Part 7: Historic Environment Research Framework

The collation of the information on the development and character of the town has highlighted a number of areas where our understanding of the town is deficient. This has led to the formulation of the research questions set out below, which summarise potential future directions of research on the town. This list is neither exhaustive nor prescriptive, but suggests a framework within which further research could take place and this is linked to the South West Regional Archaeological Research Framework (Webster 2008), where relevant.

7.1 Prehistoric and Roman Activity

The pre-urban context of Swanage is poorly understood. There have been a number of discoveries of prehistoric finds across the whole area and also some Beaker period activity near Herston. There have been widespread discoveries of Late Iron Age and Roman features and finds from across much of the town, but very few areas have been investigated using modern archaeological techniques and little detail is recorded.

Research into this period of Swanage's history and archaeology has potential to provide information to inform on the wider Research Aims for the South West Region to improve our understanding of Neolithic settlements and landscapes (SWARF Research Aim 28) and to improve our understanding of non-villa Roman rural settlement (SWARF Research Aim 29).

1. Does the sparse concentration of Neolithic finds in the Northbrook area reflect a concentration of activity of this date in this area? If so, what type of activity does it represent?
2. What is the character of the Beaker period activity behind Bell Street, Herston? Are there further elements of this activity still surviving buried beneath colluvium in this and other parts of the town?
3. Does the Iron Age and Roman settlement and burial evidence reflect dispersed agricultural settlements across the whole of the area or is it the result of a series of more concentrated settlements? Is there a greater concentration of Late Iron Age and Roman activity beneath Swanage compared to the surrounding area or is there widespread Roman settlement across the whole of this part of Purbeck? What evidence is there for Roman quarrying and for other industrial activities?
4. The discovery of a 6th century AD cemetery at Shepherd's Farm, Ulwell just to the north

of Swanage (Cox 1988) is an important discovery dating to a period when there is little clearly dated evidence for activity. Is there any other evidence for post-Roman activity in Swanage? Has this been obscured by the more easily recognisable Roman evidence?

5. What was the palaeo-environment during the prehistoric and Roman periods? Where was the shoreline? Was the brook navigable at this time? Was there a lake or pool behind the shoreline in the lowest part of the valley or was it just poorly-drained marshy land?

7.2 Saxon and Medieval Activity

The Saxon and medieval period sees the emergence of the distinctive field system patterns to the north and south of Swanage. It also is the period when the complex series of manors becomes established across this area and the small hamlets and villages develop, which later form the nucleus of the town of Swanage and the hamlets of Newton, Herston, etc, based on a mixed farming, fishing and quarrying.

Research into this period of Swanage's history and archaeology has potential to provide data to inform on the wider Research Aims for the South West Region to widen our understanding of the origins of villages (SWARF Research Aim 33) and to widen our understanding of the extraction, processing and transportation of minerals, stone and aggregates (SWARF Research Aim 38n).

6. What form was the settlement in the late Saxon and medieval manors?
7. What was the medieval settlement layout of Herston?
8. What was the form and extent of the medieval settlement of Swanage?
9. Where are the medieval buildings, what is their date and function, and are there any traces of medieval buildings hidden within later buildings?
10. What is the date of the strip field boundaries in the southern part of Swanage?
11. What evidence is there for the economy of Swanage during the Saxon and medieval periods?
12. What is the evidence for medieval quarrying in Swanage?
13. What was the palaeo-environment during the Saxon and medieval periods? Where was the shoreline? Was the brook navigable at this time? Was there a lake or pool behind the shoreline in the lowest part of

the valley or was it just poorly-drained marshy land?

7.3 Post-medieval activity

Unlike most of the historic towns of Dorset, Swanage did not develop into an urban place until the 19th century. Swanage remained a village largely dependent on fishing, farming and quarrying and a number of dispersed settlements and farms, until the end of the 18th century. The development of the village of Swanage and the hamlets of Herston, Newton and Carrant's Court in the post-medieval period is not well understood. The precise form of the coastline and the Brook is not certain and the form, organisation and technology of stone quarrying in the earlier part of this period is not well known.

Research into this period of Swanage's history and archaeology has potential to provide information to inform on the wider Research Aims for the South West Region to widen our understanding of the extraction, processing and transportation of minerals, stone and aggregates (SWARF Research Aim 38n) and broaden our understanding of post-medieval to modern technology and production (SWARF Research Aim 45).

