 493**).

4.4 **Previous Heritage Assessments and Investigations**

4.4.1 The DNPHER and NMR record 24 previous heritage assessments and investigations within or including the Study Area (**Appendix 1**). These include; Antiquarian investigations of mostly Roman material - particularly in Radipole to the south of the Site; Mid 20th century excavations - specifically that of the Nottingham Bowl barrow (**NMR 650613**); Field investigations on the sports fields at Redlands in the late 1970s to 1990s and; A significant number of desk based assessments, evaluations and excavations in relation to the recently completed Weymouth Relief Road from the 1990s to the late 2000s.

4.5 **Palaeolithic,**

4.5.1 There is no archaeological evidence recorded on the DHER/NMR for the Palaeolithic period within the Site. Within the Study Area a probable Acheulian hand axe (**NMR 452619**) was found, possibly in 1917, on the eastern edge of the Study Area to the south of Coffin Plantation.

4.5.2 The potential for finds and features of this period to have once existed within the Site must be considered low. Any such finds would most likely be of local significance.

4.6 **Mesolithic**

4.6.1 There is no archaeological evidence recorded on the DHER/NMR for the Mesolithic period within the Site. Within the Study Area a small assemblage of worked chert (**NMR 452756**), including three retouched flakes and a possible Mesolithic rolled flake were recovered some 1km to the north of the Site at Broadway.

4.6.2 The potential for finds and features of this period to have once existed within the Site must be considered low. Any such finds would most likely be of local significance.

4.7 **Neolithic**

4.7.1 There is no archaeological evidence recorded on the DHER/NMR for the Neolithic period within the Site. Within the Study Area, 1km to the south of the Site, a Neolithic ground axe head (**NMR 452600**) possibly made of Chert, was found at Radipole.

4.7.2 The potential for finds and features of this period to have once existed within the Site must be considered low. Any such finds would most likely be of local significance.

4.8 **Bronze Age**

4.8.1 Immediately to the east of the Site boundary is the location of a now destroyed Bronze Age bowl barrow (**NMR 452609**). The Nottingham Bowl Barrow was situated to the west of the Dorchester Road on the alignment of the mid 20th century housing and was excavated in 1938 (**NMR 650613**). When excavated the barrow measured some 20m in diameter and 1.5m high. Excavations recovered the probable primary cremation and two other burials, which were considered to be later insertions. The barrow was destroyed in 1947 and is now built over (**Plate 2**).

4.8.2 There are relatively few surviving barrows within the vicinity of the Study Area, however there are a considerable number, most of which are SAMs, on the Ridgeway and high downland some 5km to the north of the Site. The Ridgeway Barrow Cemetery forms a broadly east to west aligned linear barrow cemetery prominently placed on the skyline running along the ridge tops. It extends from Whitehorse Hill in the east to Martin's Down in the west and forms one of the densest concentrations of burial mounds in the country.

4.8.3 Lowland barrows are known from the general area and these also tend to be located at topographically distinct locations, with the Nottingham barrow being positioned on the break in slope of the valley edge, overlooking the River Wey. Whilst these barrows may occur on their own, they may equally be part of small barrow cemeteries.

4.8.4 To the south west of the Site, at the edge of the Study Area, is the South Buckland linear bank, a wide linear bank (**MDO 24772**) which is visible as a low earthwork on aerial photos. Although its function is uncertain it may be a prehistoric field boundary of Early Bronze Age to Late Iron Age date.

4.8.5 There is considered to be a moderate to high potential for finds and features of this period to have once existed within the Site, specifically the potential for further funerary monuments associated with the Nottingham Bowl Barrow. The most likely location for any further barrows within the Site is along the eastern and southern boundary, the later where the land rises away to the west (**Plate 3**). Any such finds would be at least of local significance.

4.9 **Iron Age**

4.9.1 There is no archaeological evidence for the Iron Age recorded on the DHER/NMR within the Site.

4.9.2 Within the Study Area excavations in 2009 in advance of the Weymouth Relief Road (**NMR 1517483**) at Southdown Ridge, identified a previously unknown Iron Age settlement, some 1km to the north east of the Site. The settlement was located to the north east of the later Roman road on a north facing slope overlooking the Pudsey Brook. At Broadwey a Durotrigian bowl (**NMR 452735**) is recorded as coming from the "lower end of the railway cutting" sometime in the 1920s. Some 4 km to the north east of the Site is a Scheduled univallate hillfort (SAM 1002711).

4.9.3 There is considered to be a low to moderate potential for finds and features of this period to have once existed within the Site, any such finds would most likely be of local significance.

4.10 **Roman**

4.10.1 There is no archaeological evidence recorded on the DHER/NMR for the Roman period within the Site.

4.10.2 During this period the principal influences on the settlement and occupation pattern within the Study Area are the route of the Roman Road (**NMR 957709**) between Dorchester (Durnovaria) and Radipole and the probable location of a port and river crossing at Radipole. The Roman road runs broadly parallel to the present A354, some 200m to the east of the Site. Aligned north to south it passes through the Wey Valley school grounds at Redlands, before bearing south west at Radipole where it crosses the River Wey. Within the Study Area there are four foci of occupation; at Redlands, Broadwey, Radipole, and Southill.

- 4.10.3 At Redlands, in the present Redland Community Sports Hub grounds, some 500m to the east of the Site, and east of the Roman road, a series of investigations between 1978 and 2009 identified the location of a Romano-British occupation site (**NMR 452755 & WX3241**) probably dating from the 1st to 2nd Century AD. This appears to include evidence for both settlement and inhumations. In 1978 (**NMR 651497**) and 1979 (**NMR 654501**) at Redlands Cricket Ground, watching briefs identified evidence of structural stonework and building rubble. Subsequently in 1997 a programme of geophysics and trial trenching (**NMR 1246332**) in advance of construction of an all weather hockey pitch at Redlands Sports Ground, identified well preserved deposits of AD 1st to 2nd century date including stone buildings and possible (?) inhumations. These deposits extended as far east as the railway line. In 2004 an evaluation in advance of the Weymouth Relief Road included excavation of four trenches to the east of the railway line at Redlands (**NMR 1521857**) which identified midden deposits and confirmed that the Redlands occupation site extended east of the railway line. In 2008 a programme of geophysical survey (**NMR 1544378**) and trial trenching (**NMR 1539084**) was undertaken. Excavation of twenty one evaluation trenches and four testpits (**NMR 1539084**) revealed evidence of Roman activity including hearth/fire pit, ditches and demolition material.
- 4.10.4 More recently archaeological works in 2008 & 2009 associated with the construction of the Weymouth Relief Road have provided further definition to the extent of this occupation site at Redlands. Close to the centre of this area of occupation, excavations (**NMR 1517485**) revealed further Roman activity which extended east of the railway line. However some 200m to the north at Lorton Meadow (**NMR 1517478**) and 200m to the south at Two Mile Coppice (**NMR 1517489**), no archaeology was identified.
- 4.10.5 At Broadway some 1km to the north of the Site is evidence for a further cemetery, including cremation and inhumations. The remnants of Cinerary Urn were found whilst digging graves (**NMR 452680**) at St Nicholas' Church in 1862, and an inhumation burial close to the Weymouth Road in 1844 (**NMR 452736**). To the east of Broadway, near Upwey Station excavations in 2009 found three late Roman burials (**NMR 1517483**).
- 4.10.6 On Spa Road at Radipole, approximately 1km to the south of the Site, the remains of a Romano-British cemetery and possible settlement were first identified in 1844 (**NMR 452588 and NMR 650642**). A number of Romano-British inhumation burials, some with 'urns' (including Samian ware) were found during widening of the road. In 1886 several more graves, probably belonging to the same cemetery, were destroyed when

water pipes were laid. Nearby a possible Roman building was discovered at No 112 Spa Road during drain excavations in 1937 (**NMR 452591**) when part of a floor was uncovered, along with Roman pottery, coins and a brooch. A further Roman brooch and coin found were found in 1936 (**NMR 452603**) just to the north of the Spa Road site. Overall the evidence is insufficient to determine the site of the port installations served by the Roman road from Dorchester, although the remains at Spa Hill lie on its projected alignment. The Roman settlement and cemetery at Radipole have however been identified as an AHAI on the Local Plan.

4.11 At Southill, on the southern edge of the Study Area, a Romano-British inhumation cemetery and possible settlement (**NMR 452594**) were located during the excavation of a cess pit at the rear of a bungalow on the east side of Radipole Lane (No 59). This included the recovery of a skeleton and Romano-British pottery, whilst further excavations in the surrounding area included the recovery seven inhumations and a number of cists. Excavations in 1978 to the rear of 61 Radipole Lane (**NMR 650612**) uncovered a contracted skeleton inhumation and during construction of rear extension to 63 Radipole Lane (**NMR 651495**) the skeletons of an elderly male and young female with infant were excavated. The cemetery and possible settlement at Southill is also identified as an AHAI.

4.11.1 To the South west of the Site, on a dominant position at the north east end of a ridge, is a rectangular enclosure (150m x 90m) (**NMR 452752**), formed by a single ditch and bank. The ditch lies outside the bank except on the south east side and is probably of agricultural origin and is identified as an AHAI.

4.11.2 Roman finds within the Study Area also include a Bronze Key found in 1909 (**NMR 452597**) and a Roman coin (**MWX 4841**).

4.11.3 Within the Study Area there is clear evidence for at least two relatively substantial settlements, one at Redlands to the east of the Site and one at Radipole to the south, with evidence of cemeteries and burials at Broadway, Redlands, Radipole and Southill. The closest of these to the Site is the settlement and cemeteries at Redlands, the focus of which appears to be to the east of the Roman Dorchester Road and probably extending east of the railway line and new Weymouth Relief Road. There is no evidence to suggest that this area of occupation extends to the west of the Roman Road and therefore potentially into the Site. The topography of the Site, being downslope from the higher, flatter land of Redlands - the natural focus for any settlement - would tend

to confirm this interpretation of the settlement's western limit beyond the Site boundary.

4.11.4 Overall there is considered to be a low potential for evidence of Roman settlement within the Site, however there remains a low to moderate potential for the presence of outlying 'roadside' burials. Any such finds would be of local significance.

4.12 **Early Medieval**

4.12.1 There is no archaeological evidence recorded on the DHER /NMR for the Early Medieval period within the Site or Study Area.

4.12.2 Within the Study Area evidence suggests that at least three of the settlements date to the Early Medieval period with Buckland Rippers, Broadway and Radipole (held by the church of St Peter of Cerne) all being recorded in Domesday. However Nottingham is not separately recorded and probably fell, as it does today, within Radipole;

"The church itself holds Radipole. TRE it paid geld for 3 hides. There is land for 3 ploughs. Of this, half is in demense. And there is 1 plough with 1 slave and 1 villan and 15 bordars; they have 2 ploughs. There are 10 acres of meadow and 5 furlongs of pasture. It is worth 40s"

4.12.3 It seems likely that during this period the Site formed part of the agricultural landscape between the settlements of Buckland Rippers, Broadway and Radipole.

4.12.4 In view of the above evidence the potential for finds and features of this period to have once existed within the Site, other than for evidence of agriculture, can only be considered low. Any such finds would be of local significance.

4.13 **Medieval**

4.13.1 There is no archaeological evidence recorded on the DHER /NMR for the Medieval period within the Site.

4.13.2 In the Medieval period the DHER and NMR record three principal foci of settlement within the Study Area; at Radipole, Buckland Rippers and Broadway. Those at Radipole and Buckland Rippers both retain their core areas around the church and manor house,

but have good evidence for more extensive, but now abandoned, settlement adjacent to them.

4.13.3 To the south of the Site, at Radipole, (**NMR 452614**) the Grade II * Listed Manor House (now a Farmhouse) is of 16th century date and may incorporate earlier Medieval fragments. The Church of St Ann (**NMR 868701**), in Radipole Lane, is a small square stone rubble church dating to at least the 13th Century. To the north of the Manor house and church, and approximately 500m to the south of the Site, is the SAM of Humpty Dumpty Field, (**SAM 1002395**). This comprises the remains of the depopulated village (Shrunken or Deserted Medieval Village) or manorial complex at Radipole. The earthworks cover approximately 1.8 hectares and are generally well preserved, particularly in the northern part of the field. However part of the site was destroyed by bulldozer when temporary scheduling lapsed in 1981. Observations of ground disturbance (**NMR 651496**) in 1975 by Beam Group recovered metalwork, and observation in 1986 (**NMR 650611**) during road widening revealed an oven, of probable Medieval date. The Medieval settlement at Radipole is an AHAI.

4.13.4 At Buckland Rippers on the western edge of the Study Area, are the Manor House (**NMR 452606**) and former parish Church of St Nicholas (**NMR 1431266**), a Grade II* Listed Building now used as a chapel. Both were largely destroyed in a fire in 1655. The manor house is postulated to contain early (pre 1655) elements and is recorded in 1428 as being the family seat of Margaret Frampton, 'who held half a fee in Buckland, which stood near the church and 'burnt' ` in 1655. The parish church is originally of 15th century or earlier date. To the south east of the Manor house and church is an extensive area of Medieval earthworks comprising strip fields and settlement remains which are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs (**1 033033**) and (**NMR 45723**). The NMR record them as covering 3 acres, slightly less than the DHER record, including closes of unequal width, bounded by '1ft high banks'. As with Radipole, this almost certainly represents the shrunken area of settlement at Buckland Rippers.

4.13.5 To the north of the Site at Mill Street, Broadwey, is St Nicholas Church (**NMR 868709**) which is of largely 19th century date but incorporates details of C12, C13 and C15 date. The area around the Church is an AHAI. Nearby a watching brief in 1978 identified evidence, albeit very limited, of a house platform (**NMR 651494**), in the vicinity of which an otherwise unidentified stratified find of Medieval date (**4 002 456**) was recovered at Lorton Farm.

4.13.6 Within the Study Area a plethora of field systems and agricultural land management earthworks are recorded, ranging in date from the Medieval to Post Medieval periods. The DHER identifies three such monuments in the south western part of the Study Area as being of Medieval date and a further five as of probable Medieval / Post Medieval date (see below).

4.13.7 Some 0.75 km to south west of Site, to the east of Harbour Bridge, are earthworks (visible on LiDAR) thought to be the remains of a Medieval strip field system (**MDO 24818**). To the east of these are Strip Lynchets west of Corfe Hill Farm (**4 002 393 A**). At the southern edge of the Study Area, just to the north of Southill, is an area of earthwork remains of a Medieval field system with strip lynchets (**NMR 452746**).

4.13.8 In the Medieval period the Study Area is therefore characterised by a pattern of dispersed, often nucleated, settlements lying within approximately 1km of the Site. At least two of these, Radipole and Buckland Ripers, have contracted in size during this period. There is no evidence for Medieval settlement within the Site, therefore in view of the above evidence the potential for finds and features of this period to have once existed within the Site, other than for evidence of agriculture, can only be considered low. Any such finds would be of local significance.

4.14 **Medieval / Post-Medieval**

4.14.1 There is no archaeological evidence recorded on the DHER /NMR for the Medieval/Post Medieval period within the Site.

4.14.2 Within the Study Area there are five records of field systems and boundaries which have been identified through aerial photography and LiDAR. These remain intrinsically un-dateable but have been ascribed to this broad period based on their form. They include banked field boundaries (**MDO 24807 and 24815**) lying between Nottingham and Buckland Ripers, a set of small rectangular fields (**MDO24819**) at Harbour Bridge and field boundaries (**MDO 24820**) at Corfe Hill Farm and a further set of field boundaries (**4 002 393**), all lying between Radipole and Buckland Ripers.

4.14.3 There is considered to be a low potential for finds and features of this period to have once existed within the Site, other than for evidence of agriculture. Any such finds would be of local significance.

