



Chettle Long Barrow Pole Replacement Chettle, Dorset

Archaeological Watching Brief



Scheduled Monument No.: SM 27638, HA 1014821

Scheduled Monument Consent Ref.: S00197833

Ref: 207540.04

November 2019



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Document subtitle Archaeological Watching Brief
Document reference 207540.04

Client name Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks
Address First Floor
New Forest Depot
Minstead
Lyndhurst
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Site location Land at North East Corner of Eastbury Park, Chettle
County Dorset
National grid reference ST 93734 13550
Statutory designations Scheduled Monument: HA 1014821; SM27368
SMC reference S00197833
Museum name Dorset County Museum
Museum accession code TBC

WA project code 207540
Date of fieldwork 12 October 2019
Fieldwork directed by Jamie Porter
Project management by Damian De Rosa
Document compiled by Eleanor Legg
Graphics by Nancy Dixon

Quality Assurance

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks to undertake a watching brief during the removal of a telegraph pole from the top of Scheduled Monument Chettle Long Barrow (List No. 1014821) and the augering of boreholes prior to the installation of a new pole and stays to the north. The purpose of the works was to realign the overhead cables, so that they would no longer be aligned over the top of the long barrow.

The monitored works were centred on NGR ST 93734 13550 on land at the north-eastern corner of Eastbury Park, Chettle, Dorset.

The works comprising three augured boreholes up to 1.80m in depth were of minimal impact and no archaeological features or artefactual evidence relating to the scheduled monument or otherwise was encountered.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Keith Miller, Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Historic England (HE) South West, who monitored the project.

The fieldwork was directed by Jamie Porter. This report was written by Eleanor Legg and edited by Damian De Rosa. The project was managed by Damian De Rosa on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Chettle Long Barrow - Pole Replacement

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of a replacement post at the Chettle Long Barrow. A ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey was also undertaken prior to the works which has been reported on separately (Wessex Archaeology 2019a). The monitored works were centred on NGR ST 93734 13550, on land at the north-eastern corner of Eastbury Park, Chettle, Dorset. (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.1.2 The replacement of the post entailed the cutting of the post that sat atop Chettle Long Barrow, which is a Scheduled Monument (Listing Entry No. 1014821) and the installation of a new post and two associated stays to the north to allow for the realignment of the overhead cables (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.1.3 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2019b) and following the Scheduled Monument Consent (granted 28 November 2018, Ref: S00197833). The Inspector of Ancient Monuments approved the WSI, on behalf of Historic England South West, prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.4 The watching brief was undertaken on 12 October 2019.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The watching brief was located at the top of an east facing slope in the north-east corner of Eastbury Park on the boundary with Tarrant Gunville, Dorset, which lies 1.2km to the south-west. The A345 is located approximately 2.3 km to the south of the site, and the village of Chettle lies 1.4 km to the east. The long barrow lies along the line of a field boundary and is covered in trees and vegetation. Arable fields are present on all sides.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels were recorded as 115 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Seaford Chalk Formation – Chalk, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 84 to 90 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period (British Geological Survey online viewer).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background, as detailed within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019b), is focussed here upon the details of the Scheduled Monument that was impacted by the movement of posts. Descriptions detailed at Historic England (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>) have also been considered.

2.2 Scheduled Monument

Chettle Long Barrow (List Entry: 1014821; National Monument No: 25605)

- 2.2.1 A full description of this Scheduled Monument can be found in the formal scheduling description (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1014821>).
- 2.2.2 The scheduled monument comprises a Neolithic long barrow orientated north-west to south-east. The barrow mound measures 58 m long and 22 m wide, although it is noted that the mound is higher and wider at the south east end. The maximum height of the mound is recorded as 3 m. An oval hollow measuring 50 m long x 14.50 m wide x 0.06 m deep is present to the north east and likely represents a flanking ditch. A second, shallower hollow is reported on the south-western side. During the construction of a grotto before 1767 a certain amount of the barrow was removed, and numerous human bones were found. Along the top of the mound lies the parish boundary. All fence posts and the telegraph pole are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.
- 2.2.3 Comprising earthen or drystone mounds with flanking ditches, long barrows were constructed during the early and middle Neolithic periods (3400-2400 BC) and represent the burial places of Britain's early farming communities. As such, these funerary monuments are amongst the oldest surviving field monuments visible in the present landscape. The examples which have been investigated indicate that long barrows were utilised as communal burial sites, often with only parts of the human remains having been selected for internment. In some cases, evidence has been found for several phases of burial activity, suggesting that long barrows acted as significant ritual sites for local communities over an extensive period of time.
- 2.2.4 One of the few Neolithic structures that survive as earthworks, there are some 500 examples of long barrows and long cairns recorded nationally. Due to their considerable age, rarity and longevity of use, all long barrows are considered nationally significant.
- 2.2.5 Chettle Long Barrow represents a well-preserved example of the Neolithic monument and is one of several similar structures within the area. Approximately 1.5 km to the south-east lies Chettle House Long Barrow (Listing No. 1013792). Having been partially excavated the barrow is known to contain archaeological remains which provide information regarding Neolithic economy, environment and burial practices.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019b) and in compliance with *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014a), *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014b), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological geophysical survey* (CIfA 2014c) are:



