

**PROPOSED HIGHWAY DRAINAGE WORKS  
ON THE A49 AT BERRINGTON HALL, HEREFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
September 2006**



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## ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

*Summary: This report sets out the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken in the summer of 2006 in connection with a proposed drainage scheme for the A49 where it passes through the historic park at Berrington Hall, north of Leominster, Herefordshire (centred on SO 514 630). Berrington Hall is a Grade I listed building, and the Capability Brown-designed parkland is registered Grade II\* in the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England.*

*No evidence for prehistoric, Roman or Saxon monuments, sites or findspots has been located within the vicinity of the scheme, and the historic setting is therefore provided by the Capability Brown landscape and the preceding medieval settlement initially focused on the manorial earthwork complex south of Lower Ashton Farm. Plotting of air photographic evidence demonstrates extensive areas of ridge-and-furrow cultivation, some restricted parts of which will be impacted on by the proposed drainage works. There is no evidence that any other classes of site will be directly affected by the works.*

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# **PROPOSED HIGHWAY DRAINAGE WORKS ON THE A49 AT BERRINGTON HALL, HEREFORDSHIRE**

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1** This assessment has been undertaken in connection with proposals to improve highway drainage along the A49 trunk road where it passes through Berrington Park, some 3 miles north of Leominster, Herefordshire. The archaeological study, commissioned through Nicholas Pearson associates for Mouchel Parkman, acting as engineering consultants for the Highways Agency, will inform the design and working methods to be employed during construction.
- 1.2** The work has been undertaken in accordance with a brief prepared by the National Trust (hereafter referred to as the *Brief*), and comprises the first phase of a programme of archaeological works which will also include evaluation (trial trenching) in advance of the main contract and archaeological monitoring during site works. A requirement to also include a programme of geophysical survey (*Brief* section 7) was subsequently withdrawn in view of the likely limitations of the method along a narrow corridor alongside a highway bounded for large part with metal railings.

### **2. THE SCHEME**

- 2.1** The scheme extends for some 2.25km between North Lodge (SO 516 640) to a point some 125m south of Park Cottage (SO 510 619), and will involve discontinuous lengths of filter and carrier drains along both verges, with interceptors and a pair of large storage tanks to be buried on the west side of the highway by the track to Berrington Pool. The requirements are set out in detail on drawings 9/440003/DR/00500-3.
- 2.2** Land on both sides of the road is within the ownership of the National Trust and forms part of the Berrington Hall estate, with the exception of Park Farm and Park Cottage and areas to the south of those buildings which are privately owned.

### **3. SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

- 3.1** A broad study area of some 4km<sup>2</sup> was defined (Fig. 1) for the collection of archaeological data between grid reference SO 505 618 (south west corner) and SO 520 645 (north east corner). Within this area information was obtained from:

- all entries relating to monuments, sites and findspots included within the Herefordshire County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) as made available at [www.smr.herefordshire.gov.uk](http://www.smr.herefordshire.gov.uk)
  - all monuments, sites, findspots and archaeological activities included within the National Monuments Record (NMR), Swindon
  - Listed Buildings from the NMR database and DoE / DCMS registers
  - Relevant entries from the English Heritage *Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest* and the Battlefields Register
- 3.2** A list of vertical and oblique aerial photographs within the broad study area held in the NMR Air Photo Library was obtained and prints were viewed. Transcriptions were made of certain and probable archaeological features within a corridor nominally 1km wide centred on the A49.
- 3.3** A survey of early mapping and historic documents held by the Herefordshire County Record Office (HCRO) was undertaken, including material drawn from the broad study area but focused on the road corridor.
- 3.4** A site inspection was undertaken to verify the data collected and obtain an understanding of present land use, topography and constraints which might affect further investigation. The level of site reconnaissance was not sufficiently thorough for there to have been any expectation that hitherto unknown sites or archaeological features would have been discovered.

## **4. EXISTING CONDITIONS**

### **4.1 The Existing and Historic Landscape**

- 4.1.1** The A49 is a single carriageway road without a footway which follows close to the 100m contour of the lower slope of a north-south ridge to the east. On the west side of the road, the parkland north of Park Farm is bounded by iron railings erected c1890 (Whitehead 2001, 23) beyond which the land (particularly nearer to the south end of the scheme) drops sharply towards Berrington Pool. On the east side of the road pasture fields are defined by post-and-wire fences.
- 4.1.2** The solid geology at Berrington is Lower Devonian Series Lower Old Red Sandstone, the ridge at the east of the A49 forming the boundary between this and the Middle Devonian and Ditton Series Lower Old Red Sandstone which lies beyond.
- 4.1.3** Berrington Hall has been in National Trust ownership since 1957, and the parkland on both sides of the A49 is included in the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens at Grade II\*, considered to be of outstanding national interest.

### **4.2 Development of Berrington Park**

- 4.2.1** The history and development of the property and its landscape have been considered in detail elsewhere (Fretwell *et al* 2003; LUC 1994; Whitehead

2001). Only sufficient information is presented here to provide a context for the assessment of the likely impacts of the present scheme.

**4.2.2** The Berrington estate was owned by the Cornwall family from at least AD 1386 until 1775 when the estate was sold to Thomas Harley brother of the 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Oxford. Harley set about building a new house, and from 1780 employed Lancelot ‘Capability’ Brown to design and create an appropriate landscape setting. Brown’s work on the gardens continued until his death in 1783, and comprised construction of the lake (Berrington Pool) and its two islands; drainage within the park; the establishment of parkland trees and woodland belts. The National Trust holding of 184 hectares includes virtually the whole area of Brown’s designed landscape.

**4.2.3** The present alignment of the A49 existed prior to the Brownian landscape, and may have been included as a deliberate part of the designed landscape although it seems to have been only a minor route at that time. More detail is given in section 4.5.

### **4.3 Known Archaeological Monuments and Sites**

**4.3.1** Known archaeological monuments, sites and findspots from the study area referenced by SMR number are described below and shown on Fig. 1. All sites listed by the NMR were found to be replicated in the SMR, and the NMR numbers have not been referenced.

#### **4.3.2 Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon**

There are no recorded monuments, sites or findspots of prehistoric, Roman or Saxon date from the study area.

#### **4.3.3 Medieval**

There are seven entries relating to medieval monuments, sites and findspots, as set out in Table 1.

No.	NGR	Description	Designation
346	SO 5170 6420	South-east of Lower Ashton Farm: earthworks of possible castle or fortified manor	Scheduled Monument
7013	SO 5170 6420	South-east of Lower Ashton Farm: fishpond	-
7282	SO 5160 6445	North of Lower Ashton Farm: earthworks, possible moat and settlement remains	-
17310	SO 5100 6400	Findspot: stone mortar from Ashton Court Farm	-
21298	SO 5120 6370	Berrington DMV deserted settlement	-
26923	SO 5140 6380	North Lodge: deserted settlement and area of ridge-and-furrow cultivation	-
30983	SO 5140 6270	Berrington Park: area of ridge-and-furrow cultivation	-

*Table 1: Known monuments, sites and findspots of medieval date from the study area*

The earthwork complex south-east of Lower Ashton Farm (SMR 346) comprises an irregular platform with two mounds which form the scheduled monument. Other adjacent sites include a moat and scarp interpreted as the possible remains of an associated fishpond (SMR 7013), and a subsidiary enclosure to the north of the farm (SMR 7282). Excavations undertaken in the late 1950s located the base of a round tower and possible keep wall within the bailey enclosure. The site may be the seat of the medieval Cornwall family. Inspection of air photographs (see below) demonstrates the presence of extensive areas of ridge-and-furrow cultivation on both the east and west sides of the monument. A medieval stone mortar (SMR 17310) has been reported from Ashton Court Farm.

Although suggested as foci of settlement there is no evidence for structural remains at either SMR 21298 or SMR 26923, and these (together with SMR 30983) form part of a pattern of ridge-and-furrow cultivation which extends across large areas of the estate (see Fig. 2).

#### 4.3.4 *Post-Medieval: Berrington Park House and Grounds*

There are five SMR entries of sites which relate directly to Berrington Park. In addition there is one listed building not otherwise recorded as an archaeological site and a possible culvert related to the Brown landscape reported by the National Trust's consultant hydrologist Mr K. Gillman (who has kindly provided the information set out below).

No.	NGR	Description	Designation
4016	SO 5093 6365	Berrington Hall	Listed Building Grade I
5896 12678	SO 5000 6300	Berrington Hall: Gardens and Park	Registered Park Grade II*
18428	SO 5100 6300	Berrington Pool	-
23830	SO 5090 6370	Berrington Hall: ha-ha	-
[150493]	SO 5110 6370	Garden Lodge	Listed Building Grade II
[No Ref]	SO 5147 6390 to SO 5103 6113	Possible alignment of culvert	-

Table 2: *Known monuments, sites and findspots of post-medieval date related to Berrington Park*

The entries include the main house, the park and gardens and the ornamental pool which form the major elements of Brown's late 18<sup>th</sup> century landscape. Of the other sites listed, the Garden Lodge to the east of the main house is a Grade II listed building in its own right (IoE number 150493), but is not recorded in the SMR.

An archaeological watching brief revealed part of a ha-ha and flower bed together with structural remains of the former part of the north-east range of the main house. In addition to these features, earlier (medieval) pottery was also recovered.

During the course of a site inspection by the National Trust's hydrologist evidence was recovered for the presence of a culvert feeding Berrington Pool from a spring chamber just south of North Lodge at SO 5147 6390. The 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1902 (see appendix) shows what may be a small pond or spring head just north of a well at this location.

The possible course of the culvert was traced via a series of collapses and exposures of stone along the base of a shallow coombe to an outflow into Berrington Pool at SO 5103 6313. At one location (SO 5116 6329) it had proved possible to view the interior of the culvert which appeared to be circular in cross-section similar in form to that recorded at Spetchley Park, Worcester. In the absence of additional evidence, it is not possible to closely date the Berrington Hall feature.

#### 4.3.5 *Post-Medieval: Other Features*

There are ten entries on the SMR relating to sites of post-medieval date not directly associated with the Berrington Hall estate. Other than the Leominster-Stourport Canal (SMR 30654) all are landscape features known from tithe or early series Ordnance Survey maps.

No.	NGR	Description	Designation
18422	SO 5140 6420	Possible site of windmill based on field name evidence from tithe map	-
18426	SO 5140 6440	Site of cottages from tithe map	-
18430	SO 5180 6440	Pool at Lower Ashton Farm from tithe map	-
30654	SO 5120 6450	Ashton Brook Feeder to the Leominster-Stourport Canal	-
30669	SO 5140 6195	Pond at Ratefield Farm from tithe map	-
32422	SO 5085 6395	Site of brickworks from tithe map	-
39579	SO 5170 6395	Quarry on 1 <sup>st</sup> series OS map	-
39585	SO 5133 6410	Quarry on 1 <sup>st</sup> series OS map	-
39586	SO 5138 6422	Quarry on 1 <sup>st</sup> series OS map	-
41062	SO 5149 6290	Site of gravel pit on 1 <sup>st</sup> series OS map	-

Table 3: *Other known monuments, sites and findspots of post-medieval date*

A milestone, shown on the 1902 25" Ordnance survey revision as *Ludlow 8 Leominster 3* and located on the east side of the A49 carriageway at SO 5128 6260 is no longer in position.

