Landscape Improvement Project
Godlingston Hill, Ulwell
Swanage, Dorset

Archaeological Watching Brief

Accession Number: DM/2022/010
Ref: 216730.03
December 2022

wessexarchaeology

Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Charity no. 287786 (England & Wales) and SC042630 (Scotland)

Document Information

Document title	Landscape Improvement Project, Godlingston Hill, Ulwell, Swanage, Dorset
Document subtitle	Archaeological Watching Brief
Document reference	216730.03
Commissioned by	Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks
Address	First Floor New Forest Depot Minstead Lyndhurst SO43 7PE
Site location	Godlingston Hill Ulwell Swanage
County	Dorset
National grid reference (NGR)	401632, 080614 (SZ 01632 80614) – 401261, 081562 (SZ 01261 81562)
Statutory designations	AONB 41600 SSSI Purbeck Ridge (East) ID no.:6451
Planning authority	Dorset Council
Museum name	Dorset Museum
Museum accession code	DM/2022/010
OASIS Id	wessexar1-508676
WA project name	AONB 41600 Godlingston Hill, Ulwell - Swanage - landscape Improvement project
WA project code	216730
Dates of fieldwork	6 – 14 and 26 September 2022 and 23 November 2022
Fieldwork directed by	Eva Estela, Callum Nye, Emily Troake and Laura Breeds
Project management by	Damian De Rosa
Document compiled by	Emily Troake and Jon Kaines
Graphics by	Caroline May
Document edited by	Damian De Rosa

Quality Assurance

Issue	Date	Author	Approved by
1	28/09/2022	ET/JK	DDR
2	01/12/2022	JK	DDR

Contents

Summary ..... *ii*
Acknowledgements ..... *ii*

1 INTRODUCTION **1**
1.1 Project background 1
1.2 Scope of the report 1
1.3 Location, topography and geology 1

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND **2**
2.1 Introduction 2
2.2 Archaeological and historical context 2

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES **4**
3.1 Aims 4
3.2 Objectives 4

4 METHODS **4**
4.1 Introduction 4
4.2 Fieldwork methods 5
4.3 Finds and environmental strategies 5
4.4 Monitoring 5

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE **5**
5.1 Introduction 5
5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits 6

6 FINDS EVIDENCE **6**

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE **7**

8 CONCLUSIONS **7**

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION **8**
9.1 Museum 8
9.2 Preparation of the archive 8
9.3 Selection strategy 8
9.4 Security copy 9
9.5 OASIS 9

10 COPYRIGHT **9**
10.1 Archive and report copyright 9
10.2 Third party data copyright 9

REFERENCES **10**

APPENDICES **11**
Appendix 1 Trench summaries 11
Appendix 2 OASIS summary 17

List of Figures

Figure 1 Site location
Figure 2 Trench locations
Figure 3 South-west section through trench 1 (scale 1 m)
Figure 4 South facing section through trench 3 (scale 1 m)
Figure 5 South-east facing section through trench 14 (scale 1 m)
Figure 6 East facing section through trench 2 (scale 1 m)
Figure 7 South-west facing section through trench 11 (scale 1 m)
Figure 8: Trench 15, looking north
Figure 9: Trench 16, looking south, bottom end of exit pit

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks ('the client') to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavations associated with the replacement of the current overhead 11kV and 33kV electricity cables with underground cables as part of a landscape improvement programme.

The trenches into which the new cables were to be laid were to be excavated by means of a mole plough. In consultation with the National Trust Archaeologist, it was determined that an archaeological watching brief would be undertaken in advance of the mole plough operation to monitor the excavation of the launch and exit pits at the points for the setting in and removing of the plough as the site falls within an area of archaeological interest. Due to the nature of operation of the mole plough it was not a requirement for the mole plough excavation itself to be monitored. Further monitoring for the excavation for the footprint of a new substation was also undertaken.

Despite the archaeological potential of the site no archaeological features or deposits were identified. A small quantity of 19th century and modern pottery and glass was recovered from the vicinity of trench 15, in proximity to a known post-medieval cottage of a cottage at Forked Down Bottom. The low level of identified archaeological activity is however influenced by the limited scope and impact of the monitored works.