14. What evidence is there for the economy of Swanage during the post-medieval period?
15. What evidence survives of the post-medieval quarries and stone trade in Swanage and how was it organised? How much survives of the quarries themselves and their ancillary buildings? What evidence survives of the 'bankers' along the coast? Are there any buildings or outbuildings associated with the quarries in Herston?
16. Are there any surviving remains associated with the craft activities such as stocking manufacture, flax spinning or fishing?
17. Were there different zones of social differentiation, industrial activity, etc during this period and how did they change?
18. What evidence is there for a market at Swanage during this period?
19. Do the present property boundaries reflect earlier post-medieval property boundaries? If not, can the earlier arrangements be detected?
20. How many buildings associated with the village of Swanage still survive? Are there other buildings now incorporated within the fabric of later buildings?

7.4 Post-medieval and Modern town

It was during the 19th century that Swanage developed into an urban settlement. The historical evidence indicates that its development into a seaside resort was largely the result of deliberate attempts to promote the town by a small number of eminent men, principally William Morton Pitt, John Mowlem and George Burt. Although there has been some historical research into these men and their deeds, much still remains to be understood about the development of the town and its promotion as a seaside resort.

Historical research and archaeological recording of the post-medieval and modern town, in particular into the buildings associated with the facilities, accommodation and entertainment of visitors to the resort and the relationship It would feed into the wider Research Aims for the South West Region to improve our understanding of Medieval and later urbanism (SWARF Research Aim 36) and widen our understanding of Post-medieval and modern transport and communications (SWARF Research Aim 48).

21. What were the changes in property boundaries, zones of activity and social differentiation following the rise of the resort of Swanage?
22. How was the accommodation of visitors to the resort organised? Was there any social differentiation in different areas of the town? Can any specialist guest houses or lodgings be identified in the town? How do they differ from residential houses?
23. Is there any surviving remains associated with the 19th century craft activities such as straw-plait manufacture, flax spinning or fishing?
24. How did the changes from road to rail to road again as the main mode of transport for visitors to the resort affect the layout and organisation of the town? Are there any specific remains associated with this?
25. Does the form and development of Swanage as a seaside resort reflect broader trends of resort development in England or does it have a more individual history of development?

Appendices

Appendix 1: References

Abbreviations

DHC = Dorset History Centre

DCC = Dorset County Council

DCMS = Department of Culture Media and Sport

RCHME = Royal Commission on Historic Monuments of England

SWARF = South West Regional Archaeological Framework

PDC = Purbeck District Council

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Appendix 2: Chronology

For the purposes of this project, the following period names, sub-divisions and dates have been used. These are based on those used by the Dorset County Council Historic Environment Record.

Period	Period Sub-divisions	Date Range
Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	500000-10001BC
	Mesolithic	10000-4001BC
	Neolithic	4000-2351BC
	Bronze Age	2350-701BC
	Iron Age	800BC-AD42
Roman	Roman	AD43-409
Saxon	Early Saxon	AD410-899
	Late Saxon	AD900-1065
Medieval	Norman	AD1066-1149
	Earlier Medieval	AD1150-1349
	Later Medieval	AD1350-1539
Post-medieval	Early post-medieval	AD1540-1599
	17th Century	AD1600-1699
	18th century	AD1700-1799
	Earlier 19th century	AD1800-1850
	Later 19th century	AD1851-1900
Modern	Edwardian	AD1901-1913
	Inter-war	AD1914-1945
	Post-war	AD1946-1969
	Modern	AD1970-2010

