

**An archaeological evaluation at  
evaluation at 29 South Street,  
Bridport, Dorset**

**NGR: SY 4660 9281**

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**Report to Emlor Homes Ltd**

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### **Summary statement**

Planning Application 1/W/1998/0712 was submitted to West Dorset District Council for a residential development (with two shops) at 29 South Street, Bridport, Dorset, within the core of the old town, a designated Conservation Area. Bridport is a medieval town possibly originating as a planned Saxon burh. In view of the archaeological potential of the site the County Planning Officer's Archaeological Section advised that provision should be made for an archaeological evaluation. The work was carried out by C K Currie and N S Rushton for CKC Archaeology.

Trial trenches on the former Co-op site in South Street, Bridport proved to be disappointing. The entire site was covered by modern surface, concrete over the western two-thirds and brick paving over the eastern third. These surfaces were underlaid by a ubiquitous layer of pinkish aggregate that covered the entire site. For the most part this could be removed to reveal undisturbed clay, and this was taken to suggest that the site had been thoroughly soil stripped prior to the building of the Co-op. It would seem that only deeper cut features seemed to have survived. Only two such features of relevance, other than modern cuts, were located by the trial trenching. The larger of the two was an undated pit that was thought to be late post-medieval. The smaller was a stone-lined pit, dated by ceramic evidence to after 1720. A lack of residual medieval pottery anywhere on the site seemed to confirm the thesis of thorough stripping of the site during the modern period. Two stone-lined wells were located outside of the formal excavation areas. Both contained modern backfill.

The site had an unusual history. The corner plot between South Street and Folly Mill Lane, despite being a prime burgage plot, was taken up by the Town Pound from at least 1577 until after 1833. It was only later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century that it was built on. Assuming the longevity of this use of the site, it is quite possible that the Pound had been here since the early days of the town, and this might help partly to explain the relative lack of apparent archaeological activity on the site. Elsewhere the creation of garden terraces in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and their subsequent levelling may help explain the lack of archaeological stratigraphy along the South Street frontage.

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## An archaeological evaluation at 29 South Street, Bridport, Dorset

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This report has been written based on the format suggested by the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluations* (Birmingham, 1994). The ordering of information follows the guidelines given in this document, although alterations may have been made to fit in with the particular requirements of the work. All work is carried out according to the *Code of Conduct* and By-laws of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, of which CKC Archaeology is an IFA-registered archaeological organisation (reference: RAO no. 1).

### **1.0 Introduction (Fig. 1)**

Planning Application 1/W/1998/0712 was submitted to West Dorset District Council for a residential development (with two shops) at 29 South Street, Bridport, Dorset, within the core of the old town, a designated Conservation Area. Bridport is a medieval town possibly originating as a planned Saxon burh. In view of the archaeological potential of the site the County Planning Officer's Archaeological Section advised that provision should be made for an archaeological evaluation. It is considered that the implementation of a project design written for this work, and approved by the Planning Department's Archaeological Adviser in Dorset County Council would meet the concerns raised (Currie 2000). The work was carried out by C K Currie and N S Rushton for CKC Archaeology.

### **2.0 Historical background (Figs. 4-6)**

Bridport appears to be recorded in Domesday as a town, one of the four mentioned in Dorset at this time. It is thought that the town owed its origins as a Late Saxon burh. According to the Domesday Survey there were 120 houses at the place before 1066 although this had been reduced to 100 by 1086. Another indication of its status is the presence of a 'moneyer', who paid the king one silver mark for his privilege and 20 shillings every time the coinage was changed (Thorn & Thorn 1983, B2). It was not until the time of Henry III that the town was formally incorporated (Hutchins 1863, ii, 6), by which time it was the centre of a local rope-making industry, the second largest industry in Dorset after quarrying (Crick 1908, 344). The town appears to have grown considerably after the early 14<sup>th</sup> century when there were 180 burgesses, although only 67 were wealthy enough to be taxed. By 1500 its prosperity had increased dramatically (Fripp & Wragg 1908, 241), and there are a few examples of late medieval buildings still surviving in the town (eg Rodwell 1990). The Hearth Tax assessment of 1673 recorded 471 hearths in 163 places with 203 exemptions (Meekings 1951, 119). During the 19<sup>th</sup> century the population grew from 3,117 in 1801 to 4,787 in 1841. From here it remained around 4,650 until after 1871. Between 1891 and 1901 there was a sharp drop from 3,768 to 3,053 (Fripp & Wragg 1908, 267).

The development plot stands on the corner of South Street and Folly Mill Lane, next to, and south of, a fine late medieval/early post-medieval stone building now used as the town museum. This building was formerly known as 'The Castle' although there has been some

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doubt cast on the antiquarian tradition that a castle stood on or near this site. According to this local tradition, King Stephen (1135-54) stormed the town during the troubles of his reign, and received the submission of the 'castellan' (Gosling 1999, 3). It is from the use of this latter term that the idea that there was a castle attached to the town has arisen. From the 13<sup>th</sup> century the site was referred to as 'Castlehay' (Short & Sales 1980, 16-17).

Despite its prime burgage position, the South Street frontage of the development area is shown as empty on 18<sup>th</sup>-century maps of the town, such as that dated 1774 that appears in Hutchins (1863, ii; DRO DC/BTB/R3; this report Fig. 4). Here the corner plot is vacant, with a long narrow plot extending some 50m along the north side of Folly Mill Lane behind it. Set some way back from south street, but within the development plot, a building is shown fronting Folly Mill Lane, with a second building to the east set back from the lane. The plot is still shown in this state on a survey map of 1833 (Bridport Museum, 1833 survey map by Summers & Son). By the time of the first large-scale Ordnance Survey maps, buildings had been put up on the corner of South Street and Folly Mill Lane. These were removed at some time after the Second World War, to be replaced by the Co-op supermarket, a modern structure built mainly of breeze blocks and concrete.

### **3.0 Strategy**

The strategy is outlined in a project design written for this evaluation in November 2000 to which the reader is referred (Currie 2000). The implementation of these proposals was delayed by various discussions between the developer and the planning department, and the former Co-op buildings were still undergoing demolition early in December 2001.

It was the original intention to excavate a sample of about 2% of the site, being about 42 square metres of trenching set out in at least four trenches, with a contingency for a further ten square metres if required. Following discussion with the Planning Authority's Archaeological Adviser, Stephen Wallis of Dorset County Council, it was agreed that the archaeologists should incorporate the excavation of eight engineer's test pits into this programme. These were all approximately 2m by 1m, and allowed a quick keyhole look spread over most of the site.

