



INDEX DATA	RPS INFORMATION
Scheme Title A35 Stinsford to Cuckoo Lane, Road Improvement	Details Archaeological Field Evaluation + Historic Landscape Assessment
Road Number A35	Date November 1993
Contractor Cotswold Archaeological Trust	
County Dorset	
OS Reference 8479	
Single sided <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Double sided A3 1 Colour 0	

**A35 STINSFORD TO CUCKOO LANE
ROAD IMPROVEMENT, DORSET**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION
AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT**

by
Clifford Bateman
of
Cotswold Archaeological Trust

for
Dorset County Council
and
The Department of Transport

November 1993

CAT Job 0341
CAT Report 93140

Copyright by Cotswold Archaeological Trust
c/o Corinium Museum, Park Street, Cirencester, GLOS GL7 2BX
Tel (0285) 643625

CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

1 INTRODUCTION AND BRIEF

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Project specification
- 1.3 Report structure

2 FIELDWALKING RESULTS

- 2.1 Field conditions and recovery rates
- 2.2 Fieldwalking results

3 AUGER SURVEY RESULTS

- 3.1 General
- 3.2 Auger survey results

4 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

- 4.1 General
- 4.2 Historic landscape assessment results

5 CONCLUSION

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

APPENDIX A - Fieldwalking survey; tabulated data

APPENDIX B - Auger survey; tabulated data

APPENDIX C - Historic Landscape Assessment

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig 1 Location map

Fig 2 Fieldwalking distribution map

Fig 3 Auger survey location map

1 INTRODUCTION AND BRIEF

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 The following report presents the results of a field evaluation and historic landscape assessment for the A35 Trunk Road, Stinsford to Cuckoo Lane Improvement

1.1.2 The site is located between the Stinsford Roundabout at the eastern end of the Dorchester Bypass (SY709914) and Cuckoo Lane at the western end of the dual carriageway at Yellowham Hill (SY723928), a distance of 2.2 kilometres (see Fig 1).

1.1.3 The field evaluation was carried out by Cotswold Archaeological Trust between 11 and 15 October 1993 on behalf of Dorset County Council as agents for the Department of Transport. The survey was executed in compliance with "Archaeological Field Evaluation and Assessment of Historic Landscape" as issued by Dorset County Council. Two monitoring visits were made during fieldwork by the Team Leader for Dorset Engineering Consultancy of Dorset County Council, on 11 and 13 October 1993.

1.2 Project Specification

1.2.1 The specification supplied by Department of Transport outlined two principle aims of the archaeological investigation. These were as follows:

(i) "The field evaluation is a preliminary evaluation to establish by non destructive methods whether archaeological remains may be present along the route by examining the artefact content of the surface ploughsoil."

(ii) "The study of the Historic Landscape should be a Desk Top Assessment ... The purpose of the study is to record the Historic Landscape, the effects of the proposed scheme and any necessary mitigation measures to offset any predicted impact of the scheme."

1.2.2. The stated methodology for the work was that the field evaluation be achieved by fieldwalking and augering.

1.2.3. Fieldwalking was to be undertaken throughout the improvement corridor, plus an additional 5m beyond. The study area was to be extensively fieldwalked on 20m transects with collection intervals spaced at 20m. Due to the narrow nature of the survey area it was not deemed necessary to base the survey grid upon the Ordnance Survey National Grid. An alternative method was used whereby the most appropriate baseline was set out for each field and a survey grid developed around it.

1.2.4. Augering was to be carried out along the full length of the improvement corridor. A minimum of 86 augered samples were taken at 30m intervals. The required number of auger samples to be taken in each field was illustrated on Dorset County Council Archaeological Survey Plan, Drawing No DC1002/1.

1.3 Report structure

1.3.1. The remaining report is arranged with the results of the fieldwalking addressed in Section 2, followed by the results of the auger survey in Section 3. Section 4 comments on the assessment of the historic landscape. A full archive containing a record of all artefact classes recovered during fieldwalking in addition to a detailed description and interpretation of all auger samples are temporarily held by Cotswold Archaeological Trust. Subject to the landowners permission all artefacts and the site archive will be deposited with Dorset County Museum, Dorchester.

2 FIELDWALKING RESULTS

2.1 Field conditions and recovery rates

2.1.1. Within the study area a total of four fields were available for fieldwalking (see Fig 2). The fields had been ploughed to a depth c 0.30m in advance of the fieldwalking programme, with the exception of Field 7 where a crop of winter wheat was just through. Field 7 was walked with the agreement of Dorset Engineering Consultancy as an addition to the fieldwalking survey area originally agreed between Cotswold Archaeological Trust and Dorset County Council.

2.1.2. Although persistent heavy rain was encountered throughout the fieldwalking this does not appear to have greatly affected artefact recovery rates. Variation in artefact recognition between fieldwalkers was minimal.

2.1.3. The profuse quantity of natural flint pebbles and plough struck flint encountered within Field 1 and part of Field 2 made field identification of worked lithic material problematic. However, all suspect material was recovered and close scrutiny during post-excavation analysis easily identified the worked assemblage. It is from within Fields 1 and 2 that the majority of worked flint was recovered.

2.2 Fieldwalking results

2.2.1. No significant trends were observed in any artefact class.

2.2.2. A small assemblage of lithic material (15 pieces), containing a limited range of types was recovered from the area corresponding to the plateau gravels. The character of the assemblage primarily consisted of knapping waste (a selection of secondary, tertiary and rejuvenation flakes) with very few implements or retouched pieces. The assemblage generally consists of small flakes struck from good quality grey/brown flint derived from chalk, with several pieces possibly from gravel pebbles. Identification and interpretation was slightly hindered by the large amount of edge damage on the flint resulting from prolonged presence within an arable environment. Although there were no clearly diagnostic pieces it is possible to suggest the assemblage can be broadly dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age periods.

2.2.3. The post-medieval and modern assemblage was similarly low in quantity and comprised mainly of brick and tile. Other artefact categories recovered included modern glass and pottery, slate and coal. One particular concentration of brick and tile within Field 7 represents a deliberate spread close to the main access point.

2.2.4. Tabulated data from the fieldwalking survey is presented in Appendix A

3 AUGER SURVEY RESULTS

3.1. General

3.1.1. Two 100mm Jarrett augers were employed for the survey. The high density of natural flint pebbles within the study area made the use of 60mm Dutch augers infeasible.

3.1.2. Details of each augered sample were entered on a pro-forma recording sheet, utilising standard soil description guidelines and Munsell colour charts. These sheets form part of the project archive.

3.1.3. The location of each auger sample is plotted on Fig 2.

3.2. Auger survey results

3.2.1. No archaeological deposits were encountered during the auger survey.

3.2.2. In general terms the auger survey revealed a uniform deposit of topsoil and subsoil on average 0.35m deep, overlying a mixture of solid and drift geology. The presence of colluvial deposits between auger samples 71 and 89, increased the depth to the drift geology to 0.55m below the modern ground surface.

3.2.3. Auger samples 1-9, 14-16, 22, 23, 25, 32-36 and 51-89 showed dirty flint gravels to be present beneath a dark brown clay loam topsoil.

3.2.4. Chalk was present within auger cores 10, 12, 13, 17-21, 24, 27, 37-41 and 50. Generally this was overlaid by a pale grey brown loamy clay topsoil.

3.2.5. Clean clays were found within auger samples 11, 26, 28-31, 41-49. With the exception of core 11, these represent alluvial/colluvial deposits within a small valley. Auger core 11 may well represent a natural swallow hole as a subcircular feature, some 14m in diameter and devoid of natural surface debris, was noted at this point.

3.2.6. A full tabulated description of the stratigraphy encountered during the auger survey is presented in Appendix B

4 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

4.1. General

4.1.1 The purpose of the historic landscape assessment was to identify through the study of published material, records and fieldchecking, the extent to which the historic landscape in the vicinity of Kingston Maurward House survives. By so doing, it would be possible to identify the possible impact of the road improvement scheme, and to suggest mitigation strategies.

4.2 Historic landscape assessment results

4.2.1 The historic landscape assessment has identified the following:

(i) that the pattern of field division is of some significance as it largely reflects the early nineteenth century layout, although the hedges themselves are not of special importance, and there are no crops of significance. The proposed improvement works will affect boundaries within the margin of widening, but the historical field pattern will still be readable.

(ii) that several tree plantations are visually important, namely; the north-west road margin from chainage 1920 to Cuckoo Lane, London Gate Plantation, the Ilex belt to Birkin House, and South Field Lower Plantation. Retention of major trees on the back margin of South Field Lower Plantation would be an integral part of a mitigation strategy to reduce visual impact of the scheme. South Field Higher Plantation and its extension appear not to be affected by the works.

(iii) that roadside verges do not appear to contain flora of special significance, although new verges should include existing species of flora.

(iv) that all rights of way are to be maintained.

(v) that no listed or other buildings are directly affected, although the milestone at chainage 1480 will be affected and should be relocated.

(vi) that there are significant views across the immediate area from the road, particularly that over the Frome Valley and Dorchester. Important views to the road can be had from Kingston Maurward house, these could be improved by screening the layby and illuminated toilets. However, most of the views appear to be largely unaffected by the proposed works.

(vii) that the road improvements intrude into the historic park of Kingston Maurward House. However, the land to be taken does not appear to have been part of the original seventeenth or early eighteenth century park and was most probably a later addition. The land may not have been parkland in the true sense, possibly it was always arable.

(viii) consideration will need to be given to the placement of bus shelters and road signs.

4.2.2 All of the above points are considered in detail in Appendix C which should be consulted for guidance on specific aspects of each point.

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1. No areas of archaeological importance were located through the retrieval of artefactual evidence during the fieldwalking survey. The quantity of all artefacts recovered over the area was small. Although an assemblage of prehistoric flint was collected, no focus of activity could be established. However, the constraints imposed by the limited nature of the study area does not preclude any focus of prehistoric activity being in the close vicinity, but outside the corridor. The lack of post-medieval and modern archaeological debris within the improvement corridor possibly indicates the survival of a heathland /downland environment well into this century.

5.2. The auger survey did not highlight any archaeological deposits. The local geology was found to be a mixture of dirty plateau gravels on the higher land, with chalk on the north facing slope of a local dry valley. Evidence of colluvial and alluvial deposits were also encountered. It must be noted however, that the lack of archaeological deposits recorded by 30m spaced auger samples cannot be seen as definitive evidence for the total absence of archaeology within the study area. The overall area sampled along the improvement corridor, a distance of 2.2 kilometres, was minimal.

5.3 The historic landscape assessment has highlighted several features and points of interest to be considered with relation to the road improvement, although it would appear there is little need for adjustment to the scheme to mitigate the effects of the proposed works. However, two mitigation measures are recommended. The first includes screening of the layby and lavatories to enhance the historic setting of Kingston Maurward House. It is also suggested that changes to the level of the running surface of the road and further landscaping of the low-lying ground would improve the visual aspect of the scheme. The second measure suggests consideration be given to relocating the accommodation bridge at chainage 850 to diminish the visual impact of the embanked section on the western side of the A35. Appendix C should be consulted for specific details of these points.

