



# Canon Pyon Road Hereford, Herefordshire

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment



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February 2019



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**Canon Pyon Road  
Hereford, Herefordshire**

**Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment**

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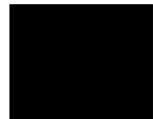

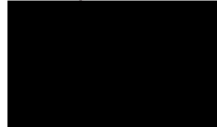
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Front Cover	View towards the east, from the eastern extent of the Site
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## Canon Pyon Road Hereford, Herefordshire

### Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

#### Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Asbri Planning on behalf of Taylor Wimpey to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment of land at Canon Pyon Road, Hereford, Herefordshire, centred on National Grid Reference 349106, 242539. This study is intended to accompany a planning application for a proposed residential development within the site.

The aims of this study were to assess the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource.

The effect of the development proposals on the historic environment resource will be a material consideration in the determination of the planning application. This study has identified no overriding heritage constraints which are likely to prohibit development.

This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to the Romano-British period.

Due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation, the presence, location and significance of any buried heritage assets within the site cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. As such, additional archaeological investigations may be requested by the planning archaeologist for Herefordshire County Council.

The proposed development is unlikely to meaningfully or perceptibly alter the settings, or thereby the significance of any designated or non-designated heritage assets within the wider landscape surrounding the Site.

The implementation of the proposed development would entail a change in land use within the Site. However, the current landscape character of the Site is largely the product of mid to late 20th century re-organisation, and is of limited historic interest.

The hedgerow on the northern boundary of the Site may fulfil the criteria for being considered historically Important as defined under the *Hedgerows Regulations 1997* (as amended in 2002). However, it is anticipated that this boundary will be retained within the scheme.

The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.



## **Canon Pyon Road Hereford, Herefordshire**

### **Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment**

#### **Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by Asbri Planning, on behalf of Taylor Wimpey, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Samantha Kremzer and Pete Sulley of Asbri Planning in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Herefordshire County Council for supplying the Historic Environment Record data.

The report was researched and compiled by Lewis Ernest, with updates by Johanna Greaves, Naomi Brennan and Bethany Watson. The illustrations prepared by Lewis Ernest, Karen Nichols and Nancy Dixon. Steve Beach and Naomi Brennan managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



# Canon Pyon Road Hereford, Herefordshire

## Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Asbri Planning, on behalf of Taylor Wimpey (the Client), to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment of land at Canon Pyon Road, Hereford, Herefordshire (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 349106, 242539.

1.1.2 This study will be accompanying a planning application for a proposed residential development within the Site, to be submitted to Herefordshire County Council.

#### 1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site comprises an irregular parcel of land of approximately 3.8 ha located 400 m north of Huntington, some 3.4 km north-west of the centre of the City of Hereford, adjacent to the settlement boundary of Hereford and just to the north of the suburbs of Westfield.

1.2.2 The Site is currently under arable cultivation and consists of a single field, enclosed on all sides by hedgerows. Residential development borders the Site to the south and north-west, with pasture fields to the east, west and north. The south-eastern section of the Site is bordered by the A4110, with the Roman Road, the A4103, approximately 150 m south of the Site, extending in east-west orientation.

1.2.3 The Site is situated on a sloping area of land, reaching a height of 88 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north and declining to 82 m aOD, at the southern extent of the Site.

1.2.4 The underlying bedrock geology throughout the Site is mapped as Pridoli Rocks, comprising Siltstone and Sandstone (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer). No superficial or glacial deposits are recorded.

#### 1.3 Development proposals

1.3.1 The application is for outline planning permission for the proposed residential units, between two and two and a half storeys high, along with associated access and a locally equipped area of play (LEAP). Structural and ornamental shrubs will be incorporated around the play area in order to help integrate it with its surroundings. Access is to be considered and all other matters reserved. The proposal entails the formation of a new vehicular access point on to Canon Pyon Road.

1.3.2 A recreational footway will link the northern most homes with the pedestrian cycle path, leading through both long and short grass. Street trees and ornamental shrubs will be incorporated throughout the development to soften the built form and help to assimilate the new homes into the surrounding landscape. Three areas of sustainable drainage basins will be constructed at the southern end of the Site.

## 1.4 Scope of document

1.4.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment resource within the Site and its environs, and to provide an initial assessment of the potential impact of development on the heritage assets that embody that significance.

1.4.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019): Annex 2, comprises:

*'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'*

1.4.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset 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. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'*

## 1.5 Aims

1.5.1 The specific aims of this assessment are to:

- *outline the known and potential heritage assets within the Site based on a review of existing information within a defined study area;*
- *assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components;*
- *assess the potential impact of development or other land changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their setting; and*
- *make recommendations for strategies to mitigate potential adverse impacts arising from the proposed development.*

## 2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

2.1.2 The following section summarises the main components of the national and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of the historic environment within the planning process. Further detail is presented in **Appendix 2**.

### 2.2 Designated heritage assets

2.2.1 Designated heritage assets are defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

*'World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.'*

2.2.2 Designations can be defined as:

*'The recognition of particular heritage value(s) of a significant place by giving it formal status under law or policy intended to sustain those values'* (English Heritage 2008, p.71).

2.2.3 Statutory protection is provided to certain classes of designated heritage asset under the following legislation:

- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;*
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and*
- *Protection of Wrecks Act 1973*

2.2.4 Further information regarding heritage designations is provided in **Appendix 2**.

### **2.3 Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (as Amended 2002)**

2.3.1 Hedgerows that fulfil certain criteria are afforded protection under the *Hedgerows Regulations 1997* (as Amended 2002). The administration of the regulations is the responsibility of the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

### **2.4 National Planning Policy Framework**

2.4.1 National Planning Policy Framework Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.

2.4.2 The aim of NPPF Section 16 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.4.3 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:

- *recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource;*
- *requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance;*
- *takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and their setting;*
- *places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets, in line with their significance; and*
- *requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.*

2.4.4 A selection of excerpts from NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.4.5 On 6 March 2014, the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) launched the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) web-based resource. The resource provides additional guidance intended to accompany the NPPF. It includes a section entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (ID: 18a), which expands upon NPPF Section 16.



## 2.5 Local planning policy

- 2.5.1 The Site is situated within the administrative boundaries of Herefordshire Council, which adopted the Herefordshire Local Plan Core Strategy 2011 - 2031 (hereafter, the Core Strategy) in October 2015. The Core Strategy is a key document in the Local Plan, which provides the strategic planning framework for the county's future development needs up to 2031.
- 2.5.2 A range of policies sets out how these needs can be met while at the same time achieving social, economic and environmental objectives, including measures to protect the historic environment. Many of the policies set out in the Herefordshire Unitary Development Plan (UDP), which was adopted in March 2007, were superseded by the adoption of the Core Strategy.
- 2.5.3 Local planning policies that relate to the historic environment and may be relevant to the proposed development are presented in **Appendix 2**.

## 2.6 Supplementary planning guidance

- 2.6.1 Herefordshire Council has also produced a range of supplementary planning guidance documents. These include the document entitled '*Archaeology and Development*' (April 2010), which provides additional guidance on the council's archaeological policies, and is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.
- 2.6.2 The Huntington Conservation Area, the boundary of which is located over 500 m to the south of the Site, was designated in 1975, although no formally adopted conservation area appraisal is currently available (as of July 2018).

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment was based upon relevant professional guidance, including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2014, revised 2017).

### 3.2 Study Area

- 3.2.1 A Study Area was established within a 1 km radius of the Site boundary. The recorded historic environment resource within the Study Area was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site.

### 3.3 Sources

- 3.3.1 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. These comprised:
- *The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets;*
  - *The Herefordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER), comprising a database of recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county;*
  - *National heritage datasets including the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), Heritage Gateway, OASIS, PastScape and the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) Excavation Index;*

- *Historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey maps held at the Herefordshire Archives and Records Centre; and*
- *Relevant primary and secondary sources held at the Herefordshire Archives and Records Centre and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the vicinity of the Site were studied.*

3.3.2 Sources consulted during the preparation of this assessment are listed in **Section 8**.

### **3.4 Site visit**

3.4.1 The Site was visited on 24 May 2017. Weather conditions were dry and clear. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive.

3.4.2 The aim of the Site visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any prior impacts not evident from secondary sources. The Site visit also sought to ascertain if the Site contained any previously unidentified features of archaeological, architectural or historic interest.

3.4.3 A key objective of the Site visit was the gathering of observations upon which to assess the potential for the development proposals to affect the settings of heritage assets (see **Section 3.6**).

### **3.5 Assessment criteria- Significance**

3.5.1 Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF 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.'*

3.5.2 Current national guidance for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is based on criteria provided by English Heritage (now Historic England) in *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (2008). Within this document, significance is weighed by consideration of the potential for the asset to demonstrate the following value criteria:

- **Evidential value** *Deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity;*
- **Historical value** *Deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative;*
- **Aesthetic value** *Deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place; and*
- **Communal value** *Deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects.*

3.5.3 This assessment was also informed by the advice published by Historic England in the document entitled *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2* (2015a).

- 3.5.4 The relative significance of heritage assets was determined in general accordance with the schema laid out below in **Table 1**.

**Table 1: Generic schema for classifying the significance of heritage assets**

Significance	Categories
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) Assets of recognised international importance Assets that contribute to international research objectives
High	Scheduled Monuments Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade II Listed Buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens Registered Battlefields Non-designated assets of national importance Assets that contribute to national research agendas
Moderate	Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Conservation Areas Assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Low	Locally listed buildings Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations Assets with importance to local interest groups
Negligible	Sites, features, structures or landscapes with little or no archaeological, architectural or historical interest
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence

### 3.6 Setting assessment

- 3.6.1 Annex 2 of the NPPF defines the setting of a heritage asset as:

*‘the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. 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.’*

- 3.6.2 The aim of the setting assessment, presented in **Section 6**, was to explore the potential effects of the proposed development on the settings of designated and non-designated heritage assets situated within the wider context of the Site.

