

5. Assessment

5.1 Designations

5.1.1 Conservation Areas

There are four Conservation Areas in the Bridport Study Area, at Bridport, West Bay, Bradpole and Bothenhampton (Map 15).

The Bridport Conservation Area was first designated in October 1972 and has been subsequently extended on several occasions.

The map (Map 15) shows the extent of the Conservation Area as of April 2004. A Conservation Area Appraisal for Bridport has been undertaken by West Dorset District Council, which was adopted in April 2004 (WDDC 2004).

The West Bay Conservation Area was first designated in 1972 and has been subsequently extended. The map (Map 15) shows the extent of the Conservation Area as of January 2003. A Conservation Area Appraisal for West Bay has been undertaken by West Dorset District Council, which was adopted in January 2003 (WDDC 2003).

The Bradpole Conservation Area was first designated in August 1993 and has been subsequently extended. The map (Map 15) shows the extent of the Conservation Area as of December 2007. A Conservation Area Appraisal for Bradpole has been undertaken by West Dorset District Council, which was adopted in December 2007 (WDDC 2007).

The Bothenhampton Conservation Area was first designated in February 1990 and has been subsequently extended. The map (Map 15) shows the extent of the Conservation Area as of December 2007. A Conservation Area Appraisal for Bothenhampton has been undertaken by West Dorset District Council, which was adopted in December 2007 (WDDC 2007).

5.1.2 Registered Parks and Gardens

There is one Registered Park and Garden in the Bridport Study Area (Map 15). Downe Hall is a Grade II garden registered in June 1996, described in the register as 'compact pleasure grounds and park laid out in the late 18th century to accompany a new house, together with early 20th century formal gardens designed by E S Prior'.

5.1.3 Listed Buildings

There are 492 listed building designations in the Study Area (Map 15): 2 Grade I buildings (Town Hall, Old Holy Trinity Church, Bothenhampton), 15 Grade II* and 471 Grade II. One church is Grade A listed (St Mary's Church) and three are Grade B (St John's Church, St Swithun's Church and St Andrew's Church).

5.1.4 Scheduled Monuments

There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Bridport Study Area.

5.2 Character

Bridport has a strong historic character, a reflection of the historic street network, the survival of historic property boundaries and the large numbers of surviving historic buildings.

The morphology of the historic core of Bridport has its origins in the Saxon period and was largely set by the medieval period, with very little change in the street pattern subsequently. The most notable changes being Downes Street and Victoria Grove. The morphology of the town is dominated by the T-shape of the main streets and the widespread survival of burgage boundaries and is enhanced by the survival of green spaces along the floodplains of the Brit and Asker rivers, which serve to reinforce the topographic location of the Saxon and medieval town on a low-lying promontory and to provide a buffer between the historic town and much of the later suburban expansion.

The large number of surviving long narrow burgage plots in the historic core is of major significance to the historic character of Bridport, influencing the organisation of the historic industries of the town (particularly the establishment of rope walks and spinning ways), and the form of the historic buildings, with house plans and façades adapted to fit into narrow frontages.

The most visible element of the historic character of Bridport is the large quantity of surviving historic buildings, as reflected in the very large numbers of Listed Buildings. There are a small number of stone-built medieval buildings, most notably the Chantry and 'The Castle' in South Street. However, the overwhelming bulk of the historic buildings date from the later 18th and 19th centuries. The buildings are a distinctive mix of larger town houses and small workers' and artisans houses, with a significant number of industrial

workshops, factories and combined industrial and domestic buildings. It is this mix of typical market-town buildings and industrial buildings which strongly contributes to Bridport's individual character. The building materials comprise a range of local bricks and local stones which strongly contributes to the character and quality of the historic core. The brickwork of many of the buildings is of high quality and Georgian and Victorian façades predominate, but with few large planned schemes in the town, the buildings exhibit a great deal of variety. One distinctive element in the domestic architecture of Bridport is the stuccoed late Regency/Early Victorian villas which lie on the edges of the historic core of the town.

The historic centres of the villages of Bradpole and Bothenhampton also retain much of their original compact village layouts and historic roads. Bradpole has a nucleated village plan form, with a pleasing mix of 19th and earlier 20th century local stone and brick buildings and some older rural buildings. Bothenhampton has a linear plan form with a marked mixture of rural vernacular buildings and urban terraced buildings of local stone. The historic harbour at West Bay retains elements of the 19th century harbour and is characterised by a number of 18th and 19th century warehouses, together with elements of a late 19th and 20th century small seaside resort.

