

LAND TO REAR OF 98 WEST STREET

CORFE CASTLE

PURBECK

DORSET

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 200818



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LAND TO REAR OF 98 WEST STREET, CORFE CASTLE,
PURBECK, DORSET
RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Work undertaken by SWARCH for Corfe Castle Community Land Trust (The Client)

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation in the form of test-pitting carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land to the rear of 98 West Street, Corfe Castle, Dorset. The site is located on the west side of the village across a relatively low lying field of roughly level ground that rises to the north and west. Former field boundaries, lynchets and ridge and furrow in the surrounding field-scape are visible on aerial photography and LiDAR imagery. Mesolithic tools, medieval and post-medieval pottery and medieval and later ditches identified in previous archaeological works on West Street, to the north of the site.

As indicated in an earlier geophysical survey the site is shown in this evaluation to have a low archaeological potential with no definitive evidence of occupation or significant activity on the site. This largely validates the accuracy of the earlier survey. A small assemblage of small waste flint flakes and possible medieval pottery may allude to activity identified in the wider area and may have washed-in due to the nature of the landscape. The majority of finds and presumably most intense period of agricultural activity on the site is ostensibly from the 18th-19th or 20th centuries.

Given the results of the evaluation test-pitting and the previous phases of assessment and geophysical survey, it is unlikely that further archaeological works would yield significant results.



September 2020

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	LAND TO REAR OF 98 WEST STREET
PARISH:	CORFE CASTLE
COUNTY:	DORSET
NGR:	SY 95775 81590
SWARCH REF.	CCWS20A

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Corfe Castle Community Land Trust (CCCLT) (The Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation in the form of test-pitting on land to the rear of 98 West Street, Purbeck, Dorset, in advance of a proposed residential development (pre-planning). This work was informed by an earlier geophysical survey (Bampton 2020) and undertaken in accordance with best practice, Dorset County Council guidance and ClfA guidance.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies on the Isle of Purbeck: an area of chalk downland on a broad promontory that projects eastwards into the English Channel to the south of Poole Harbour. The site is at the settlement of Corfe Castle, which is approximately half way between Wareham and Swanage, on the A351. The site specifically is located c.700m south of the remains of Corfe Castle, on the west side of the village, off of West Street. The site is a roughly trapezoidal shaped small field with slight curved long boundaries. It is in a relatively low lying area of roughly level ground that rises to the south and west, and is to the east of Corfe River. The site is at a height of c.25m AOD (Figure 1).

The soils on the site are the slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey and coarse loamy clayey soils of the Wickham 3 Association (SSEW 1983), which overlie the mudstone of the Wealden Group (BGS 2020).

1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

An archaeological assessment and geophysical survey of the site have been conducted by SWARCH (Waterhouse 2020; Bampton 2020). The assessment included a historical and archaeological background with heritage impact assessment, which is largely summarised below.

Corfe Castle is situated in a natural gap in the Purbeck Hills; a ridge that runs east-west across the Purbeck promontory. Its place name is derived from this gap; the Old English *ceorfan*, meaning a 'cutting' (Watts 2004). The castle had pre-Norman origins, as a probable Saxon hall. It was fortified under the Normans. It played roles in the Anarchy (12th century) and the Civil War (17th century), after which it was decommissioned. In 1982 Ralph Bankes gave the property including landholdings in Purbeck to the National Trust (NT 2020).

Significant archaeological features and artefacts close to the site include Mesolithic tools, medieval and post-medieval pottery and medieval and later ditches identified in archaeological works on West Street (at nos. 52 and 58) by AC Archaeology and Wessex Archaeology in 1993, 2003 and 2004. These were indicative of a nearby medieval and later settlement. In the wider landscape are Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman artefacts, funerary monuments/features (such as barrows), potential earthworks and a villa; particularly near Bucknowle Farm, c.500m west of the site. The settlement itself is of known medieval origins with medieval industrial and agricultural features associated with the manufacture of Purbeck Marble and general farming. The site is within a medieval open field system surrounding the village that was ostensibly enclosed in the post-

medieval period. Traces of ridge and furrow survive in the surrounding landscape where strip fields had been established, although have largely been ploughed away.

