

## **Part 7: Historic Environment Research Framework**





The collation of the information on the development and character of the town has highlighted a number of areas where our understanding of the town is deficient. This has led to the formulation of the research questions set out below, which summarise potential future directions of research on the town. This list is neither exhaustive nor prescriptive, but suggests a framework within which further research could take place and this is linked to the South West Regional Archaeological Research Framework (Webster 2008), where relevant.

## 7.1 Pre-urban Activity

The pre-urban context of Wimborne Minster is poorly understood and there is a paucity of data in particular for the prehistoric period. Thus, the questions on pre-urban activity are very general.

1. What is the nature of the prehistoric activity in the area?
2. Can any contextual information be recovered for the findspots of Mesolithic implements from within the Lower Bagshot Beds?
3. Can any further evidence be found for a potential Bronze Age cemetery in the vicinity of Wimborne Cemetery as suggested by reported, though uncorroborated, finds of cinerary urns?
4. Where are the late prehistoric and Roman dispersed settlements?
5. What was the nature of the palaeo-environment in the prehistoric and Roman period?
6. Can any evidence be recovered to support or refute the theory that the Allen Valley was divided into a regular rectilinear field system by the late prehistoric period?
7. Is there any evidence for a Roman settlement under the historic town of Wimborne Minster? Or was the middle Saxon monastery founded on a virgin site?
8. Are there any intact sub-surface remains relating to the Roman Road between Lake Farm and Winchester?

## 7.2 Origins of the Town

The question of the origins of Wimborne Minster is crucial to our understanding of the town and its early development. Also Wimborne Minster has real potential to inform on a wider Research Aim for the South West Region to develop our understanding of Early Medieval urban settlement (SWARF Research Aim 35).

9. It has been suggested that the Minster church is on the site of the early 8th century Saxon monastery. Can any archaeological evidence

be recovered to support or refute this assertion?

10. Documentary records suggest that a royal residence was sited adjacent to the Saxon monastery. Can any archaeological evidence be found for its exact location and form?
11. Can any archaeological evidence be found for the extent and internal organisation of the Saxon monastic precinct?
12. Documentary evidence also suggests that Wimborne Minster was a walled town during the later Saxon period. Can any archaeological evidence be found for the course and form of the town walls?
13. Documentary evidence also suggests that Wimborne Minster was sacked by the Vikings during the late Saxon period. Can any archaeological evidence be found associated with this event?
14. Is there any evidence, archaeological or otherwise, for the organisation and economy of the Late Saxon Town?
15. What was the extent of occupation within the interior of the walled town during the late Saxon period? Is there any evidence for extramural settlement outside the gates or on the east bank of the Allen at that time?
16. Does any archaeological evidence survive relating to the location and nature of the Domesday settlements at Walford and Leigh?

## 7.3 Medieval town

Any archaeological evidence from the town at this period enables a fuller picture of the development of the town and complements the historical evidence. It would feed into the wider Research Aims for the South West Region to improve our understanding of Medieval and later urbanism (SWARF Research Aim 36) and assessment of the archaeological potential for studying medieval economy, trade, technology and production (SWARF Research Aim 47).

17. Domesday records that Horton Abbey held a chapel within the town of Wimborne Minster. This chapel was dedicated to St Mary, but can any archaeological evidence for its location be discovered?
18. Hall has suggested that burgage plots on the east side of High Street were imposed upon the earlier Saxon town plan. Is there any evidence; archaeological or otherwise to support this theory?
19. Is there any evidence, archaeological or otherwise, for the organisation and layout of the Medieval Minster precinct? What was the form and location of the Great Chantry?
20. Are there any surviving archaeological or

- structural remains of the lost chapels of St Peter and St Catherine and their associated graveyards?
21. Are there any architectural or archaeological remains of the medieval Dean's Hall surviving at Dean's Court?
  22. What evidence is there for the medieval economy?
  23. What evidence is there for medieval industry and how was it organised?
  24. Are there any traces of medieval buildings hidden within later buildings?
  25. Where were the medieval markets and fairs held?
  26. Can any archaeological evidence for the suggested medieval dispersed settlements at Angel Cottage, Leigh Common, Walford, Green Close Farm and Lewens be recovered?
  27. Are there any archaeological remains relating to post medieval markets and fairs?
  28. 17<sup>th</sup> century economic and industrial activity in the town has been well documented (Reeve 2000). But can any physical trace of this industry be found in the town?
  29. What physical traces of 18<sup>th</sup> century industrial activity within the town still survive? Are there any remains of former cloth works, breweries, tanneries or mills and their ancillary buildings and structures?
  30. What evidence can the standing secular buildings provide for their function and date?
  31. Are there any surviving buildings or sub surface deposits relating to Wimborne railway station and yard?