The construction of the Co-op buildings seems to have included stripping much of the upper layers from the site, and its replacement by a concrete surface at least 250mm thick over all parts not covered by buildings. In view of this extensive disturbance, it was considered that the engineer's pits might give clues as to where localised archaeological survival might be found.

The total area excavated during this evaluation was 16 square metres of engineer's test pits (eight pits designated trench numbers 1 to 8 inclusive at 2m by 1m) and 35.29 square metres of evaluation trenches (two trenches numbered trenches 9 and 10). This gave a total area excavated of 51.29 square metres.

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## 4.0 Results

### 4.1 The Engineer's Trial Pits (trenches 1-8; Fig. 2)

The site engineers, Integrale Consulting, excavated eight trial pits at the site on Thursday 29<sup>th</sup> November 2001. At the time the site still had a continuous layer of concrete, about 250mm thick, over most of it. The eastern third of the site had a modern brick surface in place of the concrete (trenches 1-3). The archaeologists had arrived in the belief that the demolition works had been completed and that excavation would be possible. This proved not to be the case, a substantial part of the former Co-op still standing. To save the day being completely wasted, it was decided to implement the agreement with Dorset County Council's Archaeological Officer, and record the pits as part of the evaluation. Moderate rain persisted throughout the day. The pits were allocated trench numbers 1 to 8 inclusive. They were spread fairly uniformly across the available part of the site.

Many of the trenches revealed next to no archaeological layers beyond the modern deposits associated with the laying of the concrete surface over the site. The engineer, Frank Baudrian, reported being told by a local person that the site had been stripped of its upper layers prior to the building of the Co-op supermarket in the 1960s (pers comm). This story appeared to contain elements of truth. Below the 250mm of concrete, there was frequently a layer of pinkish aggregate, up to 0.4m thick. Together with the brick or concrete surface above, this seemed to make up the top 0.5m to 0.55m of ground. Frequently the stratigraphy went straight on to undisturbed clay at this point (trenches 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8), suggesting that the original upper layers had been removed, and replaced by the concrete or brick surface and its aggregate foundation.

Only three trenches (1, 4 and 6) showed any sign of surviving stratigraphy. Trench 1 had a thin layer of oily loam [context 03] averaging 0.15m deep at the north end of the trench. This overlay a deep sump pit [context 06], full of oily fill [context 05], up to 1.75m deep and over 1m wide where seen. This disturbance was clearly modern. As the trench was within the former Co-op private car park, it is possible that there was a refuelling pump, or similar feature, near here at one time in the recent past.

Trench 4 went straight from modern surface and its foundation on to undisturbed clay for the most part. There was a thin intervening layer of gravely clay [context 07] cut through by a modern pipe. Below this, at the far east end of trench, was what appeared to be the edge of a shallow cut feature, possibly a pit [context 14] with a dark loamy clay fill [context 13]. No artefacts were found within it, so it was not possible to make comment on its date.

Trench 6 was near the line of the back of the houses fronting South Street. Its stratigraphy went straight from concrete and associate aggregate on to undisturbed clay, except at the west end of the pit. Here the pit just hit the extreme edge of a drystone lined well [context 10]. It was possible to see the construction cut [context 11] into which this well fitted. The machine accidentally pulled part of the wall of the well away revealing it to be filled with breeze blocks and other materials used in the construction of the Co-op. It was concluded

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from this that the well was probably still open until the Co-op was built, and was filled in just before work start on construction in this area.

## **4.2 The evaluation trenches (trenches 9 and 10; Figs. 2-3)**

### **4.2.1 Trench 9 (Fig. 3)**

This was a linear trench, on an E-W alignment, following roughly parallel with Folly Mill Lane and about 2m in from the pavement of that road. It was of irregular width because of concrete obstructions that caused the width to change. The first 2m to be excavated was 2.2m wide. This was obstructed by a slab of concrete crossing the trench about 1m wide. Immediately to the west was a cut feature in the form of a stone lined pit [context 18]. The trench was here widened to 2.4m and continued at this width for 7.1m. After the excavation of a modern concrete line pit that ended at this point the last 1.5m of the trench reverted to a width of 2.2m. The total area of this trench was therefore (including the 1m width of concrete slab) was approximately 24.74 square metres.

Where undisturbed by cut features this trench went straight on to undisturbed clay [context 16] following the removal of the ubiquitous aggregate foundation to the concrete surface that had covered most of the site. Part of this concrete [context 17] still survived in an irregular strip about 1m wide near the east end of the trench. To the east of this the trench went straight into undisturbed clay without any residual stratigraphy surviving in between. To the west of the concrete four large pit-like features were found cutting into the undisturbed clay. The two oldest of these, cuts 18 and 20, may have been truncated in their upper layers by soiling stripping that seems to have preceded the laying of the concrete surface over the site probably during its development as the Co-op Supermarket.

Pit 18 was a sub-rectangular feature that partly underlay the concrete surface 17. It extended north beyond the baulk of the trench. That part excavated was 1.05m E-W and 1.6m N-S. It was neatly lined with stone [context 25] and was filled by a dark organic silty clay [context 19]. This fill contained the broken remains of a large green-glazed earthenware pan, possibly of local manufacture. One other sherd of pottery, a piece of salt-glazed stoneware, dated the pit to after 1720, when this ware type was first manufactured. A lack of common later 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>-century ceramics such as creamware and pearlware suggested that the pit was of 18<sup>th</sup>-century date, possibly dating from between 1720 and about 1780.

Pit 20 was an irregular sub-rectangular pit. It was excavated from immediately below the aggregate layer above suggesting it had been truncated. It extended beyond the limits of the trench. Its full E-W length was 2.4m with its incomplete width being measured as 1.2m. It contained much organic material [context 21], including pieces of wood, but there was no other dating material. The relatively good condition of this wood suggested that the pit may not be particularly old, and its relationship with other layers suggested it was at the most as old as pit 18, and possibly of 19<sup>th</sup>-century date.

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Further west again was another pit, a regular concrete-lined pit [context 22], 2.2m E-W by 1.7m N-S. The concrete lining [context 23] was uniformly 0.2m thick. The concrete was lined by a thin layer of pinkish plaster, and contained a brick rubble fill [context 24].

On the south side of the trench at its approximate mid-point was a squarish pit [context 26] cut into clay. This pit was full of water, and threatened to flood the trench, as it had a modern large-bore (20 cms in diameter) plastic pipe terminating in it. Fortunately the water flowing down this pipe stopped after a short while, and excavation was able to continued. The pit seemed to be a sump to take drainage water, possibly from the road. It was entirely modern, like pit 22.