Cartographic sources indicate that the site was within a relatively large triangular enclosure c.1586. The development of properties along West Street occurred presumably and predominantly through the 17th and 18th centuries; four Grade II Listed properties immediately east of the site were ostensibly built in the 18th-19th centuries (HE 2020). 1805 mapping indicates that some enclosure of this larger field may have occurred and that some of the houses east of the site had been built, but it does not detail strip-fields. The 1843 tithe map and apportionment depicts the site much as it is today. It was land owned by a John Bond and occupied by an Elizabeth Hibbs. It was named *Mount Pleasant late Henry/Browns and Galleys Meads* and was listed as *Meadow*. Subsequent mapping and aerial photography show no.98 with its garden, at the east end of the site was established between 1926 and 1946. Former field boundaries and lynchets in the surrounding field-scape are visible on aerial photography and LiDAR imagery. Some supporting sources for this background can be seen in Appendix 4.

The geophysical survey of the site (Bampton 2020) identified three groups of anomalies comprising; a ridge and ditch aligned approximately east-west that divided the site in half; two ditches that crossed the site approximately aligned north-south; a ditch that fed into the dividing ditch/ridge from the south; and a possible ditch/drain that ran approximately north from the dividing ditch/ridge. Apart from the final ditch/drain-type anomaly all of these anomalies equated to topographic features that were visible on the ground during the survey and that were visible on LiDAR imagery. These anomalies equated to a large amount of drainage across the site. The general geophysical variation in responses across the site is indicative of a water-logged landscape in which mineral content may have been leached from/or through the site. The sites location/topography is indicative of one that may have been subject to water-logging.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

This work was undertaken in accordance with a best practice and CfA guidance. Any desk-based assessment aspect of this report follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (CfA 2014a) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2012). The archaeological evaluation follows the guidance as outlined in: *Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CfA 2015a) and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CfA 2015b).

The archaeological works in this instance have been informed by an earlier geophysical survey (Bampton 2020), allowing for targeting test-pitting. This evaluation aims to determine: the validity of the geophysical survey; the presence or absence-, extent, date, condition and complexity of archaeological remains within the site; and to ensure the preservation by record of any encountered archaeological deposits or remains in accordance with current industry standards and best practice.

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FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION TEST-PITTING

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological evaluation test-pitting was undertaken on the 7th of July 2020 by SWARCH personnel. These test pits targeted areas of possible platforms between drainage channels as identified in the preceding geophysical survey (Bampton 2020; see Figure 5) and were dispersed across the site to give an even coverage of the site. Six test pits, each 1m x 1m, were excavated by hand to the level of weathered natural. No significant archaeological features or deposits were present.

2.2 DEPOSIT MODEL

The site was overlaid with a relatively consistent depth of topsoil, a dark brown-grey, friable sandy-silt. Across most of the site this topsoil overlaid a relatively consistent depth of subsoil, a light yellow-brown, firm sandy-silt loam. Two land drains containing ceramic drainage pipes cut the subsoil and partially cut the topsoil, but were overlain by the turf (the upper part of the topsoil). In Test Pit 1 the topsoil was at its thinnest and overlaid a layer of stony rubble that evidently ran south and east towards the boundary of the site and defines a visible uneven/scrubby area in this part of the site. This stone is reported to be frequently encountered across the neighbouring garden to the south (pers. Comms.). In Test Pit 6 a thin gravelly layer, (601), was present within the topsoil, between the turf and the bulk of the topsoil layer. The natural in the lower test pits (4-6) was ostensibly more leached-out in colour and slightly more clayey than those slightly up-slope (Test Pits 1-3). Supporting illustrations and photographs for the site inspection can be seen in Appendices 1 and 5.

2.3 RESULTS

The evaluation test-pitting revealed no significant archaeological features, deposits, or finds. Ceramic land-drains were encountered in Test Pits 1 and 2; and the majority of finds from the soil layers were of post-medieval-modern dates, with some occasional possible medieval scraps of pottery. Some bioturbation from roots from trees in the surrounding hedgeline was occasional apparent while excavating the test pits. These results correspond to- and validate the accuracy of the geophysical survey (Figure 5), which indicated that there was a low probability of archaeological potential on the site.

The following results are described by test pit. A full set of site drawings including plans and sections can be seen in Appendix 1; a full context list with context descriptions in Appendix 2; a complete finds list in Appendix 3; and supporting photographs in Appendix 5.

2.3.1 TEST PIT 1

Test Pit 1 (Figures 2, 5 and 6) was aligned approximate east-west and measured 1.05mx1.05m; c.0.15m of turf overlaid stony rubble layer (101), <0.10m thick, which overlaid the Fill (106) of a Modern Drain, [105]. Drain [105] cut the lower-/topsoil proper, which was <0.20m thick; the subsoil was <0.30m thick. It was located in the south-east corner of the site and targeted an area of magnetic disturbance indicative of possible disturbed-/made-ground. The test pit revealed a 20th century ceramic land drain, within cut [105], which was aligned north-west by south-east; and the stony debris layer (101), which was immediately beneath the turf and contained 20th century debris/finds.



