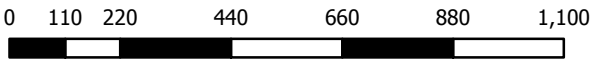


- Site Boundary
- Study Area
- Communication, railway station
- Enclosed, Parliamentary enclosure
- Enclosed, modern field
- Enclosed, other amorphous
- Enclosed, other regular
- Enclosed, paddocks and closes
- Enclosed, piecemeal
- Enclosed, planned enclosure
- Enclosed, strip fields
- Industrial estate
- Recreation, playing field
- Recreation, recreation ground
- Recreation, sports field
- Settlement, estate
- Settlement, historic core
- Settlement, linear
- Settlement, municipal facility
- Settlement, municipal school
- Settlement, other
- Water association, lake
- Water association, sewerage works
- Water association, valley floor
- Woodland, coppice
- Woodland, mixed



Metres

ATS Created:	XX Checked:	April 2017 Date:	V1 Version:
------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2015. All rights reserved.

Arndale Court
Headingley
Leeds
LS6 2UJ

TEL: +44 (0)113 2787111
FAX: +44 (0)113 2750623
e-mail: enviro@wyg.com



Sheet Size: **A3** Scale of Original: **1:15,000**

Client:
South Gillingham Consortium

Project:
Gillingham Southern Extension

Title:
Historic Landscape Characterisation

Office: 4154	Project No: A055606-2	Figure No: 5
------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------------



Recorded Heritage Sites (Historic Environment Record)

Identifier	Record Type	Grid Reference	Description	Period
Designated Heritage Assets				
1002382 & MDO4499	Scheduled Monument	ST 82806 24913, ST 83430 24759	Gillingham Park boundary bank - Earthwork remains of the pale of Gillingham royal deer park, representing the southern and eastern bounds of the former park. The deer park was first documented in 1228 and continued until it was disparked in 1628. It enclosed Kings Court Palace, a royal hunting lodge.	Medieval
1017276 & MDO4497	Scheduled Monument	ST 81829 26331	King's Court Palace moated site - Earthwork remains of a fortified royal hunting lodge, begun in 1199 and extensively altered in 1249-50. It is suggested that some form of royal residence was located in Gillingham in 1132. Further alterations and repairs were made up until 1354. It was demolished in 1369. The remains are defined by an earthwork ditch, internal bank and partial external bank. Building foundations were reported on the internal platform in the 18th century.	Medieval
1172499	Grade I Listed Building	ST 80643 26582	Church of St Mary – Parish church in the Decorated style with fabric dating back to the 14th century. The main body of the church is 19 th century in date.	Medieval
1110310 & MDO22158	Grade II Listed Building	ST 80446 26497	Folly's End - 18th-century house with coursed rubble walls and a gable-ended tiled roof and brick chimney stacks.	Post-medieval
1151937, MDO22155 & MDO22156	Grade II Listed Building	ST 80513 26505	Plank House and River Gate - 17th-century house, now two houses, range is probably mid 18th century. Ashlar façade with rubble side walls and a gable-ended, tiled roof with brick chimney stacks.	Post-medieval
1172452 & MDO22152	Grade II Listed Building	ST 80590 26440	Chantry Cottage - Cottage, probably 17th century in origin. It is constructed of coursed rubble walls with a thatched roof.	Post-medieval
1305738	Grade II Listed Building	ST 81449 23949	High Grove Farmhouse - dated 1620 of coursed rubble with a tiled gable-ended roof. Originally the house had a through passage away from the chimney stack but this has been changed by recent alterations.	Post-medieval
1324576 & MDO22157	Grade II Listed Building	ST 80453 26498	Little Chantry - Early 18th-century house of coursed square rubble with a gabled, tiled roof.	Post-medieval
1110294 & MDO22132	Grade II Listed Building	ST 80661 26513	The Cat Boutique - Two storey, three bay 19th-century shop. Rendered with tiled roof and end stack.	Industrial
1110295 & MDO22130	Grade II Listed Building	ST 80687 26508	The Red Lion - Two storey inn with rendered and rubble walls, probably dating to the mid-18th century. Gabled roof and dentilled eaves cornice.	Industrial



