

**Proposed Dorset
Mineral Sites –
Philliol's Farm
(AS12)**

Heritage Assessment

November 2017




Proposed Dorset Minerals Sites – Philliol’s Farm (AS12)

for

C1 project code: C1/DBA/17/DMW

Dorset County Council

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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Date	22/11/17
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Issue	01

PROJECT DETAILS

Client project/scheme ref.	AS12
Planning Application ref.	N/A
Civil parish and District	Bere Regis, Purbeck District Council
National Grid Reference	centred on SY 86391 91473
Site Area	c. 67ha
Current Use	Agricultural

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Summary

Context One Heritage and Archaeology (C1) carried out a Heritage Assessment for a proposed mineral extraction site, Philliol's Farm, near Bovington. This forms part of a Mineral Sites Plan, in support of the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy (adopted 2014). The work was commissioned by Dorset County Council (DCC).

The Site currently comprises open agricultural land north-east of Bovington, and is under consideration for inclusion in a Plan for aggregate extraction. This assessment has indicated that there are several non-designated assets recorded on the Site: a Neolithic find spot, post-medieval cultivation marks and extraction pits. In addition, previous archaeological field evaluation has demonstrated extensive areas of activity in various parts of the Site dating from the Mesolithic to the medieval period. A Scheduled barrow and possible later prehistoric linear features are situated to the north. Medieval and post-medieval settlement and agricultural features surround the Site, with the southern boundary of the Site entirely bordering water meadows. Grade II Listed buildings are positioned to the west and north-west of the Site, and are situated within it at Philliol's Farm, and indicate areas of medieval and early post-medieval settlement.

An earlier field walking exercise produced evidence of a dense scatter of Mesolithic and Neolithic/Bronze Age flint on the terrace above the river. Several concentrated areas of activity of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British date were located by the previous evaluation programme, both along the edge of the gravel terrace above the river in the southern part of the Site, but also in areas to the north of the farm itself. A pit containing Beaker pottery is of note as these vessels are not commonly identified in this type of context; settlement and land use during the Beaker period in southern Britain is still poorly understood. Middle and Later Bronze Age settlement activity in this area is also potentially significant in informing understanding of wider settlement patterns. The later Iron Age and Romano-British settlement evidence has similar potential to inform about the use and occupation patterns in the Piddle Valley at the end of the prehistoric period and beyond. A large land boundary in the north-western part of the Site with a potentially post-Roman date is also potentially very significant. Evidence of this period is scant, often reliant on continued occupation on later Romano-British sites or related to burial archaeology; it has potential to inform about land division during this poorly understood period. The historical and map evidence implies that Philliol's Farm itself is a longstanding unit, dating from the later medieval period. It therefore has significance both in having potential to produce further preserved medieval remains, but also as part of the development of land holding along the Piddle Valley in the later medieval period

There is therefore a high and proven potential for buried archaeology on the Site, seen in previous fieldwalking and evaluation exercises, and supported by records of archaeological features and findspots both on and around the Site. These would inevitably be impacted by the proposed removal of the ground surface and underlying aggregate. With respect to the potential for effects on the setting and thereby significance of designated heritage assets, there is a Scheduled Monument and a total of four Grade II Listed buildings which fall within the research area, with two Listed buildings in the centre of the Site, one close to the western extent and a Scheduled monument c. 250m to the north. The heritage assets have varying degrees of potential intervisibility with the Site, with the buildings at Philliol's Farm close to the Site on all sides.

With respect to the heritage assets within the Site and any additional buried archaeology, it is likely that further investigation will be required once detailed proposals are known in order to determine the nature and extent of deposits and frame a suitable approach to mitigation and recording of those assets. Several areas were not evaluated during work in 2005, which it would be prudent to examine. This may involve archaeological geophysical survey or excavation of further archaeological evaluation trenches where this has not already been carried out, however this would need to be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities. With respect to the designated assets, one of the heritage assets is of the highest significance, and the buildings at Philliol's Farm could be regarded as being at the upper end of less than the highest significance. As it is not possible to establish setting using desk-based sources alone, further examination of any potential effects on these assets might be considered desirable within a Heritage Impact Assessment as part of a planning application in accordance with steps 2-5 of the Historic England guidance on the setting of heritage assets (Historic England 2015). This should be informed through consultation with Historic England and the relevant Conservation Officer at the earliest opportunity. However, a further assessment would enable a fuller understanding of what the impacts might be, how, if harmful, these might be mitigated or what further work needs to be done to maximise enhancement and avoid harm. This might include consideration of the appropriateness of the boundaries of extraction areas; provision of screening to control visual effects and/or light pollution or noise. This could also assess appropriate access routes for transport, to minimize impact to assets away from the Site.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Context One Heritage and Archaeology (C1) carried out a Heritage Assessment for a proposed mineral extraction site, Philliol's Farm (the 'Site') near Bovington, Purbeck. This forms part of a Mineral Sites Plan, in support of the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy (adopted 2014). The work was commissioned by Dorset County Council (DCC).
- 1.2 The Heritage Assessment was preceded by a scoping exercise (referred to as Phase 1) which provided baseline heritage data for twelve sites under consideration. The results were presented as a series of short statements accompanied by summary figures showing the site boundaries and all heritage assets within their environs.
- 1.3 Following this, the Site was selected by DCC as requiring a second stage of examination (Phase 2) based on a predefined brief. The aim of the Assessment is to:
- evaluate the potential level of impact from the proposed allocation on heritage assets and (where applicable) their settings;
 - where impacts are identified, to assess whether these might be sufficiently mitigated so that the level of impact from the plan is acceptable.

The assessment is carried out in proportion to the current stage within the allocation process, namely for consideration within the Plan. As such, this document covers key aspects of Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Heritage Impact Assessment relevant to the allocation process, but does not constitute a full assessment for planning purposes.

- 1.4 The purpose of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) is to establish the known or potential cultural heritage resource in a local, regional, national or international context. For the purposes of this report, this specifically includes:
- the identification of site specific statutory and non-statutory cultural heritage assets
 - the identification of published and unpublished archaeological events.
 - the examination of selected cartographic and documentary sources
 - an appraisal of the setting of selected heritage assets with relation to the Site

2. Planning Policy Framework

Statutes

- 2.1 The primary statute for heritage assets in England is the Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act, 1979 (as amended). This affords statutory protection to the physical integrity of nationally important assets. For Listed buildings, the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 offers legal protection to nationally important buildings. Other heritage assets of national or international significance such as World Heritage Sites (WHS); Conservation Areas (CA); Registered Parks and Gardens; and Registered Battlefield Sites are considered under National Planning guidance or Local Plan policy. Non-designated heritage assets are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes that are similarly recognised in the prevailing national, county and local planning policies. These could include, Sites of Archaeological Importance/Interest and assets identified by the local planning authority (including the local listing).

National Planning Policies

- 2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework, 2012 includes five paragraphs relating to the assessment of development proposals upon heritage assets:

“128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance¹. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

132. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

135. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non- designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.”

2.3 In order to achieve this, there may be a requirement to carry out one or more studies or investigations such as desk-based assessment, heritage impact assessment, and evaluation through geophysical survey and/or trial trenching. This work is often carried out at the pre-application stage in order that the significance of any heritage assets can be properly understood as early as possible so that the evidence can be used to inform the scope and form of a proposed development.

