

## **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

The nature of pre-urban activity in the study area is poorly understood. This is despite the fact that there have been numerous discoveries of Palaeolithic and later prehistoric material. These discoveries have tended to have been made in the context of gravel extraction or chance finds during development prior to the introduction of PPG16 in 1991. Furthermore, understanding Christchurch's later prehistoric settlement pattern would greatly enhance our understanding of Hengistbury Head's position in the landscape. For example; is the apparent wealth of the trading port reflected in the local economy? A number of specific questions relating to prehistoric and Roman Christchurch are listed below.

- 1 How do the large numbers of Palaeolithic artefacts correspond with specific gravel terraces and can this information help us understand the nature of Palaeolithic activity in the area of the Solent River? (SWARF Research Aim 25a)
- 2 What was the topography and coastline of the region during the Mesolithic period and how does this relate to the distribution of Mesolithic artefacts? (SWARF Research Aims 23 & 25b)
- 3 What was the nature of the putative Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements at Latch Farm, Mill Plain and Bargates?
- 4 How did the prehistoric settlement pattern and rural economy fluctuate over time and can these variations be related to developments at Hengistbury Head?
- 5 When did the rectilinear field alignments fossilised in the modern landscape originate? (SWARF Research Aim 21b)
- 6 Can we identify, elucidate and differentiate the early and late Roman settlement patterns?
- 7 Is there any evidence for a late Roman settlement under the site of the Priory?

- 9 If not, where did the large amounts of Roman tile excavated in a middle Saxon Kiln originate from?

## 7.2 Origins

The question of the origins of Christchurch is perhaps the most important research focus in understanding not only the development of the town, but also the nature and progression of Saxon cultural hegemony in the south and west of England. Christchurch also has real potential to inform on wider Research Aims for the South West Region to develop our understanding of Early Medieval religious buildings and urban settlement (SWARF Research Aims 32 & 35).

- 9 Was the middle Saxon Minster founded on the site of a late Roman building?
- 10 How does the early-middle Saxon cemetery at Bargates relate to the origins of Christchurch; where is the settlement that relates to the cemetery?
- 11 Where was the royal residence that is alluded to in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle?
- 12 Was there originally a promontory burh bank, modified in the Saxon-Norman period or were the defences created *ab initio* in a 'playing-card' plan?
- 13 What were the nature, location and economy of the secular settlement within the burh?
- 14 What was the nature of the palaeo-environment in the Saxon period?

## 7.3 Late Saxon and Norman town

Archaeological excavations have revealed elements of the late Saxon town defences and Mill Stream. Buildings survey also suggests that elements of the late Saxon Minster may survive within the fabric of the Priory Church. Historical documents also suggest elements of the town plan such as mills and a royal residence. Further archaeological research would be necessary to reveal the exact nature and location of any urban component suggested through documents. This 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).

- 15 Was the western section of the town defences constructed in the late Saxon or Saxo-Norman period?
- 16 Is there evidence for an earlier route of

- Castle Street beneath the Norman Castle?
- 17 Is there evidence for an earlier, larger castle bailey as indicated by the line of The Drum and Ducking Stool Lane?
  - 18 Where was and what was the extent of the early street frontage and what was the form of property division within the town?
  - 19 What was the economy of the town and were there any zones of specialised activity?
  - 20 What was the form of the early Minster church?
  - 21 Was the Town Quay located between the Castle and the cemetery as suggested by documents?
  - 22 What was the location and form of the royal and priory mills?
  - 23 Did the medieval suburbs of Bargates and Bridge Street originate in the late Saxon or Norman periods?
  - 24 Is there any evidence for continuity of rural settlement site from the late Roman to the late Saxon period?

## 7.4 Medieval town

Any archaeological evidence 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).

