

Land adjacent to The Bull, Sturminster Newton

Historic Environment Assessment

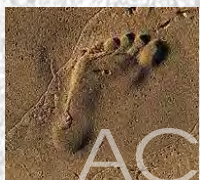
Centred on NGR 4378631, 113529

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AC archaeology

LAND ADJACENT TO THE BULL, STURMINSTER NEWTON, DORSET

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Centred on NGR 378631, 113529

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Summary

A historic environment assessment of land adjacent to The Bull, Sturminster Newton, Dorset was undertaken in April and May 2016 and updated in January 2017. An assessment of baseline conditions included all designated and non-designated heritage assets within up to 1km of the application area.

The application area lies within the Sturminster Newton Conservation Area includes the site of a Grade II Listed Building. It is considered that development within the application area could have a minor effect on the settings of these assets but would not affect their significance. Sturminster Castle, a Scheduled Monument, lies to the west of the application area. Development within the application area would have no effect on the setting or significance of this asset.

Although no non-designated heritage assets had been previously recorded within the application area, examination of air photographs and Lidar has identified two parallel linear features visible as earthworks within the principal development area. These features are undated but one corresponds with a former field boundary shown on the tithe map. They are considered to be of low significance but development could have an adverse effect on them. A small building shown on the land in 1902 may have been an ancillary structure to The Bull. It is no longer extant but sub-surface remains may survive. A late 19th century cemetery with lodge and mortuary chapel stands adjacent to the eastern boundary of the application area. Development within the application area would have a slight visual effect on the setting but no effect on the significance of this asset.

Overall it is considered that there is a low potential for the presence of previously unrecorded heritage assets of medieval or earlier date within the application area.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report sets out the results of a largely desk-based assessment of the historic environment (archaeology and cultural heritage) issues relating to a proposed development area at The Bull, Sturminster Newton, Dorset (centred on NGR 378631, 113529). This assessment has been prepared by AC archaeology Ltd, on behalf of Morgan Carey Architects, during April and May 2016 and updated in January 2017. The location of the application area is shown on Fig.1. The aim of the report is to identify known heritage assets within a defined study area, centred on the application area and, where possible at this level of assessment, identify any potential impacts on the historic environment.

1.2 The illustrative block plan shows the current development proposals. These comprise the construction of a number of residential dwellings within the southern part of the application area with vehicular access from the main road and landscaping on the street frontage to the north. These proposals are included here as Appendix 1.

1.3 The application area covers c.0.72 hectares of land on the southern side of the main settlement of Sturminster Newton, south of the River Stour. The area lies at between c. 49 and 55m above

Ordnance Datum. The geology comprises mostly Jurassic Todber Freestone limestone, with Clavellata Formation limestone, argillaceous rocks and sandstone, and superficial Quaternary alluvial deposits of clays, sands, silts and gravels. The site varies in height from approximately 48-52 metres above Ordnance Datum (m OD).

2. LEGISLATION AND POLICY

2.1 Relevant guidance and policies relating to the protection, maintenance and enhancement of heritage assets may be summarised as follows:

National policy

2.2 General policy and guidance for the conservation of the historic environment are now contained in Chapter 12 of the new *National Planning Policy Framework*, or NPPF (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). Archaeological sites, buildings, parks and gardens, conservation areas, battlefields or other aspects of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are now considered heritage assets under a revised policy system. The relevant policies are listed below:

Paragraph 128

In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their 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.

Paragraph 132

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

Paragraph 135

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

Paragraph 137

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 or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.

Paragraph 139

Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

Hedgerows

2.3 Hedgerows of historic importance are afforded protection under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997, section 97 of the Environment Act 1995. The scheme came into effect on 1st June 1997 and any hedgerow, which is defined, at that date, as being of historical or ecological importance may require consent from the local planning authority prior to removal. Although afforded protection by statute, historically important hedgerows are not considered to be 'designated' assets within the definition contained in the NPPF.

Local Authority Plan Policies

2.4 Policies for the management and protection of the historic environment are contained in the North Dorset Local Plan Part 1, adopted January 2016 as follows:

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

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:

- 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 charitable or public ownership is not possible; and
- d the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

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.

Justifying Less Than Substantial Harm to a Designated Heritage Asset

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.

Justifying Harm to a Non-Designated Heritage Asset

Where a development proposal will lead to harm to the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, regard will be had to:

- e the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of the asset; and
- f the scale of any harm or loss; and
- g the significance of the heritage asset.

Hidden and Unidentified Heritage Assets

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 value may be permitted, if recording and preservation in situ is not a reasonable or feasible option.

Enabling Development

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:

- 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; and
- i it has been demonstrated that the enabling development is the minimum necessary to secure such long term preservation and enhancement; and
- j the benefits of the enabling development outweigh the dis-benefits of departing from other relevant policies in the Local Plan.

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.

- 2.5** Relevant draft policies are also contained within the Draft Sturminster Newton Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2031 as follows;

Policy 8. Design and character of buildings and their settings

Development should be of a sympathetic scale and design that complements the character of the area, and respects the character and significance of Listed and locally-listed buildings and important open spaces. Buildings should not have bulky facades lacking detail and interest. Rows of identical or frequently repeated designs should be avoided. Any new development should acknowledge the road frontage and adjoining open spaces positively and in a manner appropriate to the character of the area. Landmark buildings (either due to their use or location) should be designed to be worthy of admiration and future protection

Materials used shall be of good quality with a view to long-term durability and should reflect the local vernacular for the area wherever possible. Examples are: flint, local brick, local stone, high quality timber partial cladding on some elevations, thatch using local Dorset techniques and materials, stone or slate tiling

Extensions and alterations should be in-character and of a scale complementary to the current architecture of the property and its neighbouring properties, especially where the consistency of architectural design is an important characteristic

Designs should allow for the future incorporation of renewable energy solutions where possible, if not included in the original building (e.g. a roof capable of bearing solar panels). Service metering

cabinets should be sited discreetly, on the ground, the side or rear building elevations, so as to minimise the adverse visual impact from the street

The inclusion of landscaped areas visible from the street or wider views should take into account both future maintenance issues and permitted changes that might significantly impact on the character of the area. In locations where a clear historic building line has been established, new development should generally follow the existing line of development

Development should include sufficient externally accessible storage provision (including waste) and sufficient parking (residential car parking standards are as set out in Table 15). These features should be designed in to be both convenient and unobtrusive, to reduce clutter in the street scene. Sufficient space shall be allocated to dwellings so that residents can dry clothes outside, sit outside and socialise, and their children can play within a safe distance from their home without crossing busy roads. Where communal spaces are provided, consideration should be given to their future maintenance arrangements where this could otherwise adversely impact on the character and amenity of the area

New and altered boundaries between properties should reflect the traditional treatment of similar boundaries in the locality and be of high quality

Policy 9. Important views and landscape sensitivity

Where potential development on a site is likely to be clearly visible and prominent in views from well-used routes or important open spaces in the town or its surrounding landscape, the following principles should be applied

avoid light coloured rendering and bright or highly reflective materials

retain views of key landmarks

avoid notably high or massive buildings (including unbroken terraces or similar uniform layouts)

reduce landscape impact by careful siting and orientation, and by making the most of the existing landform

use existing tree cover, hedgerows and/or new landscaping that will be maintained to minimise the impact or reduce any remaining adverse impacts to an acceptable level

Development should not be allowed if it would, either alone or cumulatively, lead to substantial harm to an important view or the local landscape character

Where feasible, opportunities should be taken to reduce the harm caused by existing intrusive development that is clearly visible in an important view

Policy 10: Important local buildings

Where feasible, locally important buildings that are of clear local value due to one or more of the following criteria should be retained, and development should respect their contribution to the historic and architectural character of the area:

The building is of historic importance in the development of Sturminster Newton and the surrounding parish

The building makes a very positive contribution to the character of the town or a particular locality, based on its design (due to outstanding craftsmanship, use of materials, architectural design etc.)