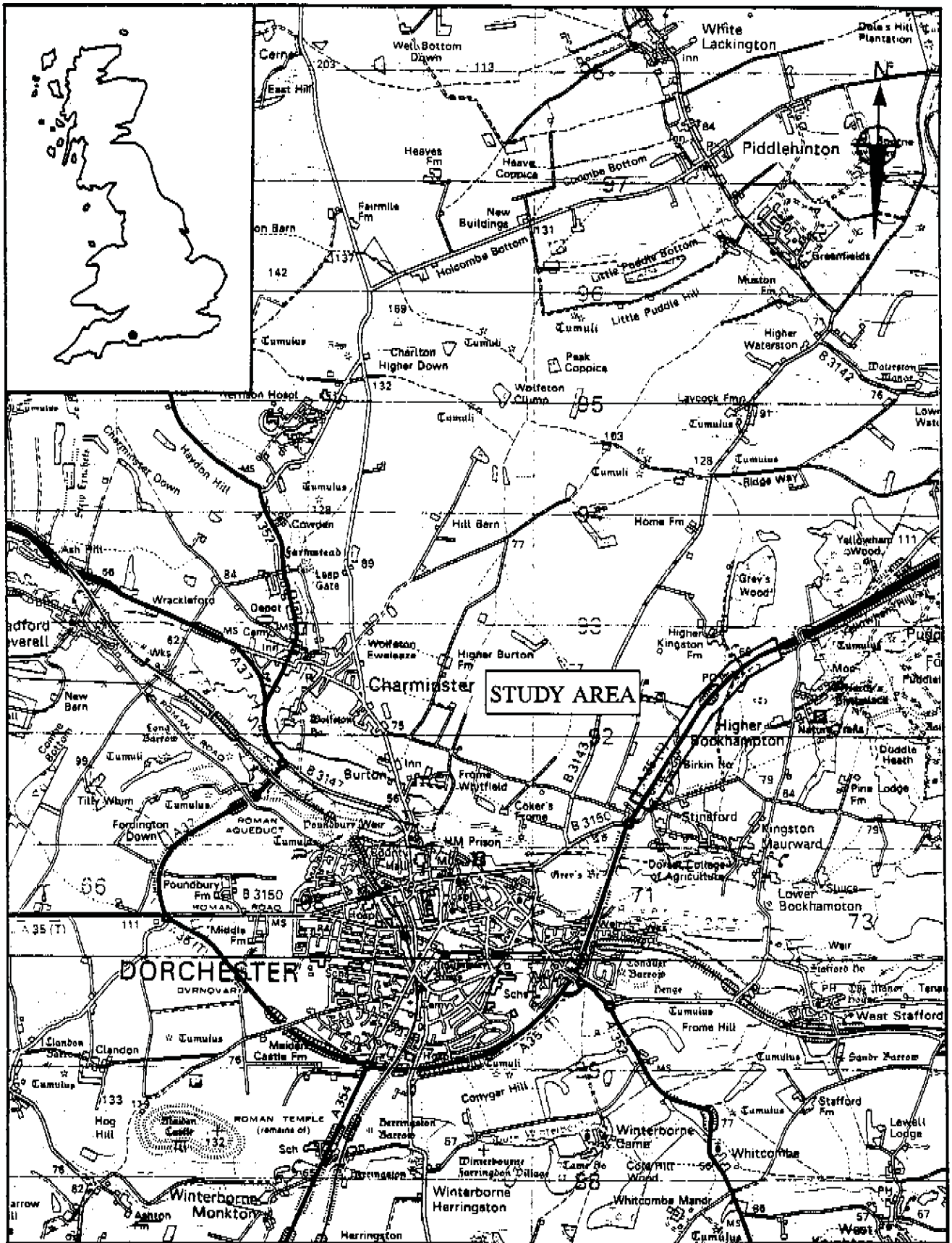
6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Department of Transport, 1993 *A35 Trunk Road, Stinsford to Cuckoo Lane Improvement, Archaeological Field Evaluation and Assessment of the Historic Landscape, Form of Tender, Specification, Conditions of Contract*

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Cotswold Archaeological Trust gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the following during the course of this project:

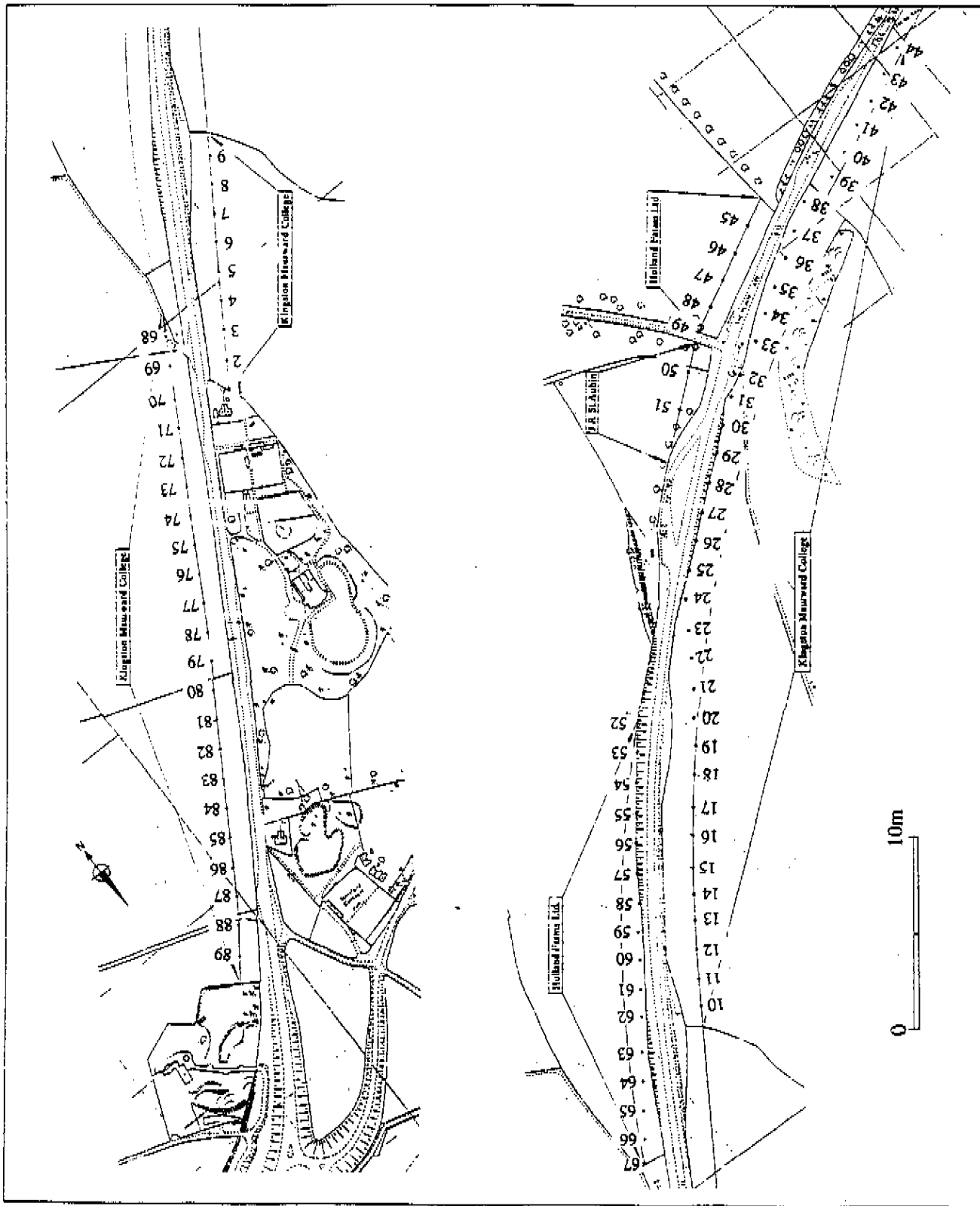
· Mr Mike Baggs (Team Leader, Dorset Engineering Consultancy)
Dorset Engineering Consultancy Soils and Materials Laboratory
Mr Paul Woodfield



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:50,000 map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, (c) Crown Copyright. CAT, Corinium Museum, Park Street, Cirencester (AL50196A)

LOCATION MAP

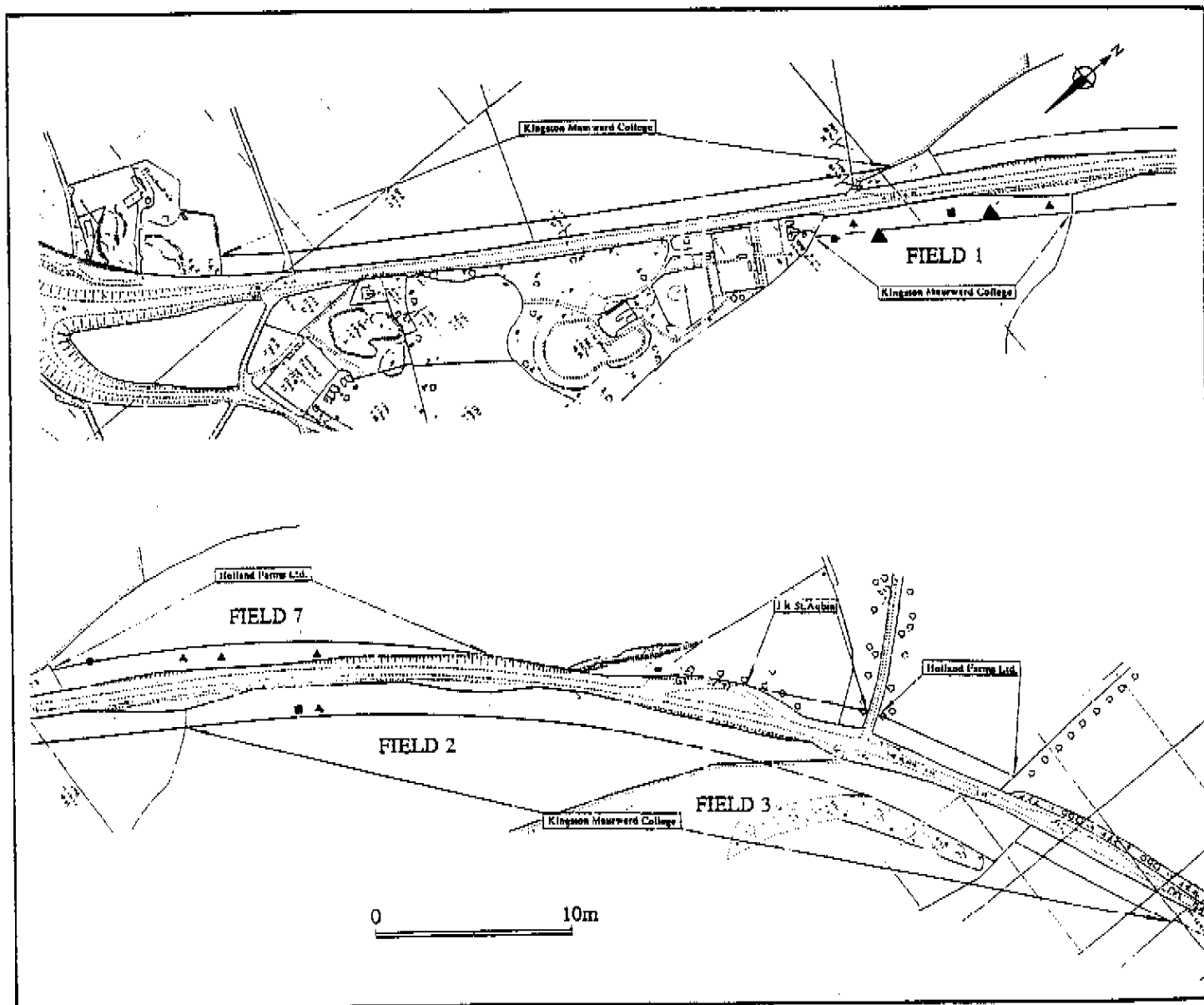
FIG 1



A35 Sinsford-Cuckoo Lane,
 Dorset
 Fieldwalking and Auger Survey 1993
 LOCATION OF AUGER HOLES