#### **4.2.2 Trench 10 (Fig. 2)**

This was excavated on an E-W alignment parallel to the south wall of the town museum and as close to the South Street frontage as buried services would allow. The western part of the trench was 3.5m by 2.2m when it hit a substantial concrete footing that forced its last 1.9m to be reduced to a width of 1.5m. The total area of this trench was 10.55 square metres.

With the removal of the aggregate foundation [context 15] to the concrete surface that had once covered most of this site, clean undisturbed clay [context 28] was encountered. There were no features cut into it, nor any residual stratigraphy between layers 15 and 28. Excavation ceased at a depth of between 0.33m and 0.38m (11.63m to 11.72m AOD).

### **5.0 Discussion**

The engineer's test pits suggested that much of the site had been stripped of its upper stratigraphy when the Co-op Supermarket was built. Based on present levels this seems to have removed between 0.5m and 0.55m from across the site, possibly more where the back of the building met the car park at the rear (east end), as the Supermarket seems to have been accessed down some steps from this rear level. The evidence of the engineer's pits indicates that only more deeply cut features could have survived this stripping. Judging by the few such features found, it would seem that these were either originally few and far between, or stripping removed layers to greater depths over part of the site. The only possible ancient feature revealed by the test pitting was a drystone well. This would have been just to the rear of the back line of existing buildings on the South Street frontage. It would appear to have still been open when the Supermarket was constructed as it was infilled with breeze blocks and materials similar to those used in making the Co-op building.

The excavation of two evaluation trenches, trenches 9 and 10, largely confirmed this interpretation. Trench 10 came straight down on to undisturbed clay within an area that might have been expected to be within any burgage tenement on the South Street frontage. This suggests that either the stratigraphy for such a structure had been removed during the construction of the Co-op building, or one never existed here.

Trench 9 was equally disappointing. No stratigraphy was encountered other than features that cut into the undisturbed clay immediately underlying the concrete surface that had covered

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the area. Four pits cut into the clay, of which two were conclusively proved to be modern, both dating to the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Of the other two pits, pit 18 could be dated on ceramic evidence to after 1720. A date range of between 1720 and 1780 is suggested. The larger pit, pit 20, did not contain any direct dating evidence, but its relationship to other features and other circumstances suggested that it was possibly no older than pit 18, and probably later. A 19<sup>th</sup>-century date is suggested. Throughout all the above excavations no residual medieval pottery was found, an odd occurrence for a town like Bridport. This must suggest that there had been extensive removal of soil from the site prior to the building of the Co-op Supermarket.

Documentary research suggests an unusual history to this site. A prime burgage plot on the corner of South Street and Folly Mill Lane, next to a late medieval/early post-medieval stone building of some apparent status (now the town museum), it seems to have been empty on the South Street frontage from at least 1773/4 (DRO DC/BTB/ R3; Hutchins 1863). From here to the later 19<sup>th</sup> century the only building on this plot was set well back from South Street fronting on to Folly Mill Lane. Such a building may have been a warehouse rather than a residential structure. A second smaller building behind it to the NE was almost certainly an outbuilding from its size and position. Earlier records indicate that this plot adjoined an enigmatic plot known as 'The Castle', and later, 'Castlehays'. There is, however, no conclusive evidence that a castle stood here, and the names, despite their early date, might be fanciful.

Borough records offer some explanation of this unusual situation. An undated 18<sup>th</sup>-century map entitled 'A Plan or Draught of the Borough of Bridport as far as St Mary's Church...' shows a square plot on the corner of South Street and Folly Mill Lane marked as 'Pound' (DRO DC/BTB/R2). To the east is a building with five doors facing out on to Folly Mill Lane, as is shown on the 1773 map (op cit). The evidence of this map suggests that the South Street frontage was empty because it was the site of the town pound. This appears to have been the situation from at least the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. A deed of 1577 relates to a barn 'on the north side of Mill Lane and east of the Pound' (DRO CD/BTB/S98). This barn is possibly one of the buildings shown on the development plot on the 18<sup>th</sup> century maps referred to above.

Another deed of 1667 refers to an empty plot of land to the east of the Pound. This states that there is 'A Plot of land lying in Pound Lane late in the possession of William Bull with the Pound on the West and land of Mr Warde (?) on the East' (DC/BTB/S203). Pound Lane here is probably an alternative name for Folly Mill Lane. This plot was referred to as property number 23 in the surveys of Corporation property in Bridport. These refer to this land as a 'Plot of Ground being in Pound Lane bounded with the Pound on the West Side and lands of Mr Ward on the East Side' (DC/BTB/Q16). This land seems to have been sold in July 1800 to William Pugsley Gummer to pay for the Land Tax owed that year by the Corporation (ibid).

A survey map of 1833 shows the situation unchanged since the 18<sup>th</sup>-century (Bridport Museum, 1833 survey map by Summers & Son). The tithe map of 1845 shows much of Bridport as a blank space between the streets. This is the case for the development plot, so it

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is not possible to work out what happen to the site between 1833 and the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. From around 1890 buildings are shown on the corner of South Street and Folly Mill Lane on Ordnance Survey maps (OS 1:500, sheets 38.10.6 & 38.10.7; this report Fig. 5). The first edition OS large scale maps were not published until some 15 years or so after they were surveyed, so it is possible these houses existed by the mid 1870s. Exactly when the Pound was abandoned and built over is not known, but it seems to have been between 1833 and the mid 1870s. The buildings put up during this time can be postulated from scarring on the south side of the museum building as being the predecessors to the Co-op building. They were probably demolished shortly before the latter structure was erected. Two wells observed near the South Street frontage seem to suggest that the area may have been open without houses for some time. It is possible that the well right on the SW corner of the development once served to supply water to animals in the Pound, but may have been later incorporated inside the 19<sup>th</sup>-century building erected on this spot.

The 1890 edition of the 1:500 Ordnance Survey map also shows the buildings that had been along Folly Mill Lane on 18<sup>th</sup>-century maps as gone. In their place are two gardens, with a third long thin garden formerly behind the Museum, making up the northern part of the development site. The two gardens looking on to Folly Mill Lane are shown as terraced, with a terrace bank, with six steps descending it, parallel to the lane. As there is now no sign of this terrace in the existing topography of the site, it might be assumed that the ground was levelled before the Co-op was built. It also suggests that some levelling had occurred to make these terraces during the 19<sup>th</sup> century when the old buildings along Folly Mill Lane were removed. Such activities could help account for the apparent lack of archaeological stratigraphy over much of the site, in that it has been removed during at least two phases of levelling in the last 200 years.

