

# Wollaton Park Walled Garden

---



## Structural Recording and Condition Survey

For Nottingham City Council Museums & Galleries

TPA Project Code: WWG1

Prepared by David Strange-Walker, Rachel Townsend & Tiago Queiroz


TPA Report code: 144/2014

November 2014

Trent & Peak Archaeology ©  
Unit 1, Holly Lane  
Chilwell  
Nottingham  
NG9 4AB  
0115 8967400 (Tel.)  
0115 925 9464 (Fax.)  
tparchaeology.co.uk  
trentpeak@yorkat.co.uk



**Client Name:** Nottingham City Museums & Galleries  
**Client Ref No.** -  
**Document Title:** Wollaton Park Walled Garden - Proposal for Structural Recording  
**Document Type:** Final Report  
**Issue/Version Number:** V1R3  
**Grid Reference:** NGR 453159 339789  
**Planning Reference:** N/A  
**Site Code:** WWG  
**YAT Nominal Code:** 4449/181  
**Report No.** 144/2014

<b>Issue Number</b>	V1R2
<b>Prepared by</b>	David Strange-Walker, Rachel Townsend & Tiago Queiroz
<b>Date</b>	17/02/2015
<b>Checked by</b>	Dr David Strange-Walker, Project Manager
<b>Signed</b>	
<b>Date</b>	16/03/2015
<b>Approved by</b>	
<b>Signed</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Final Report

This Report has been prepared solely for the person/party which commissioned it and for the specifically titled project or named part thereof referred to in the Report. The Report should not be relied upon or used for any other project by the commissioning person/party without first obtaining independent verification as to its suitability for such other project, and obtaining the prior written approval of York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited ("YAT") (trading as Trent & Peak Archaeology) YAT accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this Report being relied upon or used for any purpose other than the purpose for which it was specifically commissioned. Nobody is entitled to rely upon this Report other than the person/party which commissioned it. YAT accepts no responsibility or liability for any use of or reliance upon this Report by anybody other than the commissioning person/party.



Trent & Peak Archaeology is the Nottingham office of the York Archaeological Trust, a significant charity with annual turnover of over £7million. Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) was founded in Nottingham in 1967 and became part of YAT in 2011, formalising links that have existed between the two organisations for over 30 years. YAT's **Archaeology and Heritage** division undertakes a wide range of urban and rural archaeological consultancies, surveys, evaluations, assessments and excavations for commercial, academic and charitable clients. It can manage projects, provide professional advice and monitor archaeological works to ensure high quality, cost effective archaeology. Its staff have a considerable depth and variety of professional experience and an international reputation for research, development and maximising the public, educational and commercial benefits of archaeology. TPA and the Trust, through its offices in Glasgow, York, Sheffield and Nottingham, offer services throughout Britain and internationally.

York Archaeological Trust's **Attractions and Events** division runs major archaeological tourist attractions including the world-famous *Jorvik Viking Centre* and several large archaeological events including the *Jorvik Viking Festival* and *Yorkshire Medieval Festival*. This unique partnership bridges the gap between archaeological discovery and research, and public participation, educational outreach and inspiring presentation.

Trent & Peak Archaeology ©  
Unit 1, Holly Lane  
Chilwell  
Nottingham  
NG9 4AB  
0115 8967400 (Tel.)  
0115 925 9464 (Fax.)  
tparchaeology.co.uk  
trentpeak@yorkat.co.uk



# Contents

---

<b>Contents</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>List of Plates</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Table of Figures</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>1 Executive Summary</b> .....	<b>8</b>
1.1 Introduction.....	8
1.2 Results.....	8
<b>2 Site description and identification of parts</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>3 Site Recording Methodology</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>4 Condition</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<i>Internal &amp; external principal walls</i> .....	<i>13</i>
4.2 Wall face 1 (Figures 9-11).....	13
4.3 Wall face 2 (reverse of Wall face 1).....	13
4.4 Wall face 3 (Figures 12-14).....	13
4.5 Wall face 4 (reverse of Wall face 3).....	14
4.6 Wall face 5 (Figures 15-17).....	14
4.7 Wall face 6 (reverse of Wall face 5).....	15
4.8 Wall face 7 (Figures 18-20).....	15
4.9 Wall face 8 (reverse of Wall face 7).....	15
4.10 Wall face 9 (Figures 21-23).....	16
4.11 Wall face 10 (reverse of Wall face 9).....	16
4.12 Wall face 13 (Figures 24-26).....	16
4.13 Wall face 14 (reverse of Wall face 13).....	17
<i>Internal spine walls</i> .....	<i>17</i>
4.14 Wall face 15 (Figures 27-29).....	17
4.15 Wall face 16 (reverse of Wall face 15, Figures 30-32).....	17
4.16 Wall face 21 & 22.....	17
<i>Potting sheds and northern walls</i> .....	<i>18</i>
4.17 Wall face 11 (Figure 37).....	18
4.18 Wall face 12 (potting sheds, reverse of Wall face 11, Figures 33-34).....	18
4.19 Wall face 17 (Figure 37).....	18
4.20 Wall face 18 (potting sheds, reverse of Wall face 17, Figures 35-36).....	19
4.21 Wall face 19 (Figure 38).....	19
4.22 Wall face 20 (reverse of Wall face 19).....	20
<b>5 Recommendations</b> .....	<b>21</b>
5.1 Condition table.....	21
5.2 Wall faces.....	21

5.3	Potting sheds.....	22
5.4	Glasshouses.....	22
5.5	Entrances.....	22
<b>6</b>	<b>Summary.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Bibliography.....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>7. Plates.....</b>		<b>25</b>
<b>8. Figures.....</b>		<b>51</b>

## List of Plates

---

Plate 1: Wall face 1, showing remains of demolished exterior glasshouse or possible infilled entrance. Looking west. ....	25
Plate 2: Wall face 2 showing efflorescence and spalled brickwork, looking east. ....	25
Plate 3: Wall face 2, looking south-east. ....	26
Plate 4: Wall face 2, looking west. ....	26
Plate 5: Wall face 3, showing damage caused by fallen tree. Looking north. ....	27
Plate 6: Wall faces 3 and 5, showing the formal southern entrance into the Park. Looking south. ....	27
Plate 7: Wall face 4 showing damage to the wall face, looking west.....	28
Plate 8: Wall face 4 showing overgrown vegetation, looking north-east.....	28
Plate 9: Wall face 4 showing spalled brickwork, looking north-west. ....	29
Plate 10: Wall face 4 showing damaged pillar, looking north-west. ....	29
Plate 11: Wall face 6 showing condition of pillar, looking north-east. ....	30
Plate 12: Wall face 6 showing condition of brickwork, looking north. ....	30
Plate 13: Wall face 6, looking north-west. ....	31
Plate 14: Wall face 6 showing ivy, looking north-east. ....	31
Plate 15: Wall face 7, northern end, showing the collapsed walling and gate pillar. Looking east. ....	32
Plate 16: Wall face 7, showing the shooting butt and badger sett, and silver birches. Looking east. ....	32
.....	32
Plate 17: Wall face 8, looking west. ....	33
Plate 18: Wall face 8 showing ivy, looking north-west. ....	33
Plate 19: Wall face 8 showing damaged entrance, looking south-west. ....	34
Plate 20: Wall face 9, showing missing brickwork and heavy graffiti. Looking south-east. ....	34
Plate 21: Wall face 10 showing overgrown vegetation, looking north west.....	35
Plate 22: Wall face 13, showing graffiti. Looking west. ....	35
Plate 23: Wall face 13, showing graffiti. Looking west. ....	36
Plate 24: Wall face 13, blocked pedestrian entrance at northern end of wall face. Looking west. ....	36
Plate 25: Wall face 14, looking east. ....	37
Plate 26: Wall face 15, showing exposed core of double-skinned wall. Looking north-east. ....	37
Plate 27: Wall face 15, damaged standing pillar at east end of wall. Looking north-west.....	38
Plate 28: Wall face 15: pillar at western end of wall, showing damage and flues. Looking west-north-west.....	38
Plate 29: Wall face 16, looking south-east.....	39
Plate 30: Wall face 21, surviving pillar. Looking south-east. ....	39
Plate 31: Wall face 20, now entirely missing. Looking west. ....	40
Plate 32: Wall face 11 showing overgrown vegetation, looking north west.....	40
Plate 33: Wall face 11 showing infilled brickwork, looking north. ....	41
Plate 34: Wall face 11 showing window opening, looking north. ....	41
Plate 35: Wall face 11 showing window opening, looking north-west.....	42
Plate 36: Wall face 12. showing degraded (double-skinned) brickwork and wooden buttress supports. Looking south-west. ....	42
Plate 37: Wall face 12, Shed Phase 3 and Shed Phase 2 potting sheds. Looking west.....	43

Plate 38, left, and Plate 39, right: views of Shed Phase 2, showing collapsed roof, self-set trees and the window shown in Plate 33. Looking south-east and south-west.....43

Plate 40: Shed Phase 4, inaccessible behind heavy vegetation. Looking south-east.....44

Plate 41: Shed Phase 2 interior, showing evidence of recent occupation, self-set trees, and massive timber damage. Looking north.....44

Plate 42: Wall face 17 showing overgrown vegetation and heavy ivy coverage, looking north-west. ....45

Plate 43: Wall faces 11 and 17 showing north-eastern entrance, graffiti, and inset wooden beams. Looking north-east.....45

Plate 44: Wall face 17 showing wooden beams, looking north-west.....46

Plate 45: Wall face 18, Shed Phase 1. Looking south-east.....46

Plate 46: Wall face 18, Shed Phase 1, showing roof collapse, graffiti, boarded doors and architectural detailing. Looking south.....47

Plate 47, left, and Plate 48, right: Wall face 18, interiors of Shed Phase 1, showing earlier blocked windows and collapsed roofing. Looking south-east and south-west.....47

Plate 49: Wall face 19, showing graffiti and general condition. Looking north.....48

Plate 50, left, and Plate 51, right: Wall face 19, showing wooden battens and mechanisms for louvers, and straight joint. Looking north-east and east.....48

Plate 52: Wall face 19. Eastern end of wall, showing collapsed pillar. Looking north.....49

Plate 53: Wall face 19, brick raised beds and beehives. Looking south-east.....49

Plate 54: Wall face 20 showing ivy growth, looking south west.....50

## List of Figures

---

- Figure 1:** Location of site.
- Figure 2:** Overall site plan.
- Figure 3:** Plan showing the northern half of the garden.
- Figure 4:** Plan showing the southern half of the garden.
- Figure 5:** Render of point cloud. Orthographic view looking south-west.
- Figure 6:** Render of point cloud. Orthographic view looking north-west.
- Figure 7:** Render of point cloud, looking north-west.
- Figure 8:** Render of point cloud, looking south-west.
- Figure 9:** Wall face 1. Point cloud render of east-facing elevation.
- Figure 10:** Wall face 1. Photogrammetric render of east-facing elevation.
- Figure 11:** Wall face 1. Annotated east-facing elevation.
- Figure 12:** Wall face 3. Point cloud render of north-facing elevation.
- Figure 13:** Wall face 3. Photogrammetric render of north-facing elevation.
- Figure 14:** Wall face 3. Annotated north-facing elevation.
- Figure 15:** Wall face 5. Point cloud render of north-facing elevation.
- Figure 16:** Wall face 5. Photogrammetric render of north-facing elevation.
- Figure 17:** Wall face 5. Annotated north facing elevation.
- Figure 18:** Wall face 7. Point cloud render of west-facing elevation.
- Figure 19:** Wall face 7. Photogrammetric render of west-facing elevation.
- Figure 20:** Wall face 7. Annotated west-facing elevation.
- Figure 21:** Wall face 9. Point cloud render of west-facing elevation.
- Figure 22:** Wall face 9. Photogrammetric render of west-facing elevation.
- Figure 23:** Wall face 9. Annotated west-facing elevation.
- Figure 24:** Wall face 13. Point cloud render of east-facing elevation.
- Figure 25:** Wall face 13. Photogrammetric render of east-facing elevation.
- Figure 26:** Wall face 13. Annotated east-facing elevation.
- Figure 27:** Wall face 15. Point cloud render of south-facing elevation.
- Figure 28:** Wall face 15. Photogrammetric render of south-facing elevation.
- Figure 29:** Wall face 15. Annotated south-facing elevation.
- Figure 30:** Wall face 16. Point cloud render of north-facing elevation.
- Figure 31:** Wall face 16. Photogrammetric render of north-facing elevation.
- Figure 32:** Wall face 16. Annotated north-facing elevation.
- Figure 33:** Wall face 12. Measured sketch of north-facing elevation. eastern half.
- Figure 34:** Wall face 12. Measured sketch of north-facing elevation, western half.
- Figure 35:** Wall face 18. Measured sketch of north-facing elevation, eastern half.
- Figure 36:** Wall face 18. Measured sketch of north-facing elevation, western half.
- Figure 37:** Wall faces 11 and 17. South-facing elevation.
- Figure 38:** Wall face 19. South-facing elevation.
- Figure 39:** Plan showing Plate viewpoints.
- Figure 40:** Condition summary for each wall face.

# 1 Executive Summary

---

## 1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The Walled Garden in the north-east corner of Wollaton Park was built 1783-88 with some later C19 and C20 features. It comprises a roughly rectangular space c1.5ha in area, surrounded and bisected by brick walls almost 4m high. The walls contain flues and firemouths, and were clearly a relatively sophisticated heated nursery garden.
- 1.1.2 The garden is now overgrown and disused. In some areas the walling is in poor condition or heavily graffitied.
- 1.1.3 A survey of the walls to English Heritage *Level 2* standards and a concise condition report was requested by Nottingham City Museums & Galleries to establish the current state of the garden. Nottingham City Museums & Galleries contracted Trent & Peak Archaeology (part of the York Archaeological Trust) to carry out this work.
- 1.1.4 The work was carried out in two blocks: the southern part of the Garden was surveyed over three days in May 2014 by David Strange-Walker and Rachel Townsend, but the northern half of the garden was highly overgrown at this time. Following clearance in September 2014 the remainder of the survey was completed over three days in October 2014 by David Strange-Walker, Rachel Townsend and Tiago Queiroz. The project was managed by Dr David Strange-Walker.

## 1.2 Results

- 1.2.1 Results of the condition survey are presented below. In brief summary, the condition of the structural parts of the garden falls into four Condition Categories.
- 1.2.2 **Category 1: Good condition, restore:** Large parts of the Garden's original structure are in basically good condition and could be fully restored without excessive cost or effort. This includes the majority of the external walls.
- 1.2.3 **Category 2: Poor condition, restore:** Some features have been heavily damaged by accident or design, and would probably require rebuilding or restoration to secure the ambience and physical integrity of the Garden. These include short sections of the external walls and gates, and the western range of potting sheds.
- 1.2.4 **Category 3: Poor condition, consolidate:** Some important features of the Garden are in a condition that probably preclude cost-effective restoration, but could be consolidated and retained as is. These include the standing part of the central spine wall, the north-western glasshouses, and the later eastern range of potting sheds
- 1.2.5 **Category 4: Destroyed:** Some parts of the Garden have been destroyed to such a degree that cost-effective restoration seems unwise. This includes the western half of the central spine wall.



## 2 Site description and identification of parts

---

- 2.1.1 The Walled Garden at Wollaton Park lies close to the northern entrance to the Park. It measures roughly 126m WSW-ENE by 130m NNW-SSE, enclosing a total area of 1.6ha. The Garden is a parallelogram in shape, aligned with Wollaton Road to the north and more imprecisely with (the later) Cambridge Road to the east. For the purposes textual simplicity, in all future discussion in this report the Garden has been considered to be square and aligned exactly with the compass. Plans will however be presented aligned to the Ordnance Survey grid.
- 2.1.2 The Garden is thought to be of late 18th-century date
- 2.1.3 The Garden is bounded by four principal walls, along its north, east, south and west edges. The east, south and west walls and part of the north wall are double-skinned, with a hollow core acting as flues to allow hot air to circulate. This hot air was generated from occasional firemouths along the inner surface of those walls. A central spine wall ran east-west across the garden, dividing it into a northern half and a southern half. This central wall was also double-skinned and heated.
- 2.1.4 Each wall originally had an entrance to the Garden. The south wall has a formal entrance 3.53m wide between stepped pillars, leading out to the Park. To the south of this is a smaller wall with an iron gate separating the Garden and its surrounding buildings from the Park. The south entrance was presumably gated but no clear evidence of this now remains.
- 2.1.5 To the east there is a smaller gated entrance between pillars, now heavily damaged. The entrance is 1.13m wide. This entrance now leads to a small overgrown area bounded by a wall to the east. Beyond this there are now houses but presumably this was once more of the Park.
- 2.1.6 To the west a possible entrance can be seen with two straight joins connecting the walls. The entrance would have been 6.83m wide. It is however more likely that this represents the rear side of an external glasshouse visible on the 1880 OS map.
- 2.1.7 In the north-western corner of the Garden an infilled pedestrian entrance can be seen.
- 2.1.8 To the north two entrances currently exist. The north-western entrance was 3.6m wide. This is the current principal entrance to the Garden, with access from the Communities Courtyard car park. The pillar on the western side of this entrance has collapsed.
- 2.1.9 Immediately to the east of that entrance is a central range of lean-to potting sheds. These sheds are visible on the 1880 First Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map, but are not shown on Sanderson's map of 1835. (Sheppard 2007). Their brickwork is similar to that of the main Walled Garden, suggesting they are not too dissimilar in date. This range of sheds appears to be of one construction phase and will be referred to as *Shed Phase 1*. Many of the doors and windows of these sheds are now blocked, and the roofs have collapsed in several places.
- 2.1.10 The north-eastern entrance is 2.6m wide and metalwork is still present, suggesting it was once gated. This entrance leads to an overgrown area containing lean-to sheds. The brickwork here is heavily spalled with no sandstone cappings remaining.
- 2.1.11 Immediately to the east of the north-eastern entrance is a second range of lean-to potting sheds. Close inspection reveals these to be of three phases. To the east is *Shed Phase 2*, again visible on the 1880 OS map and built of brick similar to the Phase 1 Sheds. At the far east end there is a single small shed of similar brickwork; this is termed *Shed Phase 3*. The sheds flush against the northeastern entrance are made of later 3" brickwork.

These are shown on the 1930 25-inch Ordnance Survey map, but not on the 1880 map, giving weight to the theory that these are of early 20th-century date. These are termed the *Shed Phase 4*.

- 2.1.12 The 1880 OS map shows three internal ranges of greenhouses abutting the northern wall, and facing south. These are also apparently visible, although less detailed, on Sanderson's 1835 map. The remains of mechanisms for raising vents or louvers are visible on the western Wall face 19, and in front of that wall face are four rectangular low brick walls. It seems likely that these are raised beds of much later date, as they are made of machine-produced brick. No visible remains survive of the central and eastern greenhouses except for occasional iron fittings.

