

**Proposed Dorset
Mineral Sites – Great
Plantation (AS06)**

Heritage Assessment

November 2017






Proposed Dorset Minerals Sites – Great Plantation (AS06)

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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Date	23/11/17
Issue	01

PROJECT DETAILS

Client project/scheme ref.	AS06
Planning Application ref.	N/A
Civil parish and District	Bere Regis, Purbeck District Council
National Grid Reference	centred on SY 8627 8844
Site Area	c. 32ha
Current Use	Forestry

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Summary

Context One Heritage and Archaeology (C1) carried out a Heritage Assessment for a proposed mineral extraction site, Great Plantation, 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 forested land situated to the east of Bovington, and is under consideration for inclusion in a Plan for aggregate extraction. This assessment has indicated that there is one non-designated asset recorded on the Site, part of the 20th century military training area. A total of six Scheduled prehistoric monuments are situated within the research buffer, with others just beyond. Three are immediately adjacent to the Site boundary. One of these, a Bronze Age barrow, appears to be part of a linear group which contains four further Scheduled examples (a pair to the north and two to the south), as well as two non-designated mounds. These barrows comprise a sinuous line which runs generally north-south around the western side of the Site, from the top of the ridge between the Piddle and Frome valleys, following the undulating landscape, down to the River Frome. The landscape position is of interest, and as contemporary settlement can occur adjacent to barrow cemeteries, there may be further unrecognised archaeological features in the immediate area.

In addition, the Battery Bank, a 5.5km long probably later prehistoric feature which runs discontinuously along the ridge between the Piddle and Frome valleys, has two Scheduled sections which are situated to the immediate west and east of the Site. These comprise two sections of the north-eastern end of the Bank which runs in sections to Binnegar, Wareham. Long linear earthworks can date to the later prehistoric or late Romano-British/post-Roman period and the Battery Bank shares features with a limited number of Dorset examples which suggest a similar date. Whilst the upstanding field remains of the Bank are discontinuous, it has not been proven that the bank and ditch was not present in the areas where these features cannot now be seen, including across the centre of the Site.

Consideration of historic maps has shown that in the early 19th century the land was part of what had been the medieval manor of Hethfelton, and there is no reason to believe that this was not a longstanding situation. The area of the Site was unenclosed heath providing common grazing to complement the better land in the rest of the manor. The 1828 layout concords with a verbal description of the manor from 1681 which refers to 'Poppleton Moore' which may be the original name for the area covered by the Site. The Old English suffix -tun implies early medieval settlement in this area. The early origin of Hethfelton, before Domesday, is also notable as this is unusual for heathland settlements. The area therefore carries a significance in understanding the early medieval occupation and use of the Dorset heaths. Whilst the Site may have always comprised heathland, there is some potential for further medieval settlement or agricultural features.

With respect to the heritage assets within the Site and any additional buried archaeology, further investigation should be carried out once detailed proposals are known in order to determine the nature and extent of deposits and frame a suitable approach to mitigation or recording of those assets. This may involve archaeological geophysical survey or excavation of archaeological evaluation trenches. With respect to the designated assets, it is not possible to establish setting using desk-based sources alone, although the designated heritage assets are all of the highest significance and three are immediately adjacent to the Site boundary. As such, further examination of any potential effects on these 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). A further assessment could enable a fuller understanding 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 buffer areas; provision of screening to control visual effects, and/or light pollution or noise.

Contents

Summary	1
1. Introduction	3
2. Planning Policy Framework	3
3. Methodology	5
4. Site Background	8
5. Archaeological and Historical Resource	8
6. Significance of the Heritage Assets	11
7. Potential impact of allocation on Heritage Assets	13
8. Bibliography	15
Appendix 1. Heritage Assets within c. 500m research buffer of the Site (No. as indicated on Figure 1)	17
Appendix 2. Historic maps and documents	20
Figures	
Figure 1. Heritage assets within a 500m buffer zone of site	16
Tables	
Table 1. Significance & setting of designated heritage assets	12
Plates	
Plate 1. Map of the Manor of Hefleton in East Stoke 1828	11

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Context One Heritage and Archaeology (C1) carried out a Heritage Assessment for a proposed mineral extraction site, Great Plantation (the 'Site') 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).
- 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 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 development 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, although key heritage assets just outside this perimeter were examined. 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. A previous desk-based assessment prepared by Wessex Archaeology (2014) covered a similar, but larger, site area and had a wider research area, but this did not demonstrate appreciable connections with assets situated further away.
- 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 commercially forested heath situated c. 2.5km to the north-east of Wool, and c. 2km to the east of Bovington. The Site is an irregular rhomboid area defined by tracks and field boundaries. The northern boundary adjoins the heathland and former gravel pits, with Stoke Heath to the north-west, agricultural land to the east, scrubby heath to the west, and forestry to the south.
- 4.2 The Site slopes from north-west to south-east, at c. 57m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on its northern edge to c. 47m aOD on the south-eastern side. The recorded geology for the Site is Broadstone Sand Member – Sand and Parkstone Sand Member - Sand (BGS, 2017). The soils are described as freely draining very acid sandy and loamy (CSAIS, 2017).
- 4.3 The proposals are for sand and gravel extraction as an extension to the adjacent Hyde Pit quarry. It is expected that the quarry will be worked for c. 12 years and thereafter will be restored to heathland and a lower level of forestry. The expectation is that a processing plant will be located within the existing Hyde Pit to the north-east, and access will be on the east side onto Puddletown Road.