## **6.0 Conclusions**

Trial trenches on the former Co-op site in South Street, Bridport proved to be disappointing. The entire site was covered by modern surface, concrete over the western two-thirds and brick paving over the eastern third. These surfaces were underlaid by a ubiquitous layer of pinkish aggregate that covered the entire site. For the most part this could be removed to reveal undisturbed clay, and this was taken to suggest that the site had been thoroughly soil stripped prior to the building of the Co-op. It would seem that only deeper cut features seemed to have survived. Only two such features of relevance, other than modern cuts, were located by the trial trenching. The larger of the two was an undated pit that was thought to be late post-medieval. The smaller was a stone-lined pit, dated by ceramic evidence to after 1720. A lack of residual medieval pottery anywhere on the site seemed to confirm the thesis of thorough stripping of the site during the modern period. Two stone-lined wells were located outside of the formal excavation areas. Both contained modern backfill.

The site had an unusual history. The corner plot between South Street and Folly Mill Lane, despite being a prime burgage plot, was taken up by the Town Pound from at least 1577 until after 1833. It was only later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century that it was built on. Assuming the longevity of this use of the site, it is quite possible that the Pound had been here since the early days of the town, and this might help partly to explain the relative lack of apparent archaeological

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activity on the site. Elsewhere the creation of garden terraces in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and their subsequent levelling may help explain the lack of archaeological stratigraphy along the South Street frontage.

## 7.0 Finds

### 7.1 Pottery

All the pottery recovered came from the fill [context 19] of the stone-lined pit [context 18]. These included eight largish sherds of a green-glazed coarse earthenware pan of post-medieval date weighing a total of 1.84 kg. The sherds clearly came from a single vessel as they were all lying next to one another in such a way as to indicate this. The vessel was probably of local manufacture, such wares being common throughout the post-medieval period. Also found associated with these was a single body sherd of a salt-glazed stoneware vessel (weighing 10 grms). Although dating for the earthenware vessel was broad (between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries), the salt-glazed sherd is unlikely to date beyond the period 1720-80, making 1720 the earliest date for this context.

**Table: pottery fabrics by sherd numbers and weight**

Fabric type	No of sherds	% of total	Weight	% of total wt
Glazed coarse Earthenware	8	88.88%	1.84kg	99.46%
Salt-glazed Stoneware	1	11.11%	10 grms	0.54%
Total	9		1.85kg	

### 7.2 Clay Pipe

One unmarked stem fragment weighing 5 grms was recovered from context 19 alongside the pottery assemblage discussed in section 7.1.

## 8.0 Copyright

C K Currie (trading as CKC Archaeology) shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports or other project documents written by himself or his agents, under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* of 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client and the local planning authorities for the use of such documents by them in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the project design, as well as for *bona fide* research purposes.

## **9.0 Archive**

The archive for this work has been deposited with the Dorset County Museum Services. Copies of the report were lodged with the client, the Dorset County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), Bridport Museum, and the National Monuments Record in Swindon, Wiltshire.

## **10.0 Acknowledgements**

Thanks are given to all those involved with this project. Carl Tunnicliffe of Emlor Homes Ltd provided liaison between the archaeologists and other contractors. Frank Baudrian of Integrale Consulting allowed the archaeologists access to record the engineer's test pits. The archaeological work was carried out by the author and Neil S Rushton of Trinity College, Cambridge. Sophie O'Brien, Curator of Bridport Museum, and her staff provided access to records in their care. The staff of the Dorset Record Office in Dorchester provided access to primary records concerning the site. Steve Wallis, Archaeological Officer to Dorset County Council acted as monitor for the site on behalf of the Planning Authority, West Dorset District Council.

## **11.0 References**

### **11.1 Original sources**

#### **In the Dorset Record Office (DRO):**

Maps:

DC/BTB/R2 18<sup>th</sup>-century plan of the Borough of Bridport north of St Mary's  
DC/BTB/R3 Map of Borough of Bridport dedicated to Richard Brodropp, 1773 (as found in Hutchins 1863, vol 2)

Ordnance Survey maps:

OS 1:500 sheet 38.10.6 (1890 ed)  
OS 1:500 sheet 38.10.7 (1890 ed)  
OS 25" sheet 38.10 (1902 ed)  
OS 25" sheet 38.10 (1930 ed)

Manuscript sources:

DC/BTB/S98 Deed relating to barn on north side of Mill Lane and east of the Pound, 1577  
DC/BTB/S142 Deed for Castlehay and other property, 1607  
DC/BTB/S203 Deed for plot of land in Pound Lane next to the Pound, 1667  
DC/BTB/Q16 Survey Book of Corporation property in Bridport to 1839

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### **At Bridport Museum:**

Copy of map of 1833 entitled 'A survey of property belonging to the Corporation of Bridport 1833 by Summers & Son, surveyors'

### **11.2 Original sources in print**

C A F Meekings, *Dorset Hearth Tax Assessments 1662-4*, Dorchester, 1951

C & F Thorn, *Domesday Book. Dorset*, Chichester, 1983

### **11.3 Secondary sources**

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M C Fripp & P Wragg, 'Social and economic history' in *The Victoria history of the county of Dorset*, vol II, London, 1908, 229-73

G Gosling, *Bridport past*, Chichester, 1999

J Hutchins, *The history and antiquities of the county of Dorset*, vol II, London, 1863 (3<sup>rd</sup> ed)

Institute of Field Archaeologists, *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation*, Birmingham, 1994

K A Rodwell, 'A structural analysis of The Chantry, Bridport, Dorset', *Medieval Archaeology*, XXXIV (1990), 122-43

B Short & J Sales, *The book of Bridport*, Buckingham, 1980

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**Appendix 1: list of context excavated**

Context	Description	Munsell Colour
01	Modern brick surface	
02	gravel aggregate	5YR 6/6
03	loamy clay layer	10YR 3/2
04	clay layer	10YR 4/6
05	oily loam fill of pit 06	5YR 2.5/1
06	cut of pit (oil sump?)	
07	gravel aggregate	2.5YR 3/6
08	sub-surface concrete layer	
09	sub-surface concrete layer	
10	clay fill to construction cut to well	2.5YR 3/2
11	construction cut for drystone well	
12	drystone well	
13	loamy clay fill of cut 14	10YR 3/1
14	cut of pit?	
15	aggregate layer	2.5YR 5/4
16	clay layer	10YR 6/8
17	concrete surface	
18	sub-rectangular cut	
19	organic silty clay fill of cut 18	10YR 2/1
20	irregular sub-rectangular cut	
21	organic silty clay fill of cut 20	10YR 2/1
22	concrete-lined pit	
23	concrete walls to 22	
24	sandy clay rubbly fill of 22	10YR 4/6
25	stone lining to pit 18	
26	rectangular cut	
27	clay fill of 26	10YR 4/6
28	clay layer	10YR 4/6
29	clay layer	10YR 3/2

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### Appendix 2: catalogue of photographs taken

Photographs were taken in both colour slide and monochrome print. In the archive the colour slides are prefixed with the site code, followed by 'S' to indicate photograph type, eg BR/S/\* (\* indicating the photograph number). Monochrome prints are number BR/M/\*, following the same procedure as for slides.

