

Part 7: Historic Environment Research Framework



The collation of the information on the development and character of the town has highlighted a number of areas where our understanding of the town is deficient. This has led to the formulation of the research questions set out below, which summarise potential future directions of research on the town. This list is neither exhaustive nor prescriptive, but suggests a framework within which further research could take place and this is linked to the South West Regional Archaeological Research Framework (Webster 2008), where relevant.

7.1 Pre-urban Activity

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

1. What is the nature of the prehistoric activity in the area?
2. Where are the late prehistoric and Roman dispersed settlements?
3. What was the nature of the palaeo-environment in the prehistoric and Roman period?
4. Can any evidence be recovered to support or refute the theory that the Shaftesbury promontory was occupied during the Late Prehistoric or Romano-British periods?
5. Can any further evidence for a late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age ceremonial landscape in the Shaftesbury region be recovered?
6. What was the context for the Middle Saxon kiln excavated on Coppice Street? Is there any evidence for a pre-existing Roman settlement in this vicinity?

7.2 Origins of the town

The question of the origins of Shaftesbury is crucial to our understanding of the town and its early development. Also Shaftesbury has real potential to inform on a wider Research Aim for the South West Region to investigate and identify Early Medieval religious buildings (SWARF Research Aim 32a and b) and develop our understanding of Early Medieval urban settlement (SWARF Research Aim 35b).

7. Can any evidence for the route of the late 9th century burh defences be recovered?
8. If Shaftesbury Abbey was founded outside the original burh defences, was it included within a later line of defence?
9. Is there any surviving evidence for the plan

layouts, origins and exact location of St Mary's and St John's Churches. What was their relationship, if any, to the burh defences and town gates?

10. Is there any evidence, archaeological or otherwise, for the organisation and economy of the Late Saxon Town?
11. Is there any evidence, archaeological or otherwise, for the organisation and layout of the Late Saxon abbey?
12. Is there any evidence for a market and urban structures on the east side of the abbey during the Late Saxon period?
13. How did the town develop? Was the grid pattern of streets and lanes to the east of the abbey planned as a single entity and, if so, when?
14. What was the nature of the late Saxon settlement at Coppice Street? Did this form an eastern extension of the planned Saxon town or does it represent a pre-urban dispersed settlement?

7.3 Medieval town

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

15. To what extent did the destruction recorded in Domesday affect the development of the town?
16. When did the suburbs of Salisbury Street and Gold Hill first develop?
17. Can any archaeological or documentary evidence be found for the exact location, origin and form of the lost churches of All Saints and St Edward the Martyr (St James Street), St Michael's Chapel (Barton Street) and St Andrews (close to St Peters)?
18. Is there any surviving evidence for the form and origin of churches, now lost, but for which the exact location is known (St Martins and St Laurence)?
19. What evidence is there for the medieval economy?
20. What evidence is there for medieval industry and how was it organised?
21. To what extent was the town's economy controlled by Shaftesbury abbey during this period and did the monks patronise local

craftsmen?

22. Are there any traces of medieval buildings hidden within later buildings?
23. Is there any evidence for medieval settlement at Enmore Green or in the vicinity of St Rumbold's Church, Cann?

7.4 Post-medieval and Modern town

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

24. How did the dissolution of Shaftesbury abbey affect the economic development of the post-medieval town?
25. Are there any archaeological remains relating to the 19th century cattle market between Bleke Street and Bell Street?
26. What was the extent of industrial activity of the town and how did it develop. To what extent did the town's economy rely on its markets and fairs?
27. What physical traces of the industrial activity of the town still survive?
28. Are there any remains of former cloth works, breweries, tanneries or laundries and their ancillary buildings and structures?
29. What evidence can the standing secular buildings provide for their function and date?

