

# Proposed Solar Park Westhide Hereford

Heritage Desk Based Assessment



*Report prepared for:*  
Ersun (Westhide SPV) Ltd

CA Project: CR0594

CA Report: CR0594\_2

November 2021



# Proposed Solar Park Westhide Hereford

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CA Project: CR0594

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|             |   |
|-------------|---|
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| date        | November 2021                             |
| issue       | 1   |

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## SUMMARY

**Project Name:** Proposed Solar Park, Westhide, Hereford  
**Location:** Westhide, Herefordshire  
**NGR:** 357718 244466

Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned in October 2020 by Ersun (Westhide SPV) Ltd to undertake a heritage desk-based assessment in respect of a proposed new solar farm.

This assessment has identified high potential of previously unrecorded remains of Romano-British date occurring within the Site, associated with the known settlement in the central southern area of the Site. However, the level of survival of any potential archaeology is not yet known, and is suspected to differ across the Site. Away from the focus of the previously recorded Romano-British farmstead, archaeological remains are unlikely to be of the highest significance.

There is also some potential for remains of late prehistoric date, and former agricultural features, such as field boundaries, dating to the post-medieval period to be present.

Agricultural activity across large parts of the Site, including subsoiling and the cultivation of potatoes, will have had an impact on the upper level of any archaeological features present. The evidence from the investigations of the Romano-British site appears to support this conclusion.

In view of the identified archaeological potential, field investigation may be required prior to the determination of planning application. However, it is not considered that the significance of the known and potential archaeological resource within the Site is of such a level that would require preservation in situ, or influence development design.

This assessment has considered the potential effects of the development on surrounding designated heritage assets, through the alteration of their settings. It was established that, on account of intervening development, vegetation, and topography, the proposals would not result in any harm to the significance of any of the Listed Buildings in the study area.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In October 2020, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) was commissioned by Ersun (Westhide SPV) Ltd to undertake a Heritage Assessment in respect of land at Westhide, Hereford (hereafter referred to as ‘the Site’). Presently in use as arable land, the Site is comprised of six irregular-shaped fields and parts of an additional two, enclosing a total area of c. 61.7ha. The Site is situated to the north-west of the small village of Westhide, approximately 8km north-east of Hereford (NGR: 357718 244466; Figure 1). The proposed development will comprise the construction of a new solar farm with associated infrastructure and four access points.



**Photograph 1** View south-east across the Site towards Withington

### *Objectives and professional standards*

- 1.2. The composition and development of the historic environment within the Site and wider landscape are discussed in this report. A determination of the significance of any heritage assets located within the Site, and any heritage assets beyond the Site boundary that may potentially be affected by the development proposal, is presented. Any potential development effects upon the significance of these heritage assets (both adverse and/or beneficial) are then described.
- 1.3. Cotswold Archaeology is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). This report has been prepared in accordance with appropriate standards and guidance, including the ‘Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment’ published by CIfA in 2014 and updated in 2017 and 2020. This states that, insofar as they relate to the determination of planning applications, heritage desk-based assessments should:

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*...enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made [as to] whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention [any identified heritage] impact' (ClfA 2020, 4).*

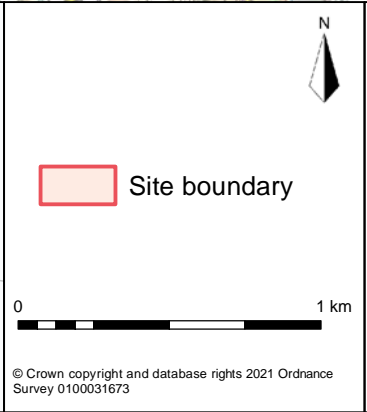
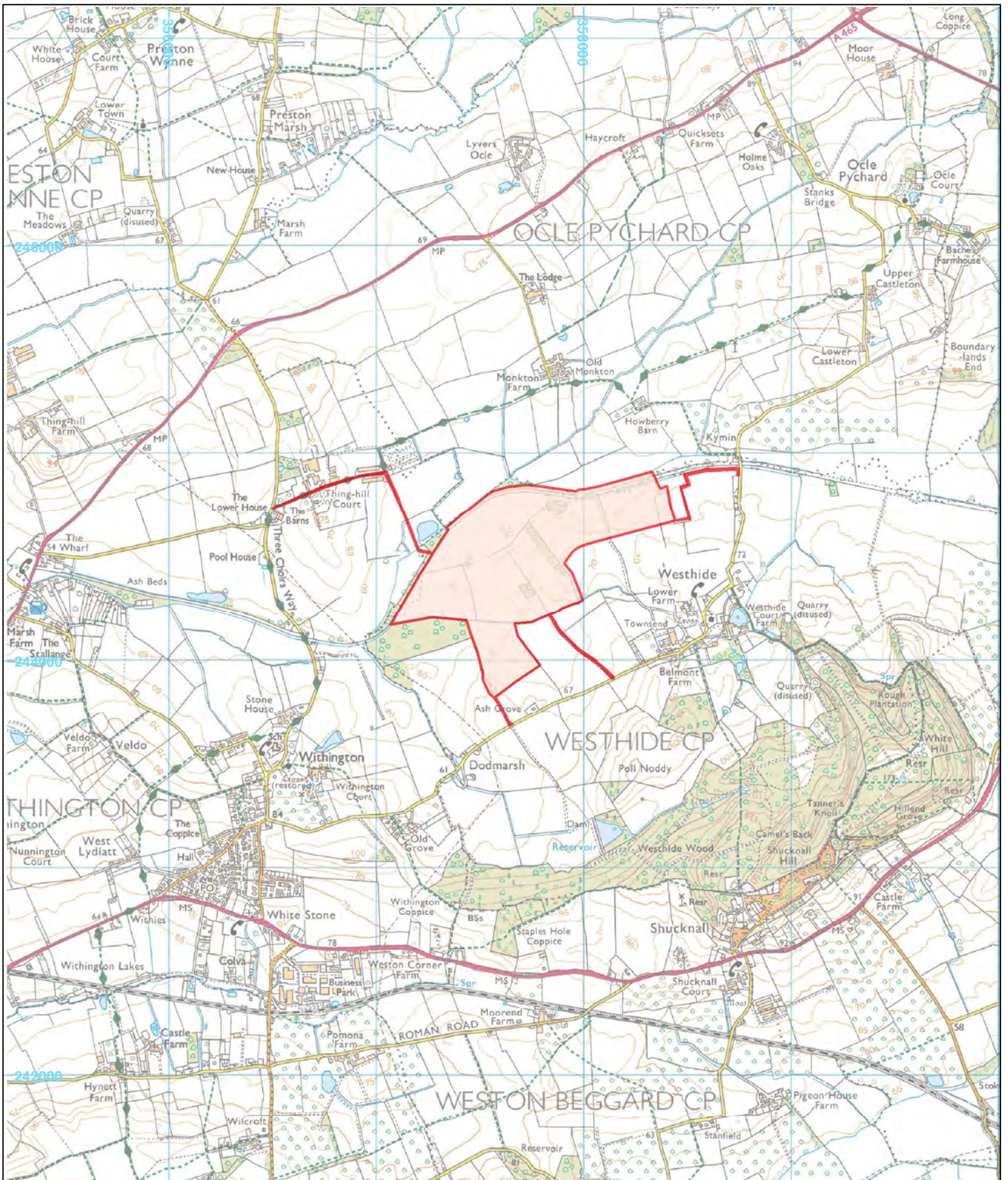
- 1.4. The 'Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment' (Historic England 2015), further clarifies that a desk-based assessment should:


*...determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment, or will identify the need for further evaluation' (Historic England 2015, 3).*

***Statute, policy and guidance context***

- 1.5. The Site is located in the local authority of Herefordshire Council. A new Local Plan, 'Herefordshire Local Plan Core Strategy', was adopted in October 2015, setting out the vision for development in Herefordshire up to 2031. On 9 November 2020 the Cabinet Member for Infrastructure and Transport took the decision to agree to update the Herefordshire Local Plan Core Strategy, following a review of the adopted plan. Work is underway in preparation for the updated plan.
- 1.6. This assessment has been undertaken within the key statute, policy and guidance context presented within Table 1.1. The applicable provisions contained within these statute, policy and guidance documents are referred to, and discussed, as relevant, throughout the text. Fuller detail is provided in Appendix 1.






  
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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Solar Park: Westhide, Hereford

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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan

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|                    |    |                    |               |                   |
|--------------------|----|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| <b>DRAWN BY</b>    | NH | <b>PROJECT NO.</b> | CR0594        | <b>FIGURE NO.</b> |
| <b>CHECKED BY</b>  | DC | <b>DATE</b>        | 30/11/2021    | <b>1</b>          |
| <b>APPROVED BY</b> | DC | <b>SCALE</b>       | @ A4 1:25,000 |                   |

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| <b>Statute</b>  | <b>Description</b>   |
|---|--|
| <b>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)</b>  | Act of Parliament providing for the maintenance of a schedule of archaeological remains of the highest significance, affording them statutory protection.  |
| <b>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)</b>  | Act of Parliament placing a duty upon the Local Planning Authority (or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State) to afford due consideration to the preservation of Listed Buildings and their settings (under Section 66(1)), and Conservation Areas (under Section 72(2)), in determining planning applications.  |
| <b>National Heritage Act 1983 (amended 2002)</b>  | One of four Acts of Parliament providing for the protection and management of the historic environment, including the establishment of the Historic Monuments & Buildings Commission, now Historic England.  |
| <b>Conservation Principles (Historic England 2008)</b>  | Guidance for assessing heritage significance, with reference to contributing heritage values, in particular: <i>evidential</i> (archaeological), <i>historical</i> (illustrative and associative), <i>aesthetic</i> , and <i>communal</i> .  |
| <b>National Planning Policy Framework (2019)</b>  | Provides the English government's national planning policies and describes how these are expected to be applied within the planning system. Heritage is subject of Chapter 16 (page 54).   |
| <b>National Planning Practice Guidance (updated July 2019)</b>  | Guidance supporting the National Planning Policy Framework.  |
| <b>Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 2 (GPA2): Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015)</b> | Provides useful information on assessing the significance of heritage assets, using appropriate expertise, historic environment records, recording and furthering understanding, neglect and unauthorised works, marketing and design and distinctiveness.   |
| <b>Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 3 (GPA3): The Setting of Heritage Assets, Second Edition (Historic England, 2017)</b>                       | Provides guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes.  |
| <b>Herefordshire Development Plan (2015-2031)</b>   | Comprises the local development plan (local plan), as required to be compiled, published and maintained by the local authority, consistent with the requirements of the NPPF (2019). Intended to be the primary planning policy document against which planning proposals within that local authority jurisdiction are assessed. Where the development plan is found to be inadequate, primacy reverts to the NPPF (2019). |
| <b>Hedgerows Regulations (1997)</b>   | Provides protection for 'important' hedgerows within the countryside, controlling their alteration and removal by means of a system of statutory notification.   |

**Table 1.1** Key statute, policy and guidance

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### *Data collection, analysis and presentation*

- 2.1. This assessment has been informed by a proportionate level of information sufficient to understand the archaeological potential of the Site, the significance of identified heritage assets, and any potential development effects. This approach is in accordance with the provisions of the NPPF (2019) and the guidance issued by ClfA (2020). The data has been collected from a wide variety of sources, summarised in Table 2.1.

| Source  | Data  |
|---|---|
| <b>National Heritage List for England (NHLE)</b>  | Current information relating to designated heritage assets, and heritage assets considered to be 'at risk'.   |
| <b>Herefordshire Historic Environment Record (HER)</b>  | Heritage sites and events records, Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data, and other spatial data supplied in digital format (shapefiles) and hardcopy. |
| <b>Historic England Archives (HEA)</b>  | Data not available due to archive closures and resultant backlog during Coronavirus pandemic.   |
| <b>Herefordshire Archives and Record Centre</b>   | Data not available due to very limited opening hours and bookable space, following Coronavirus pandemic   |
| <b>Cambridge Air Photographs, Britain from Above</b>  | Online Aerial Photograph catalogues   |
| <b>Google Earth Pro and Google Maps</b>   | Digital online mapping tools including satellite imagery from 1985 to the present.  |
| <b>Genealogist, Envirocheck, National Library of Scotland &amp; other cartographic websites</b> | Historic (Ordnance Survey and Tithe) mapping in digital format.   |
| <b>British Geological Survey (BGS) website</b>  | UK geological mapping (bedrock & superficial deposits) & borehole data.   |

**Table 2.1** Key data sources

- 2.2. Prior to obtaining data from these sources, an initial analysis was undertaken in order to identify a relevant and proportionate study area. This analysis utilised industry-standard GIS software, and primarily entailed a review of recorded heritage assets in the immediate and wider landscape, using available datasets.
- 2.3. On this basis a 1km study area, measured from the boundaries of the Site, was considered sufficient to capture the relevant HER data, and provide the necessary



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context for understanding archaeological potential and heritage significance in respect of the Site. All of the spatial data held by the HER – the primary historic data repository – for the land within the study area, was requested. The records were analysed and further refined in order to narrow the research focus onto those of relevance to the present assessment. Not all HER records are therefore referred to, discussed or illustrated further within the body of this report, only those that are relevant. These are listed in a cross-referenced gazetteer provided at the end of this report (Appendix 2) and are illustrated on the figures accompanying this report.