- 3.6.3 The setting assessment was guided by the recommendations outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning. Note 3:* (Historic England, 2015b, revised 2017). The aforementioned guidance advocates a systematic and staged approach to the assessment of the effects of development on the settings of heritage assets:

- *Step 1 of the approach is to ‘identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected’*
- *Step 2 requires assessment of ‘the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated’*

- Step 3 is to 'assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the ability to appreciate it'
- Step 4 is to explore ways to 'maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm'
- Step 5 is to 'make and document the decision and monitor outcomes'

3.6.4 This initial step of the setting assessment has been carried out by undertaking a Scoping Exercise, the results of which are presented in **Section 6.2**.

3.6.5 The Scoping Exercise employed a GIS-based viewshed analysis in order to aid the identification of those heritage assets and their settings that might be affected by the development proposals. The methodology employed in this regard is set out in **Appendix 4**.

3.6.6 The Scoping Exercise also aimed to identify any additional designated and/or non-designated heritage assets that were not highlighted by the viewshed analysis, which nevertheless share intervisibility with the Site, or that may be affected by non-visual effects resulting from the development proposals.

3.6.7 The potential for the proposed development to affect the settings of the heritage assets included in the Scoping Exercise was then assessed via the application of professional judgement, informed by observations made during the Site visit.

3.6.8 Where it could be confidently determined that a heritage asset and its setting would not be affected by the development proposals, no further assessment was undertaken.

3.6.9 Where it could be anticipated that the proposed development may have the potential to alter the setting of a heritage asset, these assets were scoped in for further detailed assessment. For the purposes of this assessment, only Steps 1-4 of the process have been followed. Step 5 was not included as part of this assessment, as this is the responsibility of the Local Planning Authority.

### **3.7 Assumptions and limitations**

3.7.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

3.7.2 The records held by the HHER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

### **3.8 Copyright**

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## 4 BASELINE RESOURCE

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the recorded historic environment within the Study Area, compiled from the sources summarised above and detailed in the references section of this report (**Section 8**). The aim is to identify the known and potential components of the historic environment (heritage assets) that could be affected by the proposed development.

4.1.2 All heritage assets identified within the Study Area are listed in **Appendix 3**. The NHLE and HER entries are assigned a unique number within the text and given a **WA** prefix for ease of reference.

### 4.2 Designated heritage assets

#### *Site*

4.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.

#### *Study Area*

4.2.2 Designated heritage assets within the Study Area comprise:

#### *Four Grade II Listed Buildings:*

- **WA 1** *Huntington Court, which is of post-medieval origin and dates to the 18th century.*
- **WA 2** *Huntington Court Farm and attached granary. A former farmhouse, which now comprises of two cottages. Built in the 18th century.*
- **WA 3** *Huntington House. A former house and barn, now a house. Originally constructed in the mid-18th century.*
- **WA 4** *Church of St. Mary Magdalene, formerly known as Church of St. Bartholomew Huntington. It is now a Parish Church and was rebuilt in 1850 by B. Cranstoun.*

#### *One Conservation Area:*

- *The Huntington Conservation Area, designated in May 1975, the boundary of which is located over 500 m to the south of the Site. The Huntington Conservation Area encompasses the post-medieval core of the village of Huntington, extending to Huntington House in the north-west to Huntington Court Cottages in the south-east.*

4.2.3 There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II\* Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the Study Area.

4.2.4 Designated heritage assets located within the Study Area are depicted in **Figure 1**.

### 4.3 Previous studies

#### *Site*

4.3.1 No record of any previous intrusive archaeological investigation within the Site has been identified during the preparation of this assessment.



### Study Area

4.3.2 The HHER contains entries pertaining to a number of investigations which have been carried out within the Study Area. These comprise:

- **WA 44**, a watching brief undertaken in 2003 during the laying of a sewer pipeline. This revealed a buried soil horizon and a pit (Border Archaeology, 2003).
- **WA 45**, an archaeological watching brief recording no archaeological finds or features (HWCC Archaeological Service, 1980).
- **WA 46**, an archaeological watching brief in 1996, which located a metalised surface in the position of a holloway and an early 18th century rubbish pit (Worcestershire Archaeological Service, 2002).
- **WA 47**, a programme of archaeological work undertaken along the A4103 Roman Road between Stretton Sugwas and Tillington Road, Hereford as part of a road improvement scheme. Discoveries made during the project included Iron Age ditches and cremations, although these appear to have been located beyond the Study Area.
- **WA 51**, archaeological evaluation, recording pottery which was not dated but thought to be a domestic assemblage, possible prehistoric cremations, and medieval pottery in the upper layers (Worcestershire Archaeological Service, 2014).
- **WA 52**, an archaeological evaluation, comprising 193 machine excavated trenches, following a programme of geophysical survey. The investigation revealed features dating to the prehistoric, Romano-British, late medieval and post-medieval/modern periods (Cotswolds Archaeology, 2015).

4.3.3 Where relevant, the results of these investigations are discussed in further detail in **Section 4.4**.

4.3.4 Previous archaeological investigations, and desk-based studies carried out within the Study Area are illustrated in **Figure 2**.

## 4.4 Archaeological and historical context

4.4.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources listed above. The potential for the likelihood of as yet unrecorded archaeological remains within the Site is informed by the consideration of the known heritage assets within the Study Area, in conjunction with the geology and topography of the area.

4.4.2 Records obtained from the NHLE, HHER and other sources are listed in **Appendix 3** and illustrated in **Figures 1-2**.

### *Prehistoric (970,000 BC – AD 43)*

4.4.3 Evidence for prehistoric activity within the Study Area has predominantly been recorded along the Yazor Brook, near to Huntington Village. This includes a possible burnt mound, identified within a trench excavated some 850 m south-west of the Site (**WA 6**), during an evaluation in 2015 (**WA 45**; Cotswold Archaeology 2015). Two pits, two ditches and a possible trackway, working platform or surface were recorded in the same trench and may have been associated with the burnt mound. A curving linear ditch (**WA 8**), which contained sherds of late prehistoric pottery, was also identified within a trench located some 600 m to the south-west of the Site.

- 4.4.4 Other possible evidence of prehistoric activity revealed during the evaluation included a concentration of features, comprising pits, ditches and postholes (**WA 7**), revealed approximately 550 m south of the Site. A modest assemblage of worked flint was recovered from the features, although some of this material may have been residual.
- 4.4.5 The HHER also contains an entry relating to the discovery of a pit or ditch of possible prehistoric or Romano-British date during the installation of a sewer pipe close to the Yazor Brook, at the western edge of the Study Area (**WA 5**).
- 4.4.6 Previous investigations have identified further traces of prehistoric activity just beyond the Study Area. These include Iron Age ditches and cremation burials revealed further to the west during road improvement works on the A4103 Roman Road (**WA 47**), and a small cluster of probable prehistoric cremation burials identified during trial trenching beyond the eastern edge of the Study Area (**WA 51**).

*Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)*

- 4.4.7 The most notable recorded evidence for Romano-British activity within the Study Area is the postulated route of a Roman Road located approximately 150 m south of the Site (**WA 10**). The road extends through Herefordshire, running from Stretton Grandison in the east, westwards to Kenchester, and then on to the Roman forts at Clifford and Clyro. The road was constructed in the mid-1st century, and maintained until the late 2nd or early 3rd century. However, there is evidence for its continued use after this date, indicated by coins recovered from the surface of the road. These include a Byzantine coin of emperor Justinus I, dated to the 6th century, which was recovered some 920 m south-east of the Site (**WA 9**).
- 4.4.8 A single ditch of Roman date, probably relating to agricultural land management or division, was identified just beyond the southern edge of the Study during the trial trench carried out around Huntington in 2015 (**WA 52**). No further demonstrably contemporary features were identified during the course of the evaluation, although a number of undated features may also have been of late prehistoric or Romano-British date. It was suggested that these may have represented the continuation of activity identified immediately to the west of the Study Area during an evaluation prior to the development of the new Hereford Livestock Market (Cotswold Archaeology 2015).
- 4.4.9 Given its proximity to the line of the Roman Road, there may be an elevated potential for associated / contemporary remains to be present within the Site. However, there are currently no specific indications that any such remains are present.

*Saxon and medieval (AD 410 – 1500)*

- 4.4.10 No direct evidence for Saxon activity has been identified during previous archaeological investigations recorded by the HHER within the Study Area. However, the Site is surrounded by several settlements that are known to have been occupied since at least the late Saxon period.
- 4.4.11 The nearby city of Hereford, located approximately 2.8 km south-east of the Site, became the Saxon capital of West Mercia by the beginning of the 8th century. It was the only mint west of the Severn in the reign of Athelstan (Pastscape 110136 & 1078714).
- 4.4.12 The village of Huntington, located approximately 450 m south-west of the Site, is a pre-conquest settlement, which subsequently developed into a township. The village is recorded in the Domesday book as being a medium sized settlement comprised of 13 households ([www.opendomesday.org](http://www.opendomesday.org)). The settlement was burned in 1264-65 during the Barons Wars. Various earthworks within the village demonstrate that it has contracted since this period

(**WA 13**). A probable holloway has also been identified leading towards the village from the east (**WA 14**). The HHER also contains an entry relating to a possible medieval mill site associated with Huntington, identified via cartographic sources and located approximately 840 m south-west of the Site (**WA 11**).