### 3 Site Recording Methodology

---

- 3.1.1 The Walled Garden was surveyed with a tiered system of survey methods dependent on the accessibility of each wall face. From highest to lowest level of accuracy, these methods were:
1. High resolution laser scanning
  2. Structure from motion photogrammetry
  3. Total station survey
  4. Measured sketch
  5. Photographic record
- 3.1.2 The majority of the site was surveyed using a Leica HDS6100 phase-based terrestrial laser scanner, set to 'high' or 'highest' resolution. This produced a point cloud with a point spacing perpendicular to the scanner of 6.3mm or 3.1mm, measured at 10m from the scanner.
- 3.1.3 51 overlapping and intervisible laser scanner survey stations provided coverage of all surveyable areas. These individual scan locations will be linked together by intervisible tilt-and-turn targets. Survey stations were chosen approximately 10m from the wall faces and 10-20m apart. In some areas additional survey stations were included to ensure good coverage of more complex geometry, for example gateways and collapsed walls. An overall point spacing on the Garden's structures of 5mm was targeted: in some areas a higher resolution point cloud was achieved.
- 3.1.4 Panoramic digital photographs from each scan position were taken with a Canon EOS500D DSLR, providing 50MP 360° panoramas. These images were used to texture the point cloud with photorealistic colour.
- 3.1.5 The high resolution laser scanning provided the highest level of accuracy and detail and an accurate framework on which to locate annotations and detailed photographs. It was however impractical to laser scan within areas of dense foliage, and therefore this survey method was reserved for the more accessible faces.
- 3.1.6 Accessible wall faces were also surveyed using *structure from motion photogrammetry*. This technique uses multiple digital photographs from many angles to create a three-dimensional textured model. It is less spatially accurate than laser scanning (without careful survey control) but generally creates higher-quality textures. It has been used within this survey to produce photographic elevations of suitable wall faces.
- 3.1.7 Wall faces not suitable for survey by laser scanner or photogrammetry due to excessive undergrowth or tree growth were surveyed by total station, measured sketch and photographic record. Where numerous significant features were visible on a wall face and there was space to do so, wall faces were surveyed by total station theodolite and photographic record, with key features recorded in three dimensions registered to the Ordnance Survey grid, then drawn and annotated in AutoCAD. Where features were visible but total station survey was impractical due to excessive foliage and undergrowth, measured sketches (measured with a Leica Disto) were created along with a photographic record, then drawn and annotated in AutoCAD. Where even measured sketches were impractical or uneconomic, only a photographic record was made.
- 3.1.8 A concordance of wall faces and level of survey is presented as Table 1. Wall face locations are indicated in Figure 2.

Wall Face ID	Description	Laser scanned?	Structure from motion?	Total Station?	Measured Sketch?	Photographic Record?
1	Internal face	Yes	Yes			Yes
2	External face					Yes
3	Internal face	Yes	Yes			Yes
4	External face					Yes
5	Internal face	Yes	Yes			Yes
6	External face					Yes
7	Internal face	Yes	Yes			Yes
8	External face					Yes
9	Internal face	Yes	Yes			Yes
10	External face					Yes
11	Internal face		Yes	Yes		Yes
12	Potting sheds				Yes	Yes
13	Internal face	Yes	Yes			Yes
14	External face					Yes
15	Spine wall	Yes	Yes			Yes
16	Spine wall	Yes	Yes			Yes
17	Internal face			Yes		Yes
18	Potting sheds				Yes	Yes
19	Internal face			Yes		Yes
20	External face				Yes	
21	Spine wall (lost)					Yes
22	Spine wall (lost)					Yes

Table 1: Concordance of wall faces and level of survey / recording techniques

## 4 Condition

---

4.1.1 The condition of the structural parts of the garden is presented below.

### *Internal & external principal walls*

#### 4.2 Wall face 1 (Figures 9–11)

4.2.1 **Wall face 1** is aligned north to south and located in the southern half of the garden; it forms part of the internal walling. This wall has no visible firemouths and was apparently not heated.

4.2.2 The majority of brickwork is in good condition (Figure 11), with a small area to the southern end of the wall in need of repair where the bricks have spalled. Small sections along the top of the wall, where stone capping has been lost, have left the bricks exposed causing minor damage. Towards the top of the wall dark staining has occurred most likely caused by water retention. Furthermore, modern graffiti paint has been applied to large proportions of the wall face.

4.2.3 The southern extent of the wall was observed to be bulging outwards, caused perhaps by overgrown vegetation behind the wall. A small crack within the wall was also observed at the bottom close to where wall face 1 and wall face 3 meet. Ivy has grown on the southern extent of the wall, towards the top. The roots of the plant have penetrated through the gap between the brickwork and stone capping, this has obscured some interpretation of the wall. The presence of plant growth such as ivy strongly indicates a sustained presence of water within the wall; furthermore roots of ivy may cause further damage to the wall. Small areas of efflorescence and lichen have also bloomed along the wall face. There is much graffiti on this wall face of varying quality.

4.2.4 At the northern end of wall face 1 is a 6m-wide rectangular section of different-coloured brickwork, built on a stone plinth and with slightly different capping stone (Plate 1). Although possible that this is an infilled former entrance it may also be the rear of a glasshouse extending to the west of the walled garden, shown on the 1880 First Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map.

4.2.5 Wall face 1 is **Category 1: Good condition, restore**.

#### 4.3 Wall face 2 (reverse of Wall face 1)

4.3.1 **Wall face 2** is aligned north to south and located in the southern half of the garden, to the west. It forms part of the external walling. The wall was inaccessible to survey due to overgrown vegetation (Plate 3). The brickwork was in a good condition, but some spalling and loss of stone cappings have been observed. Lichen and efflorescence has bloomed on the brickwork (Plate 2) and this may indicate water retention.

4.3.2 Wall face 2 is **Category 1: Good condition, restore**.

#### 4.4 Wall face 3 (Figures 12–14)

4.4.1 **Wall face 3** runs east to west in the southern half of the garden; it forms part of the internal walling. The wall is found to be in a relative poor condition, but in order to secure the physical integrity of the garden it is recommended to be restored (Figure 14). The wall is double skinned containing three visible flue openings, which have been infilled post-construction. Decorative header bricks above the flue openings are in need of repair due to spalling.

- 4.4.2 Ivy covers large proportions of the wall and has taken a significant hold upon it; this obscures the condition of the brickwork and may itself have caused damage to the wall, particularly from root action and the presence of water. Overgrown vegetation found behind the wall has perhaps caused some structural movement, with the wall noted to be leaning outwards slightly and two small cracks have developed at the bottom of the wall. Furthermore serious damage has occurred in which two significant areas of the wall have collapsed, one area with the offending fallen tree still resting on the collapsed wall (Plate 5). Where the wall has been lost the bloom of efflorescence, moss and lichen have observed to be particularly high.
- 4.4.3 Most of the brick work of the standing wall is in relatively good condition with little spalling. The eastern extent of the wall forms part of the formal entrance to Wollaton Park. Here bricks have been damaged and the stone capping has been lost.
- 4.4.4 Wall face 3 is **Category 2: Poor condition, restore.**

#### 4.5 Wall face 4 (reverse of Wall face 3)

- 4.5.1 **Wall face 4** runs east to west in the southern half of the garden; it forms part of the external walling. The wall face was inaccessible to survey due to overgrown vegetation (Plate 6). The visible brickwork was noted as having significant spalling (Plate 7); as well as a bloom of lichen and efflorescence. Ivy has taken a significant hold on the wall which obscured the brickwork. The growth of ivy strongly suggests water retention within the wall.
- 4.5.2 This wall face has the same areas of major collapse as its internal Wall face 3.
- 4.5.3 Wall face 4 is **Category 2: Poor condition, restore.**

#### 4.6 Wall face 5 (Figures 15-17)

- 4.6.1 **Wall face 5** runs east to west and is located within the southern half of the garden; it forms part of the internal walling. The wall is in good condition and restoration should be achieved without excessive cost (Figure 17). Four visible flue openings can be seen along the bottom of the wall; these contain decorative header bricks which are in generally good condition, though little repair may be needed due to spalling. The flue openings have been infilled post-construction with brick. Stone capping runs all the way along the top of the wall and is also found to be in a relatively good condition, though it does contain a covering of moss.
- 4.6.2 The brickwork is found to be in a generally good condition, though running along the middle of the wall stained bricks and spalling can be seen; such staining of bricks may indicate water retention. Several repairs/scars in the wall have been noted. Whilst the bricks are in good condition a cement mortar has been used which may cause water and structural problems in the future. Structural movement may have occurred with three small cracks having developed along the base of the wall. Furthermore, ivy has grown in between the crevices of the brickwork and stone capping, suggesting water retention; lichen has also bloomed towards the top of the wall.
- 4.6.3 The wall face forms part of the formal southern entrance (Plate 6). This is found to be in a generally good condition, though there are some areas where repair may be needed. This includes small areas of damage to the stone capping and to the edges of bricks which form part of the pillar.
- 4.6.4 There is a self-set silver birch with trunk of  $\varnothing$  c. 300mm growing close to the foot of the wall at its eastern end.
- 4.6.5 Wall face 5 is **Category 1: Good condition, restore.**

## 4.7 Wall face 6 (reverse of Wall face 5)

- 4.7.1 **Wall face 6** runs east to west in the southern half of the garden and forms part of the external walling. The wall face was inaccessible to survey due to overgrown vegetation. The visible brickwork was noted as having significant spalling and modern graffiti paint (Plate 10). Lichen and efflorescence bloom was also noted on the brickwork. Ivy has taken a significant hold on the wall which has obscured the brickwork (Plate 11); the growth of ivy strongly suggests water retention within the wall.
- 4.7.2 Wall face 6 is **Category 1: Good condition, restore.**

## 4.8 Wall face 7 (Figures 18-20)

- 4.8.1 **Wall face 7** is aligned north to south and located within the southern half of the garden to the east; it forms part of the internal walling. The majority of the wall face is in generally good condition and restoration should be achieved without excessive cost and labour (Figure 20), except at its southern end. The brickwork is found to be in a good condition, though some of the brickwork is stained and spalling can be seen; staining of bricks generally indicates water retention. Cracks have been noted towards the northern end of the wall, perhaps suggesting some structural movement. Stone capping runs along the top of the wall and is found to be in a generally good condition but does have some growth of moss and ivy. Lichen and efflorescence bloom has also been noted along the brickwork.
- 4.8.2 The southern end of the wall forms part of the eastern pedestrian entrance from the east. Metalwork is still visible and may suggest that it was once gated. Significant damage has occurred to the entrance and the adjacent wall. The wall face has partially collapsed leaving the inner core exposed, and the northern gate pillar has collapsed along with it (Plate 15). The remaining brickwork and stone capping is also significantly damaged.
- 4.8.3 A large mound of earth is piled against the wall a few metres from its northern end (Plate 16). Originally a butt or backstop for shooting, this now appears to be occupied as a badger sett or possibly fox earth. It is unclear whether this constitutes a structural risk to the wall. Several self-set silver birches with trunks of  $\varnothing$  c. 300mm are also growing close to the foot of the wall.
- 4.8.4 Wall face 7 is **Category 2: Poor condition, restore.**

## 4.9 Wall face 8 (reverse of Wall face 7)

- 4.9.1 **Wall face 8** is aligned north to south and located within the southern half of the garden to the east. It forms part of the external walling. The wall face was inaccessible to survey due to overgrown vegetation (Plate 17, Plate 18). Very little of the brickwork is exposed with the growth of ivy having a significant impact. Ivy covers the majority of the wall face and may hide any damage which may have occurred. The growth of ivy strongly suggests water retention and the roots may have caused significant damage, as it may have taken hold within crevices of the brickwork. The little brickwork which is exposed appears in good condition.
- 4.9.2 The northern end of this wall by the gate is affected by the same issues as Wall face 7 (Plate 19).
- 4.9.3 Wall face 8 is **Category 2: Poor condition, restore.**

## 4.10 Wall face 9 (Figures 21-23)

- 4.10.1 **Wall face 9** is aligned north to south and located within the northern half of the garden to the east. It forms part of the internal walling. The northern end of the wall was not surveyed by a laser scanner due to the growth of trees and ivy. The wall face is in a generally poor condition and restoration may be necessary (Figure 23). The wall has significant areas of spalled brickwork and the majority of the wall face has been stained through water retention. There has also been a significant loss of bricks in patches in the southern end of the wall, which has left in the interior core of the wall exposed (Plate 20). Furthermore modern graffiti paint has been applied to large proportions of the wall face.
- 4.10.2 Ivy has taken a significant hold on the wall face with the roots of the plant penetrating through the gap between the brickwork and stone capping. The presence of plant growth such as ivy strongly indicates a sustained presence of water within the wall; whilst the roots of the ivy may have caused further damage. Areas of lichen have also bloomed along the wall face.
- 4.10.3 The wall forms part of the eastern entrance, metalwork is still visible and may suggest that it was once gated. The brickwork appears in good condition with little damage visible. The stone capping is still intact and in good condition.
- 4.10.4 Wall face 9 is **Category 2: Poor condition, restore**.

## 4.11 Wall face 10 (reverse of Wall face 9)

- 4.11.1 **Wall face 10** is aligned north to south and located within the northern half of the garden to the east. It forms part of the external walling. The wall face was inaccessible to survey due to overgrown vegetation (Plate 21). Very little of the brickwork is exposed with the growth of ivy having a significant impact. Ivy covers the majority of the wall face and may hide any damage. The growth of ivy strongly suggests water retention and the roots may have caused significant damage to the wall, as it may have taken hold within crevices of the brickwork. The little brickwork which is exposed appears in a relatively good condition.
- 4.11.2 Wall face 10 is **Category 1: Good condition, restore**.

## 4.12 Wall face 13 (Figures 24-26)

- 4.12.1 **Wall face 13** is aligned north to south and located within the northern half of the garden. It forms part of the internal walling. The brickwork of the wall face is in generally good condition (Figure 28) with few spalled bricks, although there are areas of staining on the wall indicating water retention. The majority of the wall face is obscured by vegetation, in particular ivy. The roots of the plant have penetrated through the gap between the brickwork and stone capping; this has obscured the wall. The presence of plant growth, such as ivy, strongly indicates a sustained presence of water within the wall; furthermore the roots of the ivy may have caused further damage. Small areas of moss and lichen have also bloomed along the wall face. The little brickwork which is exposed is largely covered in modern graffiti paint. Stone capping along the top of the wall is found to be in a good condition, though it does contain a covering of moss. There is a fair amount of large graffiti on the face of this wall (Plate 22, Plate 23).
- 4.12.2 At the far northern end of this wall face there is a pedestrian entrance leading out to the west. This entrance is now bricked up (Plate 24).
- 4.12.3 Wall face 13 is **Category 1: Good condition, restore**.



### 4.13 Wall face 14 (reverse of Wall face 13)

4.13.1 **Wall face 14** is aligned north to south and located in the northern half of the garden, to the west. It forms part of the external walling. The wall was partly inaccessible to survey due to overgrown vegetation. The brickwork was in a good condition, but some spalling and loss of stone cappings has been noted (Plate 25). Lichen and efflorescence has bloomed on the brickwork and this may indicate water retention.

4.13.2 Wall face 14 is **Category 1: Good condition, restore.**

#### *Internal spine walls*

### 4.14 Wall face 15 (Figures 27-29)

4.14.1 **Wall face 15** runs east to west and is located centrally within the garden, separating it into two halves. The wall is in a poor condition and is recommended to be consolidated, as restoration of the wall would be costly (Figure 29). The wall is double-skinned but any evidence of flue openings have been lost. Most of the wall has been damaged and lost with very little of it still standing (Plate 26). The interior of the wall is exposed and fire/heat damage can be seen. To the eastern end of the wall a pillar still stands, but has been damaged with the stone capping and brickwork lost (Plate 27). The pillar at the western end of Wall face 15 also still stands, but its capping is lost and it is in poor condition, with small areas of graffiti too (Plate 28, Plate 30). The damage to the wall and the pillar shows the flues and workings of the heated wall quite effectively, which could be exploited as a feature.

4.14.2 Wall face 15 is **Category 3: Poor condition, consolidate.**

### 4.15 Wall face 16 (reverse of Wall face 15, Figures 30-32)

4.15.1 **Wall face 16** runs east to west and is located centrally within the garden, separating it into two halves. The wall is in a poor condition and therefore consolidation is recommended as restoration may be costly (Figure 32). The wall is double skinned containing two visible flue openings, which have been infilled post-construction of the wall. Decorative header bricks above the flue openings are in need of repair due to spalling. The majority of the wall has been lost, with very little of it still standing (Plate 29). The brickwork contains areas of spalled bricks with efflorescence and moss bloom also present. Modern graffiti paint has been applied to large proportions of the wall face

4.15.2 Wall face 16 is **Category 3: Poor condition, consolidate.**

### 4.16 Wall face 21 & 22

4.16.1 **Wall faces 21 and 22** were aligned east to west and mirrored Wall faces 15 and 16. Wall faces 21 & 22 have been completely destroyed and razed to ground level, with the exception of the pillar standing at its eastern end (Plate 31). Moss and lichen cover a large proportion of this pillar and the brickwork is rough on its western side, but the capping survives and the pillar is in reasonable condition (Plate 28, Plate 30).

4.16.2 Wall faces 21 and 22 are **Category 4: Destroyed**, with the exception of the standing pillar, which is **Category 1: Good condition, restore.**

## Potting sheds and northern walls

### 4.17 Wall face 11 (Figure 37)

4.17.1 **Wall face 11** is aligned east to west and located within the northern half of the garden, and forms part of the internal walling. The wall face was inaccessible to measured survey due to overgrown vegetation and tree coverage (Plate 32). Very little of the brickwork is exposed with ivy having a significant impact. The majority of the wall face is covered by ivy and may hide any damage which has occurred. The little brickwork which is exposed is in fairly poor condition, with significant areas of spalled bricks. To the eastern end of the wall, an infilled area can be clearly seen (Plate 33): this does not carry through to the outer face (Wall face 12), suggesting it is a relatively recent repair of severely-damaged brickwork. The infilling brickwork is modern and noted to be in good condition. Along the wall face window openings have been placed (Plate 34, Plate 35). These were presumably fitted around the same time as the construction of the earlier lean-to potting sheds along Wall face 12, from which they look out.

4.17.2 Wall face 11 is **Category 2: Poor condition, restore**.

### 4.18 Wall face 12 (potting sheds, reverse of Wall face 11. Figures 33-34)

4.18.1 **Wall face 12** is aligned east to west and located within the northern half of the garden. It forms part of the external walling. The wall face was inaccessible for detailed survey but a measured sketch and photographs were taken (Figures 33 and 34). At the eastern end of the wall, directly opposite the modern infilled brickwork on wall face 11, timber supporting buttresses have been built. This section of the wall has clearly been deemed unsafe in the recent past and secured with brickwork and supporting woodwork (Plate 36).