FIG 2

FIG 2



A35 Stinsford-Cuckoo Lane,
Dorset
Fieldwalking and Auger Survey 1993

FLINT DISTRIBUTION

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 |
| Burnt flint | ● | ● |
| Flake | ▲ | ▲ |
| Implement/Worked flint | ■ | ■ |

FIG 3

APPENDIX A

FIELDWALKING DATA

Field	Transect	Run	Artefact	Quantity	Weight
1	1	A	Flint (burnt lump)	1	55g
1	1	A	Coal	1	5g
1	2	B	Flint (flake)	1	5g
1	3	A	Flint (irregular flake)	2	10g
1	5	C	Flint (retouched flake)	1	2g
1	5	C	Glass (modern)	1	20g
1	7	A	Slate	1	10g
1	7	B	Flint (retouched flake)	1	7g
1	8	A	Glass(modern)	1	10g
1	9	B	Flint (core rejuvenation flake)	2	10g
1	9	B	Pottery (modern)	1	10g
1	11	B	Pottery (modern)	1	10g
1	12	B	Flint (flake)	1	8g
2	1	A	Glass (modern)	1	10g
2	2	B	Glass (modern)	1	20g
2	6	A	Flint (? end scraper)	1	10g
2	7	A	Flint (flake)	1	10g
2	19	A	Glass (modern)	1	25g
3	4	B	Glass (modern)	1	5g
3	5	B	Coal	1	10g
3	6	A	Brick (modern)	1	50g
3	6	B	Brick (modern)	5	80g
3	8	B	Glass (modern)	1	20g
3	9	B	Tile (modern)	1	75g
3	11	C	Slate	1	15g
7	1	A	Brick (modern)	1	20g
7	2	B	Flint (burnt lump)	1	55g
7	2	B	Pottery (modern)	1	10g
7	5	B	Brick (modern)	1	25g
7	6	B	Brick (modern)	1	5g
7	7	B	Flint (flake)	1	8g
7	8	A	Brick (modern)	2	120g
7	8	A	Pipe (modern)	1	20g
7	9	A	Brick (modern)	15	1650g
7	9	B	Flint (core trimming flake)	1	5g
7	10	C	Pottery (modern)	1	5g
7	11	B	Pottery (modern)	1	5g
7	11	B	Brick (modern)	1	20g
7	14	B	Flint (flake)	1	10g
7	14	B	Brick (modern)	2	45g
7	17	B	Brick (modern)	3	20g
7	21	B	Brick (modern)	1	20g

Notes

- (i) Flint 1.3.A (Irregular flint) is possibly natural
- (ii) Flint 1.12.B possibly retouched but edge damage obscures true picture

APPENDIX B

AUGERING DATA

Auger No	Depth	Description
1	0.00-0.26m 0.26-0.45m 0.45-0.83m	Dark brown (10YR 4/3) clay-loam Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clay Dirty plateau gravels within clay matrix (10YR 5/4) Impenetrable to auger at 0.83m
2	0.00-0.24m 0.24-0.48m 0.48 +	Dark brown (10YR 4/3) clay-loam Dark yellowish-brown clay (10YR 4/6) Dirty plateau gravels within clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
3	0.00-0.24m 0.24-0.51m 0.51 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Dark yellowish-brown clay (10YR 4/6) Dirty plateau gravels within clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
4	0.00-0.29m 0.29-0.44m 0.44 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Dark yellowish-brown clay (10YR 4/6) Dirty plateau gravels within clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
5	0.00-0.33m 0.33-0.42m 0.42 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Dark yellowish brown clay (10YR 4/6) Dirty plateau gravels within clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
6	0.00-0.32m 0.32-0.43m 0.43 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Dark yellowish brown clay (10YR 4/6) Dirty plateau gravels within clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
7	0.00-0.28m 0.28-0.39m 0.39 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Dark yellowish brown clay (10YR 4/6) Dirty plateau gravels within clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
8	0.00-0.36m 0.36-0.42m 0.42 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Dark yellowish brown clay (10YR 4/6) Dirty plateau gravels within clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
9	0.00-0.34m 0.34-0.41m 0.41 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Dark yellowish brown clay (10YR 4/6) Dirty plateau gravels within clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
10	0.00-0.31m 0.31-0.34m 0.34 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Dark yellowish brown clay (10YR 4/6) Chalk
11	0.00-0.31m 0.31-0.42m 0.42 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/30) Dark yellowish brown clay (10YR 4/6) Impenetrable to auger at 0.42m
12	0.00-0.33m 0.33-0.35m 0.35 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Dark yellowish brown clay (10YR 4/6) Chalk
13	0.00-0.32m 0.32-0.35m 0.35 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Dark yellowish brown clay (10YR 4/6) Chalk
14	0.00-0.36m 0.36-0.42m 0.42 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Dark yellowish brown clay (10YR 4/6) Dirty plateau gravels within clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
15	0.00-0.35m 0.35-0.42m 0.42 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Dark yellowish brown clay (10YR 4/6) Dirty plateau gravels within clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
16	0.00-0.38m 0.38-0.42m 0.42 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Dark yellowish brown clay (10YR 4/6) Dirty plateau gravels within clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
17	0.00-0.25m 0.25-0.28m 0.28 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Yellowish brown clay with chalk inclusions (10YR 5/6) Chalk
18	0.00-0.30m 0.30 +	Light grey brown clay-loam (10YR 7/3) Chalk
19	0.00-0.31m 0.31 +	Light grey brown clay-loam (10YR 7/3) Chalk

20	0.00-0.28m 0.28 +	Light grey brown clay-loam (10YR 7/3) Chalk
21	0.00-0.34m 0.34 +	Light grey brown clay-loam (10YR 7/3) Chalk
22	0.00-0.26m 0.26-0.37m 0.37 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Dark yellowish brown clay (10YR 4/6) Dirty plateau gravels within clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
23	0.00-0.26m 0.26-0.32m 0.32 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Dark yellowish brown clay (10YR 4/6) Dirty plateau gravels within clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
24	0.00-0.33m 0.33 +	Light grey brown clay-loam (10YR 7/3) Chalk
25	0.00-0.27m 0.27-0.32m 0.32 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Dark yellowish brown clay (10YR 4/6) Dirty plateau gravels within clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
26	0.00-0.34m 0.34 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Clean red brown sandy clay (5YR 3/3)
27	0.00-0.07m 0.07 +	Dark brown organic clay-loam (10YR 3/2) Chalk
28	0.00-0.32m 0.32 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Clean red brown sandy clay (5YR 3/3)
29	0.00-0.28m 0.28 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Clean red brown sandy clay (5YR 3/3)
30	0.00-0.26m 0.26-0.48+	Grey brown (10YR 7/2) clay-loam with chalk inclusions Clean red brown sandy clay (5YR 3/3)
31	0.00-0.23m 0.23 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Clean red brown sandy clay (5YR 3/3)
32	0.00-0.23m 0.23 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Impenetrable to auger
33	0.00-0.26m 0.26 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Clean red brown sandy clay (5YR 3/3)
34	0.00-0.23m 0.23-0.37m 0.37 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Brown clay with flint pebbles (10YR 5/3) Clean red brown sandy clay (5YR 3/3)
35	0.00-0.35m 0.35 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Impenetrable to auger
36	0.00-0.38m 0.38-0.41m 0.41 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Dark yellowish brown clay (10YR 4/6) Dirty plateau gravels within clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
37	0.00-0.29m 0.29 +	Light grey brown clay-loam (10YR 7/3) Chalk
38	0.00-0.29m 0.29 +	Light grey brown clay-loam (10YR 7/3) Chalk
39	0.00-0.25m 0.25 +	Light grey brown clay-loam (10YR 7/3) Chalk
40	0.00-0.23m 0.23 +	Brown clay-loam (10YR 5/3) Chalk
41	0.00-0.27m 0.27 +	Light grey brown clay-loam (10YR 7/3) Chalk
42	0.00-0.29m 0.29 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Impenetrable to auger
43	0.00-0.30m 0.30 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Impenetrable to auger
44	0.00-0.30m 0.30 +	Dark brown clay-loam (10YR 4/3) Impenetrable to auger