- 2.4. A site visit was also undertaken as part of this assessment. The primary objectives of the site visit were to assess the Site's historic landscape context, including its association with any known or potential heritage assets, and to identify any evidence for previous truncation of the on-site stratigraphy. The site visit also allowed for the identification of any previously unknown heritage assets within the Site, and assessment of their nature, condition, significance and potential susceptibility to impact. The wider landscape was examined, as relevant, from accessible public rights of way.

#### ***Assessment of heritage significance***

- 2.5. The significance of known and potential heritage assets within the Site, and any beyond the Site which may be affected by the proposed development, has been assessed and described, in accordance with paragraph 189 of the NPPF (2019), the guidance issued by ClfA (2020), Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (HE 2015) and Advice Note 12: Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (Historic England 2019). Determination of significance has been undertaken according to the industry-standard guidance on assessing heritage value provided within Conservation Principles (English Heritage 2008). This approach considers heritage significance to derive from a combination of discrete heritage values, principal amongst which are: i) evidential (archaeological) value, ii) historic (illustrative and associative) value, iii) aesthetic value, iv) communal value, amongst others. Further detail of this approach, including the detailed definition of those aforementioned values, as set out, and advocated, by Historic England, is provided in Appendix 1 of this report.

#### ***Assessment of potential development effects (benefit and harm)***

- 2.6. The present report sets out, in detail, the ways in which identified susceptible heritage assets might be affected by the proposals, as well as the anticipated extent of any

such effects. Both physical effects, i.e. resulting from the direct truncation of archaeological remains, and non-physical effects, i.e. resulting from changes to the setting of heritage assets, have been assessed. With regard to non-physical effects or ‘settings assessment’, the five-step assessment methodology advocated by Historic England, and set out in the Second Edition of GPA3 (Historic England, 2017), has been adhered to (presented in greater detail in Appendix 1).

2.7. Identified effects upon heritage assets have been defined within broad ‘level of effect’ categories (Table 2.2 below). These are consistent with key national heritage policy and guidance terminology, particularly that of the NPPF (2019). This has been done in order to improve the intelligibility of the assessment results for purposes of quick reference and ready comprehension. These broad determinations of level of effect should be viewed within the context of the qualifying discussions of significance and impact presented in this report.

2.8. It should be noted that the overall effect of development proposals upon designated heritage assets are judged, bearing in mind both any specific harms or benefits (an approach consistent with the Court of Appeal judgement *Palmer v. Herefordshire Council & ANR* Neutral Citation Number [2016] EWCA Civ 1061).

| Level of effect                               | Description   | Applicable statute & policy   |
|---|---|---|
| <b>Heritage benefit</b>                       | The proposals would better enhance or reveal the heritage significance of the heritage asset.   | Enhancing or better revealing the significance of a heritage asset is a desirable development outcome in respect of heritage. It is consistent with key policy and guidance, including the NPPF (2019) paragraphs 185 and 200.  |
| <b>No harm</b>                                | The proposals would preserve the significance of the heritage asset.  | Preserving a Listed building and its setting is consistent with s66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990).<br>Preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a Conservation Area is consistent with s72 of the Act.<br>Sustaining the significance of a heritage asset is consistent with paragraph 185 of the NPPF, and should be at the core of any material local planning policies in respect of heritage. |
| <b>Less than substantial harm (lower end)</b> | The proposals would be anticipated to result in a restricted level of harm to the significance of the heritage asset, such that the asset’s | In determining an application, this level of harm should be weighed against the public  |

| Level of effect                               | Description  | Applicable statute & policy   |
|---|--|---|
|   | contributing heritage values would be largely preserved.   | benefits of the proposals, as per paragraph 196 of the NPPF (2019).<br><br>Proposals involving change to a Listed building or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses, or change to the character or appearance of Conservation Areas, must also be considered within the context of Sections 7, 66(1) and 72(2) of the 1990 Act. <i>The provisions of the Act do not apply to the setting of Conservation Areas.</i>   |
| <b>Less than substantial harm (upper end)</b> | The proposals would lead to a notable level of harm to the significance of the heritage asset. A reduced, but appreciable, degree of its heritage significance would remain. | Proposals with the potential to physically affect a Scheduled Monument (including the ground beneath that monument) will be subject to the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979); <i>these provisions do not apply to proposals involving changes to the setting of Scheduled Monuments.</i><br><br>With regard to non-designated heritage assets, the scale of harm or loss should be weighed against the significance of the asset, in accordance with paragraph 197 of the NPPF. |
| <b>Substantial harm</b>                       | The proposals would very much reduce the heritage asset's significance or vitiate that significance altogether.  | Paragraphs 193 - 196 of the NPPF (2019) would apply. Sections 7, 66(1) and 72(2) of the Planning Act (1990), and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), may also apply.<br><br>In relation to non-designated heritage assets, the scale of harm or loss should be weighed against the significance of the asset, in accordance with paragraph 197 of the NPPF.  |

**Table 2.2** Summary of level of effect categories (benefit and harm) referred to in this report in relation to heritage assets, and the applicable statute and policy.

2.9. In relation to non-designated heritage assets, the key applicable policy is paragraph 197 of the NPPF (2019), which states that:

*'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** [our emphasis].'*

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- 2.10. Thus with regard to non-designated heritage assets, this report seeks to identify the significance of the heritage asset(s) which may be affected, and the scale of any harm or loss to that significance.
- 2.11. The July 2019 revision of the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) defines non-designated heritage assets as those identified as such in publicly accessible lists or documents provided by the plan-making body. Where these sources do not specifically define assets as *non-designated heritage assets*, they will be referred to as *heritage assets* for the purpose of this report. The assessment of *non-designated heritage assets* and *heritage assets* will be equivalent in this report, in line with industry standards and guidance on assessing significance and impact. They may not, however, carry equivalent weight in planning as set out within the provisions of the NPPF.

#### *Limitations of the assessment*

- 2.12. This assessment is principally a desk-based study, and has utilised secondary information derived from a variety of sources, including Herefordshire Historic Environment Records. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from secondary sources, is reasonably accurate. The records held by HER 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 this repository is not complete, and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.
- 2.13. A walkover survey was conducted within the Site on 10th May 2021, which was undertaken in changeable weather conditions. Sufficient access was afforded within the Site and to heritage assets, from public rights of way, to inform this assessment. Although access was afforded within the Site, archaeological remains can survive below-ground with no visible surface indications of their presence, and mature crop and meadow grass covered much of the Site.
- 2.14. Due to government restrictions imposed in response to the coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic, the Herefordshire Archive and Records Centre was reopened with significantly reduced capacity two weeks before this assessment was conducted. As such, data held within these repositories could not be accessed or reviewed for this

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report. However, a review of the online catalogue implied that the information within the archives would not alter the understanding of the study area.

- 2.15. Historic England resumed provision of remote archive services in October 2020, following a hiatus of several months caused by the pandemic. It has been advised that whilst handling a significant backlog of search requests, lengthy turnaround times are to be anticipated. A search of the online HEA catalogue did not produce any further data relevant to this appraisal. It is considered that the data consulted from other sources provides a suitable level of detail for the purposes of the appraisal.

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### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### *Landscape context*

- 3.1. The Site is located to the north-west of the village of Westhide, bounded by the course of the Hereford-Gloucester canal to the north, a small area of woodland to the west, and surrounded in all directions by agricultural fields. The Site occupies a gently undulating area of ground, which lies at an elevation of approximately 70m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the highest point to the south of the Site, and falls away gently to between 64 – 56m aOD along the northern boundary.
- 3.2. The Site is surrounded by a rural landscape of hamlets, villages and farmland. The Site lies within the Herefordshire Lowlands National Character Area; a gently undulating rural landscape characterised by managed woodland, soft fruit production and mixed agriculture (Natural England 2013).
- 3.3. The underlying bedrock geology of the Site is mapped as Raglan Mudstone Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed of interbedded siltstone and mudstone. This is overlain in the north of the Site by Quaternary river terrace head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel. This is overlain in turn by alluvial deposits of clay, silt and gravel along the northern boundary of the site, following the contours of the former river now enveloped by the canal (BGS 2021).

#### *Designated heritage assets*

- 3.4. There are no designated heritage assets within the Site. Within the wider landscape, 27 Listed Buildings located within a 1km buffer around the Site were considered for the settings assessment. These include Grade I and II\* Listed churches, and Grade II Listed houses, farm buildings and other structures. Seven of the Listed Buildings are located within the village of Westhide, to the east of the Site. Twelve are within the village of Withington, ten of which lie within Withington Conservation Area, c. 800m to the west. The remaining Listed Buildings are dotted throughout the rural landscape.
- 3.5. There are two Scheduled Monuments within the environs of the Site, both of which are churchyard crosses. The Churchyard Cross in St Bartholomew's Churchyard (List Entry: 1016121) lies approximately 600m south-east of the south-eastern corner of the Site. The Churchyard Cross in St Peter's Churchyard (List Entry: 1016122) lies approximately 850m south-west of the western corner of the Site.



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- 3.6. Designated heritage assets are illustrated on Figure 8 and are discussed further within the settings assessment presented in Section 5.

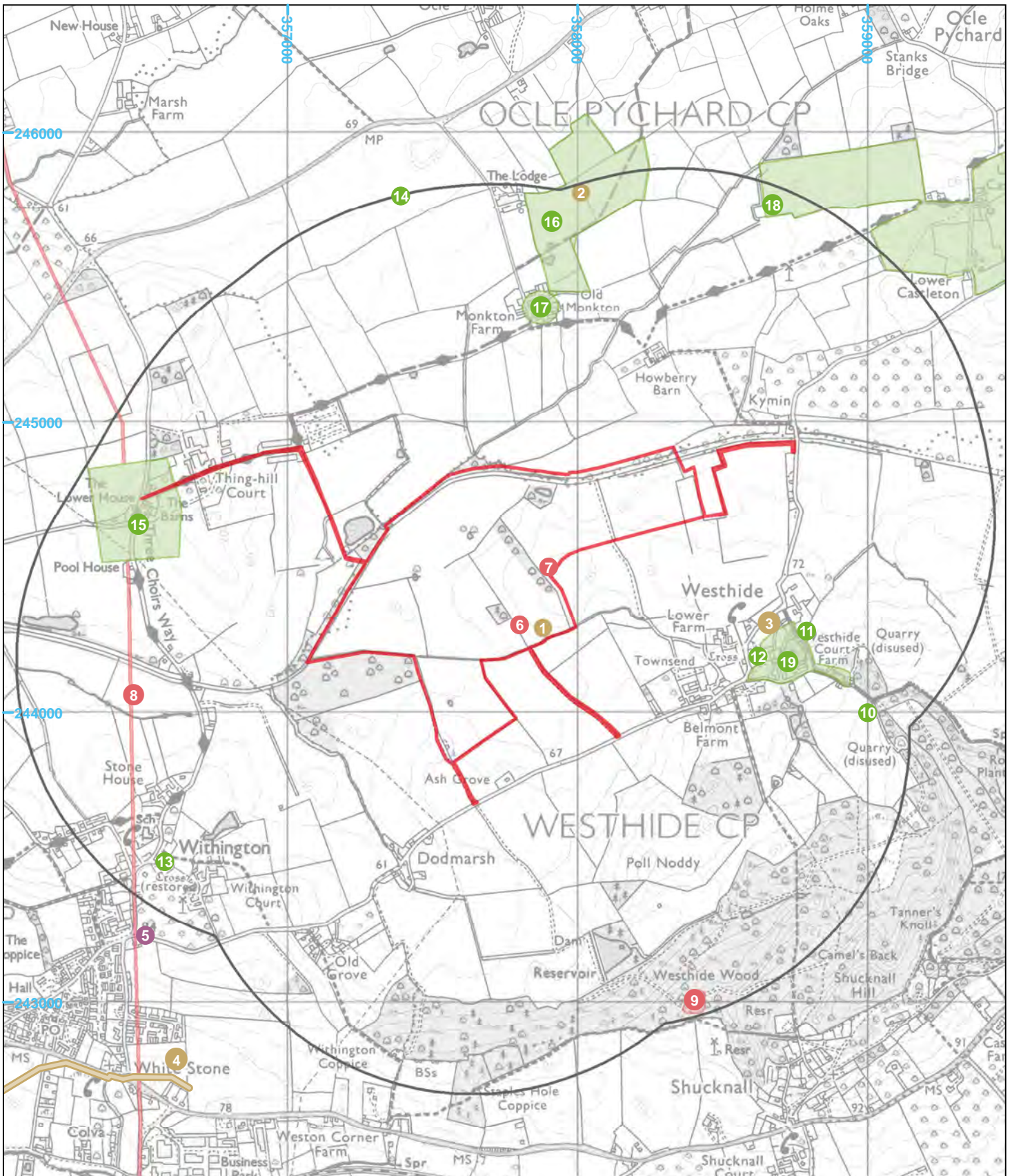
#### *Previous archaeological investigations*

- 3.7. A Romano-British settlement is recorded within the southern part of the Site. This was discovered in the 1920s during the laying of a sewer pipe, when large amounts of Romano-British pottery, box flue tiles and in-situ foundations were recorded. In 2001, the site was subject to limited re-investigation as part of a wider project examining agricultural impacts on archaeological sites (Fig. 2; **1**). The 2001 investigations involved field walking (surface artefact collection), the excavation of four trial trenches and a geophysical (resistivity) survey. Whilst the result clearly indicated the presence of Romano-British material, evidence for surviving structures was not located and the geophysical survey results were poor; possibly due to heavy rain, poor definition of the fills of features, and possible truncation of archaeological features through agricultural processes. Whilst ‘no direct evidence of the location or form of buildings was recovered’, the presence of a substantial Romano-British building of the 2nd-4th centuries AD was confirmed (White 2001).
- 3.8. A limited number of archaeological investigations have also been conducted within the Site’s environs, as illustrated on Figure 2. These are summarised below, with the results discussed in further detail in the remainder of this section, as appropriate:
- 3.9. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at land north-east of Monkton, Ocle Pychard 1km north of the site (Fig. 2: **2**). The work was undertaken by Border Archaeology, however no information has been subsequently published. The evaluation appears to have taken place within an area of earthworks representing Ocle Pychard deserted medieval village (Fig. 2: **16**).
- 3.10. A watching brief was undertaken by Border Archaeology in 2012 within the grounds of Westhide Court, approximately 430m south-west of the Site (Fig. 2: **3**). The two trial trenches were excavated in order to assess any impact road construction works may have had on any potential archaeological deposits associated with the known course of the medieval moat. The evaluation revealed no significant archaeological deposits, features or finds; although evidence of considerable disturbance associated with earlier landscaping activity was identified in one of the Trenches (Border Arch. 2012).

