

Walled Garden at Upton House Country Park, Upton, Poole, Dorset.

An Archaeological Field Evaluation.



CONTEXT ONE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES LTD

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Walled Garden at Upton House Country Park, Upton, Poole, Dorset.

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Poole Borough Council Leisure Services

by



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Non-technical summary

Context One Archaeological Services Limited (COAS) undertook an archaeological evaluation on behalf of Poole Borough Council Leisure Services, within the Walled Garden at Upton House Country Park, Upton, Poole, Dorset (centred on NGR SY 99275 92825) to inform and assist a proposal to enhance the historic garden. The work was carried out between the 27th and the 29th of November 2006.

A prior geophysical survey carried out by COAS earlier in 2006, combining both resistivity and magnetometer surveys had identified a series of 19th and 20th century formal garden features associated with the Walled Garden. This evaluation, involving the excavation of six trenches, was carried out to investigate further, and to confirm the results of the initial survey.

Overlying the natural yellow sand was an earlier (pre-19th century) post-medieval ploughsoil horizon, which did not yield any artefacts. However, it was stratigraphically earlier than, and clearly pre-dated the 19th-20th century Walled Garden. The formal garden features consisted of gravel and clinker pathways, a soakaway, a drainage gully, and two planting beds. Evidence for a formal pond that was known to have existed in the Garden was not found. However, its existence may have been denoted by a layer of redeposited natural, which may have been used to backfill this feature when the garden went out of use in the second half of the 20th century. The various fills of the garden features yielded finds of 19th-20th century date, which spanned the period when the Garden was extant.

In addition, the evaluation also identified several modern features comprising an electric cable trench and a ceramic drain that in turn was overlain by a modern topsoil or garden soil horizon.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Context One Archaeological Services Limited (COAS) carried out an Archaeological Field Evaluation within the Walled Garden at Upton House Country Park, Upton, Poole, Dorset (centred on NGR SY 99275 92825) over three days between the 27th and the 29th of November 2006. The project was commissioned by Poole Borough Council Leisure Services, and funded by Poole Borough Council.
- 1.2. The evaluation was requested by the Local Planning Authority (Poole Borough Council) on the advice of Mr Steve Wallis (Senior Archaeologist, Dorset County Council) in order to assist a proposal to enhance the historic Walled Garden.
- 1.3. The request for this investigation was based on the results of an initial geophysical survey of the Walled Garden carried out by COAS in 2006. A combination of magnetometer and resistivity surveys identified earlier formal garden features associated with the Walled Garden. This evaluation was carried out to investigate these further, and to confirm the results of the initial survey.
- 1.4. Given the level of archaeological potential for the development site, it was therefore proposed that a formal programme of investigation, consisting of an archaeological field evaluation, should be carried out in order to characterise the nature of the archaeological resource. The results of this investigation would inform any further stages of archaeological intervention that may be required in mitigation of any proposed development.
- 1.5. The request for the archaeological work follows advice given by Central Government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance Note 1 (PPG1), General Policy and Principles, 1997* and *Planning Policy Guidance: Note 16 (PPG16)* issued by the DoE in 1990. The recommendation also conforms to Environment Policy G of the *Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Structure Plan* (adopted July 2004).
- 1.6. This report summarises the topographical, geological, archaeological and historical setting of the Site, and presents the results of the field evaluation.

2. Definition and purpose of a field evaluation

- 2.1. An archaeological field evaluation is defined by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) as:

“...a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or Site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate” (IFA, 1994, rev.1999).

- 2.2. The purpose of a field evaluation is similarly defined by the IFA and is:

“...to gain information about the archaeological resource within a given area or Site (including presence or absence, character, extent, date integrity, state of preservation and quality), in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context, leading to one or more of the following:

