



Pole Replacements Scheduled Monuments on Winfrith Heath E2L5 & E7L5

Archaeological Watching Brief



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks (SSEN) ('the client') to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the relocation of existing intermediate poles at three locations lying within the bounds of scheduled monuments; Bowl Barrow east of Chideock Farm (Location 1; SY7995 8164) East Lulworth (Location 2; SY8589 8222) and at East Lodge (Location 3; SY8574 8283). The works undertaken are part of the Winfrith Heath (WINH) E2L5 11kv Circuit network Improvement Scheme.

The works at location 1 were located within the bounds of a Scheduled Monument (SM): NHLE 1008680 – Bowl Barrow 550m east of Chideock Farm. The works at locations 2 and 3 were located within the bounds of a Scheduled Monument (SM): NHLE 1017306 – Medieval Settlement and Park Pale at East Lulworth. All works were agreed in consultation with the Inspector of Ancient Monuments at Historic England and with Scheduled Monument Consent granted on condition that all works are monitored by an archaeologist and results appropriately reported to Historic England.

Two trenches were excavated at location 1, trench 1 (1.20 m long, 0.60 m wide, 1.20 m deep) was dug to facilitate the removal of the existing pole, trench 2 was excavated for the new pole (2 m long, 0.60 m wide and 1.90 m deep). The new pole trench (2) adjacent to the barrow exposed a ditch covered by possible barrow mound material. Due to the confines of the trench it was not possible to determine the purpose of the feature and no finds were recovered for dating, but the proximity of the ditch to the barrow may suggest it is the associated ring ditch.

Excavations at East Lulworth (location 2) were dug for the removal and replacement of the existing transformer H pole. During the instalment of the new H pole the reading on the earthing cable was tested which proved to be too high. To lower the reading, the trench (trench 3) was extended (8 m long, 0.60 m wide, 0.90 m deep) to the south to install a replacement cable and bring the value down to the acceptable level. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

Work at East Lodge (location 3) comprised of auguring a hole for the installation of a helix screw-in stay to help support the existing pole. Due to a high reading on the existing earthing cable at the pole, trench 4 measuring approximately 10 m long and 0.50 m wide was excavated to the south-east of the pole, so that a replacement cable could be installed. The depth of excavation varied from 0.50 m at the north-west end to 0.90 m at the south-east. Excavations at location 2 revealed natural deposits and the backfill of the original pole trench,. Trench 4 exposed the fragmentary remains of a dry-stone wall or masonry remnants of indeterminate date, but was found in association with finds of undoubtable modern date, which were noted but not retained. No other archaeological features or deposits were observed.

Acknowledgements

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Pole Replacements - Scheduled Monuments on Winfrith Heath E2L5 and E7L5

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks (SEN) ('the client') to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the relocation and replacement of wooden electricity poles at Bowl Barrow east of Chideock Farm (Location 1; SY7995 8164); East Lulworth (Location 2; SY8589 8222) and replacement of a stay at East Lodge (Location 3; SY8574 8283). The works undertaken are part of the Winfrith Heath (WINH) E2L5 and E7L5 11kv Circuit network Improvement Scheme.
- 1.1.2 The monitored works at Location 1 were located within the bounds of a Scheduled Monument (SM): NHLE 1008680 – Bowl Barrow 550m east of Chideock Farm. The works consisted of the relocation of an existing pole from the edge of the barrow to a location c. 10 m to the east to move the pole off the barrow. The decision to move the pole off of the barrow to the new location followed consultation by the client with the Inspector of Ancient Monuments at Historic England – South West (HE)
- 1.1.3 The monitored works at East Lulworth and East Lodge were located within the bounds of a Scheduled Monument (SM): NHLE 1017306 – Medieval Settlement and Park Pale at East Lulworth. The works consisted of the replacement of an existing transformer pole at East Lulworth, and the replacement of an existing pole stay at East Lodge. Additional groundworks were undertaken at both locations to install a new earthing cable.
- 1.1.4 All works were agreed in consultation with the Inspector of Ancient Monuments at Historic England (HE) and with Scheduled Monument Consent granted on condition that all works were monitored by an archaeologist and results appropriately reported to the HE.
- 1.1.5 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 2022a and b). The Inspector of Ancient Monuments at Historic England – South West approved the WSI, prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.6 The watching brief was undertaken at Location 1 on 2 August and Locations 2 and 3 from 9 – 10 August 2022.

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 within Bowl barrow (NHLE 1008680: Location 1) was located c. 0.55 km to the east Chideock Farm, to the south of the village of Chaldon Herring, Dorset. Locations

2 and 3 were located within the Medieval Settlement and Park Pale (NHLE 1017306) 0.9 km to the northeast and 0.6 km to the east respectively, of Lulworth Castle, and to the north of the village of East Lulworth, Dorset.

- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels at Location 1 are recorded at 136.77 m OD; approximately 73.00 m OD at Location 2, and at Location 3 is recorded as 53.40 m OD
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology at Location 1 is mapped as Spetisbury Chalk Member - Chalk. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 72 to 84 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. Location 4 intersects the edge of Clay-with-flints Formation - Clay, silt, sand and gravel sedimentary superficial deposit.
- 1.3.4 The underlying geology at Location 2 is mapped as West Park Farm Member - Clay. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period. Local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries, and deltas. Superficial deposits are mapped as Head - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel. Superficial Deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by subaerial slopes (British Geological Survey 2022).
- 1.3.5 The underlying geology at Location 3 is mapped as Creekmoor Sand Member - Sand. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 23 to 66 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period. Local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries, and deltas. No superficial deposits are mapped (British Geological Survey 2022).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The Dorset Historical Environment Record (DHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) online have been consulted to provide a brief archaeological and historical background relevant to the site.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

SM NHLE 1008680: Bowl Barrow 550m east of Chideock Farm

- 2.2.1 The monument includes a bowl barrow on the east slope of a chalk ridge c.1km north of the Dorset coast. The barrow mound measures 11.4m in diameter and stands to 1.5m high. The ditch surrounding the mound, from which material was quarried during the construction of the barrow, has become partly infilled over the years, but can still be seen as a slight depression 3m wide and 0.1m deep.
- 2.2.2 Despite some evidence for cultivation damage, the monument survives comparatively well and will contain archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the monument and the landscape in which it was constructed. It is one of a number of barrows which survive locally and, as such, will contribute to our understanding of Bronze Age settlement in the area.

SM NHLE 1017306: Medieval settlement and park pale at East Lulworth

- 2.2.3 The monument, which falls into six separate areas of protection, includes the upstanding earthwork remains of an abandoned medieval settlement and a park pale which formed the boundary of a medieval deer park, all situated on gently undulating ground to the north of Worbarrow Bay.



- 2.2.4 The medieval settlement represents the earliest feature at the site and was later incorporated within the boundary of a medieval deer park, although it continued to be occupied.
- 2.2.5 During the 17th century, the park was redesigned, and the boundaries revised. The landscape immediately around Lulworth Castle was altered, resulting in the area of the medieval settlement and deer park becoming incorporated within a variety of parkland and formal garden schemes. In about 1790 the settlement was removed in order to enable the creation of open parkland around Lulworth Castle. This was enclosed by a wall during the 19th century.
- 2.2.6 The medieval settlement survives as an extensive series of earthworks which cover an area of about 12ha and falls into three areas. Together these comprise a group of low scarps and banks which vary between about 0.3m to 0.7m in height and which define a series of building platforms, closes and associated fields. The main settlement area lies to the south of St Andrew's church, from where it was laid out along two axes, one to the south and another to the east. A number of dwellings are shown on a map of 1770 flanking the two streets. This area contains the remains of an extensive settlement and includes hollow ways, building platforms, closes and boundaries.
- 2.2.7 To the east of the estate office and north of the medieval street is a second area of settlement containing four building platforms associated with a group of fields to the north; these are defined by parallel boundaries which run to the southern edge of Bowling Green Wood. There is also another hollow way to the west of the group.
- 2.2.8 Approximately 500m to the east of Lulworth Castle is a third area of settlement, comprising an east-west alignment of sub-rectangular closes, running north-south and bounded to the south by a scarp slope. To the north a scarp separates the group from another rectangular close, itself enclosed by banks.
- 2.2.9 The origins of the settlement are uncertain: the Lulvorde or Loloworde mentioned in the Domesday survey has been attributed to East Lulworth; other forms of the name are known from 12th century documents and the prefix 'East' is first recorded in 1268. The settlement is recorded by J Sparrow in a survey of 1770, when it consisted of a group of structures situated to the south of St Andrew's church. The village was removed in about 1790.
- 2.2.10 The deer park pale encloses a trapezoidal area of about 216ha and comprises a bank, which varies between 2.5m to 3m in width and between about 1.2m to 2m in height, flanked on either side by a ditch from which material was quarried during its construction. The ditches remain visible as earthworks between 1.5m to 3m in width and between 0.5m to 1m in depth. The earthworks are best preserved to the south, west and east; elsewhere they have been intermittently reduced. Part of the western and southern boundaries have been reduced by ploughing and at the western end of the southern boundary the outer ditch is overlain by a road. The form and dimensions of the park pale suggest a probable origin during the later 13th century, when the estate was owned by the de Newburgh family. Surviving historical records confirm the presence of a deer park at East Lulworth until the early 17th century, when Thomas, the third Lord Howard enclosed an area of 1000 acres, thus doubling the size of the medieval park, but continuing to use some sections of the earlier boundary. Only one probable entrance through the medieval park pale survives as an earthwork. This lies west of centre along the southern boundary, where a break 3m wide is associated with an inturned section of bank running 10m to the northeast, thereby covering the entrance from the north. Such a structure was designed to encourage deer into the park, but to help to prevent their exit.



