



Marnhull Sites A and B, Dorset

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



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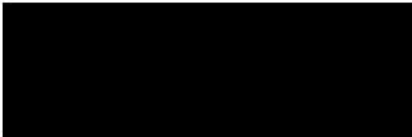
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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Chapman Lily Planning Ltd to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of two parcels of land within Marnhull, Dorset, centred on NGR ST 78037 18469 and ST 78048 18943. This study is intended to support a planning application for a proposed residential development within the sites.

The aims of this study were to assess the known and potential heritage resource within the sites and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource.

Both Site A and B are considered to have archaeological interest. This interest is derived from the medieval and postmedieval agricultural activity identified within both Site's A and B. Site B also has archaeological interest associated with the WWII plane crash that occurred in 1940. There is also some background potential for later prehistoric and Romano-British activity, but this is considered to be relatively low.

Overall, there are no indications that, if present, any archaeological remains within the Site would be so complex, rare, and well-preserved so as to elevate its significance and preclude development therein. However, if archaeological remains are present then they may contribute to regional research questions in understanding medieval and post-medieval farming practices.

Due to the lack of previous archaeological investigation, the presence, location and significance of any buried archaeological remains within the east of Site A and all of Site B cannot be confirmed on the basis of the available information.

Further archaeological investigations may be required to refine the archaeological potential of the Site. The need for, scope and nature of any further assessments and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities. However, it is considered that due to the low significance of remains identified during previous evaluation trenching in the western area of Site A, that archaeological monitoring during groundworks would be an acceptable mitigation methodology for that area.

Acknowledgements

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Marnhull Hybrid, Marnhull, Dorset

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Chapman Lily Planning Ltd (the client), to prepare to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of two parcels of land within Marnhull, Dorset (hereafter 'Site's A and B', **Fig. 1**), centred on NGR ST 78037 18469 (Site A) and ST 78048 18943 (Site B).

1.1.2 This assessment considers the potential effects of the proposals on the significance of the archaeological resource only and does not consider potential effects on the significance of built heritage assets due to a change in their setting.

1.2 The Sites

1.2.1 The Sites are two irregular parcels' of land (Site's A and B) within the boundary of Marnhull town, the larger of the two (Site A) at approximately 7.9 ha, is bounded to the north by New Street, to the south and east by School House Lane, and to the west by Chippel Lane.

1.2.2 The smaller parcel of land (Site B) in comparison is approximately 5.3 ha and is bounded to the north by Burton Street, to the east by Church Hill, to the south by New Street, and to the west by agricultural fields. Both Site's A and B are characterised as undeveloped agricultural land.

1.2.3 Both Sites A and B lie between 73 m and 85 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.2.4 The underlying bedrock geology of both Site A and B is made up of Hazelbury Bryan Formation – Mudstone. Woodrow Clay Member (Mudstone), Cucklington Oolite Member (Limestone, oodial), Sturminster Pisolite Member (Limestone, oodial), Newton Clay Member (Mudstone, sandy), and Todber Freestone Member (Limestone). These variations of sedimentary bedrock were all formed during the Jurassic period. There is a small section of superficial Head (Clay, silt, sand and gravel) deposits within the north of Site B (British Geological Society, 2022).

1.3 Development proposals

1.3.1 The development proposals provided by the Client set out the construction of the following elements:

- Amended scheme for Butts Close (Site A) consisting of up to 55 dwellings, mostly affordable at a ratio of around 40 to 45 affordable and 10 to 15 market, plus the previous open space and access arrangements (outline with access).
- Burton Street extension (Site B) consisting of up to 40 dwellings, mostly market at a ratio of around 35 market to 5 affordable (outline with access).
- Retail, café and business start-up offer in the village centre.



- Playing field (to alleviate existing pressure on the existing playing field from competing users).
- Parking area for the school and church and a path from Church Hill to the Church and school.
- Graveyard extension.
- Public open space in the area to the south of the retail area and north of Seniors Farm.
- Possible allotment offers on land east of Sackmore Lane.

1.4 Scope of document

1.4.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the archaeological resource within the Site and its environs, and to provide an initial assessment of the potential impact of development on the archaeological assets that embody that significance.

1.4.1 Archaeological interest is defined in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2021; Annex 2) as:

'There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.'

1.4.2 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

'a building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

1.5 Aims

1.5.1 The specific aims of this assessment are to:

- outline the known and potential archaeological assets within the Site based on a review of existing information within a defined study area;
- assess the significance of known and potential archaeological assets through weighted consideration of their valued components;
- assess the potential impact of development or other land changes on the significance of the assets; and
- make recommendations for strategies to mitigate potential adverse impacts arising from the proposed development.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.
- 2.1.2 The following section summarises the main components of the national and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of the historic environment within the planning process. Further detail is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.2 Designated heritage assets

- 2.2.1 A designated heritage assets is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.'

- 2.2.2 Designation can be defined as:

'The recognition of particular heritage value(s) of a significant place by giving it formal status under law or policy intended to sustain those values' (English Heritage 2008, 71).

- 2.2.1 Statutory protection is provided to certain classes of designated heritage asset under the following legislation:

- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;*
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and*
- *Protection of Wrecks Act 1973*

- 2.2.2 The *Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953* makes provision for the compilation of a register of gardens and other land (parks and gardens, and battlefields).

- 2.2.3 The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee inscribes World Heritage Sites for their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV); 'cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity'. The United Kingdom is a signatory of the *UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and National Heritage 1972*. England protects its World Heritage Sites and their settings, through the statutory designation process and through the planning system.

- 2.2.4 Further information regarding heritage designations is provided in **Appendix 2**.

2.3 National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.3.1 The *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) was published in July 2021 and sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

- 2.3.2 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*, sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.
- 2.3.3 The aim of NPPF Section 16 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.
- 2.3.4 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:
- recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource;
 - requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance;
 - takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and their setting;
 - places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets, in line with their significance; and
 - requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.
- 2.3.5 A selection of excerpts from NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment is presented in **Appendix 2**.
- 2.3.6 Further additional guidance intended to accompany the NPPF is provided in the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) web-based resource¹.
- 2.4 Local planning policy and guidance**
- 2.4.1 The Site is situated within the administrative boundaries of the former North Dorset District Council, which adopted the *North Dorset Local Plan Part 1 - Core Strategy* in January 2016. The Site now sits within the Dorset Council area since formation of the new authority in 2019.
- 2.4.2 The Core Strategy forms the basis of the development plan for the district and sets targets for the provision of new housing and employment for a period up to 2031, as well as setting out general policies in relation to provision of facilities, transport, and protection of natural and historic features.
- 2.4.3 The following heritage policies of the North Dorset Local Plan 1 – Core Strategy are pertinent to this assessment:
- **Policy 5: The Historic Environment**

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>

2.4.4 Further details for the local planning policy can be found in **Appendix 2**.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment was based upon relevant professional guidance, including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2014, revised 2020).

3.2 Study Area (Figure 1)

3.2.1 A Study Area was established within a 1 km radius of the Site boundary. The recorded historic environment resource within the Study Area was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site.

3.3 Sources

3.3.1 Several publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. These comprised:

- the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets;
- the Dorset Historic Environment Record (DHER), comprising a database of recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county;
- relevant national, regional and thematic Research Frameworks (e.g. South-West Archaeological Research Framework);
- national heritage datasets including the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), Heritage Gateway, OASIS, PastScape and the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) Excavation Index;
- relevant primary and secondary sources.

3.3.2 Sources consulted during the preparation of this assessment are listed in the references section of the report.

3.4 Site visit

3.4.1 The Site was visited on the 12th August 2022, the conditions were bright and clear.

3.4.2 The aim of the Site visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any prior impacts not evident from secondary sources. The Site visit also sought to ascertain if the Site contained any previously unidentified features of archaeological, architectural or historic interest.

3.5 Significance

3.5.1 Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World

Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.'

3.5.2 The interests as listed in the NPPF are further defined in Historic England's (2019) *Statements of Heritage Significance: analysing significance in heritage assets*. These are:

- Archaeological Interest: there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point;
- Architectural and Artistic Interest: these are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture; and
- Historic Interest: An interest in past lives and events (including prehistoric). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

3.5.3 This assessment was also informed by the advice published by Historic England in the document entitled *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: historic environment good practice advice in planning note 2* (2015).

3.6 Assumptions and limitations

3.6.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

3.6.2 The records held by the DHER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

3.7 Copyright

3.7.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

4 BASELINE RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the recorded historic environment within the Study Area, compiled from the sources summarised above and detailed in the references section of this report. The aim is to identify the known and potential components of the historic environment (heritage assets) that could be affected by the proposed development.

4.2 Designated heritage assets

Site

- 4.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.

Study Area

- 4.2.2 Designated heritage assets within the Study Area comprise one Grade I listed building, three Grade II* Listed Buildings and forty-six Grade II Listed Buildings.
- 4.2.3 The only Grade I listed building is the medieval parish church of St Gregory (NHLE 1172545), situated at the junction of New Street, Church Hill, Crown Road and Schoolhouse Lane. St Gregory's contains elements dating back to the 12th century, although the structure has been considerably altered and enlarged in subsequent centuries.
- 4.2.4 The Study Area contains three Grade II* Listed Buildings; Senior's Farmhouse and Attached Barn (NHLE 1172057), which is located immediately to the west of the Church of St Gregory. The farmhouse dates to c.1500, although it includes 18th century and later additions and alterations. The barn is also of 18th century date. Secondly, Chantry Farm (NHLE 1110410), which is located west off New Street on the outskirts of Marnhull, a 17th century farmhouse. A further listing at this location is the Stable/Dwelling Range Approximately 10 m South-west of Chantry Farm (NHLE 1172053), also of 17th Century origin.
- 4.2.5 The remainder of the Listed Buildings within the Study Area, all of which are Grade II, are predominantly of later post-medieval and 19th century date and encompass a typical range of structures found in villages across Dorset, including numerous cottages, farmhouses and associated agricultural buildings.
- 4.2.6 The Study Area also contains the Marnhull Conservation Area, first designated in 1971. The Conservation Area encompasses the historic centre of the village, but is divided into two distinct areas, as depicted on **Figure 1**.
- 4.2.7 Designated heritage assets located within the Study Area are depicted in **Figure 1**. Where relevant, these are discussed in further detail below.
- 4.2.8 There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the Study Area.