4.15 **Post-Medieval and Modern**

- 4.15.1 There is no archaeological evidence recorded on the DHER /NMR for the Post Medieval and Modern periods within the Site.
- 4.15.2 Although not recorded on the DHER the Site comprised much of the land and grounds of Nottingham House, with the house itself located on the central western boundary of the Site, to the south of Nottingham Court partially within what is now an area of car parking (**Fig 4**). The house and the land was owned and occupied by the Steward family probably initially by Richard Augustus Tucker Steward who was MP for Weymouth from 1806 until 1812. Richard's father, Gabriel Steward (also MP for Weymouth and Melcombe Regis between 1778 and 1790) settled in Weymouth in the latter part of the 18th century, having previously resided on the Island of St Helena. Shortly after losing his seat Gabriel Steward sold his property at Weymouth for £30,000 to Sir William (Johnstone) Pulteney in 1790.
- 4.15.3 There is little documentary evidence for Nottingham House itself, however Richard Steward was certainly in residence by 21st February 1818 when reference is made to him in relation to a 'Church Gift'. It is probable that his occupation of Nottingham House (and possibly its construction) dates to the 1790s and the sale of his father's Weymouth property.
- 4.15.4 There is nothing remaining of the house, which was demolished in the late 1960s (See **Sect 4.17 and 5**) except for the large wall which forms the western boundary of the grounds of Nottingham House and the central western boundary of the Site.
- 4.15.5 Within the Study Area are extensive areas of Post Medieval water meadows either side of the river Wey. Water meadows broadly date from the 17th to 20th centuries and the period of scientific intensification of agriculture. Through the diversion of water from the river by a series of leats and sluices onto a modified land surface of 'ridge and furrow', they allowed controlled flooding of the meadows, increasing the soil fertility by the introduction of nutrient rich alluvium and water. The DHER/NMR identify three main areas of water meadow (**MDO 24804**) to the north and south west of the Site and a smaller area (**MDO24786**) south of the Site near Causeway Farm. The south western area of (**MDO 24804**) and (**MDO24786**) are identified as a SOLAI. During the site visit (**Sect. 6**) remains of a disused sluice and leat were noted on the north side of Nottingham Lane, immediately to the south west of the Spa House (**NMR 868705 & LB 1096756**).

- 4.15.6 At Radipole, to the south east of the Site, a small area of five drainage ditches are recorded (**MDO24802**), although these are unlikely to be associated with the watermeadows.
- 4.15.7 In Nottingham, to the north west of the Site, is the former Spa House (**NMR 868705 & LB 1096756**) which is a Grade II Listed Building (**Plate 7**). This impressive octagonal building was constructed in 1831 and was originally built as a pump house and fitted with baths. The spa at Nottingham predates its first documentary reference of 1720, until which point the spring water issued into a pond. To prevent contamination of the water a 'collar' was put in place round the pond by Dr Archer of Dorchester.
- 4.15.8 Just to the north west of the Spa House a water driven corn mill is recorded on the 1864 Ordnance Survey Map (**WX 3923**) next to the river, which became disused by 1930. To the south of this is a large former malthouse built in c 1834 and used as a barracks in WWII (**NMR 1514144**).
- 4.15.9 In 1845 the railway came to the area, with GWR promoting the major branch line between Thingley and Weymouth via Westbury, Yeovil and Dorchester (**NMR 1359640**). The branch line lies some 0.5km to the east of the Site, aligned broadly north to south. Some 40 years later the Abbotsbury branch line was opened (**NMR 452523**) running north west from Upwey, it was never commercially successful and closed in 1952. The locations of two former railway stations are recorded, at Upwey on the Abbotsbury branch line (**NMR 502231**) and the Radipole Halt on the southern perimeter of the Study Area (**NMR 501753**). The present day Upwey station, which opened in 1886, lies some 0.5kms to the north east of the Site (**NMR 502230**).
- 4.15.10 To the south and west of the Site a number of 'Old Quarries' or extractive pits along with associated trackways and lime kilns are recorded. These include (**MDO 24790, 24793, 24795, 24805, 24816, 24817, WX 3909, 3924, 4692, 4697, 1 033 058, 4 002 493WX 3908 and 3912**) all recorded from mapping, aerial photographs or LiDAR survey.
- 4.15.11 To the north of the Site on Broadwey are; a Wesleyan Chapel built in c 1829 (**MDO 23280**) now converted to a house; an early 20th century Church Institute (**MDO 23243**); and a Smithy shown on mapping of 1864 (**MDO23237**).

4.16 **Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings**

4.16.1 The Study Area incorporates three CAs in their entirety (Nottingham, Broadway and Radipole) and the very southern part of the Upwey CA, these are collectively known as the Wey Valley Conservation Areas (**Fig. 3**). As yet there no Adopted Conservation Area Appraisals for the Wey Valley, providing in depth analysis of their character, however summaries are provided within Appendix 3 of the '*Weymouth & Portland Local Plan (Saved Policies) – December 2008*'

4.16.2 There are 55 Listed Buildings within the Study Area of which 3 are Grade II*, the remaining 52 are all Grade II. The Nottingham CA contains 7 Listed Buildings (all Grade II), Broadway CA has 21 Listed Buildings (all Grade II) and Radipole CA has 20 Listed Buildings (including 2 Grade II*) and the southern part of the Upwey CA which falls in the Study Area has one Grade II Listed Building. Of the remaining 6 Listed Buildings outside the CAs, 3 are located at the western edge of the Study Area at Buckland Ripers including the Grade II* Church of St Nicholas.

Nottingham Conservation Area and Listed Buildings Near the Site

4.16.3 The Nottingham CA incorporates the hamlet of Nottingham, one of a group of settlements in the Wey Valley, with Upwey to the north and Radipole to the south. Nottingham occupies a relatively secluded position in the undulating countryside and the CA incorporates all the buildings identified as being of historic interest (both Listed and un-Listed). These buildings are predominately rural in nature and located to either side of Nottingham Lane. The seven Listed Buildings are all Grade II and include; the 1830s Spa House (**LB 1096756**) and its railings (**LB 1096758**), April's Cottage (**LB 1334448**) formerly two cottages of late 18th or early 19th century date; Deutzia Cottage (**LB 1334449**) again formerly two cottages but dating to 1676; Greystones (**LB 1334451**) a late 18th century house and associated wall; a terrace of four cottages dated to 1819 (**LB 1334453**); and a pair of 19th century houses (**LB 1334454**) attached to Greystones. In addition to these are two further buildings of historic interest which are not designated; Nottingham Mill (**WX3923**) and The Old Malthouse (**1514144**). With the exception of **LB 1334453**, which lies in the southern most part of the CA, the Listed and historic buildings all form a relatively tight group lying some 100-200m to the north west of the Site.

- 4.16.4 The entrance gate of Greystones (**LB 1334451**) has two carved pelicans (**Plate 6**) which apparently came from the now demolished Nottingham House. These carvings are part of a Stewart(d) family crest, the one-time owners of Nottingham House.
- 4.16.5 The Site includes the two eastern arms of the CA, comprising areas of woodland to the north and south of Nottingham Court. These extend eastwards up slope towards the Dorchester Road and are included within the CA, both to frame the historic hamlet and provide separation between it and the modern suburban development along the Dorchester Road.
- 4.16.6 There are no Listed Buildings within the Site and within the Nottingham CA the nearest Listed Building is **LB 1334449**, some 100m to the north west and separated from the Site by the woodland and the Modern Nottingham Court. Outside the CA the nearest recorded Listed Building is the Grade II former Malthouse and Malthouse cottage, dated to 1831 (**LB 1096759**). The given location is some 100m to the north east of the Site, on the corner of the Dorchester Road and Nottingham Lane. However this should be treated with some caution. Historic mapping from the 1839 Tithe Map (**Fig. 4**) show no buildings or development of this area of land until some time after 1990. Site inspection shows this site to be occupied by a cul de sac of modern housing.

Broadway Conservation Area

- 4.16.7 The Broadway CA lies to the north of the Site with its nearest point being some 150m to the north east. The CA encompasses both sides of the Dorchester Road and includes 21 Grade II Listed Buildings. The core of the historic settlement lies in the northern most part of the CA, some 0.75km to the north of the Site, and is focused on the Medieval Church of St Nicholas (**LB 1334456**) and the largely 18th century buildings on Mill Street. These include the Old Mill House (**LB 1334469**) and South Mill (**LB 1334470**). Of the Listed Buildings in the CA, the nearest to the Site is a detached house dating to 1779 (**LB 1272148**), some 200m to the north east.

Radipole Conservation Area

- 4.16.8 By area Radipole is the largest CA within the Study Area and lies some 300m to the south of the Site. It contains 20 Listed Buildings, of which two are Grade II*; the 13th century Church of St Ann (**LB 1096727**); and the late 16th century Radipole Manor House (**LB 1271639**), the latter effectively being the core of the village, along with the now Deserted Medieval Village at Humpty Dumpty Field (**SAM 1002395**).

4.16.9 Approximately 1km to the west of the Site, at Buckland Ripers are three further Listed Buildings including the Grade II* Church of St Nicholas (**LB 1151971**)

4.17 **Post-Medieval and Modern - Historic Mapping**

4.17.1 The context and development of the Site from the mid 18th Century is recorded on a sequence of maps and plans.

4.17.2 The **1839** Tithe Map for Radipole (**Fig 4**) shows the Site as occupying a small re-entrant of land being part of the parish of Radipole with the Parish of Broadway to the north east and west, with the central western boundary being the parish boundary. The Site occupies all or part of six areas of land, of which five are identified in the Tithe Apportionments (**Appendix 3 Appts.129, 130, 131, 138 and 139**). The largest part of the Site (**Appt. 138**) is described as being 'House, buildings, lawn and pasture' owned and occupied by Richard Augustus Tucker Steward. The house, which is not named but is identified as 'Nottingham House' on subsequent mapping, lies on the north eastern boundary of the Site and partially within it, in the area now covered by the Conservation Area. The house has north and south wings, with a separate building adjacent to the southern wing. There is a path leading from the house northwards to Nottingham Lane.

4.17.3 To the east of the house the three fields (**Appt. 129, 130 and 131**) adjacent to the Dorchester Road are arable, pasture and arable & plantations respectively with Appt 130 being known as 'Barrow Close'. The Broadway Tithe map (not illustrated) shows a mound at this location on the eastern side of the road. To the south of the house the narrow field - Appt 139 - is identified as 'Plantation'. Although not annotated the crescent shaped area to the northeast of the house may well also be woodland - as it is today.

4.17.4 It is notable that there is no development along the Dorchester Road within the vicinity of the Site and that the southern Site access from the road corresponds to an existing track.

4.17.5 The **1888-9 and 1889** Ordnance Survey maps (**Figs 5 & 6**) identify 'Nottingham House' which appears to have been enlarged and extended to the west, woodland is shown to the north east (within which is a small building) and south east of the house, extending that seen on Appt 139 of the Tithe Map. Nottingham Spa is annotated as 'Iron and Sulphur' and Nottingham Mill (corn) is shown to the west of the Site.

- 4.17.6 The **1902** and **1903** Ordnance Survey maps (**Figs 7 & 8**) show that Nottingham House is almost encapsulated by woodland to the east, and the two northern most fields fronting onto the Dorchester Road have been amalgamated. There is no development on the Dorchester Road frontage, however the location of a 'Tumulus' (The Nottingham Barrow (**NMR 452609**)) between the Site and the road is recorded. The Malthouse is shown lying to the south of Nottingham Mill.
- 4.17.7 The **1929** Ordnance Survey (**Fig. 9**) shows little change to the Site except for the addition of a rectangular enclosure linking the two areas of wood in the centre of the Site.
- 4.17.8 By **1936** (**Fig. 10**) the central rectangular enclosure has gone and replaced by one just to the east of Nottingham House. To the east of the Site, the eastern frontage of the Dorchester Road has been comprehensively developed by detached residential housing. To the immediate south of the Site there is housing on the western frontage of Dorchester Road. The 'Tumulus' to the east of the Site is still marked. Just two years later in **1938** (**Fig. 11**) two blocks of housing are shown on the western frontage of the Dorchester Road to the north of the 'Tumulus' which is still marked.
- 4.17.9 The **1947** Aerial Photograph (**Fig. 12**) shows the northern block of housing on the west side of the Dorchester Road has been extended up to Nottingham Lane. Although not clear, the photo possibly records the location of the Nottingham Barrow (**NMR 452609**) being excavated/cleared.
- 4.17.10 By **1956** (**Fig. 13**) there have been significant changes within and adjacent to the Site. The land to the east of Nottingham House has been sub-divided into a number of small enclosures. To the south of the house, within the Site and adjacent to the woodland a number of small, mostly rectangular structures are recorded. To the north of Nottingham House, to the immediate north east of the Site, a complex of some 20 rectangular buildings, possibly 'Nissan' type huts mostly joined by paths, are recorded in an area formerly occupied by woodland. The most north eastern of these huts may lie partially within the Site. To the east of the Site there is virtually contiguous housing either side of the Dorchester Road, The main exception to this is over the location of the former 'Nottingham Barrow', over which there is now a large detached house, the plot to the south does however remain undeveloped. The **1963** Ordnance Survey map (**Fig. 14**) shows little change.

4.17.11 By **1978 (Fig. 15)** Nottingham House has been demolished along with the Nissan huts to the north which are replaced by Nottingham Court. The plot to the south of the barrow site on Dorchester Road has been developed. The **1990, 2006 and 2012** Ordnance Surveys (**Figs. 16, 17 and 18**) show little material change to the Site, other than that the enclosures to the east of the now demolished Nottingham House have been amalgamated.

4.18 **Post-Medieval and Modern -Historic Hedgerows**

4.18.1 The Hedgerow Regulations (1997) determines that a hedgerow may be classified as 'Important' if it satisfies any one of a number of criteria set out in Schedule I, Part II of the Regulations. Paragraphs 1 – 5 identify the criteria for determining whether a hedgerow may be considered 'historic' and specifically paragraph 5 states that a hedgerow will be classified as 'historic' if it pre-dates the Inclosure Act.

4.18.2 No Inclosure maps were available for the parish of Radipole, within which the Site is located. However Radipole has the distinction of having passed the first enclosure act in 1604 and it is therefore probable that the area of the Site was enclosed at this time.

4.18.3 Comparison of the 1839 Tithe Map with modern mapping suggests that the oldest surviving hedgerows/boundaries on the Site are; the northern boundary along Nottingham Lane; the boundary of the northern area of woodland incorporated within the CA; and the southern and south western boundaries. Although these all predate 1839 it remains uncertain, and indeed improbable, that they are of pre 1604 date - the most likely period of Inclosure- and therefore 'historic'. All the other hedgerows are of recent/modern origin.

Post Medieval/ Modern Summary and Potential

4.18.4 The Site formed part of the house and grounds of Nottingham House, owned and occupied, by the Steward family probably from the late 18th century. The stone wall, forming the central western boundary of the Site, most likely dates to the construction of Nottingham House sometime in the late 18th century. Whilst there has been some modification to the layout of the fields and grounds of Nottingham House the overall confirmation of the Site, in particular the areas of woodland which now form part of the Conservation Area, date from at least the mid 19th century. Nottingham House, which straddles the north western boundary of the Site, underwent some changes and

extensions in the late 19th and early 20th century, including landscaping to the immediate west of the house.

4.18.5 In the mid 20th century, in the area to the north of the Nottingham House, where Nottingham Court now stands, a series of Nissan Type huts were built - probably during WWII - which along with Nottingham House were demolished prior to the construction of Nottingham Court sometime between 1963 and 1978. To the east of the Site the housing along Dorchester Road began to be developed from 1938 onwards and was largely complete by 1956.

4.18.6 More widely in the Post Medieval period the Wey Valley undergoes extensive modification with the formation of large areas of watermeadows, particularly to the north and south west of the Site. At Nottingham, in addition to using the river for powering mills, the local spring waters were used - from before 1720 - as a medicinal spa, with an impressive octagonal Spa House being built in 1831. In 1845 the GWR built a branch railway line between Thingley and Weymouth, with the Abbotsbury branch line being opened some 40 years later.

4.18.7 From the Post Medieval period the boundary wall of Nottingham House still survives and the potential for finds and features of this period to have once existed within the Site, must be considered high. Generally these are most likely to relate to agricultural and landscape features, however on the northwest corner of the Site, within the Conservation Area, there is the potential for the remains of Nottingham House to be present. Any such finds would be of local significance.

4.19 **Summary of Potential and Significance**

4.19.1 For Palaeolithic to Neolithic periods there is no direct evidence from within the Site and only a few stray finds from within the Study Area. Such evidence as there is may relate to exploitation of the resources along the riverside in the Wey Valley. The potential for finds and features of this period to have once existed within the Site must be considered low. Any such finds would most likely be of local significance.

4.19.2 From the Bronze Age there is a known, but now destroyed, barrow on the eastern edge of the Site - the Nottingham Barrow. There are no other barrows within the Study Area and the Nottingham Barrow could be an isolated example or could be part of a small lowland barrow cemetery. The topographic location of the barrow, and the relative topography of the eastern and southern parts of the Site suggest that there is a

moderate to high potential for the remains of further barrows to be present within the Site. Any such finds would be at least of local significance.

4.19.3 For the Iron Age the principal evidence relates to a settlement located some 1km to the north east of the Site. There is considered to be a low to moderate potential for finds and features of this period to have once existed within the Site, any such finds would most likely be of local significance.