FIGURE 2: TEST PIT 1; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



FIGURE 3: TEST PIT 2; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).

2.3.2 TEST PIT 2

Test Pit 2 (Figures 3, 5 and 6) was aligned approximate east-west and measured 1m x 1.03m; the topsoil was c.0.30m thick; the subsoil was c.0.25m thick. It was located to target a possible platform on the south side of the site. The test pit revealed a 20th century ceramic land drain. This land drain

was within a near vertical sided trench, [203], which was aligned north-east by south-west and contained Fill (204). Drain [203] cut the lower part of the topsoil, but was overlaid by c.0.15m of turf.

2.3.3 TEST PIT 3

Test Pit 3 (Figures 4, 5 and 6) was aligned approximate east-west and measured 1.04mx1.02m; the topsoil was c.0.33m thick; the subsoil was c.0.30m thick. It was located in the south-west corner of the site and targeted a possible platform between drainage channels visible on the site. No archaeological features or deposits were present.



FIGURE 4: TEST PIT 3; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).

2.3.4 TEST PIT 4

Test Pit 4 (Figures 5 and 6) was aligned approximate east-west and measured 1mx0.95m; the topsoil was c.0.28m thick; the subsoil was c.0.19m thick. It was located in the north-west corner of the site to target a possible platform between drainage channels visible on the site. The natural in this test pit (and Test Pits 5 and 6) was ostensibly more leached-out in colour and slightly more clayey than those slightly up-slope in Test Pits 1-3. No archaeological features or deposits were present.

2.3.5 TEST PIT 5

Test Pit 5 (Figures 5 and 6) was aligned approximate east-west and measured 1mx1m; the topsoil was c.0.30m thick; the subsoil was c.0.27-0.39m thick. It was located near the middle of the north side of the site to target a possible platform between drainage channels visible on the site. No archaeological features or deposits were present.

2.3.6 TEST PIT 6

Test Pit 6 (Figures 5 and 6) was aligned approximate east-west and measured 1mx1.05m; c.0.15m of turf overlaid a fine lime-stone gravelly layer, (601), which was <0.03m thick; this overlaid the remainder of the topsoil, which was c.0.18m thick; the subsoil was c.0.25m thick. It was located in

the north-east corner of the site to target a possible platform between drainage channels visible on the site. A thin lens/spread of gravelly material was present within the topsoil, beneath the turf and overlaying topsoil that contained 19th-20th century finds.

2.4 FINDS

A total of 159 finds were recovered from across the site, predominantly from the topsoil and subsoil with a small amount from the stony debris in Test Pit 1. A full finds list can be seen in Appendix 3.

Of 82 sherds of pottery on the site, approximately nine were possibly medieval sherds with the rest being 18th-20th century, predominantly 19th-20th century. The majority of other finds included clay pipe stem fragments, glass bottle fragments, and ceramic building material such as brick, as well as occasional Fe nails. This assemblage was predominantly 18th-20th century. A mix of predominantly 20th century, but with some medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from within stony Spread (101).

18 (170g) of mostly small fragments of non-diagnostic flint was present in the topsoil and subsoil layers. This assemblage did not represent obvious tool based technology or debitage.

2.5 DISCUSSION

The results of the evaluation largely validated the interpretation of the geophysical survey: it is unlikely that the site contains any significant buried archaeological resource.

Agricultural activity associated with drainage; and works associated with the site as a pasture may have resulted in the importing of some material and finds to the site, predominantly in the 18th to 20th century, inclusive. Cartographic sources depict the site and surrounding field-scape much as it was during the time of this survey by the mid-19th century and it seem possible that much of the sites assemblage is the result of the management of this landscape up to this time.

The soils and occasional mineralisation at the level of the weathered natural alludes to some phases of seasonal water-logging where drainage measures in the past may have been insufficient.

The spread of stony debris in the south-east corner of the site is similar to the stone present in the extant boundary wall south of the Test Pit 1. Its relatively wide dispersal around this part of the site and the adjacent gardens indicates that some structures may have stood near the site, ostensibly on the other side of the boundary, or that this local material was brought on to the site to be dumped as there is no sign of occupation or former structures on the site.

Although the flint assemblage from the site was non-diagnostic it may be associated with Mesolithic flint finds north of the site. Some of the waste or more likely source material for this activity or period may well have washed-in to the site given the probable periodic flooding/water-logging of the site and nearby watercourses in the past. The recovered poor assemblage does not allude to Mesolithic industry taking place directly on the site.