The building is particularly prominent in the street scene or wider landscape due to scale and/or location (in a key view), so as to be a recognisable local landmark

The group as a whole has a significant collective value due to common elements (either in terms of homogeneity or variety) of design, materials and/or scale

The building is particularly notable for its architectural or engineering interest

This policy will apply to the Locally Listed Buildings contained in each of the Spatial Chapters of this Plan, as these have already been assessed as meeting one or more of the above criteria.

Policy 11. Important Open Spaces and Local Green Spaces

Included in this policy is the following statement:

Development should not undermine the open nature, character or importance of open spaces delivered as part of the provision for outdoor sport and recreation associated with new development. If development is proposed on an open space outside of the settlement boundary, consideration and, if appropriate, protection, should be given to the existing value of this space in terms of its:

- > Public access for informal recreation including the enjoyment of the space and views out
- > Positive contribution to local character of the area
- > Historic significance and associations
- > Wildlife interest, as an important habitat or wildlife corridor

Policy 41. Land adjoining the Bull Tavern

The development of land adjoining the Bull Tavern (as shown on Map 3), will be supported for a mix of housing (including landlord accommodation) and amenity and visitor parking area associated with the Bull Tavern public house, provided: - suitable vehicular access can be provided from the A357, where practical, including measures that will reduce traffic speeds (designed in keeping with the local vernacular) - the frontage onto the A357 includes planting to retain the semi-rural character of this section of the road and provide biodiversity benefits - landscape planting along the eastern edge is included to provide a soft transition respecting the setting and amenity value of the cemetery and Listed buildings and biodiversity benefits - the layout and design of the development is in keeping with the local vernacular character and scale of the adjoining Listed Buildings - the mature tree and hedgerow boundary around the southern and western edge is maintained, with any buildings and private amenity space laid out to minimise future threats - the delivery of the housing is delivered in tandem with the package of pub-improvement measures for the Bull Tavern public house (i.e. new landlord accommodation, new amenity and visitor parking area, and internal improvements to the pub), and opportunities taken to reduce flood risk to the Listed Building - the parking, amenity areas and landlord accommodation are tied to the Bull Tavern public house to secure its long term viability

3. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

3.1 The study has consisted of a desk-based assessment, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment* (1994, revised 2014) and the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). Baseline data has been gathered from up to a 1km radius around the application area for designated assets and up to 500m for non-designated assets.

3.2 The scope of the study has included designated assets (World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Battlefield Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens) and non-designated assets (archaeological sites and finds, historic buildings, other historic landscape features or locally-designated features, or areas, of cultural heritage significance).

3.3 The information derived from the study has been used:

- To identify and assess the significance of the currently recorded heritage assets in the study area and any contribution made to their significance by their settings, if likely to be affected;
- To assess the potential for the discovery of additional heritage assets within the boundaries of the proposed application area, and;
- To identify possible effects of the development, whether adverse or positive, as far as is possible at this stage of assessment.

3.4 The study does *not* attempt to provide a detailed assessment of impacts of development on the identified and potential heritage assets, nor provide any detailed mitigation proposals at this stage. A provisional overview of *possible* impacts of development on the principal heritage assets, however, does form part of this report. At this stage of assessment, a detailed analysis of the historic building itself, and the potential direct impacts of the development on it, has not been undertaken, although an assessment of the potential indirect impacts of development as a whole on the building has been made.

3.5 The results of the searches and site visit are discussed in Sections 4-6. Relevant map extracts are included as Appendix 2. All designated heritage assets within 1km and non-designated heritage assets within 500m of the application area are summarised in Appendix 3 and their locations shown on Figs. 1 and 2.

3.6 This assessment has comprised a review of archaeological and historical information comprising:

- data held by the Dorset Historic Environment Record (hereafter DHER), acquired on 1st April 2016;
- data held by the Historic England Archive (hereafter HEA), Swindon, acquired on 23rd March 2016;
- maps held by the Dorset History Centre;
- the Magic website (www.magic.gov.uk);
- the English Heritage National Heritage List for England (NHLE), accessed during April 2016;
- a site walkover undertaken on 13th April 2016, and;
- other published, unpublished, or online information.

3.7 Aerial photographs held at the HEA comprised 30 vertical photographs taken between 1945 and 2001; there are no specialist oblique photographs. The resultant HEA cover search is presented in Appendix 4. Current Google Earth and Bing 'Birds Eye' imagery have also been consulted. Cropmark or soilmark features representing possible archaeological features within the proposed development area have been transcribed from both vertical and specialist oblique aerial photography. All crop and soilmarks were plotted onto 1: 10,000 Ordnance Survey base maps using CorelDraw.

3.8 This assessment has provided a summary of all recorded heritage assets within the study area as a result of a search of a range of archaeological databases. Each source has its own limitations. Aerial photographs are of variable effectiveness depending on geology, land-use and weather conditions, while certain types of remains produce no cropmarks or soil marks. Documentary sources were seldom compiled for archaeological purposes, contain inherent biases, and provide a comprehensive basis of assessment only for the last two hundred years. National and county databases are also limited in that they only provide a record of known archaeological data.

Assessment of Significance

- 3.9** In order to meet the requirements of NPPF para 128, it is necessary to define the significance of individual, or groups of, heritage assets. There is no formal process for assessing the significance of heritage assets other than those with statutory protection (e.g. scheduled monuments, listed buildings), but advice on the criteria to be used is included in the English Heritage guidance '*Conservation Principles – Policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment*' (EH 2008). This guidance states that heritage assets are considered to have significance based on their evidential, historical, aesthetic or communal value. The National Planning Policy Framework also includes the criteria of architectural and artistic value. Additional guidance on assessing the significance, and potential effects of development on that significance, is contained within the Historic England document (March 2015) *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment*.
- 3.10** The ranking of significance used in this assessment considers the EH (2008) criteria and Planning Note 2, but expresses the results using a scale of significance derived from the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges*, (DMRB 2 Volume 11, 2009) and from guidance provided by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS, 2011) The ranking is presented in Table 1.

The setting of heritage assets

- 3.11** Guidance on the potential impacts of any development upon the setting of heritage assets, including an outline methodology for assessment is contained within the Historic England document *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets* (March 2015), in particular Sections 5 - 8 which identifies views which may add to the significance of heritage assets, and assets which were intended to be inter-visible.
- 3.12** In addition, and in accordance with the requirements of NPPF para 128, consideration has been given to the settings of heritage assets and whether their settings contribute to their significance.
- 3.13** This report provides a baseline assessment of all assets recorded within the study area, including their significance, and the contribution made (to that significance) by setting where it may be affected.

Table 1: Assessment of significance (value) of heritage assets

| SIGNIFICANCE (VALUE) | FACTORS FOR ASSESSING THE SIGNIFICANCE (VALUE) OF HERITAGE ASSETS |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Very High | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites);• Assets of acknowledged international importance;• Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.• Assets with very high evidential, historic or archaeological value. |
| High | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites);• Grade I and II* Listed Buildings;• Grade I and II* Registered Park & Garden• Undesignated heritage assets of schedulable or exceptional quality and importance;• Conservation Areas containing very important buildings; |

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives. Assets with high evidential, historic or archaeological value. |
| Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated or undesignated assets that have exceptional qualities or contribute to regional research objectives; Grade II Listed Buildings Conservation Areas containing important buildings Grade II Registered Park & Garden Assets that can contribute to acknowledged national research objectives. Assets with moderate evidential, historic or archaeological value. |
| Low | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated and undesignated heritage assets of local importance; Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations; Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives. Assets with limited evidential, historic or archaeological value. |
| Negligible | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological, architectural or historical interest. Assets with no evidential, historic or archaeological value. |
| Unknown | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The importance of the resource has not been ascertained. |

4. HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

- 4.1** This section of the report discusses a sequence of historic maps and documents relating to the application area. Extracts of relevant maps are included here as Appendix 2. The application area lies within the ancient parish of Sturminster Newton.
- 4.2** The area is recorded as a large settlement in the Domesday survey of 1086 when it was owned by Glastonbury Abbey and comprised 90 households. During the medieval period the parish comprised four principal settlements Sturminster, Newton, Colber and Bagber with their own open field systems. Sturminster became the principal settlement and the pre-conquest manor of Newton, south of the river (and including the application area), remained a separate village although it had no church.