Identifier	Record Type	Grid Reference	Description	Period
1110299 & MDO22173	Grade II Listed Building	ST 80644 25127	Madjestone Farm House - Early 19th-century farmhouse with a probable late 18th-century rear wing. Constructed of rubble and ashlar with a hipped slate roof. It is three storeys in height. The porch is ashlar and rests on Roman Doric columns.	Industrial
1110304 & MDO22176	Grade II Listed Building	ST 81117 26346	Blackmore Vale House - Early 19th-century house with stuccoed walls and a hipped slate roof.	Industrial
1110307	Grade II Listed Building	ST 82915 24807	Waterloo Farmhouse - Early 19 th -century farmhouse of coursed squared rubble with a hipped slate roof. It possesses a single storey service range.	Industrial
1110311 & MDO22159	Grade II Listed Building	ST 80336 26459	Knapp House - Late 18th-century house with extensions and alterations of various later periods. Ashlar and rubble walls with a gable-ended slate roof with stone copings and stone chimney stacks.	Industrial
1110332 & MDO22153	Grade II Listed Building	ST 80634 26407	Chantry Ford - Late 18th-century cottage with rubble walls and a thatched roof, half-hipped and gabled right. It is two storeys in height.	Industrial
1110333 & MDO3860	Grade II Listed Building	ST 80810 26594	Mill House - late 18th-century house with late 19th-century flanking extensions. It is constructed of coursed rubble with brick stacks to the ends of the original range. The left extension is half hipped.	Industrial
1110335 & MDO3853	Grade II Listed Building	ST 80776 26511	Town Bridge - Road bridge over Shreen Water, dated 'County Bridge 1800'. It is of ashlar and has two semicircular arches with a cut-water on the north side only; the parapet walls have rounded copings.	Industrial
1110337 & MDO22129	Grade II Listed Building	ST 80631 26525	The Phoenix Hotel - Late 18th-century hotel with a hipped slate roof. One of the bedrooms has an 18th-century stone fireplace.	Industrial
1172639 & MDO22169	Grade II Listed Building	ST 82158 25535	Park Farmhouse - Early 19th-century farm house with rubble walls and a hipped, slated roof. The central and right hand rendered stacks with moulded caps.	Industrial
1261327	Grade II Listed Building	ST 80637 26551	Unidentified Table tomb 14 metres south of porch of St Mary's Church - Table-tomb, dating from c.1792. Moulded top with cornice.	Industrial
1305014 & MDO3855	Grade II Listed Building	ST 80491 26485	Bridge carrying Wyke Street over the River Stour - Greensand ashlar bridge of two semi-circular arches. It is dated 'County Bridge 1807'.	Industrial
1305090 & MDO22134	Grade II Listed Building	ST 80660 26539	Premises of Senior and Goodwin - Houses with colourwashed stucco and tiled roofs. Probably mid-18th century in date.	Industrial
1324569 & MDO22131	Grade II Listed Building	ST 80660 26523	Premises of Natural Harvest and Rutter and Rutter - House of the 18th century, with coursed rubble walls and tiled roof.	Industrial



Identifier	Record Type	Grid Reference	Description	Period
1324571 & MDO22175	Grade II Listed Building	ST 81160 26357	The Laurels - House of the early 19th century of coursed square rubble with a gabled tiled roof.	Industrial
1324573 & MDO22171	Grade II Listed Building	ST 81396 26173	Lodden Bridge Farmhouse - Early to mid 19th-century farm house with colourwashed walls and a hipped slate roof.	Industrial
1324574 & MDO3859	Grade II Listed Building	ST 80663 26510	Lock-up - Early 19th-century single storey building of coursed square rubble with a gabled, tiled roof.	Industrial
1110296 & MDO22150	Grade II Listed Building	ST 80766 26585	War Memorial - Memorial in the form of a Dorset medieval market cross, dating to c. 1920 and probably designed by Ponting. Octagonal shaft with four applied, crocketed pinnacles.	Modern
Conservation Areas				
Gillingham Town	Conservation Area	ST 80554 26487	Gillingham Conservation Area covers the centre of the historic town, focusing on Lower High Street and The Square. The centre of the town is laid out on a grid-plan arranged around the parish church.	Medieval
The Wyke	Conservation Area	ST 79724 26618	The Wyke Conservation Area encompasses the western suburb of the modern town of Gillingham. It forms an irregular shape covering the main axial route through the suburb and a wider area of the western rural interface of the town. It reflects the medieval street pattern and the area is associated with evidence for Romano-British activity.	Medieval
Recorded heritage assets				
MDO21929	Monument	ST 81955 25947	Land at Park Farm, Gillingham - Five north/south aligned gullies and two possible pits were identified in the course of an archaeological evaluation. The pottery, associated with a gully, was assigned a general later prehistoric date.	Later prehistoric
MDO3878	Monument	ST 80240 26350	Polished stone axe from Common Mead Lane, Gillingham - A Group VI Langdale axe was recovered from a Romano-British site on Common Mead Lane.	Neolithic
MDO3909	Monument	ST 80459 26283	Bronze Age occupation, Chantry Fields, Gillingham - A small quantity of Bronze Age pottery was identified in the west of Chantry Fields.	Bronze Age
MDO3874	Monument	ST 79950 26200	Late Iron Age settlement, Morel Leas, Common Mead Lane, Gillingham - A small assemblage of unspecified Durotrigian artefacts was recovered prior to phases of Romano-British activity on a site in Common Mead Lane.	Iron Age, Romano-British
MDO3875	Monument	ST 79989 26245	Romano-British Settlement, Morel Leas, Common Mead Lane, Gillingham - Trial excavations over an area of c. 6 hectares identified masonry structures and several	Romano-British