- 4.4.13 The trial trench evaluation (**WA 52**) carried out on land surrounding the village of Huntington in 2015 revealed a ditch containing late medieval to post-medieval pottery. This was found to share a relationship with another ditch, pit and pit/ditch terminus (**WA 16**), all of which were presumed to be broadly contemporary. The exact function of these features remains unclear (Cotswold Archaeology 2015).
- 4.4.14 The village of Holmer was also documented in Domesday, at which time it comprised a very small settlement of four households ([www.opendomesday.org](http://www.opendomesday.org)). Evidence of activity associated with the medieval occupation of the settlement was uncovered in 2014, during an evaluation (**WA 51**) carried out at the eastern edge of the Study Area. This took the form of a complex of shallow ditches, pits and postholes, from which medieval pottery was recovered (**WA 15**).
- 4.4.15 In the northern section of the Study Area, the settlements of Pipe and Lyde were recorded as two separate settlements in the Domesday Book. Pipe was documented as a very small settlement, and Lyde, slightly larger, numbering 11 households ([www.opendomesday.org](http://www.opendomesday.org)). Located approximately 500 m north-east of the Site, earthworks noted within the parish of Pipe and Lyde have been identified as the vestiges of a deserted medieval settlement (**WA 12**).

*Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1800)*

- 4.4.16 There are several instances of quarrying within the Study Area, with an example noted within the HHER, located approximately 70 m south-west of the Site (**WA 26**). Likely used for gravel extraction, the Ordnance Survey data identifies the site as surviving until the mid-20th century. (**Fig 4d**). A second quarry, dated to the post-medieval period, is located approximately 220 m south of the Site (**WA 20**). Furthermore, in the parish of Pipe and Lyde a gravel pit has been identified 910 m north of the Site (**WA 23**), as well as the possible location of a coal pit, due to the field names 'coal pit field' and 'coal pit gorst', approximately 930 m north-east of the Site (**WA 22**).
- 4.4.17 A number of farms or agricultural buildings punctuate the landscape, many of which were recorded as part of the Herefordshire Historic Farmstead Characterisation Project (Herefordshire Archaeology, 2008). Newcourt farm is located approximately 400 m south-west of the Site, just outside of the Huntington Conservation area (**WA 36**). Hospital farm is located approximately 230 m west of the Site (**WA 32**), Arundel farm and its wind pump approximately 770 m north-east of the Site (**WA 24 & 35**). In addition to the farms, Cot Barn cottages are located 440 m east of the Site (**WA 34**), and the site of a preserve factory is located approximately 280 m south of the Site, although the date that it was established is unclear (**WA 25**).
- 4.4.18 The village of Huntington was designated as a Conservation Area in 1975 and features three Grade II Listed Buildings dating to the post-medieval period. Huntington Court farm and its attached granary, located 780 m south-west of the Site, was a farmstead established in the 18th century, but now comprises two cottages (**WA 2**). Huntington House, located 680 m south-west of the Site, was historically an 18th century house and barn, but was subsequently converted into a single domestic property (**WA 3**). Huntington Court is an historic house dating to the 18th century and located approximately 640 m south-west of the Site (**WA 1**).



4.4.19 Other HHER entries in vicinity of the Huntington Conservation Area include a record pertaining to the remains of a house, visible on the Huntington Tithe map (not reproduced), approximately 770 m south-west of the Site (**WA 30**). The structure may have been associated with a number of undated features identified during trial trenching in 2015 (**WA 52**). Other HHER entries refer to a post-medieval building and fold located approximately 660 m south-west of the Site (**WA 17**), with a large pond just south on Huntington Court approximately 665 m south-west of the Site (**WA 27**). Huntington Court Landscape Park covers the central area of Huntington Conservation Area and was part of the dean and chapter estates around Hereford (**WA 29**).

4.4.20 To the east of the Site, along Roman Road, are three cottages attributed to the post-medieval period which suggest residential development during this period (**WA 18, 19, & 21**).

*19th century and modern (AD 1800 – Present Day)*

4.4.21 The first accurate cartographic depiction of the Site is found on the 1844 Tithe Map of Holmer (**Fig 4a**). It shows the Site to have coincided with two parcels of land just north of Roman Road and alongside Canon Pyon Road. The latter of these roads also demarcated the line of the parish boundary for part of its length. The parish boundary deviated from the line of the road, turning to the east some 100 m north of the Site to traverse a large enclosure. The Tithe map indicates that this section of the boundary was demarcated by marker-stones; two small southward dog-legs in the route of this feature may be indicative of an earlier, pre-1844 field system. The accompanying Tithe apportionment indicates that much of the land within the Study Area was under arable cultivation, with a small amount of residential development occurring east of the Site in the village of Holmer.

4.4.22 The Grade II Listed Church of St Mary Magdalene was formerly known as the Church of St. Bartholomew Huntington. It was rebuilt in 1850 by B. Cranstoun and is located within the Huntington Conservation Area approximately 610 m south-west of the Site (**WA 4**).

4.4.23 The Hereford County and City Lunatic Asylum was built in 1868-72, enlarged in 1900 and was later renamed as the St. Mary Hospital, before closing in 1994 (**WA 39**). The Burghill hospital Landscape Park just south-east of the hospital comprising a 100-acre estate farmed by the patients (**WA 37**), and the chapel of the County and City Lunatic Asylum (**WA 38**).

4.4.24 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886 (**Fig 4b**) suggests that the Site had remained essentially unchanged since the time of the earlier Tithe survey, with no evidence for any re-organisation of the enclosures.

4.4.25 The first edition map depicts a number of farms and a quarry just west of the Site. To the east of the Site, within the village of Holmer, the map records the establishment of new residential development. The City, Parliamentary and Municipal Boundary for the City of Hereford, located along Roman Road, to the south of the Site, is depicted for the first time on this map.

4.4.26 Minimal changes are evident on the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1905 (**Fig 4c**), with the Site still coinciding with the same two parcels of land shown on the Tithe map. However, the hospital farm just west of the Site is now labelled as the Asylum Farm and, just to the south-west of the Site, Burlton Villa and Asylum cottages are depicted. The only other feature of note shown in the vicinity is a wind pump located just to the north of the Site.

- 4.4.27 The third edition Ordnance Survey map of 1930 (**Fig 4d**) indicates that several of the earlier land divisions within and surrounding the Site had been removed by the time of the survey. The principal exception to this was the land division which corresponds with the northern boundary of the Site. The area immediately surrounding the Site had largely remained unchanged; however, Asylum Farm is labelled as Mental Hospital farm and Asylum cottages as Mental Hospital cottages. To the south-east, Bobblestock reservoir is depicted for the first time, as well as a golf course to the north-east of the Site, the latter of which is not depicted on subsequent editions.
- 4.4.28 A World War Two aircraft crash site (**WA 40**) is located approximately 760 m north-east of the Site. The aircraft hit two chimneys of the hospital before crashing on the grounds, destroying a wall close to the reservoir.
- 4.4.29 The 1952 edition Ordnance Survey map (**Fig 4e**) suggests that the Site had remained largely unchanged since the survey of the 1930 edition map. However, a row of houses and gardens had been laid out on the eastern side of Canon Pyon Road. The north-eastern edge of the Site appears to have extended into this area of development. A small rectangular structure, presumably a house, is shown in the south-western corner of the Site. This building is not shown on subsequent editions.
- 4.4.30 The 1989 edition Ordnance Survey map (**Fig 4f**) records the widespread growth of residential development in the area immediately surrounding the Site (**Plate 4**). The Site itself seems to have been subdivided into four parcels of land by the time of the 1989 edition map. The smallest of these parcels of land, within the north-western edge of the Site, appears to coincide with the property boundary of a domestic plot on the eastern side of Canon Pyon Road, although no structures are illustrated within this area. The remaining three parcels of land were presumably in use as agricultural land at the time of the survey.

#### *Undated*

- 4.4.31 The HHER contains a number of other entries relating to undated features within the Study Area. These appear to relate to agricultural practices and are likely to be medieval or later in date. The entries relate to a possible lynchet, (**WA 41**), earthworks identified on aerial photography and interpreted as vestigial ridge and furrow landforms (**WA 42**) and the possible site of a mill (**WA 43**), located approximately 750 m west of the Site, 920 m to the north, and 700 m to the north-west, respectively.

## **4.5 Historic Landscape Character**

- 4.5.1 The Historic Landscape Character (HLC) for the Site was assessed as part of the Herefordshire HLC project in 2002. It was been recorded as planned enclosure. This character type is identified by with geometric fields, straight boundaries, regularity in pattern and scale of enclosures, guided by principles of improvement.
- 4.5.2 Some elements of post-medieval enclosure may survive in the immediate vicinity of the Site, including the land division on its northern boundary. However, the map regression exercise undertaken during this assessment has indicated that many of the land divisions that had been established by the time of the tithe survey in 1844 were subsequently removed, and that existing land divisions derive primarily from mid-late 20th century re-organisations of the landscape. As the landscape character of the Site appears to largely be the product of modern re-organisation, it is considered that this is of very limited historic interest.
- 4.5.3 The hedgerow on the northern boundary of the Site appears to correspond with a land division shown on the relevant tithe map. On this basis, the hedgerow may fulfil the criteria for being considered historically Important as defined under the *Hedgerows Regulations*

1997 (as amended in 2002). The hedgerows on the other boundaries of the Site seem to be of mid-late 20th century date and are therefore unlikely to be considered to be historically *Important*, under the regulations.

#### 4.6 Assessment of archaeological survival and previous impacts

- 4.6.1 As the Site has not been previously developed, it is suspected that sources of prior disturbance or truncation of any archaeological remains that may be present would have been limited to the damaging effects of modern agricultural techniques. However, it is considered unlikely that any such disturbance would have significantly diminished the potential for the survival of archaeological remains.

### 5 POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS- PHYSICAL EFFECTS

#### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section provides an initial assessment of the potential effects of the proposed development in relation to elements of the historic environment resource that may be subject to physical impacts.

#### 5.2 Summary of known and potential historic environment resource

- 5.2.1 The following table (**Table 2**) presents a summary of the known and potential elements of the historic environment resource within the Site and its vicinity, which could be physically affected by the development proposals, based on the information presented in **Section 4**.