- 2.2.11 A possible medieval hunting lodge has been suggested within the area of Park Lodge, to the north, on the grounds of place name evidence. Although such an association is likely, details are obscure, and no definite earthwork remains survive.
- 2.2.12 To the west, a boundary surrounding Park Wood is of similar dimensions and appearance to the park pale and is thought to be broadly contemporary. The purpose of Park Wood is uncertain, but it may have been designed to attract the deer, as there is a characteristically narrow entrance at the western end of its southern side.
- 2.2.13 The area enclosed by the park pale later formed part of a post-medieval parkland and supports a number of post-medieval structures which include Lulworth Castle, the subject of a separate scheduling, St Andrew's church and St Mary's chapel (both Listed Buildings Grade I and not included in the scheduling) as well as a former 17th century stable block now converted into the estate office (a Listed Building at Grade II and also not included in the scheduling).
- 2.2.14 The area of the medieval deer park forms part of a wider area registered as a Historic Park and Garden Grade II. A number of features and buildings are excluded from the scheduling; these are Wareham Lodge, Gardener's Cottage and the adjacent gate, the eastern entrance and main entrance (all Listed Buildings Grade II), the buried generator to the south of the estate office, the modern banks of the car park, all fence and gate posts relating to modern field boundaries, and the stone and brick built walling of Lulworth Park, which overlies part of the park pale earthwork; however, the ground beneath all these features is included.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022a and b) and as defined in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were to:
- To undertake work in full compliance with SM consent;
 - allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
 - provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
 - guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

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 2022a and b), were to:
- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;

- record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

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 2022a and b) 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 monitored the intrusive groundworks associated with the pole replacement works at the Bowl Barrow (NHLE 1008680; Trenches 1 and 2 – Location 1) and Medieval settlement and park pale (NHLE 1017306; Trenches 3 and 4 – Locations 2 and 3).
- 4.2.2 Two trenches (Figs. 2a and 4 to 6) were excavated at Bowl Barrow, trench 1 (1.20 m long, 0.60 m wide, 1.20 m deep) was dug to facilitate the removal of the existing pole. Trench 2 excavated for the new pole measured approximately 2 m long, 0.60 m wide and 1.90 m deep, and was located c. 10m to the east to move the pole off of the barrow.
- 4.2.3 Trench 3 (2.80 m long, 1.00 m wide, 1.80 m deep) (Figs. 2b and 9 to 12) located at East Lulworth was dug for the removal and replacement of the existing transformer H pole. During the instalment of the new H pole the reading on the earthing cable was tested which proved to be too high. To lower the reading, the trench was extended (8 m long, 0.60 m wide, 0.90 m deep) to the south to install a new cable and bring the value down to the acceptable level.
- 4.2.4 The work at East Lodge comprised of a stay replacement by means of an augured (Fig. 15) helix screw-in stay (Fig. 16) to support the existing pole. Due to a high earthing reading Trench 4 (Figs. 2c and 17 to 19) measuring approximately 10 m long and 0.50 m wide, was excavated, extending from the pole to the south-east. The depth varied from 0.50 m at the north-west end to 0.90 m at the south-east
- 4.2.5 The watching archaeologist monitored all excavations within the specified areas. Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition..
- 4.2.6 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.
- 4.2.7 On completion of the groundworks all excavated areas were backfilled and the surface compacted down (Figs 7; 13 and 20)

Recording

- 4.2.8 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.9 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.10 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. Photographs of the site conditions prior to groundworks being carried out and on completion following reinstatement were taken.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022a and b). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 1: Description).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The Inspector of Ancient Monuments at HE monitored the watching brief and was kept informed of its progress by Wessex Archaeology.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The watching brief monitored groundworks for the replacement of two poles, installation of a stay and installation of earthing cables within Scheduled Monuments located along the Winfrith Heath WINH E7L5 and E2L5 11 kv Circuit network Improvement Scheme. In Trench 2 the new pole was relocated to be moved off of the Bowl Barrow to the east and within it was observed part of a ditch associated with the barrow. Furthermore, a possible wall structure was observed in Trench 4 at East Lodge which likely was modern in date. No other archaeology was observed

5.2 Location 1: Bowl Barrow East of Chideock Farm (Trenches 1 and 2)

Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 Two trenches were excavated in the location of the bowl barrow, one to facilitate the removal of the old pole (trench 1) off of the barrow, and the other for the erection of the new pole (trench 2) c. 10m to the east, so as to be no longer directly located within the barrow mound.
- 5.2.2 Within trench 1 (Fig. 5) the topsoil (101) consisted of dark brownish grey silty clay loam (0.15m thick) with rooting and angular flint fragments which overlaid a deposit (102) of mid-brown silty clay (1.05+ m thick) with angular flint and sub-round chalk fragments. This

material may be redeposited material used to build up the barrow mound or may have derived from the superficial Clay-with-flints deposit, but this was not possible to determine within the confines of the trench.

