

MRM PARTNERSHIP

PROPOSED A35 CHIDEOCK -
MORCOMBELAKE BYPASS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT -
PHASES I, II, III & IV

OCTOBER 1992

PREFACE

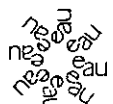
In January 1991 the Field Archaeology Unit of Liverpool University was commissioned by the Environmental Advisory Unit Ltd. to prepare an archaeological impact assessment for the preferred route of the A35 Chideock - Morcombelake Bypass. The Phase I report was submitted in March 1991 and identified a number of potentially significant areas of archaeological interest.

In October 1991 a second phase of work was undertaken in order to assess the areas identified in the first report in greater detail. This report identified two sites which required trial excavations (Fields 'N' and 'P') and another site (the Deer Park boundary at Chideock) which would require excavation prior to road construction. The report also recommended further work to be undertaken at the Ship Farm complex.

In March 1992 a survey of the Ship Farm complex was undertaken and, subsequently, trial excavations were carried out in April/May 1992. Trial excavations were also carried out in fields 'N' and 'P' in April 1992. These works collectively constitute the Phase III report.

In addition to the Phase III work, the Field Archaeology Unit also undertook an assessment of the newly proposed western alignment of the road between Charmouth and Morcombelake. The details of this assessment constitute Phase IV.

The reports detailing the work undertaken for Phases III & IV were presented in a combined report.



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MARCH 1991

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REFERENCES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

In January 1991 the Field Archaeology Unit of Liverpool University was commissioned by the Environmental Advisory Unit to prepare an archaeological impact assessment for the proposed A35 Chideock - Morcombelake Bypass for the Department of Transport. The brief was to examine the yellow route (the Department's Preferred Route) "but extending westwards along the south side of the existing A35 to link with the Charmouth Bypass".

The main components of the commission are as follows:

- (a) To consult with the Dorset County Archaeologist and examine the Sites and Monuments Record in order to determine the existing information held on the archaeology of the route, including the location of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and to determine the local extent of non-scheduled sites. To study aerial photographs, where possible, in order to identify any anomalies which may represent archaeological features.
- (b) To walk the route corridor, including side roads, and to map and describe surface archaeological and historical features.
- (c) To liaise, where possible, during the production of the report, with other consultants for the scheme in order to promote specific mitigation procedures.
- (d) The report to be produced by the end of February 1991.

1.2 Background of the study

The principal objectives of the A35 Chideock - Morcombelake Bypass scheme are to upgrade the existing A35, which is the main trunk road along the south coast and to alleviate congestion problems in the villages of Chideock and Morcombelake while having as little environmental impact as possible.

The present study is confined to a consideration of the impact of the Departments Preferred route and its associated side road improvements.

1.3 Study area

The study area is located between Miles Cross, some 2km to the west of Bridport, and Berne Lane at approximately 1km east of Charmouth. The Preferred route traverses an area of steeply undulating country on the Middle and Lower Lias series of Lower

Jurassic age and ranging in altitude from c. 25m OD at the Bridport end to c. 140m OD at Ship Farm, Morcombelake. It passes through parts of the parishes of Stanton St. Gabriel, Whitchurch Canonorum, Chideock and Symondsburry. With the exception of the western section between Morcombelake and Berne Lane, which is mainly given over to rough and improved pasture, the rest of the land taken by the route is under arable cultivation, much of it given over to cereal production.

1.4 Methods of study

Four approaches were adopted:

(a) The Dorset County Archaeologist was consulted and the relevant parts of the Sites and Monuments Record were studied. Previous consultation literature was reviewed.

(b) Primary and secondary historical sources were examined at the Dorset Record Office, Dorset County Library and Liverpool University Library.

(c) Air photographs held by the County archaeologist and by MRM Partnership were examined. The most significant features on these were transferred to modern base maps.

(d) A ground survey of the whole route and side roads was carried out. This concentrated on the preliminary identification and recording of potentially sensitive areas along the route. Air photograph anomalies were inspected on the ground. Some surface artifact collection was also carried out.

2.0 CONSULTATION AND REVIEW OF INFORMATION

2.1 Organisations and individuals consulted

The Dorset County Archaeologist
Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Harrington, Ship Farm, Morcombelake
Mr. M. J. Higgins, Conservation Officer and Architectural Consultant
Mr. E. J. Ward, Archivist, Chideock Manor estate
Mr. G. Elliott, National Trust Warden
Mr. P. J. Woodward, Dorset County Museum

2.2 Information review

2.2.1 Ancient Monuments

The published route does not directly effect any Scheduled Ancient Monument. It does, however, cross the field adjacent to the northern edge of the designated area of Chideock Castle

[Ancient Monument Number 167] and passes some 250m to the north of a tumulus on Eype Down [Ancient Monument Number 368].

2.2.2 Dorset County Council - Ancient Monuments Record

A number of non-scheduled monuments which are listed in the "Ancient Monument's Record" held by the County Archaeologist, lie on or near the published route. These are listed below in parish order:-

Chideock

Site number 2 Chideock Castle
Site number 27 Chideock Park
Site number 28 Quarry Hill - strip lynchets
Site number 29 Roman road at Chideock

Stanton St. Gabriel

Site number 10 "The Saint's Well"

Symondsbury

Site number 25 Earthworks on Eype Down
Site number 26 Tumulus on Eype Down

2.2.3 Dorset County Museum

There are no archaeological finds from the area of the preferred route in the County Museum.

3.0 THE LITERATURE AND DOCUMENTARY SURVEY

A variety of published and unpublished sources were consulted (for details see Bibliography below). Research was directed towards any evidence of archaeological activity which might have recorded sites on the proposed road line or throw light on their significance. Historical maps and plans were consulted where they were available. Wider surveys or documents which might assist in the understanding of the landscape history of the area were also reviewed. In particular, sources dealing with the history and antiquity of the enclosures, deer-parks and route systems in Dorset were investigated. The major sources consulted were as follows:-

3.1 The Royal Commission Volumes [RCHM 1952, 1975]

These include the only published archaeological survey information which deals with the area as a whole. Five sites are recorded on or near the line of the proposed road. The Dorset

County Ancient Monuments Records has adopted these sites without further survey [cf 2.2.2 above].

3.2 Publications of the Dorset Natural History & Archaeological Society.

These include accounts of previous excavations of the Roman Road from Dorchester to Badbury Rings and survey and excavation on the line of the new A35 Dorchester Bypass as well as an overall assessment of the archaeology of rural Dorset (Groube & Bowden 1982).

3.3 Enclosure Awards, Tithe Plans and Apportionments and early ordnance maps were also consulted.

These indicate that the majority of the enclosures encountered on the preferred route pre-date the 19th century.

3.4 Turnpike Trusts and studies of the old roads of Dorset.

These allow the later chronology of the present A35 and its associated route systems to be established.

3.5 Specialist texts.

Specialist studies of Roman roads, deer parks, enclosure and agrarian history, have also been examined.

3.6 Summary

The literature search reveals that very few archaeological sites have been recorded on or near the line of the proposed road. No detailed surveys or excavations have been carried out. Most of the route is of little archaeological significance.

4.0 AIR PHOTOGRAPH SURVEY

Two sets of air photographs were studied for this report. The first was carried out in January 1948 as part of the RAF national survey. The second was undertaken in March 1978 by Hunting Aerofilms of Boreham Wood, Hertfordshire, specifically to provide coverage of alternative routes for a proposed Chideock Bypass which was under consideration at that time.

4.1 1948 National Survey.

The County Archaeologist has a set of prints from the 1948 national survey which show the whole road line at 1:10,000, but not as stereo pairs. These were studied in his office on 30th January 1991 and bear flight reference numbers CPE/UK/2431/3180-3167. They are numbered from east to west.

In general this set is rather indistinct, bland and lacks contrast. Archaeological features do not show up well. For example, the earthworks at Chideock Castle are barely visible. No anomalies appear on this set which do not also figure in the 1978 series.

4.2 1978 Survey.

The 1978 survey, although not carried out for archaeological purposes, or at an optimum time of year to reveal soil or crop marks, is at a larger scale (c 1:3,000) and has much better definition. Anomalies which may represent archaeological features were transferred to modern base maps and inspected in the field.

Almost all of the anomalies proved to be either mineral flushes showing up in differential vegetation cover or the remains of ploughed out field systems. A few may represent more significant features. The best example is the pair of parallel linear features in the field to the north-east of Chideock Castle (Site 183; Figure 2) which clearly needs to be further investigated.

Details of the air photograph anomalies are included with the appropriate entries in Appendix 1.

5.0 FIELD SURVEY: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND AREAS OF THE YELLOW ROUTE [APPENDIX 1]

In excess of 300 possible archaeological sites and areas were identified in field walking, on or very near the published route and its side road improvements. They are listed in Appendix 1 in numerical order from west to east. At the end of the Appendix a number of sites, which were inspected at a later stage in the survey, have been added in the order in which they were identified.

The sites may be divided into four main types of observable landscape feature:-

- A. Routeways of various dates.
- B. Enclosure boundaries of a range of periods.
- C. Buildings and building groups.
- D. Earthworks.

6.0 SURFACE COLLECTION OF ARTIFACTS (APPENDIX 2)

At the time of the field survey in late January some 35% of the whole proposed road corridor lay under plough or young winter wheat. Surface collections of artifacts were made as the line of the route was inspected. Although these were not structured sampling exercises, sufficient material was collected to provide

an indication of areas likely to be archaeologically sensitive and to require further field work.

Seventeen small collections were made during the course of this study. The fields investigated are shown on Figure 1, marked A to Q and the finds are listed in Appendix 2.

A very thin scatter of poor quality prehistoric flint and chert artifacts was encountered in most of the fields inspected. No likely settlement groups were recovered.

At a number of sites an occasional possible Roman pottery sherd was found.

At sites M, N and O, to the north and north-west of Chideock Castle, significant groups of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered.

Later post-medieval pottery was fairly common throughout the areas inspected. Only at the south-east corner of site K was there sufficient to imply settlement in close proximity.

6.1 Summary

The field collection finds imply that only at Chideock Castle might sub-surface archaeologically rich deposits be at risk from the road construction.

7.0 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

7.1 Prehistoric settlement

Very little evidence of prehistoric activity was identified. A handful of poor quality lithic debitage was recovered from fields along the route (cf Appendix 2). The earthworks on Eype Down (Site 221) and a pair of possible lynchets near Ship Farm (Site no. 56) lie close to the preferred route. The one barrow is situated some 700m to the south and above the road line. None of these sites is of more than local significance and is unlikely to be affected by the proposed road.

7.2 Roman activity

No unambiguous evidence of Roman sites has been located during this study. Sections of possible Roman road were uncovered beneath the present A35 in Chideock in 1949 and again in 1951 (Farrar 1949, Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society, 73, 102; Dorset County Council, Ancient Monument Record Number 29). Although these discoveries were not substantiated by artifactual evidence, it is clear that the main Roman road from Bradbury Rings to Exeter must pass through the

general area of Chideock and is likely to lie beneath the A35 as far as Morcombelake. Further west the most likely route is the line of Ship Knapp and Stonebarrow Lane, which, for part of its section corresponds to the Stanton St. Gabriel - Whitchurch Canonorum parish boundary. It seems highly probable that a section of the road close to Ship Farm will be destroyed by the proposed new road.

This major Roman routeway has only rarely been archaeologically investigated and only once, at its eastern end, using modern techniques (Addison 1989). Further exploration of it would provide evidence of at least regional significance.

7.3 Medieval and Later

The majority of all the sites and finds encountered in this survey are of medieval or later date. Most are of only local significance. They can be divided into seven main categories:-

7.3.1 Enclosures

Almost all of the sites identified are existing ploughed out field boundaries, usually consisting of a stone revetted earthen bank and a ditch or ditches. The actual construction period of these features is difficult to determine. Most predate the tithe maps and early estate plans. The 1769 and 1825 roads running west of Morcombelake clearly cut an existing system (Figure 1). The Buck 1733 view of Chideock Castle shows field systems in the background very similar to those which survive today (Hutchins 1863, 255). Only 5% of parliamentary enclosures in Dorset between the 18th and 19th centuries were on the Lias country to the west of the county (Endacott 1928).

Documentary evidence from the Chideock Manor archives suggests that enclosure from larger fields was already quite advanced by 1558 (Dorset County Record Office D16). Chideock Park had been disemparked by 1583 (Cantor and Wilson 1969).

