



Berrington Walled Gardens Leominster, Herefordshire

Archaeological Evaluation



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February 2017



**Berrington Walled Gardens
Leominster, Herefordshire**

Archaeological Trial Trenching

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Archaeological Trial Trenching

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Berrington Walled Gardens Leominster, Herefordshire

Archaeological Trial Trenching

Summary

Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by the National Trust to carry out archaeological trial trenching at Berrington Walled Gardens. The work was carried out during 23rd – 27th February 2017 by Martina Tenzer and Otis Gilbert. The results of the works will inform proposals for the renovations of the gardens. These works are not part of a planning application.

The proposed works comprised six trenches within the walled garden (WG). All trenches were hand excavated. The location of the trenches was based on the results of a previous radar survey, historic map study and a site walkover carried out on 18th January 2017. Trenches 1 to 5 were excavated in the proposed locations. Trench 6 was moved from its original location across former stable remains into the walled garden to identify the extent of the curvilinear wall (agreed during the works with J. Young, NT archaeologist, and E. Jones, property manager). A Method Statement was prepared by Wessex Archaeology (Wessex 2016) and was submitted to and approved by The National Trust.

Garden paths were identified in Trenches 2, 4 and 5 matching the garden lay out shown on the 1887 map. The stone material showed the same red colour and hue as the stone the Hall is constructed and is therefore likely to be quarried in the same location.

No structural remains of the building of the tithe map were found, traces of construction on the site were represented by an extended area of mortar in the approximate location of a former building.

A hard standing in the trench immediately east of the garden shed was interpreted as the floor of the glasshouse which stood in the same location, the remains of which are built into the potting shed.

There was no buried evidence for the curved wall extending to the south of the extant curved wall. It may have been removed and the bricks re-used when the rectangular walled garden was designed in the early 19th century (1825 Bryant's plan and 1844 map).

The site archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code 115360. It is recommended that the paper archive is deposited with a suitable museum; all finds recovered were either garden refuse, building material or redeposited artefacts of little archaeological value; the manager of Berrington Hall has requested that they are returned to the property for educational purposes rather than be discarded. An OASIS form, ID number **wessexar1-276948** has been provisionally completed and will be submitted at the time of deposition.



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Archaeological Trial Trenching

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was commissioned by the National Trust (hereafter 'the Client'), and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Janine Young (National Trust) and Ellie Jones (Berrington Hall Property Manager) in this regard. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Matt Williams. Fieldwork was undertaken by Martina Tenzer and Otis Gilbert between 23rd and 27th January 2017. This report was written by Martina Tenzer. Figures and plates were prepared by Nancy Dixon.



Berrington Walled Gardens Leominster, Herefordshire

Archaeological Trial Trenching

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by the National Trust (hereafter the 'Client') to carry out an archaeological trial trenching at Berrington Walled Gardens (hereafter referred to as the 'Site'; Figure 1). The results of the works will inform proposals for the renovations of the gardens. These works are not part of a planning application.
- 1.1.2 The proposed works comprised six trenches within the walled garden (WG) (Figure 1). All trenches were hand excavated.
- 1.1.3 The location of the trenches was based on the results of a previous radar survey, historic map study and a site walkover carried out on 18th January 2017.
- 1.1.4 Trenches 1 to 5 were excavated in the proposed locations. Trench 6 was moved from its original location across former stable remains into the walled garden to identify the extent of the curvilinear wall (agreed during the works with J. Young and E. Jones).
- 1.1.5 A Method Statement was prepared by Wessex Archaeology (Wessex 2016). The Method Statement was submitted and approved by The National Trust.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The following information is taken from the Method Statement (Wessex 2016).
- 1.2.2 Berrington Hall is located three miles north of Leominster. The Hall estate straddles the A49 which runs north to south between Leominster and Ludlow. The walled garden lies to the north-east of the Hall, on the west side of the A49, National Grid Reference (NGR) 351030, 263770 (Figure 1).
- 1.2.3 The land slopes down from north to south towards Berrington Pool which is about 550m south of the Hall. The Site is at a height of approximately 75m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.2.4 The underlying solid geology is Lower Devonian and Downton Series Old Red Sandstone, overlaid to the west by glacial till & morainic deposits as well as by later alluvial sediments.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following section is taken from the Method Statement (Wessex 2016).



