

Part 7: Historic Environment Research Framework



The collation of the information on the development and character of the town has highlighted a number of areas where our understanding of the town is deficient. This has led to the formulation of the research questions set out below, which summarise potential future directions of research on the town. This list is neither exhaustive nor prescriptive, but suggests a framework within which further research could take place and this is linked to the South West Regional Archaeological Research Framework (Webster 2008), where relevant.

7.1 Pre-urban Activity

Our understanding of pre-urban activity in the Sherborne region varies according to period. We have access to relatively good information concerning Roman settlement patterns and Bronze Age activity. However, there has been little in the way of modern excavation on pre-urban sites (Tinney's Lane excepted) so that variations in settlement patterns over time are poorly understood. Some specific research foci and recommendations pertinent to Sherborne are listed below.

1. A better understanding is needed of the Yeo gravel terrace in which Palaeolithic implements have been found. Developments in the region of the gravels should include a condition for archaeological observation of ground works through the gravel (SWARF research aim 25a).
 2. Work needs to be done to better understand the rectilinear field systems and their origins in the region (SWARF research aim 10c). Furthermore, future developments need to be aware of the historic importance of roads and property boundaries, the line of which should be preserved if possible.
 3. A nationally-important Late Bronze settlement and pottery production site has been discovered in the vicinity of Tinney's Lane. What is the potential for further late prehistoric or Roman settlement being discovered not only in this location but anywhere along the south facing slope of the Yeo Valley close to the spring line?
 4. Archaeological evaluation in advance of the construction of Sherborne Abbey Primary School has demonstrated the potential for Roman agrarian landscapes associated with Lenthay Villa in the south west corner of the Sherborne urban area. Is there further evidence to be found in the wider area?
- mains controversial and unresolved. The issue is central to our understanding the nature of post-roman estates and territories, economies, socio-political and ecclesiastical organisation. Sherborne also has the potential to reveal the way in which these polities were assimilated into the Kingdom of Wessex during the 7th century (SWARF research aims 10e, 29-32 & 35). There is a need to understand not only the nature and location of the 8th century cathedral and associated settlement but also how and why it arose at that site. In particular:
5. Was there a post Romano-British settlement and estate called Lanprobus already established in the region?
 6. If so, was it ecclesiastical or secular in nature?
 7. Was the settlement of Lanprobus located on or near the Roman site at Pinford Lane; close to the Castle where an early Christian cemetery has been excavated and documents suggest a chapel dedicated to St Probus existed?
 8. Or did the settlement lie directly beneath or adjacent to the site of the Late Saxon cathedral?
 9. Can any evidence for a putative roman mosaic be found beneath the present Abbey church?
 10. Possible early Christian burials were found during the construction of Woolworths on Cheap Street during the 1930s (Bean, 1950b, 79). The date, extent and context of these burials are poorly understood. In particular; do they relate to early Christian burials found to the north of the Abbey Church? And if so, can more burials be expected beneath Cheap Street?

In order to resolve the above questions research needs to focus on the Pinford Lane and the Abbey precinct sites. It is of vital importance that the C E Bean collection at Dorset County Museum is properly assessed and, if possible, published with particular reference to the Pinford Lane and Sherborne Castle excavations (SWARF research aim 4c). Geophysical survey of the Pinford Lane and Sherborne Castle Environs is also be of vital importance in terms of defining the extent and character of the settlement there. This would need to be conducted in tandem with targeted excavation and scientific dating (SWARF research aims 10e & 16h). The above measures have the advantage of retrieving maximum information with minimal damage to scheduled Monuments.

Information from C E Bean observations at Sherborne School has recently been collated

7.2 Origins of the town

The question of the origins of Sherborne re-

and published along with the excavations undertaken there between 1972-6 (Keen & Ellis, 2005). The development of the Cathedral, Abbey and school from the late Saxon period to the 20th century is now better understood. However, there is still a paucity of evidence for the 8th century cathedral and associated settlement. Burials have been recovered from that date to the north of the east end of the Abbey Church but documentary evidence suggests that the settlement may have lain to the west of the church, close to the vicarage. This area is a research priority