- 5.2.2 Entries in the table are assigned a '*Potential*' rating, which represents a measure of probability. This has been determined via the application of professional judgement, informed by the evidence presented in the preceding sections of this assessment. '*Potential*' is expressed on a four point scale, assigned in accordance with the following criteria:

- **High** Situations where heritage assets are known or strongly suspected to be present within the Site or its vicinity and which are likely to be well preserved.
- **Moderate** Includes cases where there are grounds for believing that heritage assets may be present, but for which conclusive evidence is not currently available. This category is also applied in situations in which heritage assets are likely to be present, but also where their state of preservation may have been compromised.
- **Low** Circumstances where the available information indicates that heritage assets are unlikely to be present, or that their state of preservation is liable to be severely compromised.
- **Unknown** Cases where currently available information does not provide sufficient evidence on which to provide an informed assessment with regard to the potential for heritage assets to be present.

- 5.2.3 The relative '*Significance*' of known and potential heritage assets included in **Table 2** has been determined in accordance with the criteria set out in **Section 3.5**.

Table 2: Summary of known and potential historic environment resource within the Site

Potential	Period and description		Significance	Previous impacts
High	Post-medieval, 19th century and Modern	<p>In the south-western section of the Site an unidentified building, presumably a domestic residence, was constructed then later demolished during the mid-20th century. It is possible for the building's foundations to still be present within this location. Any such remains are likely to be of limited, and possibly negligible significance.</p> <p>Buried features (e.g. infilled ditches) related to former land divisions, including one depicted on mid-late 19th century maps, may be present within the Site. These features could be of some, albeit minor significance, particularly if they yield evidence relating to the date and nature of enclosure in this area.</p>	Negligible- Low	Ploughing from agricultural practices
Moderate	Romano-British	There are currently no specific indications that any buried remains associated with Romano-British activity are present within the Site. However, the proximity of the Roman Road (WA 10) suggests that there is moderate potential in this regard.	Low to Moderate	<p>Ploughing activity due to agricultural practices.</p> <p>Changing of field boundaries</p> <p>Construction of building in south-west corner of the Site</p>
Low to moderate	Saxon and medieval	The Site is situated on the periphery of several known areas of Saxon and medieval occupation. Accordingly, it is expected that the potential for the presence of any buried archaeological remains derived from these periods would be most likely to relate to evidence of agricultural activity.	Low	
Unknown	Prehistoric	Evidence of prehistoric activity has been uncovered during earlier archaeological investigations within the Study Area, and immediately beyond. However, there are currently no specific indications that any contemporary remains are likely to be present within the Site. Conversely, the absence of any such remains cannot be demonstrated on the basis of the available evidence.	Unknown	

### 5.3 Statement of potential impact

#### *Designated heritage assets*

- 5.3.1 No designated heritage assets would be physically affected by the implementation of the proposed development. The potential effects of the proposed development on the settings of designated heritage assets is explored in **Section 6**.

#### *Archaeological remains*

- 5.3.2 The construction of the proposed development is anticipated to entail the following sources of ground disturbance and excavations:

- *Preliminary site investigation works;*
- *Setting up a secure construction compound within the Site;*
- *Plant movement;*
- *Topsoil stripping;*
- *Piling and/or excavation of new foundation trenches;*
- *Installation of services, drainage and other infrastructure;*
- *Establishment of new car parking areas, estate roads and access points;*
- *Hard landscaping works (levelling, remodelling); and*
- *Soft landscaping and environmental enhancement works, including planting.*

- 5.3.3 The aforementioned works have the potential to result in the damage to or loss of any buried archaeological features which may be present within their footprint. This could in turn result in a total or partial loss of significance of these heritage assets.

- 5.3.4 Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation.

#### *Historic Landscape Character*

- 5.3.5 The implementation of the proposed development would entail a change in land use within the Site. However, the current character of the Site is largely the product of mid to late 20th century re-organisation, and is of limited historic interest.

- 5.3.6 The hedgerows on the boundaries of the Site will be retained as far as is practicable.

- 5.3.7 Although there is some overall impact on the Historic Landscape Character (HLC) of the area this is considered to be of limited historic value and represent the further suburban expansion of Hereford.

## 6 POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS- NON-PHYSICAL EFFECTS

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 This section presents an assessment of the potential effects of the proposed development in relation to the settings of heritage assets, carried out in accordance with the methodology detailed in **Section 3.6**.



## 6.2 Scoping exercise

- 6.2.1 The viewshed analysis determined that, outside of the limit of the 1km Study Area, visibility beyond the Site is, theoretically, extremely restricted to the north, while sporadic intervisibility exists with land within a 5km radius to the south. The ZTV encompasses a large proportion of the geographical expanse contained within a 5km radius to the east and west.
- 6.2.2 The following designated heritage assets were identified within the ZTV:
- 11 Scheduled Monuments;
  - 5 Grade I Listed Buildings
  - 40 Grade II\* Listed Buildings;
  - 4 Grade II Listed Buildings; and
  - 1 Conservation Area.
- 6.2.3 No World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields were identified within the ZTV.
- 6.2.4 All designated heritage assets identified within the ZTV are illustrated in **Figure 5**. It should be noted that only those heritage assets discussed below are labelled on the figure.
- 6.2.5 The Site is surrounded in close proximity to the west and south by modern residential development. These buildings, which are predominantly of at least two storeys, screen any views immediately beyond the Site (**Plate 4**). The site of Burghill Hospital Park (landscaped gardens, MHE16233) also lies to the immediate west.
- 6.2.6 Further to the south west, the Beech Business Park and intervening residential development on the A4103, A4110 and Tillington Road, also serve to entirely block any intervisibility between the Site with the Huntington Conservation Area and the four Grade II Listed Buildings (**WA 1-4**) contained within it.
- 6.2.7 The Grade I Listed Church of St. Bartholomew (NHLE No. 1099290), located some 1.3 km to the east of the Site, does not share intervisibility with the Site due to the intervening presence of numerous mature hedgerows and trees, and the modest height of the church.
- 6.2.8 The only designated heritage asset that could be identified from the Site during the Site visit was the Grade I Listed Cathedral Church of St. Mary and St. Ethelbert (NHLE 1196808), located some 3.2 km to the south-east in Hereford. However, only the upper part of the structure is visible due to extensive intervening development, and then only very distantly. The Site and the proposed development would not be perceptible from ground level in the vicinity of the Cathedral. Consequently, it is expected that the proposed development would not affect the Cathedral.
- 6.2.9 Due to localised variations in topography, and the screening effect of intervening vegetation and development, the Site does not share intervisibility with any of the remaining designated heritage assets identified within the ZTV. There may be some visibility between the proposed development and the non-designated gardens associated with the Burghill Hospital Park. This would also be mitigated by existing mature foliage, however there is likely to be some low-level impact. It was observed during the Site visit that the proposed development would not be visible within any key views between designated heritage assets within the wider landscape, including those historic views in and out of the city along Roman Road to the south. In addition, the proposed development would not be visible from any

vantage points across the wider landscape that would be likely to be considered to contribute to the observers' appreciation of the significance of any of these heritage assets. As such, the visual effects associated with the proposed development would be unlikely to affect the settings of any heritage assets.

- 6.2.10 It is anticipated that non-visual effects arising from the proposed residential development would not affect the settings of any designated heritage assets in the wider landscape, due to the distance that separates them from the Site.
- 6.2.11 As the development proposals are considered to entail no meaningful risk of affecting the settings, or thereby the significance of any designated heritage assets within the wider landscape surrounding the Site, no further assessment has been undertaken in relation to them.

## **7 CONCLUSIONS**

### **7.1 General**

- 7.1.1 The effect of the development proposals on the known and potential heritage resource will be a material consideration in determination of the planning application. This study has identified no overriding cultural heritage constraints which are likely to prohibit development.

#### *Archaeological remains*

- 7.1.2 This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the Site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to the Romano-British period. However, due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation within the Site, the potential for and significance of any such remains could not be accurately assessed on the basis of the available evidence.
- 7.1.3 Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features as a result of the implementation of the development proposals would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation, in accordance with national and local planning policy, which can be secured via an appropriately worded planning condition if necessary.

#### *Historic Landscape Character*

- 7.1.4 The proposed development would entail a change in land use within the Site. However, the current character of the Site is largely the product of mid to late 20th century re-organisation, and is of limited historic interest.
- 7.1.5 The hedgerow on the northern boundary of the Site will be retained.

#### *Settings of heritage assets*

- 7.1.6 The proposed development is unlikely to significantly alter the settings, or thereby the significance of any designated or non-designated heritage assets within the wider landscape surrounding the Site.

### **7.2 Recommendations**

#### *Archaeological remains*

- 7.2.1 The presence, location and significance of any buried archaeological remains within the Site cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. As such, additional investigations may be requested by the archaeological advisor to Hereford County Council.



- 7.2.2 The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

*Historic Landscape Character*

- 7.2.3 It is recommended that the hedgerows on the boundaries of the Site are retained where practicable. The Local Planning Authority (LPA) should be consulted if any loss or alteration of the hedgerow on the northern boundary of the Site is proposed, to establish whether this would be subject to any form of protection and, if necessary, to secure the appropriate permissions.