4.18.2 Lean-to sheds, which post-date the wall, have been built onto the brickwork and run across the majority of the wall. The sheds against wall face 12 are of three phases. At the far east end is a small outhouse (*Shed Phase 3*), which does not reach back to the main wall face. It abuts *Shed Phase 2* and appears to be made of the same brickwork, but is not tied in and has concrete roof tiles only (Plate 37). *Shed Phase 2* is to the centre of wall face 12, and is constructed of similar brick to the wall itself (Plate 38). Large portions of the pan-tile roof and its supporting timberwork have collapsed and self-set trees are growing within the sheds. There is much rubbish within the sheds and they were deemed unsafe to enter. *Shed Phase 4* is at the western end of wall face 12. These sheds are of modern machine-produced 3" brickwork and have a concrete-tiled roof. They were mostly inaccessible but also looked in poor condition (Plate 40).

4.18.3 The sheds are in a poor condition with vegetation having taken a strong hold, particularly ivy; damaging both the brickwork and roof significantly. The little brickwork of the wall which is exposed is in poor condition; it has spalled significantly and led to a loss of bricks in some areas. There is much rubbish within the sheds and they were deemed unsafe to enter. The Phase 2 sheds have clearly been used in fairly recent years, as the plastered and painted walls retain occasional lightswitches and Fire Exit signs, but they are in very poor condition now (Plate 41).

4.18.4 Wall face 12 is **Category 3: Poor condition, consolidate**.

### 4.19 Wall face 17 (Figure 37)

4.19.1 **Wall face 17** is aligned east to west and located within the northern half of the garden. It forms part of the internal walling. The wall face was inaccessible to survey due to overgrown vegetation and tree coverage (Plate 42). Little of the brickwork is exposed with the ivy growth having a significant impact on the wall. The majority of the wall face is covered by ivy and may hide any damage. The little brickwork which is exposed appears in

a relatively poor condition, with areas of spalled bricks. There is at least one iron S-tie visible on the upper wall face.

4.19.2 Within the brickwork inset horizontal wooden beams can be seen, which may or not be original features (Plate 43, Plate 44). Differences in colouration and condition of the brickwork above and below the upper beams suggests that these beams may have supported the internal glasshouses visible on the 1835 and 1880 maps. Occasional other iron fittings at high and low level are also visible, presumably relating to glasshouse features, although not on the same scale as those on Wall face 19.

4.19.3 Wall face 17 is **Category 2: Poor condition, restore.**

## 4.20 Wall face 18 (potting sheds, reverse of Wall face 17. Figures 35–36)

4.20.1 **Wall face 18** is aligned east to west and located within the northern half of the garden; it forms part of the external walling. The wall was inaccessible to survey with a laser scanner so a measured sketch and photographs were taken (Figures 35 and 36). Lean-to sheds, which post-date the wall, have been built onto the brickwork; these run across the wall face and comprise *Shed Phase 1* (Plate 45). The sheds are in a poor condition and vegetation has taken a strong hold on the structures, in particular ivy. The vegetation and neglect has caused significant damage to some areas of the wall and has caused the roof to collapse in places (Plate 47). The condition of the brickwork is generally reasonable, though there is efflorescence and lichen bloom and graffiti visible on internal walls.

4.20.2 The *Shed Phase 1* sheds are of a higher quality than those of later phases, with dentition at the roofline, pan-tile roofs, and arched window and door frames (although often with later wooden lintels inserted) (Plate 46). Unlike the *Shed Phase 2* sheds, the interiors of these sheds are not plastered and there was no obvious evidence of signage or electrical fittings. Because of the dangerous condition of the roof, the sheds were not entered or inspected closely.

4.20.3 Wall face 18 is **Category 2: Poor condition. restore.**

## 4.21 Wall face 19 (Figure 38)

4.21.1 **Wall face 19** is aligned east to west and located within the northern half of the garden; it forms part of the internal walling. The brickwork of the wall face is generally in a good condition with little spalling although it is quite heavily graffitied at its western end. (Plate 49). Ivy does cover some of the wall face and may obscure the interpretation of the wall. The stone capping is still present but is covered in moss. The top of the wall contains decorative stepped bricks which are in a good condition. Wooden uprights and metalwork are attached to the wall face, with pulley mechanisms still present in some areas. These are likely to be controlling apparatus for louvers or vents in glasshouses that once flanked the walls (Plate 50).

4.21.2 At least one straight joint is visible on the wall face, suggesting different phases of use (Plate 50), and two modern brick buttresses are also built against the wall. At far east end of the wall, the brick pillar forming part of the north-western entrance has collapsed (Plate 52).

4.21.3 In front of the wall face are four rectangular brick structures, no more than 30cm high, and made of modern machine-made brick (Plate 53). These are likely to be raised beds of no great antiquity. Beehives stand in and around the brick structures at present.

4.21.4 Wall face 19 is **Category 1: Good condition, restore.**

## 4.22 Wall face 20 (reverse of Wall face 19)

4.22.1 **Wall face 20** is aligned east to west and located within the northern half of the garden; it forms part of the external walling. The pillar at the east end of the wall, forming part of the north-eastern entrance, has collapsed. The remaining standing wall is covered in vegetation, mainly ivy, making the interpretation of the wall face difficult (Plate 24). The presence of plant growth strongly indicates a sustained presence of water within the wall; furthermore the roots of the ivy may cause further damage to the wall.

4.22.2 Wall face 20 is **Category 2: Poor condition, restore**.

## 5 Recommendations

### 5.1 Condition table

5.1.1 A table showing the Condition Categories for each wall face is presented as Table 2, and shown also in Figure 40.

Wall Face ID	Description	Condition Category
1	Internal face	1: Good condition, restore
2	External face	1: Good condition, restore
3	Internal face	2: Poor condition, restore
4	External face	2: Poor condition, restore
5	Internal face	1: Good condition, restore
6	External face	1: Good condition, restore
7	Internal face	2: Poor condition, restore
8	External face	2: Poor condition, restore
9	Internal face	2: Poor condition, restore
10	External face	1: Good condition, restore
11	Internal face	2: Poor condition, restore
12	Potting sheds	3: Poor condition, consolidate
13	Internal face	1: Good condition, restore
14	External face	1: Good condition, restore
15	Spine wall	3: Poor condition, consolidate
16	Spine wall	3: Poor condition, consolidate
17	Internal face	2: Poor condition, restore
18	Potting sheds	2: Poor condition, restore
19	Internal face	1: Good condition, restore
20	External face	2: Poor condition, restore
21	Spine wall (lost)	4: Destroyed
22	Spine wall (lost)	4: Destroyed

Table 2: Condition Category for each wall face.

### 5.2 Wall faces

5.2.1 The most significant expense in the restoration of the Walled Garden is likely to be the repair of the remaining wall faces. As detailed above there is great variation in the condition of the walls and in the amount of work required to restore each face, but it is

clear that character of the garden is created by the walls and thus it makes sense to restore these fully where possible.

- 5.2.2 More critically, without intervention some of the walls are in danger of further collapse and should be considered a hazard at present.

### 5.3 Potting sheds

- 5.3.1 The lean-to potting sheds or gardener's sheds to the north of the Walled Garden require some thought. *Shed Phases 2-4*, the eastern range - Wall face **12** - are later, of mid-late 19th and probable early 20th-century date. The brickwork is different to the rest of the Walled Garden and they are in poor condition. An expedient decision would be to consolidate the surviving walls but remove the remains of the roofs, leaving the sheds extant as structures but open to the sky. It is likely that an argument could be made for their partial demolition however, particularly with regard to *Shed Phases 3 and 4*.
- 5.3.2 *Shed Phase 1*, the western range of sheds - Wall face **18** - is more significant. The sheds do not appear to be keyed into the main wall and therefore are likely to be later, but the brickwork is of similar age and the sheds are constructed with a degree of architectural quality. Restoration of these sheds would be an admirable goal if they could be secured and put to use.
- 5.3.3 The sheds are currently unsafe and are a danger to official or unofficial visitors to the Garden.

### 5.4 Glasshouses

- 5.4.1 No glasshouses survive within or without the Walled Garden, although these would clearly have been a major feature of the Garden. If money were available, reconstruction of one or more ranges of glasshouse would add greatly to the Walled Garden as a garden. This must be considered a low priority, however.

### 5.5 Entrances

- 5.5.1 Of the five entrances to the Walled Garden – north-western, north-eastern, west pedestrian, east pedestrian, and southern, only the north-western is currently used. The west pedestrian gate is bricked and secure. The east pedestrian gate does not lead anywhere useful and could be gated, fenced or even bricked up without great loss. This is also true for the north-eastern entrance. The north-western entrance, currently allowing access from the Communities Courtyard car-park, would benefit from some restoration and could be gated. This entrance also aligns with a gated entrance in the Park's outer wall onto Wollaton Road, which could potentially act as a new principal entrance into the Walled Garden. The southern formal entrance out to the Park should be further restored and could be signposted as the principal entrance to the Walled Garden from the Hall.

## 6 Summary

---

- 6.1.1 There are clearly important decisions to be made regarding the future function of the Walled Garden, and the nature of these decisions will have a major impact on the depth and quality of restoration or consolidation of the standing remains. A range of options are available, from complete demolition, through consolidation of existing remains, to total restoration to its original condition. This condition report has not attempted to establish the significance of the Walled Garden as a monument and a part of the historic landscape at Wollaton, but in the opinion of the authors the Garden is much too valuable to be demolished and consolidation or restoration work would be the only acceptable outcomes.
- 6.1.2 **Critical works:** Some parts of the Garden, particularly the potting sheds, are in a dangerous condition and action must be taken in short order to prevent both potential injury to visitors or trespassers and further deterioration of the structure.
- 6.1.3 **Remedial works:** More of the surviving structure is not yet dangerous but is in poor condition and further neglect will certainly result in deterioration and future collapse. The areas of missing brickwork on some wall faces, and those areas where collapse is already underway, are most important to secure.
- 6.1.4 **Preventative works:** Much of the surviving brickwork appears to be in basically sound condition but would benefit from preventative actions such as the replacement of capping stones, repointing of brickwork, and removal of vegetation.
- 6.1.5 **Cosmetic works:** Less critical immediately but clearly important for the future standing and appreciation of the Walled Garden is the removal of graffiti and general bramble and undergrowth, tidying of the Garden and the sheds and improvements to public access.
- 6.1.6 **Restorative and reconstruction works:** Finally the degree of restoration and reconstruction will be determined by available budget and the longer term functions of the garden. If the Garden is intended for use as a garden once again, reconstruction of glasshouses, for example, may be considered worthwhile. If another use is found, this may not be appropriate.

## 7 Bibliography

---

Northamptonshire Archaeology, 2002. 'Wollaton Hall Park and Gardens: a landscape study.' Northamptonshire County Council.

Sheppard, R, 2007. 'A Desk-Based Report on Land to the West of the Walled Nursery Garden, Wollaton Park, Nottingham.' Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit: Nottingham



## 7. Plates

---



Plate 1: Wall face 1, showing remains of demolished exterior glasshouse or possible infilled entrance. Looking west.



Plate 2: Wall face 2 showing efflorescence and spalled brickwork, looking east.



Plate 3: Wall face 2, looking south-east.



Plate 4: Wall face 2, looking west.



Plate 5: Wall face 3, showing damage caused by fallen tree. Looking north



Plate 6: Wall faces 3 and 5, showing the formal southern entrance into the Park. Looking south.



Plate 7: Wall face 4 showing damage to the wall face, looking west.



Plate 8: Wall face 4 showing overgrown vegetation, looking north-east.



Plate 9: Wall face 4 showing soiled brickwork, looking north-west.



Plate 10: Wall face 4 showing damaged pillar, looking north-west.



Plate 11: Wall face 6 showing condition of pillar, looking north-east.



Plate 12: Wall face 6 showing condition of brickwork, looking north.



Plate 13: Wall face 6, looking north-west.



Plate 14: Wall face 6 showing ivy, looking north-east.



Plate 15: Wall face 7, northern end, showing the collapsed walling and gate pillar. Looking east.



Plate 16: Wall face 7, showing the shooting butt and badger sett, and silver birches. Looking east.





Plate 17: Wall face 8, looking west.



Plate 18: Wall face 8 showing ivy, looking north-west



Plate 19: Wall face 8 showing damaged entrance, looking south-west.



Plate 20: Wall face 9, showing missing brickwork and heavy graffiti. Looking south-east.



Plate 21: Wall face 10 showing overgrown vegetation, looking north west.



Plate 22: Wall face 13, showing graffiti. Looking west.



Plate 23: Wall face 13, showing graffiti. Looking west.



Plate 24: Wall face 13, blocked pedestrian entrance at northern end of wall face. Looking west.



Plate 25: Wall face 14, looking east.



Plate 26: Wall face 15, showing exposed core of double-skinned wall. Looking north-east.



Plate 27: Wall face 15, damaged standing pillar at east end of wall. Looking north-west.



Plate 29: Wall face 15: pillar at western end of wall, showing damage and flues. Looking west-north-west.



Plate 29: Wall face 16, looking south-east.



Plate 30: Wall face 21, surviving pillar. Looking south-east.



Plate 31: Wall face 21, now entirely missing. Looking west.



Plate 32: Wall face 11 showing overgrown vegetation, looking north west





Plate 33: Wall face 11 showing infilled brickwork, looking north.



Plate 34: Wall face 11 showing window opening, looking north.



Plate 35: Wall face 11 showing window opening. looking north-west.



Plate 36: Wall face 12, showing degraded (double-skinned) brickwork and wooden buttress supports. Looking south-west.



Plate 37: Wall face 12, Shed Phase 3 and Shed Phase 2 potting sheds. Looking west.



Plate 38, left, and Plate 39, right: views of Shed Phase 2, showing collapsed roof, self-set trees and the window shown in Plate 34. Looking south-east and south-west.



Plate 40: Shed Phase 4, inaccessible behind heavy vegetation. Looking south-east.



Plate 41: Shed Phase 2 interior, showing evidence of recent occupation, self-set trees, and massive timber damage. Looking north.



Plate 42: Wall face 17 showing overgrown vegetation and heavy ivy coverage, looking north-west.



Plate 43: Wall faces 17 and 11 showing north-eastern entrance, graffiti, and inset wooden beams. Looking north-east.



Plate 44: Wall face 17 showing wooden beams, looking north-west.



Plate 45: Wall face 18, Shed Phase 1. Looking south-east.



Plate 46: Wall face 18, Shed Phase 1, showing roof collapse, graffiti, boarded doors and architectural detailing. Looking south.

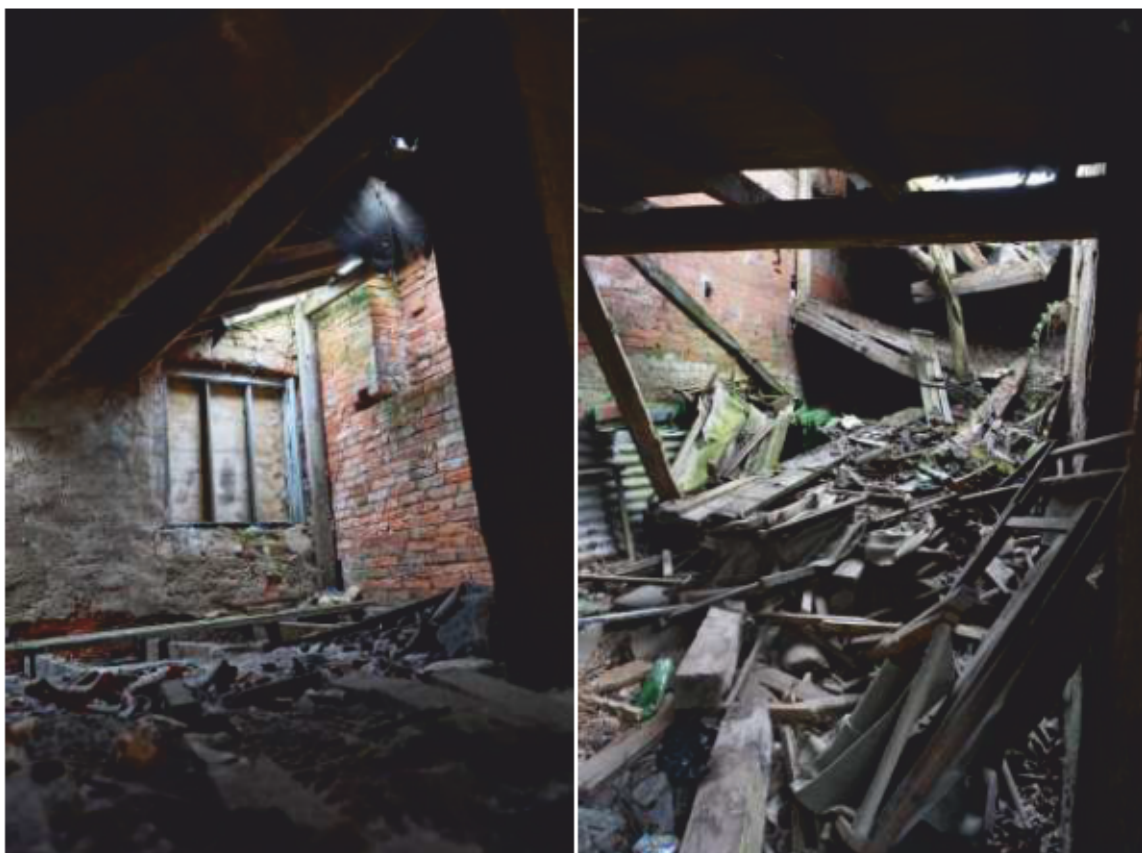


Plate 47, left, and Plate 48, right: Wall face 18, interiors of Shed Phase 1, showing earlier blocked windows and collapsed roofing. Looking south-east and south-west.



Plate 49: Wall face 19, showing graffiti and general condition. Looking north.



Plate 50, left, and Plate 51, right: Wall face 19, showing wooden battens and mechanisms for louvers, and straight joint. Looking north-east and east.





Plate 52: Wall face 19. Eastern end of wall, showing collapsed pillar. Looking north.