- 25 How did the town develop, what is the date of the suburbs, and what is the relationship between them?
- 26 When were the burgage plots first set out, and how did they develop into the property boundaries visible on 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century maps?
- 27 What evidence is there for the medieval economy?
- 28 What evidence is there for medieval industry and how was it organised?
- 29 What were the different zones of social differentiation, industrial activity, etc during this period and how did they change?
- 30 Where are the medieval buildings, what were their date and function, and are there any traces of medieval buildings hidden within later buildings?
- 31 When and how did the priory precinct

- develop, and what was its form?
- 32 When was St Mary Magdalene's leper hospital built and is there any archaeological evidence for its form and organisation?
- 33 What was the internal organisation of the castle and how did its role within the town change during the medieval period?
- 34 How well was the medieval rural settlement and communications pattern integrated with the rectilinear field system identified on 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century maps?

## 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.

- 35 How did the post-medieval town develop from the medieval town, and what were the changes in property boundaries, zones of activity and social differentiation?
- 36 How was the industrial activity of the town organised and how did it develop?
- 37 What physical traces of industrial activity within the town still survive?
- 38 What evidence can the standing buildings provide for their function and date?
- 39 Are there any surviving remains pertaining to the MEXE site at the former barracks?

## Appendices





## Appendix 1: References

### Abbreviations

CBC = Christchurch Borough Council  
 DHC = Dorset History Centre  
 HRO = Hampshire Record Office  
 MEXE = Military Engineering Experimental Establishment  
 NMR = National Monuments Record  
 OS = Ordnance Survey  
 RCHME = Royal Commission on Historic Monuments of England  
 SRDE = Signals Research and Development Establishment  
 SWARF = South West Archaeological Research Framework

Andrews, P., 2004, 59-61 High Street, Christchurch, Dorset; archaeological desk-based assessment. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology client report (Ref. 56010.01).

Barton, C. and Reeves, P., 2006, Kings Arms Hotel, Christchurch, Dorset, Archaeological evaluation report. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology client report no. 59751.02.

Barton, R. N. E. 1992. *Hengistbury Head, Dorset. 2: The Late Palaeolithic and Early Mesolithic Sites*. Oxford University Committee for Archaeology monograph series 34.

Batt, A., 1997, Highcliffe Castle II, Christchurch, Dorset: archaeological excavation. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology client report (Site code: W3057)

Batt, A. and Catlin, L. n/d. Kings Arms Hotel, Christchurch, Dorset Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Wessex Archaeology report no. 59750.01.

Bellamy, P., 2004, 'Christchurch, 49 Fitzmaurice Road' *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society* **126**, 194

Bellamy, P., 2005a, 'Christchurch, New Residential Care Home, Jumpers Road' in *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society* **127**, 151.

Bellamy, P., 2005b, New Residential Care Home, Jumpers Road, Christchurch, Dorset Unpublished Terrain Archaeology report no. 53187/3/1

Brander, G., 1777, Account of a singular Discovery of a Quantity of Birds Bones buried in Christ Church Priory, Hampshire. By Gustavus Brander, Esq; In a Letter to the President' *Archaeologia* **4**, 117-118

Breihan, J.R., 1989, 'Barracks in Dorset during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars' in *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society* **111**, 9-14.

*Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society* **111**, 9-14.

Calkin, J. B., \*\*\*\*, *Catalogue of the Drutt Collection*. Red House Museum, Christchurch

Calkin, J. B., 1951, 'The Bournemouth Area in Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Times' In *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society* **73**, 32-70.

Calkin, J. B., 1962, 'The Bournemouth Area in the Middle and Late Bronze Age with the 'Deverel Rimbury' problem reconsidered' *The Archaeological Journal* **119**,

Calkin, J. B. and Green J. F. N., 1949, 'Palaeoliths and terraces near Bournemouth' *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* **15** 21-37.

Campbell, J.B. 1977. *The Upper Palaeolithic of Britain: a study of man and nature in the Late Ice Age*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Chatwin, C. P., 1960, *The Hampshire Basin and Adjoining Areas*. British Regional Geology (3<sup>rd</sup> edition).

Christchurch Borough Council, 2005, *Christchurch Central; conservation area appraisal and management plan*.

Christchurch Borough Council, 2008a, *Mudford Quay; conservation area appraisal and management plan*.

Christchurch Borough Council, 2008b, *Stanpit and Fisherman's Bank; conservation area appraisal and management plan*.