7.3 Late Saxon and Norman town

Documentary sources indicate that Sherborne was an important regional ecclesiastical centre in the late Saxon and Norman periods. However, although the late Saxon Cathedral and Norman architectural developments at the Abbey and Castle are reasonably well understood, no physical remains of the associated secular settlement have been found in Sherborne or Castleton. Any archaeological evidence for the town at this period would be highly significant and would feed into the wider Research Aims for the South West Region to develop our understanding of Early Medieval urban settlement (SWARF Research Aim 35) and to improve our understanding of Medieval and later urbanism (SWARF Research Aim 36). The northern part of the monastic precinct presents another research focus. Little is known about this area except the location of the fishponds and Abbey barn. The Abbey church itself must always be a focus for research, not only for evidence of the 8th century cathedral, but also for a putative mosaic which may be Roman or Saxon in date. Other specific questions include:

11. What was the extent of the town in the 10th and 11th centuries?
12. What was the extent of the late Saxon monastic precinct prior to the creation of Half Moon Street?
13. Do any physical remains of St Andrew's and St Thomas Beckett's chapels survive?
14. What was the economy of the town and were there any zones of specialised activity?
15. The origin of the settlement at Castleton is not fully understood. Did it arise in the 12th century as a settlement for retainers close against the Castle gate? Or did an earlier settlement exist in the vicinity of the chapel on Pinford Lane to the north east of the castle?

7.4 Medieval town

Any archaeological evidence from the town at this period enables a fuller picture of the development of the town and complements the historical evidence. It would feed into the wider Research Aims for the South West Region to improve our understanding of Medieval and later urbanism (SWARF Research Aim 36) and assessment of the archaeological potential for studying medieval economy, trade, technology and production (SWARF Research Aim 47).

16. Can archaeological evidence reveal to what extent the town's economy had been dependant on the Abbey?
17. Documentary evidence suggests that medieval industry was organised in the form 'cottage industry' within the newly created boroughs of Newland and Westbury. Is there any archaeological evidence to support this theory?
18. How did the various zones of social differentiation, industrial and commercial activity, etc change during this period?
19. Can we identify the original course of Hound Street?
20. Where are the medieval secular buildings, what are their dates and function, and are there any traces of medieval buildings hidden within later buildings?

7.5 Post-medieval and Modern town

Any archaeological evidence from the town at this period enables a fuller picture of the development of the town and complements the historical evidence. It would feed into the wider Research Aims for the South West Region to improve our understanding of Medieval and later urbanism (SWARF Research Aim 36) and to broaden our understanding of post-medieval to modern technology and production.

21. To what extent did the dissolution of Sherborne Abbey effect the development of the post-medieval town from the medieval town, and what were the changes in property boundaries, zones of activity and social differentiation?
22. How was the industrial activity of the town organised and how did it develop?
23. What physical traces of the industrial activity of the town still survive, in particular, how extensive are the remains of former silk mills, quarries and breweries?
24. What evidence can the standing buildings provide for their function and date?

Appendices



Appendix 1: References

Abbreviations

DHC = Dorset History Centre

HMC = Historical Manuscripts Commission
(Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts)

RCHME = Royal Commission on Historic Monuments of England

SWARF = South West Regional Archaeological Framework

WDDC = West Dorset District Council

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Appendix 2: Chronology

For the purposes of this project, the following period names, sub-divisions and dates have been used. These are based on those used by the Dorset County Council Historic Environment Record.

Period	Period Sub-divisions	Date Range
Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	500000-10001BC
	Mesolithic	10000-4001BC
	Neolithic	4000-2351BC
	Bronze Age	2350-701BC
	Iron Age	800BC-AD42
Roman	Roman	AD43-409
Saxon	Early Saxon	AD410-899
	Late Saxon	AD900-1065
Medieval	Norman	AD1066-1149
	Earlier Medieval	AD1150-1349
	Later Medieval	AD1350-1539
Post-medieval	Early post-medieval	AD1540-1599
	17 th Century	AD1600-1699
	18 th century	AD1700-1799
	Earlier 19 th century	AD1800-1850
	Later 19 th century	AD1851-1900
Modern	Edwardian	AD1901-1913
	Inter-war	AD1914-1945
	Post-war	AD1946-1969
	Modern	AD1970-2010