As a result of the limited scope of the groundworks and depth of excavation required the natural geology was only exposed in two of the excavated pits. However, aside from Trenches 6, 10, 11, 14 and 15 where areas of made ground were revealed all the other trenches were able to establish that beneath the topsoil there was an intact subsoil which overlay a colluvial layer. Therefore, despite no archaeology being revealed within the monitored trenches there remains the potential for archaeology to be present within the wider landscape at a depth extending beyond the scope and depth of these works.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks for commissioning the archaeological watching brief in particular Greg Moore and Tim Brooks. The help of Nigel Start at Savills is also duly acknowledged. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Martin Papworth, the National Trust Archaeologist, who also monitored the project, and was kept informed of its progress by Wessex Archaeology.

Landscape Improvement Project Godlingston Hill, Ulwell, Swanage

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks ('the client') to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavations associated with the laying of buried electricity cables as part of a landscape improvement programme. The works to be monitored cover an area between NGR 401632, 080614 and 401261, 081562, at Godlingston Hill, Ulwell, Swanage (**Figures 1** and 2**).**

1.1.2 The programme comprises the replacement of the current overhead 11kV and 33kV electricity cables with underground cables in order to improve the landscape of the area. The trenches into which the new cables were to be laid were to be excavated by means of a mole plough.

1.1.3 In consultation with the National Trust Archaeologist, it was determined that an archaeological watching brief would be undertaken in advance of the mole plough operation to monitor the excavation of the launch and exit pits at the points for the setting in and removing of the mole plough as the site falls within an area of archaeological interest. Due to the nature of operation of the mole plough it was not a requirement for the mole plough excavation itself to be monitored. Further monitoring for the excavation of a footprint for a new substation was also undertaken.

1.1.4 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 2022).

1.1.5 The National Trust Archaeologist approved the WSI, prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.6 The watching brief was undertaken 6 – 14 September 2022 for the excavation of the launch and exit pits and on 26 September 2022 for the excavation of the substation footprint. The pits for the altered route at Ulwell Road were monitored on 23 November 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 was located along the cable route which traverses broadly north–south across Godlingston Hill, the eastern and highest extent of Nine Barrow Down Ridge, a prominent chalk ridge overlooking Swanage Bay. The cable route lies within part of an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The

scheme lies approximately 500 m to the west of Ulwell and 2 km to the north-west of Swanage.

1.3.2 The 11kV cable runs from National Trust – Purbeck, Currendon Farm in the north, south-east along Currendon Hill to the junction with Ulwell Road where splits and continues north for approximately 250 m and south along Ulwell Road for approximately 100 m. The cable route then follows the Purbeck way for approximately 300 m.

1.3.3 The 33 kV cable will run from 100 m south of Currendon Farm, then runs the same route as the 11 kV. The 33 kV cable will run beyond the termination of the 11 kV cable, to approximately 400 m south to the east side of Godlingston Wood ancient woodland. Both routes run predominately across agricultural land within the SSSI, with a crossing point on the road leading up to National Trust – Purbeck and across and along Ulwell Road

1.3.4 Existing ground levels rise from approximately 70 m Ordnance Datum (OD) in the south, to 198 m OD at the highest point of Godlingston Hill, dropping back down the northern side of the hill to 110 m OD.

1.3.1 The underlying geology is mapped as Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation - Chalk sedimentary bedrock formed between 89.8 and 72.1 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. (British Geological Survey 2022).

1.3.2 The southern slopes of the ridge have an underlying geology of Upper Greensand Formation - Sandstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 113 and 93.9 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. Whilst at the base of the southern slopes the geology is Wealden Group - Sandstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 145 and 126.3 million years ago during the Cretaceous period.

1.3.3 There is evidence of colluvium of considerable depth at Godlingston Farm, deposited by soil washing downslope (Papworth, 1997).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background for Godlingston Farm was assessed in a prior Archaeological Survey (National Trust: 1997), which considered the recorded historic environment resource around the farmstead. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Dorset Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (970,000 BC – AD 43)

2.2.1 The earliest known activity in the area of Godlingston Hill is represented by two Palaeolithic flint tools, similar to those found at Hengistbury Head some 20 km across Poole Bay. Two clusters of Mesolithic flints have been found at Godlingston Manor. Mesolithic flint was also found at Ulwell within three pits, one which was full of marine shell including limpet, cockle and winkle.