- 5.2.3 Within trench 2 (Fig. 6) the topsoil (201) consisted of dark brownish grey silty clay loam (0.20 m thick) with rooting and angular flint fragments which overlaid a deposit of mid-brown silty clay (0.80 m thick) with angular flint and sub-round chalk fragments (202). This material is possibly barrow mound material that over time and with ploughing action has spread. The natural chalk geology (203) was observed at 1 m below the ground level.

Archaeological results

- 5.2.4 A possible ditch (204; Fig. 6) was observed within trench 2, beneath what appeared to be possible displaced barrow mound material. Due to the confines of the trench, it was difficult to determine the purpose of the ditch but considering its location it is possible that it is the ring ditch associated with the barrow. Only the eastern edge of the ditch was visible in the trench, it had steep sides cut into the chalk geology and was approximately 0.60 m deep. It was filled with a mid-brown silty clay with common sub-angular and sub-round flint which form tip lines suggesting the deposit was formed by natural silting processes. No finds were recovered from the ditch.

5.3 Location 2: Medieval Settlement at East Lulworth (Trench 3)

Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.3.1 The topsoil (301) across the trench (Fig. 11) consisted of a shallow (0.10 m thick) dark greyish brown silty clay loam with common rooting. In the location of the replaced H pole the topsoil overlay deliberate backfill (302) for the old transformer H pole. This light yellowish brown sandy silt was very homogenous and sterile. Occasional pieces of plastic were observed with the layer but no archaeology.
- 5.3.2 Beneath the topsoil, subsoil (303) was observed within the earthing trench extension consisting of light greyish brown silty clay, with rare stone inclusions and fine rooting. Apart from one fragment of CBM no archaeological features or finds were observed. The natural geology was not reached.

5.4 Location 3: Park Pale at East Lodges (Trench 4)

Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.4.1 The topsoil (401) across the trench (Fig. 18) consisted of dark brownish grey silty clay loam, approximately 0.30 m thick. It contained very common rooting from surrounding trees and vegetation. In addition to occasional stone inclusions, sparse fragments of glass bottles, porcelain and CBM were observed, which were not retained as they were modern in date.

Archaeological results

- 5.4.2 A north-east to south-west aligned dry stone wall (405; Fig. 19) was observed toward the south-east end of the trench. It appeared to be constructed of poor-quality stone without any visible bonding. Finds observed around the wall appear to be modern, likely 19th century in date and consistent with domestic refuse (glass jar, fragments of ceramic tableware), and which are a likely indication for the date of the wall.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Only finds of a modern date were identified and these were not retained..

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 No environmental samples were taken.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1.1 The archaeological monitoring established that archaeological features were present in the trenches for the new poles at location 1 the Bowl Barrow and location 3 at East Lodges. The removal of the Pole at the Bowl Barrow (location 1) exposed possible remnants of barrow mound material, which appeared to derive from redeposited natural superficial deposit of Clay-with-flint. The new pole trench adjacent to the barrow exposed a ditch covered by possible barrow mound material. Due to the confines of the trench it was not possible to determine the purpose of the feature and no finds were recovered for dating, but the proximity of the ditch to the barrow may suggest it is the associated ring ditch

8.1.2 Excavations at location 2 revealed natural deposits and the backfill of the original pole trench, no archaeological features or deposits were observed.

8.1.3 The trench at location 3 exposed the remains of a dry-stone wall or masonry remnants, which based on material recovered from around it is likely to be modern in date, and possibly remnants of a boundary wall or garden feature.

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. Dorset County Museum will be approached on completion of all fieldwork as to whether they wish to accept the archive on completion of the project, at which point an accession code would be issued.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

9.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records and graphics, 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 (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c; SMA 1995).

9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 01 files/document cases of paper records

Digital archive

9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

9.3 Selection strategy

- 9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.
- 9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.
- 9.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 9.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

Documentary records

- 9.3.5 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (Written Scheme of Investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

- 9.3.6 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 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.

9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the . 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 (ADS) 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*.
- 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.

