20A Glyde Path Road, Dorchester, Dorset

Archaeological Field Evaluation

Report No. 53487/2/1

February 2018

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Table of Contents

Part 1: Introduction

1.1 Project Introduction 1
1.2 Brief 1
1.3 Site Location 1
1.4 Geology 1
1.5 Archaeological and Historical Background 1
1.6 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork 3
1.7 Aims and Objectives 3
1.8 Proposed Development 3
1.9 Methods 4
1.10 Archive and Dissemination 4

Part 2: Results

2.1 Introduction 4
2.2 Natural Deposits 4
2.3 Quarry Infill 4
2.4 Terrace Deposits 5
2.5 Garden Soils 5

Part 3: Finds

3.1 Finds assemblage 5
3.2 Iron 5
3.3 Pottery 5
3.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe 6
3.5 Building Materials 6
3.6 Glass 6
3.7 Animal Bone 6

Part 4: Assessment

4.1 Sample 7
4.2 Heritage Asset Resource of the Site 7
4.3 Significance 7
4.4 Potential impact of the proposed development 8
4.5 Suggested mitigation of the proposed development impacts 9

Part 5: References 9

Figures

1 Site Location 11
2 Location Plan of Trench 1 12
3 Section of Trench 1 13

Plates

1 General view of Trench 1 from NE 14
2 North end of trench, viewed from west 14
3 South end of trench, viewed from west 14

Appendix 1: Trench Summary 15

Project Report Summary Page

Project Details			
OASIS Reference	terraina1-309568		
Project Title	20A Glyde Path Road, Dorchester		
Short Description of Project	Terrain Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of the proposed site of two new semi-detached dwellings in the garden of 20A Glyde Path Road, Dorchester. One trench was excavated across the area revealing deep deposits of eighteenth century quarry infill. The quarrying activity is likely to have been associated with lime burning, as the remains of a limekiln had been recorded just to the north of the site. Documentary evidence suggests that the quarry backfill may have been spoil from the construction of Dorchester Prison in 1789-95.		
Project Dates	Start: 06-02-2018	End: 06-02-2018	
Previous/Future Work	No/Not known		
Project Code	53487		
Monument Type and Period	Quarry (Post-medieval)		
Significant Finds	None		
Project Location			
County/District/ Parish	Dorset/ West Dorset/ Dorchester		
Site Address	20A Glyde Path Road, Dorchester DT1 1XE		
Site Coordinates	SY 6909 9094		
Site Area	25 m^2		
Height OD			
Project Creators			
Organisation	Terrain Archaeology		
Project Brief Originator	None		
Project Design Originator	Terrain Archaeology		
Project Supervisor	Mike Trevarthen		
Project Manager	Peter Bellamy		
Sponsor or Funding Body	Landowner		
Project Archive			
Archive Type	**Physical**	**Digital**	**Paper**
Location/Accession No	None	Terrain Archaeology offices, pending deposition with Dorset County Museum.	Terrain Archaeology offices, pending deposition with Dorset County Museum.
Contents		Digital photography	context sheets, diary, photographs, plans, report

20A Glyde Path Road, Dorchester, Dorset
Archaeological Field Evaluation, February 2018

1. Introduction

1.1 Project introduction

A planning application for the erection of two semi-detached dwellings in the grounds of 20A Glyde Path Road, Dorchester has been submitted to West Dorset District Council (Application Number WD/D/17/002655). Consultation with Steve Wallis (Senior Archaeologist (Advice and Management) Dorset County Council) has indicated the requirement for an archaeological evaluation prior to determination of the planning application, in order to provide sufficient information on the significance of the archaeological resource on the site to enable an informed planning decision to be made, as set out in NPPF para 128 (see section 5.1 below). The site lies within the historic town of Dorchester, close to the northern line of Roman town defences and just to the west of the site of the medieval castle.

The fieldwork was carried out on the 6th February 2018 by Peter Bellamy and Mike Trevarthen.

1.2 Brief

No written brief for the works was produced by or on behalf of the Client, but the scope of the works was discussed with Steve Wallis, Senior Archaeologist (Advice and Management), Dorset County Council.

1.3 Site Location

The site lies near the northern end of Glyde Path Road, Dorchester, centred on SY 6909 9094. The road at this point is slightly sunken below the ground levels on both sides of the road. The ground dips down to the north. The proposed building site lies in the current front garden of 20A Glyde Path Road which is mainly lawn with trees and shrubs along the road frontage.

1.4 Geology

The solid geology is mapped as chalk of the Portsdown Chalk Formation. No Superficial Deposits are recorded (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk /geologyofbritain/home.html).

1.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.5.1 Prehistoric

Prehistoric activity within the area of Dorchester is poorly understood and only fragmentary evidence has been obtained to date. The most significant monument is the Neolithic timber monument first identified at Greyhound Yard (Woodward *et al.* 1993). The site lies outside the likely circuit of this monument, but should be considered in relation to a wider Neolithic monumental landscape that exists in the Dorchester environs. A number of sites including Greyhound Yard, Merchant's Garage and County Hall have produced evidence for Bronze Age fields (Bellamy 1991; Smith 1993; Woodward et al. 1993), which may have covered the whole area of Dorchester. A large pre-Roman ditch that may also possibly be part of this late prehistoric land division was found at Boots, South Street (Sparey Green 1986). An extensive pre-urban soil layer has been found on many of the sites investigated in Dorchester, which appears to have formed as a result of this late prehistoric agricultural activity.

