



making sense of heritage

The Pig on the Beach Studland, Dorset

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Ref:104270.03
July 2014



**The Pig on The Beach,
Studland, Dorset**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Prepared for:

SSE
PO Box 2004
Poole
Dorset
BH12 1YT

Prepared by:

Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk


July 2014

Report Ref. 104270.03



Quality Assurance

Project Code	104270	Accession Code	-	Client Ref.	-
Planning Application Ref.	-	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	403551 082730		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	I	MK	GSC		10/07/14
File:	X:\PROJECTS\104270\Report\Working_versions\104270_MK_2014_07_08				
File:					
File:					
File:					
File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

DISCLAIMER

THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT WAS DESIGNED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF A REPORT TO AN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT AND WAS PREPARED SOLELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THAT CLIENT. THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT DOES NOT NECESSARILY STAND ON ITS OWN AND IS NOT INTENDED TO NOR SHOULD IT BE RELIED UPON BY ANY THIRD PARTY. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY WILL NOT BE LIABLE BY REASON OF BREACH OF CONTRACT NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE (WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OCCASIONED TO ANY PERSON ACTING OR OMITTING TO ACT OR REFRAINING FROM ACTING IN RELIANCE UPON THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT ARISING FROM OR CONNECTED WITH ANY ERROR OR OMISSION IN THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE REPORT. LOSS OR DAMAGE AS REFERRED TO ABOVE SHALL BE DEEMED TO INCLUDE, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, ANY LOSS OF PROFITS OR ANTICIPATED PROFITS DAMAGE TO REPUTATION OR GOODWILL LOSS OF BUSINESS OR ANTICIPATED BUSINESS DAMAGES COSTS EXPENSES INCURRED OR PAYABLE TO ANY THIRD PARTY (IN ALL CASES WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OR ANY OTHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS OR DAMAGE.



The Pig on The Beach, Studland, Dorset

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Contents

Summary.....	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
1 INTRODUCTION.....	5
1.1 Project background	5
1.2 The Site.....	5
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	6
2.1 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	6
3 METHODOLOGY.....	7
3.1 Aims and objectives	7
3.2 Fieldwork methodology	7
3.3 Recording.....	7
3.4 Health and Safety	8
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....	8
4.1 Introduction	8
4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences	8
4.3 Archaeological features and deposits	8
5 ARTEFACTUAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....	8
5.1 Artefactual Evidence	8
5.2 Environmental Evidence	8
6 DISCUSSION.....	8
6.1 Conclusions	8
7 STORAGE AND CURATION.....	9
7.1 Museum	9
7.2 Preparation of Archive.....	9
7.3 Discard Policy	9
7.4 Security Copy.....	9
8 REFERENCES.....	9
8.1 Bibliography	9



9	APPENDICES	11
	Appendix 1: Trench summary	11
	Appendix 2: OASIS Form	11

Figures

- Figure 1: Location of the Site and the cable trench position
- Figure 2: Plates 1 and 2 with representative section drawing

Plates

- Cover: The Pig on The Beach Hotel
- Plate 1: Working shot of the site showing the location of the cable trench
- Plate 2: South-west facing representative section of the cable trench



The Pig on The Beach, Studland, Dorset

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Scottish and Southern Energy (SEE), to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the installation of an 11kV electricity cable on land associated with The Pig on The Beach (formerly The Manor House Hotel), Manor Road, Studland, Dorset, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 403551 082730. The watching brief was carried out from the 2nd July - 4th July 2014.

Ground investigations were proposed within a field to the west of The Pig on The Beach. The cable trench measured approximately 150m in length by 0.25m in width and reached a maximum depth of 1.20m. The route ran from the base of a transformer pole (Studland No. 4s/s), around the edge of the field to a point where it would cross the road towards a new supply location at the Coach House, an associated building located to the north of The Pig on The Beach.

The archaeological watching brief was maintained during excavation of the trench associated with the cable installation. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the excavations and only one sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from a colluvial deposit. This was partly due to the substantial colluvial deposits noted within excavated area, which may still overly any potential surviving archaeological features, as well as the limited excavations necessary for the cable installation itself.



The Pig on The Beach, Studland, Dorset

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Scottish and Southern Electricity and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Graham White in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Steve Wallis of Dorset County Council (DCC) who monitored the works on behalf of the County Council.

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken Simon Flaherty. This report was compiled by Matt Kendall and the graphics were prepared by S.E. James. The finds were assessed by Lorraine Mepham. The project was managed by Gareth Chaffey, who also edited this report.