- 2.1.1 Berrington Hall was built c. 1778-83 by Henry Holland for Thomas Harley. The parkland and gardens, including the walled kitchen garden, were designed by Lawrence 'Capability' Brown during the same period.
- 2.1.2 An 1815 Ordnance Survey (OS) map shows the east, north and west walls of the walled garden as a continuous curved structure. A Tithe map of c. 1840 shows only the northern end of the wall as curved; the main part of the garden is rectangular and slightly offset to the curved section.
- 2.1.3 To the north of the Site are the remains of stables, which may also have been designed by Brown. The stables were destroyed by fire in 1900.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 The aim of the project, as described in the brief, was to provide information to inform the renovation of the walled garden, using appropriate methods and practices, and in compliance with the *Code of conduct* and other relevant by-laws of the CIfA.
- 3.1.2 The following objectives of the trial trenching were:
- *to determine the presence or absence of surviving layout of garden beds; and*
 - *to determine the presence or absence of any buried structural remains, including paths and buildings.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 Detailed methodology for the work can be found in the Method Statement (Wessex 2016). Wessex Archaeology procedures conform to industry best practice, as outlined in the Standards and Guidance documentation issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a, 2014b, 2014c and 2014d), the United Kingdom Institute of Conservation (UKIC 2001). The methodology conforms to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- 3.2.2 Five trenches of different dimensions were excavated targeting building remains and garden features seen on historical maps (map 1844 and 1887). The location of trench 6 was changed to investigate the possible wall line seen in the radar survey. The change was agreed with the National Trust by email and site meeting with the National Trust Archaeologist and the property manager on 26th January.
- 3.2.3 Turf was cut with a spade and stacked grass to grass/soil to soil on plastic at the side of the trench. Spoil was also stored on plastic.
- 3.2.4 WA staff investigated archaeological deposits and features by excavation and recording commensurate with the scale of work and using WA's pro forma recording system. Recording included written, drawn, and photographic elements.
- 3.2.5 The Client notified WA of any known services within the Site, unknown services uncovered during the excavation were identified and information provided to the Client. The head gardener was consulted prior to excavation regarding existing services within the Site. All trenches were swept with a CAT prior to excavation.
- 3.2.6 Backfilling was carried out by the property garden staff.

3.3 Recording

- 3.3.1 All deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system.
- 3.3.2 A photographic record was maintained using digital images.
- 3.3.3 Exact location and heights of the trenches were established in metres relative to the Ordnance Survey Data (OD) by using a Leica GPS.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the information held in the Site archive, with a full list of context numbers and context descriptions contained in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Trench 1

- 4.2.1 Trench 1 was located to the east adjacent to the garden potting shed (**Figure 1**). The trench measured 2.70 by 0.85 m and was excavated to a total depth of 0.20 m. The aim was to find any surviving remains of the former demolished greenhouse which was replaced by the potting shed.
- 4.2.2 A layer (**102**) (**Figure 2, Plate 1**) of rounded pebbles of different size and shape set in mortar-like bedding formed an extremely compacted hard standing or floor butting the brick wall of the potting shed and matching the geophysical survey results. No further walls were identified. To the north the structure had a distinctive straight edge to the yellowish brown alluvial deposit (**103**) identified in most trenches across the Site. This was overlain by turf (**101**) representing the current garden surface.
- 4.2.3 It is highly likely that the structure represented the bedding for a brick floor similar to the one in the potting shed, which is assumed to have survived from the original glasshouse. Abundant window glass fragments and nails immediately overlying this structure supports this interpretation.

4.3 Trench 2

- 4.3.1 Trench 2 (**Figure 2, Plate 2**) was located in the northeast of the Walled Garden (**Figure 1**). It was 5.00 m long, 0.80 m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.45 m, targeting a garden path shown on the 1887 map and shown in the radar survey.
- 4.3.2 Immediately overlain by garden soil (**202**) and the turf layer (**201**) the surface of the expected garden path (**203**) could be identified in its full width of 1.80 m. The layer consisted of pea gravel in red sand disturbed by a modern electric cable at its eastern edge.
- 4.3.3 To investigate the construction of the garden path a slot was cut down to the yellowish brown alluvial deposit (**204**) (**Figure 2, Plate 3**). The section showed a hard core consisting of medium sized sandstone pebbles (**205**) forming a distinctive central camber.