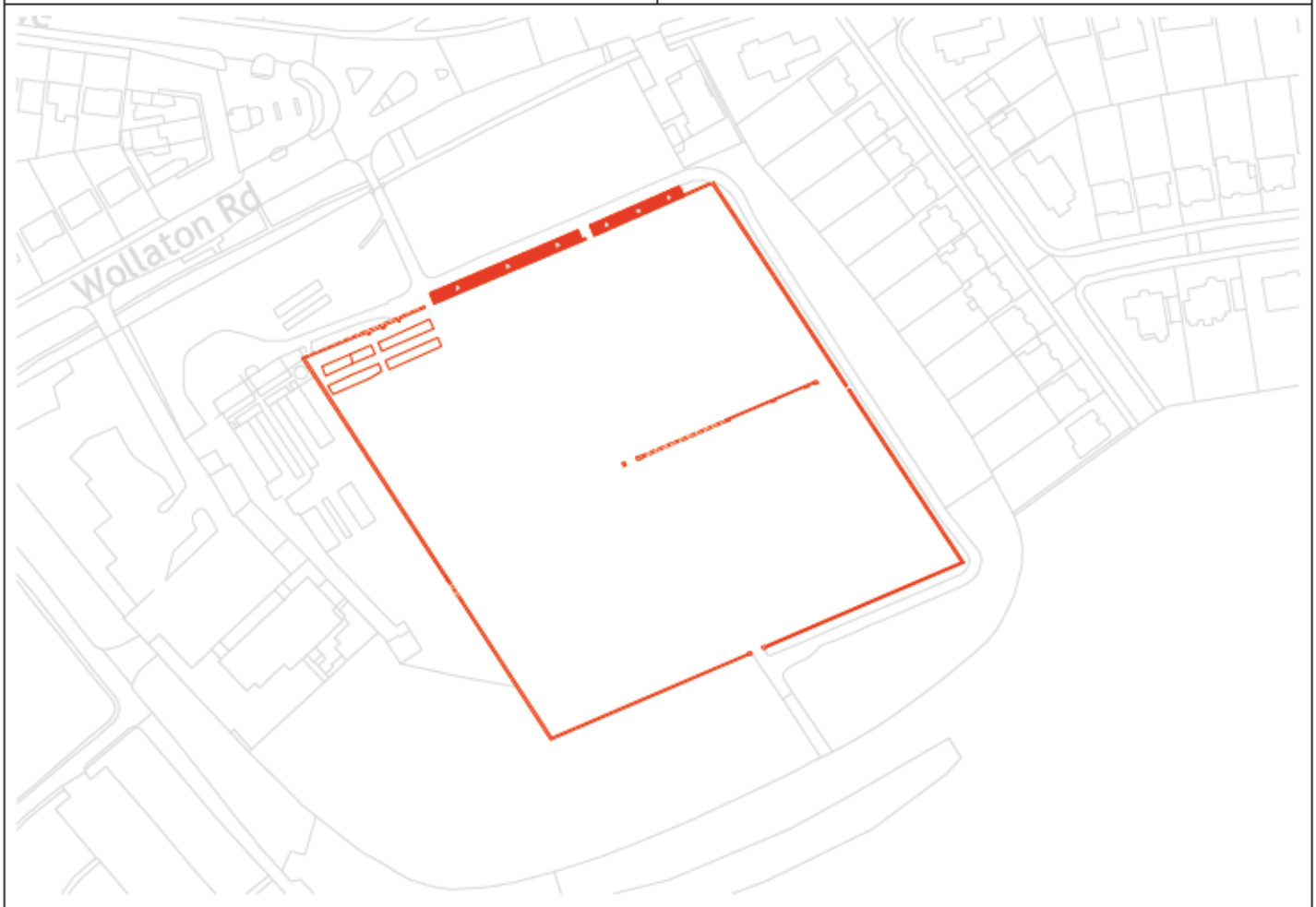
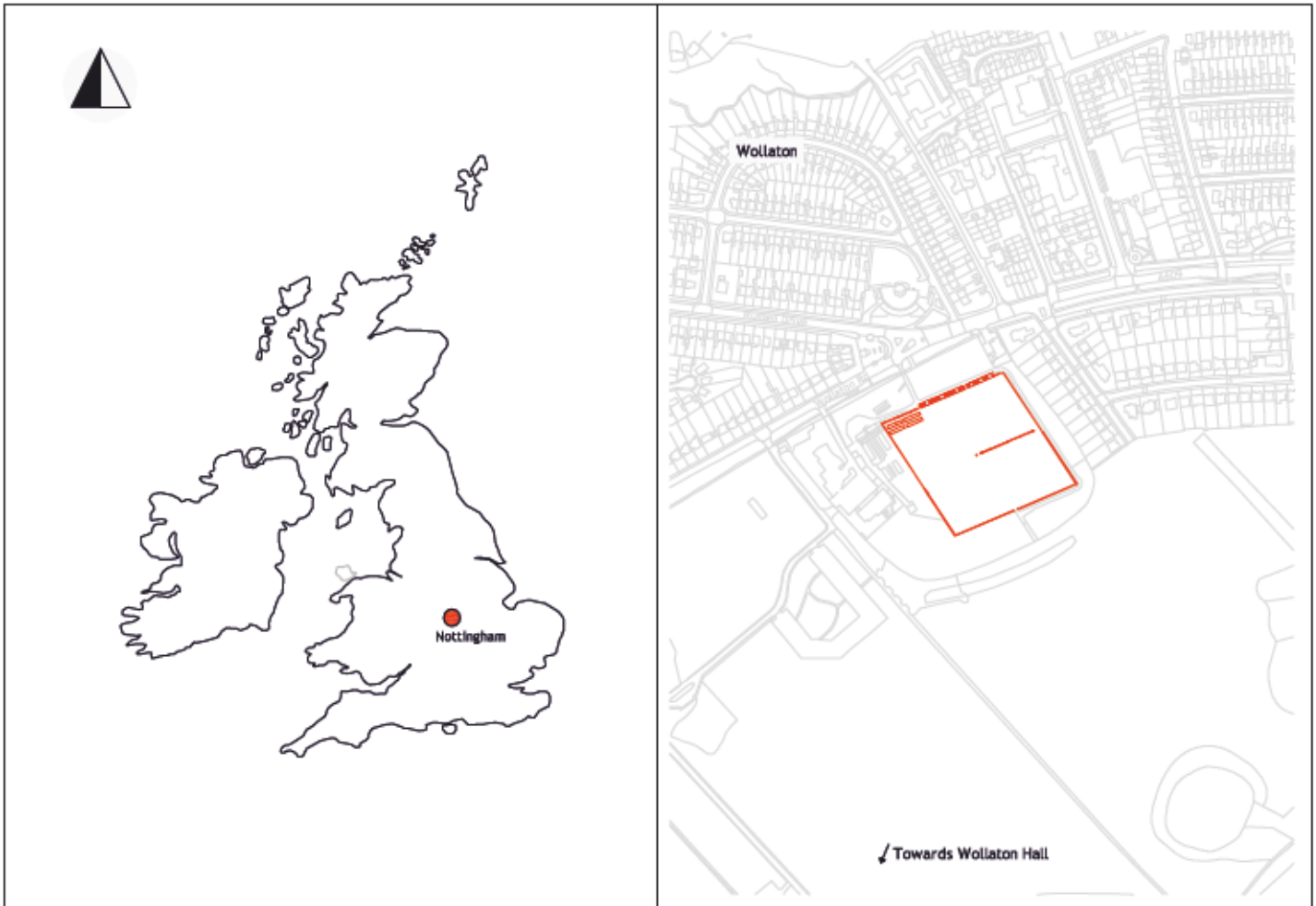
Plate 53: Wall face 19, brick raised beds and beehives. Looking south-east.

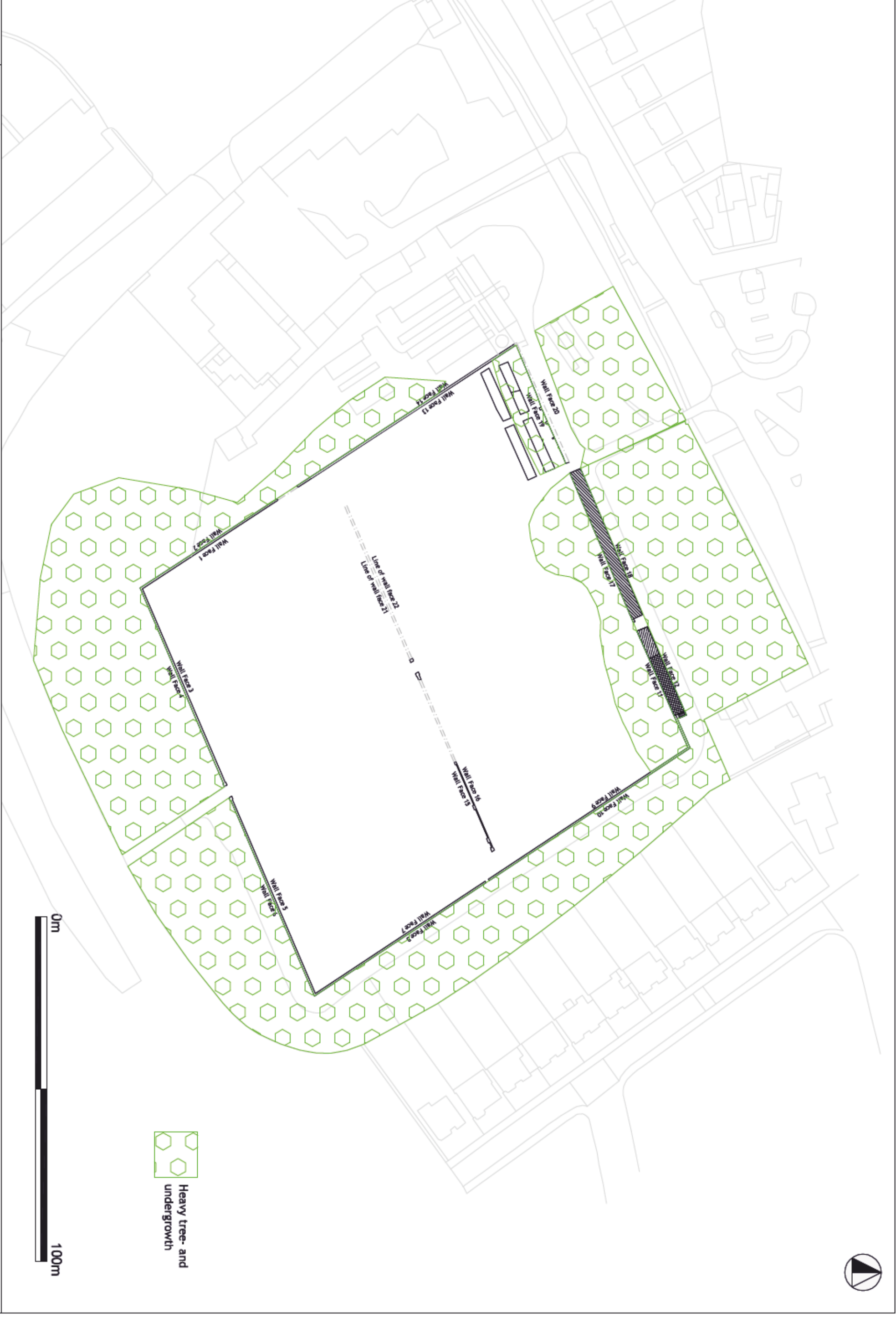


Plate 54: Wall face 20 showing ivy growth, looking south west.

## 8. Figures

---

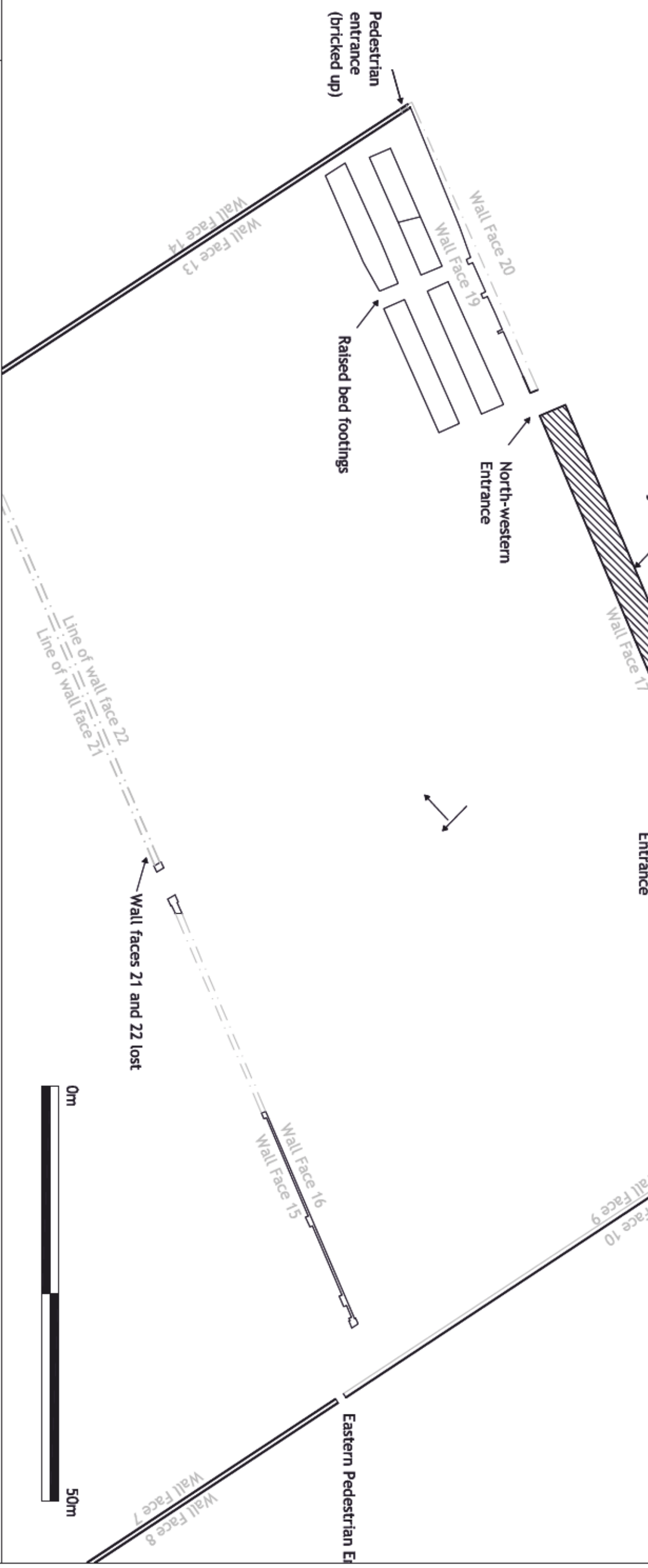
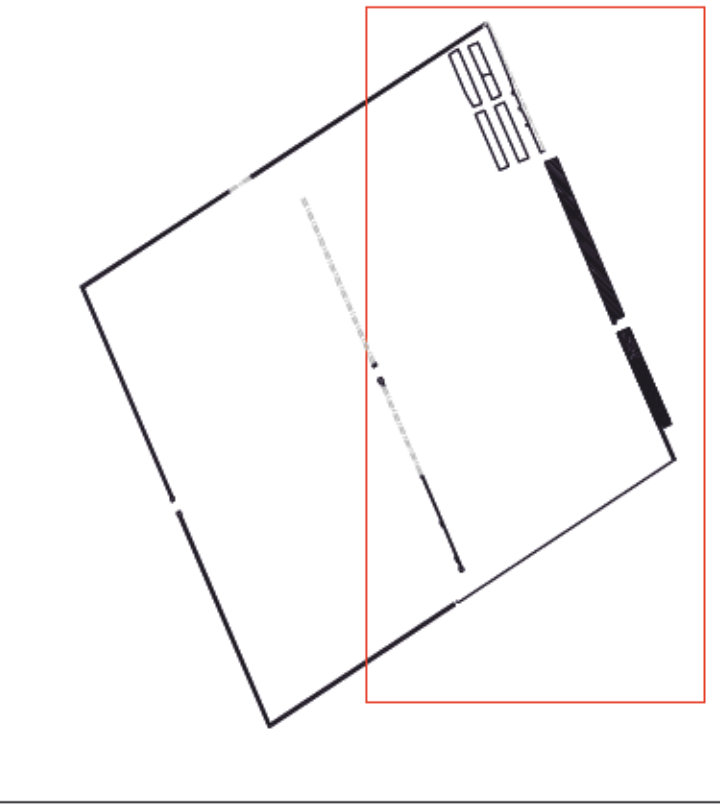