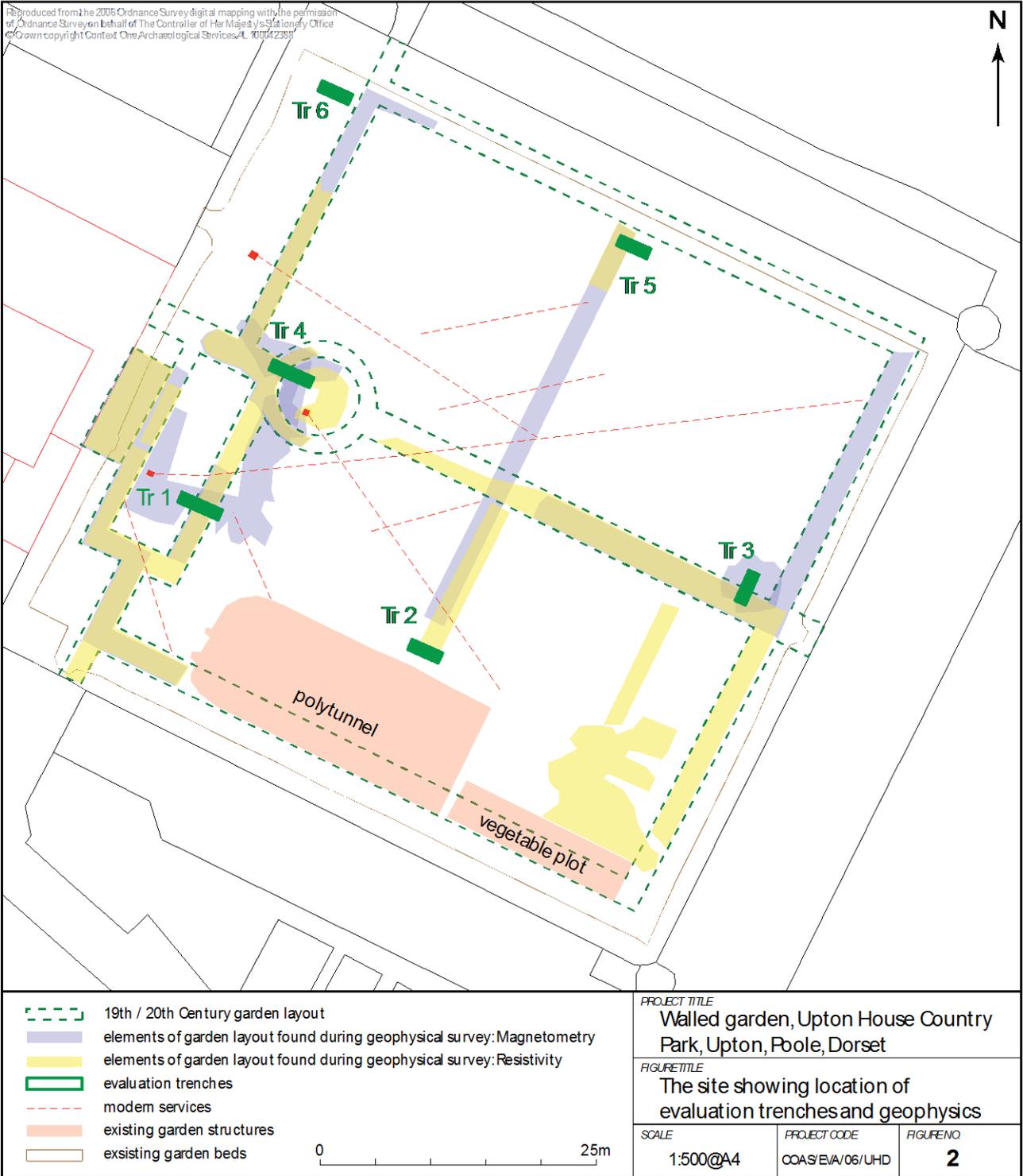
- *the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource;*
- *the formulation of a strategy to initiate a threat to the archaeological resource; and*
- *the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research (IFA, 1994, rev.1999).*

3. Topography and geology

- 3.1. Upton Country Park is located to the immediate south of the A35 trunk road, approximately 1.5km east of Upton and c. 4.5km north-west of Poole in Dorset. The Walled Garden (centred on NGR SY 99275 92825) is situated c. 150m south of Upton House, and is bounded by a brick wall on all sides. The site occupies an area of flat ground that gently rises from c. 9m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) on the south-east of the site to c. 11.50m AOD on the north-west. The site is currently under lawn with a border of plants against the walls, a vegetable plot in the south-east corner with an adjacent polytunnel near the south-western edge of the garden. The underlying solid geology is Palaeogene, Barton Bracklesham and Bagshot Beds (British Geological Survey 2001).