The majority of the field boundaries identified here are, therefore, likely to be of 15th or 16th century date. Those which will be affected by the proposed road constitute a very small proportion of the total available in the area. Only within the area of the former Chideock Deerpark will a significant proportion of these earlier boundaries be destroyed.

7.3.2 Route systems

The preferred route cuts a number of past or existing systems. At Ship Knapp and to the south of Chideock Manor these are at least of medieval date and have local significance. [Sites: 6, 40, 53,

65, 76a, 86, 96, 97, 102, 103, 109, 151, 156, 164, 169, 173, 201, 198, 207, 208, 221, 220, 237, 308, 309]

7.3.3 Sites of Buildings

The sites of 11 buildings or structures have been identified on maps and on the ground. Only two of these will be directly affected by the proposed road (Sites: 10, 212); neither is likely to be of significance. [Sites: 1, 6d, 7, 10, 13, 170, 155, 158, 212, 310, 311].

7.3.4 Existing Buildings and Structures

A further 25 existing structures or building groups lie on or near the proposed road line. 17 of these will be destroyed by the road. Of these 17, 9 are 20th century bungalows, sheds, farm buildings and outbuildings (Sites: 51, 52, 78, 80, 98, 188, 213, 228, 230) of no particular architectural or historic interest. A 20th century folly (Site 153) has some architectural merit and is a Grade II listed building. Two milestones (Sites: 25, 236) and three isolated 19th century vernacular buildings (Sites: 10, 152, 243) are of local interest. The complex of buildings in the curtilage of Ship Farm, Morcombelake constitutes an important regional grouping (Site 55). The Whalebone gateway, which constitutes the rear entrance to the grounds of Chideock Manor, seems unlikely to survive road building in its present position, and is one of a declining number of such coastal features in Britain (Site 154).

The listed Building of West House, Symondsbury will probably not be affected.

7.3.5 Quarries

A number of small stone quarries occur at various points on the preferred route. None appears to be earlier than 18th century in date. [Sites: 12, 27, 29, 46, 123, 202, 204, 209, 210]

7.3.6 Withy Beds

Two groups of withy beds have been identified. One, which is now overgrown, lies to the south of the preferred route (Site 233). The other, which will be destroyed by the new road appears to be still subject to sporadic management and use (Site 242). These are interesting survivals of an earlier economic system.

7.3.7 Earthworks

The most important individual site on or near the route is that of Chideock Castle (Site 178) which now survives as a complex of earthworks.

7.4 Summary: Sites and Areas of Archaeological Significance

Given the above list of individual features of local significance there are two areas along the proposed route which appear to be of considerable archaeological importance and significance:-

7.4.1 The Ship Farm Complex (Figure 2)

This combines the group value of a fine and unusual listed Grade II 18th century brick farmhouse with a range of outbuildings in varying materials, of varying dates and with a complex history (Site 55). It is an important element in the "heritage landscape" of the area. The site lies on a shoulder of land which provides the natural focus for east-west routes through this part of Dorset. Ship Knapp is a medieval routeway and possible Roman road (Site 53). There are a number of other tracks and routes in the vicinity (Sites 59, 62, 65, 308) of which that to the Holy Well is possibly the most important. The sub-surface archaeology of this whole complex is an unknown quantity.

7.4.2 Chideock Castle Ancient Monument and Deerpark (Figures 3 & 4)

A combination of archaeological elements suggests that the route of the proposed road as it passes to the north of Chideock Castle may be of particular significance:-

The earthworks of the Castle appear to have been truncated by the present northern boundary of the Ancient Monument designation (176) and may well have once extended further to the north.

A complex of field systems will be affected to the north-west of the castle (161-167).

The Deerpark boundary and its internal divisions will be seriously affected (171, 172, 180, 181, 185).

Chideock Lodge, a probable 17th century building extended in the 19th will be destroyed (152), and the Grade II listed gazebo in its garden (153) will be re-sited elsewhere. The Whalebone gateway in the grounds of Chideock Manor will be at risk (154). This group is a significant contributor to the character of the local landscape.

The fields to the north and north-west of the Castle revealed concentrations of medieval and early post-medieval artifacts. These may represent rubbish dispersal from the Castle and Village, but, given the relationship between Castle and Manor, could also define in situ settlement evidence.

Two sets of air photograph anomalies to the north-east of the Castle may well represent activity contemporary with it (182, 183).

8.0 SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF THE ROAD SCHEME CONSTRUCTION

The new road will be a dual carriageway of an average width of 26m from verge to verge. It will pass through a series of cuttings and embankments, some of which will involve considerable intakes of land due to the steep slopes and local instability which has to be combatted.

In addition to the road surface itself, a much larger area will be affected by the cuttings, side road improvements and landscaping involved in its construction. The cuttings, in particular, will involve quite large areas. All of these road construction activities, whether carriageways, cuttings, embankments or regrading areas, will be completely destructive of archaeological sites and features.

9.0 IMPACTS OF PREFERRED ROUTE

9.1 Direct impacts on archaeological sites

The road construction will destroy all archaeological features in its path, although it may be possible to relocate a small number of items.

The curtilage of Ship Farm and adjacent route systems will be seriously damaged by the proposed road.

The sensitive area to the north of Chideock Castle will be significantly damaged.

With a few exceptions the majority of the remaining sites are of only local significance. In many cases a small proportion of the total site will be affected.

9.2 Direct impacts on possible archaeological sites

The sub-surface archaeology affected by the proposed route is poorly understood. Few artifacts were recovered from the arable land in the central and eastern sections of the road line. The western section from Morcombelake, which is largely pasture, appears to be unsuitable for human settlement due to geological slumping. Despite this, it is highly likely that more sites exist which would require detailed geophysical survey and field walking in order to be identified and would need trial excavations to be properly assessed. The range and richness of the sites located along the Dorchester Bypass, where there were no upstanding

features, are an indication of the scale of the problem (Woodward and Smith 1987).

The most likely areas on the preferred route where prehistoric activity might be expected are the fields to the north of Eype Down and the complex of field systems to the north-west of Chideock Castle, where concentrations of medieval artifacts have been located.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MITIGATION

10.1 Before Road Construction

10.1.1 Detailed survey

In order that realistic mitigation proposals can be brought forward, properly organized detailed survey should be carried out on the Ship Farm complex at Morcombelake, and to the north of Chideock Castle.

All of the outbuildings at Ship Farm should be archaeologically recorded by standard methods. The results of this survey should be analysed and, in combination with further documentary research, a full appraisal of the function, history, internal sequences and value of each building should be attempted.

At Chideock a number of methods need to be applied to enable a proper evaluation of the nature and significance of the remains to the north of the Castle to be made. Structured field walking needs to be carried out over the whole area at an appropriate time of year. Geophysical survey of the sites of field collection groupings, of the air photograph anomalies and of the possible deformed earthworks adjacent to the northern boundary of the Castle should be carried out. The Deerpark boundary and other threatened features in the Castle area should be recorded in more detail.

A small area to the north of Eype Down should be geophysically surveyed.

The threatened 19th century farm buildings should be the subject of minimal recording.

10.1.2 Trial excavations

Dependent on the results of the detailed survey work, trial excavations should be carried out in order to assess the chronological range and quality of the buried evidence.

10.1.3 Rescue excavations

Should significant archaeological deposits be located in the trials, full area excavations should be undertaken.

10.1.4 Relocation of structures

Every attempt should be made to move the two milestones, the gazebo and the whalebone gateway at Chideock Lodge to suitable locations before the road is built.

10.2 During Road Construction

10.2.1 Watching brief

It is recommended that during construction a professional archaeologist should be retained, particularly during the area stripping and bulk earthwork stages, so that sites and finds which have not been located during preliminary survey work can be given minimal record.

11.0 CONCLUSIONS

11.1 No Ancient Monument will be directly affected by the scheme.

11.2 One potentially very significant area to the north of Chideock Castle Ancient Monument Site requires further detailed ground survey, including geophysical essay, in order to arrive at a proper assessment.

11.3 The complex of farm buildings at Ship Farm, Morcombelake, should be the subject of a detailed archaeological survey.

11.4 A small area to the north of Eype Down should be surveyed by geophysical means to locate possible buried prehistoric features.

11.5 A number of other threatened vernacular buildings which would be destroyed or damaged by the road's construction should be subject to superficial record survey.

11.6 Care should be taken to re-locate a number of locally important minor structures, which lie on the preferred route.

11.7 Dependant on the findings of the more detailed surveys in 2-4 above, proposals for sampling excavations should be initiated.