The division of the modern urban area of Bridport into 27 Historic Urban Character Areas enables an overview assessment of the historic character of the town to be presented (Table 1). An assessment of the significance of the contribution of each Historic Urban Character Area to the historic character of Bridport reveals that the areas of highest significance are the historic core of South Street and East/West Streets, St Michael's Lane, West and North Allington, Court Mills and North Mills, and Coneygar Hill (Map 16). The historic core contributes to the historic character through its historic settlement time depth, historic street and boundary pattern and historic building stock. St Michael's Lane and Court Mills and North Mills are the areas which contribute most towards the historic industrial heritage of Bridport. West and North Allington are included because of their contribution to the historic built environment of the town. Coneygar Hill is included partly on the grounds of the quality of its large houses and their grounds.

Other areas of which provide a high contribution to the historic character are the historic village

centres of Bradpole and Bothenhampton and West Bay (Map 16).

Areas of medium contribution to the historic character of Bridport include Folly Mill, St Andrew's Road, the Old Brewery and Portville, and Victoria Grove (Map 16). The areas which contribute least to the historic character are the areas of modern housing estates of Allington, Bothenhampton, Bradpole and Skilling.

Many of the areas which contribute most strongly to the historic character of the town are also those areas most sensitive to change (Map 17). The most sensitive elements are historic boundaries, former industrial archaeological remains and buried archaeological remains.

5.3 Archaeological Potential

The archaeological potential of the Bridport Study Area has been assessed on the scale of the Historic Urban Character Areas (Table 1) and this has been mapped on Map 18. This gives a general indication of the archaeological potential and does not imply that all parts within each character area have a similar potential and conversely the boundaries between different areas of archaeological potential are not clear-cut divisions between areas of higher and lower archaeological potential. The archaeological potential of specific sites needs to be determined on a much finer scale than is possible in this study.

The areas of high archaeological potential are the historic centre of Bridport, the historic village centres of Bradpole and Bothenhampton, and West Bay. These areas have the greatest potential to provide information on the origins and development of urban and village settlement in the Study Area. The areas of medium archaeological potential ring the historic core of Bridport and include areas of geoarchaeological potential. The areas of low archaeological potential are primarily areas of modern suburban development of former agricultural land. These areas may contain undiscovered pre-urban archaeological remains of prehistoric and Roman date.

There has been comparatively little archaeological investigation in Bridport and almost no full-scale archaeological excavation. This means that the assessment of potential is based on the likely range of archaeological material present based on evidence from other towns in Dorset and elsewhere. However, the archaeological fieldwork results have demonstrated that both shallow stratified deposits and cut features survive in the historic town core and conditions are conducive to the

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Historic Urban Character Area	Key Features	Archaeological potential	Contribution to Historic Character	Sensitivity to change
1. South Street	Burgage Plots Historic Street Frontage St Mary's Church Town Hall Historic Market Spinning Walks	High	High	High
2. East and West Streets	Burgage Plots Historic Street Frontage Town Hall Historic Market Buried town defences	High	High	High
3. East Street	Burgage Plots Historic Street Frontage Rope Walks Buried town defences	High	High	High
4. St Michael's Lane	Historic Industrial remains Open green spaces and hedges	High	High	High
5. South Mill	South Mill Modern industrial/ commercial premises Modern housing estates	Medium	Low	Low
6. Folly Mill	Industrial archaeology remains Historic domestic/ industrial buildings Modern housing estate	Medium	Medium	Medium
7. Coneygar Hill	Large detached villas and grounds Downe Hall, gardens and park Buried industrial archaeology remains	Medium	High	High
8. Barrack Road/ Bedford Place	Historic terraced housing Workhouse Buried town defences	Medium	High	Medium
9. Victoria Grove	19 th century terraced, detached and semi-detached housing Baptist Chapel St Mary and St Catherine Church	Low	Medium	Medium
10. Coneygar Road and Watton	Roman burial Coneygar Lane Modern housing estates	Low	Low	Low
11. St Andrew's Road	19 th century housing St Andrew's Well St Andrew's Church St Andrew's Crescent Delapre House	Low	Medium	Medium
12. Historic Bradpole	Mix of historic urban and rural buildings Intact village plan Raised churchyard Boundary walls and raised pavements	High	High	High
13. Bradpole Suburbs	Historic roads Small group of historic housing Remains of railway Modern housing estates	Low	Low	Low
14. West Allington	Late 18 th -19 th century historic plots Late Regency/early Victorian villas Industrial archaeological remains	Medium	High	Medium