## 8 REFERENCES

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## **8.2 Historic Environment Records**

Herefordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER)

## **8.3 Cartographic and documentary sources**

1844 Tithe Map of Holmer in the County of Hereford

1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500) Sheet 33.b

1905 Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500) Sheet 33.b

1930 Third Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500) Sheet 33.b

1952 Provisional Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500) Sheet 33.b

1989 Provisional Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map Sheet SO 44 SE

## **8.4 Online resources**

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>

<http://opendomesday.org/>

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>

<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

<http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>

All URLs Accessed on 25/05/2017

## 9 APPENDICES

### 9.1 Appendix 1: Terminology

#### Glossary

The terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of NPPF:

<b>Archaeological interest</b>	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
<b>Conservation (for heritage policy)</b>	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
<b>Designated heritage assets</b>	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.
<b>Heritage asset</b>	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. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
<b>Historic environment</b>	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
<b>Historic environment record</b>	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
<b>Setting of a heritage asset</b>	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. 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.
<b>Significance (for heritage policy)</b>	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.
<b>Value</b>	An aspect of worth or importance

#### Chronology

Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

Prehistoric		Historic	
<b>Palaeolithic</b>	970,000 – 9500 BC	<b>Romano-British</b>	AD 43 – 410
<b>Early Post-glacial</b>	9500 – 8500 BC	<b>Saxon</b>	AD 410 – 1066
<b>Mesolithic</b>	8500 – 4000 BC	<b>Medieval</b>	AD 1066 – 1500
<b>Neolithic</b>	4000 – 2400 BC	<b>Post-medieval</b>	AD 1500 – 1800
<b>Bronze Age</b>	2400 – 700 BC	<b>19th Century</b>	AD 1800 – 1899
<b>Iron Age</b>	700 BC – AD 43	<b>Modern</b>	1900 – present day

## 9.2 Appendix 2: Legislative and planning framework

### Designated Heritage Assets

Designation	Associated Legislation	Overview
<b>World Heritage Sites</b>	-	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee inscribes World Heritage Sites for their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) – <i>cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity</i> . England protects its World Heritage Sites and their settings, including any buffer zones or equivalent, through the statutory designation process and through the planning system. The National Planning Policy Framework sets out detailed policies for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, including World Heritage Sites, through both plan-making and decision-taking.
<b>Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance</b>	<i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i>	Under the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> , the Secretary of State (DCMS) can schedule any site which appears to be of national importance because of its historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest. The historic town centres of Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Hereford and York have been designated as Archaeological Areas of Importance under Part II of the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> . Additional controls are placed upon works affecting Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance under the Act. The consent of the Secretary of State (DCMS), as advised by Historic England, is required for certain works affecting Scheduled Monuments.
<b>Listed Buildings</b>	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	In England, under Section 1 of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> , the Secretary of State is required to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, on advice from English Heritage/Historic England. Works affecting Listed Buildings are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities. Historic England is a statutory consultee in certain works affecting Listed Buildings. Under certain circumstances, Listed Building Consent is required for works affecting Listed Buildings.
<b>Conservation Areas</b>	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	A Conservation Area is an area which has been designated because of its special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. In most cases, Conservation Areas are designated by Local Planning Authorities. Section 72 (1) of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> requires authorities to have regard to the fact that there is a Conservation Area when exercising any of their functions under the Planning Acts and to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas. Although a locally administered designation, Conservation Areas may nevertheless be of national importance and significant developments within a Conservation Area are referred to Historic England.
<b>Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields</b>	<i>National Heritage Act 1983</i>	The Register of Parks and Gardens was established under the <i>National Heritage Act 1983</i> . The Battlefields Register was established in 1995. Both Registers are administered by Historic England. These designations are non-statutory but are, nevertheless, material considerations in the planning process. Historic England and The Garden's Trust (formerly known as The Garden History Society) are statutory consultees in works affecting Registered Parks and Gardens.
<b>Protected Wreck Sites</b>	<i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i>	The <i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i> allows the Secretary of State to designate a restricted area around a wreck to prevent uncontrolled interference. These statutorily protected areas are likely to contain the remains of a vessel, or its contents, which are of historical, artistic or archaeological importance.



## National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	
<b>Para. 189</b>	In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
<b>Para. 190</b>	Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
<b>Para. 193</b>	When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.
<b>Para. 194</b>	Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of: a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional; b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.
<b>Para. 197</b>	The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
<b>Footnote 63</b>	Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
<b>Para. 199</b>	Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible <sup>64</sup> . However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.
<b>Para. 200</b>	Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.

## Local Planning Policy

Herefordshire Local Plan Core Strategy 2011 - 2031 (adopted October 2015) Available at: <a href="https://www.herefordshire.gov.uk/local-plan/">https://www.herefordshire.gov.uk/local-plan/</a> (Accessed on 09/02/2019)		
Policy ref.	Title	Scope
SS6	Environmental quality and local distinctiveness	<p>Development proposals should conserve and enhance those environmental assets that contribute towards the county's distinctiveness, in particular its settlement pattern, landscape, biodiversity and heritage assets and especially those with specific environmental designations. In addition, proposals should maintain and improve the effectiveness of those ecosystems essential to the health and wellbeing of the county's residents and its economy. Development proposals should be shaped through an integrated approach to planning the following environmental components from the outset, and based upon sufficient information to determine the effect upon each where they are relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• landscape, townscape and local distinctiveness, especially in Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty;</li> <li>• biodiversity and geodiversity especially Special Areas of Conservation and Sites of Special Scientific Interest;</li> <li>• historic environment and heritage assets, especially Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings;</li> <li>• the network of green infrastructure;</li> <li>• local amenity, including light pollution, air quality and tranquillity;</li> <li>• agricultural and food productivity;</li> <li>• physical resources, including minerals, soils, management of waste, the water environment, renewable energy and energy conservation.</li> </ul> <p>The management plans and conservation objectives of the county's international and nationally important features and areas will be material to the determination of future development proposals. Furthermore assessments of local features, areas and sites, defining local distinctiveness in other development plan documents, neighbourhood development plans and supplementary planning documents should inform decisions upon proposals.</p>
LD1	Landscape and townscape	<p>Development proposals should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• demonstrate that character of the landscape and townscape has positively influenced the design, scale, nature and site selection, protection and enhancement of the setting of settlements and designated areas;</li> <li>• conserve and enhance the natural, historic and scenic beauty of important landscapes and features, including Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, nationally and locally designated parks and gardens and conservation areas; through the protection of the area's character and by enabling appropriate uses, design and management;</li> <li>• incorporate new landscape schemes and their management to ensure development integrates appropriately into its surroundings; and</li> <li>• maintain and extend tree cover where important to amenity, through the retention of important trees, appropriate replacement of trees lost through development and new planting to support green infrastructure.</li> </ul>



Herefordshire Local Plan Core Strategy 2011 - 2031 (adopted October 2015) Available at: <a href="https://www.herefordshire.gov.uk/local-plan/">https://www.herefordshire.gov.uk/local-plan/</a> (Accessed on 09/02/2019)		
Policy ref.	Title	Scope
LD4	Historic environment and heritage assets	<p>Development proposals affecting heritage assets and the wider historic environment should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Protect, conserve, and where possible enhance heritage assets and their settings in a manner appropriate to their significance through appropriate management, uses and sympathetic design, in particular emphasising the original form and function where possible;</li><li>2. where opportunities exist, contribute to the character and local distinctiveness of the townscape or wider environment, especially within conservation areas;</li><li>3. use the retention, repair and sustainable use of heritage assets to provide a focus for wider regeneration schemes;</li><li>4. record and advance the understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) and to make this evidence or archive generated publicly accessible and</li><li>5. where appropriate, improve the understanding of and public access to the heritage asset.</li></ol> <p>The scope of the works required to protect, conserve and enhance heritage assets and their settings should be proportionate to their significance. Development schemes should emphasise the original form and function of any asset and, where appropriate, improve the understanding of and public access to them.</p>



### 9.3 Appendix 3: Gazetteer

WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
1	1024992	DHE4633	Huntington Court	Grade II Listed building	Historic house dating to 18th century	Post-Medieval	348664	241886
2	1297409	DHE4633	Huntington Court farm and attached granary	Grade II Listed building	Former Farmhouse, now comprises 2 cottages, built in 18th century	Post-Medieval	348481	241843
3	1298843	DHE4634	Huntington House	Grade II Listed building	Former house and barn, now a house built in mid-18th century.	Post-Medieval	348501	241962
4	1196847	DHE4752	Church of St. Mary Magdalene	Grade II Listed building	Formerly known as Church of St. Bartholomew Huntington, is now a Parish Church and was rebuilt in 1850 by B. Cranstoun	19th Century	348713	241885
5	-	MHE17221	Linear feature, Huntington Meadow	-	A pit or linear feature was recorded during the installation of a sewer pipe. Interpreted to be prehistoric or Romano-British, however, no dating evidence was available.	Prehistoric	348030	242379
6	-	MHE27054	Burnt Mound & Trackway, Huntington, Hereford	-	A burnt mound, of probable prehistoric date, was identified close to the course of a brook in the north-western corner of the site. Two pits, two ditches and a compact stony deposit, the latter possibly representing a trackway, working platform or surface, were identified in the same trench and may be associated with the burnt mound.	Prehistoric	348155	242154
7	-	MHE27051	Mesolithic Activity Site, Huntington, Hereford	-	A concentration of features, comprising pits, ditches and postholes, was identified in the north-eastern corner of the site. One of the ditches contained worked flint flakes of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date, although the possibility remains that this material is residual.	Mesolithic	348851	241820
8	-	MHE27052	Curvilinear Ditch (Possible D Enclosure), Huntington, Hereford	-	A ditch identified in the north central part of the site confirmed the presence of a curving linear feature identified by the preceding geophysical survey. Late prehistoric pottery was recovered from this feature; however, the possibility remains that this pottery is residual. This was identified as a possible B-Shaped enclosure.	Iron Age	348417	242193
9	-	MHE2569	Coin, Justinus I, Holmer	-	Byzantine coin of emperor Justinus I (AD 518-527), found in Holmer in 1957.	Romano-British	350000	241999
10	-	MHE23693	Stretton Grandison to Kenchester Roman Road (A4103), North of Hereford	-	Section, to the north of Hereford City, of a long-distance east-west Roman road through Herefordshire running from Stretton Grandison in the east, westwards to Kenchester and then on to the Roman forts at Clifford and Clyro (Margary 63). It was determined to have been constructed in the mid-1st Century, probably during the conquest of Wales (AD 47-70) when forts were being established along a supply line from the fortress at Gloucester (Glevum). It was maintained down to the late 2nd or Early 3rd century after which time the ditches were allowed to silt up and seasonal alluvium accumulated on the road surface. The route remained in use, as indicated by the late 3rd and 4th century coins recovered from the surface. Roadside activity was minimal and there was no evidence for settlement activity immediately adjacent to the road. Although the road surface silted over in the mid Roman period, it remained in use as both a route and as an administrative boundary through the post-Roman and Medieval periods.	Romano-British	349824	242163
11	-	MHE2371	Possible Mill Site, West of Huntington Court Farm, Huntington	-	Plan of Shrunken settlement shows " sluice & Mill stone " & "large amounts of stone by bank" on W side of village. OS first edition 6" (1880s) suggests that this pond has been extended eastwards post-1880s, and that westward extension has been filled in.	Medieval	348407	241836
12	-	MHE2372	DMV, Between Upper Lyde and Lyde Arundel, Pipe and Lyde	-	The earthworks of a deserted settlement site have been found at this grid reference in the parish of Pipe and Lyde midway between Upper Lyde and Lyde Arundel. As the Domesday Book mentions 4 manors in Lyde, some of which were identified by several different names during the Medieval period, the identification of this settlement is uncertain. There are several clearly marked rectangular platforms and boundary banks visible.	Medieval	349844	243596
13	-	MHE2370	Huntington Medieval Village, Huntington, Hereford	-	Huntington was a pre-Conquest settlement. It was a township by 1264-5 when it was burned during the Barons Wars. The various earthworks in the village (see plan) seem to be related to its contraction.	Medieval	348585	241919
14	-	MHE23996	Holloway, East of Huntington Court and Church, Huntington.	-	A holloway, running approximately northwest to southeast is shown on a plan of Huntington from 1969, following the former field boundary between the fields called 'The Chapel Meadow' and 'Long Orchard' shown on the Huntington tithe map of 1840. Salvage recording undertaken in 1996 located a metal surface in the position of the holloway.	Medieval	348848	241829
15	-	MHE21875	Medieval Occupation Site, Southwest of Holmer House, Holmer	-	A very complex area of crop marked ditches, pits and possible enclosures which indicate dense buried features at this site, from which medieval pottery was recovered	Medieval	350277	242475
16	-	MHE27055	Medieval Occupation Features, Huntington, Hereford	-	A ditch, contained pottery of late medieval/post-medieval date which was found in relationship with another ditch, pit and pit/ditch terminal all identified in the same trench. Presumed to be broadly contemporary based on their stratigraphic relationship. The exact function of these features remains unclear.	Medieval	348707	242161
17	-	MHE6782	Buildings (site), NW of Huntington Court, Hereford	-	Buildings within the Huntington Conservation Area.	Post-medieval	348550	241950
18	-	MHE6784	Cottage (site), NW of Bovingdon, Hereford	-	Cottage and garden.	Post-medieval	348150	242349
19	-	MHE6785	Cottage (site), N of Bovingdon, Hereford	-	Cottage and garden.	Post-medieval	348400	242300



WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
20	-	MHE6787	Quarry, NE of Newcourt Farm, Hereford	-	The Quarry Meadow	Post-medieval	349000	242200
21	-	MHE6788	Cottage (site), NW of Bovingdon, Hereford	-	Cottage and garden.	Post-medieval	348300	242349
22	-	MHE8336	Possible Site of Coal Pit, Pipe and Lyde	-	Field names 'Coal Pit Field' and 'Coal Pit Gorst'.	Post-medieval	350050	243049
23	-	MHE11895	Gravel Pit, Pipe and Lyde	-	Gravel pit marked on First Edition Ordnance Survey map.	Post-medieval	349249	243599
24	-	MHE15482	Wind Pump, Pipe and Lyde	-	Wind pump 100m west of Lyde Arundel shown on 1964 map.	Post-medieval	349498	243305
25	-	MHE15125	Site of Preserve Factory, North of Newcourt Farm, Huntingdon	-	Preserve factory.	Post-medieval	348856	242175
26	-	MHE11897	Quarry, Southeast of Hospital Farm, Burghill	-	Quarry marked on Ordnance Survey 1st edition map.	Post-medieval	348930	242409
27	-	MHE6786	Pond, South of Huntingdon Court, Hereford	-	Pond shown as fishpond on OS first edition 6" series (1887), survives to south of Huntingdon Court.	Post-medieval	348626	241870
28	-	MHE26694	Portable Antiquities; North Herefordshire (known as)	-	A findspot recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) in Holmer.	Post-medieval	349689	242379
29	-	MHE16357	Huntingdon Court Landscape Park, Hereford	-	Huntingdon Court was part of the dean and chapter estates around Hereford, and has an 18th century house. The grounds feature a large fishpond, resembling a canal, which has been created by damming the Yazor brook. It is shown on the 1832 OS 1" map, and may have been a formal canal. Dredging in 1997 showed that its base is gravelled and cobbled, with some stone edging.	Post-medieval	348610	241888
30	-	MHE6789	House (site) & Occupation, NW of Huntingdon, Hereford	-	A concentration of undated features was identified in the north-western corner of the site and is suggestive of settlement activity. All of the trenches with this activity was concentrated around the site of this house and activity could be related.	Post-medieval	348260	242034
31	-	MHE27056	Post-Medieval Leat, Huntingdon, Hereford	-	Leat, visible on 1st edition OS.	Post-medieval	348093	242025
32	-	MHE19679	Hospital Farm (The Farm)	-	Historic Farm recorded as part of the Herefordshire Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project. Present on the Ordnance Survey First Edition, Pre-WW2 and Modern maps.	Post-medieval	348704	242552
33	-	MHE19680	Site of Asylum Farm, Burghill	-	Historic Farm recorded as part of the Herefordshire Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project. Present on the Ordnance Survey First Edition and Pre-WW2 maps, but not on the Modern map.	Post-medieval	348698	243110
34	-	MHE19683	Cot Barn Cottages (Cot Barn)	-	Historic Farm recorded as part of the Herefordshire Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project. Present on the Ordnance Survey First Edition, Pre-WW2 and Modern maps.	Post-medieval	349652	242470
35	-	MHE17505	Arundel Farm, Pipe and Lyde	-	Model farm, built about 1800, belonging to Guy's Hospital Estate. U-shaped with house on 4th side. Exterior restored and internal arrangements altered. Historic farm recorded as part of the Herefordshire Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project. Present on the Ordnance Survey First Edition, Pre-WW2 and Modern maps.	Post-medieval	349652	243361
36	-	MHE20456	Newcourt Farm, Hereford	-	Historic Farm recorded as part of the Herefordshire Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project. Present on the Ordnance Survey First Edition, Pre-WW2 and Modern maps.	Post-medieval	348776	242021
37	-	MHE16233	Burghill Hospital Landscape Park	-	The Hospital was built as the Hereford County and City Lunatic Asylum in 1868-72. Its main feature was a two-storey dining hall and chapel flanked by two Italianate campaniles, similar to those at Osborne House on the Isle of Wight. The wards looked SE to take advantage of the country views, and four 'airing courts' with flower beds and geometrical paths lay in front of the main blocks.	19th Century	348478	243005
38	-	MHE15176	Chapel of the County and City Lunatic Asylum	-	Chapel dating to the post-medieval period.	19th Century	348400	243299
39	-	MHE8572	St Marys Hospital, Burghill	-	Built by Robert Griffiths of Stafford, 1868-72, enlarged 1900. Built as the County Asylum. Now a housing estate.	19th century	348449	243280
40	-	MHE23049	Site of WWMI Aircraft Crash (B-24, 42-95238), Former St Mary's Hospital Site, Burghill	-	On the 18th of August 1944, around 8.35pm, an American B-24 Liberator from 406th Night Leaflet Squadron crashed in the grounds of St Mary's Hospital. Eight out of the ten crew members died on impact.	Modern	348600	243299
41	-	MHE7731	Possible Lynchet, Burghill	-	Possible lynchet.	Undated	348249	242449
42	-	MHE7732	Earthworks of ridge and furrow, Pipe and Lyde	-	Trace of ridge and furrow on aerial photo.	Undated	349499	243550
43	-	MHE7737	Possible Site of Mill, North of Hospital Farm, Burghill	-	Fieldname on 1847 tithe map is 'Lower Mill Ground'.	Undated	348550	243049
44	-	EHE35532	Huntingdon Meadow	-	Watching Brief observing the installation of a sewer pipe, with open cut trenches either side of Roman Road. Buried soil and a pit were recorded.		348010	242699
45	-	EHE3710	Grandstand Road, Hereford	-	No archaeological features were visible in any of the trial trenches and no artefacts were recovered from the spoil.		349200	241999



WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
46	-	EHE6303	Salvage recording, Broomy Hill to Bewdley Bank Portland Water Supply, 1996	-	Salvage recording in 1996 located a metal surface in the position of a holloway and an early 18th century rubbish pit.		348728	241797
47		EHE2168	Excavations Along Roman Road, Hereford, 2002-2005		Series of excavations identifying a number of features such as Iron Age ditches and cremation burials.		347557	242439
48		EHE80120	Desk-based Assessment and Geophysical Survey, North of Hereford Racecourse (Hereford North Park and Ride), Hereford, 2008		A desk-based assessment and geophysical survey were carried out in an area of open grassland (c.0.57 ha) immediately to the north of Hereford racecourse, to try and identify any buried archaeological remains on the site. Despite the Roman road running along the northern edge of the site, no sites of archaeological significance were identified within the area.		349912	241996
49		EHE48658	The Lower Lugg Valley Archaeology and Aggregates Project Stage 1		The first phase of the project was to collate all known information about the past human settlement of the Lower Lugg Valley within an 'Archaeological Resource Assessment'.		352681	244321
50		EHE80277	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Land North of Roman Road, Holmer, Herefordshire, 2013.		The assessment identified the potential for the survival of prehistoric or Roman features by the record of a series of cropmarks on an aerial photograph. The potential for survival of Roman features associated with the Roman road to the south of the site was also recognised.		350175	242532
51		EHE80278	Archaeological Evaluation of Land to the North of Roman Road and West of the A49, Holmer, Hereford, 2014.		Evaluation recording pottery not dated but thought to be a domestic assemblage, possible prehistoric cremations, and medieval pottery in the upper layers.		350175	242532
52		EHE80161	Land at Three Elms, Hereford. Archaeological Evaluation, 2015.		Archaeological evaluation recording features dating to the prehistoric, Romano-British, late medieval and post-medieval/modern periods.		348405	241760

## 9.4 Appendix 4: Viewshed analysis methodology

9.4.1 Viewshed analysis is a type of visibility analysis, a commonly applied GIS technique where the output produces a mathematical model of the area which theoretically shares intervisibility with a target point. This model is referred to as a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV).