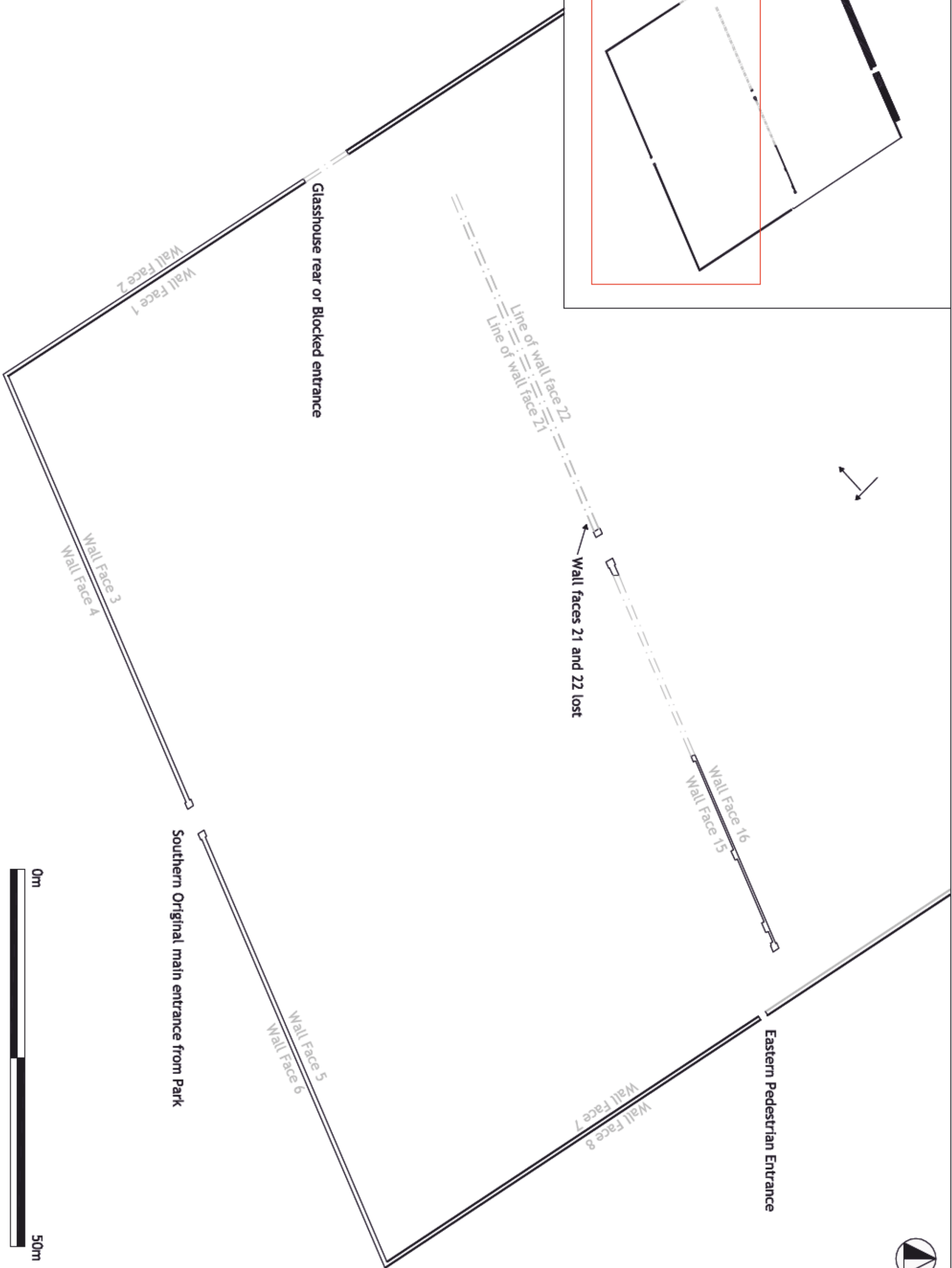


0m  
100m

Heavy tree- and  
undergrowth







Glasshouse rear or Blocked entrance

Wall Face 1  
Wall Face 2

Wall Face 3  
Wall Face 4

Southern Original main entrance from Park

Wall Face 5  
Wall Face 6

Line of wall face 22  
Line of wall face 21

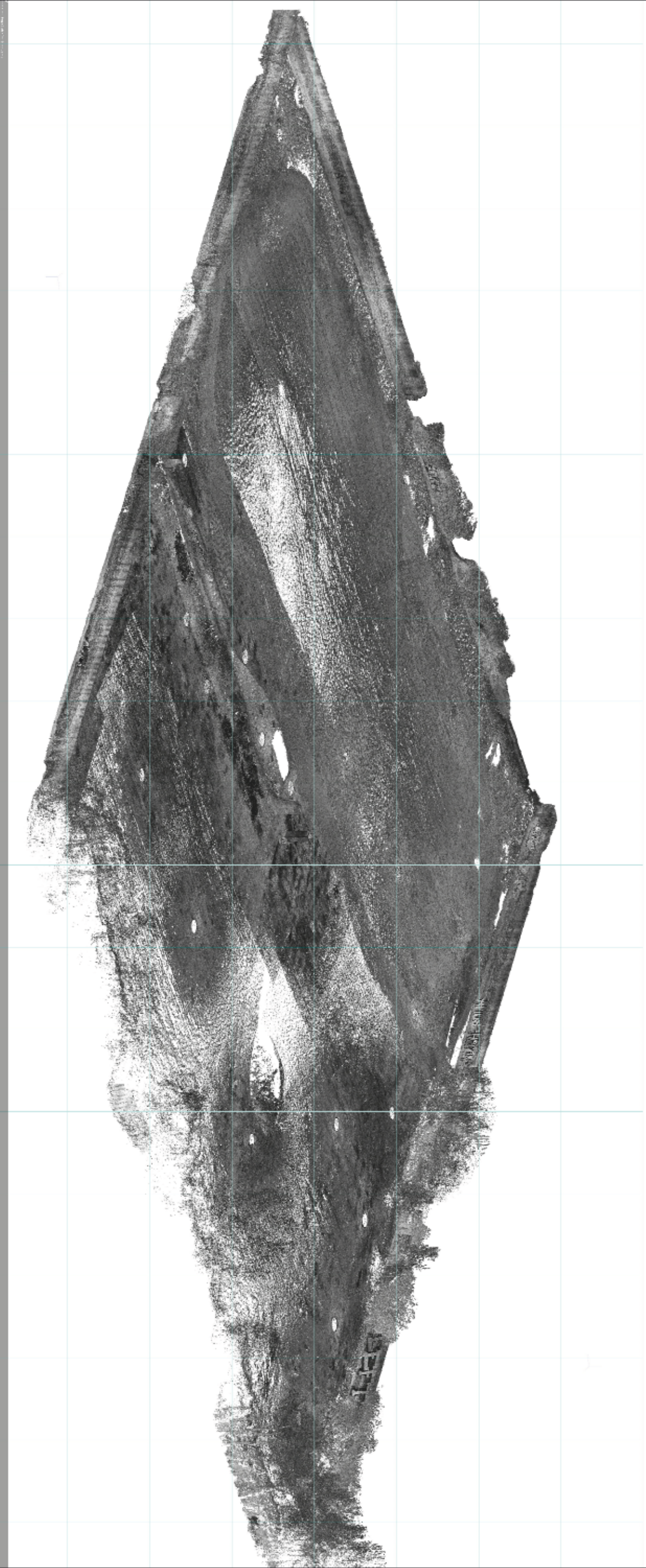
Wall faces 21 and 22 lost

Wall Face 15  
Wall Face 16

Eastern Pedestrian Entrance

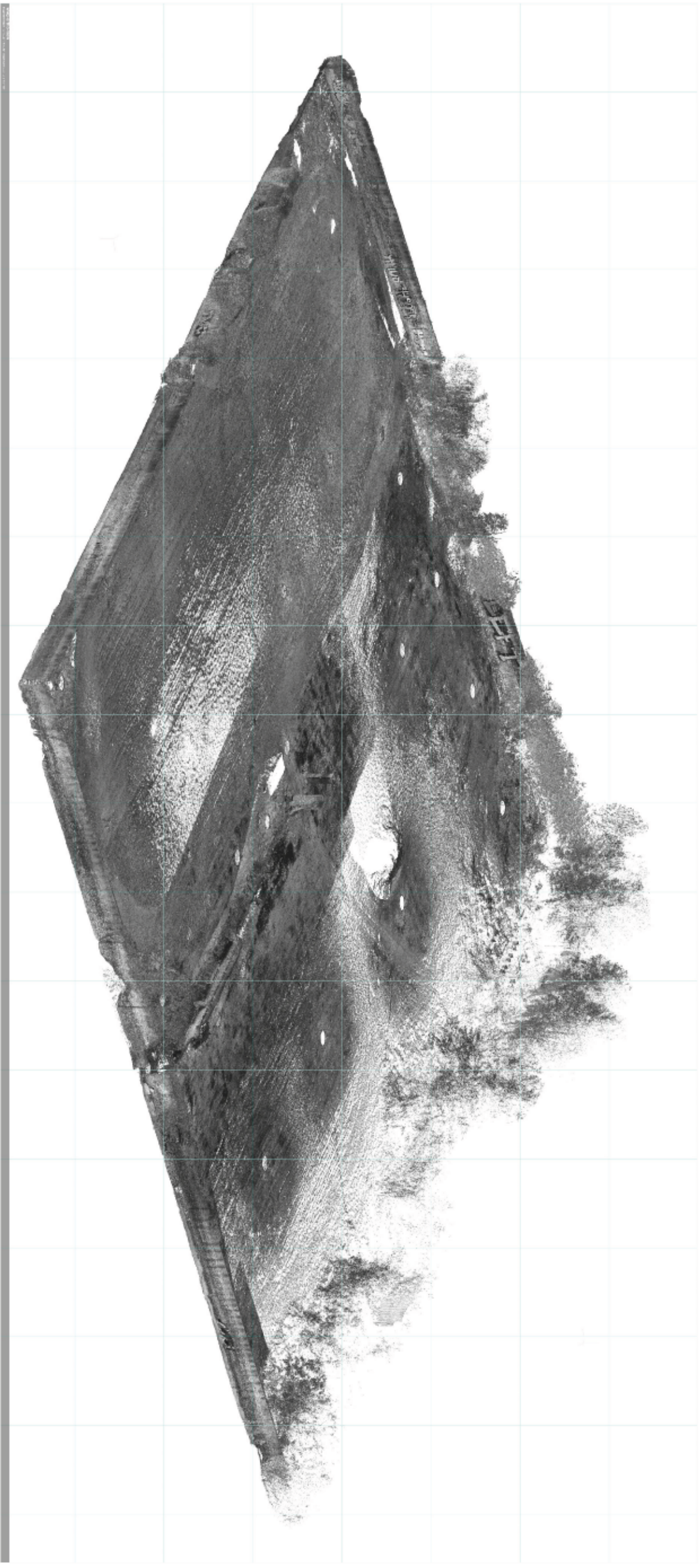
Wall Face 7  
Wall Face 8



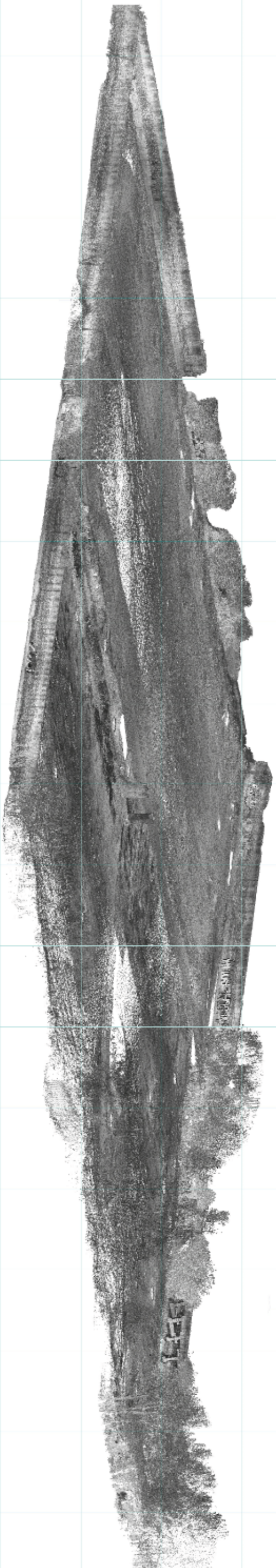


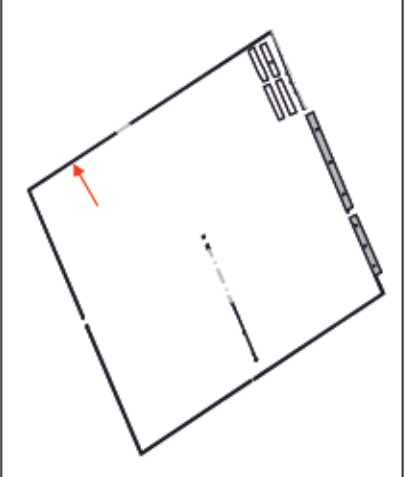
Wollaton Park Walled Garden  
Figure 5: Render of point cloud. Orthographic view looking south west  
Scale at A3 1:500



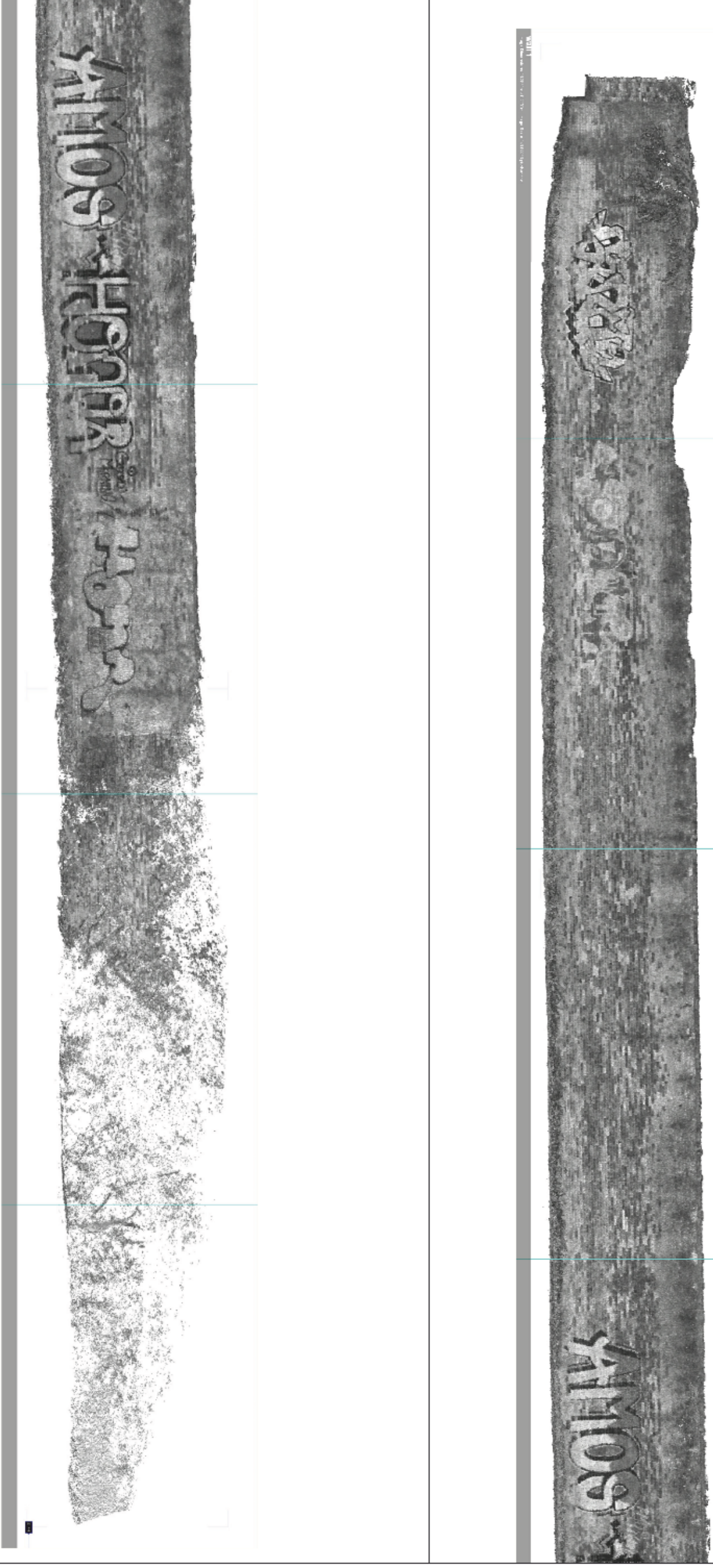


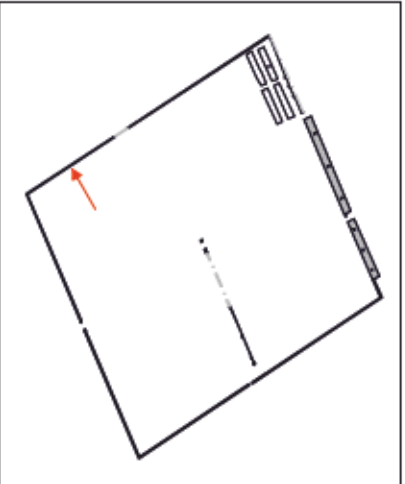




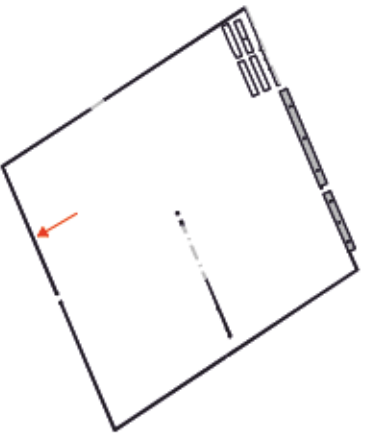


WALL 1

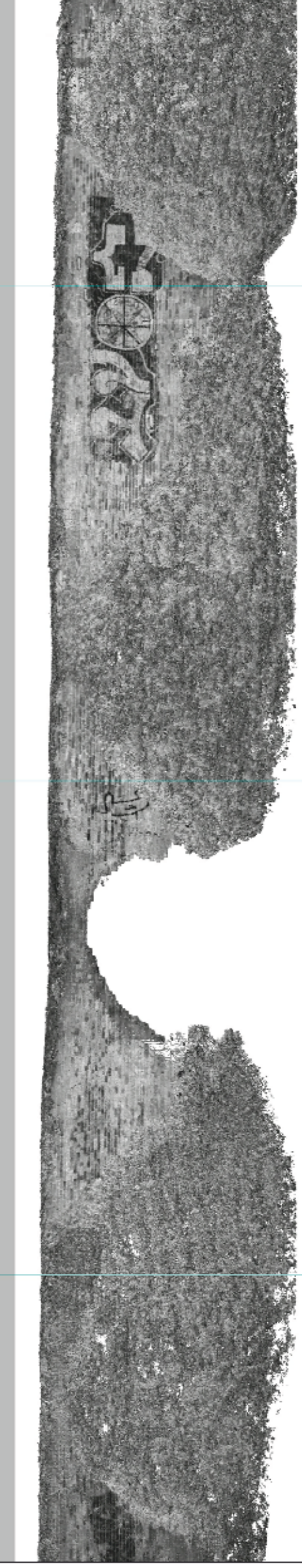






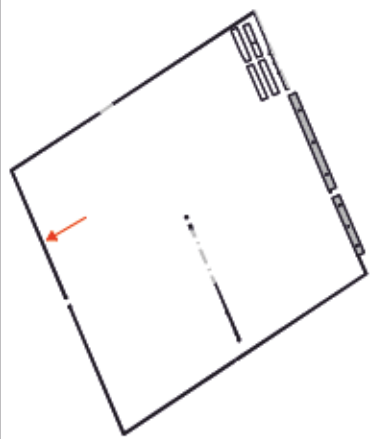


Wall 2



Stone capping hidden by trees and vegetation

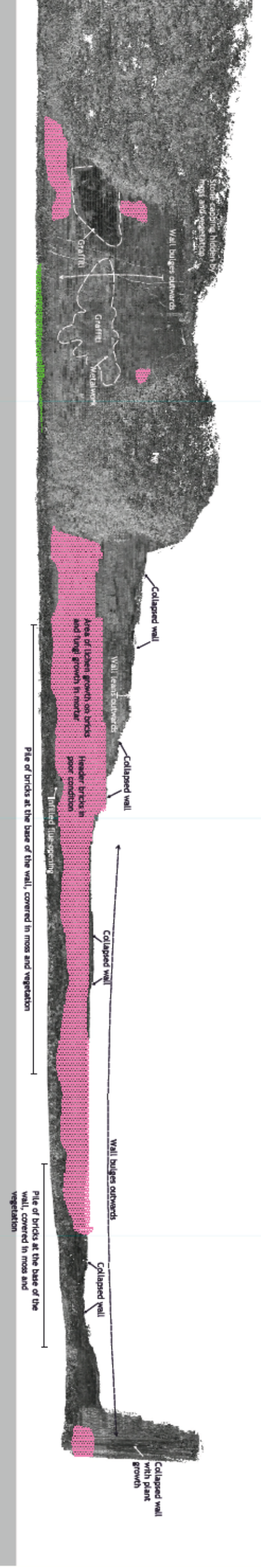
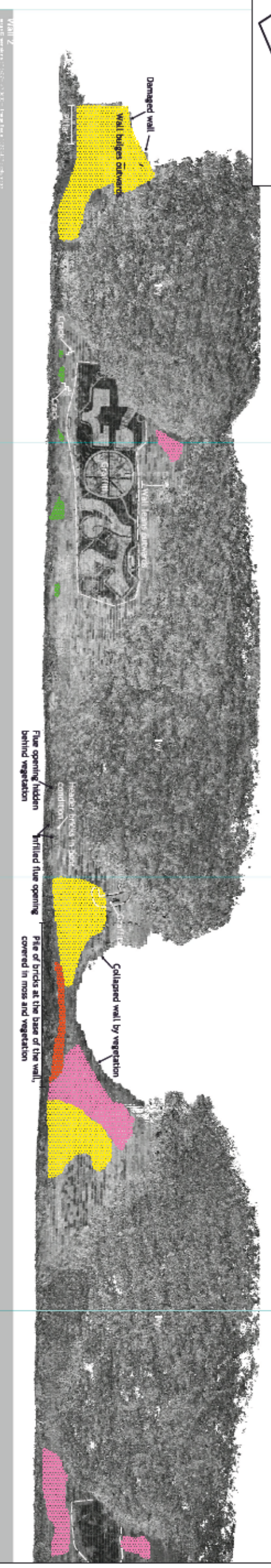
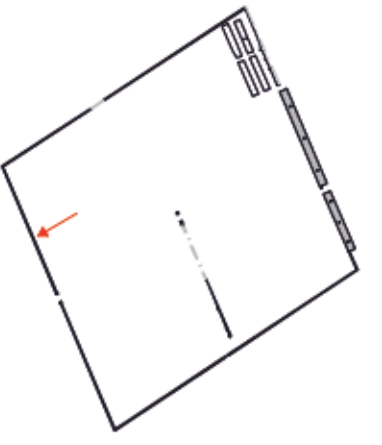