Historic Urban Character Area	Key Features	Archaeological potential	Contribution to Historic Character	Sensitivity to change
15. North Allington	Historic terraces Rural vernacular buildings Spinning walks	Medium	High	High
16. Allington	Potential buried remains of medieval Allington Flax Barton Electricity Station Modern housing estates	Low	Low	Low
17. Court Mills and North Mills	Court Mills North Mills West Mill Green spaces on floodplain	Medium	High	High
18. River Brit Floodplain	Open Green spaces on floodplain Brewery Farm Site of Port Mill	Medium	Medium	High
19. Skilling	Small number of 19 th century cottages Inter-war housing estate Modern Housing Estate	Low	Low	Low
20. Old Brewery and Portville	Old Brewery and brewery workers' housing Portville suburban development Green space next to river Modern commercial development	Low	Medium	Medium
21. River Asker floodplain	Historic fields and field boundaries Sluices	Medium	Low	Medium
22. East Road	Late Regency villas East Mill Large detached villas Municipal cemetery Modern housing estate East Road Business Park	Low	Low	Low
23. Bothenhampton Suburbs	Narrow hollow ways Victorian and Edwardian housing along Crock Lane Modern housing estates	Low	Low	Low
24. Historic Bothenhampton	Historic rural buildings Historic street frontage Bothenhampton Old and New Churches	High	High	High
25. West Bay Road	Rural vernacular buildings Late Regency/early Victorian villas Edwardian villas 20 th century housing Disused railway line	Low	Low	Low
26. West Bay	Historic warehouses Harbour Pier Terrace	High	High	High
27. West Cliff	WW2 coastal battery 1920s and later housing estate Modern housing estate	Low	Low	Low

Table 1: Summary of Historic Urban Character Areas

preservation of ceramics, metal, bone, carbonised plant remains and other materials.

The historic core of Bridport has a very high potential to answer questions about the development of towns in Dorset in the Saxon and early medieval period. It could provide significant data on the economy and development of a rural Dorset market town in the medieval and post-medieval periods. It also has a very high potential to contribute significantly to the industrial history of Dorset and beyond.

The alluvial floodplains of the Brit and Asker could contain geoaerchaeological evidence for the geomorphology and environment of the Saxon and medieval town and could help define the original shape of the promontory at the time of the foundation of the town, which may help to define the likely course of any Saxon town defences. This could provide a valuable contribution to our understanding of the potential location of a Saxon and early medieval 'harbour'.

The character of the historic core of Bridport, with the survival of many burgage plots and street frontages containing large numbers of Listed Buildings means that development is likely to be predominantly small-scale and perhaps focused in the rear of properties. These areas, as has been demonstrated in a number of excavations and watching briefs, can contain a significant information on the medieval and post-medieval town. However, because of the small-scale of much of the work, the significance of each individual intervention (particularly watching briefs) towards the understanding of the economy and society of medieval and post-medieval Bridport is sometimes underestimated and has led to very little full excavation of features such as pits, a lack of palaeoenvironmental sampling and analysis, and very little in the way of artefact studies. The value of palaeoenvironmental and artefact studies to the history of Bridport has been ably demonstrated by the excavations on the site of the former fire station in South Street (Godden et al. 2000) and it is likely that similar results could be obtained from other sites in the town. The full archaeological potential of each small intervention is perhaps only realised, if it is considered as part of a much greater whole, particularly in the case of a town like Bridport where the opportunities for large scale excavations in the historic core are small.

The extremely small number of historic building recording events in Bridport make it difficult to properly assess the potential of the historic building resource to contribute to the history and development of Bridport. A number of early post-medieval timber-framed buildings have been identified in the town and it is possible that other

examples of 17th century and earlier timber-framed structures survive beneath later modifications and alterations. A programme of dendrochronological dating of these buildings may be extremely beneficial towards a greater understanding of the development of the buildings of Bridport. It is possible that a significant number of earlier buildings may also survive behind 18th and 19th century façades and any opportunity to investigate this possibility could potentially contribute greatly towards our understanding of the development of Bridport.