Photo number	Description
1	Engineer's pits, trench 1, east facing section
2	ditto
3	Engineer's pits, trench 2, north facing section
4	ditto
5	Engineer's pits, trench 3, overall from N
6	ditto
7	Engineer's pits, trench 5, overall from N
8	ditto
9	Engineer's pits, trench 6, overall from W
10	ditto
11	Engineer's pits, trench 7, overall from S
12	ditto
13	Engineer's pits, trench 8, overall from E
14	ditto
15	Engineer's pits, trench 4, overall from E
16	ditto
17	Trench 9 overall from west showing pits 18, 20, 22 unexcavated
18	ditto
19	Trench 9, south facing section of completed trench, showing pits 18, 20, 22 from SW
20	ditto
21	Trench 10 completed from W
22	ditto

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### Appendix 3: glossary of archaeological terms

**Archaeology:** the study of man's past by means of the material relics he has left behind him. By material relics, this means both materials buried within the soil (artefacts and remains of structures), and those surviving above the surface such as buildings, structures (e.g. stone circles) and earthworks (e.g. hillforts, old field boundaries etc.). Even the study of old tree or shrub alignments, where they have been artificially planted in the past, can give vital information on past activity.

**Artefacts:** any object made by man that finds itself discarded (usually as a broken object) or lost in the soil. The most common finds are usually pottery sherds, or waste flint flakes from prehistoric stone tool making. Metal finds are generally rare except in specialist areas such as the site of an old forge. The absence of finds from the activity of metal detectorists is not usually given much credibility by archaeologists as a means of defining if archaeology is present

**Baulk:** an area of unexcavated soil on an archaeological site. It usually refers to the sides of the archaeological trench.

**Context:** a number given to a unit of archaeological recording. This can include a layer, a cut, a fill of a cut, a surface or a structure.

**Cut:** usually used to mean an excavation made in the past. The 'hole' or cut existed in time as a void, before later being backfilled with soil. Archaeologists give a context number to the empty hole, as well as the backfilled feature (called the 'fill').

**Evaluation:** a limited programme of intrusive fieldwork (mainly test-trenching), which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified land unit or area. If they are present, this will define their character, extent, and relative quality, and allow an assessment of their worth in local, regional and national terms.

**Munsell colour:** an objective method of defining soil colour using a specially designed colour chart for soils. The reading defines hue (an objective description of colour; eg YR means yellow-red), value (darkness or lightness of the colour) and chroma (the greyness or purity of the colour). For example 10YR 3/2 is a dark grey-brown.

**Natural [layer]:** in archaeological reports, this is a layer that has been formed by natural process, usually underlying man-made disturbance.

**Period:** time periods within British chronology are usually defined as Prehistoric (comprising the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age), Roman, Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval. Although exact definitions are often challenged, the general date ranges are as given below.

**Prehistoric** c. 100,000 BC - AD 43. This is usually defined as the time before man began making written records of his activities.

Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age 100,000 - 8300 BC

Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age 8300 - 4000 BC

Neolithic or New Stone Age 4000 - 2500 BC

Bronze Age 2500 - 700 BC

Iron Age 700 BC - AD 43

**Roman** AD 43-410

**Saxon** AD 410-1066

**Medieval** AD 1066-1540

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**Post-medieval** AD 1540-present

**Pottery sherds:** small pieces of broken baked clay vessels that find their way into ancient soils. These can be common in all periods from the Neolithic onwards. They often find their way into the soil by being dumped on the settlement rubbish tip, when broken, and subsequently taken out and scattered in fields with farmyard manure.

**Project Design:** a written statement on the project's objectives, methods, timetable and resources set out in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored.

**Settlement:** usually defined as a site where human habitation in the form of permanent or temporary buildings or shelters in wood, stone, brick or any other building material has existed in the past.

**Site:** usually defined as an area where human activity has taken place in the past. It does not require the remains of buildings to be present. A scatter of prehistoric flint-working debris can be defined as a 'site', with or without evidence for permanent or temporary habitation.

**Stratigraphy:** sequence of man-made soils overlying undisturbed soils; the lowest layers generally represent the oldest periods of man's past, with successive layers reaching forwards to the present. It is within these soils that archaeological information is obtained.

