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HEREFORD PRIMARY CARE CENTRE, HEREFORD

*Heritage Statement
for One Creative Environments Ltd*

14th March 2018

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HA Job no.:	HPCH
HAS no.:	1288
NGR:	351355 240615
Parish:	Hereford St Peter's
Council:	Herefordshire

Project Manager:	Mike Kimber
Author:	Jennifer Richards
Fieldwork:	Jennifer Richards
Graphics:	Jennifer Richards
Approved by:	Mike Kimber

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HEREFORD PRIMARY CARE CENTRE

HERITAGE STATEMENT

Headland Archaeology was commissioned by One Creative Environments Ltd to prepare a heritage statement to support a planning application for a new Primary Care Centre near Hereford railway station. This assessment has considered designated and non-designated built heritage assets, earthwork and other upstanding heritage features and areas of townscape character. It has found that the Proposed Development will result in a negligible and less than substantial impact on the significance of the nearby Grade II listed railway station, and on the city skyline buildings (the Cathedral and the churches of All Saints and St Peter). No harm to any other heritage assets is predicted, including the Bulmer Garden Conservation Area and the Railway and Industrial Estate Area of Townscape Character.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

One Creative Environments Ltd are preparing a planning application for a new Primary Care Centre close to the railway station in Hereford. Pre-application discussions between the client and Herefordshire Council have been held and a heritage statement covering the impacts of the proposals on the Grade II listed station building, conservation areas and other built heritage assets including townscape character has been requested to support the planning application.

1.2 Site Description

The Proposed Development Area comprises approximately 0.45 hectares of land between the railway line and the new Hereford City Link Road. It is located north of Hereford City Centre within an area which is currently underused "brownfield" land. The PDA was previously occupied by warehouse buildings which were levelled for the construction of the new Link Road in 2016-17.

1.3 Consultation

The Historic Environment Team at Herefordshire Council was consulted via email on 1st March 2018 regarding the assessment. Julian Cotton (Archaeological Advisor) confirmed that there was no need to include an archaeological desk-based assessment for below ground archaeological remains. Matthew Knight (Conservation Officer) advised that the Edgar Street Grid urban design studies and Nigel Bakers Townscape Heritage Assessment which formed part of the evidence base for the Core Strategy, should be referred to. These documents have informed the assessment.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The assessment aims to:

- Identify the heritage assets potentially affected by the proposed development;
- Describe significance of these heritage assets, including the contribution made by setting;
- Determine the potential impact of the proposed development on the significance of these assets; and
- Identify any requirements for mitigating these impacts.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Study area

A single study area extending 500m from the boundary of the Proposed Development Area has been used to gather baseline data. Selected heritage assets beyond this limit have been included in the assessment where their setting is particularly sensitive to changes resulting from the Proposed Development.

3.2 Data sources

The assessment has been based on a study of all readily available documentary sources, following the ClfA Standards and Guidance (ClfA 2014). The following sources of information were referred to:

- Designation data from the National Heritage List for England, downloaded from the Historic England website on 21st December 2017;
- Descriptions of designated heritage assets in the National Heritage List for England, viewed on the Historic England website;
- Archaeological and architectural records from the National Record of the Historic Environment, viewed through the Heritage Gateway website (www.heritagegateway.org.uk);
- Records of built heritage assets, conservation areas and Historic Landscape Characterisation held by Herefordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) obtained as a digital data extract on 6th March 2018;
- Historic maps and plans held in the Herefordshire archive;
- The Edgar Street Grid Urban Design Study;
- Nigel Barker's Townscape Heritage Assessment;
- Readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports.

The site and its surroundings were visited on 9th March 2018 to examine the baseline setting of heritage assets identified in the assessment.

3.3 Identification of heritage assets

The assessment aims to identify the heritage assets potentially affected by the proposed development. A heritage asset is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Annex 2) as 'a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest'. Both discrete features, and extensive landscapes defined by a specific historic event, process or theme, can be defined as heritage assets; and assets may overlap or be nested within one another. Some heritage assets are designated as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, or locally designated through policies in the Local Plan. Non-designated assets may be recorded in Historic Environment Records, while many other assets are currently unrecorded.