#### 4.3.6 *Other Features*

There are three entries in the SMR not falling within any of the categories above:

- SMR 12091 (SO 5060 6430): earthworks on Kings Hall Hill of uncertain form or date.

- SMR 30670 (SO 5144 6191): a mound of uncertain date at Ratefield Farm identified by the SMR from air photographs, but which may be a modern agricultural feature.
- SMR 30984 (SO 5110 6280): earthworks comprising a series of straight banks and ditches south-east of Berrington Pool interpreted by the SMR as being of World War II date. Examination of air photographs (below) reveals no activity of this date in the area, and it seems more probable that the features are related to the extensive medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation system.

#### 4.4 Aerial Photographs

4.4.1 Air photographs from the National Monuments Air Photographic Library were examined for a strip, approximately 500m wide, either side of the A49 where it forms the eastern boundary of the park (Appendix 1). Additional features were observed on high resolution photography at the website <http://www.flashearth.com/>. All features of archaeological significance were manually plotted onto an Ordnance Survey 1:10000 scale base map and all depictions are to RCHME standard conventions (Fig. 2).

#### 4.4.2 *Features of recent date*

- 1 Complex of temporary structures representing a Second World War installation visible on 1946 RAF vertical cover. Area now known as Camp Wood. SO 5145 6410.
- 2 Complex of temporary structures representing a Second World War installation visible on 1946 RAF vertical cover, SO 5120 6385. Outlines of structures still depicted on modern OS 1:10000 base map. Further small cluster of structures 100m to south, SO 5120 6365
- 3 Linear north-south parchmark visible from SO 5131 6328 to SO 5127 6268 on the 'Flashearth' website. The alignment follows that of a pair of Transco gas pipelines. No archaeological record or intervention associated with the construction of this pipeline has been found.

#### 4.4.3 *Other Earthworks and Features*

- 4 Earthworks of fortified manorial complex (SMR 346) with surrounding ridge and furrow, SO 5170 6425. Two ditched circular features overlying ridge and furrow to east of manorial complex may be pillow mounds.
- 5 Cropmarks on King's Hall Hill, SO 5050 6405. Marks comprise a curvilinear ditched feature and a ditch making a 90° turn and with a rounded corner. Possibly linked to SMR 12091.
- 6 Area of possible earthworks on 1946 vertical photography, SO 5080 6400. Marks too indistinct to accurately plot, but may represent deserted settlement.
- 7 Bank aligned north east – south west from SO 5140 6425 to SO 5116 6400.



- 8 Complex of banks, centre SO 5085 6350. On same alignment as ridge and furrow, **11**, and possibly representing former field boundaries. Parchmark of double linear feature visible for 250m from SO 5085 6365 to SO 5080 6343.
- 9 Complex of linear and curvilinear earthworks surrounded by ridge and furrow (**15**) SO 5115 6270. SMR 30984, interpreted as possible World War II features. The 1946 vertical photography shows no structures or other features of military character here and the earthworks are considered to be of medieval date and associated with cultivation and possible settlement. There are traces of what may be a side ditch along the eastern edge of the main parchmark.
- 10 Possible ridge and furrow, SO 5035 6370. Visible on 1946 RAF vertical photography. Although the features are on a common alignment with ridge and furrow **11**, it is possible that they are result of forestry activity associated with re-planting of the copse that formerly and currently occupies this area.
- 11 Intermittent traces of ridge and furrow, centre SO 5100 6330. The largest visible block shares an approximate east-west alignment with features **8**, **10** and **12**. A smaller area, adjacent to the eastern side of Berrington Pool is aligned approximately north-south.
- 12 Extensive block of ridge and furrow, aligned approximately east-west, associated with other slight earthworks too indistinct to plot but possibly representing settlement remains. Extends from SO 5145 6385 to SO 5130 6270. Northernmost component is SMR 5896, recorded as ridge and furrow with possible settlement features. The block shares a common alignment with ridge and furrow at **11** and **14**. It is quite probable that block 14 represents part of the same system and has been subsequently cut by the course of the present A49.
- 13 Block of ridge and furrow associated with two holloways and ditches, SO 5160 6385. The main block is aligned approximately north-south and is parallel to the course of the present A49. A well-defined holloway, continuing the line of an existing track along the top of Stockton Ridge, cuts obliquely across the northern most block of ridge and furrow and splits into two divergent components. The main branch joins the line of the A49 opposite North Lodge, whilst the narrower branch appears to be heading for the manorial earthworks, **4**, SMR 346.
- 14 Extensive area of approximately east-west ridge and furrow to the east of the A49 and running up the west-facing slope of Stockton Ridge. Visible from SO51456320 to SO 5135 6215. Much of this block displays a reverse 'S' plan, typical of medieval cultivation. The area centred on SO 5145 6265 equates with SMR 30983.
- 15 Area of cultivation remains between Berrington Pool and Park Farm, centre NGR SO 5100 6240. The south eastern component, immediately west of the A49 appears to be classic ridge and furrow. The western and northern components are very regular and straight, only appear on the 1946 RAF vertical cover and may be the result of later ploughing.

## 4.5 Historic and Cartographic Evidence

- 4.5.1 The recent work of Smith (2004, 174-5) gives grounds for confidence that no relevant estate maps nor printed maps at a usefully large scale were omitted from that survey. The history of the house and its park is not considered here, having been the subject of a recent published account (Whitehead 2001, 21-3) and two unpublished reports (Fretwell *et al* 2003; LUC 1994). Research was conducted during July 2006 in the Herefordshire Record Office, Hereford (hereafter HRO) and Hereford Reference Library. Tracings, rough notes,

photographs and photocopies made during the course of the research have been filed with the report archive.

- 4.5.2** Until the 18th, and perhaps even the later 19th, century the principal route between Ludlow and Leominster ran through Richards Castle and Luston, and is now the B4361. It is shown on Ogilby's 1675 road map, and with greater emphasis than the present A49 on Taylor's 1754 county map. Fretwell *et al* (2003, 28) cite Oliver Baker's *Ludlow, town and neighbourhood* as stating that it was still the more important road in 1888.
- 4.5.3** The present A49 is, however, marked on Taylor's 1754 map following approximately its present course, including two side turnings to the west which may correspond with later driveways into Berrington Hall Park; the southernmost would certainly be consistent with the track leading from what was to become South Lodge (that building itself is first shown on the Ordnance Survey revision of 1902).
- 4.5.4** Taylor's map suggests the presence of a "Castle" on the west side of the road opposite Hundred Lane, presumably the successor to the earlier manorial site SMR 346 on the opposite side of the road. This would be consistent with a location on high ground immediately west of Camp Wood, although there is no physical evidence for what is portrayed as a significant structure.
- 4.5.5** Under the 1729 Leominster turnpike act the road from Stockton to a place called Brimfield's Cross was turnpiked, and this seems to be the present A49, since the 1832 Ordnance Survey sheet marks a turnpike on it between Brimsfield and Ashton.
- 4.5.6** The scale of the available mapping and the inaccuracies of the earlier surveys make it impossible to assess in detail changes to the road alignment through time. The road was mapped in detail and at large scale in 1844 (Eye tithe map) and subsequently by the Ordnance Survey, from 1884 onwards. A sale catalogue of 1887 includes a map which seems to be a redrawing of the Ordnance Survey, not an independent production. The 1902 Ordnance Survey revision shows for the first time South Lodge (at the junction of the main road with an existing track), and North Lodge complete with a new access road to the Hall from near the Hundred Lane junction at Ashton.
- 4.5.7** A series of this 1902 revision 25-inch Ordnance Survey maps now in Hereford Library includes inked additions relating to highway improvements, and so presumably originated in the Herefordshire county surveyor's drawing office. The date of these additions is unknown, but was presumably before 1930, when a newer revision of the maps became available.
- 4.5.8** The appendix sets out a succession of maps illustrating the general development of the A49 corridor through Berrington Park.

## 5. DISCUSSION

- 5.1 There is no archaeological evidence for pre-medieval activity within the study area incorporating the proposed A49 drainage works. The historic setting is therefore provided by the Capability Brown landscape and the preceding medieval settlement initially focused on the manorial earthwork complex south of Lower Ashton Farm.
- 5.2 The central feature of the medieval landscape was the manor or castle of the Cornwall family which still survives as earthworks beyond and to the north-east of the present Berrington Hall estate boundaries. There are no certain locations for other contemporaneous settlement, although features visible on air photographs east of Dinham Plantation (Fig. 2 no. 6) or south-east of Berrington Pool (Fig. 2 no. 9) may include occupation remains.
- 5.3 The feature shown as the Castle on Taylor's map of 1754 is likely to have been the home of Sir Robert Cornwall, resident there at the time of his death. No significant further information on the building or its history has been located.
- 5.4 Ridge-and-furrow cultivation is present across extensive areas of the park, including locations adjacent A49. These systems will have their origins in the medieval period, although some blocks (eg parts of Fig. 2 no. 15) appear to be of late, probably post-medieval, date. Significant exposures of the ridge-and-furrow and any underlying deposits would have occurred during the installation of the Transco pipeline (Fig. 2 no. 3), but there is no record of any archaeological observations being undertaken in conjunction with that work.
- 5.5 It is not altogether clear whether the systems of ridge-and-furrow respect the alignment of the A49 or continue across it. Certainly those blocks at the southern end of the scheme (Fig. 2 nos. 14 and 15) do not appear to cross the carriageway and are orientated differently on either side, whereas immediately south of South Lodge (Fig. 2 nos. 12 and 14) the alignment of the furrows argues that they form one continuous system. It is possible that the cultivation remains have accumulated over a period of time and span the period both before and after the road became an established thoroughfare.
- 5.6 The evidence from Taylor's map of 1754 demonstrates that the roadway which was to become the A49 had certainly been established prior to the construction of Berrington Hall and its associated landscape. The trackway from what was later to become South Lodge appears to be an early feature, arguably visible on Taylor's map and therefore pre-dating the landscaping but certainly present on the 1832 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey. North Lodge and its associated track are, however, later additions and first appear on the map revision of 1902.

## 6. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

### 6.1 Specific impacts of the drainage scheme on archaeological and historical features may be anticipated as follows:

- Carrier and filter drains, gullies, catchpits and interceptors will be required in areas shown as being within the extent of blocks of ridge-and furrow (Fig. 2 nos. 12 and 14). It is uncertain how much of the complex will be affected; there is no visible survival immediately adjacent to the fenceline because of the sharp drop in slope from the A49 down onto the parkland to the west (particularly south of the Keeper's Lodge track). There is the potential for disturbance to any surviving elements of ridge-and-furrow and any underlying features or deposits which it may mask.
- Drains and catchpits will also be required along the length of the Keeper's Lodge track. Although much of the length will closely followed the part-metalled track some disturbance will accrue to ridge-and-furrow block 12. The works will also run close to the area identified on Fig. 2 no. 9 as a potential area of early settlement.

