

**Proposed Dorset
Mineral Sites –
Woodsford
Extension (AS19)**

Heritage Assessment

November 2017





Proposed Dorset Minerals Sites – Woodsford Extension (AS19)

for

C1 project code: C1/DBA/17/DMW

Dorset County Council

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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Date	22/11/17
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Date	23/11/17
Issue	01

PROJECT DETAILS

Client project/scheme ref.	AS19
Planning Application ref.	N/A
Civil parish and District	Woodsford, West Dorset District Council
National Grid Reference	centred on SY 77557 90367
Site Area	c. 90ha
Current Use	Agricultural

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Summary

Context One Heritage and Archaeology (C1) carried out a Heritage Assessment for a proposed mineral extraction site, Woodsford Extension, near Crossways, Dorchester. This forms part of a Mineral Sites Plan, in support of the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy (adopted 2014). The work was commissioned by Dorset County Council (DCC).

The Site currently comprises open agricultural land situated immediately to the east of Woodsford, and is under consideration for inclusion in a Plan for aggregate extraction. This assessment has indicated that there are numerous non-designated assets recorded within the Site, with a possible Bronze Age barrow, prehistoric finds, extensive areas of later prehistoric and Romano-British settlement, a large area of post-medieval water meadows, and post-medieval extraction pits. The settlement and meadows spread beyond the boundaries of the Site to the west and north. The northern boundary of the Site entirely borders water meadows, with further examples to the east and west. To the west of the Site there are a number of Listed buildings, some of which date to the beginning of the 17th century, and a church with 13th century origins all located in the probable area of the medieval village of East Woodsford

The nature and extent of the probable prehistoric and Romano-British remains within, and extending beyond, the bounds of the Site appear similar to the extensive multi-period remains at the existing Woodsford Quarry. In addition, the settlement of Woodsford to the west of the Site, and associated assets, indicates that the western part of the Site may well have fallen within the holding of the East Woodsford manor during the medieval period. Consideration of historic maps has shown that the Site has been in agricultural use since at least the beginning of the 19th century. However, it has also indicated that there was an earlier building at Lower Dairy in the early 19th century. Documents suggest that there may have been a farmstead here in the 16th/17th century. A second pair of buildings which also relate to dairying were situated to the north-west and pre-date the 1842 Tithe map. In addition, the water meadows occupying the northern part of the Site are shown in some detail in a plan of c. 1825. These meadows were evidently developed as an initiative of the Sturt family at Woodsford, although the meadows to the east represent some of the earliest in the county. There is potential to understand the sequence and chronology of their development and the way in which particular parts of the system were constructed and functioned.

There is high potential for extensive buried archaeological features and deposits across all areas of the Site. These would inevitably be impacted by the removal of the ground surface and underlying aggregate. As the Site appears to have been in agricultural use for at least the last two centuries, there is potential for features and deposits to be relatively well preserved. With respect to the potential for effects on the setting and thereby significance of designated heritage assets, there are a total of nine Grade II Listed buildings which fall within the research area, with one, the Frome Bridge on Watery Lane, only c. 150m to the north of the Site. The remainder of the buildings and structures are c. 450-500m to the west within the small settlement of East Woodsford. The heritage assets have varying degrees of potential intervisibility with the Site, with Frome Bridge being the closest whilst other assets form a group in the village on the edge of the study area.

With respect to the heritage assets within the Site and any further buried archaeology, investigation should be carried out once detailed proposals are known to determine in more detail the nature and extent of deposits and frame a suitable approach to mitigation or the recording of those assets. This may involve archaeological geophysical survey or archaeological evaluation trenches. With respect to the designated assets, it is not possible to establish setting using desk-based sources alone, and although the heritage assets are not of the highest significance there is a group value from the ensemble of Grade II Listed buildings within the village setting of Woodsford. As such, further examination of any potential effects on these might be considered desirable within a Heritage Impact Assessment as part of a planning application in accordance with steps 2-5 of the Historic England guidance on the setting of heritage assets (Historic England 2015). A further assessment could enable a fuller understanding of what the impacts might be, how, if harmful, these might be mitigated, or what further work needs to be done to maximise enhancement and avoid harm. This might include consideration of the appropriateness of the boundaries of extraction areas; provision of screening to control visual effects, light pollution or noise. This could also assess appropriate access routes for transport, to minimize impact to Frome Bridge and the village.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Context One Heritage and Archaeology (C1) carried out a Heritage Assessment for a proposed mineral extraction site, Woodsford Extension (the ‘Site’) near Crossways. This forms part of a Mineral Sites Plan, in support of the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy (adopted 2014). The work was commissioned by Dorset County Council (DCC).
- 1.2 The Heritage Assessment was preceded by a scoping exercise (referred to as Phase 1) which provided baseline heritage data for twelve sites under consideration. The results were presented as a series of short statements accompanied by summary figures showing the site boundaries and all heritage assets within their environs.
- 1.3 Following this, the Site was selected by DCC as requiring a second stage of examination (Phase 2) based on a predefined brief. The aim of the Assessment is to:
- evaluate the potential level of impact from the proposed allocation on heritage assets and (where applicable) their settings;
 - where impacts are identified, to assess whether these might be sufficiently mitigated so that the level of impact from the plan is acceptable.

The assessment is carried out in proportion to the current stage within the allocation process, namely for consideration within the Plan. As such, this document covers key aspects of Archaeological Desk-based Assessment relevant to the allocation process, but does not constitute a full assessment for planning purposes.

- 1.4 The purpose of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) is to establish the known or potential cultural heritage resource in a local, regional, national or international context. For the purposes of this report, this specifically includes:
- the identification of site specific statutory and non-statutory cultural heritage assets
 - the identification of published and unpublished archaeological events.
 - the examination of selected cartographic and documentary sources
 - an appraisal of the setting of selected heritage assets with relation to the Site

2. Planning Policy Framework

Statutes

- 2.1 The primary statute for heritage assets in England is the Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act, 1979 (as amended). This affords statutory protection to the physical integrity of nationally important assets. For Listed buildings, the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 offers legal protection to nationally important buildings. Other heritage assets of national or international significance such as World Heritage Sites (WHS); Conservation Areas (CA); Registered Parks and Gardens; and Registered Battlefield Sites are considered under National Planning guidance or Local Plan policy. Non-designated heritage assets are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes that are similarly recognised in the prevailing national, county and local planning policies. These could include, Sites of Archaeological Importance/Interest and assets identified by the local planning authority (including the local listing).

National Planning Policies

- 2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework, 2012 includes five paragraphs relating to the assessment of development proposals upon heritage assets:

“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 significance¹. 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.

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.

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

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."

2.3 In order to achieve this, there may be a requirement to carry out one or more studies or investigations such as desk-based assessment, heritage impact assessment, and evaluation through geophysical survey and/or trial trenching. This work is often carried out at the pre-application stage in order that the significance of any heritage assets can be properly understood as early as possible so that the evidence can be used to inform the scope and form of a proposed development.

2.4 The National Planning Policy Framework, 2012 (NPPF) describes the setting of a heritage asset 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'.

Setting itself is not a heritage asset or designation in its own right, but its importance lies in the elements it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset to which it relates. NPPF also suggests that;

'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'.

2.5 Historic England guidance accepts that;

'many places are within the setting of a heritage asset and are subject to some degree of change over time'.

and that the

'protection of the setting of heritage assets need not prevent change' (Historic England 2015, 2).

This is echoed in Conservation Principles, 2008 (para. 4.1) although it also points out that:

'conservation is the process of managing change to a significant place in its setting in ways that will best sustain its heritage values, while recognising opportunities to reveal or reinforce those values for present and future generations' (para 4.2)

¹ NPPF defines the significance of a heritage asset as being its value to the present and to future generations because of its heritage interest (Annex 2: Glossary, 56). The strength of this value can be judged on the merits of four criteria; evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal (English Heritage, 2008)

- 2.6 Acknowledging that change to the setting of heritage assets is normal, the key question is whether such changes are regarded as neutral, harmful or beneficial to the significance of the heritage asset (Historic England 2015, 2). Harm arises when change adversely alters an element, or elements, of the setting of an asset which contributes to its significance (*ibid.*). This necessarily will differ between assets of the same type or grade, the location of the asset, and the nature of its setting (*ibid.*, 6). In most instances, an assessment of heritage assets will focus on designated assets although non-designated assets will also be considered where it can be demonstrated that they have equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments and Listed buildings.