2.4 The National Planning Policy Framework, 2012 (NPPF) describes the setting of a heritage asset as;

‘the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve’.

Setting itself is not a heritage asset or designation in its own right, but its importance lies in the elements it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset to which it relates. NPPF also suggests that;

‘Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral’.

2.5 Historic England guidance accepts that;

‘many places are within the setting of a heritage asset and are subject to some degree of change over time’.

and that the

‘protection of the setting of heritage assets need not prevent change’ (Historic England 2015, 2).

This is echoed in Conservation Principles, 2008 (para. 4.1) although it also points out that:

‘conservation is the process of managing change to a significant place in its setting in ways that will best sustain its heritage values, while recognising opportunities to reveal or reinforce those values for present and future generations’ (para 4.2)

¹ NPPF defines the significance of a heritage asset as being its value to the present and to future generations because of its heritage interest (Annex 2: Glossary, 56). The strength of this value can be judged on the merits of four criteria; evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal (English Heritage, 2008)

- 2.6 Acknowledging that change to the setting of heritage assets is normal, the key question is whether such changes are regarded as neutral, harmful or beneficial to the significance of the heritage asset (Historic England 2015, 2). Harm arises when change adversely alters an element, or elements, of the setting of an asset which contributes to its significance (*ibid.*). This necessarily will differ between assets of the same type or grade, the location of the asset, and the nature of its setting (*ibid.*, 6). In most instances, an assessment of heritage assets will focus on designated assets although non-designated assets will also be considered where it can be demonstrated that they have equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments and Listed buildings.

Local Planning Policies

- 2.7 Spatial Objective 7: Enhance the cultural heritage and landscape of the District of the Purbeck Local Plan 2012, states:

'Proposals for development and other works will be expected to conserve the appearance, setting, character, interest, integrity, health and vitality of landscape (including trees and hedgerows) and heritage assets - be these locally, nationally or internationally designated or otherwise formally identified by the Local Planning Authority. In considering the acceptability of proposals the Council will assess their direct, indirect and cumulative impacts relative to the significance of the assets affected, and balance them against other sustainable development objectives.'

'Wherever appropriate, proposals affecting landscape, historic environment or heritage assets will be expected to deliver enhancement and improved conservation of those assets.'

Production of Local Plans

- 2.8 Advice on the treatment of heritage assets in the production of local plans is contained in *The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans (Advice Note 3)* (Historic England 2015). This states that:

'A positive strategy for the historic environment in Local Plans can ensure that site allocations avoid harming the significance of both designated and non-designated heritage assets, including effects on their setting. At the same time, the allocation of sites for development may present opportunities for the historic environment.'

It further states:

'In allocating sites, in order to be found sound, it is important to note that as set out in paragraph 182 of the NPPF the proposals are to be positively prepared; justified; effective and consistent with national policy. It is also important to note various legislative and policy requirements:

- *The Local Plan should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, in which the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets should be considered (NPPF paragraph 126); the associated statutory duty regarding the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a conservation area must be considered in this regard (S72, Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990);*
- *Development will be expected to avoid or minimise conflict between any heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal, taking into account an assessment of its significance (NPPF paragraph 129); conservation and the more important the asset, the greater the weight to the asset's conservation there should be (NPPF paragraph 132);*
- *Local plans must be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development (NPPF, paragraph 151). As such, significant adverse impacts on the three dimensions of sustainable development (including heritage and therefore environmental impacts) should be avoided in the first instance. Only where adverse impacts are unavoidable should mitigation or compensation measures be considered (NPPF paragraph 152). Any proposals that would result in harm to heritage assets need to be fully justified and evidenced to ensure they are appropriate, including mitigation or compensation measures.'*

3. Methodology

- 3.1 *The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans (Advice Note 3)* advocates a staged process for the consideration of Sites for inclusion in local plans:

- Stage 1 – **Evidence gathering** (enhancing baseline information e.g. understand the potential impact of site allocations on historic places; study of the significance of heritage assets, including assessment of their setting; assessment to understand heritage impacts in greater detail; or the identification of new heritage assets)
- Stage 2 – **Site Selection** (identify sites which are appropriate for inclusion; provide justification for the omission of sites where there is identified harm; and set out clear criteria for sites that are acceptable in principle)
- Stage 3 – **Site Allocation Policies** (The policy and/or supporting text should include clear references to the historic environment and specific heritage assets where appropriate, and at a level appropriate to the size and complexity of the site)

3.2 The Historic England site selection methodology (Historic England 2015, 5) lays out the following process for carrying out heritage assessments on potential site allocations:

STEP 1: Identify which heritage assets are affected by the potential site allocation:

- Informed by the evidence base, local heritage expertise and, where needed, site surveys
- Buffer zones and set distances can be a useful starting point but may not be appropriate or sufficient in all cases. Heritage assets that lie outside of these areas may also need identifying and careful consideration.

STEP 2: Understand what contribution the site (in its current form) makes to the significance of the heritage asset(s) including:

- Understanding the significance of the heritage assets, in a proportionate manner, including the contribution made by its setting considering its physical surroundings, the experience of the asset and its associations (e.g. cultural or intellectual)
- Understanding the relationship of the site to the heritage asset, which is not solely determined by distance or inter-visibility (for example, the impact of noise, dust or vibration)
- Recognising that additional assessment may be required due to the nature of the heritage assets and the lack of existing information
- For a number of assets, it may be that a site makes very little or no contribution to significance.

STEP 3: Identify what impact the allocation might have on that significance, considering:

- Location and siting of development e.g. proximity, extent, position, topography, relationship, understanding, key views
- Form and appearance of development e.g. prominence, scale and massing, materials, movement
- Other effects of development e.g. noise, odour, vibration, lighting, changes to general character, access and use, landscape, context, permanence, cumulative impact, ownership, viability and communal use
- Secondary effects e.g. increased traffic movement through historic town centres as a result of new development

STEP 4: Consider maximising enhancements and avoiding harm through:

Maximising Enhancement

- Public access and interpretation
- Increasing understanding through research and recording
- Repair/regeneration of heritage assets
- Removal from Heritage at Risk Register
- Better revealing of significance of assets e.g. through introduction of new viewpoints and access routes, use of appropriate materials, public realm improvements, shop front design

Avoiding Harm

- Identifying reasonable alternative sites
- Amendments to site boundary, quantum of development and types of development
- Relocating development within the site
- Identifying design requirements including open space, landscaping, protection of key views, density, layout and heights of buildings
- Addressing infrastructure issues such as traffic management

STEP 5: Determine whether the proposed site allocation is appropriate in light of the NPPF's tests of soundness:

- Positively prepared in terms of meeting objectively assessed development and infrastructure needs where it is reasonable to do so, and consistent with achieving sustainable development (including the conservation of the historic environment)
- Justified in terms of any impacts on heritage assets, when considered against reasonable alternative sites and based on proportionate evidence
- Effective in terms of deliverability, so that enhancement is maximised and harm minimised
- Consistent with national policy in the NPPF, including the need to conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance.

3.3 Phase 1 addressed Step 1 of the process, by identifying the heritage assets which are likely to be affected by the adoption of each of the proposed Sites. This document addresses Step 2 of the process, with brief consideration of elements of Steps 3 to 5 where possible, recognising that additional assessment may be required should the Site proceed to planning application stage and once details of form and appearance of the Site are available for consideration.

