

Heckfield Place  
Bramshill Road Heckfield,  
Hook, Hampshire

## Archaeological Evaluation: The Lower Walled Garden

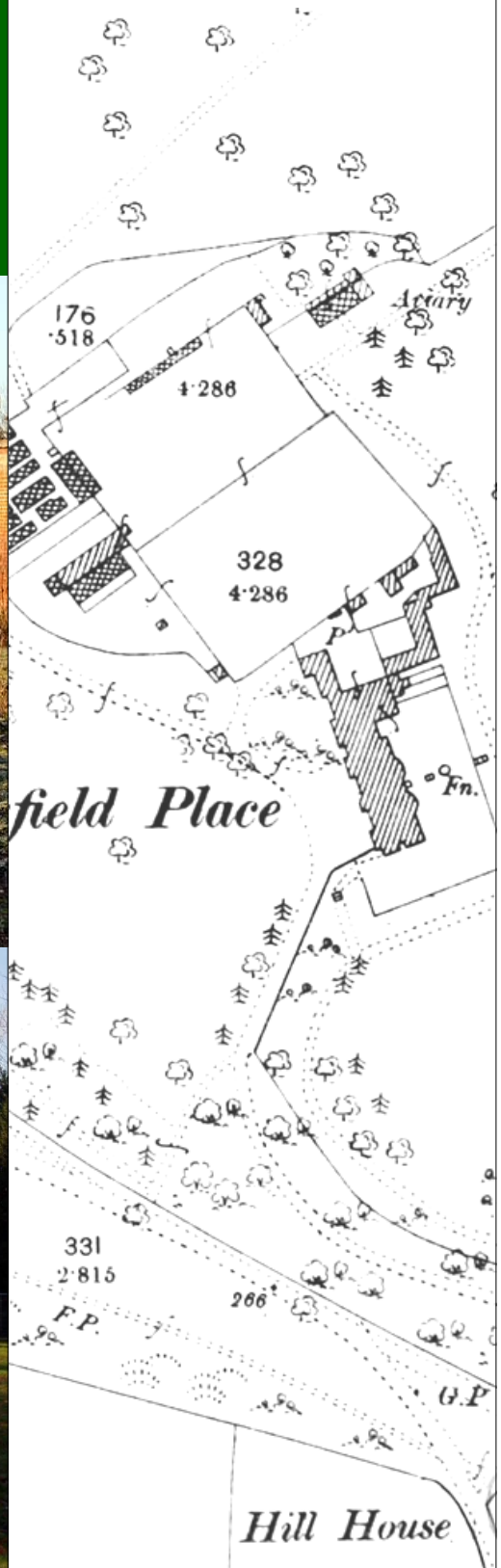
March 2011



for  
Operis Construction Ltd

# Souterrain

Archaeological Services Ltd



**Archaeological Evaluation:  
The Lower Walled Garden**

**Heckfield Place, Bramshill Road Heckfield,  
Hook, Hampshire RG27 0LD**

Planning Application Reference No. 10/01861/MAJOR

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Souterrain Project No. SOU10/144

March 2011

for

Operis Construction Ltd

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## **Preface**

All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd (Souterrain) cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

The report was prepared by Martin Wilson BA Hons, MIfA, MEnvSc, MEAGE, FSA Scot.

## **SUMMARY**

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried within the Lower Walled Garden at Heckfield Place, Hook, Hampshire, to assess the potential for the survival of features pertaining to the historic garden, or other features of archaeological significance.

Two trenches were dug within the area of proposed development on two terraces. Two remnant buried garden soils were identified that may be broadly dated, respectively, to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Whilst, the evidence for the earlier layer was slight, the results also revealed that the garden underwent considerable alteration in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century which caused significant disturbance to the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century layer, which again suffered severe and extensive truncation at a later date.

There was no evidence of historic garden features or archaeology of other periods in the trenches. In view of the extent and severity of past impacts it is considered very doubtful that significant historic or archaeological features survive, or whether the Lower Walled Garden would merit further archaeological inquiry.

## **1. SCOPE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1 This report documents the results of an Archaeological Evaluation by trial trenching in advance of re-landscaping groundwork of the Lower Walled Garden at Heckfield Place, Heckfield, Hook, Hampshire (NGR SU 730 612) (Figs. 1 and 2). The evaluation was conducted by Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd (Souterrain) on the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> of March 2011 in compliance with a condition attached to planning consent. The work was commissioned by Operis Construction Ltd, on the behalf of Pomegranate Investments Ltd, the planning applicant.
- 1.2 The report outlines the planning background and purpose of the investigation (Section 2), presents the historic and archaeological potential of the site (Section 4) and the mitigation strategy and methodology in accordance with that discussed with Hannah Fluck, Hampshire County Council's Planning Archaeologist, and archaeological representative for Hart District Council, at a site meeting on 26<sup>th</sup> November 2010. The results of the trial trenching are described and interpreted at Section 7 and conclusions of archaeological potential is given at Section 8.

## **2. PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 Planning permission (Reference 10/01861/MAJOR) was granted by Hart District Council (HDC) on the 10<sup>th</sup> November 2010 to Pomegranate Investments Ltd (hereafter 'the Owner') for combined development proposals at Heckfield Place. An element of these development proposals was the re-landscaping of the Lower Walled Garden, which was itemised as follows: '6. Provision of new landscape arrangement/terracing and alterations to existing walls within Lower Walled Garden and Manor House terrace'.
- 2.2 Due to the archaeological sensitivity of the locality, Condition 4 of the planning consent required the applicant to secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), in order to enable archaeological records to be made within the area of new ground works. This was in accordance with the Department of Environment's Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS 5 2010), Hampshire County Council (HCC) policy and the saved policy CON11 of the Hart District Local Plan:

*'4. No further excavation works shall take place until details of a scheme of investigation and programme of archaeological work has been submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority. The investigation and archaeological works shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details.'*

Reason

*To ensure that the archaeological value of this site is properly investigated and evaluated before work on the development begins and to satisfy policy CON11 of the Hart District Local Plan'.*

(Grant of Planning Permission 10/01861/MAJOR)

## **3. SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 The Lower Walled Garden, shown on Figure 1, is located about 35m to the north-west of the mansion house at NGR SU 7316 6114 (centre). The area of development measures roughly 0.2 hectares and is situated upon terraces. It is the area of investigation, the lower

terrace is approximately between 76.00m and 76.26m AOD and the upper terrace generally between 78.04m and 78.42m AOD.