Local Planning Policies

- 2.7 Policy ENV4 of the West Dorset, Weymouth & Portland Local Plan, 2015 includes six points relating to heritage assets and setting:

i) The impact of development on a designated or non-designated heritage asset and its setting must be thoroughly assessed against the significance of the asset. Development should conserve and where appropriate enhance the significance.

ii) Applications affecting the significance of a heritage asset or its setting will be required to provide sufficient information to demonstrate how the proposals would positively contribute to the asset's conservation.

iii) A thorough understanding of the significance of the asset and other appropriate evidence including conservation area character appraisals and management plans should be used to inform development proposals including potential conservation and enhancement measures.

iv) Any harm to the significance of a designated or non-designated heritage asset must be justified. Applications will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal; if it has been demonstrated that all reasonable efforts have been made to sustain the existing use, find new uses, or mitigate the extent of the harm to the significance of the asset, and; if the works proposed are the optimum required to secure the sustainable use of the asset.

v) The desirability of putting heritage assets to an appropriate and viable use that is consistent with their conservation will be taken into account.

vi) Where harm can be justified, appropriate provision will be required to capture and record features, followed by analysis and where appropriate making findings publicly available.

Production of Local Plans

- 2.8 Advice on the treatment of heritage assets in the production of local plans is contained in *The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans (Advice Note 3)* (Historic England 2015). This states that:

'A positive strategy for the historic environment in Local Plans can ensure that site allocations avoid harming the significance of both designated and non-designated heritage assets, including effects on their setting. At the same time, the allocation of sites for development may present opportunities for the historic environment.'

It further states:

'In allocating sites, in order to be found sound, it is important to note that as set out in paragraph 182 of the NPPF the proposals are to be positively prepared; justified; effective and consistent with national policy. It is also important to note various legislative and policy requirements:

- *The Local Plan should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, in which the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets should be considered (NPPF paragraph 126); the associated statutory duty regarding the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a conservation area must be considered in this regard (S72, Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990);*
- *Development will be expected to avoid or minimise conflict between any heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal, taking into account an assessment of its significance (NPPF paragraph 129); conservation and the more important the asset, the greater the weight to the asset's conservation there should be (NPPF paragraph 132);*
- *Local plans must be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development (NPPF, paragraph 151). As such, significant adverse impacts on the three dimensions of sustainable development (including heritage and therefore environmental impacts) should be avoided in the first instance. Only where adverse impacts are unavoidable should mitigation or compensation measures be considered*

(NPPF paragraph 152). Any proposals that would result in harm to heritage assets need to be fully justified and evidenced to ensure they are appropriate, including mitigation or compensation measures.'

3. Methodology

3.1 *The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans (Advice Note 3)* advocates a staged process for the consideration of Sites for inclusion in local plans:

- Stage 1 – **Evidence gathering** (enhancing baseline information e.g. understand the potential impact of site allocations on historic places; study of the significance of heritage assets, including assessment of their setting; assessment to understand heritage impacts in greater detail; or the identification of new heritage assets)
- Stage 2 – **Site Selection** (identify sites which are appropriate for inclusion; provide justification for the omission of sites where there is identified harm; and set out clear criteria for sites that are acceptable in principle)
- Stage 3 – **Site Allocation Policies** (The policy and/or supporting text should include clear references to the historic environment and specific heritage assets where appropriate, and at a level appropriate to the size and complexity of the site)

3.2 The Historic England site selection methodology (Historic England 2015, 5) lays out the following process for carrying out heritage assessments on potential site allocations:

STEP 1: Identify which heritage assets are affected by the potential site allocation:

- Informed by the evidence base, local heritage expertise and, where needed, site surveys
- Buffer zones and set distances can be a useful starting point but may not be appropriate or sufficient in all cases. Heritage assets that lie outside of these areas may also need identifying and careful consideration.

STEP 2: Understand what contribution the site (in its current form) makes to the significance of the heritage asset(s) including:

- Understanding the significance of the heritage assets, in a proportionate manner, including the contribution made by its setting considering its physical surroundings, the experience of the asset and its associations (e.g. cultural or intellectual)
- Understanding the relationship of the site to the heritage asset, which is not solely determined by distance or inter-visibility (for example, the impact of noise, dust or vibration)
- Recognising that additional assessment may be required due to the nature of the heritage assets and the lack of existing information
- For a number of assets, it may be that a site makes very little or no contribution to significance.

STEP 3: Identify what impact the allocation might have on that significance, considering:

- Location and siting of development e.g. proximity, extent, position, topography, relationship, understanding, key views
- Form and appearance of development e.g. prominence, scale and massing, materials, movement

- Other effects of development e.g. noise, odour, vibration, lighting, changes to general character, access and use, landscape, context, permanence, cumulative impact, ownership, viability and communal use
- Secondary effects e.g. increased traffic movement through historic town centres as a result of new development

STEP 4: Consider maximising enhancements and avoiding harm through:

Maximising Enhancement

- Public access and interpretation
- Increasing understanding through research and recording
- Repair/regeneration of heritage assets
- Removal from Heritage at Risk Register
- Better revealing of significance of assets e.g. through introduction of new viewpoints and access routes, use of appropriate materials, public realm improvements, shop front design

Avoiding Harm

- Identifying reasonable alternative sites
- Amendments to site boundary, quantum of development and types of development
- Relocating development within the site
- Identifying design requirements including open space, landscaping, protection of key views, density, layout and heights of buildings
- Addressing infrastructure issues such as traffic management

STEP 5: Determine whether the proposed site allocation is appropriate in light of the NPPF's tests of soundness:

- Positively prepared in terms of meeting objectively assessed development and infrastructure needs where it is reasonable do so, and consistent with achieving sustainable development (including the conservation of the historic environment)
- Justified in terms of any impacts on heritage assets, when considered against reasonable alternative sites and based on proportionate evidence
- Effective in terms of deliverability, so that enhancement is maximised and harm minimised
- Consistent with national policy in the NPPF, including the need to conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance.

3.3 Phase 1 addressed Step 1 of the process, by identifying the heritage assets which are likely to be affected by the adoption of each of the proposed Sites. This document addresses Step 2 of the process, with brief consideration of elements of Steps 3 to 5 where possible, recognising that additional assessment may be required should the Site proceed to planning application stage and once details of form and appearance of the Site are available for consideration.

3.4 The baseline data assembled in Phase 1 is first subject to more detailed study, with full consideration of heritage resources or, where as yet unclear, what might be present drawing on archaeological context. This facilitates:

- an understanding of the significance of heritage assets, including setting;
- an understanding of the current relationship between the Site and known heritage assets;

- the current contribution of the Site to significance of known heritage assets;
 - the potential impact of the proposals on heritage assets, and where further investigations might be required to establish what these are;
 - where possible, the identification of instances where harm is acceptable/ unacceptable, or where this can be mitigated with broad consideration of how this might be achieved with the purpose of guiding heritage considerations as part of the development process
- 3.5 The archaeological background for each Site and its environs has been drawn primarily from the Dorset County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), online sources and some use of historic maps where necessary to understand historic land use. Information on designated assets have been taken from the register maintained by Historic England (HE).
- 3.6 It was determined that a 500m research buffer from the boundary of the Site would provide sufficient data for the scope of this study. It is considered that this would provide a reasonable indicator of heritage assets that may be affected by direct physical change, allow an appreciation of the historical and archaeological context, and enable reflection on any potential below ground archaeology which may be present on the Site but which is currently unidentified. The research buffer would also identify any critical issues with impacts upon setting, as any heritage assets beyond this range would most likely be too far distant for the Site to be clearly identifiable within the human field of view. This does not account for impacts caused by noise or light pollution, or indeed access roads, however until plans are finalized it is not possible to identify assets that might be affected by any such issues.
- 3.7 Heritage assets within the research buffer are located and enumerated on **Figure 1**, and where discussed in the text are similarly referenced. Full details of the heritage assets are set-out in **Table 1**.

