



**BURNGATE PEARCE'S QUARRY, LANGTON MATRAVERS,
PURBECK, DORSET**

Assessment and Recording



Report No. 53246/5/1

June 2007

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Assessment and Recording, May 2007

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SUMMARY

A rapid assessment and recording of the surviving remains at the former quarry known as Burngate Pearce's, Langton Matravers, Purbeck, Dorset was carried out by Terrain Archaeology in May 2007. This was undertaken in advance of the proposed development of the site for a Stone Work Training Centre. The quarry was opened between 1841 and 1887 and comprised a single mine shaft with a group of five buildings surrounding an open space. The quarry went out of use some time before 1928. The site was subsequently adapted for agricultural use. Parts of three stone buildings survive and their crude construction is typical of quarr buildings of the late 19th century. They incorporate a number of stones with wedge-pits and other marks of former quarry working methods. A number of buildings around the head of the shaft and the capstan are no longer extant, so it is far from a complete example of a Purbeck quarr. Nevertheless it contains a number of interesting features that should be considered for retention in the development of the site.

The proposed development is likely to cause only minimal impact on any potential surviving archaeological features below ground. However, it is suggested that the groundworks in the area of the 'slide' and capstan be undertaken under archaeological supervision, as these may reveal the location of the capstan and the nature of the 'slide' and roller.

INTRODUCTION

Terrain Archaeology was commissioned by Purbeck District Council to undertake a rapid assessment of the existing quarry and agricultural features at Burngate Pearce's Quarry, Langton Matravers, prior to the development of the site to form a Stone Work Training Centre, under the auspices of the Purbeck Keystone Project.

The quarry lies close to the western boundary of Langton Matravers parish on the Isle of Purbeck, Dorset, centred on NGR SY98757875 (Figure 1). It is just north of the old turnpike to Kingston, almost opposite a road junction to Worth Matravers, while the quarrymen's hamlet of Acton is a short distance to the SSE. It is on high exposed ground at an elevation of 134 m above Ordnance Datum. Being almost on the plateau-top, the approach track from the road is level before the ground begins to slope away northwards. The quarry is just one of a number of similar sites in the immediate vicinity, indicated on Ordnance Survey maps dating from 1887 onwards. There are two recently restored quarry shafts just to the north of the site.

Terrain Archaeology would like to acknowledge the help and cooperation of the following during this project: Jo Bowry (Purbeck District Council), Claire Pinder (Dorset County Council), Dorset History Centre, Langton Matravers Museum, and Morgan Carey Architects.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The major aim of the assessment was to determine the importance of the surviving structures and other remains on the site that may potentially be affected by the proposed development.

The survey aimed to provide a brief description and photographic record of the site prior to any development works. This data would enable an assessment of the needs for further archaeological

recording during the development and to highlight those features that should be preserved where possible.

METHODS

The survey largely conformed to English Heritage's recording Level 2 (English Heritage 2006) and was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Survey of Standing Buildings and Structures* (1996, rev. 2001).

The survey comprised a visual inspection of the interior and exterior of all accessible structures and features on the site. The various elements were recorded by digital photography, supported by written descriptive notes. The various elements and details were located on a sketch plan, on site. This information was subsequently transferred on to a measured plan, based on a topographic survey by Morgan Carey Architects, as provided by the Client.

The full photographic record is provided on the accompanying disk (see Appendix 1).

A rapid documentary and cartographic search was undertaken, sufficient to providing an outline framework of the historical background to the site.

The survey was undertaken by Peter Stanier on 9 May 2007, following an initial site visit by Peter Bellamy on 9 March 2007.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

History of the Purbeck stone industry

Brief accounts of the Purbeck stone quarries have been published, for example, by Reg Saville (1986), David Pushman (1994) and Peter Stanier (2000), while Eric Benfield's *Purbeck Shop* (1990), originally published in 1940, is a classic quarryman's book describing in some detail the life and methods of the Purbeck quarrymen.

Few places on the tableland between Swanage and Worth Matravers are without evidence of quarrying for the Purbeck stone beds. Although Purbeck stone had been used for buildings and roof tiles since Roman times, it was only after the seventeenth century that the industry really took off, particularly for paving. This trade was already well established when Daniel Defoe wrote in the 1720s that '*This part of the country is eminent for vast quarreys of stone, which is cut out flat, and us'd in London in great quantities for paving court-yards, alleys, avenues to houses, kitchens, footways on the sides of the high-streets, and the like; and is very profitable to the place, as also in the number of shipping employ'd in bringing it to London.*' (Defoe 1724). The beds were already 'chiefly wrought underground' when John Smeaton visited the area in the 1750s. Swanage became the main centre for the industry and the paving and kerbing trade to London continued to grow until the late nineteenth century.

Despite periods of decline in the twentieth century, the Purbeck stone quarrying industry is thriving today but all workings are from the surface, using machines to clear the overburden and extract the valuable stone beds. The quarried stone is processed with circular saws and polishing machines.

The main Purbeck stone beds dip northwards but in places faults have stepped them to bring some to the surface more than once. Apart from shallow 'outcrop workings' and 'ridden holes', the deeper stone beds were worked underground in stone mines known as 'quarrs', accessed by inclined shafts. The quarrs were worked on a very small scale, usually with no more than four men employed. They were worked by families and took the name of the owner, such as Charles

Benfield's, Albert Bower's, G. Corben's, Edward Lander's, Alfred Norman's and so on. These family names were so common that they were prefixed with forenames to avoid confusion. In 1907, there were 58 quarrs with 197 workers between them. Numbers fell to 29 quarrs (104 men) in 1927, then 17 quarrs (44 men) in 1937 and just two quarrs (four men) in 1950. The last closed in 1963, by which time deep surface quarries were being worked by machinery.