Appendices



Appendix 1: References

Abbreviations

DCC = Dorset County Council

DHC = Dorset History Centre

NDDC = North Dorset District Council

PDNHAS = Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society

RCHME = Royal Commission on Historic Monuments of England

SDAG = Shaftesbury and District Archaeological Group

SWARF = South West Regional Archaeological Framework

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Appendix 2: Chronology

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

Period	Period Sub-divisions	Date Range
Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	500000-10001BC
	Mesolithic	10000-4001BC
	Neolithic	4000-2351BC
	Bronze Age	2350-701BC
	Iron Age	800BC-AD42
Roman	Roman	AD43-409
Saxon	Early Saxon	AD410-899
	Late Saxon	AD900-1065
Medieval	Norman	AD1066-1149
	Earlier Medieval	AD1150-1349
	Later Medieval	AD1350-1539
Post-medieval	Early post-medieval	AD1540-1599
	17 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: Archaeological Investigations in Shaftesbury

No.	Site Name	Investigation type	Date	Reference	HER Event No.
1	Shaftesbury Abbey	Excavation	1929	Anon 1931	EDO5409
2	Shaftesbury Abbey, Nave Pier	Excavation	1931	Farrar 1955, 141	EDO5420
3	Shaftesbury Abbey, Nave Pier	Excavation	1952	Richards 1991; 1992	EDO209
4	Shaftesbury Abbey, New Museum Building	Evaluation	1991	Richards 1993b	EDO5416
5	Shaftesbury Abbey	Survey	1993-2001	Corney 2002	EDO5393
6	6 Bimport	Excavation	1975	SDAG 1975	EDO205
7	Park Walk	Excavation	1977	SDAG 1980	EDO1351
8	Okeford, Park Walk	Excavation	1978	SDAG 1980	EDO203
9	Holy Trinity Church	Excavation	1978	SDAG 1980	EDO5404
10	Trinity Centre, Holy Trinity Church	Watching Brief	2006	Slator 2006	EDO5387
11	Westminster Memorial Hospital (Stage 1)	Evaluation	1995	Murdie & Barnes 1995	EDO171
12	Westminster Memorial Hospital (Stage 2)	Evaluation	1995	Fagan 1995	EDO194
13	Westminster Memorial Hospital	Excavation	1996	Cox & Tatler 1996	EDO191
14	Shaftesbury Castle	Excavation	1947	Rigold 1949	EDO208
15	Old Brow, Bimport	Excavation	1947	Rigold 1949, 55-7	EDO5410
16	Old Brow, Bimport	Evaluation	2003	Adam & Valentin 2003	EDO5390
17	Savoy Cinema, Bimport	Excavations	1986	Wessex Archaeology 1987; Fletcher & Cox 1986	EDO147
18	Northern Lights, Bimport	Watching Brief	1993	Richards 1993a	EDO5415
19	Clinic Site, Bimport	Watching Brief	1999	Heaton 1999	EDO5373
20	Castle Hill House, Bimport	Geophysical Survey	2000	Barker 2000	EDO5374
21	Castle Hill House, Bimport	Watching Brief	2001	Heaton 2001	EDO5382
22	Bimport	Watching Brief	1949	OS Archaeology Record Card ST 82 SE 1	EDO5411
23	7 Love Lane	Evaluation	1975	SDAG 1975	EDO5398
24	22 Bimport	Evaluation	1976	SDAG 1976	EDO204
25	8 Love Lane	Evaluation	2002	Hewitt 2002	EDO5377
26	St Peter's Church	Excavation	1976	Keen 1976, 59-60; 1977	EDO5400
27	The Crown PH, High Street	Evaluation	2003	Heaton 2003a	EDO5375