3.0 CONCLUSION

The site is located c.700m south of the remains of Corfe Castle, on the west side of the village, off of West Street. Corfe Castle is a medieval settlement. The site is in a relatively low lying area of roughly level ground that rises to the north and west and to the east of Corfe River. Early cartographic sources show the site as within relatively large enclosures and by the mid-19th century much as it is today. Former field boundaries, lynchets and ridge and furrow in the surrounding field-scape are visible on aerial photography and LiDAR imagery. Significant archaeological features and artefacts to the north of the site, on West Street, include; Mesolithic tools, medieval and post-medieval pottery and medieval and later ditches identified in previous archaeological works. In the wider landscape, particularly near Bucknowle Farm, c.500m west of the site, are Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman artefacts, funerary monuments/features (such as barrows), potential earthworks and a villa.

As indicated in the earlier geophysical survey (Bampton 2020) the site is shown in this evaluation to have a low archaeological potential with no definitive evidence of occupation or significant activity on the site. This largely validates the accuracy of the earlier survey. A small assemblage of small waste flint flakes and possible medieval pottery may allude to activity identified in the wider area and may have washed-in due to the nature of the landscape. The majority of finds and presumably most intense period of agricultural activity on the site is ostensibly from the 18th-19th or 20th centuries.

Given the results of the evaluation test-pitting and the previous phases of assessment and geophysical survey, it is unlikely that further archaeological works would yield significant results.

4.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES

Published Sources:

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- Waterhouse, R.** 2020: *Land to rear of 98 West Street, Corfe Castle, Purbeck, Dorset: Results of an Archaeological Assessment*. SWARCH Report no. 200213.

Websites:

- British Geological Survey** 2020: *Geology of Britain Viewer*. <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- Environment Agency** 2020: *LiDAR, Digital Surface Model data*. <https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=survey>
- Historic England (HE)** 2020: *Listings*. <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>
- National Trust (NT)** 2020: *History at Corfe Castle*. <https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/corfe-castle>

Public Record Office (PRO)

- Corfe Castle Tithe Apportionment, 1843
- Corfe Castle Tithe Map, 1843
- Surveyors draft map for the Poole area, 1805

