

Loudsmill, Dorchester, Dorset – Heritage Impact Assessment Appendices

Appendix 1. Heritage Assets within 2km radius of the Site (No. as indicated on Figures 3 and 4)

Historic England – Scheduled Monuments

Figure Ref.	HE No.	Monument Name	Summary
1	1002463	Henge Enclosure, Conquer Barrow and Barrow Cemetery	<p>PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS: the monument includes the earthwork and buried remains of a Late Neolithic henge enclosure at Mount Pleasant, situated on the west-east axis of the Alington Ridge. Immediately to the west is Conquer Barrow, a substantial earthwork which probably dates initially to the Late Neolithic period. To the south-west and south-east are a number of later prehistoric round barrows which variously survive as upstanding earthworks and as ring ditches that are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.</p> <p>DESCRIPTION: the monument is evident as a complex series of cropmarks and earthworks in an area of approximately 13 hectares. The henge was subject to geophysical survey and excavation in 1969-1971 and also has good aerial photographic coverage. A watching brief was carried out in one part of the site in 1986. These investigations collectively provide considerable information about the form and function of the monument.</p> <p>Excavation of the henge has indicated that it comprises a large, roughly D-shaped enclosure defined by a bank and an internal ditch which enclose an area some 370m from west to east and 340m north to south. The chalk rubble bank was originally some 4m high and its width varied between 16m and 23m. Although the site has been under plough for centuries, it survives as a slight earthwork along its south-eastern sector, although this may be due to a possible later heightening of this section of bank. All but the north and north-west sections of the bank are visible on aerial photographs and on LiDAR (remote sensing); it is possible that the northernmost section may have been truncated by the construction of the railway cutting. The width of the internal ditch varies between 9m and 17m wide and its depth is irregular. Although it cannot be traced on the ground, almost its entire circuit is visible as cropmarks. Aerial photographs taken in 2004 have provided evidence for a berm between the bank and ditch and also for an external ditch on the north, east and south-east sides of the enclosure; however it is unclear whether this ditch is present around the whole circuit of the henge.</p> <p>There are a number of entrances into the enclosure, to the west, east, south-east and north, and a fifth entrance in the south-western section has been identified on aerial photographs taken in the 1990s. The 1970-1971 excavation demonstrated that the west entrance had been narrowed in about 1800 BC by extending the adjacent ditch terminals, while two rows of large pits within the south-western entrance, visible on aerial photographs, seem to indicate that this entrance may also have been narrowed or partly blocked at some time. A foundation trench for a palisade running within and parallel to the enclosure ditch was also partly excavated in 1970-1971 and found to contain post holes for closely-set, large oak timbers that probably stood some 6m high. Narrow entrances to the north and east were identified through the palisade which aligned with the respective entrances in the enclosure bank. The excavation also uncovered evidence to indicate that some sections of the timber palisade were destroyed by fire, while elsewhere its posts were removed or left to decay in-situ. To the north-east of the henge is a substantial linear feature which appears as a cropmark on aerial photographs, but can also be discerned as a wide, shallow depression on the ground. It is at least 200m in length and is orientated south-west to north-east, running close to, but not aligned with, the east entrance. It has been suggested (Barber, 2005) that it may be some form of approach to the henge, but it has not been subject to archaeological investigation.</p> <p>Within the south-western area of the enclosure is the large circular feature known as 'Site IV' which has been dated to around 2000 BC. The excavation provided evidence that it comprised a penannular ditch, some 43m in diameter, 2.5m wide and 2m deep with an entrance on its north side which encircled five broadly concentric rings of posts holes where large wooden posts once stood. These were laid out around central aisles which were aligned north to south and east to west respectively, dividing the rings into quadrants. A series of larger pits representing the remains of a rectangular structure of sarsens were also found, along with evidence for a number of outlying pits and monoliths. Site IV's ditch remains clearly visible on aerial photographs taken in the years post-excavation.</p> <p>The pottery recovered during the excavation of the henge was primarily Late Neolithic Grooved Ware, but Wessex/Middle Rhine, plain Neolithic bowl forms and Beaker Ware were also present, as well as later prehistoric and Romano-British pottery. Flint and chalk artefacts, antler picks, human remains, animal bone, a Bronze Age axe and two Anglo-Saxon inhumation graves were also recovered.</p> <p>Conquer Barrow is situated immediately to the west of the henge. Its earthen mound rises approximately 8m above the surrounding ground surface and is around 30m in diameter at its base, rising to a flat summit, some 7m in diameter. Archaeological investigations, including augering and limited excavation, in 1970 demonstrated that the mound is surrounded by a circular, flat-bottomed ditch, some 7m wide and 3m deep, which is interrupted by at least two</p>