The Pig on The Beach, Studland, Dorset

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Scottish and Southern Energy (SEE) ('the Client'), to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the installation of an 11kV electricity cable on land associated with The Pig on The Beach (formerly The Manor House Hotel), Manor Road, Dorset (**Figure 1**), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 403551 082730 (hereafter 'the Site').
- 1.1.2 Ground investigations were proposed within a field to the west of The Pig on The Beach. The proposed cable trench would be approximately 0.40-0.50m in width and an approximate depth of 1.10m, depending on ground conditions. The proposed route ran from the base of a transformer pole (Studland No. 4s/s), around the edge of the field to a point where it would cross the road towards a new supply location at the Coach House, an associated building located to the north of The Pig on The Beach.
- 1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Wessex Archaeology and approved by the County Archaeologist at Dorset County Council (DCC) in advancement of the works being undertaken (Wessex Archaeology (WA) 2014). This document laid out the methods and standards to be employed throughout the work, and was in accordance with the *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (IfA 2008).
- 1.1.4 The fieldwork was carried out from the 2nd July - 4th July 2014.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is situated on the eastern edge of Studland village, located approximately 4km to the south of Swanage town centre (**Figure 1**). The Site is bounded to the north by Beach Road and to the east by Manor Road. Pastoral fields enclosed by scrub and mature hedgerows are located to the south of the Site. The Purbeck coastline and the English Channel lie to the east.
- 1.2.2 Commercial and residential properties are located to the north and west of the Site, which range from small cottages to large detached dwellings, associated with the village of Studland.
- 1.2.3 The Pig on The Beach (formerly The Manor House Hotel), comprises a large detached hotel, the origins of which date from 1825. The building is of a gothic revival design, although it has been subject to a number of extensions and modifications. The grounds of the Site extend over approximately 8 hectares and include managed lawns and ornamental planning, with mature woodland blocks located to the north and south of the grounds. A hotel car park, with gardener's compound, the Coach House and Gate House are located within the north of the Site. Stable blocks are located to the north-east and



south-east of the grounds. A conical roof summer house is located to the south-east of the main hotel.

- 1.2.4 The British Geological Survey map for the area (BGS 2014) indicates that the underlying geology of the Site consists of Broadstone Clay. The Site has been terraced and lies at an elevation of between 25m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to 27m aOD.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.1.1 The Dorset Historic Environment Record indicates 88 records within 1km of the Site. The majority of these relate to listed buildings within the village and include the Manor House itself, which is Grade II listed (list entry 1305155) and was built in 1825 as a “marine villa” and enlarged several times in the 19th century.
- 2.1.2 In addition, extensive archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards are recorded in and around the village. To the north-west of the Site a bowl barrow (list entry 1014297) is positioned to the south-west of Studland Bay house and is one of several barrows recorded in the vicinity. Although damaged on the eastern side during the construction of the house, the barrow has a mound composed of earth, sand and turf with a maximum diameter of 20m and maximum height of c.1.5m.
- 2.1.3 Approximately 1km to the south of the Site, King Barrow scheduled monument (list entry) is positioned on the north facing terrace of the lower slope of Ballard Down. The barrow has a mound composed of earth, flint and chalk with a maximum diameter of 16m and a maximum height of c.1m.
- 2.1.4 Within woodland approximately 750m to the south-west of the Site, a Romano- British farmstead and earlier structures are recorded at Woodhouse Hill (list entry 1015327). The site was first identified during the 1920s when building debris and Roman pottery were revealed during construction of a tennis court. Blocks of Purbeck marble along with further finds of Romano-British material were also recovered during landscaping of the area in the 1940s. Subsequent excavations in the 1950s revealed the presence of structural remains confirming the occupation of the hillside over several centuries. The structures included 12 buildings, five hearths and a series of ditches and gullies, all dating to between the first and fourth centuries AD. Finds from the excavations included quantities of Romano-British pottery, brooches and coins dating from throughout the first to fourth centuries AD. Also recovered were traces of slag and bronze working within some of the structures, indicating some small scale and localised industrial working and suggested the continuous occupation of the hillside between the late Iron Age and early Roman periods.
- 2.1.5 In 1940, anti-invasion defences were constructed along Studland Bay in response to the threat of a German invasion. Forward defended localities were established along the line of the beach at Studland and a number of pillboxes (list entry 1411813) and other defensive structures were constructed. Anti-tank cubes blocked possible exits from the beach at three locations and minefields were also situated amongst the sand dunes. By August 1940, a gun emplacement for a six-pounder gun had been constructed at Redend Point in Studland. Its line of fire was partly blocked by the construction in 1943 of Fort Henry (list entry 1411809), a purpose-built observation post, immediately to the east.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological watching brief were to:

- *to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains, and should remains be present, to ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standards;*
- *to confirm the approximate date or date ranges of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;*
- *to determine or confirm the approximate extent of any remains;*
- *to determine the condition and state of preservation of the remains, and;*
- *to determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI (WA 2014). All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the guidance and standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (IfA 2008).