2.2.2 Early landscape use in the vicinity of the site is largely characterised by long barrows, bowl barrows, round barrows, and bell barrows; indicators of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity (NHLE 1015375, 1015980, 1014741, 1014291, 1013838, 1013836). These monuments,

with their longevity and variation in form, are considered major historic elements, providing insights into the diversity of beliefs and social organisations within early prehistoric communities. All barrows seem to make use of particular vantage points from the ridge, many overlooking the coastline. They use various local materials of earth, sand, flint, chalk, and turf mounds and the majority are ditched. Barrows excavated in the 19th century revealed inhumation and cremation burials.

2.2.3 Evidence of Iron Age activity lies in the wider landscape, with settlement established to the south of Godlingston Manor. Purbeck became an industrial area with communities using local resources to manufacture products such as pottery, salt and items made of Kimmeridge shale, for both domestic use and to trade.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

2.2.4 Settlement south of Godlingston Manor continued into the Romano-British period as did the local and export industry of pottery, salt and shale objects.

Medieval (410 – 1500)

2.2.5 Excavations at Ulwell unearthed a cemetery dating to the 6th –7th centuries, burials were aligned east-west and were without grave goods, suggesting the burials were Christian. No Christian burials of the same date were found at Bargates, Christchurch, indicating the area was occupied by a mixed population of Post-Roman Christians and Saxons.

2.2.6 The area of Godlingston Hill and Godlingston Heath is likely to have been used for rough grazing during the medieval period. The area was part of Godlingston Manor farm which was rented from various large estate owners during the medieval and post-medieval period. Although may have earlier origins considering it is the site of a spring. Medieval strip lynchets are located on the south side of the hill at Knitson Farm (NHLE 1019950) and originally formed part of a larger field system which extended over an area of 36 ha, visible in aerial photography.

Post-medieval (1500 – 1800)

2.2.7 The area of Godlingston Hill continued to be used for grazing into the post-medieval period, evidence of field boundaries and associated visible earthworks are visible in aerial photographs (MDO31012, MDO30816, MDO31071). The area was also used to quarry chalk and evidence of chalk extraction pits can be found across Godlingston Hill and in the wider area (MDO31067, MDO31096, MDO31075, MDO31063, MDO31074). Post-medieval trackways are also evident, particularly at Dean Hill to the north of the scheme (MDO30806, MDO30822).

2.2.8 The 1775 William Woodward Survey for the manor of Godlingston records a post-medieval cottage of a cottage having been present at Forked Down Bottom, the Junction between Ulwell Road and Currendon Hill (near the location of trench 15).

Modern (1800 – present)

2.2.9 A lime kiln first shown on the 1890 Ordnance Survey map was still used in 1902, although it appears to have been abandoned by 1928 (MDO8037). It was located within an old chalk extraction pit and lies near the southern terminal of the 11 kV cable, to the south of the Purbeck way.

2.2.10 The east side of Godlingston Manor was used during the First World War for cavalry practice, from 1915–1921. The army erected camps with huts, dining halls, stables and laid out roads, the remains of which can be seen as rubble.

2.2.11 The areas of Godlingston Hill and Dean Hill were used as training areas and defensive points during the Second World War. A tank training area at Currendon Farm is visible as structures and earthworks on aerial photographs of 1946 (MDO30830), whilst training trenches can be found at Ballard Down 800 m east of the farm, also visible in aerial photos (MDO30840). An anti-aircraft battery was Stationed at Dead Hill, 300 m north-east of Currendon Farm. Numerous bomb craters litter the area to the south-west of the scheme, the closest approximately 100 m south of the terminal of the cable route at Godlingston Wood.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and as defined in the CIfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014a), were to:

- 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 2022), 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 2022) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in CIfA guidance (CIfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 Eleven launch and exit pits were excavated along the cable route. The trenches ranged from 1.95m to 7m long, 0.97m to 2m wide and between 0.4m and 1m in depth.

4.2.2 In addition, the footing for a substation was dug by hand in the north of the site, next to the National Trust offices, measuring 2m by 1.5m and 0.5m deep.

4.2.3 A further two pits, a launch pit and an inspection pit, were monitored on the amended route at Ulwell Road.

4.2.4 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical and hand excavations within the specified area. Where necessary, the surfaces were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition.

4.2.5 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. No artefacts were collected.

Recording

4.2.6 All exposed 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.

4.2.7 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 OSTN15and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.2.8 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 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 2022). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and CIfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 1: Description).

4.4 Monitoring

4.4.1 The National Trust Archaeologist monitored the watching brief, and was kept informed and updated on the progress of the work by Wessex Archaeology.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 No archaeological features or deposits were identified, and no artefacts were recovered.