4.3 Previous studies

Site

- 4.3.1 One recorded instance of previous intrusive archaeological investigations has been identified within Site A. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the west of the Site in 2018 (**EDO6449**). The trial trenching uncovered some archaeological features such as field boundaries, water management systems, and quarrying, thought to be either post-

medieval or modern. The report concluded that the site evaluated was of low archaeological potential.

Study Area

- 4.3.2 The DHER contains entries pertaining to a small number of investigations which have been carried out within the Study Area. These comprise of one evaluation, two salvage recordings, one architectural survey and one geophysical survey. Where relevant, the results of these investigations are discussed in further detail in **Section 4.5**.
- 4.3.3 Previous archaeological investigations carried out within the Study Area are illustrated in **Figure 5**.

4.4 Archaeological and historical context

- 4.4.1 The following section summarises the recorded historic environment resource within the Study Area, compiled from the sources outlined above and detailed in the references section of this report. The aim is to identify the known and potential components of the historic environment (heritage assets) that could be affected by the proposed development.
- 4.4.2 All heritage assets identified within the Study Area are listed in **Appendix 3**. The NHLE and DHER entries are assigned a unique number by the DHER and NHLE, used for ease of reference within the text and on the figures.

Prehistoric (970,000 BC–AD 43) - Romano-British (AD 43–410)

- 4.4.3 The Lower and Middle Palaeolithic periods saw intermittent and perhaps seasonal occupation. The southern region of England didn't see continuous occupation until the Upper Palaeolithic, and notably post-13,000 BC, where increases in global temperatures resulted in the environmental change from a treeless steppe-tundra to one of birch and pine woodland. There is no recorded evidence dating to the Palaeolithic period within the Study Area.
- 4.4.4 The Mesolithic hunter-gatherer communities of the postglacial period inhabited a still largely wooded environment. Lake sides, river valleys and hill slopes would have been favoured in providing a predictable source of food and water, as well as a means of transport and communication. Evidence of human activity during this period is largely characterised by finds of flint tools and waste rather than structural remains; however, evidence of such activity within the Study Area is scarce, consisting solely of a potential Mesolithic flint flake, discovered c. 780 m north-west of Site B (**MDO4296**).
- 4.4.5 During the Neolithic period human society slowly transitioned away from seasonal migration and hunter-gatherer activities to a more settled agricultural way of life. It was at this time that small-scale woodland clearance began, with the emergence of small settlements located within both natural and artificial clearings.
- 4.4.6 These small settlements allowed for communities to sustainably exploit timber for fuel and construction while rearing animals and undertaking small-scale farming such as cultivating cereals. The Neolithic is also the period where new ideas surrounding burial, the treatment of the dead, the concept of ancestors and monumentality came to the fore. The archaeological record of the region is therefore commonly characterised by funerary monuments (ring ditches, long barrows) and small-scale, settlement remains, both visible in cropmarks and artefact scatters.

- 4.4.7 Despite the landscape within which the Sites are situated being in proximity to the River Stour (river valleys being known as important areas for prehistoric settlement) there have been no further Mesolithic, or any Neolithic finds or features recorded within the Study Area.
- 4.4.8 Though the periods of the Bronze Age and Iron Age are broadly distinguishable, there is less clear definition of development within these periods. Though each Age was marked by a steady increase in population resulting in further pressures on the available resource and intensification of woodland clearance. Several cropmarks have been identified through Aerial Photography (AP) representing two joined enclosures (**MDO39396**), both c. 65 m² and wider on the northern edge, however these are located some distance to the north east of Site B. Other cropmarks have been identified in proximity but are more indistinct, possibly indicating a larger complex of features which are potentially Bronze Age or Iron Age. It should be stated that these features have been dated via their form and have not been verified through archaeological investigation.
- 4.4.9 Nonetheless, these features have a stronger potential of dating to the Bronze Age as further Bronze Age activity has been found elsewhere within the Study Area. A hoard of 90 middle Bronze Age palstaves (**MDO4303**) were found to the west of Marnhull, c. 700 m from Site A and c. 650 m from Site B.
- 4.4.10 The start of the Roman occupation in England is traditionally dated to the campaigns of the Roman army under the future emperor Vespasian in the years following the invasion of AD 43 under the imperial command of Claudius. There is little direct evidence of Roman activity within the Study Area and surrounding landscape, though an archaeological evaluation in 2016 revealed evidence suggesting the presence of a ditched enclosure of Romano-British date (**MDO39194**) a short distance to the west of Site B, which could possibly relate to settlement activity.
- 4.4.11 The only other Romano-British find within the Study Area was a reported Roman Coffin (**MDO4295**) removed from the Great Down Quarry during the 19th Century. It is possible that the lack of Romano-British activity within the Study Area is related to the small number archaeological investigations in the Study Area. However, there are low levels of Romano-British recorded within the surrounding landscape with the nearest identified settlement thought to be c. 9.5 km north of Marnhull, it is likely Marnhull was part of the agricultural landscape at this time (The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain, 2022).

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410–1066) - Medieval (AD 1066–1500)

- 4.4.12 The Anglo-Saxon period is one of the least visible archaeological periods. The settlement of Marnhull does not appear within the Domesday records; no records exist either for any further settlements within the Study Area. The most archaeologically visible Anglo-Saxon sites within the region tend to be those of elite settlements which leave behind rich material evidence. Unfortunately, the Site is situated a significant distance (c. 32 km) from one of the most well-known elite settlements within Dorset, Poundbury. As such any knowledge of the Study Area during this period is scant and no activity has been recorded within the HER data.
- 4.4.13 The medieval period was one of great change, kickstarted by the Norman Conquest of 1066, which resulted in the transformation of England from a conglomerate of localised chiefdoms in the Anglo-Saxon period, to become part of the much larger medieval kingdom of England.
- 4.4.14 Earthworks located directly east of Site A, are thought to be the remains of the Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) of Newnham (**MDO43446**). The settlement's earliest reference

dates back to 1244, but it wasn't a recorded settlement until 1869. No further evidence has been uncovered, confirming as to whether these earthworks are related to Newnham.

- 4.4.15 However, medieval industrial activity has also been recorded within the Study Area; Todber Freestone is regarded as the best quality Corallian freestone in Dorset, and it has been quarried within the Study Area since the medieval period. There are possible evidential remains of this quarrying along Salisbury Street (**MDO43449**), c. 728 m west from Site B, where the houses were constructed on the undulating ground left as a result of abandoned quarry areas.
- 4.4.16 It is likely that the majority of both Site's and its surrounding landscape was utilised as arable land throughout this period, this can be seen through the earthwork remains of a drove road, Green Lane (**MDO4301**), and an animal pound (**MDO44078**) directly south of Site A.

Post-medieval (AD 1500–1800) - Modern (AD 1900–present day)

- 4.4.17 The settlement of Marnhull is thought to have been founded during the early post-medieval period, around the 15th Century. The emergence of a settlement within the landscape can be seen in the significant increase in HER records during this period, specifically, those indicating the construction of housing, and local businesses and industries in which to support this growing population. These businesses included three maltings (**MDO44069/MDO44070/MDO44072**), an Iron foundry (**MDO44073**), a brick and tile works (**MDO440474**), a Butter and cheese factory (**MDO44075**), and two candle making factories (**MDO44076/77**).
- 4.4.18 Despite this increased activity within the formerly agricultural landscape, 19th Century mapping has highlighted that both Sites A and B remained as arable land throughout this period, with development centred around the areas covered by the Marnhull Conservation Area. The 1858 Tithe Map for Marnhull indicates that the majority of Site A is taken up by a larger enclosure, with a smaller enclosure covering the north-eastern corner of the Site. A small section of the north-western corner also covers an adjoining enclosure. The Tithe Apportionment lists these enclosures as all arable, and owned by Rev. Henry Bower and Rev. Harry Jordan, respectively.
- 4.4.19 The 1858 Tithe Map indicates that Site B, lies over sections of five separate fields, the south of the Site encompasses sections of an Orchard presumed to be associated with the Church of St Gregory. Further north the Site is a mix of pasture and arable land, and all fields are owned by the Rev. Henry Bower, who documentary evidence shows to be a significant landowner within Marnhull.
- 4.4.20 Continuing on into the later 19th Century, the First Edition 1887 OS Mapping depicts the field layout remained the same within Site A from the Tithe Map. The OS mapping also indicates a pond within the northernmost field, which was also been divided into two, with the boundary running north to south-west within the north of the Site. Within Site B, the small enclosure in the north-west corner of the Site has been removed, and a pond is also depicted within the west of the Site and another in the north-east. No further changes were noted within either Site in the 1901 OS Mapping.
- 4.4.21 The HER records show that during the Second World War (**MDO44080**), in 1940, a small British plane crash occurred within Site B. No physical evidence has been found in relation to this crash. If remains are still present within the Site, they would be protected under the 1986 Protection of Military Remains Act.

- 4.4.22 Satellite imagery (Google Earth Pro) from the 20th Century, show further development within the Site B during this period with the installation of a group of farm buildings within the south of the Site, and a bank which surrounds the northern edge of the structures.
- 4.4.23 Most of the post-medieval and 19th century records held by the DHER related to residential housing within the settlement of Marnhull and its associated amenities. Some of the records also related to features or finds recovered during archaeological investigation.

Undated

- 4.4.24 LiDAR imagery was consulted during the preparation of this assessment (Figure 6). No potential features were identified within Site B. Previous evaluation trenching can be seen through the west of Site A as well as a possible trackway extending east to west through the centre of the Site. This trackway was previously identified though geophysical survey, however during a 2018 evaluation (**EDO6449**), trenching over the western end of the feature revealed no archaeological features. The feature was also not identified during the Site visit.
- 4.4.25 An undated sandstone macehead (**MDO43445**) was discovered within c. 337 m east of Site A. It is likely to be of prehistoric origin, but no official dating has been done.