9.4.2 This method provides a means of modelling where in the landscape a proposed development is likely to be visible from, thereby helping to identify those heritage assets which could be affected by the proposals.

9.4.3 A viewshed analysis was carried out within a 5 km radius of the Site for the purposes of this assessment. The ZTV was calculated using:

*The Landform Panorama DTM, a 'bare earth' terrain model of 50 m horizontal resolution provided by Landform Panorama;*

*An array of target points located within the Site boundary and set to correspond with the approximate height of the proposed development, as indicated by the draft proposals. The maximum height of the target points was set at 10 m;*

*Observer heights were set to 1.6 m representing the eye height of an average person.*

9.4.4 Designated heritage assets of the highest significance (comprising World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II\* Listed Buildings, Grade I and II\* Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields) which lay within the 5 km limit of the ZTV were identified. All Conservation Areas, Grade II Listed Buildings, and Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens located within the 1 km Study Area were also included in the viewshed analysis.

9.4.5 It should be noted that, in itself, the inclusion of a heritage asset within the ZTV does not indicate that the Site constitutes part of its setting, or that the development proposals would necessarily affect the asset.

9.4.6 The viewshed analysis is based on a 'bare-earth' model, which takes no account of surface forms and features including trees, vegetation, buildings and other structures. Therefore, the inclusion of a heritage asset within the ZTV should not be conflated with 'real-world' intervisibility.

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9.4.3 A viewshed analysis was carried out within a 5 km radius of the Site for the purposes of this assessment. The ZTV was calculated using:

*The Landform Panorama DTM, a 'bare earth' terrain model of 50 m horizontal resolution provided by Landform Panorama;*

*An array of target points located within the Site boundary and set to correspond with the approximate height of the proposed development, as indicated by the draft proposals. The maximum height of the target points was set at 10 m;*

*Observer heights were set to 1.6 m representing the eye height of an average person.*

9.4.4 Designated heritage assets of the highest significance (comprising World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II\* Listed Buildings, Grade I and II\* Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields) which lay within the 5 km limit of the ZTV were identified. All Conservation Areas, Grade II Listed Buildings, and Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens located within the 1 km Study Area were also included in the viewshed analysis.

9.4.5 It should be noted that, in itself, the inclusion of a heritage asset within the ZTV does not indicate that the Site constitutes part of its setting, or that the development proposals would necessarily affect the asset.

9.4.6 The viewshed analysis is based on a 'bare-earth' model, which takes no account of surface forms and features including trees, vegetation, buildings and other structures. Therefore, the inclusion of a heritage asset within the ZTV should not be conflated with 'real-world' intervisibility.

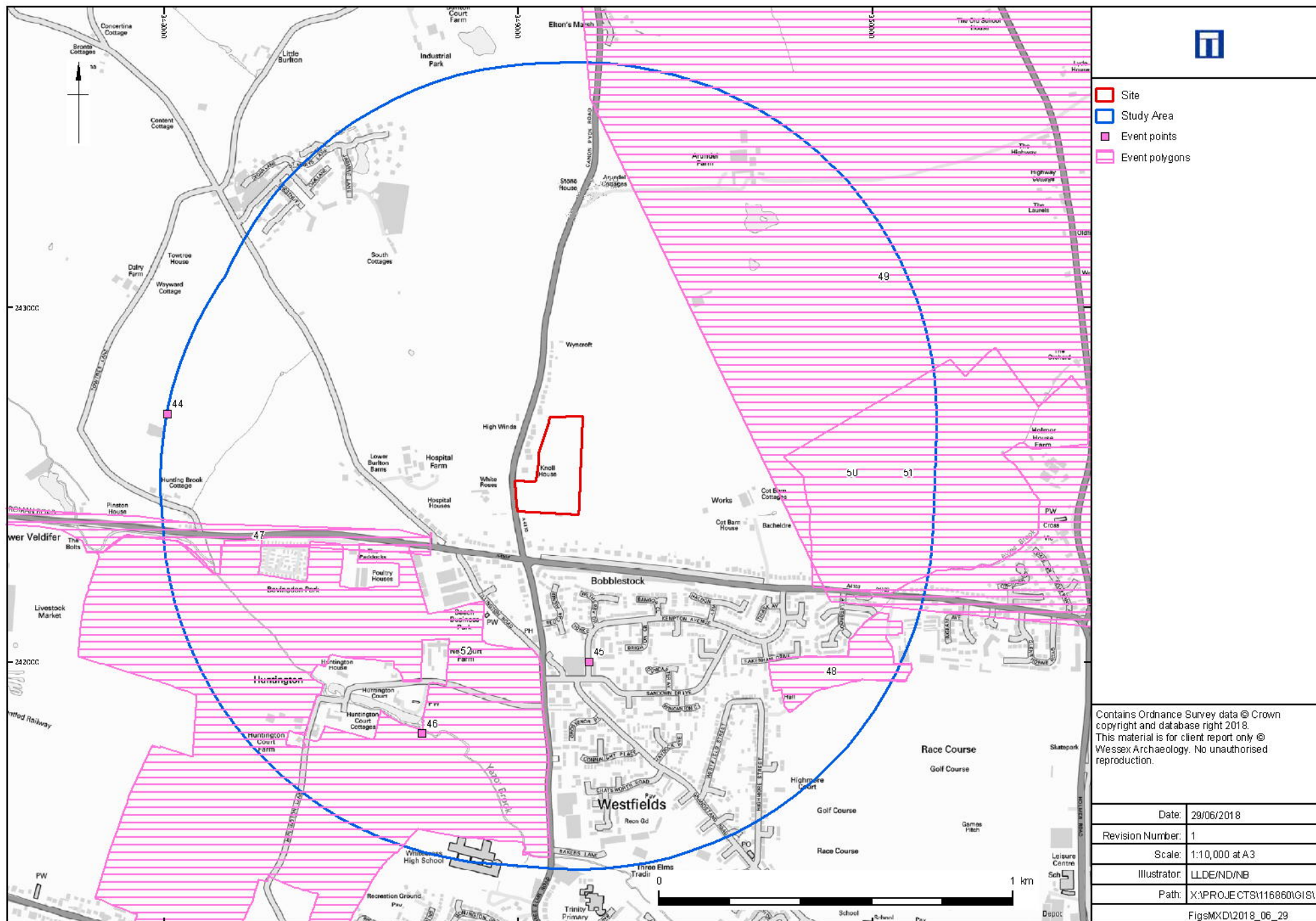






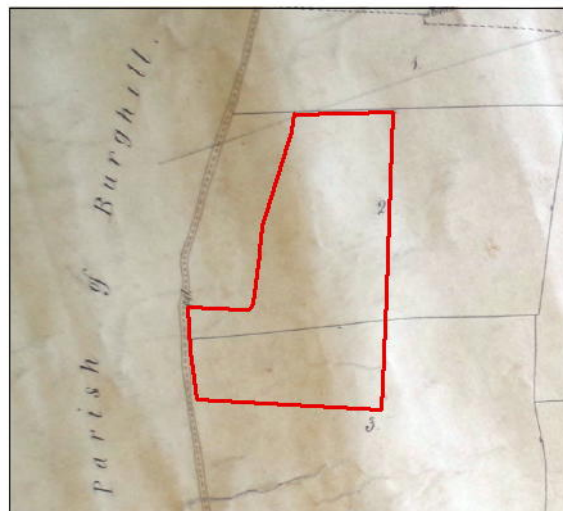


Figure 2

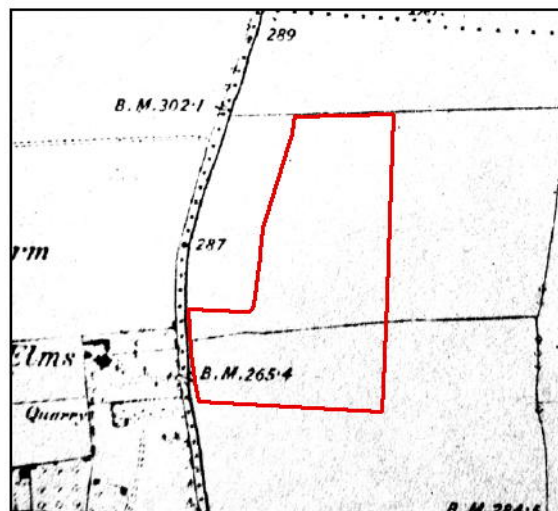


Site, Study Area and Archaeological Events (based on HHER and other sources)

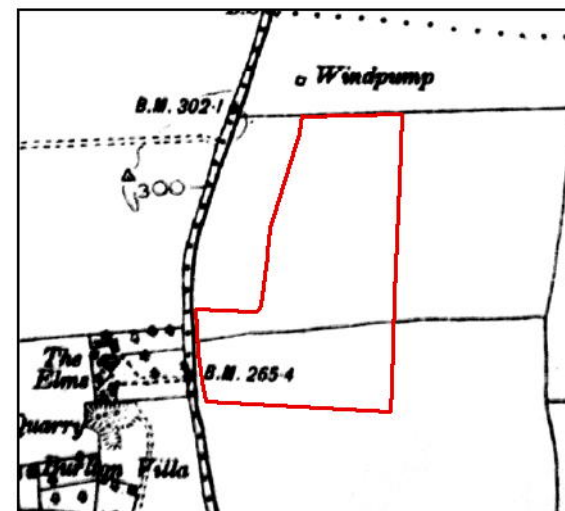




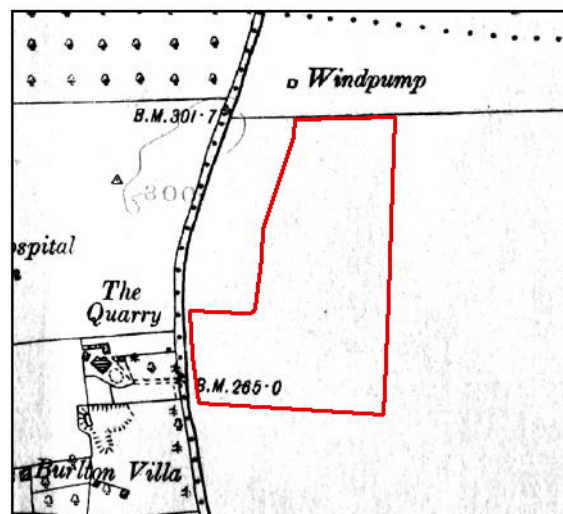
a) 1844 Tithe Map of Holmer in the County of Hereford