4.19.4 There is substantial evidence for Roman occupation, comprising at least four foci at Redlands, Broadway, Radipole, and Southill (including settlement and cemeteries) within the Study Area, as well as the main Roman Dorchester Road which lies some 200m to the east of the Site. The nearest foci of occupation to the Site is at Redlands, lying east of the Roman road. There is no evidence to suggest that the occupation at Redlands extended to the west of the Roman Road and potentially into the Site. The Site's topography would also mitigate against this. Overall there is considered to be a low potential for evidence of Roman settlement within the Site, however there remains a low to moderate potential for the presence of outlying 'roadside' burials. Any such finds would be of local significance.

4.19.5 In the Early Medieval period Site most likely formed part of the agricultural landscape between the settlements of Buckland Ripers, Broadway and Radipole. The potential for finds and features of this period to have once existed within the Site, other than for evidence of agriculture, can only be considered low. Any such finds would be of local significance. In the Medieval period the Study Area is characterised by a pattern of dispersed, often nucleated, settlements lying within approximately 1km of the Site. At least two of these, Radipole and Buckland Ripers, have contracted in size during this period. There is no evidence for Medieval settlement within the Site, the potential for finds and features of this period to have once existed within the Site, other than for evidence of agriculture, can therefore only be considered low

4.19.6 For the Post Medieval and Modern periods there is considered to be a high potential for evidence relating to the house and grounds of Nottingham House. Generally these are most likely to relate to agricultural and landscape features, however on the north east corner of the Site, within the Conservation Area there is the potential for the remains of Nottingham House to be present. Any such finds would be of local significance.

5 SITE CONDITIONS AND PAST IMPACTS

5.1 Site Conditions

- 5.1.1 A site walkover was conducted on 15th March 2013, the weather was cold and overcast and ground conditions were wet, the land was down to pasture with areas of mature woodland.
- 5.1.2 The properties along the Dorchester Road occupied the prominent break in slope where the land dropped to the west into the valley away from the Road line, the road itself dropping from south to north (**Plate 1**). It is on this ridge line that the Nottingham Barrow once stood (**NMR 452609**) but is now beneath modern housing (**Plate 2**). At the southern end of the Site the land extends westward at the same general level as the Dorchester Road, before rising to form a small hill outside and to the west of the Site (**Plate 3**).
- 5.1.3 The modern apartments of Nottingham Court in the north west corner of the Site combine with the woodland of the eastern side of the Conservation Area to form an effective barrier between the Site and the setting of the historic core of Nottingham to the west (**Plate 4**).
- 5.1.4 To the south of Nottingham Court some half dozen concrete and red brick foundation slabs were noted within the woodland, adjacent to the western boundary of the Site (**Plate 5**). Some were complete but others had clearly been disturbed and some almost entirely grubbed out. These bases most probably relate to the extensive area of 'Nissan Huts' seen on the 1956 OS mapping in the area now occupied by Nottingham Court.
- 5.1.5 There was no obvious evidence for the former buildings of Nottingham House (demolished between 1963 and 1978), which for the most part now lies beneath the carparking and access roads for Nottingham Court. However there was some evidence for a raised area/enclosure to the east of Nottingham House first seen on OS Mapping from 1929-1936.
- 5.1.6 The Site's central western boundary is formed by a substantial rubble and ashlar stone wall (**Plates 5 & 6**). The wall varies in height along its length from some 1.5m to 3m, has many phases of repair and rebuilding, including buttressing, and is largely collapsed at its southern end. Near the location of Nottingham House is a long abandoned Arched gateway in the wall. The wall almost certainly dates to the building of Nottingham House, probably in the late 18th century.

5.1.7 Outside the Site **Plate 7** provides a view along Nottingham Lane with the Spa House in the foreground and Greystones in the background, the two Pelicans once belonging to Nottingham House can be seen on top of the wall.

5.1.8 Just to the south west of the Spa House a weir and sluice associated with the watermeadows were noted (**Plate 8**).

5.2 **Past Impacts**

5.2.1 Generally past impacts on any archaeological potential within the Site would most likely have arisen from agricultural and land management practices, most notably from cultivation on any pre 19th century deposits. This will have resulted in widespread, though relatively superficial, truncation of any buried features. Some more localised, though potentially more intensive impacts, will have arisen from construction and demolition of the WWII Nissan huts in the central western area of the Site.

5.2.2 The wall, forming the Site's western boundary, which most probably dates to the period of Nottingham House, is in a very poor state of repair/partial collapse.

6 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS

6.1 Development proposals are at an early stage but are likely to include residential housing. Development impacts on known and potential buried archaeology and the potential historic hedgerow may potentially arise from the following;

- Site preparation and landscaping;
- Construction of foundations and footings; and
- Formation of service runs, access and infrastructure.

6.2 It is considered that there is a potential for the development to impact on previously un-recorded buried archaeological remains, particularly those dating to the Bronze Age/late Prehistoric and Roman periods. Should groundworks be undertaken at the western edge of the Site, within the CA, there is also potential for remains of Nottingham House and the associated boundary wall to be impacted.

6.3 The Scheduled Deserted Medieval Village at Humpty Dumpty Field (**SAM 1002395**), lies some 0.5km to the south of the Site on a south west facing slope, below the ridge line which forms the Site's southern boundary. There will be no impact on the setting of the SAM from the proposed development.

6.4 Whilst development of the Site will be immediately adjacent to the Nottingham CA, the woodland and Nottingham Court will provide an effective and substantial barrier between the proposed development and the Listed Buildings/ historic core of Nottingham. It is considered that there will be no adverse impact on the setting of these Designated Assets. The Broadway and Radipole CAs are considered effectively remote from the Site with intervening recent modern development.

7 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The Site, which is approximately 15.6 hectares in extent, is located to the south of Nottingham Lane to the north of Weymouth. It is bounded to the west and south by agricultural fields and to the east by the rear of properties fronting on to the A354 Dorchester Road. The Site comprises open pasture and some woodland.
- 7.2 The desk-based assessment has established that the Site includes part of the Nottingham CA, which within the Site comprises areas of woodland. These woodlands are included within the CA to frame the historic hamlet and provide separation between it and the modern suburban development along the Dorchester Road. There are no Listed Buildings within the Site with the nearest lying within the Nottingham CA.
- 7.3 The assessment has identified that there is one previously recorded archaeological Heritage Asset immediately adjacent to the Site, the location of the now destroyed Bronze Age Nottingham Bowl Barrow (**NMR 452609**). There is a moderate to high potential for the remains of further ploughed out barrows to be present, particularly on the eastern and southern edges of the Site. There are no known finds of Roman date within the Site, however there are significant foci of occupation within the area, particularly to the east of the Site at Redlands. Although evidence of settlement within the Site is unlikely, there is a low to moderate potential for outlying Roman 'roadside' burials, particularly on the eastern edge of the Site. Historic mapping evidence identified the location of the now demolished Nottingham House, on the north western edge of the Site within the CA woodlands, south of Nottingham Court. The house and associated wall - which still stands - probably dates to the late 18th century, and there is a high potential for some remains of the house to be present on north western boundary of the Site. It is considered unlikely that there are any 'Historic' hedgerows predate the Inclosure Act of 1604.
- 7.4 The potential for archaeological deposits predating the Bronze Age within the Site is considered low, with a low to moderate potential for finds and features of Iron Age date. For the Early Medieval and Medieval periods the potential is limited to the presence of evidence for agriculture and land management practices.
- 7.5 The desk-based assessment has identified that the development proposals have the potential to affect known and potential buried archaeology of local archaeological significance (primarily from the Bronze Age, Roman and Post Medieval/Modern periods) through groundworks.

- 7.6 None of the other Designated or undesignated Heritage Assets identified by the desk-based assessment are likely to be affected by the proposed development. Current evidence does not suggest that archaeological sites of national importance meriting preservation *in situ* will be present.
- 7.7 It is likely that any consented development will be required to include archaeological measures to further assess and mitigate the archaeological potential through a suitable programme of investigation, recording and publication.

BIBLIOGRAPHY & SOURCES CONSULTED

BGS Website <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

Department for Communities and Local Government, (2012) ' *National Planning Policy Framework*' DCLG

Dorset Historic Environment Record

Dorset Record Office

National Monument Record

Weymouth & Portland Local Plan (Saved Policies) – December 2008 - Appendix 3

Appendix 1:

Gazetteer of the Dorset Historic Environment Record
Archaeological Sites, Monuments, Finds and Events

UID	Site Name/ Location	Summary Description	Easting	Northing
PALAEOLITHIC				
452619		Acheulian implement, probably an axe, found around 1917.	367900	82600
MESOLITHIC				
452756		Possible Mesolithic rolled flake and 3 retouched flakes of Portland Chert were found from Broadway.	366500	83500
NEOLITHIC				
452600		A Neolithic ground axehead, possibly made of chert, and found at Radipole, is in the Dorset County Museum, Dorchester.	366500	81500
BRONZE AGE				
452609	NOTTINGHAM BARROW	Barrow (site of) ? Primary cremation and 2 intrusive burials	366760	82450
MDO24772	South Buckland, linear bank	A wide linear bank is visible as low earthworks on aerial photographs running roughly south-westward from Harbour Bridge. The feature may be a prehistoric field boundary or lynchet. EBA-LIA	365501	81750
IRON AGE				
452735		IA bowl	366500	83500
ROMAN				
MWX3241	Romano-British Occupation site, Redlands Sports Ground, Weymouth	Substantial Romano-British occupation site revealed through trial trenches and geophysical survey.	367240	82250
4 002 626	Weymouth: Roman coin find	Sestertius of Antonius Pius, found at Weymouth.	366930	81980
957709		Roman road running from Dorchester to Weymouth.	367098	86051
452680		Sherds of a Roman Cinerary Urn were found during grave digging at Broadway.	366800	83540
452755		A possible Romano British occupation site with building rubble and burnt stone with tile and plaster fragments.	367200	82300
452591		A possible Roman building was discovered during drain excavations in 1937 when part of a floor was uncovered; Romna pottery and coins were also found.	366940	81290
452594		A Romano British inhumation cemetery and possible settlement. Iron Age pottery found.	366300	81000

Continued/

UID	Site Name/ Location	Summary Description	Easting	Northing
ROMAN continued				
452597		RO bronze key found 1909	367160	81550
452588		Remains of a Romano British cemetery and possible settlement.	366920	81260
452752		Earthworks of a Romano-British rectangular enclosure formed by a single bank and ditch. The ditch is outside the bank on all sides except the southeast. There are two or three narrow gaps on the southeast side but the only original entrance is at the west	365996	81769
452736		A Roman inhumation burial was found beside the Weymouth Road about 1844.	366500	83500
MEDIEVAL				
MDO24818	Harbour Bridge, strip field boundaries	Parallel field banks are visible as earthworks on LiDAR imagery to the east of Harbour Bridge. They are considered likely to be the remains of a medieval strip field system.	365818	81929
4 002 393 A	Strip Lynchets, west of Corfe Hill Farm	Strip Lynchets, formerly in Radipole Parish, one 22 yard wide tread of which still remains.	366129	81870
SAM 1002395	Humpty Dumpty Field: Deserted Medieval Village	Remains of a depopulated village or manorial complex. Earthworks associated with the medieval settlement are visible on aerial photographs.	366600	81500
4 002 456	LORTON FARM	Occupation Site Stratified Find	366720	83050
1033 033	Buckland Rippers	Medieval earthworks comprising strip fields and settlement remains are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. Formerly part of the village of Buckland Rippers.	365120	82520
868701	ST ANNS CHURCH	C 13 origins	366720	81310
452606	MANOR HOUSE	Manor House - pre 1655 (remains of)	365150	82550
868709	ST NICHOLAS CHURCH	C 19, incorporating reused medieval material. C 12 origins	366770	83530
1431266	CHAPEL OF ST NICHOLAS	Former parish church of St Nicholas, Buckland Rippers. 15th century or earlier, plan of chancel, nave and south porch. Much reconstructed in 1655 after fire-damage. Now used as a chapel.	365180	82530
452743		Possible Medieval shrunken settlement earthworks.	365284	82423
452614	OLD MANOR	A Manor house of late 16th century incorporating earlier fragments. Roman pottery has been found on the site.	366740	81380
452746		Earthwork remains of a Medieval field system with strip lynchets.	366158	81242

Continued/

UID	Site Name/ Location	Summary Description	Easting	Northing
MEDIEVAL/ POST-MEDIEVAL				
MDO24807	Nottingham, field boundary	A banked field boundary of medieval or post medieval date is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs to the west of Nottingham Farm.	365626	82580
MDO24815	Nottingham, field boundary	A banked field boundary of medieval or post medieval date is visible as earthworks on LiDAR imagery running along the ridge to the west of Sanfion, Nottingham.	365771	82352
MDO24819	Harbour Bridge, field system	A series of small rectilinear fields defined by banked field boundaries, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The features may be of medieval or post medieval origin.	365756	81825
MDO24820	Corfe Hill Farm, field boundaries	Banked field boundaries of medieval or later origin, visible as low earthworks on aerial photographs.	366167	81817
MDO6696 4 002 393a	U enclosure near Weymouth	Field boundaries of medieval or later date, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. Previously interpreted as a Roman enclosure.	366000	81780
POST-MEDIEVAL				
MDO23237	Smithy, Dorchester Road, Weymouth	Smithy shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1864.	366779	82873
MDO23318	Bridge at Causeway Farm, Radipole, Weymouth	Farm bridge of roughly squared stone. Keystone inscribed IHB 1817	366183	81472
MDO24786	Causeway Farm, water meadow	Post medieval drainage ditches forming part of a system of water meadows are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs to the north of Causeway Farm.	366284	81432
MDO24790	Corfe Hill House, extractive pit	A small extractive pit of probable post medieval origin, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	366383	81647
MDO24793	Corfe Hill Farm, extractive pit	A small extractive pit of probable post medieval origin, visible as low earthworks on LiDAR imagery.	366458	81915
MDO24795	Redlands, trackways	Linear ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs near Redlands Farm. They are considered likely to be trackways of post medieval origin.	366639	81911
MDO24802	Radipole, ditches	Five parallel ditches, possibly drainage features, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.	367253	81748
MDO24804	Nottingham, water meadows	Extensive post medieval water meadows are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs between Nottingham and Broadway.	366401	83040
MDO24805	Nottingham, extractive pits	A series of nine small extractive pits of probable post medieval origin are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs and LiDAR imagery to the west of Nottingham.	365814	82560

Continued/

UID	Site Name/ Location	Summary Description	Easting	Northing
POST-MEDIEVAL continued				
MDO24816	Nottingham, trackway and quarry	A trackway is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs running along the northern edge of the ridge towards the site of an old limekiln. A small quarry is also associated with these features.	365684	82374
MDO24817	Redlands, extractive pits	The sites of four small extractive pits are visible as low earthworks on LiDAR imagery on the crest of the hill to the north-west of Redland Farm.	366443	82222
MWX3909	Old lime kiln at Corfe Hill	A lime kiln first shown on Ordnance Survey map of 1864.	366371	81984
MWX3924	Old quarry at Nottingham	Old Quarry shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1864	366071	82765
MWX4692	Weymouth: circular feature	Extractive pits of possible post medieval origin, visible as rounded hollows on aerial photographs to the south-east of Harbour Bridge.	365889	81820
MWX4697	Possible ditch, Radipole	Post medieval drainage ditch, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.	366100	81520
452523	ABBOTSBURY BRANCH RAILWAY	The Abbotsbury branch line was opened in 1885 by a local company, but was never profitable, traffic ceasing on the line in 1952.	362717	84757
1359640	WILTSHIRE SOMERSET AND WEYMOUTH RAILWAY	Major branch line promoted in 1845 by the GWR between Thingley on the main GWR line and Weymouth, via Westbury, Yeovil and Dorchester. Built by a subsidiary company originally as a broad gauge railway, branches were to run to Bradford-on-Avon, Devizes, R	360198	123954
868705	NOTTINGTON SPA	Circa 1720 to 1911	366200	82600
1514144	THE OLD MALTHOUSE	Former malthouse built in 1834 by George Nathaniel Shore. It was used as a barracks during World War II, and was a boarding kennels in 1971. Stone, circa 140 feet by 25 feet, the original stone roof replaced by slate. It retained the kiln, cistern and co	366106	82598
502230	UPWEY AND BROADWEY STATION	Railway station on the Wilts, Somerset and Weymouth branch railway, opened in 1886.	367151	83268
502231	UPWEY STATION	Site of railway station on the Abbotsbury branch line, opened in 1885, but closed when Upwey and Broadwey station, 1/2 mile to the South, opened in 1886.	366700	83600
501753	RADIPOLE HALT	Site of railway station on the Wilts, Somerset and Weymouth branch railway, opened in 1857. Closed in the 1980's.	367400	81200

