



making sense of heritage

Dorchester Combined Park & Ride and Trunk Road Service Area

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



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Dorchester Combined Park & Ride and Trunk Road Service Area

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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Front Cover 1811 Ordnance Survey Map



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Buro Happold Ltd to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land south of the A35 Dorchester bypass and directly east of the A354 (centred on 368418, 88715). This study is intended to support a planning application for the development of a park and ride facility and service area at the Site, to be submitted to West Dorset District Council.

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

The recorded historic environment resource within a 1km Study Area around the Site was considered in order to provide the context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource. Additionally, a theoretical Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) was created within a 5 km radius from the Site, within which designated heritage assets of national importance were identified. The proposed development will impact the setting of Maiden Castle, an Iron Age hillfort located less than 1 km to the west, and a number of funerary monuments within close proximity to the Site. It is considered that these impacts can be mitigated through careful design and landscaping, therefore this study has identified no overriding heritage constraints which are certain to prohibit development. However, further assessment of the impact of the development on the setting of Maiden Castle should be undertaken following the completion of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and the confirmation of design details.

This assessment has established that there is a clear archaeological interest within the Site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to prehistoric and Romano-British activity, which is prevalent in the surrounding landscape. There are also the remains of a potential medieval field boundary within the Site which will be impacted by the proposed development.

Due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation, the presence, location and significance of any buried heritage assets within the Site cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. Given the high archaeological potential of the Site, it is recommended that further work be undertaken in order to assess this potential. A geophysical survey has been commissioned, the results of which will determine whether further intrusive investigations are required.

The need for, scale, scope and nature of any archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.



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Acknowledgements

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The report was researched and compiled by Grace Corbett with illustrations prepared by Grace Corbett and Karen Nichols. Caroline Budd managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology



Dorchester Combined Park & Ride and Trunk Road Service Area

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Buro Happold Ltd to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land at to the south of the A34 Dorchester bypass and directly east of the A354, hereafter 'the Site' (**Figure 1**), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 368418, 88715.

1.1.2 This study will support an outline planning application for the development of a park and ride facility and trunk road service area at the Site, to be submitted to West Dorset District Council.

1.1.3 The development proposals include the construction of a restaurant at the northern end of the Site, with the centre of the Site occupied by the service station and truck stop. The southern end of the Site will house the park and ride facility, with the capacity for up to 500 cars.

1.2 The Site

Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The main Site area is located across an agricultural field currently under pasture and encompasses an area of approximately 6.8 hectares. It is bordered to the north by the A35 Dorchester bypass, to the west by the A354 and to the east by a railway line and associated embankment. At its southern border is a private dwelling. An additional area has been identified to the east of the railway line, covering 0.75 ha, which will service as a flood storage area. This section of the Site is currently occupied by scrubland and surrounded by arable fields.

1.2.2 The topography rises gently from the north, which lies at 60m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), to 70 m aOD at the south. The surrounding landscape rises to the south, north and west, with Dorchester and the Site lying in a shallow basin.

1.2.3 Dorchester and its hinterland lie at the heart of the chalk downlands of Dorset. The underlying geology is mapped by the British Geological Survey as chalk of the Seaford and Newhaven Chalk Formations at the north and west of the Site and chalk of the Portsdown Chalk Formation to the east. The northern half of the site is overlain by superficial Quaternary river terrace deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel.



2 METHODOLOGY

2.1.1 The methodology employed for the preparation of this assessment, including study areas, sources and assessment methods as well as terminology used in the report, is described in detail in **Appendices 1 and 2**.

2.1.2 In summary, the recorded historic environment resource within a 1km Study Area around the Site was considered in order to provide the context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource. Additionally, a theoretical Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) was created within a 5km radius from the Site, within which designated heritage assets of the highest significance were identified.

2.2 Scope of document

2.2.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the Historic Environment and to assess the potential impact of development on the Heritage Assets that embody that significance.

2.3 Aims

2.3.1 The specific aims of this assessment are to:

- *outline the known and potential heritage assets within the Site based on a review of existing information within a Study Area extending 1 km from the Site boundary;*
- *identify additional designated heritage assets within 5 km Study Area surrounding the Site that may be indirectly affected by the development proposals;*
- *assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components;*
- *evaluate the extent to which previous disturbance (or lack thereof) within the Site may have affected the potential survival of buried archaeological remains;*
- *assess the impact of potential development or other land changes on the significance of the identified heritage assets and their setting; and*
- *make recommendations for strategies to mitigate potential adverse impacts arising from the proposed development.*

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

3.1.2 The following section provides details of the national, regional and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of archaeological remains within the planning process.



3.2 National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in March 2012, replacing Planning Policy Statement 5.
- 3.2.2 NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.
- 3.2.3 The aim of NPPF Section 12 is to ensure that Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.
- 3.2.4 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:
- *recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource;*
 - *requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance;*
 - *takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and their setting;*
 - *places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets;*
 - *requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.*

3.3 Local Planning Policy

- 3.3.1 The Site is situated within the administrative boundaries of West Dorset District Council. Together with Weymouth and Portland Borough Council, the council is currently in the process of preparing a joint Local Plan which will set out the long term planning strategy up to 2031. Until its finalisation, specific policies of the adopted West Dorset Local Plan 2006, including those concerning the historic environment, remain in force ('Saved Policies').
- 3.3.2 Policies relating to heritage which are relevant to the present scheme are presented in **Appendix 5**.

4 BASELINE RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from sources listed above. The aim is to establish the known and potential resource which could be affected by the development.

4.1.2 All heritage assets identified within the 1 km Study Area are listed in **Appendix 3**. The DHER and NHLE entries are listed by number within the text:

- **1-9** Scheduled Monuments;
- **10-14** Listed Buildings;
- **15** Conservation Area; and
- **16-96** Archaeological records (DHER)

4.1.3 Entries are given a **WA** prefix in the text for ease of reference.

4.1.4 Statutory heritage designations within the Study Area are depicted in **Figure 1**. The archaeological records obtained from the DHER are illustrated in **Figure 2**.

4.2 Statutory and local heritage designations

The Site

4.2.1 There are no statutorily designated heritage assets within the Site boundary.

Study Area

4.2.2 Nine Scheduled Monuments are located within a 1 km radius of the Site (**Figure 1**). These comprise:

- *Maiden Castle (WA1);*
- *Round barrow cemetery immediately south east of Maiden Castle (WA2);*
- *Medieval cemetery of Winterbourne Farringdon and associated remains (WA3);*
- *Round barrow cemetery immediately south east of Maiden Castle (WA4);*
- *Henge, Romano-British amphitheatre and Civil War fieldworks known collectively as Mambury rings (WA5);*
- *Two bowl barrows on Conygar Hill (WA6);*
- *Herringston round barrows (WA7);*
- *Herringston round barrows (WA8); and*
- *Settlement remains north of Maiden Castle (WA9).*

4.2.3 There are five Listed Buildings within the Study Area (**Figure 1**). These comprise two Grade II* and three Grade II Listed Buildings:

Grade II* Listed Buildings

- *Herringston House (WA11); and*
- *Parish Church of St Simon and St Jude (WA12).*

Grade II Listed Buildings

- *Gatepiers at the entrance from Weymouth Avenue (WA10);*
- *Stable immediately east of Herringston House (WA13); and*
- *18 Maiden Castle Road (WA14)*

4.2.4 Dorchester Conservation Area lies partly within the northern end of the Study Area (**Figure 1**).

Other Statutorily Designated Heritage Assets

4.2.5 No other statutorily designated heritage assets, including World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Historic Battlefields or Protected Wreck Sites are located within the Study Area.

5 km wider context

4.2.6 A large number of additional designated heritage assets are located within the wider context of the Site. These assets were subject to the Viewshed Analysis.

4.2.7 The designated heritage assets within the theoretical ZVI are illustrated in **Figure 3** and listed in **Appendix 4**.

4.2.8 Those assets located within the theoretical ZVI are discussed in Section 4.7. However, those designated heritage assets identified in the Viewshed Analysis as not visible have been scoped out from further discussion. Within the Study Area the Grade II Listed Buildings of Gatepiers at the entrance from Weymouth Avenue (**WA10**), a stable immediately east of Herringston House (**WA13**) and 18 Maiden Castle Road (**WA14**) have all been scoped out of further assessment.

4.2.9 The eligible designated assets within the Site's wider context which have been identified as theoretically visible from the Site, and thus meriting further assessment, comprise the following:

- *134 Scheduled Monuments;*
- *Three Grade I Listed Buildings;*
- *Two Grade II* Listed Buildings;*
- *One Registered Park and Garden Grade II*;* and
- *One Conservation Area*

4.2.10 Although these assets have been identified as potentially sharing intervisibility with the Site, this does not necessarily indicate that the Site forms part of the setting(s) of these designated assets.

4.2.11 No World Heritage Sites or Registered Battlefields were identified by the Viewshed Analysis within the theoretical ZVI.

4.3 Previous studies

Overview

4.3.1 No archaeological assessment or investigations have taken place within the Site.

4.3.2 A large number of archaeological investigations, comprising excavations, watching briefs, evaluations and observations have taken place within the 1 km Study Area, many of which are associated with the construction of the A35 Dorchester bypass in the 1980s. The results of these, and other, investigations are incorporated in to the archaeological and historical context detailed below.

4.4 Archaeological and historical context

4.4.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources listed above. The potential for the likelihood of as yet unrecorded archaeological remains within the Site is informed by the consideration of the known heritage assets recorded within the 1 km

Study Area surrounding the Site, in conjunction with the geology and topography of the area.

- 4.4.2 The archaeological records obtained from DHER and other sources are illustrated in **Figure 2** and listed in **Appendix 3**. Some archaeological sites have more than one WA number; this occurs where a Scheduled Monument is also recorded in the DHER, however, in some cases the area defined by the DHER is larger than that of the Scheduled Monument.

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

- 4.4.3 There is no evidence recorded within the DHER for any activity within the Study Area during these periods, a trend which is common in the surrounding area.
- 4.4.4 Whilst Mesolithic occupation in Dorset is most widely recognised in the coastal regions, smaller concentrations of flintwork point towards at least a background level of activity in the upland chalk areas, with occasional examples from the downland chalk areas. Mesolithic flint working sites have been identified 1.7 km southwest of the Site, at Ashton Farm, this type of surface scatter site are common throughout the South West region (Hosfield et. al. 2008).
- 4.4.5 The distribution of such assemblages appears to show a distinct correlation with the clay-with-flints deposits, which would likely have provided an important source of material for tool production (Hosfield et. al. 2008).

Neolithic

- 4.4.6 In the Neolithic period an established presence on the chalk downlands of the Dorset region is attested by the construction of ceremonial monuments, including long barrows and causewayed enclosures. The investment of labour and resources required for the construction of these monuments suggests the existence of a relatively well-populated landscape within which they would have provided a ritual or funerary focus. The nature and extent of the associated Neolithic settlement activity, however, remains poorly understood however.
- 4.4.7 Evidence for Neolithic activity within the Study Area comes from a number of sites and monuments. Maumbury Rings henge monument (**WA5/16**) is located at the edge of the Study Area, within Dorchester town. It survives as a rough circular enclosure bank with an internal diameter of up to 64m and a single entrance to the north east. Deposits of human remains were found within pits and shafts excavated at the monument. Part of the henge structure was destroyed by the construction of a Roman amphitheatre at the site and the later construction of English Civil War fireworks.
- 4.4.8 Maiden Castle (**WA1/48**), although best known as one of the most imposing Iron Age hillfort in the country, has revealed evidence of Neolithic activity. An 8ha causewayed enclosure, bank barrows and an extensive flint working site were identified at the hillfort and predate its establishment in the Iron Age. Environmental evidence from pits excavated on the hilltop put Early Neolithic activity at 4000 BC, a time when the hilltop was first cleared of woodland. Around 3500 BC, after the causewayed enclosure had fallen out of use, a bank barrow was constructed, part of which overlay the western edge of the causewayed enclosure. Archaeological evidence indicates that human occupation continued on the hilltop in the later Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, though on a reduced scale, with two bowl barrows and a small enclosure situated at the centre of the hilltop dating to these periods.

- 4.4.9 Further Neolithic remains include a number of pit rings (**WA23-24**) found during excavations associated with the construction of the A35 bypass, with a further pit ring (**WA25**) discovered during excavations at Thomas Hardy School at the north western corner of the Study Area. A linear barrow cemetery (**WA26**) was also excavated at this site prior to development.
- 4.4.10 Excavations carried out in advance of the A35 Dorchester bypass have added to the number of scattered findspots of earlier Neolithic material, at sites such as Flagstones to the northeast of the Study Area, and at Conygar Hill and Maiden Castle Road, within the Study Area. These finds indicate three potential areas of Early Neolithic settlement, one at the east end of Adlington Ridge, within the Frome Valey and at the relatively low-lying downland to the north of Maiden Castle (Healey 1997b, 295). The Early Neolithic period appears to be represented by ephemeral living sites and substantial communal monuments
- 4.4.11 For much of the Neolithic in the region, permanent settlement was not commonplace, with a mobile lifestyle and culture remaining the norm (Pollard et al, 2008, 80). Trackways and pit features, along with flint scatters and hearths and stake- and post-holes are often the most substantial evidence for settlement (*Ibid.*) Lithic scatters are common on the chalk downlands of Dorset, particularly along the South Dorset Ridgeway, located 2.5km to the south of the Site. Work carried out in advance of the A35 Dorchester Bypass showed a relationship between lithics and monuments in that, once earthwork mounds and enclosures began to be built in the interfluvium of the Frome and South Winterbourne, around the turn of the 4th and 3rd millennia BC, day-to-day living seems to have been focused to the north and south rather than in the immediate area of the monuments (*Ibid.* 81)
- 4.4.12 From the evidence identified within the Study Area, it is clear that there was a significant Neolithic presence within the landscape, with both settlement and monumental remains recorded. Similar evidence has also been recorded within the wider landscape, with settlement remains recorded at Flagstones and Alington Avenue (Lawson 1990, 274), 3 km to the north east and at Poundbury to the north west. Further ceremonial and monumental sites are known from within Dorchester, at Greyhound Yard (*Ibid.* 277) and Poundbury and at Mount Pleasant, located 2.5 km to the north east.
- 4.4.13 Monuments and sites of potential Neolithic date within the Study Area include a number of linear trackways (**WA18-19**) and quarrying features (**WA22**), however, these have not been definitively dated to the Neolithic period and may in fact be of a later date

Bronze Age

- 4.4.14 The Bronze Age is represented by a number of above and below ground remains scattered throughout the Study Area, with the wider landscape containing a large number of Scheduled Monuments dating to this period. Upstanding monuments within the Study Area include a number of Scheduled barrows (**WA2, 4, 6-8**) with a further five barrows either visible as cropmarks (**WA29-31, WA39**) or having been excavated in advance of the construction of the A35 Dorchester Bypass (**WA28, 40**). The remainder of the Bronze Age evidence comes from remains identified during excavations associated with the Dorchester Bypass and include pits (**WA41**) and boundary ditches (**WA42**).
- 4.4.15 Bowl barrows are the most numerous class of prehistoric funerary monument within Dorset and, although typically considered to be of early Bronze Age date, several have been shown to have origins in the Late Neolithic (Grinsell 1959). It is conceivable therefore that further associated monuments may once have existed within the Site, though have subsequently been lost through agricultural activity.