			<p>causeways. A ditch terminal and small section of ditch were briefly examined in 1970-1971, but little dateable evidence was recovered; an antler pick, radiocarbon dated to 2880-2480cal BC, was found either in the primary fills or the base of the ditch, and some fragments of pottery, including a Bronze Age sherd, a Beaker sherd and some of Iron Age date. Although it is not visible on the surface, the ditch is considered to survive as a buried feature.</p> <p>Some 370m south-east of the henge is a later prehistoric round barrow (SY7149989701) which survives as a circular earthwork mound some 16m in diameter and 1.5m high. The surrounding quarry ditch, from which material was excavated during the construction of the mound, is no longer visible at ground level or on aerial photographs, but it is likely to survive as a buried feature. In addition, eight cropmark ring ditches which are considered to represent the remains of plough-levelled barrows are visible on aerial photographs to the west and north-west of the upstanding barrow. Collectively they form three discrete groups: two parallel groups of three and four barrows which are orientated north-west to south-east, and two further ring ditches slightly to the north which are located between the parallel groups. The ring ditches vary in size, with internal diameters ranging from 13m up to 32m. The one immediately north-west of the upstanding barrow was described as a ploughed-down mound in 1979, but has since been levelled by cultivation. In 1986 the area in which the northernmost ring ditch is situated was examined during a watching brief in advance of the construction of a water pipeline to the south and south-east of the henge. It revealed some features associated with burning on either side of the location of the ring ditch and a small collection of lithic finds. However, nothing firmly identifiable as the ring ditch appears to have been identified. The area between these groups of ring ditches regularly produces 'natural' cropmarks, which may possibly mask the presence of other archaeological features. The cropmark of a further possible ring ditch has also been identified approximately 140m south-east of Conquer Barrow, but it is a relatively small feature that is isolated from the rest of the group and is not included in the scheduling.</p> <p>EXTENT OF SCHEDULING: the scheduled area, which comprises four separate areas, includes the known extent of the henge enclosure, the upstanding earthwork known as Conquer Barrow, and the groups of ring ditches and one upstanding bowl barrow. A 2m margin has been included for the support and protection of the monument on all sides, except to the north where the monument boundary follows the line of the railway cutting.</p> <p>EXCLUSIONS: all concrete and wooden fence posts, fencing, garden walls, sheds and decking and retaining walls are excluded from the scheduling, but the ground beneath these features, however, is included.</p>
5	1017280	Sandy Barrow	The monument includes a bowl barrow known as Sandy Barrow, situated on level ground 400m north east of Stafford Farm. The barrow has a mound, partially cut away by the road on its western side, 25m in diameter and 2.5m high. The mound is surrounded by a quarry ditch from which material was derived for its construction. This has become infilled over the years but will survive as a buried feature about 3m wide. The road surface is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.
6	1017281	Bowl barrow on Whitcombe Hill, 600m west of Stafford Farm	The monument includes a bowl barrow, one of a pair situated on Whitcombe Hill. The barrow has a mound 29m in diameter and up to 1m high. Surrounding the mound is a quarry ditch from which material was derived for its construction. This has largely silted up over the years, although traces are visible to the south east of the mound. Elsewhere, the ditch will survive as a buried feature about 3m in diameter.
7	1017282	Bowl barrow on Whitcombe Hill 500m north of Whitcombe Farm	The monument includes a bowl barrow, one of a pair situated on Whitcombe Hill. The barrow has a mound 28m in diameter and about 3m high. Surrounding the mound is a quarry ditch from which material was derived for its construction. This has become infilled over the years but will survive as a buried feature about 3m wide. The barrow is crossed by the parish boundary which is marked by a low bank and a fence. All fence posts are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.
8	1019953	Medieval settlement remains at Whitcombe	The monument includes the remains of a deserted medieval settlement at Whitcombe, situated at the head of a dry valley on chalkland. The medieval settlement may have originally extended over an area of about 8ha. The eastern part is now occupied by a hamlet which includes a manor, cottages and a farm. The structures include a variety of examples which date from the late 17th and early 18th centuries, most are Listed and none are included in the scheduling. An additional area of possible medieval settlement situated to the south now lies within an arable area and has been reduced by ploughing. The surviving area of medieval settlement was recorded by the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England in 1970 and surveyed by A Hunt in 1976. It comprises a series of earthworks which extend over an area of about 1.5ha (situated to the west of the hamlet at Whitcombe). This includes at least six artificial terraces, which are likely to represent the sites of medieval buildings, along with several roads or tracks which survive as hollow ways about 0.5m deep. The settlement appears to have been defined from the surrounding fields by an outer boundary which survives as a bank and ditch. The settlement was situated to the north east of a road aligned north west by south east. This linked the medieval towns of Dorchester and Wareham. The road also formed the main street of the medieval village at Whitcombe; later it became disused and now survives as a hollow way (or depression) between 20m- 30m wide and about 0.6m deep. The parish church is situated near to the centre of the deserted area of the settlement. The church, which is now redundant, is a Listed Building Grade I. The associated churchyard is dominated by post-

			medieval graves, some of which are Listed at Grade II. The settlement is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey, when a population of 16 was recorded. The 1332 Lay Subsidy Assessment recorded 12 contributors, the 1664 Hearth Tax assessments recorded 15 dwellings and a late 18th century map depicts 10 dwellings. It appears that the reduction in the size of the settlement occurred gradually during the 17th and 19th centuries. All fence posts and gates which relate to the modern property boundaries and the wall surrounding the gardens of the cottages on the western side of the hamlet are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included. Totally excluded from the scheduling are the parish church and the associated churchyard (which form part of a Conservation Area). ⁹
9	1017270	Two bowl barrows on Conygar Hill	The monument, which falls into two separate areas of protection, includes two bowl barrows aligned east-west on Conygar Hill, with views across the Frome Valley to the north. The barrows, which were recorded by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England in 1970, each have a mound composed of earth and chalk, with maximum dimensions of 29m and 30m in diameter respectively and about 3m in height. Each mound is surrounded by a ditch from which material was quarried during the construction of the monument. These have become infilled over the years, but each will survive as a buried feature 3m wide. The barrows were partially excavated by E Cunnington in the late 19th century. The eastern barrow was found to contain a primary contracted inhumation burial associated with a food vessel and six flint arrowheads. Three secondary cremations associated with a bucket urn lay above a large block of Portland limestone. The western barrow contained an inhumation and cremation burials. The finds are now held at the Dorset County Museum. All fence posts are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.
10	1002380	Outer defences of Roman town, W of St Genevieve's Convent	This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. No further information recorded.
11	1002449	Dorchester Roman walls	This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. No further information recorded.
12	1002384	Part of Roman, Saxon, and medieval town in grounds of Wollaston House	This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. No further information recorded.
13	1002691	Roman road in Kingston Park	This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. No further information recorded.