Appendix 3: Archaeological Investigations in Sherborne

No.	Site Name	intervention	Date	Reference	HER Event No
1	Sherborne Abbey	non arch	1801	Gourlay, 1951, 4 (no 4)	EDO5018
2	Sherborne Abbey (west end)	non arch	1885	Gourlay, 1951, 4 (no 4)	EDO5025
3	Sherborne Abbey	non arch	1925	Gourlay, 1951, 4 (no 4)	EDO5028
4	Sherborne Abbey, beneath the Slype	non arch	1888	Gourlay, 1971, 305 (no 2)	EDO5026
5	Sherborne Abbey, beneath the Slype	non arch	1903	Gourlay, 1971, 305 (no 2)	EDO5027
6	Sherborne Abbey, beneath the Slype	non arch	1964	Gourlay, 1971, 305 (no 2)	EDO5057
7	Sherborne Abbey	non arch	Before 1877	Carpenter, 1877	EDO5023
8	Sherborne Abbey	excavation	1875	Carpenter, 1877	EDO5024
9	Sherborne Abbey Church	excavation	1949	Farrar, 1949, 67-8	EDO5036
10	All Hallows church, north lateral chapel	excavation	1964	Gibb, 1971	EDO5059
11	Sherborne Abbey, west end; north chapel of All Hallows	excavation	?1964	Gibb, 1975, 83-7	EDO5061
12	SW corner of All Hallows Church	excavation	1965	Gibb, 1971	EDO5060
13	NW corner of Saxon West Tower, Sherborne Abbey (West end)	excavation	?1964	Gibb, 1975, 79	EDO470
14	Sherborne School library	excavation	1967	Gibb, 1975, 80-82	EDO839
15	The Slype, Sherborne School	survey and excavation	?1964	Keen & Ellis, 2005, 1	EDO560
16	The Slype, Sherborne School	excavation	1974	Keen & Ellis, 2005, 9-44	EDO5063
17	Lower Library, Sherborne School	excavation	1976	Keen & Ellis, 2005, 20	EDO5064

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No.	Site Name	intervention	Date	Reference	HER Event No.
18	The Courts, Sherborne School	watching brief	1976	Keen, 1976, 60	EDO5065
19	New Sports Hall, Sherborne School	watching brief	1976	Keen, 1976, 60	EDO5066
20	Sherborne Abbey	watching brief	1990	Keen & Ellis, 2005, 14-15	EDO5071
21	Abbey Close	geophysical survey	1992	Stangers 1992	EDO5368
22	Vicarage	watching brief	1955	Bean, 1955, 142-4	EDO5048
23	Sherborne School (Medlycott building)	evaluation	1955	Bean, 1955, 142-4	EDO5046
24	Woolworths, Cheap Street	salvage	1937	Bean, 1950b, 79	EDO1132
25	Half Moon Street	watching brief	1955	Bean, 1955, 144	EDO5050
26	South Street	watching brief	1955	Bean, 1955, 144	EDO5051
27	South Street, gas main	watching brief	1931	Bean, 1958, 97-8	EDO5030
28	Higher Cheap Street	watching brief	1955	Bean, 1955, 145	EDO5052
29	water main, Sherborne School main entrance, Abbey Road	watching brief	Before 1955	Bean, 1955, 143	EDO5045
30	Elmdene, South Street	excavation	1952	Bean, 1952, 108	EDO5043
31	60 Cheap Street	excavation	1976	Barker, 1977	EDO350
32	6 South Street	watching brief	1992	Cox 1992	EDO5073
33	Devitt Court	DBA	1996	Hawkes 1996	EDO5095
34	Greenhill House, Sherborne School	DBA	1998	Cox & Chandler 1997	EDO5104
35	Greenhill House, Sherborne School	evaluation	1998	Cotton & McMahon 1998	EDO545
36	Greenhill House, Sherborne School	watching brief	1998	Robinson 1998	EDO5130
37	Johnson's Yard, South Street	watching brief	1997	McMahon 1998	EDO5113
38	4-6 Cheap Street	watching brief	1998	Robinson 1998	EDO543
39	39 Cheap Street	evaluation	2004	Valentin 2004	EDO5158
40	The Swan, Cheap Street	watching brief	1997	Wallis 1997	EDO5114
41	The Conduit	watching brief	2004	Bellamy 2004	EDO5162
42	St Johns' Almshouses, Half Moon Street	watching brief	2003	Heaton 2003	EDO5016
43	Quaker burial grounds in Dorset	survey	1994	Stock 1994	EWX2289
44	Newland, Timber Yard	non arch	Before 1815	Hutchins, 1815, note on Sherborne town map	EDO5020