45	0.00-0.27m 0.27-0.55+	Turflite/Dark greyish brown clay-loam (10YR 4/2) Clean red brown sandy clay (5YR 3/3)
46	0.00-0.20m 0.20-0.50+	Turflite/Dark greyish brown clay-loam (10YR 4/2) Clean red brown sandy clay (5YR 3/3)
47	0.00-0.23m 0.23-0.51+	Turflite/Dark greyish brown clay-loam (10YR 4/2) Clean red brown sandy clay (5YR 3/3)
48	0.00-0.20m 0.20-0.46+	Turflite/Dark greyish brown clay-loam (10YR 4/2) Clean red brown sandy clay (5YR 3/3)
49	0.00-0.26 0.26-0.45+	Turflite/Dark greyish brown clay-loam (10YR 4/2) Yellow-brown (10YR 6/6) sandy-clay
50	0.00-0.24m 0.24 +	Turflite/Red-brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay-loam Chalk
51	0.00-0.12m 0.12-0.62m 0.62m +	Turflite/Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) clay-loam Red-brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay-loam Dirty plateau gravel in clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
52	0.00-0.10m 0.10-0.30m 0.30m +	Grey-brown (10YR 5/2) clay-loam Red-brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay-loam Dirty plateau gravel in clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
53	0.00-0.12m 0.12-0.40m 0.40m +	Grey-brown (10YR 5/2) clay-loam Red-brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay-loam Dirty plateau gravel in clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
54	0.00-0.13m 0.13-0.30m 0.30m +	Grey-brown (10YR 5/2) clay-loam Red-brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay-loam Dirty plateau gravel in clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
55	0.00-0.17m 0.17-0.30m 0.30m +	Grey-brown (10YR 5/2) clay-loam Red-brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay-loam Dirty plateau gravel in clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
56	0.00-0.13m 0.13-0.30m 0.30m +	Grey-brown (10YR 5/2) clay-loam Red-brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay-loam Dirty plateau gravel in clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
57	0.00-0.10m 0.10-0.20m 0.20m +	Grey-brown (10YR 5/2) clay-loam Red-brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay-loam Dirty plateau gravel in clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
58	0.00-0.20m 0.20-0.30m 0.30m +	Grey-brown (10YR 5/2) clay-loam Red-brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay-loam Dirty plateau gravel in clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
59	0.00-0.18m 0.18m +	Grey-brown (10YR 5/2) clay-loam Dirty plateau gravel in clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
60	0.00-0.24m 0.24m +	Grey-brown (10YR 5/2) clay-loam Dirty plateau gravel in clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
61	0.00-0.20m 0.20-0.30m 0.30m +	Grey-brown (10YR 5/2) clay-loam Red-brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay-loam Dirty plateau gravel in clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
62	0.00-0.22m 0.22m +	Red-brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay-loam Dirty plateau gravel in clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
63	0.00-0.20m 0.20-0.31m 0.31m +	Red-brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay-loam Brown (10YR 5/4) clay containing flint/pebble Dirty plateau gravel in clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
64	0.00-0.20m 0.20-0.30m 0.30m +	Red-brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay-loam Brown (10YR 5/4) clay containing flint/pebble Dirty plateau gravel in clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
65	0.00-0.23m 0.23-0.31m 0.31m +	Red-brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay-loam Brown (10YR 5/4) clay containing flint/pebble Dirty plateau gravel in clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
66	0.00-0.20m 0.20-0.31m 0.31m +	Red-brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay-loam Brown (10YR 5/4) clay containing flint/pebble Dirty plateau gravel in clay matrix (10YR 5/4)

67	0.00-0.22m 0.22-0.32m 0.32m +	Red-brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay-loam Brown (10YR 5/4) clay containing flint/pebble Dirty plateau gravel in clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
68	0.00-0.25m 0.25-0.31m 0.31m +	Turflite/Mid-brown (10YR 4/3) clay-loam Yellow-brown (10YR 6/6) clay-loam Impenetrable plateau gravel
69	0.00-0.27m 0.27-0.33m 0.33m +	Turflite/Mid-brown (10YR 4/3) clay-loam Yellow-brown (10YR 6/6) clay-loam Impenetrable plateau gravel
70	0.00-0.28m 0.28-0.45m 0.45m +	Turflite/Mid-brown (10YR 4/3) clay-loam Yellow-brown (10YR 6/6) clay-loam Impenetrable plateau gravel
71	0.00-0.35m 0.35-0.51m 0.51m + 0.71m	Turflite/Mid-brown (10YR 4/3) clay-loam Orange-brown (10YR 5/6) clay-loam Brown (10YR 5/4) clay containing flint/pebble Impenetrable
72	0.00-0.33m 0.33m + 0.45m	Turflite/ Mid-brown (10YR 4/3) clay-loam Brown (10YR 5/4) clay containing flint/pebble Impenetrable
73	0.00-0.39m 0.39m +	Turflite/Mid-brown (10YR 4/3) clay-loam Dirty plateau gravel within clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
74	0.00-0.41m 0.41m + 0.48m	Turflite/Mid-brown (10YR 4/3) clay-loam Dirty plateau gravel within clay matrix (10YR 5/4) Impenetrable
75	0.00-0.37m 0.37m +	Turflite/Mid-brown (10YR 4/3) clay-loam Dirty plateau gravel within clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
76	0.00-0.34m 0.34m + 0.44m	Turflite/Mid-brown (10YR 4/3) clay-loam Dirty plateau gravel within clay matrix (10YR 5/4) Impenetrable
77	0.00-0.38m 0.38m +	Turflite/Mid-brown (10YR 4/3) clay-loam Dirty plateau gravel within clay matrix (10YR 5/4) Impenetrable
78	0.00-0.31m 0.31m + 0.42m	Turflite/Mid-brown (10YR 4/3) clay-loam Dirty plateau gravel within clay matrix (10YR 5/4) Impenetrable
79	0.00-0.38m 0.38m +	Turflite/Mid-brown (10YR 4/3) clay-loam Dirty plateau gravel within clay matrix (10YR 5/4) Impenetrable
80	0.00-0.32m 0.32m + 0.43m +	Turflite/Mid-brown (10YR 4/3) clay-loam Dirty plateau gravel within clay matrix (10YR 5/4) Impenetrable
81	0.00-0.15m 0.15-0.40m 0.40m +	Turflite/Grey-brown (10YR 6/2) clay-loam Red-brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay-loam containing flint/pebble Dirty plateau gravel within clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
82	0.00-0.29m 0.29-0.43m 0.43m +	Turflite/Grey-brown (10YR 6/2) clay-loam Red-brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay-loam containing flint/pebble Dirty plateau gravel within clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
83	0.00-0.13m 0.13-0.33m 0.33m +	Turflite/Grey-brown (10YR 6/2) clay-loam Red-brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay-loam containing flint/pebble Dirty plateau gravel within clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
84	0.00-0.29m 0.29-0.46m 0.46m +	Turflite/Grey-brown (10YR 6/2) clay-loam Red-brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay-loam containing flint/pebble Dirty plateau gravel within clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
85	0.00-0.10m 0.10-0.30m 0.40m +	Turflite/Grey-brown (10YR 6/2) clay-loam Red-brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay-loam containing flint/pebble Dirty plateau gravel within clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
86	0.00-0.29m 0.29-0.33m 0.33m + 0.80m	Turflite/Grey-brown (10YR 6/2) clay-loam Red-brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay-loam containing flint/pebble Dirty plateau gravel within clay matrix (10YR 5/4) Impenetrable

87	0.00-0.31m 0.31-0.50m 0.50m +	Turflite/Grey-brown (10YR 6/2) clay-loam Red-brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay-loam containing flint/pebble Dirty plateau gravel within clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
88	0.00-0.10m 0.10-0.34m 0.34m +	Turflite/Grey-brown (10YR 6/2) clay-loam Red-brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay-loam containing flint/pebble Dirty plateau gravel within clay matrix (10YR 5/4)
89	0.00-0.10m 0.10-0.35m 0.35m +	Turflite/Grey-brown (10YR 6/2) clay-loam Red-brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay-loam containing flint/pebble Dirty plateau gravel within clay matrix (10YR 5/4)

APPENDIX C

A35 TRUNK ROAD STINSFORD TO CUCKOO LANE IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

BACKGROUND.

- 1.1 The proposal is to widen the A35T Puddletown to Dorchester road from Cuckoo Lane to the Stinsford roundabout, a length of approximately 22km, mostly within the civil parish of Stinsford.
- 1.2 Landtake is shown on the PLAN No. L1 accompanying this report, and identified with a dash-dot line.
- 1.3 The area to which the study is to be applied is a 55m corridor either side of the A35T.
This area, being greater than the landtake, is identified on the plan with a dash-dot-dot line.

BRIEF.

- 2.1 To carry out a desk-top assessment of the extent to which the historic landscape survives through research in published material and records held.
- 2.2 To identify by fieldwork the extent to which historically significant features survive on the ground.
- 2.3 To determine to what extent this historic landscape will be affected by the road proposals.
- 2.4 If appropriate, to recommend a mitigation strategy for the road works so as to cause least impact on to the historic landscape.

METHODOLOGY:

- 3.1. The site was walked some three times on Monday 11th October in both directions, both at the existing roadside, and on the line of the maximum proposed land-take corridor on both sides.
- 3.2 This was followed up by a consultation with maps and records in the Dorset County Record Office pertaining to the parishes, the documents relating to the Kingston Maurward Estate, and other relevant information in County Histories etc.
- 3.3 Further consultations were made in London with English Heritage's Register of Parks and Gardens, Department of the Environment's Lists of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest, and the National Monuments Record.
- 3.4 Brief discussions were had with the Dorset County Council Landscape Officer, the principal of Dorset College of Agriculture and Horticulture, and the local Branch of the Council for the Protection of Rural England.
- 3.5 The views expressed in this document are the independent views formulated by the assessor, and are not necessarily identical with those of any of the consultees.

PHOTOGRAPHS:

- 4.1 Fifteen photographs are submitted with this report. Their reference number and the position from which they were taken are marked with numbered arrows on the submitted plan.
[The greater distance views were taken in rain and particularly bad lighting conditions]

FINDINGS OF FACT.

TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The landscape through which the A35 runs is the south-eastern edge of chalk downland, where it is cut by the valley of the River Frome running almost precisely east-west at this point. To the north, the chalk is overlain by Reading beds which give rise to a flora which contrasts with the strongly calcareous flora of the chalk.

The valley floor is fairly level, and is composed of solifluction products derived from the Reading gravels, flint from the chalk, and alluvium.

- 5.2 The A35 descends some 49m from the high point on Yellowham Hill, north-east of the proposed works, to the Stinsford roundabout. The existing road dips significantly into a near-dry valley running down to Kingston Maurward house.

HEDGES

- 5.3 The existing field boundaries are largely composed of hawthorn, and blackthorn, with intermixed stands of bramble. There is the occasional field maple, buckthorn, and elder.

- 5.4 The field hedges have generally not been laid, but been managed by flail cutting, resulting in their being thin and of poor quality.

- 5.5 The roadside hedges are similarly mostly composed of hawthorn, and, along much of the route, are relatively recently planted after earlier works of road widening. These are thicker than the field boundaries and form a substantial although species-poor margin to the road.

TREES.

- 5.6 There are a number of significant tree plantations. These are marked on the plan.

A. The north-north-west margin of the road from chainage 2200 to Cuckoo Lane.

Sycamore, Beech and Hazel, with a few evergreens, approximately 15m thick and important visually.

[Photo 1].

B. London Gate Plantation: Former parcel 166 and southern extension. Chainage 1650-1930.

An important plantation on the south-east side, beyond the proposed road works.

C. South Field Higher Plantation. Former parcel 176.

Chainage 1500 - 1700.

Composed largely of young sycamore with some willow (*Salix* spp.) south-west of the bridleway to Higher Kingston Farm, and behind the existing major layby.