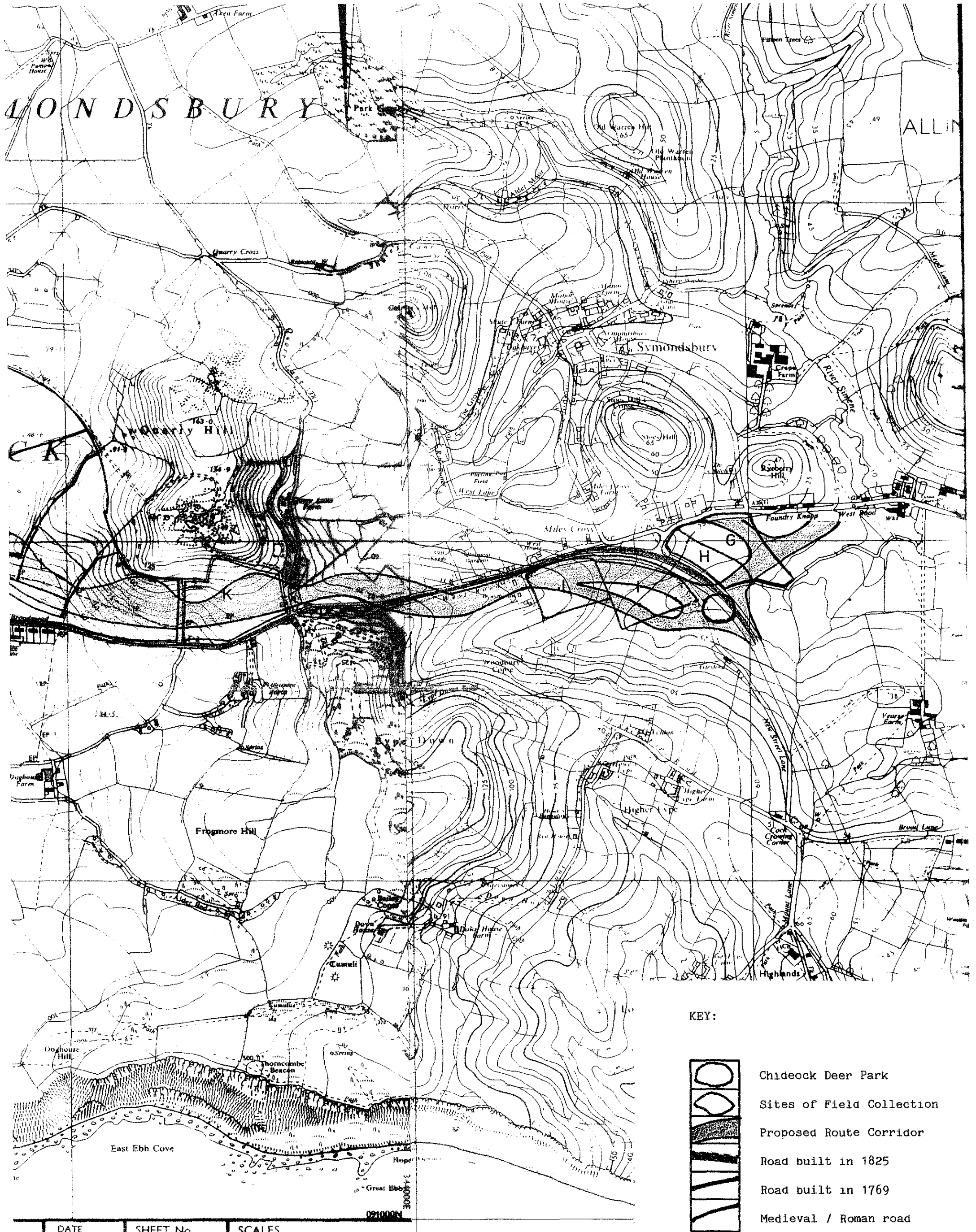
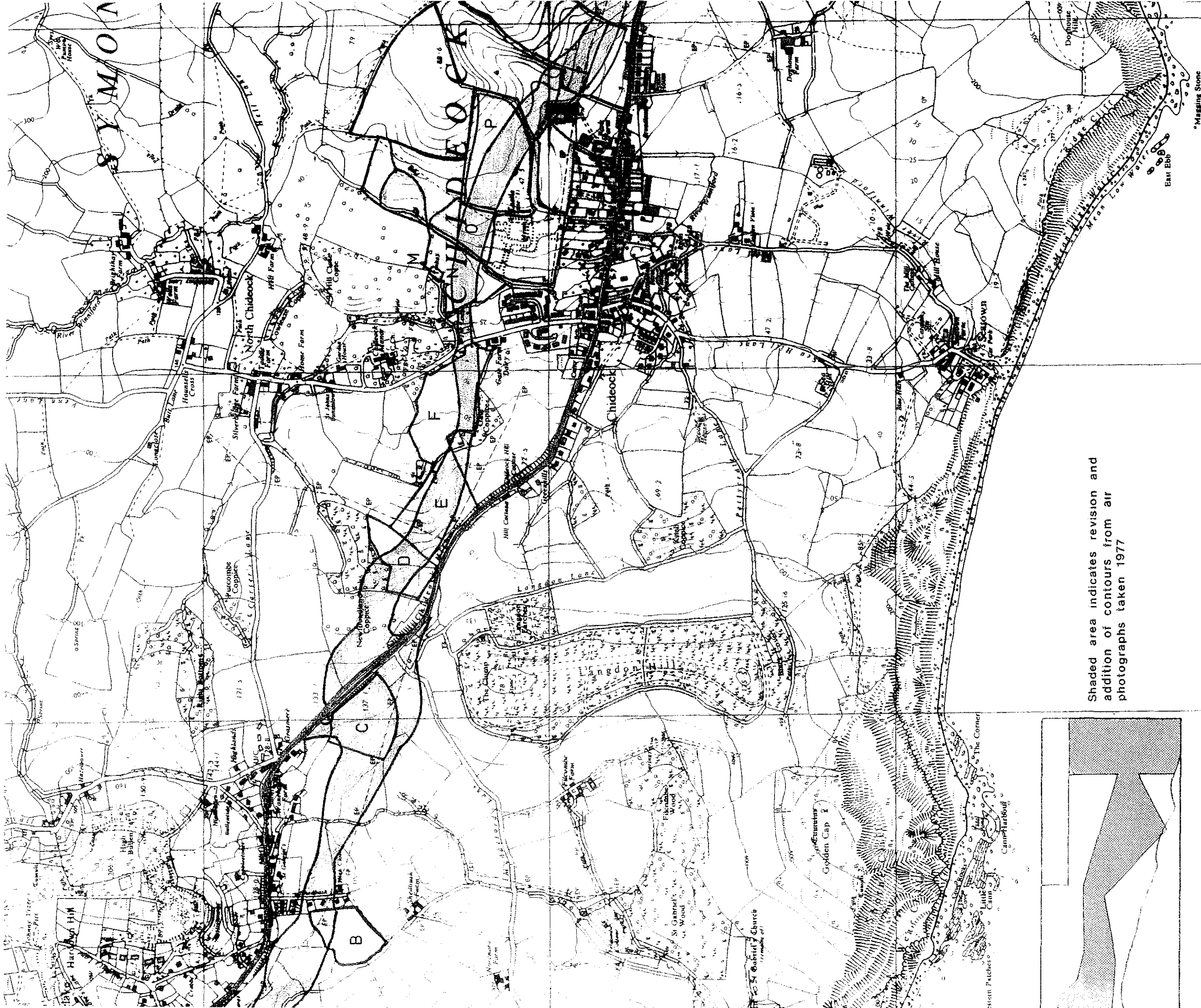
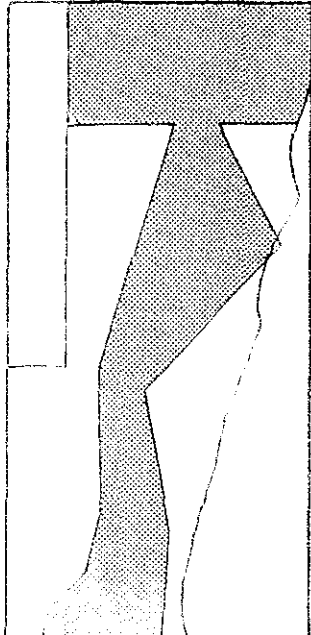


FIGURE 1 Map of the yellow route showing sites of field collection groups, the position of the Medieval Deerpark at Chideock and the road sequence west of Morecambelake.

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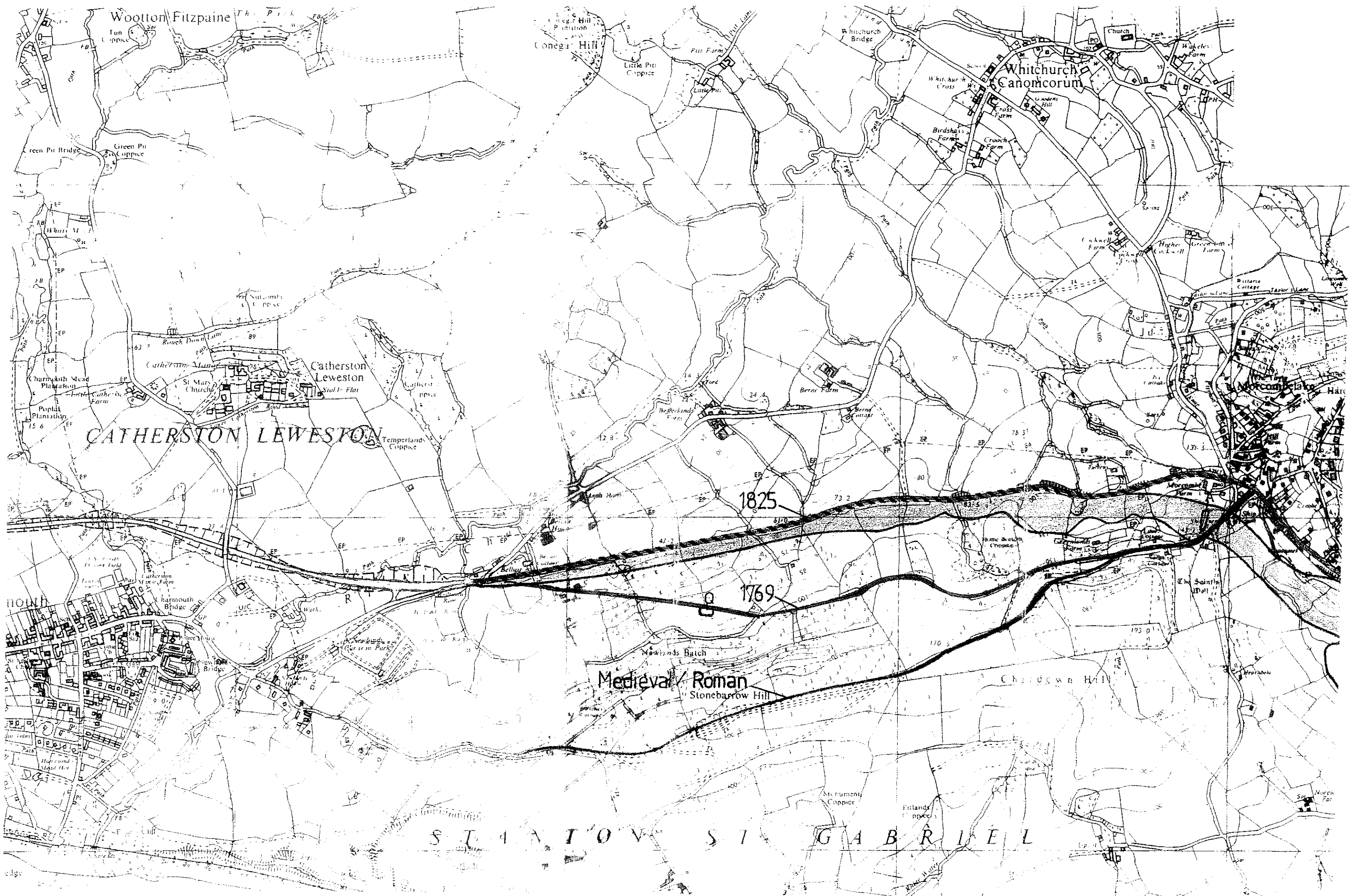


Shaded area indicates revision and
addition of contours from air
photographs taken 1977



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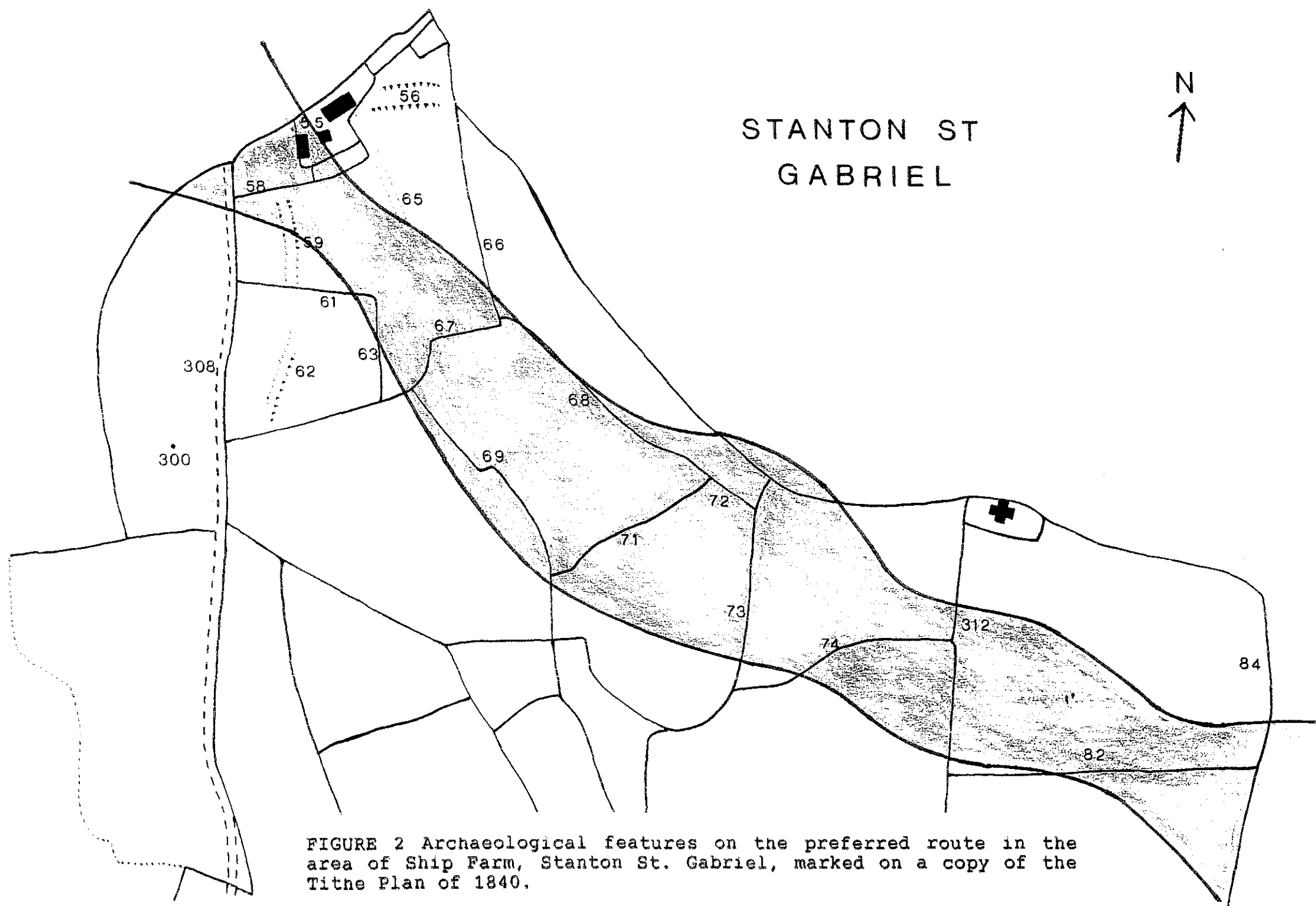


FIGURE 2 Archaeological features on the preferred route in the area of Ship Farm, Stanton St. Gabriel, marked on a copy of the Tithe Plan of 1840.