## 7. REFERENCES

- Fretwell, K.,  
Simpson, S.,  
and Ward, J., 2003      *Berrington Hall Park and Garden Survey 1985-1986*
- LUC                      1994      *Land Use Consultants [Berrington Hall]  
Report on the historic landscape for the National Trust,*
- Smith, D.S., 2004      *Herefordshire maps 1577 to 1800*
- Whitehead, D., 2001      *A survey of historic parks and gardens in Herefordshire  
Hereford and Worcester Gardens Trust*

## 8. OTHER SOURCES CONSULTED

(HRO = Herefordshire Record Office)

Herefordshire Field-Name Survey, *Eye, Moreton and Ashton, no 48*

- HRO AD4/129:      Map and survey of an estate in the parish of Eye . . . 1776  
[examined but not relevant]
- HRO AE42/45:      Reference to the Berrington Estate in the county of Hereford  
1870 (survey to missing plan)
- HRO AE42/48:      Particulars of the Berrington Estate. . . 1898 (this too relates to  
a plan, not present, different numbering from the earlier survey)

- HRO AL6/8: Roll of plans showing different sections of turnpike roads, 1824  
(does not include the road through Berrington Hall park)
- HRO E44/2/29-33: Plans of Berrington Hall (relates only to the house itself)
- HRO G34/15: Sale catalogue of lands in Eye Manor, 1789 (no plan  
present)
- HRO K38/Ce/vi/8a: Local act 2GeoII, 1729 *An act for repairing the several roads  
therein mentioned, leading into the town of Leominster in the  
county of Hereford.*
- HRO M5/8/49: Berrington Hall Estate, sale catalogue, 1887
- HRO Microfiche copy of Eye Tithe Map, 1844 (PRO IR 30/14/80)
- HRO Microfiche copy of Kimbolton Tithe Map, 1843 (PRO IR 30/14/117)
- Ogilby, John, *Britannia volume the first*, 1675
- Ordnance Survey 1-inch scale 1st edition, sheet 55, 1832 [also survey drawing  
OSD 201, 1815]
- Ordnance Survey 6-inch scale, sheet Herefordshire 12NE, ca.1884; revised 1927,  
published 1930; revised 1949, published 1953; sheet SO56SW  
published 1963; revised 1973, published 1974
- Ordnance Survey 25-inch scale, sheets Herefordshire 12.4 and 12.8, revised  
1902, published 1903; revised 1927, published 1928; sheets  
SO5061-5161, 5062-5162, 5063-5163, all revised 1971,  
published 1972
- Taylor, Isaac, Map of Herefordshire, 1754

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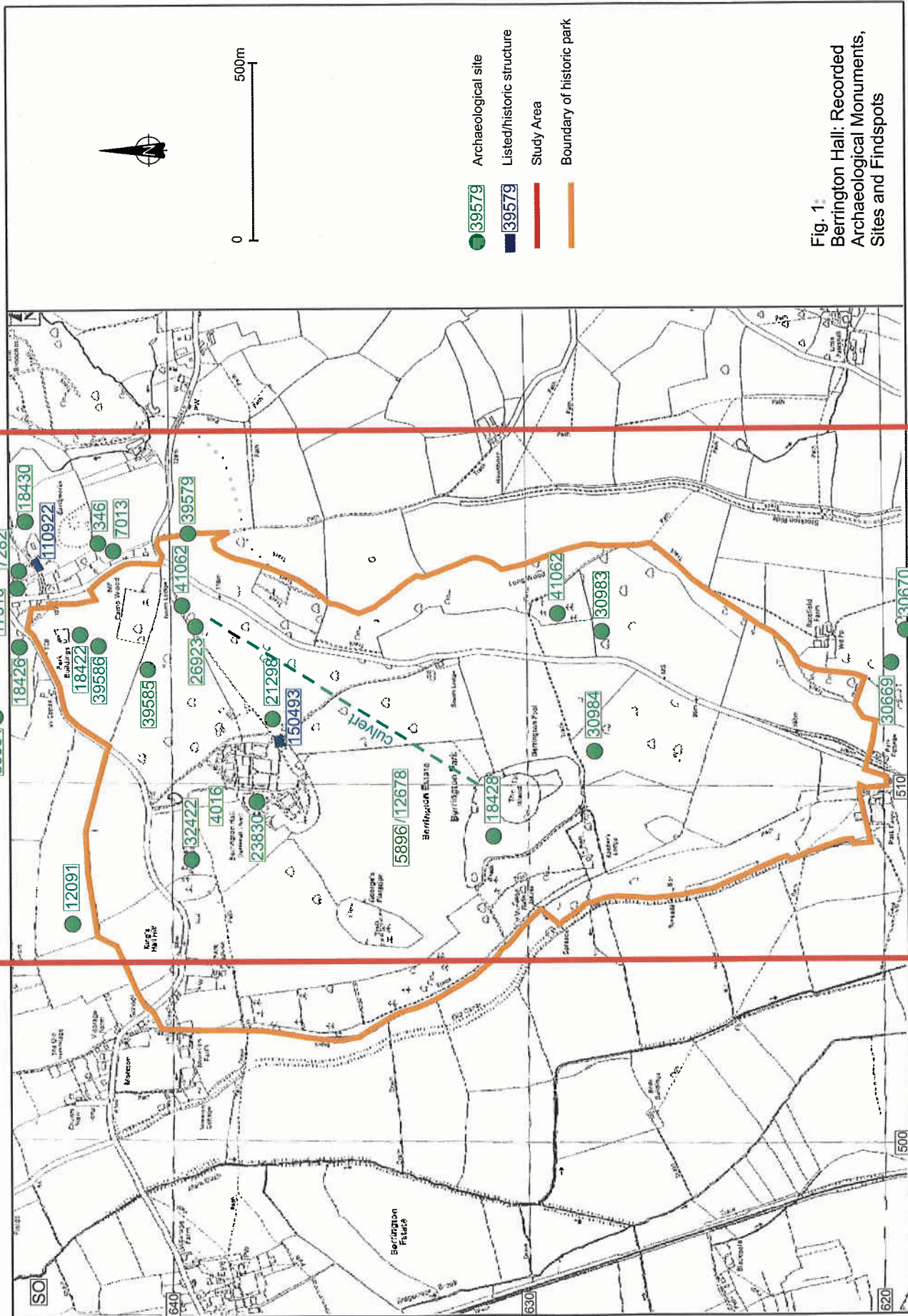


Fig. 1:  
Berrington Hall: Recorded  
Archaeological Monuments,  
Sites and Findspots