4. Site Background

- 4.1 The Site comprises open agricultural land situated immediately to the east of the village of Woodsford c. 1.7 km to the north of Crossways. The Woodsford to Moreton road forms the southern boundary of the Site, whilst to the east, north and west it borders agricultural land. The Site is divided into two portions by Watery Lane, which runs north to Tinctleton from the Woodsford to Moreton road, crossing the River Frome at the Frome Bridge. The river meanders from west to east, and in the eastern part of the area examined is associated with lakes at Pallington, now landscaped as a sculpture park. The south-eastern part of the Site contains Lower Dairy farmhouse and yard (**Figure 1**).
- 4.2 The Site slopes gently from south-west to north-east at c. 41m- 30m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The recorded geology for the Site is Poole Formation - Clay, Silty, and Poole Formation - Sand (BGS, 2017). The soils are described as freely draining slightly acid loam with naturally high groundwater (CSAIS, 2017).
- 4.3 The proposals are for open cast extraction of sand and gravel to comprise an extension to the existing Hill's Quarry which is situated to the west. Restoration is planned when the extraction process is complete, combining a return to agriculture with nature conservation measures in the form of wetland and/or lakes.

5. Archaeological and Historical Resource

- 5.1 The small village of Woodsford is situated on the River Frome c. 6.5km to the east of Dorchester, and c. 2km north of Crossways. The topography is generally gently sloping and undulating, typical of the wide base of the river valley. At Domesday in 1086, Woodsford was listed as two manors. The manor at what came to be referred to as West Woodsford, located around what became Woodsford Castle later in the medieval period (RCHME 1970, 397), was held at Domesday by William Belet along with several other manors in the area. It included meadow, pasture and a mill (Morris 1983, Section 57.13). The manor of East Woodsford (the current village of Woodsford), along with neighbouring Affpuddle, comprised part of the lands of St Peter's Abbey at Cerne (now Cerne Abbas) (Morris 1983, Section 11.7). East Woodsford is mentioned by name in documentation from 1268,

and Woodsford Farm is likely to represent the location of its manor house (RCHME 1970, 400). The village also contains the medieval parish church of St John the Baptist.

Statutory designated heritage assets

- 5.2 No Scheduled Monuments (SMs) are present within the boundaries of the Site, or within the research area. There are no Listed buildings recorded within the Site itself, but a total of nine Grade II Listed structures are within the research buffer. The notable Grade I Listed Woodsford Castle (HE Ref. 1155314) is beyond the area selected for examination, being c. 900m to the west of the western Site boundary.
- 5.3 The Grade II Listed Frome Bridge (**Figure 1** no. 1) is situated c. 150m to the north of the Site, and eight Grade II Listed buildings (**Figure 1** nos. 2-9) are in the village of Woodsford c. 400-500m to the west of the western Site boundary.

Non-designated heritage assets

- 5.4 The HER (Dorset County Council) lists a number of non-designated heritage assets within the 500m research buffer. A total of 10 non-designated assets are within the Site itself, some of which cover large parts of it. These include post-medieval water meadows, as well as later prehistoric, Romano-British, and medieval agricultural features, trackways and post-medieval extraction pits (**Figure 1** no. 16-25). There are further areas of similar non-designated assets beyond the boundaries of the Site on all sides, as well as a Bronze Age barrow (**Figure 1** no. 11-13 & 26).

Discussion of Heritage Assets

Prehistoric – pre-AD 43

- 5.5 There is a non-designated findspot of prehistoric material (HER No. MDO7850; **Figure 1** no. 11) situated c. 350m to the east of the Site. Records are not specific on the date of the material. It should be noted that whilst Palaeolithic material can be present in tertiary gravels in the county, this has been predominantly noted in the far east of the county and on the Devon border; no material has apparently been recorded from this part of the Frome Valley. Neither of these catchments were included in studies of river valleys in southern Britain (Wymer 1999) or the south-west of Britain (Hosfield *et al* 2006).

Early Bronze Age to Romano-British – c. 2350 BC - c. AD 410

- 5.6 The remains of a possible ploughed out Bronze Age round barrow (HER no. MDO38030; **Figure 1** no. 13) have been noted on aerial photography c. 200m to the south of the southern boundary of the Site. A similarly ploughed out possible barrow (HER no. MDO30675; **Figure 1** no. 20) is situated in the centre of the eastern portion of the Site. There are mid -19th century records of barrows having been excavated in the eastern part of Woodsford parish, which are apparently the ones recorded in the HER. They contained twelve and four ‘urns’ respectively (Warne 1866; RCHME 1970, 473). Within the western part of the Site, close to Watery Lane, a possible ‘hut circle’ has also been identified by aerial photography, representing the ring ditch of a Bronze Age or Iron Age house (HER No. MDO30670; **Figure 1** no. 25).
- 5.7 There are extensive areas of the Site which are covered with cropmarks which have been noted on aerial photographs. The central part of the Site, spreading west from Lower Dairy farmhouse to Watery Lane, is covered by trackways, field boundaries and pits (HER No. MDO30668; **Figure 1** no. 23). Similar indications of enclosures, trackways and field boundaries (HER No. MDO30667; **Figure 1** no. 24) cover most of the area of the western portion of the Site between Watery Lane and Woodsford Farm, expanding to the west of the Site boundary, and to the south of the road (HER No. MDO30669; **Figure 1** no. 26), and again covering an extensive area. This appears to be of similar character to later prehistoric and Romano-British field systems and settlement excavated in recent years by Thames Valley Archaeological Services at the existing Woodsford Quarry site (Weale 2016, 3, 18) to the west. Situated within the eastern part of the Site are several fairly extensive features which can only be dated to between the later prehistoric and the medieval period. These were also recorded from aerial photographs and comprise areas of extractive pits (HER No. MDO30672 & MDO30671; **Figure 1** nos. 17 & 18). Running through a similar area to the latter group of pits is a trackway of probably similar date (HER No. MDO30673; **Figure 1** no. 19).

Medieval to Post-Medieval – AD 1066 - AD 1900

- 5.8 A medieval or post-medieval field boundary (HER no. MDO30655; **Figure 1** no. **15**) has been noted from aerial photographs c. 480m to the north of the Site boundary. An extractive pit of similar date (HER no. MDO30676; **Figure 1** no. **21**) is located in the centre of the eastern part of the Site, north of Lower Dairy farmhouse. A shrunken/abandoned settlement has also been identified from aerial photographs beyond the research area to the north-east at Pallington Farm (HER No. MDO30660). The area of Woodsford Farm, c. 250m to the west of the Site boundary, has been mentioned above as probably representing the medieval manor of East Woodsford. Strip divisions which may represent village closes are noted as having been seen on aerial photographs to the east of Woodsford Farm (RCHME 1970, 400), but this is not noted in the HER and an exact location not provided. The Grade II Listed church of St John the Baptist (HE Ref. 1155283; HER No. MDO9433; **Figure 1** no. **7**) situated in East Woodsford, at the western edge of the research buffer, has 13th century origins but was largely rebuilt in 1862-3 (RCHME 1970, 397). Earthworks probably representing the deserted settlement remains of West Woodsford, lie between Woodsford Castle and the Church (RCHME 1970, 400-401).