5.1.2 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Figures 1** and **2** show the locations of cable route and the monitored excavations, together with the amended route at .

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 The surface across the site was grassed, with a 0.1 m to 0.3 m thick topsoil which was variously described as a mid or dark brown or greyish brown silty loam or clay which formed a clear boundary with the layer below.

5.2.2 In six of the trenches a subsoil was present. This was quite variable, between around 0.2 m thick in trenches 1, 3 and 4 and 0.55 m thick in trenches 11 and 14, and described as a light greyish brown loamy clay with loose compaction in trenches 1 and 14 but a light yellow sandy silt loam in trenches 3, 4 and 9. (Figure 3 – 5)

5.2.3 A colluvial layer was recorded in most trenches. It was at least 0.6 m deep but in most cases extended beyond the level of excavation. It consisted of a mid yellowish brown silty loam.

5.2.4 In five trenches (Trenches 6, 10, 11, 14 and 16) ground disturbance had removed the natural sequence and made ground and a concrete base was encountered in trench 14 (Figure 7).

5.2.5 The natural geology was only exposed in two trenches. A yellowish red clay with abundant chalk nodules was seen in trench 1 and a chalk sedimentary bedrock seen in trench 2 (and Figure 6).

5.2.6 Trenches 15 and 16 were monitored following an amendment to the route and proved to be similar to the other trenches (Figures 8 and 9).

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1.1 A small group of finds, amounting to 1.1 kg, was recovered, which date to the post-medieval period. The finds have been cleaned and quantified by material type within each context, with the data recorded in a digital database, which forms part of the permanent archive. This is summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of finds by material and count/weight in grams

	Topsoil 1501		**Subsoil 1502**		**Grand total**	
Material	**Count**	**Weight (g)**	**Count**	**Weight (g)**	**Count**	**Weight (g)**
Glass	1	22	3	131	4	153
Pottery	15	1032			15	1034
Total	**16**	**1054**	**3**	**131**	**19**	**1185**

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 The small group of pottery was recovered only from topsoil deposit 1501 (Table 2) and has been recorded by broad ware type. Featured sherds and other variables such as evidence for use and surface treatment were recorded where present. This level of recorded accords with a ‘basic record’ aimed at characterising an assemblage and producing a comparative dataset (Barclay *et.* al. *2016, section 2.4.5).*

Table 2: Summary of pottery by ware type

	Topsoil 1501	
Ware type	**Count**	**Weight (g)**
Creamware	3	60
Pearlware	1	6
Tin-glazed earthenware	1	3
Verwood earthenware	9	943
White-slipped earthenware	1	23
Grand total	**15**	**1034**

6.2.2 The group is consistent with a 19th century kitchen or dairy assemblage. The majority of the group comprises lead-glazed earthenware from kilns at Verwood, east Dorset. The group includes fragments of two open form vessels, probably bowls or dishes and a probable pipkin. Smaller amounts of creamware, pearlware, white-slipped redware and tin-glazed earthenware are also present. Vessel forms in these ware types include plates, cups and dishes.

6.3 Glass

6.3.1 Just four items of glass were recovered. The earliest is a green wine or spirits bottle fragment of post-medieval date, from topsoil 1501. The remaining three fragments are green and colourless bottle fragments of probably modern date, from subsoil 1502.

6.4 Statement of potential

6.4.1 The finds are relatively recent, of broadly post-medieval to modern date. The usefulness of the assemblage is limited by the small quantity of each material type which restricts further research potential.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the watching brief.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1.1 Despite the archaeological potential of the site no archaeological features or deposits were identified, with the the exception of a small quantity of 19th century and modern pottery and glass recovered in the region of trench 15. This trench lies close to the known site of a post-medieval cottage of a cottage at Forked Down Bottom, the Junction between Ulwell Road and Currendon Hill.

8.1.2 The relatively low identification of archaeological features and material is however influenced by the limited scope and impact of the monitored works.

8.1.3 As a result of the limited scope of the groundworks and depth of excavation required the natural geology was only exposed in two of the excavated pits. However, aside from Trenches 6, 10, 11 and 14 where areas of made ground were revealed all the other trenches were able to establish that beneath the topsoil there was an intact subsoil which overlay a colluvial layer. Therefore, despite no archaeology being revealed within the monitored pits there remains the potential for archaeology to be present within the wider landscape at a depth extending beyond the scope and depth of these works.