Underground working

Having paid a 'fine' to the lord of the manor, a quarrier had rights to open his quarry. An area was enclosed and a 'slide' (shaft) was sunk on an incline usually towards the south to intersect the north-dipping stone beds at depth. The spoil excavated from the shaft was levelled at the top to provide an area for stone dressing in open-fronted 'quarr houses' as well as a raised platform to enable carts or wagons to be loaded. A capstan worked by a donkey hauled quarried stone up the shaft. Slides or shafts were about 50 ft (15 m) deep around Langton Matravers and their angle varied. Workings spread out from the bottom and extended as much as 300ft (91m), with 'lanes' about 4 ft (1.2 m) wide being left for hauling out the stone from the working face. Pillars or 'legs' of stones were built about 3 ft (0.9 m) apart to support the ceiling and if they split under the weight of the ground above they broke with a noise 'like great guns.' Some quarrs were so shallow that in one case it was claimed that the quarrymen could hear sheep grazing above!

Rubbish was backfilled underground — there was no sense in hauling valueless material to the surface. Once stone had been quarried, it was loaded onto the 'trundle' or 'quarr-cart' and pulled manually with rope or chains through the lanes to the foot of the slide. The stone was secured before the trundle was hauled up the slide by a long chain from the capstan. The trundle was about 4 ft (122 cm) long and 2 ft 6 in (76 cm) wide and its short, narrow wheel-base allowed it to be manhandled more easily and tipped for loading and unloading. The underground workings are dangerous and mostly inaccessible, either blocked or with their mouths grilled to preserve them as bat roosts.

Surface features of a typical quarr

The mouth of the slide (shaft) may have been arched in stone if it passed through weaker ground before the harder stone beds were reached. The emerging slide was stone-paved, perhaps about 4 ft (1.2 m) wide, for the passage of the trundle. Alongside, narrow stone steps gave access to the underground workings. Right at the top where the slide emerged onto the level ground surface there was a special stone with grooves to take the spindle axle of a roller to guide the haulage chain. This roller was removed every night and locked away to secure the quarr.

The capstan was the central feature of a typical quarr. By tradition, the capstan post was made of elm and held in place by an oak collar fixed through rectangular holes cut in the two upright 'crab stones' (these are usually the only feature to survive). An ash pole or 'spack' slotted into the capstan and a donkey attached to the end walked around a circle to turn the capstan, stepping over the chain until the trundle arrived out of the shaft. Each crab stone had a notch cut in the side facing the shaft to take a leaning buttress stone, designed to counteract the strain exerted when a loaded trundle was being hauled up the shaft. Some capstans had a crude notched rim for braking, for hauling was dangerous if the chain broke. At the surface, the stone was unloaded and dressed by the quarrymen on site for kerb, paving or building stone. Around the top of the shaft and capstan was an arrangement of open-fronted stone buildings or quarr houses containing the bankers where the stone was dressed. These were built of waste stone and roofed with broken or unusual sized stone tiles. A group of these quarr houses gave additional shelter around the shaft and working area, and in extremes the masons could move to the most sheltered one.

HISTORY OF THE BURNGATE SITE

Documentary Evidence

Limited research has been made into the history of Burngate quarr and it is clear that more detailed work is required if the full story is to be established. The site is known as Pearce's, but if this refers to a quarry owner it is not born out by the official statistics. These record numerous quarry owners and workers yet because of the great number of sites it is extremely difficult to allocate a particular name to a particular site. Alfred Harris was recorded at 'Burnbate' in 1896-1904, while Ambrose Bower was at 'Burn Bate' in 1899-1911. A quarr known as 'J. J. Bower's, Burngate Field' was recorded from 1909 until closure in February 1934. It remained unworked in 1935-6. It was owned by J. J. Bower and C.S. Harris in 1915-36. There was a maximum of two workers above ground and three below, but only one above and one below in the last two years of working.

In later years the site was used for accommodating farm animals, with some buildings converted to byres and two new buildings erected for milking, etc. From evidence at the site, it would also appear that stone cutting and masonry work took place here in about 1981 or after.

History of the site from maps, 1841-1987

The Langton Matravers Tithe Map (1841) gives no indication of quarrying but shows a 17-acre field under pasture called 'Burnbake' on land owned by J. W. Bankes and occupied by James Cull. However, a shaft and quarr buildings were in existence by the time of the first edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map (Phillips, 1986, 160). The site stood in unenclosed land in 1901-28 but changing field boundaries are indicated on the maps of 1954 and 1987.

Developments at the site as recorded on Ordnance Survey maps between 1901-87 are shown in Figure 2. The 1901 map shows the site to be well established with the shaft descending in a SSW direction. At the head is a group of five small buildings surrounding an open space with a gap to the east and a wall connecting two buildings on the north west side. At least two buildings appear to be open-fronted masons' bankers, which would be typical of such a site. There is a broad area of waste tipping to the north, presumably material excavated during shaft-sinking. There are less substantial tips (waste from the masons?) to the south east and beyond the track, which passes on the east side of the site.

The 1928 map shows an 'Old Shaft' enclosed by a wall. All buildings have gone except for buildings A and B; the former has been extended. The waste tips to the north appear to have been removed, leaving an area of rough ground. This apparent closure by 1928 conflicts with the evidence from the official working statistics noted above.

By 1954, Buildings A and B have been slightly altered and a new building has appeared to the east of the Old Shaft. Another building has been erected on the east side of the track.

The layout on the 1987 map is close to the present arrangement. Building B appears to be unroofed, while there are two new buildings (called C and D). The 1954 building east of the track has gone. A small building has appeared just to the north, but in 2007 this has also gone.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

This site is briefly mentioned in a study of Purbeck quarr houses in which the open-fronted Building B is called 'Mummy's Shed' by Phillips (1996, 160).

The whole site has an air of dereliction, with some buildings extremely dilapidated. Figure 3 shows the general layout of buildings and features described below.