4.4 Trench 3

- 4.4.1 Located in the orchard (**Figure 1**), trench 3 consisted of a 1.5 m square situated in the southwest of the walled garden. The aim of the trench was to find any traces of former planting trenches such as those shown on the 1887 estate plan. The trench (**Figure 3**,

Plate 4) was excavated to a depth of 0.30 m where the yellowish brown alluvial deposit (**304**) was identified that was represented across the Site.

4.4.2 This layer formed a small linear deposit in east-west alignment directly overlain by a thin layer of black organic material (**303**) 0.02 m thick and covering the heap in a strip from the southern trench edge for 0.90 m to the north (**Figure 3, Plate 5**).

4.4.3 The features identified in this trench showed similarities to the current strawberry beds and may be relatively modern. There is no clear evidence that beds have survived from the late 19th century.

4.5 Trench 4

4.5.1 Trench 4 (**Plate 6**) was located beyond the southern wall of the Walled garden targeting remains of a large building shown on the tithe map. The excavated area measured 5.00 by 0.70 m and extended 0.15 m below the current ground level.

4.5.2 Immediately overlain by the turf (**401**) was the layer of compacted pea gravel (**402**) uncovered with a 2.00 m width. This feature was similar to other top layers of garden paths discovered across the Site. The soil butting the feature in the north consisted of dark brown garden soil (**403**) and was contained CBM, pottery, glass and metal artefacts relating to the garden. A second layer of red pea gravel (**404**) at the southern end of the trench was less compact than **402**.

4.5.3 The compact gravel feature **402** matched the garden path of the 1887 map located between the southern garden wall and the fountain. The looser layer of gravel **404** could represent the border of the plant beds to the south. No remains of buildings were discovered. Remains at a greater depth are possible, however, the excavation stopped at the level of the first archaeological feature identified in the trench.

4.6 Trench 5

4.6.1 Trench 5 (**Figure 3, Plate 7**) was located within the walls of in the southeast portion of the Walled garden. It was 5.00 m long and 0.70 m wide. The excavation stopped at a depth of 0.20 m. The aim of the trench was to find remains of the building shown on the tithe map and garden features of the 1887 map.

4.6.2 Overlain by garden soil (**502**) and turf (**501**) was red compacted pea gravel (**503**) identified. A further feature was located to the north by an area of light greyish white mortar (**505**). The material was very friable and as agreed left in situ without further investigation (as agreed on site with E. Jones). Abundant finds of CBM were contained in the underlying soil (**504**).

4.6.3 Layer **503** was similar to feature **402** and matched the garden path shown on 1887 map running in east-west along the southern garden wall. The mortar bed is may be associated with the large building shown on the tithe map in the southern part of the garden, prior to the southern garden wall being moved north sometime between 1844 and 1887. The mortar bed is possibly a spillage of building material during the construction process or representing a foundation bedding for the first layer of stone material, although it does not seem substantial enough to be part of a building.

4.7 Trench 6

4.7.1 The position of Trench 6 (**Plate 8**) was moved from the stable area to the northwest part inside the Walled Garden. The trench measured 3.00 by 1.10 m and was excavated to a

depth of 0.40 m. The aim was to find the extension of the curvilinear wall which was identified as linear anomaly continuing to the south in the radar survey.

- 4.7.2 Excavation was stopped at the yellowish brown alluvial deposit layer/subsoil (**603**) similar to the natural deposits found across the site. Finds from this layer were probably imported when this area was used as garden by the inhabitants of the small lodge (comment Nick – Head Gardener) and by bioturbation. A further slot extending into this layer was dug to a depth of 0.60 m to find any structures or cuts associated with a former wall. The subsoil was overlain by a 0.30 m thick layer of garden soil (**602**) containing abundant iron nails.
- 4.7.3 The results of the geophysical survey did not show up in the excavated trench. No structural remains were found. The huge amount of iron nails could be associated with a structure in this location, however, there is no evidence for a continuation of the curvilinear Garden wall. It is possible that the bricks were removed and re-used (re-used bricks are present in the rectangular wall) but it should be noted that there was no evidence for a wall cut in the trench.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Background and summary quantification

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered, consisting mostly of ceramics (pottery and ceramic building material). With the exception of a single sherd of medieval pottery, all datable material is post-medieval/modern. Finds derived from subsoil, garden soils, the make-up of garden paths, and a demolition layer, and the assemblage is highly fragmented – in other words, these are not deposits of primary refuse, but all material is likely to have been reworked following original deposition. The quantification of finds by material type and by context is given in **Table 1**.