<p>PROJECT TITLE Walled Garden, Upton House Country Park, Upton, Poole, Dorset</p>		
<p>FIGURE TITLE Site setting</p>		
<p>SCALE 1:25,000@A4</p>	<p>PROJECT CODE OOAS/EVA/06/UHD</p>	<p>FIGURE NO. 1</p>



4. Archaeological and historical setting

- 4.1. The archaeological and historical background for the proposed development site and its environs has largely been drawn from secondary sources. This comprised a data search of archaeological records held by Dorset County Council as part of the Dorset Historic Environment Record (HER) (referred to below with the prefix **PRN** followed by a unique numeric identifier; see **Appendix 2** for full details of archaeological events and sites within a 500m radius of the development site).
- 4.2. There is little evidence for prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site aside from the findspot of a Neolithic polished stone axehead (**PRN 763**). However, no precise location is ascribed to this findspot, but it was found in the general area.
- 4.3. A north-south orientated Roman road from Hamworthy (*Moriconium*) to Corfe Mullen (*Alavna*) passes approximately 100m to the west of the site (**PRN 454C**). A magnetic susceptibility survey and selective gradiometer survey carried out by Oxford Archaeotechnics in 1994 to the northwest of the site did not locate this feature. However, an associated desk based assessment undertaken by the Poole Museums Archaeological Unit found evidence of the line of this road through aerial photographic (AP) analysis from an alignment of cropmarks and parchmarks in pastureland that appeared to correspond to the its line (Watkins, 1995a). This was followed by a watching brief during the construction of a car park approximately 100m to the northwest of the site, and to the immediate east of the line of the Roman road. This did not locate any features of archaeological significance (Watkins, 1995b). A further watching brief took place during the construction of a toilet block and associated drain runs close to and across the postulated line of the Roman road. This identified a single northeast-southwest orientated linear feature within a development drain run that yielded large quantities of briquetage associated with salt manufacture, and some black burnished ware all of 3rd to 4th century AD origin (**PRN 523 B**) (Watkins, 1995c).
- 4.4. A Romano-British saltern (**PRN 480**) is situated c. 200m to the south of the site. Around 500m to the northwest, an early 4th century coin hoard was found (**PRN 485**). Several sherds of probable residual Romano-British pottery have also been recovered from flower beds near Upton House (*ibid*).
- 4.5. The village of Upton, which probably had late Anglo-Saxon origins, originally developed around a crossroads where the road to Blandford Forum to Hamworthy crosses the road to Poole and Dorchester.
- 4.6. The line of an east-west orientated possible medieval holloway is located some 200m to the northnorthwest of the site (**PRN 543**). This extends eastwards from the Upton Farm buildings through the lawns to the north of Upton House itself. This road may correspond to a thoroughfare from Wareham to Poole, which is featured on the Enclosure Award map of 1822 for the parish of Great Canford, and which may have been moved northwards in the early 19th century during the construction of Upton House.
- 4.7. From documentary record dated to 1592, the Earl of Huntingdon owned the land in what is now the Upton House Country Park. In that year, the Earl sold Upton Farm to one Edward Rogers, who in turned leased it to Henry Aye and Garwan Mallet. In 1652, Haviland Heely and George Phillips, merchants of Poole purchased Upton Farm.

- 4.8. Located on the edge of the village, (now the town of Upton) is Upton House, a Grade II listed building. The House is in turn situated within Upton Country Park.
- 4.9. The Upton Estate came into the hands of one William Spurrier in the second half of the 18th century. He was a wealthy merchant of Poole, who had amassed his fortune through the Newfoundland trade. On his death, the Estate passed to his son – Christopher Spurrier, former M.P. for Bridport. Christopher Spurrier built the present Upton House at around 1818 in the Italianate Style, in the course of which a nearby turnpike road was diverted to enlarge the parklands. No expense was spared for the construction of the House, and around 1824, a new west wing was added.
- 4.10. In 1828, the House and Estate was sold to Edward Tichbourne-Doughty, (later Sir Edward) who between 1834 and 1853 added the East Wing and chapel according to designs by John Penistor in the Cottage Style of Architecture. In 1901, the House was purchased by William Llewelin, who became High Sherriff of Dorset in 1919. The Llewelin family continued to live at Upton House until 1951, when the House was donated to Poole Borough Council with covenants in favour of the National Trust.
- 4.11. The site of a post-medieval sand pit is detailed on early edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1843 and 1893 of this area (**PRN 6 015 060**). This sand pit was situated approximately 500m to the north-west of the development site. A saw pit (**PRN 6 015 062**) is similarly depicted on the 1893 map around 400m to the west-north-west of the site. Approximately 200m to the east of the Walled Garden is the site of a possible pillbox at Holes Bay, dating from the Second World War (**PRN WX 4000**).
- 4.12. As the first stage in the archaeological assessment of the Wall Garden, COAS carried out a geophysical survey of this area. This was a combination of resistivity and magnetometry, which clearly identified elements of the former garden layout that is known to have survived until the mid 20th century. This included pathways, the line of a possible foundation of a former glasshouse, and a possible structure.