Christchurch Local History Society, 1995., *Historic Christchurch*, CLHS.

Cockain, E. and Tullet, K., 2003, *The Saxon Church of the Holy Trinity Thuinam*, Christchurch, Natula Publications.

Coleman, B., 1999, *A short history of Bosley Farm*. Unpublished A4 leaflet written by the owner of Bosley Farm.

Copestake, J. D. 1995. *The Constables House, Christchurch*. Unpublished Undergraduate assignment for year 3 of a Heritage Conservation degree, Bournemouth University.

Corney, M. 2002. *Royalty Fishery House, Avon Buildings, Christchurch; Archaeological Evaluation March 2002*. ASI Heritage Consultants client report, March 2002

Cotton, J. 1995. 'Quay Cottage, 6 Quay Road, Christchurch' in *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society*. **117**. 136

Council for British Archaeology. 1969. *Archaeological review Vol 4*. Council for British Archaeology: Groups 12 and 13

Cresswell, J. 2003. *Items in collection of the Bourne-*

- mouth Natural Science Society. Unpublished Catalogue, Bournemouth Natural Science Society
- Cross, D. A. E. 1970. 'The Salisbury Avon Navigation', *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine* 65. 172-176
- Cunliffe, B. et al. 1987. *Hengistbury Head, Dorset. 1: The Prehistoric and Roman Settlement, 3500BC-AD500*. Oxford University Committee for Archaeology monograph series 13
- Currie, C. 2005. *An Archaeological Watching Brief at Wick Lane Car Park, Christchurch, Dorset*. CKC Archaeology client report (site code H42).
- Davey, J. E. 2005. *The Roman to Medieval Transition in the Region of South Cadbury Castle, Somerset*. BAR British Series 399
- Davies, S. M., 1983. 'Excavations at Christchurch, Dorset, 1981-83'. *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society*. 105. 21-56
- Donachie, F., 2005, *A History of Avon Road West: the story of a road and its people in Christchurch*. Published by the author.
- Dorset County Council, 1997, *Dorset: a photographic atlas*. Unpublished digital archive
- Dorset County Council, 2006, Christchurch Library (The Druitt Library) High Street, Christchurch, Dorset; Historic Building Survey. Unpublished report by the Property Management Division, DCC.
- Dorset County Council, 2007. *The Dorset Data Book 2007*. DCC
- Douet, J. 1998. *British Barracks 1600-1914 : their architecture and role in society*. English Heritage
- Draper, S. 2006. *Landscape, Settlement and Society in Roman and Early Medieval Wiltshire*. BAR British Series 419
- Ellis, C. 2005. *Magistrates Court, Bargates, Christchurch, Dorset; Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology client report no. 60380.03
- Gardiner, J. 1992. Knapp Mill Avenue, Christchurch; in *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society*, 114, 233
- Geake, H. 1997. *The Use of Grave-Goods in Conversion-Period England, c.600-c.850*. BAR British series 261
- Grinsell, L.V. 1940. 'Hampshire Barrows (part 3)'. In *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society*. 14
- Hampshire County Council. 1985. *Archaeology in Hampshire Annual Report 1984-5*. HCC
- Hampshire Field Club. 1968. *Hampshire Field Club Newsletter*. Vol. 1, no.7
- Harding, P. 1983. 'The 1983 excavations: Wick Lane access road and Regent Cinema'. *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society*. 105. 53-6
- Haslam, J. (ed.) *Anglo-Saxon Towns in Southern England*. Phillimore
- Hawkes, J. 1995. '43/45 High Street, Christchurch' in *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society*. 117. 124
- Heaton, M. 2003. *The Priory Church, Christchurch, Dorset; North Transept Archaeological Assessment and Recording during Repairs, Summer 2003*. Unpublished ASI Heritage Consultants client report no. 3273/2
- Heaton, M. 2006a. *Christchurch Priory Dorset (SM 22962) Buttress foundation investigations archaeological watching brief April 2006*. Unpublished ASI client report (ref. 3273/4/1)
- Heaton, M. 2006b. *Christchurch Priory, Christchurch, Dorset; Emergency power supply archaeological watching brief September 2006*. Unpublished ASI client report no. 3273/5/1.
- Heaton, M. 2007. *Christchurch Priory, Christchurch, Dorset: buttress investigations January 2007*. Unpublished ASI client report (ref. 3273/6/1)
- Hedges, M and Aitken, P. 1975. 'A Note on an Inurned Burial from a Barrow on St Catherine's Hill, Christchurch' in *Rescue Archaeology in Hampshire* 3. 39-41
- Heringshaw, S. D. 2004. *A portrait of Highcliffe*. Christchurch: Natula Publications
- Higginbotham, P. 2008. <http://www.workhouses.org.uk/index.html?Christchurch/Christchurch.shtml> accessed on 13/3/2008.
- Hill, D. & Rumble, A. R. 1996. *The defence of Wessex: the burghal hideage and Anglo-Saxon fortifications*. Manchester University Press.
- Hodges, M. A. 1982. *Prepared for Battle*, Christchurch
- Hodges, M A, 1999, *Christchurch in World War II*, Christchurch
- Hodges, M. A. 2000. *Roman Christchurch*. Unpublished notes made by Michael Hodges, member of the Christchurch Local History Society
- Hodges, M. A. 2003a. *Christchurch the Golden Years*, Dorset Books
- Hodges, M. A. 2003b. *Christchurch Castle; a short history*. Natula Publications
- Hodges, M. A. 2007. *Kingfisher Place, Ducking Stool Lane, Christchurch*. Letter from M. Hodges to Dorset County Council planning department dated 18/10/2007
- Hudson, A. 2000. 'Christchurch, Millhams Street', in *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society*. 122. 166
- Jarvis, K.S. 1982. 'Steamer Point, Christchurch, Dorset', Note in 'Dorset Archaeology in 1982', *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society*, 104, 172
- Jarvis, K. S. 1983. *Excavations in Christchurch 1969-1980*, Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society, monograph series 5
- Jarvis, K. S. 1985a. 'Excavations at Christchurch Priory 1985'. *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society*. 107, 170.