3.2.2 The fieldwork consisted of the monitoring of the excavation of the proposed cable trench by an experienced archaeologist, as indicated on **Figure 1**. Where practicable and without causing unreasonable delay to the groundwork programme, excavations were halted whilst investigations were carried out by Wessex Archaeology staff.

3.2.3 The mechanical excavation was carried out using a small tracked 360° excavator under using a toothless grading bucket. The mechanical excavation proceeded in spits to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon, solid geological deposits (Broadstone Clay) or the construction level, whichever was encountered first. The machine excavated arisings were scanned for artefacts at regular intervals.

3.3 Recording

3.3.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.

3.3.2 A complete drawn record of archaeological features and deposits was compiled and included both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels was calculated and plans/sections were annotated with OD heights.

3.3.3 A photographic record was maintained during the watching brief using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.



3.4 Health and Safety

- 3.4.1 Health and Safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices overrode archaeological considerations at all times.
- 3.4.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974* and the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following summary details the results of the archaeological watching brief carried out on the Site between the 2nd July and the 4th July 2014, and comprised the archaeological monitoring of the trench associated with the cable installation (**Figure 1**) measuring approximately 150m in length and approximately 0.25m in width. The maximum depth reached was 1.20m below ground level (bgl).

4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences

- 4.2.1 The majority of the cable trench was located in the lower areas of a slightly undulating a pastoral field (**Plate 1**). The underlying geology encountered across the length of the trench was made up of Broadstone Clay, **103**, a mid-orange brown sand containing an amount of clay, which was encountered at a depth of c. 0.86m bgl. The natural geology was overlain by a light blackish grey silty clay colluvial deposit, **102**, which measured 0.67m in depth, and which was in turn overlain by a 0.19m thick dark greyish black silty sand topsoil, **101**, (**Figure 2** and **Plate 2**).

4.3 Archaeological features and deposits

- 4.3.1 No archaeological features and deposits were encountered in the excavated cable trench. A single piece of pottery was recovered from the colluvial layer **102**.

5 ARTEFACTUAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Artefactual Evidence

- 5.1.1 The only artefact recovered during the watching brief was a pottery sherd, found in colluvial layer **102**. This is a post-medieval coarse redware, not closely datable. The sherd has not been retained.

5.2 Environmental Evidence

- 5.2.1 No material suitable for environmental analysis was observed within the monitored areas.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Conclusions

- 6.1.1 No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the excavations associated with the cable installation and only one sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the colluvial deposit. This was partly due to the substantial colluvial deposits noted within the excavated area, and also the limited excavations necessary for the cable installation itself.
- 6.1.2 As a result, there remains the possibility that archaeological features and deposits may survive within areas monitored.



7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

7.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with the Dorset County Museum. The museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project. The archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Salisbury office under the Site code **104270**.

7.2 Preparation of Archive

7.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Dorset County Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). Details of the archaeological evaluation will also be entered into the online "OASIS" database maintained by the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). A copy of the OASIS entry has been included in this report (**Appendix 2**).

7.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the Site code, and a fill index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- 1 file of paper records and A3/A4 graphics.

7.3 Discard Policy

7.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA) 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant further analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

7.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002).

7.4 Security Copy

7.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8 REFERENCES

8.1 Bibliography

ADS 2013, *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice

British Geological Survey (BGS) web app consulted May 2014 at <http://mapapps.dgs.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Brown, D.H., 2011, *Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum (revised edition)



- English Heritage, 2002, *Environmental Archaeology; a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Swindon, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines
- IfA 2008, *Standards and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*, Institute for Archaeologists
- IfA 2009, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Institute for Archaeologists
- SMA 1993, *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*, Society of Museum Archaeologists
- SMA 1995, *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*, Society of Museum Archaeologists
- Wessex Archaeology 2014, *The Pig on The Beach, Studland, Dorset, Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief*, unpublished client report ref. 104270.01, May 2014