Continued/

UID	Site Name/ Location	Summary Description	Easting	Northing
POST-MEDIEVAL continued				
4 002 493	Lime kiln at Nottingham, Weymouth	Kiln, marked as disused on OS map.	365830	82380
MDO23243	Church Institute, Dorchester Road, Weymouth	Church Institute, shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1903.	366772	83344
MDO23280	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, The Grove, Broadway, Weymouth	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel built in 1829, closed 1928, now a private house.	366652	83000
WX3923	Nottingham Mill, Radipole	A corn mill marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1864, it was disused by the map of 1930.	366119	82654
1 033 058	Old quarry by Nottingham,	An old quarry marked on the first edition OS map. An associated spoil heap is visible on aerial photographs.	365702	82312
MWX3912	Old quarry by Radipole	A quarry is marked at this location on the first edition OS map, quarrying hollows are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.	365901	81684
END				

Table 2 Events

UID	Site Name/ Location	Event	Summary Description	Easting ST	Northing
650611	RADIPOLE	EXC	Excavation in 1986	366600	81400
650612	REAR OF 61 RADIPOLE LANE	EXC	Dorset Institute of Higher Education holds the metalwork from this excavation for conservation Dorset County Museum also holds a copy of a drawing of a skeleton. (Dorset Institute of Higher Education now Bournemouth	366341	80987
650613	NOTTINGTON DITCHED BOWL	EXC	Excavation of Bowl Barrow in 1938	366770	82450
650642	SPA HILL,RADIPOLE	EXC	Excavations in 1844	366920	81260
651494	W EDGE OF DORCHESTER ROAD,N OF THE GROVE	WAT	Scant evidence of a possible medieval house platform/redeposited sand exposed in a contractor's trench.	366740	83040
651495	REAR EXTENSION OF 63 RADIPOLE LANE	EXC	Information from letter 19/7/88 from B W Squibb; excavation recorded inhumations of an elderly male and young female with infant. No dating evidence recovered.	366330	80980
651496	HUMPTY-DUMPTY FIELD, RADIPOLE	EXC	Excavation in 1975 by Beam Group Weymouth	366600	81400
651497	REDLANDS CRICKET GROUND	WAT	Watching brief located stonework which was possibly structural or boundary works wer examined. The pottery was found by the Beam Group, Weymouth. Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 101/1979/141 ROMAN	367231	82334
654499	LORTON FARM	WAT	Post Med Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 1979/101/133	366700	83000
654500	RADIPOLE VILLAGE	WAT	Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society 107/1985/172	366720	81350
654501	REDLANDS	WAT	Watching Brief on Drainage Trenches in 1979	367200	82300
1048183	A354-A353 DORCHESTER-WEYMOUTH ROAD IMPROVEMENTS	EVA	Misplaced	367100	81760
1246332	REDLANDS SPORTS GROUND	EVA	Evaluation including geophysical survey (EHGSDB Visit No: 1793) carried out ahead of the proposed construction of an all-weather hockey pitch.	367200	82300

Continued

UID	Site Name/Location	Event	Summary Description	Easting ST	Northing
1308393	A354-A353 DORCHESTER TO WEYMOUTH IMPROVEMENTS	DBA	DBA for Weymouth Relief Road 1993	367100	81760
1311364	A354-A353 DORCHESTER TO WEYMOUTH IMPROVEMENTS	EVA	Assessment for Brown Route	367100	81760
1321807	ROMAN ROAD, RADIPOLE	DBA	An assessment undertaken of a site proposed for the construction of a detached bungalow and garage adjacent to 59 Roman Road, Radipole.	367010	81370
1517478	WEYMOUTH RELIEF ROAD: LORTON MEADOW	EVA	Site code: WELM08-09. Evaluation was carried out at Lorton Meadow in advance of construction of the new Weymouth Relief Road. No archaeology was encountered. NMR Microfilm Index; PRN: 12575.	367300	82500
1517483	WEYMOUTH RELIEF ROAD: SOUTHDOWN RIDGE	EXC	Site code: WESR09. Excavation found well-preserved evidence of a previously unknown Iron Age settlement. Three late Roman burials were also found slightly further along the ridge. NMR Microfilm Index; PRN: 12577.	367300	83300
1517485	WEYMOUTH RELIEF ROAD: REDLANDS SITE	EXC	Site code: WEROM09. Excavation in advance of construction of the new Weymouth Relief Road recorded evidence of Roman activity. NMR Microfilm Index; PRN: 12578.	367300	82300
1517489	WEYMOUTH RELIEF ROAD: TWO MILE COPPICE	EVA	Site code: WETM09. Evaluation in advance of construction of the new Weymouth Relief Road encountered no significant archaeology at this site. NMR Microfilm Index; PRN: 12579.	367300	82100

Continued/

UID	Site Name/Location	Event	Summary Description	Easting ST	Northing
1521857	A354 WEYMOUTH RELIEF ROAD: ORANGE ROUTE	EVA	Site code: 57680. Evaluation in Area 1 (Southdown Ridge) identified field boundaries and possible evidence of post-medieval lime production. Evidence of Romano-British settlement was found in Area 3 (Redlands). NMR Microfilm Index; PRN: 12914.	367328	83162
1525987	MOUNT PLEASANT	ENV	Environmental Statement	367000	81500
1539084	LAND AT REDLANDS SCHOOL	EVA	Twenty-one evaluation trenches and four test pits were excavated recording evidence of Roman activity comprising a hearth/fire pit, ditches and demolition material.	367200	82300
1544378	REDLANDS SPORTS CENTRE, WEYMOUTH	GEO	Geophysics 2008	367030	82540
END					

Appendix 2:
Gazetteer of Listed Buildings

List Entry	Name/Address	Description	LB Grade	NGR
Nottingham Conservation Area				
1096756	SPA HOUSE	Formerly pump room and baths to Nottingham Spa, now private detached house. 1830.	II	SY 66322 82727
1096758	RAILINGS TO EAST AND SOUTH EAST OF SPA HOUSE	Boundary railings and piers. 1830. Cast- and wrought-iron	II	SY 66322 82737
1334448	APRILS COTTAGE	Detached house, formerly 2 cottages or cottage and outbuilding. Late C18 or early C19.	II	SY 66281 82611
1334449	DEUTZIA COTTAGE	Detached house, formerly 2 cottages, but possibly built as one. Dated 1676, but extended and refenestrated to the rear in late C18 or early C19.	II	SY 66372 82684
1334451	GREYSTONES WITH WALL AND GATEWAY	House, part of small group. Late C18.	II	SY 66348 82731
1334453	PEAR TREE COTTAGE, THORNLEIGH, MALLARD COTTAGE, ORCHARD COTTAGE AND FRONT WALL	Terrace of 4 cottages. Dated 1819.	II	SY 66094 82476
1334454	RIVERVIEW COTTAGE STAYER COTTAGE	Pair of houses, attached right to Greystones (qv). Early C19.	II	SY 66342 82735
Broadway Conservation Area				
1142336	FIELD COTTAGE ORCHARD COTTAGE THE OLD RECTORY	Rectory, with service wings as separate dwelling units. c1811-1812	II	SY 66880 83157
1272148	No name for this Entry	Detached house. Dated 1779.	II	SY 66789 82900
1272150	LORTON FARMHOUSE AND DAIRY	Farmhouse. Early C19 and later C19	II	SY 66728 83131
1272151	VINE COTTAGE	3 cottages attached to The Old Swan (qv), and at right angles to the road. Early to mid C19.	II	SY 66742 83250
1272152	SCHOOL HOUSE	Primary school, now semi-detached houses. 1839.	II	SY 66825 83541
1272153	THE OLD SWAN PUBLIC HOUSE	Former hotel, now public house. C18 rebuilding of earlier building	II	SY 66744 83256
1272154	BROADWEY COTTAGE	Farmhouse, now house. Late C17, altered late C18.	II	SY 66778 83428
1272156	THE OLD FARMHOUSE	Former farmhouse. C17 origins, mainly C18 and early C19 fenestration.	II	SY 66780 83441
1272158	653, DORCHESTER ROAD,	Detached house. Dated 1849	II	SY 66818 83682
1334456	CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS	Anglican parish church. Medieval fragments, including C12 S door, but principally C19 rebuilding; N aisle of 1815, nave 1834, chancel and vestry 1874, S aisle and chapel, 1902 and 1904.	II	SY 66782 83541

Continued/

List Entry	Name/Address	Description	LB Grade	NGR
Broadway Conservation Area- Continued				
1334458	BARTLETT MONUMENT APPROXIMATELY 1.5 METRES WEST OF PORCH TO CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS	Chest tomb. 1810, to Ann, wife of Henry Bartlett, d.1810	II	SY 66778 83532
1334459	BEALE MONUMENT APPROXIMATELY 2.5 METRES SOUTH EAST OF PORCH TO CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS	Chest tomb. To Jeremiah Beale, d.1815. Portland stone.	II	SY 66786 83528
1334460	FIRTH MONUMENT AND RAILINGS APPROXIMATELY 6 METRES EAST OF CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS	Chest tomb enclosed by cast-iron railings.	II	SY 66804 83545
1334462	MELCHIOR AND OTHER MONUMENTS APPROXIMATELY 3 METRES SOUTH OF EAST END OF CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS	2 headstones. Early C19. Portland stone.	II	SY 66798 83533
1334463	NICHOLSON MONUMENT APPROXIMATELY 3 METRES SOUTH OF THE WEST END OF CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS	Headstone. 1870, to Thomas Henry Nicholson, and Charlotte Neville.	II	SY 66773 83530
1334464	MILL COTTAGES	Pair of semi-detached cottages. Early C19.	II	SY 66740 83518
1334465	MILLSTREAM COTTAGE	House attached to former mill. Mid C19, probably c1846	II	SY 66694 83497
1334467	NORTH MILL	Former mill, now dwellings. Some C18 work, but major extensions, including addition of floors, in 1846 and 1887, and interior remodelling in late C20	II	SY 66702 83516
1334469	OLD MILL HOUSE	House attached to North Mill (qv). Dated 1854.	II	SY 66724 83517
1334470	SOUTH MILL	Former mill, now dwellings. C18, upper floor added 1846.	II	SY 66707 83502
1334471	THE OLD MANOR HOUSE	House, now residential home. Mainly c1850, incorporating some earlier fabric	II	SY 66755 83531
Radipole Conservation Area				
1096723	2, RADIPOLE LANE, RADIPOLE,	House in small group. Early C19.	II	SY 66312 81264
1096724	RYE COTTAGE	Pair of cottages, part of group. Early C19.	II	SY 66312 81260
1096725	No name for this Entry	Detached house, formerly 2 cottages. Late C18.	II	SY 66283 81208
1096726	BRIDGE OVER RIVER WEY	Road bridge over the River Wey. Early C19.	II	SY 66418 81354
1096727	CHURCH OF ST ANN	Anglican parish church. C13 nave, N and S chapels and chancel C14, W front rebuilt C16, porch and rebuilt S chapel C18, C19 restoration, C20 vestry. Portland stone ashlar and rubble,	II*	SY 66724 81370

Continued/

List Entry	Name/Address	Description	LB Grade	NGR
Radipole Conservation Area - Continued				
1096729	CHURCHYARD BOUNDARY WALL TO CHURCH OF ST ANN	Boundary wall and gate piers. Possibly C18 or earlier.	II	SY 66726 81351
1096731	GRANT AND THORNE MONUMENTS NORTH OF THE CHURCH OF ST ANN	2 chest tombs. Early C19. Portland stone.	II	SY 66723 81386
1135200	ALMA COTTAGE PUMP COTTAGE	Formerly known as: Pump Cottages WEST END Radipole. Pair of semi-detached houses. Late C18 or early C19, possibly with earlier fabric.	II	SY 66326 81296
1135201	CAUSEWAY HOUSE	Detached house, formerly farmhouse. Late C17 origins, extended and altered 1804, entrance relocated, and some alterations, 1961.	II	SY 66151 81397
1135202	MILL COTTAGE	2 cottages and part of mill, now detached house. Early C19.	II	SY 66316 81317
1147984	MARVELS COTTAGE WITH OUTBUILDING	Detached cottage. Late C18 or early C19.	II	SY 66195 81708
1147986	MILL TO NORTH EAST OF THE MEADOWS (THE MEADOWS NOT INCLUDED)	Corn mill, disused. Late C18 and early C19.	II	SY 66139 81615
1147987	NUMBER 3 WEST END COTTAGES	Detached cottage. Late C18 or early C19. Rubble with brick dressings, slate roof	II	SY 66027 81498
1147988	NUMBERS 4 AND 5 WEST END COTTAGES	Pair of houses. Dated EB 1731 (Buckler or Bristow),	II	SY 66002 81479
1271633	THREE MONUMENTS APPROXIMATELY 3 METRES SOUTH OF THE PORCH OF CHURCH OF ST ANN	3 headstones. C17 and C18. Portland stone.	II	SY 66725 81356
1271635	ST ANNS CHURCH ROOM	Church room, former school building. Mid C19.	II	SY 66746 81348
1271637	CORFE HILL HOUSE	Country house in own grounds. 1821. For Edward Balston.	II	SY 66455 81712
1271638	LETTERBOX COTTAGE	Detached house. C18. Rubble, thatch roof.	II	SY 66427 81389
1271639	RADIPOLE OLD MANOR	Manor house. Late C16, but incorporating some earlier C16 work in the E wing.	II*	SY 66740 81381
1271640	THE OLD RECTORY HOUSE	Detached house, former rectory. c1840.	II	SY 66506 81407

Continued/

List Entry	Name/Address	Description	LB Grade	NGR
Upwey Conservation Area				
1272162	693, DORCHESTER ROAD,	Detached house. Early to mid C19.	II	SY 66848 83851
Non-Conservation Area				
1096759	THE MALT HOUSE AND MALTHOUSE COTTAGE	Former malthouse and cottage, now 7 dwellings. Dated 1831.	II	SY 66746 82770
1118694	THE MANOR HOUSE	Attached Manor House. Later C17, much refashioned externally and extended with a north west wing in C19	II	SY 65150 82560
1151971	CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS	Former Parish Church, now chapel. C15 or earlier, much reconstructed 1655 after fire damage. North wall of nave reconstructed C20.	II*	SY 65134 82538
1272089	WALLS, GATES, AND OUTBUILDING TO NUMBER 162 BROOK HOUSE	Boundary walls with gates and railings, and stable, now outbuilding. Late C18 and early C19	II	SY 66022 83008
1272161	681, DORCHESTER ROAD,	Detached house. Early C19	II	SY 66836 83799
1304967	LINDEN HOUSE THE END	Former Service-Wing of Manor House (qv), now divided into two properties. C19.	II	SY 65140 82564
END				

Appendix 3:

1840-2 Tithe Apportionments – Radipole

Radipole Tithe Apportionments (See Figure 4)

Owner	Occupier	Number	Name	State
George Wood	Levi Lucckham & George Luckham	127	Farm House, Garden and part of yard	
George Wood	Levi Lucckham & George Luckham	128	Home Ground	Arable
Richard Augustus Tucker Steward	Himself	129	Hocker Hill	Arable
Richard Augustus Tucker Steward	Himself	130	Barrow Close	Pasture
Richard Augustus Tucker Steward	Himself	131	Red Post & Plantation adjoining Road	Arable & Plantation
Richard Augustus Tucker Steward	Himself	132	Cow Leaze	Pasture
Richard Augustus Tucker Steward	Himself	134	Part of Meadow	Meadow
Richard Augustus Tucker Steward	Himself	135	Orchard & Willow Bed	Orchard & Willow Bed
Richard Augustus Tucker Steward	Himself	136	Orchard	Orchard
Richard Augustus Tucker Steward	Himself	137	Farm House, Buildings, Yard, Mowhay & Garden	
Richard Augustus Tucker Steward	Himself	138	House, Buildings, Lawn & Plantations	Pasture & Plantations
Richard Augustus Tucker Steward	Himself	139	Plantation	
Richard Augustus Tucker Steward	Himself	140	Hocker Hill	Pasture
Edward Balston	Himself	143	Cow Leaze	Pasture
End				