- Jarvis, K.S. 1985b. 'Christchurch - King's Arms Hotel, Watching Brief. site X18', *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society*. Vol. 107, 168-170
- Jarvis, K. S. 1987. 'Christchurch'. *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society*. 109, 134-5.
- Jervoise, E. 1930. *The Ancient Bridges of the South of England*. Architectural Press
- Keen, L. 1984. 'The Towns of Dorset'. in J. Haslam (ed.). 203-247.
- Lloyd & Pevsner, 1967. *The Buildings of England; Hampshire and the Isle of Wight*. London: Penguin
- Macgregor Smith. 2003. *Christchurch Borough-wide Character Assessment*. Christchurch Borough Council
- McDermott, J. 1997. *Summary Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief at Rossiter's Boatyard, Bridge street Island, Christchurch, Dorset*. Southern Archaeological Services client report no. SAS95
- Mills, A. D. 1991. *A Dictionary of English Place-Names*, Oxford University Press
- Morse, R. & Mckinley, J..2004. *New Mudeford Guide hut, 108 Sandpit, Christchurch, Dorset; archaeological watching brief*. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology client report (Ref. 50035)
- Morton, A. 1992. *Excavations at Hamwic: Volume 1*. CBA Research Report 84
- Newman, S. 1998a. *Christchurch*. Brimscombe Port: Tempus
- Newman, S. 1998b. 'Tutton's Well', in *Historic Christchurch Book 2*. Christchurch Local History Society.
- Newman, S. & Tizzard, M. 2007. *The Christchurch Commons: history and walks*. Christchurch: Natula.
- Nicholas Pearson Associates, 1996. *Highcliffe Castle; Grounds and Landscaping Study*. Consultation draft report prepared for the Borough of Christchurch.
- North, J. J. 1994. *English Hammered Coinage. Volume 1*. London; Spink and Son.
- Oakey, N. 1997. 'Christchurch: Highcliffe Castle' in *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society*. 119. 160
- Ogilby, J. 1675. *The road from London to Pool in the County of Dorset by John Ogilby esq.* held at HRO 139M89/3/1
- Page, W. 1912. *Victoria County History of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight*, London, Constable and Company
- Palmer, S. 1970. The Mesolithic Industries of Mother Siller's Channel, Christchurch, and the Neighbouring Areas. Excavation Report. *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society*. 27
- Pegge, S. 1779. 'Observations on the Stone Coffins found at Christ-Church. By Mr. Pegge. In a Letter to Gustavus Brander, Esq.' *Archaeologia*. 5. 224-229
- Pembroke, S. 2006. *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of a Proposed Mixed-Use Development at 15-20 Saxon Square, Christchurch, Dorset*. Unpublished AOC Archaeology report
- Penn, K. J. 1980. *Historic Towns in Dorset*, Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society, monograph series 1
- Piggott, C. M. 1938. A Middle Bronze Age barrow and Deverel-Rimbury urnfield at Latch farm, Christchurch, Hampshire. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, 4. 169-187.
- Place Archaeological Consultants. 2003. *New Lifeboat Station, Mudeford Quay, Christchurch: An Archaeological Watching Brief*. Place Archaeological Consultants Ltd unpublished client report no. J/2002/082
- Polk, B. 1994. *Christchurch Priory*. Academy Editions
- Poole Museum. 1991. *Archaeological Assessment at 14 Wick Lane, Christchurch, Dorset*. Unpublished Poole Museums Service report February 1991.
- Powell, M. 1995. *Christchurch Harbour*. Christchurch; Natula
- Reynolds, S. 2008. *Wick Lane, Christchurch, Dorset. Archaeological Watching Brief Report*. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology client report, Ref. WA. 68890.02
- Rippon, S. 2000. *The Romano-British Exploitation of Coastal Wetlands: Survey and Excavation on the North Somerset Levels, 1993-7*, *Britannia* 31, 69-200.
- Roe, D. 1968. *A gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic sites*. CBA Research Report 8
- Roe, D. 1975. 'Some Hampshire and Dorset handaxes and the Question of 'Early Acheulian' in Britain' in *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* Vol 41.
- RPS Planning, 2005. *Land Behind Christchurch Station, Christchurch, Dorset; Archaeological Risk Assessment*. RPS Planning, Transport and Environment client report no. JR5144B.
- Rushton, N. and Steptoe, T. 2005. *An Archaeological Watching Brief at Elim Church, Milhams Street, Christchurch, Dorset*. CKC Archaeology client report, planning reference 8/04/0807.
- St George Gray, H. 1925. 'Excavation of a mound at Christchurch, Hants'. In *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society*. 9, 320-23
- Samuel, O. 2001. *The Ancient Estate of Nea*. Christchurch; Natula
- The Christchurch Antiquarians, 2006. *Christchurch Castle, Christchurch, Dorset; report on survey work July-October 2004*. unpublished Christchurch Antiquarians report no. 01/2006
- Thompson, S. & Reeves, P. 2008. *King's Arms Hotel, Christchurch, Dorset; Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report*. Wessex Archaeology Client Report Ref. 59752.02.
- Todd, M. 2006. *A Companion to Roman Britain*. Oxford: Blackwell
- Trevarthen, M. 2006. *Land to the rear of Clarendon*