10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench tables

Trench No 1		Length 1.20 m	Width 0.60 m	Depth 1.20 m
Easting 379952.27		Northing 81645.54		m OD 137.32
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey silty clay loam. common rooting. occasional angular flints ≤40mm. friable.	0.0–0.15
102		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay. occasional rooting. moderate angular flints and sub-rounded chalk pieces. fairly tightly compacted.	0.15+

Trench No 2		Length 2 m	Width 0.60 m	Depth 1.90 m
Easting 379961.05		Northing 81644.34		m OD 136.65
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey silty clay loam. common rooting. occasional angular flints ≤40mm. friable.	0.0–0.20
202		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay. occasional rooting. moderate angular flints and sub-rounded chalk pieces. fairly tightly compacted.	0.20–1.00
203		Natural	Degraded chalk.	1.00+
204	205	ring ditch?	Possible incomplete ring ditch with concave sides. Depth: 0.60 m.	
205	204	Secondary fill	Mid brown silty clay with common sub-angular and sub-rounded flint ≤40mm, occasional chalk	

Trench No 3		Length 2.80 m	Width 1 m	Depth 1.80 m
Easting 385889.86		Northing 82211.06		m OD 53.97
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
301		Topsoil	Turf. dark greyish brown silty clay loam. common rooting. no inclusions observed.	0.0–0.10
302		Deliberate backfill?	Light yellowish brown sandy silt. fairly soft compaction. very rare small manganese observed but otherwise no inclusions. very homogeneous. some very fine rooting in the upper part. most likely the old backfill for the old poles. occasional plastic pieces were also observed.	0.10+



303		Subsoil	Light greyish brown silty clay. rare CBM and sub-rounded stones. fine rooting. fairly homogeneous and moderately compacted. subsoil was observed in the earthing trench immediately in northern side of the trench for the poles. see jpg. 076.	0.20–0.40
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Trench No 4		Length 10 m	Width 0.50 m	Depth 0.90 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
401		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey silty clay loam. very common rooting. occasional rounded and sub-rounded stones ≤40mm. friable. observed pieces of modern porcelain, glass bottle and CBM.	0.0–0.30
402		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay, quite loamy. moderate rooting. moderate rounded and sub-rounded stones. moderately compacted. observed modern porcelain, glass bottle pieces, glass jar, and CBM.	0.30–0.75
403		Natural	Mid brownish yellow coarse silty sand. occasional rooting. fairly tightly compacted.	0.75+
404	405	construction cut?	Possible linear construction cut with vertical, straight sides. Depth: >0.50 m.	
405	404	wall?	Possible linear wall aligned NE-SW with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from degraded stone (fire affected?) and occasional CBM. No bonding material	