4.5 Historic Landscape Character

- 4.5.1 The historic landscape character of both Sites A and B is characterised as broad type 'enclosure' and refined as 'planned enclosure'. This subtype remains common across the county as large areas of rural land was subject to enclosure following the removal of the medieval field system and replacement with a more regular, refined field management pattern in the 18th and 19th centuries.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST AND SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 Archaeological interest and significance

- 5.1.1 The archaeological interest of any buried remains within the Site is derived through the information they may yield about past human activity.
- 5.1.2 Based upon the review of the available information presented in **Section 4**, as well as previous intrusive archaeological investigation conducted within Site A, Site A and B are situated in an area of archaeological interest. This is primarily derived from the widespread evidence dating to the medieval or post-medieval period showing the development of Marnhull over time.
- 5.1.3 The early prehistoric potential of the Sites remains poorly defined due to the absence of much evidence pertaining to the periods within the Study Area. However, potential for later prehistoric periods is slightly more defined due to the existence of several potential Bronze Age enclosures within the Study Area; however the exact date and nature of these features has yet to be verified through archaeological investigation. However, if present any finds or features that relate to these periods would be considered to be of regional significance.
- 5.1.4 Some limited evidence of Romano-British activity has also been recorded, which indicates that there may have been some activity within the Study Area or possibly in the wider landscape, although this is likely to be agricultural in nature.
- 5.1.5 The South West Archaeological Research Framework (SWARF) highlights the need for further understanding of rural settlement and farming practices during the Romano-British period, therefore any additional remains of buried features or earthworks originated from



this period, whilst individually considered to be of low archaeological interest, would collectively contribute to a more accurate regional characterisation of these phases.

- 5.1.6 During the medieval and post-medieval period, both Sites are thought to have been part of an area characterised as a largely agricultural landscape, however areas of extraction activities are also known to have existed. There are also earthworks that potentially relate to an earlier medieval settlement, Newnham, , though the majority of settlement activity occurred during the post-medieval period with the development of Marnhull. Again, both sites are likely to have formed part of the agricultural land surrounding these settlements.
- 5.1.7 SWARF also highlights the need for further understanding of farming practices during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Furthermore, to develop our understanding of early medieval, post-medieval and modern technologies and production, a general understanding of rural land use patterns and settlements are also required. Therefore, any finds or features originating from these periods, would further our understanding of the region.
- 5.1.8 During the 20th Century, both Sites remained agricultural in nature though a WWII plane crash is recorded within Site B. If any remains relating to this are present, these would be of archaeological interest and potentially be protected under the 1986 Protection of Military Remains Act.
- 5.1.9 The previous archaeological investigations which have occurred within Site A have been able to reveal some archaeological features relating to farming practices, however they were of low significance. Due to the lack of archaeological investigations within Site B, the significance of as yet unknown archaeological remains that may be present cannot be fully confirmed.
- 5.1.10 Overall, the archaeological interest of both Sites is characterised as a potential for evidence of past agrarian activities, in particular as related to the medieval and post medieval periods as well as WWII military remains within Site B. Whilst the potential for archaeological remains relating to agriculture is relatively high, especially that of post-medieval date, due to their nature, they are unlikely to be of more than local significance. Any potential surviving archaeological remains would provide a more detailed understanding of agricultural practice and land management in the region during the early medieval to the post-medieval periods.
- 5.1.11 There is also some lower potential for prehistoric remains to be present. The enclosures identified as cropmarks have been tentatively dated to the later prehistoric periods, which would suggest some activity in the surrounding landscape, however the date and character of these features has not been verified through archaeological investigation.
- 5.1.12 Likewise, some limited Romano-British activity has been recorded within the Study Area, which suggests some potential for further remains to be found, although these remains are likely to be related to agricultural activity.

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Assessment of survival and previous impacts

- 6.1.1 Based on current evidence, past ground impacts are limited to use of the Sites as meadow, orchard, pasture and arable land. Modern ploughing of these agricultural fields has likely caused some level of disturbance to any archaeological features or deposits, the level to which this might have occurred is currently unknown and there is potential for archaeological remains to survive below levels of previous impacts.



- 6.1.2 However, previous investigations in Site A have confirmed the existence of some archaeological features within areas of the Site. This investigation comprised of the excavation, investigation and recording of 11 trial trenches (each measuring 1.8m by 30m), equating to a 2% sample of the proposed development area. Plough soil sealed the natural geology of the site by 0.25m on average, indicating low levels of disturbance from modern ploughing activities. Therefore, it is considered that there are good conditions for archaeology to survive within Site A.

6.2 Potential impact – archaeology

- 6.2.1 The construction of the proposed development is anticipated to entail the following potential sources of ground disturbance and excavations:

- Preliminary site investigation works
- Setting up a secure construction compound within the Site
- Plant movement
- Piling and/or excavation of new foundation trenches
- Installation of services, drainage and other infrastructure
- Establishment of new car parking areas, road networks, and access points
- Hard landscaping (levelling, remodelling); and
- Soft landscaping and environmental enhancement work, including planting.

- 6.2.2 The aforementioned works have the potential to result in damage to or loss of any buried archaeological features which may be present within their footprint. This could in turn result in a total or partial loss of significance of these heritage assets.

- 6.2.3 Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation.

- 6.2.4 The most destructive element of the development in terms of effects to below ground archaeology (should any such remains exist within the Site) would likely be associated with the excavation for foundations of structures. Localised disturbance would also be caused by installation of services.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 Both Site A and B are considered to have archaeological interest. Any potential interest is mainly derived from the medieval and post medieval agricultural activity identified within both Site's A and B. Site B also has archaeological interest associated with the WWII plane crash that occurred in 1940. There is also some potential for prehistoric (Bronze Age onwards) and Roman activity, based on evidence recorded in the surrounding landscape; however this potential is considered to be relatively low.

- 7.1.2 Overall, there are no indications that, if present, any archaeological remains within the Site would be so complex, rare, and well-preserved so as to elevate its significance and preclude



development therein. However, if archaeological remains are present then they may contribute to regional research questions in understanding medieval, post-medieval farming practices.

- 7.1.3 Due to the lack of previous archaeological investigation, the presence, location and significance of any buried archaeological remains within the east of Site A and all of Site B cannot be confirmed on the basis of the available information.
- 7.1.4 Further archaeological investigations may be required to refine the archaeological potential of the Sites. The need for, scope and nature of any further assessments and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities. However, it is considered that, due to the previous evaluation trenching in the western half of Site A and the results obtained from that investigation, that archaeology monitoring during groundworks would be an appropriate mitigation strategy for this area, considering the low potential and significance of remains identified.



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1887 First Edition OS Mapping 1:2,500

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Online resources

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<http://www.domesdaymap.co.uk> – Domesday survey information

<https://opendomesday.org/> – Domesday survey information



<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list> – information on designated assets

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk> – documentary resources

<http://oasis.ac.uk/england> – data on sites, find-spots and excavations

<http://www.pastscape.org.uk> – data on sites, find-spots and excavations

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/map.html> – The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Terminology

Glossary

The terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of NPPF:

| | |
|---|--|
| Archaeological interest | There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. |
| Conservation (for heritage policy) | The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance. |
| Designated heritage asset | A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation. |
| Heritage asset | A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing). |
| Historic environment | All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora. |
| Historic environment record | Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use. |
| Setting of a heritage asset | The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. 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. |
| Significance (for heritage policy) | The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance. |

Chronology

Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

| Prehistoric | | Historic | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Palaeolithic | 970,000–9500 BC | Romano-British | AD 43–410 |
| Early Post-glacial | 9500–8500 BC | Saxon | AD 410–1066 |
| Mesolithic | 8500–4000 BC | Medieval | AD 1066–1500 |
| Neolithic | 4000–2400 BC | Post-medieval | AD 1500–1800 |
| Bronze Age | 2400–700 BC | 19th century | AD 1800–1899 |
| Iron Age | 700 BC–AD 43 | Modern | 1900–present day |



Appendix 2: Legislative and planning framework

Designated Heritage Assets

| Designation | Associated Legislation | Overview |
|---|---|--|
| World Heritage Sites | - | The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee inscribes World Heritage Sites for their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) – <i>cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity</i> . England protects its World Heritage Sites and their settings, including any buffer zones or equivalent, through the statutory designation process and through the planning system. The National Planning Policy Framework sets out detailed policies for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, including World Heritage Sites, through both plan-making and decision-taking. |
| Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance | <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> | Under the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> , the Secretary of State (DCMS) can schedule any site which appears to be of national importance because of its historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest. The historic town centres of Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Hereford and York have been designated as Archaeological Areas of Importance under Part II of the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> . Additional controls are placed upon works affecting Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance under the Act. The consent of the Secretary of State (DCMS), as advised by Historic England, is required for certain works affecting Scheduled Monuments. |
| Listed Buildings | <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> | In England, under Section 1 of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> , the Secretary of State is required to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, on advice from English Heritage/Historic England. Works affecting Listed Buildings are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities. Historic England is a statutory consultee in certain works affecting Listed Buildings. Under certain circumstances, Listed Building Consent is required for works affecting Listed Buildings. |
| Conservation Areas | <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> | A Conservation Area is an area which has been designated because of its special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. In most cases, Conservation Areas are designated by Local Planning Authorities. Section 72 (1) of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> requires authorities to have regard to the fact that there is a Conservation Area when exercising any of their functions under the Planning Acts and to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas. Although a locally administered designation, Conservation Areas may nevertheless be of national importance and significant developments within a Conservation Area are referred to Historic England. |
| Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields | <i>Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953</i> <i>National Heritage Act 1983</i> | The Register of Parks and Gardens was established under the <i>National Heritage Act 1983</i> . The Battlefields Register was established in 1995. Both Registers are administered by Historic England. These designations are non-statutory but are, nevertheless, material considerations in the planning process. Historic England and The Garden's Trust (formerly known as The Garden History Society) are statutory consultees in works affecting Registered Parks and Gardens |
| Protected Wreck Sites | <i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i> | The <i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i> allows the Secretary of State to designate a restricted area around a wreck to prevent uncontrolled interference. These statutorily protected areas are likely to contain the remains of a vessel, or its contents, which are of historical, artistic or archaeological importance. |