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 The pottery assemblage amounts to 178 sherds (1492g), and covers a very restricted range of types. One sherd of medieval coarseware (Malvernian ware) and one sherd of Midlands Purple ware (late 15th to 18th century) were both residual finds in garden soil **302**. The remainder of the assemblage appear to date exclusively to the 19th century or later.

5.3 Ceramic building material

- 5.3.1 The CBM consists entirely of small fragments of brick and roof tile, all of post-medieval/modern date. Further building material was present in the form of fragments of mortar.

5.4 Glass

- 5.4.1 The glass includes both vessel and window. Three small window fragments from garden soil 403 are in a greenish glass, and are broadly dated as post-medieval, but the rest of the assemblage includes window and bottle/jar glass of 19th century date or later.

5.5 Metal (Nails)

- 5.5.1 Apart from one small copper alloy eyelet ring, all the metalwork is iron, and consists largely of nails (30 examples). There is part of a small saw blade, and the rest of this small assemblage comprises miscellaneous sheet and wire fragments. None of these objects are closely datable



5.6 Other finds

5.6.1 Other finds comprise small quantities of animal bone (including sheep, domestic fowl and cat) and fuel ash slag, and one piece of clay tobacco pipe stem.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Glass	Metal	Mortar	Pottery	Other Finds
101		8/110	25/230	8		5/27	
202	1/8	38/1278		3	11/181	16/170	
203	2/2	3/37				2/4	
205						2/7	
302	1/1	1/43	2/3	1		19/92	1 slag
402		25/227	3/5			2/10	1 slag
403		9/168	3/4	2		9/235	1 slag
405	1/1	12/34		2	11/77	2/40	
502	2/3	9/100	5/10			26/148	
503						4/12	
504	6/21	15/509	10/44	2	24/999	23/191	
602	2/4	20/587	17/133	18		53/470	1 clay pipe
603		16/356	10/20	2		15/86	
Total	15/40	156/3449	75/449	38	46/1257	178/1492	

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Summary

- 6.1.1 Garden paths were identified in Trenches 2, 4 and 5 and reflect the layout shown in the 1887 plan. The stone material used was same as the stone used to construct the Hall, and is therefore likely to have been quarried in the same location.
- 6.1.2 The mortar spread in trench 5 was very friable with no straight edges or imprints of bricks and it may represent a spillage or mortar mixing area created during the construction of gardens. It is, however, in the area of the large building shown only on the 1844 Tithe map; the form and function of this building is unknown and the mortar may represent the remains of a base for an ephemeral structure. Prior to backfilling, the mortar bed was covered with terram to protect it from any damage.
- 6.1.3 The preservation of the base of the former greenhouse in the centre of the rectangular garden is very good and clearly demonstrates the extent of the structure and materials used. A large amount of the original fabric of the greenhouse is preserved in the potting shed, including the main wall which shows evidence for the heating system.
- 6.1.4 Evidence from the standing remains of the garden walls (Wessex 2017a) and the radar survey (Wessex 2017b) suggests that the curved wall may have continued south, and remains may be preserved below ground. Excavation in trench 6 did not reveal any structural remains or a clear wall cut, although the area has been disturbed.



6.2 Conclusions

- 6.2.1 The garden paths were very well preserved. The paths showed the design and material used to for their construction.
- 6.2.2 The base of the glasshouse in the centre of the garden is also well preserved.
- 6.2.3 Bedding trenches were recorded in trench 3 although these cannot be demonstrably associated with the 1887 garden plan.
- 6.2.4 No definite structural remains of the building of the tithe map were found in trenches 4 or 5, although a mortar spread may be related to the construction.
- 6.2.5 No buried evidence for a southern continuation of the curved wall was seen.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

- 7.1.1 A designated receiving museum has still to be confirmed. The museum will be contacted in advance of the fieldwork for an accession number/Site code and to obtain information regarding the appropriate archive preparation standards

7.2 Archive

- 7.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the appropriate museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; Brown 2011; ADS 2013; ClfA 2014c).
- 7.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the Site/ accession code and a full index will be prepared.
- 7.2.3 The site archive will be prepared for long-term storage in accordance with current guidelines (e.g. Walker 1990. The repository until final deposition with the museum the archive will be stored at the offices of WA in Sheffield.