3.4 The baseline data assembled in Phase 1 is first subject to more detailed study, with full consideration of heritage resources or, where as yet unclear, what might be present drawing on archaeological context. This facilitates:

- an understanding of the significance of heritage assets, including setting;
- an understanding of the current relationship between the Site and known heritage assets;
- the current contribution of the Site to significance of known heritage assets;
- the potential impact of the proposals on heritage assets, and where further investigations might be required to establish what these are;
- where possible, the identification of instances where harm is acceptable/ unacceptable, or where this can be mitigated with broad consideration of how this might be achieved with the purpose of guiding heritage considerations as part of the development process

- 3.5 The archaeological background for each Site and its environs has been drawn primarily from the Dorset County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), online sources and some use of historic maps where necessary to understand historic land use. Information on designated assets have been taken from the register maintained by Historic England (HE).
- 3.6 It was determined that a 500m research buffer from the boundary of the Site would provide sufficient data for the scope of this study. It is considered that this would provide a reasonable indicator of heritage assets that may be affected by direct physical change, allow an appreciation of the historical and archaeological context, and enable reflection on any potential below ground archaeology which may be present on the Site but which is currently unidentified. The research buffer would also identify any critical issues with impacts upon setting, as any heritage assets beyond this range would most likely be too far distant for the Site to be clearly identifiable within the human field of view. This does not account for impacts caused by noise or light pollution, or indeed access roads, however until plans are finalized it is not possible to identify assets that might be affected by any such issues.
- 3.7 Heritage assets within the research buffer are located and enumerated on **Figure 1**, and where discussed in the text are similarly referenced. Full details of the heritage assets are set-out in **Table 1**.

4. Site Background

- 4.1 The Site comprises open agricultural land situated c. 3km to the north-east of Bovington, and c. 3.5km to the south-east of Turnerspiddle. The Site is an irregular oval area which is divided into two areas either side of the road from Turnerspiddle, and defined by the valley of the River Piddle on the south-western side where it meets the Bere Stream. The northern part of the Site, on its north side borders the scrubby heathland of Philliol's Heath, an area of woodland to the west, the road on the south side and further agricultural land to the east. The southern portion of the Site borders the road on its north aspect, with the buildings of Philliol's Farm itself excluded midway along the boundary; it borders further agricultural land to the west, south and east.
- 4.2 The Site slopes from north to south at c. 37m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on its northern edge to c. 17m aOD on the southern side near the river. The recorded geology for the Site is Broadstone Sand Member - Sand (BGS, 2017). The soils are described as freely draining slightly acid loam in the south part of the Site and naturally wet very acid sandy and loamy soils to the north (CSAIS, 2017).
- 4.3 The proposals for inclusion of this Site within the Plan are for open cast aggregate extraction.

5. Archaeological and Historical Resource

- 5.1 The Site is in the middle of the Dorset heath, with the closest historical settlement at Turnerspiddle a small village situated c. 11km to the north-west of Wareham. The Site is within the particularly large historical parish of Bere Regis, which incorporated large areas of heathland. The topography is undulating with the land falling away to the braided course of the River Frome to the south. In the historic period the Dorset heaths were sparsely occupied (Taylor 1970). Bere Regis was mentioned in Domesday, with three original settlements at Shitterton, Bere and Doddings Farm (RCHME 1970, 11; Thorn & Thorn 1983 Sections 1,2; 24,1; & 55,15). Other small areas of settlement on the heaths generally developed later. The name of Philliol's Farm derives from the name Filiol or Filliol, a family who held extensive lands in north-east and central Dorset in the 14th and 15th century. Stockley, the holding to the north, had also been held by the Filiol's in the early 15th century (Hutchins 1861, 140). Chamberlayne's Farm, Stockley, Philliol's Farm and Hyde appear to represent a series of new holdings which developed along the course of the River Piddle in the later medieval period, all being first recorded from the mid-13th to mid-14th centuries (RCHME 1970 11-13). Inquisitions post-mortem for John Filiol in 1403 records '2 virgates of land in Stokley', and for William Filoll in 1415 '1 toft 6 bovates of land 7 acres of meadow 6 acres of pasture 8 acres of wood in Stokkels' (Fry 1894), although it is unclear as to the exact locations

Statutory designated heritage assets

- 5.2 No Scheduled Monuments (SMs) are present within the boundaries of the Site, but there is a Scheduled Bronze Age bowl barrow (**Figure 1 no. 1**), situated c. 250m to the north of the northern Site boundary. There are no Listed buildings recorded within the Site itself, although the two Grade II Listed buildings at Philliol's Farm, are surrounded on all sides by the two halves of the Site (HE Nos 1323635 & 1262858; **Figure 1 nos. 4 & 5**). In addition, Lower Stockley Farmhouse (**Figure 1 no. 2**), dating to the late 18th century is situated c. 200m to the west of the Site. The 17th century Warren House (**Figure 1 no. 3**), is located c. 400m to the west-south-west.

Non-designated heritage assets

- 5.3 The HER (Dorset County Council) lists a number of non-designated heritage assets in the 500m research buffer. A total of three non-designated assets are on the Site, some of which cover large parts of it, and which include a findspot of a Neolithic object, post-medieval cultivation marks and extraction pits (**Figure 1 nos. 6-7 & 11**). In addition, there are 18 other non-designated assets within the research area (**Figure 1 nos. 8-19 & 12-26**). Many of these relate to post-medieval agriculture, boundaries and trackways, although there are also potentially earlier features, and a number of structures/features which relate to the Second World War. In addition, previous archaeological field investigations were carried out in 2004, comprising fieldwalking in two fields to the south-west and in a field to the north-east of the Philliol's Farm buildings (Ford 2004), and in 2005 comprising archaeological evaluation trenches in both the northern and southern parts of the Site (Wallis 2005). The latter revealed archaeological features and deposits of a variety of dates in several locations with artefacts and identifiable charred plant material recovered.

Discussion of Heritage Assets

Palaeolithic

- 5.4 It should be noted that whilst Palaeolithic material can be present in tertiary gravels in the county, this has been predominantly noted in the far east of the county and on the Devon border; no material has apparently been recorded from this part of the Piddle Valley. Neither of these catchments were included in studies of river valleys in southern Britain (Wymer 1999) or the south-west of Britain (Hosfield *et al* 2006).

Mesolithic – c. 1000 BC - c. 4000 BC

- 5.5 A significant cluster of worked flint characteristic of the Mesolithic period was recovered during fieldwalking and archaeological field evaluation within the Site, c. 350m to the south-west of the buildings at Philliol's Farm (Ford 2004; Wallis 2005).

Neolithic – c. 4000 BC - c. 2350 BC

- 5.6 There is a findspot of a Neolithic flint axe (HER Ref. MDO7158; **Figure 1 no. 7**) situated within the northern part of the Site. Worked flint characteristic of the Neolithic or possibly Bronze Age was seen across the entire area of the two fields within the Site examined to the south-west of the buildings of Philliol's Farm (Ford 2004). The clustering of material and the nature of the worked flint was interpreted as being suggestive of settlement activity favouring the edge of terraces overlooking the river (*ibid.*). Further flint of this period was recovered from evaluation trenches excavated adjacent to the south-east of the known extent of the scatter (Wallis 2005).