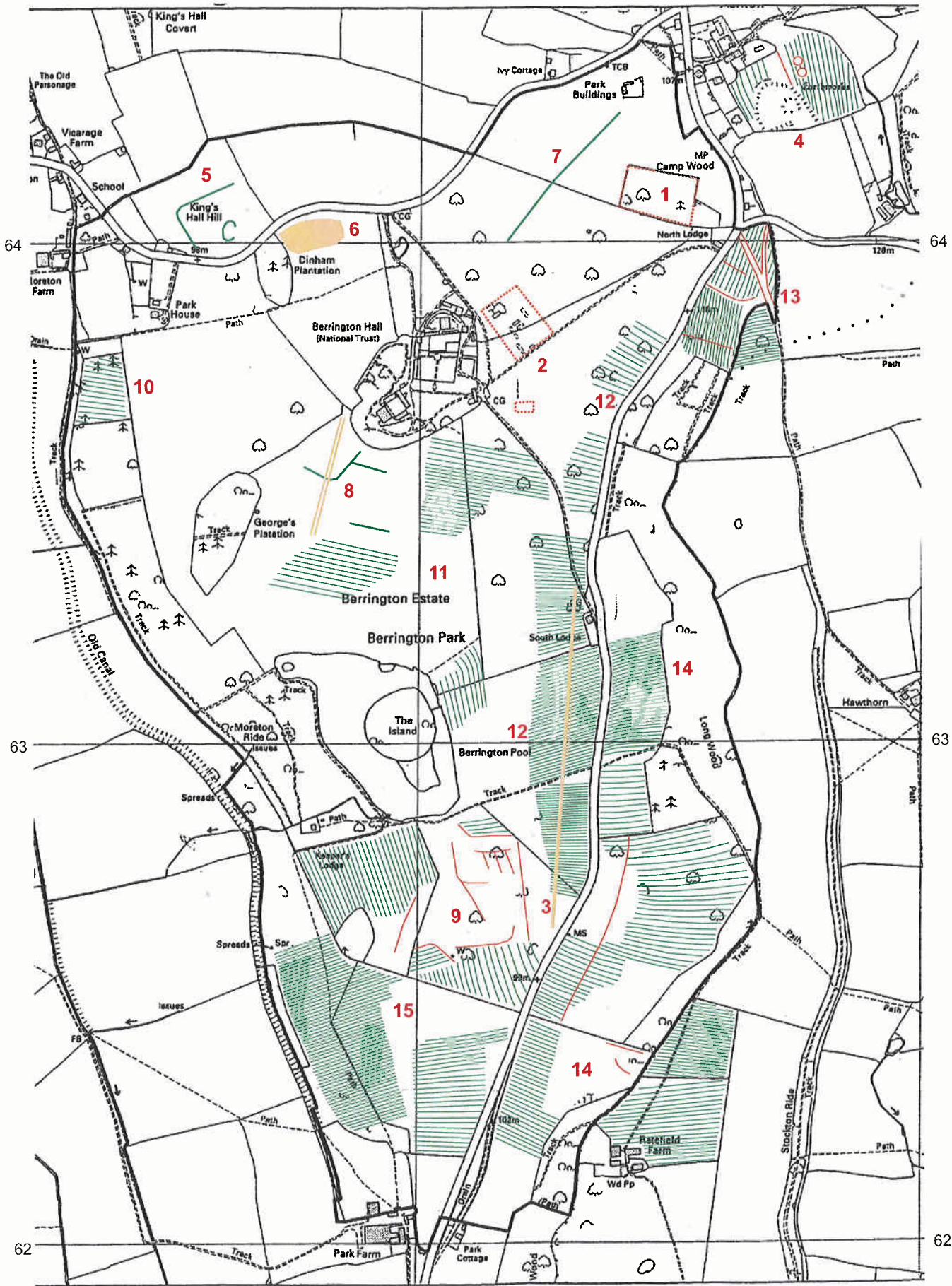


Figure 2

## BERRINGTON HALL, HEREFORDSHIRE

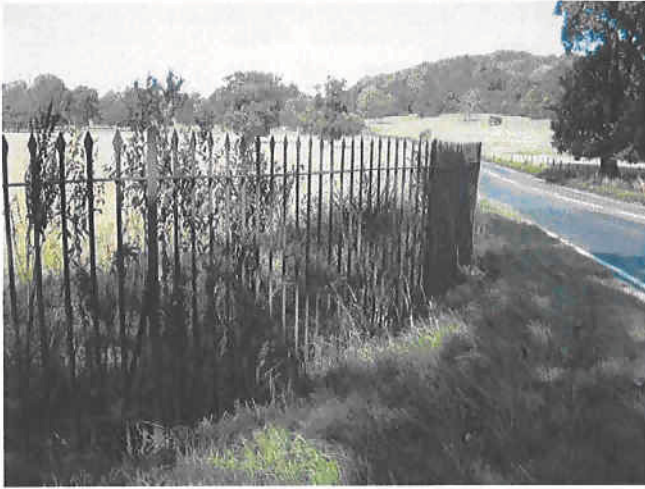


Plate 1:  
Park railings on west side of A49



Plate 2:  
Post-and-wire fence on east side of A49



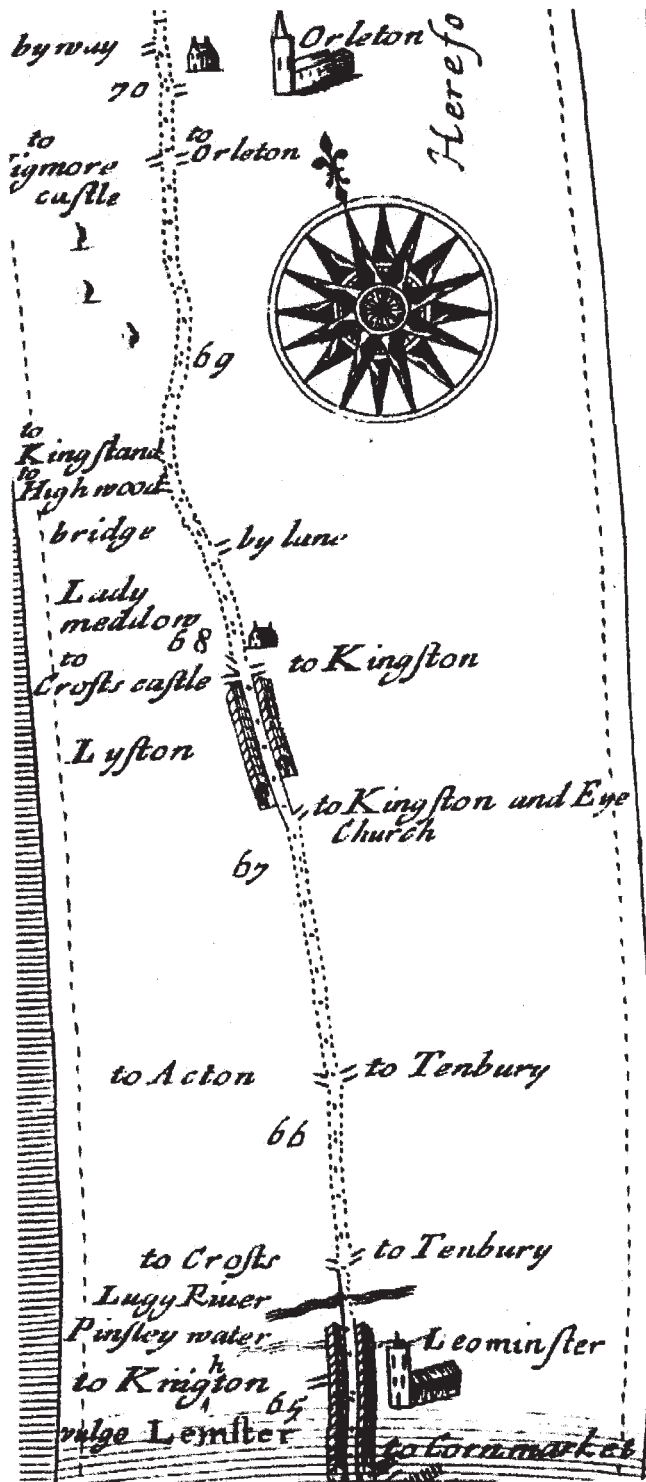
Plate 3:  
View from A49 down Keeper's Lodge track

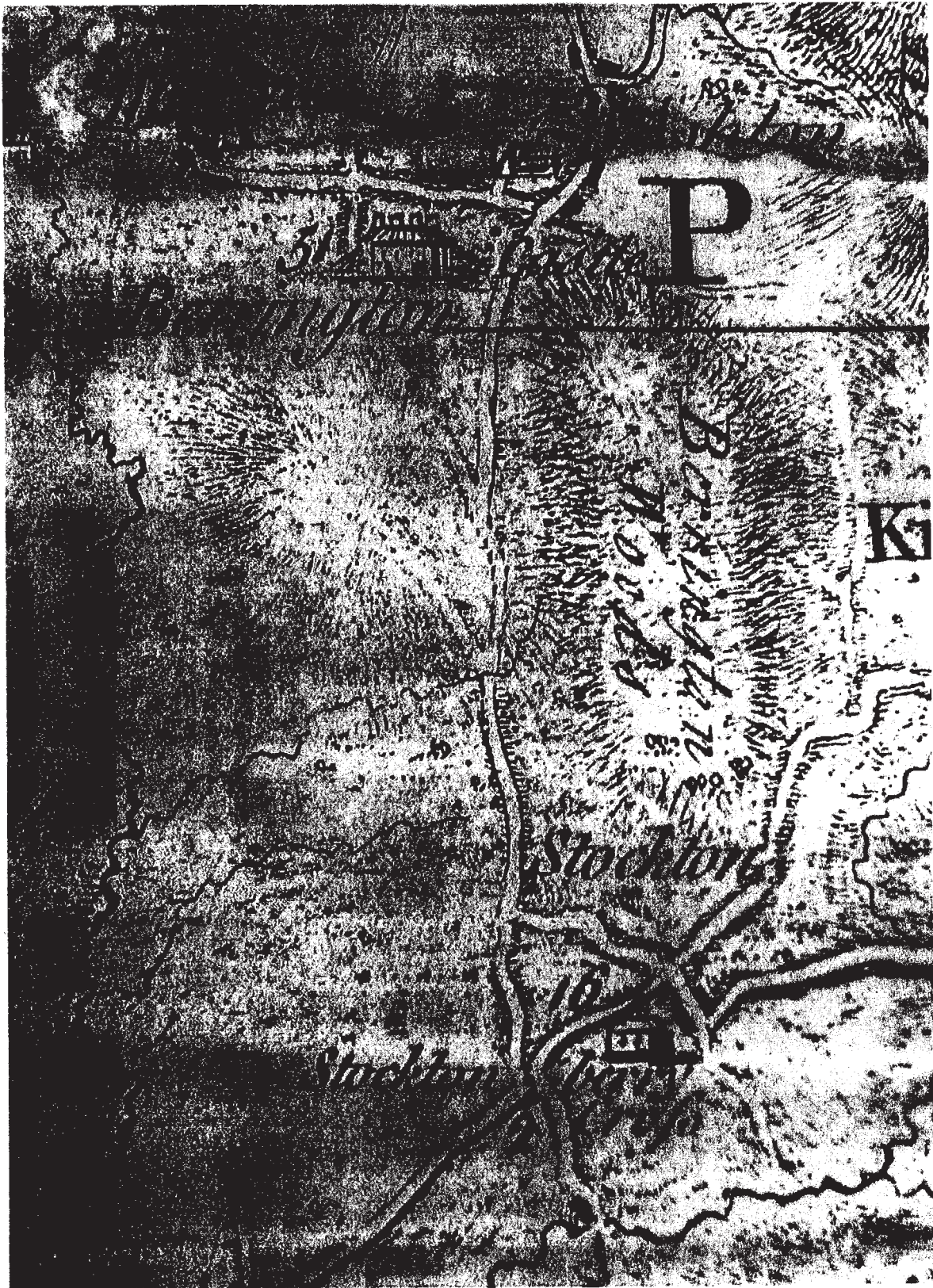


# *APPENDIX 1*

## **Extracts from Historic Mapping**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Source</b>
1675	Ogilby
1754	Isaac Taylor
1815	Ordnance Survey (Survey Drawing)
1832	Ordnance Survey (1 <sup>st</sup> Edition)
1843	Kimbolton tithe map (microfiche print)
1844	Eye tithe map (north) (microfiche print)
1844	Eye tithe map (south) (microfiche print)
nd	Place name survey redrawn from tithe maps
nd	Field names from Eye tithe map (from Fretwell <i>et al</i> 2003)
1884	Ordnance Survey (revised))
1887	Sale catalogue estate map (north)
1887	Sale catalogue estate map (south)
1902	Ordnance Survey with roadworks amendments (north)
1902	Ordnance Survey with roadworks amendments (north central)
1902	Ordnance Survey with roadworks amendments (south central)
1902	Ordnance Survey with roadworks amendments (south)
1927	Ordnance Survey (revised)
1949	Ordnance Survey (revised)
1963	Ordnance Survey (revised)
1973	Ordnance Survey (revised)





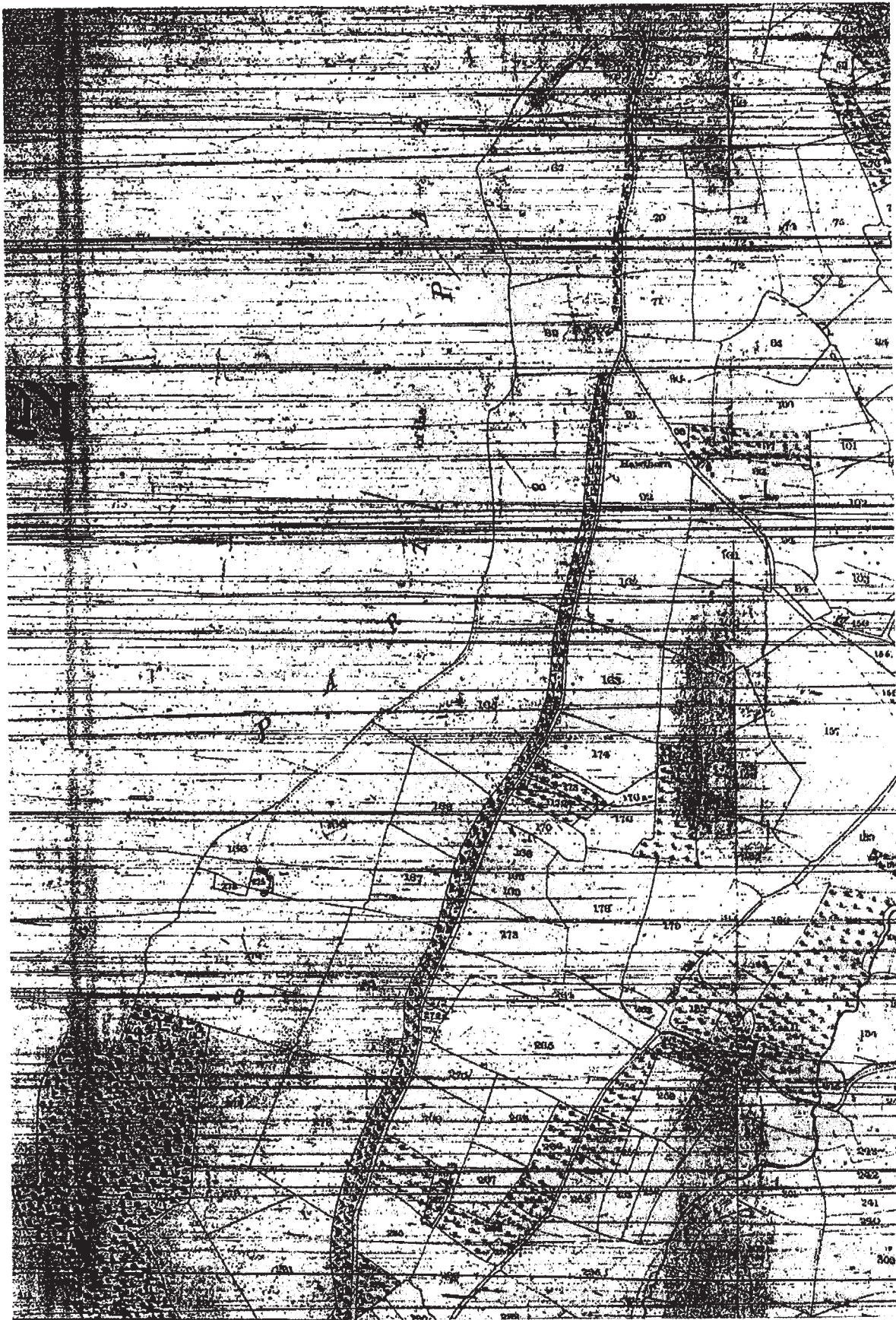
Taylor, Isaac, Map of Herefordshire, 1754