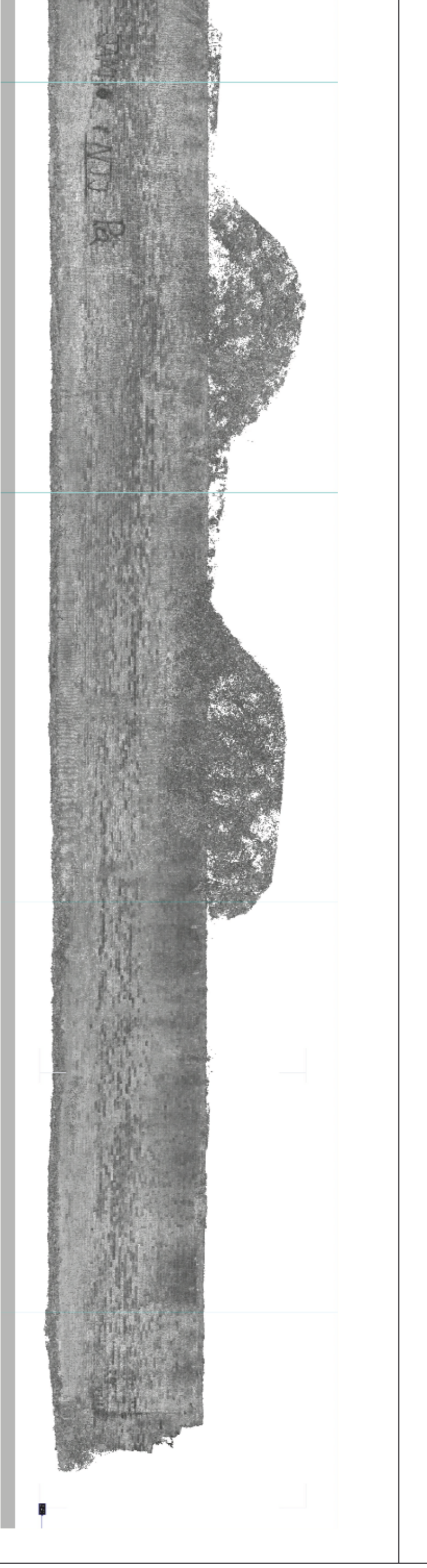
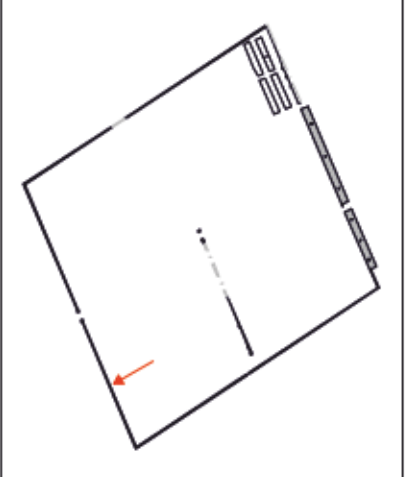
stone capping hidden by  
moss and vegetation

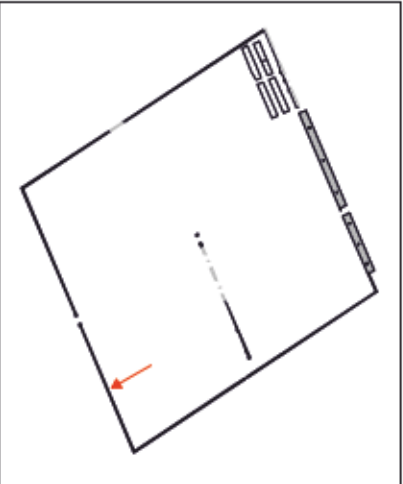


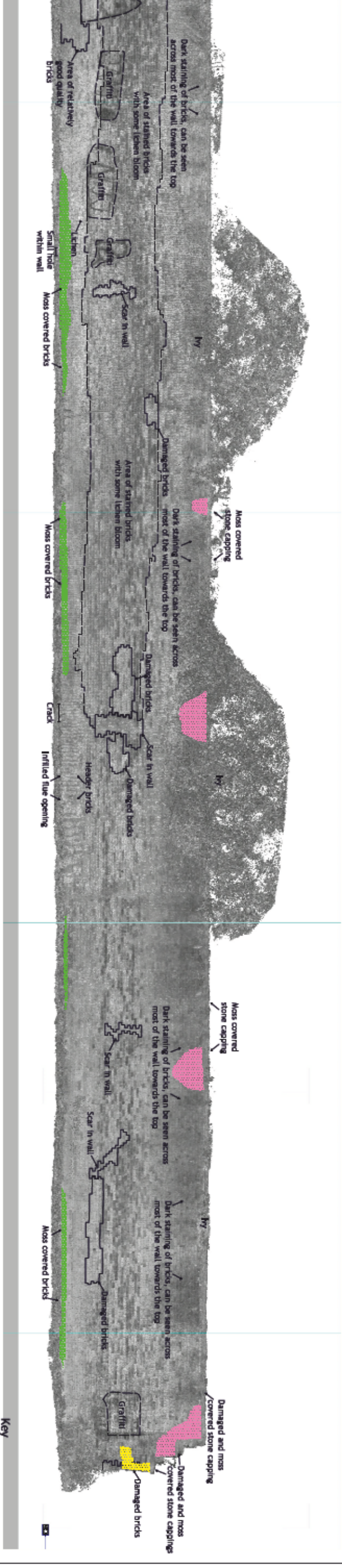
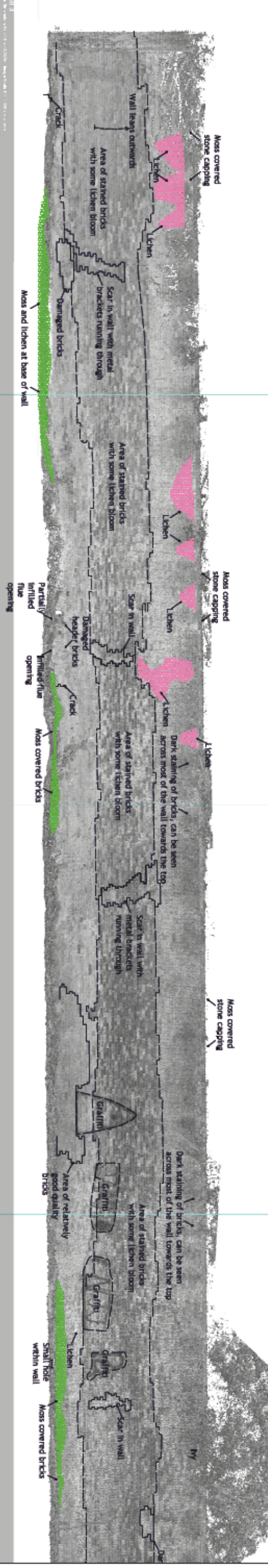
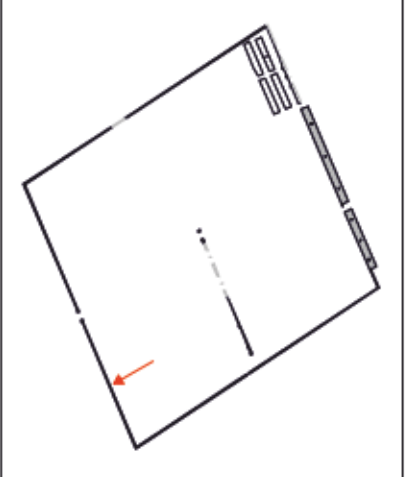




- Key**
- Efflorescence
  - Moss
  - Lichen
  - Fungi

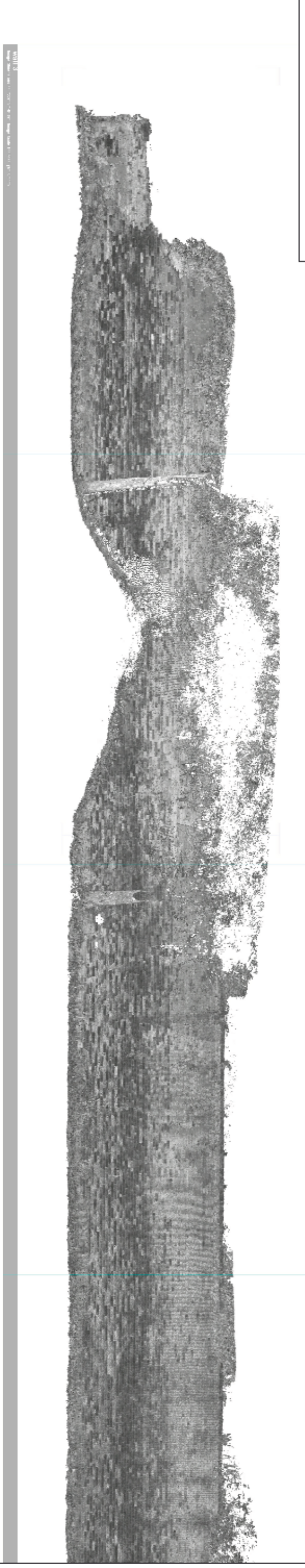
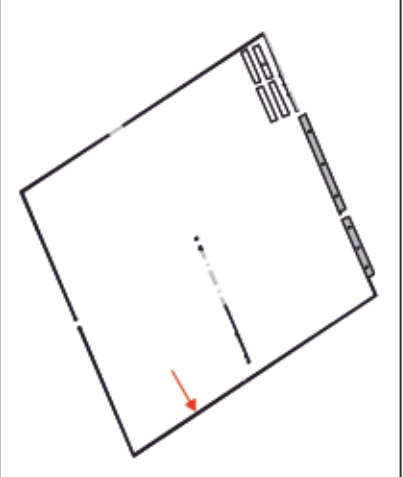




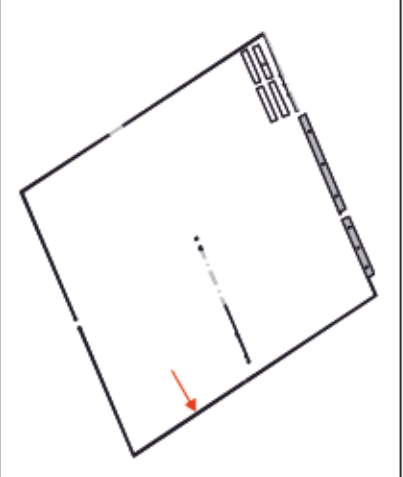


- Key**
- Efflorescence
  - Moss
  - Lichen

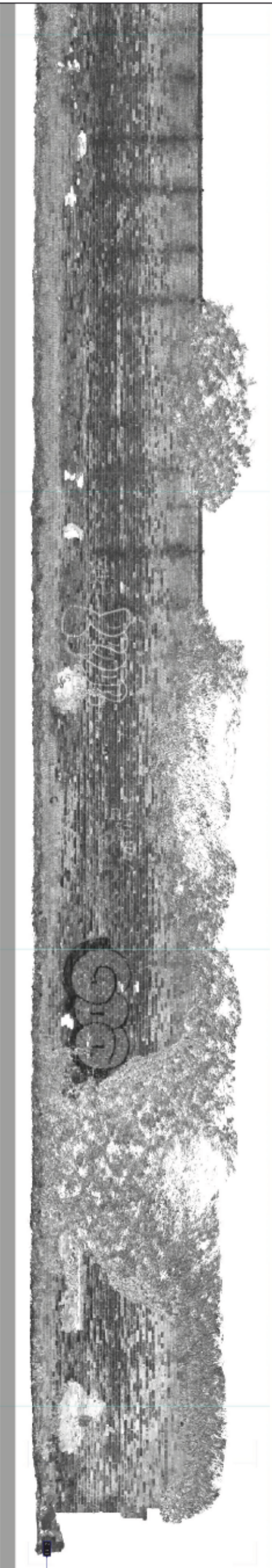
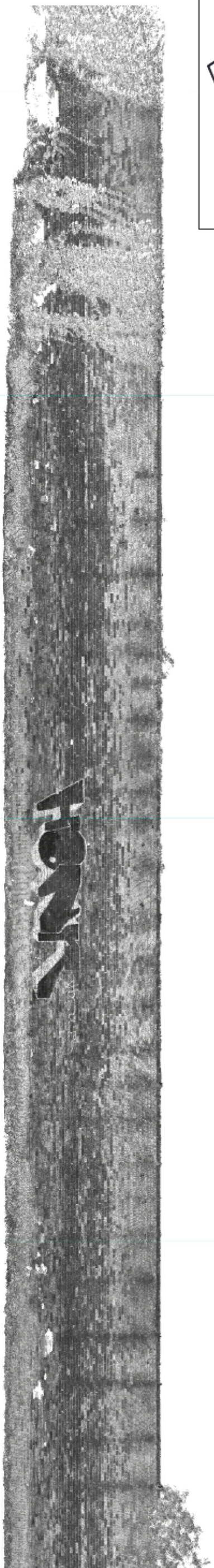
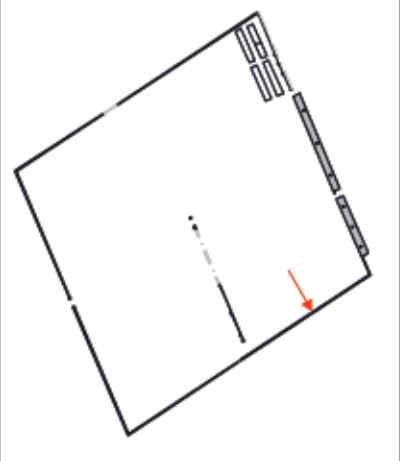




0m 10m

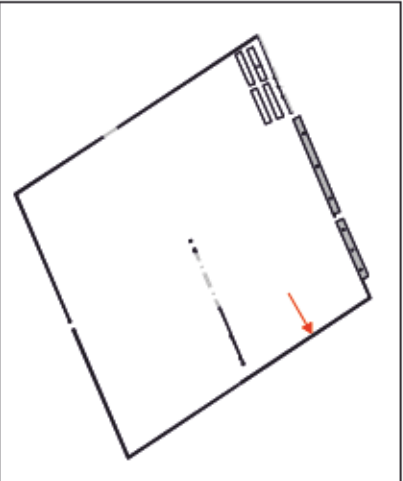






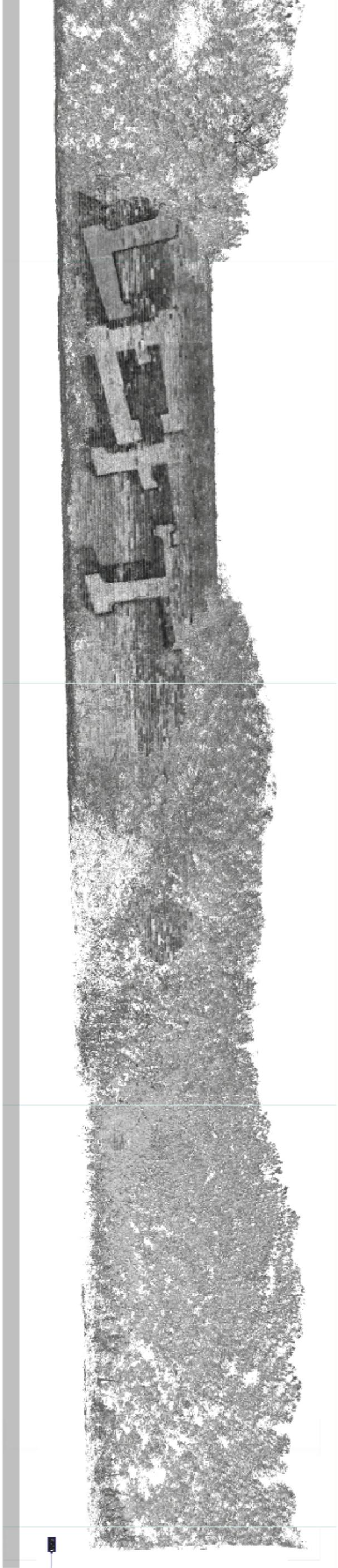
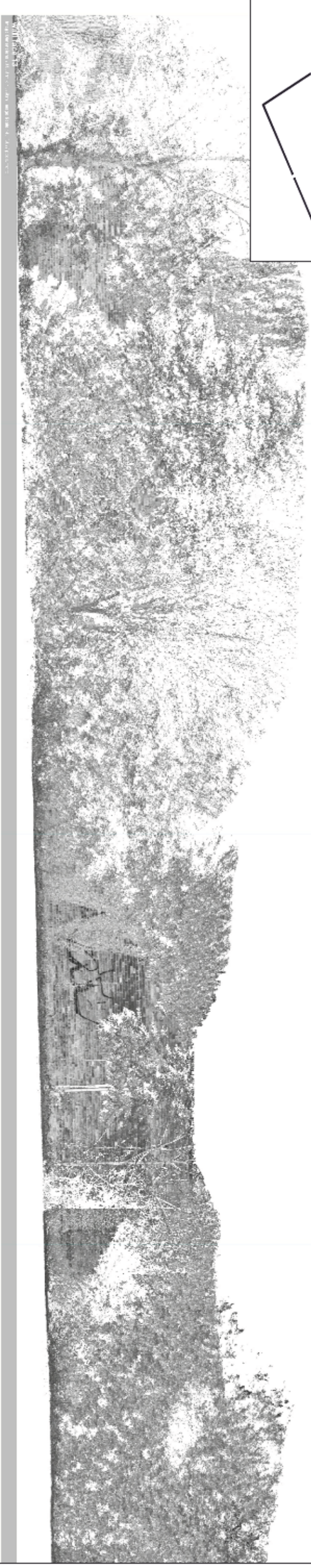
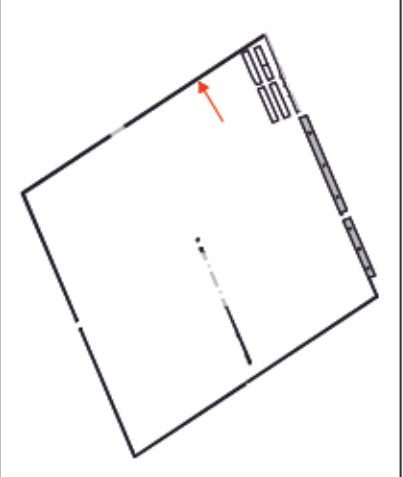
0m