No.	Site Name	Investigation type	Date	Reference	HER Event No.
28	41-45 High Street	Evaluation	2001	Bellamy & Montague 2001; Bellamy 2003b	EDO5376
29	41-45 High Street	Watching Brief	2002	Bellamy 2003a	EDO5378
30	8 Church Lane	Observation	1976	SDAG 1975	EDO5399
31	High Street	Excavations	1971	SDAG 1975	EDO201
32	Southern Electricity Depot, High Street	Evaluation	2000	Nash 2003	EDO5385
33	Southern Electricity Depot, High Street	Watching Brief	2000	Nash 2003	EDO5419
34	Stainer's Yard, Bell Street	Evaluation	1998	Valentin 1998	EDO5371
35	28-30 Bell Street	Excavation	1999	Valentin & Robinson 2000	EDO5418
36	Parson's Pool House, Parson's Pool	Evaluation	2003	Laidlaw, Robinson & Valentin 2003	EDO5381
37	Cedars Nursing Home, Angel Lane	Watching Brief	1993	Hawkes 1993	EDO1373
38	1 Salisbury Street	Evaluation	2003	Heaton 2003b	EDO5388
39	Shaftesbury Museum Grounds	Excavation	1977	SDAG 1980	EDO199
40	Shaftesbury Museum, Gold Hill	Evaluation	2008	Whelan & Firth 2008	EDO5394
41	22 High Street	Excavation	1975	SDAG 1975	EDO5405
42	4 Haines Lane	Excavation	1976	SDAG 1980	EDO215
43	Bell Street Car Park	Watching Brief	1976	Keen 1976, 59	EDO5412
44	Park Lane	Watching Brief	1976	Keen 1976, 59	EDO5413
45	Pike's Car Showrooms, High Street	Watching Brief	1979	SDAG 1980	EDO187
46	8 Gold Hill	Excavation	1984	Cox 1986	EDO196
47	Tourist Information Centre, Bell Street	Watching Brief	1993	Harper 1998	EDO1377
48	National Westminster Bank, The Commons	Watching Brief	1974	SDAG 1974	EDO5396
49	19 Bell Street	Excavation	1978	SDAG 1980	EDO5397
50	Masonic Lodge, Bell Street	Watching Brief	1995	Wallis 1995	EDO5407
51	Angel Lane	Watching Brief	2001	Hewitt 2001	EDO5406
52	Barton Manor, Cockram's Field	Excavation	1950	Jervoise 1954, 69-71	EDO206
53	St Edward's Hotel, Salisbury Street	Evaluation	1975	SDAG 1975	EDO5402
54	Coppice Street	Evaluation	2003	Alexander 2003; Carew 2006	EDO5384

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No.	Site Name	Investigation type	Date	Reference	HER Event No.
55	Coppice Street	Excavation	2004	Carew 2006	EDO5384
56	Coppice Street	Watching Brief	2004	Carew 2006	EDO5426
57	Barton Hill House, Barton Hill	Evaluation & Excavation	2009	Whelan & First 2009	EDO5395
58	Barton Hill	Watching Brief	1994	Cotton 1994	EDO5417
59	St Rumbold's Church, Salisbury Street	Excavation	1986	SDAG 1990	EDO5414
60	Shaftesbury School, All Weather Games Area	Watching Brief	2004	Martin & Valentin 2004	EDO5379
61	Hawkesdene Lane	Watching Brief	1949	Farrar 1949, 60	EDO1353
62	Fountain Inn, Enmore Green	Watching Brief	1975	SDAG 1975	EDO5403
63	Mampitts Lane Cemetery	Excavation	1949	Farrar 1949, 60-1	EDO5421
64	Mampitts Lane Cemetery	Excavation	1950	Farrar 1950, 94	EDO198
65	Former First School, Mampitts Road	Evaluation	2007	AC archaeology 2007	EDO5430

Appendix 4: Historic Urban Character Types

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

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

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

Broad Type	Character Type	Scope Note
Recreation and Ornamental Landscapes (cont)	Theme Park	An area used for the recreation of the public and may include rides which is organised around a central theme.
	Other Recreation	An area of recreation/ornamental landscape, which does not fit into the above.
Religious	Church	Churches of all denominations (including attached churchyard)
	Chapel	Non-conformist chapels, including attached graveyards.
	Cemetery	Large municipal cemeteries or other detached cemeteries (not attached to church or chapel)
	Religious house	Monasteries, nunneries, etc
Settlement	Burgage plots	Long narrow plots running back from the street frontage, of medieval origin.
	Other historic plots	Areas of historic plots other than burgage plots of pre-19th century date.
	Historic suburban settlement	Areas of settlement dating from before the 19th century, which lay outside the core of the medieval town.
	Historic rural settlement	Former villages, hamlets, etc, which have been incorporated into urban areas, usually medieval in origin.
	Apartments	Housing of not more than three or four storeys, also includes maisonettes.
	Small terraced housing (1700-1850)	An area where historic terraced houses (defined as a row of three or more houses) of late 18th and early 19th century predominate. The houses have an average footprint of approximately 50 square metres or less.
	Larger terraced housing (1700-1850)	An area where historic terraced houses (defined as a row of three or more houses) of late 18th and early 19th century predominate. The houses have an approximate average footprint of greater than 50 square metres.
	Victorian Terraced housing	An area where historic terraced houses (defined as a row of three or more houses) of late 19th century date (1850-1900) predominate.
	Edwardian terraced housing	An area where historic terraced houses (defined as a row of three or more houses) of early 20th century date (1901-1913) predominate.
	Suburban villas	Areas of predominantly detached and semi-detached housing set in their own grounds and often in a planned layout built pre-1914.
	Inter-war suburban estate	Planned areas of mainly detached and semi-detached houses, dating to the period 1914-1945.
	Other Inter-war housing	Other areas of housing dating to 1914-1945 not part of larger suburban estates.
	Modern housing estate	Planned estates of mainly detached and semi-detached houses, often with curvilinear roads and culs-de-sac, dating to post-1945.
	Modern Infill	Planned areas of mainly detached and semi-detached houses, inserted into existing established plots (often in the grounds of larger houses), dating to post-1945.
	Town House	Large single detached urban house
Ornamental villas and country houses	Ornamental villas are large detached houses in large grounds, usually 19th/early 20th century in date. Country Houses are large houses, sometimes with a landscaped garden, in or once in a rural area, usually dating from the medieval to the 18th century.	