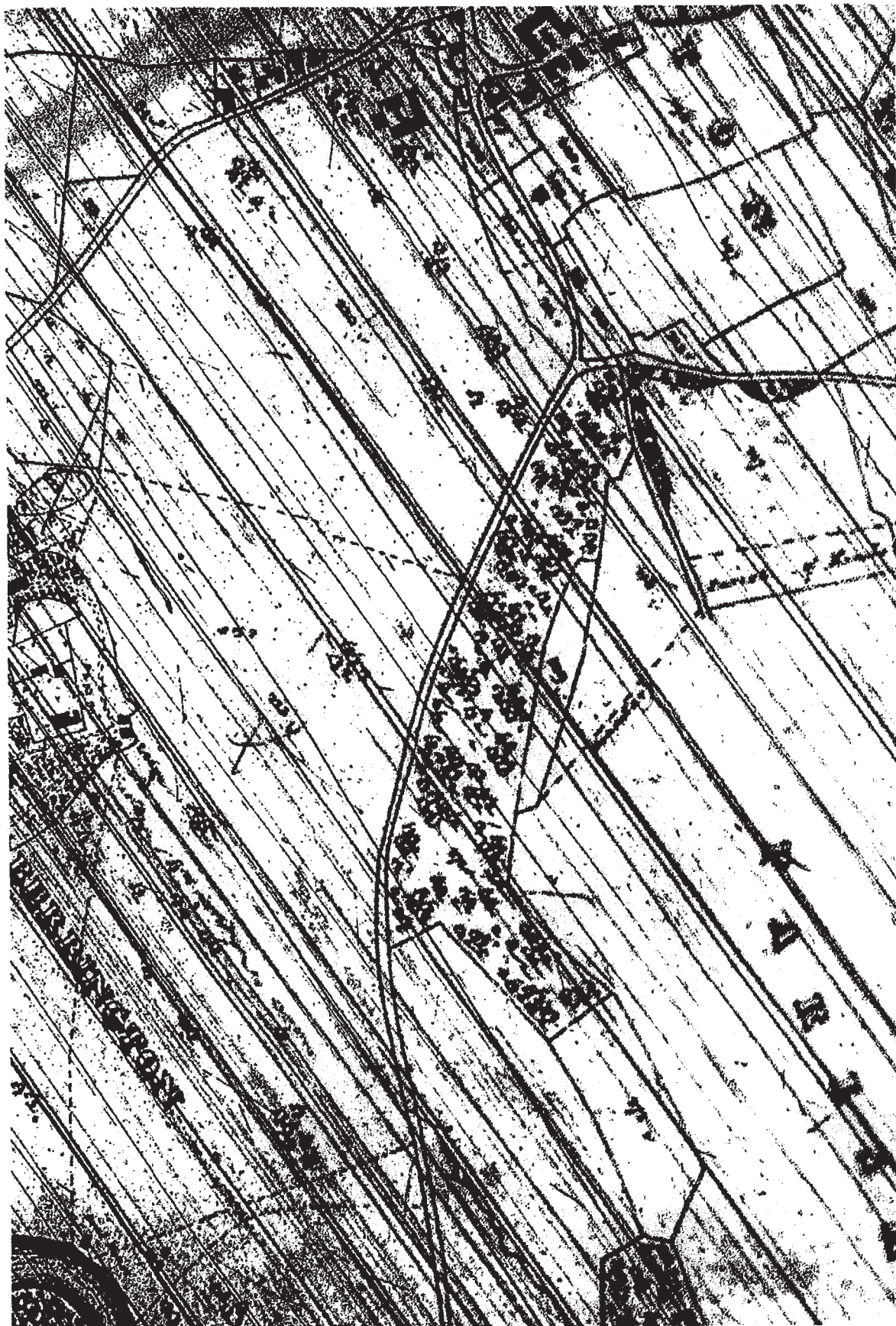
Ordnance Survey, survey drawing OSD 201, 1815



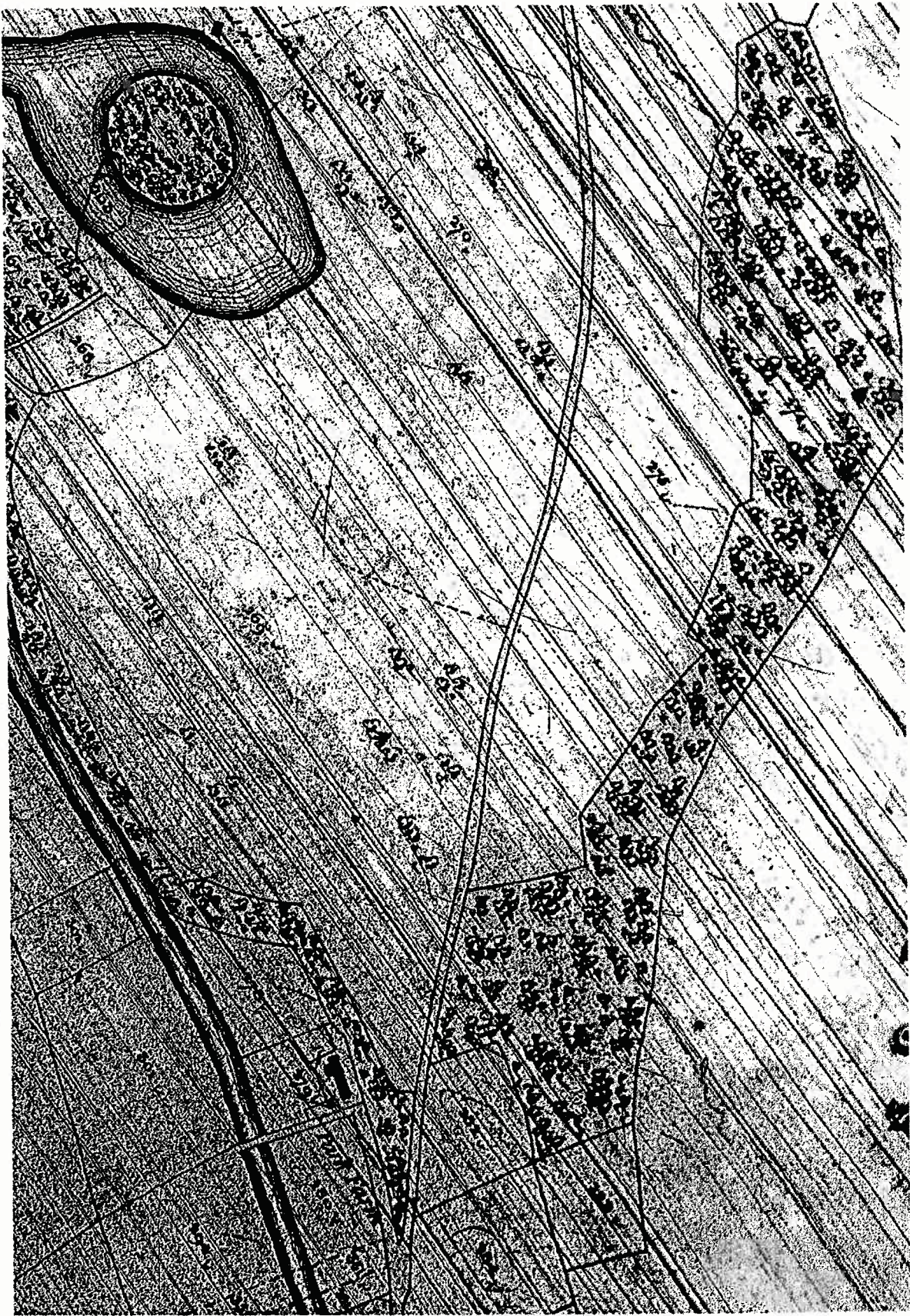
Ordnance Survey 1-inch scale 1st edition, sheet 55, 1832



HRO Microfiche copy of Kimbolton Tithe Map, 1843 (PRO IR 30/14/117)

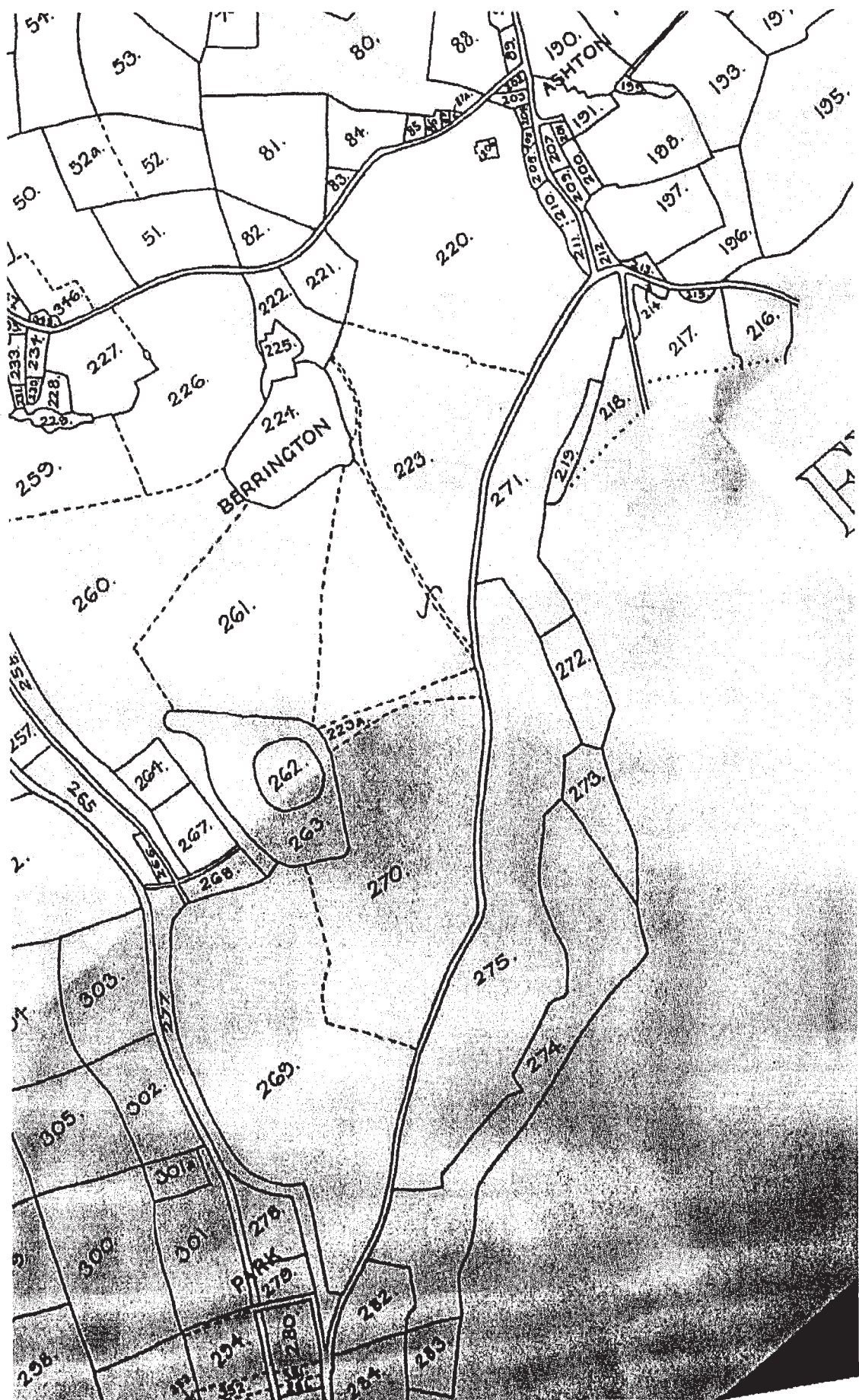


HRO Microfiche copy of Eye Tithe Map, 1844 (PRO IR 30/14/80)