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

| NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment | |
|---|--|
| Para. 194 | 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 significance. 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. |
| Para. 195 | 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 into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal. |
| Para. 197 | In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness. |
| Para. 199 | 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 (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance. |
| Para. 200 | Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional; b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional⁶⁸. <p>⁶⁸ Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.</p> |
| Para. 201 | Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use. |
| Para. 202 | Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use. |



| NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment | |
|--|--|
| Para. 203 | 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 directly or indirectly affect 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. |
| Para. 205 | Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible ⁶⁹ . However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted. ⁶⁹ Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository. |
| Para. 206 | Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably. |
| Para. 207 | Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 195 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 196, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole. |
| Para. 208 | Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies. |

Local Planning Policy

| Policy | Overview |
|--|--|
| North Dorset Local Plan – Part 1 Policy 5: The Historic Environment | Assessing Proposals That Would Harm a Heritage Asset Any development proposal affecting a heritage asset (including its setting) will be assessed having regard to the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of that asset and securing a viable use for it that is most consistent with its conservation. For any designated heritage asset, great weight will be given to its conservation when considering any proposal that would have an impact on its significance. Clear and convincing justification for any development that would cause harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset will be required however slight and whether through direct physical impact or by change to its setting. Justifying Substantial Harm to or the Loss of a Designated Heritage Asset |



| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>Development that results in substantial harm to or the loss of a designated heritage asset will be refused unless it can clearly be justified that there is substantial public benefit resulting from the development, outweighing the harm or loss, or all of the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; andb) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; andc) conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is not possible; andd) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use. <p>In all cases substantial harm (whether through direct physical impact or by change to its setting) to, or the total loss of, a grade II listed building or a registered park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm (whether through direct physical impact or by change to its setting) to, or total loss of, grade I or II* listed buildings and registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and undesignated archaeological sites of equivalent importance to scheduled monuments should be wholly exceptional.</p> <p>Justifying Less Than Substantial Harm to a Designated Heritage Asset</p> <p>Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.</p> <p>Where a development proposal will lead to harm to the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, regard will be had to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">e) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of the asset; andf) the scale of any harm or loss; andg) the significance of the heritage asset. <p>Hidden and Unidentified Heritage Assets</p> <p>Remains or hidden features or fabric, which contribute to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or which suggest that a non-designated heritage asset is of demonstrably equivalent significance), should be recorded and preserved in situ. The recording and excavation of remains or hidden features or fabric of less heritage</p> |
|--|---|



| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>value may be permitted if recording and preservation in situ is not a reasonable or feasible option.</p> <p>Enabling Development</p> <p>In exceptional circumstances, a proposal for enabling development that would not otherwise be permitted may be supported if it can be demonstrated that this will secure the long-term preservation and enhancement of a designated heritage asset considered to be at risk, or other heritage asset on a local risk register maintained by the Council. Such development will only be permitted if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">h) it has been demonstrated that reasonable consideration has been given to other options for securing the long-term preservation and enhancement that are more consistent with the policies of the Local Plan and these are not available; andi) it has been demonstrated that the enabling development is the minimum necessary to secure such long-term preservation and enhancement; andj) the benefits of the enabling development outweigh the dis-benefits of departing from other relevant policies in the Local Plan. <p>Enabling development will not be permitted where the Council considers the current condition of the heritage asset is the result of deliberate or reckless neglect or actions designed to secure a benefit from this exception to policy</p> |
|--|---|



Appendix 3: Gazetteer

Designated Heritage Assets

| List Entry | Name | Grade | Easting | Northing |
|------------|--|-------|---------|----------|
| 1172545 | CHURCH OF ST GREGORY | I | 378151 | 118718 |
| 1110410 | CHANTRY FARM | II* | 377138 | 118189 |
| 1172053 | STABLE/DWELLING RANGE APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES SOUTH-WEST OF CHANTRY FARM | II* | 377150 | 118163 |
| 1172057 | SENIOR'S FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED BARN | II* | 378102 | 118710 |
| 1110374 | CROSS FARMHOUSE | II | 377337 | 117817 |
| 1110375 | PLECK END HOUSE AND COTTAGE ADJOINING WEST | II | 377239 | 117783 |
| 1110376 | OAKEN CROSS | II | 377688 | 118563 |
| 1110377 | TESS' COTTAGE | II | 378021 | 117993 |
| 1110400 | CLOCK HOUSE | II | 377391 | 119448 |
| 1110401 | MOONFLEET | II | 377467 | 119387 |
| 1110402 | Cross Tree Farmhouse | II | 377519 | 119305 |
| 1110403 | ST EDMUNDS | II | 377735 | 119294 |
| 1110404 | SOUTHWELL | II | 377939 | 118132 |
| 1110405 | ROSEDALE COTTAGE | II | 378564 | 118812 |
| 1110406 | CHURCH FARMHOUSE | II | 378228 | 118676 |
| 1110408 | POND FARMHOUSE | II | 377291 | 119687 |
| 1110409 | NASH COURT COTTAGE | II | 378151 | 119780 |
| 1110411 | BARN APPROXIMATELY 40 METRES NORTH-EAST OF CHANTRY FARM | II | 377167 | 118217 |
| 1110412 | Yew Tree Farmhouse | II | 377303 | 118401 |
| 1110413 | RANELAGH COTTAGE AND COTTAGE ATTACHED RIGHT | II | 377765 | 118582 |
| 1110414 | THE RETREAT | II | 377786 | 118588 |
| 1110415 | THE OLD RECTORY | II | 378146 | 118679 |
| 1110416 | TWO STABLE BUILDINGS WITH INTERCONNECTING WALL APPROXIMATELY 20M WEST OF THE OLD RECTORY | II | 378093 | 118680 |
| 1110417 | TABLE TOMB 1M WEST OF SOUTH PORCH | II | 378144 | 118706 |



| | | | | |
|---------|--|----|--------|--------|
| 1171904 | POST OFFICE (DIAL HOUSE) AND COTE HOUSE | II | 377502 | 119385 |
| 1171929 | BAY TREE COTTAGE | II | 377759 | 119230 |
| 1171949 | OAKDENE | II | 377910 | 118114 |
| 1171968 | CROWN HOTEL | II | 378266 | 118744 |
| 1171978 | GREAT DOWN BARN | II | 378630 | 119887 |
| 1172055 | POPE'S COTTAGE | II | 377186 | 118146 |
| 1172058 | BOUNDARY WALL OF THE OLD RECTORY INCLUDING GATES | II | 378165 | 118669 |
| 1172518 | GRANARY, APPROXIMATELY 25M WEST-SOUTH-WEST OF THE OLD RECTORY | II | 378088 | 118661 |
| 1172555 | WAR MEMORIAL IN MARNHULL CHURCHYARD | II | 378174 | 118713 |
| 1305307 | KENTISFORD HOUSE | II | 377533 | 118404 |
| 1305328 | NASH COURT FARMHOUSE | II | 378125 | 119744 |
| 1305342 | SHASTON VIEW | II | 378602 | 118820 |
| 1305358 | IRESOON COTTAGE | II | 377577 | 119351 |
| 1305362 | TENNYS COURT | II | 377606 | 119323 |
| 1324507 | TABLE TOMB 1M NORTH OF CHANCEL OF ST GREGORY'S CHURCH | II | 378159 | 118723 |
| 1324508 | CATHOLIC CHURCH OF OUR LADY | II | 378318 | 120074 |
| 1324528 | CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL | II | 377564 | 119279 |
| 1324529 | LABURNUM COTTAGE | II | 378634 | 119125 |
| 1324538 | ANTELL'S FARMHOUSE | II | 377700 | 117620 |
| 1324541 | CLOCK COTTAGE | II | 377415 | 119435 |
| 1324542 | STREET FARMHOUSE | II | 377512 | 119384 |
| 1324543 | ORCHARD HOUSE | II | 377861 | 119186 |
| 1324544 | OLD MALT HOUSE | II | 377992 | 118189 |
| 1324545 | HAINS | II | 377979 | 119889 |
| 1324546 | STABLE BUILDING APPROXIMATELY 20M WEST SOUTH WEST OF THE OLD RECTORY | II | 378097 | 118664 |
| 1396575 | NASH COURT, MANOR HOUSE AND NASH LODGE | II | 378151 | 119668 |



Non-designated Heritage Assets

| MonUID | Name | Periodfrom | Easting | Northing |
|----------|--|----------------|---------|----------|
| MDO4296 | Flint Flake, Pond Farm, Marnhull | Mesolithic | 377300 | 119700 |
| MDO4303 | Bronze Age axes from New Inn Farm, Marnhull | Bronze Age | 378800 | 118900 |
| MDO39396 | Prehistoric enclosures, Marnhull | Bronze Age | 379031 | 120078 |
| MDO4295 | Romano-British stone coffin found near Great Down Quarry, Marnhull | Romano-British | 378650 | 119820 |
| MDO39194 | Romano-British enclosure, Sackmore Lane, Marnhull | Romano-British | 377649 | 119196 |
| MDO43446 | Newnham deserted settlement, Stalbridge | Medieval | 378533 | 118557 |
| MDO43449 | Limestone quarry, Marnhull | Medieval | 378853 | 119049 |
| MDO44078 | Pound, Marnhull | Medieval | 378100 | 118300 |
| MDO4301 | Green Lane, Marnhull | Medieval | 376892 | 119842 |
| MDO27638 | Stained Glass Window, Lovell's Court , Burton Street, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 377353 | 119346 |
| MDO44069 | Malthouse, The Crown, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 378300 | 118600 |
| MDO44070 | Malthouse, Sodom Lane, Pilwell, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 378200 | 119100 |
| MDO44072 | Malthouse, Schoolhouse Lane, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 378100 | 118300 |
| MDO44073 | Iron foundry near The Nook, Walton Elm, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 377800 | 117700 |
| MDO44074 | Brick and tile works at Strangways, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 377400 | 120100 |
| MDO44075 | Butter and cheese factory at Kentisworth, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 377400 | 118300 |
| MDO44076 | Candlemaking workshop at Pope's Farm, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 377100 | 118100 |
| MDO44077 | Candlemaking workshop at Clock House, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 377300 | 119400 |
| MDO4277 | New Inn and Trooper, Crown Road, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 378757 | 118837 |
| MDO27604 | Little Thatch, New Street, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 377225 | 118404 |
| MDO27605 | Cottage, New Street, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 377694 | 118543 |
| MDO27618 | The Rectory (now part of the school), New Street, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 378028 | 118698 |
| MDO4307 | Old Malt House, Walton Elm, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 377987 | 118196 |
| MDO27624 | Carmans Cottage, Carraway Lane, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 377897 | 118116 |
| MDO27626 | Barn, Yardgrove farm, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 377496 | 117456 |