The application area

- 4.3** There were no available estate or enclosure maps covering the application area. The first available map to show the area in detail is the Sturminster Newton tithe map. This shows the Bull Tavern within a small plot but it is not numbered and there is no accompanying apportionment information. The building is known to have originally been a cottage built in the 17th century (RCHM 1970, 283). It was certainly a pub by 1871 when George Dowling was the landlord. The adjacent field covers the entirety of plot 878 and also takes in parts of plots 879, 890 and 891. The tithe apportionment details are shown in Table 2, below. The plots are all owned by the Right Honourable Lord Rivers, of the family Pitt-Rivers who owned extensive estates in the area and all are called Pound Close. No pound is shown on the map or described in the apportionment.

Table 2: Tithe apportionment details

| Plot No. | Owner | Occupier | Name | Mode of cultivation |
|----------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 878 | Right Honourable Lord Rivers | Robert Rideout Harvey | Pound Close | Pasture |
| 879 | Right Honourable Lord Rivers | Robert Rideout Harvey | Pound Close | Pasture |

| | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------|
| 890 | Right Honourable Lord Rivers | Rice Parham | Pound Close | Arable |
| 891 | Right Honourable Lord Rivers | Robert Rideout Harvey | Pound Close | Arable |

- 4.4** The 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map of 1887 identifies the Bull Inn on the corner of Common Lane and Newton Hill with a well-marked to the east of it. A pound is now marked to the south of the public house. Although its exact location is unclear it is likely to lie within the application area. The presence of fields named Pound Close immediately to the east suggests the pound has been there for some time. Pounds were often located within settlements to hold stray or lost animals until an owner could claim them or they could be otherwise disposed of. They tended to be simple roofless compounds. A number of buildings are also shown to the south of the public house which were not present in 1840. These are likely to be ancillary structures and yards for the inn. Since 1840 there have been some changes to the field to the east. A cemetery and mortuary chapel (Site 21) have been constructed in most of what was plot 879 on the tithe map. The original boundary between plots 878 and 879 has been removed (although its southern extent is marked by a line of trees on the 1887 map) and a new boundary further east has been laid out which now forms most of the application area's eastern boundary. The southern boundary of the two plots remains in place and forms the southern boundary of the application area.
- 4.5** The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1902 shows the layout of the structures of the Bull Inn much more clearly. The pound is still labelled and appears to refer to a square plot behind the southernmost of the ancillary buildings. In the field to the east of the inn, a small building is shown in the northern part of the field, close to the road. The function of this building, and its relationship with the Bull Inn, is unclear. A milestone is shown at the roadside on the northern boundary of the application area.
- 4.6** There are no further significant changes within the application area until the northern and southern ranges of the Bull Inn and the building within the adjacent field are removed. This occurs sometime between 1962 and 1981. It is unclear if this happened in a single event or piecemeal. A building which once formed part of the cemetery has also been set into its own plot and this has resulted in a slight kink in the eastern boundary of the application area.

5. HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN 1KM

Designated heritage assets

- 5.1** There is one designated heritage asset (Site 7) within the application area and the application area lies fully within the Sturminster Newton Conservation Area. There are ten further designated heritage assets within the 1km study area (Sites 1-6 and Sites 8-10), all of which lie within the Conservation Area. These comprise one Conservation Area, one Scheduled monument, two Grade I Listed Buildings, two Grade II* Listed Buildings and four Grade II Listed Buildings. These are shown on Fig. 1 and summarised in Appendix 3.

Sturminster Newton Conservation Area (Site 6)

- 5.2** The Conservation Area covers the historic settlement and extends south to cover the area of settlement south of the river. No Conservation Area Appraisal has been undertaken but comprehensive descriptions of the historic and urban character of the settlement have been included in the Sturminster Newton volume of the Dorset Historic Towns Survey (Dorset County Council, 2011). The NDDC local plan also includes a statement of the inclusion of the area south of the river which includes Sturminster Mill, a local viewpoint as well as a historic building, and

the castle which dominates this part of the asset. The castle and its grounds form a gap in the otherwise tightly-knit development on both sides of it. The buildings are of traditional, cottage vernacular and retain the character of a separate village (as it originally was). This part of the Conservation Area has a distinctly more rural character than that of the main settlement. The asset has historic, evidential and architectural value and is of **High Significance**.

- 5.3** The majority of the Conservation Area covers the historic core of the town. The asset can best be appreciated from within where the architecture and historic development can be better experienced through close proximity. The asset's setting comprises those assets within it and their relationships with each other and the street pattern. The area around the castle and application area is more rural and its separation from the development of the main part of the settlement can be appreciated from within, and beyond the boundaries of the asset. The setting makes a moderate to high contribution to the significance of this asset.

The Bull Inn (Site 7)

- 5.4** The Bull Inn dates to the 17th century and was originally a cottage. It is unclear when it became an inn but it is shown as the Bull Inn on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887. The building has 19th and 20th century additions and there is a 19th century stable range to the north. Internally there are a number of interesting features including the newel staircase behind a fireplace and chamfered ceiling beams. The asset is a Grade II Listed Building of **Medium Significance** and lies within the application area.
- 5.5** The building represents one of the earliest in this part of the town. Its setting comprises its roadside location within the settlement south of the river. It has retained much of its original setting and this makes a moderate contribution to its significance.

Sturminster Castle (Sites 1 and 2)

- 5.6** Sturminster Castle (Site 1) is a Scheduled Monument and includes a promontory fort, a medieval manor house (Site 2, a Grade II* Listed Building) and a length of lynchet. The monument stands on a steep spur on the southern valley side of the River Stour, commanding a natural crossing place on the river. The promontory fort survives as a single curving rampart bank, c12m wide and up to 3m high, with an outer ditch up to 18m wide and 6m deep, enclosing an area of c.1 hectare. These forts adapted naturally defended sites with additional fortifications and the interior was used for settlement, accessed through an entrance in the ramparts. They are generally Iron Age in date and tend to be regarded as settlement sites of high status, the choice of prominent location perhaps having as much to do with conspicuous display as defence.
- 5.7** During the medieval period, the interior of the hillfort was re-used as a fortified manor house. One part of the manor building survives as a roofless structure of three storeys and retains a number of original architectural features. The surviving structure dates to the 14th century. Adjacent earthworks suggest the remains of other buildings may survive. Yards and ancillary buildings are represented elsewhere in the enclosed area. The house was the house of Newton Manor, which was held by Glastonbury Abbey from AD968 until the Dissolution. It is known locally as Sturminster Castle.
- 5.8** Promontory forts are rare and, despite reuse during the medieval period and later agricultural activity, survives fairly well. The ruins of the manor house will contain architectural and historic evidence within its fabric as well as evidential value in its buried remains. As a whole the assets will contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to their construction, strategic,

economic and political significance, a sequence of agricultural practices, domestic arrangements and abandonment as well as their overall landscape context over a long period. The assets are of **High Significance**.