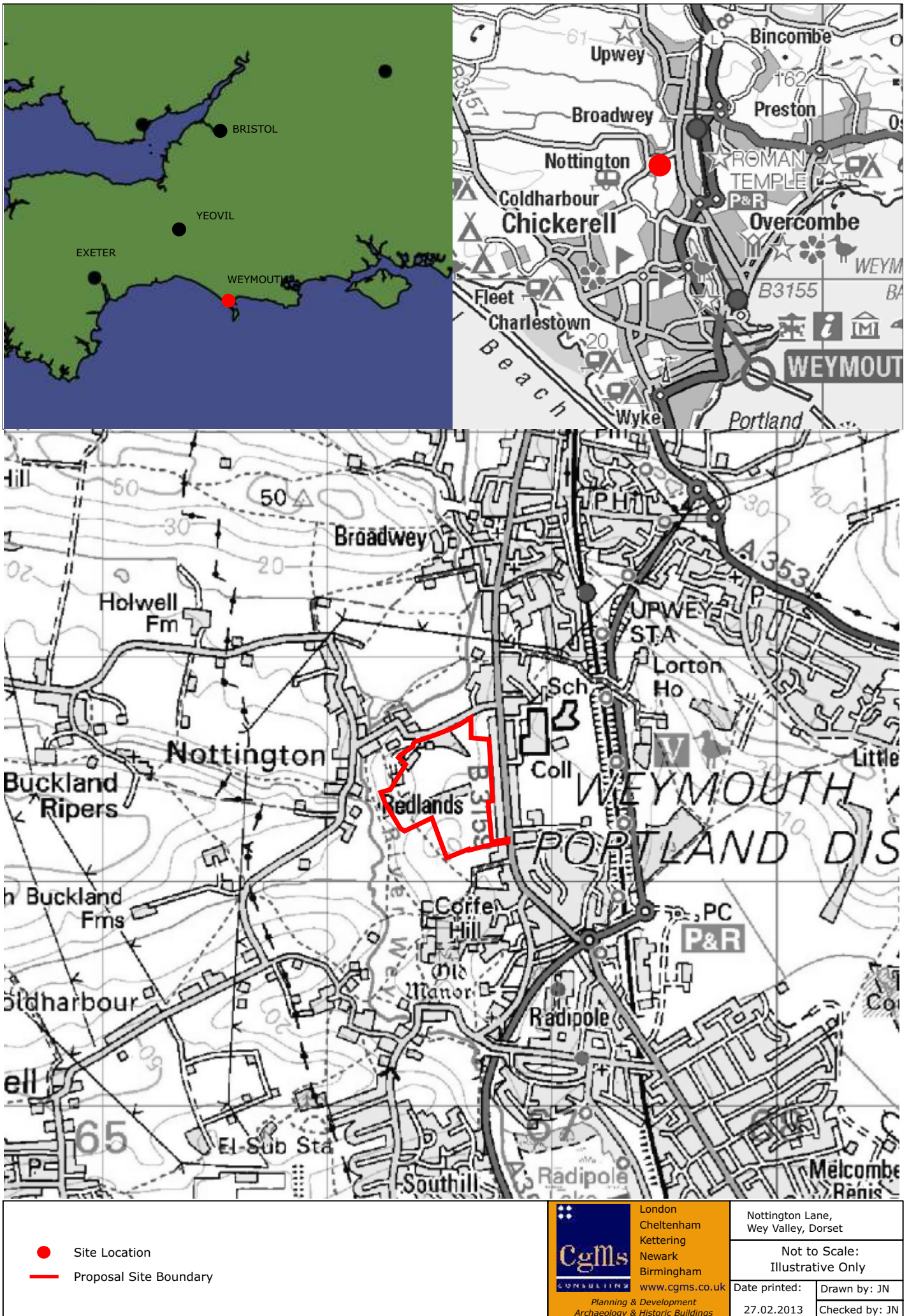
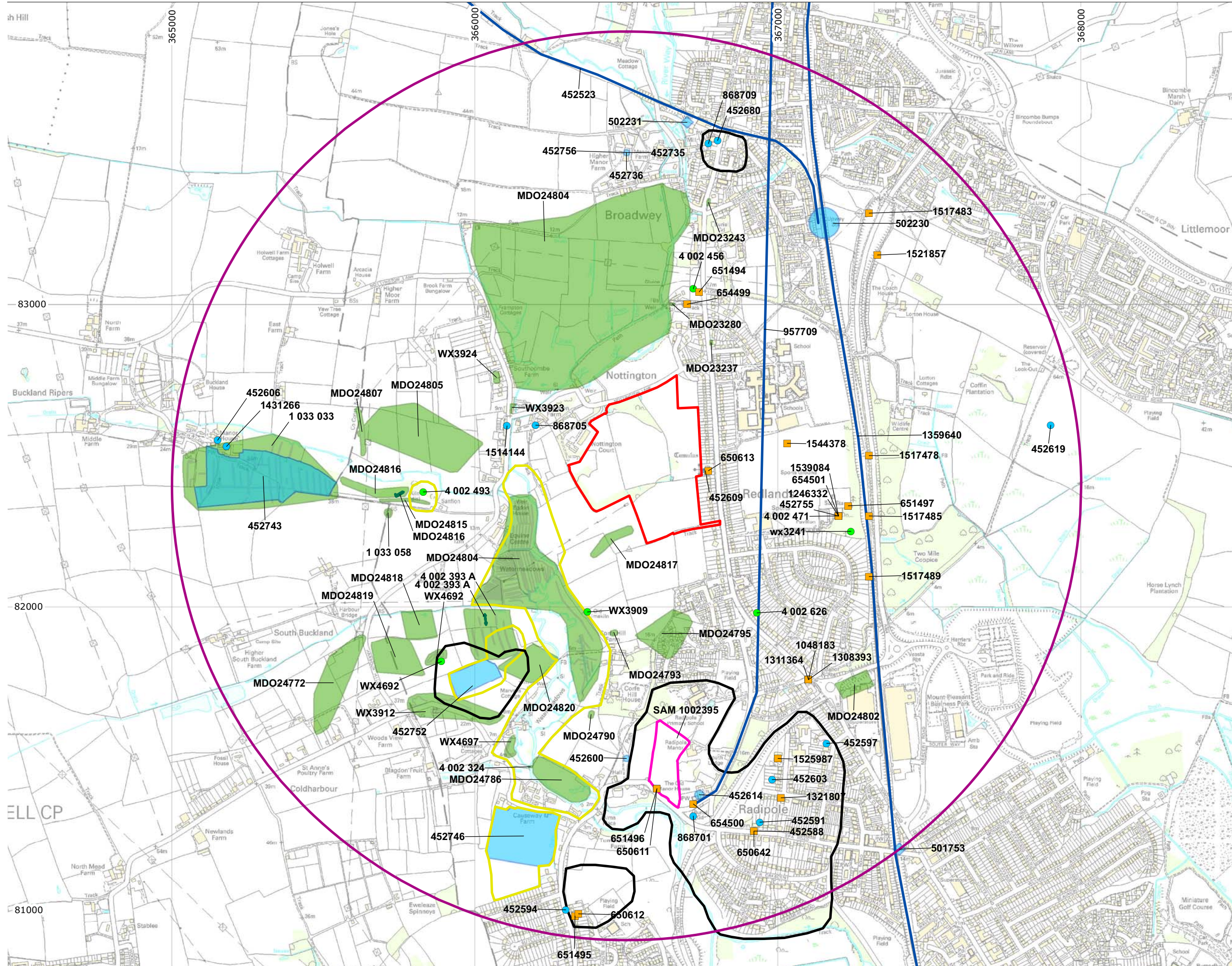


Figure 1: Site Location - Nottingham Lane, Wey Valley, Dorset



Additional information:

Key

- Site Boundary
- Search Radius
- NMR Event Point
- NMR Monument Point
- HER Monument Point
- NMR Monument Line
- HER Monument Line
- Scheduled Monument
- Area of High Archaeological Importance
- Site of Local Archaeological Importance
- NMR Monument Polygon
- HER Monument Polygon

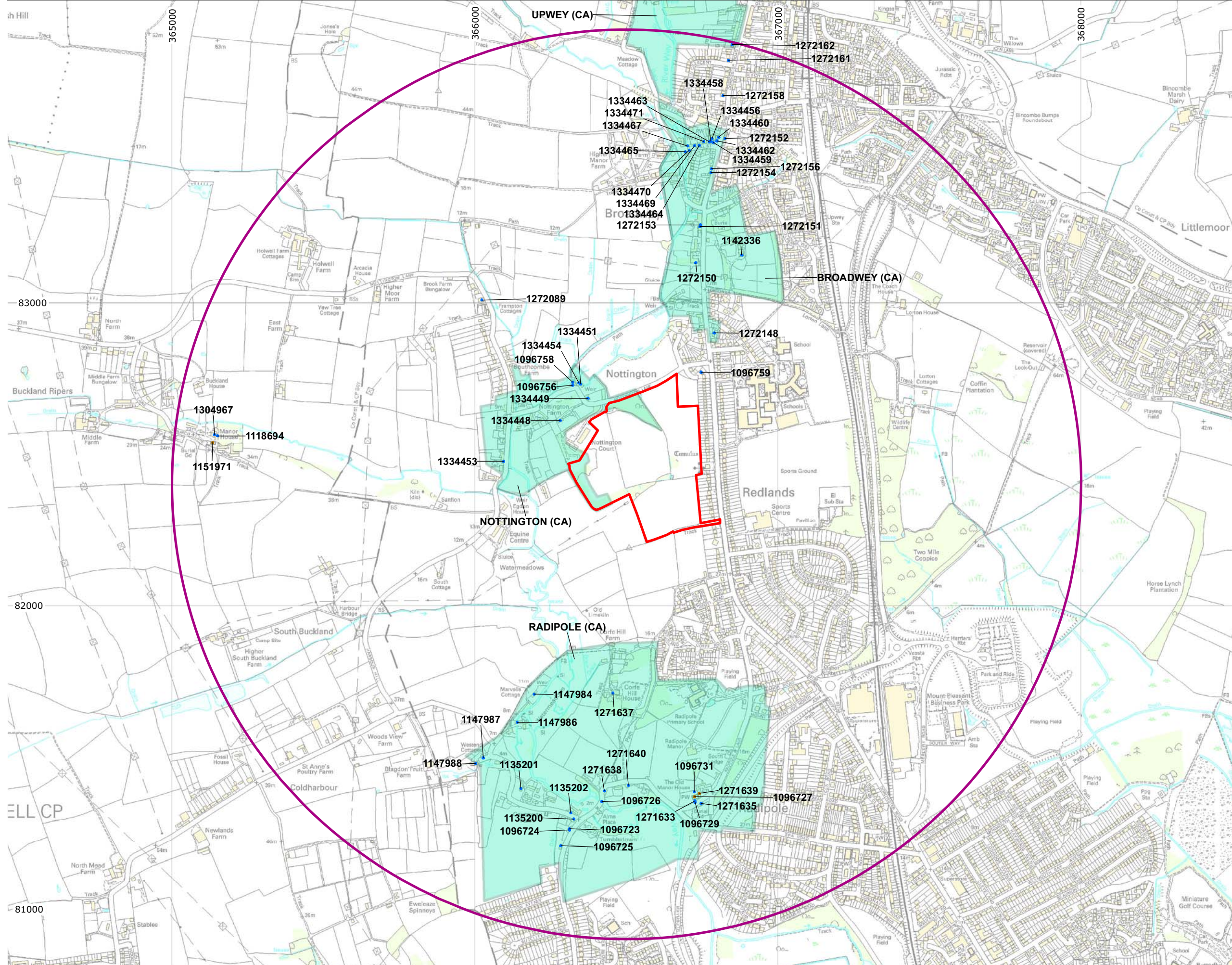
Project title:
Wey Valley, Weymouth

Cgms CONSULTING
 London
 Cheltenham
 Kettering
 Newark
 Birmingham
 www.cgms.co.uk
 Planning & Development
 Archaeology & Historic Buildings

Scale at A3: 1:12,000
 0 500 m

Date printed: 09.04.13
 Drawn by: LW
 Checked by: JN

Figure 2: DHER and NMR Archaeology Data within 1.5km of the Site Centre



Additional information:
Contains Ordnance Survey data ©
Crown copyright and database right 2013

Key

- Site Boundary
- Search Radius

NMR Listed Building

- Grade II
- Grade II*

Conservation Area

Project title:
Wey Valley, Weymouth

Cgms CONSULTING
London
Cheltenham
Kettering
Newark
Birmingham
www.cgms.co.uk
Planning & Development
Archaeology & Historic Buildings

Scale at A3: 1:12,000
0 500 m

Date printed: 09.04.13
Drawn by: LW
Checked by: JN

Figure 3: Listed Building Data and Conservation Areas within 1.5km of the Site Centre



© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of the controller of HM Stationery Office Licence No: AL 100014723




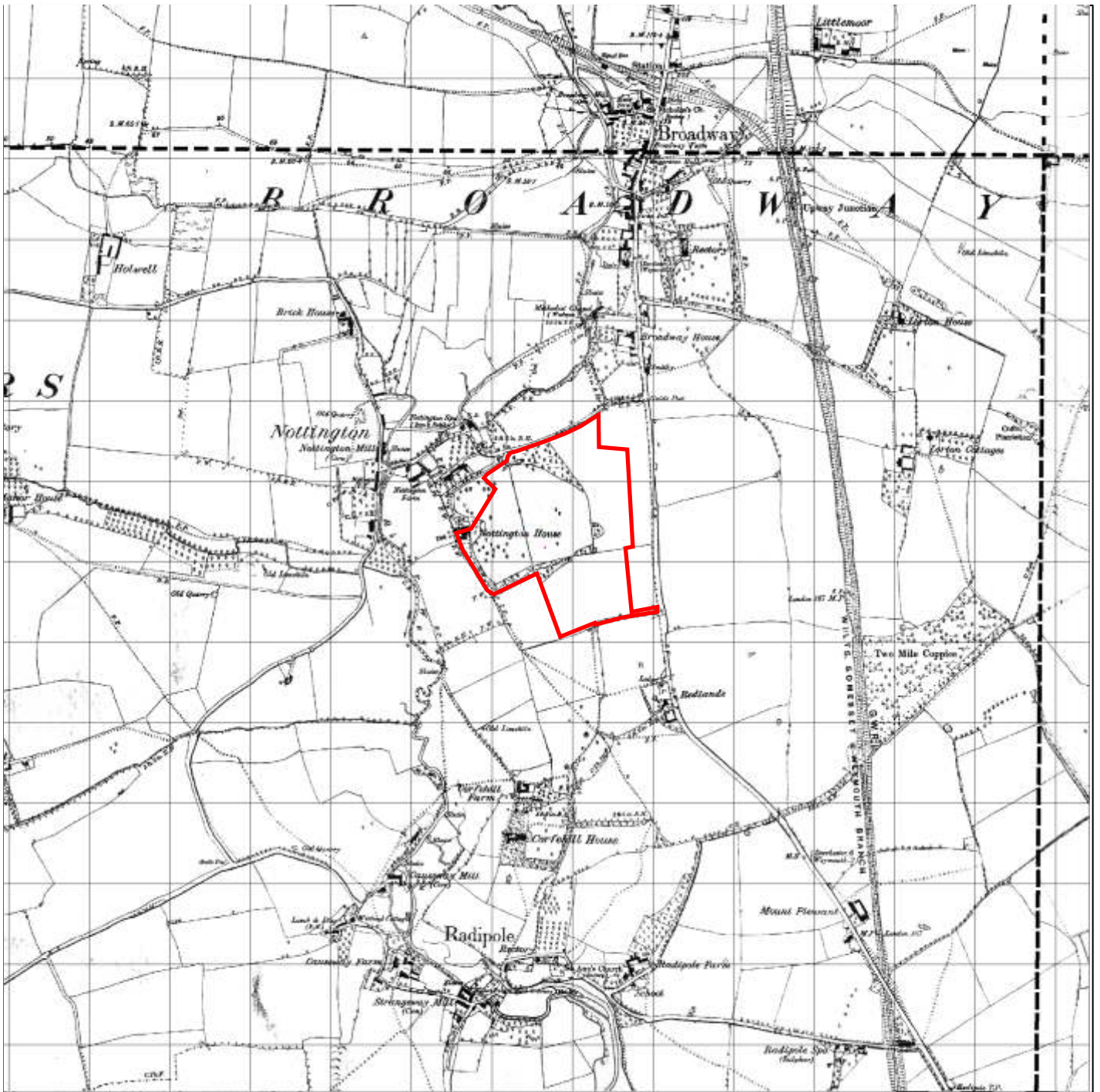
 Site Outline		Nottingham Lane Wey Valley, Dorset		 London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings
		Not to scale Illustrative only		
		Date printed: 09/04/2013	Drawn by:JPLN Checked by:JN	

Figure 4: Extract From 1839 Radipole Tithe Map



© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of HM Stationery Office Licence No.: AL 100014723