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|----------|--|---------------|--------|--------|
| MDO27642 | Hartland, Ham Lane, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 377058 | 119553 |
| MDO27643 | Nutwood Cottage, Musbury Lane, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 377308 | 119874 |
| MDO27644 | Bees Cottage, Burton Road, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 377433 | 119450 |
| MDO27645 | Tenements, Burton Road, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 377436 | 119398 |
| MDO27647 | Lovells Cottages, Burton Road, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 377492 | 119405 |
| MDO27650 | Fernlea & Homelea, Burton Road, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 377556 | 119305 |
| MDO27651 | Sackmore Cottage, Sackmore Lane, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 377524 | 119074 |
| MDO27656 | Church Cottage, Church Hill, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 378165 | 118915 |
| MDO27658 | 1 & 2 Salisbury Street, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 378948 | 119112 |
| MDO27660 | Old Mill Cottages, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 378244 | 120137 |
| MDO4288 | Ridge and furrow south of Firtree Cottage, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 377529 | 118741 |
| MDO4304 | Quaker burial ground, Burton Street, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 377628 | 119317 |
| MDO43444 | Old Beech House, Marnhull | Post-medieval | 377484 | 119313 |
| MDO39726 | Malthouse, Pillwell, Marnhull | 19th century | 378276 | 119084 |
| MDO39731 | Malthouse, Schoolhouse Lane, Marnhull | 19th century | 378177 | 118407 |
| MDO39732 | Brewery, Walton Elm, Marnhull | 19th century | 378183 | 118205 |
| MDO39733 | Marnull Brewery, Walton Elm, Marnhull | 19th century | 377946 | 118167 |
| MDO39734 | Police Station, Marnhull | 19th century | 378185 | 118688 |
| MDO39736 | School, Marnhull | 19th century | 378432 | 119820 |
| MDO43442 | The Rectory, Marnhull | 19th century | 377840 | 118631 |
| MDO27609 | Methodist Chapel, New Street, Marnhull | 19th century | 377792 | 118598 |
| MDO27611 | Church Cottages, Schoolhouse Lane, Marnhull | 19th century | 378180 | 118678 |
| MDO27612 | New Street Dairy, New Street, Marnhull | 19th century | 377584 | 118442 |
| MDO27613 | Kentsford Cottage, New Street, Marnhull | 19th century | 377552 | 118419 |
| MDO27614 | Colyford Cottage, Crown Road, Marnhull | 19th century | 378731 | 118831 |
| MDO27628 | Primrose Cottage, Carraway Lane, Marnhull | 19th century | 377934 | 118110 |
| MDO27629 | Caraway Cottage & Caundle Cottage, Carraway Lane, Marnhull | 19th century | 377923 | 118125 |
| MDO27630 | Angle Cottage, Walton Elm, Marnhull | 19th century | 377799 | 117694 |

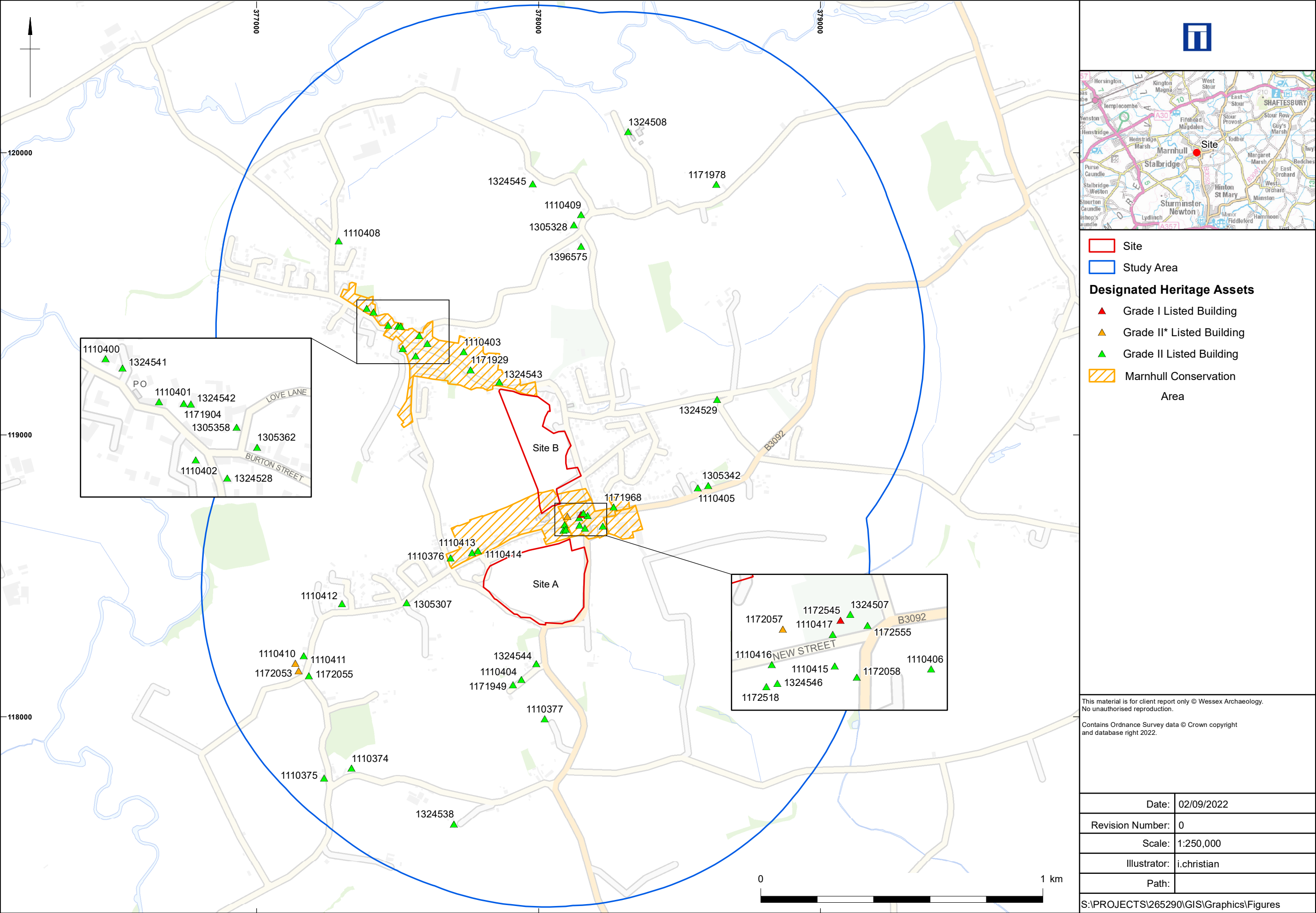


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| MDO27631 | Group of cottages, Bat Alley, Marnhull | 19th century | 377454 | 118080 |
| MDO27661 | Knotts Cottage, Musbury Lane, Marnhull | 19th century | 377271 | 119748 |
| MDO27662 | Cranleigh, Musbury Lane, Marnhull | 19th century | 377276 | 119560 |
| MDO27663 | Dragon's and Lesley Cottages, Musbury Lane, Marnhull | 19th century | 377282 | 119537 |
| MDO27664 | Minton Cottage, Musbury Lane, Marnhull | 19th century | 377247 | 119527 |
| MDO27665 | Parana Cottage, Musbury Lane, Marnhull | 19th century | 377266 | 119772 |
| MDO27666 | 24 Pilwell, Marnhull | 19th century | 378223 | 119085 |
| MDO27667 | The Cottage, Pilwell, Marnhull | 19th century | 378135 | 119083 |
| MDO27668 | Tapshays Corner, Burton Street, Marnhull | 19th century | 378057 | 119194 |
| MDO27669 | Christmas & Bower Cottages, Burton Street, Marnhull | 19th century | 377819 | 119164 |
| MDO27670 | Knights Cottage & The Cottage, Sackmore Lane, Marnhull | 19th century | 377545 | 119131 |
| MDO27671 | Cumberland Lodge, Sackmore Lane, Marnhull | 19th century | 377549 | 119168 |
| MDO27672 | Trooper Farm, Love Lane, Marnhull | 19th century | 377582 | 119377 |
| MDO27615 | Lambert & Lambert's Cottage, Crown Road, Marnhull | 19th century | 378743 | 118814 |
| MDO39698 | Cottages, Crown Road, Marnhull | 19th century | 378744 | 118792 |
| MDO39724 | Sand pit, Marnhull | 19th century | 377890 | 119942 |
| MDO39735 | Quarries, Marnhull | 19th century | 378597 | 118850 |
| MDO43308 | The Old Meeting House, Burton Street, Marnhull | 19th century | 377634 | 119312 |
| MDO39727 | Primitive Methodist Chapel, Pillwell, Marnhull | 19th century | 378144 | 119073 |
| MDO43443 | Chapel at Pilwell, Marnhull | 19th century | 378115 | 119106 |
| MDO44079 | World War I plane crash site, Marnhull | Modern | 377300 | 119200 |
| MDO44080 | World War Two plane crash site, Marnhull | Modern | 378000 | 118900 |
| MDO4300 | Burials at Thornton Down, Marnhull | Undated | 378780 | 118720 |
| MDO4314 | Lime kiln, Marnhull | Undated | 378520 | 118900 |
| MDO43445 | Sandstone macehead, Marnhull | Undated | 378500 | 118501 |
| MDO43447 | Roman coin, Marnhull | Undated | 378500 | 118497 |