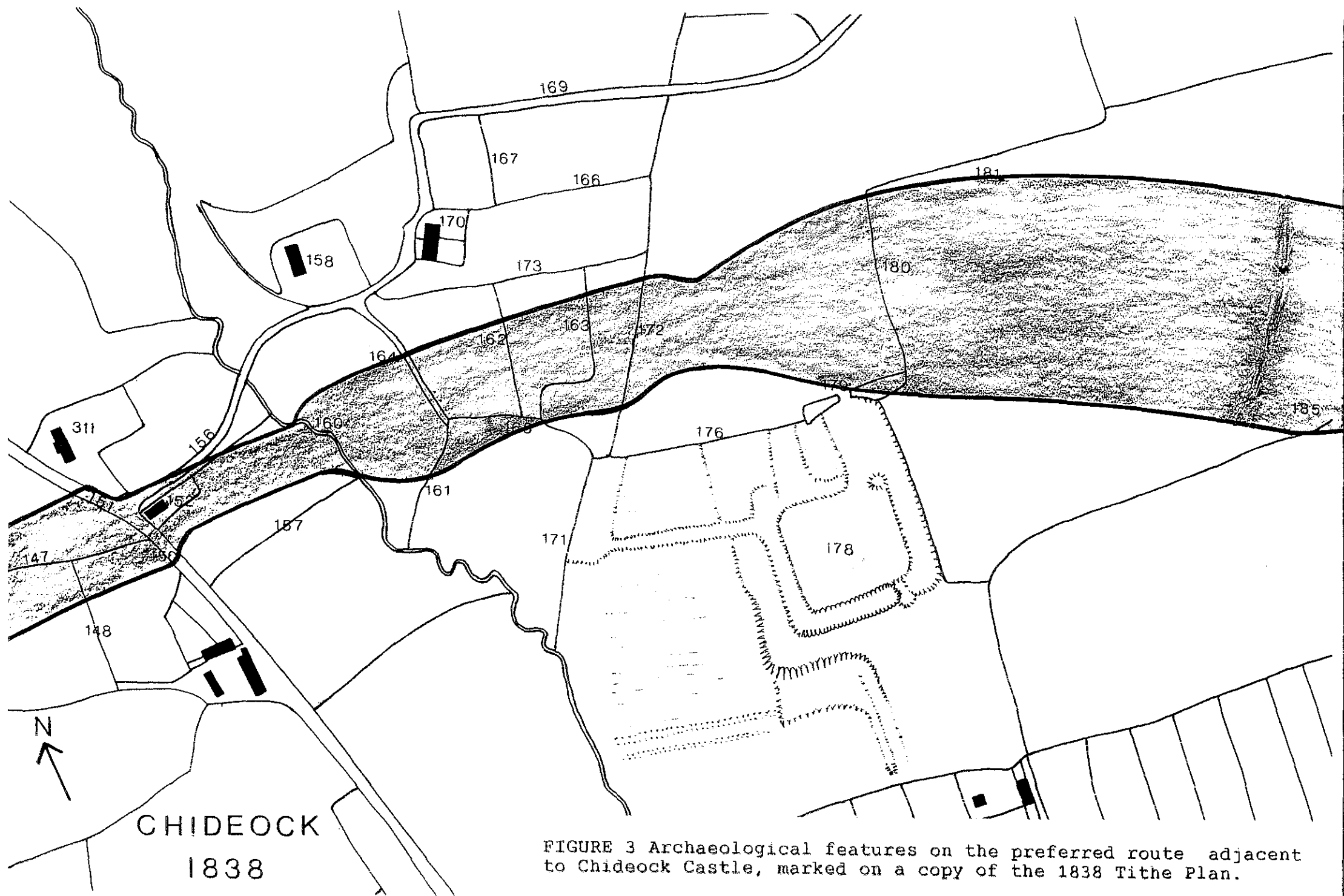


FIGURE 3 Archaeological features on the preferred route adjacent to Chideock Castle, marked on a copy of the 1838 Tithe Plan.

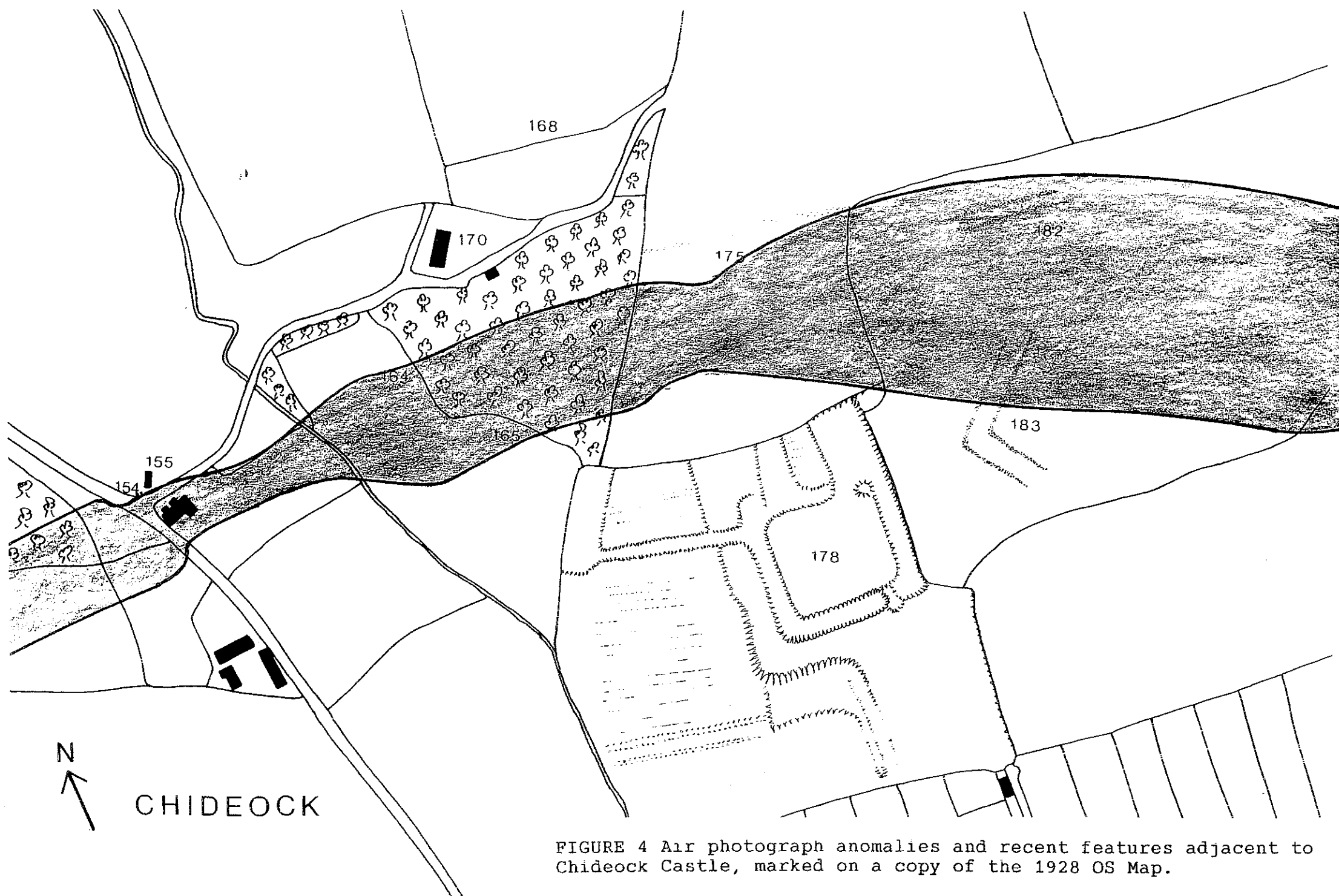


FIGURE 4 Air photograph anomalies and recent features adjacent to Chideock Castle, marked on a copy of the 1928 OS Map.

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The line of the proposed Chideock - Morcombelake Bypass was walked at the end of January 1991. Each feature noted on or near the proposed line has been given a reference number and is described below. Grid references to the nearest 10 square metres are given. Where the site is linear or larger than this it simply represents a centre point to enable location. For some of the larger sites, such as surface collections from fields, grid references to the nearest 100 square metres are given to locate the field. Sites 1-249 follow the proposed route from west to east. In addition sites 250-273 have been noted. These lie on the northern side of the west end of the proposed road and were viewed from the road but not actually walked over. Finally, sites numbered 300 and above are at various places along the road line, having been added after the initial sequence. All of the sites are in Ordnance Survey 100km Grid Square SY. Ordnance Survey maps have been abbreviated to OS and aerial photographs to AP.

1. 3777 9379; Site of building, marked on 1844 Tithe map (plot 135), demolished by 1978 (AP). Site probably already destroyed by road widening. See also site 2.
2. 3775 9378; Site of 1844 boundary to tithe plot 135, probably already destroyed by road widening. See also site 1.
3. 3775 9375; Vegetation marks on 1978 AP, not evident on the ground. Probably natural.
4. 3782 9373; Uneven ground visible on 1978 AP, probably modern dumping.
5. 3782 9374; Field boundary, already in existence by 1844 (tithe map), the northern end of which is likely to be destroyed by the road.
6. 3780 9390 to 3965 9388; Line of old toll road. Constructed c1769 and replaced by the present road line c1825. Due to the length of this feature individual sections are noted below. Despite its comparatively recent date only a few short sections appear to survive intact. cf Figure 1
- 6a 3815 9377; Road line survives as a platform under pasture along the southern edge of a field.

6b 3820 9376 to 3854 9371; The southern boundary of the road, now marking the edge of a wood, survives as a ditch, bank and ditch. The road surface and northern boundary appear to have been ploughed out.

6c 3856 9370; The road survives for a short section as a hollow way before its course is lost in a slumped boggy area. The southern boundary of the hollow way is marked by a ditch, bank and ditch. The eastern and western ends of the hollow way are closed off by small cross banks and the whole section is being colonised by trees. [Film nos. 2/41-45]

6d 3862 9368; Site of a milestone shown on the road map of 1823. Now a boggy, slumped area. This stone may well have been moved in 1825 when the new road was built since the present stone is in a parallel position (cf site 25 below).

7. 3787 9377; Site of a building marked on the tithe map of 1844 (plot 137). Demolished by 1978 (AP). See also site 8.

8. 3791 9376; Extensive area of dumped material along eastern side of field, possibly associated with the demolition of site 7. Corrugated iron projecting from one pile suggests that at least some of this dumping is modern.

9. 3791 9379; Western boundary of site 10, post 1844.

10. 3791 9380; Small cottage, with Yorkshire sashes, now very derelict. Although absent from the 1844 tithe map, probably constructed soon after. This will be demolished by the road widening. [Film nos. 1/3-11]

11. 3792 9381; Eastern boundary of site 10, already in existence by 1844 (tithe map).

12. 3794 9376; Pronounced hollow in hillside, possibly an old quarry. Tithe plot 138.

13. 3797 9380; Lynchet or building platform on the hillside. Nothing marked on 1844 tithe map.

14. 3800 9383; Track to modern buildings.

15. 3814 9383; Large hollowed area of modern earthworks. These are clearly shown on the 1978 AP, together with a building, now demolished.

16. 3816 9383; Field boundary, already in existence by 1844 (tithe map).

17. 3825 9385; Field boundary, already in existence by 1844 (tithe map), but removed prior to 1978 (AP).
18. 3830 9385; National Trust access track, constructed within the last few months.
19. 3828 9371; Small depression and earthwork, clearly visible on 1978 AP. Now an small and overgrown pond. Probably a modern feature intended as a wildlife habitat.
20. 3843 9370; Small circular pond with central island, cleaned out by machine within the last few months, the spoil being used to form a bank to the north of the pond. This clearance disturbed a lot of land drain fragments (not collected) and one possible sherd of prehistoric pottery. Probably a modern feature intended as a wildlife habitat. [Field Collection Group Q; Film no. 2/47]
21. 3834 9388; Field boundary, already in existence by 1844 (tithe map) and consisting of a ditch, bank and ditch.
22. 3843 9384; Features on 1947 & 1978 AP's appear to be natural slumping /vegetation marks.
23. 3847 9387; Two dark parallel marks on 1978 AP are vegetation flushes in hollows on the hillside.
24. 3852 9392; Field boundary, already in existence by 1844 (tithe map) and consisting of a ditch, bank and ditch.
25. 3855 9394; 1825 Turnpike milestone, possibly moved from the 1769 road (cf site 6d above). [Film nos. 1/13-17]
26. 3857 9394; Field boundary, already in existence by 1844 (tithe map) and consisting of a bank and ditch.
27. 3868 9391; Small quarry, shown on the 1844 tithe map and presumably already in use by then (plot 152).
28. 3870 9393; Field boundary, already in existence by 1844 (tithe map), consisting of bank left standing between two quarries (sites 27 & 29).
29. 3871 9391; Small quarry, shown as a copse on 1844 tithe map (plot 152) and presumably already out of use. This quarry is more weathered and grassed than site 27 and appears to be the earlier of the two.
30. 3872 9394; Post 1844 field boundary.