#### 4. SITE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

##### The Historic Garden

- 4.1 The Lower Walled Garden is of archaeological interest by the very nature of it being a part of an early 19<sup>th</sup> century landscaped garden. It is an integral part of Heckfield Place Park (25.4 hectares in all) which is classed as a Grade II Registered Park and Garden (England, No. 4037) and is catalogued by Hampshire County Council's Archaeology and Historic Building Record<sup>1</sup> as AHBR No. 52101, the inclusive record for 19<sup>th</sup> century parks and garden features at Heckfield Place.
- 4.2 Heckfield Place was built by John Lefevre, a wealthy businessman of Huguenot descent who purchased the land in 1785 for the purpose of building a country house. It is held that he built Heckfield Place for his daughter Helena. Lefevre had, in the previous year, bought The Grove, a small early 17<sup>th</sup> century manor house which stood about 500m to the north-west of the development site. The Grove appears to have been the most significant property in this area at that time; it was demolished sometime around 1818 and was archaeologically excavated in the 1990s<sup>2</sup>. The mansion house of Heckfield Place was completed in 1790, and Lefevre died shortly afterwards. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century Helena and her husband developed the estate to create the setting of a country house adding two wings to the mansion house, and laying out the associated terraces and pleasure grounds<sup>3</sup>. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Heckfield Place was nationally renowned for pioneering horticultural techniques, in particular in the field of bedding plants and 'mosaiculture', which was the work of Heckfield's head gardener William Wildsmith, who, was in the 1870s also was regular contributor to the *Horticultural Journal* and *Gardeners Chronicle*<sup>4</sup>.
- 4.3 The Lower Walled Garden was originally rectangular in plan and approximately 0.4 hectares in size, but with regard to internal features there is little knowledge. An estate map of 1819 (Fig. 3), possibly the earliest map of Heckfield Place, sketchily depicts its formal layout, while later 19<sup>th</sup> century maps (Figs. 4 and 5) add little information, other than confirming that there was a main central path flanked by shrubs, a perimeter path to the north and east, and shrubs or trees along the west perimeter wall.
- 4.4 Undoubtedly, the garden was originally on three levels, with terraces of near-equal width stepping up to the northwest. It is supposed that terraces were originally linked by two flights of steps on a central path, in the same manner as they appeared in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The brickwork of the remaining flight of steps upon the scarp of the lower terrace indicates

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<sup>1</sup> Archaeology & Historic Buildings, Landscape, Planning & Heritage, Environment Department, Hampshire County Council Accessed 26<sup>th</sup> July 2010

<sup>2</sup> By the North Hampshire Historical and Archaeological Society; HCCAHR Summary for 33255.

<sup>3</sup> Victoria County History, [A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 4](#), Author William Page (editor), 1911, Pages, 44-51, 'Parishes: Heckfield', A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 4 (1911), pp. 44-51. URL: [http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=56743&strquery=heckfield place](http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=56743&strquery=heckfield+place) Date accessed: 14 June 2010

<sup>4</sup> See Elliott. B, 'Mosaiculture: Its Origins and Significance', *Garden History*, Vol. 9, No. 1 (Spring, 1981), pp. 76-98



20<sup>th</sup> century construction. At sometime in the 1980s, an 'L'-shaped accommodation block was built inside the garden, which consumed most of the lower (southern) third of the garden, and a 16m x 25m strip along the south west side, an area totalling approximately 0.2 ha. Since there is no archaeological investigation record associated with this development, it is likely that it took place prior to the introduction of Planning Policy Guidance No.16 in 1990.

- 4.5 Other than the encroachment of the modern buildings, the extent of impact on the garden was unknown prior to the present investigation. Aerial photographic sources<sup>5</sup> reveal that the remaining area of the Lower Walled Garden was lawn with some shrubs until at least 2008. A crane mat (geo-textile and rubble hard-core) was later laid in the lower terrace (Fig. 6) to enable dismantling of modern buildings, although the impact on historic (i.e. 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century) ground layers was undetermined. The upper terrace appeared relatively undisturbed, other than occasional recent rubble, although it was noted, particularly in north-east half of the garden, that the ground level was significantly higher than the threshold of a garden gateway in the perimeter wall.

### Prehistoric and medieval remains

- 4.6 Heckfield Place Park is known to lie in an area of archaeological sensitivity with respect to Bronze Age, Iron Age and medieval remains. Information from Hampshire County Council's Archaeology and Historic Building Record (AHBR) shows Heckfield Park's proximity to fairly dense and extensive cropmarks recorded from aerial photographs<sup>6</sup>. The estate is believed to have been created from a part of Heckfield Heath and woodland<sup>7</sup> and while there are no archaeological sites known in the area of proposed development or within the surrounding areas of uncultivated parkland (other than features associated with the historic gardens), this is considered to be a reflection of the absence of archaeological investigation rather than a genuine absence of archaeology. Since cropmarks reflect what is known from cultivated land only, it is possible that buried archaeological remains relating to prehistoric and medieval periods exist within the parkland and grounds.
- 4.7 A Watching Brief carried out as a part of the same combined development proposals (i.e. Reference 10/01861/MAJOR), in 2010, for an underground Screening Room immediately west of the mansion house, revealed a single large pit of uncertain date and function.

## 5. OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 The purpose of the evaluation was to:
- to assess the likelihood of the survival of historic garden levels and features;
  - to gain an understanding of possible *in situ* archaeological remains relating to the internal layout of the historic garden, such as beds and borders;
  - to gain an understanding of the nature of any earlier features of archaeological interest revealed within the trench.

## 6. MITIGATION STRATEGY

- 6.1 At the site meeting with Operis and Souterrain on the 26<sup>th</sup> November 2010, HCC's Planning Archaeologist advised that a scheme of archaeological mitigation would be necessary for

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<sup>5</sup> Google Earth

<sup>6</sup> See WSI: Archaeology & Historic Buildings, Landscape, Planning & Heritage, Environment Department, Hampshire County Council Accessed 26<sup>th</sup> January 2010

<sup>7</sup> A Tour Round Reading Being A Guide to its Environs, J G. Robertson (ed), 1843, p.150)

the area of The Lower Walled Garden prior to the commencement of any ground disturbance, in line with HCC policy and procedures.

- 6.2 A WSI was duly submitted to, and approved by, the Planning Authority. The mitigation strategy adopted an informed, phased approach, whereby the first phase comprised trial trenching across the width (NW-SE) of the Lower Walled Garden incorporating as much as possible of the existing machine-cut sections through the scarps of the terraces. If significant historic garden layers or archaeological features were revealed, the evaluation might enter into a second phase, in the form of a geophysical survey (resistance meter) to attempt to ascertain the layout of features within the historic garden. Any subsequent mitigation work would depend on the results of the evaluation, as considered appropriate by HCC's Planning Archaeologist.

## **7. METHODOLOGY**

The archaeological work observed the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and *Standard Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2001).