For the purposes of this assessment built heritage assets (listed and non-listed buildings and other structures) as well as upstanding earthwork features, Conservation Areas and areas of distinct townscape character have been considered relevant heritage assets.

Heritage assets within the Study Area are shown in Figure 1, with detailed descriptions compiled in a gazetteer (Appendix 1, Table 1). Designated heritage assets are labelled with the list entry number which refers to them in the National Heritage List for England; Conservation Areas and non-designated assets with the reference number in the HER.

3.4 Assessment of heritage significance and importance

Heritage assets are assessed in terms of their significance and importance, following the requirement in NPPF paragraph 128, and taking account of Historic England's guidance in *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (GPA2). Significance, in relation to heritage policy, is defined by the NPPF (Glossary, Annex 2) as

"the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting."

Setting is defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as:

"the surroundings in which an asset is experienced. All heritage assets have a setting, irrespective of the form in which they survive and whether they are designated or not. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance, or may be neutral."

Where potential impacts on the settings of a heritage assets are identified, the assessment of significance includes 'assessing whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of

the heritage asset(s)', following Step 2 of the staged approach to setting recommended in Historic England's guidance in The Setting of Heritage Assets (GPA3). Attributes of an asset's setting which can contribute to its significance are listed on page 9 of GPA3.

The *importance* of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it based on its heritage significance, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 1). Historic England guidance also refers to an asset's 'level of significance' (GPA2, paragraph 10), which in this usage has the same meaning as importance. Nationally and internationally designated assets are assigned to the highest two levels of importance. Grade II Listed Buildings and Grade II Registered Parks & Gardens are considered of medium importance, reflecting the lower level of policy protection provided by the NPPF (paragraph 132). Conservation Areas are not assigned to either level of importance by the NPPF but their status as local designations and their omission from the National Heritage List justifies their classification here as assets of medium importance. Other non-designated assets which are considered of local importance only are assigned to a low level of importance. Following the NPPF (Annex 2), a historic feature which lacks 'a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest' is not considered to be a heritage asset; it may also be said to have negligible heritage importance.

Table 1: Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very high	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance
High	Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated heritage assets of equal importance
Medium	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings, heritage assets on local lists and undesignated assets of equal importance
Low	Undesignated heritage assets of lesser importance

4 RESULTS

4.1 Significance of heritage assets potentially affected by the development

Full details of heritage assets within the study area are given in Appendix 1. In summary there are two Scheduled Monuments, four Grade II* Listed Buildings, 16 Grade II Listed Buildings, and four conservation areas within the search area; there are also 108 non-designated heritage assets (of which 41 are "built heritage assets" or upstanding features) recorded in the Herefordshire Historic Environment Record. Not all of these assets are predicted to experience any change to their setting as a result of the Proposed Development. This section details those which are predicted to experience change and explains the reasoning for those which are not considered to be affected.

Scheduled Monuments

The closest Scheduled Monument to the proposed development area is Blackfriars Friary, this comprises the ruins of the friary buildings now set in a small garden which covers part of the below ground remains of the monastic site, the remainder of the former monastic site has been built over. The site is surrounded by other buildings, with the restored Coningsby Hospital buildings to the west, a St John's Ambulance depot to the north with further industrial buildings beyond this, a school to the south and housing to the east. There are limited views out from the friary site towards the Proposed Development Area. The relationship with the former hospital buildings contributes to the significance of the friary as part of its later history, but the rest of the setting of the monument is not considered to make a positive contribution to its significance.

The city walls, ramparts and ditch of Hereford City are a mix of upstanding and buried remains of the Saxon and medieval defences encircling the historic core of the city. They are not visible from the proposed development area, being screened by intervening urban development.

Listed Buildings

There are 20 listed buildings within the study area. Most are Grade II listed, but there are three Grade II* Listed Buildings – Coningsby Hospital, a preaching cross in the grounds of Coningsby Hospital, and the upstanding built remains of Blackfriars Priory. The remains of Blackfriars Priory have been discussed above as they form part of the Scheduled Monument. The cross is located within the gardens and Coningsby Hospital is experienced between the friary remains and Widemarsh Street – one of the main approaches into the city.