31. 3888 9387; Pronounced lynchet, some 3-4m in height, along northern boundary of a wood. Some of the trees, such as a large juniper, suggest deliberate planting. This boundary is shown on the 1844 tithe map. See also sites 34 and 36.

32. 3888 9398; Field boundary, already in existence by 1844 (tithe map), consisting of a ditch, bank and ditch.

33. 3896 9395; Various marks visible on 1978 AP appear to be vegetation flushes.

34. 3895 9392; Slight break in the ground slope marks the line of a boundary shown on the 1844 tithe map. This joined sites 31 and 36 and would, almost certainly, have formerly been a pronounced lynchet.

35. 3901 9397; Field boundary, already in existence by 1844 (tithe map), consisting of a ditch, bank and ditch.

36. 3902 9392; Lynchet along northern boundary of a wood. This boundary is shown on the 1844 tithe map (see also sites 31 & 34).

37. 3905 9397; Circular marks on the 1987 AP appeared, on the ground, to be vegetation patches.

38. 3917 9401; Field boundary, already in existence by 1844 (tithe map).

39. 3928 9395; Site of a field boundary, already in existence by 1844 (tithe map), since destroyed.

40. 3935 9405; Steep cutting for 1825 road with ledges, probably from slumping.

41. 3935 9397; Field boundary, already in existence by 1844 (tithe map), consisting of a ditch, bank and ditch.

42. 3937 9395; Site of a field boundary, already in existence by 1844 (tithe map), now destroyed but line still visible on the 1978 AP.

43. 3940 9390; Site of a field boundary, already in existence by 1844 (tithe map), visible as a faint line on the 1978 AP.

44. 3945 9395; Field boundary, already in existence by 1844 (tithe map), consisting of a ditch, bank and ditch.

45. 3951 9401; Field boundary, already in existence by 1844 (tithe map), consisting of a ditch, bank and ditch.

46. 3953 9403; Steep sided cutting, either an old quarry, or, more probably, a very steep sided gulley running off the hillside. The 1825 road forms an embankment across the northern edge of this feature and there appears to have been considerable dumping to level up the ground on the south side of this.

47. 3968 9401; Field boundary, already in existence by 1844 (tithe map), consisting of a bank and ditch.

48. 3975 9405; Field boundary, already in existence by 1844 (tithe map), consisting of a ditch, bank and ditch.

49. 3985 9405; Field boundary, already in existence by 1844 (tithe map) and now marked by a light wire fence. The original boundary survives as a low earthwork.

50. 9392 9400; Field boundary, already in existence by 1844 (tithe map) consisting of a very high bank with hedge on. In this bank a sherd of creamware pottery was found. [Field Collection Group A]

51. 3987 9394; Grand View Bungalow, not shown on 1978 AP.

52. 3989 9395; Bungalow, not shown on 1978 AP.

53. 3996 9398; Ship Knapp Lane. cf Figure 1

54. 3992 9391; Modern house occupying the northern end of a plot known as Kiln Close in 1825.

55. 4001 9402; Ship Farm and outbuildings [Listed building number 6/108]. A mid-late 18th century brick building in Flemish bond with a number of nice original features such as the crown glass and window frames and the bracketed hood over the front door. It has a Gambrel roof (as opposed to Mansard which is hipped all round).

The main farm building is probably contemporary with the house and, as such, an important part of the group. It has been much altered and extended. A detailed survey would be needed to reveal all of the phases. The northern end may have been a stable (the door appears to have been lowered) and the southern end may have been a cowhouse, as the windows seem to have been inserted. The remaining outbuildings include the basal walls and part of the gable of a large barn of uncertain date and a number of other smaller structures. cf Figure 2

A series of deeds dating from 1825, and including a plan of that date, survive in the County Record Office. The farmhouse apparently started life as "The Ship", a coaching inn. Following the construction of the turnpike road in 1825 a new Ship inn was built on the new road to the north and the existing building became a farm. [Film nos. 1/19-57; 2/49-55, 61]

56. 4006 9402; Two lynchets lying at the head of the valley.

57. 4003 9398; Post 1840 (tithe map) boundary.

58. 3997 9394; Boundary not shown on 1825 estate map but present on tithe map of 1840 and still in use.

59. 4000 9390; Lynchet marking the line of a boundary shown on the estate map of 1825 but out of use by the tithe map of 1840.

60. 3999 9391; Boundary shown on the estate map of 1825 but out of use by the tithe map of 1840. Visible on the 1978 AP as a dark line.

61. 3998 9387; Boundary not shown on the estate map of 1825 but established by the tithe map of 1840. Still in use.

62. 4000 9381; Slight lynchet running along the contours, currently used as a track.

63. 4007 9393; Field boundary established prior to 1825.

64. 4009 9387; Site of a field boundary established prior to 1825 but destroyed by the 1840 tithe map. Not now visible.

65. 4004 9396; Line of a disused track running up to Ship Farm.

66. 4012 9392; Field boundary, already in existence by 1825 (map).

67. 4012 9386; Field boundary, already in existence by 1825 (map).

68. 4018 9386; Field boundary, already in existence by 1825 (map) and with a lynchet under the hedge.

69. 4018 9376; Field boundary and stream, already in existence by 1825 (map).

70. 4018 9371; Site of field boundary, in existence by 1825 (map) but destroyed by 1840 (tithe map).
71. 4026 9375; Field boundary, already in existence by 1825 (map), consisting of a bank and a ditch.
72. 4032 3978; Field boundary, already in existence by 1825 (map). It has a lynchet under the hedge and a ditch below this.
73. 4034 9374; Field boundary, already in existence by 1825 (map), consisting of a ditch and bank.
74. 4040 9368; Field boundary, already in existence by 1840 (tithe map).
75. 4044 9374; Field boundary, later than 1840 (tithe map), dividing off the eastern portion of what was, in 1840, East Close (tithe plot 62; arable).
76. 4045 9375; St Gabriel's Close, 8 semi-detached houses (76a) and a parking/storage area (76b). Post 1840 division of tithe plot 62, mid twentieth century buildings, all post-1929 OS map.
77. 4047 9370; Field boundary, already in existence by 1840 (tithe map), now in use as a garden boundary.
78. 4047 9369; Modern bungalow and garden plot, in 1840 part of tithe plot 65 (Seven Acres); constructed post-1919 OS map but prior to 1948 AP.
79. 4045 9365; Field boundary, later than 1840 (tithe map), which divides off the eastern section of what was, in 1840, a field called Seven Acres (tithe plot 65).
80. 4047 9365; Modern bungalow and garden plot, in 1840 part of tithe plot 65 (Seven Acres); post-1929 OS map. [Film no. 1/63]
See also 79.
81. 4040 9360; Remaining portion of tithe field 65 (Seven Acres, see site 79), recently ploughed and seeded with grass. A pattern of light and dark areas, reminiscent of medieval ridge and furrow, was noted in this field (Film nos. 1/59-61). However, nothing is visible on the 1978 AP and these marks could be the result of recent agricultural activity or trial drilling for the proposed road. One piece of seventeenth century clay tobacco pipe stem was found in this field. [Field Collection Group B]

82. 4063 9363; Field boundary, already in existence by 1840 (tithe map), consisting of a bank with a lynchet on the southern side.

83. 4052 9372; Field boundary, later in date than the 1840 tithe map.

84. 4071 9366; Field and parish boundary, already in existence by the 1838 tithe map, consisting of a bank with ditch on the eastern side.

85. 4070 9360; Field and parish boundary, already in existence by 1838 (map).

86. 4082 9359; Drove way leading to Wanehouse farm. This consists of a wide grassed strip flanked by electric fences dividing what was, in 1838, a single large field (plot 784). The regular passage of cattle has created a series of ridges across the track and the whole feature has formed a slight lynchet across the hillside.

87. 4085 9348; Field boundary, already in existence by 1838 (map).

88. 4090 9355; Field boundary, already in existence by 1838 (map) and with a lynchet on the western side.

89. 4095 9363; Field boundary, already in existence by 1838 (map).

90. 409 935; Ploughed field (1838 plot 783) rising to ridge with a summit of 137.1m at the top of Chideock Hill. The ground was quite stony towards the summit which commands views to the WSW and ENE. [Field Collection Group C]

91. 4100 9343; Field boundary, already in existence by 1838 (map).

92. 4095 9342; Field boundary, already in existence by 1838 (map).

93. 4096 9339; Former field boundary, in existence by 1838 (map), but destroyed by 1978 (AP) which shows the line as a dark streak.

94. 4103 9337; Line visible in 1978 AP and on the ground. This appears to be the line of a drain.

95. 4111 9343; Field boundary, later in date than the 1838 map, but already with a slight lynchet formed along the SW side.

96. 4115 9342; Muddyford Lane, shown on the map of 1838 as Pilcombe Lane. A triangle of ground, to the east of the junction with the A35 at the top of Chideock Hill, has disappeared since the 1838 map was drawn.
97. 4115 9338; Langdon Lane, already in existence by 1838 (map). See also site 102.
98. 4115 9340; A group of modern sheds, etc.
99. 4122 9336; Field boundary, already in existence by 1838 (map).
100. 4123 9338; Field boundary, later in date than the 1838 map.
101. 4125 9336; Field boundary, already in existence by 1838 (map).
102. 4129 9332; Site of former track (shown on 1838 map) linking Chideock Hill and Langdon Lane (site 97).
103. 4111 9354; The A35 at the top of Chideock Hill. This follows the road line shown on the 1838 map but the road has been substantially widened and upgraded at this point since then.
104. 4111 9360; Field boundary, later than the 1838 map in date.
105. 4112 9362; Former field boundary, already in existence by 1838 (map) visible as a faint mark on the 1978 AP.
106. 4114 9364; Former field boundary, already in existence by 1838 (map) and visible as a faint mark on the 1978 AP.
107. 4119 9366; Field boundary, already in existence by 1838 (map). There is a lynchet on the eastern side of this boundary.
108. 4116 9362; Field boundary, already in existence by 1838 (map). There is a pronounced lynchet on the southern side of this boundary.
109. 4113 9356; Former track, in existence by 1838 (map), but not now visible.
110. 4118 9354; Former field boundary, not on 1823 map but in existence by the 1838 tithe map; visible as a faint mark on the 1978 AP.

111. 4123 9355; Former field boundary, not on 1823 map but in existence by 1838; now marked by a line of trees on weathered root stools. This suggests that they were originally on a bank which has now weathered away.

112. 4130 9354; Former field boundary, not on 1823 map but in existence by 1838; now marked by three trees in the field. The line of the boundary is visible on the 1978 AP.

113. 4136 9346; Field boundary, continuing as a boundary to Newfoundland Coppice (below). This boundary was already in existence by 1838 (map). The boundary is marked by a bank on the east side of which is a lynchet.

113-122. 414 935; Newfoundland Coppice. This wood is made up of the larger part of five fields as shown on the 1838 map; plots 198, 199 (two parts), 201 and 205. Boundaries 113, 118, 119, 120 and 121 are surviving pre 1838 boundaries. Boundaries 114 - 117 have disappeared since 1838. Inside the southernmost boundary, 118, a curved lynchet follows the contour line. Boundary 122 is a post 1838 alteration enclosing an additional triangle of land as part of the wood.

123. 4124 9348; Small cut in the hillside. Possibly a quarry.

124. 4148 9345; Former field boundary, already in existence by 1838 (map) and visible as a faint mark on the 1978 AP.

125. 4144 9341; Field boundary, not visible on 1838 map or either 1948 or 1978 AP's. Not observed during fieldwork. Presumed to be a temporary fence at time of drawing the plan.

126. 4140 9340; Field collection from a ploughed field seeded with corn between boundaries 113 & 127. Only limited visibility between the shoots. [Field Collection Group D]

127. 4149 9338; Field boundary, marked by a bank, already in existence by 1838 (map).