Identifier	Record Type	Grid Reference	Description	Period
			gravelled floors. Associated numismatic evidence spans the 2nd to 4th centuries AD alongside a wide variety of pottery fabrics, comprising both local and imported wares.	
MDO3879	Monument	ST 80060 26200	Romano-British burial, Badge House, Common Mead Lane, Gillingham - An inhumation was identified and excavated following the cutting of a pipe trench in 1976. Romano-British pottery and hobnails were recovered. Other nails may indicate the one-time presence of a coffin. The body was aligned to the north and associated with an unidentified metal object, possibly a knife.	Romano-British
MDO3903	Monument	ST 80526 26336	Possible Romano-British occupation at Chantry Fields, Gillingham - A small assemblage of Romano-British pottery was recovered during excavations on Chantry Fields.	Romano-British
206387	Monument	ST80680 26560	Two carved stones built into the north wall of the vicarage at Gillingham are probably of the 9th century and presumably from a cross-shaft. The exposed face of the larger fragment retains a considerable area of closely woven two-strand interlace ornament. The back and sides of this stone are said to have carved decoration but this is no longer visible. The smaller fragment is much eroded but retains traces of interlace ornament.	Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon
MDO3891	Monument	ST 80614 26297	Ovens, Chantry Fields, Gillingham - Shallow pits lined with fired clay and stone with evidence of re-working. Archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon dating provided dates of the late 7th and early 8th centuries. A third oven, cutting these earlier features, had a stone-lined flue connecting a stoke-hole and stone-lined chamber. These ovens were sealed by earthwork platforms and linear features dated by pottery to the 12th and 13th centuries. Further early medieval ditch features were identified beneath nearby later medieval earthwork platforms.	Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon, Medieval
MDO21908	Monument	ST 81119 26490	Land adjacent to Gillingham School - Pottery associated with occupation layers was recovered during trial trenching. The majority of the assemblage is 12th and 13th century in date. Smaller quantities of 10th, 11th and 14th century pottery is also thought to be present.	Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon, Medieval
MDO3868	Monument	ST 80700 25500	Ridge and furrow southwest of the train station, Gillingham - Extant earthworks remains identified.	Medieval
MDO3873	Monument	ST 82262 25476	Park Pale, Park Farm, Gillingham - Earthwork remains preserved west of Park Farm and the Garden Centre. Part of the earthworks were destroyed during the development of Kingsmead Business Park.	Medieval
MDO3887	Monument	ST 80680 24980	Green Lane, Gillingham - medieval drove road.	Medieval



Identifier	Record Type	Grid Reference	Description	Period
MDO3904	Monument	ST 80570 26342	Medieval settlement earthworks, Chantry Fields, Gillingham - Extensive earthworks on the west side of Chantry Fields have been shown to represent a medieval suburb or settlement associated with Gillingham.	Medieval
MDO21909	Monument	ST 81700 25800	Medieval house at Ham Farm - Shallow, robbed out foundation trenches/beam slots for a building were identified in the course of an evaluation. It was associated with a hearth and inset sunken pot suggestive of fermentation activity. The structure was associated with Laverstock ware and finer sandy ware of the late 13th century, notable for being of higher quality than most pottery usually associated with rural vernacular later medieval buildings.	Medieval
MDO21910	Monument	ST 81092 26472	Lidl Store, School Lane, Gillingham - Two pits and a ditch were observed during a watching brief, associated with 12th/13th-century pottery. Another ditch/pit was noted on the west edge of the site.	Medieval
MDO21935	Monument	ST 81536 26280	Lodden Bridge Farm, Gillingham - A field boundary identified in the course of an archaeological evaluation was associated with later medieval pottery. The boundary is visible on 19th-century maps.	Medieval
MDO21944	Monument	ST 80579 26409	Medieval farmstead, Waitrose car park extension - Stone buildings, surfaces and associated deposits were identified. They appeared to represent a domestic structure with garderobe and associated outbuildings, possibly part of a later medieval farm complex. The site is dated to the 13th and 14th centuries.	Medieval
MDO27854	Monument	ST 82728 25962	Gillingham Forest deer park - Medieval deer park in use from some time before 1228 until 1628 when Gillingham Forest was officially disafforested. The boundaries of the deer park are still marked by an earthwork bank and ditches for large parts of its circumference.	Medieval
MDO39141	Monument	ST 81316 25741	Field system of possible medieval date, Lodden Lakes, Gillingham	Medieval
MDO3854	Monument	ST 80598 26458	Footbridge over the River Stour, Gillingham - A footbridge which crossed the River Stour at a point about 150 yards south of the parish church of St Mary. The bridge was demolished in 1967. It had three arches and small triangular cutwaters, with iron railings on the west side, and was dated 1821.	Industrial
MDO3856	Monument	ST 81462 26123	Lodden Bridge, Gillingham - A bridge carrying the Shaftesbury road across the River Lodden. It is constructed of squared stone rubble, with two arches, and was probably built in the late 18th or early 19th centuries though the parapets are modern.	Industrial
MDO3857	Monument	ST 81754 26230	Kingscourt Bridge, Gillingham - A bridge situated on the parish boundary with Motcombe,	Industrial



Identifier	Record Type	Grid Reference	Description	Period
			thought to have been built around 1800. It has a single arch constructed of squared stone rubble and brick parapets with stone copings.	
MDO3858	Monument	ST 80989 25361	Madjeston Bridge, Gillingham - A bridge carrying the road from Gillingham to East Stour across the river Ludden. It consists of two arches with a cut-water on the east side and is built of ashlar. A stone above the cutwater is inscribed 'R.P. 1801'.	Industrial
MDO3861	Monument	ST 81110 26408	Royal Hotel, Newbury, Gillingham - The Royal Hotel was built in the first half of the 19th century. It had a rendered south front and was divided into three bays by pilasters; the central bay was gabled. There was a porch (probably a later addition) with cast iron columns over the central doorway	Industrial
MDO3907	Monument	ST 80150 24640	Lime kiln at Standpitts Lane, Gillingham - A lime kiln is visible on the second edition (1900-2) Ordnance Survey map. It was not identified during a later field visit.	Industrial
MDO21911	Monument	ST 81094 26464	Lidl Store, School Lane, Gillingham - A 19th-century brick clamp and a number of clay pits were identified in the course of a watching brief.	Industrial
MDO22137	Monument	ST 80691 26556	Rawson Court, High Street, Gillingham - Formerly the vicarage, now part of an old people's home, this irregular building in Arts and crafts style was built in 1883, to designs by E Swinfen Harris. It has coursed rubble walls with brick bonding courses and ashlar dressings, and hipped tiled roofs with moulded brick chimney stacks.	Industrial
MDO24061	Monument	ST 79832 25416	Lime kiln at Eccliffe, Gillingham - Lime kiln recorded on Ordnance Survey map of 1885. It was not identified in a field visit of 1995.	Industrial
MDO24062	Monument	ST 79807 25310	Eccliffe Mill, Gillingham - Corn mill shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1885.	Industrial
MDO27857	Monument	ST 81208 26320	Site of Baptist Chapel, Newbury, Gillingham - A Baptist Chapel is marked on the first edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map. Later a Sunday School.	Industrial
MDO27869	Monument	ST 81797 26145	Kingscourt Brickworks, Gillingham - A brickworks in operation in 1824-5 until soon after 1867. Eliza Silverthorne is recorded as the brickmaker.	Industrial
MDO27911	Monument	ST 83434 26441	Former orchards, Donedge Lodge Farm, Motcombe - Orchard marked on the first edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.	Industrial
MDO27922	Monument	ST 82852 24802	Former orchard, Waterloo Farm, Motcombe - Orchard marked on the first edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.	Industrial
MDO27923	Monument	ST 82674 24777	Former orchard, Shearstock Farm, Motcombe - Orchard marked on the first edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.	Industrial