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 Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **DM/2022/010**. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

9.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records, graphics, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Dorset Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; CIfA 2014c; SMA 1995).

9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the **site 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 CIfA'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 The finds have been recorded to a sufficient level for archive purposes and no further work is proposed. The finds do not merit long term curation, but this should be reviewed at a future time in light of any proposed further mitigation at the site.

9.3.4 These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and external 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.

9.3.5 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

9.3.6 Given the very limited results of the fieldwork, it is considered that the site conforms to the definition of a 'sterile project' (i.e., one that produces nothing of evidential value), according to the *CIfA Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (archaeological archives from sterile projects). It is therefore recommended that only selected digital data are deposited with ADS, an approach commensurate with the scale and significance of the project. Deposition will involve the uploading of the site report via OASIS only.

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 National Trust Archaeologist on behalf of the LPA. 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.

REFERENCES

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

Barclay, A., Knight, D., Booth, P., Evans, J., Brown, DH. And Wood, I., 2016 *A standard for pottery studies in archaeology* Uckfield, Pureprint

British Geological Survey 2022. *BGS Geology Viewer* https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/ (accessed 28/09/2022).

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

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA 2014a]. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised edition October 2020). Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

CIfA 2014b. *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (revised edition October 2020). Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

CIfA 2014c. *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (revised edition October 2020). Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

CIfA 2022a. *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* https://www.archaeologists.net/reporting-toolkit (accessed 28/09/2022).

CIfA 2022b. *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit (accessed 28/09/2022).

English Heritage 2011. *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (2nd edition). Portsmouth: English Heritage.

Papworth, M. 1997. *The National Trust Archaeological Survey Godlingston Farm, Corfe Castle Estate*.

SMA 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. London: Society of Museum Archaeologists.

SMA 1995. *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*. London: Society of Museum Archaeologists.

Wessex Archaeology 2022. *Landscape Improvement project Godlingston Hill, Ulwell, Swanage*: *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Salisbury: unpublished report ref. 216730.01.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

Trench No 1	Length 6 m	Width 1.10 m	Depth 0.85 m
Easting 401819.23	Northing 81161.36	m OD 59.56	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown loamy clay with moderate compaction and clear horizon with (102). Sparse sub-rounded flint 1% 30mm. Disturbed by the vegetation rooting activity. No finds.	0.0– 0.20
102		Subsoil	Light greyish brown loamy clay with a loose compaction and clear boundary with (103) . Sparse sub-angular stones 1% ≤40mm. No finds.	0.20–0.40
103		Colluvium	Light yellow degraded chalk with a loose compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Thicker at the NE than the SW following the natural slope of the hill, SW-NE. Moderate sub-angular flint 10% ≤ 30mm. Likely created by weather conditions washing the soils from the top of the surrounding hills towards the valley.	0.40–0.85
104		Mid yellowish red clay with abundant chalk nodules	Firm compaction.	+0.85

Trench No 2	Length 3 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.40 m
Easting 401621.95	Northing 80912.16	m OD 9306166	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown loamy clay with moderate compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Sparse sub-rounded stones 3% ≤40mm. Disturbed by rooting.	0.0–0.20
202		Natural	Degraded white chalk.	0.20–0.40

Trench No 3	Length 4.50 m	Width 1.10 m	Depth 0.66 m
Easting 401577.71	Northing 80593.32	m OD 66.18	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
301		Topsoil	Mid brow sandy silt loam friable and with a very loose compaction and clear horizon with (302).Heavily disturbed by the rooting of the hedge.	0.0–0.18
302		Subsoil	Light yellow sandy silt loam with a very loose compaction and clear horizon with the natural. Sparse sub-angular stones ≤30 mm	0.18–0.35
303		Natural	Possible colluvium. Dark yellow silty sandy clay with a firm compaction. Sparse sub-rounded stones ≤60mm.	+0.35

Trench No 4	Length 4.50 m	Width 1 m	Depth 1 m
Easting 401803.22	Northing 81237.36	m OD 62.28	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
401		Topsoil	Mid brow sandy silt loam friable, with a very loose compaction and clear horizon with (402). Sparse chalk flecks and sub-angular flint 3% ≤30 mm. Heavily disturbed by rooting activity.	0.0–0.23
402		Subsoil	Light yellow sandy silt loam with a very loose compaction and clear horizon with (403). Sparse sub-angular flint 3% ≤50 mm. Sparse chalk flecks 5%. Occasionally disturbed by rooting.	0.23–0.40
403		Colluvium	Mid yellowish brown silty loam with loose compaction. Moderate chalk flecks 10% and sparse sub-angular flint 5% ≤10mm. Deposit created by the soils from the surrounding hills washed to the bottom of the valley by weathering conditions. The chalk bedrock had not been reached because the moleplough was not going to dig below 1m depth and the sides of the trench were not completely stable.	+0.40