- 7.1 Two trenches were dug by mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth bladed bucket by the construction contractor (Operis Construction Ltd.) under archaeological guidance. The trenches were dug width-wise (northeast/southwest) across the lower and upper terraces. The locations of trenches are shown on Figure 6.
- 7.2 The recording system followed that specified in the WSI. An archaeological context recording system was used for registering textual descriptions and stratigraphic relationships of archaeological features, which is listed at Appendix 1 of this report.
- 7.3 On completion of the machine excavation, a long section of each trench was cleaned by hand tools, and a written, drawn and photographic record was made of features and deposits in line with standard archaeological recording practise. Sections and deposits were investigated sufficient to gain an understanding of them. Drawings were made on drafting film at appropriate scales for archaeological work. The photographic record comprises 35mm monochrome film and digital images and includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork. The evaluation trenches were surveyed to Ordnance Survey National Grid co-ordinates and orthometric heights were obtained by RTK Differential GPS; eastings and northings positions with a quality of 10 to 20mm, and height quality between 20 to 30mm. Artefacts were recovered for dating purposes. All records are referenced with the Site Code and Accessions Number A2010.78 allocated for this site by Hampshire County Council Museums Service.

## **8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

- 8.1 In the section which follows, context numbers in square brackets denote 'cuts' (i.e. dug features), whilst those in round brackets denote layers, deposits, fills or structures.

### **Trench 1**

- 8.2 Trench 1 was excavated through the scarp of lower terrace and extended across sufficient of the area currently covered by crane mat to determine whether or not historic soil horizons or garden features were present (Figs. 6, 7 and 8). The trench was 9.8m long and 1.9m wide and was offset c. 1m to the west of Trench 2 in order to incorporate an existing

cut at the extreme end of the scarp of the lower terrace, and to retain existing plant access to the site.

- 8.3 The clayey sand geology was reached at around 74.77m AOD (Fig. 8). The earliest archaeological layer was a buried garden soil (10) which was between c.0.11m and 0.4m in thickness, which consisted of very dark brown loam with frequent charcoal flecks. The layer, which was investigated along the length of the trench, possibly dates from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, based on a single sherd of Underglaze Painted Pattern pottery (see Appendix II) found close to the geological interface at the southeast end of the trench.
- 8.4 Above the buried garden soil was sequence of brick rubble (9) and (8), which had an overall thickness of c.0.2m; thinning to 0.05m towards the southeast. Tip-lines within the rubble indicated that it was dumped from the northwest to the southeast, sealing the old garden soil. It is presumed that the rubble was deposited in the late 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century, although no dating evidence was found. Directly above the rubble an embankment had been constructed from successive deposits of dirty clay, mixed with small pieces of rubble: (7) and (4).
- 8.5 On the lower side of the scarp there was evidence of a former revetment ((6) and (11)), which had been removed prior to the placing of a clay capping layer (3) to form the southeast side of the terrace embankment (Figs. 8 and 9). The revetment was possibly a temporary measure to aid construction of the embankment, although there is the possibility that it had a greater antiquity. Topsoil and turf (1) was laid above the clay capping layer (3) to complete the embankment. It is probable that the embankment was made in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The most recent layer in Section 1 was a rubble base (2) for a crane (referred to as a 'crane mat') to assist the demolition of a nearby modern (1980s) building. The laying of crane mat involved excavation through ground deposits that formed the lower terrace, to a depth c.0.4- 0.5m (Figs. 8 and 10).

## **Trench 2**

- 8.6 Trench 2 was offset about 1m to the east of and 2.8m to the northeast of Trench 1 (Figs. 6, 7 and 15), taking in an existing cut through the scarp of the upper terrace made for plant access. The trench was approximately 19m long and 1.9m wide. It incorporated about 5.5m of the lower terrace where the crane mat was sited (Fig. 11 and 12).
- 8.7 The oldest archaeological deposit (16) was located at the northwest end of the trench at a depth of 1.05m below the existing ground surface (c.77.40mAOD) (Figs. 11 and 14). It comprised a layer of greyish brown, very compact pebbly sandy soil up, between c.0.2 and c.0.4m in thickness, which gradually thinned out towards the southeast over a distance of c.2.5m. Two pieces of Underglaze Printed Transfer Ware pottery were recovered which date from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century / early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and a number of ceramic brick and tile fragments were found at the interface with the geology (see Appendix II). The layer had the appearance of a 'dead' cultivation soil.
- 8.8 Above layer (16) in Section 2 (Fig. 11) was another buried garden soil (15), which appeared to be stratigraphically equivalent to layer (10) in Trench 1. It consisted of dark brown loam with frequent charcoal flecks and contained pottery sherds which range in date from the 17<sup>th</sup> to late 19<sup>th</sup> century (see Appendix II). Layer (15) had been almost entirely removed down to the geological horizon in the area of the crane mat, where only a very thin slither (<0.06m) remained over a distance of about 1.5m, at c.76.09m AOD. To the northeast of the crane mat, the layer appeared to have been severely truncated prior to the construction

of an embankment and upper terrace (12). The depth of layer (15) was tested along its course by hand-dug sondages (Figs. 13 and 14): it was between 0.18 and 0.38m thick below the embankment, gradually thinning out to around 0.2 to 0.1m at the north baulk.

- 8.9 At the northwest end of the trench, the top of layer (15) was demarcated by a very thin layer (< 0.01m) of near-horizontal layer thin band of pebbles, sand, grits and clay (21), which may have been either the bottom of a till layer (14), or an old ground surface. Layer (21) was discernible only in Section 2 at the northwest end of the trench.
- 8.10 Above layer (21) was a layer of dark brown garden soil (14), c.0.1-0.2m in thickness, probably of late 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century date. It was more discernible in the Section 3 (Fig. 11) where it was visible for c.0.6m, before being cut by what appeared to be a shallow dug feature [19].
- 8.11 Feature [19] was visible only in Section 3. It consisted of a hollow with a shallow-V-shaped profile, c.0.8m in width at the top, c.0.22m at the base, and c.0.22m in depth. Its fill consisted of very dark brown soil and contained brick fragments of indeterminable date. It may have been a linear feature or else a discrete sub-circular feature, but it was not discernible in plan during stripping and surface cleaning, and nor was it visible in section until cleaning and weathering out. Its function is unclear; if linear in form it may have been either a border between beds or a drain.
- 8.12 Sealing feature [19], and above layer (14), was a band of grits and sand (17) no more than <0.05m in thickness, gradually thinning out to the east and west. It is thought to have been an old ground surface.
- 8.13 Above the old ground surface (17) was a deep deposit of garden soil (13), between 0.8 and 0.9m thick, which was presumably dumped in the 1980s as a topsoil store during construction of the former accommodation block and modern in along the lower and west sides of the Lower Walled Garden. The upper terrace was probably re-landscaped utilising rubble (12) from a demolished 18<sup>th</sup> / 19<sup>th</sup> century building to construct an embankment, subsequently raising the ground level of the terrace, by c.1m to c.1.5m.