- 5.9** The settings of these asset promontory fort comprises its topographic location in a prominent position at a natural crossing point in the river. The setting of the manor house comprises its location within, and relationship with the earlier defended settlement as well as its location within the manor it oversaw and the agricultural landscape of that manor. The functional relationship of both the promontory fort and the manor house with their surroundings and settlements has been lost. The setting of these assets is considered to make a high contribution to their significance.

Town Bridge (Site 3) and Sturminster Newton Mill (Site 4)

- 5.10** Town Bridge was constructed to carry the road across the River Stour in the late 15th or early 16th century and described by John Leland as 'a very fair bridge of six arches'. It was widened in the 17th century, although the original arches remain visible. The bridge is a Grade I Listed Building and represents a complete and well-preserved medieval bridge. Sturminster Mill is a water grist mill and dates to the 16th century with alterations in the 17th century. It is an outstanding example of its type and its machinery is intact. Both assets have historic, architectural and evidential value and are of **High Significance**. It is not considered that development within the application area could have an effect on the settings or significance of these assets.

- 5.11** An arched causeway adjoining the town bridge (Site 11) dates to the 18th century. It is a Grade II Listed Building and is of **Medium Significance**. It forms a group with the Town Bridge and the bridge carrying the Blandford road and this comprises its setting. Proposed development within the application area could have no effect on the settings

Church of St Mary (Site 5)

- 5.12** The Church of St Mary is the parish church and is a Grade I Listed Building. It dates to the 14th century, with 15th century additions and extensive 19th century restorations. It has great architectural, historic and evidential value and is of **High Significance**. Development within the application area could have no effect on the setting or significance of this asset.

Other designated assets

- 5.13** Site 9 is a road bridge over the stream c.30m to the northwest of the Bull Tavern. It dates to the mid-19th century and comprises a single span with segmental stone arch. Castle Farmhouse (Site 10) was built c1700 and lies close to Sturminster Castle. These assets are both Grade II Listed Buildings, have historic and architectural value and are of **Medium Significance**. Development within the application area could have no effect on the settings or significance of these assets.

Non-designated heritage assets

- 5.14** There are seven non-designated heritage assets (Sites 13-19) currently recorded by the HEA and the DHER within 500m of the application area. Two further assets (Sites 12 and 20) have

been identified during research undertaken as part of this assessment. All non-designated heritage assets are shown on Fig. 2, summarised in Appendix 3 and described below.

Prehistoric (c. 10,000BC to AD43)

- 5.15** There is one heritage asset of prehistoric date currently recorded within the study area. An Iron Age coin (Site 13) was found somewhere in the Sturminster Newton area prior to 1864. No further information is known. The presence of this artefact in the area is of interest but it has no contextual associations and is considered to be of **Negligible Significance**.

Romano-British (AD43 – AD410)

- 5.16** There is one heritage asset of Romano-British date currently recorded within the study area. A number of Roman coins and some 'fossils' was found during groundworks being undertaken in the garden of The Old Vicarage, c. 365m to the north of the application area. The artefacts were distributed between the workmen and the find only recorded many years later. The presence of these finds is of interest but there were no features associated with the find and it has no recorded contextual associations. The findspot is considered to be of **Negligible Significance**.

Early-Medieval (AD410 to AD1066)

- 5.17** There is one heritage asset of Early-medieval date currently recorded within the study area. There is some evidence to suggest that there was a late Saxon minster at Sturminster Newton. *Nyewetone at Stoure* is recorded in 968 when the Newton area was held by Glastonbury Abbey. The references to the minster are documentary and the asset is considered to be of **Low Significance**.

Medieval (AD1066 to AD1540)

- 5.18** There are two heritage assets of medieval date currently identified within the study area. The early history of Sturminster Newton (Site 19) is obscure but it had been granted fairs and markets during the 13th century. A number of property transactions confirm its existence as a small town. The settlement did not acquire burghal status but remained an ecclesiastical manor. It was engaged in the cloth and leather industries and by the 16th century was described as a 'very good market' by Leland. The early references to the town are documentary and little of the earliest settlement survives. The asset is considered to be of Low Significance.
- 5.19** The earthwork remains of a field system comprising four butting furlongs with curving ridges are probably the remains of the open field system of Newton. The asset has evidential and historic value and is of **Low Significance**.

Post-medieval (AD1540 to AD1901)

- 5.20** There are three non-designated post-medieval heritage assets currently recorded within the study area. Broad Oak Farm (Site 14) dates to the 18th century with 19th century additions and lies to the south of the application area. A Wesleyan Chapel (Site 18) lies on the southern side of the modern town and stands on the site of an earlier chapel, the first being constructed 1832 and its replacement in 1869. A cemetery, lodge and associated chapel (Site 21) lies immediately east of the application area. The cemetery is bounded along the roadside by iron railings set into a stone plinth. Broad Oak Farm is included in the list of important local buildings in Policy 10 of the draft

Neighbourhood Plan, although the roadside cemetery, lodge and chapel are not. Overall, these assets have some historic and evidential value and are considered to be of **Low Significance**.

Modern (AD1901 to present)

- 5.21** There is one heritage assets of modern date currently recorded within the study area. The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1902 shows a small building (Site 20) within a plot of land in the northern part of the application area. It was not there when the 1887 map was produced. It may be a small ancillary building associated with the Bull Inn but this is not certain. The site visit identified no remains of the structure although there is a slight platform which may mark its location.

Undated

- 5.22** There is one undated heritage asset recorded within the application area. Site 12 comprises a pair of parallel earthworks running approximately north to south along the field adjacent to the Bull Inn. They were initially recorded from air photographs but an examination of open government LIDAR data (<https://houseprices.io/lab/lidar/map>, accessed 29th April) shows them as earthworks running almost the full length of the plot. The easternmost appears to correspond with a field boundary shown on the tithe map of 1840. The boundary had been moved to the east by 1887 to form the extent of the new cemetery. The westernmost boundary is not shown on the tithe map but it follows the same alignment and is likely also to represent a field boundary as it appears to continue the alignment of the western boundary of the plot to the south. The site walkover identified that slight traces of the easternmost feature may survive. The asset has evidential value in its sub-surface deposits. It is considered to be of **Unknown Significance** because the importance of the resource has yet to be ascertained. Further investigations would be required at an application stage to confirm its form and date and therefore its significance.

Historic hedgerows

- 5.23** The western and southern boundaries of the application area are shown on maps predating c. 1840 and are considered to be an important hedgerows under criterion 5a of Schedule 1, Part II of the Hedgerow Regulations of 1997, as it is *recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Act*.

6. FIELD VISIT

- 6.1** A site inspection was undertaken on 13th April 2016 to assess the presence and condition of recorded heritage assets, to establish the presence of any previously unrecorded heritage assets and to consider the general archaeological potential of the land. The weather conditions at the time of the visit were dry and sunny.
- 6.2** The majority of the application area comprises a small field, currently under grass and apparently unused. The field slopes down from south to north (Plate 1). The field is bounded by hedgerows on the east, south and part of the west and north sides. It is accessed via a gate in the northern boundary. The main A357 runs along the northern boundary, separated from it by a pavement. The Bull Tavern lies to the northwest. There is a considerable difference in the level of the ground surface of the field and that on which the pub stands, marked by a near vertical, in places, drop of at least 5m which appears to continue along much of the western boundary of the application area.