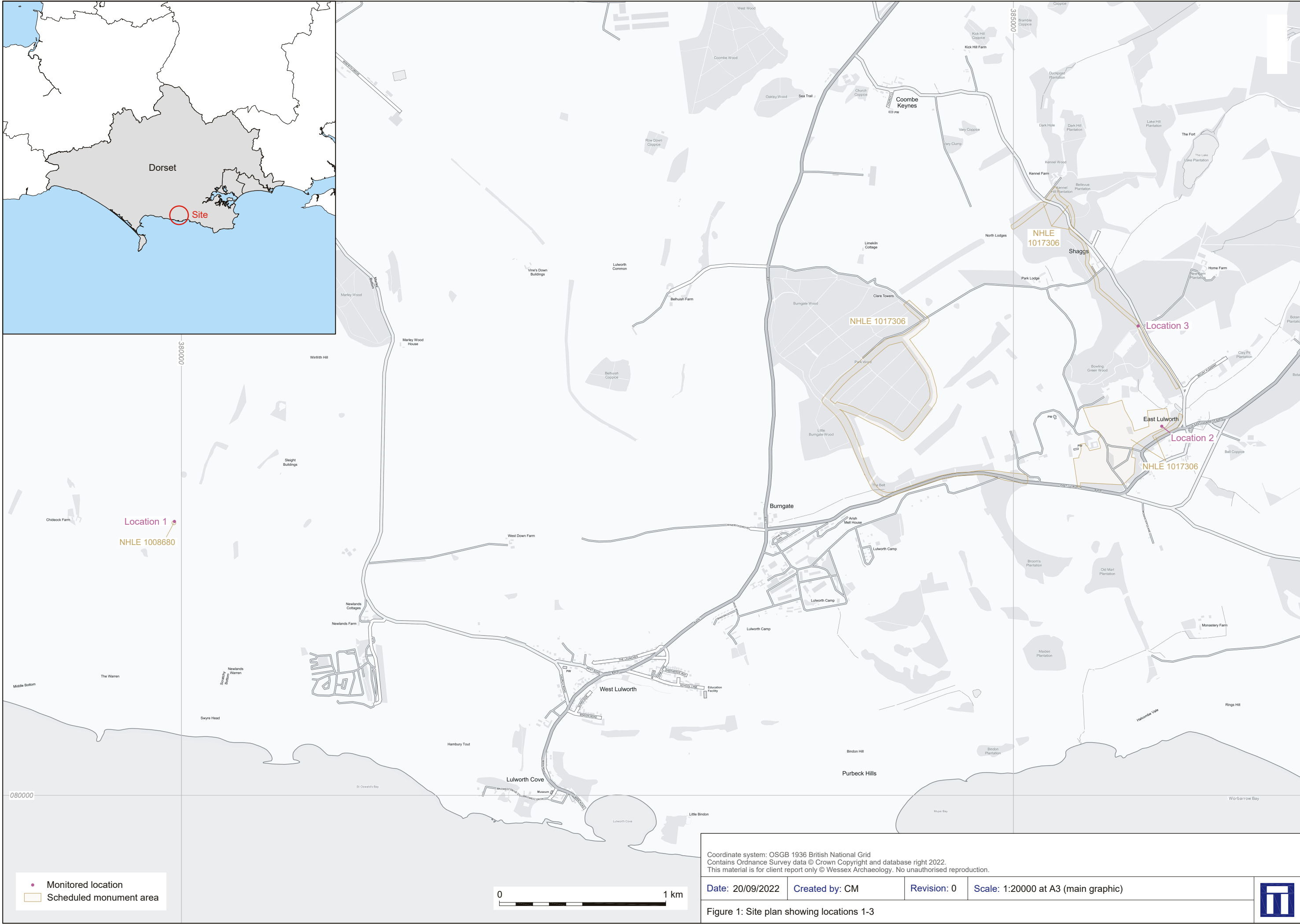


Appendix 2 OASIS summary

Summary for wessexar1-509492

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-509492
Project Name	Watching Brief at Pole Replacements - Scheduled Monuments on Winfrith Heath E2L5 & E7L5
Sitename	Pole Replacements - Scheduled Monuments on Winfrith Heath E2L5 & E7L5
Activity type	Watching Brief
Project Identifier(s)	254890
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Scheduled monument consent
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	02-Aug-2022 - 10-Aug-2022
Location	Pole Replacements - Scheduled Monuments on Winfrith Heath E2L5 & E7L5 NGR : SY 79950 81640 LL : 50.6341062516107, -2.28486564082025 12 Fig : 379950,81640
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Dorset District : Dorset Parish : Chaldon Herring
Project Methodology	The watching brief monitored the intrusive groundworks associated with the pole replacement works at the Bowl Barrow (NHLE 1008680; Trenches 1 and 2 – Location 1) and Medieval settlement and park pale (NHLE 1017306; Trenches 3 and 4 – Locations 2 and 3). Two trenches were excavated at Bowl Barrow, trench 1 (1.20 m long, 0.60 m wide. 1.20 m deep) was dug to facilitate the removal of the existing pole. Trench 2 excavated for the new pole measured approximately 2 m long, 0.60 m wide and 1.90 m deep, and was located c. 10m to the east to move the pole off of the barrow. Trench 3 (2.80 m long, 1.00 m wide, 1.80 m deep) located at East Lulworth was dug for the removal and replacement of the existing transformer H pole. During the instalment of the new H pole the reading on the earthing cable was tested which proved to be too high. To lower the reading, the trench was extended (8 m long, 0.60 m wide, 0.90 m deep) to the south to install a new cable and bring the value down to the acceptable level. The work at East Lodge comprised of a stay replacement by means of an augured helix screw-in stay to support the existing pole. Due to a high earthing reading Trench 4 measuring approximately 10 m long and 0.50 m wide, was excavated, extending from the pole to the south-east. The depth varied from 0.50 m at the north-west end to 0.90 m at the south-east

Project Results	The archaeological monitoring established that archaeological features were present in the trenches for the new poles at location 1 the Bowl Barrow and location 3 at East Lodges. The removal of the Pole at the Bowl Barrow (location 1) exposed possible remnants of barrow mound material, which appeared to derive from redeposited natural superficial deposit of Clay-with-flint. The new pole trench adjacent to the barrow exposed a ditch covered by possible barrow mound material. Due to the confines of the trench it was not possible to determine the purpose of the feature and no finds were recovered for dating, but the proximity of the ditch to the barrow may suggest it is the associated ring ditch Excavations at location 2 revealed natural deposits and the backfill of the original pole trench, no archaeological features or deposits were observed. The trench at location 3 exposed the remains of a dry-stone wall or masonry remnants, which based on material recovered from around it is likely to be modern in date, and possibly remnants of a boundary wall or garden feature.
Keywords	Ditch - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Wall - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Dorset HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Virva, Lompolo
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Dorset County Museum;