128. 415 933; Field collection from between boundaries 127 and 130 (field 194 in 1838). [Field Collection Group E]

129. 4174 9331; Field boundary, already in existence by 1838 (map). Lynchet on NE side of boundary with field 141.

130. 1473 9326; Field boundary, already in existence by 1838 (map).

131. 1472 9323 Former field boundary, already in existence by 1838 (map), not visible in 1978 AP.

132-140 418 932; Gate Coppice. Gate Coppice is shown as four small fields in 1838 (plots 175-178). The external boundaries, 132-135, appear the same as in 1838. The northern sections of both 132 and 134 have lynchets on their eastern sides. The internal divisions, 136-138, survive as banks and ditches within the wood. In addition there is a rectangular enclosure within the northern part of the wood bounded on the west by a small bank with lynchet on the east side, 140, and on the south by a small bank, 139. The narrow strip between 132 and 140 appears to mark the line of a track. These features appear to post date the 1838 map. The wood presently contains runs and traps associated with the rearing of pheasants for shooting.

141-150 418 933; Large Field. The field was freshly ploughed at the time of the survey. On the 1838 map and the 1948 AP this is shown as 7 separate fields bounded by hedges 142-148 (1838 plot nos 183, 184, 185, 187, 188 & 189). In 1948 the northernmost two fields were covered with scrub. The lines of all the previous boundaries can be seen on the 1978 AP and there are still 3 or 4 trees in the field marking them. On the east side of the field a strip has been set aside since 1838 (149). The northern part of this is now recently cleared shrubs beneath a light tree canopy and the southern part allotments. Boundary 150 is the original 1838 limit of the field. [Field Collection Group F]

151. 4207 9324; Road from Chideock to North Chideock, shown on this line on the 1838 map.

152. 4208 9325; The Lodge & garden. On the 1838 map this is shown as a small building, half domestic and half agricultural, occupying a small plot (15) in the NW corner of field 16. In the 1843 award it is described as "House and Garden", used as wood. This building was much extended and upgraded in the 1870s or 80s. The present garden has been substantially extended to include half the 1838 field. The southern boundary of the gardens is now formed by the pre 1838 hedge, the eastern boundary being a new insertion. [Film no. 2/17-2, 25] See also site 153. cf Figures 3 & 4

153. 4209 9321; Folly. In the south west corner of the garden of The Lodge (site 152) is a small gazebo, which may incorporate earlier architectural fragments. Not shown on 1929 OS map, but marked on the recent "heritage map" as having been built in about 1935. It is a listed building (number 6/86). [Film no. 2/23]

154. 4206 9327; Whalebone gateway. A small garden gate into the grounds of Chideock Manor is framed by the jawbones of a whale which was stranded at Seatown in 1870 (Heritage Map of Chideock 1990). The bones are now in a rather fragile and weathered condition although the accompanying stonework of the entrance is in good repair. As well as adding to the interest and character of the area this must be one of a diminishing number of such gateways around the coast of Britain. [Film no. 2/15]

155. 4207 9327; Small building first shown on the 1929 OS map in the Manor grounds adjacent to the whalebone gateway (site 154), but now demolished.

156. 4212 9327; Road, shown on the 1838 map giving access to buildings 158 and 170 and the fields beyond. Now just provides access to the fields.

157. 4216 9322; Former field boundary, shown on the 1838 map, and visible now as a mark in the field. This boundary separated fields 16 and 17 in 1838 and was presumably removed when the grounds of The Lodge (site 152) were extended to include half of field 16.

158. 4221 9333; Former building. Shown on the 1838 map (plot 493), demolished by the 1929 OS map. The site is now wooded and overgrown.

159-174 422 932; Field to the NW of the Castle site (178) - see detailed plans. This field (159), presently seeded with corn, is a complex area which, in 1838, included nine separate fields, two trackways and two cottages (cf Figure 3). Three of the field boundaries (161 - 163) disappeared between the map of 1838 and the tithe award of 1843. Four of the boundaries (165, 166, 167 and 173), a pair of cottages and their plots (170) and two tracks (164 and 169) have disappeared since 1838. The line of track 169 where it heads off to the north formed one of the internal park boundaries in 1615 and is still visible as a low earthwork. Four of the 1838 boundaries, 160, 171, 172 and 174, survive but, of these, the stream boundary, 160, appears to have been straightened. Boundary 171 pre dates a survey of 1615.

On the 1929 OS map the field to the NW of the Castle (cf Figure 4) was divided into three parts: a strip on the west of the field was divided from a wood by boundaries 164 and 165. The wood in turn was divided from a cottage (presumably the two cottages of 1838) by a track following the line of former boundary 173 (cf Figure 3). One boundary, 168, was added after 1838 and was present on the 1978 AP but has since been removed again. Most of the former boundaries are

visible as crop marks or low earthworks. The Royal Commission describes the keeper's house (170) as a "17th century thatched cottage" [Royal Commission Chideock Number 18]. The whole of the present field (159) is covered with a scatter of medieval and later pottery. [Field Collection Groups M (170) and N (159)] See also site 178.

175. 4243 9326; Former field boundary shown on the 1615 survey and now marked by a slight earthwork in the field. See also site 314.

176. 4235 9316; Field boundary, shown on the 1838 map, consisting of a bank, ditch and bank. In places there is a marked difference in ground level between the field and castle site.

177. 4241 9321; Field collection from the field directly north of the Castle remains. In the 1843 tithe award this field (Plot 482) is described as "Cole Grate", used as a meadow. [Field Collection Group 0]

178.. 423 930; Site of Chideock Castle consisting of a field with numerous upstanding earthwork remains (Figures 3 & 4). A timber hall was present by about 1248 (Hutchins 1863, 254). The village Museum notes that Sir John Chydiok had built a stone manor house by 1309. In 1361 this was fortified with a moat, crenellations and towers in response to French raids on this part of the coast. Accounts of 1491/2 show maintenance of the Castle, including tiling the roof which took a man and a boy 17 days at 8d per day, total 11s 4d. The castle changed hands a number of times during the Civil War, and was finally slighted in 1645. The ruins were engraved by Buck in 1733. This engraving shows the remains of a substantial stone building of at least two storeys and with corner towers. This site was extensively robbed for stone and by 1756 the remains of only one tower survived (Hutchins, 1863, 254-256). [Film nos. 2/27-39]

There is presently a steep bank on the east side of the site where the field (184) is at a considerably higher level. In the 1843 tithe award, this field is described as "Ruins", used as pasture. [DOE Dorset Ancient Monument Number 164; Dorset County Council Ancient Monument Record Number 2].

179. 4244 9315; The 1838 map shows two small tree covered plots (487) at the north east corner of the castle site. These appear to have been trees standing on a steep bank between the field and castle site. In the 1843 tithe award these two areas are described as "Higher Waddons", used as pasture. cf Figure 3

180. 4247 9319; Field boundary, shown on the map of 1838, consisting of a bank.

181. 4254 9324; Field boundary, shown on the map of 1838 and marked by a lynchet on the southern side.

182-184 426 931; 184 is a field shown on the 1838 map (plot 489) and described in the tithe award as "Home Park", used as arable. It is now ploughed and seeded with corn. The 1978 AP shows two possible sets of parallel cropmarks (182-183) suggestive of substantial ditched enclosures. These could not be seen on the ground or 1948 AP. A scatter of later medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from this area. [Field Collection Group P]

185. 4260 9306; Field boundary, shown on the map of 1838 and marked by a lynchet on the south east side.

186. 4272 9298; Former field boundary, shown on the map of 1838 but now destroyed.

187. 4268 9297; Former field boundary, shown on the map of 1838 but now destroyed.

188. 4275 9295; Large agricultural building attached to Park farm constructed between 1948 and 1978 (AP's).

189. 4283 9295; Field boundary, shown on the map of 1838 and marked by a lynchet on the southern side.

190. 4287 9299; Field boundary, shown on the map of 1838 and marked by a lynchet on the western side.

191. 4287 9294; Local and dense scatter of large chert nodules. These do not normally occur in the fields walked.

192. 4285 9291; Former field boundary, shown on the map of 1838 but now destroyed.

193. 4286 9288; Former field boundary, shown on the map of 1838 but now destroyed.

194. 9292 9282; Former field boundary, shown on the map of 1838 but now destroyed.

195. 429 928; Finds from walking a field sown with corn. [Field Collection Group L]

196. 4278 9290; Field boundary, created since 1838.

197. 4312 9299; Field boundary, created since 1838.

198. 4323 9288; Line of former track shown on the 1838 map. This started in Quarr Lane, at the present field gate, ran across field 205 on a line now marked by a lynchet, above feature 204, along the northern edge of field 201 and on up the valley following the contour line.

199. 4300 9281; Field boundary, shown on the map of 1838.

200. 4290 9275; Milestone, dating from the 1825 turnpike, now rather slumped and half buried in the pavement. [Film no. 2/63]

201. 4280 9299; Track running up the valley from Park Farm. Not shown on the 1838 map although there is likely to have been a track on this line giving access to Park Barn, site 306.

202. 4316 9286; Large scar on the hillside, clearly shown on the 1838 map. This steep face appears to be the result of a ground slippage since there is a rounded slump below it and evidence of continuing movement, which is probably aggravated by the presence of a rabbit warren in the face.

203. 4333 9280; Field boundary, shown on the map of 1838, and with a lynchet on the eastern side.

204. 4336 9286; Large scar in the hillside. This may be a slump, similar to 202. However, it has a very flat area at the top and it may have been altered by ploughing. The track, 198, certainly ran across the this flat area. This feature is shown on the 1838 map.

205. 434 927; Finds from walking a field sown with corn, but see also 206. Described in the 1843 tithe award as "Finches", used as arable. [Field Collection Group K]

206. 4362 9281; Although the finds collected from field 205 were all put in one bag there was a marked difference in the south east corner of the field. Here the soil was much darker and had a marked concentration of pottery in it, principally of nineteenth century and later date. The majority of finds collected in the field came from this area, which measured approximately 50m east/west by 70m north/south. The 1838 and 1929 maps do not show anything but in 1903 a small building is shown in this corner of the field.

207. 4364 9284; Quarr Lane, shown on the 1838 map.

208. 4358 9292; Track, shown on the 1838 map, and giving access to Quarry Hill and the workings thereon.

209. 4339 9299; Site of a kiln marked on the 1838 map (plot 516, described as "South Quarry Hill & Kiln, use Pasture" in the 1843 tithe award). Possibly associated with the quarrying - see site 210.

210. 4336 9306; Dotted feature shown on the 1838 map and presumed to be a small quarry. The 1838 map shows an intact field system on the top of the hill indicating that large scale workings here did not start until after that date although the name, Quarry Hill (see site 209), indicates sufficient pre 1843 extraction to warrant the name.

211. 4364 9276; Cottage, with Yorkshire sashes. Shown on the modern map as Hillside Cottage but since renamed Turnpike Cottage (Film no. 2/3). It is marked on the 1838 map and is presumed to be the toll house for the turnpike. The 1800 perambulation of the bounds of Chideock started and finished at this point which is described as having a "turnpike gate" and "turnpike gate" (D16/M 131).

212. 4366 9280; Triangular plot of ground, shown on the tithe map of 1843 with two buildings on it (plot 565). These had been demolished by the 1978 AP and the area is now used as a lay-by and council dumping area for road waste.

213. 4366 9285; Post 1843 enclosures on the east side of Quarr Lane. Since the tithe map parts of two fields have been enclosed as plots for three bungalows (Sunrise, Quarr Cottage and Littledown). These will not be affected by the proposed road line although a range of sheds and a garage to the south will have to be demolished. [Film no. 2/1, 5, 80]

214. 4370 9287; Field boundary, shown on the 1843 tithe map, with a lynchet on the SE side.

215. 4386 9284; Former field boundary, shown on the 1843 tithe map and now visible as an earthwork on the ground.

216. 4387 9289; Field boundary, shown on the 1843 tithe map and with a lynchet on the NE.

217. 4391 9285; Slight earthwork on the ground which appears to be the line of a modern drain. This feature is shown on the 1978 AP.

218. 4391 9289; Field boundary, shown on the 1843 tithe map and now marked by a fence.

219. 4398 9287; Field boundary, shown on the 1843 tithe map and now marked by an overgrown hedge on a bank. [Film no. 2/7-11]

220. 4398 9282; West Road (A 35), following the route shown on the 1843 tithe map.