Recorded Archaeological Events (Dorset Historic Environment Record)

Identifier	Record Type	Grid Reference	Description	Organisation
EDO5361	Event	ST 80596 26372	Waitrose Supermarket car park extension; Archaeological evaluation - Trial trenching and pits revealed a later medieval wall footing and extensive evidence for later medieval settlement and agricultural activity. It is suggested that fired clay and burnt stone in the southern part of the site represents early medieval industrial activity. Mesolithic flints and Romano-British pottery was also recovered from alluvial layers	Mesolithic, Romano-British, Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon, Medieval
EDO5360	Event	ST 80581 26408	Waitrose car park extension, Gillingham; Archaeological excavation - Excavation revealed stone buildings, surfaces and other deposits potentially associated with a later medieval farm complex. The focus of activity appears to have been in the 13th and 14th centuries, and the buildings appear to have been demolished in the 17th and 18th centuries. A small assemblages of later prehistoric, Romano-British and early medieval material was also recovered.	Later prehistoric, Romano-British, Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon, Medieval
EDO5348	Event	ST 79920 26092	Land at Duncliffe View, Common Mead Lane, Gillingham; Archaeological evaluation - Trial trenching revealed unstratified worked flint and a single sherd of later medieval pottery.	Later prehistoric, Medieval
EDO5356	Event	ST 82040 25765	Land at Park Farm, Gillingham; Archaeological evaluation 1999 - Trial trenching adjacent to Park Farm captured a profile of the Park Pale, comprising a wide, shallow external ditch paired with a stone-covered bank. Elsewhere a ditch, associated with some poorly defined features and worked flint, may indicate an area of later prehistoric settlement.	Later prehistoric, Medieval
EDO5362	Event	ST 80534 26304	Chantry Fields, Gillingham; Archaeological evaluation 1995-1996 - Trial trenching identified Bronze Age pottery in the south-west of Chantry Fields. Ditches of later medieval date were also identified. These appear to be associated with the upstanding earthwork platforms and probably represent elements of a later medieval field system.	Bronze Age, Medieval
EDO6007	Event	ST 80500 26100	Land South of Le Neubourg Way, Gillingham - Archaeological deposits identified in the course of an evaluation included a post-medieval hedgerow boundary and an arc of postholes with pits of Bronze Age date.	Bronze Age, Post-medieval



Identifier	Record Type	Grid Reference	Description	Organisation
EDO518	Event	ST 79898 26228	Common Mead Lane, Gillingham; Archaeological rescue excavations - Rescue excavations in 1975-76 identified unstratified late Iron Age artefactual material below more substantial evidence for Romano-British settlement from the late 1st to the 4th centuries AD.	Iron Age, Romano-British
EDO517	Event	ST 79950 26200	Near Common Mead Lane, Gillingham; Archaeological observations during the laying of a water main - Romano-British pottery was identified, alongside one sherd of 12th-century fabric and a small assemblage of abraded Early Iron Age wares.	Iron Age, Romano-British, Medieval
EDO520	Event	ST 80060 26200	Badge House, Common Mead Lane, Gillingham; Excavation of a Romano-British inhumation - An inhumation was identified and excavated following the cutting of a pipe trench in 1976. Romano-British pottery and hobnails were recovered. Other nails may indicate the one-time presence of a coffin. The body was aligned to the north and associated with an unidentified metal object, possibly a knife.	Romano-British
EDO5367	Event	ST 80100 26300	Morel Leas, Common Mead Lane, Gillingham; Roman pottery found 1869 - A Roman occupation layer identified during drainage operations. An associated artefactual assemblage comprised Romano-British coarse pottery, Samian ware, burnt stones and a small number of 4th-century coins.	Romano-British
EDO610	Event	ST 80862 26484	Gillingham Relief Road, Gillingham; evaluation - Trial trenching revealed later medieval pottery within a probable robbed out wall to the west of Cemetery Road. It was proposed that the former wall was associated with a building of early medieval date. Test pits in Chantry Fields identified an assemblage of Romano-British pottery and an extensive range of early medieval wares.	Romano-British, Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon, Medieval
EDO5343	Event	ST 81142 26496	Land Adjacent to Gillingham School, Gillingham; Archaeological evaluation - Pottery associated with occupation layers was recovered during trial trenching. The majority of the assemblage is 12th and 13th century in date. Smaller quantities of 10th, 11th and 14th century pottery is also thought to be present.	Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon, Medieval
EDO5365	Event	ST 80584 26342	Gillingham Relief Road, Gillingham; Archaeological excavation - two stone and clay ovens were recorded, dating between the late 7th and early 8th centuries. They were associated with charred grain and appear to represent grain dryers. Iron working slag was found in nearby ditches, but the summary is at pains to stress there is no direct association with the ovens. The evaluation also identified ditches and gullies associated with upstanding earthworks and a rubble spread. These date to the 12 and 13th centuries on the basis of the associated ceramic assemblage.	Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon, Medieval