APPENDIX 1: ADDITIONAL GRAPHICAL IMAGES

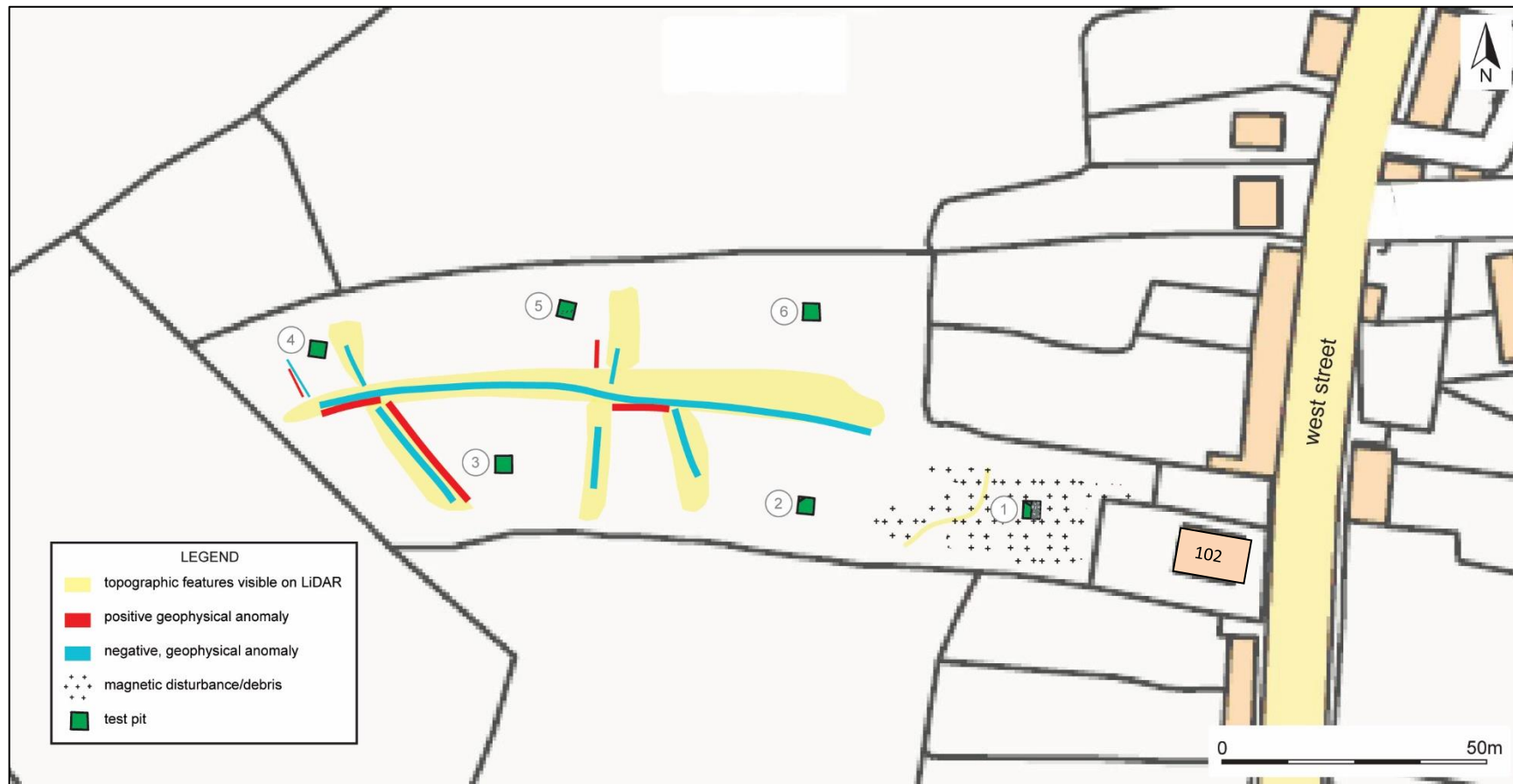


FIGURE 5: TEST PIT LOCATION MAP OVER A BASIC DEPICTION OF THE PREVIOUS GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA AND TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES IDENTIFIED ON LIDAR IMAGE (BAMPTON 2020).

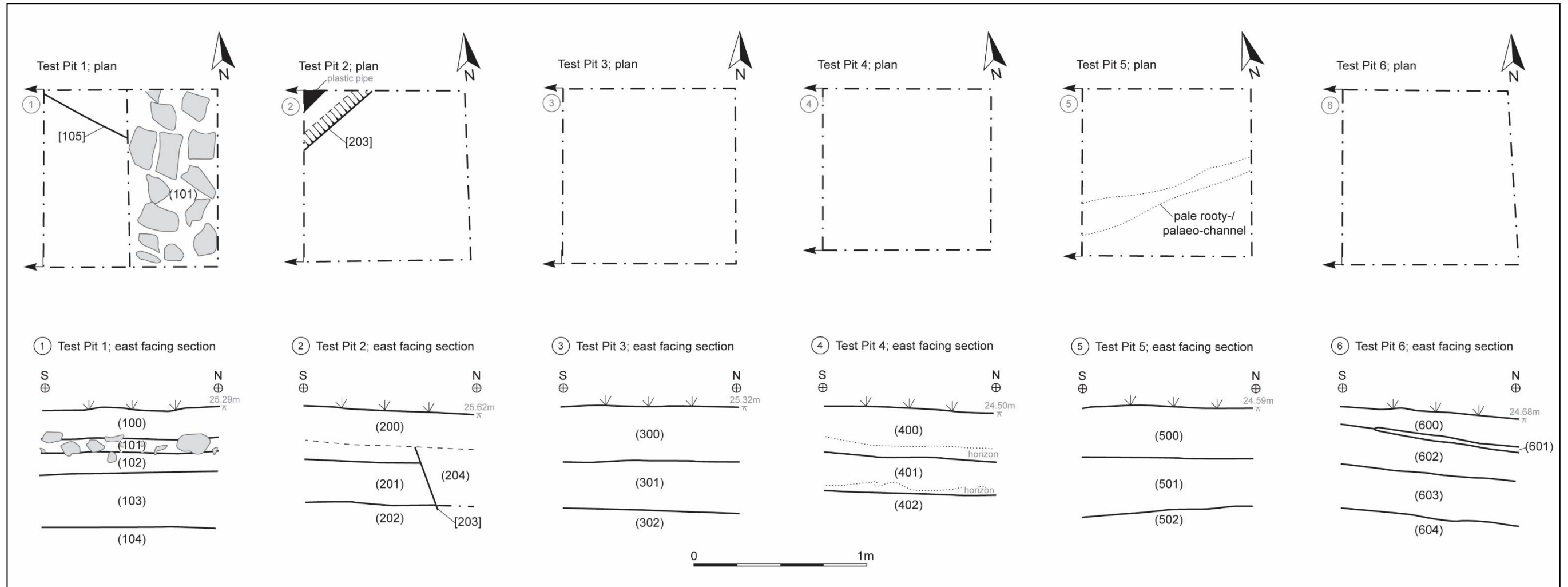


FIGURE 6: TEST PIT PLANS AND SECTION DRAWINGS.