Building A

This is the largest building and seems to have remained in this form since at least 1928, while its older, northern end was in existence by 1901 (and indeed 1887). The walls are of stone, both lime-mortared and dry-stone construction, but it has served its function, although some walls are now bowing outwards. There has been an attempt to course some stones while much of the walling is of a random and haphazard construction (Plates 1-2). The north wall was built back into the waste tip, which gave support and also protection from the north wind (Plate 3).

A small window has been inserted in the south wall (Plate 1), while the west wall has two windows (likewise poorly inserted) and two doorways (Plates 2 & 6). Weak timbers support a lean-to roof of corrugated iron, held down by stones placed on the top (Plate 4).

The interior has evidence that the building was later used as an animal byre, with stone slabs forming feeding troughs along the east wall (Plate 5). A drainage channel leaves the building at the south west corner. The walls have been lime-washed in the past.

The most significant features, apart from the randomness of the construction (this was built purely for the quarrymen), are the few stones in the walls which exhibit the marks or dressing or stone-cutting. The latter are shallow wedge-pits, which were chiselled out for inserting wedges to split the stone. There are at least seven outside and two inside the building (Figure 4).

Building B

This is an open-fronted quarr shed, facing south east, and one of three in existence by 1887 (Phillips, 1986, 160). The north, east and west walls appear to be original, as also seen on the 1901 map. Again, it has been used as an animal byre. The stonework is extremely random and a lean-to corrugated iron roof gives protection from the weather (Plate 9). Inside, one stone in the east wall has a good example of twin wedge-pits, while there is a poorer one in the west wall. As with Building A, this building backs into the remains of the original waste tip to the north (Plates 7-8).

Building C

This is mainly a timber-framed construction with corrugated iron walls and roof, all in a poor condition (Plates 12-15). The main part of the building was here in 1954 but a smaller extension on the east side was made sometime between then and 1987. Like the other buildings there is evidence that this has been used for keeping livestock. However, the most interesting feature is the stone wall at the north end, the style of which suggests it is from an earlier structure (Plates 13-14). The Ordnance Survey map evidence suggests that it is the former southern wall of the western of the two quarry buildings shown on the 1903 map. Therefore, the former quarry building lay to the north of the present agricultural building. The inner, south face of the wall has a stone with wedge-pits.

Building D

A purpose-made corrugated iron hut under a curved roof and mounted on a concrete base, containing inside a small milking parlour for two or three cows (Plates 16-17). The nameplate 'REFLEX BRISTOL' on the corrugated iron exterior indicates the name of the manufacturer or supplier. This prefabricated unit may have originally been a mobile milking 'bail' but is greatly altered and is in poor condition. The roof has collapsed.

Building E

A small building with brick and corrugated iron construction, cement rendered inside and with textured rendering outside (Plates 18-19). This was possibly for a dairy cooler. It has a single door and shares a wall with Building B. In poor condition.

Structure F

There are large stones built along the south side of this structure (Plate 20), which contains a pit, and is said to have been used for maintaining motor vehicles and, therefore, not related directly to stone quarrying. The large stones have come from the site and could be in their original position if part of a loading platform.

The Shaft

This site is much overgrown. There is a large opening to the underground workings and a stone wall above the solid rock protects the sides from collapse. The site has been subjected to fly-tipping so that the slide is buried beneath uneven rubble. There is therefore no visible evidence of the slide surface, the side steps, or the stone to take the roller at the top.

The Yard

A flattened area is formed from waste taken from the shaft during sinking. Upon this were constructed the masons' buildings, while at the top of the slide (shaft) stood the capstan. A large slab of stone which lies buried in the grass here might possibly be an old crab stone or supporting buttress stone (Plate 21). The actual site of the capstan is more likely to lie immediately west of Building D, or perhaps partly beneath it. Large flat stones form a loading platform alongside the track. This platform begins near the entrance to the yard and extends past the end of Building A where it becomes obscured by brambles. A stone propped against the end of Building A is carved 'C D 1981'. It is accompanied by a small pile of sawn Purbeck stone remnants, which presumably date from this later period when stone masonry once again took place here on a very small scale.

Environs

The approach track is well made up with quarry waste to take heavy vehicles or wagons carrying stone. The track continues past the site to the east of the entrance and loading platform. The area to the east of this track is overgrown, so there is no obvious evidence for the building marked on the 1954 map. Among the rubble is a stone with a line of three narrow drill holes. This is evidence of a twentieth-century method of splitting stone with a pneumatic drill to form a line of narrow holes into which were hammered thin steel wedges.

It is of interest how the north walls of Buildings A and B are sunk into the remains of the early waste tip. The site of a building on the 1901 map lies beneath the undergrowth on the west side, close to the top of the shaft. There is no evidence of the small building seen on the 1987 map north of the main site.

Miscellaneous

Some iron tools, such as punches, remain on site. An iron file has been inserted in the wall of Building A to anchor the corrugated iron roof. A length of chain in Building B could date from the quarrying days.

Wedge-pits and other marks

The traditional method of splitting stone was to chisel out a line of shallow pits into which were inserted wedges. The evidence can be seen in stones that show the remaining half of these wedge-pits or pit marks; some even have the marks of the tools used to cut them. The proprietors of small sites such as Burngate were unlikely to have been able to afford a faster and more efficient pneumatic drill until well into the twentieth century. There are wedge-pits of different styles on a few stones built into the walls of the buildings, particularly the larger Building A, and would seem to date from the nineteenth century. Because the buildings were constructed of waste stone, it is not surprising that only two examples of dressed tooling marks were observed. Figure 4 shows the position of these wedge pits or pit marks within the buildings and a selection are illustrated in Plates 25-29.