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Figure 2a: Location 1

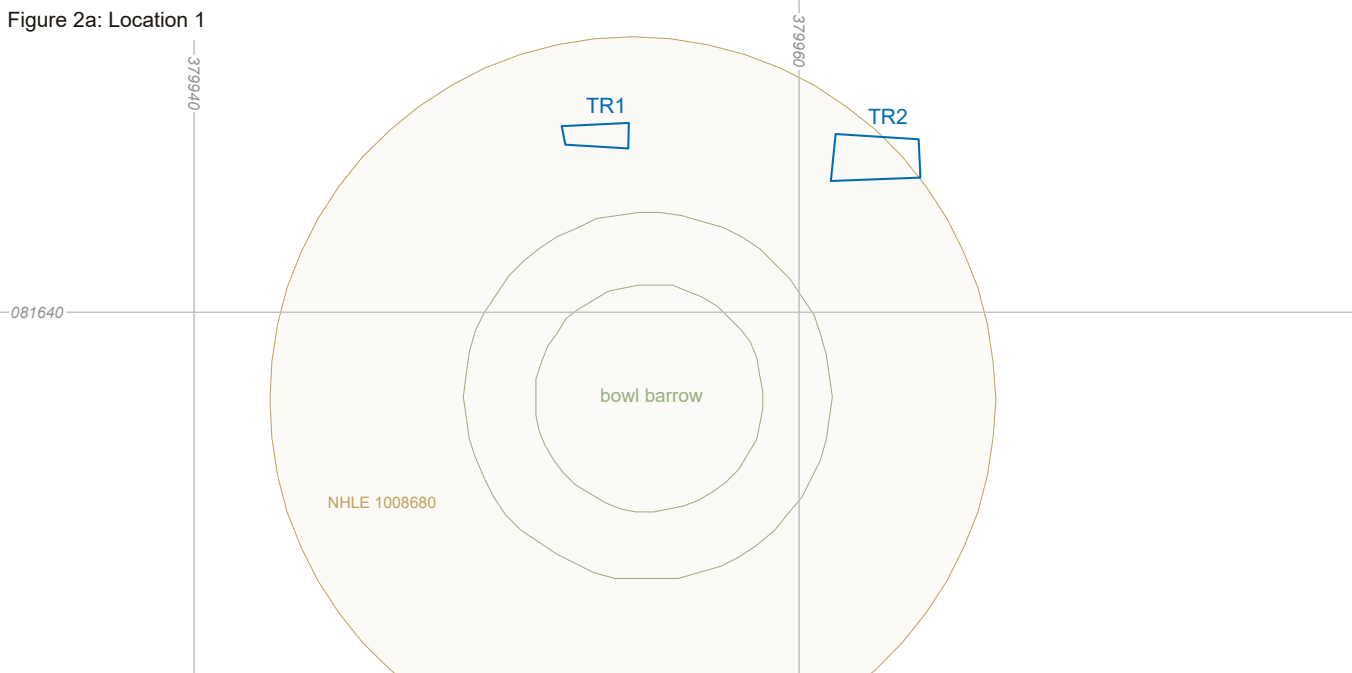


Figure 2b: Location 2

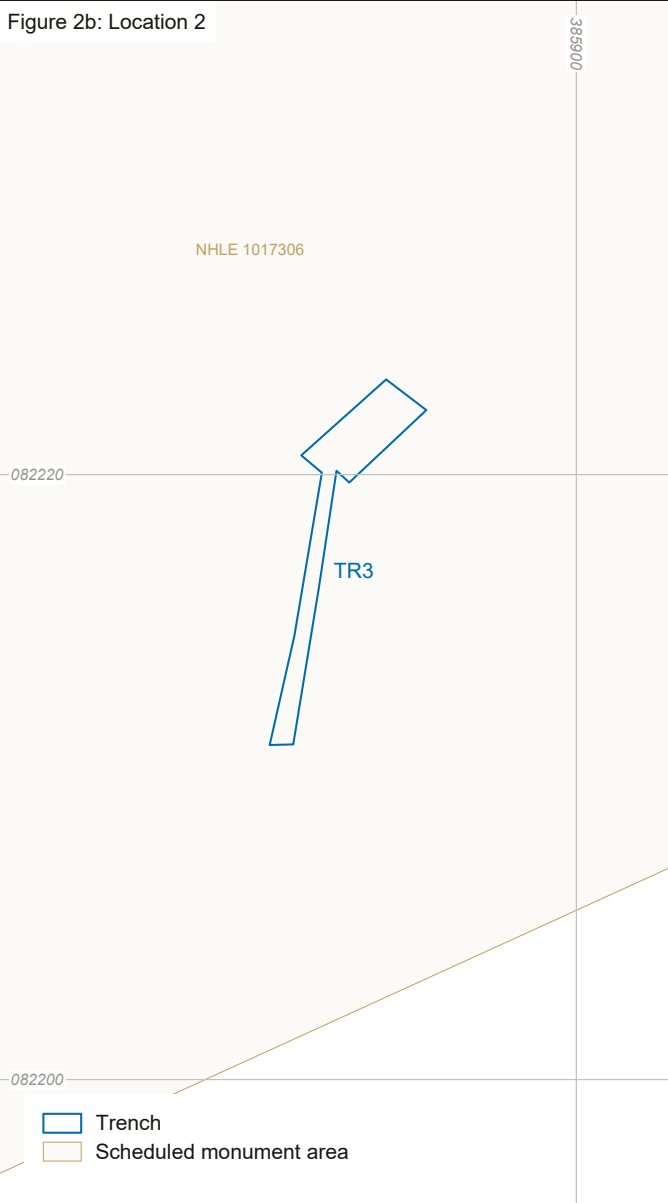
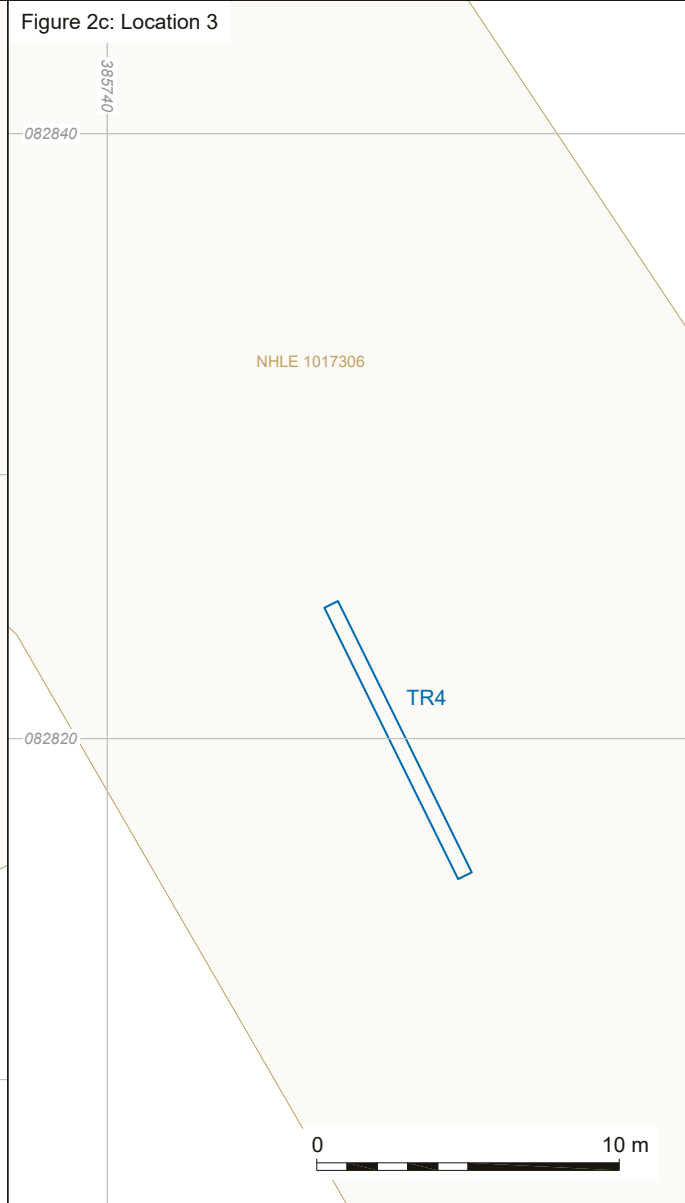


Figure 2c: Location 3



Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Date: 20/09/2022 Created by: CM Revision: 0 Scale: 1:250 at A4 (all graphics)

Figure 2: Trenches 1-4 within monitored locations





Figure 3: Pre-excitation of Location 1, view from the east



Figure 4: Start of excavation of Trench 1, view from the south-west



Figure 5: South facing section of Trench 1 (1 m scale)



Figure 6: North facing section of Trench 2 (1 m scale)



Figure 7: Completed work in Location 1, view from the west



Figure 8: Pre-excavation of Location 2, view from the north-east



Figure 9: Excavation of Trench 3 at Location 2, view from the north-east



Figure 10: Trench 3, view from the north-east



Figure 11: East facing section of Trench 3 (1 m scale)



Figure 12: Extension of Trench 3 for earthing cable, view from the south west



Figure 13: Completed works at Location 2, view from the south



Figure 14: Pre-excavation of Location 3



Figure 15: Augering in Location 3, view from the east



Figure 16: Installed helix screw in stay



Figure 17: Working shot of Trench 4, view from the north-west



Figure 18: Trench 4, view from the south-east (1 m scale)



Figure 19: Wall 405 in Trench 4, view from the west (0.5 m scale)



Figure 20: Backfilled area at Location 3, view from the south-east



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