Gillingham Southern Extension
Archaeological DBA, Setting Assessment & Geophysical Survey



Identifier	Record Type	Grid Reference	Description	Organisation
EDO185	Event	ST 80662 26357	Waitrose supermarket site, Chantry Fields, Gillingham; Archaeological excavation - Excavation revealed a sequence of ditched enclosures and boundaries dating to the 13th and 14th centuries.	Medieval
EDO319	Event	ST 80526 26331	Chantry Fields, Chantry Farm, Gillingham; Archaeological evaluation 1991 - Trial trenching revealed ditches, postholes and other features of 12th- to 14th-century date.	Medieval
EDO5344	Event	ST 81150 26508	Gillingham School car park, Gillingham; Archaeological watching brief - Excavation of a balancing pond at Gillingham School revealed a number of unspecified archaeological features likely to be associated with medieval occupation.	Medieval
EDO5347	Event	ST 80503 26435	Chantry Farm, Gillingham; Archaeological evaluation June 2005 - Targeted trenches and pits revealed peripheral areas of the later medieval settlement complex in Chantry Fields.	Medieval
EDO5352	Event	ST 81700 25800	Ham Farm, Gillingham; archaeological evaluation 2003 - Shallow, robbed out foundation trenches/beam slots for a building were identified in the course of an evaluation. It was associated with a hearth and inset sunken pot suggestive of fermentation activity. The structure was associated with Laverstock ware and finer sandy ware of the late 13th century, notable for being of higher quality than most pottery usually associated with rural vernacular later medieval buildings.	Medieval
EDO5357	Event	ST 81989 25892	Land at Park Farm, Gillingham; Archaeological desk based assessment - A desk based assessment of Park Farm, Gillingham, focused on Gillingham deer park, a scheduled monument. It highlights the absence of further visible archaeological remains and low-lying nature of the land.	Medieval
EDO5359	Event	ST 81567 26314	Land to the rear of Lodden Bridge Farm, Gillingham; archaeological desk based assessment - This desk based assessment does not identify any archaeological activity within the relevant development area but does raise the possibility that prehistoric settlement or funerary activity could be found here.	Medieval
EDO5363	Event	ST 80485 26326	Chantry Fields, Gillingham; Earthwork survey	Medieval
EDO5364	Event	ST 80702 26342	Waitrose supermarket site, Chantry Fields, Gillingham; Archaeological evaluation - Trial trenching revealed post holes and ditches associated with 12th- to 14th-century pottery.	Medieval

Gillingham Southern Extension
Archaeological DBA, Setting Assessment & Geophysical Survey



Identifier	Record Type	Grid Reference	Description	Organisation
EDO5349	Event	ST 82246 25386	Land at Park Farm, Shaftesbury Road, Gillingham; Archaeological evaluation March 2003 - Extensive trial trenching revealed an undated shallow ditch, a small assemblage of later medieval pottery and a post-medieval horseshoe.	Medieval, Post-medieval
EDO5358	Event	ST 81546 26313	Land to the Rear of Lodden Bridge Farm, Gillingham; Archaeological evaluation - Trial trenching revealed a post-medieval hedgerow boundary and two sherds of later medieval pottery.	Medieval, Post-medieval
EDO6016	Event	ST 81301 25751	Land at Lodden Lakes, Gillingham; evaluation - Trial trenches revealed limited evidence for a medieval or post-medieval field system, as evidenced by a number of shallow gullies.	Medieval, Post-medieval
EDO5353	Event	ST 81051 26465	Lidl Store, School Lane, Gillingham; Archaeological watching brief - In the course of a watching brief two pits and a ditch, containing 12th-/13th-century pottery were identified. A brick clamp and a number of clay pits, of probable 19th-century date, were also identified.	Medieval, Industrial
EDO5351	Event	ST 81630 25670	St Mary the Virgin Primary School, Ham, Gillingham; archaeological watching brief - Two earthwork banks, possibly representing former field boundaries were recorded.	Post-medieval
EDO5355	Event	ST 80528 26554	Plank House, Le Neubourg Way, Gillingham; Archaeological evaluation - In the course of trial trenching a possible drainage ditch and a sherd of 18th-century pottery were discovered.	Post-medieval
EDO6147	Event	ST 81325 25750	Lodden Lakes, Gillingham; Geophysical survey - Gradiometer survey of three pasture fields identified a probable light railway line linking the clay pits at Lodden Lakes, along with anomalies representing probable agricultural activity.	Post-medieval, Industrial
EDO5346	Event	ST 81135 26400	Royal Hotel, Newbury, Gillingham; Archaeological evaluation - Trial trenching revealed the foundations of a 19th-century stables.	Industrial
EDO5350	Event	ST 81369 26592	New Sports Hall, Gillingham School, Gillingham; Archaeological evaluation - Trial pits revealed relatively modern disturbance, recovering artefacts of the 19th and 20th centuries.	Industrial, Modern



Appendix E – Historic Mapping



Map of Gillingham Forest, c. 1624. The map faces east. Much of the development site is below the long green area of common, e.g. 'The Mannor of Ham'



Map of Gillingham Forest, c. 1663. The map faces north. This shows enclosures on the Park Farm area to the east of Shaftesbury Road. King's Court Palace is visible to the northwest.