No.	Site Name	intervention	Date	Reference	HER Event No.
45	South side of Newland	non arch	Before 1873	Hutchins, 1873	EDO5022
46	North Road & St Swithin's Road	non arch	1886	Bean, 1955c, 145	EDO5175
47	Newland	watching brief	1955	Bean, 1955, 145	EDO5053
48	Newland & Hound Street	watching brief	1956	Bean, 1956, 88	EDO5054
49	Island House, Newland	watching brief	1997	Heaton 1997	EDO5112
50	Osborne Road	watching brief	1952	Bean, 1952, 108	EDO5044
51	Long Street	watching brief	1955	Bean, 1955, 145	EDO5049
52	Manor House	watching brief	1981	Keen, 1981, 127	EDO5070
53	Hall House, 101 Newland	building survey	1981	Gibb, 1984, 23-32	EDO5069
54	Foster's School, Hound Street	evaluation	1993	Cox 1993	EDO5074
55	land to rear of Sherborne House	DBA	1996	Whitehead B 1996	EDO5094
56	land to rear of Sherborne House	evaluation	1997	Valentin 1997	EDO574
57	Sherborne House	evaluation	2005	Evans 2005	EDO5163
58	Newland	evaluation	2000	Whelan 2000	EDO5136
59	The Vines, Long Street,	evaluation	1991	Richards 1991	EDO5072
60	Land adjacent to Brecon House	DBA	1997	Cottrell 1997	EDO5105
61	Land adjacent to Brecon House	evaluation	1997	McMahon & Cox 1997	EDO546
62	Brecon House, Long Street	watching brief	2000	Bellamy 2000	EDO5137
63	Harper House, Hound Street	evaluation	1991	Richards & Hawkes 1992	EDO563
64	Harper House, Sherborne School	evaluation	2007	Slator 2007	EDO5169
65	Child's Garage, Long Street	DBA	1996	Firth 1996	EDO5099
66	Child's Garage, Long Street	evaluation	1996	Murdie & Butterworth 1996	EDO567
67	Child's Garage, Long Street	watching brief	1996	Firth 1996	EDO570
68	Hound Street, Melrose	DBA	2001	Keen 2001	EDO5138
69	Hound Street, Melrose	evaluation	2001	Simmonds 2003	EDO5139
70	Old Castle	excavation	1949	Farrar, 1949, 68; Bean, 1950a, 93-4	EDO5035
71	Sherborne Old Castle, DoE excavations	excavation	1973	Keen, 1976, 54	EDO5062
72	rear of Curtain Wall, Old Castle	excavation	1998	Brown & Mathews 2001	EDO5133
73	Sherborne Old Castle	survey	1998-2000	Brown & Mathews 2001	EDO5134
74	South of Tinney's Lane	DBA	1996	Valentin 1996	EDO5096
75	South of Tinney's Lane	evaluation	1996	Cotton 1996	EDO571
76	South of Tinney's Lane	excavation	1997	McKinley 1999	EDO5111
77	Saunders' Garage, Digby Road	evaluation	2002	Oakey 2002	EDO5140

No.	Site Name	intervention	Date	Reference	HER Event No.
78	St Anthony's Convent	DBA	1996	Cooke N 1997	EDO5103
79	Sacred Heart and St Aldhelm Church, Westbury	watching brief	1998	Pinder (ed) 1998	EDO5132
80	St Anthony's Convent	watching brief	1997	Dunkley & Mathews 1999	EDO5115
81	Abbey Primary School, Horse-castles	evaluation	2003	Laidlaw, Robinson & Valentin 2003	EDO5146
82	Westbury/ Lower Acreman Street	watching brief	1933	Bean, 1955, 144	EDO5033
83	Durrant Close, Westbury	salvage	1951	Farrar, 1951, 109-111	EDO5040
84	Newell House	DBA	2003	Valentin 2003	EDO5156
85	Newell House	evaluation	2003	Valentin 2003	EDO5157
86	Messrs. Sawtells Ltd, Yeovil Road	non arch	1930	Bean, 1950b, 78	EDO5029
87	Barton Farm	DBA	1999	Stabler 1999	EDO5135
88	Lenthay Road	evaluation	1998	Brading 1998	EDO547
89	Sherborne Abbey Primary School, Lenthay Road	geophysical survey	1994	Johnson 1994	EDO5075
90	South Avenue	non arch	Before 1941	Bean, 1950b, 79	EDO5034
91	former Foster's School, Tinney's Lane	DBA	1995	Valentin 1995	EDO5077
92	former Foster's School, Tinney's Lane	geophysical survey	1995	Valentin 1995	EDO5076
93	former Foster's School, Tinney's Lane	survey	1995	Valentin 1995	EDO5078
94	former Foster's School, Tinney's Lane	evaluation	1995	Valentin 1995	EDO5079
95	Former Foster's School, Tinney's Lane (Stage II)	evaluation	1995	Valentin 1995	EDO5090
96	Former Foster's School, Tinneys Lane	excavation	2002	Best forthcoming	EDO5258
97	South Street/ Ludbourne Road	DBA	1997	Field 1997	EDO568
98	South Street, Ludbourne Road	evaluation	1998	Williams 1998	EDO566
99	South Street, Ludbourne Road	watching brief	1998	Tann 1998	EDO5119
100	Ludborne Road	watching brief	1951	Farrar, 1951, 111	EDO5042
101	Land adjacent to Brecon House	evaluation	1997	McMahon & Cox 1997	EDO546
102	Culverhayes Car Park	watching brief	1951	Farrar, 1951, 111	EDO5041
103	West Bridge, Westbury	watching brief	1956	Bean, 1956, 88	EDO5055