ASSESSMENT

The stone buildings at Burngate — Buildings A, B and the north wall of C — may date from the late nineteenth century. The crude construction of their walls was typical of quarr buildings of the period but, while they served their function at the time, sections are now in a poor state. The Ordnance Survey maps suggest that Building A has been extended, but there is no obvious evidence of this in the walling. Other buildings that formed the original group around the head of the shaft have gone, so this is far from a complete example of a quarr. The strength of the site lies in its humility. None of the buildings have great architectural pretensions but their walling and casually inserted windows tell a story of the humble but useful activities that took place here. The examples of stones with wedge-pits are of notable interest since they are evidence of past traditional working methods; analysis and comparison of their forms might be informative. Their retention in any development of the site would be educational and therefore most desirable.

Depending on how much survives buried, at a shallow depth, it is possible that developments at the site may reveal the location of the capstan, the nature of the slide and roller stone at the top.

The conversion of the quarry site for agricultural activities should not be ignored, since this covered a significant period of the site's history. While the surviving evidence is in a poor condition, the stone slabs forming the mangers or feeding stalls in Building A are of special interest.

PROPOSED NEW DEVELOPMENT

The new development aims to preserve the existing building forms as much as possible. Buildings E and F will be demolished and Building B extended slightly southwards, retaining an open front. The new stone wall will continue down the side of the 'slide' to the shaft. The line of the 'slide' will be marked by a line of new slabs. Buildings A and B will be repaired and re-roofed with profiled steel roofs. Building C will be completely rebuilt with a timber frame and clad in corrugated iron. The building will be continued northwards towards the slide, with an open east and north side.

MITIGATION

The proposed development will have a minimal impact on the surviving quarry features and structures. Care should be taken during the development to preserve the character and the main features of the buildings described above. In particular, the wedge-pits and other marks should be preserved, preferably *in situ*.

The new build is likely to cause only minimal impact on any potential surviving below-ground quarry features. The extended new construction on the site of Building C is in the area of a former demolished late 19th century quarry building. However, the likely character of the former quarry building and the light construction of the proposed new building means that there is a low potential for disturbing former quarry evidence. It is only in the area of the 'slide' and capstan that the works may potentially expose and disturb former elements of the quarry. It is recommended that the ground works in this area be undertaken under archaeological supervision, as there is potential for revealing the location of the capstan, the nature of the 'slide' and roller stone at the top of the shaft, if they survive.

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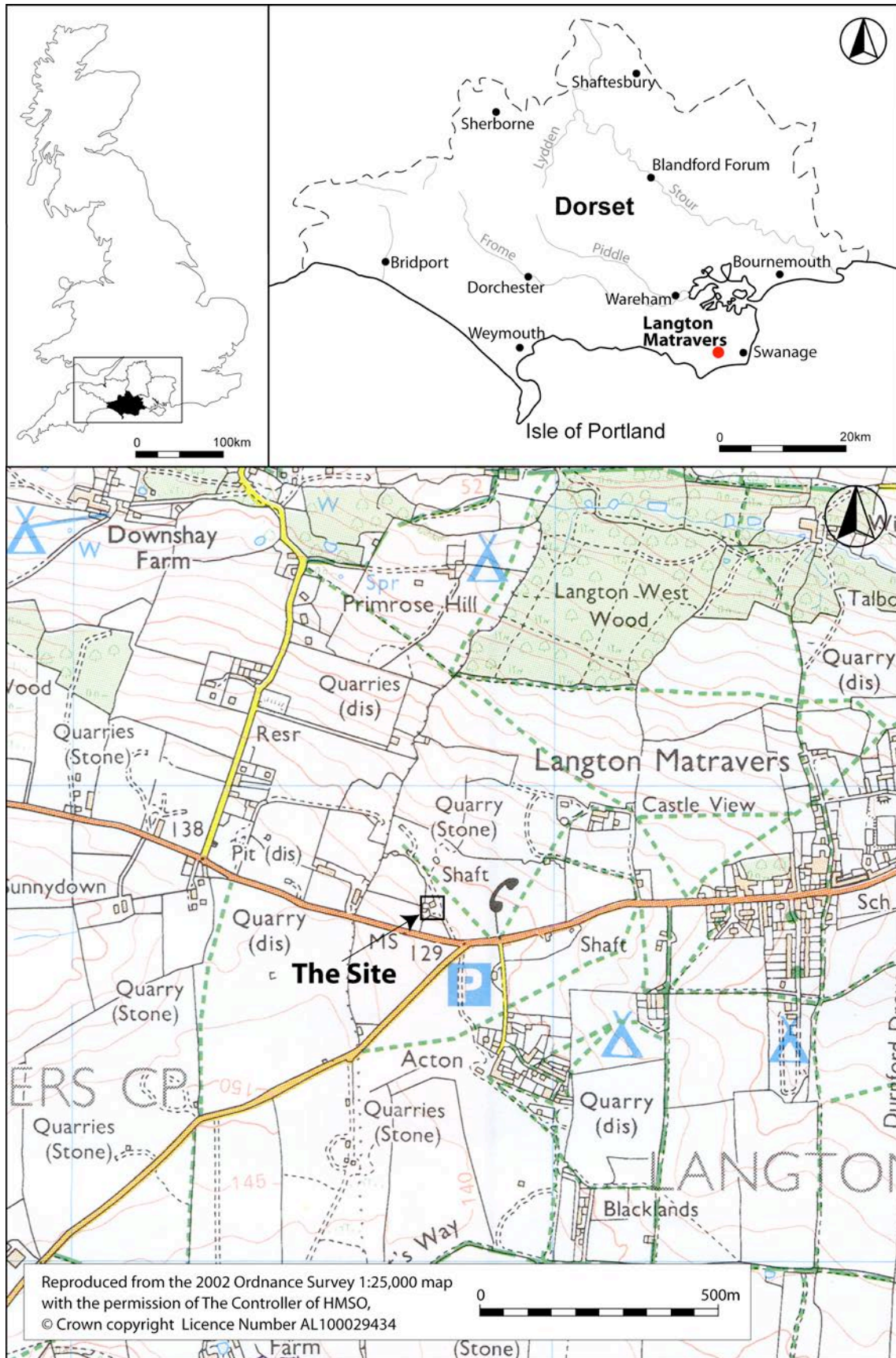