- 4.4.16 Barrows can occur in relative isolation as well as in large groups and cemeteries. While some barrows follow the simple ditch and mound format, others show successive enlargements, and the presence of ring cairns, stake circles, turf cores and mound platforms (Pollard 2008, 99). While barrow burials were very common during the Bronze Age, evidence for unurned cremations burials (Smith 2000) and unaccompanied crouched inhumations have also been identified within the wider area (Smith et al 1997, 80).
- 4.4.17 Many of the barrows within the Study Area and wider landscape are located on prominent topographic locations such as hills and ridges; however, this is not the case with all barrows, with those excavated at Maiden Castle Farm (**WA40**) and Thomas Hardy School (**WA26**) occupying less prominent positions.
- 4.4.18 In addition to the proliferation of funerary monuments, the Bronze Age period in Dorset saw a marked increase in settlement and cultivation. Throughout the Neolithic period deforestation of the landscape was taking place, such that by the Early Bronze Age period the landscape was one largely devoid of woodland and subject to extensive ploughing (Lawson 1990, 280), while increased competition for resources resulted in the widespread organisation and division of the landscape. Settlement sites dating to the Bronze Age typically consist of several circular buildings which were accompanied by raised granaries, ponds and fence lines. Some were enclosed while others were surrounded by field systems (Fitzpatrick 2008, 117). A settlement site with a single building was identified along the Dorchester Bypass (Smith et al 1997), outside of the Study Area, while traces of field systems are known at Conygar Hill (**WA42**), Alington Avenue and Middle Farm Poundbury (Healey 1997b, 298).
- 4.4.19 Although settlement evidence is scarce within the Study Area, it is clear from the wealth of funerary monuments, that the Study Area was an active and lived in landscape, with the dearth of settlement evidence owing, perhaps, to the lack of archaeological investigations in rural areas, rather than a lack of occupation.

Iron Age

- 4.4.20 The Study Area and surrounding landscape are dominated by the Iron Age hillfort of Maiden Castle (**WA1/48**), located 900m west of the Site. Hillforts represent the largest and most dramatic later prehistoric monuments in the country, with a second example at Poundbury, 2 km north of the Site.
- 4.4.21 Maiden Castle, encompassing an area of 19 hectares, lies within a basin between the downs of the North Dorset and South Dorset Ridgeway which separates the hillfort from the coastal strip (Lawson 1990, 272). The earliest phase of activity at Maiden Castle was a group of pits associated with Early Neolithic flint knapping, dating to around 4000 BC. A causewayed enclosure encompassing the eastern knoll of the hillfort was built soon after, on the eastern plateau which may have contained a long barrow and is associated with two infant burials. In the Later Neolithic and Bronze Age periods two barrows and a small enclosure were also constructed in this area. The Iron Age hillfort overlies these remains, with the first Iron Age fort consisting of a single ditch and rampart (Fitzpatrick 2008, 134). Maiden Castle represented the principal seat of power of the Durotrigian community at the time of the Roman Conquest (Smith et al 1997, 3). From the 4th century BC onwards there were considerable changes in the construction and use of hillforts, with Maiden Castle being enlarged with additional defences added (*ibid.*). Excavations within the hillfort, although limited, have shown that the fort was long lived and saw intensive activity (*ibid.* 136) from the 5th century BC to the 1st century AD. During excavations in the 1980s structural evidence including thirteen houses, hearths, ovens, four post-structures and fence lines were identified (Lawson 1990, 284). Excavation at the hillfort has revealed large quantities of Iron Age pottery, brooches, beads, spinning whorls, loom weights,

weaving combs and many other domestic artefacts. An inhumation cemetery with at least 50 burials was also identified at the eastern end of the monument. Occupation at the hillfort declined following the Roman invasion, with the established of a settlement at Dorchester (*Durnovaria*).

- 4.4.22 As with the preceding periods, the landscape during the Iron Age was an active one, with outlying settlements recorded within the vicinity of the hillfort. The Scheduled remains of a Late Iron Age field system and settlement (**WA9**) are located 890m north west of the Site and consist of an extensive collection of ditches, pits and enclosures. Not all of the site is Scheduled, with further associated field systems located to the north and west (**WA43**). It is thought that this settlement continued in use in to the Romano-British period, with tesserae and roof tiles recovered from the site. The presence of tesserae, a type of mosaic tile most commonly used in the construction of Romano-British temples, may indicate the presence of a temple in that area.
- 4.4.23 A further Iron Age settlement site was excavated at Maiden Castle First School (**WA50**), located 800m north west of the site, and 230m east of the Scheduled remains described above. This is one of the only Late Iron Age settlements identified on the downlands, with others in the surrounding landscape (at Alington Avenue, Poundbury, Flagstones and Mount Pleasant) being located along the edge of the Frome Valley (Smith 1997b, 299). Excavated in 1993, the enclosure, dating to the 1st century BC, was defined by a rectilinear ditch with internal bank, originally with two entrances, one to the south and one to the west. The western entrance was subsequently blocked. The interior was arranged around a central metalled courtyard, with the remains of three houses found in the western half and storage pits arranged just inside the bank on the northern side. The houses were not all in use at the same time.
- 4.4.24 Other Iron Age remains located within the Study Area include a number of field systems (**WA45-47**) and trackways (**WA51**) and ditches (**WA52-53**).

Romano-British

- 4.4.25 Dorchester originated as the Roman town of *Durnovaria* in AD 65. The foundation of a town at this location was one which was carefully planned within a local landscape which contained the Iron Age hillforts of Poundbury and Maiden Castle (Smith et al 2007, 3). The town covered an area of almost 25 ha and developed over the course of four centuries, with a road network emanating from the town comprising at least four major roads. The Dorchester to Weymouth road (**WA61**) runs directly west of the Site, along the current A354. Roads provided a significant focus in the Romano-British landscape and it is not uncommon for settlements, field systems and burials to be found in the vicinity of the routes. Many surviving routes retained their importance in subsequent periods, forming a foundation for the development of later road and settlement patterns.
- 4.4.26 Romano-British remains within the Study Area consist of a settlement and inhumation cemetery (**WA62**) excavated at the northwest corner of the Study Area in advance of the A35. The settlement is located just outside the Scheduled remains (**WA9**), which date to the Iron Age/Romano-British period. The site consists of a ditched trackway, enclosure, three rectangular buildings, chalk or flint quarries, and inhumation cemetery dating to the 4th century containing 23 graves (majority being extended inhumations with a small number of flexed or crouched burials). Other Romano-British remains within the Study Area consist of a corn drying kiln and inhumation burial (**WA58-59**) located at Herrington Dairy House 700m east of the Site, boundary ditches (**WA63-34**) and a number of Roman coins (**WA54-57**, **WA60**). Other rural Romano-British settlements, surrounding the town but outside of the Study Area, include those at Poundbury, Alington Avenue and Fordington Bottom (Smith 1997b, 300).

- 4.4.27 Although occupation at the hillfort of Maiden Castle declined during the Romano-British period a Romano-Celtic temple was established at the eastern end of the fort in the 4th century AD. During this time a fusion of native British and classical Roman religion was becoming popular, the abandoned hillfort afforded an ideal location for the construction of such a temple.
- 4.4.28 The landscape during the Romano-British period was dominated by the town of Durnovaria, with surrounding rural settlements. The Site would have existed within the agricultural hinterland of these settlements, and its location adjacent to a Roman road places it within a prominent position in the landscape.

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

- 4.4.29 Whilst the Anglo-Saxon period saw a degree of continuity of the pre-existing settlement patterns, a notable shift towards the river valleys seems to have resulted in the abandonment of the extensive field systems characteristic of earlier periods. It is likely that the Site and its immediate environs reverted to downland grazing at this time, remaining as such until large scale enclosure took place between the 16th and 19th centuries (Landscape Design Associates 1993).
- 4.4.30 No Anglo-Saxon remains have been identified within the Study Area, however, potential evidence for the continued occupation of Dorchester during this time has been identified at the Greyhound Yard site in the town, which showed evidence for continuing use of buildings (Webster 2008, 173). A number of settlements are listed in the Domesday Book as being located within the Study Area including Fordington, Dorchester and Winterborne Monkton. This indicates that the landscape was most likely occupied during the Anglo-Saxon period, with the Site being located within the agricultural hinterland of these settlements. Given the propensity for prehistoric funerary monuments within the Study Area, it is possible to speculate that they may have been re-used during the Anglo-Saxon period for secondary internments, which was not uncommon practice at the time. However, no definitive evidence for this practice has been identified within the Study Area.
- 4.4.31 Evidence for medieval settlement and agricultural activity is more prolific than the preceding period. Within the Study Area the Scheduled deserted medieval village of Winterborne Farringdon (**WA3**) is located 900m east of the Site. The settlement earthworks mainly occupy a terrace to the south of the river and extend over approximately 8 ha, split into discrete areas containing the remains of building platforms, hollow ways, a church, lynchets, trackways and a possible pond. Associated earthworks also lie outside of the Scheduled area, to the north (**WA71**), and consist of a rectangular structure, a hollow way and a series of enclosing banks. The origins of the village are uncertain, with no entry in the Domesday Book, however, it is recorded by 1397. By 1650 there were only three households left within the village and by 1773 the village had been long depopulated.
- 4.4.32 Within the Site are the remains of a potential medieval field boundary (**WA68**), though this feature may in fact be older, dating to the post-medieval or modern periods. A number of other potential medieval boundaries and field systems are located throughout the Study Area (**WA65-70, 73, 75-78**), as with that on Site, these may be of a later post-medieval or modern date. Stray finds including belt buckles (**WA74**) and a seal matrix (**WA72**) have also been recovered within the Study Area. During the medieval period the Site was most likely occupied by agricultural fields associated with the nearby settlements of Dorchester, Winterborne Monkton and Winterborne Farringdon.

Post-medieval to modern

- 4.4.33 Post-medieval remains are scattered throughout the Study Area, with evidence for small scale quarrying common. Numerous chalk and gravel pits recorded within the DHER (**WA80-85, 87-91, 93, 95**) represent this small scale exploitation. These pits and quarries were excavated for local agricultural use, with no evidence for large scale industrial extraction seen within the Study Area. The chalk was most likely used in order to raise the pH balance in soils, thus making the land more fertile.
- 4.4.34 Post-medieval landscape features including drainage ditches (**WA92**), water meadows (**WA79, 86**) and field boundaries (**WA94**) are also in evidence within the Study Area. As mentioned in the previous section the medieval boundary recorded within the Site may in fact be of post-medieval origin.
- 4.4.35 The Site is likely to have remained as agricultural land throughout the post-medieval period, with the construction of the Wiltshire, Somerset and Weymouth railway line occurring to the east of the Site in the mid-19th century.
- 4.4.36 The first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1811 (**Front Cover**) shows the Site located within an unenclosed field, the Herrington round barrows are clearly shown to the east of the Site, as are the numerous barrows that are scattered throughout the landscape.
- 4.4.37 The Fordington tithe map of 1844 (**Figure 4**) gives a more detailed view of the agricultural landscape within the Study Area, with the majority divided in to strip fields. It is likely that this was the organisation of the fieldscape prior to this date but it was not recorded on the 1811 map. The apportionment records the fields within the Site under the ownership of numerous landowners and tenants and all under arable agriculture at this time. The boundary at the southern end of the Site represents the former parish boundary of Fordington (**WA97**) and can therefore be considered to be historically '*Important*', as defined by the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (amended 2002).
- 4.4.38 On the 1890 OS map (**Figure 4**), the Site is shown as one large field with the potential medieval field boundary (**WA68**) depicted at the centre, the strip fields of the mid-19th century have been subsumed in to one large field. The Wiltshire, Somerset and Weymouth railway line has been constructed to the east of the Site, with the eastern extension of the Site located within a large open field. The fields to the south of the Study Area appear to be regularly enclosed, while those to the east and west of the Site are more open, with less formal enclosure.
- 4.4.39 A field boundary is added to the Site, running east to west, on the 1903 OS map (**Figure 4**), with more formal enclosure encroaching northwards, to the east of the Site during this time. A small structure can also be seen on this map to the north of the Site, lying adjacent to the railway line. Although the exact function of this structure is unknown, its location adjacent to the railway line indicates it is likely to be related to the railway in some way. No major changes or impacts are seen within the Site boundary throughout the rest of the 20th century, with the Site remaining as agricultural land to the present day.

4.5 Historic landscape character

- 4.5.1 The historic landscape character of the Site and Study Area is currently being formally assessed by the Dorset Historic Landscape Characterisation Programme. Preliminary results of this assessment have been made available and are detailed below.

4.5.2 The Site lies within agricultural fields defined as planned enclosure, post 1914, with the very northern tip and eastern extension of the Site within piecemeal enclosure of the Industrial period (AD 1800-1913). Much of the western and southern extents of the Study Area are also characterised by post war planned enclosure, with post-medieval water meadows extending from east to west at the south of the Study Area. The northern end of the Study Area is dominated by post-1914 settlement, with some areas of 1800-1913 settlement at the very edges. The legibility of the prehistoric landscape is clear, however, the numerous funerary monuments, along with settlement sites such as Maiden Castle and Poundbury, now exist within a 19th-20th century planned landscape.