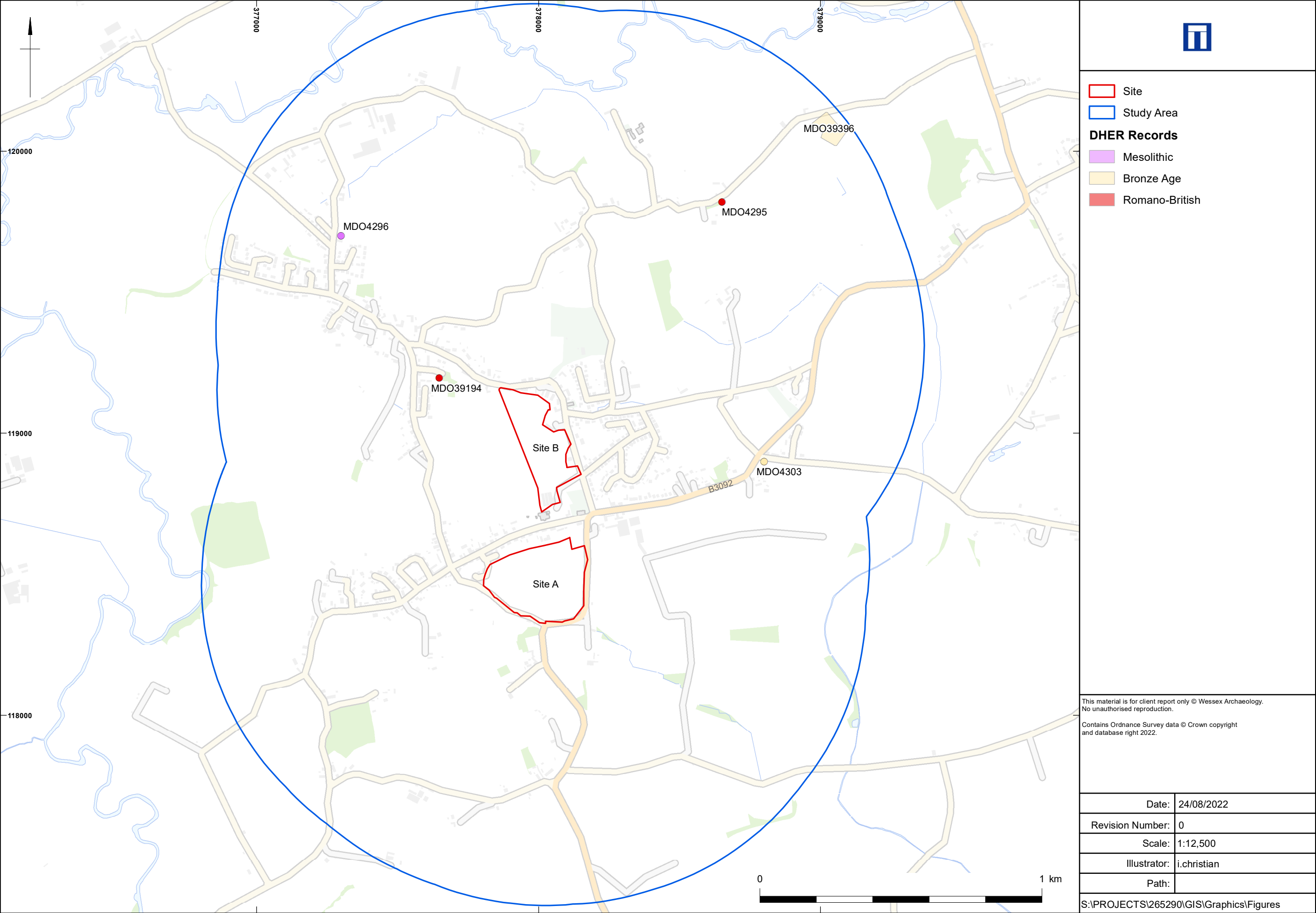
Archaeological Investigation Events

| EvUID | Name | Easting | Northing |
|---------|---|---------|----------|
| EDO6449 | Land off Butts Close, Marnhull; evaluation 2018 | 377936 | 118473 |
| EDO6450 | Land off Salisbury Street, Marnhull; evaluation 2018 | 378777 | 119065 |
| EDO6680 | Great Downs Quarry, Marnhull; salvage recording 1892 | 378650 | 119820 |
| EDO6738 | Church of St Gregory the Great, Marnhull; architectural survey 2006 | 378146 | 118715 |
| EDO1387 | Land near the New Inn Farmhouse, Marnhull; salvage recording 1989 | 378799 | 118900 |
| EDO6947 | Land north of Crown Road, Marnhull; geophysical survey 2019 | 378622 | 118974 |



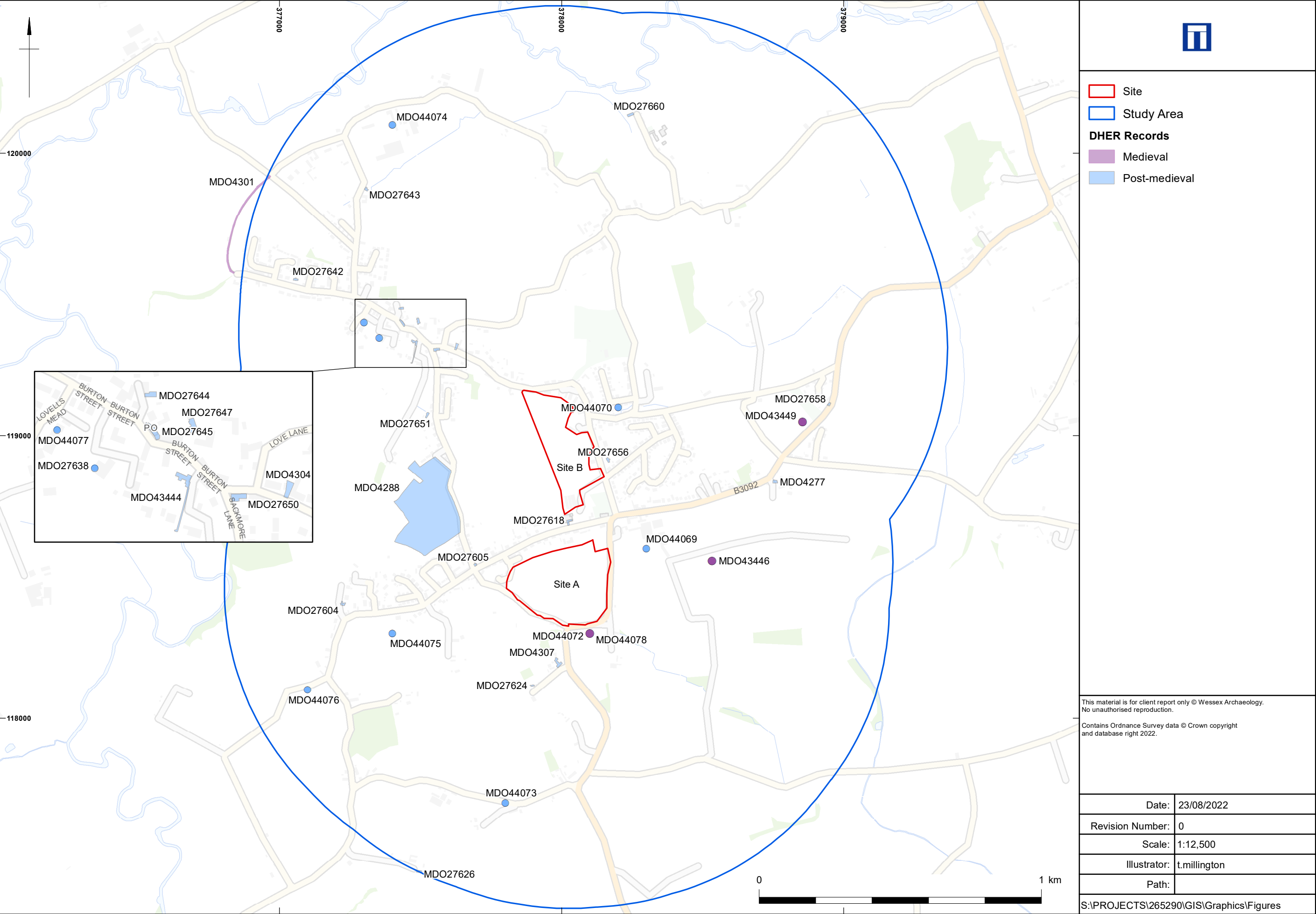
Site location, Study Area and Designated Heritage Assets