Bronze Age – c. 2350 BC - c. 700 BC

- 5.7 A Bronze Age round barrow (HE No. 1015365; HE No HER Ref. MDO7100; **Figure 1 no. 1**) is situated c. 150m to the north of the northern boundary of the Site. This barrow is named 'Fox Barrow'. It comprises a 20m diameter mound which remains standing to a height of 1.5m. Its role as a local landmark in the past is underlined by its inclusion on the 1777 map produced by Isaac Taylor. It fits with a number of other barrows in the wider heath landscape, with the Yon Barrow and associated mounds further to the north, the End Barrow to the north-west, and other Scheduled and non-designated examples to the south and south-east. A series of trackways (HER Ref. MDO30013; **Figure 1 no. 21**), which are undated but may date as early as the prehistoric period, are situated slightly to the east of the Scheduled barrow, c. 150-250m to the north of the northern Site boundary. A pit containing parts of two Beaker vessels and a food vessel which dates to the earliest Bronze Age, was excavated during the field evaluation in the southern part of the Site near the location of the lithic scatters. A further pit containing Early-Middle Bronze Age pottery was excavated (Wallis 2005), c. 150m to the north of Philliol's Cottages. Both of these features also produced significant amounts of struck flint. A feature in the south part of the Site, also produced pottery which could be of Late Bronze Age date (*ibid.*).

Iron Age to Roman-British – c. 700 BC - c. AD 410

- 5.8 The archaeological field evaluation produced Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery from a closely defined area in the south and south-eastern corner of the Site. Features which could be assigned a date included a Late Iron Age pit, and at least two ditches of the Romano-British period (Wallis 2005). A number of undated features seen in the evaluation along the southern border of the Site could date to the Bronze Age, Iron Age or Romano-British period.

Romano-British to Post-Roman – AD 4th - 5th century

- 5.9 Evaluation trenches in the north-western part of the north portion of the Site revealed a large north-south aligned ditch in four places. In excess of 2m wide, it would have comprised a major landscape feature rather than a field boundary, and contained pottery of the later 4th or 5th century (Wallis 2005).

Medieval to Post-Medieval – AD 1066 - AD 1900

- 5.10 A number of field boundaries (HER Ref. MDO30011; **Figure 1** no. **22**) are situated to the north of the Site, c. 400m from the northern boundary of the north part of the Site. These respect, or are respected by, the current arrangement of land boundaries, and are likely to be medieval or post-medieval in origin. Three potentially late medieval sherds of pottery were found during fieldwalking within the Site c. 300-400m to the south-south-west of the buildings at Philliol's Farm, probably resulting from manuring practices (Ford 2004).

Post-medieval – AD 1540 to AD 1900

- 5.11 A number of parallel linear earthworks have been noted as covering extensive areas of the Site, both to the north and the south of the farm/road. These are likely to comprise post-medieval cultivation and drainage features (HER Ref. MDO30027; **Figure 1** no. **6**), and relate to post-medieval/early modern attempts to improve the heathland for more productive agricultural use. Also within the Site, towards the south-western boundary of the southern portion, are two extractive pits (HER No. MDO30029; **Figure 1** no. **11**) relating to previous gravel/sand digging.
- 5.12 Further extraction pits of the same period occur immediately adjacent to the northern boundary of the north part of the Site and c. 300m to the north-west of the north-western extent of the Site (HER Refs. MDO30028; MDO30015; **Figure 1** no. **20, 24**). Extensive post-medieval water meadows run north-west to south-east along the southern boundary of the south part of the Site through the Frome Valley (HER Ref. MDO30025; **Figure 1** no. **8**). There are further water meadows situated at Lower Stockley Farm (HER Ref. MDO30020; **Figure 1** no. **26**), c. 250m to the north-west of the Site. These form part of the Piddle Valley network of meadows. Associated with the river was an undated watermill at Warren Farm (HER No. MDO7192; **Figure 1** no. **9**), c. 300m to the south-west of the southern boundary of the Site.
- 5.13 Post-medieval cultivation marks are known from aerial photographs at Warren Heath, c. 450-500m to the south-west of the south-western boundary (HER Ref. MDO30026; **Figure 1** no. **10**), and at Hyde Farm (HER Ref. MDO30030; **Figure 1** no. **14**), c. 400m to the south-east. Hyde Farm itself (HER Ref. MDO7189; **Figure 1** no. **13**) represents a post-medieval farm dating after the late 18th century. It represents part of the agricultural expansions onto the heath. Probable post-medieval field boundaries are visible as linear earthworks at Newfoundland, c. 400m to the south of the southern Site boundary (HER Ref. MDO30033; **Figure 1** no. **12**). These fit within the modern boundaries and the place name itself refers to new take land. A linear ditch, a probable trackway of post-medieval or modern date identified on LiDAR (HER Ref. MDO30016; **Figure 1** no. **25**), is situated c. 400m to the north-west of the Site. Two linear ditches seen in LiDAR imagery c. 250m to the north of the northern boundary of the Site, are thought to be a post-medieval trackway or drainage ditches (HER Ref. MDO30014; **Figure 1** no. **23**), but are undated. Further trackways which are likely to be post-medieval to modern in date have been seen on aerial photographs at Lower Hyde Heath (HER Ref. MDO30055; **Figure 1** no. **15**), c. 450m-550m to the south-east of the south-eastern Site boundary. Trackways of either historic or modern origin (HER Ref. MDO30041; **Figure 1** no. **18**) are located on Lower Hyde Heath, c. 150m to the north-east of the northern Site boundary. An undated bank (HER Ref. MDO30063; **Figure 1** no. **16**), running for c. 700m roughly north-west to south-east on the eastern side of the Site, beginning less than 100m distant from the Site boundary at its northern end, may represent another post-medieval track.
- 5.14 Grade II Listed Warren House (HE No. 1323271; **Figure 1** no. **3**) is a brick construction with a tiled roof. It comprises a pair of cottages, formerly a single house, situated on the River Piddle c. 400m to the west-south-

west of the boundary of the southern portion of the Site. The building was extended in the 19th and 20th century, but has 17th century origins. Lower Stockley farmhouse, also Grade II Listed (HE No. 1119887; RCHME 1970,21; **Figure 1** no. 2), is positioned c. 200m west-north-west of the north-western corner of the Site. This brick and tiled farmhouse dates from the late 18th century.

- 5.15 Situated between the two halves of the Site on the southern side of the road is Philliol's Farm itself. The barn is Grade II Listed (HE No. 1323635; HER Ref. MDO17131; **Figure 1** no. 4), with brick walls and buttresses. It has a corrugated iron roof with coped gables and a projecting hipped cart porch on the south side. A date on the western gable gives '1748'. A stable to the north of the barn, of brick with a tiled roof, is also 18th century in date (RCHME 1970,21). The Grade II Listed two storey granary (HE No. 1262858; HER Ref. MDO17132; **Figure 1** no. 5) was formerly known as the 'Pigeon House'. It has brick walls and a tiled roof with stone eaves courses and moulded coped gables.

Modern (20th century)

- 5.16 A rectilinear structure seen on aerial photographs on Lower Hyde Heath (HER Ref. MDO30042; **Figure 1** no. 17), c. 70m to the east of the north-eastern boundary of the Site, may be a Second World War military structure. Three circular structures seen on aerial photographs of Hyde Heath (HER Ref. MDO30047; **Figure 1** no. 19) c. 350m to the north-east of the north-eastern corner of the Site, may be Second World War bomb craters.