1.5.2 Roman

The Site lies on the northern edge of the Roman town of *Durnovaria*, founded about AD65. The earliest element of the town appears to be the street pattern, which was laid out on top of the pre-Roman agricultural soil. The full street pattern is not known, but the alignment of a number of streets can be determined. The main N-S street ran from a point somewhat to the east of the junction of South Street and South Walks and passed behind Boots, South Street (RCHME 1970, 552) and west of the Museum, where a section of the road was discovered during the construction of

Skyrme's Workshop in 1937 (RCHME 1970, 552). The main E-W street probably ran from a point just north of the east end of Durngate Street at the East Gate of the town (Woodward and Ashford 1997) to a junction with the main N-S street approximately to the rear of 53 South Street. Another street runs parallel to this one further north and parts of this road were found at St Peter's Church (Sparey Green 1981) and at Greenings Court.

In the early Roman period, the town appears to have possessed a relatively low density of buildings and the street frontages were developed with small timber buildings set within relatively large enclosures with further enclosures behind the street frontages (Woodward *et al.* 1993; Trevarthen 2008). Towards the end of the second century AD many of the timber buildings were replaced by buildings with stone footings that are extended and developed by the late 3rd and into the 4th century. These Later Roman properties include large courtyard town houses and aisled buildings, possibly functioning as urban farmsteads, and appear to have continued to be built up until the end of the 4th century. The north west quarter of the town, which includes the area of the present site, seems to have been virtually undeveloped until the third and fourth centuries, when a number of buildings including industrial structures were built in Colliton Park and on the Library Site (Aitken and Aitken 1993; Draper and Chaplin 1982; Durham & Fulford 2014).

1.5.3 Early Medieval and Medieval

The early medieval history of Dorchester is not well documented, but archaeology has produced evidence for layers of dark soil accumulation over the remains of the Roman structures. Formation of this soil may have begun in the Later Roman period (e.g. Reece 1980) but continued into the post-Roman and early medieval periods. At Greyhound Yard dark soils appear to be associated with the development of strip fields and timber structures (Woodward *et al.* 1993, 376). Documentary evidence suggests that there was a royal residence at Dorchester in the 9th century and the settlement became a borough with a mint in the 10th century (Penn 1980, 60). *Dorecestre* was recorded as a royal borough in the Domesday survey (Thorn 1983).

The medieval street pattern does not follow the Roman street alignment and the principal streets of High West, High East and South Streets together with back lanes are likely to have been established by the end of the 10th century. The three parishes of St Peter's, All Saints and Holy Trinity, with their parish churches, are all late Saxon in origin. Glyde Path Road was known as North Street in the medieval period and led down to the North Gate (Draper and King 1995, 44).

Dorchester Castle was built soon after the Norman Conquest in the northern part of the town on the site now occupied by the Prison, and immediately to the east of the present site. The details of Dorchester's development during the medieval period are uncertain, but there appears to have been some organised trading activity from at least the late 12th century and was probably an important trading centre in the 13th century, though in the 14th century Dorchester was not the largest nor most wealthy town in Dorset (Draper 1992; Draper 2001; Penn 1980, 61-2). By the late medieval period it had become a cloth-making town of some local importance and was about the same size as Bridport, Sherborne, and Shaftesbury.

The Dorchester Domesday (1395-1500) recorded land transactions in the town (Mayo 1908, 116-380) and has been used to reconstruct the tenement pattern of late medieval Dorchester (Draper and King 1995). The site was probably not built up and was probably in, or next to, of a close on the edge of the town described in 1411 as 'a close in North Street next the North Gate' (Draper and King 1995, 35).

1.5.4 Post-Medieval and Modern

Dorchester continued as a successful cloth-making town into the 17th century and by the middle of the century, although the cloth industry was in decline, it appears to have become the largest town in the county. In 1724 Defoe described the town as "populous, though not large, the streets broad, but the buildings old, and low" (Penn 1980, 63).

There were a number of major and minor fires in the town during the 17th and 18th centuries. The most disastrous fire happened on 6 August 1613 when 300 houses and churches of Holy Trinity and All Saints were burnt, with only St Peter's church and a few houses near it escaping the conflagration (Hutchins 1863, 340). These fires have likely

contributed to the predominantly 18th century and later character of the town. The late 18th and 19th century saw significant expansion and many improvements in the town.

The area of the site lay beyond the built-up area of the town and in the late eighteenth century it appears to be in open ground possibly associated with the site of the medieval castle. Hutchins' 1774 map of Dorchester appears to show what may be earthwork defences in the eastern part of the site. These may be associated with Civil War activity rather than part of the medieval castle. The 1810 map of Dorchester shows the site as beyond the built up area of the site and 1848 maps of Dorchester. The 1888 Ordnance Survey map shows the area of the site as a garden, with a timber yard marked along the Glyde Path Road frontage. The 1902 Ordnance Survey 25-inch map shows the site as open. Glen View to the north of the site was built in 1889 and is first shown on this map. The 1929 25-inch map shows the northern edge of the site marked as a terrace. No features are shown on later maps until the 1988 1:2500 map which shows the site as it now exists, with the construction of No. 20A on the eastern side of the plot.