- To conduct a GPR survey over the eastern part of the monument and sufficient surrounding area to determine whether any detectable anomaly associated with the barrow ditch can be identified and the eastern extent of the monument mapped;
- To produce an archaeological interpretation of the GPR results in order to inform the placement of the new electricity pole and any associated mitigation;
- To examine the archaeological resource within a given area and within a framework of defined research objectives;
- To seek a better understanding of the resource and its significance;
- To compile a lasting record of the resources; and
- To analyse and interpret the results of the excavation and to place the results into their local and regional context, and to disseminate the information.

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019b), were:

- to ensure that all works are undertaken in strict compliance with the Section 42 Licence (Granted 24 July 2018);
- to ensure that all works are undertaken in strict compliance with the Scheduled Monument Consent (Ref S00197833 - Granted 28 November 2018);
- to determine the presence or absence of the long barrow encircling ditch and other archaeological remains and, should remains be present, to ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard;
- by identifying the location if present of the encircling ditch to help determine the location of the replacement pole;
- to confirm the approximate date or date range 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;
- to determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present; and
- to prepare a report on the results of the investigation.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019b) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.



4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 The watching brief was undertaken by a single archaeologist who monitored machine-augered holes prior to the installation of a new pole and two stays associated with the removal of the telegraph pole from atop Chettle Long Barrow for the realignment of the overhead cables.
- 4.2.2 The work monitored was undertaken by a 360° tracked machine fitted with a screw auger. Two borehole numbers were allocated to the holes in order to differentiate between them for recording and reporting purposes. Due to the works being undertaken within the bounds of a Scheduled Monument a photographic record of the site before, during and after the works (**Plates 1 to 3**) was made.
- 4.2.3 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area, within BH1 (for the new pole) and 2 (for a stay to the south of the new pole). A third borehole to the north of the new pole was not observed due to a miscommunication between the groundwork contractors undertaking the work and the attending Wessex Archaeology archaeologist.
- 4.2.4 Spoil was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval.

Recording

- 4.2.5 A full photographic record was made 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 has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019b). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014d) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The Inspector of Ancient Monuments, on behalf of HE South West, was informed of the work prior to its commencement. Variations to the updated WSI, were agreed in advance with both the client and the Inspector of Ancient Monuments.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Despite being located in such close proximity to the Scheduled Monument (List No. 1014821) no archaeology was encountered during the watching brief.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 Each borehole monitored (**Fig.1**) was given a borehole number in order to easily differentiate between the two excavations. Borehole (BH) 1 was dug prior to the installation



of the new telegraph pole (**Plate 4**). BH2 was then excavated to the south of BH 1 prior to the installation of a stay (**Plate 5**).

5.2.2 Both boreholes were dug through ploughsoil **101** which varied in depth from 0.58 m in BH 1 to 0.48 m in BH2. The ploughsoil was seen to directly overlie the natural chalk geology **102**. Both holes were excavated to a total depth of 1.8 m.

5.2.3 A third borehole to the north of the new pole for the installation of a second stay was not observed at the time of its excavation due to a miscommunication between WA and the groundwork contractor. However, the work was equally as minimal as the work undertaken in BH1 and 2, and observation of the upcast identified an identical soil sequence and no finds were identified

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 No archaeological artefacts were observed.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

8.1.1 Despite the location of the monitored works within the bounds of Chettle Long Barrow Scheduled Monument (List No. 1014821) no archaeological features or artefacts were encountered during the course of the watching brief.

8.2 Discussion

8.2.1 The lack of archaeology encountered is believed to be due the works being of particular low impact. Indeed, whilst located within the vicinity of the long barrow, the augered holes were not directly impacting the monument and the telegraph pole from atop the monument was cut at ground level to avoid disturbance of the earthwork.