Bridport's industrial heritage is one of the main contributors to its present character and this has been one of the most investigated aspects of Bridport's history, but there has been comparatively little detailed survey work of the industrial archaeological remains and a full inventory has yet to be made. Bridport has an important and unusually wide range of surviving industrial buildings, of which the structures associated with the hemp and flax industry are the most significant. Many of the building types are rare outside Bridport. There has been very little published information on the structures of the rope, twine and netting industries and in order to more fully understand these, detailed recording and research is needed. Much of the industrial heritage has already been destroyed and there is great danger that with changes of use of the industrial structures that much more important information may disappear in the process of change. There is a comparatively large surviving documentary archive relating to industry in Bridport, which has the potential to greatly enhance the understanding of the surviving industrial archaeological remains. For example, combined survey work of surviving open rope walks and ancillary buildings together with documentary research could produce much useful information on the organisation and social history of the smaller scale operations in the hemp and flax industry. Bridport has great potential to provide significant information to contribute to our understanding of the textile industry in the south-west and to our understanding of the rope, twine and net industries of Britain.

6. Historic Environment Research Framework

The collation of the information on the development and character of the town has highlighted a number of areas where our understanding of the town is deficient. This has led to the formulation of the research questions

set out below, which summarise potential future directions of research on the town. This list is neither exhaustive nor prescriptive, but suggests a framework within which further research could take place and this is linked to the South West Regional Archaeological Research Framework (Webster 2008), where relevant.

6.1 Pre-urban Activity

The pre-urban context of Bridport is very poorly understood and there is a paucity of data for the prehistoric and Roman period. Thus, the questions on pre-urban activity are very general.

- What is the nature of the prehistoric activity in the area?
- Is East and West Street on the line of a Roman road?
- What is the context of the Roman burial at Watton Hill? Is it an isolated burial? Where is the area of Roman settlement?
- What was the nature of the palaeo-environment in the prehistoric and Roman period?

6.2 Origins

The question of the origins of Bridport are crucial to our understanding of the town and its early development. Also Bridport has real potential to inform on a wider Research Aim for the South West Region to develop our understanding of Early Medieval urban settlement (SWARF Research Aim 35).

- Was Bridport the site of the early defensive Alfredan burh?
- Where is the most likely course for the Saxon town defences?
- What was the layout of the burh?
- What was the nature of the palaeo-environment in the Saxon period?

6.3 Late Saxon and Norman town

Documentary sources indicate the existence of a town by the late 10th/11th century, but no physical remains have been found. Any archaeological evidence for the town at this period would be highly significant and would feed into the wider Research Aims for the South West Region to develop our understanding of Early Medieval urban settlement (SWARF Research Aim 35) and to

improve our understanding of Medieval and later urbanism (SWARF Research Aim 36).

- What was the extent of the town in the 11th and 12th centuries?
- Where was the early street frontage and what was the form of property division?
- What was the economy of the town and were there any zones of specialised activity?
- What was the form of the early church?
- Where was the castle and what form did it take?
- Where was the location of the port, and what form did it take?

6.4 Medieval town

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

- How did the town develop, what is the date of the extensions to the original core of the town, and what is the relationship between them?
- How and when did the medieval town defences develop, what was their form, what was their course, and was there any ditch between the South Street and East and West Street town areas?
- When were the burgage plots first set out, and how did they develop into the present property boundaries?
- What evidence is there for the medieval economy?
- What evidence is there for medieval industry and how was it organised?
- What were the different zones of social differentiation, industrial activity, etc during this period and how did they change?
- Where and what form did the medieval port take, and where were the moorings close to the town?
- Where are the medieval buildings, what is their date and function, and are there any traces of medieval buildings hidden within later buildings?
- What evidence is there for the development of religious and secular institutions in the

town and are there any surviving archaeological remains?

6.5 Post-medieval and Modern town

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

- How did the post-medieval town develop from the medieval town, and what were the changes in property boundaries, zones of activity and social differentiation?
- How was the industrial activity of the town organised and how did it develop?
- What physical traces of the industrial activity of the town still survive, in particular, how extensive are the remains of former rope walks, and their ancillary buildings and structures?
- How is the historical evidence for economic decline and revival reflected in the archaeological evidence?
- What evidence can the standing buildings provide for their function and date?