D. South Field Lower Plantation. Former parcel 186. Chainage 850 - 940.

Predominantly ash, with some oak, holly, elm and sycamore. At the time of inspection contained a ring of *Lepiota rhacoides*.

E. Larch plantation to Birkin House.

FIELD PATTERNS:

- 5.7 The Kingston Maurward estate lands south-east of the A35 are shown on the Tithe Apportionment Map of 1839 as largely unenclosed, and described under the name North Eweleaze Pasture. Although probably formerly parkland at that time used as permanent pasture.

Some enclosure is shown by 1883 [OS], to form the fields now known as Grey's Copse and Kingston, on the west side of Trackway Stinsford 9, also Coneygar, parcel 198 in 1906 lying further to the south.

The field now known as Bird Ground, containing London Gate Plantation, appears to be of later formation.

The Kingston estate stood at 2,070.96 acres in 1886, its greatest extent. Parkland was apparently then restricted to the land lying south of the Roman Road Stinsford Roundabout - Bockhampton Cross, being the immediate area around the house. This was known as Home Park in 1906.

CROPS:

Almost all the area under consideration is currently managed as productive arable, largely winter wheat but some reseeded grassland. Some of the arable may well be of short standing.

There is some very poor ill-drained land at chainage 1600-1750, on south-east side of the A35, and opposite, either side of the Higher Kingston Farm track.

A pond existed here in 1886, now silted and overgrown. This is the bottom of a small drainage valley crossing the line of the road.

VERGES.

- 5.8 The verges did not, at the time of inspection, present any flora unusual to calcareous land. There were small patches of Wild Carrot, [*Daucus carota*], and mugwort [*Artemisia vulgaris*]. It would seem that much of the verges has only been become established fairly recently [i.e. 20-30 years] since the last phase of road works.
- 5.9 It was not possible to determine whether certain other anticipated plants such as orchids had become established.

RIGHTS OF WAY

- 6.0 Apart from Cuckoo Lane, and the track to Higher Kingston Farm, and private roads associated with Birkin House there are three long standing trackways.
- A. From the field boundary between former SOUTH FIELD and EAST FIELD [chainage 840 NW side] behind South Field Lower Plantation, leading to Higher Kingston Farm buildings.
This was the former access to this farm and formed the western boundary of the Kingston Maurward estate in 1906.
It appears now to be only occasionally used.
- B. Footpath registered as Stinsford No 2, present in 1886 [OS 1/2500 1st Edition XL SE, 1886], in South Field Higher Plantation, but not now clearly defined.
- C. The valley bottom bridleway to Manor Farmhouse, Stinsford, registered Stinsford No 9. This was present in 1839 [Enclosure Award], and was apparently the main access to Kingston House, but does not feature in 1906. [Conveyance plan Benyon to Balfour]. Apparently not much used at present as not easily passable dryshod.

BUILDINGS.

- 7.1 Settlement in the Frome Valley, east of Dorchester took the form in the medieval period of a series of small hamlets, from west to east Whitfield, Frome, Coker's Frome, Stinsford, Kingston, Bookhampton, and Bhompston. Kingston was formerly held by the prior of Christchurch Twynham. From the late fourteenth and fifteenth centuries they, as other chalkland villages, became depopulated and were in time replaced by large houses. That at Kingston was the Elizabethan manor house of the Grey family, still standing. The small villages were subsumed into the parish of Stinsford.

- 7.2 Birkin House, dated 1874, but in a mid-Victorian style, is listed Grade II. It is set behind good quality mature planting consisting of a fringe of evergreen oak (*Quercus ilex*) now interspersed with feral sycamore, and backed by full storey beech.
There is a Victorian wall letter box at the driveway entrance.
- 7.3 The settings of Nos 1 & 2, Birkin Gardens, The Flat, and Birkin Cottages, built c.1910, all set at right angles to the road within the Birkin House complex, are to a minor extent affected by the proposed works.
- 7.4 Stinsford Cottages [Photo 7] are a pleasing example of thatched early nineteenth century semi-attached cottages and face the road.
- 7.5 Kingston Maurward House is an important Grade I building, built for George Pitt of Stratfield Saye in 1717-1720. The architect is unknown but possibly was the Bastards of Blandford rather than John James or Thomas Archer as suggested in the official List. It was refaced in Portland stone in 1794 and altered again internally 1910-20. Its garden walls and steps to the terraces are listed (II), Doric garden temple (II), and stone piers 100m west of the house are also listed (II). [List for West Dorset District]. The former house of the late sixteenth century, 350m to the east, is connected by landscaping.
- 7.6 One eighteenth or early nineteenth century turnpike milestone [photo 15] stands on the south-east side of the road at approximate chainage 1,500. This would normally now be covered by listed building legislation but apparently has not been included in the recent re-survey.
- 7.7 There are no existing buildings directly within the line of the proposed road works, nor could the presence of any earlier buildings within the zone be established.

PARKLAND.

- 8.1 The park of Kingston Maurward is entered in the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens as No. G.920. Graded II*. At its greatest extent it covered, with the gardens, 440 ha. The formal List description is attached at ANNEX 3.
- 8.2 The prime significance of the estate lies in the early twentieth century formal garden around the house, the parkland having been largely subsumed into agriculture.
- 8.3 In March 1993, the College has conducted a detailed study of the park, its historical growth and landuse, from which a management plan has been evolved.

VIEWS

- 9.1 There are some significant views from the road, these being mostly from the elevated position of the South Field Higher Plantation layby.
- A. From South Field Higher Plantation, down the valley to Kingston Maurward House [photo 14].
 - B. From this same position across the chalklands directly south-east.
 - C. From this same position looking north long the road to the north-east [photo 1]
 - D. From the elevated position near South Field Lower Plantation in a south-west towards Dorchester town, presently obscured by roadside hedges. [photo 5]

These four views are marked with elongated arrows on the submitted plan.

- 9.2 There is in addition a significant view of the area of the proposed road works from Kingston Maurward House itself [Photos 12 & 13]. From the upper floors, and from the roof, the present road, with its traffic, is clearly visible, and a particularly jarring note is introduced by the all-night lighting of the existing toilet facilities.
- 9.3 There was little wind on the day of inspection, thus there was no 'noise pollution' from the road extending to Kingston Maurward House. It is however fairly clear that when there is any northerly airstream, the noise of traffic on level and raised sections of the A35 will be intrusive.

OTHER LANDSCAPE FEATURES:

- 10.1 There were formerly chalk extraction pits
- (a) behind the London Gate Plantation,
 - (b) immediately south-west of the present Higher Kingston Farm access [a pond in 1886]
 - (c) between chainage 1300 and 1400, south west and on the same side as South Field Higher Plantation.
 - (d) east of Birkin Cottages [clay and gravel].

These have apparently all been disused since at least the last century, that at (c) having been totally obliterated by the last phase of road works.

These features are of minor historical interest only, and none is affected by the proposed works.

CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions have been reached:

- 11.1 The TOPOGRAPHY is an exciting one through which to travel, particularly the abrupt end of the chalklands and the opening up of the Frome valley, and the view over Dorchester itself. This experience is worthy of enhancing.
- 11.2 The FIELD DIVISION pattern is of some historical significance in that it has been established with only minor adjustments since the early nineteenth century and probably from well before that. It is not possible to reconstruct the medieval enclosures that relate to the small hamlets.
- The proposed works will curtail the field boundaries along the new widening line, but it is considered that this does not falsify or adjust the historical pattern which will still be readable.
- 11.3 The HEDGES themselves are not species rich, or are sufficiently well marked with earthworks to be of any unusual or special value.
- 11.4 The TREE plantations are long established. The north-north-west road margin from chainage 1920 to Cuckoo Lane is visually important, and should be retained and protected from damage during the works.
- 11.5 London Gate Plantation is also an important landscape feature and should be retained and equally safeguarded from incidental damage and excessive dewatering by leaving a margin 10m wide before the trees.
- 11.6 South Field Higher Plantation and its extension behind the layby is not particularly species rich, and does not appear to be affected by the proposed road works.
- 11.7 South Field Lower Plantation is again not species rich, and will be all but obliterated by the works. It is recommended that the major trees on the back margin of the plantation are retained and protected, and will serve as nurse trees for the proposed extension of the landscaping.
[See Mitigation, Point 2 below]
- 11.8 The Ilex belt to Birkin House should remain unaffected, and should be protected.
- 11.9 There are no CROPS of significance.

- 11.10 As far as can be ascertained, the verges do not present any FLORA of special significant. It is however recommended that a detailed assessment of the present flora be made, and the new verges be designed to include the present species.
- 11.11 RIGHTS OF WAY are to be maintained more or less along their historical lines.
- 11.12 No listed or other BUILDINGS are directly affected.(but see the view from Kingston Maurward House).
- 11.13. The MILESTONE in the south-east verge at chainage 1480 must be relocated at a correctly measured position in the verge of the widened road.
- 11.14 The proposed scheme should include provision for the SCREENING OF THE MAJOR LAYBY at chainage 1600, and in particular the illuminated lavatories from the view from Kingston Maurward House.
[See Mitigation Point 1, below]
- 11.15 The other VIEWS identified as significant will, it seems, be largely unaffected. The proposed area of landscaping behind South Field Lower Plantation in association with the new accommodation bridge should be designed to provide a new standing of beech or similar trees, beyond which the view 'D' over Dorchester [photo 5] could be opened up from the road.
- 11.16 There are no other landscape features that are considered to be at risk from the proposed works.
- 11.17 The widening of the road intrudes into the HISTORIC PARK OF KINGSTON MAURWARD HOUSE as identified in the 1839 Tithe Award map. The land to be taken, being approximately 10m in width at its greatest extent, discounting the lagoon, is within agricultural land. This land that does not seem to have been included in the seventeenth or early eighteenth century parkland, but brought into the park later in that century. It may always have been cultivated and not parkland in the sense of permanent pasture with standings of trees.
- 11.18 Attention will need to be given to the relocation of the three bus shelters, and to the existing road signs.
-

MITIGATION.

Generally, there is little need for adjustment to the proposed plans to mitigate the effect of the works.

However, the following points are recommended:-

POINT 1

The proposed scheme should be amended to include for screening of the layby and in particular the illuminated lavatories from the view from the view from Kingston Maurward House. This is in the interest of the historic setting of the house, its views from the main elevation windows, and to mitigate the spread of traffic noise.

The proposals include for elevating the running surface approximately 2.5m above the present level on the sight-line to the House.

It is strongly recommended that a further section of the low lying land be taken for landscaping with top storey trees as an adjunct to the landscaping of the drainage lagoon. The suggested area is indicated hatched on the plan.

This area is very low lying. It is suggested that the required fill may be obtained by a slight increase in the cut on the brow of the hill at chainage 1100-1150. Pockets will need to be designed in the upper levels of the fill.