Appendix 4: Historic Urban Character Types

Broad Type	Character Type	Scope Note
Commercial	Hotel	Large hotels in grounds with car parks.
	Market	Both indoor and outdoor market areas. Also used for historic market places.
	Office	Large office complexes that are identifiable as not being within a mixed use area.
	Offices and shops	Areas of mixed commercial use.
	Plant Nursery/ Garden Centre	Plant nurseries or garden centres covering large areas.
	Public house	Large public houses with car parks. Smaller public houses will be included under a more character dominant type.
	Retail park	Areas of large warehouse-type shops selling products such as furniture, white goods, etc, together with their car parks.
	Shopping centre	Shopping centres mainly out of town and with many small units, usually selling clothing, gifts etc.
	Superstore	Large single stores such as supermarkets and their car parks.
	Other commercial site	For commercial buildings of unknown use or not included in the categories above.
Communication	Airfield	An enclosed area used for the taking off, landing and maintenance of commercial and general aviation aircraft.
	Major road	Main roads, through routes, by-passes, etc
	Minor road	Minor roads linking the main roads.
	Lane/ Path	Smaller access ways, primarily used for historic routes.
	Car Park	Large car parks, including multi-storey, where not associated with a particular establishment.
	Bus Station	Large bus and coach stations.
	Railway	Current railway lines
	Railway (disused)	Lines of former railways, where these are still evident in the landscape.
	Railway Station	Railway stations which have a large impact on the landscape.
Railway Yard	Rail yards which have a large impact on the landscape.	
Industrial	Brewery	Large industrial brewery sites. It can also be used for former brewery sites converted to other uses, where the former brewery buildings remain dominant.
	Brickworks	Includes both brick and tile works.
	Engineering works	All engineering works including light and electrical engineering sites.
	Industrial Estate	Sites comprising small units of light industry, including sites described as 'Business Park' and 'Trading Estate' and primarily used for purpose-built industrial estates. Where industrial estates have been created by conversion of former industrial buildings, they have been characterised under the character type which reflects their original function, if this is still dominant.