- Road, Christchurch, Dorset. *Archaeological evaluation report*. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology report no. WA 63810.01
- Valentin, J. 1998. *Rear of 19-25 High Street, Christchurch, Dorset: preliminary archaeological assessment*. unpublished AC Archaeology client report no. 1697/2/0
- Wallace, W. G. 1921. Excavations on St Catherine's Hill, Christchurch. *Proceedings of the Bournemouth Natural Science Society*. 13. 63-6
- Watkins, D.R. 1991. 'Twynham School, Christchurch' in *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society*. 113, 181-3.
- Watson, K. & Oakey, N. 1997. *Highcliffe Castle, Christchurch: archaeological field evaluation*. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology client report. Site code: W3055.
- Webster, C. J. (ed). 2008. *The Archaeology of South West England; South West Archaeological Research Framework Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*. Somerset County Council.
- Wells, B.G. 2006. <http://www.users.freenetname.co.uk/~bgwells/BAEXCHSite/xchsite.htm>. accessed on 28/3/2008.
- Wessex Archaeology, 2000. *Proposed Environmental Improvement Scheme, Town Bridge (Scheduled Monument 830), Christchurch, Dorset: Archaeological Impact Assessment*. Unpublished client report no. 48828.01
- White, A. 1973, *18<sup>th</sup> Century Smuggling in Christchurch*, Christchurch, Allen White
- White, A. 1986. *Christchurch Through the Years: Bargates, Fairmile and Barrack Road*. Christchurch, Allen White
- White, M. 1998. *Iford Bridge Golf Complex, Christchurch, Dorset: report on the archaeological watching brief*. Unpublished Hampshire Archaeology client report.
- Whitehead, B. 1995a. *Report on an Archaeological Desktop Assessment of Bridge Street Island, Christchurch, Dorset*. Unpublished Southern Archaeological Services report no. SAS41 DTS2
- Whitehead, B. 1995b. *Report on an Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Bridge Street Island, Christchurch, Dorset*. Southern Archaeological Services client report no SAS41
- Williams-Freeman, 1936. 'Subject Secretaries Report; Archaeology' in *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society*. vol.13, part 1.
- Williamson, T. 1998. 'The Scole-Dickleburgh field system revisited', *Landscape History* 20, 19-28.
- Wilson, D. M. and Hurst, D. G. 1968. 'Medieval Britain in 1967; Hampshire, Christchurch'. *Medieval Archaeology*. 12, 174-5
- Wymer, J.J. 1977. *Gazetteer Of Mesolithic Sites In England And Wales*. CBA Research Report No. 20