5. Methodology

- 5.1. The programme of archaeological works was carried out in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* published by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) (October, 1994 (revised 1999)). COAS adhered to the *Code of Conduct* issued by the IFA in 1985 (revised 2000), and *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (1990, revised September 2000), at all times during the course of the investigation. The current Health and Safety legislation and guidelines were followed onsite.
- 5.2. Six rectangular trenches were excavated with a 1.5-ton, 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.0m toothless bucket. The six trenches (numbered consecutively from 1-6) were positioned at various locations within the Walled Garden, and were targeted on specific geophysical anomalies, which were interpreted as former garden features. The locations of the trenches are shown on **Figure 2**, and the dimensions of each trench are shown below in **Table 1**.

Trench	Width	Length	Maximum depth	Alignment
1	1.00m	4.00m	0.50m	West-north-west to east-south-east
2	1.00m	3.00m	1.00m	As Trench1
3	1.00m	3.00m	0.88m	North-north-east to south-south-west
4	1.00m	4.00m	1.07m	As Trench 1
5	1.00m	3.00m	0.60m	As Trench 1
6	1.00m	3.00m	0.52m	As Trench 1

Table 1. Trench dimensions and alignments

- 5.3. The mechanical excavator was used to remove the topsoil horizon, and continued excavation until either archaeologically significant deposits or natural sediments were encountered. All archaeological deposits and features were then sampled by manual excavation.
- 5.4. Excavation was undertaken with a view that any archaeological features or deposits which appeared to be worthy of preservation *in situ* would not have been damaged.
- 5.5. The trenches were planned on dimensionally stable media at a scale of 1:20, and a section of each trench was drawn at a scale of 1:20. Plans and sections of individual features were drawn at a scale of 1:10.
- 5.6. All deposits were recorded using standard COAS *pro-forma* context recording sheets. Soil colours were recorded using a Munsell soil colour chart.
- 5.7. A photographic record of the evaluation was prepared and involved the use of monochrome photographs and digital images. The photographic record included shots of the excavated trenches, individual features, and working shots to illustrate the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.
- 5.8. On conclusion of the evaluation, the trenches in the Walled Garden were backfilled, and the ground re-instated.
- 5.9. All trenches were surveyed in using a Leica GPS 500 and all archaeological deposits were levelled to Ordnance Datum by means of a nearby temporary site benchmark (TBM) with a value of 11.87m AOD. This comprised a ground marker that had previously been used as a GPS reference station for the prior geophysical survey.

6. Results

- 6.1. The following deposits and features were encountered during the evaluation, and are presented in tabular format in **Appendix 1**. Context numbers denoted as cuts/features appear in square brackets, thus: [...]; while context numbers ascribed to layers, deposits and the fills of cuts are enclosed within standard brackets as follows: (...). Where a cut or feature is discussed, it is referenced with its associated cut and fill numbers.

6.2. Graphics

Scale plans of Trenches 1-6 have been reproduced at a scale of 1:50 and the associated Sections 1-6 respectively are reproduced at a scale of 1:20 in **Figures 3-5**. Levels are presented with a height above Ordnance Datum.

Trench 1 (Figure 3)

- 6.3 Below the topsoil horizon (100), was the cut and fill of a modern northeast-southwest orientated electric cable trench [104] with fill (101). The cable trench [104] truncated the western side of a north-south aligned soakaway drain [107] with upper fill (102) and lower fill (103). The drain [107] in turn ran parallel to and alongside a garden path of clinker (105). Both cuts [107], [104], and the path (105) overlay a possible buried ploughsoil horizon (106).

Trench 2 (Figure 3)

- 6.4 A single context (200) was recorded within this trench. This was a deep topsoil horizon that extended to the limits of excavation.

Trench 3 (Figure 4)

- 6.5 Lying directly below the topsoil horizon (300) were the remnants of a gravel path surface (301). Possibly cutting this pathway, (although the exact stratigraphical relationship was unclear) was the cut of a north-south orientated planting bed [304] with fill (303). Below the gravel path (301), and cut by the planting bed [304] was the buried ploughsoil horizon (302), which in turn overlay the natural sand horizon (305) at the base of the trench. A metal stake was found within the topsoil (300) during the geophysical survey, which produced a magnetic "spike" in this area.

Trench 4 (Figure 4)

- 6.6 Below the topsoil horizon (400) in Trench 4 was encountered a deep layer of redeposited natural sand (401).