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Figure 1

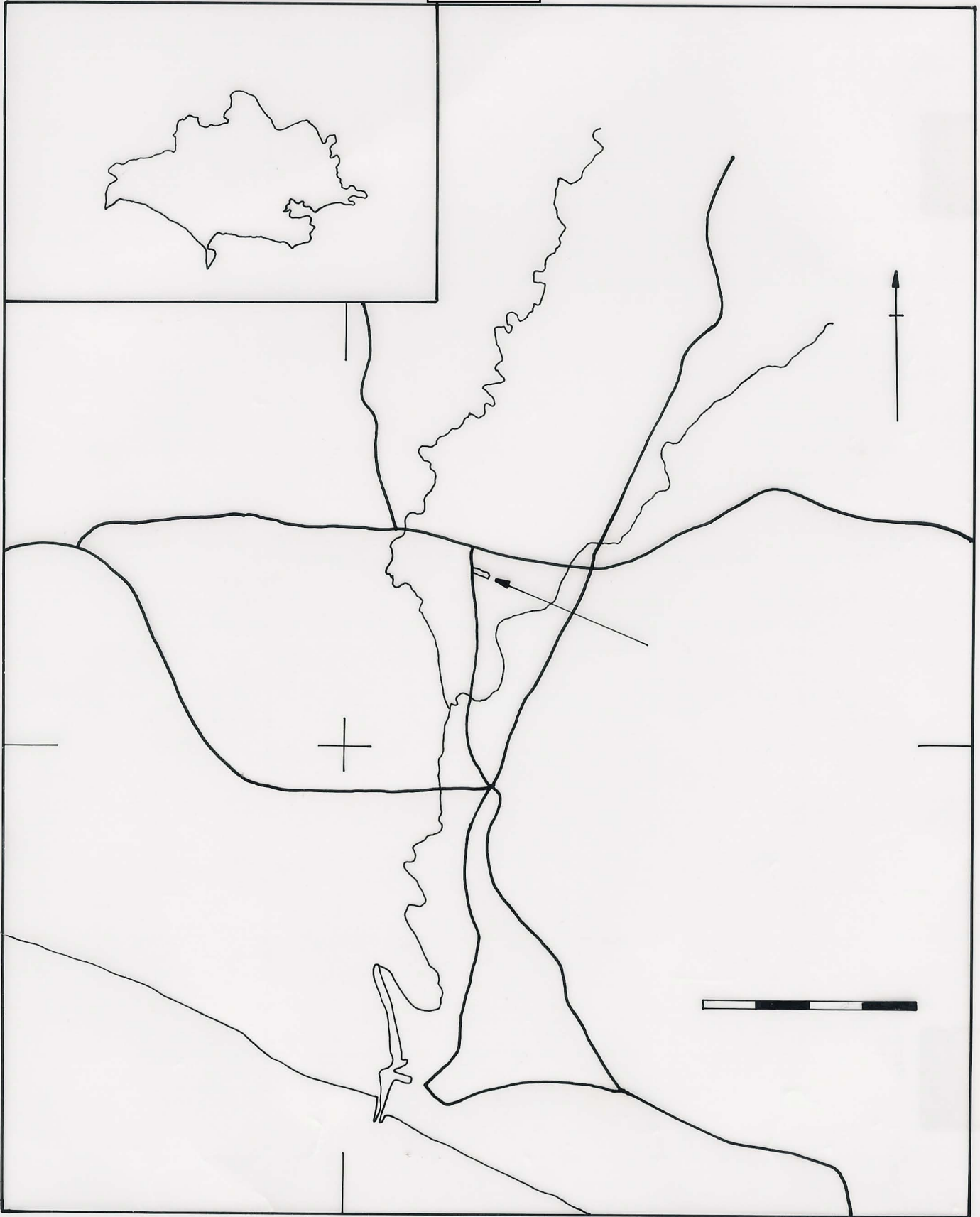


Figure 2