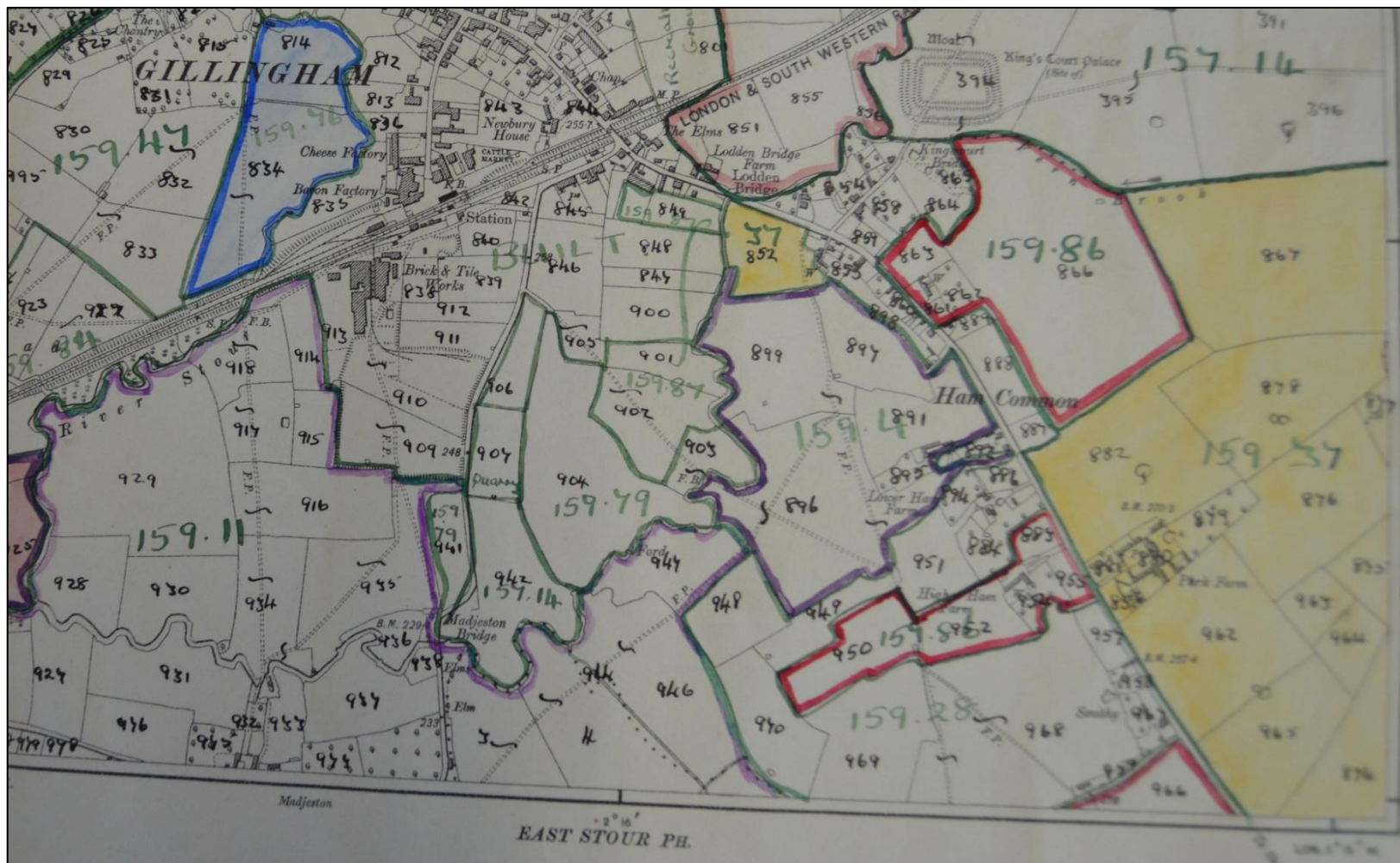
Ordnance Survey Drawings, Shaftesbury, 1808. This map depicts Gillingham, Ham Common and Park Farm, alongside field boundaries (although much simplified) across the proposed development area. The proposed development area is estimated by the dashed line.

Gillingham Southern Extension
Archaeological DBA, Setting Assessment & Geophysical Survey



The Ordnance Survey First Edition map (scale twenty-five inches to one-mile), surveyed c. 1886 (Dorset Sheets III.8)

Gillingham Southern Extension
Archaeological DBA, Setting Assessment & Geophysical Survey



The Ordnance Survey Second Edition map (scale six inches to one-mile), surveyed c. 1886 (Dorset Sheets III.NE)



Appendix F – Local Policy



North Dorset Local Plan Part 1 (LP1)

A new local plan was adopted by North Dorset District Council in January 2016, replacing a large number of policies in The North Dorset District-Wide Local Plan 2003. While a number of policies in the earlier plan remain current, none pertain to heritage issues within or near the proposed development. Two policies in the revised Local Plan relate to heritage issues for the proposed development:

- **Policy 5 – The Historic Environment**

Assessing Proposals That Would Harm a Heritage Asset

Any development proposal affecting a heritage asset (including its setting) will be assessed having regard to the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of that asset and securing a viable use for it that is most consistent with its conservation.