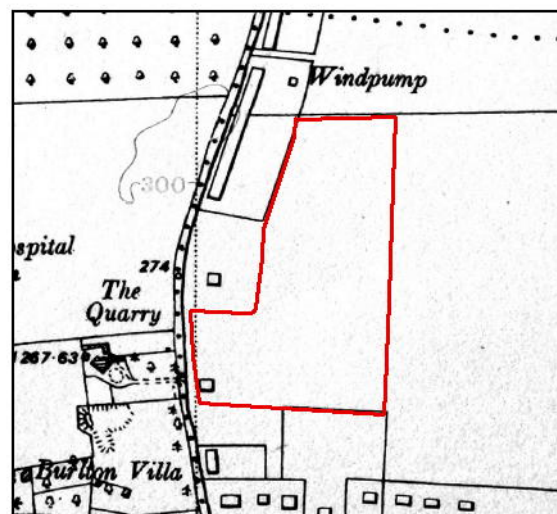
b) 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500) Sheet 33.b



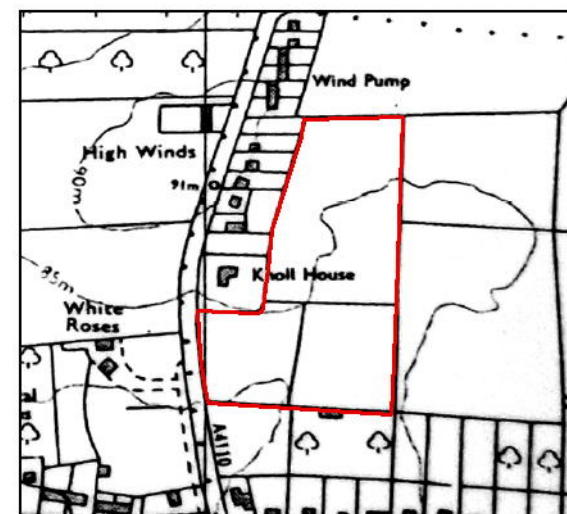
c) 1905 Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500) Sheet 33.b



d) 1930 Third Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500) Sheet 33.b



e) 1952 Provisional Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500) Sheet 33.b



f) 1989 Provisional Ordnance Survey (1:10,000) Sheet SO 44 SE

Site

0 100 m

Reproduced from a Tithe Map of the Village of Holmer 1844 and 1886, 1905, 1930, 1952, and 1989 Ordnance Survey. The material is reproduced by Wessex Archaeology. No further reproduction.

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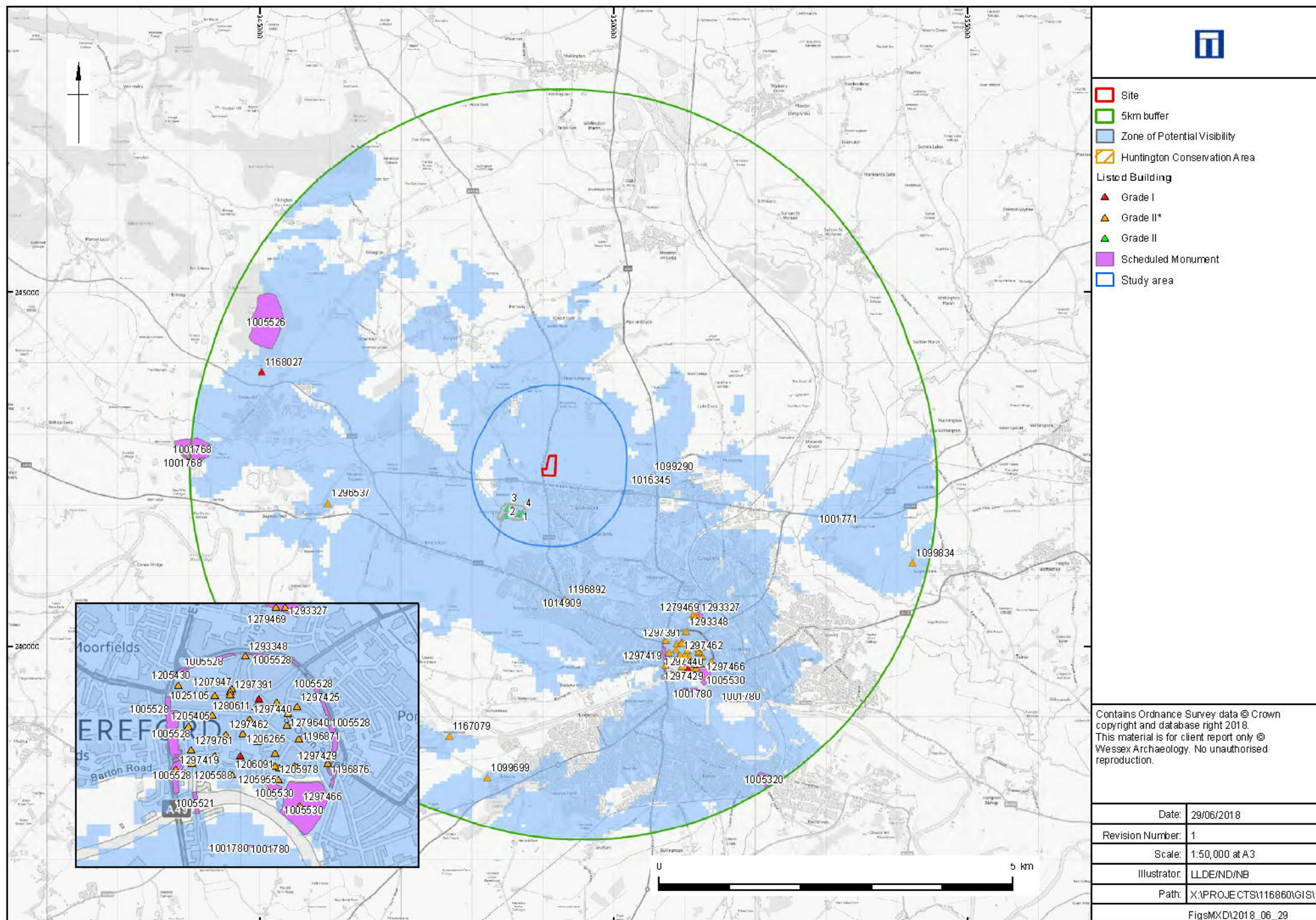
Scale: 1:5,000 at A3

Illustrator: LLDE/ND

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Designated heritage assets within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)



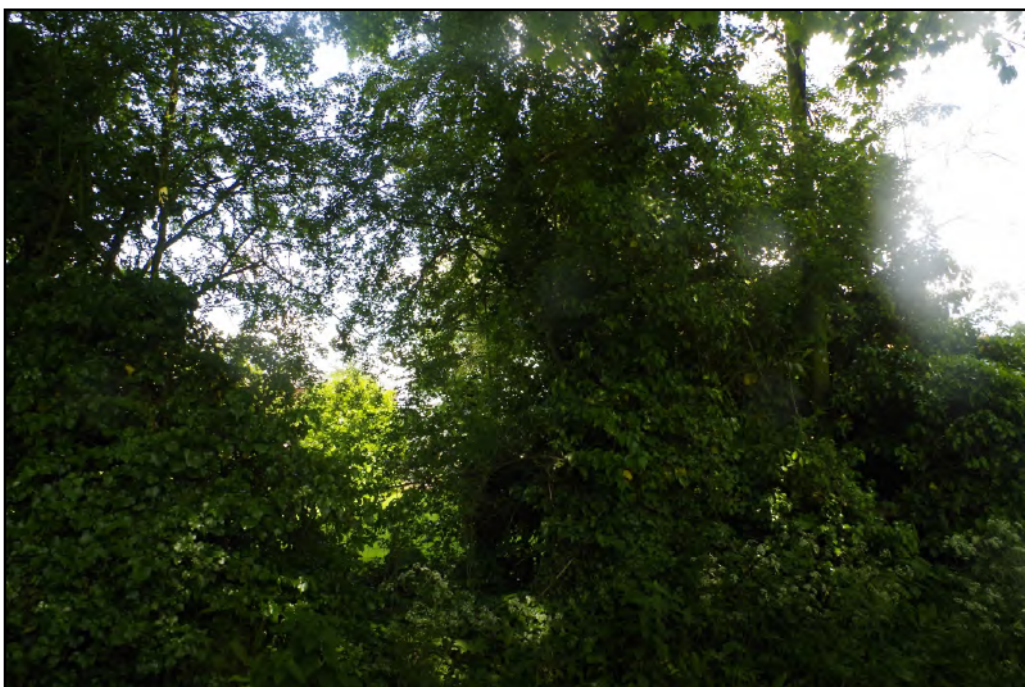


Plate 1: View north-east towards the Site from Huntington Conservation Area



Plate 2: View towards the south from the northern extent of the Site


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Plate 3: View towards the east from the north-west extent of the Site



Plate 4: View towards the north from south-eastern extent of the Site

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