5. Archaeological and Historical Resource

- 5.1 The Site is in the middle of the Dorset heath, with the closest large historical settlement at Wool, a village situated c. 7.5km to the west of Wareham. The Site is within the parish of East Stoke, the main settlement of which is situated c. 3km to the south-east of the Site, but also incorporates, and historically contained, large areas of heathland to the north of the River Frome. The topography is undulating, with the valley of the River Piddle to the north-east and the Frome valley to the south, where it meanders west-east running to the north of Wool and East Stoke.
- 5.2 The Dorset heaths have in the historic period been sparsely occupied (Taylor 1970). However, the small settlement of Hethfelton, now Hethfelton House, to the west of the Site, was mentioned in Domesday in 1086, with some land being held by the Abbey at Cerne (Cerne Abbas), and another portion held by a man called Robert from William de Braose, which included meadow and pasture. Further meadow and pasture was held by Aiulf the Chamberlain (Thorn & Thorn 1983, Section 11,8; 37,11; and 49,14). The place name is Old English, comprising elements which indicate a settlement on heath and open land (University of Nottingham 2017). The manor of Hethfeldington was part of the lands of the Abbey of Bindon (in Purbeck) according to records from 1293 (Hutchins 1861, 417). Letters patent of Henry VIII granted the manor of Hethfelton to Sir Thomas Poynings in the 1540s (Dorset History Centre D-WLC/T/4), whilst it changed hands several times under Elizabeth I

(Hutchins 1861, 417). There are numerous records (indentures, mortgages and leases) which appertain to the 'grange farm' of 'Hethelton alias Hethfelton' from 1650 to 1722 (Dorset History Centre), and the description 'grange' probably refers to its monastic history. Hethfelton Farm, to the south-west of the Site, was probably new settlement on the north side of the River Frome during the 17th century. Stokeford, to the south-east of the Site on the north side of the Frome, was in existence by the 14th century (RCHME 1970, 274).

Statutory designated heritage assets

- 5.3 No Scheduled Monuments (SMs) are present within the boundaries of the Site, but a total of six Scheduled Monuments are within the research buffer (**Figure 1** no. 1-6). These comprise prehistoric field monuments, three of which (two segments of the Battery Bank, and a Bronze Age barrow) are immediately adjacent to the boundary of the Site to the west and east. Three additional Scheduled barrows are situated to the north and south-west of the Site.

Non-designated heritage assets

- 5.4 The HER (Dorset County Council) lists a number of non-designated heritage assets in the 500m research buffer. There is one non-designated asset on the Site, the Second World War tank training area which covers most of the Site (**Figure 1** no. 8), and spreads beyond it. In addition, there are eight other non-designated assets of various dates within the research area (**Figure 1** nos. 7, 9-15).

Discussion of Heritage Assets

Palaeolithic

- 5.5 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 these parts of the Piddle or Frome Valleys. 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).

Early to Middle Bronze Age – c. 2350 BC - c. 1000 BC

- 5.6 A number of Bronze Age round barrows occur in a north to south arc around the western side of the Site. A pair of Scheduled barrows (HE No. 1017694; HER Ref. MDO7096; **Figure 1** no. 1), is situated slightly upslope c. 350m to the north of the northern boundary of the Site. These barrows, situated on the side of the Puddletown Road, overlook both the Frome and Piddle valleys, and are c. 14-18m in diameter standing to c. 2m high. Both have indentations consistent with tank tracks. To the south-west of these, slightly upslope and c. 150m to the north of the most northerly corner of the Site, a non-designated mound and surrounding ditch was noted on LiDAR, which may also represent a barrow (HER Ref. MDO30156; **Figure 1** no. 7). Another Scheduled barrow is located immediately against the mid-point of the western boundary of the Site (HE No. 1015344; HER Ref. MDO7696; **Figure 1** no. 2). This comprises a mound of 15m diameter standing to c. 0.8m and surrounded by a ditch. A further Scheduled bowl barrow (HE No. 1015345; HER Ref. MDO7695; **Figure 1** no. 5), 21m in diameter, standing 1.5m high with a surrounding ditch, is situated c. 150m to the south-west of the south-western corner of the Site. Located to the south of this is another Scheduled bowl barrow (HE No. 1015346; HER Ref. MDO7694; **Figure 1** no. 6), c. 200m to the south of the southern Site boundary. It is 22m in diameter, the mound standing 1.5m high with a surrounding ditch c. 3m wide. It has a 4m wide and 1m deep trench through the middle. An additional non-designated mound (HER Ref. MDO30195; **Figure 1** no. 13), which may be another barrow, has been identified from LiDAR c. 450m to the south of the Site boundary. As a series these represent a sinuous but generally north-south oriented series of barrows, and mark out this area as a Bronze Age funerary landscape.

Iron Age – c. 700 BC - c. AD 43

- 5.7 The Site is situated between two sections of the Battery Bank, a large scale linear earthwork. The two elements are similarly oriented and in line with one another; one (HE No 1015347; HER Ref. MDO7707; **Figure 1** no. 3), is situated immediately to the west of the Site, and the other (HE No. 1016270; HER Ref. MDO7708; **Figure 1** no. 4) situated immediately to the east. These two sections of upstanding earthwork bank and a parallel associated ditch are 188m and 230m in length respectively, both 5-7m wide and standing up to 0.8m high. As these two sections are in line, the implication is that there is likely to have been a continuation through the centre of the Site linking them together. These segments are part of a major landscape feature which runs for a total of c. 5.5km from north-west to south-east. These two sections represent the north-eastern end of the Bank which runs discontinuously from Great Plantation to Binnegar near Worgret, along the ridge which separates the valleys of the Frome and the Piddle. The dating is poorly understood, but it is regarded by analogy as being a

later prehistoric feature (although some later dates might be suggested; see below). In addition, an extensive group of linear ditches seen as crop marks on aerial photographs (HER Ref. MDO30191; **Figure 1** no. **11**), to the south-west of the Site, with their north-eastern edge meeting the 500m buffer area, are currently undated. These may also date to the later prehistoric period, or may be of later origin.