Appendix 3: Archaeological Investigations in Swanage

No.	Site Name	Investigation type	Date	Reference	HER Event No.
1	The Rectory, Swanage	Observations	Early 1960s?	Farrar 1965	EDO1402
2	St Mary's Church, Swanage	Watching Brief	2005	Tatler 2005; Bellamy 2005	EDO5326
3	Land between 199-201 High Street, Swanage	Watching Brief	1994-5	Allum 2007	EDO5325
4	Bon Accord Road, Swanage	Observations	1904	Hardy 1908, 11-13; RCHME 1970, 612	EDO1400
5	Atlantic Road, Swanage	Observations	1953	Farrar 1954; RCHME 1970, 612	EDO1361
6	Durlston Cliff, Swanage	Observations	1904	Hardy 1908, 11-12; RCHME 1970, 612	EDO1401
7	Durlston Landslip Sewer Replacement	Watching Brief	2001	Pearce 2001	EDO5327
8	Swanage Pollution Prevention Scheme	Watching Brief	1995	Wessex Archaeology 1995	EWX1612
9	Land adjacent to Bell Street, Herston	Evaluation	1996	Wessex Archaeology 1996; Smith 1996	EWX1704
10	Land adjacent to Bell Street, Herston	Excavation	1997	SAS 1997	EWX1902
11	Herston Quarries	Excavation	1931	Calkin 1948; RCHME 1970, 612.	EWX511

Appendix 4: Historic Urban Character Types

Broad Type	Character Type	Scope Note
Commercial	Hotel	Large hotels in grounds with car parks.
	Market	Both indoor and outdoor market areas. Also used for historic market places.
	Office	Large office complexes that are identifiable as not being within a mixed use area.
	Offices and shops	Areas of mixed commercial use.
	Plant Nursery/ Garden Centre	Plant nurseries or garden centres covering large areas.
	Public house	Large public houses with car parks. Smaller public houses will be included under a more character dominant type.
	Retail park	Areas of large warehouse-type shops selling products such as furniture, white goods, etc, together with their car parks.
	Shopping centre	Shopping centres mainly out of town and with many small units, usually selling clothing, gifts etc.
	Superstore	Large single stores such as supermarkets and their car parks.
	Other commercial site	For commercial buildings of unknown use or not included in the categories above.
Communication	Airfield	An enclosed area used for the taking off, landing and maintenance of commercial and general aviation aircraft.
	Major road	Main roads, through routes, by-passes, etc
	Minor road	Minor roads linking the main roads.
	Lane/ Path	Smaller access ways, primarily used for historic routes.
	Car Park	Large car parks, including multi-storey, where not associated with a particular establishment.
	Bus Station	Large bus and coach stations.
	Railway	Current railway lines
	Railway (disused)	Lines of former railways, where these are still evident in the landscape.
	Railway Station	Railway stations which have a large impact on the landscape.
	Railway Yard	Rail yards which have a large impact on the landscape.
Industrial	Brewery	Large industrial brewery sites. It can also be used for former brewery sites converted to other uses, where the former brewery buildings remain dominant.
	Brickworks	Includes both brick and tile works.
	Engineering works	All engineering works including light and electrical engineering sites.
	Industrial Estate	Sites comprising small units of light industry, including sites described as 'Business Park' and 'Trading Estate' and primarily used for purpose-built industrial estates. Where industrial estates have been created by conversion of former industrial buildings, they have been characterised under the character type which reflects their original function, if this is still dominant.

Broad Type	Character Type	Scope Note
Industrial (cont)	Maltings	Malthouses and small brewing sites.
	Metal works	All sites working and/or producing metal.
	Mill	All types of water mill.
	Pottery	Industrial site used for the production of industrial and domestic ceramic products.
	Quarry	Includes all extractive industries (stone, sand and gravel, clay, etc.)
	Quay/wharf/ shipyard	Commercial shipping areas, including boatyards.
	Ropery	All rope and twine making sites, including rope walks, etc
	Textile works	Factories where textiles are manufactured.
	Timber Yard/ Saw mill	Large timber yards and/or sawmills.
	Workshops	An area of small industrial sites where the industry is un-known.
	Warehouse	Large storage buildings, including both historic ware-houses (which may have now been converted to other uses) and modern warehouse sites.
	Other Industry	An area of industry which does not fit into any of the above.
Landscape	Beach	A sand or pebble area of the shore.
	Enclosed Fields	Enclosed fields which largely retain their original bounda-ries within an urban area.
	Fish Pond	Large areas of fish pond only.
	Pond	Smaller natural or artificial areas of water, including mill ponds.
	Paddocks and closes	Small regular or amorphous fields and plots close to set-tlement edge. It also includes areas of historic detached gardens within the urban landscape.
	Remnant Fields	Areas of former fields now enclosed by urban develop-ment, often no longer retaining their original shape or size.
	Scrub	Patchy areas of trees and shrubs.
	Unenclosed land	Unenclosed areas including small plots of land within set-tlement/industrial areas that are not defined as anything else.
	Wood	For all types and areas of woodland within the urban ar-eas.
Military	Military Airfield	Enclosed area used for the taking off, landing and mainte-nance of military aircraft.
	Barracks	A building or building complex used to house soldiers.
	Depot	An enclosed area with numerous buildings used as the headquarters of a regiment. It can also be a dedicated stores facility.
	Town defences	Town walls, towers, bastions, and defensive earthworks associated with a town
	Territorial Army Centre	Sites of Territorial Army activity.
	Castle	A large fortified building or complex of buildings, built es-pecially during the medieval period
	Other Military	An area of military activity which does not fit into the above.