1.6 Previous Archaeological fieldwork

No archaeological investigations have been undertaken on the site itself; however, there have been a number of investigations further south on Glyde Path Road and just to the north in Cater's Place (formerly the gardens of Glen View), as well as some investigations along the western side of the Prison, just east of the site.

The remains of a Roman town house were discovered in 1880 by B. A. Hogg in a garden on the east side of Glyde Path Road (where Glyde Court now stands). Further excavations were undertaken in 1966 to reveal part of two Late Roman buildings with tessellated floors (Draper and Chaplin 1982, 103-110). Further traces of late Roman buildings were found to at 33 Glyde Path Road in an evaluation by AC archaeology in 1998 (Valentin, 1998).

Some Roman remains were also found east of the site at the Prison. These included post holes that may be parts of some early Roman timber buildings as well as early Roman pits (Draper and Chaplin 1982). Layers of demolition debris from a later Roman building were also found.

The course of the medieval castle ditches has also been recorded on the western edge of the prison in 1975 and 1978 (Draper and Chaplin 1982). The castle ditches are projected to run across the eastern part of 20A Glyde Path Road, but they are unlikely to have extended as far as the site of the projected new dwellings.

To the north of the site in the former grounds of Glen View (now Cater's Place) investigations revealed a series of large quarry pits and a lime kiln of probable eighteenth century date (Graham 1983).

1.7 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the field evaluation is to understand, record and make available information on the archaeological resource existing on the site to enable the archaeology on the site to be characterised, in order to assess the impact and significance of the new development. The evaluation will aim to place the archaeological results within the local, regional and national context, as appropriate, and advance understanding of the archaeology of the site and its surroundings.

Its objectives were:

- To investigate and record all the *in situ* archaeological deposits and features revealed to an appropriate professional standard.
- To provide sufficient data to enable an informed decision to be taken on the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets on the site.
- To present the results in a report to the appropriate standard.

1.8 Proposed Development

The proposed development consists of a pair of two storey, semi-detached properties with two off road parking spaces per property within the grounds of the current residential curtilage of 20A Glyde Path Road. The buildings will be positioned slightly staggered close to the street frontage. Access to the proposed new buildings will be via the existing access to 20A Glyde Path Road. A rainwater soakaway is proposed behind the buildings.

1.9 Methods

The methodology, scope, aims and objectives of the works was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Terrain Archaeology in February 2018 (Terrain Archaeology document no. 3487/0/1). All archaeological works were carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014a).

The evaluation comprised intrusive investigation in the form of trial trenching. One trench (Trench 1, Figure 2; Plates 1-3), measuring 18.2 m by 1.5 m, was mechanically excavated using a 3-ton mechanical digger fitted with a toothless grading bucket. Machining was halted at the level of a layer of clean chalk at a depth of 1.5 m. At the southern end of the trench, the trench was dug deeper to a depth of 2.2 m.

The base and sides of the trench was cleaned and all deposits revealed, irrespective of their apparent archaeological significance, were recorded using components of the Terrain Archaeology recording system of complementary written, drawn and photographic records. These have been compiled in a stable, cross-referenced and fully indexed archive in accordance with current guidelines (Brown 2011; CIfA 2014b) and the requirements of the receiving museum. A photographic record of the work was maintained in digital format, and includes aspects of its setting, conduct and technical detail.

1.10 Archive and Dissemination

The project archive, comprising written, graphic and photographic records, and appropriate background documentation, is currently stored by Terrain Archaeology under the project code 53463. The archive will be deposited with Dorset County Museum in due course.

A copy of this report will be lodged with Dorset County Council's Historic Environment Record (HER). The HER is a publicly funded and accessible resource, and deposition of the report will place it, and the project results, in the public domain.

A digital summary of the archive will be placed with the OASIS project (www.oasis.ac.uk) under the reference code *terraina1-309568*. A digital copy of this report will be uploaded for inclusion in the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) online 'grey literature' library.

A brief report of the project will be published by Terrain Archaeology in the *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society*.

2. Results

2.1 Introduction

The evaluation trench was excavated diagonally across the site (Figure 2). This revealed a series of dumped and levelling layers of post-medieval date along the whole length of the trench. The base of these deposits was not reached. The features and deposits revealed are described in detail in Appendix 1.

2.2 Natural Deposits

The natural chalk bedrock was not exposed within the trench.

2.3 Quarry Infill

The lower part of the exposed stratigraphic sequence consisted of a series of layers of redeposited chalk rubble (105, 106, 108, 114, 118) and dumps of soil (107, 113, 115, 116, 117), which dipped down from south to north (Figure 3). These layers contain varying quantities of eighteenth/nineteenth century finds and some Roman material also. The full depth of these deposits was not determined but they continued down to a depth greater than 2.15 m below present ground level at the southern (uphill) end of the trench. It is likely that these deposits represent the infilling of one or more large deep features, most probably a quarry pits or pits, during the post-medieval period.