The grade II listed buildings comprise six large houses in the Aylestone Hill Conservation Area as well as an individually listed set of gates and railings to a property within this Conservation Area; a public house on Widemarsh Street; an entrance arch and four buildings within the Central Area Conservation Area. None of these buildings are predicted to experience any change in their setting as a result of the Proposed Development as they are experienced in close proximity within their respective street scenes.

The remaining Grade II listed building is the Hereford Railway Station – originally known as Barr's Court Station and named after Barr's Court, a large property previously located to the northwest of the station. This building derives significance from its architectural interest – in particular its main entrance with central gable flanked by protruding wings and its nine octagonal brick chimney stacks, as well as because the interior retains the fireplaces. It also has historic interest as it was designed by known architects Johnson of Birkenhead. The significance of the building is enhanced by its continuing use as a railway station and the relationship with associated infrastructure – including the former goods sheds to the west.

In addition, the Grade I Listed Hereford Cathedral, and Grade II* Listed churches of All Saint's and St Peter are prominent skyline features in the city. This landmark quality contributes to the significance of these buildings in various ways, the architectural interest of the buildings is enhanced by these views, in particular where they are all visible as the different architectural styles can be appreciated, the historical interest of the buildings is also enhanced as these views allow an appreciation of the different Hereford parishes and the inter-relationship between the parishes and the cathedral. These listed buildings are included for the potential that this prominence may be altered or key views removed by the creation of the new medical centre.

Conservation Areas

There are four Conservation Areas within the study area. These are: Bulmer Garden Suburb, Aylestone Hill, Bodenham Road and Central Area. Only a very small part of the Bodenham Road Conservation Area lies within the study area and this is screened from the development area by intervening buildings – there is not considered to be any potential for this conservation area to be affected.

Similarly the Aylestone Hill Conservation Area is largely screened from the Proposed Development by intervening buildings, although there are glimpsed views from the very southern edge of the Conservation Area alongside the railway line towards the Proposed Development. The Aylestone Hill Conservation Area is mostly large late 19th century houses, some still in residential use but others having been converted to offices or hotels. The character of this area is not considered to be affected by the Proposed Development.

The Bulmer Garden Suburb Conservation Area protects the character and appearance of an area of early 20th century housing. This small estate of two-storey houses of Arts and Crafts style, semi-detached and in groups of three or five, was laid out in terms of Garden City planning principles. The area is characterised by tree lined streets, however most of the front gardens have been converted into parking, detracting from the area's former appearance as a garden village. There are views from the conservation area across the city – in particular from the northern parts of the area where the ground is higher these views contribute to the sense of Bulmer Garden as separate from the city, and views from the southern edge include the railway and associated buildings as well as other more recent industrial buildings, these views are not considered to make a contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area.

The Central Area conservation area covers the historic core of the city, its character and appearance is generally experienced only from within the designated area where the medieval street pattern survives and is readily apparent. The ESG notes that *"The scale of the city is generally 3/4 storeys. Any new building, which interrupts this skyline must be of exceptional quality and of an innovative nature of design. Such proposals must significantly enhance the built environment and be sensitive to long views of existing tall buildings viz Cathedral, All Saints and St Peters"*. The Proposed Development lies north of the city centre but there are views from the development area and its vicinity which take in the city skyline including the church spires of All Saints and St Peters and the cathedral. The Cathedral and the churches of All Saints and St Peter are prominent building which dominate the skyline of Hereford and are all located within the conservation area. The buildings themselves have already been considered as they are listed buildings, they also make a contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area, both in close proximity within the designated area and in long range views. The contribution that these buildings make to the significance of the conservation area, including the importance of the city skyline (as recognised in the ESG) may be affected by the development and as such the Central Area Conservation Area merits consideration.

Areas of Townscape Character

The Edgar Street Grid Design Framework (ESG) describes the proposed development area as falling within the: Railway and Trading Estate Area of Townscape Character. The ESG describes this as comprising "large floor plate buildings including retail sheds such as Morrisons and Rockfield and the recently constructed Post Office

building opposite the Railway Station. In addition the area includes the Police Dog Training Ground, an extensive area of open space prone to flooding and bounded by the Widemarsh Brook to the north and east and Widemarsh Street to the west.” There is no coherent layout to the buildings south of the new link road and the character of the area is one of dispersed buildings of varying styles and materials, most buildings being to the south of the Link Road. The Proposed Development Area is currently unused ground to the southwest of the railway station on the north side of the Link Road, but was formerly occupied by warehouse buildings which were levelled to create a site compound for the construction of the new road.