Medieval to Post-Medieval – AD 1066 - AD 1900

- 5.8 Two probable trackways are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs (HER Ref. MDO30197; **Figure 1** no. **15**), at Primrose Farm, c. 300-500m to the south of the Site. These are orientated to respect or be respected by the current layout of field boundaries and are considered to be historic in date. These need to be considered in the light of the documentary evidence of the early medieval origins of the manor at Hethfelton discussed above.

Post-medieval – AD 1540 to AD 1900

- 5.9 A linear depression flanked by two banks (HER Ref. MDO30193; **Figure 1** no. **10**) is situated c. 25m to the south-west of the Site. This was recorded from aerial photographs, and has been considered to potentially represent a post-medieval trackway, possibly leading to Grant's Plot, which is situated to the south. Grant's Plot (HER Ref. MDO30194; **Figure 1** no. **12**) c. 450m to the south-west of the Site boundary is indicated on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey as an enclosure, but considered to be a post-medieval extraction pit. A further, rectangular pit (HER Ref. MDO30157; **Figure 1** no. **9**), seen on LiDAR of Stokeford Heath c. 150m to the north-east of the north-eastern corner of the Site is also thought to be an extractive pit of similar date. Another trackway, thought to be of post-medieval date (HER Ref. MDO30196; **Figure 1** no. **14**) was identified on aerial photography within Great Plantation, c. 80-250m to the south of the Site. Just beyond the research buffer to the west, Hethfelton House was built in 1796. This replaced the core of the original manor referred to above, and was accompanied by works which '*greatly beautified and improved the estate by plantations and ornamental grounds*'. The grounds were so notable that the owner Dr Bain received a gold medal in 1808 from the Society for Planting (Hutchins 1861, 419). Hethfelton Farm to the south-west was built in the late 17th century, extended in the 18th century and much altered (RCHME 1970, 276).

Modern (20th century)

- 5.10 A variety of tank tracks, slit trenches and other features associated with the Second World War military training area (Her Ref. MDO30155; **Figure 1** no. **8**) can be seen on aerial photographs of the 1940s. These cover most of the area of the Site and extend for some distance to the west, north and to the east across Stokeford Heath. The record states that many of these have already been destroyed by modern quarrying.

Historic mapping

- 5.11 An initial appraisal of historic mapping appears to indicate that the Site has been in use as rough grazing or forestry since at least the beginning of the 19th century. The Site appears on a map of the Manor of Hethfelton in East Stoke of 1828 (**Plate 1**). Hethfelton House appears with a broadly rectilinear arrangement of enclosures extending to the south. The manor is bounded to the west and south by the river, and to the east by heathland. The actual area of the Site is shown as being rough grazing with scrub or forest, and the legend on the map describes it as 'unenclosed heath'. A number of trackways criss-cross this area, several of them crossing the Site. It is worth noting that, although not depicted on this map, the location of the Scheduled barrow situated on the west boundary of the Site (**Figure 1** no. **2**) coincides with the side of one of these tracks. Neither of the two upstanding sections of the Battery Bank are depicted.
- 5.12 The area is shown as being beyond the enclosed landscape on the 1844 Tithe Map, although the pattern of enclosed fields to the south of Hethfelton House is the same as on the 1828 map. The enclosed land on the Tithe was owned by James Champneys Fyler Esq (whose family had purchased the manor in the early 19th century (Hutchins 1861, 419)) and was largely let to William Pitt, and comprised a mix of arable, pasture and woodland. The Site appears as forested land on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map, although the location of tracks through the woodland had changed since the 1828 manorial map. This first OS map does however show the earthworks of both remaining sections of the Battery Bank and the Scheduled barrows, all in the locations as they are known today. The layout remained the same throughout the 20th century, although the maps of the 1950s and 1960s show far less tree cover than is present on earlier and later maps.