Trench 5 (Figure 5)

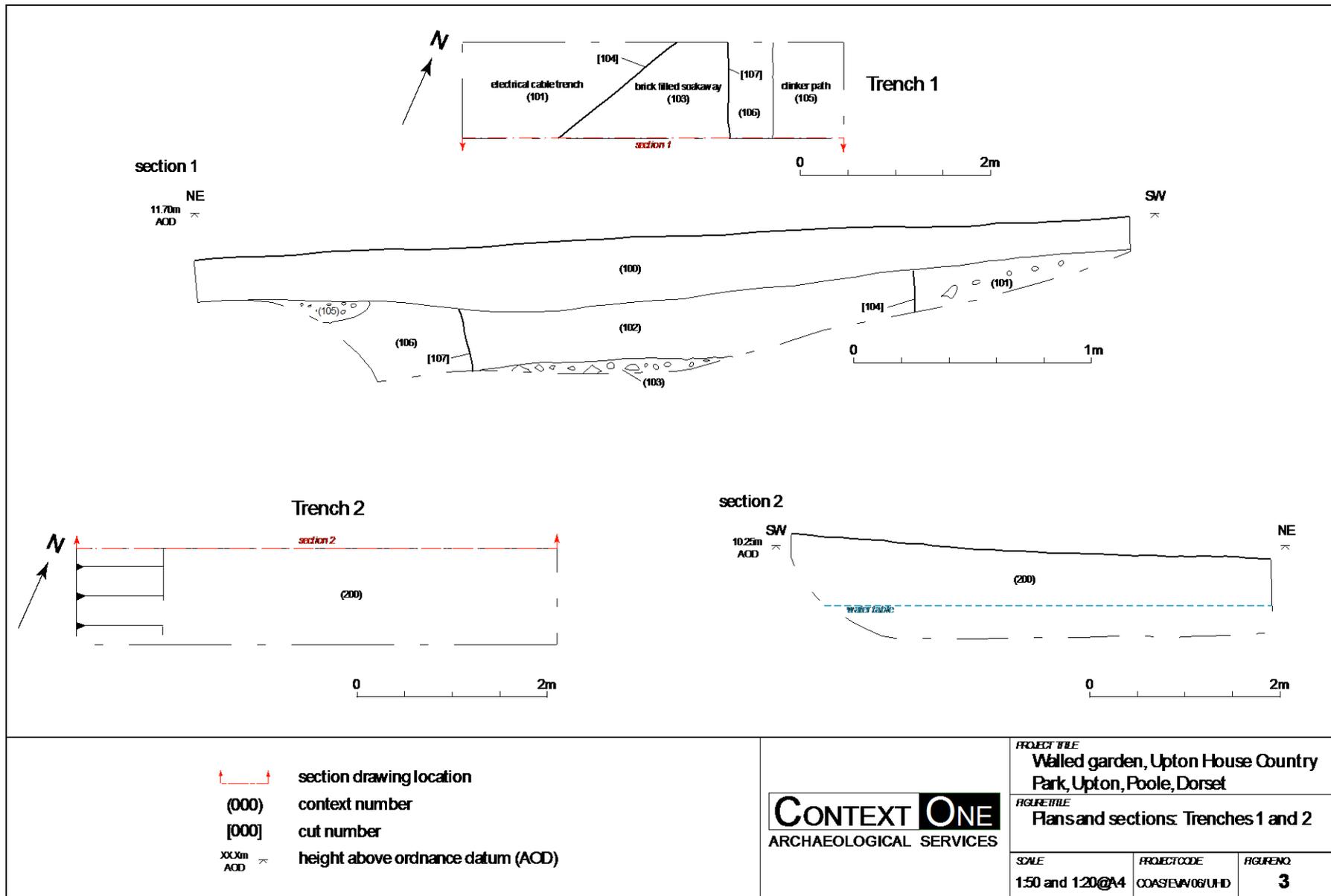
- 6.7 The topsoil horizon in Trench 5 (500) was above a gravel pathway (501), which in turn overlay the possible ploughsoil horizon (502).