4.5.3 The Site is located within the Open Chalk Downland of Dorset, as defined by the Landscape Character Assessment carried out by Dorset County Council. It is characterised by simple, large-scale expansive landscapes of broad rolling hills with large agricultural estates mainly under arable production. The area south of Dorchester, where the Site is located, is occupied by a narrow face of steep escarpments, with wide open vistas providing panoramic views to distant landmarks.

4.6 Site visit

4.6.1 The Site visit aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the Site which might be considered potential sensitive receptors to the proposed development, by comparing the theoretical ZVI (**Figure 3; Appendix 2**) to the actual current views available of the landscape surrounding the Site. It also aimed to place the Site within its landscape setting and to ascertain if any previously unrecorded archaeological features survive within the Site.

4.6.2 The Site is located across two fields, one large one to the west of the railway line which is currently under pasture and rises from north to south (**Plate 1**), and a small area to the east which is occupied by scrub land. The large field is bordered to the east by a railway line and associated embankment; this limits the views from ground level to the east, particularly at the northern end of the Site (**Plate 2**). To the west and north the Site is bordered by highways, while to a private house is located to the south. The eastern extension of the Site is bordered by arable fields to the north, east and south, and by the railway to the west.

4.6.3 The southern end of the Site rises upwards, with a corresponding rise in the landscape to the east, the southern end of the Site therefore affords the best visibility of the surrounding landscape. The Scheduled barrows at Herringston are clearly visible from the centre and southern end of the Site and are seen as a slight rise in the tree line of the adjacent field (**Plate 2**).

4.6.4 The northern end of the Site borders the A35, there is limited landscaping along the route of the by-pass, with street lighting and traffic clearly visible. A potential medieval field boundary is recorded on the DHER as being located within the Site, this feature has been largely disturbed by the creation of an access ramp to the railway (**Plate 3**), and this disturbance is clearly visible on satellite imagery.

4.7 Setting

4.7.1 The results of the Site visit, comparing the heritage assets identified within the Study Area and the theoretical ZVI to the actual views available of the landscape surrounding the Site, are presented in **Table 3** below. This table aims to characterise the landscape surroundings of the Site, as viewed during the Site visit, and present in a concise form the potential visual impacts, or, as a result of extant screening the lack thereof.

Table 1: Comparison of theoretical ZVI to views from the Site

View	Assets	Distance from Site (km)	Description of the view and screening (if applicable)	Potential sensitive receptor
Views from the Site towards the west	Maiden Castle (WA1) Round barrow cemetery immediately south east of Maiden Castle (WA2, 4)	0.75	Maiden Castle is located on a prominent hill to the west of the Site. The monument is clearly visible from all areas of the Site (Plate 4), with significant long distance view afforded from the monument (Plate 5).	Y
	Long barrow immediately north west of Maiden Castle (WA107) Four bowl barrows immediately north west of Maiden Castle (WA100) Four bowl barrows on Hog Hill, west and north west of Maiden Castle (WA97, 106)	1.8-2.1	Views from the Site towards these monuments, and vice versa, are screened by Maiden Castle hillfort	N
Views from the Site towards the north	Maumbury Rings Scheduled Monument (WA5)	0.95	Views towards Dorchester are effectively screened by intervening settlement, highway infrastructure and associated landscaping	N
	Gatepiers from the entrance from Weymouth Avenue (WA10)	0.9		
	18 Maiden Castle Road (WA14)	0.7		
	Dorchester Conservation Area (WA15)	0.6		
	Poundbury Camp, associated monuments and section of Roman aqueduct (WA101)	1.8	Views from the Site towards Poundbury Camp are entirely screened by Dorchester town	
Views from the Site towards the east and south-east	Herringston Round Barrows (WA7-8)	0.17	Views from the northern part of the Site to the east are screened by the intervening railway embankment and topography. The barrows are located on a hill which rises to the southeast of the Site, with clear views of the barrows at the summit of this hill. They are seen as a slight rise in the treeline along a boundary that runs along the summit of the hill (Plate 2).	Y
	Conygar Hill Barrows (WA6)	0.95	Conygar Hill is not visible from the Site and views to the Site from the Hill are blocked by intervening vegetation and topography.	N
	Herringston House (WA11) Stables immediately east of Herringston House (WA13)	0.7	Views towards the southeast, towards Winterborne Herringston are effectively screened by intervening topography, while the Listed Buildings are screened by trees and vegetation which surround the House.	N
	Medieval settlement at Winterborne Farringdon (WA3)	0.95	The medieval settlement at Winterborne Farringdon is located in a valley bottom, although identified in the ZTV as theoretically sharing	



View	Assets	Distance from Site (km)	Description of the view and screening (if applicable)	Potential sensitive receptor
			intervisibility with the Site, real world views indicate that no visibility is shared owing to topography and intervening vegetation	
	Parish Church of St Peter Cam House (WA223)	1.8	Long distance views to the east are effectively screened by intervening topography and vegetation.	
	Whitcombe Hill Barrows (WA216-218)	3-4		
Views from the Site towards north east	Mount Pleasant Group: enclosure, three barrows (WA219-221)	2.3-2.8	Views are effectively screened by intervening settlement and woodland, with the southern extent of Dorchester town dominating the view towards the Site	N
	Max Gate (WA224)	2		
	Kingston Maurward Registered Park and Garden (WA225) Roman Road in Kingston Park (WA104)	3.5-4		
Views from the Site towards the south east	Barrow group east of A354 (WA139-164)	1.6-2.6	Views from the Site to the south east are effectively screened by intervening vegetation (Plate 6). The south east of the Study Area is dominated by the South Dorset Ridgeway which affords extensive views across the landscape. Glimpsed views of the Site can be seen from this ridgeway (Plate 7), however, it is difficult to discern and the intervening distance means that, while the Site may be within the wider setting of these monuments, any development at the Site cannot be said to detract from their significance.	N
	Barrow group at Crompton Wood (WA188-193)	2-2.2		
	Barrow group at Came Wood (WA165-187)	3.2-3.8		
	Barrow group at East Hill (WA194-201)	4.6-4.9		
	Two round barrows north of Came Farm (WA103, 105)	1.5		
Views from the Site towards the south west	Barrow group west of the A354 (WA108-138)	2.2-3.5	Views from the Site to the south west are effectively screened by intervening vegetation. The south west of the Study Area is dominated by the South Dorset Ridgeway which affords extensive views across the landscape. Glimpsed views of the Site can be seen from this ridgeway, however, it is difficult to discern and the intervening distance means that, while the Site may be within the wider setting of these monuments, any development at the Site cannot be said to detract from their significance	N
Views from the Site towards the north west	Settlement remains north of Maiden Castle (WA9)	0.9	The scheduled settlement remains in this area relate to below ground archaeological features, with no upstanding remains surviving. View from	N



View	Assets	Distance from Site (km)	Description of the view and screening (if applicable)	Potential sensitive receptor
			the northern end of the Site towards this monument are screened by intervening vegetation, while glimpsed views of the location of the buried remains can be seen from the southern end of the Site. Due to the below ground nature of the remains it is not thought that the proposed development will impact on their setting or significance.	
	Barrow group from Bats Lane to Rew (WA202-215)	3.5-5	View from the Site towards these barrows, and vice versa, are screened by intervening vegetation	
	Long barrow, three bell barrows, fancy barrow and a linear earthwork (WA98-99)	1.5	The monuments in this group of scheduled remains contain above and below ground remains, with some of the barrows having been ploughed out. These monuments are not visible from the Site, while glimpsed views of the Site can be seen from the large upstanding barrow, the intervening distance and vegetation mean that the monument and the Site do not share meaningful intervisibility and any development is unlikely to detract from the monuments significance.	

View – Direction of observation from within the Site or its surroundings

Assets (as indicated on theoretical ZVI) – individual assets or groups of assets which should theoretically be encompassed within the view

Distance from the Site (km) – distance between the asset and the Site

Description of the view and screening – description of what is encompassed within the view and whether any screening elements are observed

Potential sensitive receptor – identification whether the heritage asset in question is likely to be sensitive to the proposed development

4.8 Discussion of potential sensitive receptors

Maiden Castle

4.8.1 Maiden Castle (WA1) is the largest Iron Age hill fort in the UK and has a complicated development history, from the hills original use as an area of Neolithic activity and location of a causewayed enclosure, its later use during the Bronze Age as a location for funerary monuments, its establishment and continued development as an Iron Age hill fort, and finally the location of a Romano-Celtic temple.

4.8.2 The various histories and attributes of this monument mean that its value and significance cannot be understated. This nationally significant monument is considered to be of high evidential value owing to the potential of it to provide further evidence about past human activity, not only within the Iron Age, but also in the Bronze Age and Neolithic periods. Through excavation it has revealed a wealth of knowledge about the societies who inhabited this landscape in the prehistoric periods. Further knowledge could be gained through additional excavation and research at the monument. It is also of high historical

and aesthetic value owing to its prominence in the landscape, the preservation of its structure and its association with other prehistoric monuments within the surrounding landscape. The monument can be seen from all approaches to and from the south of Dorchester. The monuments place within the rich prehistoric landscape of south Dorset, and its status as one of the largest and best preserved Iron Age hillforts in the UK mean that it is also considered to be of high communal value.

- 4.8.3 The setting of the monument is a complicated and multi-faceted one which contributes to its significance in a number of ways. The Neolithic landscape in which the first monuments at Maiden Castle existed included other substantial monuments including a henge monument at Mount Pleasant Hill 3.7km to the north east, and a second henge at Maumbury Rings 2.1 km north northeast of the hillfort. These henges, together with a number of Neolithic long barrows constituted a vibrant living landscape where monumentality was a key factor in society. The original Neolithic structures within Maiden Castle, including the flint knapping area and causewayed enclosure, were later subsumed by the Iron Age structure, such that their place in the Neolithic landscape was rendered unidentifiable. The setting of these Neolithic monuments of Maiden Castle, Maumbury Rings and the enclosure at Mount Pleasant, as they stand today within the modern landscape, cannot be said to add substantially to their significance. Rather, their significance derives principally from their evidential value which will not be impacted by the proposed development.
- 4.8.4 Iron Age hill forts were located in such prominent locations so that they were not only visible from many aspects, but that, in some cases, they were also intervisible with other hillforts in the region. A second Iron Age hillfort is located within the wider landscape, at Poundbury, located 2.6km to the north of Maiden Castle. Today the towns of Dorchester and Poundbury are located between these two monuments and obscure any views which may once have existed. The development will have no direct physical impact on the monument; therefore there will also be no impact on the evidential value of the hillfort.
- 4.8.5 Despite the construction of the proposed development, the monument will retain its largely rural setting. Maiden Castle was occupied primarily during the Iron Age, evidence for contemporary settlements and agricultural features have been identified across the Study Area and wider landscape, however, these associated sites now exist largely as either below ground remains or are preserved by record following excavation in advance of development. The contemporary landscape within which the hillfort existed has been heavily altered over time, with the monument now existing within a largely 19th to 20th century rural landscape. An exception to this are the above ground remains of the Iron Age hillfort at Poundbury, however, it has been shown that modern development has now largely obscured views between these two monuments. Their association with each other can still be appreciated and will not be further impacted by the proposed development.
- 4.8.6 The monument lies within an agricultural landscape, with wide ranging views of this landscape to the northwest, west, south and east. Views to the north and northeast are dominated by the town of Dorchester, which lies just less than 1km to the north and whose limits are delineated by the course of the A35. The existing views from the monument towards the Site consist of agricultural land, dispersed individual housing, vegetation comprised of tree and shrub lines and modern infrastructure including highways and a railway line. The addition of the proposed development within the Site, which will extend modern development south of the by-pass, will interrupt views from the monument to the east and northeast, though given the scale of the proposed development; it is unlikely to block views entirely, this will be confirmed following the finalisation of the design. The location of the development also means that other views to and from the monument from other directions will not be interrupted. The imposing scale

of the monument adds to its significance, particularly when viewed within its rural landscape setting. However, the Site does not afford a particularly unique or important viewpoint from which to appreciate the monument. Given the scale of the hill fort it can be seen from all directions and approaches, therefore, the construction of the development within the Site is unlikely to interrupt any significant views to the monument, nor will it detract from the viewer's ability to engage with or appreciate the monument within its wider setting.

- 4.8.7 The monument has been identified as a potential sensitive receptor to the proposed development owing to its prominent location within the landscape, the distance from the proposed development and the location of the Site within its setting. The high evidential, historical and communal value of the monument will not be impacted by the development; however, the development has the potential to detract from its aesthetic value through effects on its setting.

Round barrow cemetery immediately south east of Maiden Castle

- 4.8.8 This collection of barrows consist of five round barrows located on a gentle south east facing slope to the south east of Maiden Castle with varying heights of 0.25m to 0.4m. Much of the original upstanding features of these barrows, including the mounds, banks and ditches, have been severely reduced by ploughing, however, remains will survive below ground. Despite the damage to the monuments, they are known from survey and excavation, to contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to their use and to the landscape in which they were originally constructed and as such they are considered to be of high evidential value. The significance of these monuments is also derived from their association with Maiden Castle, as they represent one of three barrow cemeteries in the immediate vicinity of the hillfort.

- 4.8.9 While these Bronze Age monuments are located within a prehistoric funerary landscape which stretches to the south, east and west, the damage caused by modern ploughing is such that their legibility within this landscape has been severely reduced. As such their historic, communal and aesthetic value is considered to be medium. The Site is visible from these monuments; however it is not possible to discern their surviving upstanding remains from the Site itself and the location of the Site is not thought to contribute greatly to their principle setting.

- 4.8.10 The proposed development will not affect either the evidential value of these monuments, nor will it impact upon their association with Maiden Castle.

Herringston round barrows

- 4.8.11 These monuments consist of two bowl barrows located along the former parish boundary of Fordington. They are currently planted with trees along this boundary and are located on a hill at approximately 83m aOD. One was excavated in 1880 and is recorded as much damaged, and both were recorded in 2011 as reaching a height of 2.5m and being in poor-fair condition (Wessex Archaeology 2011). Although having been investigated in the 19th century these monuments are still considered to have high evidential value

- 4.8.12 These monuments are visible from the Site and appear as a raised section of the existing field boundary and they are currently planted with trees, resulting in a low aesthetic value, however their association with other similar monuments in the area mean their historical and communal value is considered to be medium. Views towards other contemporary funerary monuments within the surrounding landscape, such as the Congyar Hill barrows to the northeast and the barrow cemetery to the south east of Maiden Castle, will not be interrupted by the development. It is their association with these contemporary

monuments, and their place within the Bronze Age funerary landscape of South Dorset that add greatly to their significance. Their immediate setting is one which is dominated by 19th and 20th century agricultural fields and modern transport infrastructure which adds little to their significance.