## 7.4 Post-medieval and Modern town

Any archaeological evidence from the town at this period enables a fuller picture of its development and complements the historical evidence. It would feed into the wider Research Aims for the South West Region to improve our understanding of Medieval and later urbanism (SWARF Research Aim 36) and to broaden our understanding of post-medieval to modern technology and production.

27. Are there any archaeological remains relating to post medieval markets and fairs?
28. 17<sup>th</sup> century economic and industrial activity in the town has been well documented (Reeve 2000). But can any physical trace of this industry be found in the town?

## Appendices





## Appendix 1: References

### Abbreviations

CCWWD = Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs

DHC = Dorset History Centre

HLC = Historic Landscape Characterisation

HMC = Historical Manuscripts Commission (Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts)

RCHME = Royal Commission on Historic Monuments of England

SWARF = South West Regional Archaeological Framework

EDDC = East Dorset District Council

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## Appendix 2: Chronology

For the purposes of this project, the following period names, sub-divisions and dates have been used. These are based on those used by the Dorset County Council Historic Environment Record.

Period	Period Sub-divisions	Date Range
Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	500000-10001BC
	Mesolithic	10000-4001BC
	Neolithic	4000-2351BC
	Bronze Age	2350-701BC
	Iron Age	800BC-AD42
Roman	Roman	AD43-409
Saxon	Early Saxon	AD410-899
	Late Saxon	AD900-1065
Medieval	Norman	AD1066-1149
	Earlier Medieval	AD1150-1349
	Later Medieval	AD1350-1539
Post-medieval	Early post-medieval	AD1540-1599
	17 <sup>th</sup> Century	AD1600-1699
	18 <sup>th</sup> century	AD1700-1799
	Earlier 19 <sup>th</sup> century	AD1800-1850
	Later 19 <sup>th</sup> century	AD1851-1900
Modern	Edwardian	AD1901-1913
	Inter-war	AD1914-1945
	Post-war	AD1946-1969
	Modern	AD1970-2010

## Appendix 3: Archaeological Investigations in Wimborne Minster

No.	Site Name	investigation type	Date	Reference	HER Event No.
1	Wimborne Minster	salvage	1857	Farrar 1962, 106-9	EDO5457
2	Wimborne Minster	salvage	1961	Farrar 1962, 106-9	EDO5458
3	The Leaze	excavation	1961	Field 1973, 49-62	EWX1046
4	The Leaze	evaluation	2004	Whelan 2004	EDO5451
5	Library site	evaluation	1975	Woodward 1983	EWX1048
6	Library site	watching brief	1979	Woodward 1983	EDO5455
7	Crown Mead	evaluation	1979	Woodward 1983	EDO5461
8	Crown Mead	watching brief	1979	Woodward 1983	EDO5462
9	Crown Hotel	evaluation	1979	Woodward 1983	EDO270
10	Corn Market	excavation	1978	Woodward 1983	EDO267
11	King Street, Queen Elizabeth Grammar School	excavation	1983	Graham 1984	EWX1049
12	Grammar School Lane	watching brief	1985	Hall 1985	EDO231
13	East Street	watching brief	1974	Field 1975	EDO5456
14	Mill Lane	watching brief	1984	Hall & Sims 1984	EDO5454
15	Sewerage repairs,	watching brief	1992	Day 1996	EDO5459
16	Wimborne Minster	watching brief	1988	Farwell & Davies 1988	EDO5450
17	High Street, Church House	evaluation	1991	Jenkins 1991	EWX1307
18	High Street, 29, former Ableys	Building Survey	1990	Coe & Hawkes 1990	EDO5448
19	High Street, 29, former Ableys	evaluation	1990	Coe & Hawkes 1990	EDO5449
20	Deans Court Lane	evaluation	1990	Jones 1990	EWX1137
21	King Street, 5	excavation	1990	Hull et al. 1990	EDO5463
22	Model Town	excavation	1991	Cox 1991	EDO242
23	Model Town II	watching brief	1994	Hambleton 1994	EWX1528
24	West Street/King Street	desk-based assessment	1994	Cox & Chandler 1993	EWX1879
25	West Street/King Street	evaluation	1994	Cox 1993	EWX1916
26	West Borough, land to the rear of 24	evaluation	2002	Oakey 2002	EDO5446
27	West Borough, land to the rear of 25-7, off Redcotts Lane	evaluation	1998	Robinson 1998a	EDO315