Post-medieval – AD 1540 to AD 1900

- 5.9 The post-medieval landscape of the Frome valley is dominated by water meadows. The north portion of the eastern part of the Site is entirely covered with meadows (HER No. MDO30457; **Figure 1** no. **14**), which extend south into the centre of the Site (HER No. MDO30458; **Figure 1** no. **19**), through the Frome Valley, past Pallington to the east and beyond Woodsford to the north-west (HER no. MDO30455; **Figure 1** no. **12**). These have been recognised from aerial photographs of the 1940s. There are also post-medieval extractive pits on the Site, to the south of Woodsford Lower Dairy (HER No. MDO30634; **Figure 1** no. **22**).
- 5.10 The remaining heritage assets of post-medieval date are all structures and buildings, and are all Grade II Listed. Woodsford House or Manor (HE Ref. 1303391; HER No. MDO9439; **Figure 1** no. **8**; NB HE records refer to both this and another building as Woodsford House) is situated in the centre of East Woodsford, c. 480m to the west of the western Site boundary, and is a roughcast brick farmhouse with a tiled roof which dates from around 1600, with later additions. A barn (HE Ref. 1323649; HER No. MDO9440; **Figure 1** no. **2**) of similar date and construction is situated 20m to the east of the house. The coach house (HE Ref. 1155353; HER No. MDO9441; **Figure 1** no. **3**) just to the east of the house has 19th century origins.
- 5.11 Glebe Cottage (HE Ref. 1155306; HER no. MDO9435; **Figure 1** no. **5**) is a brick and part cob thatched cottage with probable 17th century origins, located just to the north-west of the church on the edge of the research buffer. It is noted on maps as the rectory. A Grade II Listed stone table tomb monument was added to the churchyard in the 18th century (HE Ref. 1119847; HER No. MDO9434; **Figure 1** no. **4**). Woodsford House (HE Ref. 1119848; HER No. MDO9438; **Figure 1** no. **6**) is a mid-19th century rough ashlar stone house which was formerly the vicarage, and is situated just to the south-west of the church. The Old School House (HE Ref. 1323648; HER No. MDO9436; **Figure 1** no. **9**) is located to the south of the settlement. It is a rough ashlar stone former school and school house dating to the mid-19th century. These buildings all have additional group value as the historical core of East Woodsford. The Frome Bridge (HE Ref. 1425414; HER No. MDO3437; **Figure 1** no. **1**), across which Watery Lane spans the River Frome, is located c. 150m to the north of the western side of the Site. The bridge was built in the 19th century of brick with stone coping and comprises three spans.

Modern (20th century)

- 5.12 A round concrete Second World War pillbox (HER No. MDO23812; **Figure 1** no. **10**) is situated between the two halves of the Site on Watery Lane.

Historic mapping

- 5.13 An initial appraisal of historic mapping appears to indicate that the Site has been in agricultural use since at least the beginning of the 19th century. The 1762 estate map of Woodsford Castle Farm indicates that its holdings did not extend as far to the east as the Site, and the focus of that holding was towards the west and Woodsford Castle. The first map on which the area is shown clearly is the 1842 Tithe Map (**Plate 1**). The Site appears as agricultural land, a series of large fields. However, it is worth noting that at this point the road which borders the south of the Site did not exist, nor did Watery Lane. This map shows the boundaries in the north and east part of the Site as streams/channels.

- 5.14 There are a number of buildings shown. One, with a small parcel of apparent garden which opens into a field numbered as parcel 40, is situated just to the rear of the current location of Lower Dairy farmhouse, where the current farm entrance driveway follows a field boundary shown on this map. It is described as Ten Acres and Dairy House and garden, and was let to Charles Atkinson. It is possible that this relates to documentation for the letting of Woodsford Lower Dairy dated 1700 (Dorset History Centre D-CRI/A/53/2/14). Another pair of buildings, within a small parcel of land and two fields numbered 34-36, are situated a short distance to the north-west, alongside one of the channels and close to the northern boundary of the Site in the central area. This is described in the apportionment as a Dairy House and Garton (a farmstead) and pasture, also let to Charles Atkinson. A building is shown in this area on a map of c. 1825 which shows the water meadows and their channels in detail (**Plate 2**). This also gives field names for the meadows in the north part of the site and shows the locations of sluices, hatches and irrigation/drainage channels within the meadows. The land at this point was in the possession of the Sturt family who owned Woodsford Castle.
- 5.15 The outline of a single structure is shown in the same place on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map, to the north-west of the current location of Lower Dairy, whilst a new series of buildings arranged on a square plan is now shown on the Site of Lower Dairy. This is labelled Woodsford Dairy; a structure is shown on the location of the current house, with two ranges of sheds to the north-east, and seems to represent the current farm. This map also shows an old gravel pit immediately to the north-east of the farm buildings. Most of the field boundaries remained the same as on the 1842 Tithe map, but the greater resolution of the mapping records several steps and dog legs in boundaries which may preserve indications of the junction points of smaller parcels which had been amalgamated by the earlier 19th century. The road along the southern boundary of the Site, as well as Watery Lane, had come into existence by the time of the 1st edition OS map. The creation of Watery Lane would seem to coincide with the 19th century date of the Frome Bridge mentioned above. During the mid-20th century several field boundaries appear to have been removed, and the building north of Lower Dairy is no longer shown after the early 1960s.