Examination of historic maps (held at Herefordshire Archives and Records Centre and available online at maps.nls.uk and www.old-maps.co.uk) shows that this area was largely undeveloped until the late 19th century – it is shown as fields on the Tithe Maps of St Peter’s Parish and St John’s Parish, and only a few small buildings occupy the space between the canal basin and the railway line on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887. The canal basin was filled in by 1905, and additional buildings (including the sorting office) were constructed by 1930. The post office building was enlarged by 1948 and several buildings previously occupying the space south of the railway line were demolished by this time and replaced by other buildings by 1953. These are recorded as a coal yard and steel stockyard in 1966. These had also been demolished by 1975, and the larger buildings of the Trading Estate (the most recent use of the site before the construction of the Link Road in 2017) are shown on late 1980s mapping.

Non-designated heritage assets

The built heritage assets recorded in the HER include a bridge over the former Hereford-Gloucester canal (30757), the football stadium (26941) and buildings within the city centre – including the hospital, Bluecoat School, public buildings such as the Garrick Theatre, public baths and places of worship as well as mills and factory buildings and the former workhouse. None of these are prominent buildings in the wider area, however the bridge affords views along the railway line towards the station.

5 PREDICTED EFFECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT

5.1 The proposed development

The proposed development comprises a modern three storey building with associated car parking and landscaping. The building will be a mixture of brick, glass and coloured panels.

5.2 Effect on heritage assets

No Scheduled Monuments are predicted to be affected by the Proposed Development.

Grade II Listed Hereford Railway Station

The Proposed Development will introduce a new building in close proximity to the railway station. It will not interrupt the historic relationship between the station and its associated infrastructure, but will be visible in views of the station from east and west along the link road and from Barr’s Court Road to the north as well as from the former canal bridge to the west. The use of brick to complement the railway station in the eastern part of the building will help to blend the more modern looking parts of the building with their surroundings. There is considered to be a negligible level of harm to the significance of the listed building as a result of this change in its setting.

Cathedral, All Saints and St Peter’s churches

Of the many medium to long range views in which these three listed buildings are prominent in the skyline, views from Barr’s Court Road to the north of the PDA will be affected by the Proposed Development. The new building will partially obscure these three listed buildings from view in places along Barr’s Court Road. No other views of the buildings will be affected and as the proposed medical centre will be a publicly accessible building there will be views available from the upper floors across the city. Overall the effect on the significance of these three listed building is considered to be negligible.

Bulmer Garden Conservation Area

The Proposed Development is not likely to be visible from the higher ground in the Conservation Area due to the topography and these views towards and across the city will not be altered. The views from the southern edge of the Conservation Area across the industrial areas west of the railway station will be altered and will

include the new building. This is not considered to alter the character or appearance of the Conservation Area, nor to alter the contribution made by setting to its significance.

Railway and Trading Estate Area of Townscape Character

The Proposed Development will introduce a new building into an area of industrial character which has seen multiple phases of building on various scales since the late 19th century. The building will be sympathetic to the materials used at the train station and with the use of modern materials will serve to blend the contrast between the station building and the large floor plate buildings. By locating the building alongside the new Link Road a more coherent street pattern will begin to emerge to the north of the link road in contrast to the more haphazard layout to the south. Overall there is considered to be no harm to the significance of this area of townscape character.

6 CONCLUSIONS

The Proposed Development will introduce a new modern looking building into the area near the railway station. It has been designed to reflect the use of red brick in the surrounding area and this will minimize the impacts on the Grade II listed railway station. There are considered to be negligible effects on the significance of the three skyline buildings in Hereford (the Cathedral, the spire of the Church of St Peter and the spire of the Church of All Saints) and no harm to the significance of the Bulmer Garden Conservation Area or the Railway and Trading Estate Area of Townscape Character.