7. References

Abbreviations

DHC = Dorset History Centre

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

RCHME = Royal Commission on Historic
Monuments of England

SWARF = South West Regional Archaeological
Framework

WDDC = West Dorset District Council

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Appendix 1: Towns of the Dorset Historic Towns Survey

<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Town</i>
Bournemouth Unitary Authority	Bournemouth
Christchurch Borough	Christchurch
East Dorset District	Cranborne
	Wimbome Minster
North Dorset District	Gillingham
	Shaftesbury
	Blandford Forum
	Stalbridge
	Milton Abbas
	Sturminster Newton
Poole Unitary Authority	Poole
Purbeck District	Corfe Castle
	Newton Studland
	Wareham
	Swanage
West Dorset District	Abbotsbury
	Beaminster
	Bridport
	Cerne Abbas
	Charmouth
	Lyme Regis
	Sherborne
Weymouth & Portland Borough	Weymouth & Melcombe Regis

Appendix 2: Chronology

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

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

Appendix 3: Summary of Town Status

Period	Bridport	
Saxon	Burh	Yes
	Minster	Yes
	Royal Manor	Yes
	Mint	Yes
	Mill	-
	Domesday entry	Yes
	Domesday value	1 night's revenue
Medieval	Borough Status	1253 Royal Charter
	Burgage plots	Yes
	Guild house	Yes
	Market house	Yes
	Markets	Wednesday and Saturday, first mentioned 1278
	Fairs	Three: on Annunciation Day, Ascension Day and Feast of St Michael the Archangel
	Church	St Mary's (13 th century)
	Lay Subsidy 1332 value	£9 0s 4d
	Lay Subsidy 1525 value	£18 12s 2d
	Significant local Industries	Hemp and flax industries (rope making)
	Mills	3
	Roads	Local and regional routes
	Port/harbour	Yes
Post-medieval	Markets	Wednesday and Saturday. 1593, Royal grant of additional market privileges.
	Fairs	Three, two by end of 19 th century
	Significant Local Industry	Hemp and flax industries (rope, net and sailcloth), brewery
	Roads	Turnpike: Lyme Regis to Bridport Harbour (1764-1877) Turnpike: Bridport to Beaminster (1764-1881) Turnpike: Bridport to Broadwindsor (1828-1877)
	Railway	Built 1857, extended to West Bay 1884
	Railway Station	Yes
	Port/harbour	Yes (Bond port 1832- 1881)
	Map evidence	Hutchins 1774
	Population (1801)	3117
Modern	Significant local Industries	Net making, brewery, tourism
	Roads	National Trunk Route Town By-pass Local routes
	Railway	Closed 1975 (West Bay section closed 1930)
	Railway station	Closed 1975
	Population (2001)	7730

Appendix 4: Archaeological Events

Site Name	intervention	Date	Reference	HER Event No.
Watton Hill, Coneygar	excavation	1965	Peers 1968	EDO86
The Glebe	excavation	1975	Bailey 1975	EDO443
10 Chancery Lane	evaluation	1977		EDO5257
East Bridge	watching brief	1981	Keen 1981	EWX1146
Allington Vicarage Garden	evaluation	1986	Hunt 1986b	EWX1145
Star Garage	watching brief	1986	Hunt 1986a	EDO1142
The Chantry	building recording	1987	Rodwell 1990	EDO5210
Bridport Community Hospital, Allington	evaluation	1993	Graham and Richards 1993	EDO425
South Walks housing project, South Street	watching brief	1993	Graham 1993	EWX1508
Former Cornick's Jam Factory	watching brief	1994	Wallis 1994	EWX1575
Quaker Burial ground	survey	1994	Stock 1995	EWX2289
Former Fire Station, 43 South Street	evaluation	1995	Godden <i>et al.</i> 2000	EWX1497
Former Fire Station, 43 South Street	excavation	1996	Godden <i>et al.</i> 2000	EWX1705
The Rectory, South Street	desk-based assessment	1996	Hewitt 1996	EWX1997
The Rectory, South Street	evaluation	1996	Hewitt 1996	EWX2018
South-west Quadrant	desk-based assessment	1997	Cox <i>et al.</i> 1997	EWX2290
South-west Quadrant	watching brief	1997	Cotton 1998	EDO5224
West Bay	survey	1997	Keystone Historic Building Consultants 1997	
Bridport Tannery	watching brief	1998	Brading 1998	EWX1905
South-west Quadrant	evaluation	1998	Valentin 1998	EWX1844
41-43 East Street	watching brief	1999	Bellamy 2005	EWX1960
42 South Street	evaluation	1999	Dyer 1999	EWX1865
42 South Street	watching brief	1999	Dyer 1999	EDO5222
St Mary's Church	watching brief	1999	Graham 1999	EWX2008
New TIC, South Street	desk-based assessment	2000	Cox 2000	EWX2286
New TIC, South Street	evaluation	2000	Valentin 2000	EWX2287
The Chantry	watching brief	2000	Keen 2000	EDO5211
West Bay Harbour	desk-based assessment	2000	Exeter Archaeology 2000	EWX2079
29 South Street	evaluation	2001	Currie 2001	EWX2103