For any designated heritage asset, great weight will be given to its conservation when considering any proposal that would have an impact on its significance. Clear and convincing justification for any development that would cause harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset will be required however slight and whether through direct physical impact or by change to its setting.

Justifying Substantial Harm to or the Loss of a Designated Heritage Asset

Development that results in substantial harm to or the loss of a designated heritage asset will be refused unless it can clearly be justified that there is substantial public benefit resulting from the development, outweighing the harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- a. the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- b. no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- c. conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is not possible; and
- d. the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

In all cases substantial harm (whether through direct physical impact or by change to its setting) to, or the total loss of, a grade II listed building or a registered park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm (whether through direct physical impact or by change to its setting) to, or total loss of, grade I or II* listed buildings and registered parks and gardens,

scheduled monuments and undesignated archaeological sites of equivalent importance to scheduled monuments should be wholly exceptional.

Justifying Less Than Substantial Harm to a Designated Heritage Asset

Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.

Justifying Harm to a Non-Designated Heritage Asset

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

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

Hidden and Unidentified Heritage Assets

Remains or hidden features or fabric, which contribute to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or which suggest that a non-designated heritage asset is of demonstrably equivalent significance), should be recorded and preserved in situ. The recording and excavation of remains or hidden features or fabric of less heritage value may be permitted, if recording and preservation in situ is not a reasonable or feasible option.

Enabling Development In exceptional circumstances, a proposal for enabling development that would not otherwise be permitted may be supported if it can be demonstrated that this will secure the long term preservation and enhancement of a designated heritage asset considered to be at risk, or other heritage asset on a local risk register maintained by the Council. Such development will only be permitted if:

- h. it has been demonstrated that reasonable consideration has been given to other options for securing the long-term preservation and enhancement that are more consistent with the policies of the Local Plan and these are not available; and
- i. it has been demonstrated that the enabling development is the minimum necessary to secure such long term preservation and enhancement; and
- j. the benefits of the enabling development outweigh the dis-benefits of departing from other relevant policies in the Local Plan.

Enabling development will not be permitted where the Council considers the current condition of the heritage asset is the result of deliberate or reckless neglect or actions designed to secure a benefit from this exception to policy.

- **Policy 21 – Gillingham Southern Extension**

A Master Plan Framework will be prepared for the whole of the southern extension of Gillingham to ensure that: the site will be developed in a comprehensive and coordinated manner; and facilities and infrastructure are provided and delivered in step with housing and employment development.

The Council will use the Master Plan Framework for the southern extension as a material consideration in the context of the requirements of the Local Plan which forms the main policy basis for determining any subsequent planning applications for development on the site. The Council will not support proposals for development within the southern extension prior to the production of (and consultation on) the Master Plan Framework and prior to its contents being agreed by the Council.

The Master Plan Framework (and any subsequent planning applications on or affecting the southern extension) should:

- a. reflect the conceptual framework for the site (including concept plan, concept statement and design principles), unless a departure from the concept plan or concept statement can be clearly justified; and
- b. demonstrate how the land use allocations, infrastructure and other requirements set out: in this policy; on the proposals map for the strategic site allocation; and in the other policies of the Local Plan, will be provided and delivered.

The Council's preferred approach is for developers to work together (and with the Council, key stakeholders and the community) to prepare the Master Plan Framework, which the Council would then agree. If necessary, the Council would consider producing a supplementary planning document or other planning document (or documents) to guide the future development of the southern extension.

Climate Change

The Master Plan Framework for the southern extension (and any subsequent planning application, or applications, for the site) should show how the causes and effects of climate change will be tackled by:

- c. incorporating energy efficiency and renewable energy measures in buildings, including measures to produce energy from renewables and low carbon sources to meet the requirements of the Government's zero carbon buildings policy; and
- d. consideration being given to the potential for a district heating
- e. scheme to serve, or to be incorporated into, the southern extension, should a suitable opportunity arise; and
- f. measures to address the risks of fluvial and surface water flooding; and
- g. incorporating sustainable drainage systems into the development.

Environment

The Master Plan Framework for the southern extension (and any subsequent planning application, or applications, for the site) should show how the natural and historic environment will be conserved and enhanced by:

- h. measures to integrate the southern extension into the wider landscape, particularly where the edge of development adjoins open countryside; and
- i. measures to conserve and enhance wildlife interests, including both habitats and species within and close to the southern extension; and
- j. the retention (in situ) and enhancement of significant archaeological features and their settings, including Kings Court Palace Scheduled Monument and Gillingham Park Boundary Bank Scheduled Monument.

Meeting Housing Needs

The Master Plan Framework for the southern extension should:

- k. show how the site will be developed with about 1,800 homes in total; and
- l. show how the delivery of housing will be phased over time making provision for about 1,800 homes to be delivered on the SSA in the period up to 2031; and
- m. show how the delivery of housing will be phased spatially based on the approach that development will commence adjacent to the existing built-up area of the town and spread out towards the boundaries of the site; and
- n. set out the mix of market and affordable homes, in terms of number of bedrooms, that should be delivered on the site, reflecting the proportions in Policy 7 – Delivering Homes, unless a different mix can be justified on the basis of local circumstances and agreed with the Council;

- o. set out that 25% of the total number of dwellings will be affordable, unless a different percentage can be justified on the basis of a sitebased assessment of viability and agreed with the Council; and
- p. make provision for at least 50 affordable extra care units for the elderly, as part of the overall provision of affordable housing.

