

Dorset Historic Towns Project

Blandford Forum



Historic Urban Characterisation



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February 2011

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Acknowledgements

This report was produced as part of the Dorset Historic Towns Survey, undertaken by Dorset County Council, in partnership with North Dorset District Council and funded by English Heritage.

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Summary

This report contains the results of a consideration of the historical, archaeological, architectural and map evidence relating to the developmental history of Blandford Forum. It has focused on the understanding of the overall development of the town from its earliest beginnings to the present day. This work has been conducted in order to; achieve a better understanding of how the historical dimension has influenced the modern townscape; identify what historical features and structures survive within the modern town and; comprehend the contribution made by this historic dimension to the present character of Blandford. This will enable an informed approach to the management of change and conservation of the urban environment.

Historical Background

There are nine manors with variations on the name Blandford mentioned at Domesday and it is difficult to know whether any of them refer to a settlement on the site of Blandford Forum. It is perhaps more likely that dispersed settlements in Blandford St Mary and Langton predate the foundation of Blandford Forum itself. The earliest documentary evidence for the town suggests that the church was founded in 1110 by Robert de Beaumont. A market was recorded by the early 13th century and Blandford Bridge and St Leonard's Hospital were both recorded by the late 13th century. By the 14th century Blandford sent a member to parliament and the town was taxed at the urban rate. By the late 17th century the economy of the town appears to have expanded into a successful market town. This success may have been briefly curtailed by a series of devastating fires that had destroyed almost the entire town by 1731. Blandford was famously rebuilt under the guidance of the Bastard brothers. Button and lace making, gloving, iron founding, brick making and candle making were important industries during the 17th-19th centuries, but it primarily remained a successful market town. The arrival of the railway in 1863 went some way to ameliorate the effects of the agricultural and economic depressions of the 19th and early 20th centuries. However, it was not until the 1980s that the town expanded beyond its 19th century population with the creation of large modern housing estates to the north and east of the town.

Town morphology

The historic core is arranged around a single main street running parallel to the river Stour with regular burgage plots on both side and

back lanes behind. The market place lay at the junction with the road running across the river from Blandford Bridge. To the north, east and west of the town centre, is some ribbon development along a series of radiating roads. The areas between these routes is infilled with suburban housing estates arranged on a linear grid system, or more commonly on looped networks of roads and curvilinear culs-de-sac. Blandford Forum is divided from Blandford St Mary to the south by the River Stour and its wide floodplain. The suburb of Blandford St Mary is aligned along a route running parallel to the river, with modern suburban housing estates beyond. There are areas of industrial and commercial estates along the south side of the river and at the northwest part of the town.

Built character

Blandford is best known as one of the finest examples of a Georgian country town in Britain. This is a result of the wholesale reconstruction of the town between 1731 and 1760 following its almost complete destruction by fire. The only surviving medieval building is the 15th century St Leonard's Chapel. Three buildings survive from the late 17th century, all to the north of the town and include Dale House, The Old House and Ryves Almshouses. The most important group of Georgian buildings are arranged around the market place and include the parish church with its distinctive cupola atop the western tower and the Town Hall, a particularly fine example of mid 18th century municipal architecture. The south side of the market place includes grand domestic and commercial premises with glazed blue header brickwork and red brick dressings. There is also a fine collection of large detached Georgian town houses behind the church.

There is a good collection of detached mid 19th century town houses along White Cliff Mill Street and a good example of a Victorian suburb, arranged around a grid pattern of streets to the northeast of the town in association with the former railway station. The best example of surviving industrial architecture is the late Victorian Hall and Woodhouse brewery in Blandford St Mary.

Landscape Setting

Blandford lies at an important crossing of the river Stour and within a wide sweeping curve in its course, around the foot of a projecting and tapering chalk ridge. The river lies within a wide and open flood plain which provides a broad green swathe between the medieval town and



Figure 1: Vertical aerial photographic view of Blandford Forum, 2005 (© Getmapping.com, 2005).

its suburb of Blandford St Mary. The wooded cliffs and former deer park at Bryanston provide a distinctive backdrop for the town to the west. These features have meant that the natural expansive direction for the modern town has been up the sloping chalk ridge to the north east.