Plate 1: View across the application area from the west

- 6.3** Low earthworks in the southeast part of the application area appear to correspond with linear features identified from air photographs (Site 12), although the length of the grass precluded detailed examination of the features. A wide, shallow depression appears to run downslope from the centre of the field towards the gate. This may represent a well-worn path from out of the field, although it does not appear to have been in regular use in recent times. It was unclear if this feature was of archaeological interest. The location of a former building (Site 20, Plate 2) was visible as a level platform, although no structural elements were visible. No other previously unrecorded features of archaeological interest were noted during the visit.
- 6.4** The Bull Inn (Site 7, Plate 3) lies in the northwest part of the application area. The building and its car park were photographed but a detailed inspection of the structure was not undertaken.



Plate 2: View towards the A357, including location of former building (Site 20)



Plate 3: The Bull (Site 7) viewed from the west

6.5 The western boundary is largely lined with a hedge and trees. These obscure clear views out of, and into, the western side of the field. The scheduled monument, Sturminster Castle, was not clearly visible from the application area due to the level of vegetation screening and the presence of houses on the opposite side of Common Lane. If the current level of boundary vegetation was maintained it is considered that there would be no shared views of the asset and the proposed development.

7. CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The application area lies within the Sturminster Newton Conservation Area. There is one designated heritage asset within the site and nine further assets within the 1km study area.

7.2 The application area lies fully within the Sturminster Newton Conservation Area, a designated asset of High Significance. Although the asset covers the historic settlement and includes a number of designated and non-designated heritage assets, the application area lies in a much more rural part of the Conservation Area, within what was once part of the manor of Newton. This area includes the Sturminster Castle, Sturminster Mill and the River Stour. The river marks a separation from the main settlement to the north. There are views into the asset from the A357 which capture the historic mill and river within its open plain. These principal views would be unlikely to include the application area. However, on the approach to the town from the east there would be views of the Conservation Area which would include the application area. The mature tree growth around the site means that these views are restricted and are not considered to include the key historic characteristics of the Conservation Area. The proposed development would comprise the infilling of an area of land which has been largely undeveloped since at least the mid-19th century. However, the presence of the cemetery to the east and a modern garage to the north means that development would not be extending the settlement beyond its existing extents. It is considered that development within the application area could have a very minor effect on the setting of the Conservation Area and no effect on its significance.

7.3 The Bull Inn is a Grade II Listed Building of medium significance and lies within the application area. It is known to have been a pub since the later 19th century and maps show that it once had a number of ancillary buildings to the south and north which have now been largely removed.

The setting of the asset principally comprises its fairly rural location alongside the road to Blandford and on the edge of the small settlement of Newton. The area of open ground to the east, which forms the main part of the application area, appears to have always been separated from the public house and its immediate grounds by a boundary. Development in the southern part of the application area would be largely screened from views of the asset from the west and northwest by the mature hedge and treeline. There will be views from the north and east which include the asset and the proposed development. Although development within the application area would constitute a minor effect on the setting of the asset, it would have no effect on its significance.

- 7.4** Sturminster Castle, a Scheduled Monument, within which lies a Grade II* Listed Building, lies c. 75m to the west of the application area. The monument originated as a promontory fort, built in a prominent, defensive topographic location. Mature trees now obscure the assets from view from both Sturminster Newton itself and, along with houses, from the application area. There may be glimpsed views, through winter trees, which include the assets and the development area. Although the application area once lay within the agricultural hinterland of the medieval manor, it is not considered that this could now be considered a part of its current setting. It would also have extended far beyond this, much of which remains in agricultural use. It is not considered that development within the application area could have an effect on the setting or significance of the Scheduled Monument or the Listed Building.
- 7.5** The western and southern boundaries of the application area are considered to be a historic hedgerows. The proposed development will have no effect on these hedgerows.
- 7.6** Although no non-designated heritage assets had been previously recorded within the application area, examination of air photographs and Lidar has identified two parallel linear features visible as earthworks within the principal development area. One of these corresponds with a former field boundary shown on the tithe map of 1840 and which had been removed by 1887 following the change of use of the adjacent plot for a cemetery. Although the second linear feature is not shown on the 1840, or any later, map, it runs on the same alignment and is likely also to have been a field boundary. The features survive as slight earthworks. They are considered to be of low significance. Groundworks associated with the proposed development are likely to have an adverse impact on these features.
- 7.7** A small building is also shown within the application area on the Ordnance Survey map of 1902. The function of the building is not known although it is likely to have been an ancillary structure to the Bull Inn. There are no above ground structural remains although its location may be marked by an earthwork platform in the field. The form or fabric of the building and the extent of any sub-surface remains is also not known. The former building lies within an area of the proposed development which will be used as access. Therefore, development is likely to truncate or remove any surviving archaeological deposits associated with the building.
- 7.8** A cemetery, lodge and mortuary chapel was built adjacent to the application area during the late 19th century. This cemetery is still extant and functional and the lodge is a dwelling. The asset lies within, and at the entrance to, the Conservation Area. The asset has no designed or intentional views from it and can best be experienced from within, where the relationship between the graveyard, chapel and lodge can be understood. Its roadside location, railings and the access for funerary vehicles contributes to its setting. It is considered that development within the application area may have a slight visual effect on the setting of the asset but could have no adverse effect on its significance.

7.9 There are few non-designated heritage assets of prehistoric to medieval date recorded within the study area and none within the immediate vicinity of the application area. The historic mapping suggests that, apart from the construction of the Bull Inn and its ancillary structures, the main part of the application area was in agricultural use during the later post-medieval period. The presence of a field boundary which had been removed by 1840 suggests that the site was in agricultural use much earlier. It is therefore considered that there is a low potential for the presence of previously unrecorded heritage assets of medieval or earlier date within the application area

8. SOURCES CONSULTED

North Dorset District Council

<http://www.northdorsetlocalplan.co.uk/text/text6c.htm> Accessed 29 April 2016

Dorset Historic Towns Project: Sturminster Newton Historic Urban Characterisation, February 2011, Dorset County Council, North Dorset District Council and English Heritage