1.1 Selection Policy

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis It has been agreed that most finds will be returned to the Client. Some CBM will be discarded.

7.3 Publication

- 7.3.1 The results of the fieldwork will be published as one body of work, at least to summary level, within one year of completion of all phases of fieldwork. Publication will be in an appropriate local, regional or national journal.
- 7.3.2 Other forms of publication (e.g. 'popular publication', electronic media/Internet) may be employed where appropriate. A brief description of the project will be published on the WA blog.



7.4 Copyright

- 7.4.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by WA Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

7.5 Security Copy

- 7.5.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.



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9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Context descriptions

Trench No. 1		Length: 2.70 m Width: 0.87 m Max. Depth: 0.20 m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
101	Turf	0 – 0.10
102	Structure, hardstanding of floor of former extension of garden shed or green house, medium sized rounded pebbles in mortar bedding, very compact.	0.10 – 0.20
103	Alluvial deposit, light orangey brown silty clay	0.20+

Trench No. 2		Length: 5.00 m Width: 0.80 m Max. Depth: 0.45 m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
201	Turf	0 – 0.10
202	Garden soil, dark brown silty sand, small stone inclusions, CBM, iron nails, glass, pottery.	0.10 – 0.45
203	Upper layer of garden path, pea gravel/red sand mix, compacted	0.10 – 0.20
204	Alluvial deposit, light orangey brown silty clay, frequent small flecks of CBM	0.45+
205	Hard core of garden path, medium sized to big sandstone, forming a camber towards the centre of path.	0.20 – 0.44

Trench No. 3		Length: 1.50 m Width: 1.50 m Max. Depth: 0.30 m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
301	Turf	0 – 0.10
302	Garden soil, dark brown silty sand, no inclusions, CBM, pottery, possibly brought in beginning of 20 th c. to level area for planting Christmas trees (Comment Nick - Head Gardener)	0.10 – 0.30
303	Black organic material, white flecks of chalk. Similar to material visible in modern strawberry bed.	0.28 – 0.30
304	Linear heap of yellowish brown silty clay, alluvial deposit, small ridge for plant.	0.30+

Trench No. 4		Length: 5.00 m Width: 0.70 m Max. Depth: 0.15 m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
401	Turf	0 – 0.15
402	Layer of garden path, pea gravel/red sand mix, compacted.	at 0.15
403	Garden soil, dark brown silty sand, small stone inclusions, CBM, iron nails, glass, pottery.	at 0.15
404	Band of pea gravel at southern edge of trench, possible edge of flower bed, not as compact as 402	at 0.15
405	Garden soil north of garden path, dark brown silty sand, rich in finds, bird bones, iron nails, pottery, CBM	at 0.15



Trench No. 5		Length: 5.00 m Width: 0.70 m Max. Depth: 0.20 m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
501	Turf	0 – 0.10
502	Subsoil, possibly former garden soil, dark brown silt, pottery, animal bone, CBM	0.10 – 0.20
503	Layer of garden path, pea gravel/red sand mix, compacted	0.10+
504	Demolition layer, mid brown silty sand, frequent fragments of bricks and mortar.	0.20+
505	Mortar bed, greyish white, friable, possible foundation bedding	0.20+

Trench No. 6		Length: 3.00 m Width: 1.10 m Max. Depth: 0.40 m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
601	Turf	0 – 0.10
602	Garden soil, mid brown silty clay, small stone inclusions, CBM, pottery, glass, shell, animal bone, clay pipe, abundant iron nails	0.10 – 0.40
603	Subsoil/alluvial deposit, light orangey brown silty clay, charcoal, glass pottery CBM.	0.40+