## **9. CONCLUSIONS**

- 9.1 There was no evidence of historic garden features or earlier archaeological features or deposits in the area investigated.
- 9.2 The embankments forming the scarps that are now visible in the garden were likely to have been built in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 9.3 Remnants of buried garden soils were found in both trenches. Beneath the lower terrace, at the south-eastern extent of Trench 1 is a truncated buried garden soil (10) which broadly dates from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Elsewhere, it appears that the lower terrace has been severely truncated by the insertion of the crane mat, removing all but slight traces of buried soils. In Trench 2 there were three remnants of buried soils, the earliest of these (16), broadly dated from the 18<sup>th</sup> century to early 19<sup>th</sup> century, was located at the north-easternmost part of the garden. The evidence was very slight. A layer of buried garden soil (15) broadly dated to the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century, was exposed for a distance of about 11m but had suffered severe truncation, which probably occurred in the 1980s when the embankment was built.

- 9.4 Construction of the upper terrace and embankment is entirely of rubble, which is thought to have derived from the demolition of an 18<sup>th</sup> century farm building. The fact that there were whole sections of intact lime-mortared walls precludes the re-deposition of this material by anything other than mechanised power. Prior to the dumping of the rubble there was a topsoil store (13) at the northeast end of the site, part of which survives up to 1m in depth.
- 9.5 In view of the mauled nature of the buried historic garden soils and the absence of historic features in the trenches, it is doubtful that significant features pertaining to the layout of the historic garden have survived, and or whether the site would merit further archaeological inquiry by further excavation. Given the depth and nature of overburden it is also very dubious whether the results of a geophysical survey (electrical resistance) would prove meaningful. It is considered that cost of further investigation would outweigh the archaeological benefits of investigation.

## **10 ARCHIVE**

- 10.1 All artefacts will remain the property of the landowner although the landowner will be invited to transfer finds ownership to the Hampshire County Council Museums Service.
- 10.2 The receiving museum for the district is Hampshire County Council Museums Service and the Site Code and Accessions Number is A2010.78.

## **11. COPYRIGHT AND CONFIDENTIALITY**

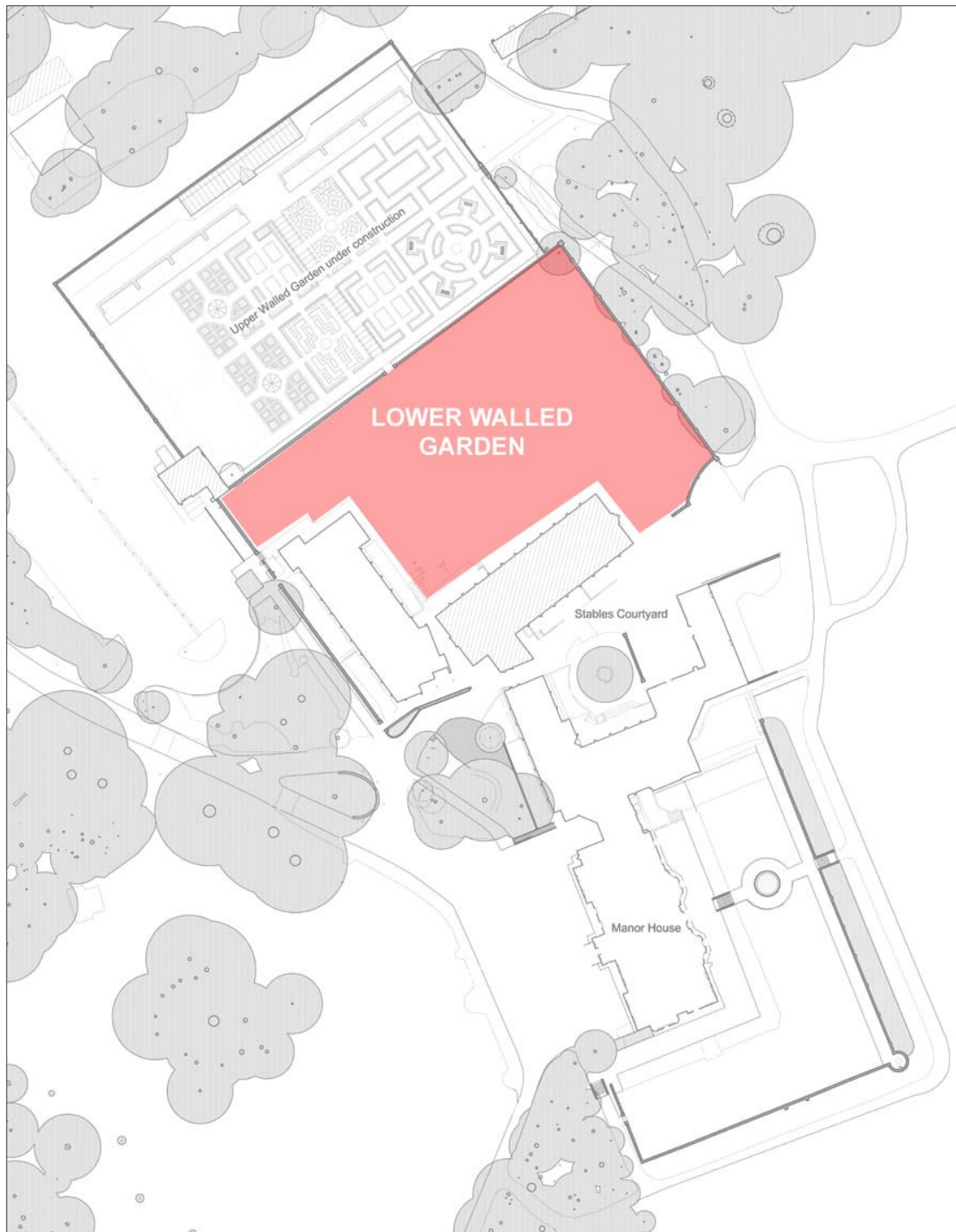
- 11.1 Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd will retain full copyright of commissioned reports and project documents under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive licence to the Owner in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the WSI. Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. A licence is granted to Hampshire County Council's Archaeology & Historic Building Record (AHBR) for the use of all reports arising from projects for planning purposes and *bona fide* research requests. Souterrain undertakes to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the Owner's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. It is expected that owners respect Souterrain's and the Institute for Archaeologists' general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