Figure 1: Site location map

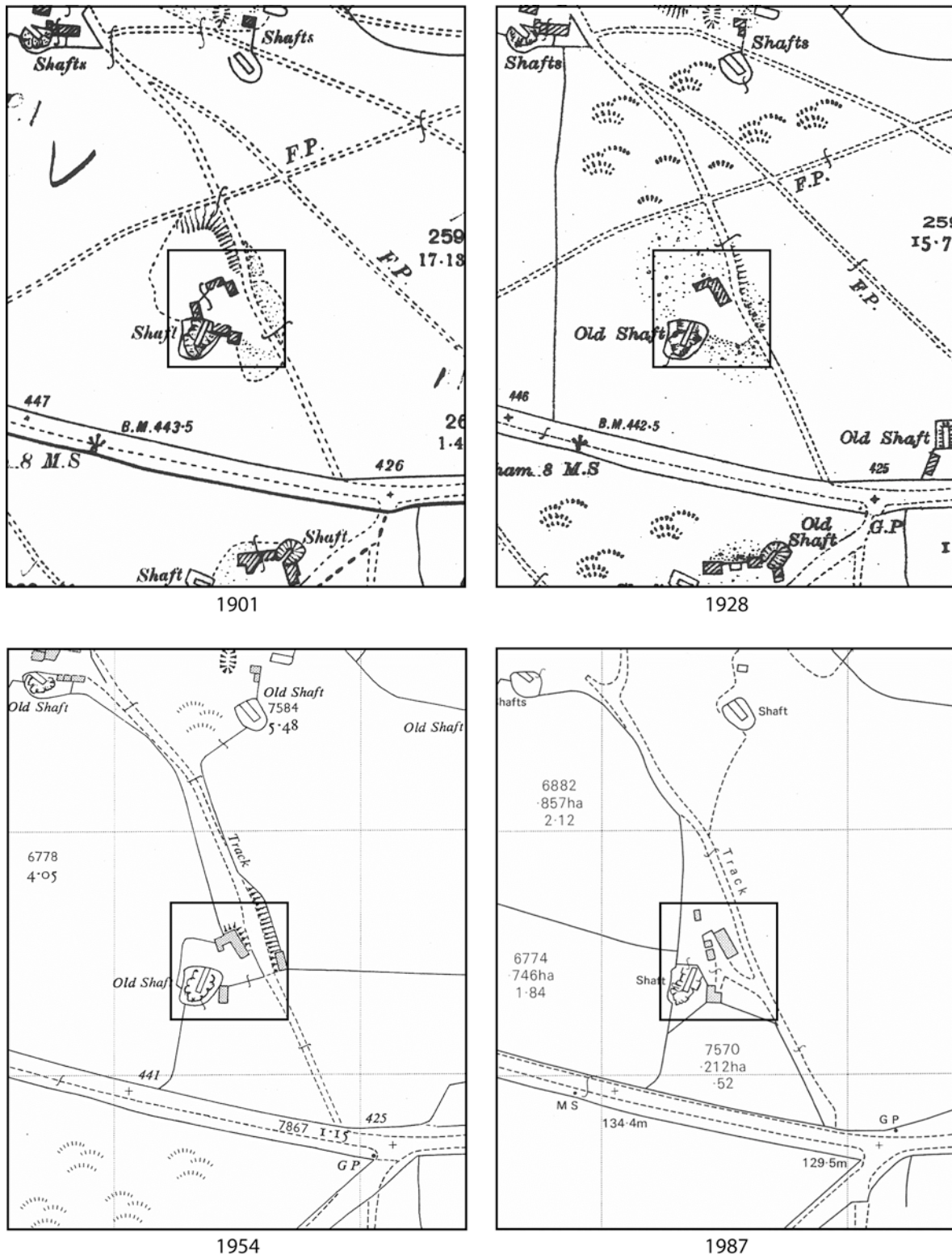


Figure 2: Ordnance Survey map history of the site 1901–1987 (

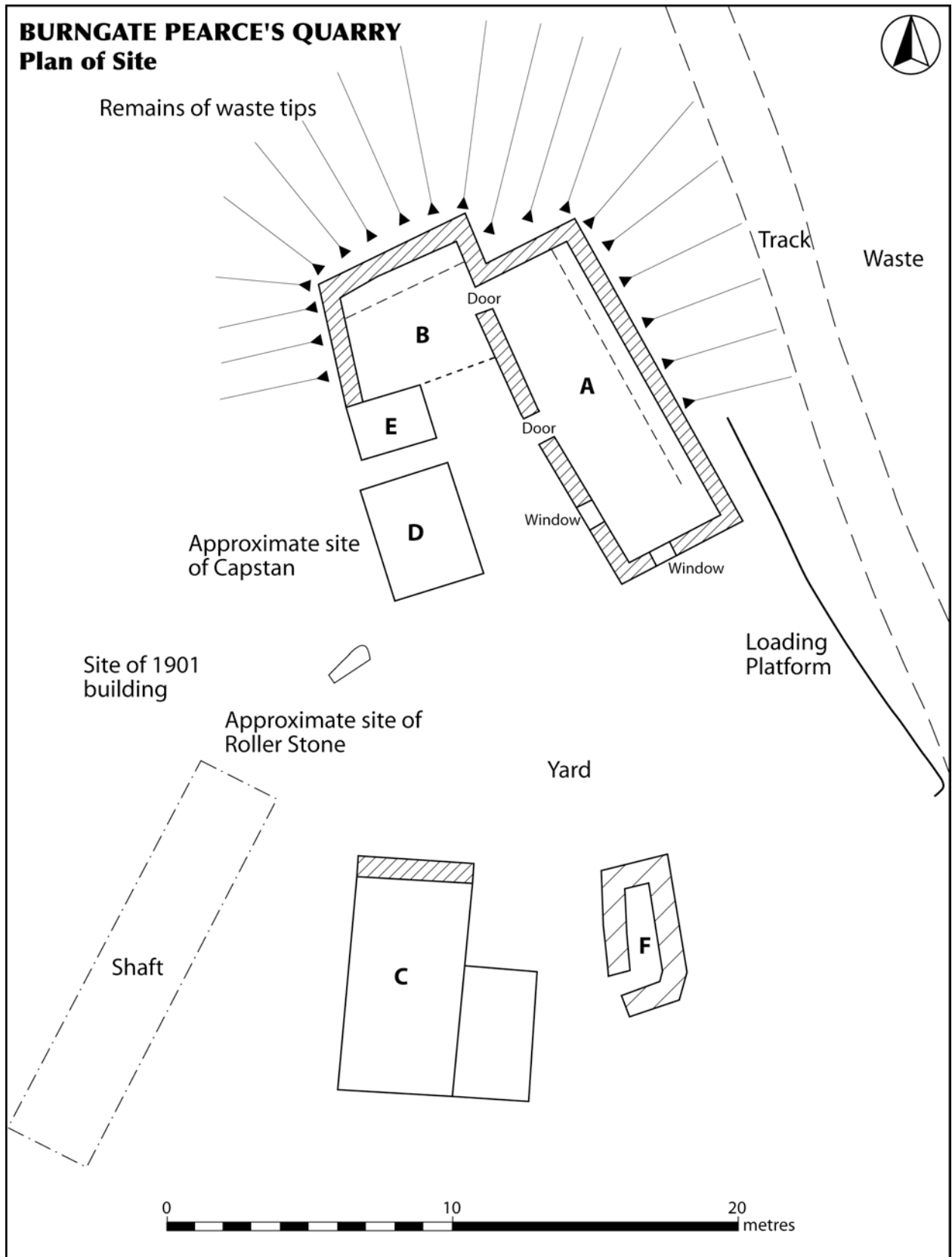


Figure 3: Plan showing location of principal features

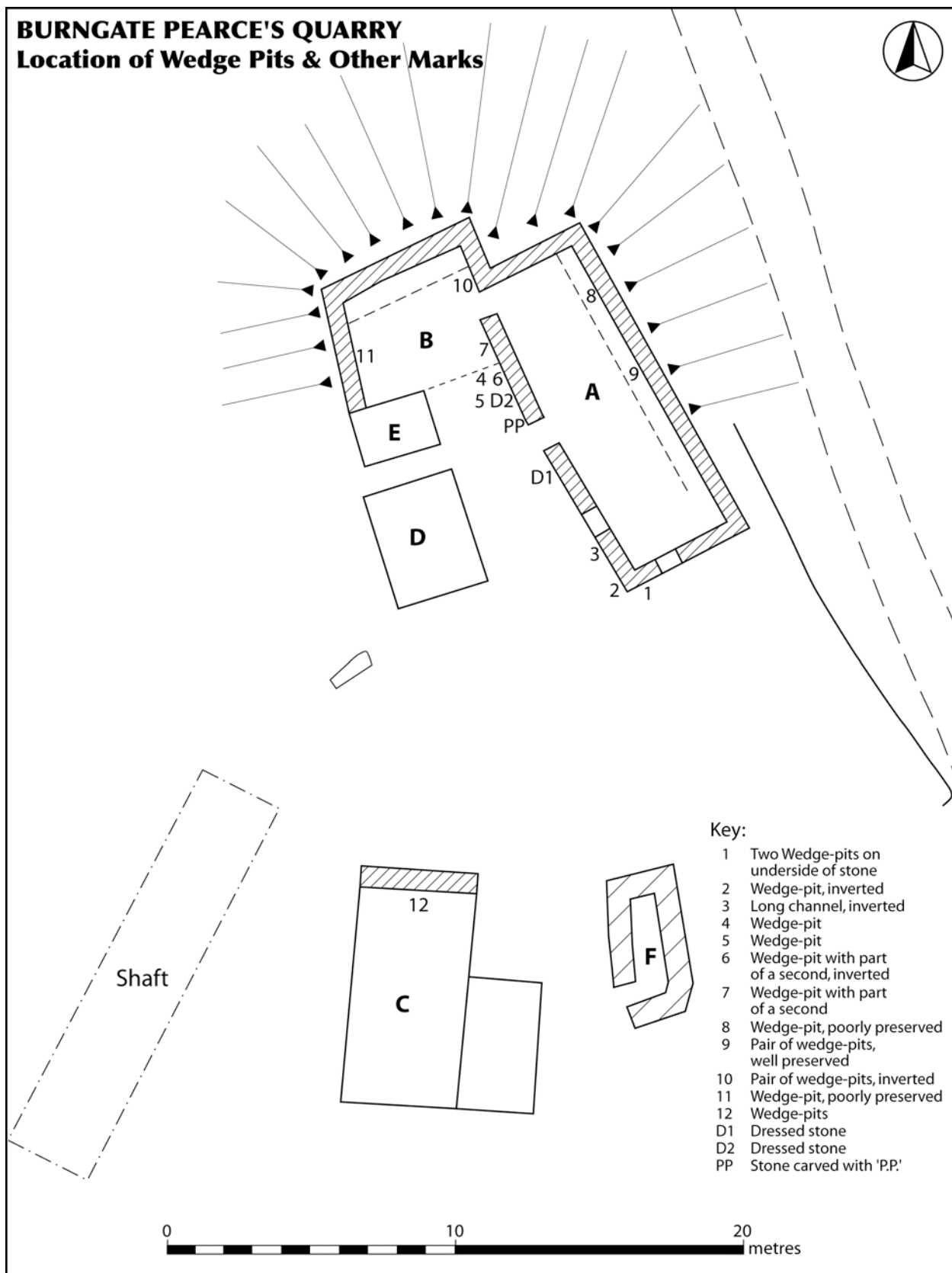


Figure 4: Plan showing location of wedge pits and other marks

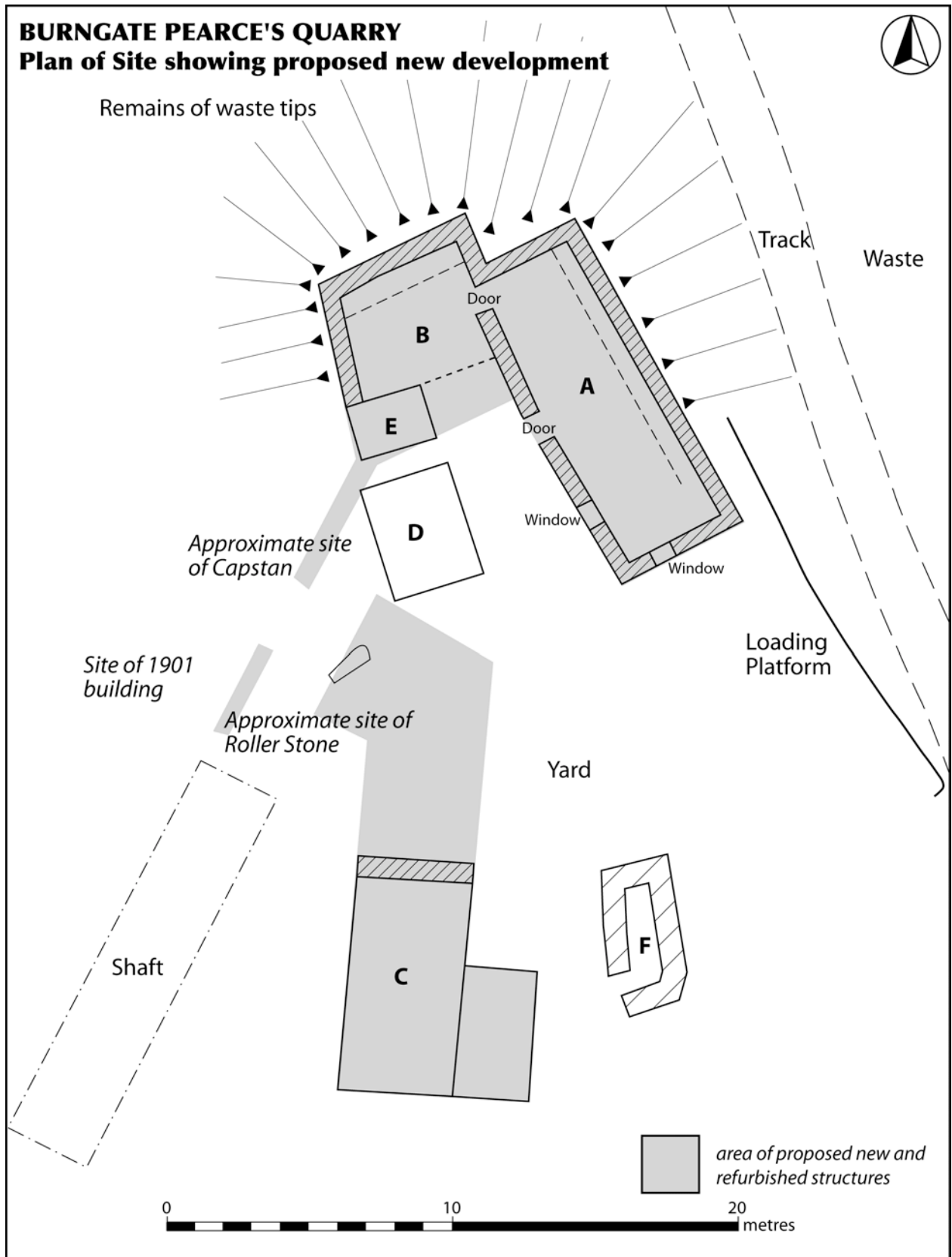


Figure 5: Plan of proposed new development



Plate 1: Building A – exterior view of south wall.



Plate 2: Building A – exterior view of west wall.



Plate 3: Building A – exterior view of northeast corner.



Plate 4: Building A – exterior view of roof.