2.4 Terrace Deposits

At the northern end of the trench, the dumped deposits were sealed by a 0.35 m thick layer of dark brown humic soil (104), which may be the remains of the topsoil development following the backfilling of the putative quarry. This layer was not easily traced in the southern part of the trench and may have been disturbed by later activity.

Overlying soil layer 104 were a series of soil layers (101, 102, 103, 112) up to 0.9 m thick, which may represent levelling up of the area to form a relatively flat terrace. Within these deposits was a relatively ephemeral cut feature (109), which may either be the remains of a garden feature or an area of localised disturbance.

2.5 Garden Soils

The uppermost part of the stratigraphic sequence consisted of a 0.25 m thick layer of garden soil and lawn of the present garden.

3. Finds

3.1 Finds Assemblage

The finds recovered from the evaluation excavation are tabulated by context below in Table 1. No systematic sampling for finds was undertaken.

Context	Iron	Roman Pot	Medieval Pot	Post-med. Pot	Clay Tobacco Pipe	CBM	Stone	Glass	Animal Bone
101/102/103		2/71		19/398	4/10	4/226	2/10		1/18
104	2/19	3/13	1/14	2/81		1/45		1/229	
106						7/2894			1/103
107						1/114			
108						1/623			
112		2/77		14/777	2/6	13/3234	2/57	3/414	7/261
114		7/686				8/1554	1/1042		
117		4/42		4/99	1/6	6/1352	2/273		3/191
Total	2/ 19g	18/889g	1/14g	39/ 1355g	7/22g	41/ 10042g	7/ 2382g	4/ 643g	12/ 573g

Table 1: Quantification of finds by context (count/weight in grams)

3.2 Iron

Two wrought iron nails were found in context 104.

3.3 Pottery

3.3.1 Introduction

The pottery assemblage amounts to 58 sherds (2278g), of which 18 are Romano-British, one medieval and the remainder post-medieval/modern. Condition of the material is fair to poor.

3.3.2 Romano-British Pottery

The 18 Romano-British sherds comprise 13 of South-East Dorset Black Burnished ware (BB1), two of oxidised sandy ware, one Dressel 20 amphora sherd and one Oxfordshire Ware dish. The Black Burnished ware sherds included two Type 1 jar rims (from context 112 and 117), one Type 2 jar rim (from context 114) and one Type 20 dish (from context 112) which all could date from the second century onwards (Davies & Seager Smith 1993). All 18 sherds are residual in the contexts in which they occurred.

3.3.3 Medieval Pottery

One sherd of a thumbed base of a green-glazed baluster jug of fifteenth century date was recovered from context 104.

3.3.4 Post-medieval/Modern Pottery

The post-medieval/modern pottery consists of 39 sherds and includes a range of local and regional wares. Coarsewares include 10 sherds of local earthenwares from Verwood (101/102/103, 112, 117), two iron glazed sherds including a chamber pot handle of probable late 17th century date (104) and one sherd with white slip (from context 112) from the 17th/18th century West County slipware tradition.

Redware sherds from contexts 101/102/103 and 112 are unglazed and belong to 19th/20th century flowerpots, mass-produced and potentially from non-local sources.

Other wares include stonewares (2 sherds from contexts 101/102/103 and 112) and refined tablewares (15 sherds) including tin-glazed wares (2 sherds, including one with an anchor mark from 101/102/103), one sponge ware bowl sherd and transfer-printed sherds, generally dated to the nineteenth or early twentieth century

3.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe

Seven fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from contexts 101/102/103, 112, and 117. All were undecorated stem fragments.

3.5 Building Materials

3.5.1 Ceramic Building Material

A total of 41 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from the evaluation, including 17 fragments of Roman tile. The Roman tile consisted of 14 fragments of tegula (from contexts 106, 107, 108, 112, 114) and three imbrex fragments (from contexts 101/102/103, 107, 112). One tegula fragment had remains of mortar adhering and one had part of a semi-circular tile signature (112).

The remainder of the ceramic building material consisted of post-medieval brick and clay tile (from contexts 101/102/103, 104, 112, 114, 117). The seven brick fragments and included a number of different fabrics from orange to dark red in colour and included one machine-made perforated brick of twentieth century date from context 112.

There were five roof tile fragments recovered, consisting of four hard-fired flat tile fragments with sanded or wiped surfaces of probable eighteenth or nineteenth century date and two pantile fragments. Two garden edging tiles were identified, one with a curving edge (101/102/103) and one with sawtooth edge (112).

3.5.2 Stone Building Material

Six fragments of Welsh roofing slate were retained (from contexts 101/102/103, 112, 117). Two of these had mortar traces adhering.

One piece of tabular limestone (from context 114) was collected. No signs of working were noted.

3.6 Glass

Four fragments of green bottle glass were recovered. These included three bases from hand-blown bottles, with clear pontil marks. At least one base (from context 112) was from a mallet-shaped bottle of early-mid eighteenth century date. The other glass fragments may be of similar date.

3.7 Animal Bone

A small quantity of animal bone (12 fragments/ 573g) was recovered. These included a fragmentary cattle mandible from context 106 and a fragmentary pig mandible from context 117. The remainder of the bone consisted of mainly pig, sheep/goat, cattle or unidentified fragments.