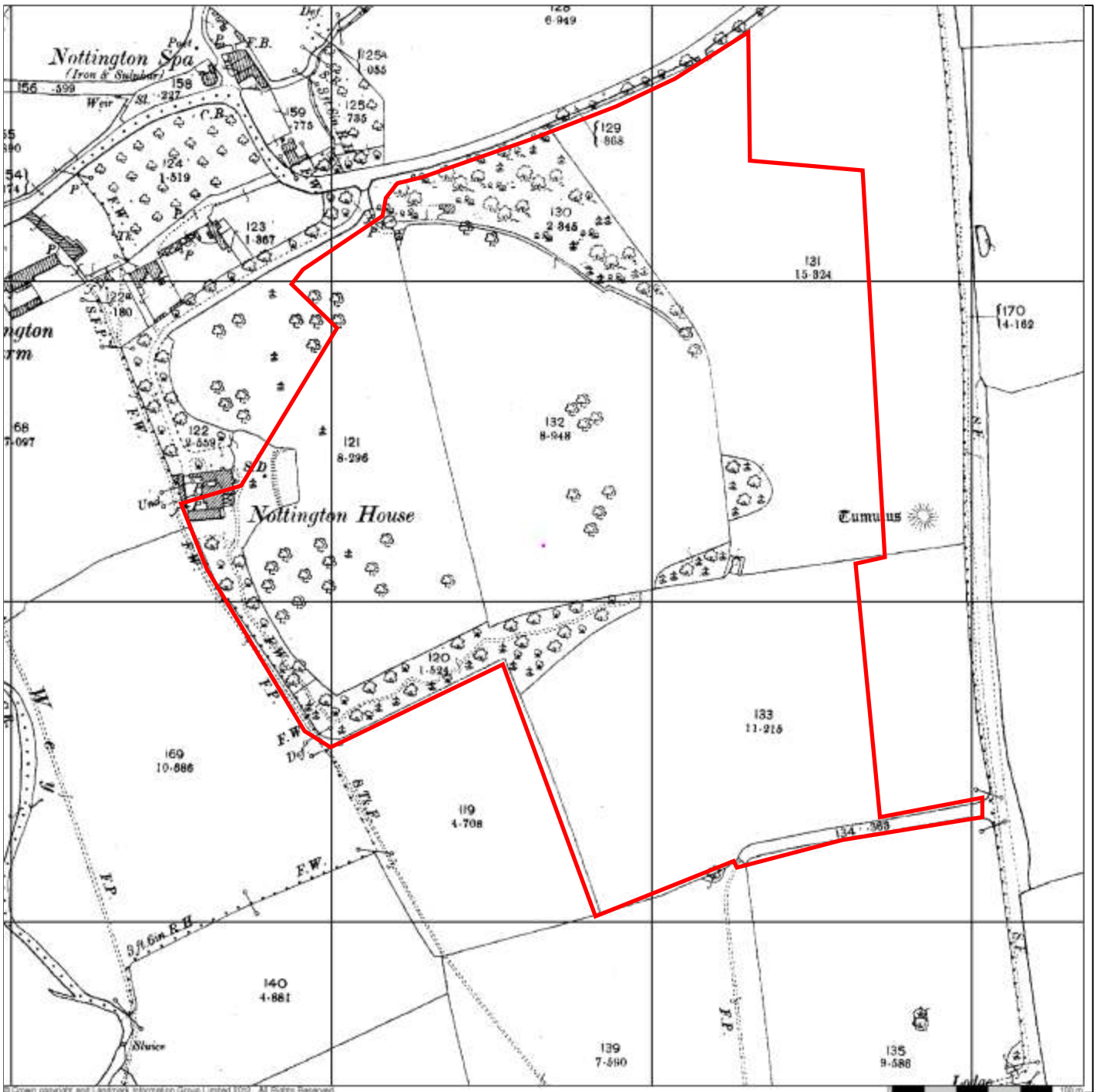
 Site Outline		Nottingham Lane Wey Valley, Dorset		 London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings
		Not to scale Illustrative only		
Date printed: 09/04/2013		Drawn by: JPLN Checked by: JN		

Figure 5: Extract From 1888-89 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560



© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of HM Stationery Office Licence No.: AL 100014723




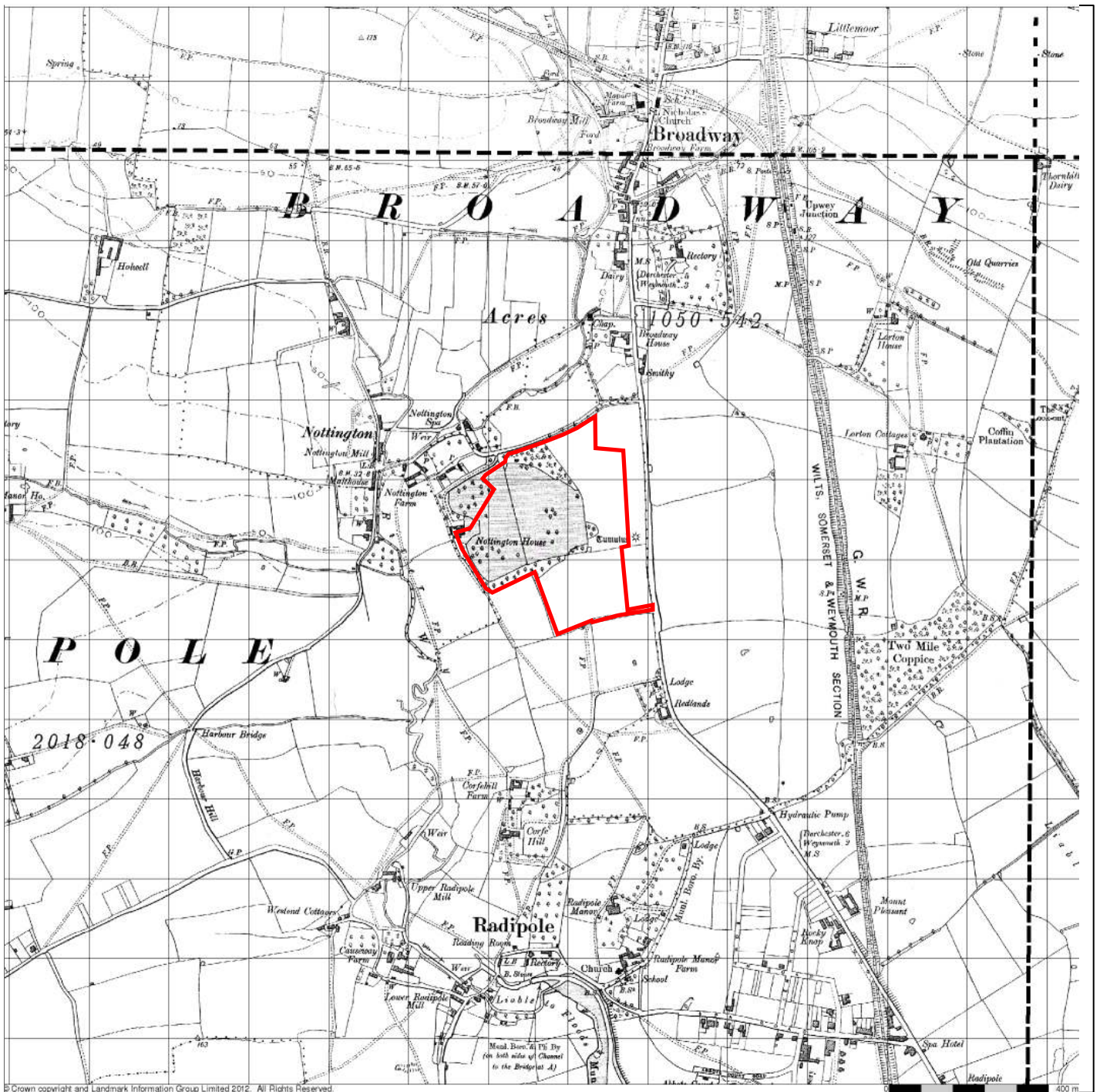
 Site Outline		Nottingham Lane Wey Valley, Dorset		 London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings
	Not to scale Illustrative only		Date printed: 09/04/2013	

Figure 7: Extract From 1902 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500



© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of HM Stationery Office Licence No.: AL 100014723




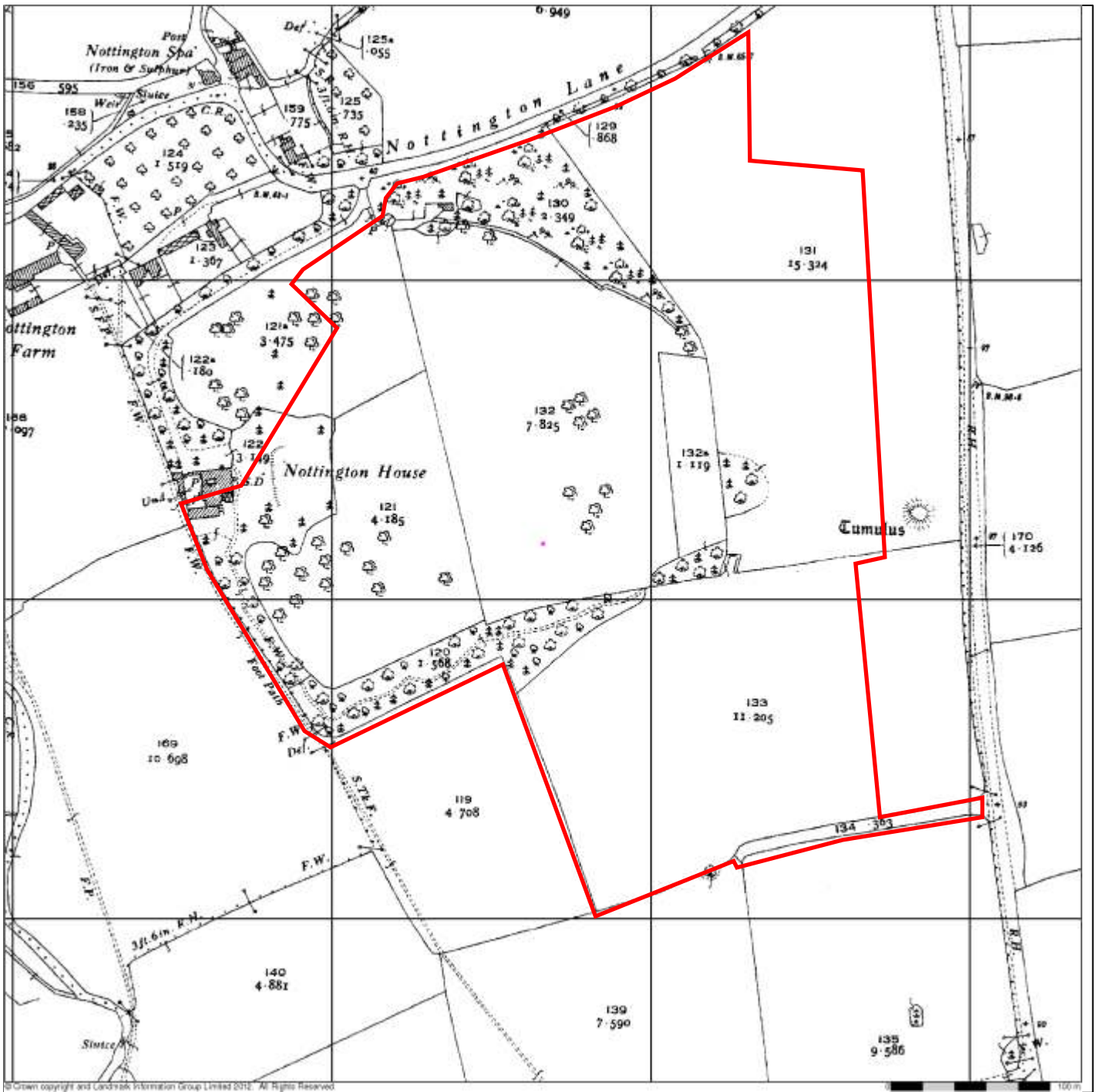
 Site Outline		Notting Lane Wey Valley, Dorset	 London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings
	Date printed: 09/04/2013	Not to scale Illustrative only	

Figure 8: Extract From 1903 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560



© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of HM Stationery Office Licence No.: AL 100014723




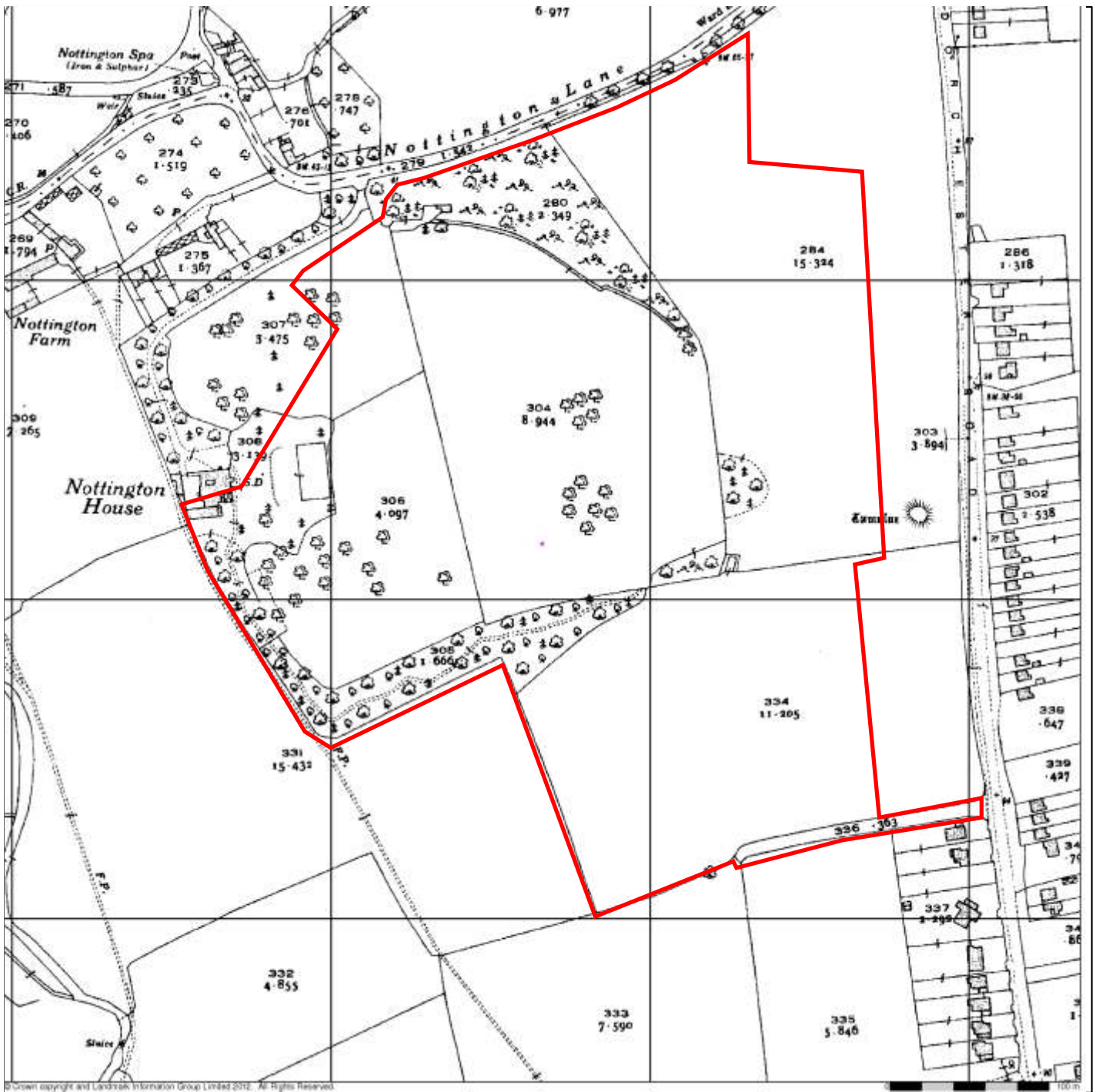
 Site Outline		Nottingham Lane Wey Valley, Dorset		 London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings
	Not to scale Illustrative only		Date printed: 09/04/2013	

Figure 9: Extract From 1929 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500



© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of HM Stationery Office Licence No.: AL 100014723