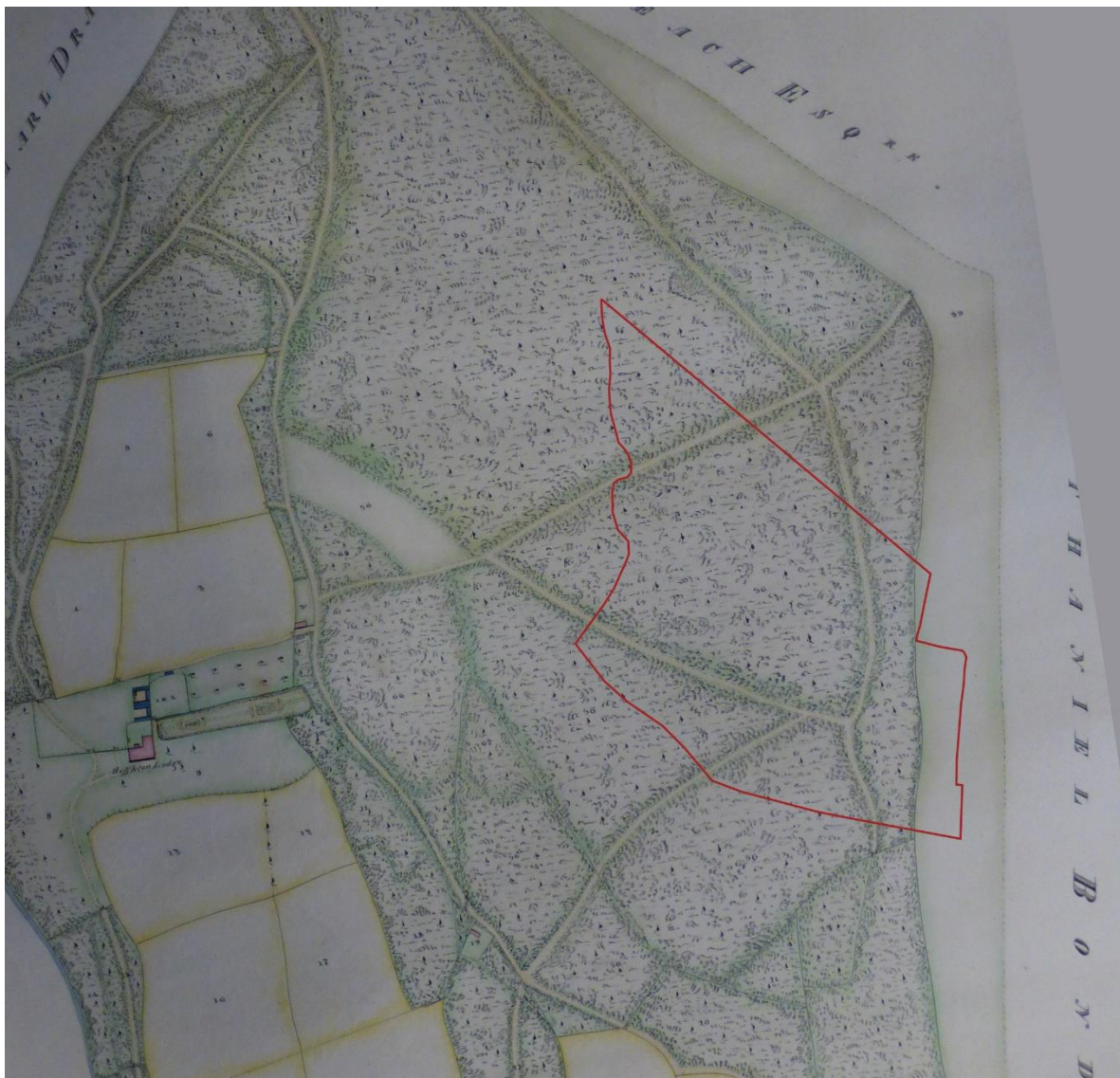


Plate 1. Map of the Manor of Heffleton in East Stoke 1828

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 all Scheduled monuments. Two sections of the Battery Bank abutt the Site to the west and the east (**Figure 1** nos. **3 & 4**). A Bronze Age barrow is also situated immediately adjacent to the Site boundary halfway along the western side (**Figure 1** no. **2**). In addition to this there are additional Scheduled barrows to the north (**Figure 1** no. **1**) and the south (**Figure 1** nos. **5 & 6**). 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 their statutory designations, all of these Scheduled Monuments have the highest significance as heritage assets. The Bronze Age barrows (**Figure 1** nos. **1, 2, 5 & 6**) derive their evidential and historic value as prehistoric earthworks preserving archaeological information, whilst they also gain further significance from their

relationships with each other. The non-designated potential barrows within this area (**Figure 1 nos. 7 & 13**), and a further Scheduled example to the south of the research buffer, contributes to their group value. The sections of the Battery Bank, a later prehistoric linear earthwork, immediately adjacent to the Site (**Figure 1 nos. 3 & 4**), are part of a much larger landscape feature. Its significance is derived from its evidential and historic value as a structure of later prehistoric origin which would have had considerable landscape scale significance at the time of its construction and in influencing the later landscape. These monuments also have aesthetic value as landscape features which have been long appreciated, and communal value in the way in which they contribute to the sense of place.

6.3 The immediate and wider physical setting of each heritage asset as seen from Google maps is set-out in **Table 1**. Each of these monuments has an entirely rural setting, and the contribution of setting to the significance of the heritage assets is likely to be mostly defined by a variety of close and landscape scale views. The assets could be experienced from a more intimate distance, but there may be important views from the immediate and wider landscape towards individual heritage assets, or considering them as a group with respect to the barrows, and as a large but single landscape feature with respect to the Battery Bank. The associations are both cultural and intellectual as the groups of monuments could potentially attract study.

Table 1. Significance & setting of designated heritage assets

DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION*	SIGNIFICANCE				PHYSICAL SETTING
		Evidential	Historical	Aesthetic	Communal	
Heritage Asset						
1. Two Bronze Age bowl barrows HE Ref. 1017694	SM	Y	Y	Y	Y	Immediate and wider setting is rural
2. Bronze Age bowl barrow HE Ref. 1015344	SM	Y	Y	Y	Y	Immediate and wider setting is rural Immediate adjacent to the Site
3. Battery Bank HE Ref. 1015347	SM	Y	Y	Y	Y	Immediate and wider setting is rural Immediate adjacent to the Site
4. Battery Bank HE Ref. 1016270	SM	Y	Y	Y	Y	Immediate and wider setting is rural Immediate adjacent to the Site
5. Bronze Age bowl barrow HE Ref. 1015345	SM	Y	Y	Y	Y	Immediate and wider setting is rural
6. Bronze Age bowl barrow HE Ref. 5346	SM	Y	Y	Y	Y	Immediate and wider setting is rural
SM = Scheduled Monument GI = Grade 1 Listed Building GII* = Grade 2* Listed Building GII = Grade 2 Listed Building		Evidential ^Value deriving from the potential of a place to yield	Aesthetic – ^Value deriving from the ways in which	Historical – ^An aspect of the worth or importance attached by people to	Communal ^Value deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or	

CA = Conservation Area WHS = World Heritage Site RPG = Registered Parks & Garden RB = Registered Battlefield	evidence about past human activity.'	people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.'	qualities of places'	for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.'	
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Current relationships between the Site and heritage assets