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- 3.11. A programme of archaeological work was carried out during the laying of the Ledbury Trunk Main water pipeline in 2007. This involved a watching brief between Bewdley Bank and Withington (Fig. 2: 4), and excavations within 13 engineering access pits between Yarkhill and south of Stretton Grandison. Although the watching brief did not encounter any archaeological material, significant evidence of prehistoric activity was found in two of the pits, and abundant evidence of Roman settlement activity was found in the majority of the excavated areas. Although part of this scheme ran as close as 1.4km south-west of the Site, the archaeological evidence was focussed away from the study area, particularly towards Stretton Grandison, the site of a known Roman urban settlement c. 5km south-east of the Site (Children & Priestly 2009).
- 3.12. An assessment of archaeology within the area was also undertaken in 1999 by Herefordshire County Council's archaeology unit, and detailed observations made from site visits to known archaeological sites (HCC 2000).

### *Prehistoric*

- 3.13. Human activity throughout the Palaeolithic period is characterised by small bands of hunter gatherers moving through the landscape and exploiting resources. With the exception of seasonal hunting camps, people in this period seldom established long-term sites, and evidence of activity is sparse in the archaeological record. There are two known Palaeolithic sites within Herefordshire; both cave sites in the southern part of the county (Green & Forsyth-Moser 2004). No evidence of this period has been recorded from within the study area.
- 3.14. Human activity throughout the Mesolithic period continued to be characterised by hunter gatherer communities, exploiting resources within a predominantly woodland landscape. Typically, Mesolithic activity is identified on higher ground above watercourses, consisting of small flint scatters. Mesolithic activity known in Herefordshire is largely concentrated in the south-western portion of the county (Green & Forsyth-Moser 2004).
- 3.15. Whilst no evidence of this period has been recorded from within the study area, fragments of worked wood dated to the late Mesolithic - early Neolithic were discovered during Ledbury pipeline excavations c. 5km south-east of the Site. These artefacts may have formed a trackway crossing wetland, and as such represent one of the earliest timber trackways so far identified in the United Kingdom (Children & Priestly 2009).



- Site
- Study Area
- Previous Investigations
- Prehistoric
- Romano-British
- Medieval
- Romano-British
- Medieval



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**PROJECT TITLE**

Solar Park: Westhide, Hereford

**FIGURE TITLE**

**Prehistoric to Medieval Assets and Previous Investigations**

|             |    |            |            |            |
|-------------|----|------------|------------|------------|
| DRAWN BY    | NH | PROJECT NO | CR0594     | FIGURE NO. |
| CHECKED BY  | DC | DATE       | 30/11/2021 | <b>2</b>   |
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- 3.16. The Neolithic period witnessed hunter-gatherer economies becoming gradually superseded by more sedentary lifestyles, often associated with the beginnings of arable cultivation, woodland clearance, new styles of pottery and the domestication of animals. Evidence suggests relatively long-distance gift exchange/trade contact to source raw materials, although the archaeological record is dominated by ceremonial and ritual landscape monuments. In Herefordshire, these typically comprise chambered tombs concentrated in the south-west of the county. Neolithic finds have also been recorded within valley floors suggesting that settlement activity may also have been becoming established away from the upland margins (Green & Forsyth-Moser 2004).
- 3.17. A Neolithic standing stone (Fig. 2; 5) lying just outside of the study area, 1.2km south-west of the Site, is the only recorded evidence of this period in the Site's environs. Little specific information can be gleaned from this isolated monument, other than confirmation of human activity in the landscape at the time. The site assessment in 1999 suggests the stone may not be in its original position (HCC 2000).
- 3.18. Very little evidence dating to the Bronze Age is recorded in Herefordshire, although this may be in part due to destructive modern farming practices and a lack of archaeological investigation. However, over 140 round barrows from this period are known within the county (Green & Forsyth-Moser 2004).
- 3.19. A typical later prehistoric settlement may include buried evidence for at least one roundhouse and associated enclosure, together with field ditches, paddocks and trackways. This was associated with the widespread clearance of woodland, ordering of increasingly open landscapes and territories, linked to the expansion of farming and population. Little is known about farmstead-scale settlements in Herefordshire, with Iron Age site investigation focus having been almost exclusively on hillforts (Ray 2002).
- 3.20. Over 30 Iron Age hillforts are known in Herefordshire, each the local centre of power, and housing a large population. Several examples within the county appear to have been carefully planned inside, with housing laid out in a rectangular plan. The closest example of a hillfort to the Site is at Sutton Walls, 6.5km north-west of the Site. Here, the skeletons of numerous men and boys were discovered dumped in a defensive ditch, and may represent massacred prisoners of war (Green & Forsyth-Moser 2004).

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Many of the hillforts in the region, including Sutton Walls, appear to have continued occupation into the Romano-British period (Ray 2002).

### *Romano-British*

- 3.21. The Roman invasion of Britain in AD 43 was followed by the rapid implementation of centralised administration, based on towns and cities, and supported by a network of well-engineered roads which enhanced trade and communication. Settlement during this period is usually more extensive in scale than that of later prehistoric date, with a far greater variety of material culture (such as pottery, worked bone, metalwork and glass). There is also widespread use of stone, brick and tile for building (CA 2014).
- 3.22. Typical Romano-British rural settlement in the Welsh borders comprises farmsteads within ditched enclosures. A variety of enclosures, many of which are broadly rectilinear in form, have been excavated in Herefordshire, and further enclosures of this kind are known from aerial photographs (CA 2014). The trapezoidal enclosure c. 1km south of the Site (Fig. 2; 9) is one such example.
- 3.23. Few Roman villas or buildings featuring tiled roofs and carefully laid floors (with or without tessellated pavements) are known in Herefordshire, although the Roman settlement at Liglok Field within the Site (Fig. 2; 6), does suggest one of slightly higher status (Ray 2002).
- 3.24. The excavation within the Site focused upon a documented site reported to contain evidence for buried building remains. Within the trenches, an abundance of pottery, a furnace, high-quality faced stone blocks, postholes, gullies, and a midden area forming a floor surface were excavated, but no in-situ building remains were discovered. The site appears to have been a fairly high status farm complex, dating to between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD. The stone blocks suggest a substantial stone-built structure, and the previously recovered box-flue tiles illustrate that there was at least one heated room. The floor surface was interpreted as a small building associated with the furnace, which in turn provides evidence of industrial activity within the farm complex. The evidence also suggested a destruction or abandonment phase of the settlement (White 2001).
- 3.25. Another Roman site is tentatively documented within the Site (Fig. 2; 7), although it has not been subject to archaeological investigation. The area, the highest point in the local landscape, has been suggested as the possible site of a Roman fort, as it is marked on the Tithe map as Chester Hill. However, this name could possibly be a

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reference to the known Romano-British building (6) a short distance to the south west. The extent of occupation by the Roman army in Herefordshire is not clear, and it is likely that not all Roman forts or marching camps have been identified (Green & Forsyth-Moser 2004). During the site visit, large stones unlike elsewhere on the Site were evident in this prominent location, but were too plough-damaged to clearly determine whether they had been worked.

- 3.26. The route of a Roman road linking the settlements of Ariconium and Marshbrook runs north-south through the study area, and passes c. 600m west of the westernmost corner of the Site (Fig. 2; 8). Another east-west Roman road lies 1.7km to the south of the southern extent of the Site. The two roads intersect south-west of the Site at the edge of Withington village. Evidently, the settlement within the Site was well connected.

#### *Early medieval and medieval*

- 3.27. In the centuries following the end of Roman rule, Britain fragmented into a number of small kingdoms, and between the retreat of the Roman legions and the arrival of the Normans, very little historical information survives. Traditionally, the initial Saxon conquest and occupation of the Herefordshire is credited to the Kings of Wessex in the late 6th century, and by the mid-8th century, The Marches were under Anglo-Saxon control. The western border of the Marches was delineated by Offa's Dyke; a defensive earthwork stretching around 100 miles from the mouth of the River Wye to the estuary of the River Dee. Offa, King of Mercia, reigned between 757 and 796. Very little of Offa's Dyke is visible within Herefordshire, with only six miles remaining (Green & Forsyth-Moser 2004).
- 3.28. Hereford, 8km south east of the Site, was a settlement by around 700 AD, and was later classed as a burgh (fortified settlement) in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in 914. Between the 8th and 10th centuries Hereford and its surrounding area were attacked by the Welsh, and to a lesser extent, the Vikings, and the defensive earthworks, walls and ramparts were redesigned and strengthened on a number of occasions (Green & Forsyth-Moser 2004).
- 3.29. The Marches continued as a border area throughout the majority of the medieval period, and in the years after the Norman Conquest of 1066 the local Norman aristocracy held considerable independent power in order to maintain a defence against the Welsh and to annex Welsh districts to the west (CA 2014).



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- 3.30. Outside of Hereford, archaeological evidence for the early medieval period is sparse, and there is no recorded archaeological evidence from in the study area. However, Westhide is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, and had been the site of a manor for some time before the Norman conquest. The village had a recorded population of 25 households in 1086, including seven slaves, six villagers, five smallholders and four cottagers, putting it in the largest 40% of settlements, nationally, recorded in the Domesday Book (Powell-Smith 2021).
- 3.31. At the time of the conquest, the village was held by Queen Edith, wife of Edward the Confessor, and Westhide Manor (Fig. 2; **10**) 860m to the east of the Site, was the principal seat within the village. After 1066, the manor of Westhide was granted by William I to Ralph de Tosny. It is likely that either the de Tosny family or the subsequent Helyon family were responsible for digging the moat, (Fig. 2; **19**) c. 750m east of the Site, at around the turn of the 14th century. The moat survives as a section of ditch around 40m long and 0.6m deep (Border Archaeology 2012).
- 3.32. The existing composition of settlement in the area likely has its origins in the medieval period. The settlements at Westhide and Withington were both well established by the 12th century, as the churches contain late 12th century fabric (Fig. 3; **12**, **13**). Several of the settlements within the region appear to have been considerably larger during the medieval period, and a series of house platform earthworks (Fig. 2; **11**) c. 500m east of the Site illustrate how Westhide has shrunk since the medieval period. This was likely the result of a declining local population (due to repeated famines and outbreaks of plague during the 14th century) and the widespread shift from labour intensive arable production to less labour intensive pastoral systems, typically to raise cattle and particularly sheep for the relatively profitable wool trade. By the end of the medieval period the region was also already becoming an area in which orchards were being widely established (CA 2014).
- 3.33. A number of other earthworks within the study area denote the location of deserted or shrunken medieval villages. At Thing-hill Court, Withington (Fig. 2; **15**), 600m west of the Site, remains of a moated site, road terraces, a holloway, field boundaries and ridge and furrow are known from aerial photography. Another Deserted Medieval Village is known from earthworks north of Monkton Farm, Ocle Pychard (Fig. 2; **16**) 650m north of the Site. Boundaries and house sites can be distinguished on either side of a holloway. Monkton was also present in the Domesday Book and later Lay Subsidy Rolls (1334/36) and was the site of a small medieval monastic cell and

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grange (Fig. 2; **17**) which lay approximately 500m north of the Site. Further earthworks, identified from aerial photographs, are known c. 950m north-east of the Site (Fig. 2; **18**), and illustrate how the village of Castleton has shrunk considerably in size.

- 3.34. Elsewhere within the study area, a copper alloy annular brooch, dating between the 12th and 14th centuries was discovered by a metal detectorist 1km north of the Site (Fig. 2; **14**).

#### *Post-medieval and modern*

- 3.35. The pattern of settlement established in the medieval period forms the basis for the pattern which continued through the post-medieval period to the present day. Many of the Listed buildings in the study area, including the farmhouses and cottages closest to the Site were established during this period.
- 3.36. In addition to the Listed buildings, a number of the non-designated buildings within the study area are 17th to 19th century in date. These include the landscape park (Fig. 3; **24**) c. 600m to the east of the Site, associated with Porch House. There are also six former post-medieval house/cottage sites dotted around the study area (Fig. 3) and one documented within the Site boundaries (Fig. 3; **25**). There is no indication of the latter on 19th century mapping or during the site visit.
- 3.37. The route of the Hereford-Gloucester canal (Fig. 3; **28**) delineates the northern boundary of the Site. It was built between 1793 and 1845, starting from the Severn at Gloucester and eventually reaching the Hereford Basin. The section of the canal that runs through the study area encompassed the course of a former river, seen in its original form on the Tithe map (Fig. 4). Initially, the extent of trade traffic meant that a timetable for the passage of boats was necessary. However, by 1881, only 36 years after its completion, the canal was closed to permit the construction of the Ledbury to Gloucester railway (h-g-canal.org.uk 2021). Within the study area are a number of features and buildings associated with the canal, including the wharf house at Ocle Pychard (Fig. 3; **30**) 475m to the north-east, traces of a lock (Fig. 3; **31**) immediately to the north of the Site, and the lock keepers cottage, warehouse and bridges (Fig. 3; **33**, Fig. 8; **H**) 450m west of the western tip of the Site. Although much of the canal route has been subsequently infilled, the section adjacent to the Site survives today as an overgrown waterway, lined with mature trees and wild banks.