5 SUMMARY OF HERITAGE ASSETS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The planning policies listed in **Section 3** aim to promote development proposals that will preserve, conserve and, where possible and appropriate, enhance the historic environment; and that will seek to avoid or mitigate against harm.
- 5.1.2 In line with national and local planning policies, development proposals which have the potential to affect designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings will be permitted only where it can be demonstrated, along with sufficient evidence, that the asset would be conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced.
- 5.1.3 A description of the significance of heritage assets directly affected by the proposed development, based on the current level of available information, is presented below in line with current planning policy (NPPF Ch.12 Para.128).

5.2 Known heritage assets with the Site

Designated heritage assets

- 5.2.1 No statutorily designated heritage assets are situated within the Site.

Non-designated heritage assets

- 5.2.2 The remains of a potential medieval or post-medieval field boundary have been identified within the Site.

5.3 Potential buried archaeological remains

- 5.3.1 Based on the evidence presented within the baseline resource (**Section 4**) there is considered to be the potential for as yet unknown buried archaeological remains within the Site, particularly relating to the following periods:

- *Prehistoric;*
- *Medieval;*
- *Post-medieval; and*
- *Modern.*

- 5.3.2 This is summarised in **Table 4** below.

5.4 Setting(s) of heritage assets - Potential sensitive receptors

- 5.4.1 The setting of the following designated heritage assets have been identified as potential sensitive receptors to the development proposals:

- *Maiden Castle;*
- *Round barrow cemetery immediately south east of Maiden Castle; and*
- *Herringston round barrows.*

5.5 Assessment of survival and previous impacts- archaeological remains

- 5.5.1 From cartographic evidence it can be seen that the Site has been utilised as agricultural land since at least the early 19th century and evidence suggests that it served as such throughout the historic, and most likely the prehistoric periods.
- 5.5.2 Modern and historic farming techniques such as ploughing may have impacted potential buried archaeological remains; the extent of this impact is currently unknown.
- 5.5.3 The construction of the railway to the east of the main section of the Site may also have had an impact on potential buried remains; again, the extent of this impact is currently unknown.

5.6 Summary of known and potential heritage assets within the Site

- 5.6.1 The following table (**Table 4**) presents a summary of the known and potential remains within the Site which may be subject to direct impacts as a result of the proposed development.
- 5.6.2 The 'risk' of encountering heritage assets has been given a rating, calculated using professional judgement based on the various datasets assessed during the course of the study. It should be noted that the value accorded in this regard is assessed independently of the significance of any such known or potential remains.
- 5.6.3 A survival rating has been determined following a review of previous impacts identified within the Site, based on a Site visit, cartographic sources and other relevant Site information (e.g. DHER event records).

Table 2: Summary of known and potential heritage assets within the Site

Risk	Period and Description		Significance	Value	Survival
High	Medieval- Post- medieval	A potential medieval field boundary is located within the Site. This was identified during the Site visit, however, its condition is very poor and any remains relating to this feature are likely to consist of a below ground shallow ditch.	Negligible	Evidential	Poor
Medium	Neolithic/ Bronze Age	The Site is located within a landscape which was heavily utilised during the prehistoric period, with evidence for Neolithic activity excavated in advance of the A35 to the north east of the Site and multiple Bronze Age barrows, both extant and excavated in advance of development, located within the Study Area Further prehistoric funerary and settlement-related remains are recorded extensively throughout the surrounding landscape.	National	Evidential	Unknown
	Iron Age	The Site is located close to the largest and one of the best preserved Iron Age hillforts in the country. In addition evidence for Iron Age settlement is known within the Study Area and wider landscape and the Site would have existed within the hinterland of these settlements.	Regional	Evidential	Unknown



Risk	Period and Description		Significance	Value	Survival
	Romano-British	The Site is located adjacent to a Roman Road and just outside the Roman town of Durnovaria.	Regional	Evidential	Unknown
Low	Anglo-Saxon	Little evidence of Anglo-Saxon and date is recorded within the Study Area. It is likely that the Site comprised downland pasture and, consequently, the potential for substantial or significant remains relating to this period is considered to be low.	Regional	Evidential	Unknown
	Early Prehistoric (Palaeolithic and Mesolithic)	There is no evidence of early prehistoric activity within the Study Area and the evidence within the wider landscape is scarce. Where present, such remains would likely comprise residual flintwork rather than comprehensive settlement evidence.	Regional	Evidential	Unknown

6 IMPACTS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The management and mitigation of change to the heritage resource resulting from development is based on the recognition within Government planning objectives that “...heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource...” (NPPF para. 126). Impacts to the historic environment and its associated heritage assets arise where changes are made to their physical environment by means of the loss and/or degradation of their physical fabric or setting, which in turn leads to a reduction in the significance of the historic environment record and its associated heritage assets.

6.2 Proposed development

6.2.1 Finalised design proposals were unavailable at the time of writing, and as such any conclusions relating to the potential effects of development on the historic environment resource presented herein should be regarded as provisional. However, a general outline of the proposals is presented below.

6.2.2 The proposed development within the Site will comprise the construction of several structures providing a mix of commercial premises, including a restaurant, retail and petrol filling station and a park and ride facility with waiting room and WC.

6.2.3 The northern end of the Site will house the restaurant, with associated car parking, adjacent to this will be a lake. The central portion of the Site will be occupied by the retail and petrol filling station and a truck stop and park. The southern end of the Site will house the park and ride facility with spaces to accommodate up to 500 cars. The eastern extension of the Site, to the east of the railway line will be used as a flood storage area.

6.2.4 Although the specific design and details of construction methods are not yet finalised, the construction works at the Site are anticipated to include some or all of the following sources of ground disturbance and excavations:

- *Excavation of foundation trenches and/or application of piling techniques;*
- *Preliminary site investigation and geo-technical works;*
- *Ground works and landscaping;*
- *Installation of services, drainage and other infrastructure;*

6.3 Statement of impact

Archaeological remains

- 6.3.1 Given the location of the Site within an intensively utilised prehistoric and historic landscape the potential for encountering as yet unidentified archaeological remains is considered to be high. Due to the lack of previous investigations within the Site however, the exact nature, extent and significance of these potential remains cannot be ascertained.
- 6.3.2 Widespread evidence from previous fieldwork within the surrounding area indicates that archaeological deposits typically survive well; the lack of known previous disturbance within the Site supports this.
- 6.3.3 Where incurred, adverse impacts to buried archaeological remains would be permanent and irreversible in nature, though could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation prior to, or potentially during, construction.

Historic landscape

- 6.3.4 The historic landscape of the Site and Study Area is recorded as primarily 19th and 20th century enclosures, with the southern fringe of Dorchester expanding during the 20th century. This classification of the historic landscape is considered to be of low significance. Given the common occurrence of this HLC classification within the wider area, the overall impact of the development upon this landscape type as a whole would be minimal and localised. The frequent and widespread prehistoric funerary monuments which are located throughout the Study Area and wider landscape add a dimension of historic legibility to the landscape; however, they do not represent a consistent historic landscape character unit in themselves. Therefore, development within the Site will not impact upon remaining prehistoric elements of the existing landscape, nor will it detract from the historic legibility of the landscape.
- 6.3.5 The southern boundary of the Site is the former parish boundary of Fordington (**WA97**) and as such it is considered historically '*important*' as defined by the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (amended 2002). Development within the Site may have a physical impact upon this boundary.
- 6.3.6 A potential medieval field boundary (**WA68**) is also located at the centre of the Site, however, this feature has been largely disturbed by the creation of an access ramp. Any development at the Site would negatively impact below ground remains relating to this boundary.

Setting of heritage assets

- 6.3.7 This assessment has shown that although the Site lies within a landscape with extensive evidence of prehistoric activity, with over 150 designated monuments identified as sharing potential intervisibility with the Site, the location of the Site and the proposed development has the potential to impact on a limited number of these designated assets, though those potentially impacted monuments are considered to be of high value and national significance.
- 6.3.8 The designated heritage assets identified as potential sensitive receptors to the development include Maiden Castle (**WA1**); Round barrow cemetery immediately south east of Maiden Castle (**WA2, 4**) and Herringston round barrows (**WA7-8**). Design

proposals will need to address the impacts to these monuments and these impacts can be reduced by appropriate landscape design and incorporating the development in to the rural landscape in which it will reside.

- 6.3.9 It has been established that the development proposals may adversely affect the setting of Maiden Castle. The chief concern in this regard is the extent to which the new development will interrupt views from the monument to the northeast, and the extent to which the placing of the development to the south of the A35, thus extending modern development in to the rural fringe surrounding the town, will impact the general landscape setting of the monument. The development will also add additional noise and light pollution to the landscape, thus further negatively impacting the setting of the monument. It has been shown that the development will not interrupt any views to or from contemporary monuments within the surrounding landscape. It is felt that the development will have a negative impact on the setting of the monument; however this impact can be mitigated through sympathetic landscape design.
- 6.3.10 The significance of the monument has been shown to derive from multiple sources. While its setting is complex and multifaceted, impacts to that setting will be limited to the disruption of views afforded from the monument to the northeast and additional noise and light pollution in that area. These impacts, although clearly detracting from one facet of the monuments setting, will not have such a large-scale impact such that the significance of the monument would be majorly affected. With appropriate design and landscaping the impacts to the setting of the monument could be appropriately mitigated, therefore reducing further the potential impacts. It is expected that a targeted landscape and visual impact assessment would allow for the proposed development to be more accurately visualised in relation to Maiden Castle, once finalised design proposals are available for consideration. This would allow for a more accurate appraisal of any potential visual impact on its setting.
- 6.3.11 The scheduled barrow cemetery to the south east of Maiden Castle has also been identified as a sensitive receptor, however, given its ephemeral extent thanks to modern ploughing, and it's primary significance being derived from its evidential value and association with Maiden Castle, it is thought that development at the Site will constitute 'less than substantial harm' to its setting.
- 6.3.12 The Site is located within the setting of the Herringston barrows, which are located 140m southeast of the Site. Their location on an area of high ground overlooking the Site means that any development will have a negative impact on their setting. However, they are located along a field boundary which is currently planted with trees and as such they are not easily discernible in the landscape, resulting in a low aesthetic value. Their significance derives primarily from their evidential value which will not be impacted by the proposed development. Views towards other contemporary funerary monuments will not be interrupted by the development, therefore they will retain their medium historical and communal value. It will however impose increased noise and light pollution within the immediate vicinity of the barrows and reduce the sense of tranquillity and remoteness that it currently possesses. While the development will impact the setting of the monument, depending on final design, this impact may be mitigated by landscaping such that the significance of the monument will not be reduced.



7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 General

- 7.1.1 The effect of the development proposals on the known and potential heritage resource will be a material consideration in determination of the planning application.
- 7.1.2 This assessment has established that there is potential archaeological interest within the Site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to features associated with prehistoric activity. The Site is located within a landscape which was heavily utilised during the prehistoric period, with evidence for Neolithic activity excavated in advance of the A35 to the north east of the Site and multiple Bronze Age barrows, both extant and excavated in advance of development, located within the Study Area.
- 7.1.3 The Site is also located close to the largest and one of the best preserved Iron Age hillforts in the country. In addition, evidence for Iron Age settlement is known within the Study Area and wider landscape and the Site would have existed within the hinterland of these settlements. There is also potential for remains of Romano-British date to be encountered within the Site, given its location just outside the Roman town of Durnovaria and siting adjacent to a Roman road. A potential medieval field boundary of local significance has been recorded within the Site; however, this may be of a later date.
- 7.1.4 Due to a lack of previous investigation within the Site, the potential for and significance of any such remains could not be accurately assessed on the basis of the available information, though it is anticipated they may be of regional, or national significance in the case of prehistoric features, and local value in the instance of later remains.
- 7.1.5 This assessment has identified four designated heritage assets whose settings may be impacted by the proposed development. These include Maiden Castle, barrow cemetery south east of Maiden Castle and Herringston barrows. These impacts have been determined to constitute 'less than substantial harm', as defined by English Heritage, however, upon finalisation of the design and completion of a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, it is recommended that the assessment be reviewed.

7.2 Recommendations

- 7.2.1 The presence, location and significance of any buried heritage assets within the Site cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. As a result additional archaeological investigations may be required in order to provide a sufficient level of information on the significance of the archaeological resource. A geophysical survey has been commissioned; the results of this would enable an initial assessment of the likely potential of the Site and would inform the need for and scope of any subsequent works within the Site. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.
- 7.2.2 Careful consideration will need to be given to the effect of the development on the setting of Maiden Castle and the Herringston Barrows. The final design of the development and its associated landscaping should aim to reduce this impact as much as possible.

8 REFERENCES

8.1 Bibliography

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- Wessex Archaeology 2011, *South Dorset Ridgeway Barrow Survey, Archaeological Survey*, Unpublished Client Report No. 72660

8.2 Historic Environment Records

Dorset Historic Environment Record

8.3 Cartographic and Documentary Sources

1811 Ordnance Survey Map

1844 Fordington Tithe Map

1890 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,560

1903 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,560

1930 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,560

1947 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10560

8.4 Online resources

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

<http://www.biab.ac.uk/>

<http://domesdaymap.co.uk/>

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>

<http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/>

<http://www.magic.gov.uk>

<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html>

<http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>



<http://www.biab.ac.uk/>

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/>

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

<http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Methodology

Study Area

- 9.1.1 A 1km Study Area around the Site was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site. The recorded historic environment resource within the Study Area was acquired for this assessment from sources listed below.

Sources

- 9.1.2 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted, including:
- *National The Dorset Historic Environment Record, comprising a database of all recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county;*
 - *heritage datasets including the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), Images of England, PastScape, Viewfinder, NMR Excavation Index, and Parks and Gardens UK;*
 - *Historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey maps held at the Dorset History Centre; and*
 - *Relevant primary and secondary sources held at the Dorset History Centre and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the area around the Site were studied.*

- 9.1.3 A bibliography of documentary, archive and cartographic sources consulted is included in the References section of this report.