Trench No 5	Length 5 m	Width 1 m	Depth 1 m
Easting 401448.67	Northing 81443.23	m OD 83.84	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
501		Topsoil	Mid brow sandy silt loam friable and with a very loose compaction and clear horizon with (502).Heavily disturbed by modern rubble, likely dumped to stabilise the ground in front of the gate after placing the modern plastic pipe.	0.0–0.28
502	503	Deliberate backfill of a modern feature	Comprised of modern rubble, redeposited chalk and yellowish brown silty sandy loam.	0.28– 0.60
503	502	Utility trench	Cut of a modern service.	0.28– 0.60
504		Colluvium	Mid yellowish brown silty loamy clay with moderate to firm compaction. Sparse chalk flecks 3% and sparse sub-angular flint 5% ≤10mm and rare stone 3% ≤ 50mm. Deposit created by the soils from the surrounding hills washed to the bottom of the valley by weathering conditions. The chalk bedrock had not been reached because the mole plough was not going to dig below 1m depth.	+0.60

Trench No 6	Length 7 m	Width 1.20 m	Depth 0.80 m
Easting 401250.21	Northing 81599.56	m OD 114.02	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
601		Topsoil	Top soil. dark brown silty sandy loam. common angular-sub angular stone and flint inclusions.	0–0.25
602		mid brownish orange silty sand loam	Common angular-sub angular stone and flint inclusions. rare large angular stone inclusions 0.5-0.8m.	0.25–0.8+

Trench No 7	Length 3 m	Width 1 m	Depth 0.65 m
Easting 401586.69	Northing 80596.97	m OD 66.49	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
701		Topsoil	Top soil. dark brown silty loam. uncommon angular stone inclusions.	0–0.15
702		Natural	Mid yellowish brown and grey mottled silty loam. common angular-sub angular stone inclusions.	0.15–0.65+

Trench No 8	Length 3 m	Width 1 m	Depth 0.75 m
Easting 401599.09	Northing 80599.01	m OD 66.41	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
801		Topsoil	Top soil. dark brown silty loam. common angular-sub angular stone inclusions.	0–0.1
802		Made ground	Modern backfill layer. inclusions of bricks, rope, plastic bags.	0.1–0.75
803		Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty loam. common angular-sub angular stone inclusions.	0.65–0.75+

Trench No 9	Length 3.50 m	Width 1 m	Depth 0.80 m
Easting 401416.44	Northing 81437.08	m OD 85.72	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
901		Topsoil	Top soil. dark brown silty loam. no clear inclusions.	0–0.1
902		Subsoil	Sub soil. mid orangish brown silty loam. common angular-sub angular stone inclusions.	0.1–0.65
903		Natural	Mid orangish brown silty loam. abundant chalk inclusions present throughout.	0.65–0.8+

Trench No 10	Length 6 m	Width 1 m	Depth 0.85 m
Easting 401609.57	Northing 80607.77	m OD 67.61	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1001		Topsoil	Top soil. dark brown silty loam. rare angular stone inclusions.	0–0.1
1002		Made ground	Madeground. mid yellowish brown silty clay loam. bricks can be seen in the layer appears to be a redeposited natural with some modern inclusions.	0.1–0.7
1003		Made ground	Madeground. dark sandy layer of soil with an abundance of modern rubbish including a tyre, barbwire and bricks.	0.7–0.85+

Trench No 11	Length 2 m	Width 1.50 m	Depth 0.50 m
Easting 401257.05	Northing 81605.66	m OD 113.58	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1101		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt with very common rooting throughout and common modern waste including iron rods, farming equipment and barbed wire.	0.0 – 0.3
1102		Floor surface	Concrete floor. remains of a farming building. possible continuation of the barn adjacent.	0.3 – 0.43
1103		Made ground	Levelling layer. chalk levelling layer on which concrete stands.	0.43 – 0.49
1104		Buried soil	Buried topsoil.mid grey brown sandy silt.	0.49+