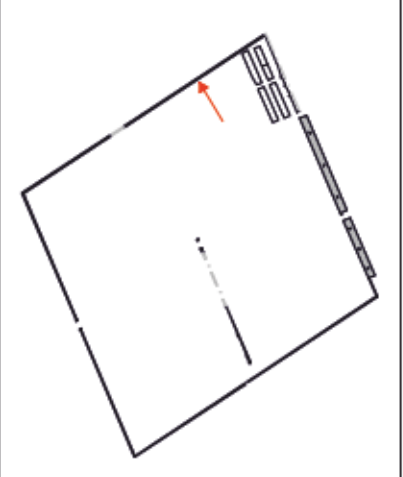




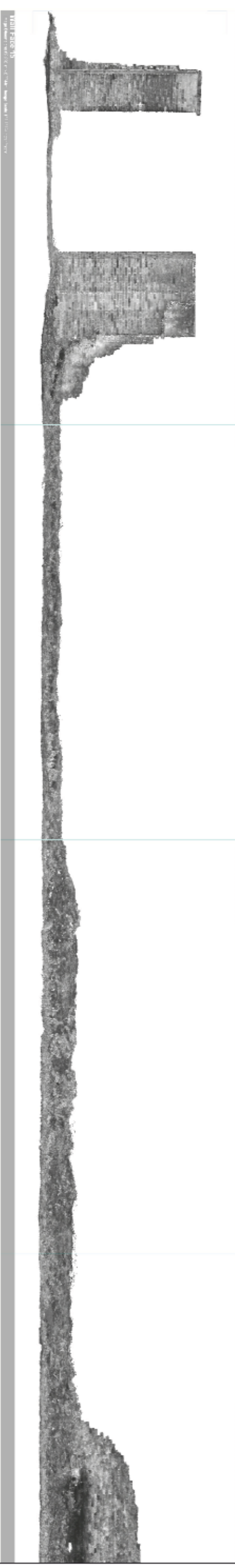
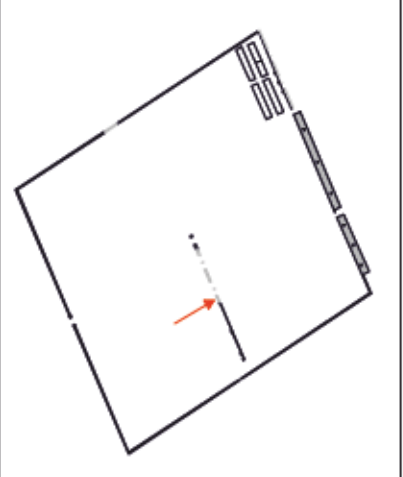
0m

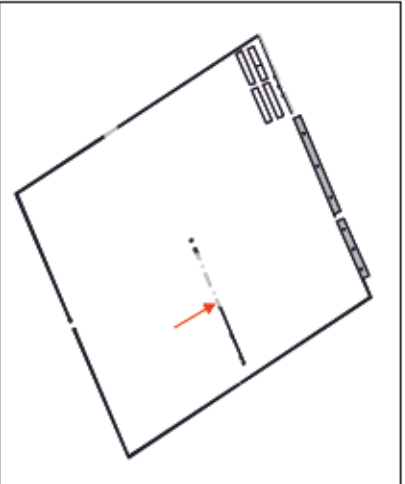


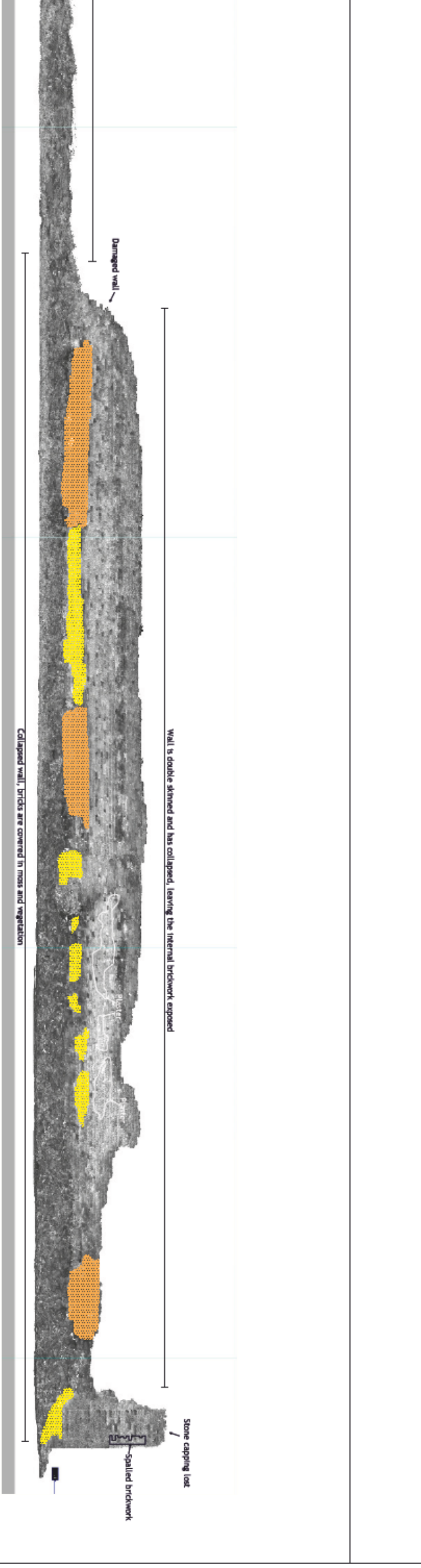
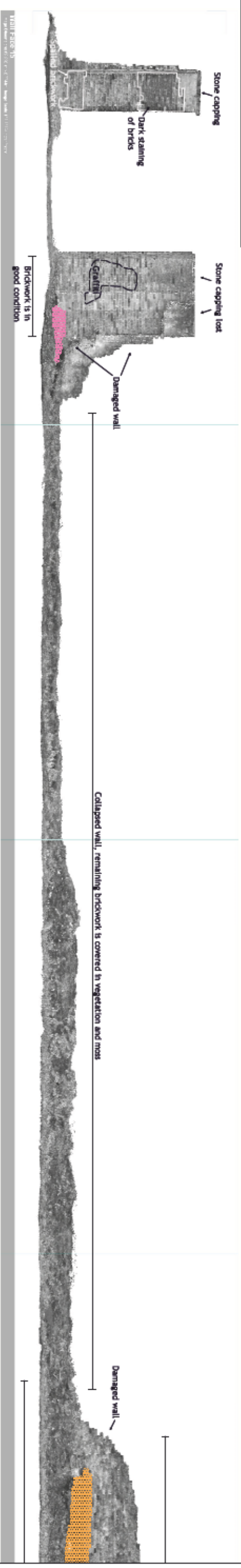
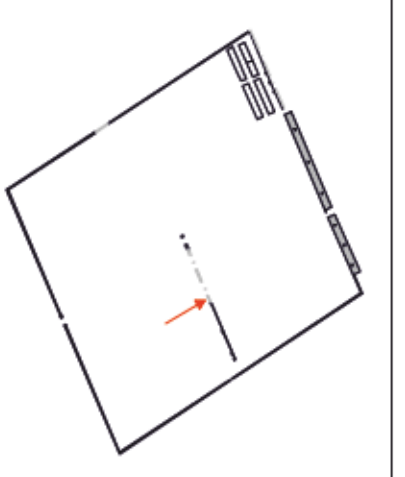








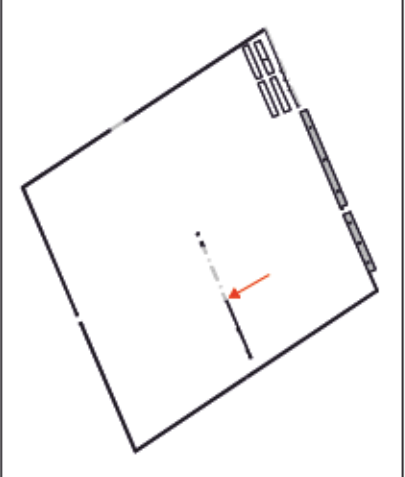


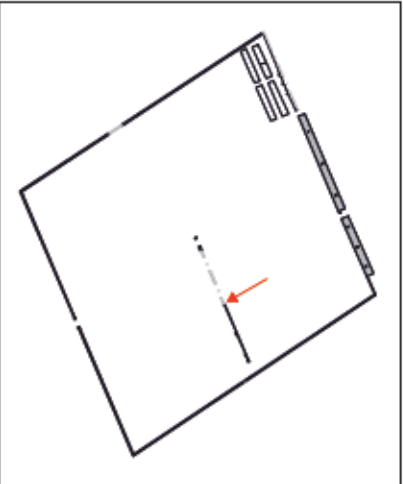


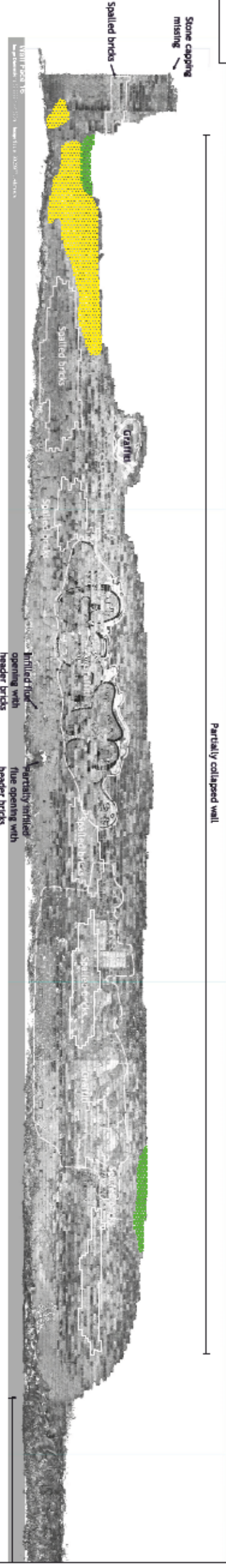
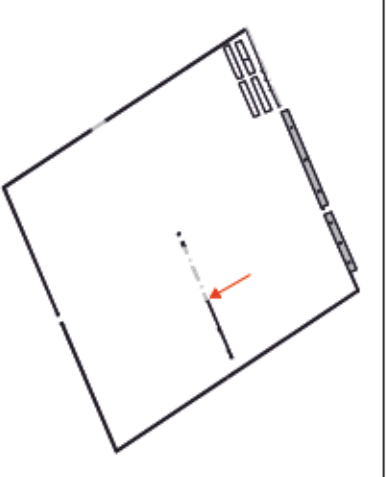
- Key**
- Efflorescence
  - Fire damaged
  - Lichen

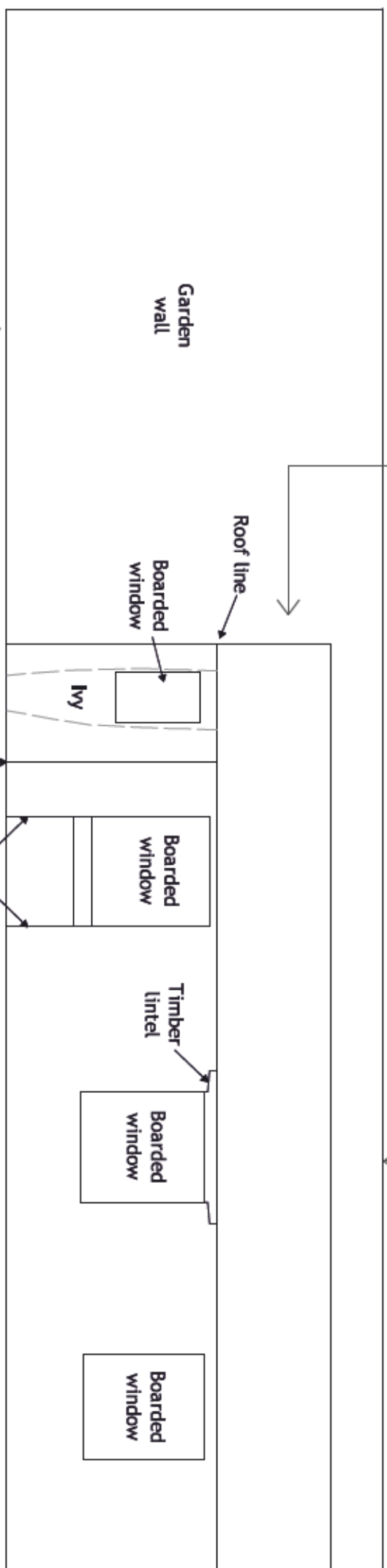
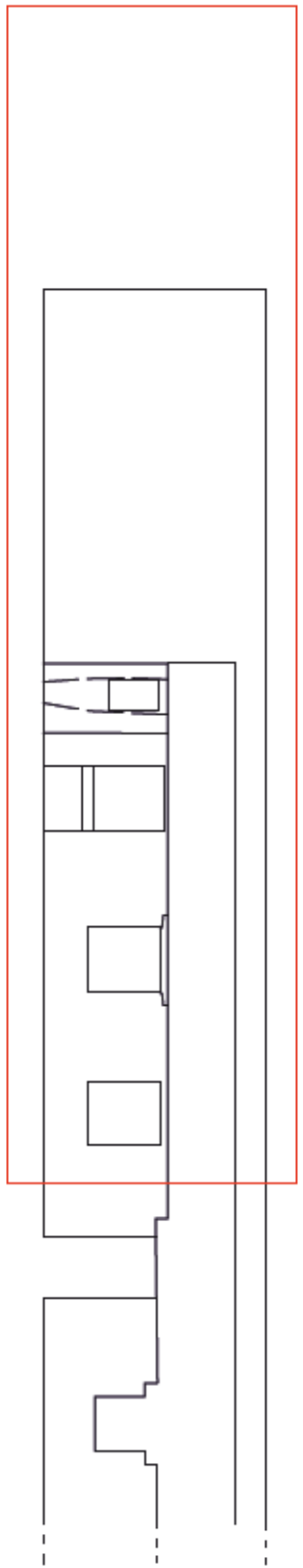
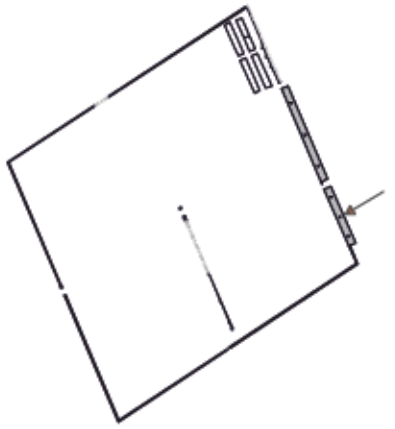


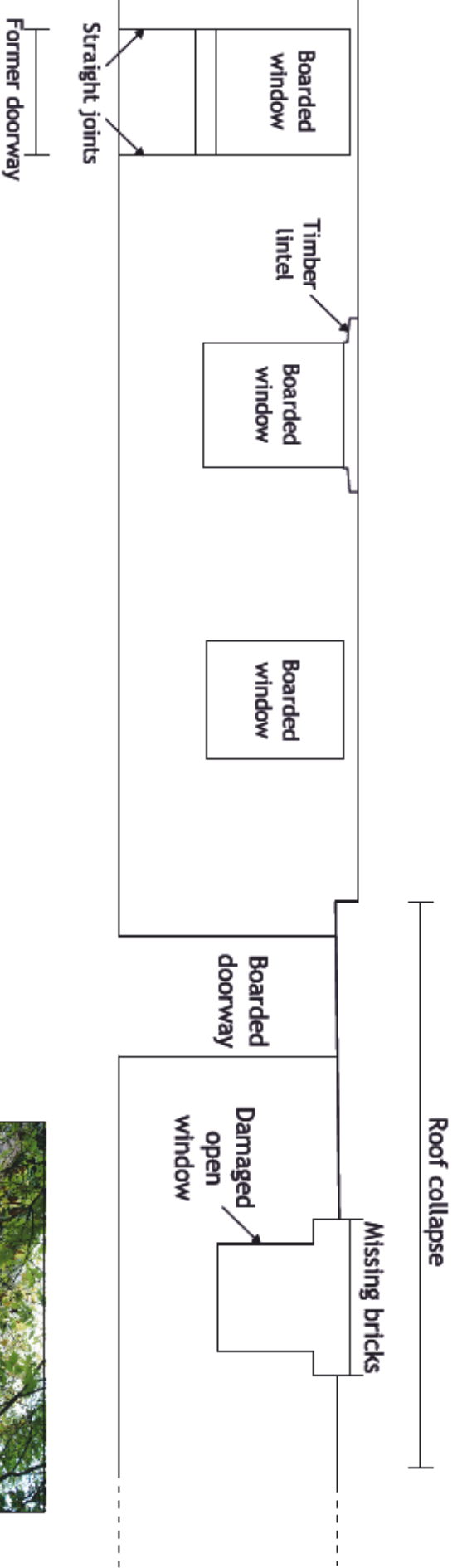
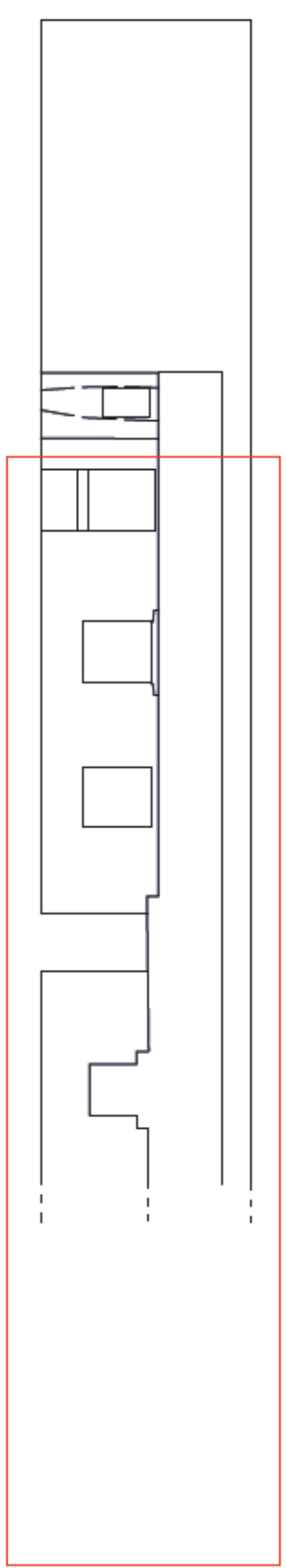
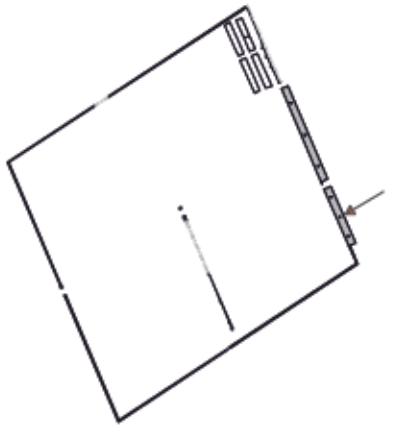