Historic Urban Character

The Historic Urban character of Blandford is closely bound up with its distinctive landscape setting and the quality of its historic fabric, as well as the preservation of its medieval layout. The medieval town plan retains distinctive bur-gage plots into which the distinctive coherent Georgian streetscape has been fitted.

The wide sweep of the river Stour and its associated wooded cliffs and broad meadows, coupled with post-medieval bridges, set the scene on the town approaches. The green swathe, so close to the medieval town centre, also provides a suitable backdrop to the Georgian design as well as to underscore its local setting and emphasise the linkage with the surrounding landscape. Victorian and later suburbs and industrial buildings around the fringes of the medieval town testify to the town's more recent expan-

sion.

Further Research

This report has highlighted many aspects of the historical development of Blandford and how this has shaped the modern town. It has also indicated gaps in our knowledge and areas which would repay further research.

The main areas of suggested further research include:

- Research into the pre-urban nature of the landscape.
- Research into the origins and economy of the medieval town.
- Research into the sites and origins of the lost medieval sites of St Leonard's and Darmacy Court.

Part 1: Introduction



1.1 Background to the Project

The Dorset Historic Towns Survey forms part of a national programme of urban surveys of historic towns, launched by English Heritage in 1992 (English Heritage 1992) and subsequently modified in the light of approaches developed as part of English Heritage's Historic Landscape Characterisation programme (Thomas 2005).

The 23 places selected for inclusion in the Dorset Historic Towns Survey are shown on Figure 2. For the purposes of this project, Dorset is defined by its post-1974 boundary and includes the present administrative county of Dorset and the area of the Unitary Authorities of Bournemouth and Poole.

1.2 Rationale

Town centres have always been a focus for trade, industry and housing, consequently there have been many different pressures on their development. This has led to both the creation of a potentially rich, complex, deeply-stratified urban archaeological resource through past development of the town and, on the other hand, to serious threats to the survival of this archaeological resource and to other elements of the historical townscape through modern developmental pressure. Without knowledge and understanding of the historic urban environment it is too easy for significant elements to be damaged or removed through modern redevelopment.

The potential for the historic environment to play a complex and highly significant role in economic regeneration was outlined in *Power of Place* (English Heritage, 2000) and its value is highlighted in the government's response *The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future* (DCMS 2001). The potential of the historic environment is particularly significant in towns, where a high quality historic urban environment and the resulting distinctiveness and sense of place that this brings, has been shown to be a primary asset in promoting regeneration. The effect may be direct – through heritage tourism, for example – or more subtle, promoting a strong sense of identity and pride of place, thus creating new confidence and a positive climate for investment and growth.

Before we can build upon the potential positive effects of the historic urban environment, we must understand it. Characterisation provides a means of understanding the diverse range of

factors which create distinctiveness and a sense of place. In order to make the characterisation of the historic urban environment relevant and meaningful, it needs to be based on a thorough assessment of the nature, quality and quantity of the historic resource of each urban centre. It is to this end that the Dorset Historic Towns Survey has been undertaken.

1.3 Aims

The aim of the project is to present a review of the existing archaeological, historical and urban morphological evidence and set out the historic character and development of Dorset's Historic towns:

- to produce a useful and flexible tool to aid in the understanding and management of the town
- to inform archaeological and historic environment research
- to inform the management and interpretation of historic urban buildings and land use.
- to provide an evidence base to feed into the Local Development Framework
- to encourage the integration of urban historic characterisation into the wider process of protecting and enhancing urban character.
- to address a number of research aims set out in the South West Archaeological Research Framework into developing understanding of urban settlement from the Roman to the post-medieval periods (Webster 2008).

1.4 Report Structure

The Historic Urban Characterisation Assessment reports all have a similar structure, divided into seven major sections. These are briefly described below to enable easy navigation to the various elements.

Part 1: Introduction is a general introduction to the Dorset Historic Towns Project and to this report.

Part 2 : Overview of Approach is a brief methodological section outlining the guiding principles and approach, together with an explanation of the main technical terms used in this report.