4. Assessment

4.1 Sample

Trench 1 evaluated a total area of about 25 m^2, which represents an approximate 4% sample of the proposed development site. Experiments on the effectiveness of differing sample strategies on large scale rural archaeological sites have indicated a trial trenching sample of between 5%-10% of the area is broadly effective in evaluating Roman and medieval remains with a relatively high degree of confidence, but is less effective at picking up and understanding prehistoric and Saxon archaeology (Hey & Lacey, 2001). Within an urban environment, where the density of archaeological features is higher, it is likely that slightly smaller sample sizes would give a similar degree of confidence in evaluating Roman and post-medieval archaeology.

4.2 Heritage Asset Resource of the Site

The heritage assets revealed by the evaluation excavation consist of the following: quarry backfill and terrace make-up deposits.

4.2.1 Quarry Backfill

The earliest archaeological stratigraphy exposed in Trench 1 was a series of tips of chalk rubble and loam (105–108, 113–118), which have been interpreted as the remains of the infill of one or more quarry pits. This is similar to the archaeology recorded on the Glen View site immediately to the north under Cater's Place and Meadow View, where layers of chalk and loam were recorded down to a depth of over three metres, in a series of quarry pits (Graham 1982). Two phases of quarrying were identified at Glen View, the earlier probably dating to the 17th century and the later to the first half of the 18th century (Graham 1982). The quarry backfill in Trench 1 appears to date to the first half of the 18th century and may represent part of the same activity as the later phase at Glen View. The discovery of part of a limekiln and debris from lime burning at Glen View provides a context for the quarrying activity, though no trace of lime burning was found on the present site.

There is documentary evidence for the digging and burning of chalk for lime in the vicinity of the Prison in the 18th century, but the precise site is not specified. In the accounts for building the prison dated 1793, there is mention that spoil was to be 'taken away and thrown down into the lime kiln and pits adjoining' and also a resolution dealing with the matter of compensation for 'Robert Rumsey the lime burner', who was required to 'leave off burning' and 'discontinue digging lime' on a site close to the new prison (Graham 1982).

The quarry backfill contained residual Roman material including a range of pottery and building demolition material. The origin of this material is not known, but may come from a Roman building on the Prison site, if the backfill is part of the spoil from the Prison construction, or from a building in or near the site itself.

4.2.2 Terrace Deposits

The quarry backfill deposits were sealed by a layer of developed soil (104), suggesting a period of stabilisation following the end of the quarrying activity in the 18th century. This soil was sealed by a series of layers of soil and chalk (101, 102, 103, 112), which have been interpreted as part of the landscaping works to form the terrace upon which 20A Glyde Path Road is built. The finds in these deposits suggest a late 19th or early 20th century date. The 1929 25-inch Ordnance Survey map shows a terrace constructed along the northern edge of the property. It is possible that the terrace deposits date to this period.

4.3 Significance

4.3.1 Definition of Significance

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) defines significance as: *The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.* In the case of the heritage assets directly related to the current development proposal, the interest is primarily archaeological.

Historic England has issued a Planning guidance note covering Significance – *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2* (March 2015), which provides information on assessing the significance of heritage assets in implementing the NPPF.

The value of the heritage assets has been assessed with reference to the guidance given by the Highways Agency (now Highways England) in 2007 in *The Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2: Cultural Heritage (Highways Agency document 208/07)*, which is the most suitable and widely-acknowledged detailed assessment methodology for assessing the impact on and value of heritage assets. The scale of heritage asset values is set out in Table 1, which is based on Highways Agency document 208/07, Annex 5, Table 5.1.

Value of Heritage Asset	Factors for assessing the value of archaeological assets
Very High	• World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). • Assets of acknowledged international importance. • Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	• Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). • Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. • Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Medium	• Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	• Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. • Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. • Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	• Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
Unknown	• The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

Table 2: Scale of Heritage Asset Value

4.3.2 Heritage Asset Value and Significance

The value of the recorded and potential heritage assets on the Site is primarily evidential. Evidential Value derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.

The implied quarrying on the site is likely to be associated with 18th century lime-burning, with the limekiln probably located in the area to the north of the site (Graham 1982). The documentary evidence suggests that the quarry infill layers may have been derived from the construction of the Prison in 1789-95 (Graham 1982). The significance of these quarry infill layers, based on the heritage asset value criteria set out in Table 2, is considered to be **Negligible to Low**.

The terrace and garden deposits are of 19th or early 20th century date. The significance of these deposits, based on the heritage asset value criteria set out in Table 2, is considered to be **Negligible**.

4.4 Potential impact of the proposed development

The policy on the impact of development on the significance heritage assets is set out in paragraphs 132 and 133 of the *National Planning Policy Framework*. The Planning Practice Guidance to the NPPF makes it clear that it is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that should be assessed. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset, or development within its setting. The NPPF Practice Guidance describes the degree of harm to the significance of heritage assets in terms of 'substantial harm', less than substantial harm' and 'no harm'.

4.4.1 Direct Impacts on the Heritage Assets

The precise form of the groundworks for the proposed new dwellings has not been determined, but both conventional strip footings and piled foundations will directly impact the quarry infill deposits. The construction of drainage and other services will also directly disturb these deposits.