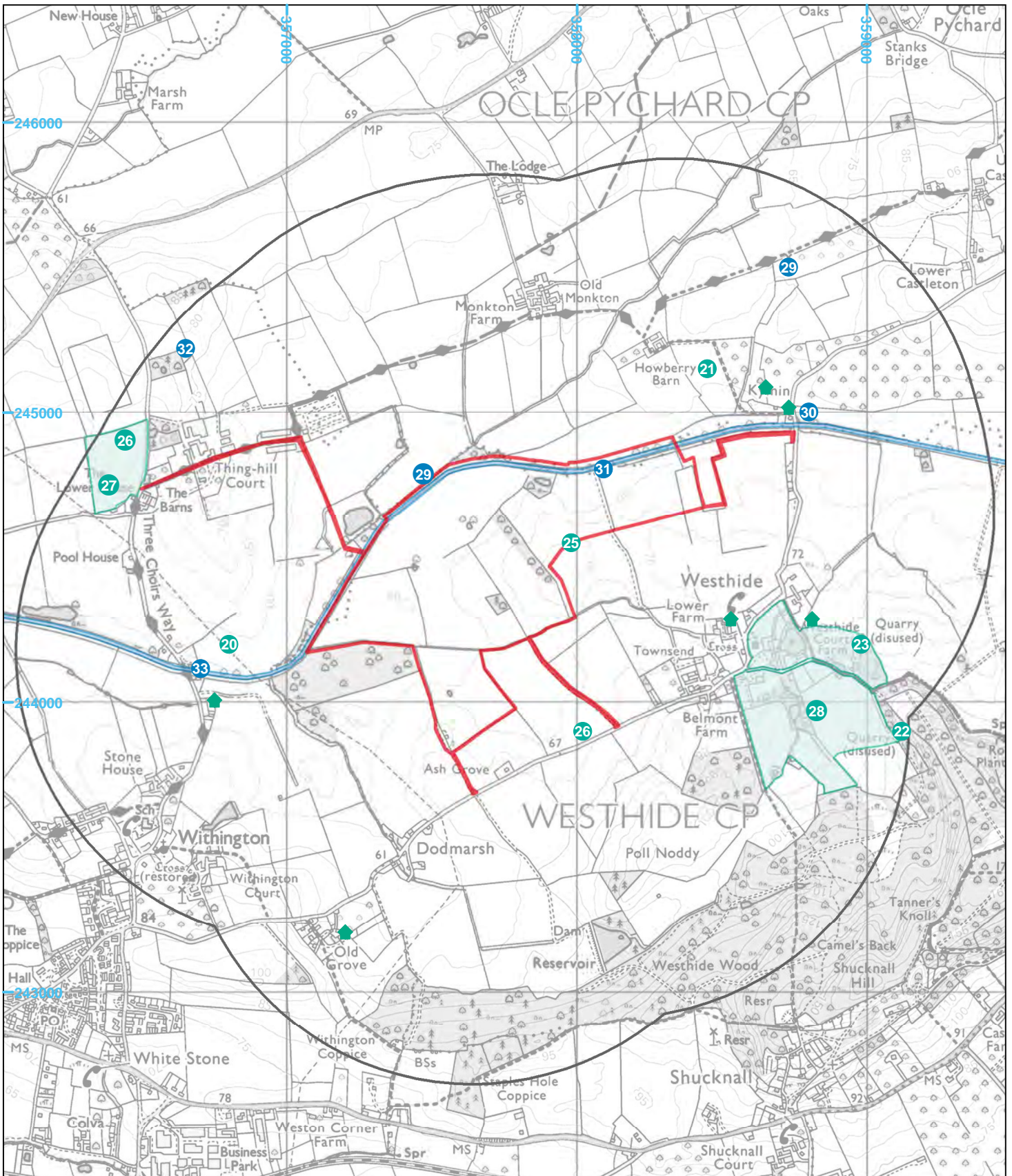
3.38. Throughout the post-medieval period, the region became an important producer of both fruit and hops with the expansion of the areas cultivated as orchards or hopyards (CA 2014). Many of the existing field boundaries in the area reflect parts of enclosures established during late medieval and early post-medieval period to delimit orchards, hop-yards and pasture for livestock. Cropmarks discovered through aerial photography such as those c. 800m north-west of the Site (Fig. 3; 27) illustrate the subsequent rearrangement of some field boundaries and layout in the area.



**Fig. 4** Extract from 1838 Westhide Parish Tithe Map

3.39. A review of the 1838 Westhide Parish Tithe Map (Table 3.1, Figure 4) shows the Site as the agricultural hinterland of the village, used largely as a combination of arable, pasture and meadow. The fields that make up the Site were owned by four large landowners, subdivided into 22 small, irregular plots. With the exception of 'Chester Hill', as discussed above, the names of the plots give no additional insight into earlier land use (see table 3.1). The village of Westhide looks very similar to its current layout, with the exception of a few buildings, which have since been either built or removed, and the amalgamation of smaller plots into larger areas of meadow.





- ▭ Site
- Study Area
- Post-medieval
- Modern
- ◆ Post-medieval
- ◆ Site of Post-medieval House
- ◆ Modern



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**PROJECT TITLE**

Solar Park: Westhide, Hereford

**FIGURE TITLE**

**Post-medieval, Modern and Undated Assets**

|                       |                          |                   |
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| <b>DRAWN BY</b> NH    | <b>PROJECT NO</b> CR0594 | <b>FIGURE NO.</b> |
| <b>CHECKED BY</b> DC  | <b>DATE</b> 30/11/2021   | <b>3</b>          |
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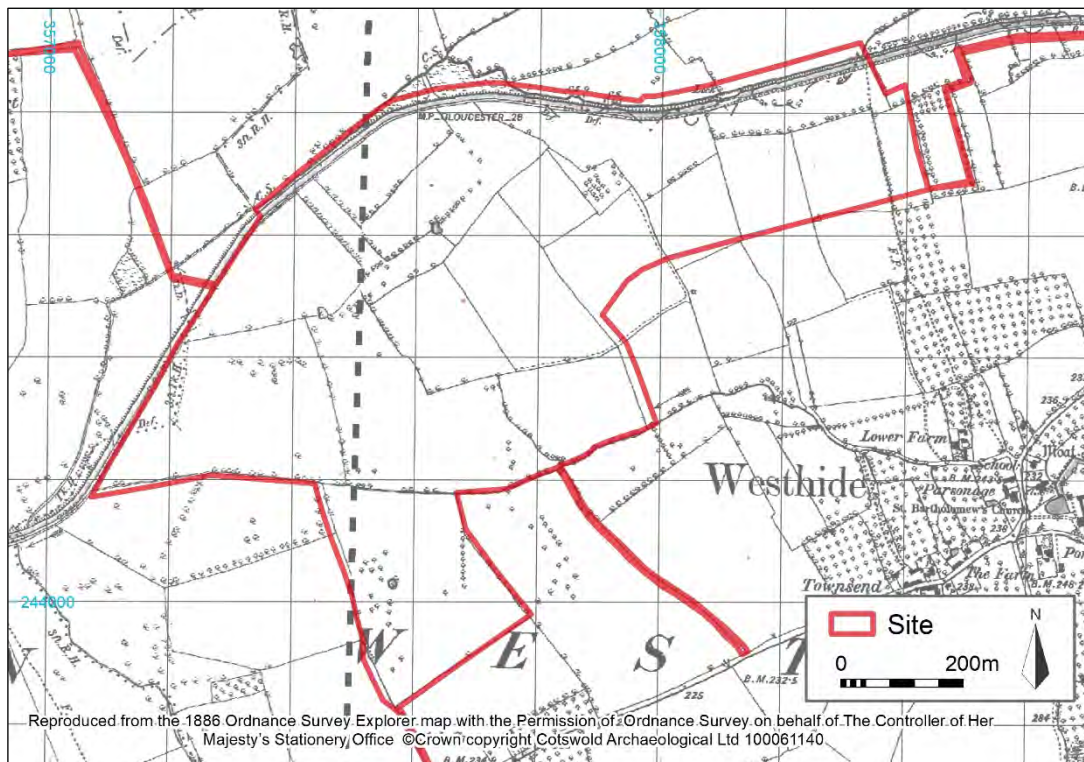
| Plot | Owner                       | Tenant             | Name                          | Use                |
|------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1    | James Davies Edwards<br>Esq | Mrs Philip Turner  | Ox pasture                    | Pasture            |
| 2    |                             |                    | Lower Meadow                  | Meadow             |
| 3    |                             |                    | Twenty Acres                  | Pasture            |
| 4    |                             |                    | Light field                   | Arable             |
| 8    |                             | John Hall          | Horn Orchard                  | Pasture            |
| 125  | Rev. Dr. Henry Card         | Mrs James Boulcott | Chester Hill                  | Arable             |
| 126  |                             |                    | Broadmarsh Field              |                    |
| 127  |                             |                    | Far Lake Field                |                    |
| 128  |                             |                    | Bushy Broadmarsh              | Pasture            |
| 129  |                             |                    | Broadmarsh                    |                    |
| 130  |                             |                    | Mowing Broadmarsh             |                    |
| 131  |                             |                    | Broadmarsh                    | Pasture            |
| 134  |                             |                    | Bunshill                      | Arable             |
| 135  |                             |                    | Bunshill Orchard              | Arable Orchard     |
| 132  |                             |                    | Rev Joseph Higgins<br>(glebe) | Mrs William Morris |
| 133  |                             | Meadow             |                               |                    |
| 136  |                             |                    |                               |                    |
| 137  | Lake Fields                 | Arable             |                               |                    |
| 138  |                             |                    |                               |                    |
| 139  | Honorable Eliza Fitzroy     | Mrs Thomas Henley  | Lake Meadow                   | Meadow             |
| 140  |                             |                    | Lake Field                    | Arable             |
| 173  |                             |                    | Old Hopyard                   | Hops               |

**Table 3.1** Land Apportionment details from 1838 Parish Tithe Maps

- 3.40. A number of quarries were also established in the area to source stone for building. These include two examples 1km south-east of the Site (Fig. 3; **22**), and another two c. 800m to the east (**23**). A clay extraction pit (Fig. 3; **26**) c. 350m south of the Site illustrates another local resource being exploited in this period. Industry in the area is also represented by the site of a brickworks near Howberry (Fig. 3; **21**), 300m north-east of the Site, and a former tannery (Fig. 3; **20**) 300m to the west, both visible on the tithe map. In the 20th century, two windmills used for pumping water were built 730m to the north-east (Fig. 3; **29**) and 920m north-west of the Site (**32**).
- 3.41. Overall, examination of historic mapping suggests that the Site has remained in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval and modern periods. However, the land-use has altered during the 20th century, away from relatively small enclosures and towards a greater degree of field amalgamation, with hedgerow loss to accommodate modern agricultural processes. By the production of the first edition of the Ordnance Survey in 1886, this process had already begun (Fig. 5).

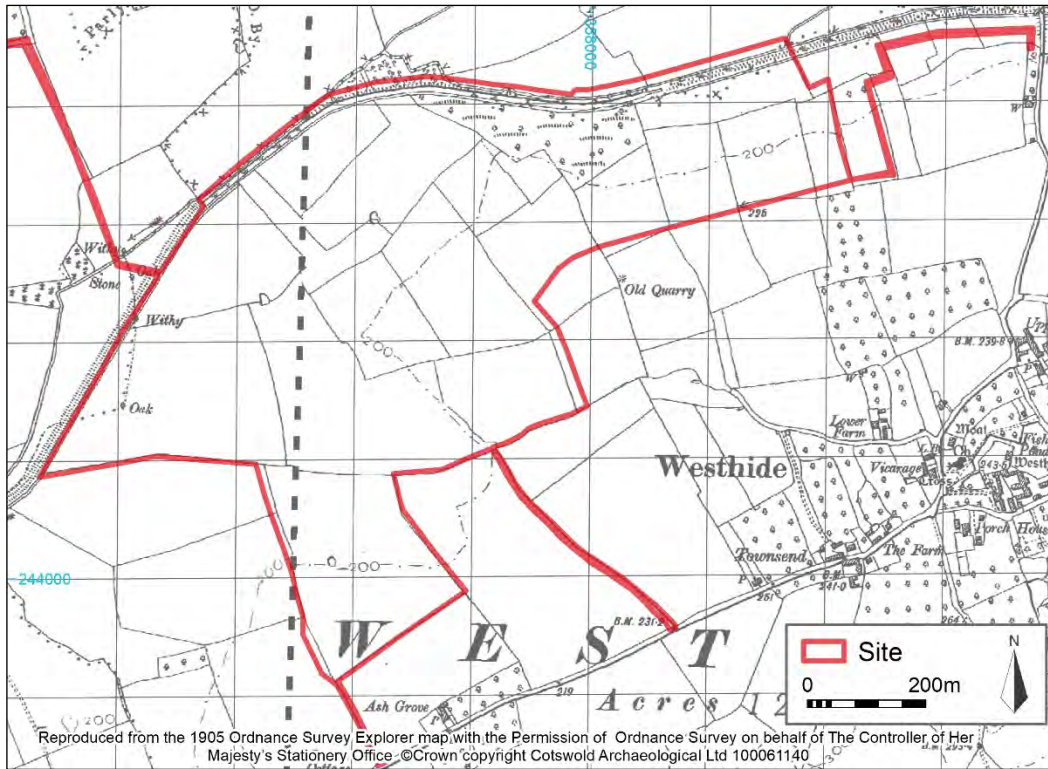


- 3.42. The primary difference between the 1838 and 1886 maps is the establishment of the Hereford-Gloucester canal, and the subsequent change in the shape of the fields along the northern boundary. Figure 5 also provides more detail of the ponds and hedgerows (elements of which survive today) within the Site, and the orchards surrounding the village.
- 3.43. The 1905 edition of the Ordnance Survey (Fig. 6) shows little difference in the field layout within the Site, with a small amount of amalgamation of the plots continuing. The old course of the river is no longer visible, and a large north-eastern field is illustrated as marshland, which may have been the case for some time. The areas directly surrounding Westhide continue to consist largely of orchards, with the implication that the Site comprised the necessary arable and pasture land of the village. In the 1973 edition of the Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 7), the Site first appears in its current layout. There is no indication of the small pockets of woodland currently on the Site, but the ponds (now in-filled) are still visible. The village orchards are no longer visible, and the fields immediately surrounding the village buildings reflect their current layout.