Setting

- 9.1.4 The aim of the setting analysis was to establish whether the Site constituted or contributed to the setting of any monuments within the wider landscape.

Guidance

- 9.1.5 Setting is defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as '*the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.*'
- 9.1.6 The assessment was carried out in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011). The above guidance states that 'setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset'.

Viewshed analysis

- 9.1.7 In addition to the 1km Study Area, the wider visual setting of the Site was considered for the purposes of this study. A GIS Viewshed Analysis was carried out within a 5km radius from the Site, in order to determine a theoretical Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI).

Designated heritage assets of highest significance located beyond the 1km Study Area, comprising World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings and Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, which lay within the theoretical ZVI, were identified.

9.1.8 All designated heritage asset within the 1km Study Area, including Grade II Listed Buildings, were included in the Viewshed Analysis. However, Grade II Listed Buildings and other assets of similar significance located between 1km and 5km from the Site were not included and have been scoped out from further assessment, as it has been assessed that a development of this scale is unlikely to cause significant impacts upon the settings of these assets.

9.1.9 Viewshed analysis is a commonly applied visibility analysis technique where the output produces a Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) mapping the area which theoretically shares intervisibility with the Site. The ZVI provides a means of modelling where in the landscape a theoretical observer would be able to see a target point within the Site based on a digital terrain map (DTM). This is calculated using:

- *The Landform Panorama DTM, a 'bare earth' terrain model of 50m horizontal resolution provided by Landform Panorama;*
- *A single target point height, positioned at the most topographically prominent point within the Site boundary, set to 10m representing the approximate height of the proposed development;*
- *Observer heights were set to 1.6m representing the eye height of an average person.*

9.1.10 Since this process is based on a 'bare-earth' model which takes no account of surface forms and features (including trees, vegetation, buildings and other structures) the inclusion of a heritage asset within the theoretical ZVI should not be conflated with 'real-world' intervisibility. The inclusion of a monument within the theoretical ZVI is not intended to indicate that the Site lies within the monument's setting, or that there will be an impact to the setting of this monument. The value of the theoretical ZVI is as an aid to identifying an area within which heritage assets and settings possessing views that contribute to their significance may be effected by the proposed development.

9.1.11 Any indirect impacts resulting from the proposed development upon the settings of these monuments were then assessed during the Site Visit (see below).

Site visit

9.1.12 The Site was visited on the 17th September 2014. The aim of the visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any potential impacts not evident from secondary sources. Weather conditions were fine with some cloud and visibility was generally good. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive.

9.1.13 The Site visit aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider setting of the Site which might be considered potential sensitive receptors to the proposed development, by comparing the theoretical ZVI to the actual views available of the landscape surrounding the Site. Any heritage assets which had been identified as located within the theoretical ZVI were assessed to see if intervisibility could in actual fact be established. Note was made of any intervening vegetation, housing or landscape features



which may have prevented meaningful views between the Site and the monument in question.

- 9.1.14 Heritage assets which could not be demonstrated to share intervisibility with the Site were then scoped out of any further assessment, while those identified as potential sensitive receptors were put forward for further detailed assessment in terms of their intrinsic significance and contribution made to that significance by setting and potential impacts of the development.

Assessment Criteria

- 9.1.15 Assessment of the significance of a site sets out to identify how particular parts of a place and different periods in its evolution contribute to, or detract from, identified heritage values associated with the site. This approach considers the present character of the site based on the chronological sequence of events that produced it, and allows management strategies to be developed that sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets.

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

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

- 9.1.17 NPPF requires the level of the assessment to be proportionate to the significance of the asset (NPPF Para. 128). However, there is no single accepted guidance for the assigning of different levels of the overall significance to heritage assets. As a result, basing on professional judgement and available guidance, the following criteria were developed in order to determine the significance of heritage assets (Table 3).

Table 3: Summary of factors for determining significance of heritage assets

Significance	Factors determining significance
International	World Heritage Sites Assets of recognised international importance Assets that contribute to international research objectives
National	Scheduled Ancient Monuments Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens Undesignated assets of the quality and importance to be designated Assets that contribute to national research agendas
Regional	Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Conservation Areas Assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Local	Locally listed buildings Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations Assets with importance to local interest groups Assets that contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	Assets with little or no archaeological/historical interest
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence



9.1.18 Current national guidance for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is based on criteria provided by English Heritage in the document Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (English Heritage 2008a). Within this document significance derives from the sum of values (aesthetic, communal, evidential and historical) attached to heritage assets. The criteria for which heritage assets are valued are presented below (**Table 4**).

Table 4: A method for assessing the importance of values of heritage assets

Value	Importance	Factors determining relative importance
Evidential	High	There is a high potential for the heritage assets to provide evidence about past human activity and to contribute to our understanding of the past. This potential relates to archaeological sites that are likely to survive (both below and above ground) and, in the absence of written records, provide the only source of evidence about the past, resulting in enhanced understanding of the development of the area. It also relates to other physical remains of past human activity, such as historic fabric within buildings and surviving elements in the historic landscape which contribute to its historic character.
	Medium	The potential for heritage assets to yield physical evidence contributing to the understanding of the development of the area is recognised, but there may be fewer opportunities for new insights to be deduced due to the nature of the heritage assets in question, our knowledge of the past of the area or subsequent changes to the development of the area throughout history. The potential for archaeological deposits to contribute to an understanding of the development of an area may not be fully recognised due to the current level of understanding of the local and regional history. The potential may also be impacted, in a limited way, by later development.
	Low	The physical remains are preserved in a limited way – limited assets survive, very few are recorded or assets are known to have been partially or significantly damaged. Low evidential value of archaeological deposits may be affected by the current lack of research within the area, but this does not preclude for further remains of higher value to be discovered.
	None	There are no surviving physical remains from which evidence about past human activity could be derived (assets are known to have been removed or destroyed by later activity).
Historical	High	The legible heritage assets are clearly perceptible in the landscape/townscape and the links between the assets and the history or prehistory of the area (illustrative value) or to historical events or figures associated with the area (associative value) are easily visible and understandable. The high value is not precluded by some degree of the 20th/21st century alterations to the historic buildings and landscapes.
	Medium	The legible heritage assets are present in the area, but their legibility may have been compromised by some form of alteration to the asset or its surroundings (i.e. rural parish church now situated within a suburban residential development). Even in their present form, such assets enable the local community to visualise the development of the area over time as there are potential associations between assets. The presence of these assets may contribute to an understanding of the development of the area. Further research, including archaeological investigations, may clarify these associations and elucidate the contribution of these assets to the history of the wider area.
	Low	The historical associations of the asset are not clearly understood, as a result of severe changes to the asset or its surroundings.



Value	Importance	Factors determining relative importance
	None	There are no legible heritage assets and/or their associations are not understood.
Aesthetic	High	The aesthetic values of the heritage assets are visually perceptible within sympathetic surroundings, developed through conscious design or fortuitously, throughout prehistory and history. The completeness or integrity of the heritage assets within the landscape is clear and their contribution to the aesthetics of the surrounding area is significant.
	Medium	The aesthetic qualities of the individual assets or landscapes are legible, but there may have been considerably impacted upon by the modern, unsympathetic development.
	Low	The aesthetic qualities of the individual assets or landscapes have been significantly impacted upon by the modern development as a result of which the aesthetic value is not clear, however, there may be a possibility for improvement.
	None	Assets have no aesthetic values as they have been removed by inconsiderate modern development. Buried archaeological remains are not ascribed aesthetic values as, whilst buried, they are not visible/perceptible in their context.
Communal	High	Heritage assets which could be used to engage the community through interpretation. Assets that clearly form part of a wider history of an area which can be drawn into a narrative. There may already have been a degree of interpretation and/or the community/public already has access to at least some of the heritage assets within the area.
	Medium	The ability for the heritage assets to contribute to the history of the place may be limited by the current understanding, their legibility within the townscape or through limited access. Potential for improvement is recognised.
	Low	There are few known heritage assets which make it difficult to elucidate their history or apply it to a wider interpretation. There is no access or the legibility of the heritage assets is negligible.



Value	Importance	Factors determining relative importance
	None	Heritage assets that have been destroyed. Heritage assets with little or no archaeological/historical interest to the local community.

9.1.19 In order to accurately assess the significance of a heritage asset, it is necessary to understand the relative contribution of each identified heritage value to the overall significance of the asset. Wessex Archaeology developed a method for assessing the relative importance of each of the values ascribed to heritage assets and their potential to contribute to people's understanding of the past, based on the Conservation Principles and professional judgement. This approach is presented in **Table 4**.



9.2 Appendix 2: Terminology used within this report

9.2.1 The following terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of NPPF as well as within other guidance and legislative documents and has been collated in tabulated format for convenience.

Glossary

Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Designated heritage assets	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.
Heritage asset	A building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic environment record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Setting of a heritage asset	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
Significance (for heritage policy)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
Value	An aspect of worth or importance

Chronology

Palaeolithic	900,000 – 9500 BC	Romano-British	AD 43 – 410
Early Post-glacial	9500 – 8500 BC	Saxon	AD 410 – 1066
Mesolithic	8500 – 4000 BC	Medieval	1066 – 1500
Neolithic	4000 – 2200 BC	Post-medieval	1500 – 1800
Bronze Age	2200 – 700 BC	19th century	1800 – 1899
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43	Modern	1900 – present day



9.3 Appendix 3: Gazetteer of heritage assets within the Study Area (based on the NHLE, DHER and other sources)

Designated Heritage Assets – Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservations Areas

WA No	List Entry No	Name	Designation	Easting	Northing
1	1015775	Maiden Castle	Scheduled Monument	366866	88438
2	1015778	Round barrow cemetery immediately south east of Maiden Castle	Scheduled Monument	367502	88203
3	1020550	Medieval settlement of Winterborne Farringdon and associated remains	Scheduled Monument	369802	88243
4	1015778	Round barrow cemetery immediately south east of Maiden Castle	Scheduled Monument	367445	88265
5	1003204	Henge, Romano-British amphitheatre and Civil War fieldworks known collectively as Maumbury Rings	Scheduled Monument	369015	89918
6	1017270	Two bowl barrows on Conygar Hill	Scheduled Monument	369697	88947
7	1002831	Herringston round barrows	Scheduled Monument	368544	88436
8	1002831	Herringston round barrows	Scheduled Monument	368492	88422
9	1002409	Settlement remains N of Maiden Castle	Scheduled Monument	367215	89469
10	1119007	Gatepiers at entrance from Weymouth Avenue	Listed Building Grade II	368883	89834
11	1119179	Herringston House	Listed Building Grade II*	368909	88092
12	1119180	Parish Church of St Simon and St Jude	Listed Building Grade II*	367570	87741
13	1154299	Stables immediately east of Herringston House	Listed Building Grade II	368960	88064
14	1324032	18 Maiden Castle Road	Listed Building Grade II	368705	89697
15	n/a	Dorchester Conservation Area			



WA No	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
16	MDO18089	Maumbury Rings henge monument. A Neolithic henge monument comprising a roughly circular bank with internal ditch and a single entrance to the northeast. standing stone may have once stood at the entrance. Most of the interior and the entrance of the monument was destroyed when the Roman amphitheatre was constructed on top	Late Neolithic	369009	89918
17	MDO25182	Fordington Field - Mound/Barrow, plotted from aerial photographs	Early Neolithic to Modern	367730	89250
18	MDO25223	Winterborne Monkton - Trackways, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	Early Neolithic to Post Medieval	367860	87390
19	MDO25224	Winterborne Monkton - Trackways, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	Early Neolithic to Post Medieval	367780	87780
20	MDO18645	Dorchester Middle School; Beaker grave 205	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	368355	89950
21	MDO18646	Dorchester Middle School; Prehistoric Grave 310	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	368342	89978
22	MDO18026	Maiden Castle Road prehistoric quarrying features with Neolithic pottery, possibly residual	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	367683	89420
23	MDO18325	Conygar Hill; Neolithic Pit Ring 52100, 15m in diameter composing a regular circular arrangement of pits with an internal ring of post holes	Late Neolithic	369462	89133
24	MDO18326	Conygar Hill; Neolithic Pit Ring 52118, 17m in diameter. Let Neolithic grooved ware was recovered from the base of one of the pits	Late Neolithic	369246	89064



WA No	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
25	MDO20268	Thomas Hardy School, Dorchester; late Neolithic pit-ring [1945]	Late Neolithic	367995	89824
26	MDO20275	Thomas Hardy School, Dorchester; linear barrow cemetery	Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	368003	89745
27	MDO1051	Bowl barrow on Conygar Hill, Dorchester, visible as earthworks on aerial photos and LiDAR. Scheduled Monument	Bronze Age	369696	88950
28	MDO18021	Maiden Castle Farm ring-ditch 52034. Excavated during works in advance of the A35 bypass. It is associated with four other round barrows (WA39) and may have formed part of the linear barrow cemetery	Bronze Age	367769	89352
29	MDO24256	Maiden Castle farm, barrow visible as cropmark ditch.	Bronze Age	367880	88760
30	MDO25165	Herringston Farm - Bronze Age Barrow visible as cropmark ditch.	Bronze Age	368740	87770
31	MDO25176	Fordington Field - Bronze Age Barrow visible as a cropmark mound	Bronze Age	367610	89430
32	MDO3088	Herringston Barrow, Winterborne Herringston. Possible bowl barrow. Much damaged and crossed by the boundary of the former parish of Fordington. Opened in 1880 by Cunnington who found a primary contracted inhumation under a cairn, in which was possibly a cremation with part of a flint or stone axe. Visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs Scheduled WA7-8	Bronze Age	368540	88440
33	MDO3089	Bowl barrow, Winterborne Monkton, visible as an earthwork, Scheduled WA7-8	Bronze Age	368530	88420