4.4.2 Scale of Impact of the Development Proposals on Potential Heritage Assets

The groundworks for the proposed new dwellings will directly impact the eighteenth century quarry backfill deposits. These deposits appear to be extensive and to extend beyond the limits of the proposed development site. Therefore, the construction of the proposed houses is likely to only directly impact a small proportion of the deposits and so the impact on this heritage asset of Low or Negligible significance is assessed as causing **less than significant harm**.

4.5 Suggested mitigation of the proposed development impacts

No specific mitigation of the archaeological deposits is suggested. Any archaeological mitigation would follow the advice given by the Local Planning Authority's Archaeological Advisor.

5. References

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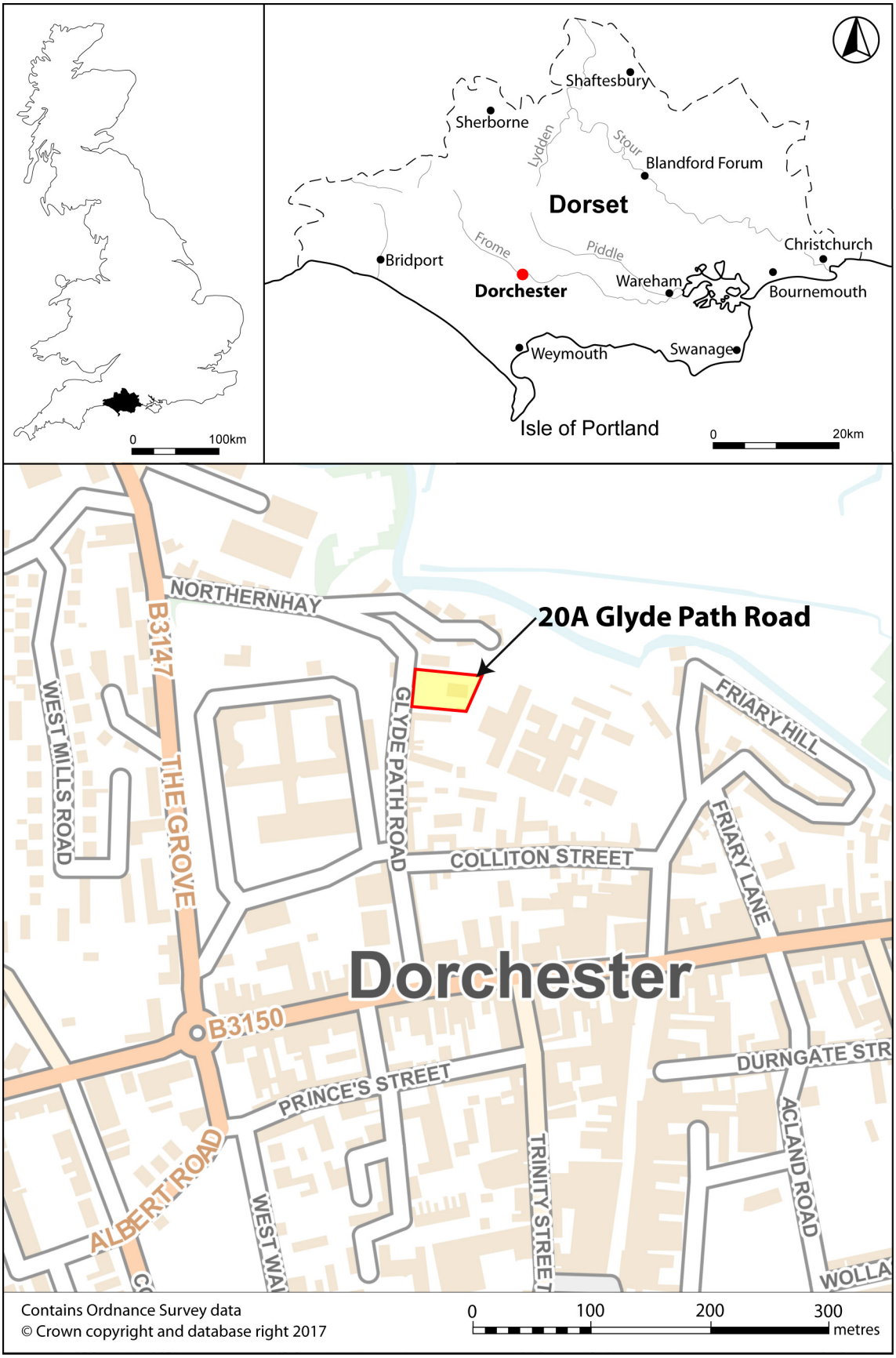

Figure 1: Site Location.