POINT 2

Consideration to be given to relocating the accommodation bridge at chainage 850 to a location at approx. chainage 930 to diminish the impact of the embanked section on the western side of the A35 where the road is deeper in cut. This trackway is apparently not greatly used, and thus the gradients are not very significant. In this suggested location any remaining embankment on the west side could be screened by the plantation, and the proposed landscaping.

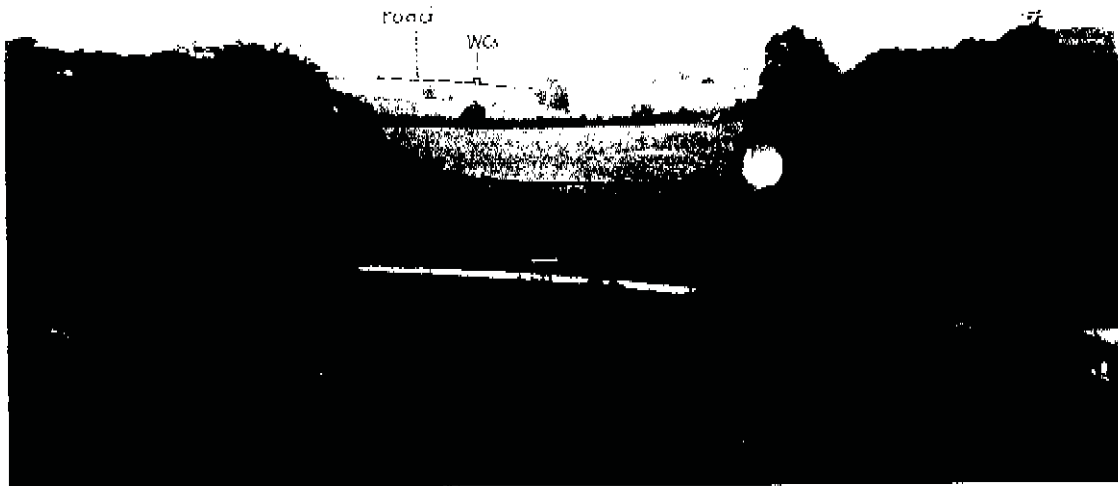
Paul Woodfield, DipArch RIBA MIFA.
November 1993

ANNEX LIST

- ANNEX 1 Plan L1, scale 1/2500 illustrating landscape features referred to in the text.
- ANNEX 2 Photographs Nos 1 - 15, referred to in the text.
- ANNEX 3 Extract from the Register of Parks and Gardens giving the description of Kingston Maurward park.
- ANNEX 4 Conveyance plan James Herbert Benyon of Englefield House, Bucks, son of James Fellowes of Kingston House, to Kenneth Robert Balfour, 1906.
[with acknowledgement to Dorset County Council Record office].
- ANNEX 5 Base plan from Dorset College of Agriculture & Horticulture Management Plan. [with acknowledgement to Mr Robin Bowers, Principal]

PRINCIPAL WORKS OF REFERENCE:

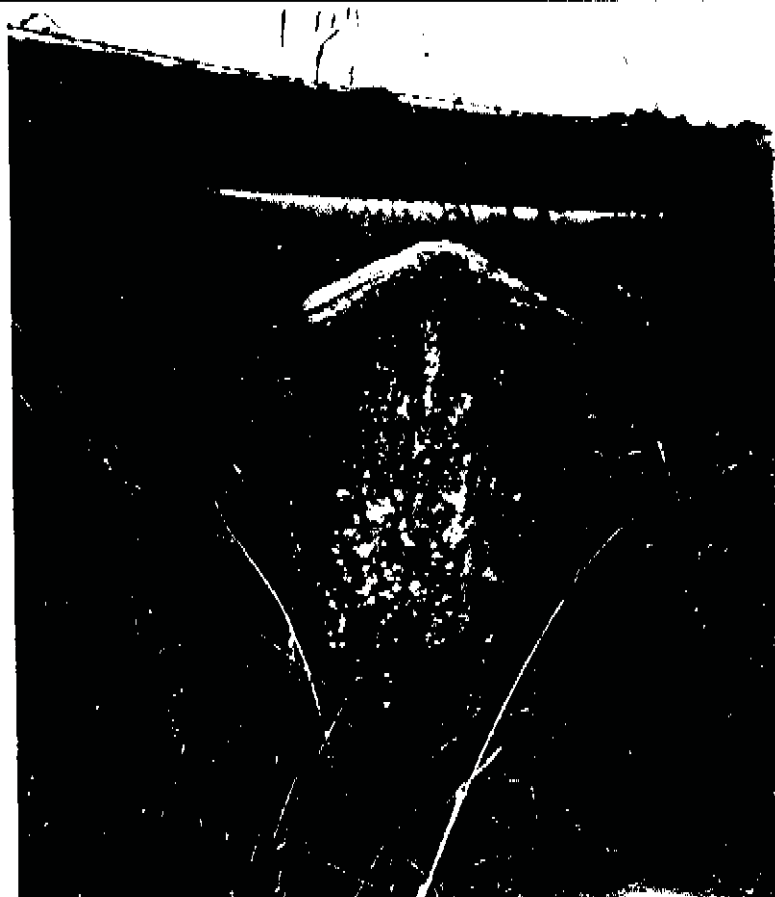
- Hutchins. J **History of Dorset. Vol II 558f.**
- Newman, J & Pevsner. N. 1972
 '**Buildings of England' DORSET.**
- Taylor, C. 1970 **The Making of the English Landscape. DORSET. Hodder & Stoughton. 1970**



13



14



15



10



11



19



7



8



9



4



5



6



1



2



3

DORSET

KINGSTON MAURWARD

WEST DORSET

STINSFORD

SY7191

II*

G920

C18 landscape and lake with early C20 formal gardens, considerably restored and developed post-1949, 11na. Surrounding park and agricultural land at most extensive c.440ha, now in divided use and ownership.

Kingston Maurward House built c.1717-20, possibly designed by John James, possibly by Thomas Archer, for George Pitt, cased in ashlar 1794 for William Morton Pitt, remodelled and restored c.1918-20 for Cecil (later Sir Cecil) Hanbury. Main east-west terrace to south of Kingston Maurward House, with central steps down. Lawn to south since at least C18. Related historically and in landscaping to the Old Manor House, Kingston Maurward (350m to the east) probably built 1591 for Christopher Grey, enlarged early C17, restored by R A Sturdy c.1960. Terrace and central steps in front of main (west) entrance. Both houses, and surrounding estate, acquired 1947 by Dorset County Council for development as Dorset College of Agriculture and Horticulture, founded 1949.

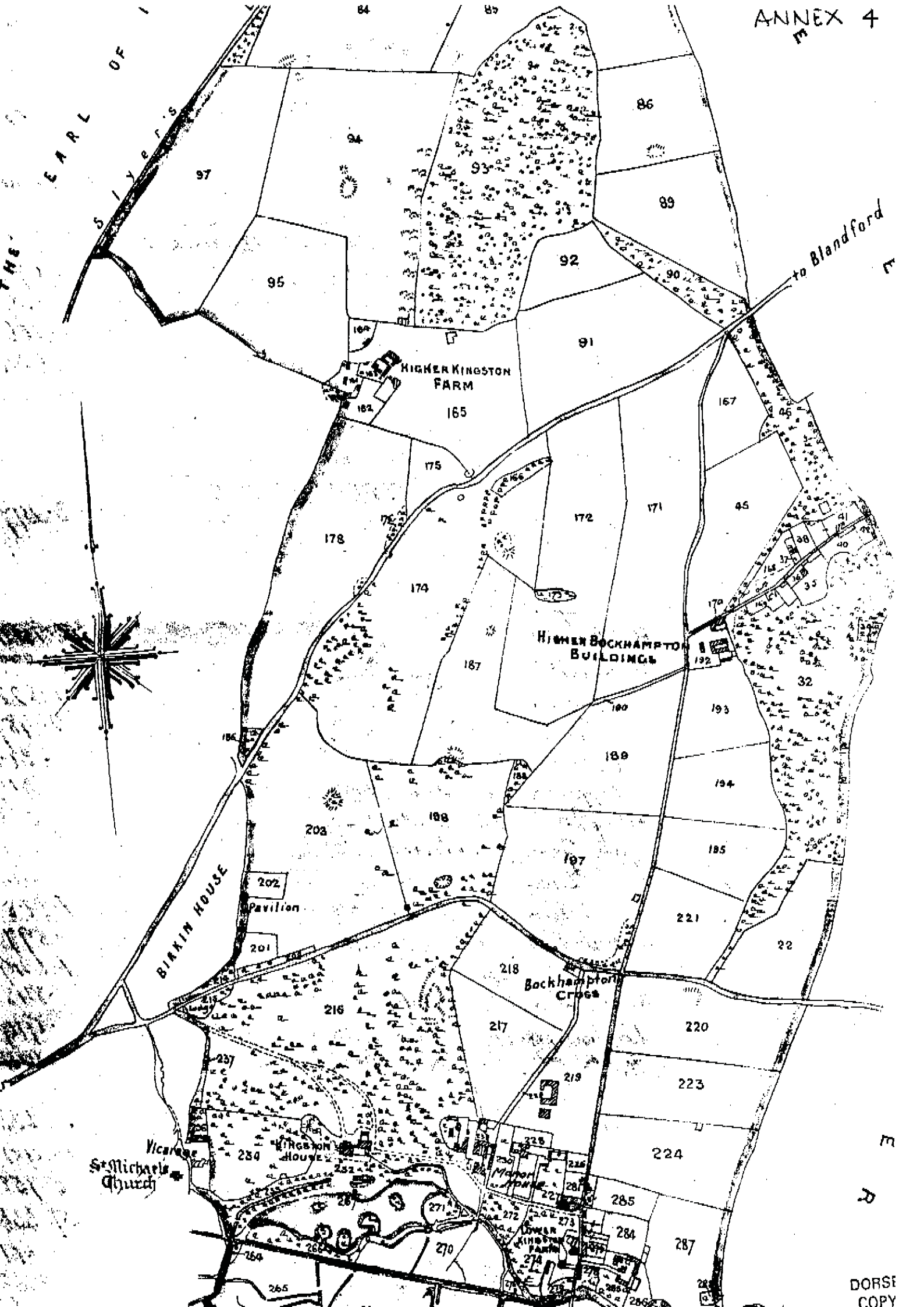
The terrain at Kingston Maurward slopes down slightly from north-north-west to south-south-east, with the 2 main houses in the northern area of the gardens. Much of the southern area of the grounds has, or has had, streams or ditches draining towards the river Frome, which flows west-east c.½km south of the houses. Garden and landscape activity at Kingston Maurward uncertain before later C18, though parkland to north retains traces of a formal avenue, and another formal avenue connects the 2 houses. From 1774 to 1787 landscaping for John Pitt included the development of a 3ha lake, with islands, 150m south of Kingston Maurward House, and a Tuscan temple 130m to east-south-east (early C20 stone-lined pool in front with central statue of Mercury), close to the northern shore of the lake.