Broad Type	Character Type	Scope Note
Industrial (cont)	Maltings	Malthouses and small brewing sites.
	Metal works	All sites working and/or producing metal.
	Mill	All types of water mill.
	Pottery	Industrial site used for the production of industrial and domestic ceramic products.
	Quarry	Includes all extractive industries (stone, sand and gravel, clay, etc.)
	Quay/wharf/ shipyard	Commercial shipping areas, including boatyards.
	Ropery	All rope and twine making sites, including rope walks, etc
	Textile works	Factories where textiles are manufactured.
	Timber Yard/ Saw mill	Large timber yards and/or sawmills.
	Workshops	An area of small industrial sites where the industry is unknown.
	Warehouse	Large storage buildings, including both historic warehouses (which may have now been converted to other uses) and modern warehouse sites.
	Other Industry	An area of industry which does not fit into any of the above.
Landscape	Beach	A sand or pebble area of the shore.
	Enclosed Fields	Enclosed fields which largely retain their original boundaries within an urban area.
	Fish Pond	Large areas of fish pond only.
	Pond	Smaller natural or artificial areas of water, including mill ponds.
	Paddocks and closes	Small regular or amorphous fields and plots close to settlement edge. It also includes areas of historic detached gardens within the urban landscape.
	Remnant Fields	Areas of former fields now enclosed by urban development, often no longer retaining their original shape or size.
	Scrub	Patchy areas of trees and shrubs.
	Unenclosed land	Unenclosed areas including small plots of land within settlement/industrial areas that are not defined as anything else.
	Wood	For all types and areas of woodland within the urban areas.
Military	Military Airfield	Enclosed area used for the taking off, landing and maintenance of military aircraft.
	Barracks	A building or building complex used to house soldiers.
	Depot	An enclosed area with numerous buildings used as the headquarters of a regiment. It can also be a dedicated stores facility.
	Town defences	Town walls, towers, bastions, and defensive earthworks associated with a town
	Territorial Army Centre	Sites of Territorial Army activity.
	Castle	A large fortified building or complex of buildings, built especially during the medieval period
	Other Military	An area of military activity which does not fit into the above.

Broad Type	Character Type	Scope Note
Public Services	Art gallery	Large art galleries and their grounds.
	Community Centre	Includes all kinds of gathering places (Meeting hall, etc).
	Court Building	Crown Courts and Magistrates Courts.
	Emergency services building	Police stations, fire stations, ambulance stations, and coastguard stations, where free-standing and in their own grounds.
	Higher Education facility	For universities & college campuses - also adult education facilities.
	Library	Large libraries.
	Local Government Offices	All local government and central government offices including civic centres.
	Medical facility	All types of medical facility including hospitals, health centres, etc.
	Museum	Large museums
	Prison	For buildings marked 'Prison'
	Public building	Other non-specific public buildings.
	School	Use for schools and any associated playing fields.
	Town hall	Town Halls
Recreation and Ornamental Landscapes	Allotments	Large allotment areas within settlement areas.
	Camping Site	A usually fairly level area used for the pitching of tents or the parking of caravans for holiday use.
	Cinema	Large cinema complexes and their car parks.
	Deer Park	An area enclosed by a park pale for the stocking of deer.
	Golf Course	Landscaped areas used for playing golf, including club-houses, etc.
	Harbour/marina/dock	Areas for recreational boat use.
	Leisure Centre	Building used for various sports, including area of car park.
	Nature Reserve	An area designated for the protection of flora and fauna, often open to the public.
	Parkland	A landscape designed through judicious planting or clearance of trees in order to create vistas and usually associated with a Country House
	Public Open Space	Publicly accessible open areas not used for any specific activity.
	Public Park	For Public Parks and Gardens, larger areas of land which may include an ornamental lake, flower beds, tennis courts and play areas, etc. Also includes 'Recreation areas'.
	Racecourse	An enclosed area used for racing (horses, dogs, cars, etc.)
	Seafront	Sea side area used for public recreation, includes piers, promenades, etc.
Sports field	An area of ground used for organised sporting activities.	

Broad Type	Character Type	Scope Note
Recreation and Ornamental Landscapes (cont)	Theme Park	An area used for the recreation of the public and may include rides which is organised around a central theme.
	Other Recreation	An area of recreation/ornamental landscape, which does not fit into the above.
Religious	Church	Churches of all denominations (including attached churchyard)
	Chapel	Non-conformist chapels, including attached graveyards.
	Cemetery	Large municipal cemeteries or other detached cemeteries (not attached to church or chapel)
	Religious house	Monasteries, nunneries, etc
Settlement	Burgage plots	Long narrow plots running back from the street frontage, of medieval origin.
	Other historic plots	Areas of historic plots other than burgage plots of pre-19th century date.
	Historic suburban settlement	Areas of settlement dating from before the 19th century, which lay outside the core of the medieval town.
	Historic rural settlement	Former villages, hamlets, etc, which have been incorporated into urban areas, usually medieval in origin.
	Apartments	Housing of not more than three or four storeys, also includes maisonettes.
	Small terraced housing (1700-1850)	An area where historic terraced houses (defined as a row of three or more houses) of late 18th and early 19th century predominate. The houses have an average footprint of approximately 50 square metres or less.
	Larger terraced housing (1700-1850)	An area where historic terraced houses (defined as a row of three or more houses) of late 18th and early 19th century predominate. The houses have an approximate average footprint of greater than 50 square metres.
	Victorian Terraced housing	An area where historic terraced houses (defined as a row of three or more houses) of late 19th century date (1850-1900) predominate.
	Edwardian terraced housing	An area where historic terraced houses (defined as a row of three or more houses) of early 20th century date (1901-1913) predominate.
	Suburban villas	Areas of predominantly detached and semi-detached housing set in their own grounds and often in a planned layout built pre-1914.
	Inter-war suburban estate	Planned areas of mainly detached and semi-detached houses, dating to the period 1914-1945.
	Other Inter-war housing	Other areas of housing dating to 1914-1945 not part of larger suburban estates.
	Modern housing estate	Planned estates of mainly detached and semi-detached houses, often with curvilinear roads and culs-de-sac, dating to post-1945.
	Modern Infill	Planned areas of mainly detached and semi-detached houses, inserted into existing established plots (often in the grounds of larger houses), dating to post-1945.
	Town House	Large single detached urban house
Ornamental villas and country houses	Ornamental villas are large detached houses in large grounds, usually 19th/early 20th century in date. Country Houses are large houses, sometimes with a landscaped garden, in or once in a rural area, usually dating from the medieval to the 18th century.	