9.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-276948

Project details

Project name	Berrington Walled Gardens, Leominster, Herefordshire
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by the National Trust to carry out an archaeological trial trenching at Berrington Walled Gardens. The work was carried out during 23rd - 27th February 2017 by Martina Tenzer and Otis Gilbert. The results of the works will inform proposals for the renovations of the gardens. These works are not part of a planning application. The proposed works comprised six trenches within the walled garden (WG). All trenches were hand excavated. The location of the trenches was based on the results of a previous radar survey, historic map study and a site walkover carried out on 18th January 2017. Trenches 1 to 5 were excavated in the proposed locations. Trench 6 was moved from its original location across former stable remains into the walled garden to identify the extent of the curvilinear wall. Garden paths were identified in Trenches 2, 4 and 5 matching the garden lay out shown on the 1887 map. The stone material showed the same red colour and hue as the stone the Hall itself is constructed and is therefore likely to be quarried in the same location. No structural remains of the building of the tithe map were found, traces of construction on the site were represented by an extended area of mortar in the approximate location of a former building. A hard standing east of the garden shed was interpreted as floor of the extension of the potting shed or more likely to be a part of the greenhouse located to the south of the shed. There was no evidence of a wall extending to the south of the curvilinear wall. A continuation the wall in a slightly different alignment as indicated in the Historic Building report dating to the time of the 'Capability Brown' Garden (Wessex 2017) were not reflected in the ground and probably eradicated when the new lay out of the Walled Garden was designed in the early 19th century (1825 Bryant's plan and 1844 map).</p>
Project dates	Start: 23-01-2017 End: 27-01-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	National Trust land
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	WALLED GARDEN Post Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HEREFORDSHIRE HEREFORDSHIRE LUSTON Berrington Walled Gardens, Leominster, Herefordshire
Postcode	HR6 0DW
Study area	0 Kilometres
Site coordinates	SO 50924 63659 52.26850169658 -2.719251456538 52 16 06 N 002 43 09 W Point



Lat/Long Datum Unknown

Height OD / Depth Min: 75m Max: 75m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Wessex Archaeology

Project brief originator National Trust

Project design originator Wessex archaeology

Project director/manager Matt Williams

Project supervisor Martina Tenzer

Type of sponsor/funding body National Trust

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Not yet deposited

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal"

Digital Archive recipient not yet deposited

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey"

Paper Archive recipient not yet deposited

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Diary","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Berrington Walled Gardens, Leominster, Herefordshire

Author(s)/Editor(s) Martina Tenzer

Date 2017

Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology

Place of issue or publication Sheffield



Description A4 comb bound laser printed report

Entered by Martina Tenzer (m.tenzer@wessexarch.co.uk)

Entered on 21 February 2017

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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Plate 1: Trench 1, view from east



Plate 2: Trench 2, view from southwest


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Plate 3: Trench 2, path 203 west-facing section



Plate 4: Trench 3, view from north


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Plate 5: Trench 3, east-facing section plant bed



Plate 6: Trench 4, view from south


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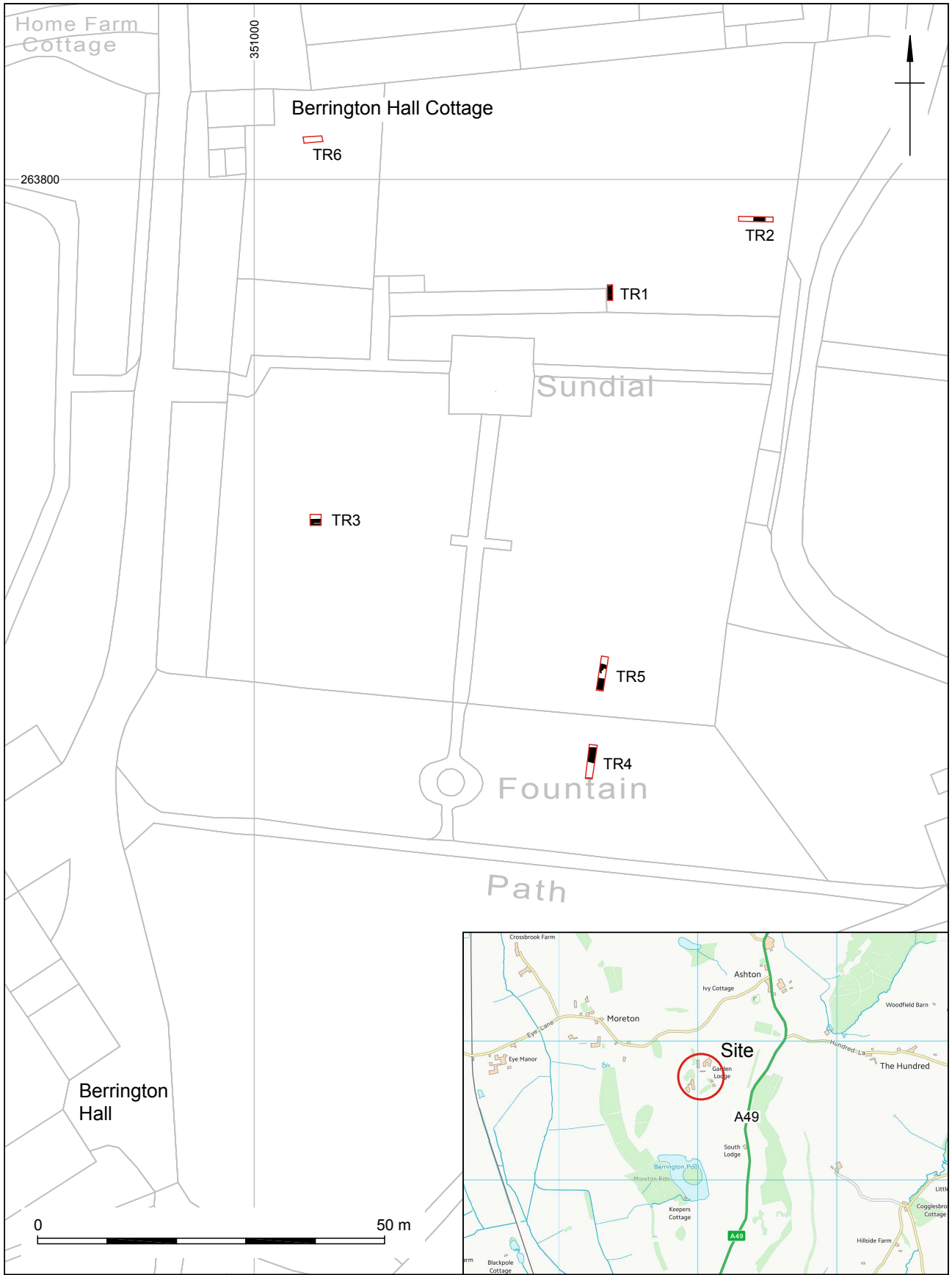