March 2011

## **FIGURES**

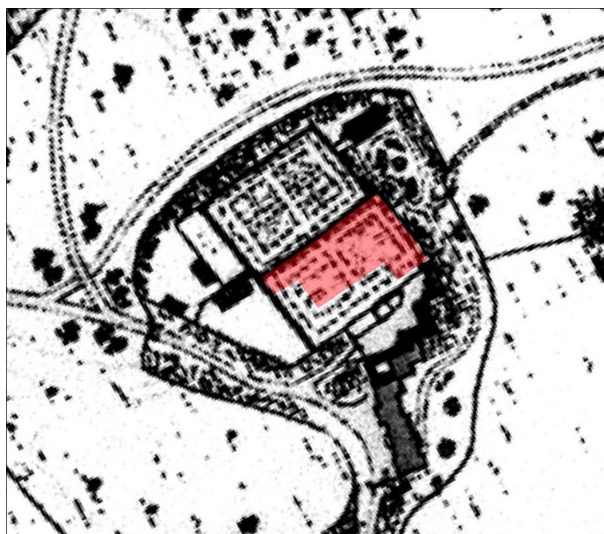




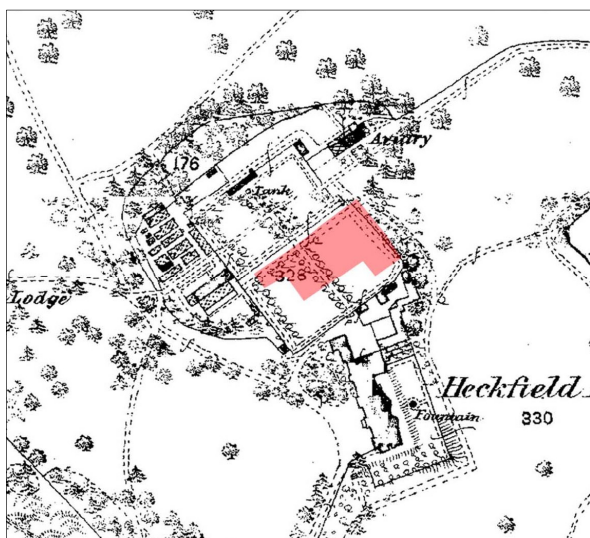


**Fig.2. Location of the Lower Walled Garden at Heckfield Place.**  
(base map extract: Existing Landscape, Drawing No. AN.011.202.P (28.06.10) Askew Nelson Landscape Architecture).





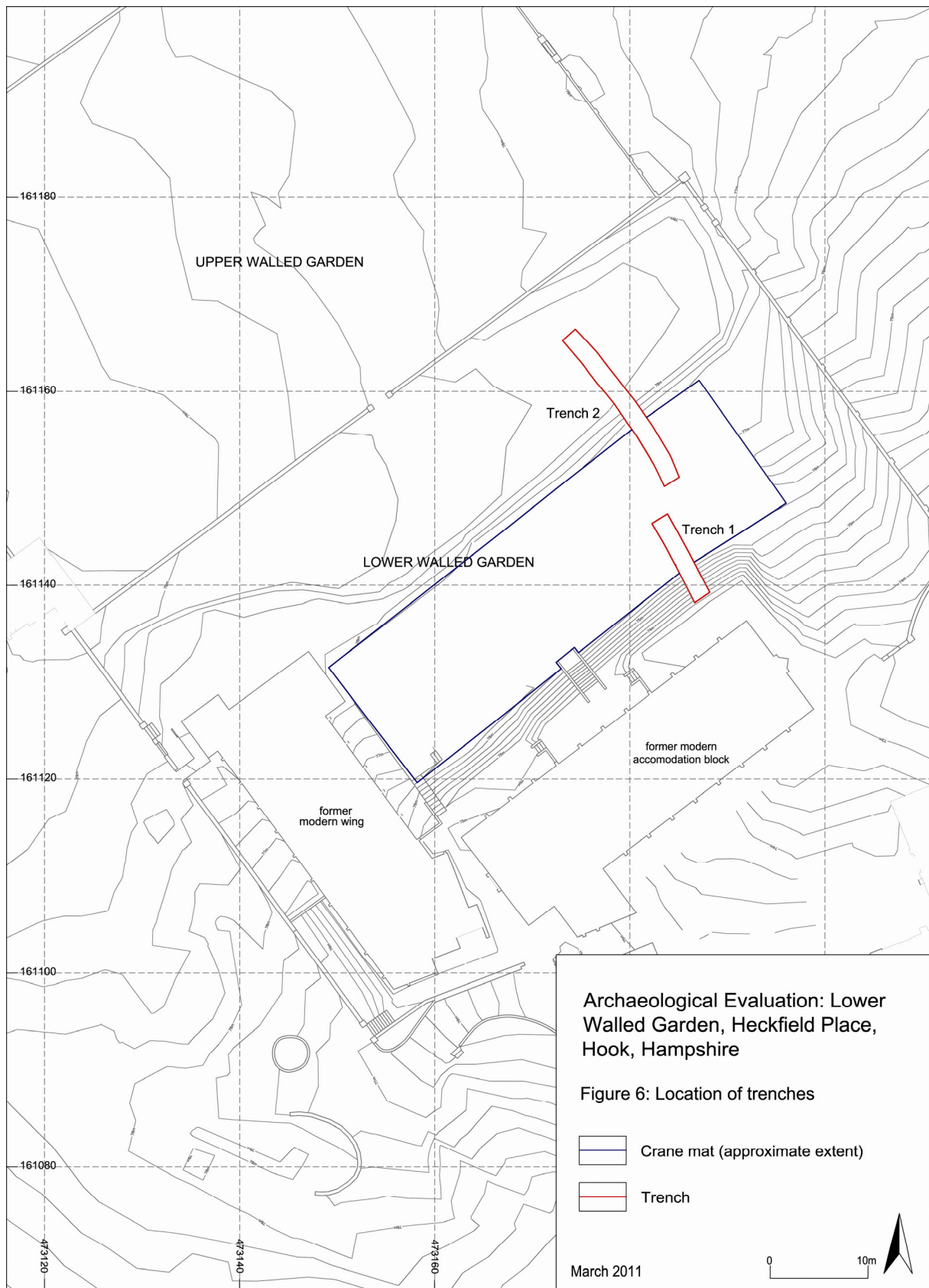
**Fig.3. Extract from 1819 Heckfield Place Estate Map** (approximate extent of surviving Lower Walled Garden in light red)