Broad Type	Character Type	Scope Note
Settlement (cont)	Farm	Farm buildings and farmhouse, but can include the immediate adjacent farmyard or paddocks.
	Cottages	Small buildings - sometimes singular, sometimes in a row. They are smallish buildings of irregular shape.
	Nursing Home	Residential homes for the elderly.
Utilities	Gas works	Areas of gas works, including gas holders, etc.
	Power station	Power stations - either electric or gas
	Sewage works/ water works	Sewage works, filter beds, water works, pumping stations, etc.
	Sub station	Large electricity sub stations only.
	Telephone Exchange	Large telephone exchanges.

Appendix 5: Archaeological Potential

The measure of urban archaeological potential is based on a consideration of the likely time depth of the potential archaeological remains, the potential survival of these remains, an assessment of the potential diversity of features present and an indication of the likely significance of the information to the history of the town.

These are scored numerically to calculate the final index of urban archaeological potential.

Score	1	2	3
No. of chronological periods of urban development	1-4	5-10	11+
Survival of archaeological deposits	Low	Medium	High
Potential diversity of features present	Low	Medium	High
Significance to town	Low	Medium	High

Overall Archaeological Potential	Low	4-6
	Medium	7-9
	High	10-12

Notes:

1. The chronological periods are those used by the Dorset Historic Towns Project.
2. The index of survival of archaeological deposits is a generalised index of the likely quality of survival of archaeological features based on the example of excavated sites, where possible, otherwise an assessment will be made on the basis of topography, geology and amount of development.

Low survival is where there is likely to be major truncation and/or destruction of deposits and features through modern landscaping and development and/or soil and geological conditions that indicate likely poor survival of archaeological material, particularly organic materials and metals.

Medium survival is where there is likely to be some truncation and/or destruction of deposits and features through modern landscaping and development and/or soil and geological conditions that indicate likely moderate survival of archaeological material.

High survival is where modern landscaping and development is unlikely to have caused significant truncation and disturbance of archaeological deposits and features and/or soil and geological conditions that indicate good survival of archaeological material, particularly organic materials and metals.

3. The potential diversity of archaeological features is a generalised index of the likely range of archaeological features, deposits, finds and historic buildings based on the example of excavated sites where possible, otherwise an assessment will be made on the basis of archaeological evidence from similar areas in the town or from similar towns elsewhere in Dorset.

Low diversity is where there is likely to be a very limited range of archaeological evidence, reflecting either a limited range of activities or marginal areas with overall low level of activity.

Medium diversity is where there is likely to be a range of different types of archaeological finds, features and deposits, either reflecting areas of limited range of activities or areas on the margins of settlement focus.

High diversity is where there is likely to be a wide range of different types of archaeological finds, features and deposits, including structural remains, pits, evidence of craft and industrial activity, etc, and also standing historic buildings, reflecting mainly historic town centre locations.

4. The index of significance to the town is a generalised index of the potential of the archaeology to provide significant data to inform

Low significance is to be used primarily for areas of relatively recent suburban development.

Medium significance is to be used primarily for areas of historic development outside the historic core of the town.

High significance is to be used primarily for areas in the historic core of the town.