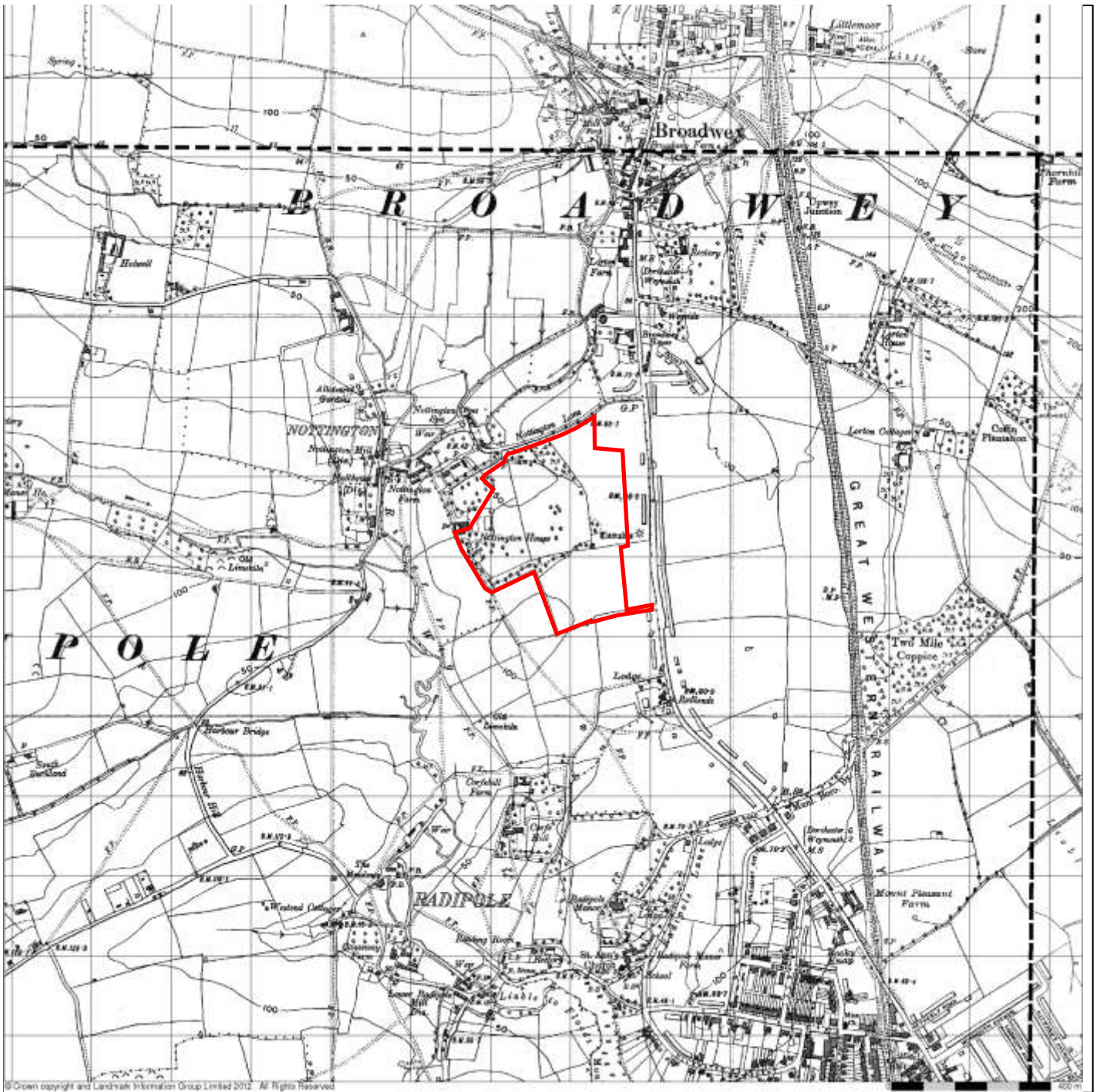
 Site Outline		Nottingham Lane Wey Valley, Dorset		 London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings
		Not to scale Illustrative only		
Date printed: 09/04/2013		Drawn by:JPLN Checked by:JN		

Figure 10: Extract From 1936 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500



© Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2012. All Rights Reserved.

© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of HM Stationery Office Licence No.: AL 100014723




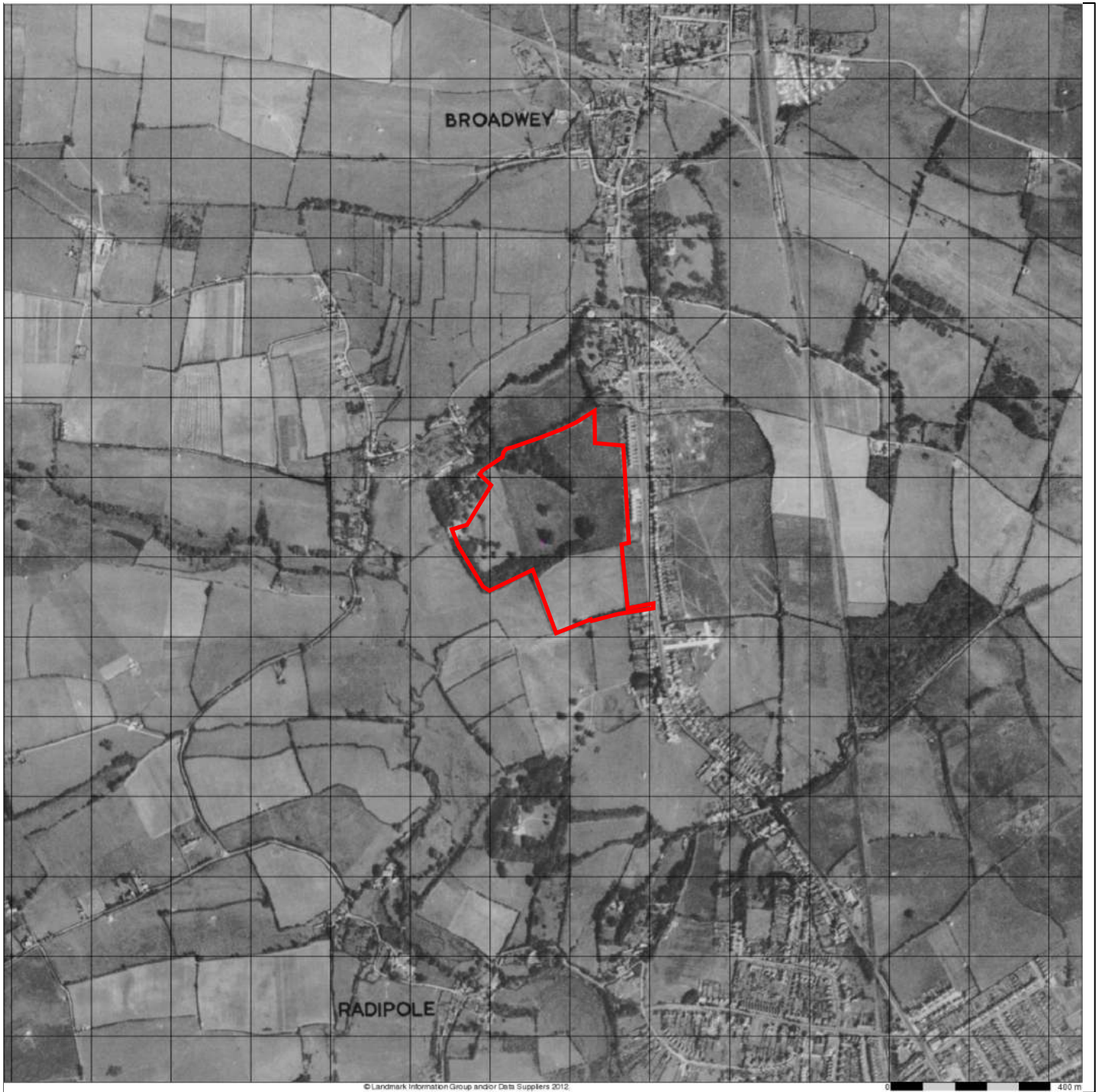
 Site Outline		Nottington Lane Wey Valley, Dorset	 London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings
	Not to scale Illustrative only	Date printed: 09/04/2013	

Figure 11: Extract From 1938 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560



© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of HM Stationery Office Licence No: AL 100014723




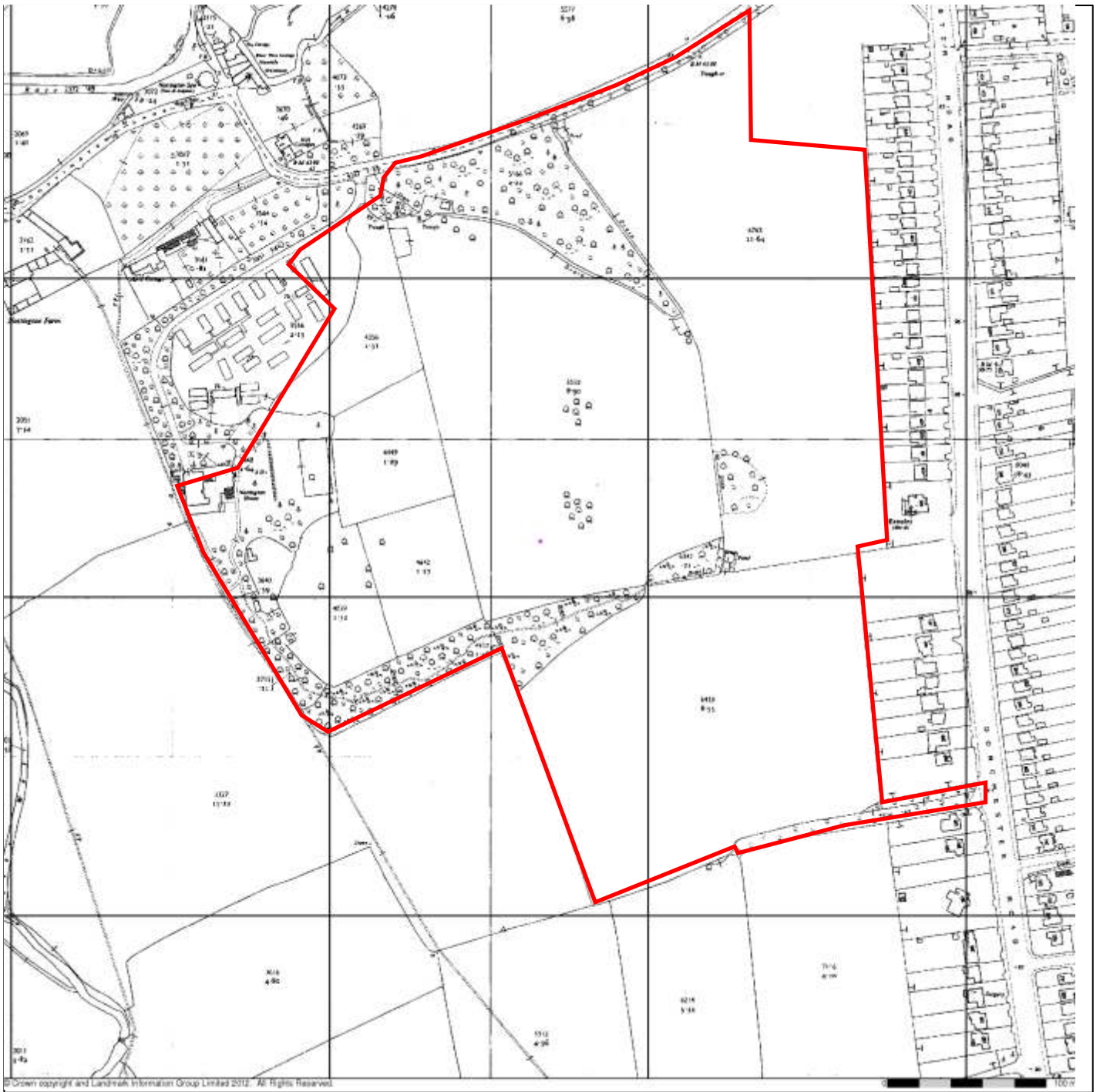
 Site Outline		Nottingham Lane Wey Valley, Dorset		 London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings
		Not to scale Illustrative only		
Date printed: 09/04/2013		Drawn by:JPLN Checked by:JN		

Figure 12: Extract From 1947 Aerial Photograph



© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of HM Stationery Office Licence No.: AL 100014723




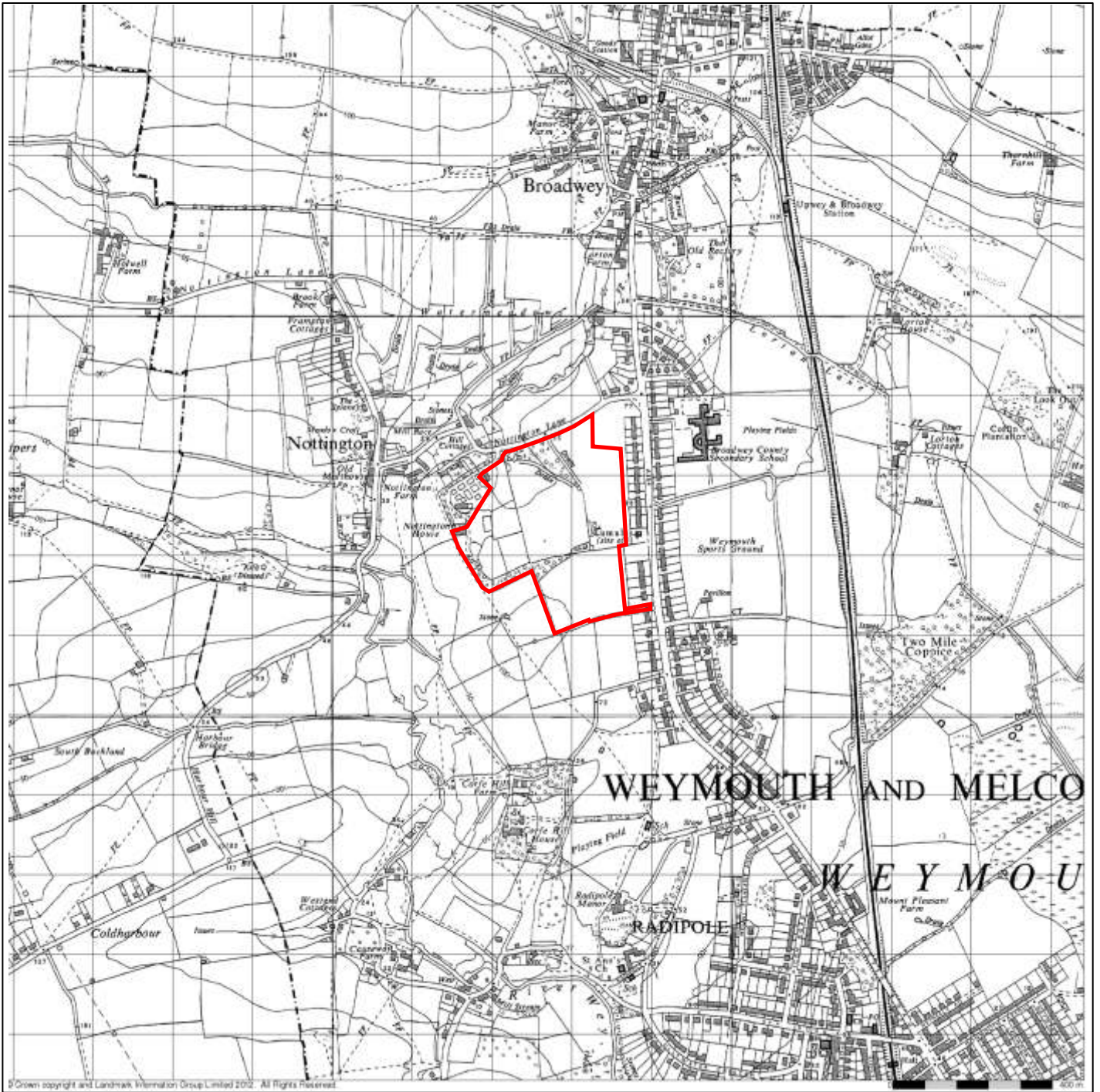
 Site Outline		Nottingham Lane Wey Valley, Dorset		 London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings
		Not to scale Illustrative only		
Date printed: 09/04/2013		Drawn by:JPLN Checked by:JN		

Figure 13: Extract From 1956 Ordnance Survey 1: 2,500



© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of HM Stationery Office Licence No.: AL 100014723