9 APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Trench summary

TRENCH 1		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: c. 150m x 0.25m		Max. depth: 1.20m	Ground level: 25 – 27m aOD
Co-ordinates: Centred on E 403551 N 082730			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
101	Layer	Topsoil – Dark greyish black silty sand containing no coarse components and common rooting bioturbation.	0 – 0.19m
102	Layer	Colluvium – Light blackish grey silty clay containing rare angular to sub-angular stone and flint inclusions (<0.06m). Diffuse relationship with the topsoil but clear with the natural geology.	0.19 – 0.86m
103	Layer	Natural – Broadstone Clay; Mid orange brown sand containing an amount of clay and no coarse components.	0.86m+

Appendix 2: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: [wessexar1-184004](#)

Project details

Project name The Pig On The Beach, Studland, Dorset

Short description of the project Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Scottish and Southern Energy (SEE), to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the installation of an 11kV electricity cable on land associated with The Pig on The Beach (formerly The Manor House Hotel), Manor Road, Studland, Dorset, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 403551 082730. The watching brief was carried out from the 2nd July - 4th July 2014. Ground investigations were proposed within a field to the west of The Pig on The Beach. The cable trench measured approximately 150m in length by 0.25m in width and reached a maximum depth of 1.20m. The route ran from the base of a transformer pole (Studland No. 4s/s), around the edge of the field to a point where it would cross the road towards a new supply location at the Coach House, an associated building located to the north of The Pig on The Beach. The archaeological watching brief was maintained during excavation of the trench associated with the cable installation. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the excavations and only one sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from a colluvial deposit. This was partly due to the substantial colluvial deposits noted within excavated area, which may still overly any potential surviving archaeological features, as well as the limited excavations necessary for the cable installation itself.

Project dates Start: 02-07-2014 End: 04-07-2014

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes 104270 - Sitecode



Type of project	Recording project
Site status	National Trust land
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DORSET PURBECK STUDLAND The Pig On The Beach, Studland, Dorset
Postcode	BH19 3AP
Study area	0 Hectares
Site coordinates	SZ 03540 82727 50.6436373421 -1.94992854562 50 38 37 N 001 56 59 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Scottish and Southern Energy
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Gareth Chaffey
Project supervisor	Simon Flaherty
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Scottish and Souther Electricity