No.	Site Name	investigation type	Date	Reference	HER Event No.
28	West Borough, Tivoli Theatre	watching brief	2002	Place Archaeological Consultants 2002	EDO5460
29	East Borough, 39-69	evaluation	1991	Heaton & Lancley 1991	EDO234
30	East Borough	desk-based assessment	1998	AC Archaeology 1998	EDO5464
31	East Borough	evaluation	1998	Robinson 1998b	EDO5465
32	East Street, Post Office	watching brief	1993	Smith 1993	EWX1563
33	High Street, The Priest's House	watching brief	2002	Hewitt 2002	EDO5466
34	Church Street, 6	evaluation	2009	Hunnisett & Wright 2009	EDO5445
35	The Square	evaluation	2009	Ladle 2010	EDO5468
36	Blind Lane	salvage	1970s	Day 1997	EDO5467
37	South West of St Catherine's Chapel	watching brief	1977	Woodward 1983, 64	EDO5453
38	Old Manor Farm	excavation	1982		EWX1044
39	Brookside Farm	watching brief	1993	Weale 1993	EDO5452
40	Proposed Waitrose Store	desk-based assessment	2007	Pugh & Lord 2007	EDO5469

## Appendix 4: Historic Urban Character Types

Broad Type	Character Type	Scope Note
Commercial	Hotel	Large hotels in grounds with car parks.
	Market	Both indoor and outdoor market areas. Also used for historic market places.
	Office	Large office complexes that are identifiable as not being within a mixed use area.
	Offices and shops	Areas of mixed commercial use.
	Plant Nursery/ Garden Centre	Plant nurseries or garden centres covering large areas.
	Public house	Large public houses with car parks. Smaller public houses will be included under a more character dominant type.
	Retail park	Areas of large warehouse-type shops selling products such as furniture, white goods, etc, together with their car parks.
	Shopping centre	Shopping centres mainly out of town and with many small units, usually selling clothing, gifts etc.
	Superstore	Large single stores such as supermarkets and their car parks.
	Other commercial site	For commercial buildings of unknown use or not included in the categories above.
Communication	Airfield	An enclosed area used for the taking off, landing and maintenance of commercial and general aviation aircraft.
	Major road	Main roads, through routes, by-passes, etc
	Minor road	Minor roads linking the main roads.
	Lane/ Path	Smaller access ways, primarily used for historic routes.
	Car Park	Large car parks, including multi-storey, where not associated with a particular establishment.
	Bus Station	Large bus and coach stations.
	Railway	Current railway lines
	Railway (disused)	Lines of former railways, where these are still evident in the landscape.
	Railway Station	Railway stations which have a large impact on the landscape.
Railway Yard	Rail yards which have a large impact on the landscape.	
Industrial	Brewery	Large industrial brewery sites. It can also be used for former brewery sites converted to other uses, where the former brewery buildings remain dominant.
	Brickworks	Includes both brick and tile works.
	Engineering works	All engineering works including light and electrical engineering sites.
	Industrial Estate	Sites comprising small units of light industry, including sites described as 'Business Park' and 'Trading Estate' and primarily used for purpose-built industrial estates. Where industrial estates have been created by conversion of former industrial buildings, they have been characterised under the character type which reflects their original function, if this is still dominant.