Part 3: Town Context is a consideration of the wider natural setting of the town. It includes a summary account of the geology and

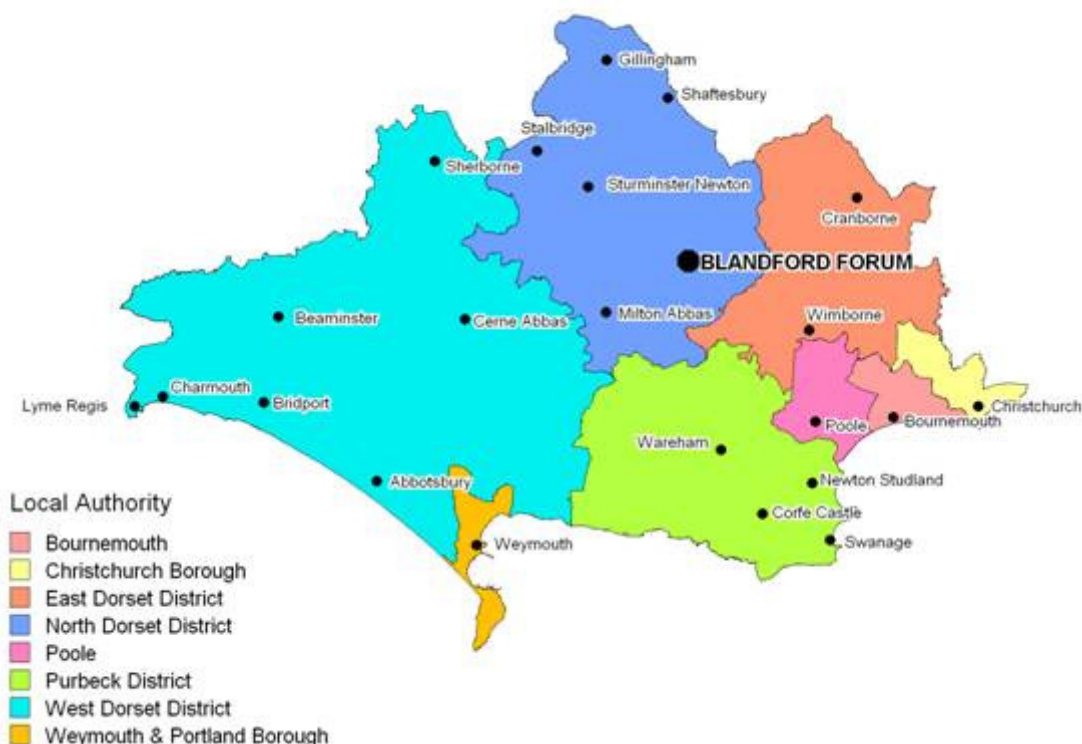


Figure 2: Map of Dorset showing the location of Blandford and the other towns in the Dorset Historic Towns Survey.

topography and makes reference to any Landscape Character Assessments undertaken in the area. It includes a summary of the present town, its population, economic base, etc.

Part 4: Sources is an outline of the main sources of historic, cartographic, archaeological and other information used in the report, together with a summary of previous research in the town.

Part 5: Historical Analysis provides a summary account of the chronological development of the town from its origins to the present day, and is a synthesis of the available documentary, archaeological, topographic and morphological information, based largely on a review of published sources. This provides the context for the consideration of Historic Urban Character.

Part 6: Historic Urban Character Appraisal presents the details of the historic urban characterisation work, identifying the physical remains of the past in the present day townscape. It includes a summary of the overall historic urban character of the town and a description of the Historic Urban Character Areas defined as part of this work.

Part 7: Historic Environment Research Framework

outlines the major research questions which could be used to guide and inform future research into the town and how these fit into the South West Archaeological Research Framework.

1.5 Who is this Document for?

The information in this report is aimed at the public bodies, organisations and groups that play a role in the planning and management of the urban and historic environments. Additionally anyone who has an interest in the historic urban environment, including community groups, developers, architects and academics, may find aspects of this work of interest and relevance.