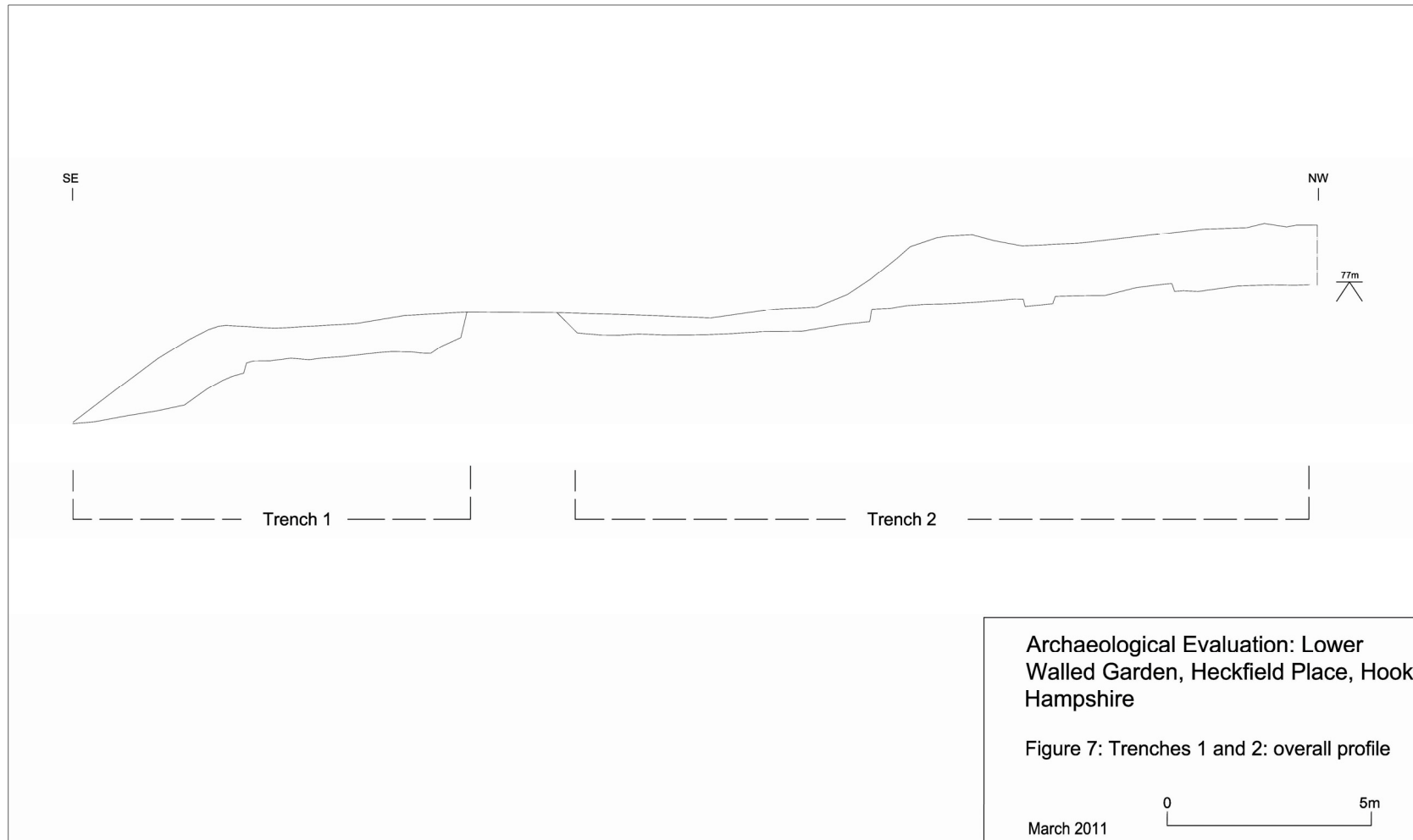


**Fig.4. Extract from 1871 Ordnance Survey, 1:2,500 scale map** (approximate extent of surviving Lower Walled Garden in light red) © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100015565)



**Fig.5. Extract from 1895 Map accompanying Heckfield Place sales particulars** (approximate extent of surviving Lower Walled Garden in light red (HRO 38M49/D6/40, courtesy of Hampshire Record Office)