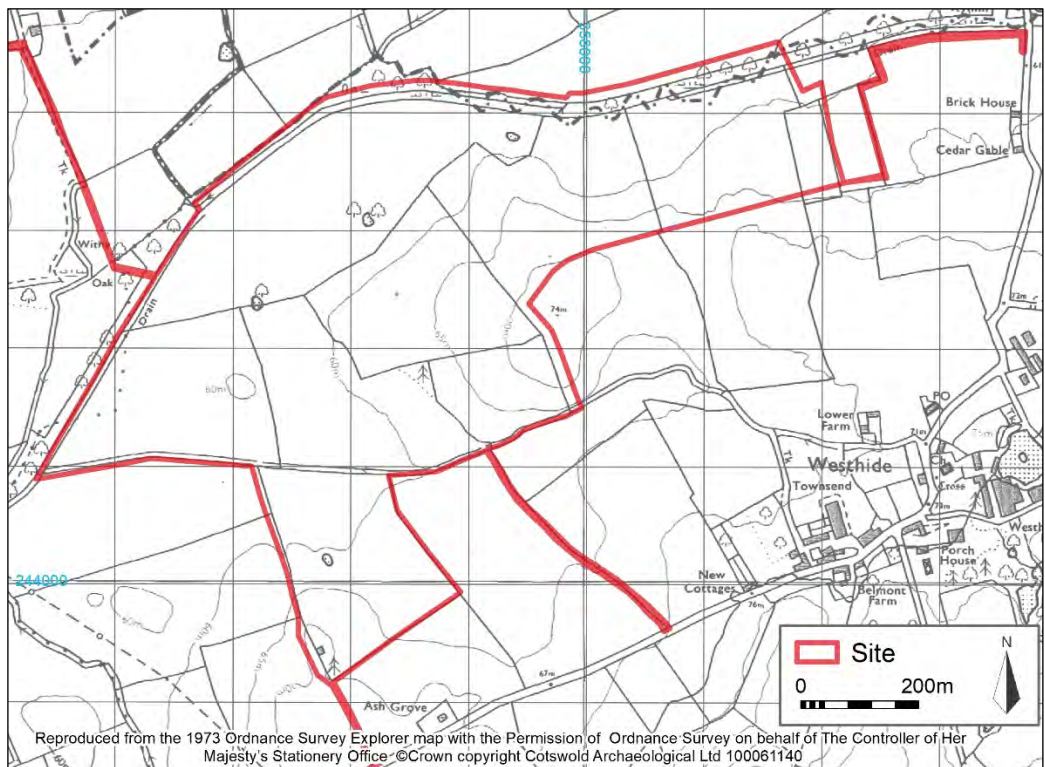


**Fig. 5** Extract from 1886 Ordnance Survey Map





**Fig. 6** Extract from 1905 Ordnance Survey Map



**Fig. 7** Extract from 1973 Ordnance Survey Map

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## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE & POTENTIAL EFFECTS

### *Previous impacts*

- 4.1. A review of the available cartographic and documentary evidence indicates that the Site has remained largely undeveloped throughout its documented history. As such, pre-existing impacts to any potential buried archaeological remains would be minimal, and would chiefly derive from earlier agricultural practices, including plough activity, the laying out of tracks, and land drainage. These activities are expected to have had a limited impact on any underlying archaeological remains, given their cumulatively small footprint in relation to the overall size of the Site.
- 4.2. More localised impacts are anticipated to have been experienced within the footprint of current or former field boundaries, where these are represented by ditches and hedgerows. Former ponds, visible on Ordnance Survey mapping (Figs. 5-7) would also constitute areas of high, but very localised impact.
- 4.3. The initial discovery of the Romano-British complex within the Site during the 1920s demonstrated good archaeological survival, despite the anticipated cumulative impacts of agricultural activity up to this time. However, the subsequent reinvestigation of the Site in 2001 surmised that ploughing for cereal crops in the intervening 60 years had indeed negatively impacted the survival of these archaeological remains. This damage was located specifically on the slope of the Site, likely accelerated by the recent change in the orientation of the ploughing to across-slope, and did not apply to other areas within the Site. It was inferred that any archaeological features located near on the top of the hill slope are likely to have already been destroyed (White 2001).
- 4.4. The assessment concluded that the deep ploughing required for potato cultivation (which can reach a depth of 0.3-0.9m) would result in considerable damage to potential archaeology (White 2001). Potato cultivation has occurred within parts of the Site since the late 1990s, and at the time of the site visit, was being undertaken in the easternmost fields of the Site. Crop rotation records for the last 15 years indicate that the fields in the north and east of the Site have not been subject to potato cultivation, and the fields most likely to contain archaeology only minimal use for this crop. The latter were suggested to likely have better levels of preservation, due to topography (White 2001). However, the Tenant Farmer has indicated that the entire Site has been subsoiled to the depth of 40 - 50cm, with areas used for potatoes

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regularly ploughed to a depth of c. 30cm. Although this cannot be proven, it could offer an explanation for the poor results of previous archaeological investigations within the Site. Given the mixed nature of cultivation across the Site as a whole, the extent of previous impacts on the archaeological resource remains uncertain although it is clear that the greater depths of some agricultural practices has damaged known archaeological features.

#### ***The significance of known and potential archaeological remains within the Site***

- 4.5. This assessment has identified that no designated archaeological remains are located within the Site; no *designated* archaeological remains will therefore be adversely physically affected by development within the Site.

#### **Prehistoric Remains**

- 4.6. Whilst no prehistoric archaeological remains have been documented within the study area, it is feasible that this is a reflection of the lack of previous investigation. As such, the potential for as yet unidentified remains of these periods to be present is unknown. However, it is a fairly common phenomenon for Roman-British rural settlements or villas, to be preceded by later prehistoric settlement, usually in relative proximity. The significance of any such remains would be associated with their potential evidential value, based on their ability to contribute to understanding of prehistoric and Romano-British activity in the area.

#### **Romano-British Remains**

- 4.7. Despite the lack of direct evidence of a Romano-British building during the previous investigations, artefacts denote the presence of a building of relatively high status and rarity for this region. It is anticipated that a farm complex during this period would comprise a number of smaller ancillary buildings in the proximity of the main residence, and would be surrounded by an associated agricultural hinterland of enclosures, field boundaries, paddocks and trackways. There is high potential for the latter to be encountered across the Site, although features of this nature may be of only limited archaeological significance.
- 4.8. The previous assessment of the Site concluded that the fieldwalking artefact distribution indicated differing levels of damage to the archaeological deposits across the Site, and that a lack of artefacts in the areas directly surrounding the settlement was unexpected. White (2001) anticipated that flat areas of the Site surrounding the

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farmstead were likely to contain archaeological deposits that are not currently being disturbed by ploughing.

- 4.9. There is some potential for the discovery of further Romano-British remains to be recovered elsewhere within the Site, specifically in the area previously named 'Chester Hill'. The potential of remains in this area is uncertain.

#### **Medieval/ Post-Medieval Remains**

- 4.10. The layout of post-medieval agricultural fields within the Site has been provided by the 1838 Westhide Parish Tithe Map and 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. It is possible that elements of this field system date to the medieval period, however, no firm evidence is currently available to support this. While parts of the post-medieval field boundaries have since been removed, archaeological evidence of these former boundaries, such as ditches and banks, is likely to have survived. These features are likely to experience a small degree of truncation as a result of the proposed development, but may be considered to be of limited archaeological significance.
- 4.11. Hedgerow elements of the post-medieval field system remain within the Site and meet the criteria of 'important' historic hedgerows as laid out in the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations (see Appendix 1). These boundaries are in themselves common and well-understood landscape features that are of only limited evidential and historical value. However, it is anticipated that much of the existing hedgerows will be preserved.

#### **Potential development effects**

- 4.12. Substantial remains in the form of a Romano-British farmstead or settlement are known within the Site, and as such, key areas of archaeological potential can be identified i.e. within the central southern area of the Site (Fig. 2; 1). The full significance and extent of such remains is not yet understood, given the fairly limited extent of previous archaeological investigation, the poor condition apparently revealed in the investigation works completed and poor understanding of the archaeological resource within the remainder of the Site. However, a building of this nature is a rarity in this region.
- 4.13. Any truncation (physical development effects) upon the less significant archaeological remains identified within the Site would primarily result from groundworks associated with construction of and implementation of solar panels and access routes. Such groundworks might include:

- 
- Installation of solar panel modules;
  - Installation of perimeter fencing
  - Excavation of service trenches and foundations for any buildings;
  - Topsoil stripping and excavation associated with the construction of access tracks and with establishment of works compound;
  - Planting or landscaping; and
  - Excavation of any drainage trenches/swales

4.14. It should be noted that the construction methodology of the scheme will entail the installation of minimally intrusive piles in order to mount the solar panel modules. Other ground works undertaken in relation to the proposed development, in particular the excavation of cable trenches, access routes and substations, have the potential to result in the damage to or loss of any buried archaeological features which may be present within their footprint, resulting in a total or partial loss of significance of these assets. It has been noted from previous investigation that the archaeological resource lies within 0.30m of the ground surface (White 2001).

4.15. It is expected that the proposed development would be contained within the existing field boundaries and would therefore have no impact on the historical integrity of historically important hedgerows of the Site. Given that these remains are of overall low heritage significance, their removal/loss would not be considered a significant archaeological impact.

### **Conclusion**

4.16. There is potential of previously unrecorded remains occurring within the Site. Depending upon the final construction strategy, development within the Site would be likely to result in impact upon below ground archaeological remains where present within the footprint of the development. It is possible that further archaeological investigation would be required at an appropriate stage of the planning process. The scope and methodology of any such further works would be discussed and agreed in advance with the archaeological advisor to the Herefordshire Council. It should be noted that systematic trenching across the entirety of the Site could result in a greater impact upon the archaeological resource than would the proposed development.



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## 5. THE SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS

5.1. This section considers potential non-physical effects upon the significance of susceptible heritage assets within the Site environs. Non-physical effects are those that derive from changes to the setting of heritage assets as a result of new development. All heritage assets included within the settings assessment are summarised in the gazetteer in Appendix 2, and shown on Figure 8. Those assets identified as potentially susceptible to non-physical impact, and thus subject to more detailed assessment, are discussed in greater detail within the remainder of this section.

### *Step 1: Identification of heritage assets potentially affected*

5.2. Step 1 of the Second Edition of Historic England's 2017 'Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 3' (GPA3) is to 'identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected' (see Appendix 1). GPA3 notes that Step 1 should identify the heritage assets which are likely to be affected as a result of any change to their experience, as a result of the development proposal (GPA3, page 9).

5.3. A number of heritage assets were identified as part of Step 1, as potentially susceptible to impact as a result of changes to their setting. These assets have been identified using a combination of GIS analysis and field examination, which has considered, amongst other factors, the surrounding topographic and environmental conditions, built form, vegetation cover, and lines of sight, within the context of the assets' heritage significance.