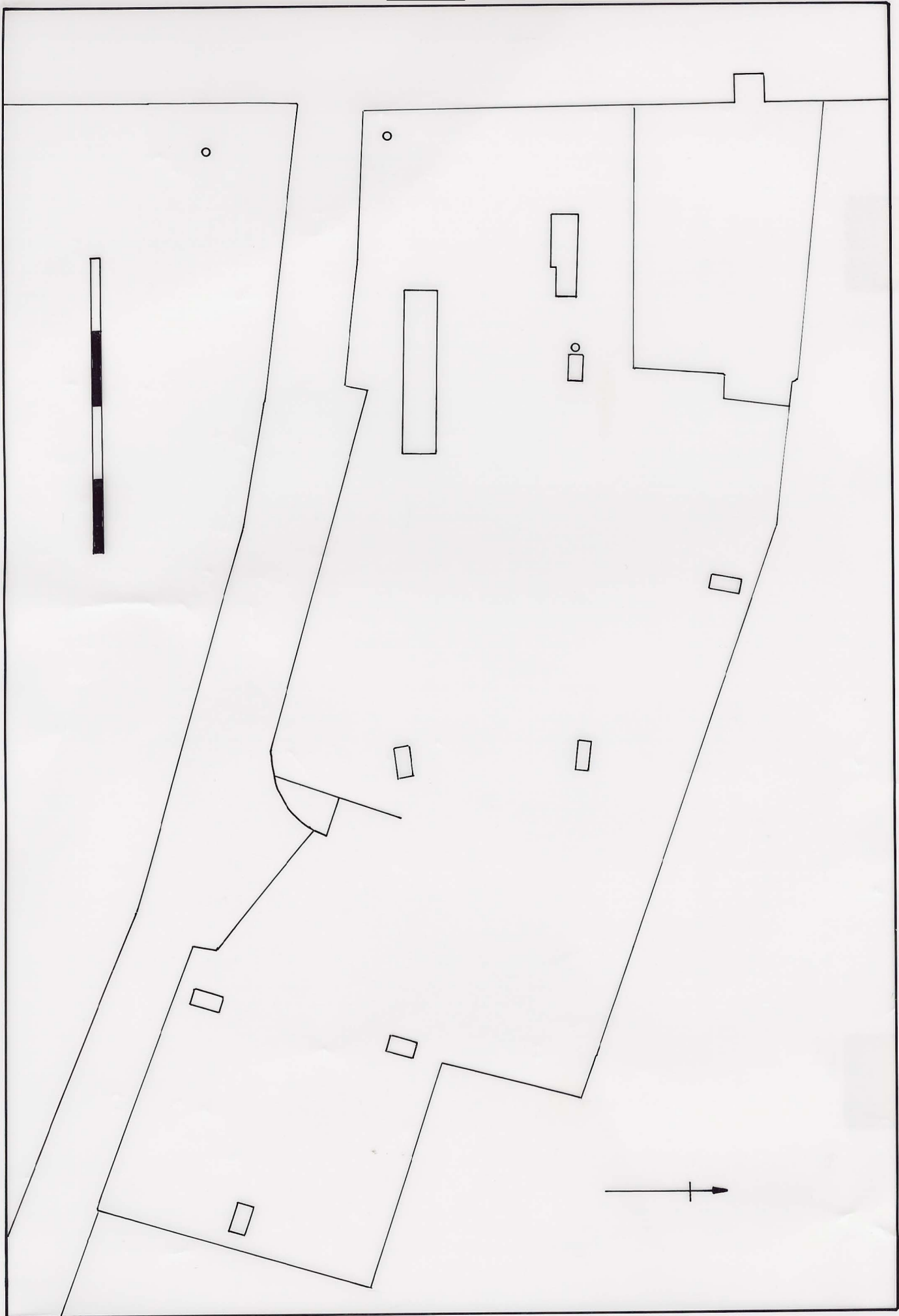


Figure 3

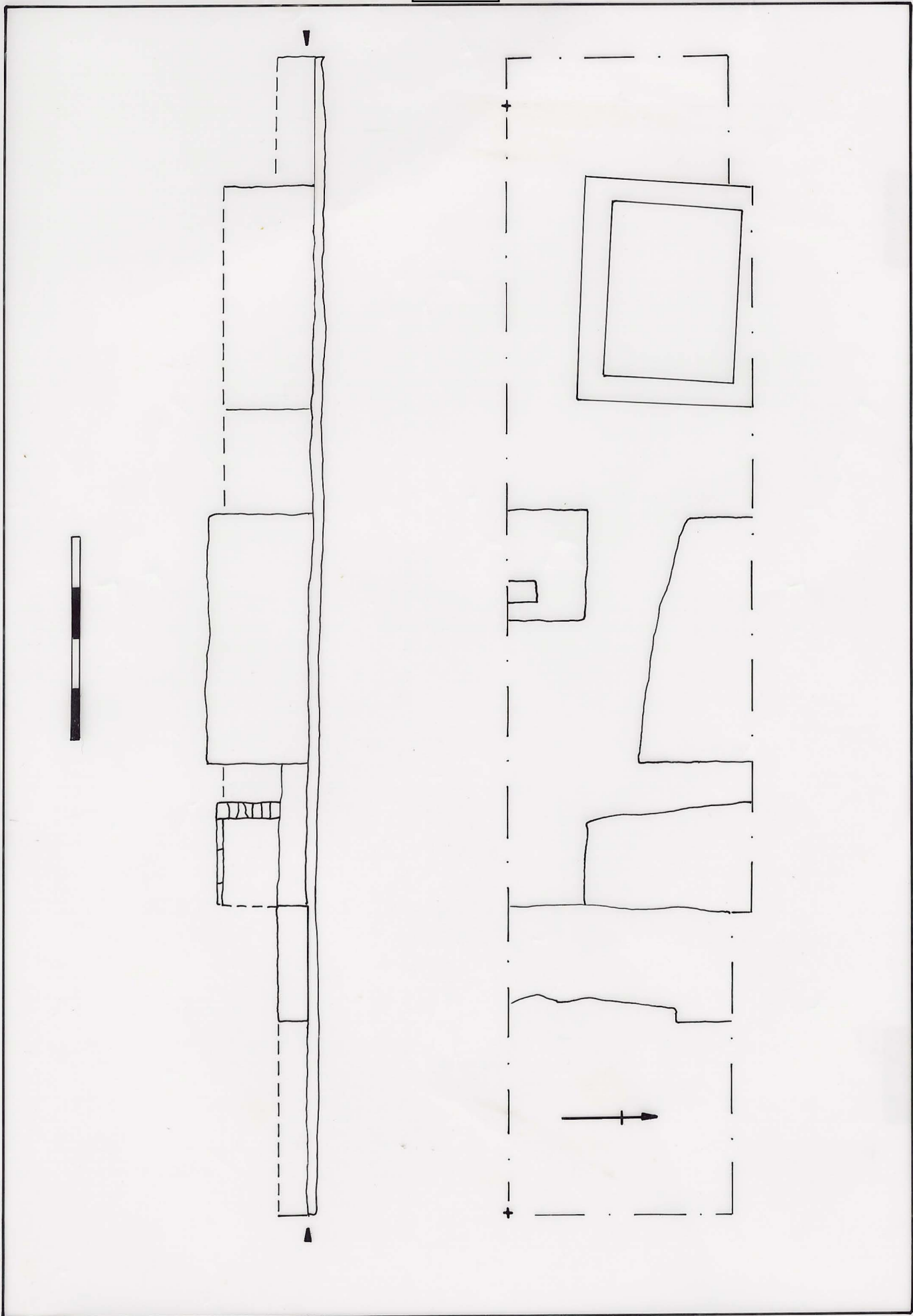
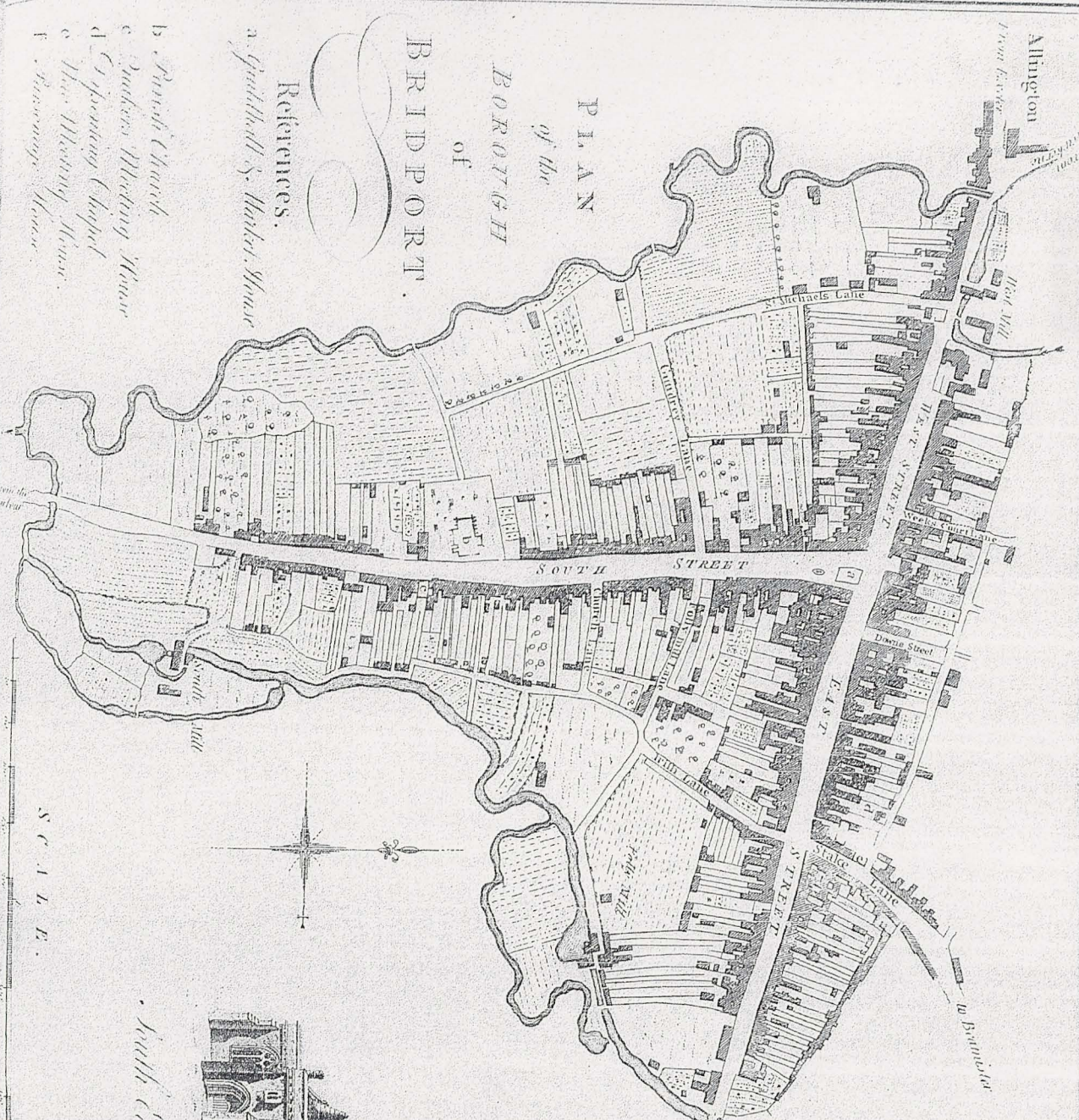