Plate 5: Building A – interior view.



Plate 6: Building A – doorway leading from Building B.



Plate 7: Building B – exterior view of north wall.



Plate 8: Building B – exterior view of northwest corner.



Plate 9: Building B – exterior view of roof.



Plate 10: Building B – interior of north wall.



Plate 11: Building B – interior of west wall.



Plate 12: Building C – view from the northeast.



Plate 13: Building C – exterior view of north wall.



Plate 14: Building C – interior view of north wall.



Plate 15: Building C – interior view.



Plate 16: Building D – view from the southeast.



Plate 17: Building D – interior view.



Plate 18: Building E – view from northeast.



Plate 19: Building E – interior view.



Plate 20: Structure F – view from south.



Plate 21: Stone slab near top of shaft.



Plate 22: View of loading platform from southeast.



Plate 23: Detail of loading platform.



Plate 24: D1 – crudely dressed stone with punched tool marks (Figure 3).



Plate 25: D2 – dressed stone (Figure 3).



Plate 26: PP – stone carved with letters PP (Figure 3).



Plate 27: W1 – pair of wedge pits on underside of stone (Figure 3).



Plate 28: L3 – long channel, inverted, in lower stone (Figure 3).



Plate 29: W9 – pair of small wedge pits, inverted (Figure 3).