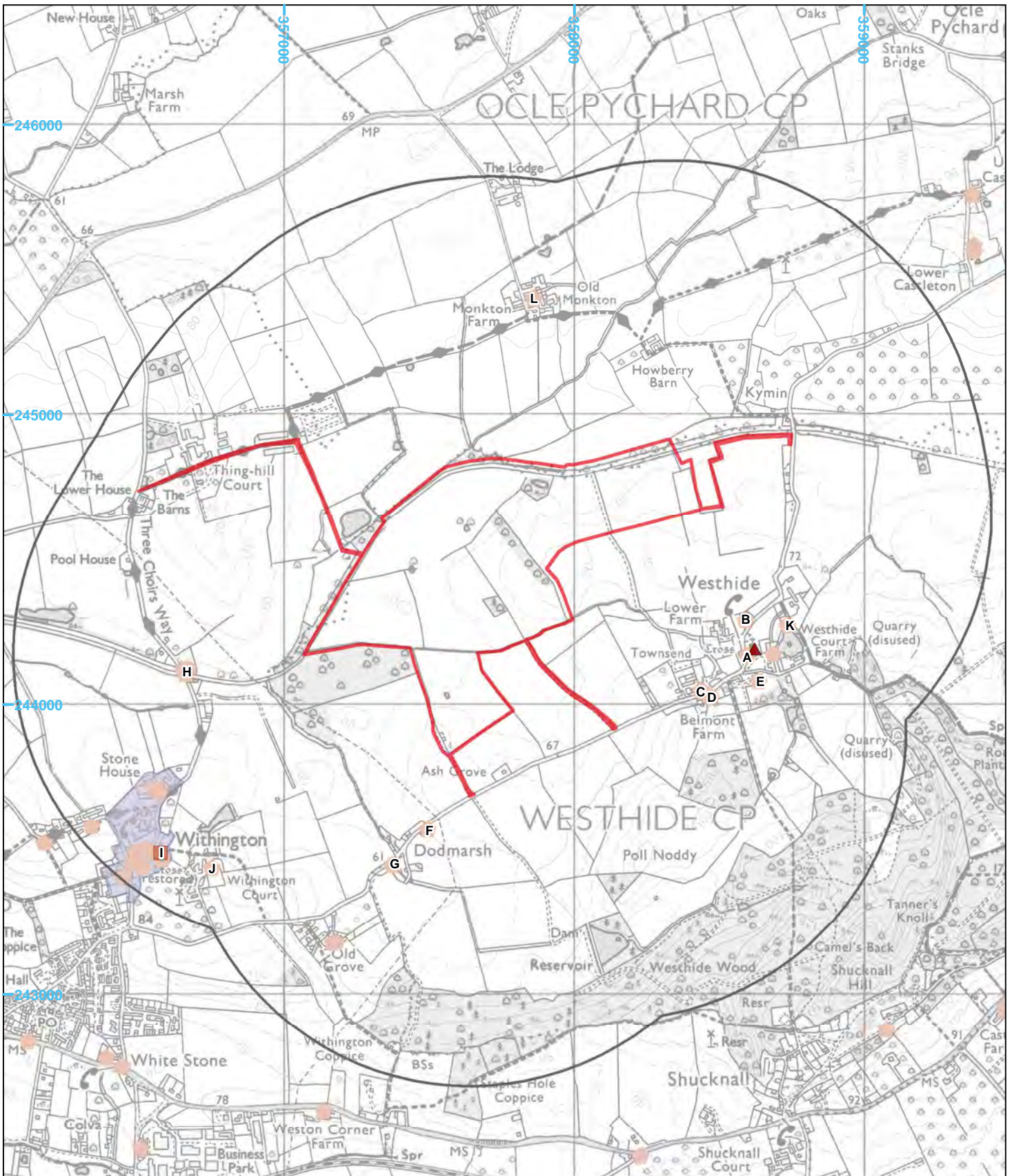
5.4. A total of 27 designated heritage assets lie within a 1km radius of the Site (Fig. 8), comprising two Scheduled Monuments (churchyard crosses at Westhide and Withington), a Grade I Listed church, a Grade II\* Listed church and 23 Grade II Listed Buildings. These principally comprise historic dwellings and agricultural buildings of 17th to 20th century date. Seven of the Listed Buildings are located within the village of Westhide, to the east of the Site. Twelve are within the village of Withington, ten of which lie within Withington Conservation Area, c. 800m to the west. The remaining Listed Buildings are dotted throughout the rural landscape.

5.5. Twelve designated heritage asset groups were considered to be potentially sensitive to the proposed development, due to proximity to, or potential inter-visibility with the Site. These include:

- 
- The Grade I Listed parish Church of St Bartholomew, (Entry 1301742) and the Grade II Listed and Scheduled Monument Churchyard Cross about 20yds South-west of the Church of St Bartholomew (Entry 1099338) 500m south of the Site (Fig. 8; **A**)
  - The Grade II Listed house The Post Office (Entry 1348996) 400m south of the Site (**B**)
  - The Grade II Listed house The Dairy (Entry 1179899) 520m south of the Site (**C**)
  - The Grade II Listed cottage The Glebe Cottage (Entry 1348977) 550m south of the Site (**D**)
  - The Grade II Listed house Porch House (Entry 1099297) 620m south-east of the Site (**E**)
  - The Grade II Listed cottage Thatch Cottage (Entry 1348976) 320m south of the Site (**F**)
  - The Grade II Listed cottage Phoenix Cottage (Entry 1179885) 500m south-west of the Site (**G**)
  - The Grade II Listed Lock Cottage and Former Lock (Entry 1099299) and associated bridges 440m west of the Site (**H**)
  - The Grade II\* Listed parish Church of St Peter (Entry 1349003) and Grade II Listed Churchyard Cross and Base about 12yds South of the Church of St Peter (Entry 1099308) 900m south-west of the Site (**I**)
  - The Grade II Listed house Withington Court (Entry 1099313) 850m south-west of the Site (**J**)
  - The Grade II Listed cottage Pool Head Cottage (Entry 1099339) 500m south-east of the Site (**K**)
  - Grade II Listed Threshing Barn at Old Monkton Farm 600m north of the site (**L**)

5.6. The Site visit and study area walkover identified that there would be no non-physical impact upon the significance of assets **D**, **E**, **G**, **K** and **L**. Their setting would not be altered, due to lack of inter-visibility between the Site and these assets, as a result of intervening built form, vegetation and topography. There are no other discernible (non-visual) historical or landscape associations between any of these assets and the Site. As such, the proposals will not result in any non-physical harm to the significance of these assets, and they have not been assessed in any further detail.





- Site
- Study Area
- Conservation Area
- ▲ Grade I Listed Building
- A Grade II\* Listed Building
- A Grade II Listed Building



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**PROJECT TITLE**

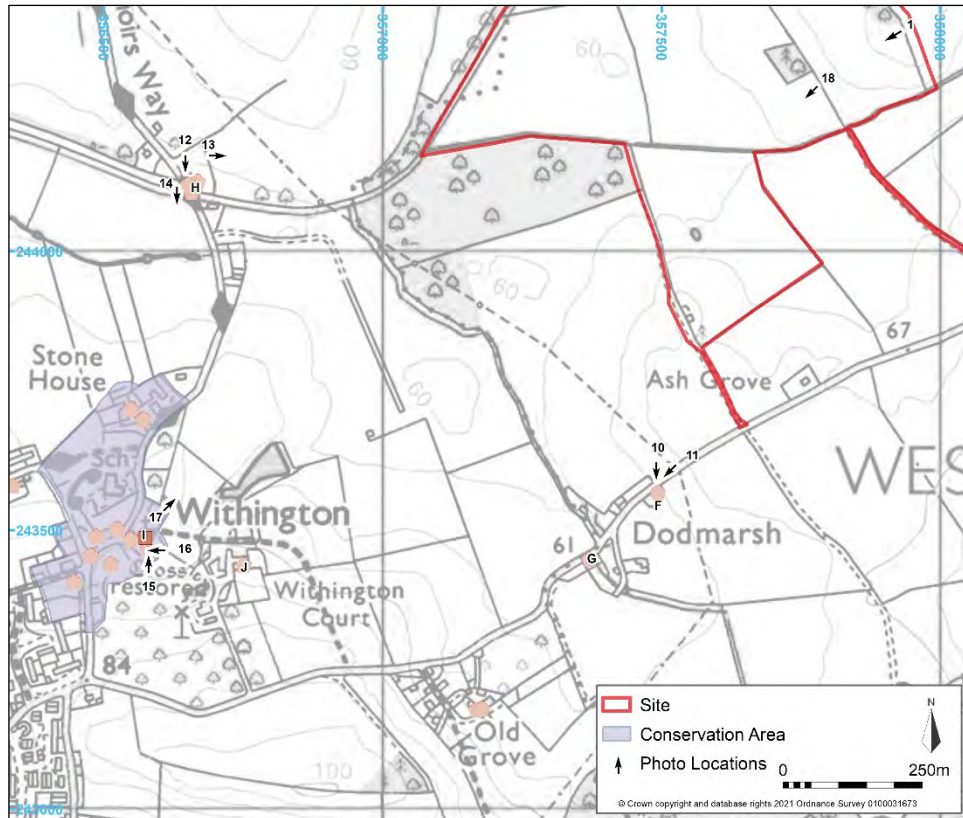
Solar Park: Westhide, Hereford

**FIGURE TITLE**

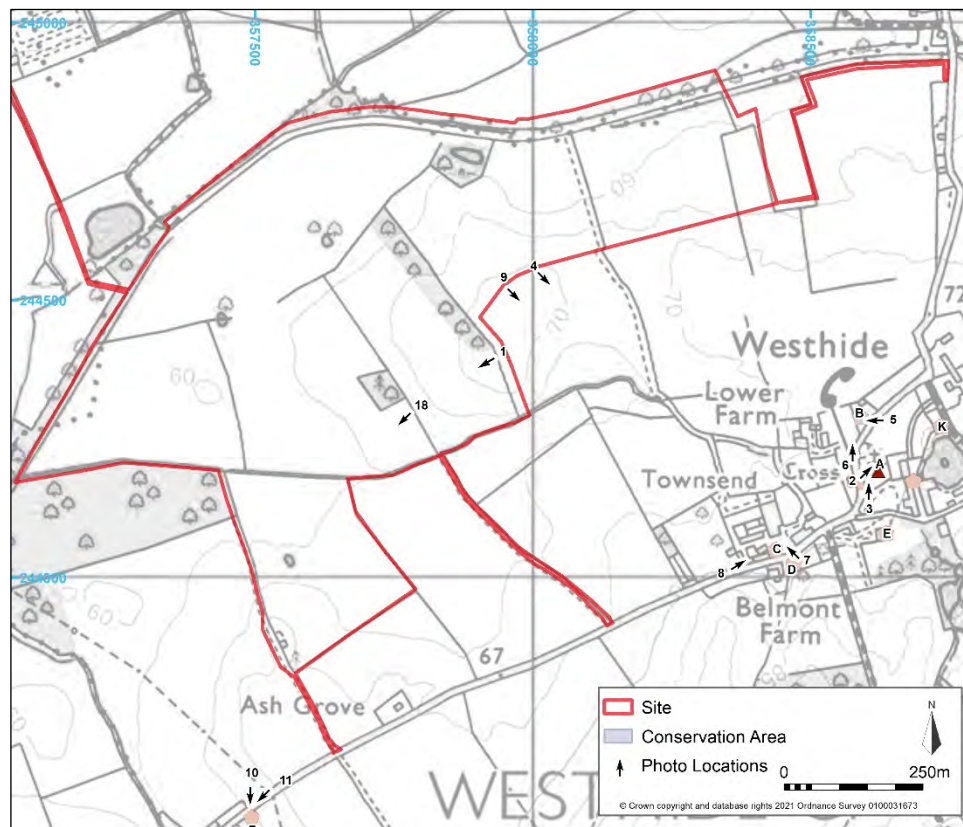
Designated Heritage Assets







**Fig. 9** Photograph Locations during site visit (west)



**Fig. 10** Photograph Locations during site visit (east)

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5.7. Due to a lack of access down long, private drives, Withington Court (**J**) could not be assessed during the site visit, but given the distance, and intervening built form, vegetation and topography, determined through satellite imagery, it is not anticipated that there would be inter-visibility between the Site and this asset, and it has not been further assessed here.

5.8. Withington Conservation Area c. 925m south-west of the Site, and at the edge of the study area (see Fig. 8), was considered to be of sufficient distance to not be impacted by the proposed development. The intervening built form, vegetation and topography form a buffer between the conservation area and the Site, and it has not been further assessed here.

### ***Summary of Step 1***

5.9. Step 1 of the settings assessment has thus concluded that the Grade II Listed Glebe Cottage (**D**), Porch House (**E**), Pool Head Cottage (**K**), Phoenix Cottage (**G**), Withington Court (**J**) and Threshing Barn at Old Monkton (**L**) are not considered to be susceptible to harm as a result of the development proposals. The key contributing values and views of these would be preserved; they have considered and are not subject to further discussion. All additional heritage assets assessed as part of Step 1, but which were *not* progressed to Steps 2 – 3, are included in the gazetteer in Appendix 2 of this report

5.10. Those designated assets which have been considered as potentially susceptible have been carried forward to be discussed at greater length in Steps 2 & 3, below.

### ***Steps 2 – 3: Assessment of setting and potential effects of the development***

5.11. This section presents the results of Steps 2 to 3 of the settings assessment, which have been undertaken with regard to those potentially susceptible heritage assets identified in Step 1. Step 2 considers the contribution that setting makes to the significance of potentially susceptible heritage assets. Step 3 then considers how, if at all, and to what extent any anticipated changes to the setting of those assets, as a result of development within the Site, might affect their significance.

5.12. Discussion is offered below regarding the specific nature of the change that the proposed development would bring about the settings of the individual heritage assets. However, in general terms, the introduction of solar panels into arable or pasture land parcels will result in a notable change in character. This change can be acknowledged as being permanent in particular regard to the experience of heritage

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assets (the duration being 30 years or generational). However, in the same context of landscape character and experience of heritage significance, this change is wholly reversible.

- 5.13. Furthermore, it must be acknowledged that the character of these features (solar panels) within the landscape is perceived very differently by different individuals. Some will perceive them as unwanted, industrial and urbanising; others will see them as important, sensitive, rural and even agricultural. This is relevant to the assessment presented below only in as far as the change interacts with the experience of heritage significance.