Historic England – Listed Buildings

Figure Ref.	HE No.	Building Name	Summary
Grade I			
2	1110618	MAX GATE	ALINGTON AVENUE 1. 5191 Max Gate SY 6990 6/5 8.5.70. 2. 1885. Architect: Thomas Hardy. Red brick "Queen Anne" in the manner of Webb rather than that of Shaw. Built by Hardy for himself, and his own home until his death in 1928.
14	1119091	CHURCH OF SAINT MICHAEL	Anglican Parish Church. C13 origin, tower C14, south aisle C15, north aisle C17. Restored, end vestry added in C19. Rubble stone walls, chancel and nave roofs slated, vestry stone slated, all with coped gables. Flat roofs with parapets to aisles. Nave, north and south aisles of 2 bays, chancel with vestry on north, west tower. Tower of 2 stages, with diagonal buttresses at base. Plain parapet, string courses at parapet base and junction of 2 stages. Plain rectangular belfry lights. West door with moulded pointed arch; shallow square recess left of this. Above door, to right, carved stone figure of Saint Michael, probably Saxon. South aisle has battlemented parapet. Moulded string course below, with carved gargoyles. Two 3-light square headed windows with Perpendicular tracery. Pointed arched east window, with Perpendicular tracery. South wall of chancel has blocked doorway. Small lancet at west end. Two 2-light pointed arched windows with Perpendicular tracery. East window, C19, with Perpendicular tracery. North wall has pointed arched window with Perpendicular tracery. In north vestry wall a 2-light square header window with cusped lights. North aisle has plain parapet. Two 3-light square headed windows with Perpendicular tracery. Internally: walls plastered. Chancel has a waggon