Historic mapping

- 5.17 An initial appraisal of historic mapping appears to indicate that the Site has been in agricultural use since at least the beginning of the 19th century. Filiol's Heath appears on the 1811 Ordnance survey 1" map. The farm is shown as 'Philiholes' on the Bere Regis Inclosure maps of 1844, and the area to the north of the road is represented, labelled as 'Old Inclosures', which implies they may have been of some long standing at this point. The whole area of the Site is shown as a series of enclosed fields on the Bere Regis Tithe Map of 1844 (**Plate 1**). Most of the land was owned by John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax, a local landowner with extensive holdings, with a substantial area in the southern corner of the Site owned by John Charles Radclyffe Esq. The majority of the parcels were rented to Joseph Alner, and quite clearly were being farmed from Philliols Farm. The area of the farm itself is clearly shown with a series of buildings and small enclosures around them (parcels 450-453) which were described in the apportionment as a 'homestead, pleasure ground and shrubbery'. The farm, with the buildings at the centre, were clearly a coherent unit in the 19th century as they are now. The parish survey of 1820 had listed 'Philioles', then in the possession of Nathaniel Peach Esq, as having house garden, a cottage and tan house. The map does not appear to survive, but the list of fields and range of pasture, arable and woods is similar to the later Tithe map, and indicates that the 1844 arrangement was most likely already well established. The Site appears on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map with a very similar arrangement of buildings around the farm, and most of the field boundaries being largely the same, although a few had been removed by this time to create larger land parcels. The layout of fields has remained largely the same throughout the 20th century, with a few further amalgamations.



Plate 1. Bere Regis Tithe map 1844

6. Significance of the Heritage Assets

- 6.1 Whilst the significance of the non-designated heritage assets are not disregarded, for the purposes of this level of assessment, the focus will be on the effect of the designated assets only. There are five designated heritage assets situated within the 500m study area (**Table 1**). These are a Scheduled monument and four Grade II Listed buildings. These are briefly described below in order to consider the source of their significance; the current relationship with the Site; and the contribution it may or may not make to its significance. This provides a basis from which it is possible to assess which heritage assets might be affected by the proposed development, and whether further analysis in the form of a Heritage Impact Assessment is necessary to fully understand the nature of such impacts.

Source of significance

- 6.2 Given its statutory designation as a Scheduled Monument, the Bronze Age barrow (**Figure 1** no. 1) situated c. 250m to the north upslope from the Site on the heath is regarded as a heritage asset of the highest significance. Its significance is primarily evidential and historic and derived from the physical structure and the potential artefactual and ecofactual deposits it may contain. It is one of a number of similar Bronze Age funerary monuments on this part of the heath, which adds to its significance, as do other non-designated prehistoric findspots and sites in the immediate area. The buildings which are designated as Grade II have less than the highest significance as heritage assets, although the two at Philliol's Farm (**Figure 1** nos. 4 & 5) may be regarded as occupying the upper end of this given their association with each other and their relationship to the surrounding landscape which has some antiquity as a manorial unit. Lower Stockley Farmhouse (**Figure 1** no. 2), a late 18th century farmhouse, is c. 200m to the west of the north-western extent of the Site; Warren House (**Figure 1** no. 3), a house with 17th century origins, is c. 400m to the south-west. They all derive their primary significance from the evidential and aesthetic value of their physical fabric as post-medieval structures; and from their historic association with the dispersed settlement pattern.

6.3 The immediate and wider physical setting of each heritage asset as seen from Google maps is set-out in **Table 1**. All of these assets have an entirely rural setting, and the contribution of setting to the significance of the heritage assets may be defined by close, moderate and/or longer distance views, with close views in particular between the two buildings at Philliol's Farm. There may also be important views from a wide area of the surrounding landscape towards these assets within which the individual heritage assets may be identified. The associations are predominantly cultural, although early post-medieval buildings may also have some intellectual associations as buildings that may attract study.

Table 1. Significance & setting of designated heritage assets

DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION*	SIGNIFICANCE				PHYSICAL SETTING
		Evidential	Historical	Aesthetic	Communal	
Heritage Asset						
1. Bowl barrow E of Bere Heath Farm HE Ref. 1015365	SM	Y	Y	Y	Y	Immediate and wider setting is rural, with buildings of Philliol's Farm c. 500m to the south
2. Lower Stockley Farmhouse HE Ref. 1119887	GII	Y	Y	Y	Y	Immediate and wider setting is rural, with buildings of Philliol's Farm c. 500m to the east
3. Warren House HE Ref. 1323271	GII	Y	Y	Y	Y	Immediate and wider setting is rural, with buildings of Philliol's Farm c. 700m to the north-east
4. Barn at Philliol's Farm HE Ref. 1323635	GII	Y	Y	Y	N	Immediate and wider setting is rural, with adjacent associated buildings and Lower Stockley c. 500m to the west. Adjacent to both halves of the Site.
5. Granary at Philliol's Farm HE Ref. 1262858	GII	Y	Y	Y	N	Y Immediate and wider setting is rural, with adjacent associated buildings and Lower Stockley c. 500m to the

						west. Adjacent to both halves of the Site
SM = Scheduled Monument GI = Grade 1 Listed Building GII* = Grade 2* Listed Building GII = Grade 2 Listed Building CA = Conservation Area WHS = World Heritage Site RPG = Registered Parks & Garden RB = Registered Battlefield		Evidential ‘Value deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.’	Aesthetic – ‘Value deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.’	Historical – ‘An aspect of the worth or importance attached by people to qualities of places’	Communal ‘Value deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.’	

Current relationships between the Site and heritage assets

- 6.4 At present, the Site forms part of the rural backdrop, the fields extending into the distance from the buildings at Philliol’s Farm, and from Lower Stockley, Warren House and the Scheduled barrow. The Site would evidently be visible from the buildings at Philliol’s Farm as the two halves of the Site encompass the farmyard. The proximity of Lower Stockley also suggests that there is likely to be some visibility of the Site. The situation with respect to the other heritage assets is less clear, as the undulating nature of the terrain may be a factor in limiting visibility where this might exist. However, this could only be established by computer modelling and field testing.

Contribution of Site to significance of Heritage Assets

- 6.5 The heritage assets have varying degrees of potential intervisibility with the Site, with the two buildings at Philliol’s Farm being the closest, whilst other assets are more distant and on the edge of the study area. There is also a historic relationship between the Site and the buildings at Philliol’s Farm which may contribute to their significance, and there is potential for a relationship between the Site and a Scheduled Monument. This could not be established by using desk-based sources alone, and would be clarified by carrying out a Heritage Impact Assessment.