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH/ THICKNESS	SPOT DATE
TEST PIT 1				
(100)	Topsoil (turf)	Dark brown-grey, friable sandy-silt.	Overlaid (101)	c.0.15m C20
(101)	Layer	Light-mid brown-grey limestone rubble layer including concrete and brick fragments	Overlaid (106); Overlain by (100)	<0.10m C20
(102)	Topsoil (buried)	Dark brown-grey, friable sandy-silt, slight mottling and diffuse horizon to subsoil (< c.10cm thick).	Overlaid (103); Cut by [105]	c.0.20m C20
(103)	Subsoil	Light yellow-grey-brown, firm sandy-silt loam with manganese at horizon to natural (within the lower c.10cm)	Overlaid (104); Overlain by (102)	<0.30m C17-C20
(104)	Natural	Light brown/orange-yellow, soft-firm sandy-clay (becoming more clayey within the north-west test pits)	Overlain by (103)	Below 0.70m -
[105]	Cut of Drain	Linear drain aligned north-west by south-east, near vertical sides, not fully excavated, plastic drainage pipe at base, 1 fill, 0.25+m wide	Cut (102); Contained (106)	0.40+m C20
(106)	Fill of Drain	Dark brown-grey, friable-soft sandy-silt mixed subsoil with topsoil and natural	Fill of [105]; Overlain by (101)	0.40+m C20
TEST PIT 2				
(200)	Topsoil	Dark brown-grey, friable sandy-silt; diffuse horizon to subsoil (< c.10cm thick).	Overlaid (201)(204); Cut by [203]	c.0.30m C20
(201)	Subsoil	As (103)	Overlaid (202); Overlain by (200)	c.0.25m Post-medieval/ modern
(202)	Natural	As (104)	Overlain by (201)	Below 0.57m -
[203]	Cut of Drain	Linear drain aligned north-east by south-west, near vertical sides, plastic drainage pipe at base, not fully excavated	Cut (200); Contained (204)	0.35+m C20
(204)	Fill of Drain	Redeposited subsoil with occasional lenses of redeposited natural	Fill of [203]; Overlain by (200) (turf)	0.35+m C20
TEST PIT 3				
(300)	Topsoil	As (200)	Overlaid (301)	c.0.32m C19/C20
(301)	Subsoil	As (103)	Overlaid (302); Overlain by (300)	c.0.31m Post-medieval
(302)	Natural	As (104)	Overlain by (301)	Below 0.60- 0.64m -
TEST PIT 4				
(400)	Topsoil	As (200)	Overlaid (401)	0.27m C19/C20
(401)	Subsoil	As (103), but with less manganese in its horizon to the natural	Overlaid (402); Overlain by (400)	0.23m Medieval and later
(402)	Natural	Light mottled orange-yellow, soft-firm clayey-sandy-clay; more leached-out in colour than in Test Pits 1-3, with slightly more clay (?)	Overlain by (401)	Below c.0.50m -
TEST PIT 5				
(500)	Topsoil	As (200)	Overlaid (501)	c.0.30m C19/C20
(501)	Subsoil	As (401), with occasional small-medium rounded white stones (limestone?)	Overlaid (503); Overlain by (500)	0.30-0.35m Medieval and later
(502)	Natural	As (402)	Overlain by (501)	Below 0.60- 0.65m -
TEST PIT 6				

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(600)	Topsoil (turf)	As (100)	Overlaid (601)	c.0.13m	C19/C20
(601)	Layer	Mid brown-grey, firm-friable sandy-silt with small white limestone fragments forming a stony limey/gravelly layer	Overlaid (602); Overlain by (600)	0.01-0.03m	-
(602)	Topsoil (buried)	As (200), but a little dirty with inclusions/modern	Overlaid (603); Overlain by (601)	0.15-0.19m	C19/C20
(603)	Subsoil	As (401)	Overlaid (604); Overlain by (602)	c.0.25m	Post-medieval
(604)	Natural	As (402), with occasional hard manganese patches	Overlain by (603)	Below 0.60m	-