Any subsequent planning application, or applications, for the site should reflect the requirements for the provision of housing development set out above, or as amended in the Master Plan Framework.

Supporting Economic Development

The Master Plan Framework for the southern extension (and any relevant subsequent planning application, or applications, for the site) should:

- q. set out how the land to the south of Brickfields Business Park should be developed: with a range of employment uses; with a new access from the B3092; to be well screened in views from the south and west; and
- r. set out how the remaining undeveloped land at Kingsmead Business Park should be developed as part of a local centre in the Shaftesbury Road corridor to support the southern extension. In the event that the local centre does not include the remaining undeveloped land at Kingsmead Business Park, the Master Plan Framework (and any relevant subsequent planning applications), should show how the site will be developed with a range of employment uses.

Grey Infrastructure

The Master Plan Framework for the southern extension (and any relevant subsequent planning application, or applications, for the site) should make provision for:

- s. a 'principal street' linking New Road (B3092) and Shaftesbury Road (B3081), which will be designed as a bus route; and
- t. a permeable and legible network of well-defined streets and spaces within the southern extension, which are cycle and pedestrian friendly, including well-designed gateways to the town and accesses to different areas of development at key points. Links from the southern extension into the existing built-up area of the town should be primarily for pedestrians and cycles; and
- u. the closure of Cole Street Lane to vehicular through traffic, other than for access; and

- v. off-site highway improvements, particularly improvements to increase the capacity of the New Road (B3092) and Shaftesbury Road (B3081) junction; and improvements in the Shaftesbury Road/Le Neubourg Way corridor; and
- w. off-site measures, and contributions towards off-site measures, to support the use of public transport, cycling and walking. Such improvements will include the enhancement of Gillingham Railway Station and the completion, where practicable of gaps in existing cycle and pedestrian route networks between the town and the southern extension; and
- x. contributions towards the provision of a link road between the B3081 and the A30 at Enmore Green; and
- y. other grey infrastructure requirements to support the development of the southern extension including the upgrading of: foul sewers; the town's sewage treatment works; utilities; and telecommunications networks, including broadband.

Social Infrastructure

The Master Plan Framework for the southern extension (and any relevant subsequent planning application, or applications, for the site) should make provision for:

- z. a local centre in the Shaftesbury Road corridor to serve the southern extension, which will include: small scale local convenience shops; a 2 forms of entry primary school; a pre-school nursery; a community hall; health facilities (including a doctors' surgery, a dentist and a dispensing pharmacy); and other essential local facilities; and
- aa. the expansion of St Mary the Virgin Primary School (from 1 form of entry to 2) including the provision of land if required; and contributions towards the expansion of Gillingham High School;
- bb. and contributions towards improvements to, or the expansion of: Riversmeet (including a community hall); Gillingham Town Library; and Gillingham Fire Station.

Green Infrastructure

The Master Plan Framework for the southern extension (and any relevant subsequent planning application, or applications, for the site) should make provision for:

- cc. at least 8.5 hectares of formal public open space, including sport's pitches, children's play spaces, allotments and community orchards. At least 7 hectares should be

- provided as sports pitches and associated facilities. The preferred option is for sports pitches to be grouped in two clusters either side of the B3081; and
- dd. at least 26 hectares of informal public open space primarily along the river corridors providing: a landscape setting for development; enhanced habitats for wildlife; and off-road routes for pedestrians and cyclists within the SSA linking to the town and countryside; and
 - ee. the retention, where practicable, of important trees, groups of trees and hedgerows on the southern extension site within public open spaces and publically accessible 'greenways'; and
 - ff. the establishment of a sustainable drainage system across the southern extension utilising, where practicable, existing watercourses, ponds, ditches and the 'greenways' associated with the retained hedgerows; and
 - gg. the retention of existing areas of strategic landscape planting and the establishment of new strategic landscape planting, particularly on the edges of the site to screen new development whilst also allowing views out of and into the site; and
 - hh. contributions towards the provision or enhancement of green infrastructure off site.

Gillingham Neighbourhood Plan (Draft) 2016)

Neighbourhood Plans were introduced in the Localism Act 2011 to facilitate community involvement in local development plans. A Neighbourhood Plan has been drafted by the Gillingham Neighbourhood Plan Group, supported by Gillingham Town Council, the Three Rivers Partnership and North Dorset District Council. It covers Housing, Economy, Community Facilities, Retail and Town Centre Uses, Transport, Green and Urban Spaces, Design and Heritage. Once approved by referendum and adopted by North Dorset District Council it will be incorporated within the development plan for North Dorset.

- **Policy 24. The pattern and shape of development**

New developments should respect the more historic street layouts where these are still evident. The importance of the historic routes into the town and the mix of uses along these routes should be acknowledged in the layout and design of any new developments. All new developments adjoining or close to the rural edges of the town (including the river corridors) should be planned and designed to maintain the sensitive transition between the urban and rural environment, and opportunities taken to make this accessible to the public and protect



important views from within the town to these more rural areas.

- **Policy 28. Protection of locally important heritage assets**

Locally listed buildings and locally important buildings, Conservation Areas, scheduled monuments and the locally important parkland at Wyke Hall are heritage assets of the plan area and must be protected for future generations, in line with national and adopted Local Plan policies. Where historic/locally important buildings and features are within the same site as a development proposal, their repair (if needed) and retention should be secured.



Appendix G – Geophysics Survey Plots (overall and areas of highest potential)