7 REFERENCES

Bibliographic references

Herefordshire Council 2007 *Edgar Street Grid Design Framework Supplementary Planning Document*

Herefordshire Council 2010a *Hereford Rapid Townscape Assessment (Draft)*

Herefordshire Council 2010b *A Characterisation of the Historic Townscape of Central Hereford*

Historic maps consulted at Herefordshire Archives and Records Centre (HARC)

Hereford All Saints Tithe Map (1841) – HARC reference IR/30/14/97

Hereford St Peter Tithe Map (1843) – HARC reference IR/30/14/103

Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile Herefordshire Sheet XXXIII.SE (1888), (1905), (1930), (1952) – viewed on maps.nls.uk

8 APPENDIX 1: CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Table 1: Gazetteer of heritage assets within the study area

Reference number	Name
1005528	Hereford city walls, ramparts and ditch
1010797	Blackfriars Friary, preaching cross and cemetery, and hospital and chapel of St John in Hereford
1196808	Cathedral Church of St Mary and St Ethelbert
1025105	Church of All Saints
1196883	Church of St Peter
1196898	Coningsby Hospital, Including Chapel
1279469	Preaching Cross In Grounds Of Coningsby Hospital
1293327	Remains Of Blackfriars Priory
1196769	Aylestone House
1196770	Gates, Piers And Railings To Numbers 8 And 10
1196771	St Hylda's
1196772	Holly House
1196773	Bank House

1196776	Barr's Court Railway Station
1196821	8 And 9, Commercial Road
1196822	Venn's Arch And Attached Railings And Piers
1196823	Kerry Arms Hotel
1196899	Oxford Arms Inn
1205328	Aylestone Hill House
1297437	Governor's House
1297438	25, Commercial Street
1297451	The Lawns
381	Excav, rear 28-29 Commercial St, Hereford
413	Bye Street Gate; Byster's Gate
414	Widemarsh Gate, Widemarsh Street
418	Blackfriars Priory, Widemarsh Street
419	Coningsby Hospital, Widemarsh St.
454	Garrick Theatre, Widemarsh St, Hereford
3983	Preaching Cross, Blackfriars, Hereford
6498	St Guthlac's Priory
7098	Trinity Almshouses, Commercial St
8230	Monkmoor Mill
12053	Hereford Steam Mills, Bath St,
20073	Canal Road, Hereford
20110	Midland Shires Farmers, 118 Widemarsh Street, Hereford
20112	Corner of Coningsby Street & Canal Road, Hereford
20115	25 Commercial Street, Hereford
20121	Bath Street, Hereford
20124	County Gaol (Site of), Commercial Road, Hereford
20125	Classic Cinema, Commercial Road, Hereford
20126	Medieval and Post-Medieval Occupation Site, Union Walk, Hereford
20127	County Union Workhouse, Hereford
20208	84-88 Widemarsh Street, Hereford
20209	site of 127 and 128 Widemarsh St, Hereford
20210	The Farmers' Club, Widemarsh Street, Hereford
20236	Hospital of St Sepulchre, Widemarsh, Hereford
20249	City Wall, Overarching HER Record, Hereford City
22890	Workhouse Chapel (subsequently County Hospital Chapel), Hereford
22891	Occupation Site, Former Hartford Motors Site, Stonebow Road, Hereford
26878	Bye Street suburb (Commercial Road), Hereford
26941	Football Stadium, Edgar Street, Hereford
26943	Cattle Market, Edgar Street, Hereford
26963	Hereford (Barrs Court) Railway Station
26976	Wharf, Hereford & Gloucester Canal
26977	Phoenix Works, Commercial Road, Hereford
26979	Bluecoat School, Hereford
26994	Graveyard, Commercial Road/Canal Road, Hereford
26996	Aerated Water Works, Catherine Street, Hereford
26998	Corn Mill, Bath Street
26999	Public Baths, Kyrle Street
30078	Rubbish pits, Godsell's Garage, Bath Street, Hereford
30323	County Hospital, Stonebow Road, Hereford
30324	The Isolation Hospital, Union Walk, Hereford
30326	Road, Monkmoor Mill, Hereford
30327	Gas Works, Commercial Rd, Hereford
30351	Bye Gate Suburb (58 Commercial Rd)
30757	Bridge, Hereford, Hereford-Gloucester Canal
30841	Brecon curve junction
31552	Pottery kiln, Former Stonebow House Site, Commercial Rd, Hereford
32327	Aylestone Hill Brickyard
35425	Phoenix House, former vicarage, Widemarsh Street (All Saints Parish), Hereford