Appendix 1: List of photographs on CD

Building A

- A1 South wall. Note: stable quoin stones at bottom with bowed wall above, random-sized stones and crudely inserted window
- A2 West wall exterior, with Building B on left
- A3 West wall exterior with window. There is a possible join here if this is where the building was extended. Note: two bricks in the wall.
- A4 Doorway and window, with lean-to roof of Building B. Note: crude window.
- A5 Detail of window lintel. Note: crude window and anchor points for wire for holding down the roof.
- A6 Window lintel and remains of Building B roof. Note: Cement pointing of more recent 'repairs' top left, and anchor points.
- A7 Second doorway from within Building B. The wall on the left is technically part of Building B.
- A8 Rear of Building A at corner of east and north walls, built into the original bank of quarry spoil
- A9 Dilapidated north wall, with join with Building B. Looking west.
- A10 Roof, looking south, showing stone slabs holding down the corrugated iron sheets.
- A11 Corner of roof, with north wall on left.
- A12 Roof to south, with roof of building B on right. Note: large stone slabs.
- A13 Interior, looking south. Note: stone slabs of animal feed stalls along east wall on left.
- A14 Stone slabs forming animal feed stalls along east wall.
- A15 Stone slabs forming animal feed stalls at north-east corner.
- A16 South end wall, showing roof timbers, which may be of a later date than the first buildings on site.
- A17 South-east corner, with stones apparently not keyed. Note: some traces of whitewash.
- A18 Drainage gully at south-west corner.
- A19 Interior of central doorway. Note: thickness of west wall.
- A20 Roof timbers in poor condition.
- A21 More roof timbers in poor condition.

Building B

- B1 North wall, showing crude construction, backed into waste tip.
- B2 North-west corner rising above waste tip and vegetation.
- B3 Roof of corrugated iron sheets, looking west.
- B4 Old file inserted in north wall as an anchor point for wire to hold down the roof/
- B5 Interior of north-east corner. Note: chains, which possibly date from quarrying days.
- B6 Makeshift animal feed stall along north wall.
- B7 West wall, interior.
- B8 No evidence of a south wall suggests this quarr house was once an open-fronted masons' banker. The concrete block wall is a more recent addition, as are the timbers.

Building C

- C1 General view from north west showing the poor condition of the building.
- C2 North wall exterior. Note: thickness of the wall.
- C3 North wall exterior.
- C4 North wall interior.
- C5 Interior, to the south. Note: very poor condition of the timber frame supporting the corrugated iron walls and roof.

Building D

- D1 Milking parlour from the south east. The door is on the right and there is a window space on the left. The roof has collapsed and a low concrete block wall has also fallen.
- D2 From the south west.
- D3 Manufacturer's or supplier's name-plate on exterior of east wall.
- D4 Interior with two or three milking stalls along north wall.

Building E

- E1 Small building, with rough rendering on exterior. Note: Building B on the right and the curved rear of Building D on the left.
- E2 Interior, showing the west wall. Note: corrugated iron wall on right. Function uncertain.

- E3 Exterior north wall of corrugated iron separates the building from Building B, from which it is viewed.

Structure F

F1 Feature viewed from the south. Note: large stone slabs with the pit beyond, lined with remnants of corrugated iron.

F2 Feature from north west.

The Shaft

S1 View at top of the shaft (slide) showing undergrowth and debris from fly-tipping.

S2 Bottom of the shaft, showing underground working into solid rock and drystone walling above.

The Yard

Y1 Fallen stone slab close to the position of the capstan at the top of the shaft. Just a slab, or a fallen crab-stone or buttress-stone?

Y2 Loading platform at entrance to the site, with Buildings A and D.

Y3 Loading platform, looking north, with evidence of waste stone tipping on far side of the track.

Y4 Stone slabs forming the surface of the loading platform.

Y5 Loading platform from the east. Building C is in the background, with the shaft site among the trees to the right.

Y6 Stone carved 'CD 1981' with sawn off-cuts of Purbeck stone at the south-west corner of Building A.

Tools

T 1 Iron tools, including one driven between the wall stones as an anchor point, typical of many examples.

T 2 Iron punch tools.

Environs

E 1 The site, looking north from the approach track.

E 2 Stone with three pneumatic drill holes for splitting, located among rubble on east side of the track.
Scale in cms.

MARKS

M D1 Building A, exterior west wall: crudely dressed stone with punched tool marks

M D2 Building A, exterior west wall: dressed stone

M P Building A, exterior west wall stone carved 'P.P.' Letters are 6cm high.

M1 Building A, exterior south wall: pair of wedge-pits on underside of stone

M2 Building A, exterior west wall: wedge pit, inverted. Scale in cms.

M2 loc Building A, exterior west wall: location of wedge-pit 2 stone.

M3 Building A, exterior west wall: long channel, inverted, in lower stone. Scale in cms.

M3 loc Building A, exterior west wall: location of channel pit stone 3.

M4 Building A, exterior west wall: wedge-pit. Scale in cms.

M5 Building A, exterior west wall: wedge-pit

M6 Building A, exterior west wall: wedge-pit with part of a second, inverted

M 4-7 locs Building A, exterior west wall: location of wedge-pits 4, 5, 6 and 7, dressed stone 2 and stone carved P.P.

M7 Building A, exterior west wall: wedge-pit, with part of second

M8 Building A, interior east wall: wedge-pit, with part of second, poorly preserved but shows tool marks. Scale in cms.

M8 loc Building A, interior east wall: location of wedge-pit 8.

M9 Building A, interior east wall: pair of small wedge-pits, inverted.

M9a Building A, interior east wall: pair of small wedge-pits, inverted. Scale in cms.

M9 loc Building A, interior east wall: location of wedge-pits 9.

M10 Building B, interior east wall: pair of wedge-pits with tool marks, inverted. Scale in cms.

M10 loc Building B, interior east wall: location of wedge-pits 10.

M11 Building B, interior west wall: wedge-pit, poorly preserved. Scale in cms.

M11 loc Building B, interior west wall: location of wedge-pit 11.

M12 Building C: interior north wall: pair of wedge pits with tool marks, poorly preserved.

M12 loc Building C: interior north wall: location of wedge pits 12.