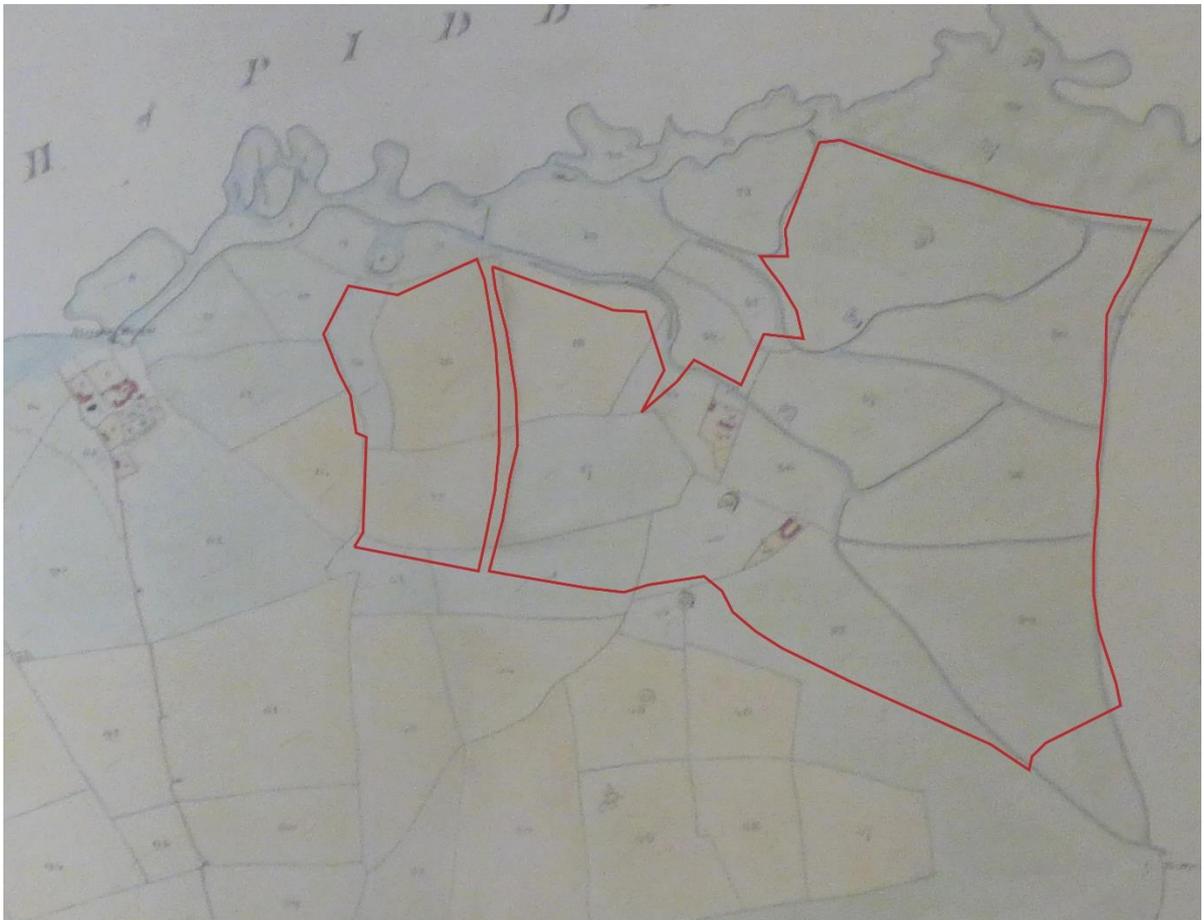


Plate 1. Woodsford Tithe Map 1842



Plate 2. Map of water meadows, Woodford and Moreton c. 1825

6. Significance of the Heritage Assets

- 6.1 Whilst the significance of the non-designated heritage assets are not disregarded, for the purposes of this level of assessment, the focus will be on the effect of the designated assets only. There are nine designated heritage assets situated within the 500m study area (**Table 1**). These are all Grade II Listed buildings, largely within the small village of East Woodsford to the west of the Site. These are briefly described below in order to consider the source of their significance; the current relationship with the Site; and the contribution it may or may not make to its significance. This provides a basis from which it is possible to assess which heritage assets might be affected by the proposed development, and whether further analysis in the form of a Heritage Impact Assessment is necessary to fully understand the nature of such impacts.

Source of significance

- 6.2 Given their statutory designations, the buildings have Less than the Highest Significance as heritage assets, although four of these are considered to be at the higher end of this scale on the basis that they have medieval or early post-medieval fabric. The Church of St John the Baptist (**Figure 1 no. 7**) has 13th century origins and as such a considerable proportion of its significance is derived from its evidential and historic value as a building with medieval fabric. Largely rebuilt in 1862-3, most of its aesthetic value is as a Victorian building in the centre of the village. As a place of worship at the heart of the community, it has a high degree of communal value. The Barn east of Woodsford Manor (**Figure 1 no. 2**) is dated to c. 1600; Glebe Cottage (**Figure 1 no. 5**) dates to the 17th century; and Woodsford House/Manor (**Figure 1 no. 8**) is dated to c. 1600. Significance is derived from their evidential and historic value as buildings with early post-medieval fabric, and aesthetic value from appreciation of these historic buildings within the village. The remaining heritage assets are the 18th century stone table tomb in the churchyard (**Figure 1 no. 4**), and the 19th century buildings in the village. These comprise Coach house and stable (**Figure 1 no. 3**) east of Woodsford Manor; Woodsford House (**Figure 1 no. 6**); and Old School House (**Figure 1 no. 9**). They all derive their primary significance from the evidential and aesthetic value of their physical fabric as Victorian structures; and from their historic association with the settlement and the

adjacent properties that form a group value. Frome Bridge is also 19th century in date (**Figure 1 no. 1**), and although located away from the village, also has a degree of communal value as a functioning structure. It should be noted that the Grade I Listed Woodsford Castle (HE Ref. 1155314) is situated beyond the area selected for examination, being c. 900m to the west of the western Site boundary, and has not been considered here given the interposed structures and lack of other relationship with the Site.

6.3 The immediate and wider physical setting of each heritage asset as seen from Google maps is set-out in **Table 1**. With the exception of Frome Bridge, which has an entirely rural setting, the contribution of setting to the significance of the heritage assets is likely to be mostly defined by close views within the village. However, those buildings on the southern and eastern edge may enjoy a wider rural outlook, including towards the Site. Although the assets would predominantly be experienced from within the village, there may also be important views from the immediate landscape towards the settlement within which individual heritage assets may be identified. The associations are predominantly cultural, although the church and early post-medieval buildings may also have some intellectual associations as buildings that may attract study.

Table 1. Significance & setting of designated heritage assets

DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATION*	SIGNIFICANCE				PHYSICAL SETTING
		Evidential	Historical	Aesthetic	Communal	
Heritage Asset						
1. Frome Bridge HE Ref. 1425414	GII	Y	Y	Y	Y	Immediate and wider setting is rural, with East Woodsford c. 500m to the west
2. Barn 20m E of Woodsford Manor HE Ref. 1323649	GII	Y	Y	Y	N	In centre of East Woodsford with possible rural outlook to north & east. Wider setting rural
3. Coach House and stable E of Woodsford Manor HE Ref.1155353	GII	Y	Y	Y	N	In centre of East Woodsford with possible rural outlook to north & east. Wider setting rural
4. Stone table tomb. Unidentified Monument HE Ref. 1119847	GII	Y	Y	Y	Y	In centre of East Woodsford with possible rural outlook to north & west. Wider setting rural
5. Glebe Cottage HE Ref.1155306	GII	Y	Y	Y	N	In centre of East Woodsford with possible rural outlook to north & west. Wider setting rural

6. Woodsford House (formerly Vicarage) HE Ref.1119848	GII	Y	Y	Y	N	In centre of East Woodsford with possible rural outlook to north, west & south. Wider setting rural
7. Church of St John the Baptist HE Ref. 1155283	GII	Y	Y	Y	Y	In centre of East Woodsford with possible rural outlook to north & west. Wider setting rural
8. Woodsford House/Manor HE Ref.1303391	GII	Y	Y	Y	N	In centre of East Woodsford with possible rural outlook to south & east. Wider setting rural
9. Old School House HE Ref. 1323648	GII	Y	Y	Y	N	To south of East Woodsford with possible rural outlook to west, south & east. Wider setting rural
SM = Scheduled Monument GI = Grade 1 Listed Building GII* = Grade 2* Listed Building GII = Grade 2 Listed Building CA = Conservation Area WHS = World Heritage Site RPG = Registered Parks & Garden RB = Registered Battlefield		Evidential 'Value deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.'	Aesthetic – 'Value deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.'	Historical – 'An aspect of the worth or importance attached by people to qualities of places'	Communal 'Value deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.'	

Current relationships between the Site and heritage assets

- 6.4 The Site is located c. 100m south of Frome Bridge and c. 400m east of Woodsford. At present, the Site forms part of the rural backdrop, and located in one of many fields extending into the distance. It is unclear whether the Site would be visible from the heritage assets, although the relatively flat terrain is unlikely to be a factor in limiting visibility where this might exist. However, this could only be established by computer modelling and field testing.

Contribution of Site to significance of Heritage Assets

- 6.5 The heritage assets have varying degrees of potential intervisibility with the Site, with Frome Bridge being the closest to the Site, whilst other assets are more distant and on the edge of the study area. It is not possible to establish setting using desk-based sources alone, and although the heritage assets are not of the highest significance there is a group value from the ensemble of Grade II Listed buildings within the village setting of Woodsford. As such, further examination of any potential effects on these might be considered desirable within a full Settings Assessment as part of a planning application in accordance with steps 2-5 of the Historic England guidance on the setting of heritage assets (Historic England 2015).