Trench No 14	Length 1.95 m	Width 0.97 m	Depth 0.85 m
Easting 401639.99	Northing 80987.07	m OD 73.30	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1401		Uncategorised context	Topsoil, dark greyish brown humic, sandy silt. Common flint inclusions, 5-10mm, sub-angular / SR.	0–0.3
1402		Uncategorised context	Subsoil, mid to pale greyish brown silt. Mottled with chalk throughout in big and small chunks. Large doubt nodules throughout as well, 50-300mm.	0.3–85

Trench No 15	Length 120 m	Width 0.50 m	Depth 1.30 m
Easting	Northing	m OD	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1501		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown loamy clay with moderate compaction and clear horizon with subsoil. Sparse sub-rounded flint 30mm. Disturbed by the vegetation rooting activity.	0.0–0.20
1502		Subsoil	Light greyish brown loamy clay with fairly loose compaction and clear boundary with topsoil and colluvium. Sparse sub-angular stones ≤40mm.	0.20–0.40
1503		Colluvium	Mid to light yellowish brown silty clay with degraded chalk pieces. loose compaction and clear horizon with the subsoil. fairly common sub-angular flint ≤ 30mm. Likely created by weather conditions washing the soils from the top of the surrounding hills towards the valley.	0.40+
1504		Demolition layer	Light greyish brown silty clay with common large sandstone boulders ≤400mm, sub-angular . loosely compacted. possibly from a building.	0.75+

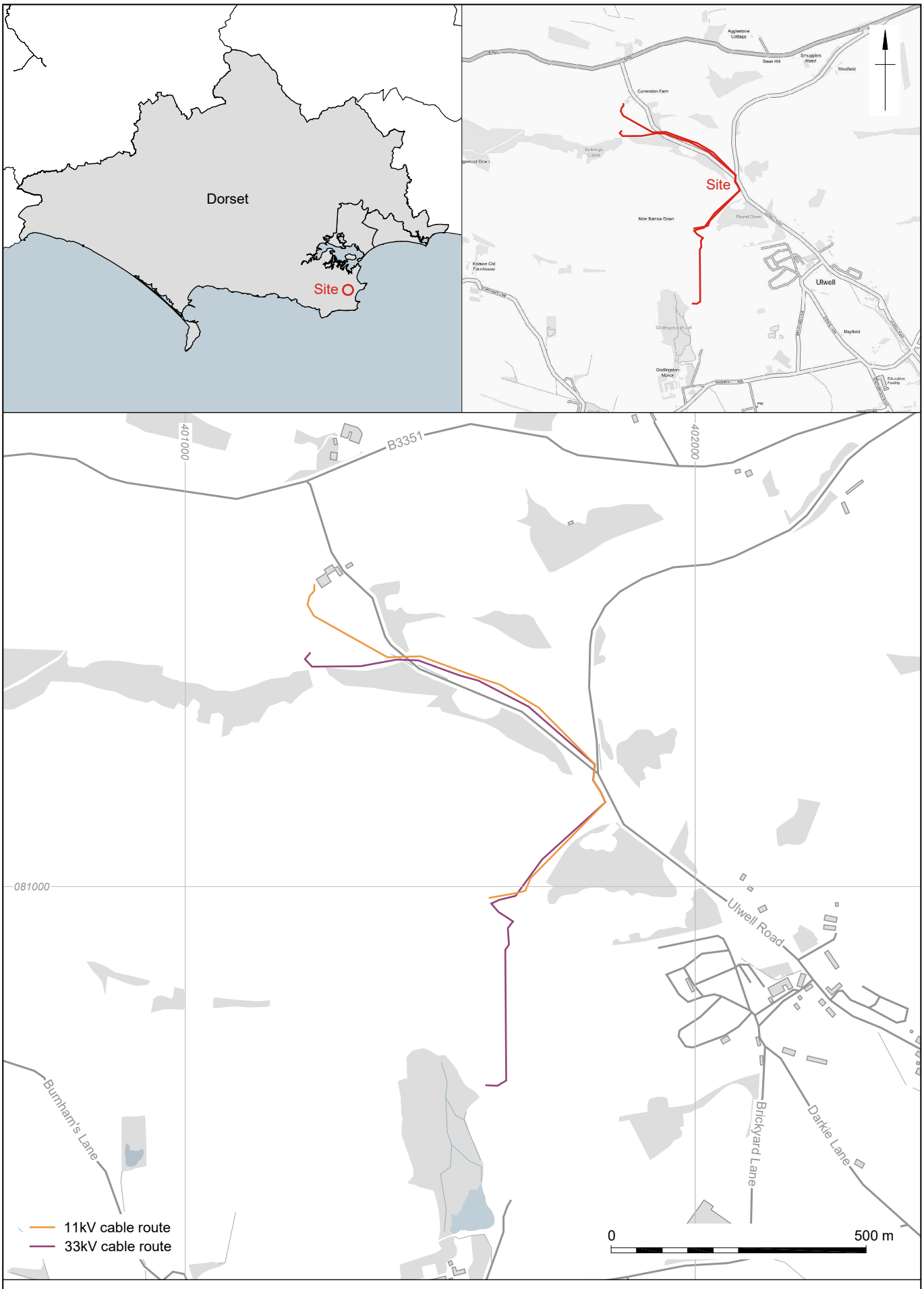
Trench No 16	Length 2.50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 1 m
Easting	Northing	m OD	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1601		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown loamy clay with moderate compaction and clear horizon with subsoil. Sparse sub-rounded flint 30mm. Disturbed by the vegetation rooting activity.	0.0–0.20
1602		Made ground	Madeground.mid greyish brown silty clay loam. loosely compacted. very common sub-angular flint and chalk ≤30mm.	0.20+