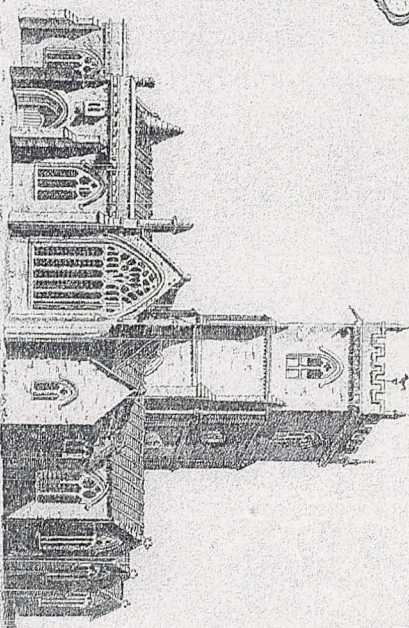


Figure 4

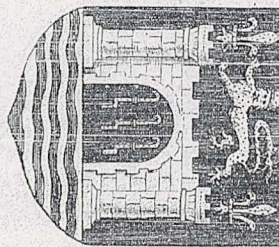


- References.
- a. Guildhall & Market House
  - b. Parish Church
  - c. Judges Meeting House
  - d. Printing Shop
  - e. New Meeting House
  - f. Fireworks House

S C A L E



South East View of Bridport Church.



Bridport Arms

*The Rich Borough of Bridport by the River of the Dorset, the PLAN, is most happily executed by The Author.*

Printed by J. Smith, in the Strand.

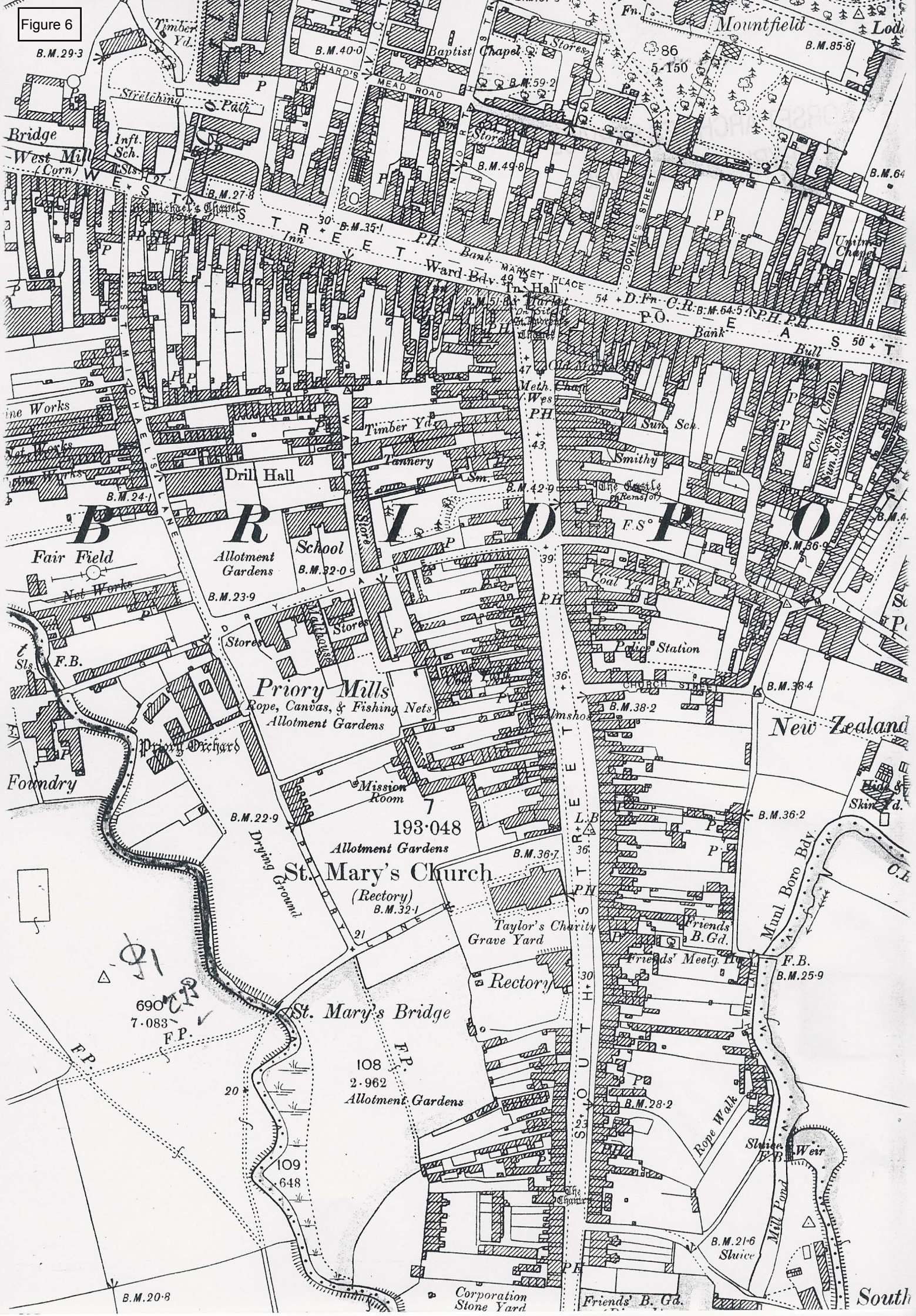


Figure 5





Figure 6



B.M. 20-8

Corporation Stone Yard

Friends' B. Gd.

South