Figure 1

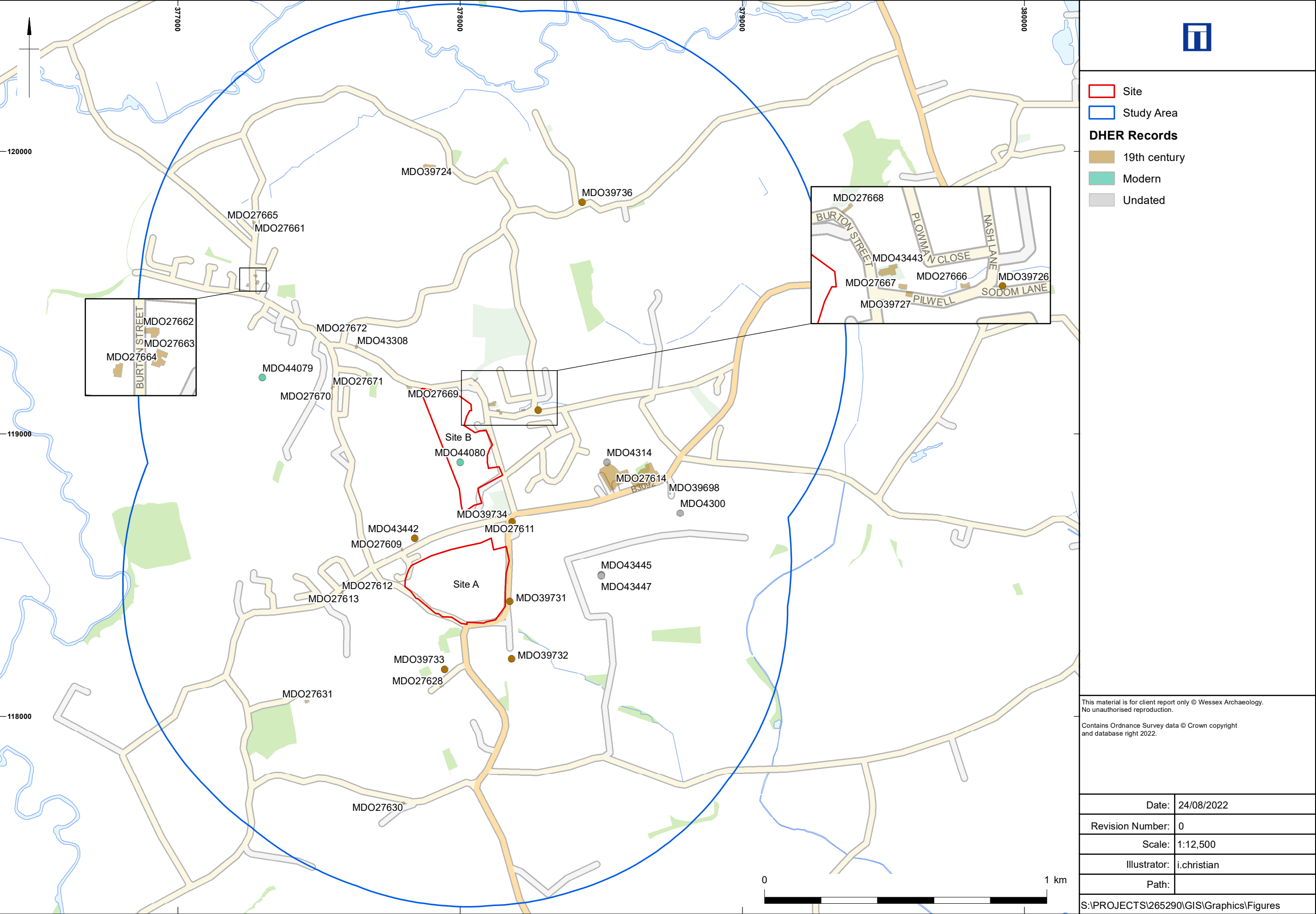


Site, Study Area and Meolithic, Bronze Age and Romano-British DHER records.

Figure 2

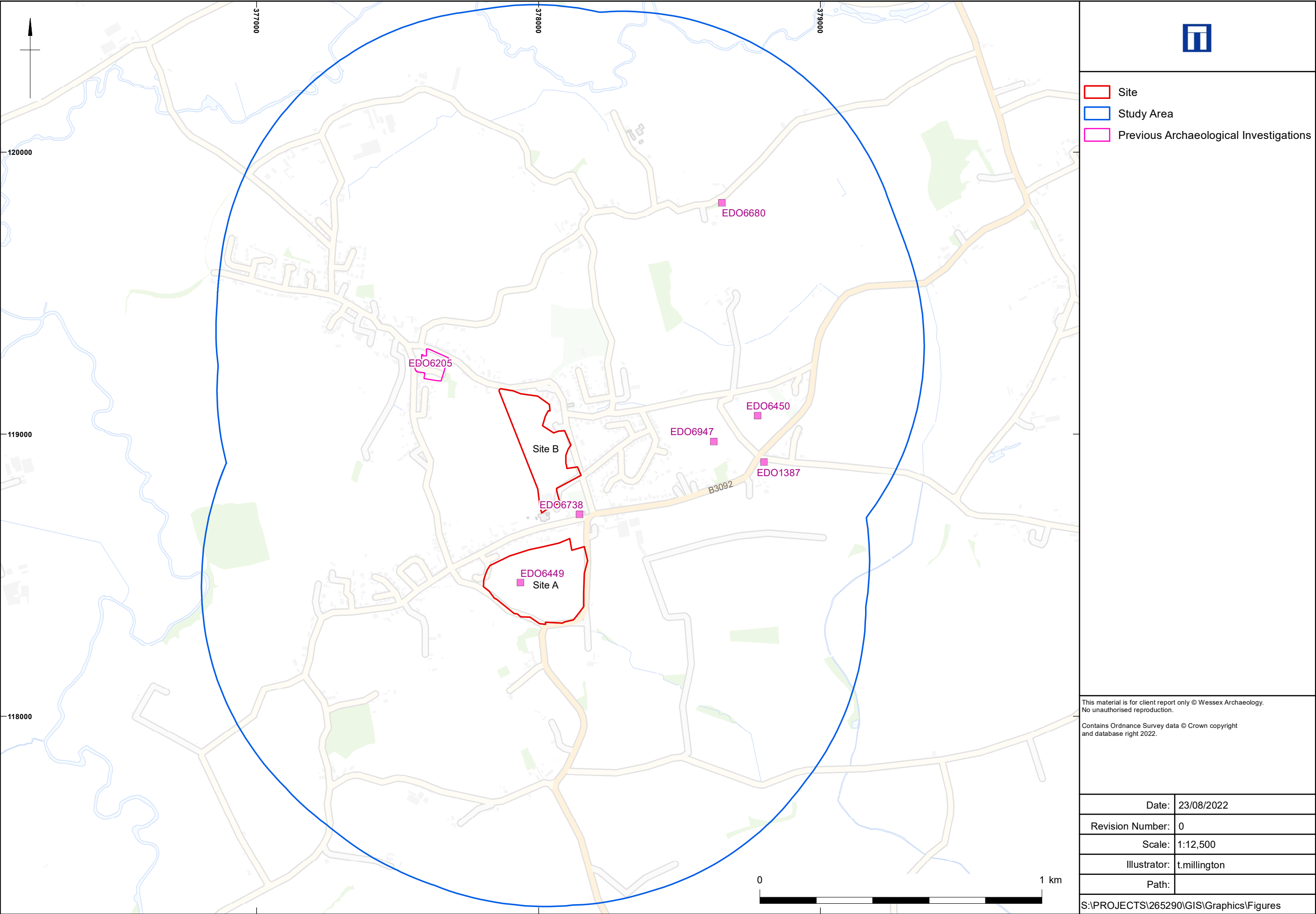


Site Study Area and Medieval and Post-Medieval DHER records.



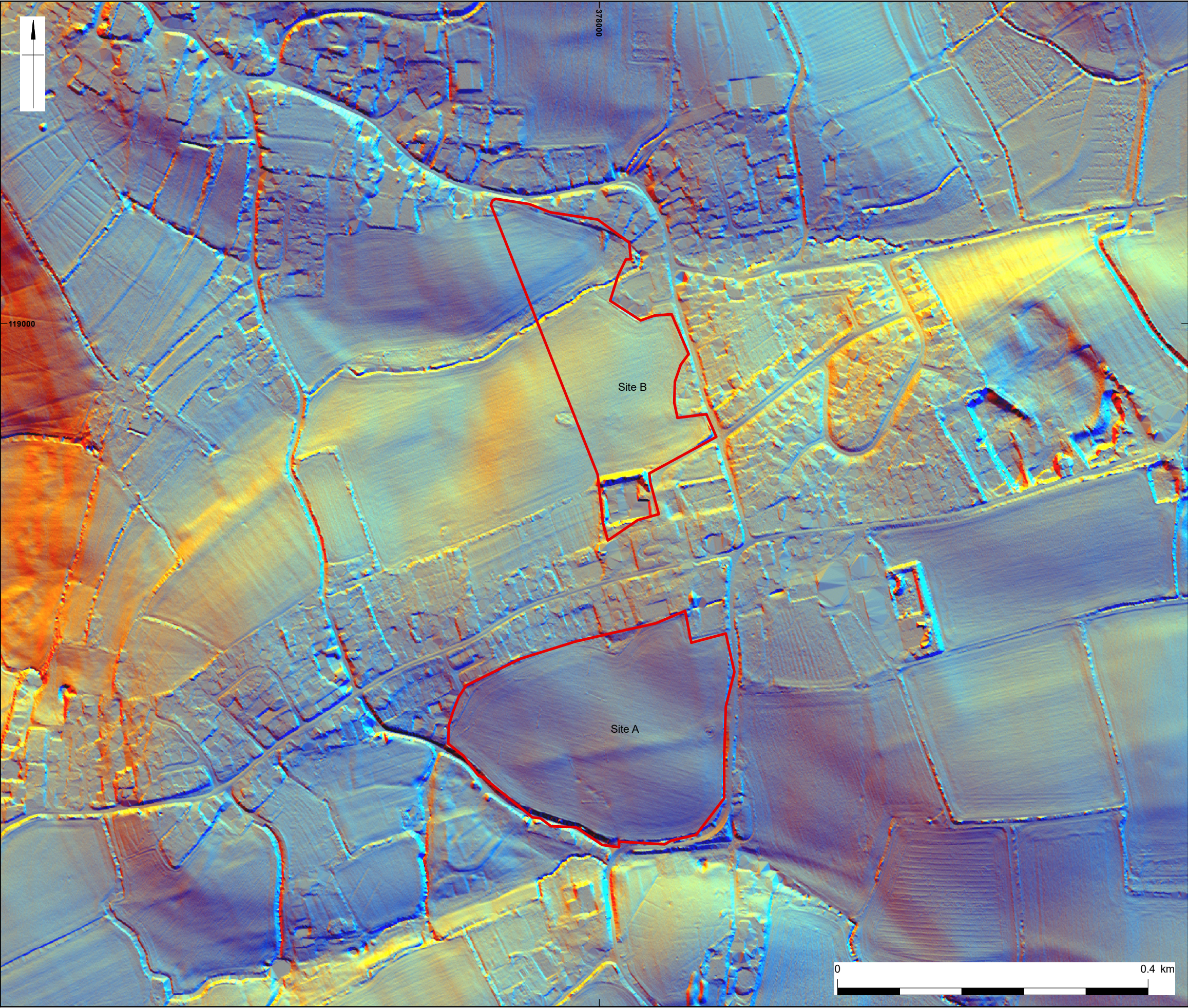
Site, Study Area and 19th century, modern and undated DHER records.