## 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 <sup>th</sup> Century	AD1600-1699
	18 <sup>th</sup> century	AD1700-1799
	Earlier 19 <sup>th</sup> century	AD1800-1850
	Later 19 <sup>th</sup> century	AD1851-1900
Modern	Edwardian	AD1901-1913
	Inter-war	AD1914-1945
	Post-war	AD1946-1969
	Modern	AD1970-2010

## Appendix 3: Archaeological Investigations in Christchurch

Site Name	intervention	Date	Reference	HER Event No.
Priory House	antiq	c. 1775	Brander 1777	EDO5004
Crouch Hill	excavation	1921	Cunliffe 1987, 40-47	EWX693
St Catherine's Chapel	excavation	1921	Wallace 1921	EWX1106
Latch Farm	excavation	1937	Piggott 1938	EWX690
St Catherine's Chapel	excavation	1966-8	Wilson & Hurst 1968, 174-5	EWX1105
St Catherine's Hill	excavation	1966	M. Ridley	EWX1128
Christchurch Priory Garderobe (X3)	evaluation	1969-70	Jarvis 1983, 27-31	EDO4976 EWX691
Crouch Hill	excavation	1969	Cunliffe <i>et al</i> , 1987, 40-47	EDO5005
Mother Sillers Channel	excavation	1970	Palmer 1970	EWX699
Pound Lane (X1)	excavation	1970	Jarvis 1983, 22-4	EDO4975
7-9 Millhams Street (X4)	evaluation	1971	Jarvis 1983, 29-31	EDO4972
Pound Lane (X1)	excavation	1971	Jarvis 1983, 25-7	EDO4974
Pound Lane (X2)	excavation	1971	Jarvis 1983, 27	EDO4971
Druitt Gardens (X5)	excavation	1972-3	Jarvis 1983, 31-2	EDO4970
26/28 High Street	evaluation	1973	Jarvis 1983, 52	EDO4969
Mill Stream Trial Trench (X9)	evaluation	1973	Jarvis 1983, 47-9	EDO4964
Place Mill (X6)	evaluation	1973	Jarvis 1983	EDO4968
Sainsburys	watching brief	1973-4	Jarvis 1983, 51-2	EDO4963
Sainsbury's car park	excavation	1973	Jarvis 1983, 52	EDO4966
Staggs Trial Trench (X8)	evaluation	1973	Jarvis 1983, 43 & 48	EDO4965
Trokes Garden (X7)	excavation	1973	Jarvis 1983, 32-4	EDO4967
St Catherine's Hill	survey	1974	Hedges & Aitken 1975	EDO5008