Appendix 2 OASIS summary

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-508676
Project Name	Watching Brief at Godlingston Hill, Ulwell, Swanage, Dorset
Sitename	Godlingston Hill, Ulwell, Swanage, Dorset
Activity type	Watching Brief
Project Identifier(s)	216730
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Statutory requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	06-Sep-2022 - 26-Sep-2022
Location	Godlingston Hill, Ulwell, Swanage, Dorset NGR : SZ 01632 80614 LL : 50.6252264955037, -1.97828922075189 12 Fig : 401632,80614
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Dorset District : Dorset Parish : Swanage
Project Methodology	Eleven launch and exit pads were excavated with associated intrusions along the cable route. The trenches ranged from 1.95m to 7m long, 0.97m to 2m wide and between 0.4m and 1m in depth. In addition, the footing for a substation was dug by hand in the north of the site, next to the National Trust offices, measuring 2m by 1.5m and 0.5m deep.
Project Results	Despite the archaeological potential of the site no archaeological features or deposits were identified, and only a small quantity of 19th century and modern pottery and glass from the vicinity of trench 15. This however was influenced by the limited scope and impact of the monitored works. As a result of the limited scope of the groundworks and depth of excavation required the natural geology was only exposed in two of the excavated pits. However, aside from Trenches 6, 10, 11 and 14 where areas of made ground were revealed all the other trenches were able to establish that beneath the topsoil there was an intact subsoil which overlay a colluvial layer. Therefore, despite no archaeology being revealed within the monitored trenches there remains the potential for archaeology to be present within the wider landscape at a depth extending beyond the scope and
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	
Person Responsible for work	Emily, Troake
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

X:\Projects\216730\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2022_12_08\216730_WB_Fig_1-2.dwg



Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Cable routes have been digitised from plans provided by the client.

Date: 20/10/2022	Created by: CM/ND	Revision: 0	Scale: 1:10,000 (main graphic) at A4

Figure 1: Site location

A

401200
401250
401300
081600
T11
T6

B

401400
401450
081450
T9
T5
081400

C

401800
401850
T4
T15
081200
T16
T1

D

401600
401650
T14
080950
T2

E

401550
401600
401650
T10
080600
T3
T7
T8
0
50 m

F

401500
B3351
A
081500
B
C
Ullwell Road
081000
D
E
080500
11kV cable route
33kV cable route
Trench
0
200 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Cable routes have been digitised from plans provided by the client.

Date: 09/12/2022	Created by: CM	Revision: 0	Scale: 1:5000 at A3 (F); 1:1250 at A3 (A-E)

Figure 2: Trench locations

X:\Projects\216730\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2022_12_08\216730_WB_Fig_1-2.dwg

Figure 3: South-west section through trench 1 (scale 1 m)

Figure 4: South facing section through trench 3 (scale 1 m)

Figure 5: South-east facing section through trench 14 (scale 1 m)

Figure 6: East facing section through trench 2 (scale 1 m)

Figure 7: South-west facing section through trench 11 (scale 1 m)

Figure 8: Trench 15, looing north

Figure 9: Trench 16, looking south, bottom end of exit pit

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

FS 606559