- 6.4 The Site is situated c. 2.5km to the north-east of Wool, and c. 2km to the east of Bovington. At present, the Site forms part of the rural backdrop, with heath and farm land extending into the distance. The Site would clearly be visible from three of the heritage assets, with another within 100m and the others not far distant. The undulating terrain may be a factor in limiting visibility over longer distances. 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 Battery Bank and one of the barrows immediately adjacent to the Site boundary, whilst other assets are more distant. It is not possible to establish setting using desk-based sources alone, and as the heritage assets are of the highest significance and have considerable group value, further examination of any potential effects on these might be considered desirable. Consideration of the relationship between the Scheduled sections of the Battery Bank, and any potential continuation, currently buried, running across the Site should also be examined. 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 forested land situated c. 2.5km to the north-east of Wool, and c. 2km to the east of Bovington, and is under consideration for inclusion in a Plan for aggregate extraction. This would comprise the extension of the adjacent existing open-cast Hyde Pit to the north-east. 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 is one non-designated asset recorded on the Site, part of the 20th century military training area. A total of six Scheduled prehistoric features are situated within the research buffer. Three are immediately adjacent to the Site boundary. One of these, a Bronze Age barrow appears to be part of a group, which contains three further Scheduled examples (a pair to the north and two to the south), and two further non-designated mounds. Taken together, these mounds seem to comprise a sinuous line of barrows which runs generally north-south around the western side of the Site, from the top of the ridge between the Piddle and Frome valleys, following the undulating landscape. There is also a Scheduled example, in line with the most southerly example, beyond the research buffer, to the south at Hethfelton Farm (HE No. 1018192), which completes the sequence just above the River Frome. This group of monuments therefore seems to comprise a linear cemetery, which is a widely recognised type of Bronze Age barrow cemetery arrangement, including in Dorset. However, these generally occur in lines along ridges or spurs (Woodward 2000, 78), whereas in this particular case, the sequence utilises the undulations in landscape spreading downslope. The orientation of this series of monuments, running from a pair of mounds at the point where both river valleys are visible, and leading down into the base of the Frome valley, is therefore of particular interest. The relationship of barrow cemetery location to watersheds and rivers is a common phenomenon (*ibid.*, 63). Elsewhere in the country, relationships have been also noted between the location of these types of barrow cemeteries and Bronze Age settlement (*ibid.*, 64), so there is potential for there to be contemporary settlement in the vicinity of this cemetery.
- 7.3 The Battery Bank, a c. 5.5km long later prehistoric feature which runs along the ridge between the Piddle and Frome valleys has two Scheduled sections which are situated on either side, to the west and to the east, of the Site. These appear to comprise the north-eastern end of a feature which runs in sections along the ridge

between the Frome and Piddle rivers to Binnegar, Wareham. Whilst the upstanding field remains of the Bank are discontinuous, it has not been proven that the bank and ditch was not present in the areas where these features cannot now be seen, including across the centre of the Site. Various long distance linear earthworks are known in central southern Britain, many dating to the later Bronze Age and earlier Iron Age, often running along ridges and frequently seen as relating to land tenure, territory or potentially marking routeways (Tullett 2010, 112). However, other large scale linear features may date to the later Iron Age, or into the post-Roman period. The Battery Bank shares features with the Comb's Ditch near Blandford, which has some evidence to suggest a later prehistoric origin and Roman use (RCHME 1970b, 313), and Bokerly Dyke, a more substantial and continuous boundary in north-east Dorset which probably has later Iron Age origins, but was adapted in the later Roman or immediate post-Roman period (RCHME 1970a, 516; Putnam 2007). It is therefore entirely possible that further remains of the bank, and particularly the ditch, may continue across the Site between the two Scheduled sections. Whilst the Battery Bank is currently undated, it fits within a class of important major landscape scale features which would have had considerable significance within their contemporary landscapes and influenced subsequent landscape development. It is also possible that an extensive network of ditches seen on aerial photographs to the south-east of the Site may also represent later prehistoric fields and tracks, although they may also be later. They do however indicate the presence of additional features preserved in the area.

- 7.4 Consideration of historic maps has shown that the land was part of the manor of Hethfelton in the early 19th century, and there is no reason to believe that this was not a longstanding situation. The rest of the holding comprised a range of arable, pasture and woodland, which creates a sustainable farming unit. The area of the Site was unenclosed heath and most likely provided a common grazing element to complement the better land in the south-western part of the manor. The layout depicted on the 1828 plan therefore concords with the verbal description of the components of the manor from 1681 (Dorset History Centre D-847/8) which also includes '*heaths, furzes, moores*', and '*all that Moore calledPoppleton Moore*'. This may well be the original name for the area covered by the Site. The Old English suffix *-tun* implies early medieval settlement in this area. It is also possible that the location of the Battery Bank informed the organisation of the medieval landscape, as can be seen with other large prehistoric to early medieval boundary features. In general terms, isolated heathland farms and settlements in Dorset only came into existence in the 12th and 13th centuries. The early origin of Hethfelton, before Domesday, is however notable, as underlined by Taylor (1970, 86). This holding and its immediate area therefore carries a significance in understanding the early medieval occupation and use of the Dorset heaths, and whilst the Site may have always comprised heathland being utilised for rough grazing, there is some potential for further medieval settlement or agricultural features.
- 7.5 The nature and extent of the prehistoric monuments, presence of other probable prehistoric remains, the possibility of medieval settlement, and the known Second World War use of the Site, means that it is highly probable that there are further archaeological features and deposits present within it. This is particularly likely in the areas adjacent to the barrows to the west of the Site, and along the potential course of the Battery Bank. Any archaeological features and deposits would inevitably be impacted by the proposed removal of the ground surface and underlying aggregate. There has already been loss of Second World War military features in areas adjacent which have already been quarried. The level of tree cover has been variable over time, which may have implications for the preservation of any buried archaeological features and deposits, but the area has apparently not been built on or been in regular cultivation during the historic period. Lack of features recorded from aerial photography may have been affected by the long-standing tree cover across the Site. There is however potential for features and deposits to be relatively well preserved, notwithstanding possible damage from tree roots in some areas. Further archaeological field evaluation would be able to more precisely define the nature and extent of any features or deposits, although the ground cover may well preclude the use of geophysical survey.