Broad Type	Character Type	Scope Note
Public Services	Art gallery	Large art galleries and their grounds.
	Community Centre	Includes all kinds of gathering places (Meeting hall, etc).
	Court Building	Crown Courts and Magistrates Courts.
	Emergency services building	Police stations, fire stations, ambulance stations, and coastguard stations, where free-standing and in their own grounds.
	Higher Education facility	For universities & college campuses - also adult education facilities.
	Library	Large libraries.
	Local Government Offices	All local government and central government offices including civic centres.
	Medical facility	All types of medical facility including hospitals, health centres, etc.
	Museum	Large museums
	Prison	For buildings marked 'Prison'
	Public building	Other non-specific public buildings.
	School	Use for schools and any associated playing fields.
	Town hall	Town Halls
Recreation and Ornamental Landscapes	Allotments	Large allotment areas within settlement areas.
	Camping Site	A usually fairly level area used for the pitching of tents or the parking of caravans for holiday use.
	Cinema	Large cinema complexes and their car parks.
	Deer Park	An area enclosed by a park pale for the stocking of deer.
	Golf Course	Landscaped areas used for playing golf, including clubhouses, etc.
	Harbour/marina/dock	Areas for recreational boat use.
	Leisure Centre	Building used for various sports, including area of car park.
	Nature Reserve	An area designated for the protection of flora and fauna, often open to the public.
	Parkland	A landscape designed through judicious planting or clearance of trees in order to create vistas and usually associated with a Country House
	Public Open Space	Publicly accessible open areas not used for any specific activity.
	Public Park	For Public Parks and Gardens, larger areas of land which may include an ornamental lake, flower beds, tennis courts and play areas, etc. Also includes 'Recreation areas'.
	Racecourse	An enclosed area used for racing (horses, dogs, cars, etc.)
	Seafront	Sea side area used for public recreation, includes piers, promenades, etc.
	Sports field	An area of ground used for organised sporting activities.

Broad Type	Character Type	Scope Note
Recreation and Ornamental Landscapes (cont)	Theme Park	An area used for the recreation of the public and may include rides which is organised around a central theme.
	Other Recreation	An area of recreation/ornamental landscape, which does not fit into the above.
Religious	Church	Churches of all denominations (including attached churchyard)
	Chapel	Non-conformist chapels, including attached graveyards.
	Cemetery	Large municipal cemeteries or other detached cemeteries (not attached to church or chapel)
	Religious house	Monasteries, nunneries, etc
Settlement	Burgage plots	Long narrow plots running back from the street frontage, of medieval origin.
	Other historic plots	Areas of historic plots other than burgage plots of pre-19th century date.
	Historic suburban settlement	Areas of settlement dating from before the 19th century, which lay outside the core of the medieval town.
	Historic rural settlement	Former villages, hamlets, etc, which have been incorporated into urban areas, usually medieval in origin.
	Apartments	Housing of not more than three or four storeys, also includes maisonettes.
	Small terraced housing (1700-1850)	An area where historic terraced houses (defined as a row of three or more houses) of late 18th and early 19th century predominate. The houses have an average footprint of approximately 50 square metres or less.
	Larger terraced housing (1700-1850)	An area where historic terraced houses (defined as a row of three or more houses) of late 18th and early 19th century predominate. The houses have an approximate average footprint of greater than 50 square metres.
	Victorian Terraced housing	An area where historic terraced houses (defined as a row of three or more houses) of late 19th century date (1850-1900)predominate.
	Edwardian terraced housing	An area where historic terraced houses (defined as a row of three or more houses) of early 20th century date (1901-1913) predominate.
	Suburban villas	Areas of predominantly detached and semi-detached housing set in their own grounds and often in a planned layout built pre-1914.
	Inter-war suburban estate	Planned areas of mainly detached and semi-detached houses, dating to the period 1914-1945.
	Other Inter-war housing	Other areas of housing dating to 1914-1945 not part of larger suburban estates.
	Modern housing estate	Planned estates of mainly detached and semi-detached houses, often with curvilinear roads and culs-de-sac, dating to post-1945.
	Modern Infill	Planned areas of mainly detached and semi-detached houses, inserted into existing established plots (often in the grounds of larger houses), dating to post-1945.
	Town House	Large single detached urban house
	Ornamental villas and country houses	Ornamental villas are large detached houses in large grounds, usually 19th/early 20th century in date. Country Houses are large houses, sometimes with a landscaped garden, in or once in a rural area, usually dating from the medieval to the 18th century.