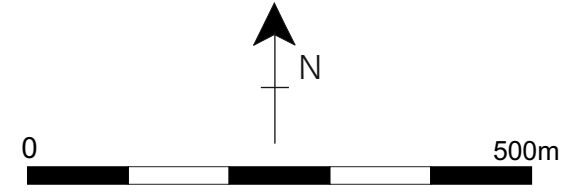
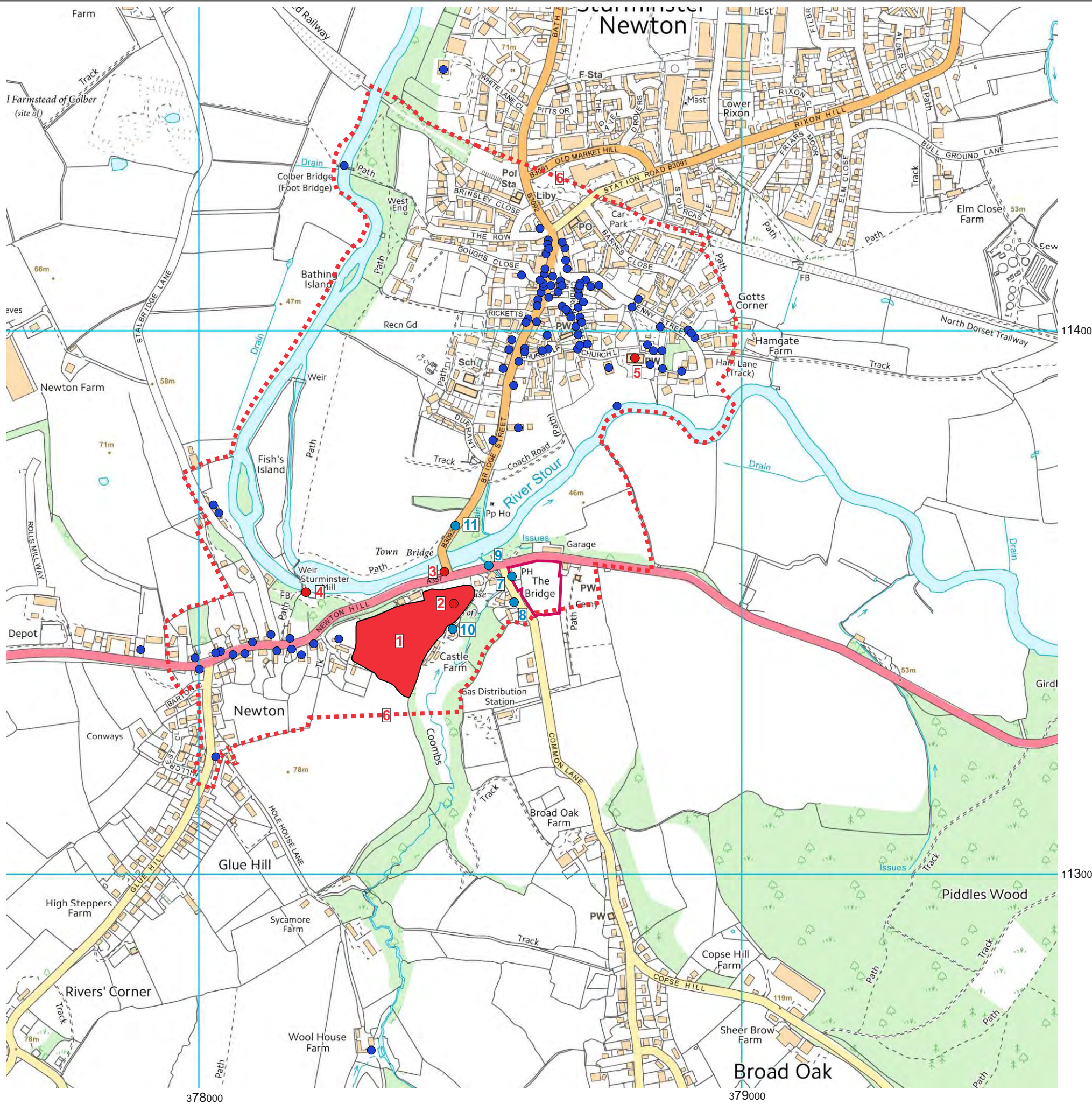
British Geological Survey online

www.bgs.ac.uk/open_geoscience

English Heritage National Heritage List for England

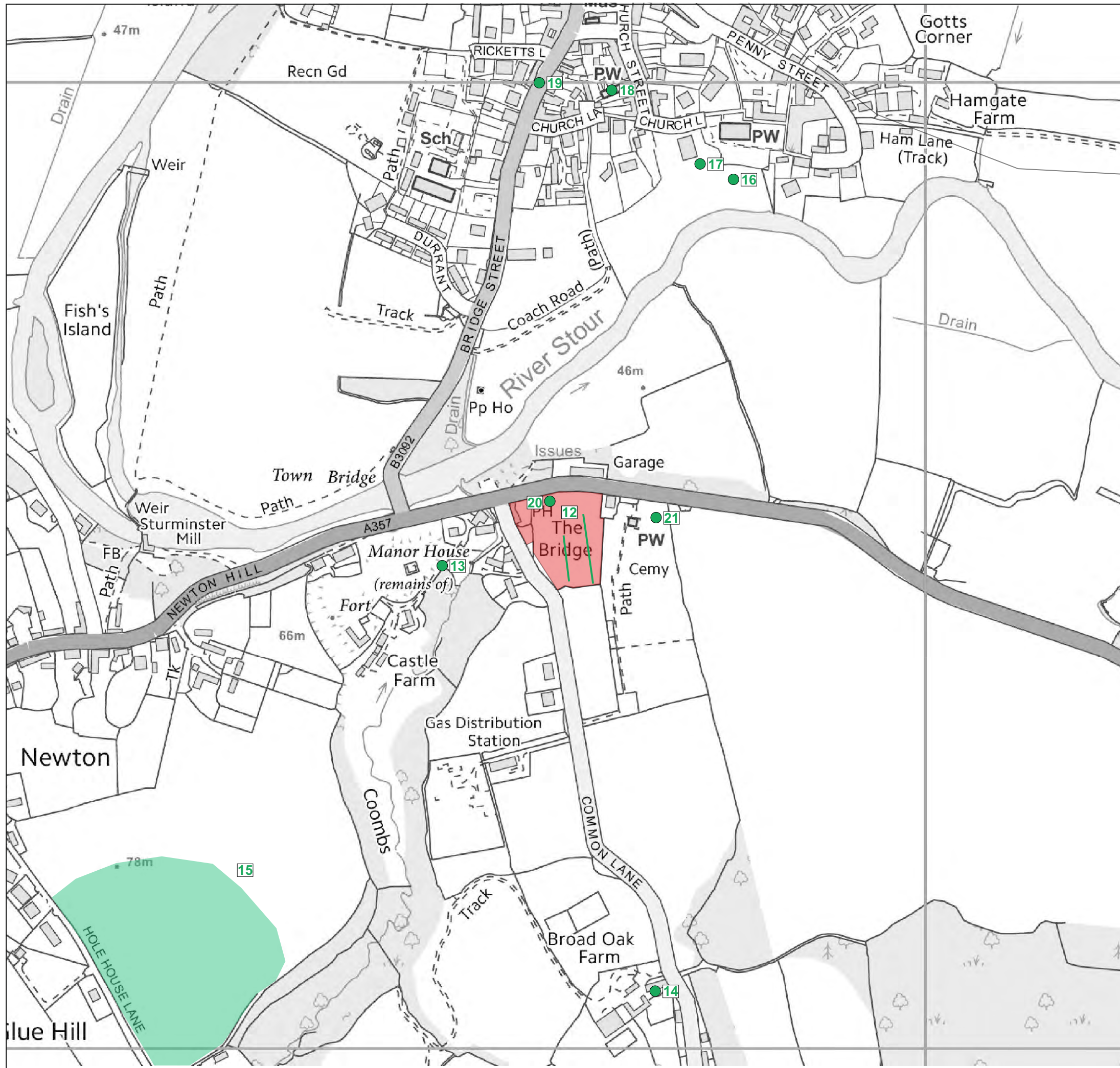
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

Ordnance Survey mapping from 1st-edition to modern



PROJECT
 Land adjacent to the Bull Tavern, Sturminster Newton

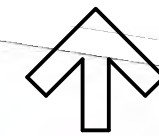
TITLE
 Fig.1: Location of designated heritage assets within the study area



PROJECT
Land adjacent to the Bull Tavern, Sturminster Newton

TITLE
Fig.2: Location of recorded non-designated heritage assets within the study area

Appendix 1



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 Check dimensions on site before work proceeds. Report discrepancies to the Architects.
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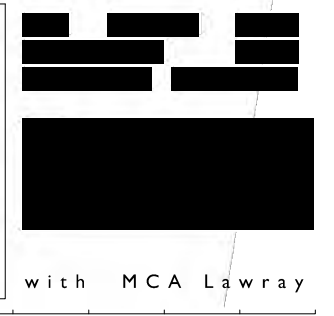