WA No	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
34	MDO3100	Winterborne Monkton, barrow, part of scheduled monument WA4	Bronze Age	367480	88220
35	MDO3101	Winterborne Monkton, barrow, part of scheduled monument WA4	Bronze Age	367520	88190
36	MDO3102	Winterborne Monkton, barrow, part of scheduled monument WA4	Bronze Age	367540	88180
37	MDO3108	Winterborne Monkton, barrow, part of scheduled monument WA2	Bronze Age	367440	88260
38	MDO3109	Winterborne Monkton, barrow, part of scheduled monument WA4	Bronze Age	367470	88210
39	MDO3110	Bowl barrow, Winterborne Monkton, two ring ditches and an oval ditched enclosure with a central pit see as cropmarks	Bronze Age	367970	88380
40	MDO18024	Maiden Castle Farm linear barrow cemetery, discovered during topsoil stripping for the Dorchester bypass	Bronze Age	367799	89330
41	MDO18061	Maiden Castle Road prehistoric pit with Bronze Age pottery excavated as part of the Dorchester bypass construction works	Bronze Age	367664	89462
42	MDO18327	Conygar Hill; Prehistoric ditches, probably Bronze Age boundary ditches, both excavated as part of the Dorchester bypass construction works	Bronze Age	369614	89210
43	MDO24904	CLANDON - Prehistoric Field System/ Settlement with the remains of extensive settlement, pits and field systems visible as crop marks. Tesserae and roof tiles have also been found. Part Scheduled	Early Iron Age to Roman	367020	89500
44	MDO25170	Winterborne Herringston - Prehistoric Enclosure, single ditch with possible entrance in its eastern edge, visible as a cropmark	Early Iron Age to Roman	368960	87760
45	MDO25172	Winterborne Herringston - Field System	Early Iron Age to Post Medieval	368660	87600
46	MDO3112	Winterborne Monkton, enclosed field system, seen as cropmark, now ploughed out	Iron Age	367550	88300
47	MDO3113	Iron Age or Romano-British field system, Winterborne Monkton, earthworks survive to a height of 0.3m	Iron Age	368200	87200



WA No	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
48	MDO3244	Maiden Castle, Winterborne St. Martin. Maiden Castle, known primarily for its Iron Age hillfort, which is one of the largest and most complex in Europe, includes multiperiod remains on a chalk hilltop of the South Dorset Downs. The earliest features to be identified include a group of pits associated with Early Neolithic flint working, dating to around 4000 BC. A causewayed enclosure was built soon after, on the eastern plateau, which may have contained a long barrow and is associated with two infant burials. The Iron Age hillfort overlies this enclosure. In around 3500 BC, after the enclosure had fallen out of use, a bank barrow was constructed, part of which overlies the western end of the enclosure. In the Later Neolithic and Bronze Age periods two barrows and a small enclosure were constructed.	Iron Age	366900	88500
49	MDO3118	20 Ag staters and 1 quaerter stater Durotrigian ttrove	Iron Age	367500	88200



WA No	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
50	MDO18179-18193	Maiden Castle First School (Prince of Wales First School): pre-enclosure activity including round houses, enclosures, flint gravelled courtyards, pits and post-structures. The enclosure was defined by a rectilinear ditch with internal bank, originally with two entrances, one to the south and one to the west. The western entrance was subsequently blocked. The interior was arranged around a central metallated courtyard, with the remains of three houses found in the western half and storage pits arranged just inside the bank on the northern side. The houses were not all in use at the same time. This enclosure is dated to the 1 st century BC.	Iron Age	367895	89533
51	MDO18332	Poundbury Community Woodland; Ditched trackway	Late Iron Age to Roman	367740	89490
52	MDO20279	Thomas Hardy School, Dorchester; linear ditch [1008]	Late Iron Age to Roman	368092	89758
53	MDO18648	Dorchester Middle School; prehistoric ditches	Late Prehistoric	368437	89966
54	MDO18211	Roman coin found at 18 Garfield Avenue, Dorchester	Roman	368450	89680
55	MDO19132	Roman coin from 3 Queens Avenue, Dorchester	Roman	368803	89805
56	MDO19170	A Silver coin of Phillip Augustus from Maumbury Rings, Dorchester	Roman	369012	89911
57	MDO29964	A Roman coin from Maumbury Rings, Dorchester	Roman	369012	89911



WA No	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
58	MDO3090	HERRINGSTON DAIRY HOUSE, a corn drying kiln was identified during the construction of a silage pit. The drier had a single flue and double stack and was most likely late Roman in date.	Roman	369440	88600
59	MDO3092	HERRINGSTON DAIRY HOUSE, Human skeletal remains found during the excavation of a foundation trench.	Roman	369440	88600
60	MDO3117	Roman find spots	Roman	368000	88000
61	MWX53	Roman road: RR 48, Dorchester to Weymouth	Roman	368485	88910
62	MDO18027-30, 32-35, 45-51, 53-59	Maiden Castle Road Romano-British ditched trackway, enclosure, three rectangular buildings, chalk or flint quarries, and inhumation cemetery dating to the 4th century containing 23 graves (majority being extended inhumations with a small number of flexed or crouched burials) found during excavations in advance of the A35 Dorchester Bypass	Roman	367652	89477
63	MDO18333	Poundbury Community Woodland; Boundary ditches	Roman	367723	89462
64	MDO18356	Poundbury Development Offsite Planting, Dorchester; Boundary ditches	Roman	367720	89455
65	MDO25148	Conygar Hill - Historic Field Boundary visible on aerial photographs	Medieval to Post Medieval	369100	88840
66	MDO25149	Conygar Hill - Historic Field Boundary visible on aerial photographs	Medieval to Post Medieval	369630	88560
67	MDO25150	Grooms Cottage - Historic Field Boundary visible on aerial photographs	Medieval to Post Medieval	368970	87640



WA No	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
68	MDO25151	Winterborne Herringston - Historic Field Boundary, cut by the Wiltshire, Somerset and Weymouth Branch Railway Line, visible on aerial photographs	Medieval to Post Medieval	368410	88560
69	MDO25169	Winterborne Herringston - Historic Field System visible on aerial photographs	Medieval to Post Medieval	368690	88020
70	MDO25222	Winterborne Monkton - Drainage System visible on aerial photographs	Medieval to Post Medieval	367540	87960
71	MDO3010	Deserted medieval village of Winterborne Farringdon, Winterborne Came. The settlement earthworks extend over approximately 8 hectares, split into discrete areas containing the remains of building platforms, hollow ways, a church, lynchets, trackways and a possible pond. Scheduled	Medieval	369743	88265
72	MDO19166	A Silver Seal Matrix from Heringston Road Allotments, Dorchester	Medieval	369080	89350
73	MDO29658	Strip Lynchet west of Conygar Hill, Dorchester. Formerly part of the open fields of Fordington	Medieval to Post Medieval	368960	88900
74	MDO3082	Medieval buckles from a field to the south of Winterborne Farringdon, Winterborne Came	Medieval	369400	88100
75	MDO18060	Maiden Castle Road medieval/post-medieval field boundaries	Medieval to Post Medieval	367679	89450
76	MDO18178	7-9 James Road, Dorchester: medieval boundary ditch	Medieval	368169	89870
77	MDO18328	Medieval Ditches, Conygar Hill, Winterborne Came, Winterborne Herringston, Dorchester	Medieval to Post Medieval	370014	89470



WA No	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
78	MDO20280	Thomas Hardye School, Dorchester; ditched field system	Medieval to Post Medieval	367972	89873
79	MDO20817	Winterbourne Came: water meadows visible as earthworks	Post Medieval	369835	88439
80	MDO20822	Conygar Hill: 5 chalk pits visible as cropmarks and earthworks	Post Medieval	369851	88756
81	MDO25152	Winterborne Herringston - Three Post Medieval Chalk Pits visible as earthworks	Post Medieval	368590	88310
82	MDO25153	Winterborne Herringston - Quarry	Post Medieval to Modern	368950	88630
83	MDO25154	Winterborne Herringston - Post Medieval Chalk Pits	Post Medieval	368820	88510
84	MDO25155	Winterborne Herringston - Post Medieval Chalk Pits	Post Medieval	369110	88770
85	MDO25156	Winterborne Herringston - Post Medieval Chalk Pits	Post Medieval	369040	87810
86	MDO25166	Winterborne Herringston - Post Medieval Water Meadows	Post Medieval	369200	88380
87	MDO25168	Winterborne Herringston - Chalk Pit	Post Medieval	369160	87930
88	MDO25171	Winterborne Herringston - Sixteen Chalk Pits visible as cropmarks	Post Medieval	368900	87700
89	MDO25209	Maiden Castle - Three Chalk Pits	Post Medieval	367300	88580



WA No	HER ref	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
90	MDO25210	Maiden Castle Farm - Chalk Pit	Post Medieval	368270	88630
91	MDO25211	Winterborne Monkton - Three Chalk Pits	Post Medieval	367220	87070
92	MDO25220	Winterborne Monkton - Drainage Ditch	Post Medieval	368400	88030
93	MDO25225	Maiden Castle - Five Chalk Pits	Post Medieval	366990	88050
94	MDO18025	Maiden Castle Farm possible field ditches	Post Medieval	368303	89082
95	MDO18194	Maiden Castle First School (Prince of Wales First School):post-medieval gravel quarry pits	Post Medieval	367874	89505
96	MDO18448	Weymouth Road, Dorchester; show rings. Documentary evidence indicates that these posthole alignments were part of the Horse Ring, a large oval enclosure which was part of the structures erected every year for the Dorchester Show, which was held on this site between 1921 and 1962-5	Modern	368631	89090
97	N/A	Former parish boundary of Fordington	Medieval/Post-medieval	368243	88352



9.4 Appendix 4: Designated Heritage Assets within the Theoretical ZVI

WA No	NHLE No	Name	Designation	Easting	Northing
1	1015775	Maiden Castle	Scheduled Monument	366866.1	88438.02
2	1015778	Round barrow cemetery immediately south east of Maiden Castle	Scheduled Monument	367502.7	88203.26
3	1020550	Medieval settlement of Winterborne Farringdon and associated remains	Scheduled Monument	369802	88243.69
4	1015778	Round barrow cemetery immediately south east of Maiden Castle	Scheduled Monument	367445.3	88265.28
5	1003204	Henge, Romano-British amphitheatre and Civil War fieldworks known collectively as Maumbury Rings	Scheduled Monument	369015.3	89918.97
6	1017270	Two bowl barrows on Conygar Hill	Scheduled Monument	369697.3	88947.51
7	1002831	Herringston round barrows	Scheduled Monument	368544.4	88436.2
8	1002831	Herringston round barrows	Scheduled Monument	368493	88422.89
9	1002409	Settlement remains N of Maiden Castle	Scheduled Monument	367215.9	89469.85
97	1015777	Four bowl barrows on Hog Hill, west and north west of Maiden Castle	Scheduled Monument	366259.9	88780.87
98	1015783	Long barrow, three bell barrows, fancy barrow and a linear earthwork 800m north of Maiden Castle	Scheduled Monument	366732.1	89242.82
99	1015783	Long barrow, three bell barrows, fancy barrow and a linear earthwork 800m north of Maiden Castle	Scheduled Monument	366556.9	89276.38
100	1015776	Four bowl barrows immediately north west of Maiden Castle	Scheduled Monument	366439.1	88724.02
101	1013337	Poundbury Camp, associated monuments and section of Roman aqueduct.	Scheduled Monument	368201.8	91161.04
102	1015780	Bowl barrow 500m north east of Clandon Farm	Scheduled Monument	366502	89366.55



WA No	NHLE No	Name	Designation	Easting	Northing
103	1002828	Two round barrows N of Came Farm	Scheduled Monument	369529.4	87500.18
104	1002691	Roman road in Kingston Park	Scheduled Monument	371837.2	91664.3
105	1002828	Two round barrows N of Came Farm	Scheduled Monument	369491.3	87496.16
106	1015777	Four bowl barrows on Hog Hill, west and north west of Maiden Castle	Scheduled Monument	366107.5	88601.8
107	1015779	Long barrow immediately north west of Maiden Castle	Scheduled Monument	366515.5	88798.53
Barrows west of A354					
108	1002759	Round barrow N of Ridgeway	Scheduled Monument	365170	86700.28
109	1002762	Round barrows on Ridgeway	Scheduled Monument	366516.8	86496.89
110	1002763	Group of round barrows W of Ridgeway Hill	Scheduled Monument	366877.4	85988.1
111	1002762	Round barrows on Ridgeway	Scheduled Monument	366461.1	86613.62
112	1002762	Round barrows on Ridgeway	Scheduled Monument	366773.6	86399.77
113	1002763	Group of round barrows W of Ridgeway Hill	Scheduled Monument	367011	85915.74
114	1002760	Group of round barrows on Ridgeway	Scheduled Monument	365426.2	86605.71
115	1002763	Group of round barrows W of Ridgeway Hill	Scheduled Monument	366916	85906.42
116	1002763	Group of round barrows W of Ridgeway Hill	Scheduled Monument	366863.5	86129.78
117	1002762	Round barrows on Ridgeway	Scheduled Monument	366418.8	86593.75
118	1002761	Two round barrows on Ridgeway	Scheduled Monument	366269.4	86557.2
119	1002762	Round barrows on Ridgeway	Scheduled Monument	366921.2	86448.98
120	1002759	Round barrow N of Ridgeway	Scheduled Monument	365045.2	86716.09
121	1002762	Round barrows on Ridgeway	Scheduled Monument	366360.3	86581.12
122	1002756	Group of round barrows near Eweleaze Barn	Scheduled Monument	364990	87134.25
123	1002756	Group of round barrows near Eweleaze Barn	Scheduled Monument	364938.1	87208.72
124	1002763	Group of round barrows W of Ridgeway Hill	Scheduled Monument	366812.7	86069.1