36572	Baptist Chapel (New), Former Site of Star and Garter Pub, South Side of Commercial Road
37088	Tile Works (site of), Barrs Court Road
37116	Star Brewery
37117	Factory, Maylord
37118	Factory, Blue School Street
37119	Iron Foundry, Commercial Square, Hereford
37120	Factory
37121	Phoenix Works
38135	The Old Dispensary, Union Street
38451	Medieval Tannery, Hereford Magistrates Court Site, Bath Street, Hereford
38815	64-66 Widemarsh St
38816	88-90 Widemarsh St
38817	Site of Possible Tannery, 118 Widemarsh St
38849	Bye St Gate Gaol; City Gaol
41900	Aylestone Hill House, Hereford
42718	2, 3, 4, 5 Widemarsh St
42840	The High School for Boys, Widemarsh Street, Hereford
43095	Widemarsh Mill, Edgar Street, Hereford
43359	Apostolic Church, Canal Road, Hereford
43791	Hospital of St John
43792	Coningsby's Hospital service block
43799	Blackfriars west claustral range, 'The Refectory'
43803	Monkmoor Mill pond
43832	City Wall, Blue School Street
43833	Bastion 9, Blue School Street
43834	City Wall, Blue School Street
43835	Bastion 10, Blue School Street
43836	City Wall, Blue School Street
43837	Bastion 10a, The Jews Chimney
43838	City Wall, Blue School Street, Maylord Street
44331	City Wall, Bastion Mews
44332	City Wall, Bastion Mews
44333	Bastion 11
44334	City Wall, Bath Street
44347	City Ditch, north-western sector, Hereford
44348	City Ditch, northern sector
44349	City Ditch, north-east sector
44352	Gravel Rampart
44627	Bronze Age Peat Deposits, Essex Arms Playing Field, Edgar Street Link Road
44631	Monkmoor Mill (Site of), Hereford
52384	Beaker Period Occupation Site, Cattle Market, Edgar Street, Hereford
52384	Beaker Period Occupation Site, Cattle Market, Edgar Street, Hereford
53005	Medieval Occupation, Land to the Rear of the Hop Pole Inn, Commercial Road, Hereford, 2006
53006	Site of Demolished Baptist Chapel and Burial Ground, 49 Commercial Road, Hereford
53012	18 Union Street, Hereford
53013	37 Commercial Square (Formerly G. Rowberry and Sons Butcher Shop, No. 1 Commercial Square), Hereford
53014	13 Union Street, Hereford
53015	Bastion House (formerly Bastion Place), Hereford
53087	Site of Traherne's Almshouses, Widemarsh Street, Hereford
53235	Excavated Section of Hereford and Gloucester Canal, Newtown Road, Hereford
53271	Earthworks of broad ridge and furrow in Aylestone Park, Hereford
53751	Medieval Domestic/Industrial Features, Coningsby Street, Hereford
53764	Post-Medieval Pit. Coningsby Street
56045	Tanners Ditch, Cattle Market, Hereford
56046	Gravel Extraction Pit, Cattle Market, Hereford
56058	Beaker Period Occupation Features, Blackfriars Stand, HUFC

56070	Prehistoric Occupation Features, Blackfrairs Street, Hereford
56071	Small Scale Medieval Metalworking Features, Blackfrairs Street, Hereford
56256	Terminus, Hereford & Gloucester Canal
56296	Medieval & Post Medieval Structures/Buildings, Widemarsh Street, Hereford
56296	Medieval & Post Medieval Structures/Buildings, Widemarsh Street, Hereford



Plate 1: view south from Bulmer Gardens conservation Area



Plate 2: view from southern edge of Bulmer Garden Conservation Area towards PDA



Plate 3: View from bridge over railway towards PDA and station



Plate 4: view from Blackfriars Priory towards PDA



Plate 5: view east along Link Road towards PDA



Plate 6: view west from edge of Aylestone Hill Conservation Area looking towards station