7. Potential impact of allocation on Heritage Assets

- 7.1 The Site currently comprises open agricultural land north-east of Bovington, and is under consideration for inclusion in a Plan for aggregate extraction. This would comprise open-cast quarrying. The area of the Site would be directly affected by extraction, and there are potentially indirect effects which may have impact on other heritage assets from traffic movement, light pollution, noise etc, depending on the eventual design of the project.
- 7.2 This assessment has indicated that there are several non-designated assets recorded on the Site, a Neolithic find spot, as well as post-medieval cultivation marks and extraction pits. In addition to this, previous archaeological field evaluation on the Site has provided evidence of extensive areas of activity in various parts of the Site from the Mesolithic to the medieval period (Ford 2004; Wallis 2005). Further prehistoric features occur to the north of the Site in the form of a Scheduled barrow and possible later prehistoric linear features. Medieval and post-medieval settlement and agricultural features surround the Site, with the southern boundary of the Site entirely bordering water meadows. Grade II Listed buildings are positioned to the west and north-west of the Site, and are situated within it at Philliol’s Farm, and indicate areas of medieval and early post-medieval settlement.
- 7.3 A field walking exercise produced evidence of a dense scatter of Mesolithic and Neolithic/Bronze Age flint to the south-west of the buildings at Philliol’s Farm. An assessment of the potential and significance of the lithic scatter on the Site considered that there would be no reasonable prospect of any part of the scatter not having been disturbed by ploughing, due to the diffuse boundaries of the scatter and the degree of plough damage

noted (Ford 2004). It recommends the most appropriate treatment to be recording of the material. The previous archaeological field evaluation of the Site covered areas within both the southern and northern parts of the Site (Wallis 2005). This comprised a total of 142 trenches, but excluded the areas of the known lithic scatters (Ford 2004), as well as several fields where it was impractical to excavate planned trenches due to the cultivation regime at the time (Wallis 2005). Several areas of activity and surviving archaeological features and deposits were noted, particularly in the area above the river adjacent to the south-eastern side of the area recognised as having lithic scatters, and two smaller locations to the north-west and north-east of the Philliol's Farm buildings, as well as other more isolated features (*ibid.*).

- 7.4 The evaluation indicated several concentrated areas of activity of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British date both along the edge of the gravel terrace above the river in the southern part of the Site, but also in areas to the north of the farm itself. The pit containing Beaker pottery is of note as these vessels are not commonly identified; settlement and land use during the Beaker period in southern Britain is still poorly understood due to the ephemeral nature of the archaeology (*cf* Lupprian 2016; Allen & Maltby 2012), and should be seen in the context of the wider Bronze Age funerary landscape which is represented by the barrow to the north of the Site, and those present more widely in the landscape. Middle and Later Bronze Age settlement activity in this area is also potentially significant in informing understanding of wider settlement patterns. The later Iron Age and Romano-British settlement evidence has similar potential to inform about the use and occupation patterns in the Piddle Valley at the end of the prehistoric period and beyond. A large land boundary in the north-western part of the Site with a potentially Late Romano-British or post-Roman date is also potentially very significant. Evidence of this period is scant, often reliant on continued occupation on later Romano-British sites or related to burial archaeology; it has potential to inform about land division during this poorly understood period.
- 7.5 The historical and map evidence implies that Philliol's Farm itself is a longstanding unit, and it therefore has significance both in having potential to produce further preserved medieval remains, but also as part of the development of land holding along the Piddle Valley in the later medieval period. The dispersed pattern of farms and settlements on the heath is an artefact of the way in which this poor fertility land was used, utilising extensive grazing centred around small areas where more intensive manuring could raise fertility levels. This system broke down in recent centuries with the introduction of mass produced fertilisers, but the original structure of settlement reflects the original system. In addition, the development of water meadows in the area indicates attempts at improvement and has been considered an important influence on the Dorset landscape since the 17th century (Betty 1977; Taylor 1970).
- 7.6 Consideration of historic maps has shown that the Site has been in agricultural use since at least the beginning of the 19th century. Whilst the buildings around Philliol's Farm are shown consistently throughout the 19th century, there is no indication of structures elsewhere within the Site. The field boundaries have remained largely similar with several being removed over time.
- 7.7 There is therefore a high and proven potential for buried archaeology on the Site, seen in previous fieldwalking and evaluation exercises, and supported by records of archaeological features and findspots both on and around the Site. These would inevitably be impacted by the proposed removal of the ground surface and underlying aggregate. Two areas of land to the west of the buildings, three to the east and a small area in the south-eastern corner of the Site were not evaluated during work in 2005. Given the extent and potential of the surviving archaeological features and deposits it would be prudent to examine these areas to ascertain the quality and potential of any further buried archaeological features, using archaeological geophysical survey and/or archaeological evaluation trenching. This would be used to further establish the extent, nature and potential of the archaeological resource and frame any further mitigation, which may include excavation. It is also clear that the areas already identified, as well as any further features or deposits identified by additional future field evaluation work, would need appropriate mitigation, possibly by way of preservation by record via an appropriate programme of archaeological investigation.
- 7.8 With respect to the potential for effects on the setting and thereby significance of designated heritage assets, there is a Scheduled Monument and a total of four Grade II Listed buildings which fall within the research area, with two Listed buildings in the centre of the Site, one close to the western extent and a Scheduled monument c. 250m to the north. The heritage assets have varying degrees of potential intervisibility with the Site, with the buildings at Philliol's Farm close to the Site on all sides.

Future Actions

- 7.9 With respect to the heritage assets within the Site and any additional buried archaeology, it is likely that further investigation will be required once detailed proposals are known in order to determine the nature and extent of deposits and frame a suitable approach to mitigation and recording of those assets. This may involve archaeological geophysical survey or excavation of further archaeological evaluation trenches where this has not already been carried out, however this would need to be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities. With respect to the designated assets, one of the heritage assets is of the highest significance, and the buildings at Philliol's Farm could be regarded as being at the upper end of less than the highest significance. As it is not possible to establish setting using desk-based sources alone, further examination of any potential effects on these assets might be considered desirable within a Heritage Impact Assessment as part of a planning application in accordance with steps 2-5 of the Historic England guidance on the setting of heritage assets (Historic England 2015). This should be informed through consultation with Historic England and the relevant Conservation Officer at the earliest opportunity. However, a further assessment would enable a fuller understanding of what the impacts might be, how, if harmful, these might be mitigated or what further work needs to be done to maximise enhancement and avoid harm. This might include consideration of the appropriateness of the boundaries of extraction areas; provision of screening to control visual effects and/or light pollution or noise. This could also assess appropriate access routes for transport, to minimize impact to assets away from the Site.