Part 2: Overview of Approach



2.1 Guiding Principles

Historic Urban Characterisation is a method of defining and mapping the historic dimension of modern townscapes. The approach used by this project has been developed and adapted from Historic Landscape Characterisation studies. The guiding principles of historic urban characterisation are as follows (adapted from Clark *et al.* 2004, 6):

- Present not past: it is the present-day townscape that is the main object of study.
- Townscape as history not geography: the most important characteristic of the townscape is its time-depth; change and earlier townscapes exist in the present town.
- All aspects of the townscape, no matter how modern, are treated as part of the urban character, not just 'special' areas.
- Characterisation of the urban landscape is a matter of interpretation not record.
- Urban landscape is and always has been dynamic: management of change, not preservation is the aim.
- The process of characterisation should be transparent, with clearly articulated records of data sources and methods used.

2.2 General Approach

In order to characterise the distinctive historic dimension of the present day urban landscape, the systematic identification of the historic attributes of the contemporary townscape is undertaken using a number of cartographic, historic, archaeological and standing building sources. These sources are used to identify 'Historic Urban Character Types' which are mapped onto the modern Ordnance Survey MasterMap base. These character types are used to inform the identification of a series of town plan components for the major periods of development for each town from its origins to the present day. The character types are also used to define a series of 'Historic Urban Character Areas' within each town. The character areas form the basis of a more detailed assessment of historic urban character.

2.3 Historic Urban Character Types

The identification of the historic urban character is based on the collation and analysis of a large quantity of information, including town

plan form, building form, historic map evidence, aerial photographic evidence and archaeological data. This information has been used to define specific areas of single character type within the modern town plan, based on the current settlement character, but taking into account previous uses and settlement history. These Historic Urban Character Types form the basic building blocks for analysing the historic urban character.

The methodology and terminology of these Historic Urban Character Types has been developed from that of Historic Landscape Characterisation and comprise a series of ten Broad Types each sub-divided into a number of more specific Historic Urban Character Types. The list and description of the character types is set out in **Appendix 4**. The Historic Urban Character Types used are a standardised classification across all the Dorset Historic Towns. This enables direct comparisons to be made between towns across the county and allows consistency in analysis of the historic environment of the different towns.

The Historic Urban Character Types are mapped onto the digital map base using a Geographical Information System (GIS), linked to a table containing data on the settlement attributes of the current Historic Urban Character Type, the period from which it derives, and data on all previous Historic Urban Character Types. This enables the character of the town to be displayed for all periods and allows a comprehensive picture of the development of the town through time and the time depth of the current urban character to be presented.

2.4 Town Plan Components

Town Plan Components are a series of recognisable morphological units with a definable time depth within an individual townscape. These plan components have been identified through the analysis of the town plan and building fabric, together with their historic urban character types, to form a series of larger units (on a street or block scale rather than on a plot scale) that illustrate the composition of the town within a specific chronological period. These town plan components have been used to identify and illustrate the historic development of each town, as set out in Part 5 of this report. A series of twenty seven standard types of town plan component have been identified.

2.5 Historic Urban Character Areas

The historic urban characterisation of the Dorset towns produces a large quantity of detailed data recorded within individual Historic Urban Character Types. This information is at a too fine-grained scale to enable easy understanding of the character of the town. Therefore, the information has been used to define a smaller number of larger areas of distinctive character within the town known as Historic Urban Character Areas. These can be used as a means of understanding the past and the present character of the town, simplifying the large quantity of data presented by the Historic Urban Character Types and enabling a more detailed appraisal of the historic urban character to be undertaken.

The Historic Urban Character Areas are recognisable distinctive areas which have meaningful coherence within the modern townscape. They are defined by one or more of the following attributes

- consistent historic urban character
- common historical development
- similar topographic location
- similar degree of archaeological and/or historic building preservation.

Each character area will have its own individual 'biography' that has defined its present character. Consequently, the Historic Urban Character Areas can be used as a tool to help maintain and reinforce the historic character and individuality of these areas and the town as a whole.

2.6 Extent of the Study Area

The Dorset Historic Towns Project Study Area for Blandford is taken as the present-day urban extent as shown on the 2009 Ordnance Survey MasterMap digital mapping and comprises only part of Blandford Forum parish. The urban extent includes areas of recreational open space, school playing fields, etc. around the fringes of the settlement. Where practicable, the boundary to the Study Area is along boundary lines marked on the MasterMap base.

2.7 Definition of Terms

2.7.1 Characterisation Terms

Historic Urban Character Area

See section 2.5 above.

Historic Urban Character Type

See section 2.3 above.