Plate 7: Trench 5, view from south



Plate 8: Trench 6, view from west

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- Trench
- Archaeology
- Disturbance



Coordinate system:
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(OSTN15/OSGM15)

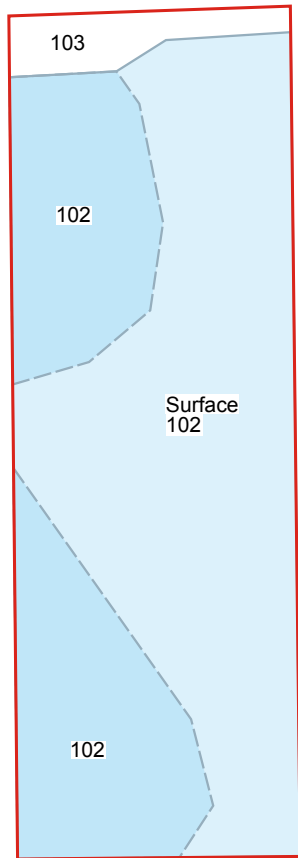
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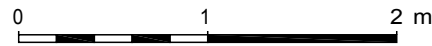
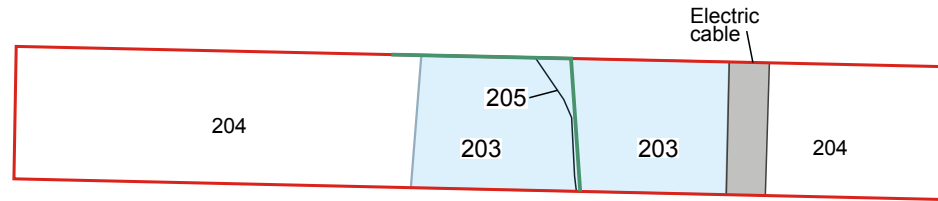
Site and trench location