Site Name	intervention	Date	Reference	HER Event No.
St Catherine's Hill	excavation	1974	Hedges & Aitken 1975	EDO5007
Dolphin Development (X11.1)	evaluation	1974-5	Jarvis 1983, 41-2	EDO4962
Dolphin Development (X11.2)	watching brief	1974-5	Jarvis 1983, 42	EDO4959
Dolphin Development (X11.3)	excavation	1974-5	Jarvis 1983, 37-41	EDO4960
Town Hall Car Park (X10)	excavation	1974	Jarvis 1983, 34-7	EDO4961
International Stores	evaluation	1975	Jarvis 1983, 52	EDO4958
Quomps Copse	survey	1975	Jarvis 1987, 134	EDO4957
Keith Motors (X13)	excavation	1976	Jarvis 1983, 49-51	EDO4955
St Catherine's Hill	watching brief	1976	Jarvis, 1987, 134	EDO4954
Staggs (X12)	excavation	1976	Jarvis 1983, 42-9	EDO4956
Bargates (X17)	excavation	1977-8	Jarvis 1983, 102-141; Geake 1997, 153-4	EDO4977
Druitt Gardens (X14)	excavation	1977	Jarvis 1983, 51	EDO4952
East Anglia Building Society (X16)	evaluation	1977	Jarvis 1983, 51	EDO4953
Sainsbury's car park (X15)	excavation	1977	Jarvis 1983, 51	EDO4951
Keith Motors	watching brief	1979-80	Jarvis 1983, 52	EDO4950
High Street	watching brief	c. 1980	Jarvis 1983, 52; 1987	EDO4949
Bosley Farmhouse	watching brief	1980	Coleman 1999	EDO5178
Christchurch Centre	excavation	1981	Davies 1983, 23-4	EDO4943
Rear of Old Town Hall	excavation	1981	Davies 1983, 21-56	EDO4944
Sainsburys Car Park	excavation	1981	Davies 1983, 23-5	EDO4947
Sainsburys Car Park	excavation	1981	Davies 1983, 25-7	EDO4946
Sainsbury's Car Park	excavation	1981-2	Davies 1983, 26-7	EDO4942
Town Hall Garden	excavation	1981	Davies 1983, 31-3	EDO4945
West of Millstream	excavation	1981	Davies 1983, 27-33	EDO4948
14 High Street	evaluation	1982	Davies 1983, 46-53	EDO4940
Steamer Point	evaluation	1982	Jarvis 1982	EDO4941
Millhams Lane North, multi-storey car park	watching brief	1982	Jarvis 1983, 45, 47	EDO5176