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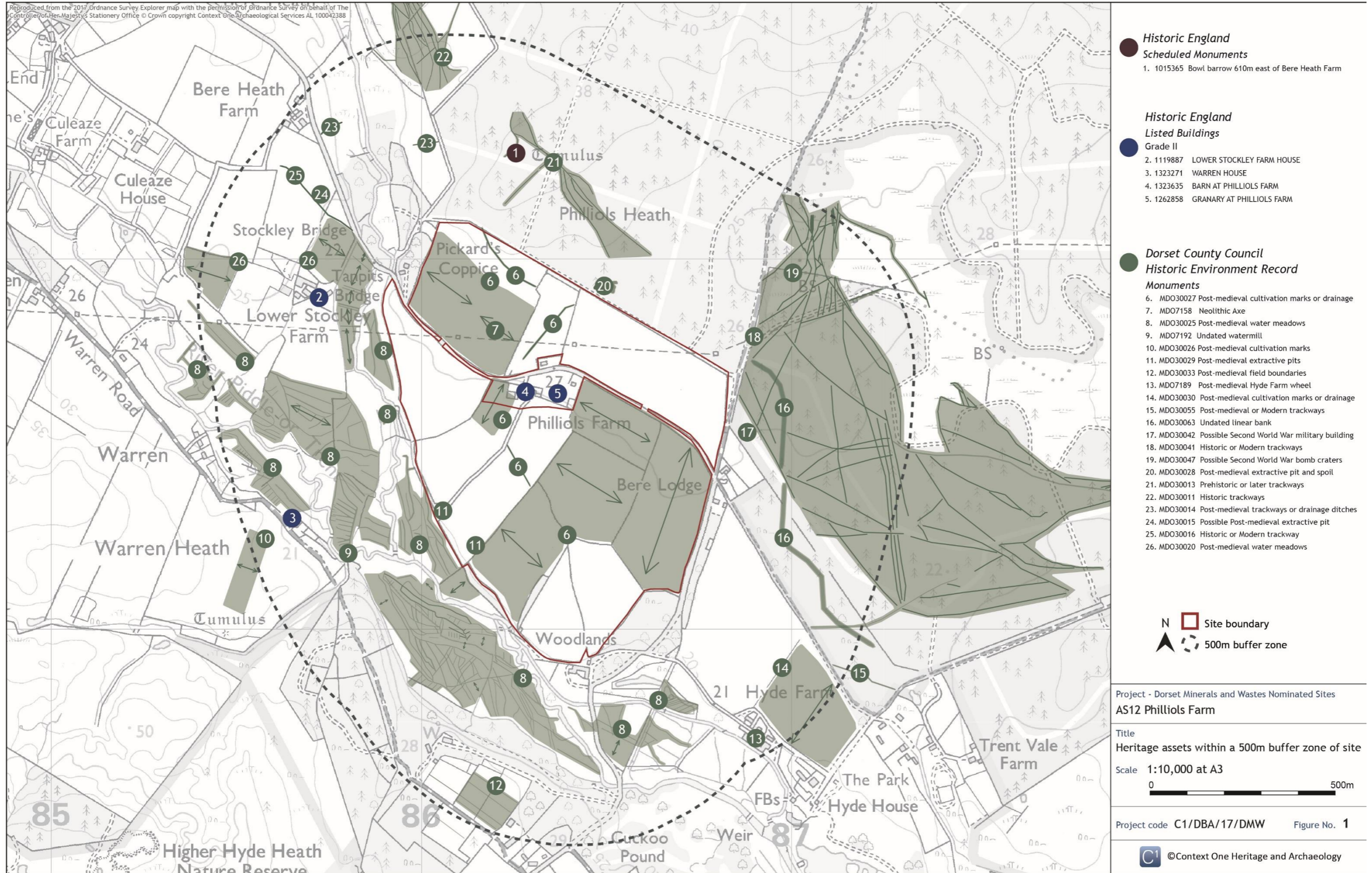


Figure 1. Heritage assets within a 500m buffer zone of site

Appendix 1. Heritage Assets within c. 500m research buffer of the Site (No. as indicated on Figure 1)

Historic England – Scheduled Monuments

Figure 2 Ref.	HE No.	Monument Name	Summary
1	1015365	Bowl barrow 610m east of Bere Heath Farm	The monument includes a bowl barrow situated on a south-facing slope of Philliol's Heath overlooking the Piddle Valley. The barrow, which is referred to as 'Fox Barrow' on Isaac Taylor's 1777 map, has a mound composed of earth, sand and turf, with maximum dimensions of 20m in diameter and c.1.5m in height. The mound is surrounded by a ditch from which material was quarried during the construction of the monument. The ditch is visible as an earthwork 1.5m-2m wide and c.0.5m deep.

Historic England – Listed Buildings

Figure 2 Ref.	HE No.	Building Name	Summary
Grade II			
2	1119887	Lower Stockley Farm House	Detached farmhouse. Late C18. Brick walls, tiled roof, central brick stack. 2 storeys. Panelled door in moulded surround with flat hood on shaped brackets. Second, ledged door. Ground floor has 2 double-hung sash windows with vertical glazing bars. First floor has one similar window. Several blocked windows. Single-storey lean-to extensions at each end. Internally, one open fireplace, reconstructed, retains a bread oven with door. RCHM Monument 58.
3	1323271	Warren House	Detached house, now divided into 2 cottages. C17 origin, enlarged in C19. L-shaped plan. Brick walls, partly plastered, hipped tiled roof, brick stacks. 2 storeys. Main front has glazed conservatory in centre. Ground floor has 2 casement windows with glazing bars. First floor has 3 similar windows. Entrance in (west) side wall. Lean-to extension on this side has plastered walls and tiled roof, with dormer. C20 single-storey extension at east end. One ground floor room has large open fireplace with bread oven - part built up. RCHM Monument 53.
4	1323635	Barn at Philliols Farm 150 M West-South-West Of The House	(Described in old Provisional List as "Philliols Farmhouse.") Barn with later attached outbuildings. Dated, on west gable, 1748. Brick walls, buttressed, corrugated iron roof with coped gables. Projecting hipped cart porch on south. RCHM Monument 59.
5	1262858	Granary at Philliols Farm, 50 Metres South West Of The House	(Formerly listed as 'Pigeon House at Philliols Farm'). Detached granary. C18. Brick walls, tiled roof with stone eaves courses and moulded coped gables. 2 storeys. Doors on ground floor with brick arches. Blocked opening on first floor of north gable. RCHM Monument 59.

Dorset County Council Historic Environment Record

Monuments

Figure 2 Ref.	HER Ref.	Monument Name	Summary
Scheduled Monuments			
1	MDO7100	Bronze Age round barrow, Fox Barrow, Philliols Heath, Bere Regis	A Bronze Age round barrow is visible as earthworks on lidar imagery of Philliols Heath. It is approximately 13.8m in diameter with a surrounding outer ditch approximately 1.5m wide.
Listed Buildings			
4	MDO17131	Barn at Philliols Farm 150m W of house, Bere Regis	Listed Building (II)
5	MDO17132	Granary at Philliols Farm 50m	Listed Building (II)

		SW of house, Bere Regis	
Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2351 BC			
7	MDO7158	Neolithic Axe, Bere Regis	A Neolithic axe reported in 1970 of mottled grey flint, measuring 137mm in length with a symmetrical cutting edge.
Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD			
22	MDO30011	Historic trackways, Bere Heath, Bere Regis	A group of trackways are visible as cropmarks and earthworks on aerial photographs and lidar imagery of Bere Heath. They appear to respect the modern field pattern and are considered likely to be historic in date.
Post-medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD			
6	MDO30027	Post medieval cultivation marks or drainage, Philliols Farm, Bere Regis	A group of parallel linear ditches are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs and Lidar imagery of the fields surrounding Philliols Farm (1). They are considered likely to be the remains of post medieval cultivation marks or drainage ditches.
8	MDO30025	Post medieval water meadows, Warren Heath, Bere Regis	An extensive group of post medieval water meadows are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs and lidar imagery of Warren Heath.
10	MDO30026	Post medieval cultivation marks, Warren, Bere Regis	A group of parallel linear ditches are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs of a field to the south of Warren. They are considered likely to be the remains of post medieval cultivation marks.
11	MDO30029	Post medieval extractive pits, Philliols Farm, Bere Regis	Two pits are visible as earthworks on Lidar imagery of fields to the south of Philliols Farm. They are considered likely to be the remains of post medieval extractive pits.
12	MDO30033	Post medieval field boundaries, Newfoundland, Bere Regis	A group of linear ditches are visible as earthworks on Lidar imagery of Newfoundland. They are considered likely to be the remains of post-medieval field boundaries.
14	MDO30030	Post medieval cultivation marks or drainage, Hyde Farm, Bere Regis	A group of parallel linear ditches are visible as earthworks on Lidar imagery of a field just to the north-east of Hyde Farm. They are considered likely to be the remains of post medieval cultivation marks or drainage ditches.
20	MDO30028	Post medieval extractive pit and spoil, Philliols Heath, Bere Regis	A pit and associated spoil heap are visible as earthworks on Lidar imagery of Philliols Heath. They are considered likely to be the remains of post medieval extractive activity.
23	MDO30014	Post medieval trackways or drainage ditches, Bere Heath Farm, Bere Regis	Two linear ditches are visible as earthworks on Lidar imagery, located just to the south-east of Bere Heath Farm. They are considered likely to be the remains of post medieval trackways or drainage ditches.
24	MDO30015	Possible post medieval extractive pit, Bere Heath Farm, Bere Regis	A pit is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs and Lidar imagery, located just to the south of Bere Heath Farm. It is considered likely to be the remains of a post medieval extractive pit.