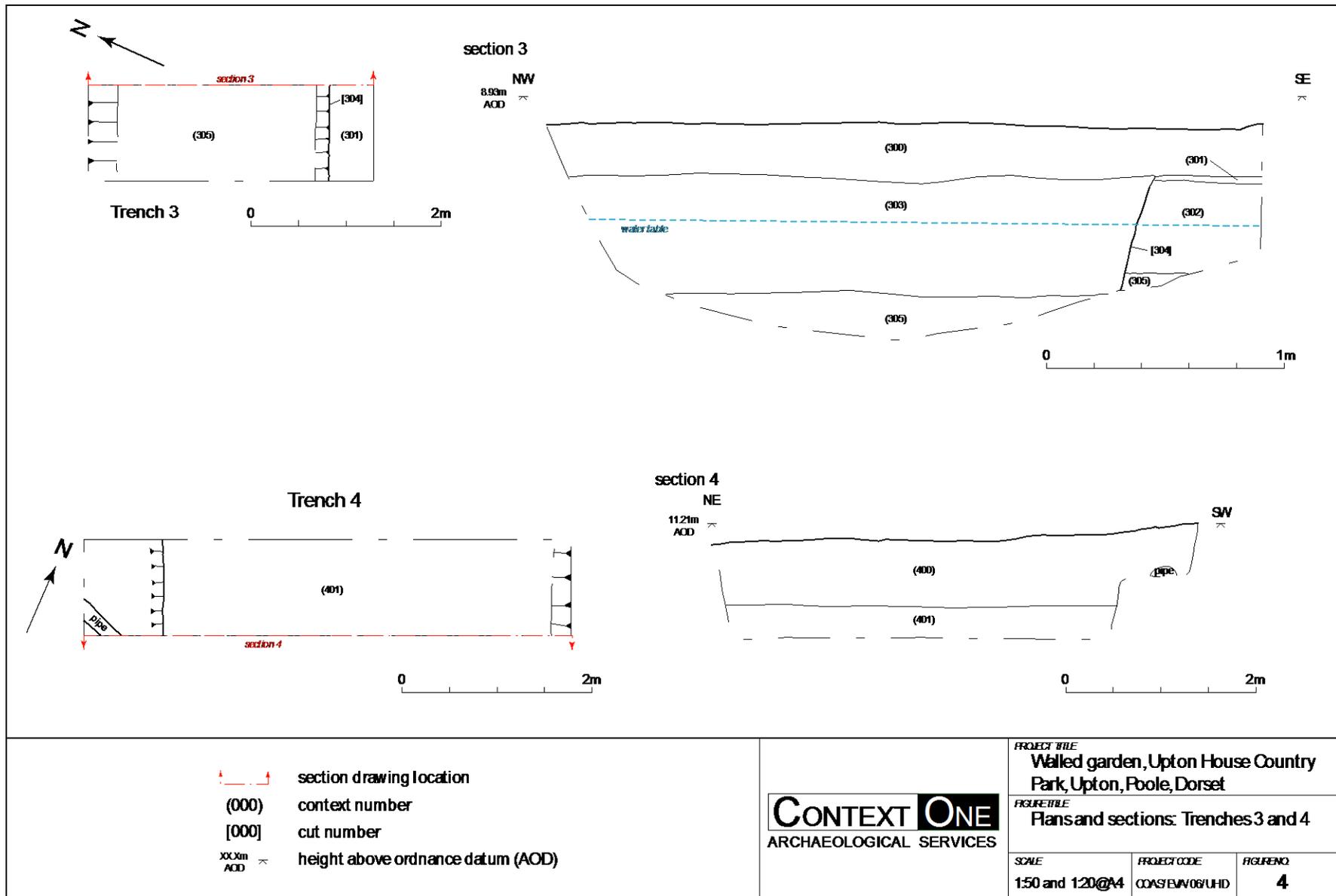
Trench 6 (Figure 5)

The topsoil horizon (600) overlay the cut and fill of a north-south aligned modern water pipe trench [604] and (603). At the eastern end of this trench was the cut and fill of a second north-south orientated pathside drainage gully [602] with fill (601). Both cuts [604] and [602] in turn truncated the buried ploughsoil horizon (605).

7. The finds

- 7.1. The topsoils (300), (400) and (600), the deposit (401), and the fills (101), (102), (103), (303) and (603) yielded modern (19th-20th century) brick, glass, pottery, roof slate and tile. These finds were all noted, but were not retained.