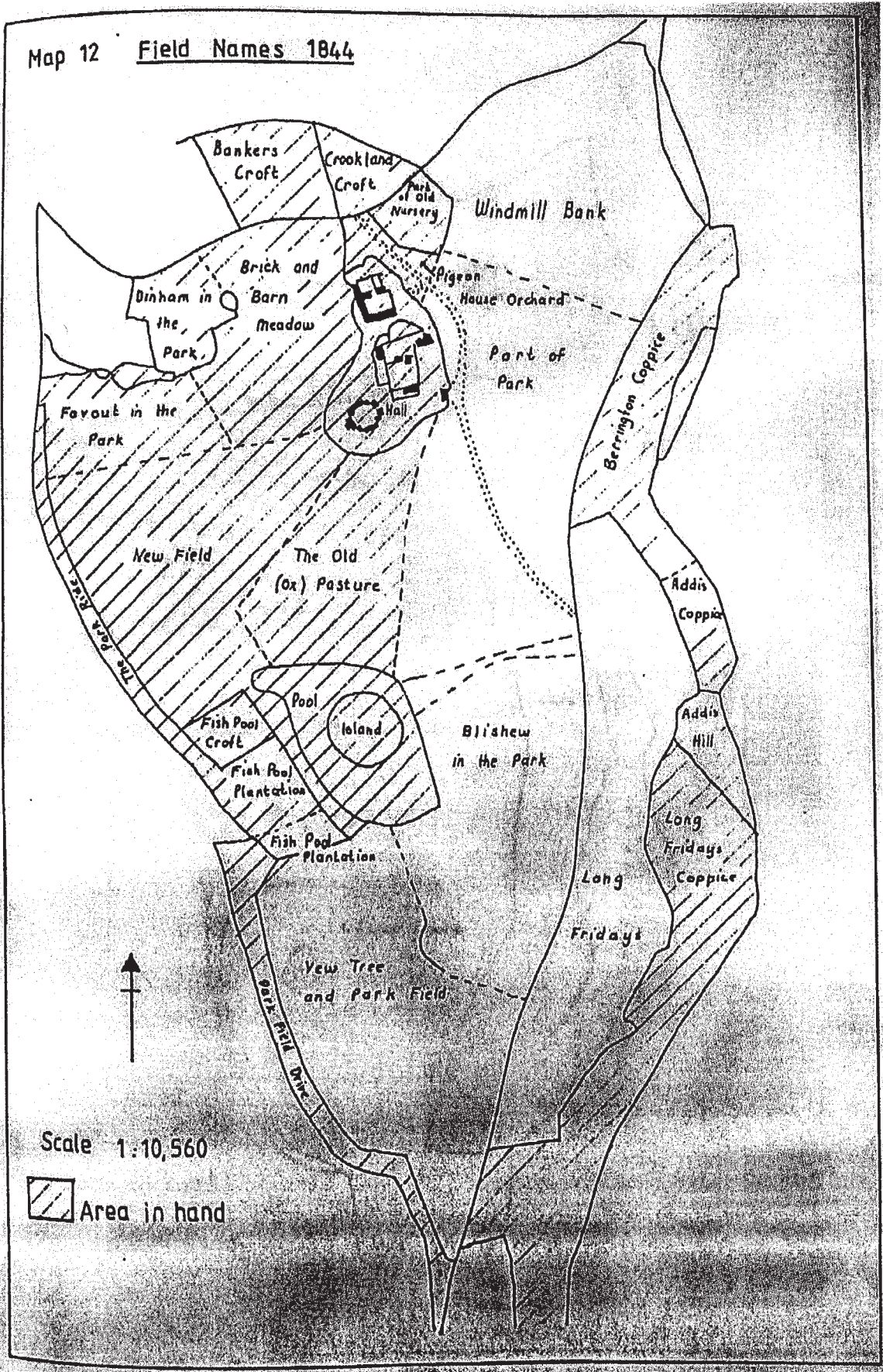
HRO Microfiche copy of Eye Tithe Map, 1844 (PRO IR 30/14/80)





Herefordshire Field-Name Survey, Eye, Moreton and Ashton, no 48 [redrawn tithe map]