APPENDIX 3: FINDS LIST

Context	POTTERY			Glass			Other			Date
	Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frag.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frag.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(101)							1	1357	Concrete	C20
							7	696	Brick	
							1	2	Clay pipe stem	
(102)	2	15	Post-medieval pottery	1	5	Dark green bottle	4	7	Animal bone	C19-C20
	1	7	'flowerpot' C19-C20 red/earthenware				2	25	CBM (ceramic building material)	
	2	8	Medieval pottery (?)				2	5	Clay pipe stem and bowl	
							3	28	Coal	
							2	10	Fe nails	
							2	395	Burnt stone	
(103)	1	3	Post-medieval, yellow slip ware; similar to Bristol-Staffordshire ware				1	126	Brick	C17-C20
(200)	2	2	White Refined Earthenware (WRE)				8	807	Drainage pipe	C20
	2	2	Industrial wares (C18-C20)				1	5	Clay pipe stem	
	6	73	Post-medieval pottery				1	8	flint	
(201)	1	3	Redware, black internal glaze	4	7	Panel glass	2	7	Burnt bone	Post-medieval to modern
	9	90	Post-medieval, x1 rim, 1x handle	2	23	Vessel, including pontil mark	9	32	Clay pipe stems	
							11	98	Fe objects	
							3	18	Stones (?)	
(202)							2	10	flint	-
(300)	4	23	Post-medieval	1	4	Brown, vessel	2	25	CBM	Post-medieval to C20
	4	3	WRE	1	14	Clear, vessel base	4	20	Clay pipe stem	
							1	6	flint	
							2	7	Coal	
(301)	1	2	Post-medieval							Post-medieval
(400)	2	4	WRE	2	6	Pale blue, vessel	7	109	Flint	C19-C20
	6	25	Post-medieval	1	6	Green, vessel	2	12	Fe nails	
							4	14	Coal	
(401)	2	9	Pale green slip, pale fabric, medieval or later							Medieval or later
(500)	3	35	Post-medieval	1	1	Clear glass	1	7	CBM	C19-C20
	11	53	WRE				1	2	Clay pipe stem	

LAND TO REAR OF 98 WEST STREET, CORFE CASTLE, PURBECK, DORSET

							2	14	Flint	
							1	3	Fe nail	
(501)	4	39	Medieval (?)							Medieval or later
(600)/ (602)	1	3	Medieval coarseware	1	14	Dark green, vessel	3	22	CBM	C18-C20
	2	2	Post-medieval, yellow slip ware; similar to Bristol-Staffordshire ware	1	6	Clear, vessel	5	17	Clay pipe stems and x1 bowl	
	1	9	Brown glazed teapot, refined earthenware				6	19	Flint	
	1	2	WRE				1	40	lead	
	2	14	Industrial wares (C18-C20)							
	2	12	Post-medieval							
	1	9	Redware, black internal glaze							
(601)	3	17	Medieval (?)				5	10	Clay pipe stem and x1 bowl	Medieval to modern
	2	28	Post-medieval				1	4	flint	
Totals	82	525		17	97		60	3428		

*all finds were subsequently discarded.

APPENDIX 4: SUPPORTING SOURCES



FIGURE 7: EXTRACT FROM THE SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP, c.1805; THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED (PRO).

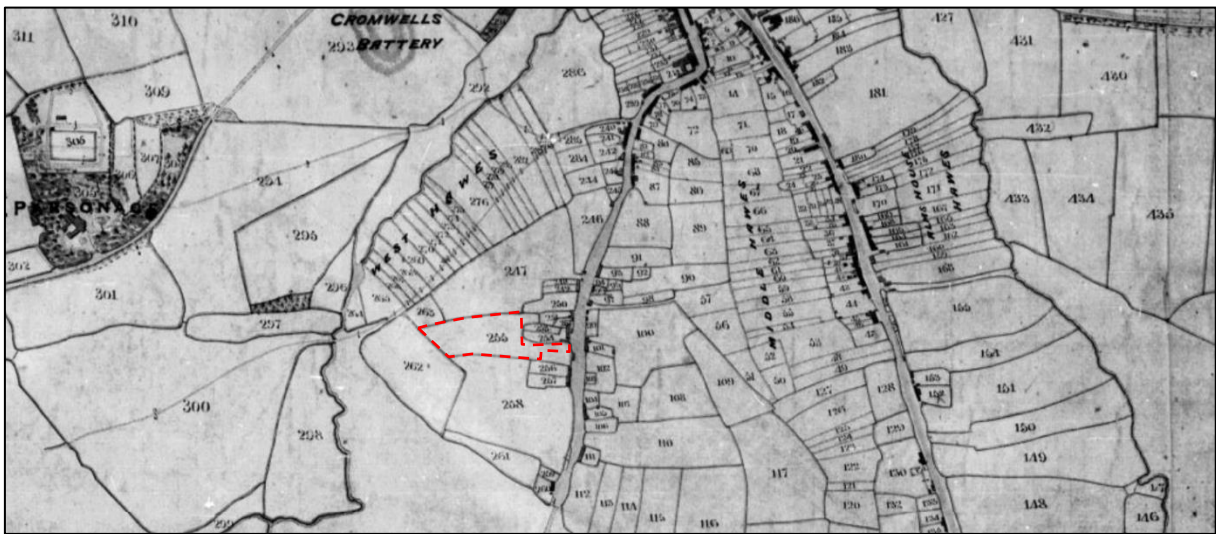


FIGURE 8: EXTRACT FROM THE CORFE CASTLE TITHE MAP, 1843; THE SITE IS OUTLINED IN RED (PRO).