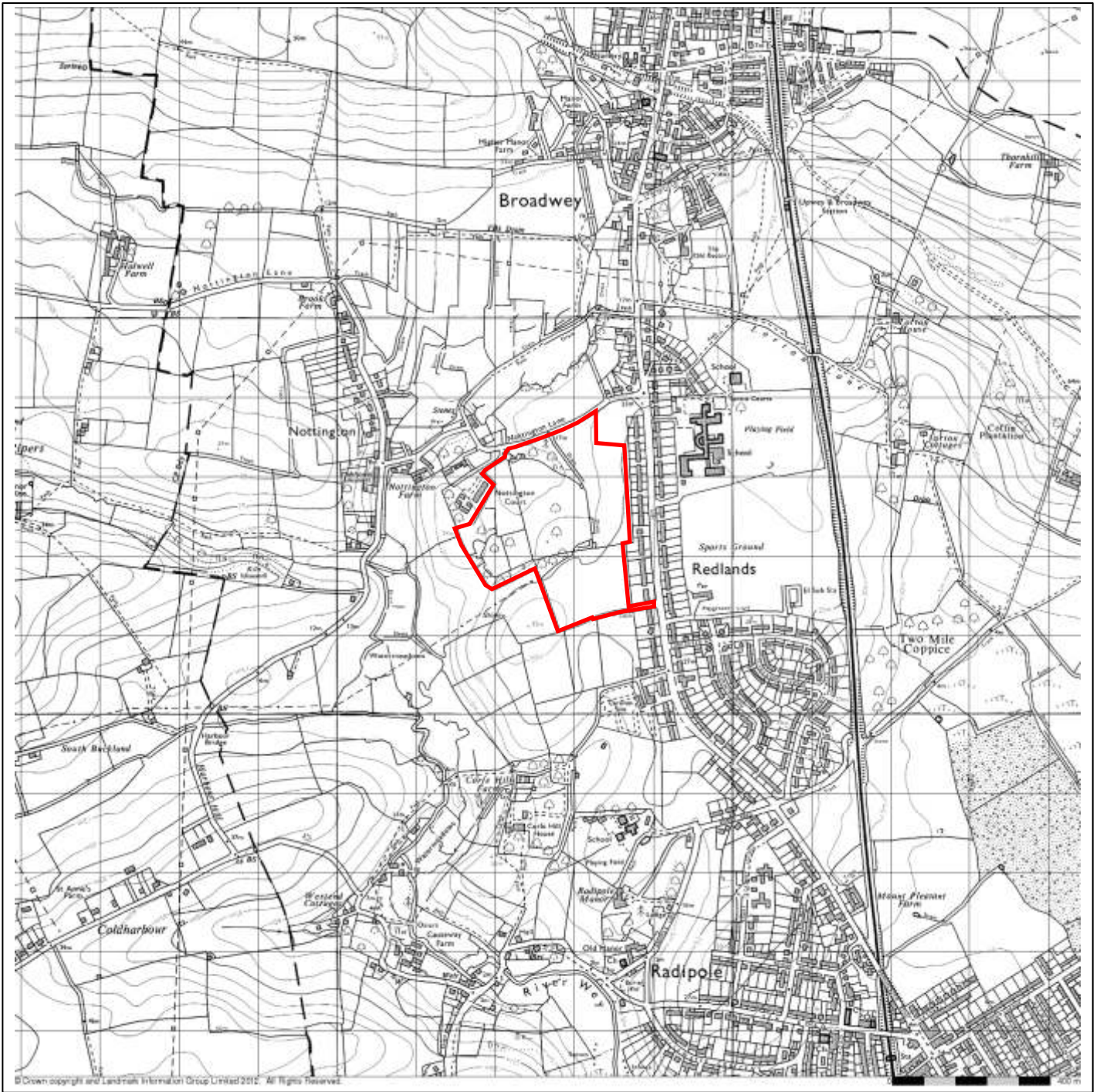
 Site Outline		Nottingham Lane Wey Valley, Dorset		 London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings
		Not to scale Illustrative only		

Figure 14: Extract From 1963 Ordnance Survey 1: 10,000



© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of HM Stationery Office Licence No: AL 100014723




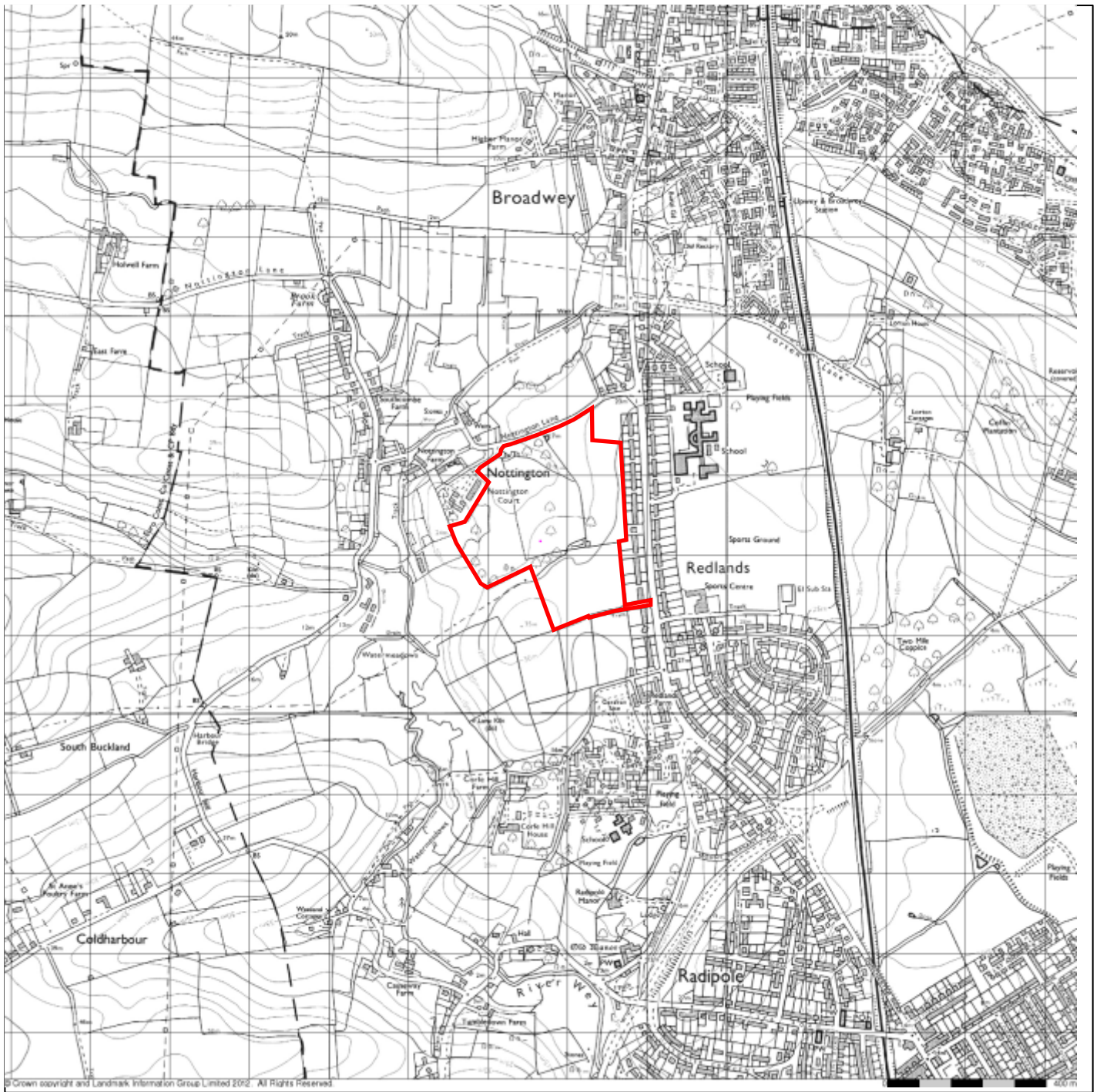
 Site Outline		Nottingham Lane Wey Valley, Dorset		 London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings
		Not to scale Illustrative only		

Figure 15: Extract From 1978 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000



© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of HM Stationery Office Licence No.: AL 100014723




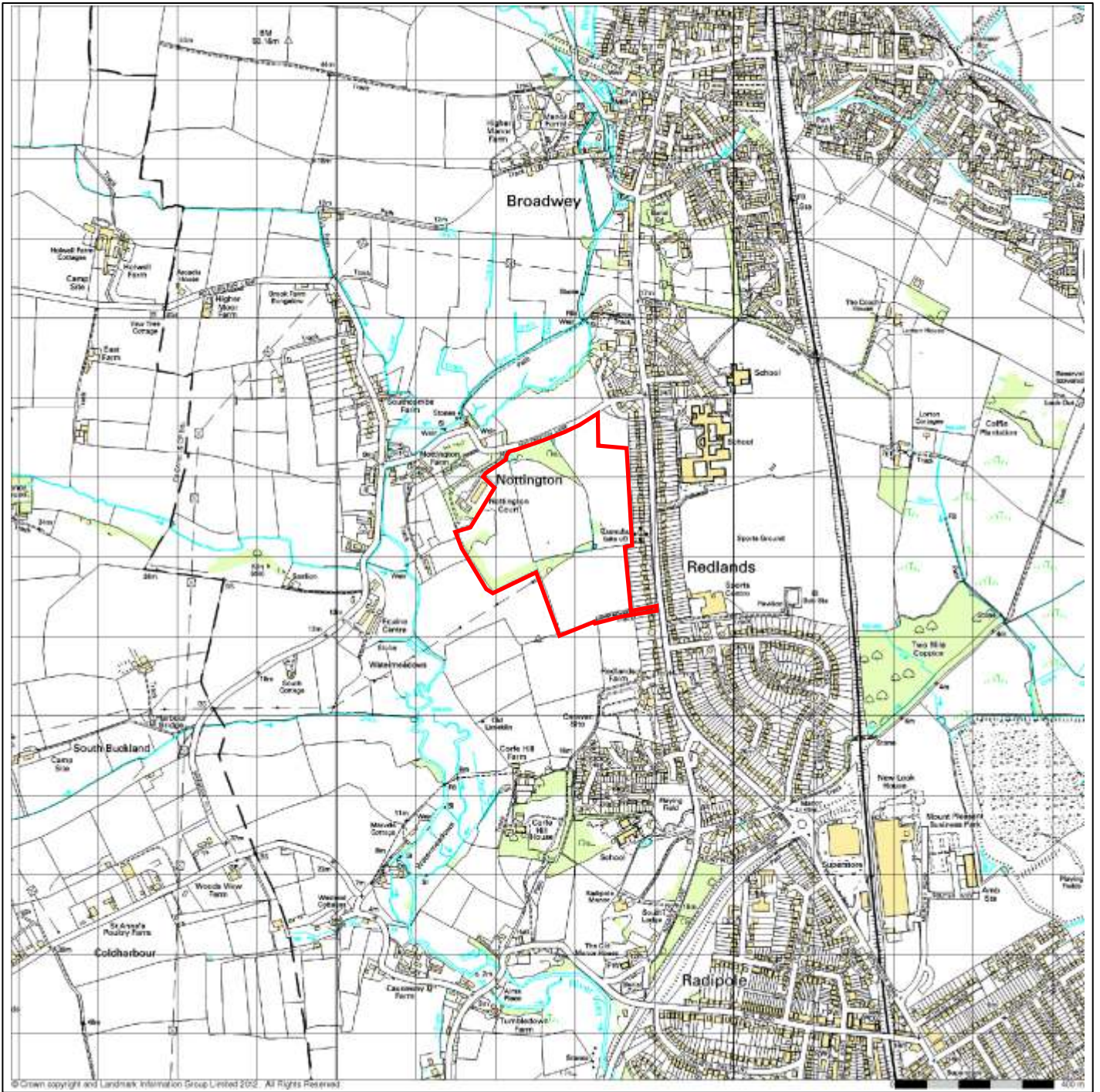
 Site Outline		Nottingon Lane Wey Valley, Dorset		 London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings
		Not to scale Illustrative only		
Date printed: 09/04/2013		Drawn by:JPLN Checked by:JN		

Figure 16: Extract From 1990 Ordnance Survey 1: 10,000



© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of HM Stationery Office Licence No.: AL 100014723




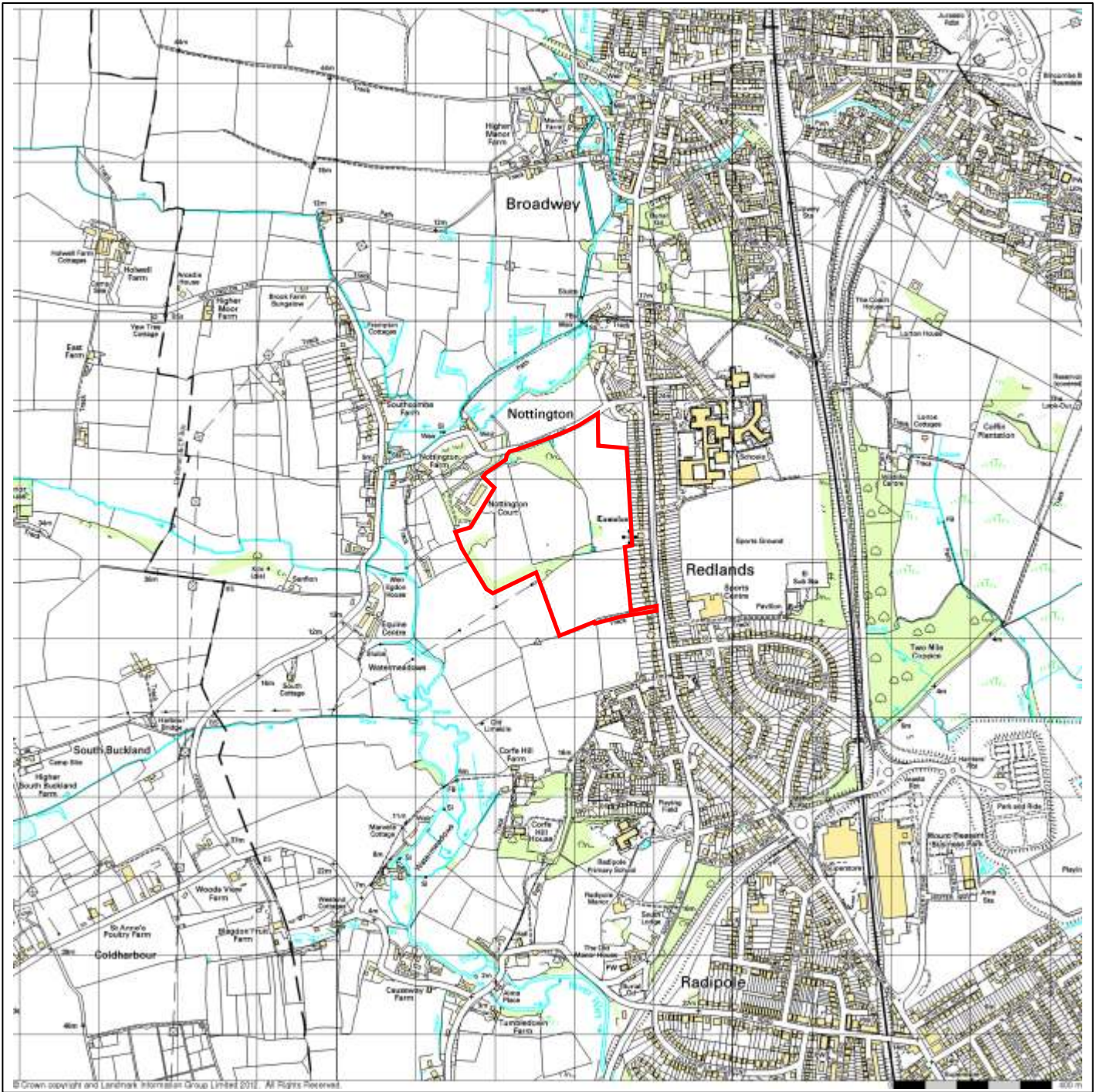
 Site Outline		Nottingham Lane Wey Valley, Dorset		 London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings
		Not to scale Illustrative only		
Date printed: 09/04/2013		Drawn by:JPLN Checked by:JN		

Figure 17: Extract From 2006 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000



© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of HM Stationery Office Licence No.: AL 100014723

Site Outline		Nottingon Lane Wey Valley, Dorset	London Cheltenham Kettering Newark Birmingham www.cgms.co.uk Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings
		Not to scale Illustrative only	
		Date printed: 09/04/2013	Drawn by: JPLN Checked by: JN

Figure 18: Extract From 2012 Ordnance Survey 1: 10,000



Plate 1- Properties along Dorchester Road adjacent to eastern boundary of Site. Viewed from Site centre to north east.



Plate 2 - View of property on Dorchester Road, approximate location of the now destroyed Nottingham Bowl barrow. View west to east.



Plate 3 - View from south east corner of Site towards rise beyond and to the east of the Site.



Plate 4 - View from Site west towards Nottingham Court and the wooded areas of the Conservation Area. Historic core of Nottingham beyond.



Plate 5- Base of former Nissan hut near Site's central western boundary. Wall to grounds of Nottingham House in Background



Plate 6 - Gateway in Wall to grounds of Nottingham House view south west to north east.



Plate 7 - The Spa House (foreground) and Greyfriars on Nottingham Lane, note pelicans from Nottingham House on Greyfriars gateway.



Plate 8 - Weir and sluice to south west of Spa House. Abandoned element of water meadows.

Cgms

www.cgms.co.uk