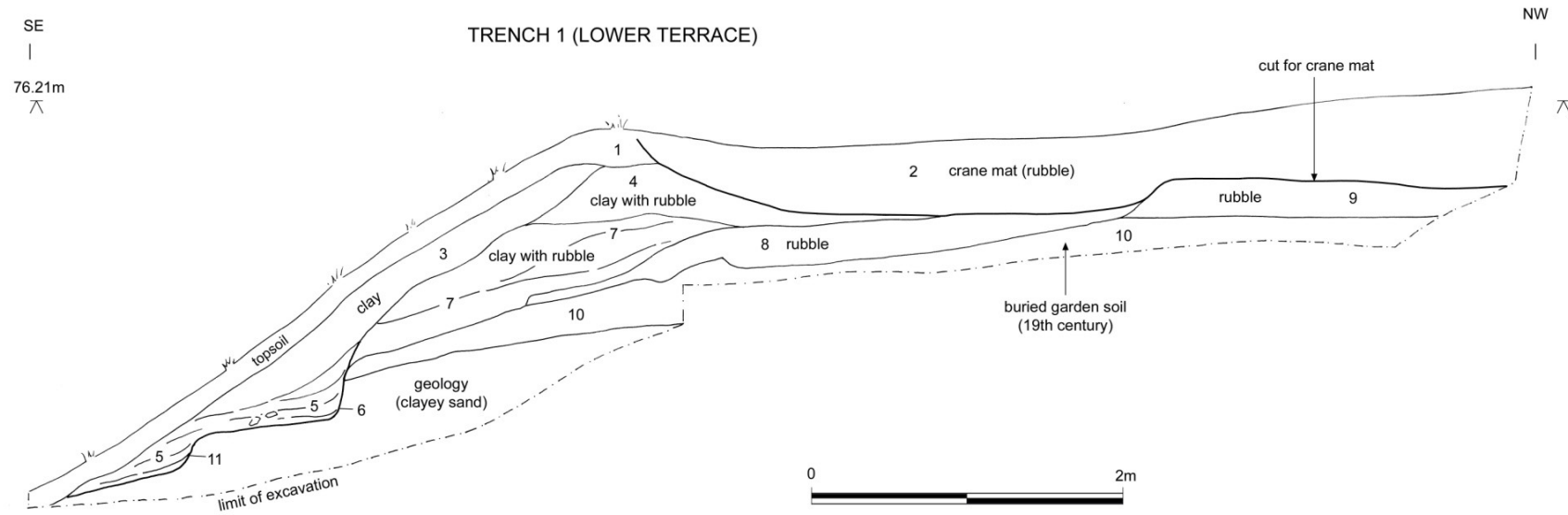


Fig.8. Trench 1. Section 1





**Fig.9. Trench 1. View of Section 1, facing south**



**Fig.10. Trench 1. View of Section 1, facing south**

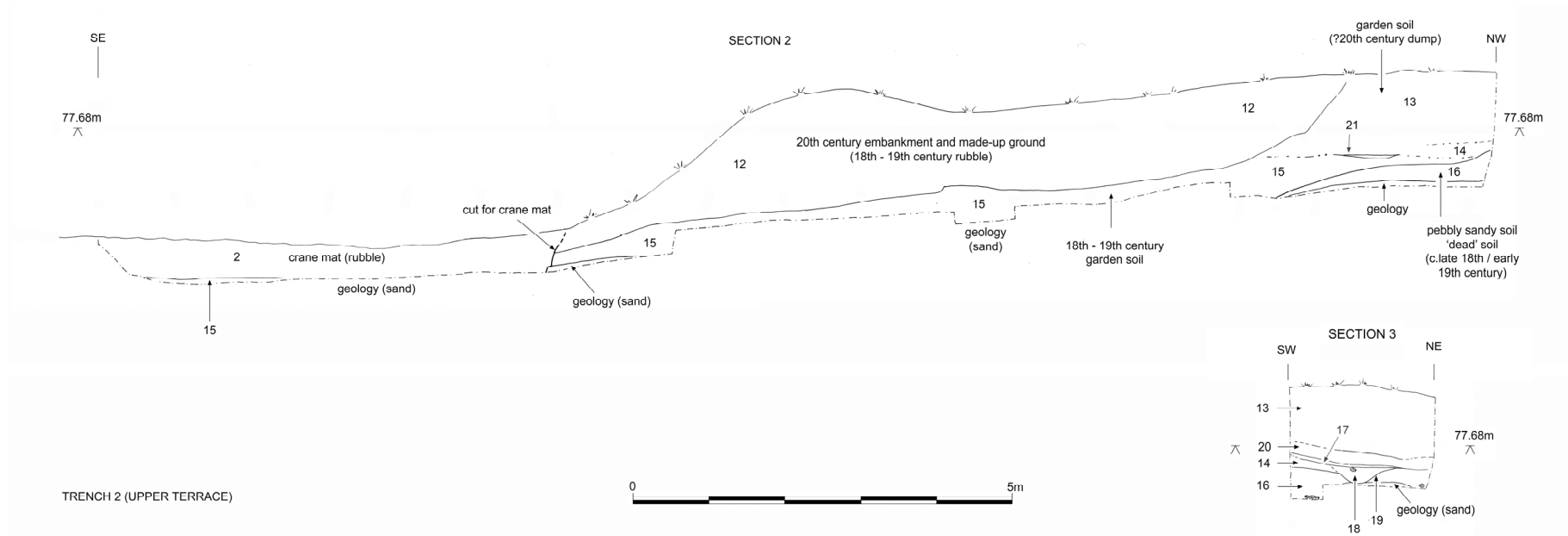


Fig.11. Trench 2. Sections 2 and 3



**Fig.12. Trench 2. View of Section 2, facing northwest**



**Fig.13. Trench 2. View of Section 2, facing south**





**Fig.14. Trench 2. View of Section 3, facing northwest**



**Fig.15. Overview terraces and trenches, facing northwest**



**APPENDIX I: List of Contexts**

**KEY:** Relationships: **a.** above; **abt.** abuts; **b.** below; **c.** cuts; **cub.** cut by; **co.** contains; **wi.** within  
Dimensions: **le.** length; **wid.** width; **de.** depth; **th.** thickness; **dia.** diameter

Context No.	Location	Description and Interpretation	Relationships	Dimensions	Suggested Period	Date of investigation
1	Trench 1	Turf / topsoil	<b>a.</b> 3; <b>cub.</b> excavation for crane mat	<b>th.c.</b> 0.12 – 0.2m	Probably late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	07:03:2011
2	Trenches 1 & 2	Crane mat; rubble upon geo-textile. The formation of this layer has resulted in the removal or severe truncation the former buried garden soil (i.e. Trench 1, 10 and Trench 2, 15) from the greater part of the lower terrace.	<b>a.</b> 4	<b>th.</b> 0.4 to 0.5m; covers the lower terrace, an area of at least 722 sq.m.	Recent modern	07:03:2011
3	Trench 1	Layer of yellow clay. Part of the make-up of the southern terrace embankment. This was laid on top of rubble layers as capping layer to form the south slope, upon which topsoil and turf was then placed.	<b>b.</b> 1; <b>a.</b> 4; 5	<b>th.c.</b> 0.22m	Probably late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	07:03:2011
4	Trench 1	A wedge-shaped deposit/layer, predominantly of clay, with brick rubble. This was an upper make-up layer of the southern terrace embankment.	<b>b.</b> 3; <b>cub.</b> excavation for crane mat	<b>th.up</b> to c.0.38m	Probably late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	07:03:2011
5	Trench 1	A series of fine layers / lenses of dirty clayey sand, contaminated with fine rubble and mortar. Probably dumped deposits. These layers fill cuts 6 and 11, some layers extending across both cuts denoting that the latter were probably the same event.	<b>wi.</b> 6 and 11; <b>b.</b> 3	<b>th.</b> overall, between c.0.1 and c.0.42m	Unconfirmed – either 19 <sup>th</sup> or 20 <sup>th</sup> century	07:03:2011
6	Trench 1	Buried stepped cut on the south side of the embankment. This appeared to be cut for the removal of a former retaining ?wall feature on the south side of the terrace. It was probably the same event as 11. There was no sign of any wall foundation. Another possible interpretation is that it was a temporary revetment for the construction of the embankment.	<b>co.</b> 5; <b>c.</b> 7; 10; geology; probably same as 11.	<b>de</b> c.0.42m; <b>wid.</b> c.0.9m		07:03:2011
7	Trench 1	Numerous bands of clay with brick rubble, forming make-up layers of the embankment at the edge of the terrace. The lower layer was through for the removal of some kind of former retaining feature, probably a wall.	<b>cub.</b> 6; <b>b.</b> 4; 5; <b>a.</b> 8	<b>th.</b> <c.0.44m	Unconfirmed – either 19 <sup>th</sup> or 20 <sup>th</sup> century	07:03:2011
8	Trench 1	Successive south-inclined tip lines of dirty clay with brick fragments. A make-up layer for the embankment.	<b>b.</b> 7; <b>a.</b> 9	<b>th.</b> generally c.0.2m; thinning to 0.05m towards the southeast.	Unconfirmed – either 19 <sup>th</sup> or 20 <sup>th</sup> century	07:03:2011
9	Trench 1	Hard-packed / consolidated layer of rubble with dirty clay	<b>b.</b> 8; <b>a.</b> 10	<b>th.</b> generally	Unconfirmed	07:03:2011