Sensitivity to Large Scale Development

The assessment of sensitivity to large scale development has been developed from that included in the landscape character assessment undertaken by West Dorset District Council (WDDC 2008). Large scale development is taken to mean any form of development that is on a scale much larger than the existing plot pattern and building size.

Strength of Historic Character

The strength of character in each area is determined by judging the survival of historic urban elements in the modern townscape, together with its distinctiveness and recognisability. The strength of character is assessed as Strong, Medium or Weak.

Strong character is where there is widespread survival of historic boundaries and buildings reflecting considerable time depth, where modern development remains unobtrusive.

Medium character is where there is survival of historic boundaries and buildings, but modern development is more evident.

Weak character is where there may be some historic elements present, but there is little time depth evident in the visible structures, which comprise mainly modern buildings and street and boundary layouts.

Town Plan Component

See section 2.4 above.

Urban Structure

This is the framework of routes, plots and spaces and the way they relate to one another, which forms the basic plan on which all other aspects of the built environment and historic development and use are based (DETR 2000).

Housing Density

Low Density = < 30 dwellings per hectare (dph)

Medium Density = 30-50 dph

High Density = >50 dph

2.7.2 Archaeological Terms

Archaeological Intervention

A general term for any type of formal archaeological recording.

Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is an assessment of the probability of discovering archaeological finds and features, the likely amount and complexity of the archaeology, and the level of survival. See **Appendix 5** for more detail.

Building Recording

Building recording refers to any survey and recording of the structure of a building.

Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is a limited programme of fieldwork to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains within a specified area or site. It can include trial trenching, test pitting, geophysical survey, etc.

Excavation

An archaeological excavation is a programme of controlled fieldwork exposing, investigating and recording an area of below-ground archaeology.

Watching Brief

A watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons.

2.7.3 Historical Terms

Hundred

A hundred was an administrative subdivision of a shire based notionally on a grouping of 100 hides. They originated in the Saxon period and had their own courts usually held at a meeting place close to the geographical centre of the administrative area, or at a point easily accessible from any part of the hundred.

Hide

A hide was an area of land defined for tax assessment purposes and was based on the amount of land required to support a family. The size of land unit covered by a hide varied according to its productivity but is generally thought to equal approximately 120 acres. Hides originated in the Saxon period but may be based on an earlier system of land holding.

Tithing

A tithing was a small administrative subdivision

of a hundred notionally containing ten land owning families.

Manor

A manor was a parcel of land, often assessed at 5 hides, over which a lord held domain and could exercise certain rights and privileges, such as the right to have the populace of the manor work the lord's lands. The lord of manor could be a secular noble, the church, or the King himself; more important nobles held several manors. The manorial system was established in the late Saxon period, around the 10th century AD and became increasingly feudal following the Norman Conquest.

Borough

A borough was a town or part of a town upon which a degree of self governance had been conferred through the granting of a charter. Boroughs held their own courts, markets and were often subdivided into burgage plots held by burgesses (freemen of the borough) for cash rent rather than by feudal service.

Lay Subsidy

The Lay subsidy is a term given to a tax levied on the general populace (as opposed to the clergy or military) and was calculated as a proportion of their moveable wealth. The poor were exempt. The tax was levied occasionally as the king demanded in order to raise money for military campaigns from the late 13th to the 16th century. The lay subsidy rolls are documents recording the names of each person in a village or tithing within a specific hundred and the amount of tax payable by them. The rolls are particularly useful in the context of the Historic Towns Project because during the 13th and 14th centuries, surnames tended to reflect either occupation or place of habitation. The documents thus provide information on the size of the taxable population within a town, the range of crafts within a particular town or tithing, the names of the individual tithings and boroughs within a hundred and the names of other dispersed settlements within them.

Hearth Tax Returns

The Hearth Tax was a tax introduced in 1662 and abolished in 1689. It was payable by householders on the number of hearths or fireplaces in a household. The tax amounted to 1 shilling per hearth or stove payable twice a year. The Hearth Tax Returns generally date from 1662-6 and 1669-74; when the tax was administered by royal bailiffs. They include a list of householders eligible for the tax per parish and the number of hearths in each household. The documents are used in this report to give

an estimate of the population of the town during
the late 17th century.