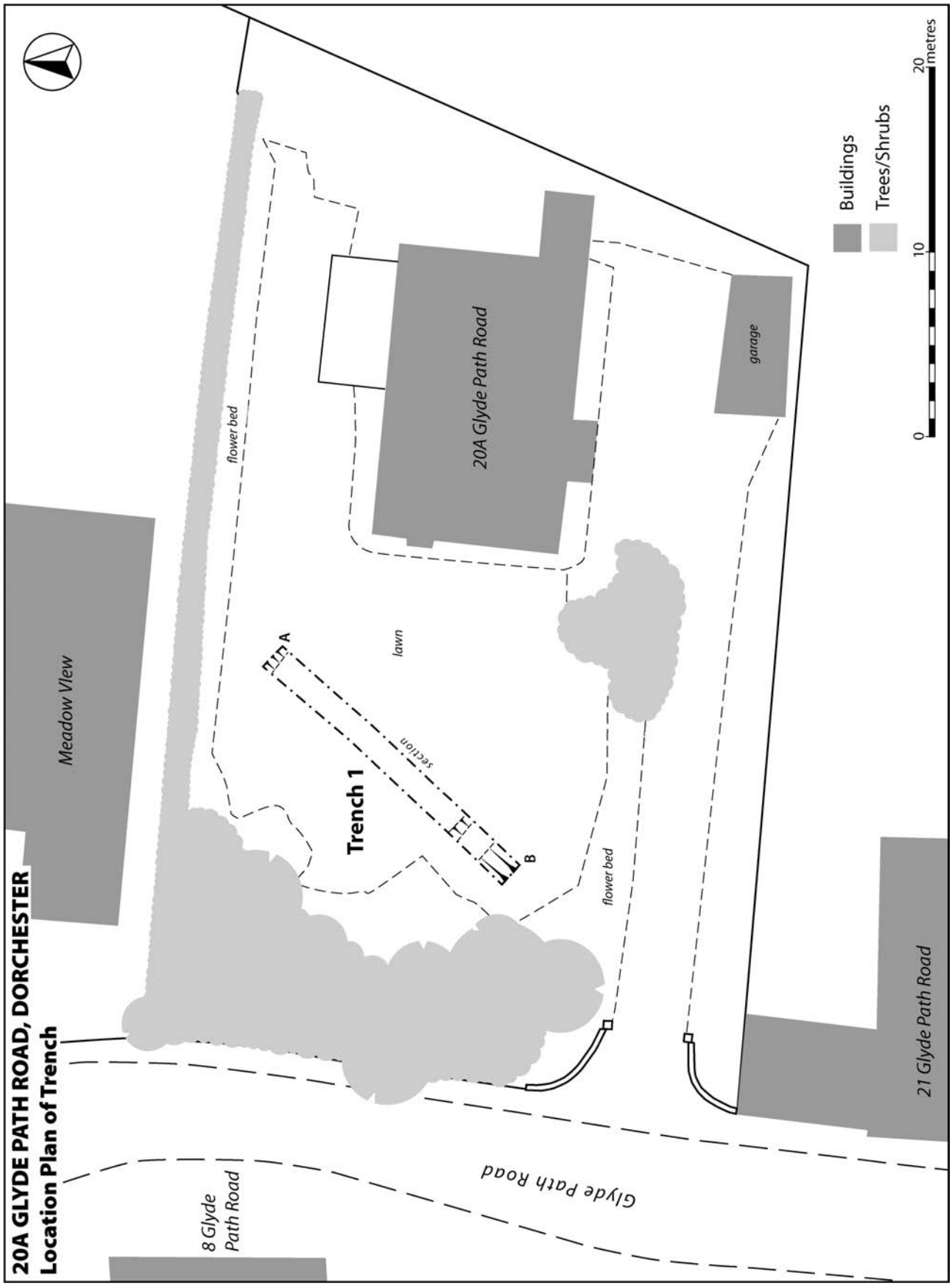

Figure 2: Location Plan of Trench 1.