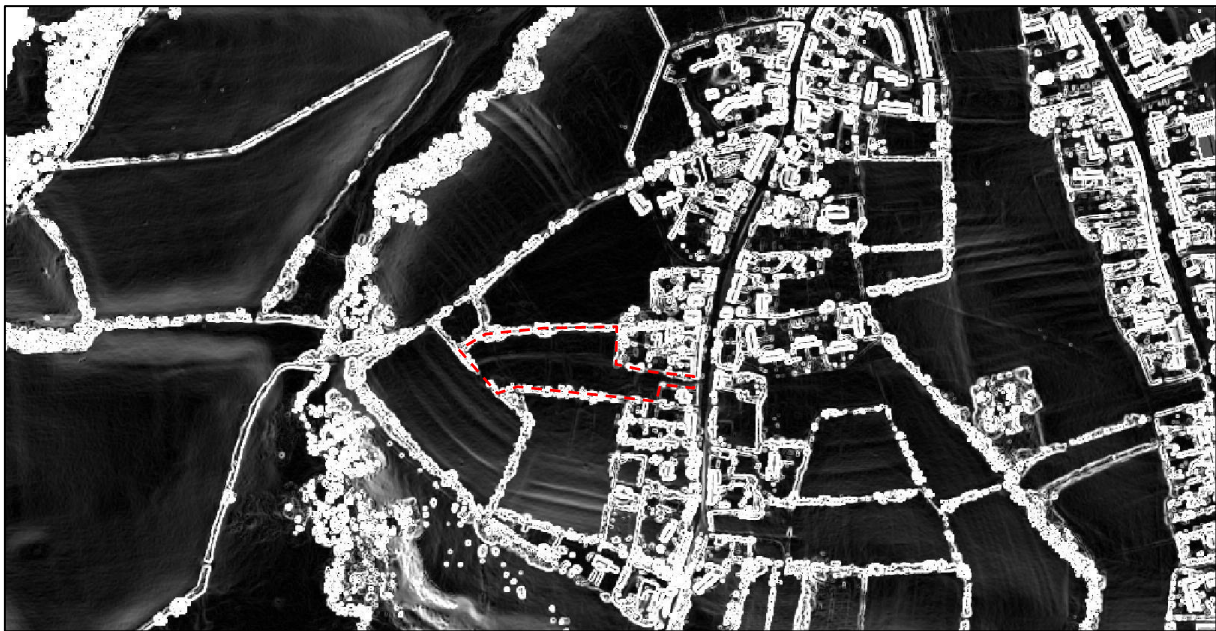


FIGURE 9: IMAGE DERIVED FROM LIDAR DATA; THE SITE IS OUTLINED IN RED (PROCESSED USING QGIS VER2.18.4, TERRAIN ANALYSIS/SLOPE, VERTICAL EXAGGERATION 3.0). DATA: CONTAINS FREELY AVAILABLE DATA SUPPLIED BY NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL (CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY & HYDROLOGY; BRITISH ANTARCTIC SURVEY; BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY); ©NERC.

APPENDIX 5: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



1. TEST PIT 1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



2. TEST PIT 1; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



3. TEST PIT 1; VIEWED FROM ABOVE AND THE WEST (1M SCALE).



4. TEST PIT 2; VIEWED FROM ABOVE AND THE EAST (1M SCALE).



5. TEST PIT 3; VIEWED FROM ABOVE AND THE EAST (1M SCALE).



6. TEST PIT 3; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



7. TEST PIT 4; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



8. TEST PIT 4; VIEWED FROM ABOVE AND THE EAST (1M SCALE).



9. TEST PIT 5; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



10. TEST PIT 5; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



11. TEST PIT 6; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



12. TEST PIT 6; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



13. SITE SHOT, POST-BACKFILLING, SHOWING TEST PIT 1; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (NO SCALE).



14. SITE SHOT, POST BACKFILLING, SHOWING TEST PIT 6; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (NO SCALE).



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