Figure 4



Site, Study Area and Previous Archaeological Investigations recorded by DHER.

Figure 5



 Site

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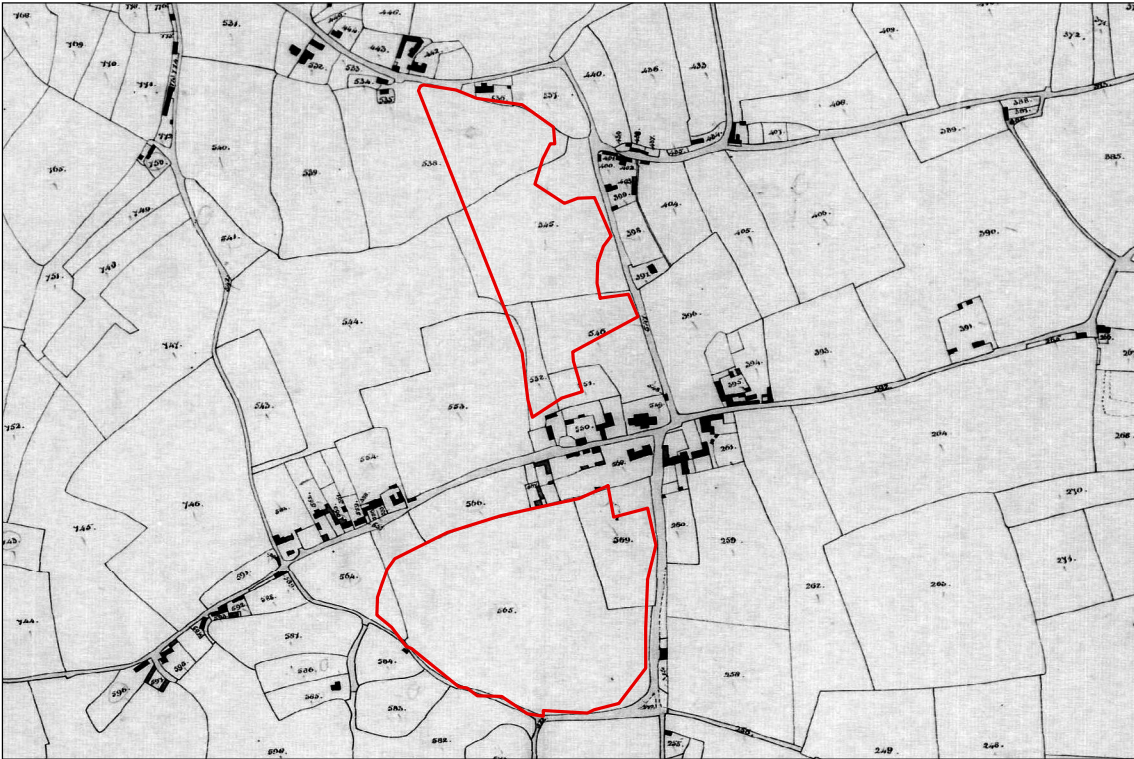
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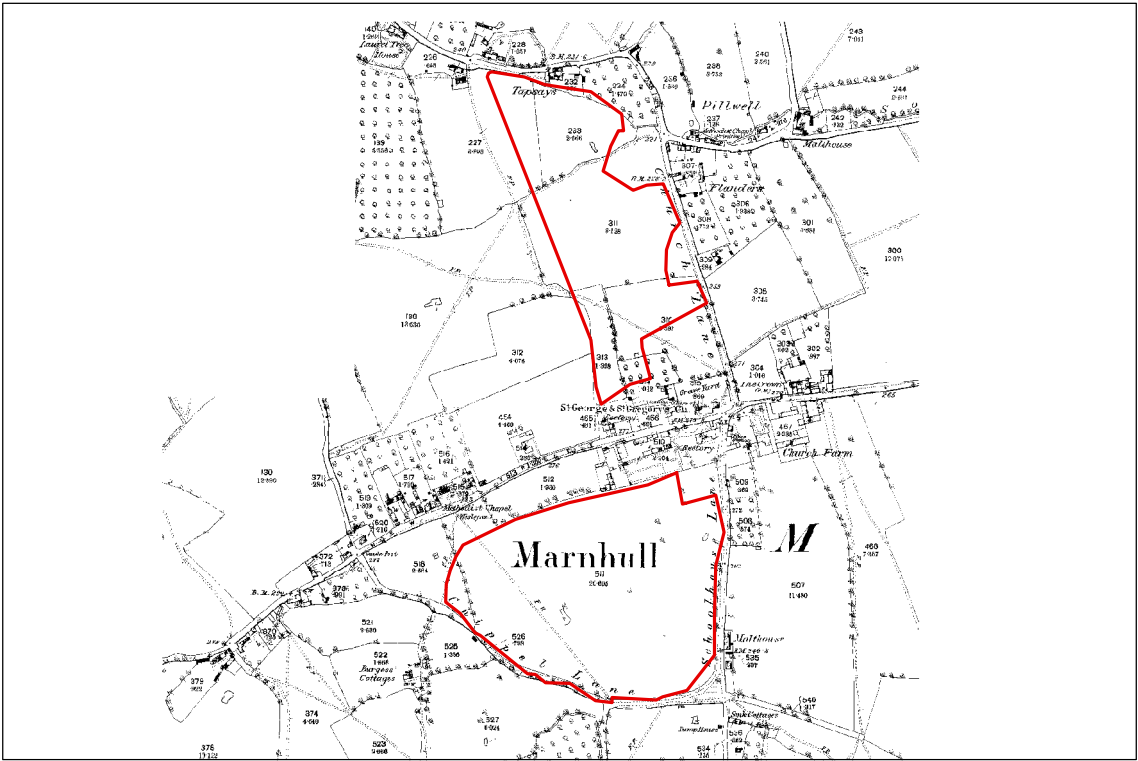
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Site and LiDAR multihillshade.

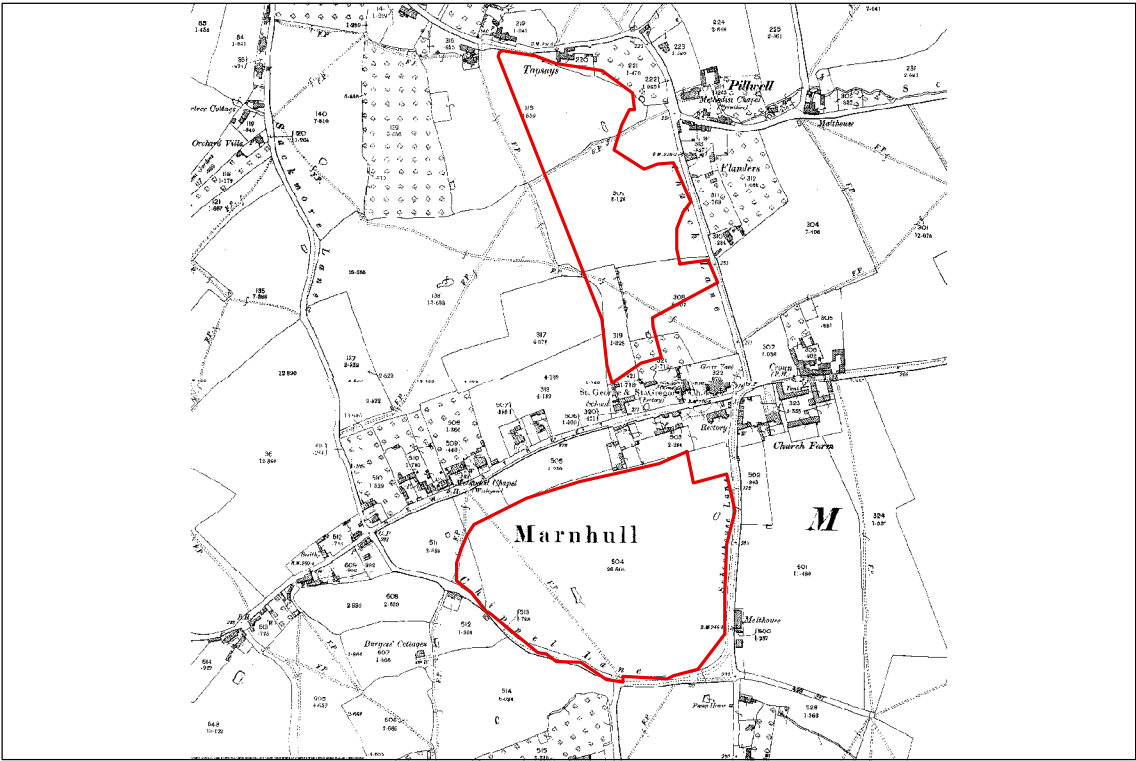
Figure 6



A) 1865 Tithe Map



B) 1887 Ordnance Survey Map



C) 1901 Ordnance Survey Map



Site

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Plate 5) Southern boundary of Site B, looking north-west



Plate 6) View across Site B from northern boundary, looking south



Plate 7) Southern section of Site B, looking south



Plate 8) View along field boundary within Site B, looking east



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Plate 1) Site A entrance from Butts Close, looking south-east




Plate 2) View across Site A along northern boudary, looking east



Plate 3) Looking towards north-west of Site A



Plate 4) View along south-eastern boundary, looking east

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