Broad Type	Character Type	Scope Note
Industrial (cont)	Maltings	Malthouses and small brewing sites.
	Metal works	All sites working and/or producing metal.
	Mill	All types of water mill.
	Pottery	Industrial site used for the production of industrial and domestic ceramic products.
	Quarry	Includes all extractive industries (stone, sand and gravel, clay, etc.)
	Quay/wharf/ shipyard	Commercial shipping areas, including boatyards.
	Ropery	All rope and twine making sites, including rope walks, etc
	Textile works	Factories where textiles are manufactured.
	Timber Yard/ Saw mill	Large timber yards and/or sawmills.
	Workshops	An area of small industrial sites where the industry is unknown.
	Warehouse	Large storage buildings, including both historic warehouses (which may have now been converted to other uses) and modern warehouse sites.
	Other Industry	An area of industry which does not fit into any of the above.
Landscape	Beach	A sand or pebble area of the shore.
	Enclosed Fields	Enclosed fields which largely retain their original boundaries within an urban area.
	Fish Pond	Large areas of fish pond only.
	Pond	Smaller natural or artificial areas of water, including mill ponds.
	Paddocks and closes	Small regular or amorphous fields and plots close to settlement edge. It also includes areas of historic detached gardens within the urban landscape.
	Remnant Fields	Areas of former fields now enclosed by urban development, often no longer retaining their original shape or size.
	Scrub	Patchy areas of trees and shrubs.
	Unenclosed land	Unenclosed areas including small plots of land within settlement/industrial areas that are not defined as anything else.
	Wood	For all types and areas of woodland within the urban areas.
Military	Military Airfield	Enclosed area used for the taking off, landing and maintenance of military aircraft.
	Barracks	A building or building complex used to house soldiers.
	Depot	An enclosed area with numerous buildings used as the headquarters of a regiment. It can also be a dedicated stores facility.
	Town defences	Town walls, towers, bastions, and defensive earthworks associated with a town
	Territorial Army Centre	Sites of Territorial Army activity.
	Castle	A large fortified building or complex of buildings, built especially during the medieval period
	Other Military	An area of military activity which does not fit into the above.

Broad Type	Character Type	Scope Note
Public Services	Art gallery	Large art galleries and their grounds.
	Community Centre	Includes all kinds of gathering places (Meeting hall, etc).
	Court Building	Crown Courts and Magistrates Courts.
	Emergency services building	Police stations, fire stations, ambulance stations, and coastguard stations, where free-standing and in their own grounds.
	Higher Education facility	For universities & college campuses - also adult education facilities.
	Library	Large libraries.
	Local Government Offices	All local government and central government offices including civic centres.
	Medical facility	All types of medical facility including hospitals, health centres, etc.
	Museum	Large museums
	Prison	For buildings marked 'Prison'
	Public building	Other non-specific public buildings.
	School	Use for schools and any associated playing fields.
	Town hall	Town Halls
Recreation and Ornamental Landscapes	Allotments	Large allotment areas within settlement areas.
	Camping Site	A usually fairly level area used for the pitching of tents or the parking of caravans for holiday use.
	Cinema	Large cinema complexes and their car parks.
	Deer Park	An area enclosed by a park pale for the stocking of deer.
	Golf Course	Landsaped areas used for playing golf, including club-houses, etc.
	Harbour/marina/dock	Areas for recreational boat use.
	Leisure Centre	Building used for various sports, including area of car park.
	Nature Reserve	An area designated for the protection of flora and fauna, often open to the public.
	Parkland	A landscape designed through judicious planting or clearance of trees in order to create vistas and usually associated with a Country House
	Public Open Space	Publicly accessible open areas not used for any specific activity.
	Public Park	For Public Parks and Gardens, larger areas of land which may include an ornamental lake, flower beds, tennis courts and play areas, etc. Also includes 'Recreation areas'.
	Racecourse	An enclosed area used for racing (horses, dogs, cars, etc.)
	Seafront	Sea side area used for public recreation, includes piers, promenades, etc.
Sports field	An area of ground used for organised sporting activities.	

Broad Type	Character Type	Scope Note
Recreation and Ornamental Landscapes (cont)	Theme Park	An area used for the recreation of the public and may include rides which is organised around a central theme.
	Other Recreation	An area of recreation/ornamental landscape, which does not fit into the above.
Religious	Church	Churches of all denominations (including attached churchyard)
	Chapel	Non-conformist chapels, including attached graveyards.
	Cemetery	Large municipal cemeteries or other detached cemeteries (not attached to church or chapel)
	Religious house	Monasteries, nunneries, etc
Settlement	Burgage plots	Long narrow plots running back from the street frontage, of medieval origin.
	Other historic plots	Areas of historic plots other than burgage plots of pre-19th century date.
	Historic suburban settlement	Areas of settlement dating from before the 19th century, which lay outside the core of the medieval town.
	Historic rural settlement	Former villages, hamlets, etc, which have been incorporated into urban areas, usually medieval in origin.
	Apartments	Housing of not more than three or four storeys, also includes maisonettes.
	Small terraced and detached housing (1700-1850)	An area where historic terraced houses (defined as a row of three or more houses) or detached houses of late 18th and early 19th century predominate. The houses have an average footprint of about 50 square metres or less.
	Larger terraced and detached housing (1700-1850)	An area where historic terraced houses (defined as a row of three or more houses) or detached houses of late 18th and early 19th century predominate. The houses have an approximate average footprint of greater than 50 square metres.
	Victorian Terraced housing	An area where historic terraced houses (defined as a row of three or more houses) of late 19th century date (1850-1900) predominate.
	Edwardian terraced housing	An area where historic terraced houses (defined as a row of three or more houses) of early 20th century date (1901-1913) predominate.
	Suburban villas	Areas of predominantly detached and semi-detached housing set in their own grounds and often in a planned layout built pre-1914.
	Inter-war suburban estate	Planned areas of mainly detached and semi-detached houses, dating to the period 1914-1945.
	Other Inter-war housing	Other areas of housing dating to 1914-1945 not part of larger suburban estates.
	Modern housing estate	Planned estates of mainly detached and semi-detached houses, often with curvilinear roads and culs-de-sac, dating to post-1945.
	Modern Infill	Planned areas of mainly detached and semi-detached houses, inserted into existing established plots (often in the grounds of larger houses), dating to post-1945.
	Town House	Large single detached urban house
Ornamental villas and country houses	Ornamental villas are large detached houses in large grounds, usually 19th/early 20th century in date. Country Houses are large houses, sometimes with a landscaped garden, in or once in a rural area, usually dating from the medieval to the 18th century.	