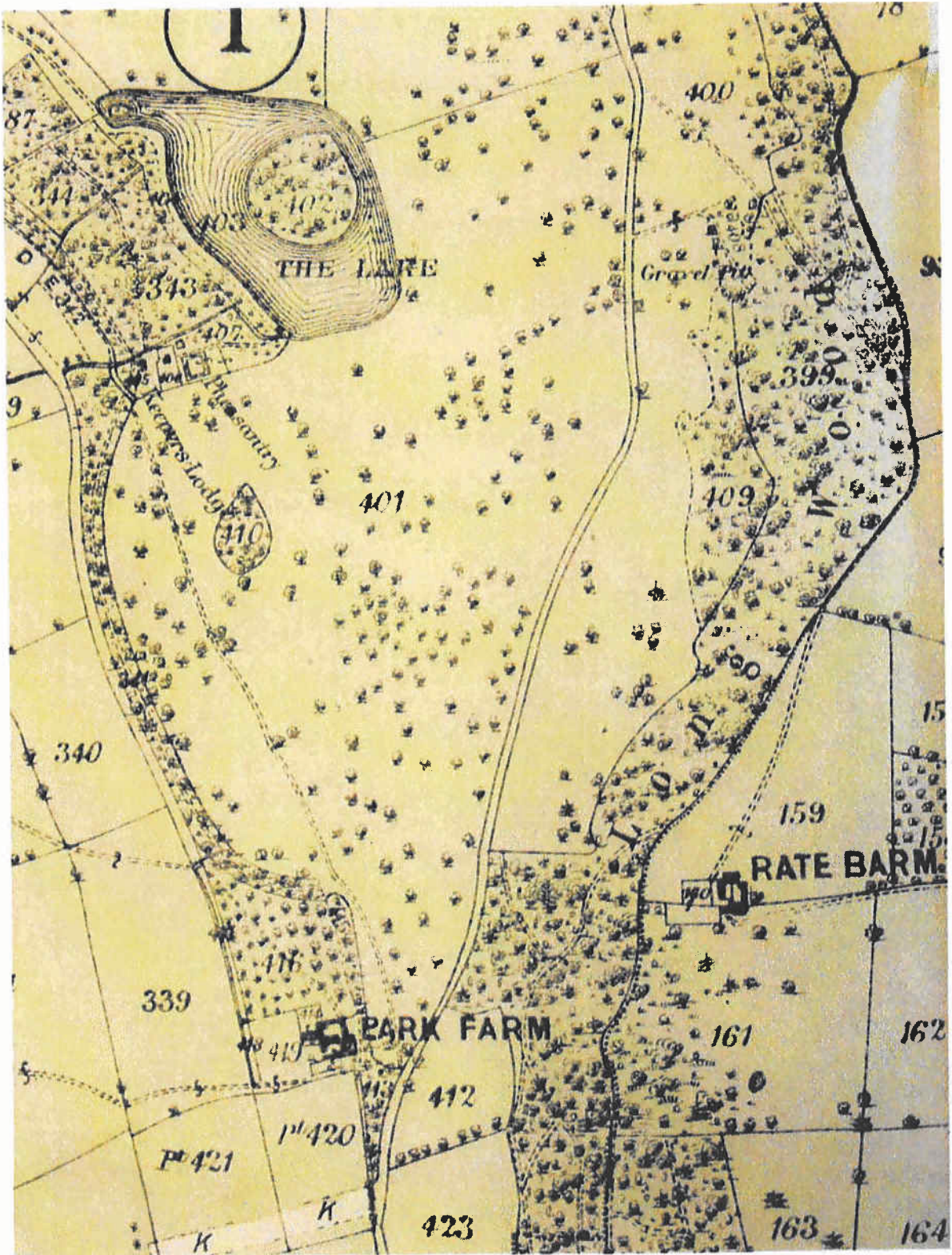
Map 12 Field Names 1844



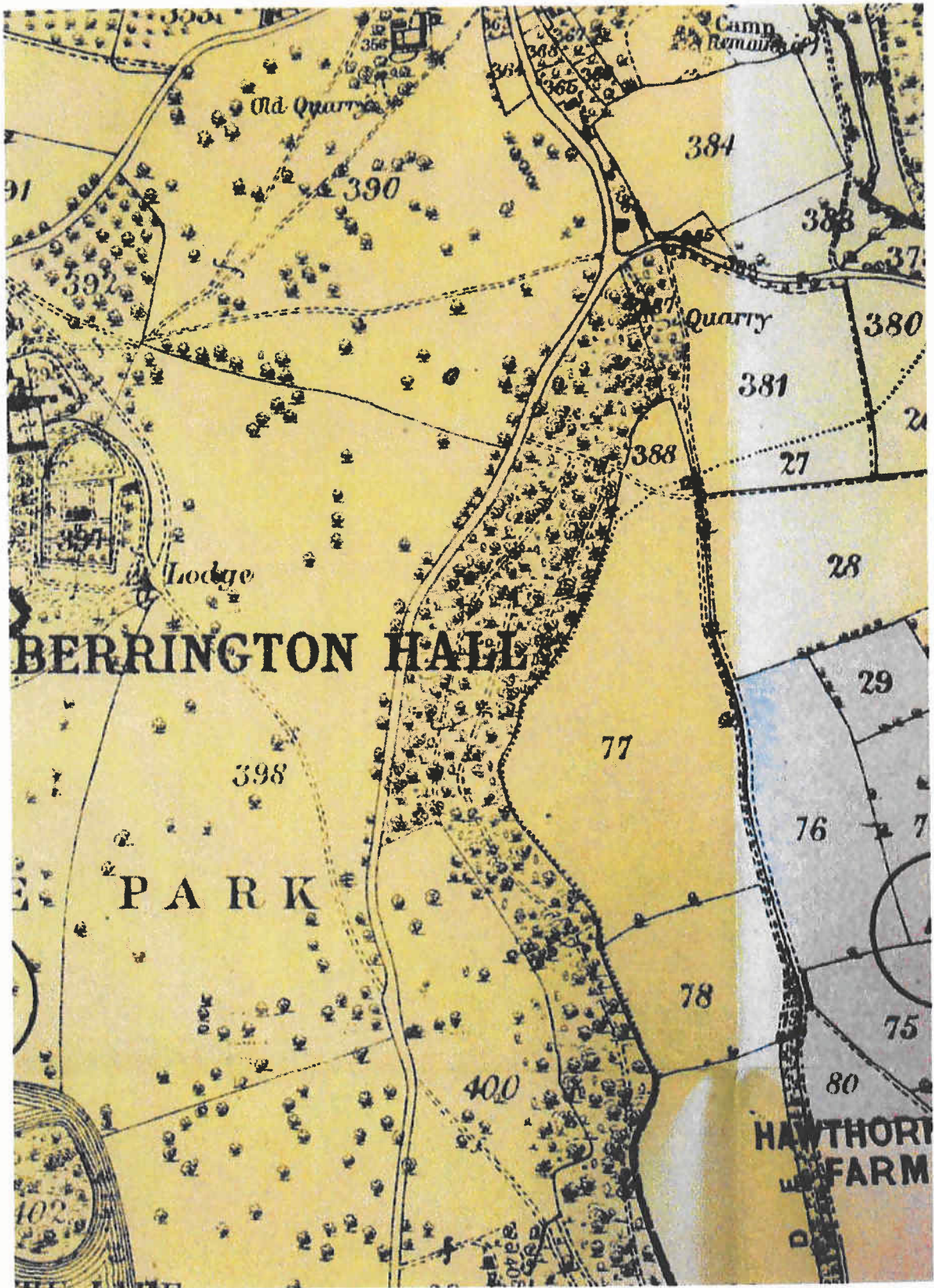
National Trust, Berrington Hall Park and Garden Survey 1985-1986, fieldnames derived from Eye tithes apportionment



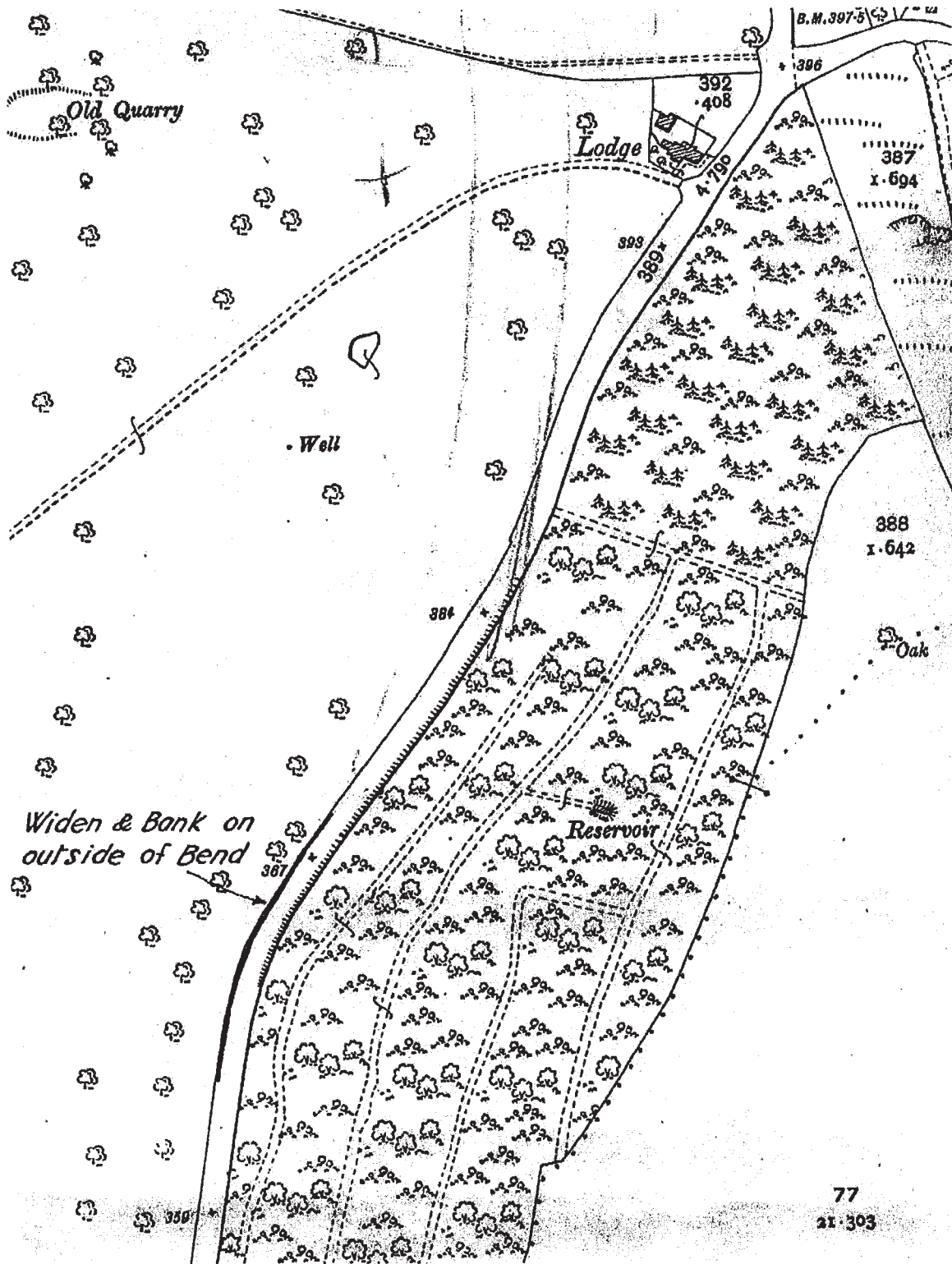
Ordnance Survey 6-inch scale, sheet Herefordshire 12NE, ca. 1884



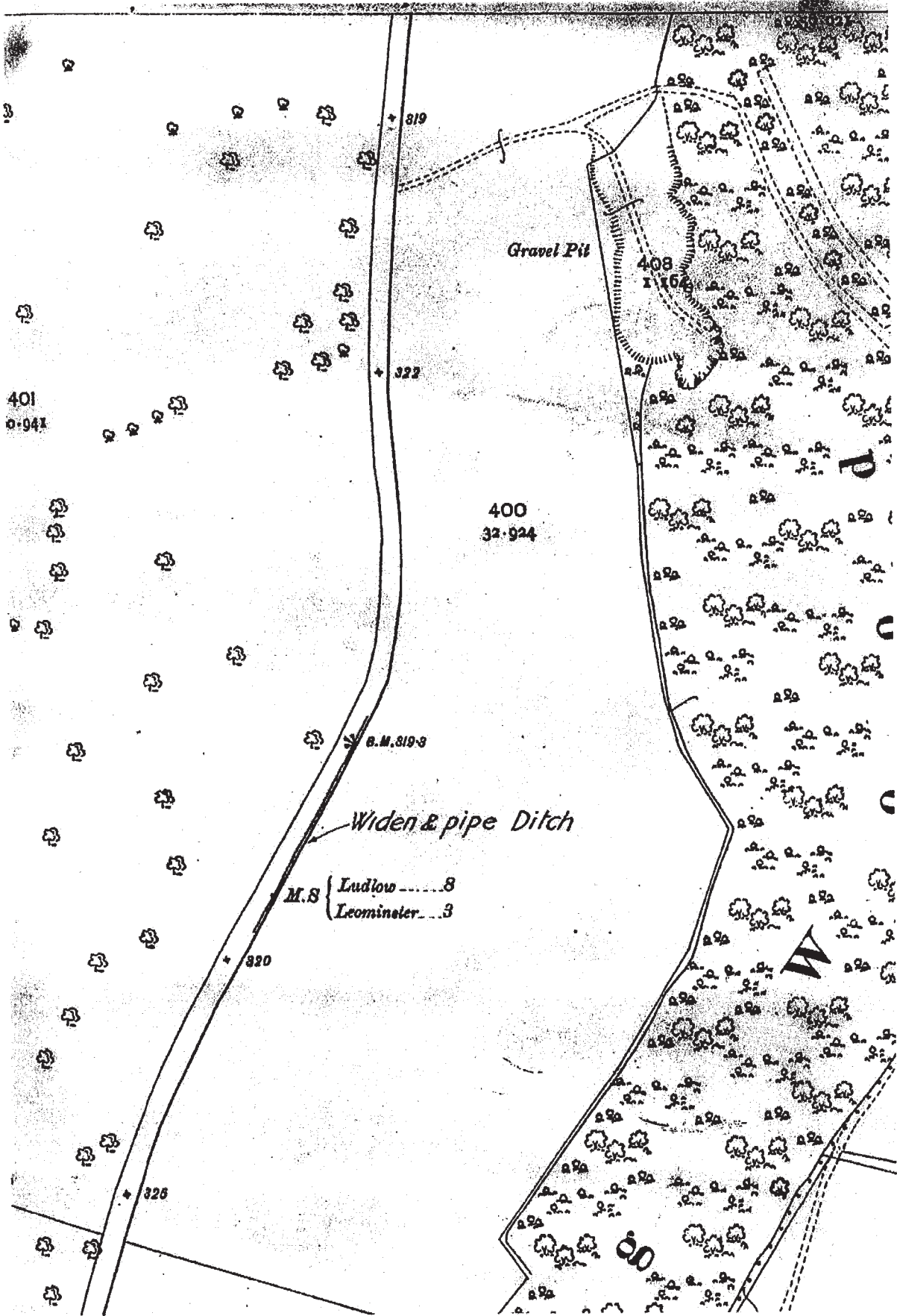
HRO M5/8/49: Berrington Hall Estate, map accompanying sale catalogue, 1887