8. Discussion and conclusions

- 8.1. The underlying natural horizon on the site comprised yellow sand, which was only encountered at the base of Trench 3.
- 8.2. The earliest stratigraphical deposit on this site comprised a possible buried ploughsoil horizon of various silty sands. This was probably earlier post-medieval in origin, and pre-dated the 19th century Walled Garden. This deposit was encountered in Trenches 1, 3, 5 and 6 to varying thicknesses of between 200-400mm over the site.
- 8.3. The trial trenching largely confirmed the results of the prior geophysical survey and identified a series of features associated with the 19th to early 20th century Walled Garden. These comprised: a brick rubble soakaway and an adjacent clinker path in Trench 1; a planting bed and the remnant of an adjacent gravel path in Trench 3; a possible gravel path in Trench 5, (identified on historic map of the site); and a pathside drainage gully in Trench 6. A layer of redeposited natural was also encountered in Trench 4. As this deposit was located in the area of a former garden pond, it may have been used to backfill this feature when the Walled Garden went out of use as a formal garden in the second half of the 20th century following the transference of ownership to the local authority. However, no definitive structural evidence for the pond was found. The various fills of the garden features yielded both 19th and 20th century finds that spanned the period in which the Walled Garden was extant.
- 8.4. In addition, a modern electric cable trench and water pipe were found in Trenches 1 and 6 respectively.
- 8.5. The overlying topsoil horizon or garden soils across the site comprised a dark brown sandy silt, which also yielded 19th and 20th century artefacts. In Trench 2, the topsoil horizon was the only deposit recorded down to a depth greater than 1.1m, and extending beyond the limits of excavation. This probably related to a particularly deep planting bed.

9. Archive

- 9.1. The site archive is currently held at the offices of Context One Archaeological Services Limited, and consists of 42 digital images in .jpg format, 25 COAS *pro-forma* context recording sheets, 1 context register, 1 graphics register, a site diary, 6 sheets of scale drawings and a photographic register. Arrangements will be made to deposit the archive with the relevant receiving authority within 12 months following the submission of this report.
- 9.2. Copies of the evaluation report will be deposited with:

Mr Paul Hillman
Borough of Poole Leisure Services
30-32 Northmead Drive
Creekmoor
Poole
BH17 7RP

Archaeology Service
Dorset County Council
County Hall
Colliton Park
Dorchester
DT1 1XJ

- 9.3. As part of our commitment to public archaeology, an e-report will be available to view online or download as an Adobe Acrobat™ file from the COAS webSite at www.ontextone.co.uk/dorset.htm following entry onto the Dorset Historic Environment Record (HER) where it will become a publicly accessible document.

10. COAS acknowledgements

- 10.1. Context One Archaeological Services Limited would like to thank Mr. Paul Hillman (Poole Borough Council Leisure Services), for his kind assistance throughout the course of the investigation, and Mr. Steve Wallis (Senior Archaeologist, Dorset County Council), for curatorial advice.

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Watkins, D., 1995c

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**Poole Borough Council,
2004**

Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Structure Plan (adopted July 2004)

Appendix 1: Context summary

Context no.	Type	Description	Length	Dimensions		Stratigraphic relationships
				Width/ Diameter	Thickness/Depth	
Trench 1						
100	Layer	Topsoil horizon. Dark brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silt with occasional angular coarse gravel.	3.0m	1.0m	0.25m	Above (102), (101), (105) & (106).
101	Fill	Fill of electric cable trench [104]. Very dark orange brown (2.5Y 3/2) silty sand with common angular brick fragments (>30%).	>1.50m	>1.0m	>0.30m	Below (100). Cut by [104].
103	Fill	Fill of brick rubble soakaway [107]. Dark grey brown (2.5Y 4/2) silty sand with occasional small rounded stones & brick fragments.		1.90m	0.38m	Below (100). Upper fill of [107].
103	Fill	Lower fill of brick filled soakaway [107]. Red (5YR 4/6) sandy silt with frequent brick rubble & angular stones.	1.60m	1.0m	>0.06m	Lower fill of [107]. Below (102).
104	Cut	Cut of electric cable trench. NE-SW orientated linear feature with straight sides & a flat base.	>1.50m	>1.0m	>0.30m	Below (100). Cuts [107].
105	Fill	Clinker path. Reddish black (7.5YR 2.5/1) clinker with frequent coal fragments >0.01m & occasional angular gravel.		0.30m		Below (100). Above (106).
106	Layer	Dark grey brown (2.5YR 4/2) silty sand. Possible buried ploughsoil or subsoil predating the garden,	>0.40m	>1.0m	0.20m	Below (100) & (105). Cut by [107].
107	Cut	Cut of brick rubble soakaway filled with 19 th century bricks. East side only recorded in section. Straight sided, base not reached. West side truncated by [104].		2.50m	0.50m	Below (100). Cuts (106) & cut by [104].
Trench 2						
200	Layer	Topsoil horizon. Very dark grey brown 2.5Y (3/2) sandy silt with occasional rounded gravel.	>5.0m	>1.0m	>1.1m	Single context with Trench 2.
Trench 3						
300	Layer	Topsoil horizon. Very dark grey brown (2.5Y 3/2) sandy silt with occasional rounded & angular flint gravel.	>3.0m	>1.0m	0.25m	Above (303) & (301).
301	Layer	19 th century garden path surface. Brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) gravel & sand with common rounded gravel >50%. Very thin spread. Some of the gravel may have been removed when the garden layout was abandoned.	>1.0m	>0.50m	0.04m	Below (300) & above (302).
302	Layer	Subsoil or buried ploughsoil pre-dating the Garden. Red (2.5YR 4/2) silty sand.	>1.0m	>0.50m	0.40m	Below (301), cut by [304]. Above (305).
303	Fill	Fill of 19 th century planting bed. Reddish brown (2.5YR 4/3) silty sand with occasional rounded gravel.	>2.50m	>1.0m	0.50m	Fill of cut [304]. Below (300).