221. 4392 9278; A series of sunken ways running up from the A 35 (site 220) onto Eype Down. Access from this point is shown on the 1843 tithe map and the Down has probably been used for hundreds of years as common pasture. [Royal Commission No Symondsburry 25]

222. 4396 9274; Field boundary, shown on the 1843 tithe map.

223. 4400 9278; Low parallel ridges running along the length of the field. These are probably the result of inserting modern land drains.

224. 4414 9283; Former field boundary, shown on the 1843 tithe map and now visible as a faint mark on the 1978 AP.

225. 4427 9286; Modern track giving access to a house and farm buildings, presently under construction.

226. 4428 9285; Post 1843 boundary dividing a strip at the eastern end of the field. This is now covered with scrub. Shown on the 1978 AP as partly occupied with a vegetable plot.

227. 4429 9287; Field boundary, shown on the 1843 tithe map.

228. 4430 9287 Bungalow called 'Woodbury', built prior to the 1930 OS map. [Film no. 2/13]

229. 4435 9286; Field boundary, shown on the 1843 tithe map.

230. 4435 9289 Bungalow called 'Miles View', built prior to the 1930 OS map. [Film no. 1/75]

231. 4431 9283; House called 'Woodlands', built prior to the 1930 OS map.

232. 4435 9281 House called 'Woodhays', built prior to the 1948 AP, but not shown on the 1930 OS map.

233. 4438 9268; Wooded area, in the stream valley. This was shown on the 1843 tithe map, with slightly different boundaries, as a withy bed (plot 755). Shown as trees and marsh on the 1930 OS map. See also site 242.

234. 444 928; Finds collected from the area of former tithe field 249 (High Long Yard). [Field Collection Group J]

235. 4455 9289; Former field boundary, shown on the 1843 tithe map and visible as a low ridge in the field.

236. 4469 9293; Milestone, repositioned on a new embankment during recent (post 1978 AP) road improvements. On the 1930 OS map it is shown on the south side of the road, just east of West House and reads "Axminster 11, Bridport 1". The face is now in poor condition although the back and lower portions, which were presumably buried until recently, are in good condition. [Film nos. 2/65-67]

237. 4482 9285; New Street Lane, shown on the 1843 tithe map. Some 160m of the northern end of this lane were destroyed in the recent roadworks and a further 130m will be destroyed by the proposed plans.

238. 4465 9285; Former field boundary, shown on the 1843 tithe map and destroyed since the 1978 AP.

239. 446 928; Finds collected from 745 and the eastern half of 744. See also site 240. [Field Collection Group I]

240. 4478 9280; Along the boundary of the withy bed (site 242) was a pronounced scatter of late C19th and C20th pottery and building materials. These were probably dumped here, perhaps as a track along the side of the field (241). The finds were mixed with 239.

241. 4480 9280; Field boundary, shown on the 1843 tithe map and consisting of a ditch, bank and ditch.

242. 4480 9278; Withy bed, shown and described as such on the 1843 tithe map (plot 743). Shown as trees and marsh on the 1940 OS map. It consists of a sunken area, with a particularly steep bank along the SE side. A stream runs across the middle of the plot and a system of channels, now rather overgrown, ensures that the whole area remains damp. The plot contains a rather random scatter of pollarded willows, some old but a number only recently planted. These trees are still being cut although the bed has the appearance of being occasionally rather than regularly managed.

243. 4486 9281; A single storey cattle stall, later in date than the 1843 tithe map but shown on the 1902 OS map. The materials and construction suggest that it was built during the final decade of the 19th century. [Film nos. 67-73]

244. 4496 9286; Field boundary, shown on the 1843 tithe map. One section has already been destroyed by the post 1978 road improvements.

245. 4485 9295; Finds collected from a ploughed field (tithe plot 665, New Street Close). The SW corner of the field has been destroyed by the post 1978 road improvements. [Field Collection Group H]

246. 4486 9298; Field boundary, shown on the 1843 tithe map.

247. 4490 9300; Finds collected from a ploughed field (tithe plot 664, Parson's Mead). [Field Collection Group G]

248. 4504 9299; Field boundary, shown on the 1843 tithe map.

249. 4381 9255; Prehistoric burial mound, probably of Bronze Age date, on the summit of Eype Down. The mound is now very wide and low. [DOE Ancient Monument No Dorset 368; Royal Commission No Symondsburry 26; Film no. 2/69]

The land to the north of the existing road at the western end was not walked but the following sites were noted:

Boundaries still extant and shown on the 1844 tithe map; 252, 253, 254, 256, 258, 259, 263, 264, 265, 267, 268, 270 & 271.

Boundaries destroyed since the 1844 tithe map; 255, 261, 269 & 273.

Boundaries created since the 1844 tithe map; 266.

Properties enclosed and constructed since the 1844 tithe map; 272.

Properties shown on the 1844 tithe map; 250, 'Bellair'. In 1844 there were two separate cottages on this plot which appear to have been joined since. The overall boundaries are as in 1844.

Other features;

251. 3795 9389; Marks shown on the 1848 and 1978 AP's. These are probably natural.

257. 3845 9395; A raised area of rough, undulating ground, possibly the result of dumping in the field.

260 & 262, 3872 9402 & 3889 9417; Areas of slightly raised, undulating ground.

300. 3995 9375; The "Saint's Well". Not shown on the Tithe Map, but recently refurbished by the National Trust. [Film nos. 2/57-59] There is some doubt as to whether this **

301. 4047 9358; "Lane End", Shedbush Lane. Not on the 1903 OS map, but present on 1929 OS map.

302. 3987 9391; "Rose Cottage" on Ship Knapp. Although much extended and altered this cottage has an old core which pre dates the 1844 tithe map.

303. 3984 9391; Site of a building, shown on the 1844 tithe map, but demolished by 1903.

304. 3980 9389; "Brackendene", a post 1903 building.

305. 3977 9390; Site of a building shown on the 1844 tithe map, but demolished by 1903.

306. 4286 9312; Building complex named as Park Barn on a map of 1838 and described in the 1843 tithe award as "Barn & Yard", use, "Pasture". It had been demolished before the 1948 AP was taken but the foundations can still be seen as low earthworks. See also site 201.

307. 4104 9368; Field boundary continuing from the angle of boundary 105. Shown on a toll road plan of 1823 but gone before 1838 Chideock map.

308. 3995 9395; Track to the "Saint's Well". Not shown on 1825 estate map, but marked on the 1840 tithe map.

309. 4049 9385; Shedbush Lane. Not shown on 1840 tithe map. See also site 312.

310. 4229 9329; Small building shown on the 1929 OS map.

311. 4204 9331; Building & grounds shown on the 1838 map. Now part of Chideock Manor gardens.

312. 4049 9369; Field boundary, shown on the 1840 tithe map and now the eastern boundary of Shedbush Lane, site 309.

313. 4047 9361; "Mead Cottage", Shedbush Lane. Constructed post 1903 OS map but prior to 1948 AP.

314. 426 932 (centre); Deerpark to the north and east of Chideock Castle. This was clearly in existence by 1491/2 when it is mentioned in the Castle Accounts (Chideock Museum display). By 1583 the park, which was said to encompass about a mile and a half, no longer held deer or horses but had been turned over to tillage. The field names in a survey of 1615 indicate the extent of this park which has been marked on Figure 1. Boundaries 171, 172, 175, 180, 181, 185, 191, 192, 193 & 207 were all in existence by the time of this survey.

315. 4497 9309; Derelict buildings on Foundry Knapp. [Film no. 1/65]

APPENDIX 2: FIELD COLLECTION GROUPS

Finds noted while fieldwalking the proposed Chideock - Morcombelake Bypass, January 1991

The sites are marked on Figure 1. The number of sherds or fragments is followed by an estimate of their class and likely date.

Site A. 1 Creamware, C18th or C19th.

Site B. 1 Clay tobacco pipe stem, C17th.

Site C. 1 Earthenware, medieval.

1 Clay tobacco pipe stem, C17th.

1 White saltglazed stoneware, C18th.

1 Stoneware marmalade pot, C19th or C20th.

1 Glass, C18th or C19th.

2 Slate.

Site D. 1 Earthenware, ?medieval.

1 German stoneware with scratched and manganese dec, C18/19th.

1 Clay tobacco pipe stem, C18th or C19th.

Site E. 2 Earthenware, medieval or early post-medieval.

1 White saltglazed stoneware, with scratch blue dec, C18th.

2 Slate.

Site F. 20 Earthenware, later medieval & post-medieval.

4 Grey Stoneware, post medieval.

2 White stoneware, C18th.

2 Delftware, C17th or C18th.

26 Staffordshire type wares, C18th & C19th.

9 Glass, post medieval.

3 Clay tobacco pipe stems, C17th & C18th.

1 Land-drain.

1 Iron object, post medieval.

Site G. 1 White-dipped saltglazed stoneware, early C18th.

1 White saltglazed stoneware, C18th.

6 Pearlware & later transfer printed wares, late C18th & later.

Site H. 1 Earthenware, ?medieval.

3 Earthenware, post-medieval.

2 Staffordshire type wares, C18th & C19th.

Site I. 2 Earthenware, later medieval or post-medieval.
5 Earthenwares, misc post-medieval types.
2 Pearlwares, transfer printed, late C18th or early C19th.
2 Stonewares, C19th.
2 Clay tobacco pipes, 1 stem & 1 decorated bowl, C19th.

Site J. 1 Flint core, prehistoric.
1 Quartzite pebble, ?retouched.
1 Chert flake, prehistoric.
7 Earthenware, later medieval & post-medieval.
1 German Stoneware with moulded & cobalt dec, C17/18th.
1 Stoneware, C19th.
1 White stoneware, C18th.
17 Staffordshire type wares, C18th & C19th.
3 Glass, post medieval.
19 Clay tobacco pipe stems, C17th - C19th.
1 White German stoneware, C16th, ?Seigburg.
1?Medieval roof tile fragment.
1 Copper sheet, cut, modern.
1 Iron horseshoe fragment.
1 Iron object, ?nail.

Site K. 1 Translucent flint or quartzite flake.
1 Flint nodule rejuvenation flake
1 Struck Chert, prehistoric.
1 Burnt chert, ?prehistoric.
30 Earthenware, later medieval & post-medieval.
5 Stoneware, ? all C19th
73 Staffordshire type wares, C18th & C19th.
5 Glass, post medieval.
1 Clay tobacco pipe bowl, c1630-80.
1 Clay tobacco pipe stem, with cut notches in, C17th.
1 Clay tobacco pipe bowl, modelled as chickens head, probably French, late C19th.
1 Clay tobacco pipe bowl, decorated with leaves, C19th.
2 Clay tobacco pipe stems, C19th.
1 Roof tile, post medieval.
1 Iron hook, post medieval.
1 Piece of glassy slag.
1 Bone.
1 Shell.

Site L. 1?Quartzite flake, may be natural.
1 Earthenware, ?Roman.
1 Earthenware, later medieval or post-medieval.
2 Glass bottle (fitting), 1650-1700.

- 1 German stoneware, with cobalt dec, C18th, Westerwald type.
- 1 Clay tobacco pipe stem, late C17th or early C18th.
- 1 Slate.

Site M. 5 Earthenware, medieval.

- 16 Earthenware, later medieval & post-medieval.
 - 1 Stoneware, C17th or C18th.
 - 2 Stoneware, C19th.
- 37 Staffordshire type wares, C18th & C19th.
 - 3 Glass, C19th.
 - 2 Clay tobacco pipe bowls, C19th.
 - 8 Clay tobacco pipe stems, C17th - C19th.
 - 3 Iron objects (nail, 'U' staple & shoe stud), post medieval.
 - 1 Dorset Constabulary button, made by J & B Pearse, London.
 - 1 Lead window came.
 - 3 Shells (2 winkles, 1 whelk).
 - 1 Bone.

Site N. 2 Struck flint flakes, prehistoric.

- 15 unglazed earthenware, ?Roman or later medieval/post med.
- 18 Medieval pottery.
- 39 Earthenware, later medieval & post-medieval.
 - 1 Stoneware, C17th or C18th.
 - 5 Staffordshire type wares, C18th & C19th.
 - 1 Glass, post medieval.
 - 4 Clay tobacco pipe stems, C17th.
 - 1 Clay tobacco pipe bowl, C19th.
 - 4 Slag/cinder.
 - 1 Slate (schist).
 - 1 Whetstone.
 - 1 Iron nail.

Site O. 1 Tile with impressed lettering, modern.