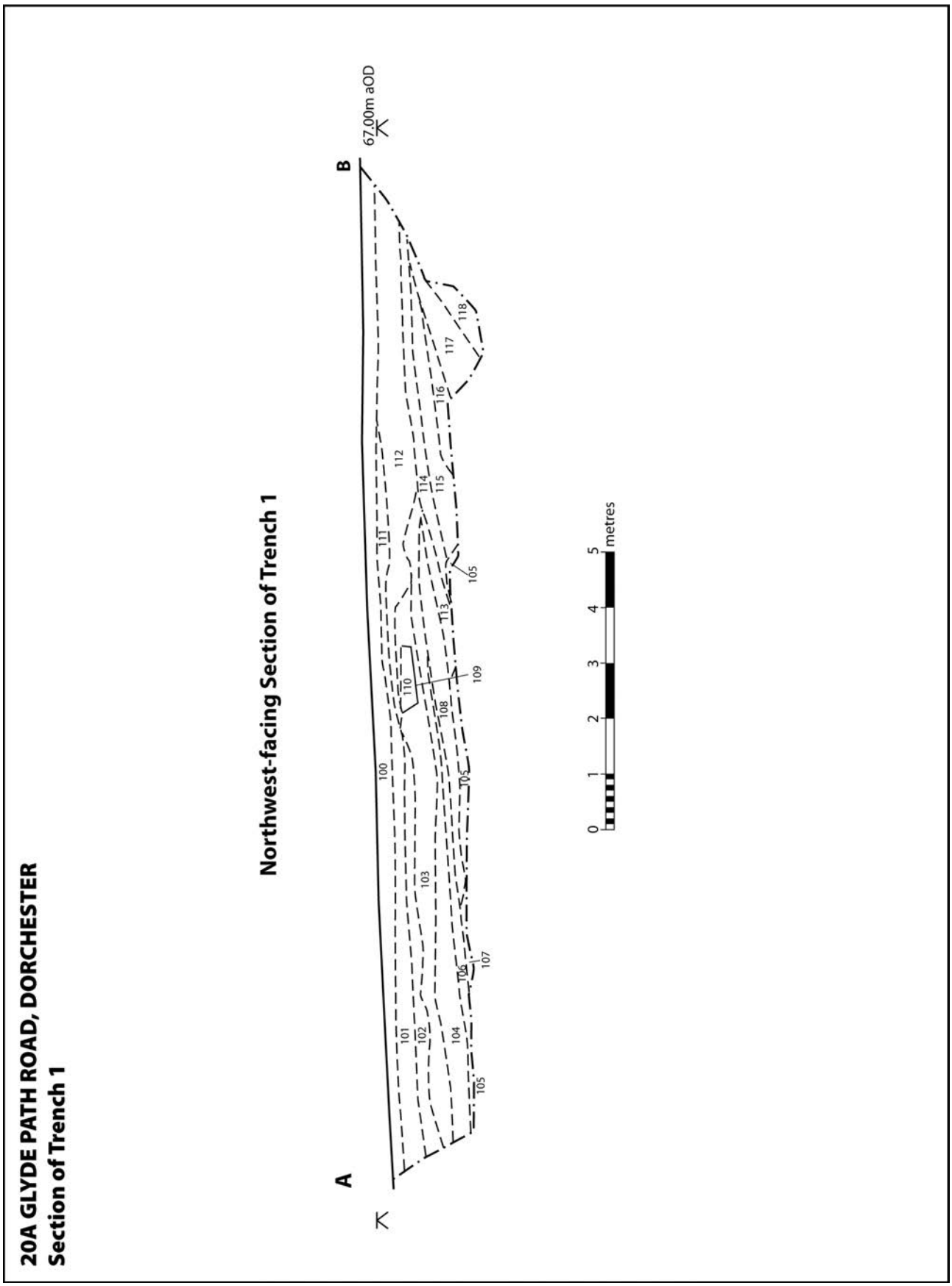

Figure 3: Section of Trench 1.

Plate 1: General view of Trench 1 from NE. 2m scales.

Plate 2: North end of trench, viewed from west. 2m scales.

Plate 3: South end of trench, viewed from west. 2m scales.

Appendix 1: Trench Summary

Trench 1

Length: 18.2 m; Width 1.5 m; maximum depth 2.2 m.

Context	Description and Interpretation	Depth (m) below ground level
100	**Modern Garden Soil**: Dark brown humic silty clay loam with sparse chalk flecks and small lumps.	0.00 – 0.25m
101	**Redeposited Soil**: Moderately firm mid/dark slightly orange brown silty clay loam with moderate small chalk and stone.	0.20 – 0.50m
102	**Levelling Layer**: Loose mid greyish-brown silty clay loam with frequent small subangular chalk rubble. In northern end of trench.	0.50 – 0.90m
103	**Levelling Layer**: Dark yellowish-brown silty clay loam with occasional chalk and flint. In northern part of trench.	0.50 – 1.10m
104	**Buried Soil**: Dark brown silty clay loam with occasional chalk and flint. This thins out towards the south.	0.95 – 1.45m
105	**Redeposited Chalk Rubble:** Loose small subangular chalk rubble with some small patches of dark brown soil.	1.45m+
106	**Chalky Backfill:** Loose small chalk rubble in mid greyish-brown silty clay loam matrix.	1.10 –1.5m
107	**Soil Backfill:** Loose dark greyish-brown silty clay loam with abundant small chalk rubble. Localised patch in the top of 105.	1.45m+
108	**Chalky Backfill:** Loose mixed mid brown/ mid yellowish-brown silty clay loam with common small chalk lumps, occasional flint and sandy mortar patches.	0.95 – 1.55m
109	**Garden Feature?:** Possible feature exposed in section in layer 103. 1.2 m wide. Plan shape not known but with steeply sloping sides and flat base 0.3 m deep. Filled with 110.	0.45 – 0.80m
110	**Fill of 110:** Loose dark greyish-brown silty clay loam with abundant chalk rubble and common limestone frags. Fill of 109.	0.45 – 0.80m
111	**Not Used**.	
112	**Levelling Layer:** Firm mid to dark greyish-brown silty clay loam with abundant small chalk rubble, and occasional limestone, flint, slate and CBM. Includes some metal finds and industrial waste. In southern part of trench.	0.25 – 0.95m
113	**Soil Backfill:** Relatively localised tip of firm dark yellowish-brown silty clay loam with sparse chalk lumps, flint and sandy mortar patches.	1.00 – 1.5 m+
114	**Chalky Backfill:** Loose chalk rubble with occasional flint.	0.75 – 1.45m
115	**Soil Backfill:** Mixed layer of dark greyish-brown silty clay loam with occasional chalk flecks, yellow sandy mortar patches and rare CBM.	0.95 – 1.75m+
116	**Soil Backfill:** Loose mixed layer of dark greyish-brown silty clay loam with common chalk lumps and occasional limestone.	1.10 – 1.65m+
117	**Soil Backfill:** Loose dark greyish-brown silty clay loam with moderate chalk and tabular limestone pieces.	0.80 – 2.10m+
118	**Chalk Backfill:** Loose chalk rubble in a mid orange brown silty clay loam matrix, with occasional small limestone pieces and CBM frags.	1.15 – 2.15m+