Broad Type	Character Type	Scope Note
Settlement (cont)	Farm	Farm buildings and farmhouse, but can include the immediate adjacent farmyard or paddocks.
	Cottages	Small buildings - sometimes singular, sometimes in a row. They are smallish buildings of irregular shape.
	Nursing Home	Residential homes for the elderly.
Utilities	Gas works	Areas of gas works, including gas holders, etc.
	Power station	Power stations - either electric or gas
	Sewage works/ water works	Sewage works, filter beds, water works, pumping stations, etc.
	Sub station	Large electricity sub stations only.
	Telephone Exchange	Large telephone exchanges.

## Appendix 5: Archaeological Potential

The measure of urban archaeological potential is based on a consideration of the likely time depth of the potential archaeological remains, the potential survival of these remains, an assessment of the potential diversity of features present and an indication of the likely significance of the information to the history of the town.

These are scored numerically to calculate the final index of urban archaeological potential.

Score	1	2	3
No. of chronological periods of urban development	1-4	5-10	11+
Survival of archaeological deposits	Low	Medium	High
Potential diversity of features present	Low	Medium	High
Significance to town	Low	Medium	High

Overall Archaeological Potential	<b>Low</b>	4-6
	<b>Medium</b>	7-9
	<b>High</b>	10-12

Notes:

1. The chronological periods are those used by the Dorset Historic Towns Project.
2. The index of survival of archaeological deposits is a generalised index of the likely quality of survival of archaeological features based on the example of excavated sites, where possible, otherwise an assessment will be made on the basis of topography, geology and amount of development.

**Low** survival is where there is likely to be major truncation and/or destruction of deposits and features through modern landscaping and development and/or soil and geological conditions that indicate likely poor survival of archaeological material, particularly organic materials and metals.

**Medium** survival is where there is likely to be some truncation and/or destruction of deposits and features through modern landscaping and development and/or soil and geological conditions that indicate likely moderate survival of archaeological material.

**High** survival is where modern landscaping and development is unlikely to have caused significant truncation and disturbance of archaeological deposits and features and/or soil and geological conditions that indicate good survival of archaeological material, particularly organic materials and metals.

3. The potential diversity of archaeological features is a generalised index of the likely range of archaeological features, deposits, finds and historic buildings based on the example of excavated sites where possible, otherwise an assessment will be made on the basis of archaeological evidence from similar areas in the town or from similar towns elsewhere in Dorset.

**Low** diversity is where there is likely to be a very limited range of archaeological evidence, reflecting either a limited range of activities or marginal areas with overall low level of activity.

**Medium** diversity is where there is likely to be a range of different types of archaeological finds, features and deposits, either reflecting areas of limited range of activities or areas on the margins of settlement focus.

**High** diversity is where there is likely to be a wide range of different types of archaeological finds, features and deposits, including structural remains, pits, evidence of craft and industrial activity, etc, and also standing historic buildings, reflecting mainly historic town centre locations.

4. The index of significance to the town is a generalised index of the potential of the archaeology to provide significant data to inform

**Low** significance is to be used primarily for areas of relatively recent suburban development.

**Medium** significance is to be used primarily for areas of historic development outside the historic core of the town.

**High** significance is to be used primarily for areas in the historic core of the town.