			roof, unplastered, with deep plaster moulded cornice. Chancel arch, C13, with continuous deep roll mouldings, - no shafts or capitals. South of the arch a passage to the nave, and small lancet, lighting former rood stair. South arcade, C13, has moulded round arches, and piers with attached shafts with stiff leaf caps. Trefoiled piscina in aisle. North arcade, originally C13, with similar arches, but piers rebuilt or altered clumsily in C19. On north aisle wall, monument to Audeley and Margaret Grey, 1723, with Corinthian pilasters supporting entablature and crest. On west wall of aisle, monument to George Pitt, 1784, surmounted by carved bust. Late medieval stained glass in aisle windows. Tower arch, C14, has shafts with moulded caps. Nave roof, C19, arch braced. C12 square font with arcaded bowl. The "Mellstock Church" of Thomas Hardy's novels. (RCHM Monument 1 Dorset Vol II)
15	1154732	DORSET COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE KINGSTON MAURWARD HOUSE	Country house, now used as College of Agriculture. Built c1717 for George Pitt, architect unknown. Altered 1794 for William Morton Pitt. Interior altered 1910-20. Ashlar stone walls, cladding earlier brick. Roofs concealed behind parapets. Early C20 panelled ashlar stacks set symmetrically. Double pile plan. 3 storeys and basement, the top storey being remodelling of original attic. On main front, the centre bay projects slightly, with pediment. In this bay 4 Corinthian pilasters extend from ground to second floor level. These support an enriched entablature with scrolled brackets supporting cornice modillions. Lower parts of pilasters concealed by early C20 porch, single storeyed, with balustraded parapet capped with urns. Doorway flanked by Tuscan pilasters supporting entablature. Each side of door, a round headed sash with glazing bars in moulded surround. Similar window above door. Each side of the porch, on ground floor, 3 segmental-headed sashes, with glazing bars. On first and second floors, 9 similar sashes - shorter on second floor. On this floor the 3 central sashes below pediment, divided by flat pilasters. At left end a C19 service range, with plastered walls and slate roof. 2 storeys and attic. Sashes with glazing bars, and C20 dormers in attic. This range encloses a courtyard infilled with a C20 block. Internally, main hall extends through 2 storeys. C18 enriched plaster ceiling. Walls have on ground floor, Corinthian and on first floor, Composite pilasters at intervals, supporting entablatures. Panelled doors in round arched openings with solid tympana. At each end an early C20 marble fireplace with very large console brackets supporting moulded mantels. Overmantels with swags, garlands and cherubs' heads - all very large in scale. Stone steps in porch lead up to hall. Project room, behind hall, has painted decoration on walls and ceiling. Enriched cornice and moulded panelled ceiling. Main stair, early C20 in C18 style, with cut string and turned balusters. Library has early C20 oak bookcases, divided by Ionic pilasters supporting entablature. Other rooms have enriched cornices, and C18 or early C19 marble fireplace surrounds. 2 fireplaces on first floor have painted tile insets in Arts and Crafts style. (RCHM Monument 4 Dorset Vol II. Hutchins, History of Dorset II 566. Oswald "Country Houses of Dorset")
16	1119861	THE OLD MANOR HOUSE	Manor house. Late C16, rear wing added early C17, considerably restored c1960. Rough ashlar walls, slate roof with parapets and coped gables, ashlar stacks at rear with diagonally set shafts. 2 storeys and attic. Original range of E-plan, with central full height porch and projecting end wings. Moulded plinth, and string courses at each floor level. Apex finials to gables. In porch, on ground floor, segmental arched opening with Coat of Arms over. Inner doorway with depressed 4-centred arch. On first floor, a 3-light stone mullioned window with lead lights. Similar 2-light window in attic, with hoodmould. In all windows, feet of mullions have moulded bases. In the end wings, ground and first floors each have similar 4-light windows. Similar 3-light windows with hoodmoulds in attic. The same window pattern in intermediate sections, between wings and porch. Rear wing, at right end, of rubble stone, with stone slate hipped roof with central flat. C20 reconstructed stair turret in angle of 2 wings, in matching construction. Internally, in hall, a C19 stair, brought from elsewhere, has closed string, twisted balusters and moulded handrail. C20 door surrounds in classical style. Fragments of original plank and muntin screen. Ground floor room at right end has moulded round arched opening, leading to rear wing. Several 4-centred arched stone fireplace surrounds. Large segmental arched fireplace in original kitchen at left end. Some original timber-framed partitions. Most original roof trusses and purlins survive. Carefully restored by R A Sturdy c1960 from a state of dereliction. (RCHM Monument 5 Dorset Vol II)
17	1303432	STAFFORD HOUSE, INCLUDING ATTACHED GARDEN WALLS ON NORTH AND EAST	Country house, the former manor house of vanished village of Frome Billet. Original wing C16, enlarged in 1633 to form E-plan. Enlarged with parallel range and entrance moved from east front to west, c1848, architect Benjamin Ferrey. Rough ashlar stone walls, stone slate roofs with moulded coped gables and kneelers. Ashlar stacks with moulded caps, some rising from gable tops. 2 storeys and attics. East front has projecting gabled wings each end. Chamfered plinth, and string course at first floor level. The left gable, part of the C16 block, has 2 C2U stone mullioned windows on ground floor. First floor and attic each have 2 single light windows with arched lights and cast iron glazing, under hoodmoulds. Right gable has on ground floor, a 3-light stone mullioned window with arched lights and cast iron glazing - hoodmould incorporated in string course. Similar 3-light window on first floor, and 2-light in attic. At right end an externally projecting stack. In centre of range, a 2-storeyed gabled porch. Moulded round arched doorway with keystone, and imposts with moulded caps. Date 1633 on keystone. Inner doorway with depressed 4-centred arch and part glazed 'Gothick' door. Each side of porch, 2 similar 3-light windows on each floor. In attic, on each side, a similar 2-light window in gabled dormer. West (entrance) front, c1845, in similar style, has shallow projecting gabled wings each end. In centre, ground floor has 4 round arches - the centre 2 open, the outer 2 blocked, with shell headed niches. Moulded panelled entrance door in centre section. On first