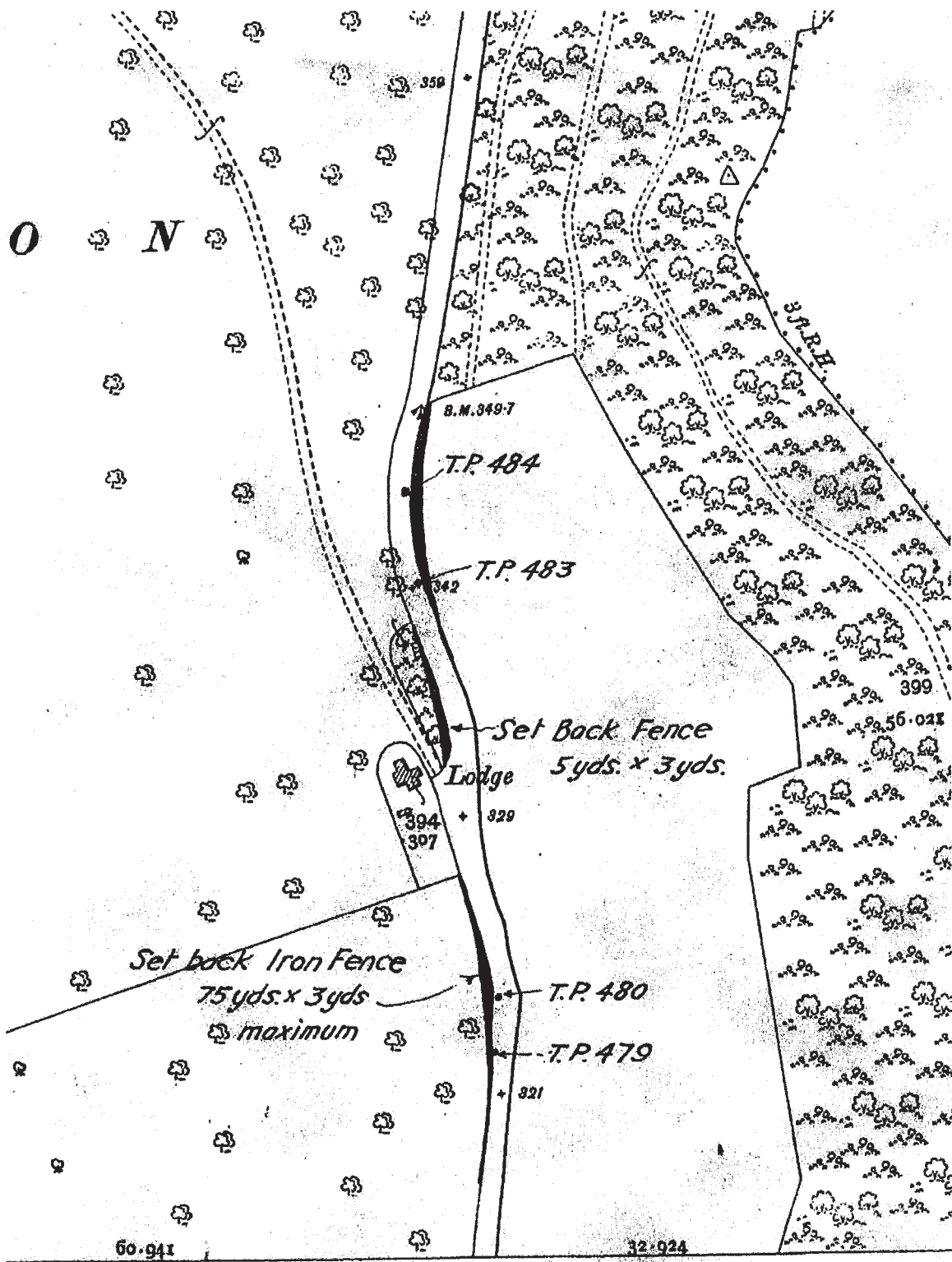
HRO M5/8/49: Berrington Hall Estate, map accompanying sale catalogue, 1887



Ordnance Survey 25-inch scale, sheets Herefordshire 12.4, revised 1902, published 1903

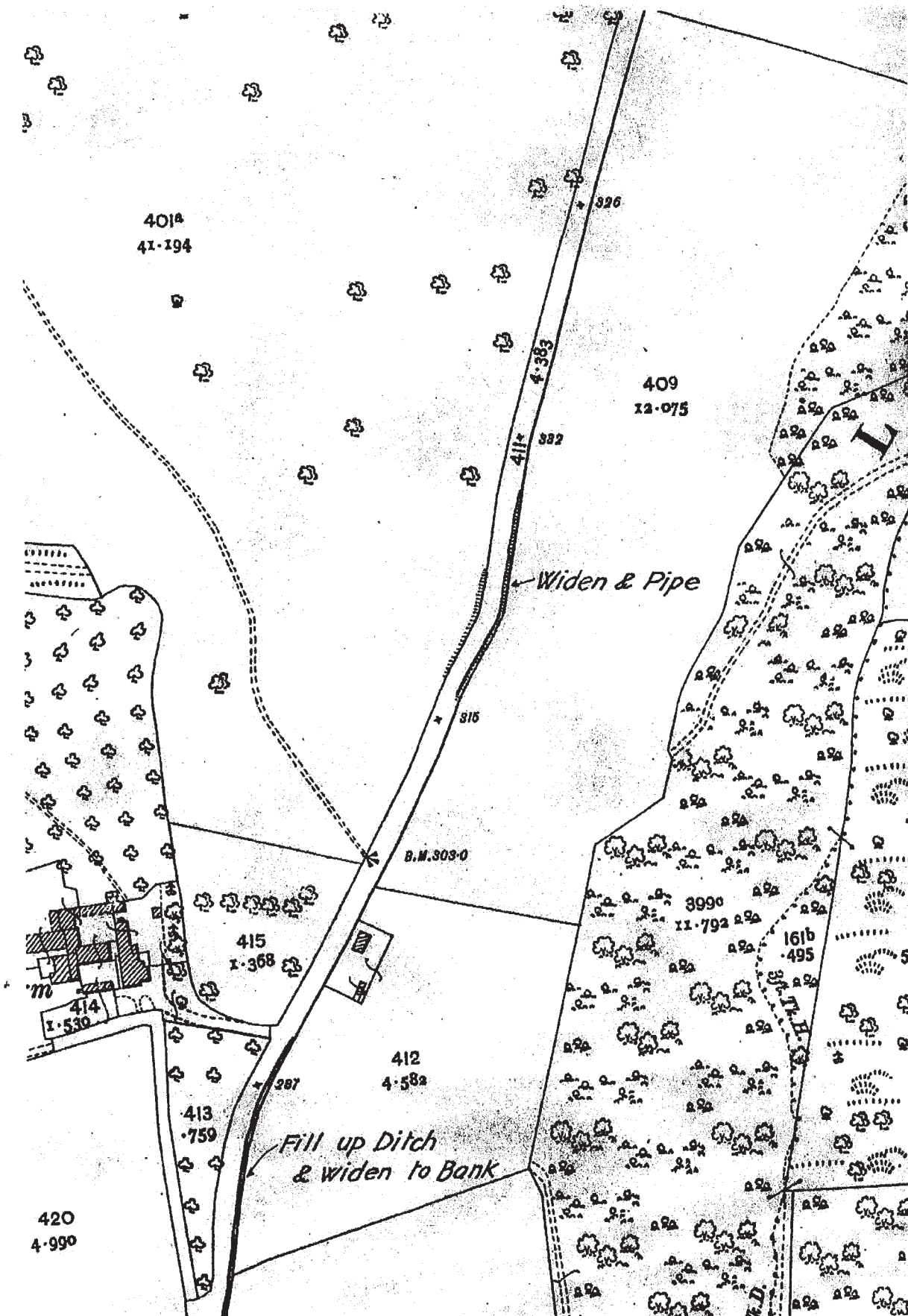


Ordnance Survey 25-inch scale, sheets Herefordshire 12.8, revised 1902, published 1903



Ordnance Survey 25-inch scale, sheets Herefordshire 12.4, revised 1902, published 1903



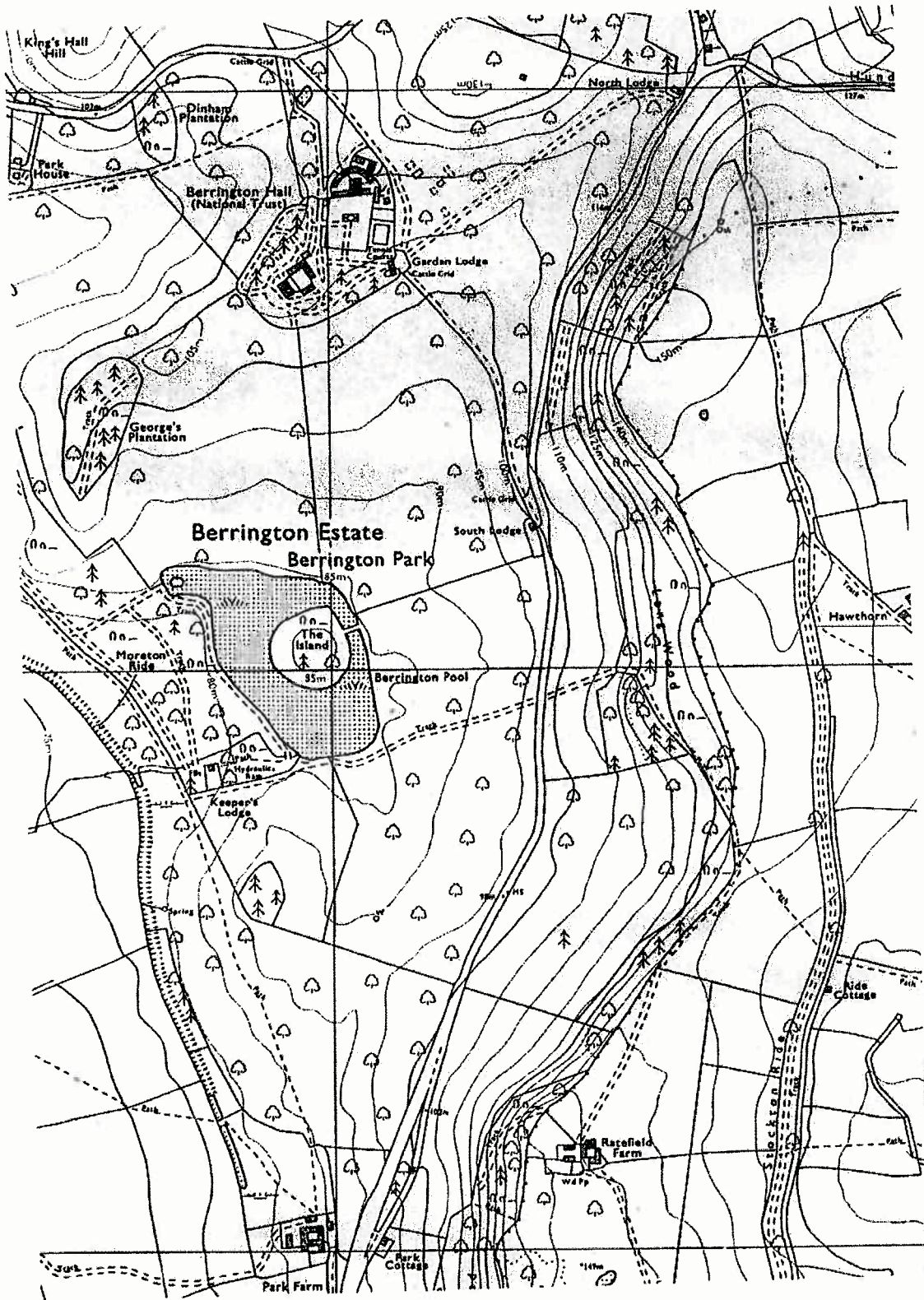


Ordnance Survey 25-inch scale, sheets Herefordshire 12.8, revised 1902, published 1903



Ordnance Survey 6-inch scale, sheet Herefordshire 12NE, revised 1927, published 1930





Ordnance Survey 6-inch scale, sheet SO56SW revised 1973, published 1974