Future Actions

- 7.6 With respect to the heritage assets within the Site and any additional buried archaeology, further investigation should be carried out once detailed proposals are known in order to determine the nature and extent of deposits and frame a suitable approach to mitigation or recording of those assets. This may involve archaeological geophysical survey or excavation of archaeological evaluation trenches. With respect to the designated assets, it is not possible to establish setting using desk-based sources alone, although the heritage assets are of the highest significance and three are immediately adjacent to the Site boundary. As such, further

examination of any potential effects on these 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). A further assessment could enable a fuller understanding 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 buffer areas; provision of screening to control visual effects, and/or light pollution or noise.

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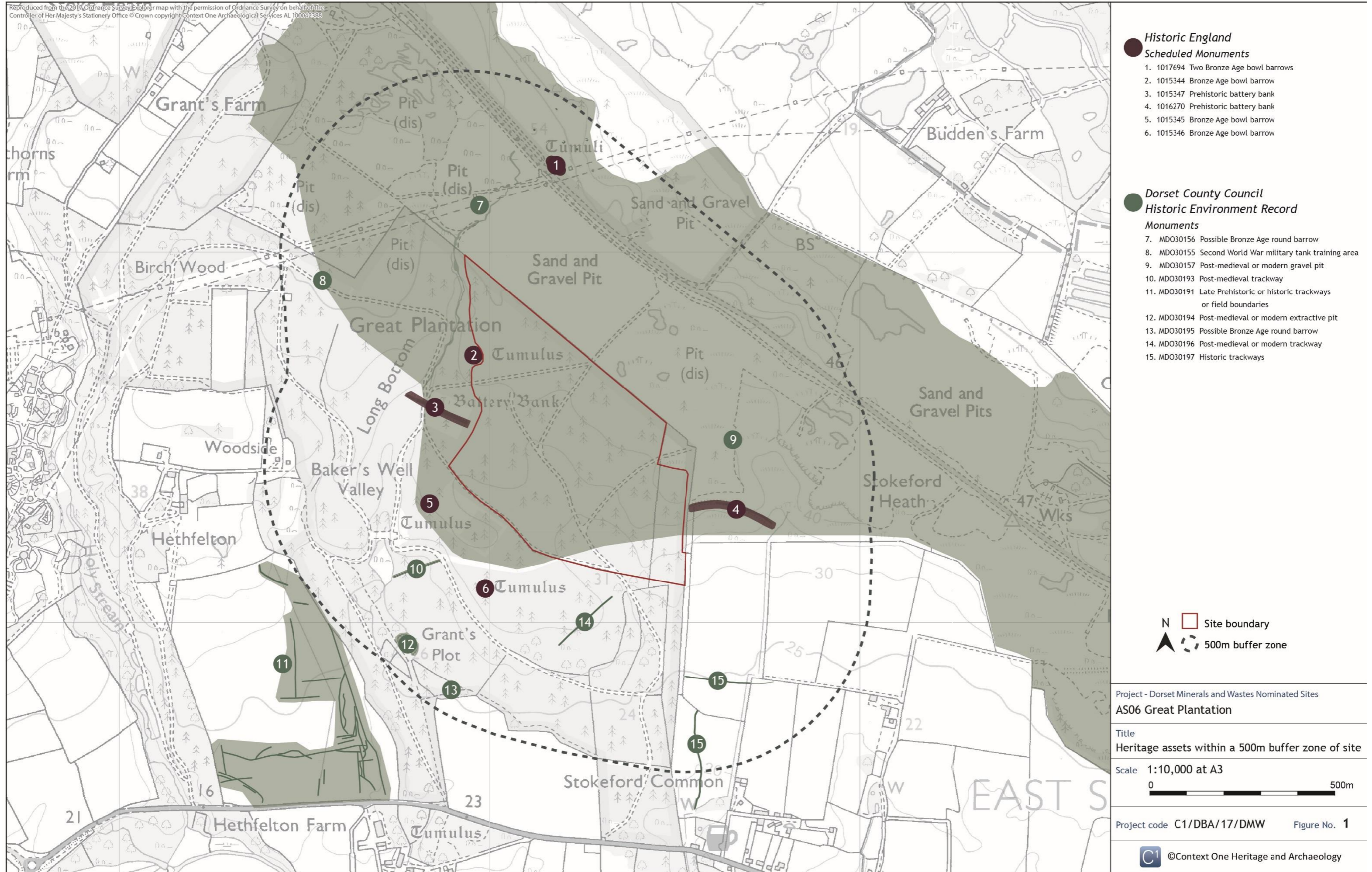