			<p>floor, two 4-light windows as in original front. Coat of Arms between these. In left gable a 2-storeyed bay window, with similar mullioned windows on each floor. In right gable, no bay, but similar windows, 4-light on ground floor, 3-light on first floor. At right end, set back, the gable end of the C16 block, with similar windows on each floor. At left end of main range an attached garden wall of rubble stone, with arched opening. At its left end this extends forward, with square angle and terminal piers with moulded caps and ball finials. At the rear, at left end, an attached garden wall with 4-centred arched opening. Internally, the C16 block has a stone spiral stair, with 'Gothick' style wrought iron balustrade at first floor. Deep chamfered ceiling beams in kitchen. Blocked 4-centred arched fireplace on first floor. In C17 range, entrance hall and adjoining room (the original hall) have cornices and other details in 'Gothick' style, late C18 or early C19. In C19 range in entrance hall, closed string stair, and doorcases in Jacobean style. Intersecting ceiling beams with jewel ornament and pendants. Jacobean style book cases in library. Interesting C19 adaptation of an earlier single pile house. (RCHM Monument 5. Dorset Vol II. Hutchins. History of Dorset II 514 Country Life, March 1962)</p>
18	1119843	MANOR HOUSE	<p>Manor house. C17 origin, remodelled in early C18 for George White (RCHM). Further alterations, and north front remodelled in early C19. Coursed rubble stone walls, - front wall plastered. Hipped tiled roof with moulded eaves cornices. Rubble end stacks. Originally U-shaped plan, with projecting wings at rear and added porch between these. 2 storeys and attic. Entrance (north) front plastered, with pilasters at ends and at each side of doorway. Lower parts of these rusticated, upper parts panelled. Open portico with 4 Roman Doric columns supporting entablature with metope frieze and cornice. Round arched doorway, moulded, with fanlight and pseudo - Tudor oak door. Ground floor has 4 sashes with glazing bars under plastered flat arches. 3 similar windows on first floor. Attic has 3 flat roofed dormers with sashes with glazing bars. Left (east) end wall of exposed rubble. More elaborate modillion cornice, raised in centre as gable, with Coat of Arms. Central glazed door, and sashes with glazing bars on each floor. On garden (south) front, central 2-storeyed porch has -glazed doors in classical surround. French doors over, on to balcony with ornamental iron railings. This flanked by round arched windows on each floor, with sashes with glazing bars. In the end wings, one sash with glazing bars on each floor. Evidence of earlier, wider windows here, and in the inner-facing side walls. At south west corner, a C19 service range, with brick walls, part plastered and roof behind parapet. 2 storeys over cellar. Sashes with glazing bars. North of this across a service yard, a single storey service range. Front wall of this of rubble stone, has round arched windows with 'Gothic' glazing. Internally, early C19 cut string geometrical stair with wreathed handrail and spandrel brackets. South east ground floor room has raised panelling, carved C18 fireplace surround and semi-circular niche. Other rooms have C18 moulded cornices. Doors with reeded architraves. (RCHM Monument 6. Dorset Vol II)</p>
19	1119840	CHURCH OF SAINT ANDREW	<p>Anglican parish church. C15 origin, tower C16, body of church rebuilt 1640. Chancel extended 1898 - architect C Ponting. Coursed rubble stone walls, stone slate roofs with coped gables. Nave and chancel with no structural division, south porch, west tower. Tower of 2 stages, with diagonal buttresses and moulded plinth. Battlemented parapet with string courses at parapet base and belfry floor level. Plain 2-light rectangular belfry windows. Semi-octagonal stair turret on north. In south wall of nave, west of porch, a C15 2-light window with Perpendicular tracery, and hoodmould. Porch has date stone - 1640. Simple chamfered pointed arched opening. Inner doorway with depressed 4-centred arch and battened oak door. East of porch, 2 buttresses. One 3-light square headed window with arched lights and hoodmould. One 2-light square headed window with cinquefoiled lights and hoodmould. Date stone east of this, inscribed R SONN OFRR, 1640. In south wall of chancel a C19 three-light square headed window with concave arched lights. East window, re-set of 3 lights with perpendicular tracery. 3 buttresses to north wall. North chancel window matching that on south. West of this a plain 2-light square headed window with hoodmould, a 3-light square headed window with arched lights, a blocked doorway with depressed 4-centred arch, and a 2-light square headed window with hoodmould. Internally, walls plastered. Shallow segmental plastered ceiling with moulded ribs and carved bosses. Additional secondary ribs in chancel. Late C17 altar rails. On north wall a recumbent effigy 1895, of Canon R Smith. C17 chancel screen with central segmental arch. On north side, 5 round arched openings divided by cols. On south side, columns replaced by pendants to accommodate reading desk. Panelled oak C17 pulpit with sounding board. C17 pews with panelled and carved ends. Fragments of C17 painted texts on walls. C18 west gallery, with painted Royal Arms of James I. On north wall, monument to John Gould, 1727, in classical style - the pediment cutting into ceiling. On south wall, monument to Richard Russell, 1638 in classical style. Simple octagonal font, probably C15. Fittings of particular interest. (RCHM Monument 1. Dorset Vol II)</p>
20	1119215	PARISH CHURCH (DEDICATION UNKNOWN)	<p>Parish Church. C12 nave, with some later refacing and C18 rebuilding of south wall, east of porch. C15 chancel rebuilt, with reset cast window. South porch built. C16, west tower. Squared Portland rubble stone with dressings of Portland ashlar and some Ham Hill stone. Clay tile roofs with stone slates at eaves. Nave, not structurally divided from chancel. North wall east has remains of narrow rood stair of C15, west of this a C14 window with 2 uncusped lights in a square head, with segmental pointed rere arch. Blocked C12 doorway with a plain semi-circular head and moulded imposts. South wall: C12 south doorway is similar to that on the north, though a lower arch has been built below the original rere arch. West of the porch the walling is thicker and has been refaced in C15, it incorporates a C15 window of two trefoiled lights similar to that in south wall of chancel. East of the porch, wall rebuilt in C18, and contains</p>