26	MDO30020	Post medieval water meadows, Lower Stockley Farm, Bere Regis	A group of post medieval water meadows are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs and Lidar imagery of fields to the north and east of Lower Stockley Farm.
Post-medieval - 1750 AD to 1900 AD			
13	MDO7189	Hyde Farm Wheel, Bere Regis	Documentary evidence.
Post-medieval to Modern - 1540 AD to 2050 AD			
15	MDO30055	Post medieval or modern trackways, Lower Hyde Heath, Bere Regis	A group of trackways are visible on aerial photographs of Lower Hyde Heath. They are considered likely to be associated with post-medieval or modern extractive activity in this area (see MDO30053-54 & MDO30056-61).
Early Bronze Age to Modern - 2350 BC to 2050 AD			
21	MDO30013	Prehistoric or later trackways, Philliols Heath, Bere Regis	A group of trackways are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs and lidar imagery of Philliols Heath. They run adjacent to a Bronze age round barrow (MDO7100) and may be contemporary with it. Alternatively, they could have a historic or modern origin.
Medieval to Modern - 1066 AD to 2050 AD			
18	MDO30041	Historic or modern trackways, Lower Hyde Heath, Bere Regis	An extensive group of trackways are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs and Lidar imagery of Lower Hyde Heath. They are considered likely to be either historic or modern in date, possibly associated with Second World War activities in this area.
25	MDO30016	Historic or modern trackway, Bere Heath Farm, Bere Regis	A linear ditch is visible as an earthwork on Lidar imagery of fields just to the south of Bere Heath Farm. It is considered likely to be the remains of a historic or modern trackway.
Modern 20th Century			
17	MDO30042	Possible Second World War military building, Lower Hyde Heath, Bere Regis	A rectilinear structure is visible on aerial photographs of Lower Hyde Heath. It is considered possible this could be a military building associated with Second World War activities in this area.
19	MDO30047	Possible Second World War bomb craters, Lower Hyde Heath, Bere Regis	A group of three circular hollows are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs of the north-west corner of Lower Hyde Heath taken in 1947. It is considered possible these could be the remains of bomb craters associated with Second World War activities in this area.
Unknown			
9	MDO7192	Watermill at Warren Farm, Bere Regis	Documentary evidence.
16	MDO30063	Undated linear bank, Lower Hyde Heath, Bere Regis	A curvilinear bank is visible as a low earthwork on Lidar imagery of Lower Hyde Heath. It is of uncertain date and function. It may be the remains of a former trackway.

Appendix 2. Historic maps and documents

Map date	Type	Reference	Comments
1820	Parish survey	D-238/R/1	
1843	Map of Bere heath etc	D1-KL/4	
1844	Inclosure map	D1-KL/9 & I.59	
c. 1810	Map of common fields	D1/KL/6	Area to the north of Bere
1845	Tithe map	T/BER	

Tithe apportionment

Parcel no	Landowner	Occupier	Name & Description	State of cultivation
425	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Henry Ainsworth	Maidens Ford Close	Meadow
426	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Henry Ainsworth	Maidens Ford	Arable
427	Edward Pickard Esq	Himself	Copse	Wood
428	Edward Pickard Esq	Himself	Pickards Meadow	Meadow
429	Edward Pickard Esq	Himself	Pickards Copse	Wood
430	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Henry Ainsworth	Dunnings Plot	Garden
431	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Samuel Stent	Blackford Long Close	Arable
432	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Samuel Stent	Blackford	Arable
433	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Hungary Land	Pasture
434	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Brooms Copse	Wood
435	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Hungary Land	Pasture
436	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Part of Bere Heath	Pasture
437	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Part of Bere Heth	Pasture
438	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Little Paddock	Pasture
439	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Fir Pound	Wood
440	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Part of Bere Heath	Pasture
441	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Part of Bere Heath	Pasture
442	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Part of Bere Heath	Pasture
443	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Part of Bere Heath	Pasture
444	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Part of Bere Heath	Pasture
444a	Charles James Radcliffe Esq	James Stickley and Mark Stroud	Part of a garden	-
445	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Corner Field and part of Bere Heath	Pasture
445a	Charles James Radcliffe Esq	Himself	Two plantations	Plantation
446	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Phillsholls Copse	Wood
446a	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Himself	Part of Hyde Green	Pasture
447	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Maltkiln Ground	Arable
447a	Charles James Radcliffe Esq	Himself	Part of Hyde Green	Pasture
448	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Seventeen Acres	Arable
449	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Berrick Plot	Pasture
450	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Gardens	
451	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Pleasure Garden	
452	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Philleholls House & Homestead Pleasure Ground and Shrubbery	
453	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Old Orchard and Plantation	Orchard and Plantation
454	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Young Orchard and Plantation	Orchard and Plantation

455	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Pleasure Ground and Plantation	Orchard and Plantation
456	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Nine Acres	Arable
457	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Plantation	Plantation
458	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Withey bed	Withies
459	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Phillshols Mead	Meadow
460	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Plantation in Eight Acres	Plantation
461	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Eight Acres	Arable
462	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	West Field	Arable
463	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Plantation	Plantation
464	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	West Mead	Meadow
465	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Plantation and Shed	Plantation
466	John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax	Joseph Alner	Withey Bed	Withies
486	Manor of Bere	Roads and Wastes etc	Bere Heath in Common	
1087	John Charles Radclyffe Esq	Joseph Alner	Paddock	Meadow
1088	John Charles Radclyffe Esq	Joseph Cobb	Cottage and garden	
1089	John Charles Radclyffe Esq	Himself	Part of Hyde Green	Pasture
1090	John Charles Radclyffe Esq	Joseph Alner	Paddock	Meadow
1091	John Charles Radclyffe Esq	Joseph Alner	High Hyde Farmhouse and Homestead	
1092	John Charles Radclyffe Esq	Joseph Alner	Nine Acres	Arable
1093	John Charles Radclyffe Esq	Joseph Alner	Alder Bed	Alders
1094	John Charles Radclyffe Esq	Joseph Alner	Jordans meadow	Meadow
1095	John Charles Radclyffe Esq	Himself	Copse	Wood
1096	John Charles Radclyffe Esq	Joseph Alner	Six Acres	Arable
1097	John Charles Radclyffe Esq	Himself	Copse	Wood
1098	John Charles Radclyffe Esq	Joseph Alner	Eight Acres	Arable

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