7. Potential impact of allocation on Heritage Assets

- 7.1 The Site currently comprises open agricultural land situated immediately to the east of Woodsford and c. 1.7 km to the north of Crossways, and is under consideration for inclusion in a Plan for aggregate extraction. This would comprise the extension of an existing open-cast quarry to the south-west. Heritage assets within the area of the Site would be directly impacted by extraction, and there are potentially indirect effects which may have impact on other heritage assets from traffic movement, light pollution, noise etc, depending on the eventual design of the project.
- 7.2 This assessment has indicated that there are numerous non-designated assets recorded within the Site, with a possible Bronze Age barrow, prehistoric finds, extensive areas of later prehistoric and Romano-British settlement, a large area of post-medieval water meadows in the northern part, and post-medieval extraction pits. The settlement and meadows spread beyond the boundaries of the Site to the west and north. The northern boundary of the Site entirely borders water meadows, with further examples to the east and west. To the west of the Site there are a number of Listed buildings, some of which date to the beginning of the 17th century, a church with 13th century origins all located in the probable area of the medieval village of East Woodsford.
- 7.3 The nature and extent of the probable prehistoric and Romano-British remains within, and extending beyond, the bounds of the Site appear similar to the extensive multi-period remains which have been excavated over a number of years in the existing Woodsford Quarry (Weale 2016). In addition, the settlement of Woodsford to the west of the Site, and associated assets, indicates that the western part of the Site may well have fallen within the holding of the East Woodsford manor during the medieval period and some crop marks to the east of Woodsford Farm (potentially in or impinging on the Site) have been interpreted as relating to the manor (RCHME 1970, 400).
- 7.4 Consideration of historic maps has shown that the Site has been in agricultural use since at least the beginning of the 19th century. However, it has also indicated that whilst the roads around the south and through the centre of the Site were a later 19th century development, there was a building at Lower Dairy in the earlier 19th century, before the farm and yard achieved broadly its current layout by c. 1880. Documents suggest that there may have been a farmstead here in the 16th/17th century. A second pair of buildings which also relate to dairying were situated to the north-west and pre-date the 1842 Tithing map.
- 7.5 In addition, the detail of the water meadows occupying the northern part of the Site are shown in some detail in a plan of c. 1825. By providing fodder during the early spring the meadows formed a key component of a wider system utilising sheep for manuring on chalk upland arable land, and maximising dairy production for the expanding urban markets. A more highly organised and regulated system enabled agricultural expansion and attracted investment. Water meadows were often established in planned projects by landowners. The water meadows which partly cover the northern part of the Site, are situated all along its northern boundary extending to the north of the Frome. Meadows in Affpuddle, Briantspuddle, and at Pallington to the east, represent some of the earliest in the county (Bettey 1977, 37-38). The development of water meadows has been considered the chief influence on the Dorset landscape during the 17th century (*ibid*). The meadows in this area were evidently further developed as an initiative of the Sturt family at Woodsford in association with the Framptons of neighbouring Morton (various records, Dorset History Centre). Whilst these were recorded in some detail in c. 1825 and had been expanded and altered they could have been up to two centuries old by this point, before eventually falling into disuse during the 20th century (Whitehead 1968). There is potential to understand the sequence and chronology of their development and the way in which particular parts of the system were constructed and functioned.
- 7.6 There is high potential for extensive buried archaeological features and deposits across all areas of the Site. These would inevitably be impacted by the removal of the ground surface and underlying aggregate as is proposed. As the Site appears to have been in agricultural use for at least the last two centuries, there is potential for features and deposits to be relatively well preserved. Consequently, consideration should be given at planning application stage to further archaeological investigation which might take the form of

archaeological geophysical survey or field evaluation by trial trenching. This would be used to establish the extent, nature and potential of the archaeological resource. Further field investigation could then specifically frame any necessary mitigation such as excavation.

- 7.7 With respect to the potential for effects on the setting and thereby significance of designated heritage assets, there are a total of nine Grade II Listed buildings which fall within the research area, with one, the Frome Bridge on Watery Lane, only c. 150m to the north of the Site. The remainder of the buildings and structures are c. 450-500m to the west within the small settlement of East Woodsford. The heritage assets have varying degrees of potential intervisibility with the Site, with Frome Bridge being the closest whilst other assets form a group in the village on the edge of the study area.

Future Actions

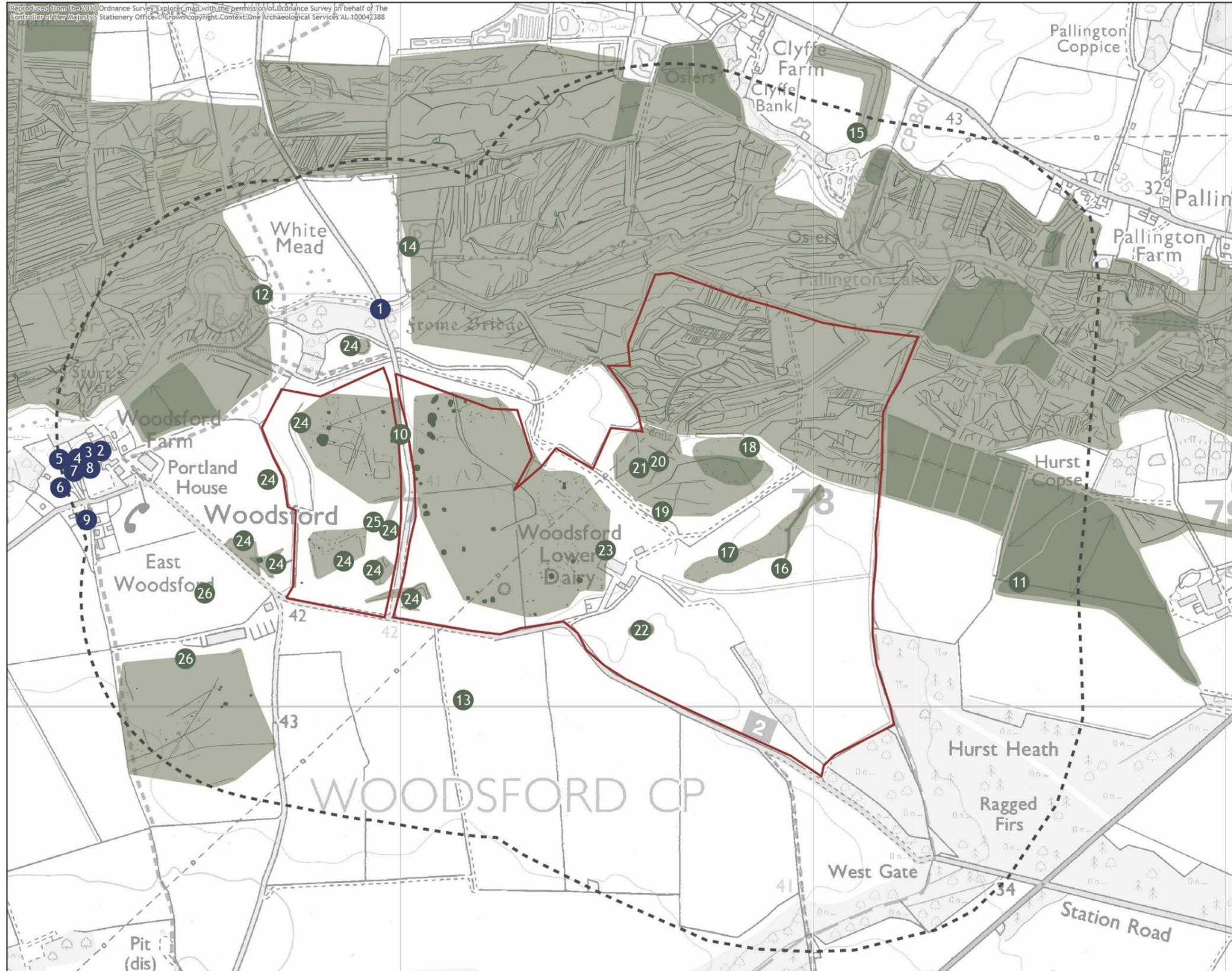
- 7.8 With respect to the heritage assets within the Site and any further buried archaeology, investigation should be carried out once detailed proposals are known to determine in more detail the nature and extent of deposits and frame a suitable approach to mitigation or the recording of those assets. This may involve archaeological geophysical survey or archaeological evaluation trenches. With respect to the designated assets, it is not possible to establish setting using desk-based sources alone, and although the heritage assets are not of the highest significance there is a group value from the ensemble of Grade II Listed buildings within the village setting of Woodsford. As such, further examination of any potential effects on these might be considered desirable within a Heritage Impact Assessment as part of a planning application in accordance with steps 2-5 of the Historic England guidance on the setting of heritage assets (Historic England 2015). A further assessment could enable a fuller understanding of what the impacts might be, how, if harmful, these might be mitigated, or what further work needs to be done to maximise enhancement and avoid harm. This might include consideration of the appropriateness of the boundaries of extraction areas; provision of screening to control visual effects, light pollution or noise. This could also assess appropriate access routes for transport, to minimize impact to Frome Bridge and the village.