			<p>a 2 light timber window of this date. The C12 south doorway is similar to that on north, with lower arch built below the original rere arch. Chancel: chamfered plinth on north and south sides. East wall has a restored and reset late C13 window of 3 graduated lancets under a two centred label with beast head stops. South wall has a C15 window of two trefoiled lights in a square head. North wall has a similar C15 window, and a blocked C15 doorway with 4 centred chamfered lintel at rear. West tower, C16, three storeys divided externally into two stages, moulded plinth and embattled parapet, with two stage diagonal buttresses. South side has a three sided projection for the tower vice. Tower windows, see R.C.H.M. 375, col.2. Interior: roofs: chancel roof is C19. Nave has a plain plaster ceiling, with canted sides, roof was originally of a lower pitch, see weathering stones on east side of tower. Fittings: font, Purbeck marble, octagonal bowl, each face with two-centred arched panels, circular stem with 4 detached circular shafts of later date, octagonal base, early C13. Paintings (1) north wall of nave, St Christopher, nimbed and bearded, with Child seated on left shoulder and in background, mermaid with comb and glass, C15, traces of black letter inscription. (2) arcading of 7 bays with trefoiled and crocketed triangular heads in yellow and red outline divided by shafts and caps in red, enclosing faint traces of figure painting, C14. Painted conservation cross in yellow with red background and border. Carved fragments: two fragments of cross shafts, carved with interlace panels, C10. Communion Table: The Gueft of A M Wedo: D:S:E:H: 1637. South doorway, C17. The church has important wall paintings and stone sculpture. (R.C.H.M. Dorset II, p.375 (1)).</p>
21	1119219	CAME HOUSE	<p>Country House in grounds 1754-1762, by Francis Cartwright of Blandford for John Damer. 1758, Cartwright's death, after which Messrs Vile and Cobb of London employed for interior decoration. Mid C19, now entrance with porch, vestibule and cloakrooms built at west end of house. Conservatory added on the south and west of this block. Ashlar stone walls and hipped slate roofs. Composite stone stacks in central valley and at right angles to this. Plan: near circulation of rooms with hall moved from north front to south front, and subsequently in C19. North front: 2 storeys upon a basement. 7 bays, of which the centre three project as a columniated and pedimented centre piece. Basement mainly above ground level, forms a channelled podium, grilled windows with keystones. Centre piece breaks forward, four Composite columns, entablature with pulvinated frieze and carved modillions and pediment enclosing a carved cartouche with arms of Damer impaling Rush, floral festoons and date 1754. Central doorway converted to a window. Main floor centre sashes with glazing bars, plain cills and aprons, moulded eaved architraves, pulvinated friezes and cornices with pediments, the central one segmental. Upper sashes are square with the architrave moulding returned along the cills. To each side of the centre piece, the sashes have moulded architraves interrupted by keystones. Cornice continues each side with plain, shaped modillions and is surmounted by a balustraded parapet. South front has the basement storey entirely concealed. 2 storeys and attics above this. 7 bays. Centre piece is a projecting tripartite composition. Ground floor: central French window is flanked by attached Ionic columns with entablature and pediment to each side the entablature is repeated over flanking windows with pilasters. First floor: a central round headed window and two square headed windows make a variant on the normal Palladian motif, each window being flanked by Corinthianized pilasters. The arched centre window keeps below the main central pediment. Balustraded parapet. The sash windows in the flanking bays are uniform with those on the north front but the spacing is quite different. East and west ends have the cornice and parapet returned from the main front, the cornice is without modillions and the mouldings to window architraves are simpler. Lead down pipes with cisterns embossed with the crest of Damer. At the east end, the single storey passage way connecting to the kitchen annexe has its north side divided into bays by rusticated piers. The walls are finished with plat band and parapet. The kitchen annexe has a plain plinth, moulded cornice and parapet. Hipped slate roof and ashlar stacks. Two storeys. 3 windows to north elevation, sashes with glazing bars having moulded architraves and keystones. Double sash at right ground. The west end of the house has an entrance wing with a rusticated base, cornice and parapet. The entrance on the north side is by an open archway leading to a covered stair up to the doorway. The conservatory, c1840, has panelled stone piers with moulded caps and bases at the angles, carrying an entablature with pulvinated frieze and balustraded parapet. The main openings to the south are sub divided by narrow stone piers. Over the main part of the conservatory is a formerly glazed octagonal dome carried on eight fluted iron columns with acanthus leaf decoration and square pedestals. Within the octagon eight more slender fluted timber columns carry a circular trellis. Interior: important rococo interiors to the Saloon (Hall), Drawing Room and Dining Room including panelled and scrolled plaster work ceilings, fireplaces with overmantels, doorways and window architraves, all described in detail, in RCHM, see below. Library was refitted in early C19. Bookcase with glazed doors. Reset fireplace of red and white marble. Schoolroom now converted to a kitchen has rococo ceiling ornament. Staircase has stone steps with mahogany hand rail carried on scrolled wrought iron standards and a turned mahogany newel at bottom. The basement rooms are all covered with simple plastered vaulting. (R.C.H.M. Dorset II, p.384 (3), including Ground Plan. Plates 56, 57, 133, 188, 189, 190. Hutchins II, p.289).</p>