## Dorset Historic Towns Survey: Christchurch

Site Name	intervention	Date	Reference	HER Event No.
Rear of Regent Cinema	evaluation	1983	Davies 1983, 53-5	EDO4939
Wick Lane	excavation	1983	Davies 1983, 53-5	EDO4398
crouch hill	field walking	1984-5	Cunliffe 1987, 41	EDO5006
Christchurch Priory	excavation	1985	Jarvis 1985a	EDO4937
Kings Arms Hotel	watching brief	1985	Jarvis 1985b	EDO4936
Christchurch Castle new bowls pavilion	watching brief	1987	Jarvis 1987, 135	EDO4933
Place Mill	evaluation	Before 1987	Jarvis 1987, 135	EDO4934
Tricycle Museum	watching brief	Before 1987	Jarvis 1987, 134	EDO4935
Highcliffe Castle	survey	1988	Welsh 1988, Pers. comm.	EDO5177
14 Wick Lane	evaluation	1989	Poole Museum 1991	EDO4926
St Catherine's Hill	watching brief	1991	Watkins 1991, 183	EWX137 4
Twynham School	evaluation	1991	Watkins 1991	EDO4932
Knapp Mill Avenue	desk-based assessment	1992	Gardiner 1992	EDO4925
Knapp Mill Avenue	evaluation	1992	Gardiner, 1992	EDO4922
Priory Churchyard	observation	1992	Cockain & Tullet 2003	EDO5009
43/45 High Street	desk-based assessment	1995	Hawke, 1995	EDO4921
43/45 High Street	evaluation	1995	Hawkes 1995	EDO4916
Constables House	desk-based assessment	1995	Copestake 1995	EDO5179
Bridge Street Island	evaluation	1995	Whitehead 1995b	EDO4913
Bridge Street Island	desk-based assessment	1995	Whitehead 1995b	EDO4920
Quay Cottage, 6 Quay Road	watching brief	1995	Cotton 1995	EDO4912
Highcliffe Castle	desk-based assessment	1996	Nicholas Pearson Associates 1996	EDO4931
Highcliffe Castle	evaluation	1997	Watson & Oakey 1997	EWX188 9
Highcliffe Castle	excavation	1997	Oakey 1997	EDO4911
Rossiter's Boatyard, Bridge Street Island	watching brief	1997	McDermott 1997	EDO4910
19-25 High Street	desk-based assessment	1998	Valentin 1998	EWX190 8
Iford Bridge Golf Complex	watching brief	1998	White 1998	EWX190 1

Site Name	intervention	Date	Reference	HER Event No.
Milhams Street	evaluation	1999	Hudson 2000	EDO4905
Town Bridge	assessment	2000	Wessex Archaeology 2000	EWX2028
New Mudeford Guide Hut, 108 Sandpit	watching brief	2002	Morse & Mckinley,2004	EDO5182
Royalty Fishery House, Avon Buildings	evaluation	2002	Corney2002	EDO4901
Christchurch Priory	building re-cording	2003	Heaton 2003	EDO5002
New Lifeboat Station, Mudeford Quay	watching brief	2003	Place Archaeological Consultants 2003	EDO4900
49 Fitzmaurice Road	watching brief	2004	Bellamy 2004	EDO4899
Christchurch Castle	survey	2003-5	The Christchurch Anti-quarians 2006	EDO5183
Steamer Point	Geophysical Survey & evaluation	2004-5	The Christchurch Anti-quarians	EDO5266
59-61 High Street	desk-based as-sessment	2004	Andrews 2004	EDO5181
Elim Church, Millhams Street	watching brief	2005	Rushton & Steptoe 2005	EDO4895
Kings Arms Hotel	assessment	2005	Batt & Catlin nd	EDO4896
Land Behind Christ-church Station	assessment	2005	RPS Planning 2005	EDO4909
Magistrate's Court, Bar-gates	evaluation	2005	Ellis 2005	EDO4998
Residential Care Home, Jumpers Road	watching brief	2005	Bellamy 2005	EDO4898
Wick Lane Car Park	watching brief	2005	Currie 2005	EDO4897
15-20 Saxon Square	assessment	2006	Pembroke 2006	EDO4887
Christchurch Priory	watching brief	2006	Heaton,2006a	EDO4889
Christchurch Priory	watching brief	2006	Heaton 2006b	EDO4888
Kings Arms Hotel	evaluation	2006	Barton & Reeves 2006	EDO4890
Milhams Mead	evaluation	2006	The Christchurch Anti-quarians	EDO5267
Land to the rear of Clar-endon Road	evaluation	2006	Trevarthen 2006	EDO5185
Christchurch Library	building re-cording	2006	Dorset County Council 2006	EDO5184
Christchurch Priory	watching brief	2007	Heaton 2007	EDO5003
Kingfisher place, Duck-ing stool Lane	watching brief	2007	Hodges 2007	EDO5180
King's Arms Hotel	evaluation & watching brief	2007	Thompson & Reeves 2008	EDO5264
Wick Lane	watching brief	2008	Reynolds 2008	EDO5265

## 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	<b>Low</b>	4-6
	<b>Medium</b>	7-9
	<b>High</b>	10-12

Notes:

- The chronological periods are those used by the Dorset Historic Towns Project.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.