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- Historic England Listed Buildings**
- Grade II
1. 1425414 FROME BRIDGE
 2. 1323649 BARN 20M EAST OF WOODSFORD MANOR
 3. 1155353 COACH HOUSE AND STABLE
 4. 1119847 UNIDENTIFIED MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD
 5. 1155306 GLEBE COTTAGE
 6. 1119848 WOODSFORD HOUSE
 7. 1155283 CHURCH OF SAINT JOHN THE BAPTIST
 8. 1303391 WOODSFORD HOUSE
 9. 1323648 OLD SCHOOL HOUSE
- Dorset County Council Historic Environment Record Monuments**
10. MDO23812 Pillbox
 11. MDO7850 Prehistoric finds
 12. MDO30455 Post-medieval water meadows
 13. MDO38030 Bronze Age round barrow
 14. MDO30457 Post-medieval water meadows
 15. MDO30655 Medieval or Post-medieval field boundary
 16. MDO30673 Later Prehistoric to Medieval trackway
 17. MDO30671 Later Prehistoric to Medieval extractive pits
 18. MDO30672 Later Prehistoric to Medieval extractive pits
 19. MDO30458 Post-medieval water meadows
 20. MDO30675 Possible Bronze Age round barrow
 21. MDO30676 Medieval or Post-medieval extractive pit
 22. MDO30634 Medieval or Post-medieval extractive pits
 23. MDO30668 Later Prehistoric to Roman field system and trackways
 24. MDO30667 Later Prehistoric to Roman settlement
 25. MDO30670 Later Prehistoric hut circle
 26. MDO30669 Later Prehistoric to Roman trackways and field boundaries

N Site boundary

500m buffer zone

Project - Dorset Minerals and Wastes Nominated Sites
AS19 Woodsford

Title
Heritage assets within a 500m buffer zone of site

Scale 1:10,000 at A3

Project code C1/DBA/17/DMW Figure No. 1

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Figure 1. Heritage assets within a 500m buffer zone of site

Appendix 1. Heritage Assets within c. 500m research buffer of the Site (No. as indicated on Figure 1)

Historic England – Listed Buildings

Figure 2 Ref.	HE No.	Building Name	Summary
Grade II			
1	1425414	Frome Bridge	A C19 road bridge carrying Watery Lane across the River Frome near Woodsford, West Dorset. MATERIALS & PLAN: the structure is of red brick with stone coping. The bridge is carried on three arches, with cutwaters. Upstream and downstream sides are similar, possessing cutwaters with hipped tops bearing three arches with voussoirs formed of brick headers. A projecting brick band with chamfered top divides the lower body of the bridge from the parapet, which is also of brick with large stone blocks forming the coping which is flush with the brick walls. Wing walls at either end are angled.
2	1323649	Barn 20m East of Woodsford Manor	Barn. c1600. Lower walls of brick, buttressed on west side. Upper walls timber - framed and weatherboarded. Slightly hipped thatched roof. Large cart entrance on east side. 9 bays. Roof has collar beam trusses with sling braces. (RCHM Monument 3. Dorset Vol II)
3	1155353	Coach House and Stable Immediately East Of Woodsford Manor	Coach house and stables. Probably mid-C19. Brick walls, half hipped tiled roof. Coach house one storey and loft, stable single storey. Coach house has 2 pairs of doors in segmental arched openings. Right of these a blocked window. Above the central doorway a tall coped gabled dormer with loft door in round arched opening. Brick stack at rear. Stable, to right, at lower level, has timber garage doors at right end, one ledged door and a window with vertical glazing bars under segmental arch. Included for group value.
4	1119847	Unidentified Monument, In the Churchyard, 15m East Of The East Wall Of The Church Of St John The Baptist	Stone table tomb. Appears C18. Moulded edged top. Square pilasters at angles and in centres of long sides. Raised panels in long sides. Inscription illegible. Surrounded by curb - iron railings removed.
5	1155306	Glebe Cottage	Shown on map as Rectory. Detached cottage. Probably C17 origin, with C20 extensions. Walls part brick, part plastered cob, on rubble stone base. Hipped thatched roof. One storey and attic. Panelled door under slightly projecting rustic porch. Ground floor has 3 casements with lead lights. Attic has 2 dormers with similar casements. At left end, a later extension, with roughcast walls and thatched roof, has one casement with lead lights under eaves. C20 rear extension, also with roughcast walls and thatched roof. Internally, main ground floor room has large open fireplace with timber lintel, part reconstructed.
6	1119848	Woodsford House, including attached Stable on North	Former vicarage, now private house. Mid-C19. Rough ashlar stone walls. Tiled roof, part hipped, part gabled with bargeboards. Ashlar stacks with moulded oversailing caps, set informally. Irregular plan. 2 storeys and attic. Entrance front has gabled porch, with part glazed door and fanlight in 4-centred arched opening. Right of this a slightly projecting gabled wing. This has, on ground floor, a 3-light mullioned and transomed timber window, the lower lights with centre horizontal bar. Stone lintel and relieving arch. On first floor, a similar 2-light window, without transome, similar, smaller window in attic, without relieving arch. Left of the porch, on first floor, a 2-light casement with centre horizontal bar, under gabled dormer. Left of this an externally projecting stack - rough ashlar up to eaves level, ashlar above. At the rear, an attached former stable range in matching construction, of one storey and loft. 2 pairs of garage doors, and 2 pivoted windows with cast iron glazing on ground floor. Loft door under gable. Picturesque.
7	1155283	Church of Saint John the Baptist	Anglican parish church. C13 origin, largely rebuilt 1862-3, architect T H Wyatt. Rubble stone walls with ashlar dressings. Tiled roofs with coped gables, except to north aisle and vestry which are slated. Nave, north aisle of 2 bays, chancel with vestry on north, south porch, west tower. Tower - lower part C13, raised in C19, with saddleback top. String course below belfry. Twin lancets to belfry, with mullions in form of column. In stage below belfry, single lancets. Slit window in lower part of west wall. In south wall of nave, west of porch, a plain C13 lancet. Gabled porch has pointed arched opening of 2 orders, the inner order dying into jambs. Transept gable, immediately east of porch, cuts into porch gable. In south wall of transept, a 2-light window with plate tracery. South wall of chancel has 3 plain chamfered lancets. East window of 3 stepped lancets, under hoodmould which continues as string course. Vestry, north of chancel has 2 plain chamfered lancets. In north aisle wall, 2 pairs of chamfered lancets. In west wall, 2 lancets with circular window over. Internally, walls plastered. Chancel has trussed rafter and scissor braced roof. Blocked doorway in south wall. Chancel arch of 2 orders, with carved angel corbels. Nave has trussed rafter roof with additional upper collars. North arcade has circular column with moulded cap. Simple lean-to to