22	1323962	PARISH CHURCH OF ST PETER	Parish Church. C14, nave. Early C15, chancel rebuilt wider. Later C15, west tower added and nave refenestrated. C17, north porch added. Rubble stone walls with freestone dressings. Slate roofs with stone gable copings. Nave, north wall has a 3 light window of cinquefoiled lights, with pierced spandrels in a square head, with moulded reveals. The north doorway, C14, has a two centred head and continuously moulded jambs. Further west is a C20 blocking. The south wall has two windows, eastern similar to that opposite, western has head replaced by a flat lintel. South doorway now blocked, has a segmental pointed head and continuously moulded jambs. Chancel is structurally undivided from the nave. 3 light east window is C20. North wall, early C15 window of two trefoiled lights with sunk spandrels in a square head, chamfered segmental pointed rear arch. South wall, late C15 window of 3 cinquefoiled lights with pierced spandrels in a square head, moulded reveals. West tower, late C15, of 2 stages with an embattled parapet. West window, partly restored, of 3 cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a pointed head, moulded reveals and label. On the north side is a C19 porch for the access of bell-ringers. The bell chamber has in each wall, a window of one square headed light. Fittings: font, octagonal Ham stone bowl with chamfered underside, octagonal Portland stem on square base with spurs, probably C14. Pulpit, oak, part octagonal with dentilled cornice and two heights of enriched arcaded panels, on upper panel on west the date and initials 1624 I.M., base C20. Screen: between chancel and nave, with central doorway and seven bays on either side, moulded cornice with vine ornament and restored painted inscription 'Let us hear the conclusion of all things, fear God and keep his commandments for that forcheth all man for God Judgeth all things'. Side bays with linen fold lower panels and open upper panels with C20 tracery, double doors, C16 reframed and largely reconstructed. Communion rails: arcaded with turned and moulded pillars supporting enriched semi-circular arches under a moulded capping, early C17. North doorway: divided into vertical panels by moulded battens, rail studded with drop handle and strap hinges with fleur-de-lys ends, C17. Monuments: chancel to John Meller, no date, and Anne his wife 1610/11, stone altar tomb with effigies, plates 12 and 20. Wall at back, tablet with achievement of arms of Miller impaling. Altar tomb to Dorothy (Baylie) wife of Robert Miller, 1591 with cornice plinth, wall recess with fluted side pilasters and moulded arch, two brass plates with kneeling figures. C19 stone tablets in chancel and nave, especially that on east wall to Hon Lionel Damer, son of first earl of Dorchester, 1807, signed J Browne, London, 1839. (R.C.H.M. Dorset II, P.383 (1)).
24	1292171	CHURCH OF ST GEORGE	I South door late C11, South aisle and north part of porch C12. South transept C14. Tower, south part of porch, west wall of south aisle, arches to nave and south aisle of south transept late C15. South transept re-modelled in 1754 (when a now-destroyed chancel was added). North aisle and north arcade 1833 (arcade replaced in 1907). Whole of remainder 1907. The architect of the extensions of 1833 was the Rev Henry Moule (Vicar from 1829 to 1870). The architect of the rebuilding in 1907 was Jem Feacy of Dorchester at the instance of the Rev R G Bartelot. The most remarkable features of the fabric are the south doorway and the west tower. South doorway has a carved tympanum of Caen stone in a very realistic style (c.f. Bayeux Tapestry of late C11), representing St George, mounted, with praying soldiers on the left and dead or dying soldiers on the right. It allegedly represents St George's miraculous intervention in the Battle of Antioch (1093). West tower is ashlar. 2 strings, moulded eaves cornice, and crenellated parapet. Set back buttresses, with gargoyles at eaves cornice, and diagonally-placed pinnacles with crocketed tops. Polygonal stair tower projecting at north east corner, surmounted by more crocketed pinnacles. 2 bell openings with transoms and Perpendicular tracery on each side of upper stage. West window with perpendicular tracery. Stained glass in west and south transept windows by Morris and Co (1903 and 1913, from older cartoons), Communion rail of circa 1700 from Milton Abbey. Altar: circa 1390, ashlar, brought from Salisbury Cathedral in 1958; panelled Perpendicular front. Doors under west tower Bavarian circa 1750, brought here in 1935, 2 shaped panels each with Rococo ornament in upper ones. Door in south porch entrance dated 1717 in nails. Pulpit dated 1592, ashlar; panelled, carved initials (possibly the oldest post-Reformation stone pulpit). Font C15, ashlar, octagonal, panelled sides. Chancel stalls C17. Roman tomb-stone in nave.
Grade II*			
23	1119036	FORDINGTON HOUSE. ENTRANCE GATES	ICEN WAY 1. 5191 (West Side) Fordington House. Entrance gates. SY 6990 7/117 8.5.50. II* GV 2. Mid C18. Stucco. 2 storeys and attics. 7 sashes with glazing bars, 3 in centre cased. Central 3 bays break forward slightly and are crowned by modillioned pediment. Eaves cornice with modillions and egg-and-dart moulding. Attic dormers have flanking half-columns. Early C19 west wing. 2 storeys. 7 windows with trellis verandah. North side is red brick. Entrance gates in Icen Way have ashlar piers with ball finials. Fordington House forms a group with all the listed buildings on the east side of Kings Road and the farm buildings in Athelstan Road.
Grade II			
3	1119009	79, ST GEORGES ROAD	ST GEORGES ROAD 1. 5191 (North Side) No 79 SY 7090 4/129 II 2. Early C19. 2 storey cottage. Local stone rubble walls. Brick dressings. Thatched roof with hipped gable-end facing road. Brick chimneys. Casements with glazing bars.
4	1119010	LOUDS MILL	ST GEORGES ROAD 1. 5191 (North Side) Loud's Mill. (Formerly listed under Fordington) SY 7090 4/127 3.1.72. II 2. 3 storeys and 4 storeys red brick range. Mostly 3-light windows with small panes and segmental heads. The north end is dated 1779, the south end 1826. There is a projecting wing at the back with a 1st floor 3-light bowed window. At right angles to the north

			end is an attractive stable building with a circular corn-store at one end of it. the buildings were originally a cloth mill, but are now used as a sewage pumping station, stores and 3 dwelling houses. The water wheel has been removed. Apart from its interest as an early industrial building the group is attractive on its own account.
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Historic England – Historic Parks and Gardens

Figure Ref.	HE No.	Monument Name	Summary
Grade II*			
25	1000719	KINGSTON MAURWARD	C18 parkland and lake, together with early C20 formal gardens laid out by Sir Cecil and Lady Hanbury.
26	1001594	TOWN WALKS, DORCHESTER	A group of early C18 public walks laid out on the course of Roman town walls.