WA No	NHLE No	Name	Designation	Easting	Northing
125	1002763	Group of round barrows W of Ridgeway Hill	Scheduled Monument	366793	86044.46
126	1002760	Group of round barrows on Ridgeway	Scheduled Monument	365855.8	86608.53
127	1002761	Two round barrows on Ridgeway	Scheduled Monument	366033.4	86648.52
128	1002756	Group of round barrows near Eweleaze Barn	Scheduled Monument	364861.3	87276.99
129	1002756	Group of round barrows near Eweleaze Barn	Scheduled Monument	364829.8	87393.82
130	1002700	Disc barrow 715m west of Bayard Farm	Scheduled Monument	366304.7	86657.71
131	1002762	Round barrows on Ridgeway	Scheduled Monument	366504.2	86591.99
132	1003218	Round barrow on Ridgeway Hill	Scheduled Monument	367068.3	85902.81
133	1002759	Round barrow N of Ridgeway	Scheduled Monument	364879.1	86754.07
134	1002762	Round barrows on Ridgeway	Scheduled Monument	366568.9	86446.62
135	1002760	Group of round barrows on Ridgeway	Scheduled Monument	365740.2	86616.42
136	1002763	Group of round barrows W of Ridgeway Hill	Scheduled Monument	366919.1	85962.35
137	1003217	Two round barrows S of Ashton Farm	Scheduled Monument	366044.8	87176.6
138	1003217	Two round barrows S of Ashton Farm	Scheduled Monument	366085.5	87172.32
Barrows east of A354					
139	1002744	Six round barrows on Bincombe Down	Scheduled Monument	368035.4	85691.44
140	1002745	Six round barrows W of Came Down	Scheduled Monument	367903.4	86131.87
141	1002712	Group of barrows on the golf course, Came Down	Scheduled Monument	368767.6	86236.23
142	1002830	Two round barrows N of Bincombe Barn	Scheduled Monument	367718.3	85837.14
143	1002746	Six barrows on Ridgeway Hill	Scheduled Monument	367385.6	85813.07
144	1002712	Group of barrows on the golf course, Came Down	Scheduled Monument	368638.3	86174.45
145	1002745	Six round barrows W of Came Down	Scheduled Monument	368073.2	86245.03
146	1002745	Six round barrows W of Came Down	Scheduled Monument	368156.9	86583.55
147	1002712	Group of barrows on the golf course, Came Down	Scheduled Monument	368522.7	86067.57
148	1002746	Six barrows on Ridgeway Hill	Scheduled Monument	367543.6	85840.05



WA No	NHLE No	Name	Designation	Easting	Northing
149	1002712	Group of barrows on the golf course, Came Down	Scheduled Monument	368664.4	86207.52
150	1002745	Six round barrows W of Came Down	Scheduled Monument	368145	85783.28
151	1002712	Group of barrows on the golf course, Came Down	Scheduled Monument	368652.9	86191.51
152	1002712	Group of barrows on the golf course, Came Down	Scheduled Monument	368833.2	86900.9
153	1002744	Six round barrows on Bincombe Down	Scheduled Monument	367964.2	85713.17
154	1002745	Six round barrows W of Came Down	Scheduled Monument	368101.9	86241.52
155	1002746	Six barrows on Ridgeway Hill	Scheduled Monument	367595.1	85831.1
156	1002712	Group of barrows on the golf course, Came Down	Scheduled Monument	368867.5	86890.1
157	1002746	Six barrows on Ridgeway Hill	Scheduled Monument	367491.8	85807.33
158	1002746	Six barrows on Ridgeway Hill	Scheduled Monument	367194.1	85901.18
159	1002830	Two round barrows N of Bincombe Barn	Scheduled Monument	367775.7	85918.63
160	1002712	Group of barrows on the golf course, Came Down	Scheduled Monument	368673.1	86284.57
161	1002712	Group of barrows on the golf course, Came Down	Scheduled Monument	368422.4	85825.9
162	1002712	Group of barrows on the golf course, Came Down	Scheduled Monument	368449.8	85837.46
163	1002712	Group of barrows on the golf course, Came Down	Scheduled Monument	368806.3	86254.53
164	1002745	Six round barrows W of Came Down	Scheduled Monument	368106.4	86495.1
Came Wood Barrows					
165	1002742	Barrows in Came Wood	Scheduled Monument	369674.9	85449.16
166	1002742	Barrows in Came Wood	Scheduled Monument	369771.7	85439.59
167	1003304	Culliford Tree long barrow and group of round barrows	Scheduled Monument	370299.1	85348.89
168	1002742	Barrows in Came Wood	Scheduled Monument	369853.5	85522.29
169	1003304	Culliford Tree long barrow and group of round barrows	Scheduled Monument	370038.9	85416.61
170	1003304	Culliford Tree long barrow and group of round barrows	Scheduled Monument	370402.9	85277.52
171	1002742	Barrows in Came Wood	Scheduled Monument	369332.5	85488.59
172	1003304	Culliford Tree long barrow and group of round barrows	Scheduled Monument	370000.7	85416.82



WA No	NHLE No	Name	Designation	Easting	Northing
173	1003304	Culliford Tree long barrow and group of round barrows	Scheduled Monument	369970	85448.01
174	1003304	Culliford Tree long barrow and group of round barrows	Scheduled Monument	370687.2	85421.62
175	1002742	Barrows in Came Wood	Scheduled Monument	369823.6	85428.89
176	1003304	Culliford Tree long barrow and group of round barrows	Scheduled Monument	370254	85359.55
177	1003304	Culliford Tree long barrow and group of round barrows	Scheduled Monument	370476.6	85295.22
178	1002742	Barrows in Came Wood	Scheduled Monument	369293.9	85472.67
179	1003304	Culliford Tree long barrow and group of round barrows	Scheduled Monument	369903.9	85470.28
180	1003304	Culliford Tree long barrow and group of round barrows	Scheduled Monument	370085.6	85381.8
181	1003304	Culliford Tree long barrow and group of round barrows	Scheduled Monument	369977.5	85658.54
182	1002742	Barrows in Came Wood	Scheduled Monument	369728.9	85449.43
183	1003304	Culliford Tree long barrow and group of round barrows	Scheduled Monument	370524.9	85311.91
184	1002742	Barrows in Came Wood	Scheduled Monument	369806.1	85467.07
185	1003304	Culliford Tree long barrow and group of round barrows	Scheduled Monument	370150.7	85367.1
186	1003304	Culliford Tree long barrow and group of round barrows	Scheduled Monument	370461	85330.59
187	1003304	Culliford Tree long barrow and group of round barrows	Scheduled Monument	370279.3	85327.61
Cripton Wood Barrows					
188	1003229	Group of four round barrows in Cripton Wood	Scheduled Monument	369806.7	86526.58
189	1002829	Two round barrows at Down Wood	Scheduled Monument	369144.1	86516.27
190	1003229	Group of four round barrows in Cripton Wood	Scheduled Monument	369761.4	86544.79
191	1003229	Group of four round barrows in Cripton Wood	Scheduled Monument	369729.7	86549.73
192	1002829	Two round barrows at Down Wood	Scheduled Monument	369036.6	86410.93
193	1003229	Group of four round barrows in Cripton Wood	Scheduled Monument	369621.1	86586.71
East Hill Barrows					
194	1002770	Group of barrows E of Northdown Barn	Scheduled Monument	371219.7	84556.79



WA No	NHLE No	Name	Designation	Easting	Northing
195	1002770	Group of barrows E of Northdown Barn	Scheduled Monument	371249.1	84527.43
196	1002770	Group of barrows E of Northdown Barn	Scheduled Monument	371163.2	84515.92
197	1002770	Group of barrows E of Northdown Barn	Scheduled Monument	371334.4	84501.62
198	1002770	Group of barrows E of Northdown Barn	Scheduled Monument	371107.2	84549.47
199	1002770	Group of barrows E of Northdown Barn	Scheduled Monument	371161.8	84552.36
200	1002770	Group of barrows E of Northdown Barn	Scheduled Monument	371208	84538.61
201	1002770	Group of barrows E of Northdown Barn	Scheduled Monument	371123.3	84677.73
Bats Lane to North Rew Lane Barrows					
202	1002810	Group of barrows S of Goldsmith's Plantation	Scheduled Monument	364890.7	90243.18
203	1002814	Three barrows S of Hart Hill Plantation	Scheduled Monument	364264.3	90345.25
204	1002811	Two barrows at Rew	Scheduled Monument	363688.5	90364.2
205	1002814	Three barrows S of Hart Hill Plantation	Scheduled Monument	364385.1	90315.58
206	1002810	Group of barrows S of Goldsmith's Plantation	Scheduled Monument	364749.6	90309.37
207	1002810	Group of barrows S of Goldsmith's Plantation	Scheduled Monument	365055.3	89981.77
208	1002813	Barrow on parish boundary	Scheduled Monument	363618.7	90134.51
209	1002810	Group of barrows S of Goldsmith's Plantation	Scheduled Monument	365080.8	89995.34
210	1002811	Two barrows at Rew	Scheduled Monument	363663.4	90409.47
211	1002814	Three barrows S of Hart Hill Plantation	Scheduled Monument	364311.9	90338.22
212	1002810	Group of barrows S of Goldsmith's Plantation	Scheduled Monument	365176.8	90180.42
213	1002810	Group of barrows S of Goldsmith's Plantation	Scheduled Monument	365119	90359.31
214	1002810	Group of barrows S of Goldsmith's Plantation	Scheduled Monument	364780.6	89933.18
215	1002810	Group of barrows S of Goldsmith's Plantation	Scheduled Monument	364793.3	90300.17
Whitcome Hill Barrows					



WA No	NHLE No	Name	Designation	Easting	Northing
216	1017280	Sandy Barrow	Scheduled Monument	372778.6	89089.53
217	1017282	Bowl barrow on Whitcombe Hill 500m north of Whitcombe Farm	Scheduled Monument	371813.3	88648.61
218	1017281	Bowl barrow on Whitcombe Hill, 600m west of Stafford Farm	Scheduled Monument	371932.3	88780.88
Mont Pleasant			Scheduled Monument		
219	1019875	Two bowl barrows on Frome Hill 520m west of Frome Farm	Scheduled Monument	371481.5	89709.93
220	1002826	Conquer Barrow	Scheduled Monument	370790.2	89904.9
221	1002463	Enclosure on Mount Pleasant Hill	Scheduled Monument	370984.4	89922.88
Listed Buildings					
11	1119179	HERRINGSTON HOUSE	Listed Building II*	368909	88092.36
12	1119180	PARISH CHURCH OF ST SIMON AND ST JUDE	Listed Building II*	367570.9	87741.02
222	1119219	CAME HOUSE	Listed Building I	370458.5	88245.9
223	1323962	PARISH CHURCH OF ST PETER	Listed Building I	370472.9	88399.09
224	1110618	MAX GATE	Listed Building I	370441	89918.36
Registered Parks and Gardens					
225	1000719	KINGSTON MAURWARD	Registered Park and Garden II*	371613.2	91579.33
Conservation Areas					
15	n/a	Dorchester Conservation Area	Conservation Area		

9.5 Appendix 5: National and local historic environment policies

National planning policy:

Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
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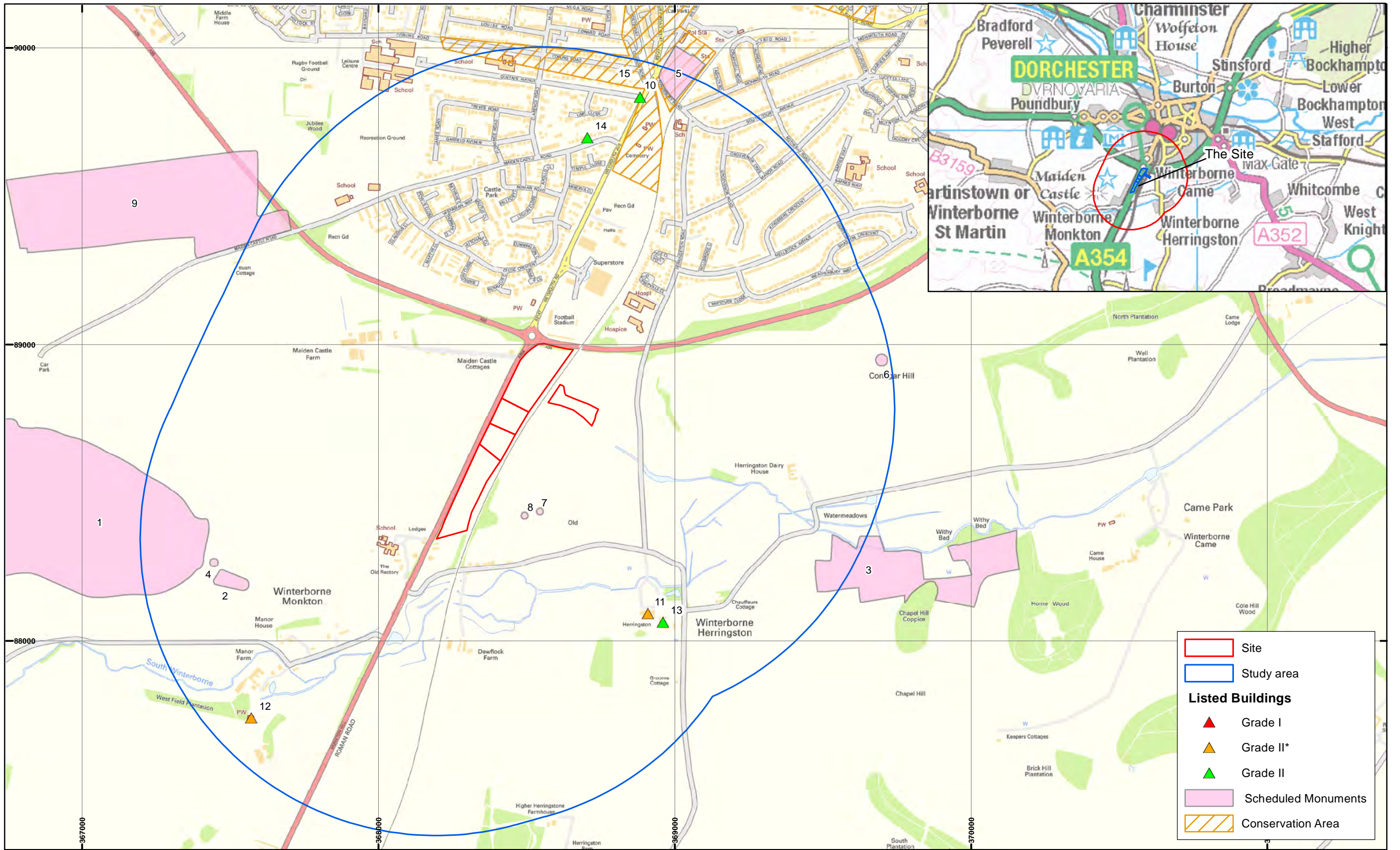
Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
n/a	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended)	Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas of Importance (AAIs or their equivalent) are afforded statutory protection and the consent of SoS (DCMS), as advised by English Heritage (EH), is required for any works.
n/a	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Works affecting Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities (LPAs). EH are a statutory consultee in works affecting Grade I or II* Listed Buildings.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 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.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 129	Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 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.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 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.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 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
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 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.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 141	Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.