Site Name	intervention	Date	Reference	HER Event No.
32 South Street	watching brief	2001	Dyer 1999	EWX2073
New TIC, South Street	excavation	2001	-	EDO5253
Volunteer Inn, South Street	evaluation	2001	Valentin 2001	EWX2281
Volunteer Inn, South Street	excavation	2001	-	EDO5254
56-58 West Street	watching brief	2003-4	Martin and Robinson 2004	EDO5221
Bridport Arms, West Bay	building recording	2003	Brebner 2003	EDO5216
Holy Trinity Church, Bradpole	watching brief	2003	Bellamy 2003	EWX2280
South Mill Lane, New Zealand	evaluation	2003	Valentin 2003	EDO5246
The West Pier, West Bay	evaluation	2003	Gifford and Partners 2003	EDO5214
Bridport Arms, West Bay	watching brief	2004	Bellamy 2004	EDO5215
13 Gundry Lane, Bridport	watching brief	2006-7	Goodwin 2007	EDO5255
27 East Street	watching brief	2006	Allum 2006	EDO5252
Bonfields Garage, West Street	watching brief	2006	Whelan 2006	EDO5251
Forty Foot Way, West Bay	watching brief	2006	Slator 2007	EDO5223
St Michael's Trading Estate	assessment	2007	Stanier and Cox 2007	EDO5256

Appendix 5: Historic Urban Character Types

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

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

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

Broad Type	Character Type	Scope Note
Religious (cont)	Religious house	Monasteries, nunneries, etc
Settlement	Burgage plots	Long narrow plots running back from the street frontage, of medieval origin.
	Other historic plots	Areas of historic plots other than burgage plots of pre-19th century date.
	Historic suburban settlement	Areas of settlement dating from before the 19th century, which lay outside the core of the medieval town.
	Historic rural settlement	Former villages, hamlets, etc, which have been incorporated into urban areas, usually medieval in origin.
	Apartments	Housing of not more than three or four storeys, also includes maisonettes.
	Small terraced housing (1700-1850)	An area where historic terraced houses (defined as a row of three or more houses) of late 18th and early 19th century predominate. The houses have an average footprint of approximately 50 square metres or less.
	Larger terraced housing (1700-1850)	An area where historic terraced houses (defined as a row of three or more houses) of late 18th and early 19th century predominate. The houses have an approximate average footprint of greater than 50 square metres.
	Victorian Terraced housing	An area where historic terraced houses (defined as a row of three or more houses) of late 19th century date (1850-1900) predominate.
	Edwardian terraced housing	An area where historic terraced houses (defined as a row of three or more houses) of early 20th century date (1901-1913) predominate.
	Suburban villas	Areas of predominantly detached and semi-detached housing set in their own grounds and often in a planned layout built pre-1914.
	Inter-war suburban estate	Planned areas of mainly detached and semi-detached houses, dating to the period 1914-1945.
	Other Inter-war housing	Other areas of housing dating to 1914-1945 not part of larger suburban estates.
	Modern housing estate	Planned estates of mainly detached and semi-detached houses, often with curvilinear roads and culs-de-sac, dating to post-1945.
	Modern Infill	Planned areas of mainly detached and semi-detached houses, inserted into existing established plots (often in the grounds of larger houses), dating to post-1945.
	Town House	Large single detached urban house
	Ornamental villas and country houses	Ornamental villas are large detached houses in large grounds, usually 19th/early 20th century in date. Country Houses are large houses, sometimes with a landscaped garden, in or once in a rural area, usually dating from the medieval to the 18th century.
	Farm	Farm buildings and farmhouse, but can include the immediate adjacent farmyard or paddocks.
Cottages	Small buildings - sometimes singular, sometimes in a row. They are smallish buildings of irregular shape.	
Nursing Home	Residential homes for the elderly.	
Utilities	Gas works	Areas of gas works, including gas holders, etc.
	Power station	Power stations - either electric or gas

Broad Type	Character Type	Scope Note
Utilities (cont)	Sewage works/ water works	Sewage works, filter beds, water works, pumping stations, etc.
	Sub station	Large electricity sub stations only.
	Telephone Exchange	Large telephone exchanges.