West Dorset District Council - Conservation Areas

Figure Ref.	Conservation Area Name
27	Whitcombe Conservation Area. Designated 1990. No detailed appraisal available.
28	<p>West Stafford Conservation Area Designated 1976. Osmington, West Knighton, West Stafford & Owermoigne Conservation Area Appraisal Adopted 2007.</p> <p><i>West Stafford is a small village that has a definite historic core, an extant relationship with the large gentry houses, and some clearly defined boundaries.</i></p> <p><i>In terms of key views and vistas, the settlement is characterised by views into the developed area from open countryside at both ends of the main road; a series of narrow, contained views along village streets (see the townscape sequences above); and the views of the river and meadows from the bridge south of Stafford House, at the ends of Rectory Lane and Manor Drive. There is a perspective of a lane-side avenue back towards Stafford House and views to the House and surrounding grounds. One of the best views (where the church tower, rooftops and wider views of the water meadows all combine delightfully) is from the newly developed former paddock field and allotments between the village street and Glebeland Close. From the detailed descriptions of Spatial and Character Analysis of the Conservation Area, it is possible to draw together the information to give a short overview of its particularly important characteristics:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The landscape quality of the village's setting, characterised by low hills, the landscaped grounds of two large houses, an extensive area of water meadow and river, and individual or groups of mature trees;</i> • <i>Trees and hedgerows provide strong features at both of the main village entrances;</i> • <i>The Conservation Area has 14 Listed Building entries, of which three (the church, Stafford House and The Manor House) are Grade I; in a coherent group along the main road through the village and in the relationship between Stafford House and its outbuildings;</i> • <i>The Parish Church has a nationally important set of C17 Laudian fittings; Stafford House has an interesting mix of Jacobean and Victorian elements; The Manor House is Queen Anne in style, with later alterations; other Listed Buildings vary from high quality mid-Georgian brick gentry houses, vernacular cottages (many of them thatched) and a Victorian Tudor Revival former school;</i> • <i>There are a number of unlisted Victorian semi-detached cottages with attractive brick detailing and former agricultural buildings that have been sympathetically converted to residential use;</i> • <i>Local building materials include limestone, rendered chalk cob, Broadmayne brick, thatch, stone and clay tiles, producing a predominance of silver greys, buffs and pale reds of brickwork, whites and creams of renders and the dark browns of weathered thatch and roofing tiles;</i> • <i>There are a number of distinctive building details, including ashlar mouldings, patterning produced by contrasting materials, multi-paned casements, simple porches, stone, brick and cob boundary walling;</i> • <i>The village has a good example of modern vernacular revival development at The Paddock.</i>
29	<p>Stinsford and Lower Bockhampton Conservation Area Designated 1990 Puddletown, Stinsford & Lower Bockhampton & Tolpuddle Conservation Area Appraisal Adopted 2007</p> <p><i>Stinsford and Lower Bockhampton are two hamlets, Stinsford having a Parish Church and former manor house and possible qualifying as a small village. They are situated on the north slope of the shallow Frome valley, Stinsford being visible from the eastern limb of the Dorchester bypass.</i></p> <p><i>Although there are three components, in the two settlements and Kingston Maurward house and park, they are within the same parish and interrelated in terms of their history and physical character.</i></p> <p><i>The particular qualities of the whole Conservation Area are:</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of good quality landscape adjacent to or within the Conservation Area, particularly the river and channels, water meadows, and the gardens of the several large houses, including the 96ha Grade II* Park of Special Historic Interest at Kingston Maurward; • Major cultural historical significance in the Thomas Hardy connections, particularly at Stinsford Church and churchyard; • Important hedges and trees that enhance the setting of buildings, particularly at Stinsford and Lower Bockhampton; • 29 Listed Building entries, including three Grade I buildings and a Scheduled Monument; • About ten unlisted buildings of character and group value; • Coherent groups of buildings at Stinsford and Lower Bockhampton; • A rich palette of building materials and details, including local limestone, cob, smooth renders, brick, thatch, clay plain tiles and pantiles; there is a range of architectural detail from the C13, late medieval period, C16, early C17, C18 and early/mid C19, notably fine ashlar stonework and carved detail, gate piers and boundary walls.
30	<p>Dorchester Conservation Area Designated</p> <p>Dorchester Conservation Area Appraisal Adopted July 2003. This notes the considerable archaeological potential related to the prehistoric period, and the Roman and medieval towns as well as 17th-19th century development of Dorchester and Fordington. A general mix of uses within a market town with rural backdrop underpins the historic character of the Conservation Area. The CA is divided into a number of sub-areas with its own architectural and historic character. Fordington forms the eastern sub-Area and 'is of great archaeological, historical and architectural significance, containing known Roman sites and remnants of the defences; a partly medieval parish church, with a high quality tower; an early plan form; a valuable green space and a large number of 18th/early 19th century listed buildings. There are also many pleasant unlisted Victorian terraces and three buildings of industrial archaeological interest'. The key buildings include Grade I Listed St Georges Church. With respect to the setting of the Conservation area it recommends: 'The landscape and urban features that form the setting for the conservation area of Dorchester should be maintained and enhanced'.</p>

Appendix 2 - Historic Maps and Documents and Tithe apportionment

Map date	Type	Reference	Comments
1805	Ordnance Survey Drawing	On line sources	Location of Site identifiable
1839	West Stafford Tithe map	T/WSF	In waste
1889	Ordnance Survey 1 st edition 25"	On line sources	Site fully identifiable
1902	Ordnance Survey 1902 22"	On line sources	
1929	Ordnance Survey 1929 22"	On line sources	
1956	Ordnance Survey 1956 22"	On line sources	

West Stafford

Parcel number	Landowner	Occupier	Name & Description	State of cultivation
1	John Floyer Esq	Himself	Roads and wastes	-