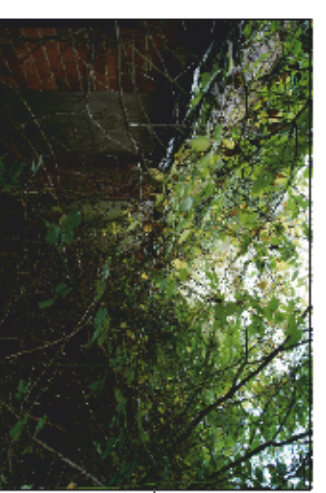


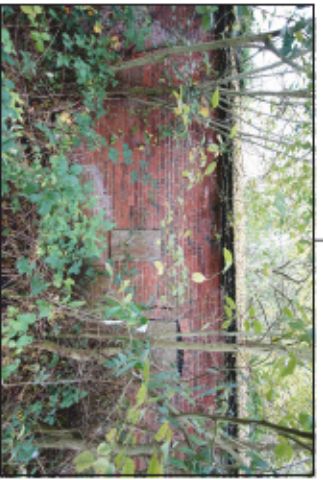
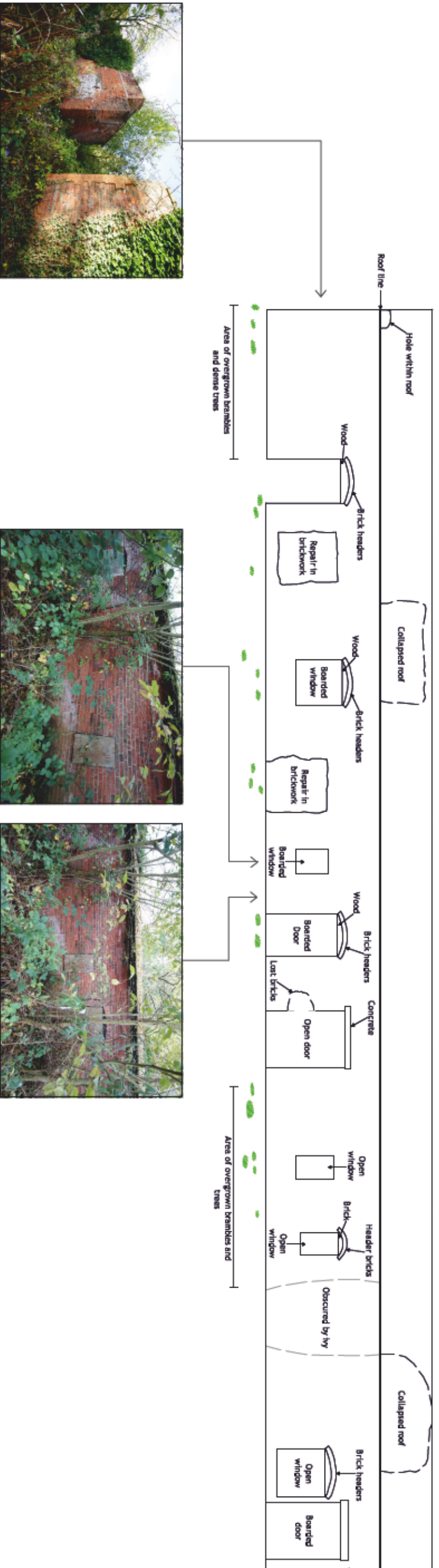
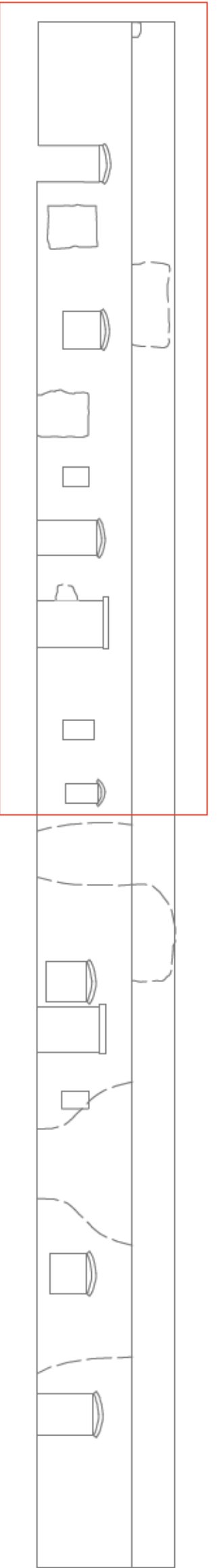
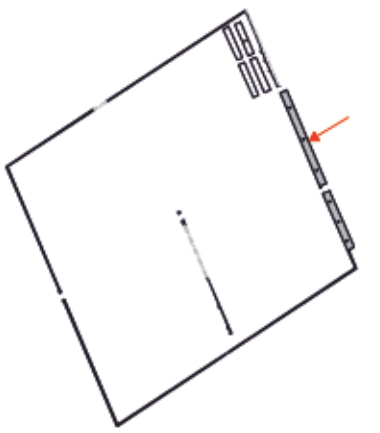


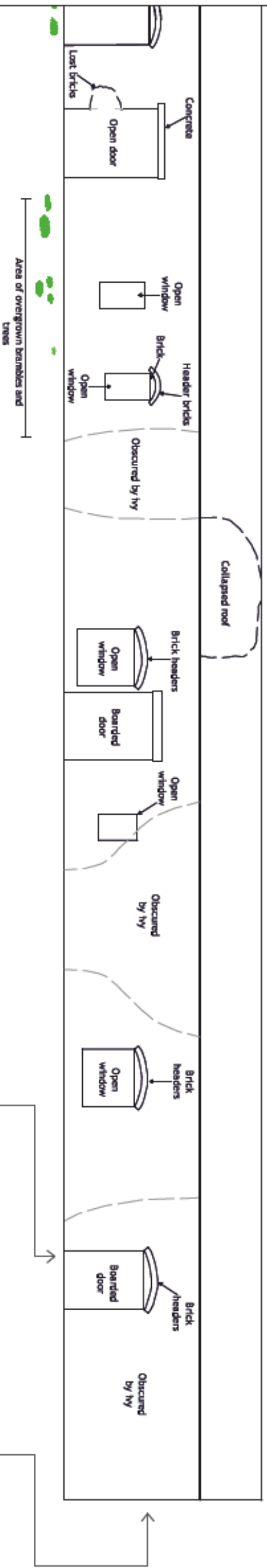
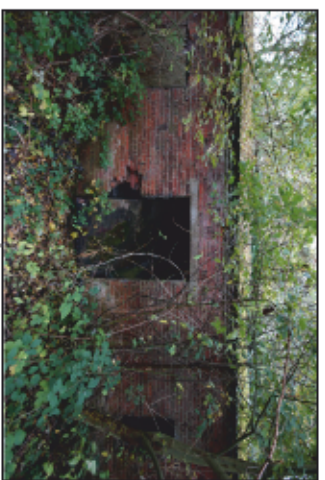
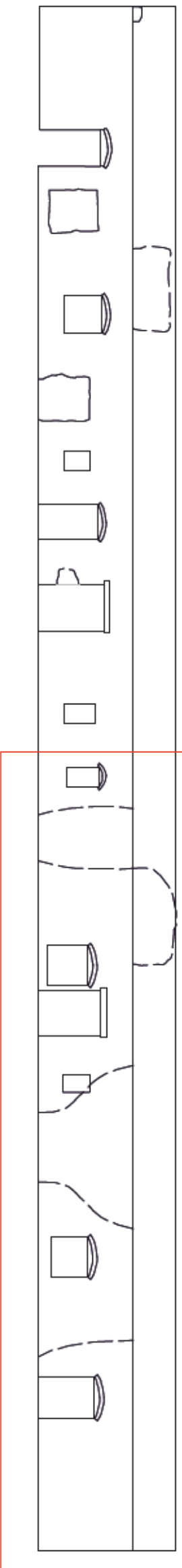
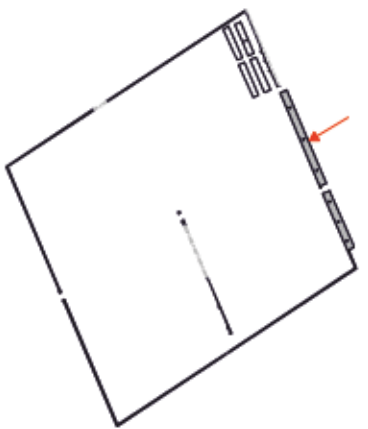


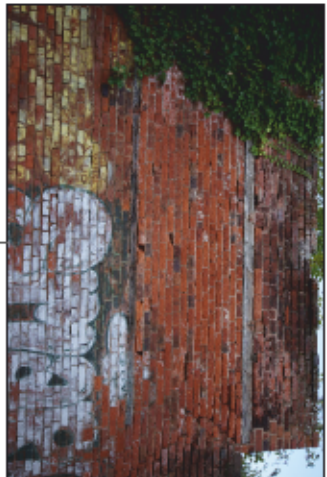
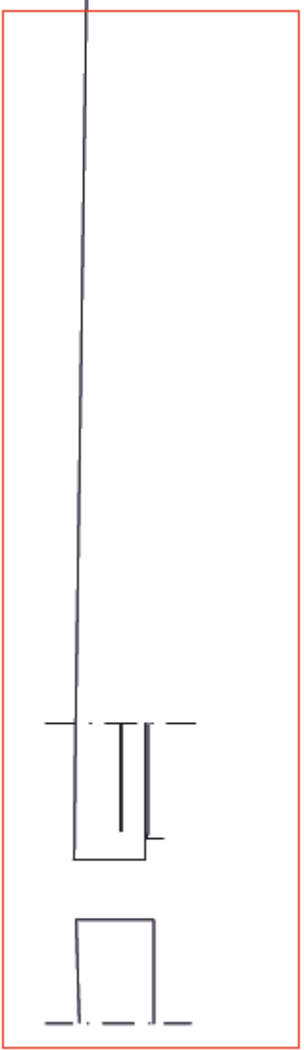
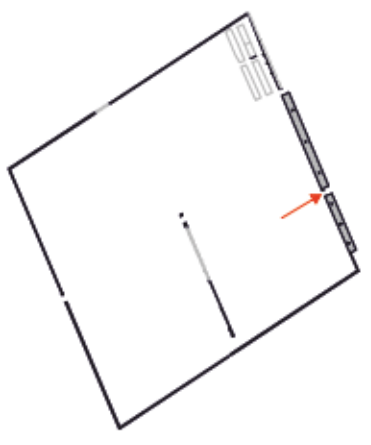


Buildings continue but inaccessible due to overgrowth



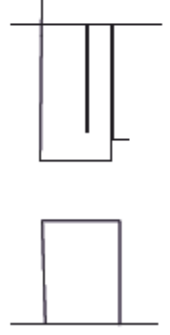
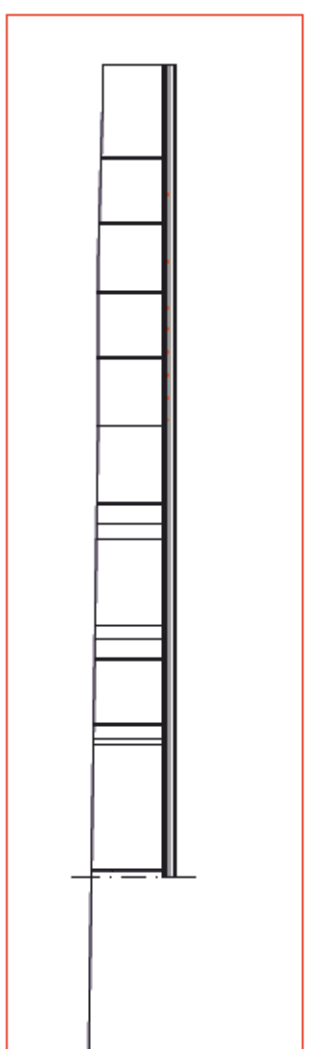
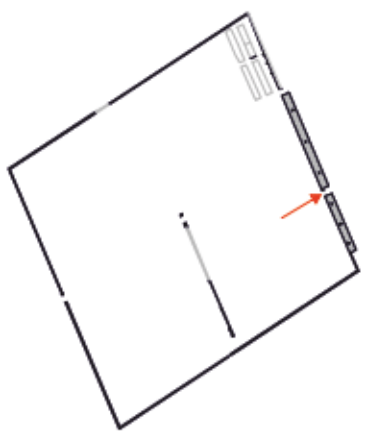




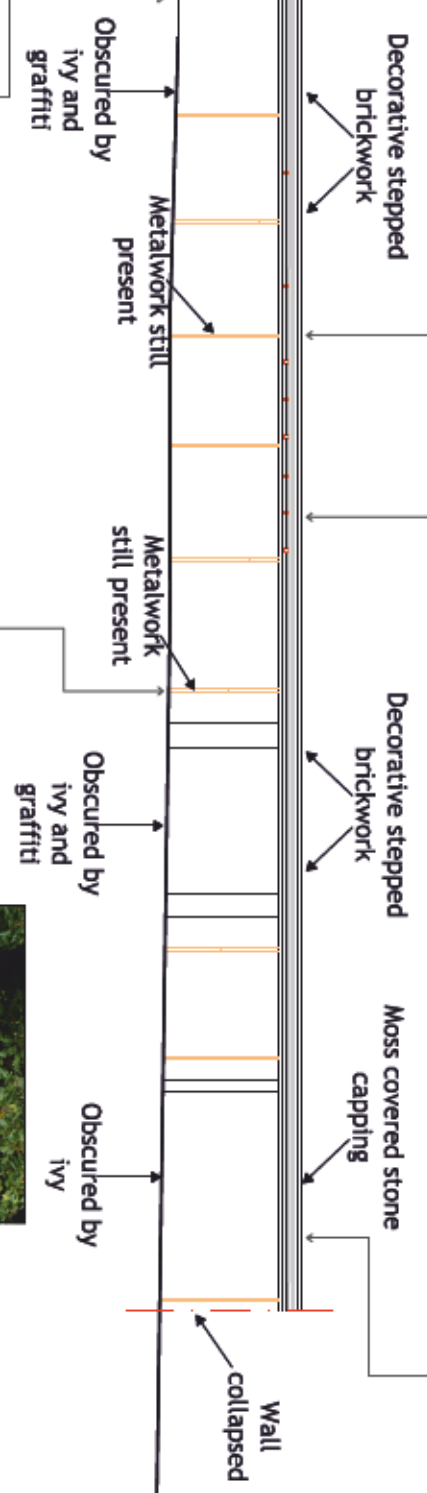


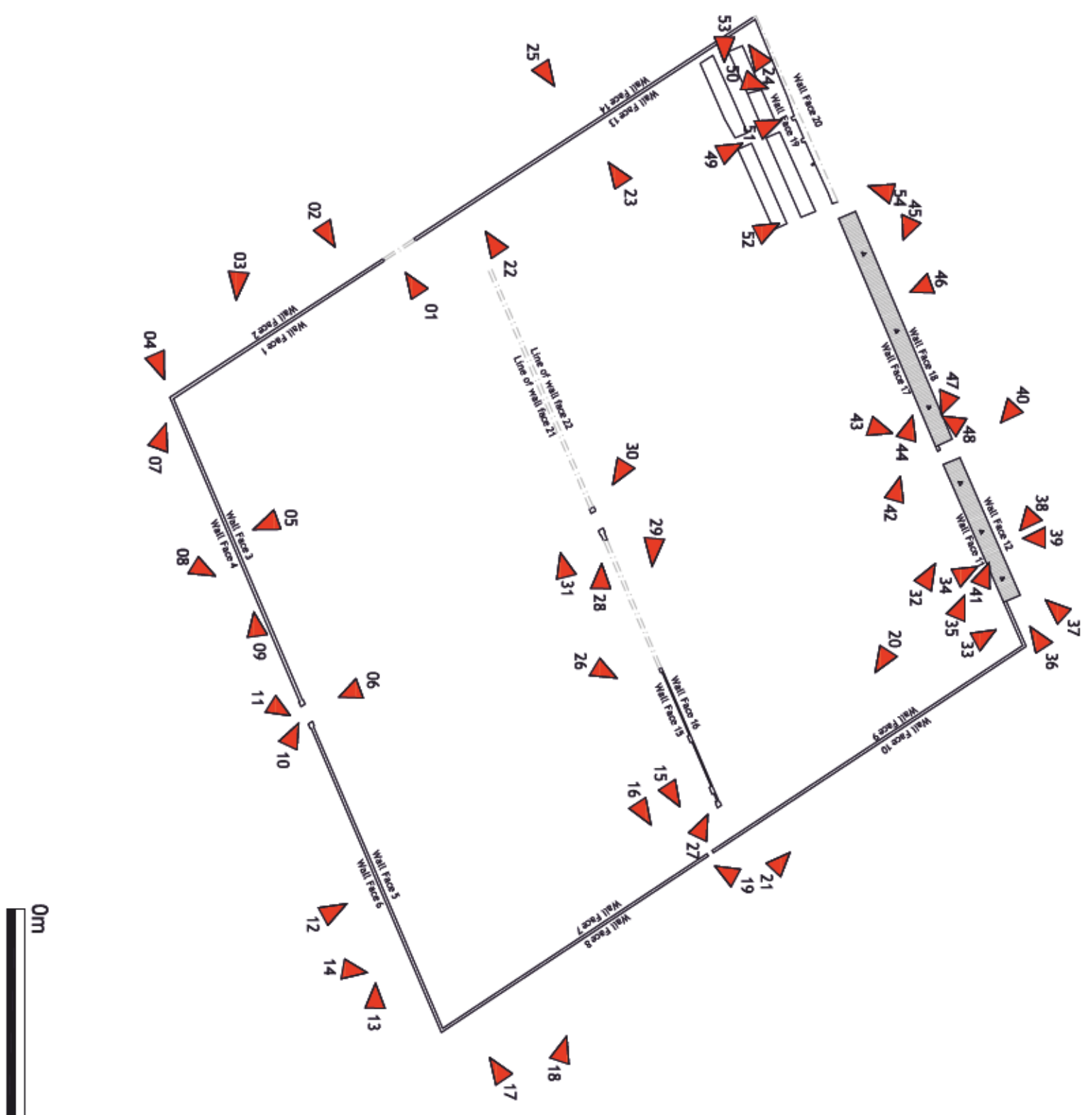
0m 20m





Key  
 □ Joist  
 || Wooden beam





Key  
▲ Plate viewpoint