Figure 1

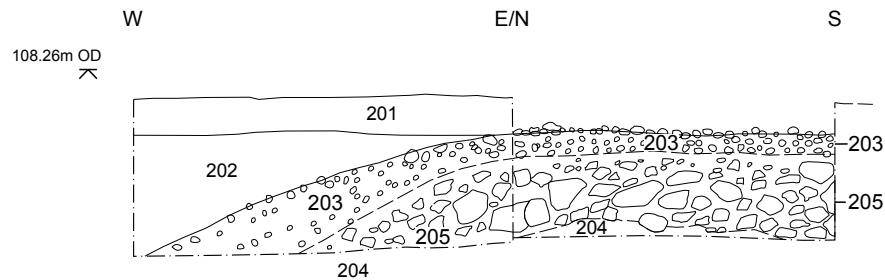
Plan of Trench 1



Plan of Trench 2



Wrap-around section of slot in path 203/205



- Trench
- Archaeology
- Disturbance
- Section line



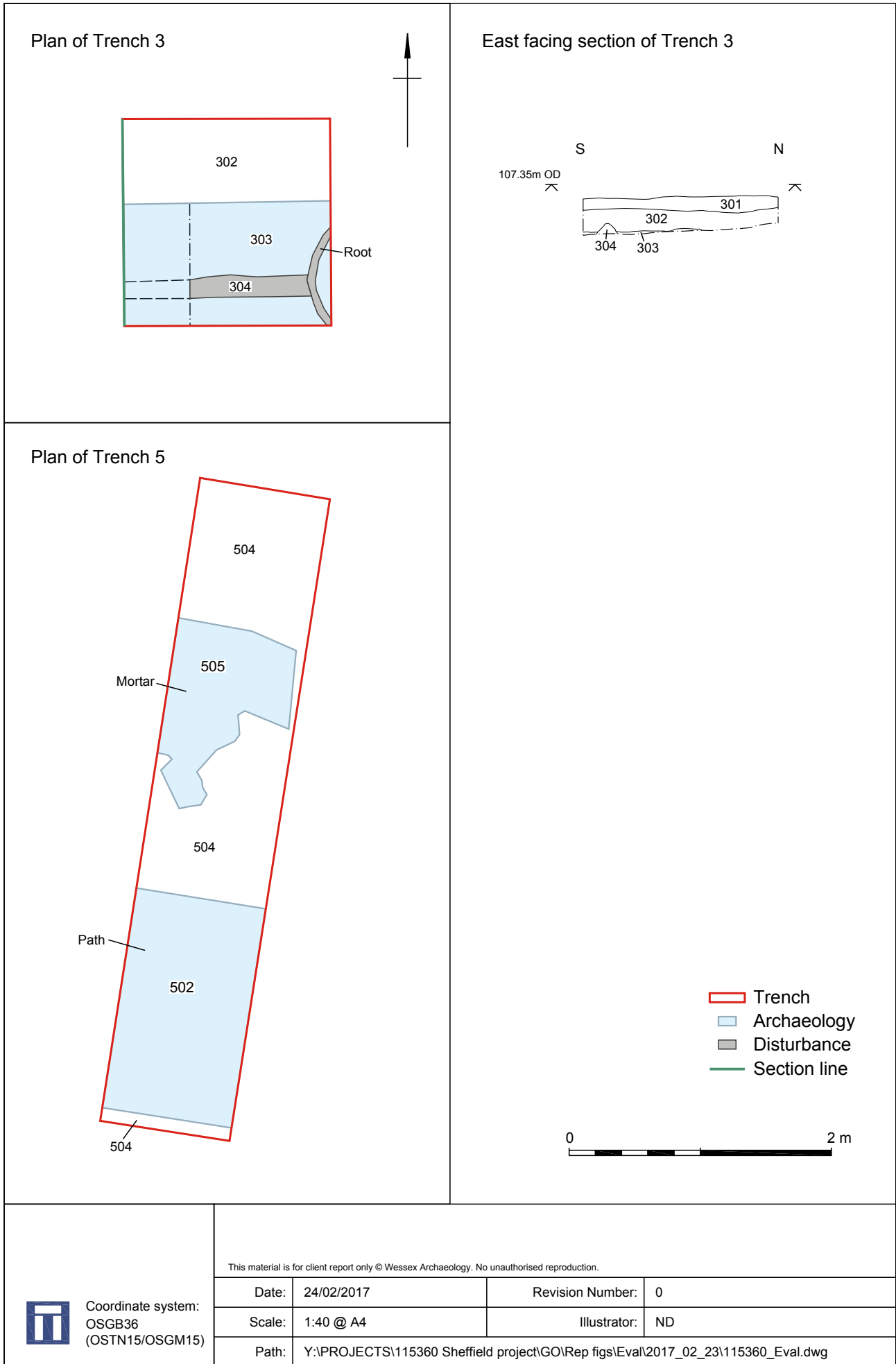
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Plans and section - Trenches 1 and 2

Figure 2



Plans and section - Trenches 3 and 5

Figure 3



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