Context No.	Location	Description and Interpretation	Relationships	Dimensions	Suggested Period	Date of investigation
		and ash-like matrix. There is no sign of this layer/deposit in Trench 2, presumably removed for the crane mat installation.		c.0.23m -0.17m, thinning towards the north.	possibly 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
10	Trench 1	Very dark brown loamy soil. Frequent charcoal flecks. Buried garden soil. This layer appears to have abutted a retaining?wall feature on the south side of the terrace that was removed (i.e. cut 6). Beneath the crane mat, located at it has been truncated. A single sherd of Underglaze Painted Pattern pottery was found at the extreme southern end of the layer.	<b>cub.</b> 6; <b>b.</b> 9; <b>a.</b> geology (clayey sand)	<b>th.</b> c.0.11m at the SE end <0.4m under the embankment	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	08:03:2011
11	Trench 1	A stepped cut on the south side of the embankment See 6;	<b>co.</b> 5; <b>c.</b> geology; probably same as 6.	<b>de.</b> c.0.2m; <b>wid.</b> c.0.9m	Unconfirmed probably late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	08:03:2011
12	Trench 2	Just below the turf, this was a deep layer of 18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> century brick and stone rubble, including large pieces of wall. It was dumped here to form the embankment on the south side of the upper terrace. Topsoil and turf was then placed on top of the layer.	<b>cub.</b> the excavation for the crane mat; <b>a.</b> 13; 15.	c.1m; 1.5m below embankment	Probably late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	08:03:2011
13	Trench 2	This is a deep homogenous deposit dark brown loamy soil at the north end of the garden and upper terrace. It appears to have been dumped, and was possibly the remains of a topsoil store /mound excavated from the 1980s development areas (i.e. former modern accommodation block and modern wing). The remainder of the soil was probably used to cover the newly formed embankments (i.e. 12) and garden prior to the laying of turf.	<b>a.</b> 17; <b>b.</b> 12	<b>th.</b> c.1.05m	Unconfirmed probably late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	08:03:2011
14	Trench 2	A thin layer of dark brown soil separated from 13 by a thin band of grits and sand. It was more discernible (thicker) in the south-facing section of Trench 2, than it was in the long sections. It was probably an old garden soil.	<b>a.</b> 21; <b>b.</b> 17	<b>th.</b> c.0.1- 0.2m	Probably 19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century	08:03:2011
15	Trench 2	Very dark brown loamy soil. Frequent charcoal flecks. Buried garden soil. The deposit has been severely truncated. At the SE end there is very thin remnant, <0.06m thick, reached which survives for a distance of c. 1.5m, beyond which to the N it has been entirely removed for a distance of c.3.5m.The depth was tested along its course: below the S side of embankment it was between 0.18-0.32m thick, increasing to c.0.45m below the N side of the embankment, before gradually thinning out to around	<b>a.</b> 16; <b>b.</b> 21	See description	Mid to late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	08:03:2011

Context No.	Location	Description and Interpretation	Relationships	Dimensions	Suggested Period	Date of investigation
		0.2 to 0.1m. Along this stretch it was located between 0.28 and 1m below the ground surface (1.5m below the embankment.				
16	Trench 2	A very compact layer of grey-brown, pebbly sandy soil. Clearly and anthropogenic deposit since pottery sherds and fragments of tile and brick were located at the base (interface with geological sand). Probably a dead soil. Pottery comprises 2 sherds of underglaze printed transfer wares with continuous repeating floral design. .	<b>b.15;</b> <b>cub.19</b> (Section 3);	<b>th.</b> generally c.0.1m to 0.2m in the southeast, rising to c.0.36 at the north end of the trench	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century to early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	08:03:2011
17	Trench 2	A thin band of grits and sand. Thins out to the east and west.	<b>a.18; b.18</b>	<b>th.</b> < 0.05m	Unconfirmed: 19 <sup>th</sup> / 20 <sup>th</sup> century	08:03:2011
18	Trench 2	The fill of a hollow. Very dark brown soil. This was only visible after section cleaning and weathering out of the section Contained brick fragments of indeterminable date.	<b>wi.19</b>	<b>de.</b> c.0.22m	Unconfirmed: 19 <sup>th</sup> / 20 <sup>th</sup> century	08:03:2011
19	Trench 2	A hollow with a shallow-V-shaped profile. Oddly, it was not discernible in plan during stripping and surface cleaning. It may have been a linear feature or else a discrete sub-circular feature. If linear, it may have been either a border between beds or a drain.	<b>co.18;</b> <b>c.16;</b> <b>14 b.17</b>	<b>wid.</b> top: c.0.8m; bottom: c.0.22m; <b>de.</b> c.0.22m	Unconfirmed: 19 <sup>th</sup> / 20 <sup>th</sup> century	08:03:2011
20	Trench 2	Layer of dark brown soil. Visible in the south-facing section (section 3) but indiscernible in the long sections (e.g Section 2).	<b>a.17; b.13</b>	<b>th.</b> c. 0.12-0.14m	Unconfirmed: 19 <sup>th</sup> / c. 20 <sup>th</sup> century	08:03:2011
21	Trench 2	A near-horizontal layer thin band of pebbles, sand, grits and clay. Either the bottom of a till layer or an old ground surface.	<b>a.15; b.14</b>	<b>th.</b> < 0.01m	Unconfirmed: 19 <sup>th</sup> / 20 <sup>th</sup> century	08:03:2011

## APPENDIX II: Finds

Context	Description	Suggested Period
10	<p>x 1 body sherd. Underglaze Painted Pattern, blue on blue, cobalt as the coloring agent. There is insufficient of the pattern to determine the design. Cobalt blue painted patterns with large brush strokes were current c.1815-1830, while early in this period patterns were under a blue-tinted pearlware glaze, with the amount of blue tinting declining as a whiteware was being developed. Form: probably a bowl.</p> <p>Reference: Chaney,E, <i>Underglaze Painted Earthenwares</i>, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab. 2003</p>	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
15	<p>x 1 body sherd. Earthen ware. Orange-brown fabric with thin lead glaze yellowish brown lead glaze with dark speckles which are either manganese or iron-rich compounds. Interior surface is glazed only.</p> <p>x 1 body sherd. Brown salt glazed stoneware. Pattern of flat beads and impressed garlands/waves.</p> <p>Pottery. x 1 rim sherds of Underglaze Printed Transfer Ware, blue on blue. Form: possibly a bowl or plate.</p> <p>x 3 body sherds. Unglazed orange earthenware. Probably plant pots.</p>	<p>Late 17<sup>th</sup> century to 18<sup>th</sup> century</p> <p>Mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century</p> <p>Late 18<sup>th</sup> century to early 19<sup>th</sup> century</p> <p>unknown</p>
16	<p>Pottery. x 2 rim sherds of Underglaze Printed Transfer Wares, blue on blue (cobalt as the coloring agent), with continuous repeating floral design. The date range is generally between 1780s and 1860s, with mean production possibly between the 1820s and 1830s. Underglaze Printed Vessels produced from the 1780s through to the 1820s were primarily blue, Form: probably a bowl.</p> <p>Reference: Samford, P (1997). 'Response to a Market: Dating English Underglaze Transfer-Printed Wares'. <i>Historical Archaeology</i>, 31(2):1-30.</p> <p>Found laying flat at the interface with geology:</p> <p>x 1 fragment of roof tile with round peg hole. Pinkish orange. Fine -medium grain; thickness 12 – 14mm.</p> <p>x 5 fragments of roof tile. Red- orange. Fine medium grain; thickness 12 – 15mm.</p> <p>x 2 small fragments of brick, red- orange. Fine medium grain</p>	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century to early 19 <sup>th</sup> century