Broad Type	Character Type	Scope Note
Settlement (cont)	Farm	Farm buildings and farmhouse, but can include the immediate adjacent farmyard or paddocks.
	Cottages	Small buildings - sometimes singular, sometimes in a row. They are smallish buildings of irregular shape.
	Nursing Home	Residential homes for the elderly.
Utilities	Gas works	Areas of gas works, including gas holders, etc.
	Power station	Power stations - either electric or gas
	Sewage works/ water works	Sewage works, filter beds, water works, pumping stations, etc.
	Sub station	Large electricity sub stations only.
	Telephone Exchange	Large telephone exchanges.

Appendix 5: Archaeological Potential

The measure of urban archaeological potential is based on a consideration of the likely time depth of the potential archaeological remains, the potential survival of these remains, an assessment of the potential diversity of features present and an indication of the likely significance of the information to the history of the town.

These are scored numerically to calculate the final index of urban archaeological potential.

Score	1	2	3
No. of chronological periods of urban development	1-4	5-10	11+
Survival of archaeological deposits	Low	Medium	High
Potential diversity of features present	Low	Medium	High
Significance to town	Low	Medium	High

Overall Archaeological Potential	Low	4-6
	Medium	7-9
	High	10-12

Notes:

1. The chronological periods are those used by the Dorset Historic Towns Project.
2. The index of survival of archaeological deposits is a generalised index of the likely quality of survival of archaeological features based on the example of excavated sites, where possible, otherwise an assessment will be made on the basis of topography, geology and amount of development.

Low survival is where there is likely to be major truncation and/or destruction of deposits and features through modern landscaping and development and/or soil and geological conditions that indicate likely poor survival of archaeological material, particularly organic materials and metals.

Medium survival is where there is likely to be some truncation and/or destruction of deposits and features through modern landscaping and development and/or soil and geological conditions that indicate likely moderate survival of archaeological material.

High survival is where modern landscaping and development is unlikely to have caused significant truncation and disturbance of archaeological deposits and features and/or soil and geological conditions that indicate good survival of archaeological material, particularly organic materials and metals.

3. The potential diversity of archaeological features is a generalised index of the likely range of archaeological features, deposits, finds and historic buildings based on the example of excavated sites where possible, otherwise an assessment will be made on the basis of archaeological evidence from similar areas in the town or from similar towns elsewhere in Dorset.

Low diversity is where there is likely to be a very limited range of archaeological evidence, reflecting either a limited range of activities or marginal areas with overall low level of activity.

Medium diversity is where there is likely to be a range of different types of archaeological finds, features and deposits, either reflecting areas of limited range of activities or areas on the margins of settlement focus.

High diversity is where there is likely to be a wide range of different types of archaeological finds, features and deposits, including structural remains, pits, evidence of craft and industrial activity, etc, and also standing historic buildings, reflecting mainly historic town centre locations.

4. The index of significance to the town is a generalised index of the potential of the archaeology to provide significant data to inform

Low significance is to be used primarily for areas of relatively recent suburban development.

Medium significance is to be used primarily for areas of historic development outside the historic core of the town.

High significance is to be used primarily for areas in the historic core of the town.