Context no.	Type	Description	Length	Dimensions		Stratigraphic relationships
				Width/ Diameter	Thickness/Depth	
304	Cut	19 th century planting bed. N-S orientated linear cut with straight sides & a flat base.	2.50m	1.0m	0.80m	Cuts (302) & (305). Below (300). Probably cuts (301).
305	Layer	Natural horizon. Yellow (10YR 7/6) sand with occasional rounded gravel.	>3.0m	>1.0m	>0.20m	Below [304] & (302).
Trench 4						
400	Layer	Topsoil horizon. Dark brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silt.		1.0m	0.60m	Above (401).
401	Layer	Redeposited natural. Yellow brown (10YR 5/6) sand.		1.0m	>0.42m	Below (400).
Trench 5						
500	Layer	Topsoil horizon. Dark brown (10YR 3/1) sandy silt with occasional rounded gravel.		3.0m	0.30m	Above (501) & (502).
501	Layer	Possible gravel path. Light brown (10YR 6/4) gravel/sand with frequent angular-rounded gravel fragments.		0.08m	0.06m	Below (500) & above (502).
502	Layer	Subsoil horizon. Brown (10YR 4/2) silty sand with occasional angular gravel.		3.0m	0.25m	Below (500) & (501).
Trench 6						
600	Layer	Topsoil horizon. Very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1) sandy silt with occasional angular & rounded gravel.	>3.0m	>1.0m	0.20m	Above (603), (605) & (601).
601	Fill	Fill of pathside drainage gully & filled with hearth waste. Very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1) silty sand with common angular clinker & brick/tile fragments.	>1.0m	0.30m	0.30m	Fill of cut [602]. Below (600).
602	Cut	Cut of drainage gully that defines the edge of a kitchen garden path. N-S orientated linear cut with concave sides & a sloping base.	>1.0m	0.30m	0.30m	Cuts (605) & below (600).
603	Fill	Fill of trench for modern water pipe. Dark brown silty sand with occasional rounded to angular gravel.		0.78m	>0.30m	Fill of cut [604]. Below (600).
604	Cut	Cut of modern pipe trench. N-S orientated linear cut with straight sides & a flat base.	>1.0m	>0.90m	>0.40m	Cuts (605) & below (600).
605	Layer	Subsoil or buried ploughsoil horizon predating the garden.	>1.0m	>2.0m	>0.30m	Below (600). Cut by [602] & [604].

Appendix 2: Summary of Dorset Historic Environment Record (HER) Data

HER PRN No.	NGR (SY)	Description	Period
454C	Linear	Road from Hamworthy to Corfe Mullen. Geophysical survey, desk based assessment & two watching briefs in 1994-5 did not locate this feature. However, the second watching brief located a contemporary linear feature of a NE-SW alignment.	Romano-British
480	992 206	Saltworkings at Boat House Clump	Romano-British
485	995 303	Coin hoard to the c350m to the northeast of Upton House.	Romano-British
523	991 929	Archaeological watching brief in 1995 located a linear feature from which large quantities of briquetage were found. Evidence of salt making. Black burnished pottery also recovered.	Romano-British
543	9917 9305	Holloway extends eastwards from Upton Farm Buildings through the lawns & to the north of Upton House.	Medieval
763	9900 9300	Findspot of a polished stone axehead.	Neolithic
6 015 060	9888 9319	O.S. map reference of 1843 & 1891 to the site of an old sand pit.	Post-medieval
6 015 062	9889 9304	O.S. map reference of 1893 to the site of a saw pit.	Post-medieval
WX 4000	9954 9292	Site of WWII pillbox at Holes Bay	Modern