8.2.2 The boreholes were also located in an area in which the GPR survey had failed to identify an encircling ditch as had been identified on the eastern side of the barrow in the survey.

8.2.3 The very limited scope of the works also led to very limited visibility and probability of observing archaeological features, although there remained the possibility of the recovery of artefacts.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. The site archive will be prepared and deposited with the Dorset County Museum should they deem it worthy of deposition. Should the archive be deposited the Museum will issue an accession code at that time.



9.2 Preparation of the archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, acts 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; ClfA 2014e; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the WA Project number 207540, and a full index will be prepared.

9.3 Selection policy

- 9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, 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.

9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.



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ONLINE REFERENCES

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry>



APPENDICES

Oasis form

11 OASIS ID: wessexar1-373844

Project details

Project name	Chettle Long Barrow Pole Replacement, Chettle, Dorset Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks to undertake a watching brief during the removal of a telegraph pole from the top of Scheduled Monument Chettle Long Barrow (List No. 1014821) and the augering of boreholes holes prior to the installation of a new pole and stays to the north. The purpose of the works was to realign the overhead cables, so that they would no longer be aligned over the top of the long barrow. The monitored works were centred on NGR ST 93734 13550 on land at the north-eastern corner of Eastbury Park, Chettle, Dorset. The works were of minimal impact and no archaeological features or artefactual evidence was encountered.
Project dates	Start: 12-10-2019 End: 12-10-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	207540 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	HA 1014821; SM27368 - SM No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DORSET NORTH DORSET CHETTLE Chettle Long Barrow Pole Replacement, Chettle, Dorset
Postcode	DT11 8DB
Study area	1 Square metres
Site coordinates	ST 93734 13550 50.920824196454 -2.089154850999 50 55 14 N 002 05 20 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Historic England