#### **St Bartholomew Church and Churchyard Cross (A)**

- 5.14. The Grade I Listed Church of St Bartholomew is a sandstone building of late 12th century origins, with 14th and 19th century additions. The squat, plain 12th century west tower has a slate pyramidal roof, topped with a large central weathercock. The 14th century nave and south aisle, and the mid-19th century chancel, porch and vestry have tiled roofs. Inside, numerous alterations to the arches, windows, columns and beams, dating between the 13th and 15th century, are visible. The font is likely of 13th century date and the Romanesque pulpit was added in the mid-19th century.



**Photograph 2** View north-east of St Bartholomew's Church from within the churchyard

- 5.15. The Church exhibits illustrative and associative values through its narrative of the development of the village from the medieval period onwards. The significance of the



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Church is primarily derived from this historic (illustrative and associative) value, as well as aesthetic and evidential values embodied in its physical form and the survival of fabric and elements of medieval craftsmanship. Communal value also contributes to the significance of the Church which was an important communal space for the village of Westhide from the 12th century onwards, if not earlier, whereby it formed the focal point of the village.

- 5.16. The Grade II Listed Churchyard Cross is a 1.74m sandstone structure of 14th century date, approximately 22m to the south-west of the church, close to the southern extent of the churchyard. The setting of the asset is formed by the surrounding churchyard, with wider views of the village. It is formed of a circular base, four steps and a truncated octagonal shaft. The shaft is topped by a 12th century scalloped capital, now in very poor condition, carrying an 18th century copper sundial inscribed with “*John Sanfoord Lancelot James Church Wardins 1739*”. It is considered a good example of a medieval standing cross and is believed to stand in or near its original position. The cross has continued in use as a public monument and amenity from medieval times up to the present day, which demonstrates its evidential and illustrative historical values. A 1m boundary surrounding the base of the cross is a Scheduled Monument.



**Photograph 3**

Churchyard cross, looking north

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### *Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’*

- 5.17. The Church and churchyard cross are accessed via two footpaths; to the west and in the south-west corner of the churchyard via a lychgate. The church still forms the focus of the village, with the surrounding buildings (the vicarage, manor grounds and former post office and school buildings) in close proximity in all directions. It is anticipated that the majority of the views outwards from within the church (with the exception of from inside the spire) are of the village buildings and gardens. The surrounding village further contributes to the significance of the assets through preserving their historic and functional setting.
- 5.18. In their wider setting, the church, churchyard and village as a whole are surrounded by a rural landscape in all directions. This wider agricultural land accentuates the rural nature of the Church, but has a neutral contribution to its significance by neither adding or detracting to its appearance. As religious structures, the assets have no direct historical and functional association with the agricultural land which comprises the Site.

### *Experience – ‘What Matters and Why’*

- 5.19. The church and churchyard cross are best experienced from within their immediate surroundings, formed by the extent of the churchyard, whereupon the historic and architectural qualities of the buildings can be appreciated at close proximity. Experience of the Church for religious devotion can be appreciated primarily within the building, but also within the peaceful churchyard surroundings.
- 5.20. Due to the church's raised, prominent position above the surrounding village, views onto the assets are slightly limited from street level. Equally, longer-distance views of the church spire are limited, due to the gently undulating topography and relatively deep-set roads. There are no views available which feature both the Site and the church. The church and cross are not visible from other roads in the region, for this reason. It is anticipated that any views to the church from surrounding houses would comprise a secondary experience of the assets. The views onto the church from the Site are not relevant to its significance.

### *Summary of development effects*

- 5.21. The Site lies within the surrounding agricultural landscape which does not form a part of the setting which contributes to the significance of the Church or churchyard cross. Whilst views of the Church tower and surrounding village are available from within



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the south-easterly area of the Site (see photograph 4), these are only within certain areas of higher ground within the fields, and not from any buildings or roads. Views to and from the churchyard cross are very limited. As such, whilst there is a view of the Church from the south-eastern edge of the Site, this view does not contribute to the significance of the Church. The view is incidental and does not allow any real appreciation of the asset.

- 5.22. The proposed development will result in no change to the setting of the Church or cross, which is defined by the village of Westhide and the (unchanged) immediate surrounding agricultural landscape. The proposed development would introduce a new built form into the wider, presently rural setting of the assets. However, it is not anticipated that the solar farm would create any permanent negative impact in terms of noise pollution or increased traffic. The Site is not considered to contribute to the significance of the assets, based on a lack of identified historical or functional associations. Thus, **no harm** would result to these assets should the proposed solar park proceed.



**Photograph 4** View of St Bartholomew's Church (A), The Post Office (B) and surrounding village from within the Site, looking south-east

### The Post Office (B)

- 5.23. Grade II Listed The Post Office (Entry 1348996) is a two storey T-shaped house of 17th or early-18th century date, with some 20th century additions. It is timber framed, with plastered infill panels and a slate roof. A low pantiled former cart house and wash

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house with rubble chimney lie to the right. The significance of the Listed Building is derived from its historical, architectural, and evidential values embodied by its physical form.

- 5.24. The Post Office is depicted on the 1838 Westhide Parish Tithe Map (Fig. 4), in a long narrow north-west south-east orientated plot. The property is recorded at this time as 'Lower House and Garden', owned by James Davies Edward Esquire and occupied by John Hall; one of the owners and tenant farmers of land forming part of the Site at the time (see table 3.1). An L-shaped building appears in the adjacent plot to the east, and this is no longer visible by the 1905 edition of the Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6). The plot appears extended into its current form by the 1973 edition (Fig. 7).



**Photograph 5** The Post Office from the road, looking west

*Physical Surrounds – 'What Matters and Why'*

- 5.25. The Post Office is at the northern edge of the Westhide village group, and is surrounded in all directions by agricultural land. Either side of the property (the boundaries of which are denoted by low fences and mature hedgerows) are paddocks. The front of the property, to the south, is bound by the road and on the opposite side of the road is enclosed meadow land. The rear of the property, to the north, backs onto fields. With the exception of low hedgerows and occasional trees, it is anticipated that the view to the southern edge of the Site is unobstructed.
- 5.26. The enclosed plot forms the asset's immediate setting and the most crucial aspect to understanding its historical function as a house. Whilst the wider rural setting which



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includes the Site also makes some contribution, this is minor. The former historical link with the site, through land-ownership, is no longer in evidence except through documentary sources and therefore does not contribute to the understanding of the building.

*Experience – ‘What Matters and Why’*

- 5.27. The asset itself is best experienced from within its immediate surroundings formed by the private garden, whereupon the historic and architectural qualities of the building can be appreciated at close proximity. Another, publicly accessible and key experience of The Post Office is from the adjacent lane, with the principal elevation of the building being revealed upon rounding the curve of the bend and set amongst a verdant backdrop, with the tranquil and rural qualities of the setting providing context to its vernacular features and materials. The asset is perceived within a village context, although vegetation and the winding nature of the lane largely obscures longer-distance views of the asset in relation to the surroundings. It is principally the rural qualities of the setting, and perception of the village ‘edge’ which inform our experience and appreciation of its significance.



**Photograph 6** The Post Office within its rural setting, looking north from the lane

- 5.28. The key views into and out from the building are from the principal elevation; facing south and south-east and away from the Site. Whilst views of The Post Office and surrounding village are available from within the south-easterly area of the Site (see photograph 4), these are only within certain areas of higher ground within the fields,

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and not from any buildings or roads. These views are therefore infrequently experienced and do not offer the best appreciation of the building, particularly as they are of the rear of the building

#### *Summary of development effects*

- 5.29. The proposed development would introduce a new built form into the wider, presently rural setting of the Listed Building. At 397m south of the southern boundary of the Site, this is one of the closest assets, but it will continue to be surrounded by paddocks and fields. It is not anticipated that the solar farm would create any permanent negative impact in terms of noise pollution or increased traffic. The limited height of the solar panels means that the visual impact is softened, and views of the landscape beyond the Site maintained.
- 5.30. The Site has historic connections to the asset, through former land ownership, and although there is a visual connection between the Site and the asset, there was no historic inter-visibility between them, due to the presence of orchards which have since been removed. The primary experience of the asset within its immediate setting would not be impacted. Thus, **no harm** on the significance of the Listed Building which is currently embodied only through its physical form.

#### **The Dairy (C)**

- 5.31. Grade II Listed The Dairy is a two storey farmhouse of probable late-17th century date. It is timber-framed with painted brick and plaster infill, with a tiled roof. The principal feature is a large rubble central stack with three conjoined diagonally-set shafts. The significance of the Listed Building is derived from its historical, architectural, and evidential values embodied by its physical form.
- 5.32. The Dairy is depicted on the 1838 Westhide Parish Tithe Map (Fig. 4), surrounded by a number of smaller buildings, in a plot that has since enveloped the surrounding fields, as the farm has enlarged. The house was owned at the time by Reverend Doctor Henry Card and occupied by Mrs James Boulcott; one of the owners and tenant farmers of land forming part of the Site at the time (see table 3.1). A trackway, still visible today, leading directly from the farmstead to fields that form part of the Site, is visible on the 1886 edition of the Ordnance Survey.





**Photograph 7** Southern aspect of Old Dairy, from the road

*Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’*

- 5.33. The Dairy is immediately surrounded by private gardens, bounded by wooden fencing which only partially obscures views of the building from the lane. The house runs parallel to the lane, set back approximately 9m north from the road surface. To the north, east and west, the house and garden are surrounded by a number of barns and other agricultural buildings, yards and trackways which form a large and cohesive farmstead. Although the individual buildings and composition of the farmstead has changed over time, the existing buildings make a positive contribution to the significance of the farmhouse, by placing it within an agricultural setting and aiding the understanding of the historic character of the building. Beyond the immediate surroundings, the views to the rear are of a rural, agricultural landscape, with the Site forming part of this. However, as the building faces away from the Site, it does not feature within the most important views.
- 5.34. The principal elevation of the farmhouse is orientated south, away from the agricultural outbuildings to the rear, with views across the road to adjacent farm buildings and houses. Given the topography and surrounding vegetation, it is anticipated that these views are very limited.



**Photograph 8** View east through farmyard, with Old Dairy in its agricultural setting

*Experience – ‘What Matters and Why’*

- 5.35. The farmhouse is best experienced from the lane, from which the front elevation of the farmhouse is clearly visible (Photograph 7). It is here that much of the historic and architectural qualities of the building can be appreciated. This is likely a similar view as that afforded on the historic approach to the house, and thus embodies historic value, positively contributing to the significance of the farmhouse. Long distance views of the farmhouse are limited from public roads or rights of way due to undulating topography, high verges and the associated farm buildings.
- 5.36. To the rear of the house, the immediate surroundings comprise a farmstead, with wider views over the agricultural land. However, it is anticipated that distant views of the Site would be entirely limited to the upper storeys of the asset’s north elevation. This view, if it is indeed visible, from the farmhouse over the agricultural land to the north enables an appreciation of the wider landscape, but is likely to be coincidental, especially as it is to the rear of the house. Farmhouses are often deliberately faced away from the farm, so the views are of only minor importance.
- 5.37. The asset is perceived within a farmstead context, and it is principally the rural qualities of the setting, and perception of the surrounding farm buildings directly associated with the house, which inform our experience and appreciation of its significance. Whilst views of The Dairy (and nearby village) are available from within

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the south-easterly area of the Site (see photograph 9), these are only within certain areas of higher ground within the fields, and not from any buildings or roads.

*Summary of development effects*

- 5.38. The Site has a visual, functional and historic connection to the asset, as the 1838 Tithe Apportionment indicates that the previous owners and tenants of the property also held land that formed part of the site during this period. However, as this functional and historical connection can only be appreciated through historical sources, this would not be altered by the development.
- 5.39. The proposed development would introduce a new built form into the wider, presently rural setting of the Listed Building. However, it is not anticipated that the solar farm would create any permanent negative impact in terms of noise pollution or increased traffic. As the surrounding farmstead and vegetation soften the impact of the development considerably, combined with the limited height of the solar panels, the overall degree of change to the setting would be minimal, and would result in **no harm** to the significance of the Listed Building.



**Photograph 9** View south-east of Old Dairy from within the Site

**Thatch Cottage (G)**

- 5.40. The Grade II Listed Thatch Cottage is a one storey cottage of probable 18th century date. It is timber framed, with brick patching and infill panels, and a thatched roof. At the gable end, the large rubble, stepped chimney and rounded bread oven are lime-washed. A 20th century lean-to porch lies to the right of the main building. The cottage is described as an example of margin settlement.





**Photograph 10** View south of Thatch Cottage from the road

- 5.41. Thatch Cottage is depicted on the 1838 Westhide Parish Tithe Map (Fig. 4) in a small, irregular parcel of land listed as ‘cottage and garden’, owned by Reverend Doctor Henry Card and occupied by William Harris. Although Rev. Card also owned some of the fields that comprise the Site, he appears to have owned large tracts of land in the area, and the tenant of Thatch Cottage does not appear to have farmed the land, at least during this period. The plot appears largely unchanged throughout the historic map regression (see Appendix 3).

*Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’*

- 5.42. Thatch Cottage is set within private gardens, delineated by mature hedgerows which significantly limit views both in to and out from the asset. To the south-west of the asset is a modern garage and driveway. The property faces, and is parallel to, the lane. It is anticipated that views in the direction of the site from the cottage would be of the adjacent property’s garden, which would entirely obscure any further views (photograph 11). With the exception of the adjacent houses, the nature of the landscape surrounding Thatch Cottage is decidedly rural and isolated, with the Site forming part of this wider agricultural landscape.