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Sketch Plan

Land adjacent to The Bull Tavern, Sturminster Newton

| Rev | Date | Amendment |
|-----|------|-----------|
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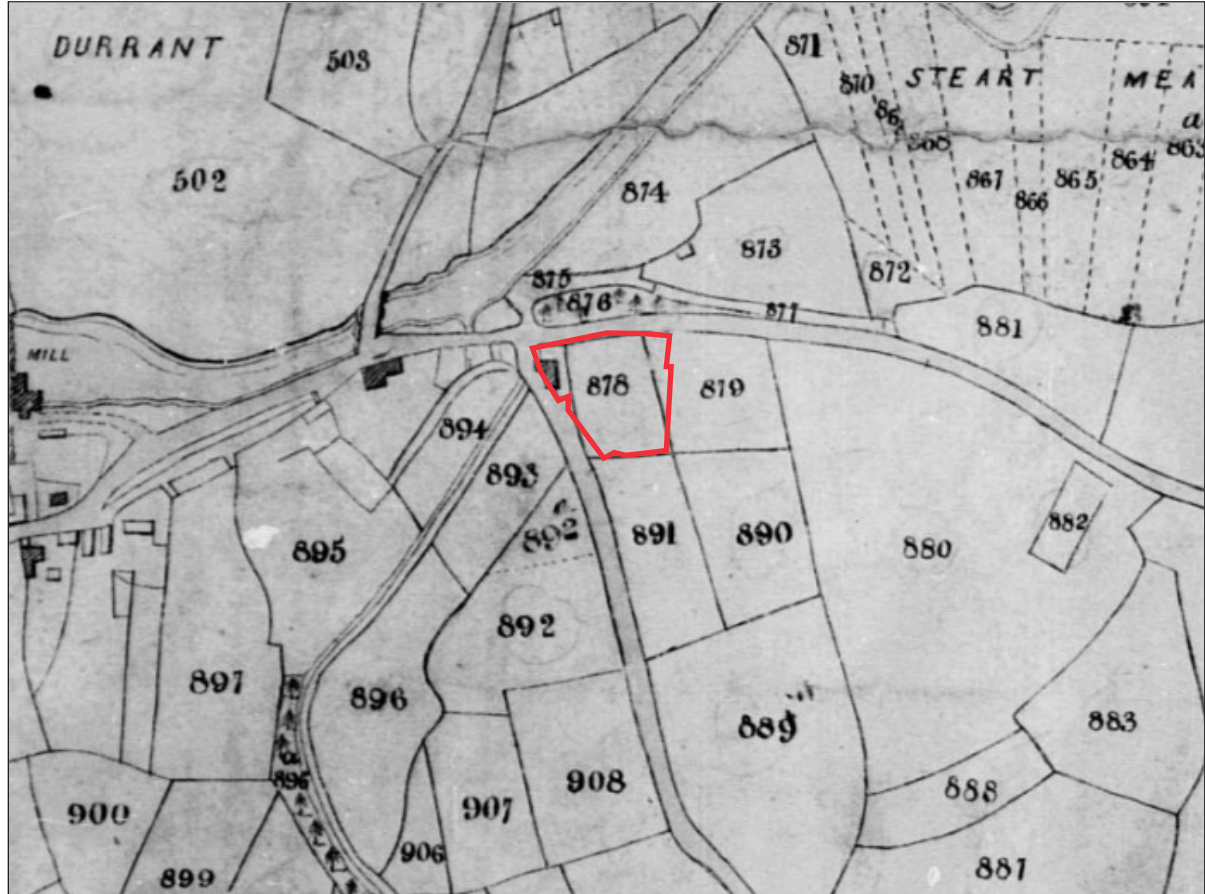
Date Mar 16
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13154.sk04

Appendix 2



Extract from the First Edition Ordnance Surveyor's map, 1811



Extract from the Sturminster Newton Tithe map, 1840

Appendix 3



| HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN STUDY AREA | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------|----------|--------------|------------------|---|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Site No | HER/HEA/LEN Ref | Easting | Northing | Type | Evidence | Description | Period | Designation | Significance |
| 1 | LEN1002719 HEA 1527636 HER EDO5883 HER EDO5884 | 378834 | 113439 | Fort | Earthwork | Sturminster Castle An Iron age promontory fort and length of lynchet commanding a natural crossing place of the River Stour. The fort survives as a single curving rampart bank up to 12m wide and 3m high with an outer ditch up to 18m wide and 6m deep, enclosing an area of c1ha. The site was later re-used as a medieval manor, the ruin of which survives. | Prehistoric | Scheduled monument | High |
| 2 | LEN 1324461 | 378469 | 113498 | Manor | Ruined structure | Sturminster Newton Castle Probably the service end of a former manor house, possibly with a solar over. Remains of several archways and openings survive. Probably C14 | Medieval | Listed Building Grade II * | High |
| 3 | LEN 1110531 | 378451 | 113556 | Bridge | Extant structure | Town Bridge The road bridge over the River Stour, constructed late C15 – early C16. A multi span stone bridge, widened in C17. The bridge is one of a few in the county with an iron plaque which carries the text 'any person wilfully injuring any part of this county bridge will be guilty of felony and upon conviction liable to be transported for life' | Medieval | Listed Building Grade I | High |
| 4 | LEN 1153666 | 378197 | 113519 | Mill | Extant structure | Sturminster Newton Mill Water grist mill, C16-17, partly reconstructed c.mid C17, extended late C18/early C19. A mill was recorded on the site in 1086 and a deed of 1611 refers to a fulling or tucking mill next to John Young's grist mill. | Post-medieval | Listed Building Grade II * | High |
| 5 | LEN 1324486 | 378803 | 113950 | Church | Extant structure | Church of St Mary Parish church/ Nave aisles and west tower c.1400, clerestorey c.1500. Extensive restoration in 1820s | Medieval | Listed Building Grade I | High |
| 6 | - | 378631 | 113529 | - | - | Sturminster Newton Conservation Area An area designated by NDDC as an area the historic and architectural character of which it is desirable to preserve. | - | Conservation Area | High |
| 7 | LEN 1110543 | 378576 | 113548 | Public house | Extant structure | The Bull Inn Cottage, now inn, probably C17 with C19 and C20 additions and alterations. | Post-medieval | Listed Building Grade II | Medium |
| 8 | LEN 1304276 | 378580 | 113502 | House | Extant structure | 61, Common Lane House, c1800 with later alterations and additions, originally had a central door, now moved to side | Post-medieval | Listed Building Grade II | Medium |
| 9 | LEN 1251622 | 378534 | 113568 | Bridge | Extant structure | Bridge 30m WNW of the Bull Inn Road bridge over stream, mid C19 | Post-medieval | Listed Building Grade II | Medium |
| 10 | LEN 1110567 | 378467 | 113451 | House | Extant structure | Castle Farmhouse House c.1700 with c20 windows | Post-medieval | Listed Building Grade II | Medium |