Broad Type	Character Type	Scope Note
Settlement (cont)	Farm	Farm buildings and farmhouse, but can include the immediate adjacent farmyard or paddocks.
	Cottages	Small buildings - sometimes singular, sometimes in a row. They are smallish buildings of irregular shape.
	Nursing Home	Residential homes for the elderly.
Utilities	Gas works	Areas of gas works, including gas holders, etc.
	Power station	Power stations - either electric or gas
	Sewage works/ water works	Sewage works, filter beds, water works, pumping stations, etc.
	Sub station	Large electricity sub stations only.
	Telephone Exchange	Large telephone exchanges.

Appendix 5: Archaeological Potential

The measure of urban archaeological potential is based on a consideration of the likely time depth of the potential archaeological remains, the potential survival of these remains, an assessment of the potential diversity of features present and an indication of the likely significance of the information to the history of the town.

These are scored numerically to calculate the final index of urban archaeological potential.

Score	**1**	**2**	**3**
No. of chronological periods of urban development	1-4	5-10	11+
Survival of archaeological deposits	Low	Medium	High
Potential diversity of features present	Low	Medium	High
Significance to town	Low	Medium	High

Overall Archaeological Potential   **Low**   4-6
    Medium   7-9
    High   10-12

Notes:

1.   The chronological periods are those used by the Dorset Historic Towns Project.

2.   The index of survival of archaeological deposits is a generalised index of the likely quality of survival of archaeological features based on the example of excavated sites, where possible, otherwise an assessment will be made on the basis of topography, geology and amount of development.

Low survival is where there is likely to be major truncation and/or destruction of deposits and features through modern landscaping and development and/or soil and geological conditions that indicate likely poor survival of archaeological material, particularly organic materials and metals.

Medium survival is where there is likely to be some truncation and/or destruction of deposits and features through modern landscaping and development and/or soil and geological conditions that indicate likely moderate survival of archaeological material.

High survival is where modern landscaping and development is unlikely to have caused significant truncation and disturbance of archaeological deposits and features and/or soil and geological conditions that indicate good survival of archaeological material, particularly organic materials and metals.

3.   The potential diversity of archaeological features is a generalised index of the likely range of archaeological features, deposits, finds and historic buildings based on the example of excavated sites where possible, otherwise an assessment will be made on the basis of archaeological evidence from similar areas in the town or from similar towns elsewhere in Dorset.

Low diversity is where there is likely to be a very limited range of archaeological evidence, reflecting either a limited range of activities or marginal areas with overall low level of activity.

Medium diversity is where there is likely to be a range of different types of archaeological finds, features and deposits, either reflecting areas of limited range of activities or areas on the margins of settlement focus.

High diversity is where there is likely to be a wide range of different types of archaeological finds, features and deposits, including structural remains, pits, evidence of craft and industrial activity, etc, and also standing historic buildings, reflecting mainly historic town centre locations.

4.   The index of significance to the town is a generalised index of the potential of the archaeology to provide significant data to inform

Low significance is to be used primarily for areas of relatively recent suburban development.

Medium significance is to be used primarily for areas of historic development outside the historic core of the town.

High significance is to be used primarily for areas in the historic core of the town.