Early C20 formal gardens developed post-1914, mainly post-1918 for Cecil Hanbury, and with the guidance of Mrs Hanbury. To west of house, a walled garden, with steps down and balustrades. A central pool now (1987) refurbished and planted with water lilies and other aquatics. Mixed borders. Formal bedding. Further west, square enclosed lawn, with national collection of penstemons and mount to north, and - at north-west extremity of gardens - the Red Garden, re-developed since 1949. South of the Red Garden, an axis, defined by yew hedges, extends south for c.200m, linked with main east-west terrace axis from house, and, in southern half, including fine herbaceous borders (rose garden within circular yew hedge to east, to be redeveloped west of the house in 1987), down to the Laurel Bank, a stretch of bushes kept c.1m tall extending for 150m east-west, and overlooking a canalised stream to south. Steps down to lake, beside Laurel Walk. A path leads along the north shore of the lake - Armistice Walk - dating from 1918-20, as do most of the foregoing formal features, all extensively restored since c.1949, after neglect and damage during World War II.

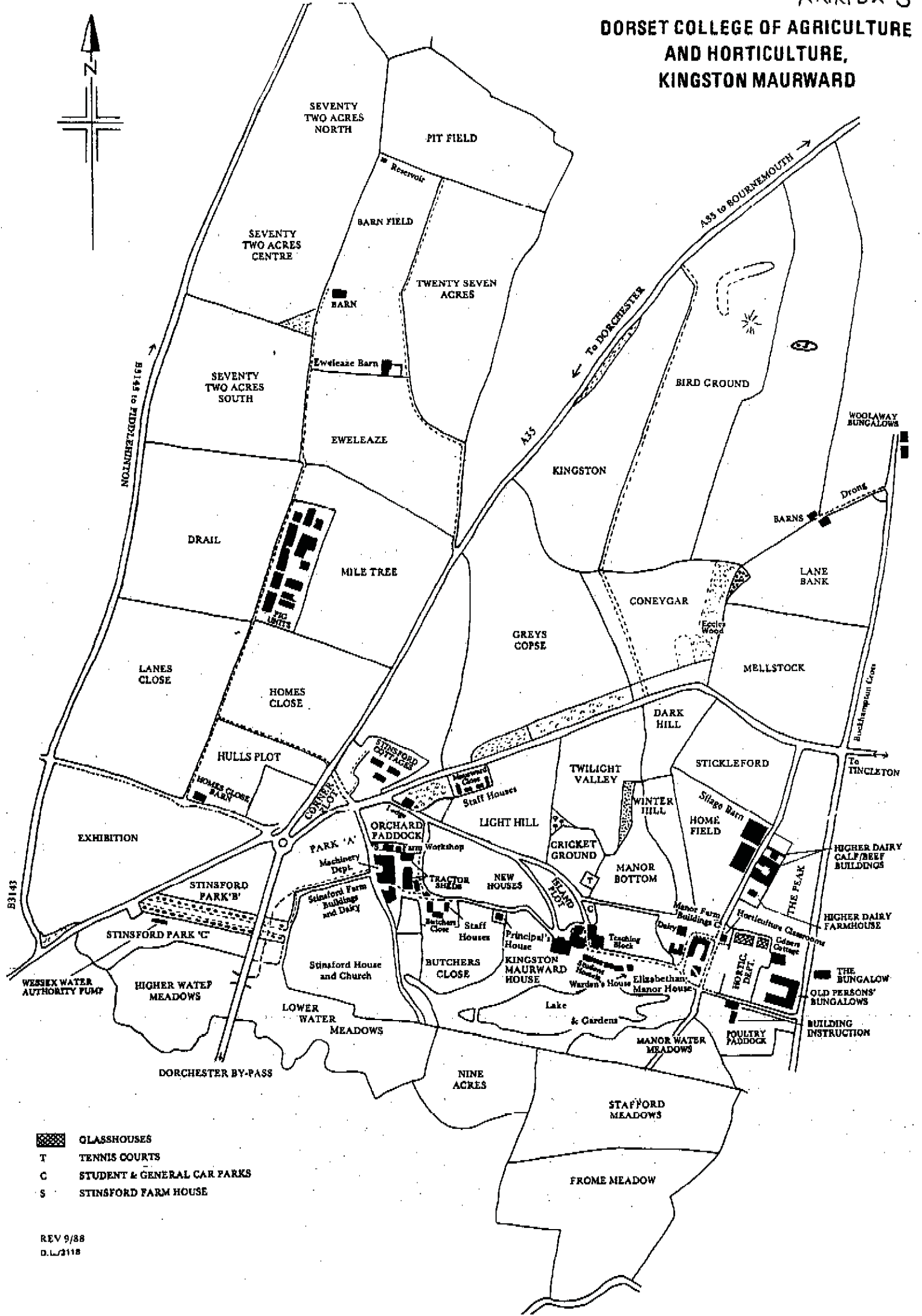
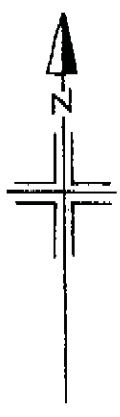
Most features to south and east of Kingston Maurward House date from c.1949 onwards. The lake, then silted up, was dredged and given present (1986) area of c.1½ha. Japanese Garden with pond (fed from the canal below the Laurel Bank), 100m south-south-east of the house. Varied and extensive teaching areas, both buildings and gardens, eastwards from Old Manor House.





Associations with King George III, who visited W M Pitt at Kingston Maurward, and with Thomas Hardy, both in his youth and in 1920s.

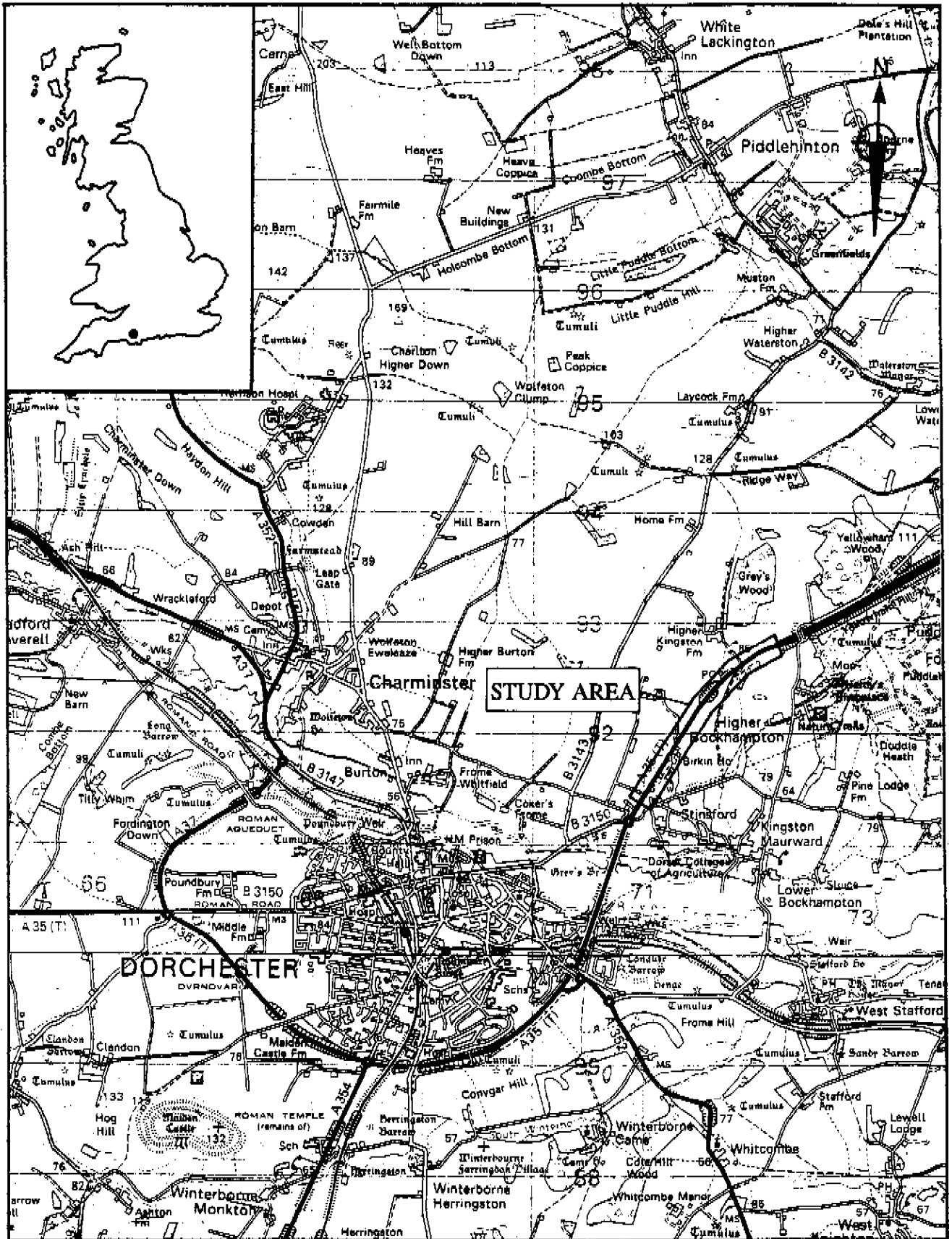
'A History of Kingston Maurward House' (leaflet), n.d. Newman J, Pevsner N, Dorset, 1972, 246-248. Oswald A, Country Houses of Dorset, 1959, 91-92, 154-155, pl. 93, 175, 193. Paterson A, The Gardens of Britain, 2, 1978, 34-35.