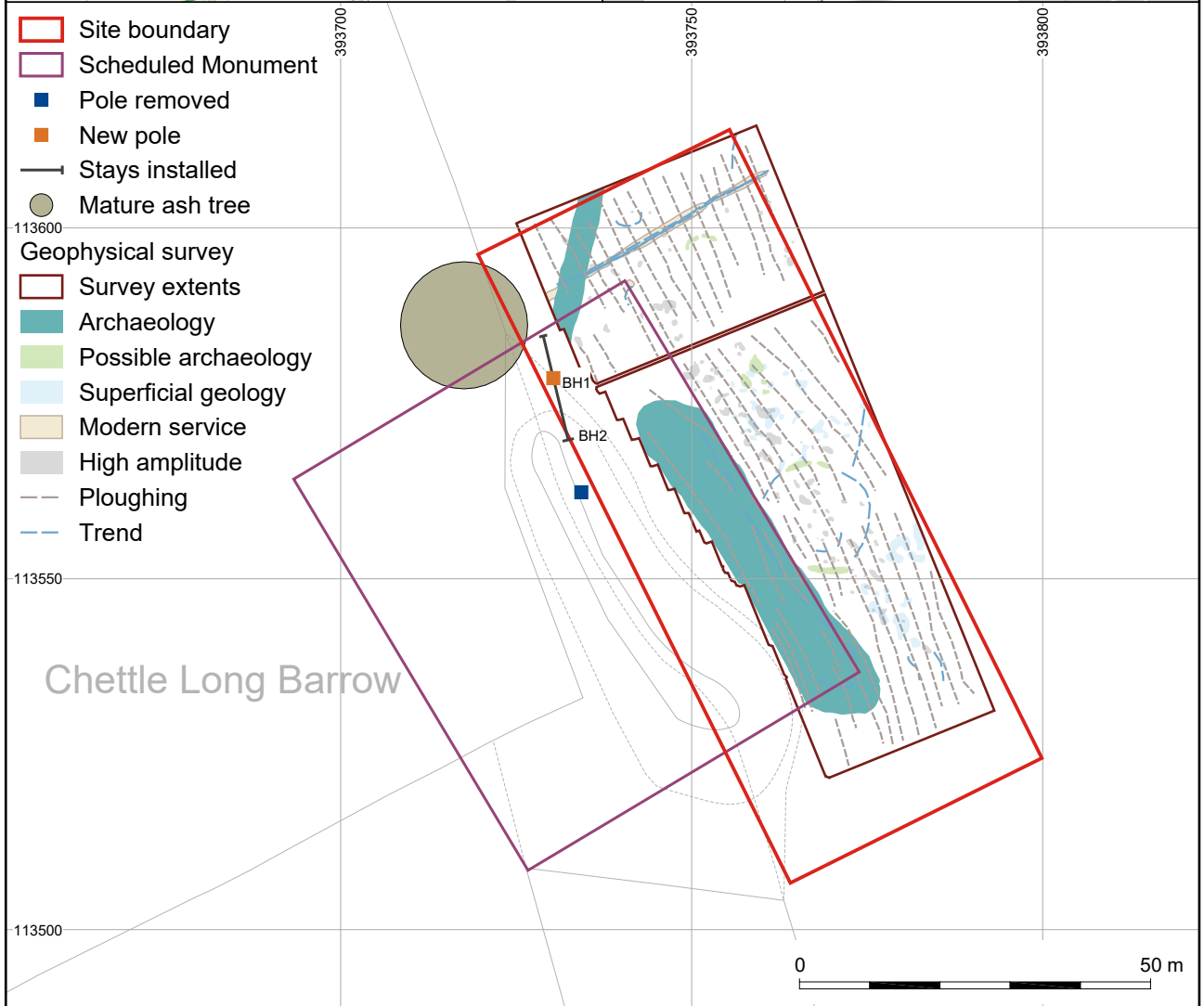
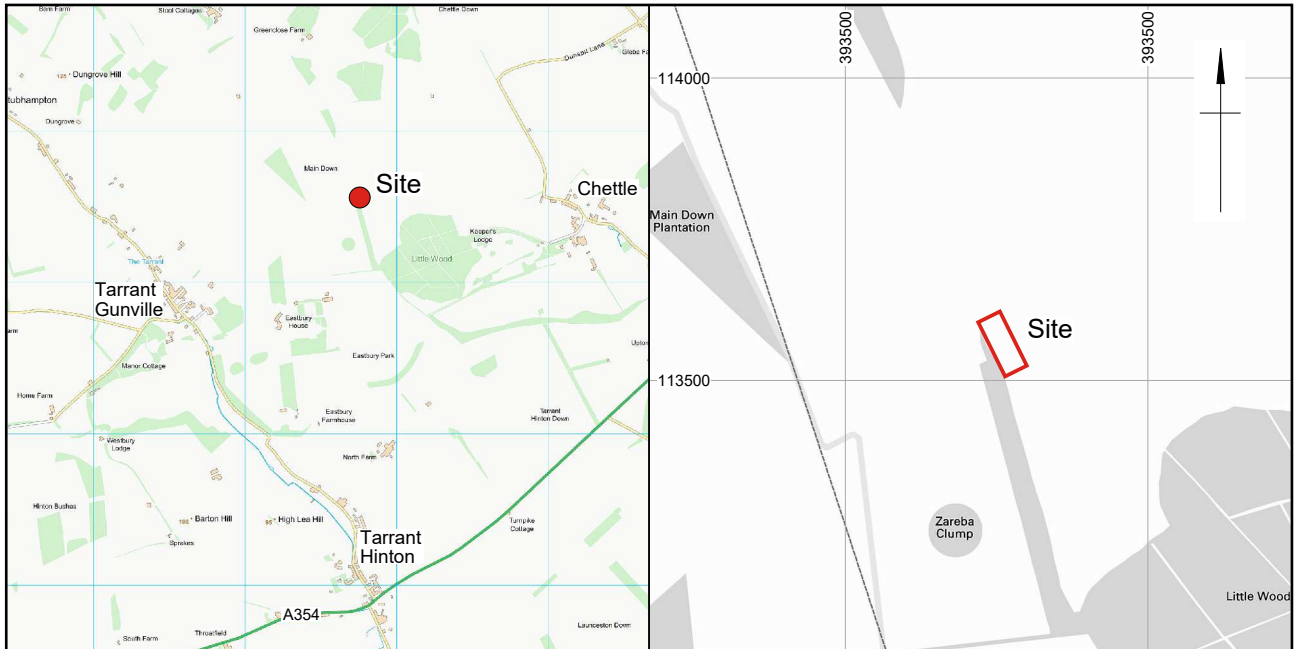
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Damian De Rosa
Project supervisor	Jamie Porter
Name of sponsor/funding body	Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks


Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Site location plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: View of the site from the south prior to commencement of works



Plate 2: View of the site from the north-east during the works


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Plate 3: Cut telegraph pole atop Chettle Long Barrow (Scheduled Monument List No. 1014821)



Plate 4: View of BH1, borehole for new pole (1 x 0.50 m scale)



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Plate 5: View of BH2, borehole for stay (1 x 0.50 m scale)

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