Figure 1. Heritage assets within a 500m buffer zone of site

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	1017694	Two bowl barrows on South Heath, 900m SSE of The Bungalow	The monument includes two bowl barrows situated on South Heath, on an east-facing slope, overlooking the Piddle Valley to the north east and Frome Valley to the south east. The barrows, which are aligned north west by south east, each have a mound composed of sand, gravel and turf, with maximum dimensions of 14m-18m in diameter and 1.8m-2m in height. Both barrows have a cut through the top of the mound; these features represent tank tracks and relate to former military training activities. Each mound is surrounded by a ditch from which material was quarried during the construction of the monument. The ditches have become infilled over the years, but will survive as buried features 1.5m wide.
2	1015344	Bowl barrow on Great Plantation, 600m north east of Woodside	The monument includes a bowl barrow situated within a terrace of a south facing slope, overlooking the Frome Valley. The barrow has a mound composed of earth, sand and turf, with maximum dimensions of 15m in diameter and c.0.8m in height. The mound is surrounded by a ditch from which material was quarried during its construction. The ditch is visible as an earthwork with maximum dimensions of 2m in width and c.0.3m in depth. Excluded from the scheduling is a metal sign post, although the underlying ground is included.
3	1015347	Battery Bank: a linear boundary on Great Plantation, 450m north east of Woodside	The monument includes a linear boundary, known as the Battery Bank, situated on the southwestern edge of a plateau known as Great Plantation, overlooking Baker's Well Valley to the south west. The linear boundary forms part of a group of similar monuments which extend (discontinuously) for a distance of c.5.55km along the natural ridge separating the valleys of the Rivers Frome and Piddle. The boundary includes a bank, aligned north west by south east, composed of earth, sand and turf, with maximum dimensions of 188m in length, 5m-7m in width and c.0.6m in height. To the north east of the bank is a ditch from which material was quarried during its construction. The ditch runs the full length of the monument and is visible as an earthwork 5m wide and c.0.5m deep.
4	1016270	Section of Battery Bank on Stokeford Heath	The monument includes a section of the linear boundary known as the Battery Bank, situated on Stokeford Heath, a plateau overlooking the Frome Valley to the south and the Piddle Valley to the north. The earthwork forms part of a group of similar monuments which extend (discontinuously) for a distance of 5.5km along the natural ridge separating these valleys. The earthwork includes a linear bank, aligned broadly east-west, composed of earth, sand and turf, with maximum dimensions of 230m in length, 6m in width and approximately 0.45m in height. To the north of the bank is a ditch from which material was quarried during the construction of the monument. To the east and at intermittent central points, the ditch is visible as an earthwork 4m-5m in width and approximately 0.3m-0.4m deep. Elsewhere, the ditch has become infilled but will survive as a buried feature.
5	1015345	Bowl barrow on Great Plantation, 420m south east of Woodside	The monument includes a bowl barrow situated on level ground overlooking a dry-valley to the south west. The barrow has a mound composed of earth, sand and turf, with maximum dimensions of 21m in diameter and c.1.5m in height. The mound is surrounded by a ditch from which material was quarried during its construction. The ditch is visible as an earthwork with maximum dimensions of 1.5m in width and c.0.5m in depth. Excluded from the scheduling is a metal sign-post, although the underlying ground is included.
6	1015346	Bowl barrow on Great Plantation, 650m south east of Woodside	The monument includes a bowl barrow situated on the south western edge of a ridge overlooking a dry-valley to the south west. The barrow has a mound composed of earth, sand and turf, with maximum dimensions of 22m in diameter and c.1.5m in height. The mound now has a trench 4m wide and 1m deep running through its centre. The mound is surrounded by a ditch from which material was quarried during its construction. This ditch is visible as an earthwork with maximum dimensions of 3m in width and c.0.35m in depth. Excluded from the scheduling is a metal sign-post, although the underlying ground is included.

Dorset County Council Historic Environment Record

Monuments

Figure 2 Ref.	HER Ref.	Monument Name	Summary
Scheduled Monuments			

1	MDO7096	Bronze Age round barrow, South Heath, Bere Regis	A Bronze Age round barrow is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs and Lidar imagery. It is one of two round barrows identified at this location on South Heath, Bere Regis (MDO7096-97).
1	MDO7097	Bronze Age round barrow, South Heath, Bere Regis	A Bronze Age round barrow is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs and Lidar imagery. It is one of two round barrows identified at this location on South Heath, Bere Regis (MDO7096-97).
2	MDO7696	Bronze Age round barrow, Great Plantation, East Stoke	A Bronze Age round barrow is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs of Great Plantation, East Stoke.
3	MDO7707	Probable late prehistoric battery bank, Great Plantation, East Stoke	A linear bank and accompanying ditch are visible on aerial photographs and Lidar imagery of Great Plantation, East Stoke. It is considered probable this could be the remains of a Late Prehistoric defensive battery bank or dyke. Gravel quarrying in this area has destroyed parts of the earthwork, which now survives as three of individual sections of varying lengths. This earthwork forms part of a group of similar monuments (MDO7706-10) which extend discontinuously for a distance of approximately 5.5km along a natural ridge between Stoke Heath and Jubilee Plantation.
4	MDO7708	Probable late prehistoric battery bank, Stokeford Heath, East Stoke	A linear bank and accompanying ditch are visible on aerial photographs and Lidar imagery of Stokeford Heath, East Stoke. It is considered probable this could be the remains of a Late Prehistoric defensive battery bank or dyke. Gravel quarrying and military activities in this area have destroyed parts of the earthwork, which now survives as two individual sections of varying lengths. This earthwork forms part of a group of similar monuments (MDO7706-10) which extend discontinuously for a distance of approximately 5.5km along a natural ridge between Stoke Heath and Jubilee Plantation.
5	MDO7695	Bowl barrow in Great Plantation, East Stoke	A Bronze Age round barrow is visible as an earthwork mound surrounded by an outer ditch on aerial photographs and Lidar imagery of Great Plantation, East Stoke.
6	MDO7694	Bronze Age round barrow, Great Plantation, East Stoke	A Bronze Age round barrow is visible as an earthwork mound surrounded by an outer ditch on aerial photographs and Lidar imagery of Great Plantation, East Stoke. This feature was plotted during the Wild Purbeck Mapping Project.
Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC			
7	MDO30156	Possible Bronze Age round barrow, Stokeford Heath, East Stoke	A mound surrounded by an outer ditch is visible as earthworks on Lidar imagery of Stokeford Heath. It is considered possible this could be the site of a Bronze Age round barrow. Alternatively, it could be a modern or natural feature.
13	MDO30195	Possible Bronze Age round barrow, Grant's Plot, East Stoke	A small circular mound is visible as an earthwork on Lidar imagery of Grant's Plot, East Stoke. It is considered possible this could be the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow.
Medieval to Post-medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD			
15	MDO30197	Historic trackways, Primrose Farm, East Stoke	Two trackways are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs of Primrose Farm, East Stoke. They appear to respect the modern field pattern and are considered likely to be historic in date.
Post-medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD			
10	MDO30193	Post-medieval trackway, Grant's Plot, East Stoke	A linear ditch flanked by banks on either side is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs of Grant's Plot, East Stoke taken in 1945. It is considered likely to be the remains of a post-medieval trackway, probably leading to the enclosure shown as Grant's Plot on the 1st and 2nd Edition Historic OS Maps.
Post Medieval to Modern - 1540 AD to 2050 AD			
9	MDO30157	Post-medieval or modern gravel pit, Stokeford Heath, East Stoke	A rectilinear pit is visible as an earthwork on Lidar imagery of Stokeford Heath. It is considered likely to be the remains of a post-medieval or modern gravel extraction pit.