Local planning policy: West Dorset District Local Plan – Adopted 2006 (Saved Policies)

Policy Ref.	Title	Scope



Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
SA16	Historic Parks and Gardens of International and National Importance	Development that would adversely affect the historic character, appearance or setting of Historic Parks and Gardens identified by English Heritage in their register of "Historic Parks and Gardens" and shown on the Proposals Map will not be permitted.
SA17	Historic Parks and Gardens of Regional and County Importance	Development that would significantly adversely affect the historic character, appearance or setting of Historic Parks and Gardens of regional and county importance will not be permitted.
SA20	Settings of Listed Buildings	Development which would adversely affect the setting of a Listed Building will not be permitted.
SA21	Protection of Character or Appearance of Conservation Areas	Proposals for development within a Conservation Area, or outside but which would affect its setting or views into or out of the Area, will not be permitted unless they preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the Area by being appropriate in mass, proportions, use, detailed design and materials to the site and its surroundings.
SA23	Sites of National Archaeological Significance	Development will not be permitted which would have an adverse effect upon Scheduled Monuments or upon other archaeological sites of national importance and their settings. Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation.
SA24	Sites of Regional or County Archaeological Significance	Development will not be permitted which would have an adverse effect upon a site of regional or county archaeological importance unless the need for the development clearly outweighs the intrinsic importance of the remains. If planning permission is granted affecting a site of regional or county archaeological significance, developers will be required to preserve the archaeology in situ or, if it does not merit permanent preservation, by record.



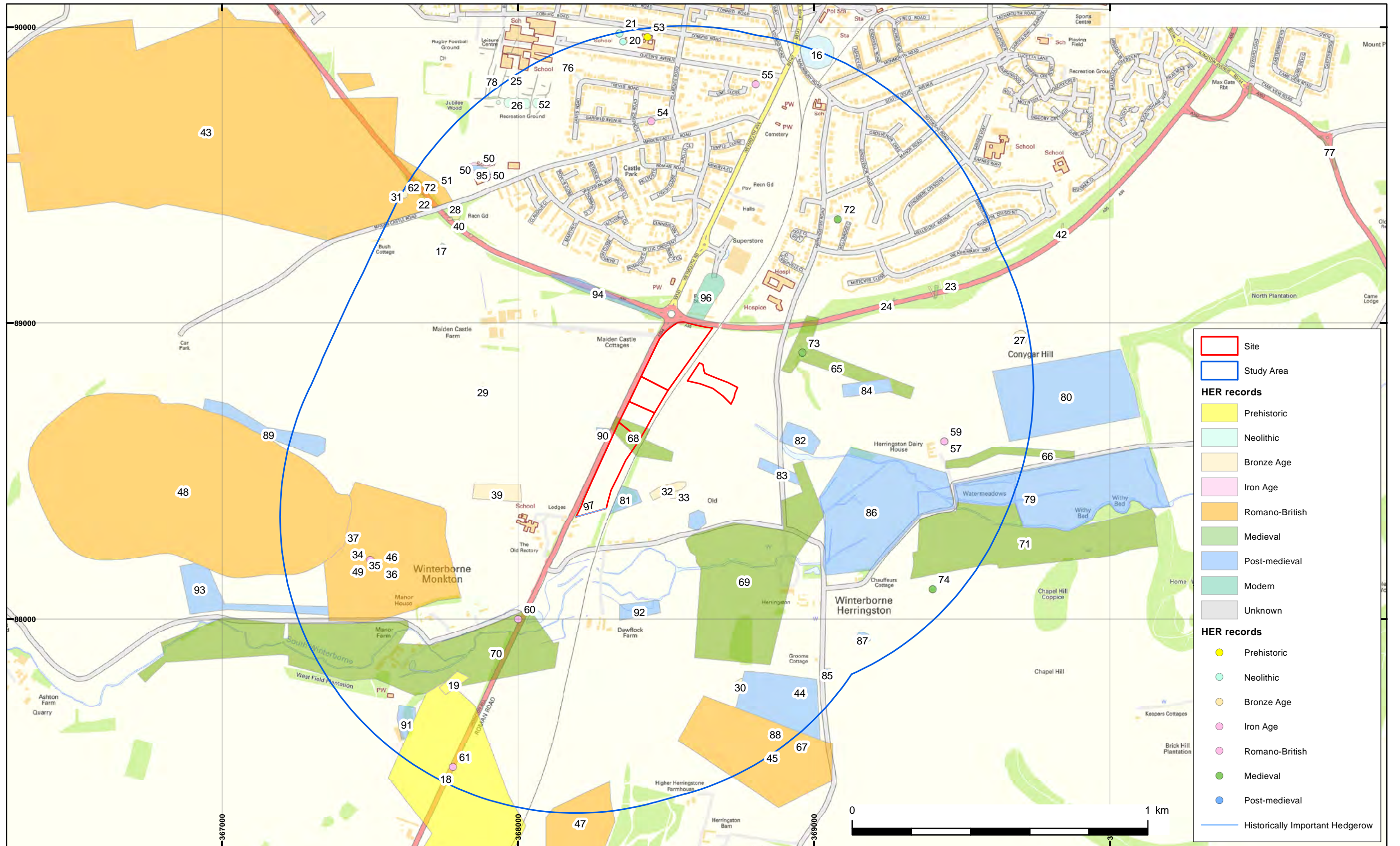
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Site locations and designated heritage assets within Study Area

Figure 1



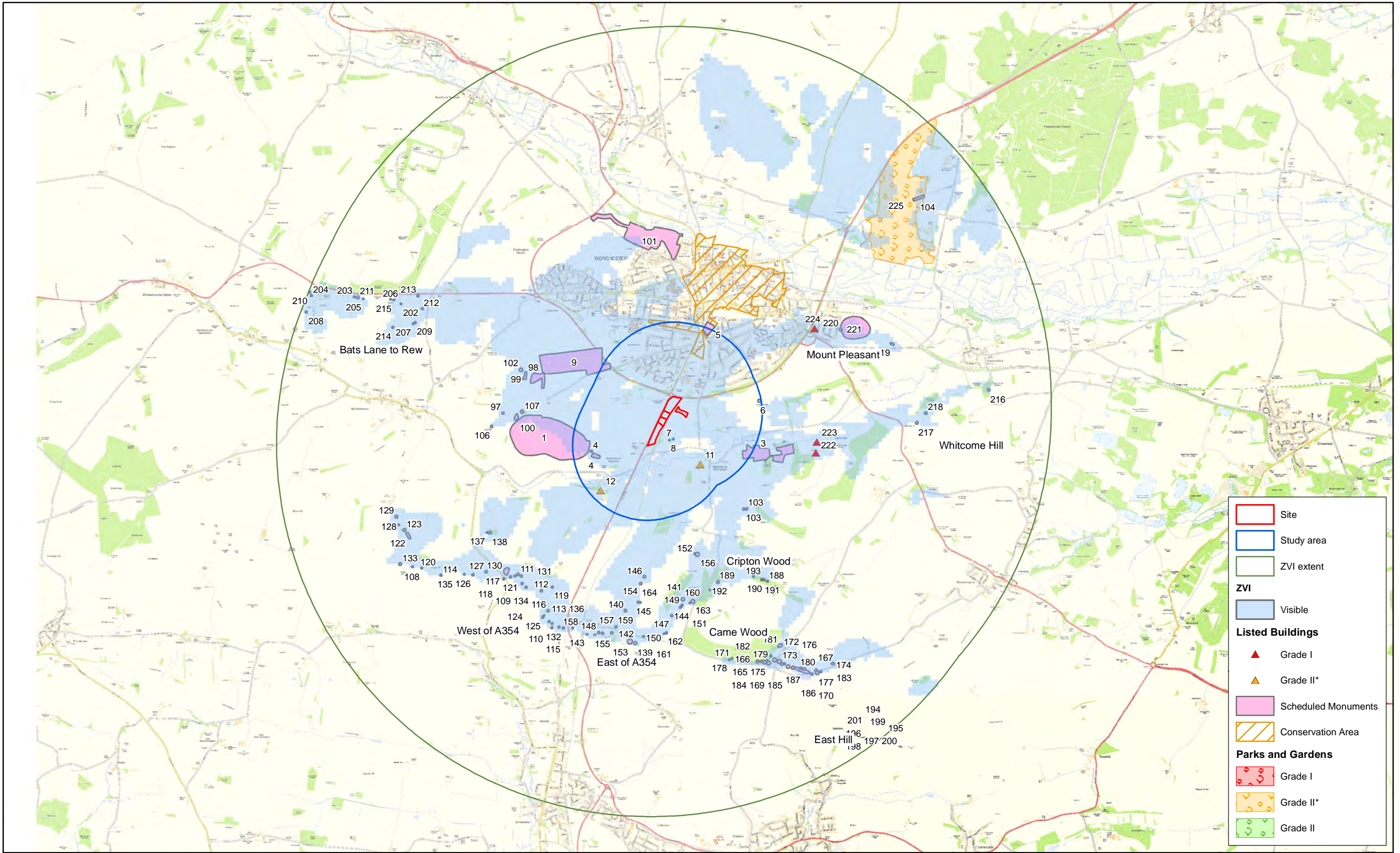
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Archaeological records within the Study Area (based on the DHER)

Figure 2







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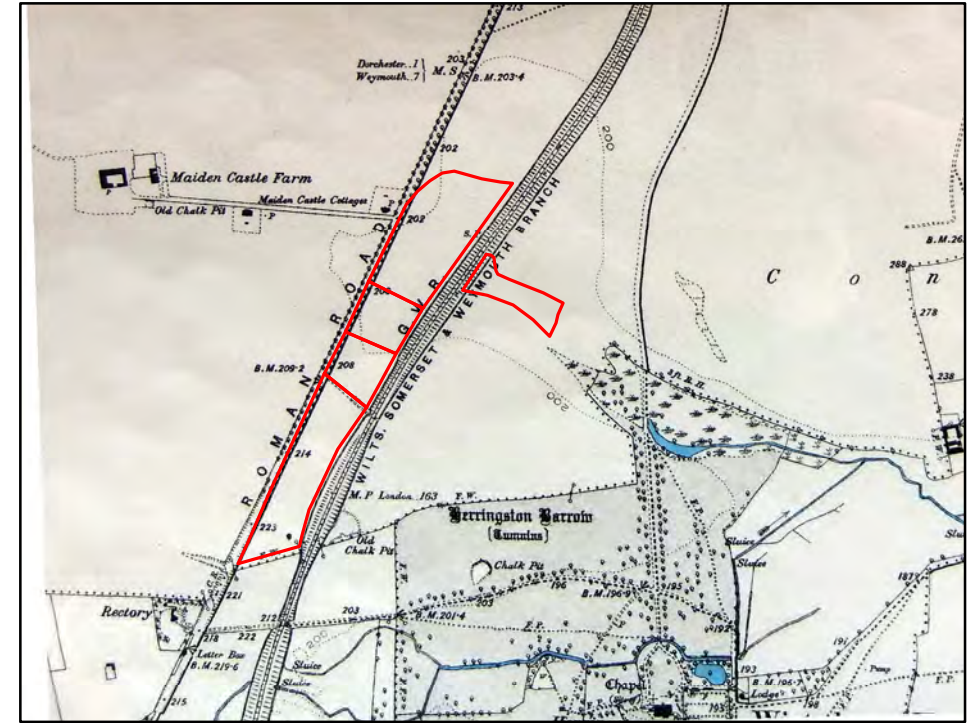
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Designated heritage assets within the theoretical ZVI

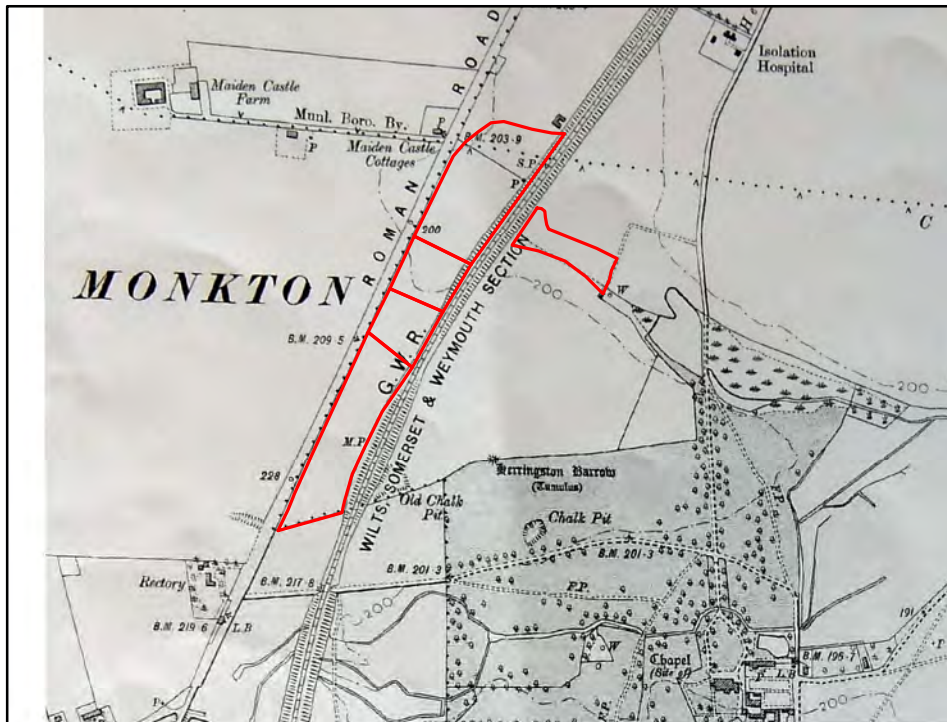
Figure 3



A: 1844 Fordington Tithe Map



B: 1890 Ordnance Survey Map



C: 1903 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site

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Plate 1: The Site viewed from the north



Plate 2: The Site, view towards the south east, with Herringston Barrows on the horizon


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Plate 3: Potential medieval field boundary within the Site



Plate 4: View from the Site towards Maiden Castle, looking west


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Plate 5: View from Maiden Castle looking towards the Site



Plate 6: View from the Site looking south east



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Plate 7: View from the South Dorset Ridge looking north towards the Site

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