			roof to aisle. Tower arch of 2 orders. Re-set medieval piscina in transept. In tower, tile slit window in west wall has inner shouldered arch. Font, C19 in C12 style, with square bowl on circular base with shafts. All fittings C19 (RCHM Monument 1. Dorset Vol II).
8	1303391	Woodsford House	Farmhouse, possibly originally manor house. c1600 origin, altered and enlarged to rear in C19. Original section has brick walls, mainly roughcast, tiled roof, brick end stacks. L-shaped plan with rear wing at right end. 2 storeys and attic. In centre a gabled projecting staircase tower. This has, on ground floor, a 3-light stone mullioned window with lead lights, under hoodmould. Similar 2-light window on first floor. Similar 2-light window in attic, without hoodmould. Left of the tower, on ground floor, a 5-light stone mullioned window with lead lights, under hoodmould, and a deeper - possibly altered, similar 2-light window. On first floor, one 4-light and one 3-light similar window. Right of the tower, on ground floor, one similar deep 4-light window, - possibly altered. On each side of this a single light window with diamond lead lights, and hoodmould. On first floor a similar 4-light window with cast iron glazing. Right of the main range a single storey block - possibly later, with roughcast walls and tiled roof. One similar, C20, 4-light window. In left gable wall a circular window on ground floor. Substantial C19 rear additions in brick, with tiled roofs. Windows mainly sashes. Entrance in rear range, in gabled porch with pointed arched doorway. Internally, central ground floor room flanked by C17 plank and muntin partitions. Ground floor room at right end has large open fireplace with timber lintel - part reconstructed. Left end room has stone fireplace surround with moulded 4-centred arch. C17 carved panel over this - C17 panelling in this room, brought from elsewhere (RCHM). Several exposed ceiling beams. First floor room at right end has stone fireplace surround with 4-centred arch. A cross and IHS scratched on the stone. (RCHM Monument 3. Dorset Vol II)
9	1323648	Old School House	Former school and school house, now private house. Mid-C19. Rough ashlar stone walls, tiled roof with bargeboards. Rough ashlar stacks with moulded caps, one at left end, one right of centre. One storey and attic. At right end, a projecting single storey flat roofed extension with plastered walls, and one sash. In the main range, slightly projecting gabled wing at right end - the original classroom, has a 3-light Gothic window with trefoiled lights, and remains of lead lights. Left of this, ledged door in shouldered arched opening. On ground floor, right of the door, a single light window with plain casement. Left of door a triple lancet window with trefoiled lights. Attic has two half dormers, gabled, each with a pair of trefoil-headed lancets.

Dorset County Council Historic Environment Record

Monuments

Figure 2 Ref.	HER Ref.	Monument Name	Summary
Listed Buildings			
1	MDO3437	Frome Bridge, Woodsford	BRIDGE (Unknown Date)
2	MDO9440	Barn 20m east of Woodsford House, Woodsford	Barn (Undated)
3	MDO9441	Coach house and stable immediately east of Woodsford House (formerly listed as Woodsford Manor)	Outbuilding (Undated)
4	MDO9434	Unidentified monument, in the churchyard, 15m east of the east wall of the Church of St John the Baptist, Woodsford	Commemorative Monument (Undated)
5	MDO9435	Glebe Cottage, Woodsford	House (Undated)
6	MDO9438	Woodsford House, Woodsford	Former Vicarage now School.
7	MDO9433	Church of Saint John the Baptist, Woodsford	Church (Undated)

8	MDO9439	Woodsford House (formerly listed as Woodsford Manor)	Farmhouse (Undated) Manor House (Undated)
9	MDO9436	Old School House, Woodsford	House (Undated) School (Undated)
Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD			
11	MDO7850	Prehistoric finds, Moreton	FINDSPOT
Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 1001 BC			
13	MDO38030	Round barrow c 600 metres south west of Cuckoo Mead, Lower Woodsford Dairy, Woodsford.	A possible plough-levelled round barrow faintly visible as an indistinct circular, annular cropmark with a diameter of approximately 14 metres on aerial photographs dated 2005.
Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC			
20	MDO30675	Possible Bronze Age round barrow, Woodsford	A possible Bronze Age round barrow is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs of 2004 to the north east of Woodsford Lower Dairy. The possible barrow is formed of a ring ditch measuring 19 m in diameter.
Early Bronze Age to Late Iron Age - 2350 BC? to 42 AD?			
25	MDO30670	Later prehistoric hut circle, Woodsford	A possible Bronze Age or Iron Age hut circle is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs of 2004 to the east of East Woodsford. It may be associated with an area of settlement located to the north (see MDO30667), or may predate it.
Early Bronze Age to Roman - 2350 BC? to 409 AD?			
23	MDO30668	Later prehistoric to Roman field system and trackways, Woodsford	Trackways, field boundaries and pits, possibly associated with a nearby settlement of later prehistoric to Roman date (see MDO30667), are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs dating to between 1989 and 2004 to the east of East Woodsford and to the east of Watery Lane.
24	MDO30667	Later prehistoric to Roman settlement, Woodsford	Enclosures, trackways and field boundaries, possibly forming a settlement and field system of later prehistoric to Roman date, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs dating to between 1989 and 2004 to the east of East Woodsford and to the west of Watery Lane.
26	MDO30669	Later prehistoric to Roman trackways and field boundaries, Woodsford	Trackways, field boundaries and pits, possibly associated with a nearby settlement of later prehistoric to Roman date (see MDO30667), are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs of 2004 to the south of East Woodsford.
Early Bronze Age to Medieval - 2350 BC? to 1539 AD?			
16	MDO30673	Later prehistoric to medieval trackway, Woodsford	A trackway which may date to between the later prehistoric to medieval periods, is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs of 2004 to the north east of Woodsford Lower Dairy.
17	MDO30671	Later prehistoric to medieval extractive pits, Woodsford	An area of numerous small extractive pits, which may date to between the later prehistoric to medieval periods, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs of 2004 to the east of Woodsford Lower Dairy.
18	MDO30672	Later prehistoric to medieval extractive pits, Woodsford	An area of numerous small extractive pits, which may date to between the later prehistoric to medieval periods, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs of 2004 to the north east of Woodsford Lower Dairy.
Medieval to Post-medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD			
15	MDO30655	Medieval or post medieval field boundary, Tincteton	A right-angled field boundary of possible medieval or post medieval date is visible as an earthwork on lidar imagery of 2010 to the east of Tincteton.

21	MDO30676	Medieval or post medieval extractive pit, Woodsford	A possible medieval or post medieval extractive pit is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs of 2004 to the north east of Woodsford Lower Dairy.
Post-medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD			
12	MDO30455	Post medieval water meadows, Woodsford	An extensive system of post medieval water meadows is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs of the 1940s to the north of Woodsford and south of Ilsington.
14	MDO30457	Post medieval water meadows, Woodsford	An extensive system of post medieval water meadows is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs of the 1940s to the north of Woodsford and south of Ilsington.
19	MDO30458	Post medieval water meadows, Woodsford	A system of post medieval water meadows is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs of the 1940s and as cropmarks on aerial photographs of 2004 to the east of Woodsford.
22	MDO30634	Medieval or post medieval extractive pits, East Woodsford, Woodsford	Two medieval or post medieval extractive pits are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs of 2004 to the south east of Woodsford Lower Dairy.
Modern 20th Century			
10	MDO23812	Pillbox, Woodsford	A 'one-off' design round pillbox hidden in undergrowth but adjacent to country lane.

Appendix 2. Historic maps and documents

Map date	Type	Reference	Comments
1762	Woodsford Estate map	D-2630/1	Site situated to the east
1785 -1825	Legal papers with map Woodsford and Pallington	D-FRA/L/4	Map not dated
1842	Tithe map	D1-LX/45/1	

Tithe apportionment

Plot no.	Landowner	Occupier	Name & Description	State of cultivation
9	Henry Charles Sturt	Charles Atkinson	Three Acres	Pasture
10	Henry Charles Sturt	Charles Atkinson	The Knap	Pasture
11	Henry Charles Sturt	Charles Atkinson	Knap Close	Pasture
12	Henry Charles Sturt	Charles Atkinson	Grove Ground	Pasture
13	Henry Charles Sturt	Charles Atkinson	Rushy Ground	
14	Henry Charles Sturt	Charles Atkinson	The Piece	Arable
15	Henry Charles Sturt	Charles Atkinson	Higherway Ground	Arable
16	Henry Charles Sturt	Charles Atkinson	Way Ground	Arable
17	Henry Charles Sturt	Charles Atkinson	Cow Leaze	Pasture
34	Henry Charles Sturt	Charles Atkinson	Cowleaze	Pasture
35	Henry Charles Sturt	Charles Atkinson	Dairy House and Garton	-
36	Henry Charles Sturt	Charles Atkinson	The Peak	Pasture
40	Henry Charles Sturt	Charles Atkinson	Ten Acres and Dairy House and garden	Pasture
41	Henry Charles Sturt	Charles Atkinson	Horse Close	Pasture
42	Henry Charles Sturt	Charles Atkinson	Five Acres	Pasture

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