Appendix 3: Summary of recorded heritage assets within study area

| HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN STUDY AREA | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------|----------------|------------------|---|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Site No | HER/HEA/LEN Ref | Easting | Northing | Type | Evidence | Description | Period | Designation | Significance |
| 11 | LEN 1324483 | 378472 | 113641 | Causeway | Extant structure | Arched causeway adjoining town bridge C18, forms a group with the Town Bridge and the bridge carrying the Blandford road. | Post-medieval | Listed Building Grade II | Medium |
| 12 | AC archaeology | 378631 | 113529 | Linear feature | Earthwork | Pair of parallel earthworks visible on air photographs and partly surviving as earthworks | Undated | None | Low |
| 13 | HEA 202257 | 378506 | 113504 | Findspot | Find | An Iron Age coin found at Sturminster Newton before 1864, precise location not recorded | Prehistoric | None | Negligible |
| 14 | HEA 88670 | 378720 | 113061 | Farmstead | Structure | Broad Oak Farm C18 farm with C19 east range | Post-medieval | None | Low |
| 15 | HEA 888683 | 378284 | 113098 | Field system | Earthworks | Earthwork remains of furlongs probably representing the remains of the open fields of Newton | Medieval | None | Low |
| 16 | HEA 1114015 | 378800 | 113896 | Settlement | Documentary | There is strong evidence that Sturminster Newton had a late Saxon minster. <i>Nyewetone at Stoure</i> is first documented in 968 | Early-medieval | None | Low |
| 17 | HER EDO5297 | 378769 | 113917 | Findspot | Find | A number of Roman coins and 'fossils' were found during the construction of tennis courts at The Old Vicarage during the early-mid C20. The finds were divided between the workmen and their location is now unknown. The information was recorded by one of the workmen much later, in 1978. | Romano-British | None | Negligible |
| 18 | HEA 1486696 | 378667 | 113986 | Chapel | Extant structure | A Wesleyan chapel in Church Street, built in 1832 and rebuilt and enlarged in 1869. Part of the fabric of the earlier structure remains in the side wall. | Post-medieval | None | Low |
| 19 | HEA 897885 | 378600 | 114000 | Settlement | Documentary | Sturminster Newton Medieval town. Fairs were granted in 1218-19n and in 1226-27 and markets in 1274-5 and in 1278. It never acquired burghal status but remained an ecclesiastical manor. It was engaged in the leather and cloth trade. | Medieval | None | Low |
| 20 | AC Archaeology | 378611 | 113567 | Structure | Cartographic | A small building and an associated plot is shown within the application area on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1902 | Modern | None | Low |
| 21 | - | 378698 | 113544 | Cemetery | Extant structure | A cemetery, lodge and mortuary chapel first shown on OS maps in 1887. Still extant. | Post-medieval | None | Low |

Appendix 3: Summary of recorded heritage assets within study area

Appendix 4



Full single listing - Verticals, Standard order
Customer enquiry reference: 99518

| Sortie number | Library number | Camera position | Frame number | Held | Centre point | Run | Date | Sortie quality | Scale 1: | Focal length (in inches) | Film details (in inches) | Film held |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|------|--------------|-----|-------------|----------------|----------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| RAF/CPE/UK/1924 | 550 | RS | 4318 | P | ST 779 138 | 25 | 16 JAN 1947 | AC | 10000 | 20 | Black and White 8.25 x 7.5 | NMR |
| RAF/CPE/UK/1924 | 550 | RS | 4319 | P | ST 785 136 | 25 | 16 JAN 1947 | AC | 10000 | 20 | Black and White 8.25 x 7.5 | NMR |
| RAF/CPE/UK/1924 | 550 | RS | 4320 | P | ST 791 135 | 25 | 16 JAN 1947 | AC | 10000 | 20 | Black and White 8.25 x 7.5 | NMR |
| RAF/CPE/UK/1944 | 561 | RP | 3337 | P | ST 789 133 | 15 | 23 JAN 1947 | AB | 10000 | 20 | Black and White 8.25 x 7.5 | NMR |
| RAF/CPE/UK/1944 | 561 | RP | 3338 | P | ST 783 135 | 15 | 23 JAN 1947 | AB | 10000 | 20 | Black and White 8.25 x 7.5 | NMR |
| RAF/CPE/UK/1974 | 583 | FP | 1162 | P | ST 790 133 | 4 | 11 APR 1947 | A | 9960 | 20 | Black and White 8.25 x 7.5 | NMR |
| RAF/CPE/UK/1974 | 583 | FP | 1163 | P | ST 784 135 | 4 | 11 APR 1947 | A | 9960 | 20 | Black and White 8.25 x 7.5 | NMR |
| RAF/CPE/UK/1974 | 583 | FP | 1164 | P | ST 778 138 | 4 | 11 APR 1947 | A | 9960 | 20 | Black and White 8.25 x 7.5 | NMR |
| RAF/CPE/UK/1974 | 583 | RS | 4178 | P | ST 788 129 | 32 | 11 APR 1947 | A | 9960 | 20 | Black and White 8.25 x 7.5 | NMR |
| RAF/CPE/UK/1974 | 583 | RS | 4179 | P | ST 782 130 | 32 | 11 APR 1947 | A | 9960 | 20 | Black and White 8.25 x 7.5 | NMR |
| RAF/CPE/UK/2150 | 677 | RP | 3183 | P | ST 782 136 | 18 | 11 JUN 1947 | A | 10400 | 20 | Black and White 8.25 x 7.5 | NMR |
| RAF/58/0598 | 1955 | V | 79 | P | ST 793 128 | 4 | 06 JUL 1970 | AC | 13000 | 6 | Black and White 9 x 9 | NMR |
| RAF/58/0598 | 1955 | V | 80 | P | ST 783 135 | 4 | 06 JUL 1970 | AC | 13000 | 6 | Black and White 9 x 9 | NMR |
| RAF/106G/LA/200 | 3808 | FP | 1091 | P | ST 780 128 | 12 | 27 MAR 1945 | A | 15000 | 8 | Black and White 5 x 5 | NMR |
| RAF/106G/LA/200 | 3808 | FP | 1092 | P | ST 782 140 | 12 | 27 MAR 1945 | A | 15000 | 8 | Black and White 5 x 5 | NMR |
| RAF/106G/LA/200 | 3808 | FS | 2091 | P | ST 791 126 | 10 | 27 MAR 1945 | A | 15000 | 8 | Black and White 5 x 5 | NMR |
| RAF/106G/LA/200 | 3808 | FS | 2092 | P | ST 793 138 | 10 | 27 MAR 1945 | A | 15000 | 8 | Black and White 5 x 5 | NMR |
| OS/75371 | 9767 | V | 73 | P | ST 789 137 | 4 | 28 AUG 1975 | A | 7350 | 12 | Black and White 9 x 9 | NMR |
| OS/74059 | 12031 | V | 278 | P | ST 789 139 | 2 | 15 MAY 1974 | A | 7600 | 12 | Black and White 9 x 9 | NMR |
| OS/74059 | 12031 | V | 279 | P | ST 789 132 | 2 | 15 MAY 1974 | A | 7600 | 12 | Black and White 9 x 9 | NMR |
| OS/011005 | 15807 | V | 9289 | P | ST 788 143 | 5 | 07 MAY 2001 | A | 8000 | 6 | Black and White 9 x 9 | NMR |
| OS/011005 | 15807 | V | 9290 | P | ST 780 143 | 5 | 07 MAY 2001 | A | 8000 | 6 | Black and White 9 x 9 | NMR |
| OS/011005 | 15807 | V | 9341 | P | ST 780 130 | 6 | 07 MAY 2001 | A | 8000 | 6 | Black and White 9 x 9 | NMR |
| OS/011005 | 15807 | V | 9342 | P | ST 788 130 | 6 | 07 MAY 2001 | A | 8000 | 6 | Black and White 9 x 9 | NMR |
| OS/97794 | 22515 | V | 87 | N | ST 789 135 | 3 | 16 SEP 1997 | A | 7000 | 12 | Black and White 9 x 9 | NMR |
| OS/97794 | 22515 | V | 88 | N | ST 784 135 | 3 | 16 SEP 1997 | A | 7000 | 12 | Black and White 9 x 9 | NMR |
| OS/97794 | 22515 | V | 89 | N | ST 779 135 | 3 | 16 SEP 1997 | A | 7000 | 12 | Black and White 9 x 9 | NMR |
| ADA/318(Z) | 27043 | V | 231 | N | ST 782 132 | 1 | 22 APR 1987 | A | 9000 | 6 | Black and White 9 x 9 | NMR |
| ADA/318(Z) | 27043 | V | 236 | N | ST 795 131 | 2 | 22 APR 1987 | A | 9000 | 6 | Black and White 9 x 9 | NMR |
| ADA/318(Z) | 27043 | V | 237 | N | ST 795 137 | 2 | 22 APR 1987 | A | 9000 | 6 | Black and White 9 x 9 | NMR |

Total Sorties 11
Total Frames 30

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