12	MDO30194	Post-medieval or modern extractive pit, Grant's Plot, East Stoke	A pit is visible as an earthwork on Lidar imagery of Grant's Plot, East Stoke. It is considered likely to be the remains of a post-medieval or modern extractive pit.
14	MDO30196	Post-medieval or modern trackway, Great Plantation, East Stoke	A trackway is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs of Great Plantation, East Stoke. It is considered likely to be post-medieval or modern in date.
Modern 20th Century			
8	MDO30155	Second World War military tank training area, Stokeford Heath, East Stoke	Tank trackways, slit trenches and foxholes associated with Second World War training activities are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs of South Heath taken between 1946-47. The majority of these features have since been destroyed by modern quarrying activity in this area.
Unknown			
11	MDO30191	Late prehistoric or historic trackways or field boundaries, Carriage Drive, East Stoke	A group of linear ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs of fields between Carriage Drive and The Preserve, East Stoke. They are considered likely to be the remains of field boundaries and trackways, probably of historic or possibly late prehistoric date.

Appendix 2. Historic maps and documents

Map date	Type	Reference	Comments
1540s	Letters patent granting lands to Sir Thomas Poynings	D-WLC/T/4	
1650-1722	Deeds and papers	D-847	
D-847/3 Indenture 4 Jan 1653 between John Penruddocke of Compton Chamberlaine Wilts, Seymour Bowman of Lincolns Inne Esq and Richard Berry als Langley of Compton Chamberlaine yeoman and Francis Sambrooke of the Close of Sarum....all that capital messuage Grange Farm and tenement called Hethelton als Hethfelton.....with all singular houses, edifices buildings barns stables gardens orchards courts backsides lands tenements meadows and tythes and all pastures furze heaths woods underwoods water weares'			
Leases for Grange farm 1650, 1653, 1668, mortgage 1669, 1665, 1683, 1684, 1692, Then several annual leases			
D847/8 21 year Charles 2. Indenture; capital messuage Grange Farm and tenement, Hethelton or otherwise Healthestonall those several meadows, or meadow grounds called Dymore Meade, Twelve acres meads and Broad Meades and all that Moore calledPoppleton Moore, and all those woods or woody grounds there called Hethelton wood and Sparkeley Copiceone little plot of ground lying on the south side of the meadow there called Hethelton Meade.....rivers, fishing etc 'heaths, furzes moores, marsh and commons'			
Indentures on marriage etc, similar description 1719, 1720, leases 1721, 1722, same description, including Poppleton Moore.			
1828	Map of the manor of Hessleton in East Stoke	D1-KL/37	
1844	East Stoke Tithe Map and apportionment	D1-LX/33/2 & T/ESK	

Tithe apportionment

Plot No	Landowner	Occupier	Name & Description	State of cultivation
780	James Champneys Fyler Esq	William Pitt	Plantation	
781	James Champneys Fyler Esq	Thomas Grant	Cottage and Garden	
782	James Champneys Fyler Esq	Tomas Grant	Plot	Arable
783	James Champneys Fyler Esq	William Pitt	Wood	
784	James Champneys Fyler Esq	William Pitt	Wood	
785	James Champneys Fyler Esq	William Pitt	Plantation	
785a	James Champneys Fyler Esq	Stephen Baker	Pasture by cottage	Pasture
786	James Champneys Fyler Esq	Stephen Baker	Cottage and garden	
787	James Champneys Fyler Esq	William Pitt	Strip in Plantation	Arable
788	James Champneys Fyler Esq	William Pitt	Nine Ares	Arable
789	James Champneys Fyler Esq	William Pitt	Twelve Acres	Arable
790	James Champneys Fyler Esq	William Pitt	Eight Acres	Arable
791	James Champneys Fyler Esq	Charles Porcher Esq	Grove Field	Arable
792	James Champneys Fyler Esq	Charles Porcher Esq	Flower Garden	
793	James Champneys Fyler Esq	Charles Porcher Esq	Orchard etc	
794	James Champneys Fyler Esq	Charles Porcher Esq	House offices pleasure Ground, Yard, Stables etc	
795	James Champneys Fyler Esq	William Pitt	Plot	Pasture
796	James Champneys Fyler Esq	William Pitt	Pasture	Pasture
797	James Champneys Fyler Esq	William Pitt	The Lawn	Pasture
798	James Champneys Fyler Esq	William Pitt	Eighteen Acres	Arable
799	James Champneys Fyler Esq	William Pitt	Middle Ground above Sloe Tree Close	Arable
800	James Champneys Fyler Esq	William Pitt	Sloe Tree Close	Arable
801	James Champneys Fyler Esq	William Pitt	Plantation	
802	James Champneys Fyler Esq	William Pitt	Lodge Close	Arable
803	James Champneys Fyler Esq	William Pitt	Sixteen Acres	Arable
804	James Champneys Fyler Esq	William Pitt	Plantation	
805	James Champneys Fyler Esq	William Pitt	Wood	

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