DORSET COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE, KINGSTON MAURWARD



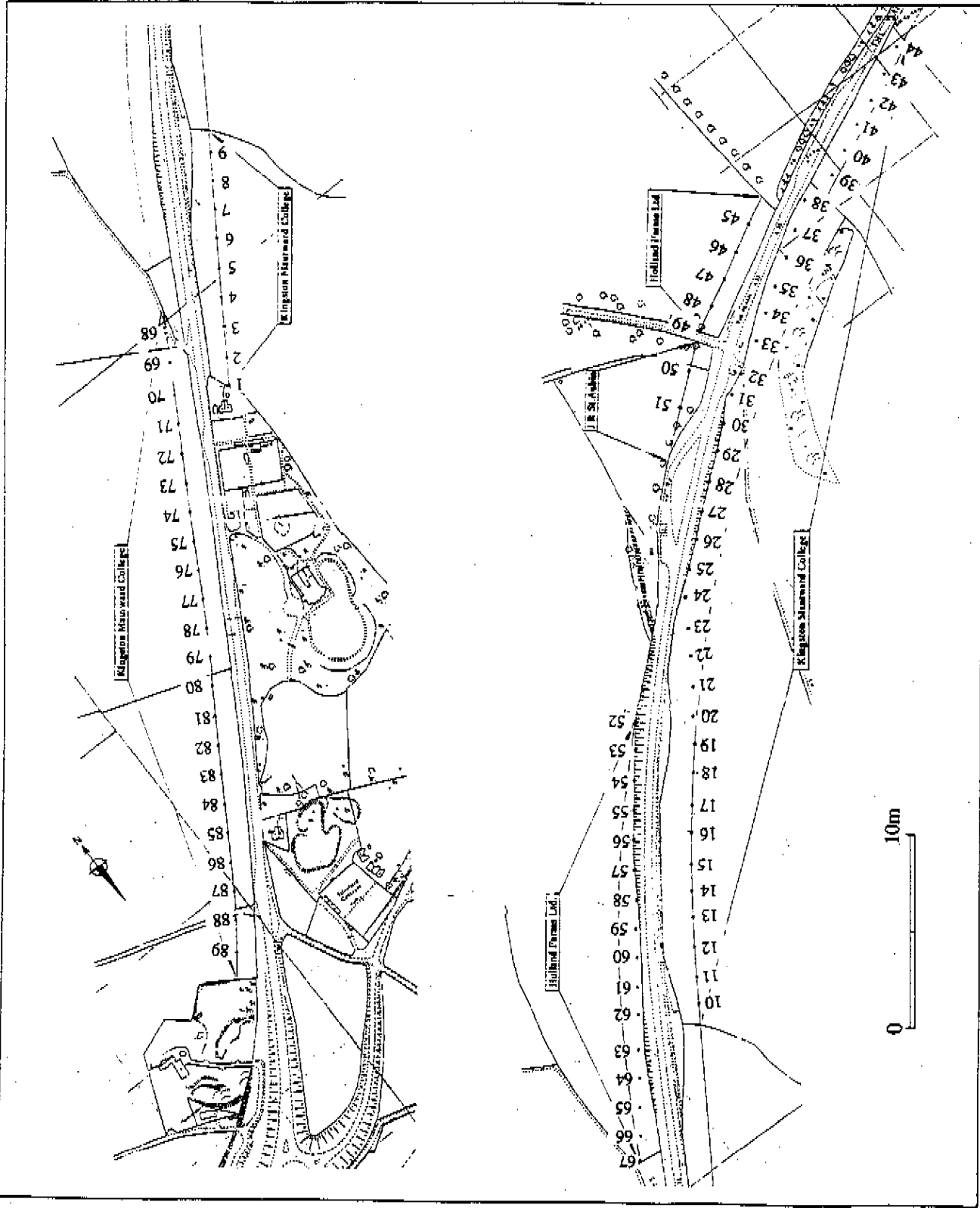
-  GLASSHOUSES
-  TENNIS COURTS
-  STUDENT & GENERAL CAR PARKS
-  STINSFORD FARM HOUSE



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:50,000 map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, (c) Crown Copyright. CAT, Corinium Museum, Park Street, Cirencester (AL50196A)

LOCATION MAP

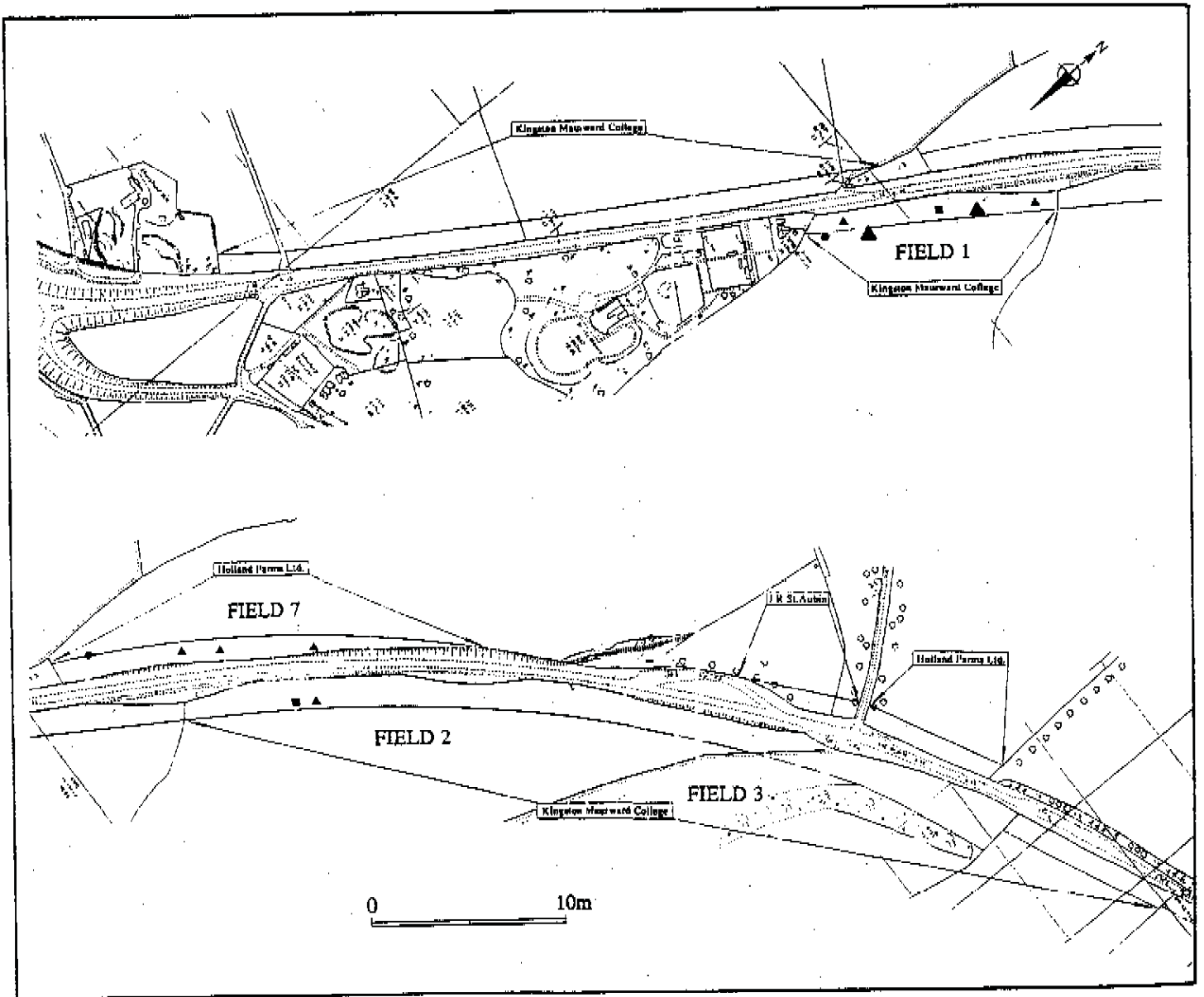
FIG 1



A35 Stunsford-Cuckoo Lane,
 Dorset
 Fieldwalking and Auger Survey 1993
 LOCATION OF AUGER HOLES

FIG 2

FIG 2

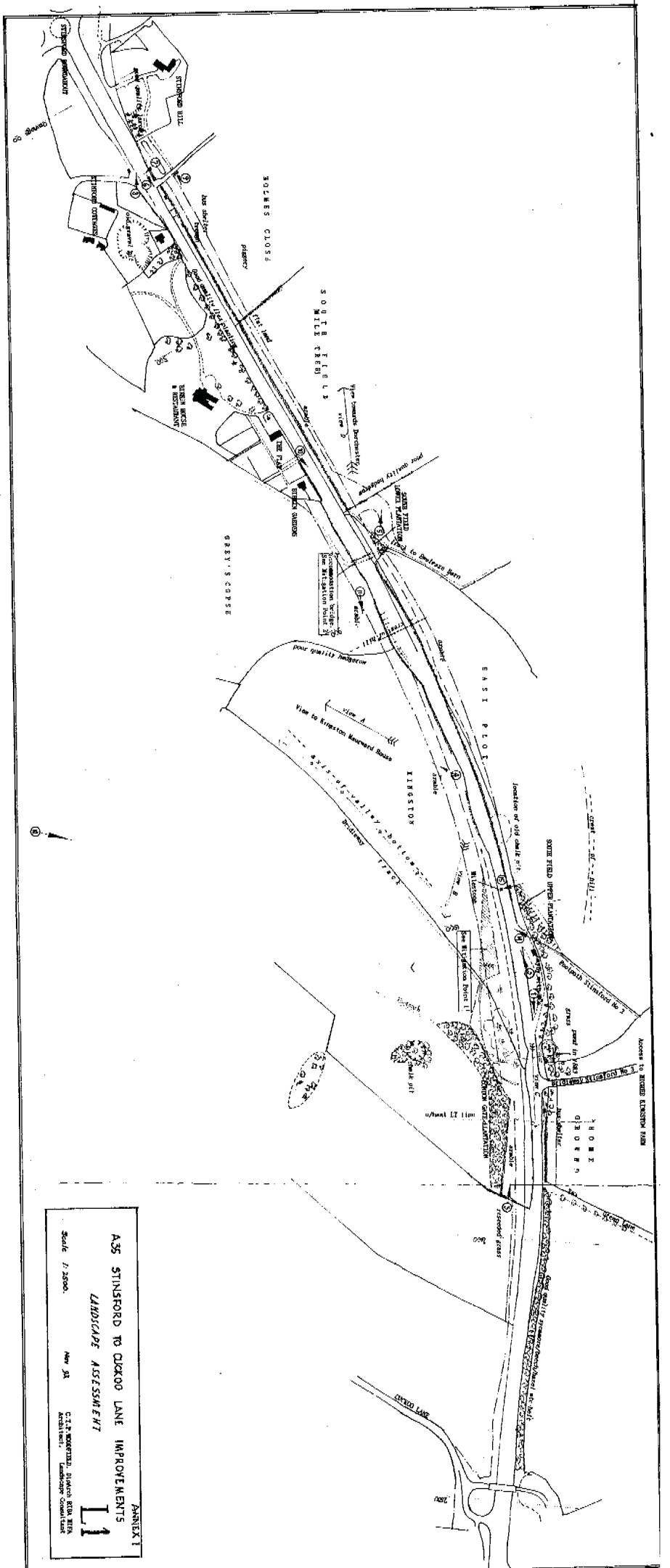


A35 Stinsford-Cuckoo Lane,
Dorset
Fieldwalking and Auger Survey 1993

FLINT DISTRIBUTION

	1	2
Burnt flint	●	
Flake	▲	▲
Implement/Worked flint	■	

FIG 3



ANNEX 1
A35 STINSDORD TO DICKOO LANE IMPROVEMENTS
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT
 Scale 1:2500. New St.
 C.I.T. ROBERTSON, SHARON BIRN, NINA
 ARCHITECTS, Landscape Consultant