- 14 Earthenware, later medieval or post-medieval.
 - 2 Earthenware roof tiles, later medieval or post-medieval.
 - 1 German stoneware with applied bust, C16th or C17th.
 - 1 German stoneware (scratched, applied and cobalt dec) C17/18th.
 - 5 Slates.
 - 1 Brick, highly fired and with encrustation.
 - 2 Slag/cinder fragments.
 - 1 Brick or tile fragment.
 - 1 Glass, post medieval.
 - 4 Staffordshire type wares, C19th.
 - 1 Land drains, modern.

Site P. 1 Translucent flint or quartzite flake with possible retouch, prehistoric.

2 Earthenware, later medieval or post-medieval.

1 Earthenware, C17th or C18th.

1 Earthenware, C19th or C20th.

1 Stoneware ('Bellarmine' type), C17th

1 Clay tobacco pipe stem, C18th or C19th.

1 Iron ring.

1 Brick/tile fragment.

1 plaster/mortar fragment.

1 Slate.

Site Q. 1 Very worn pottery fragment, medieval or ?prehistoric.

APPENDIX 3: LIST OF MONOCHROME PHOTOGRAPHS

Catalogue of black and white photographs.

Film 1

1 South wall & gable of derelict cottage at SY 3719 9380. The building post-dates the 1844 Tithe map. Not printed.

3 West side of derelict cottage at SY 3791 9380. The building post-dates the 1844 Tithe map.

5 South gable of derelict cottage at SY 3791 9380. The building post-dates the 1844 Tithe map.

7 NE corner of derelict cottage at SY 3791 9380. The building post-dates the Tithe map.

9 East side of derelict cottage at SY 3791 9380. The building post-dates the Tithe map.

11 NW corner of derelict cottage at SY 3791 9380. The building post-dates the Tithe map.

13 Milestone on the south side of the A35 at SY 3855 9394. Although on the new toll road of 1825, this stone may have been moved from the old road of 1769.

15 Milestone on the south side of the A35 at SY 3855 9394. Although on the new toll road of 1825, this stone may have been moved from the old road of 1769.

17 Milestone on the south side of the A35 at SY 3855 9394. Although on the new toll road of 1825, this stone may have been moved from the old road of 1769.

19 Ship Farm, Morcombelake, SY 4001 9402. The NE side of the main range of outbuildings.

21 Ship Farm, Morcombelake, SY 4001 9402. The NE side of the main range of outbuildings.

23 Ship Farm, Morcombelake, SY 4001 9402. The SE side of the main range of outbuildings.

25 Ship Farm, Morcombelake, SY 4001 9402. The SE side of the main range of outbuildings.

27 Ship Farm, Morcombelake, SY 4001 9402. The SE side of the main range of outbuildings.

29 Ship Farm, Morcombelake, SY 4001 9402. The SE side of the main range of outbuildings.

31 Ship Farm, Morcombelake, SY 4001 9402. The NW side of the main range of outbuildings.

33 Ship Farm, Morcombelake, SY 4001 9402. The NW side of the main range of outbuildings.

35 Ship Farm, Morcombelake, SY 4001 9402. The NW side of the main range of outbuildings.

39 Ship Farm, Morcombelake, SY 4001 9402. The SW side of the main range of outbuildings.

41 Ship Farm, Morcombelake, SY 4001 9402. The SW side of the farmhouse.

43 Ship Farm, Morcombelake, SY 4001 9402. The NW corner of one of the smaller outbuildings.

45 Ship Farm, Morcombelake, SY 4001 9402. Ruined outbuilding, view looking SW.

47 Ship Farm, Morcombelake, SY 4001 9402. Ruined outbuilding, view looking NW.

49 Ship Farm, Morcombelake, SY 4001 9402. South corner of the main range of outbuildings.

51 Ship Farm, Morcombelake, SY 4001 9402. Copy of a drawing of Ship Farm made by E Dulac, probably in the 1940s, and now in the possession of the owners.

53 Ship Farm, Morcombelake, SY 4001 9402. Copy of a drawing of Ship Farm made by E Dulac, probably in the 1940s, and now in the possession of the owners.

55 Ship Farm, Morcombelake, SY 4001 9402. Copy of a drawing of Ship Farm made by E Dulac, probably in the 1940s, and now in the possession of the owners.

57 Ship Farm, Morcombelake, SY 4001 9402. Copy of a drawing of Ship Farm made by E Dulac, probably in the 1940s, and now in the possession of the owners.

59 General view of Tithe Field 65 (Seven Acres), SY 4040 9360, from the NW showing dappled pattern in newly seeded grass.

61 General view of Tithe Field 65 (Seven Acres), SY 4040 9360, from the NW showing dappled pattern in newly seeded grass.

63 Two bungalows in Shedbush Land, SY 4047 9365-9, on line of the preferred route.

65 Range of derelict buildings at Foundry Knapp, Symondsbury, SY 439 912.

67 NW end of cattle stall at SY 4486 9281, later than the Tithe map of 1843 but show on the 1902 OS map. Probably late C19th.

69 SW side of cattle stall at SY 4486 9281, later than the Tithe map of 1843 but show on the 1902 OS map. Probably late C19th.

71 SE end of cattle stall at SY 4486 9281, later than the Tithe map of 1843 but show on the 1902 OS map. Probably late C19th.

73 NE side of cattle stall at SY 4486 9281, later than the Tithe map of 1843 but show on the 1902 OS map. Probably late C19th.

75 Bungalow called 'Miles View', at SY 4435 9289, viewed from the SE. This was constructed prior to the aerial survey of 1948.

Film 2

80(start)

Quarr Lane, Symondsbury, SY 436 928. Garages and outbuildings on the proposed road line.

1 Quarr Lane, Symondsbury, SY 436 928. Garages and outbuildings on the proposed road line.

3 Turnpike cottage, SY 4364 9276.

5 Quarr Lane, Symondsbury, SY 436 928. Garages and outbuildings on the proposed road line.

7 Field boundary in Symondsbury at SY 4398 9287, shown on the 1843 Tithe map and now marked by an overgrown hedge on a bank.

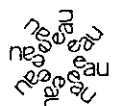
9 Field boundary in Symondsbury at SY 4398 9287, shown on the 1843 Tithe map and now marked by an overgrown hedge on a bank.

11 Field boundary in Symondsbury at SY 4398 9287, shown on the 1843 Tithe map and now marked by an overgrown hedge on a bank.

13 Bungalow at Symondsbury called 'Woodbury' at SY 4430 9287. Built prior to the 1948 aerial survey.

15 Whalebone gateway to Chideock Manor grounds, SY 4206 9327. The whale was, apparently, stranded at Seatown in 1870.

17 The Lodge, Chideock, SY 4208 9325. View from NW.



19 The Lodge, Chideock, SY 4208 9325. View from W.

21 The Lodge, Chideock, SY 4208 9325. View from S.

23 Folly in the grounds of the Lodge, Chideock, SY 4209 9321, built c. 1935. View from SW.

25 The Lodge, Chideock, SY 4208 9325. View from NE.

27 Chideock Castle, viewed from bank at SY 4344 9315. Part of a panorama.

31 Chideock Castle, viewed from bank at SY 4344 9315. Part of a panorama.

33 Chideock Castle, viewed from bank at SY 4344 9315. Part of a panorama.

35 Chideock Castle, viewed from bank at SY 4344 9315. Part of a panorama.

37 Chideock Castle, viewed from bank at SY 4344 9315 looking W.

39 Chideock Castle, viewed from bank at SY 4344 9315 looking WNW.

41 Hollow way at SY 3856 9370 being the remains of the 1769 toll road. Viewed from the E.

43 Hollow way at SY 3856 9370 being the remains of the 1769 toll road. Viewed from the E.

45 Hollow way at SY 3856 9370 being the remains of the 1769 toll road. Viewed from the W.

47 Recently cleaned pond at SY 4001 9402. Viewed from the SE.

49 Ship Farm, Morcombelake, SY 4001 9402. Viewed from Ship Knapp looking NE.

51 Ship Farm, Morcombelake, SY 4001 9402. Detail of front door on NW elevation.

53 Ship Farm, Morcombelake, SY 4001 9402. NW elevation.

55 Ship Farm, Morcombelake, SY 4001 9402. View from S.

57 The Saint's Well, Morcombelake, SY 3994 9375. View looking S.

59 The Saint's Well, Morcombelake, SY 3994 9375. View looking W.

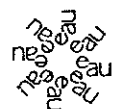
61 Ship Farm, Morcombelake, SY 4001 9402. View from E.

63 Milestone on S side of A35 at Chideock, SY 4290 9275.

65 Repositioned milestone on S side of A35 at Symondsbury, SY
4469 9293.

67 Repositioned milestone on S side of A35 at Symondsbury, SY
4469 9293.

69 Burial Mound on Eype Down, SY 4381 9255.



APPENDIX 4: CORRESPONDENCE

REFERENCES

Primary Sources

A. Dorset County Record Office, Dorchester

T/CDK Chideock Tithe Map, 1842; award 1843.

T/SSG Stanton Gabriel Tithe Map Surveyed Woodmass, Thompson & Co October 1840; apportionment 1842.

T/SYMSymondsbury Tithe Map, 1843.

T/WCCWhitchurch Canoniconum Tithe Map, 1844; Apportionment, 1845.

D16/M131Perambulation of the Bounds of the manor of Chideock 22nd may 1800.

D411/T3Deeds dealing with Ship Farm, Morcombelake. Dating from 13th April 1825; 14th April 1825; indenture 3rd December 1852; 7th July 1885; 10th August 1887; 13th February 1890 14th February 1890; 15th April 1890; 8th July 1885 (2); one of the latter documents has pinned to it the "original" 1825 Estate Plan showing the property of John Flew esq.

D606/1/1-3 Typescript by Professor R Good "Old Roads of Dorset - A systematic account of the old roads of Dorset" 3 volumes.

D606/5/1"Maps of the Turnpike Roads and other notes" by Professor R Good.

D682/T18Deed of Over Cattleborowes and Middle Cattleborowes part of Berne Farm Whitchurch Canoniconum, 13th May 1648.

KL 47Whitchurch Canoniconum, Manor of Wild - Estate map 1792. Land belonging to James Everard Arundell.

QSM 1/11Dorset Quarter Sessions Orders 1783-1797; Volume 3, signed by Commissioners 25th August 1794.

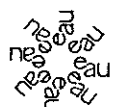
D16Weld of Chideock - list of documents deposited 24th May 1956 by H.L.G. Weld

B. Dorset County Local History Library, Dorchester

OS 25" SHEETS 1902-03

1902 XXXVIII.9

1903 XXXVII.12



1903 XXXVII.7
1903 XXXVII.8

OS 25" SHEETS 1929-30

1930 XXXVIII.9
1929 XXXVII.12
1929 XXXVII.8
1929 XXXVII.7
1903 XXXVIII.9

All of these surveyed in 1887 and revised in 1901 and 1928

C. Dorset County Planning Department, Dorchester

Ancient Monuments Record

Chideock: Site Numbers 2, 27, 28, 29
Stanton St Gabriel: Site Numbers 10
Symondsbury: Site Numbers 25, 26

Air Photographs

CPE/UK/2431 24th January 1948 1:10,000

D. MRM Partnership, Taunton

Air Photographs

HSL UK 78 5 5th March 1978 1:3,000

E. Bibliographic References

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Woodward P J, Bellamy P & Cox P W 1987 'Field Survey of the ancient fields and settlement enclosures at Black Hill, Cerne Abbas, Dorset' Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society, 109, 55-64.

Woodward P J & Smith R J C 1987 'Survey and excavation along the route of the southern Dorchester By-pass 1986-7: an interim note', Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society, 109, 79-89.

CAPTIONS TO BE ADDED TO THE FIGURES

FIGURE 1 Map of the yellow route showing sites of field collection groups, the position of the Medieval Deerpark at Chideock and the road sequence west of Morcombelake.

FIGURE 2 Archaeological features on the preferred route in the area of Ship Farm, Stanton St. Gabriel, marked on a copy of the Tithe Plan of 1840.

FIGURE 3 Archaeological features on the preferred route adjacent to Chideock Castle, marked on a copy of the 1838 Tithe Plan.

FIGURE 4 Air photograph anomalies and recent features adjacent to Chideock Castle, marked on a copy of the 1928 OS Map.

ALSO TO BE ADDED:-

CORRESPONDANCE (English Heritage Letter)

PHOTOGRAPHS (Pack of 2 sets of monochrome prints - Films 1 and 2)