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Dorset County Museum

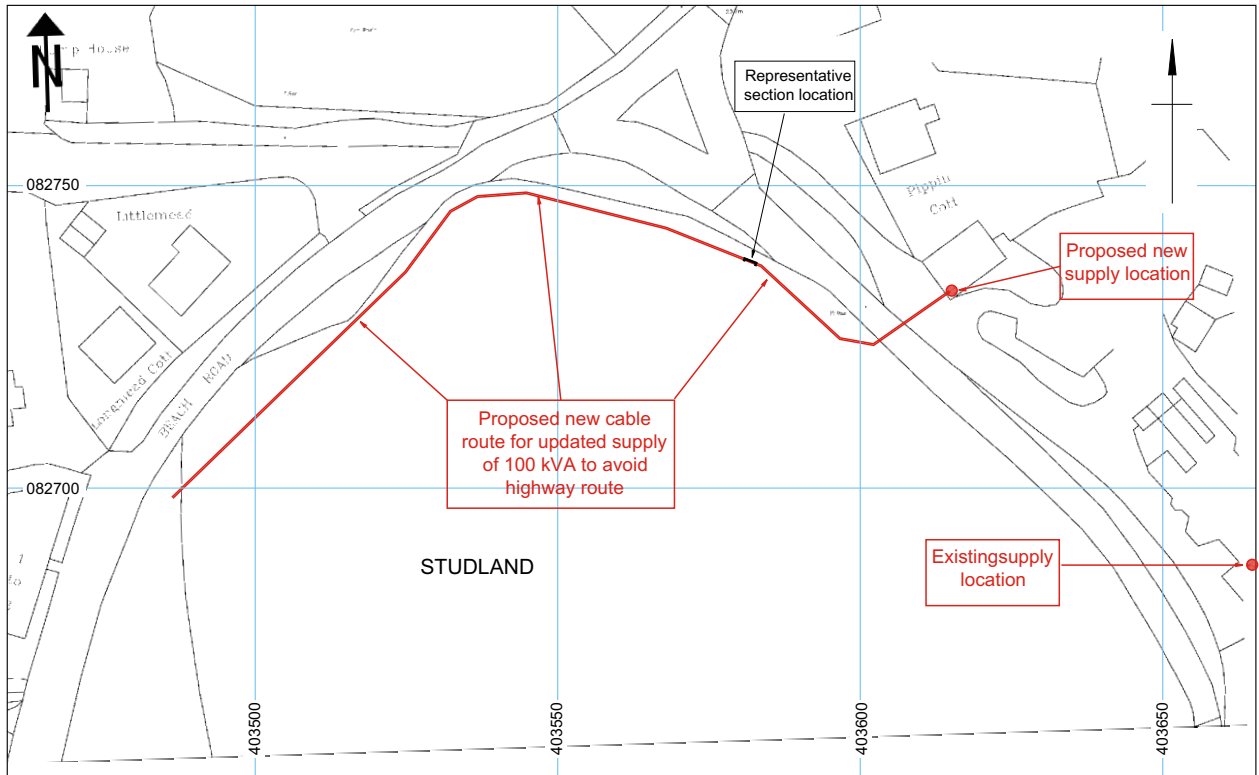
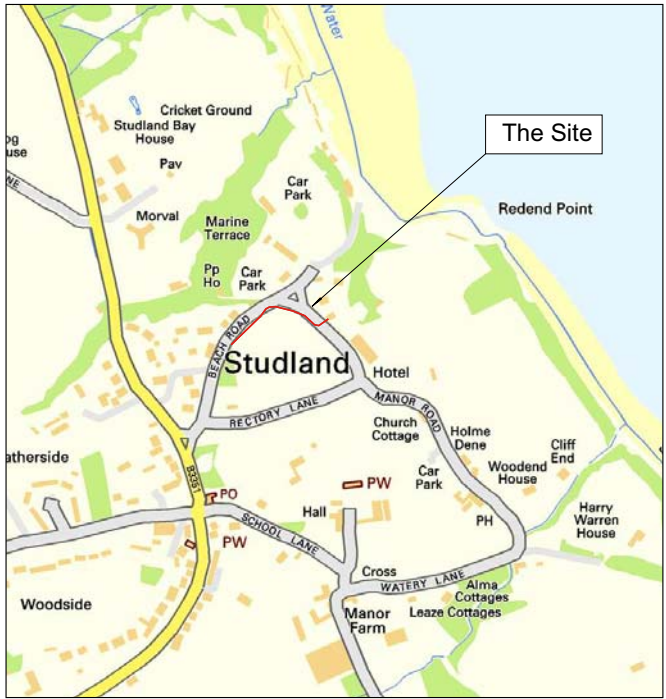


Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Dorset County Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Pig On The Beach, Studland, Dorset
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Kendall, M
Other bibliographic details	104270.03
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury
Description	A4 illustrated client report

Entered by	Gareth Chaffey (g.chaffey@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	10 July 2014



Site basemap supplied by SSE
 Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2012.
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	09/07/2014	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:1250 @ A4	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\104270\Graphics_Office\Rep_figs\WB\2014_07_09\104270_WB.dwg		

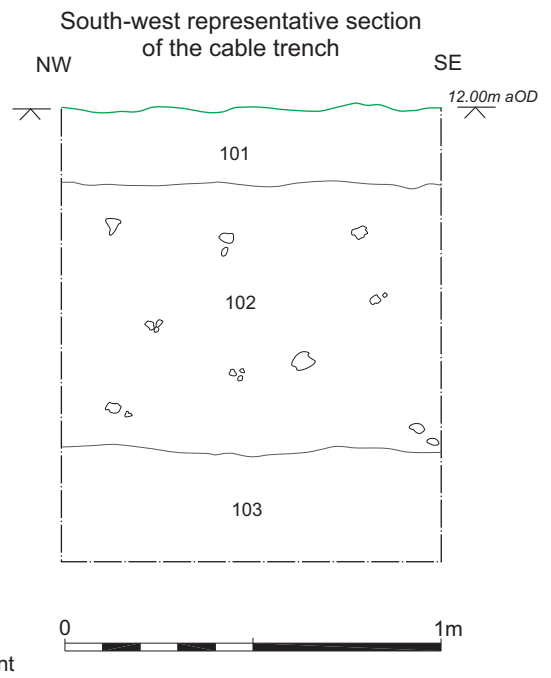
Figure 1




Plate 1: Working shot of the site showing the location of the cable trench



Plate 2: South-west representative section of the cable trench. (scale 1m)



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	09/07/2014	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Section @ 1:20	Illustrator:	SEJ
	Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\100980\Drawing Office\Report figs\Heritage statement\		



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a company limited by guarantee registered in England, company number 1712772. It is also a Charity registered in England and Wales, number 287786; and in Scotland, Scottish Charity number SC042630. Our registered office is at Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.