*Experience – ‘What Matters and Why’*

- 5.43. The asset is best experienced from within its immediate surroundings formed by the private garden, whereupon the historic and architectural qualities of the building can



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be appreciated at close proximity. However, for the public, the key experience is from the adjacent road, whereupon the front of the building can be glimpsed. The asset is perceived within an isolated, rural context, although vegetation along the edge of the road, and the tall hedgerow the property, largely obscures any views of the fields beyond. The sudden dense treeline surrounding the cottage results in the asset only being visible along the road from short distances to the north-east and south-west. There is no inter-visibility between the asset and the Site.



**Photograph 11** View south-west illustrating limited views out from Thatch Cottage

#### *Summary of development effects*

- 5.44. The proposed development would introduce new built form into the wider, rural setting of the Grade II Listed Thatch Cottage. However, the Site is not considered to contribute to the significance of the asset, based on a lack of identified visual or functional associations. Given the lack of inter-visibility between the asset and the Site created by vegetation, the overall degree of change to the wider setting would be minimal, and **no harm** would result to the significance of the asset.

#### **Lock Cottage and Former Lock (H)**

- 5.45. The Grade II Listed Lock Cottage is a two-storey former Lock keeper's cottage, now dwelling, dated c. 1843. The coursed sandstone building has a slate roof and brick stacks. Lock Cottage is rectangular in plan, aligned east/west on north side of the former Herefordshire and Gloucestershire Canal. Immediately to the south is the site of an adjoining lock which forms the present terrace. In the near vicinity, there are two Grade II Listed stone bridges that cross the canal; Bridge about 25yds SSW of Lock Cottage (Entry 1099300) and Bridge about 20yds SW of Lock Cottage (Entry

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1348997). Consideration of the assets as a group adds to their historical value, but individually, the structures possess evidential and historical values.



**Photograph 12** View south of Lock Cottage from the top of the driveway

*Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’*

- 5.46. Lock cottage is set within triangular private gardens, bounded to the south by the course of the former canal and defined along the western boundary by tall fencing which restricts views into the property almost entirely. There is no formal north-eastern boundary, and this aspect of the property is afforded long views of hop fields (photograph 13). Between Lock Cottage and the Site is an area of dense managed woodland, which limits views eastwards from the asset.
- 5.47. The significance of Lock Cottage and the surrounding structures is primarily derived from their historic, functional and visual association with the former Hereford-Gloucester canal and the spatial relationships between the structures.

*Experience – ‘What Matters and Why’*

- 5.48. The asset is best experienced from within its immediate surroundings formed by the private garden, whereupon the historic and architectural qualities of the building can be appreciated at close proximity. This experience allows an understanding of the relationships between the structures and their association with the canal, and therefore a greater understanding of their historical function. However, for the public, the key experience is from the adjacent farm trackway to the north of the building, where the short private driveway begins (see photograph 12). From here the north-eastern aspect of the building can be glimpsed. To a lesser extent, elements of the building can be glimpsed from the adjacent road to the west of the building, and

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appreciated alongside the two stone bridges that pass over the canal (see photograph 14).



**Photograph 13** Views west towards the Site from Lock Cottage

- 5.49. The asset is perceived within a rural context at the edge of Withington village, although vegetation along the edge of the road, and the tall hedges and fences surrounding the property, largely obscures any views of the fields beyond. The trees lining the banks of the canal result in the asset only being visible along the road from short distances to the north-east and south-west. Experience of the asset is best understood in the context of the former canal and the history associated with it, and the rural context does not contribute to significance. The pocket of dense woodland separating the asset from the Site ensures that there is no inter-visibility.

*Summary of development effects*

- 5.50. The proposed development would introduce new built form into the wider, rural setting of the Grade II Listed Lock Cottage. However, the Site is not considered to contribute to the significance of the assets, based on a lack of identified visual, historical, or functional associations. Given the lack of inter-visibility between the asset and the Site created by vegetation, the overall degree of change to the wider setting would be minimal, and would result in **no harm** to the significance of the assets.





**Photograph 14** Canal Bridge adjacent to Lock Cottage, looking south towards St Peter's Church on the horizon

### **Church of St Peter and Churchyard Cross (I)**

- 5.51. The Grade II\* Listed parish Church of St Peter is a sandstone rubble building of 12th century origins. The four-bay nave and two-bay chancel under a slate roof date to the late-13th or early-14th century additions. The ashlar-built west tower and spire, and north organ chamber, were built in 1899. The Church exhibits illustrative and associative values through its narrative of the development of the village from the medieval period onwards. The significance of the Church is primarily derived from this historic (illustrative and associative) value, as well as aesthetic and evidential values embodied in its physical form and the survival of fabric and elements of medieval craftsmanship.
- 5.52. The Grade II Listed Churchyard Cross and Base about 12yds South of the Church of St Peter is a 1.76m sandstone structure comprising an octagonal base of three steps up to base block which has a trefoil-headed niche in its west side, probably of 14th or 15th century date. The cross and tapered, octagonal shaft are dated to the early 20th century. Situated near the south porch of the church, the cross is believed to stand in or near its original position. While only the steps and socket stone have survived from medieval times, the subsequent restoration of the shaft and the head illustrates the continued function of the cross as a public monument and amenity. The cross, and a 1m boundary surrounding the base, is also a Scheduled Monument.



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*Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’*

- 5.53. The current setting of the Church and cross is largely unchanged with the historic landscape remaining appreciable. The assets are accessed via a lychgate in the north-east corner of the churchyard. Despite more recent development to the south-west of Withington, St Peter’s still lies within the historic centre, and conservation area, of the village, with the surrounding traditional village buildings (the vicarage, manor grounds and school) in close proximity in all directions. It is anticipated that the majority of the views outwards from within the church (with the exception of from inside the spire) are of the churchyard, with glimpses of village buildings and gardens beyond.
- 5.54. The communal value contributes to the significance of the Church and churchyard. St Peter’s formed an important communal space for the village of Withington from the 12th century onwards, if not earlier, as the focal point of the village.



**Photograph 15** Southern aspect of St Peter’s Church, Withington

- 5.55. Within much of the churchyard, views outwards are fairly limited, formed of glimpses of the surrounding houses and gardens. To the east however, there are expansive views across the undulating rural landscape, including fields that comprise the western half of the site (see photograph 17). The agricultural land which surrounded the Church adds to its historical value by emphasising its rural location, and creates a pleasing aesthetic which projects a sense of calm and tranquillity that is often associated with places of worship.

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- 5.56. In their wider setting, the church, churchyard and Withington village as a whole are surrounded by a rural landscape in all directions, with the exception of the more recent development of the village to the south-west of the Church. This wider agricultural land accentuates the rural nature of the Church, but as religious structures, the assets have no direct historical and functional association with the agricultural land which comprises the Site.



**Photograph 16** Churchyard Cross at St Peter's Church, Withington, facing west

*Experience – 'What Matters and Why'*

- 5.57. The church and churchyard cross are best experienced from within their immediate surroundings, formed by the extent of the churchyard, whereupon the historic and architectural qualities of the buildings can be appreciated at close proximity. Experience of the Church for religious devotion can be appreciated primarily within the building, but also within the peaceful churchyard surroundings.
- 5.58. Due to the built form and mature vegetation, views into the asset are slightly limited from street level, with the exception of the spire. The Church has a relatively tall spire, and given the limited height of surrounding buildings and the local topography, it is likely that it would have formed a focal point or landmark from parts of the surrounding areas. These long-distance views of the spire are often incidental and do not contribute to the significance of the Church. The spire is clearly visible in the southern areas of the Site (photograph 18).





**Photograph 17** View from the churchyard of St Peter's, looking north-east towards the Site

*Summary of development effects*

- 5.59. The Site lies within the surrounding agricultural landscape which does not form a part of the setting of the Church and does not contribute to its significance. Historically, the Site forms land associated with the village of Westhide and not Withington. Whilst views of the Church spire are available from within the southern and westerly fields of the Site, these only afford glimpsed visibility of the spire on a distant horizon which is partially screened by trees. As such, whilst there is a view of the Church from the Site, this view does not contribute to the significance of the Church.



**Photograph 18** View within the Site of the spire of St Peter's Church, looking south-west

- 5.60. The proposed development will result in no change to the setting of the Church which is defined by the village of Withington and the immediate surrounding agricultural landscape. The limited height of the solar panels means that the view of the Church from the surrounding landscape will not be obscured, with the spire likely to be visible

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over the panels on the horizon. Therefore, there will be no change to the significance of the asset and the proposed development will result in **no harm**.



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## 6. CONCLUSIONS

6.1. This assessment has included a review of a comprehensive range of available sources, in accordance with key industry guidance, in order to identify known and potential heritage assets located within the Site and its environs which may be affected by the proposals. The significance of the identified known and potential heritage assets has been determined, as far as possible, on the basis of available evidence. The potential effects of the proposals on the significance of identified heritage assets, including any potential physical effects upon buried archaeological remains, and potential non-physical effects resulting from the anticipated changes to the settings of heritage assets, have been assessed. Any physical or non-physical effects of the proposals upon the significance of the heritage resource will be a material consideration in the determination of the planning application for the proposal.

### *Physical effects*

6.2. This assessment has identified potential for archaeological remains of Romano-British date to be present within the Site, likely associated with the known, and possibly high status, farmstead site. However, the level of survival of any potential archaeology is not yet known, and suspected to differ across the Site. Should sub-soiling to c. 0.5m have occurred across the Site, any potential archaeology will have been considerably impacted. This could offer an explanation for the poor results of the previous investigation.

6.3. Away from the focus of the known Romano-British site, archaeological remains are unlikely to be of the highest significance. There is also some potential for remains of late prehistoric date, and former agricultural features, such as field boundaries, dating to the post-medieval period are likely to be present from these periods.

6.4. Depending upon the final construction strategy, development within the Site would be likely to result in limited impacts on below ground archaeological remains where present within the footprint of the development. Any buried archaeological remains within the Site are unlikely to represent an absolute constraint on development, although the known and potential remains would require consideration as part of the planning process.

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### *Non-physical effects*

- 6.5. The assessment has considered the potential impact that the proposed development on the significance of nearby Listed assets and concluded that whilst there is a degree of inter-visibility between the Site and a number of the nearby Listed Buildings, this would not result in any harm to any of the Listed heritage assets.

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## 7. REFERENCES

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- 1995 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale
- 1995 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 scale



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## APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE STATUTE POLICY & GUIDANCE

### *Heritage Statute: Scheduled Monuments*

Scheduled Monuments are subject to the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The Act sets out the controls of works affecting Scheduled Monuments and other related matters. Contrary to the requirements of the Planning Act 1990 regarding Listed buildings, the 1979 Act does not include provision for the 'setting' of Scheduled Monuments.

### *Heritage Statute: Listed Buildings*

Listed buildings are buildings of 'special architectural or historic interest' and are subject to the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act'). Under Section 7 of the Act 'no person shall execute or cause to be executed any works for the demolition of a listed building or for its alteration or extension in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest, unless the works are authorised.' Such works are authorised under Listed Building Consent. Under Section 66 of the Act 'In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any feature of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses'.

### *Note on the extent of a Listed Building*

Under Section 1(5) of the Act, a structure may be deemed part of a Listed Building if it is:

- (a) fixed to the building, or
- (b) within the curtilage of the building, which, although not fixed to the building, forms part of the land and has done so since before 1<sup>st</sup> July 1948

The inclusion of a structure deemed to be within the 'curtilage' of a building thus means that it is subject to the same statutory controls as the principal Listed Building. Inclusion within this duty is not, however, an automatic indicator of 'heritage significance' both as defined within the NPPF (2019) and within Conservation Principles (see Section 2 above). In such cases, the significance of the structure needs to be assessed both in its own right and in the contribution it makes to the significance and character of the principal Listed Building. The practical effect of the inclusion in the listing of ancillary structures is limited by the requirement that Listed Building Consent is only needed for works to the 'Listed Building' (to include the building in the list and all the ancillary items) where they affect the special character of the Listed building as a whole.

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Guidance is provided by Historic England on '[Listed Buildings and Curtilage: Historic England Advice Note 10](#)' (Historic England 2018).

### **Heritage Statue: Conservation Areas**

Conservation Areas are designated by the local planning authority under Section 69(1)(a) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act'), which requires that '*Every local planning authority shall from time to time determine which parts of their area are areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance*'. Section 72 of the Act requires that '*special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area*'.

The requirements of the Act only apply to land within a Conservation Area; not to land outside it. This has been clarified in various Appeal Decisions (for example APP/F1610/A/14/2213318 Land south of Cirencester Road, Fairford, Paragraph 65: '*The Section 72 duty only applies to buildings or land in a Conservation Area, and so does not apply in this case as the site lies outside the Conservation Area.*').

The NPPF (2019) also clarifies in [Paragraph 201](#) that '*Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance*'. Thus land or buildings may be a part of a Conservation Area, but may not necessarily be of architectural or historical significance. Similarly, not all elements of the setting of a Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance, or to an equal degree.

### **National heritage policy: the National Planning Policy Framework**

#### **Heritage assets and heritage significance**

Heritage assets comprise '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' (the NPPF (2019), Annex 2). Designated heritage assets include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas (designated under the relevant legislation; NPPF (2019), Annex 2). The NPPF (2019), Annex 2, states that the significance of a heritage asset may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Historic England's 'Conservation Principles' looks at significance as a series of 'values' which include 'evidential', 'historical', 'aesthetic' and 'communal'.

The July 2019 revision of the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) expanded on the definition of non-designated heritage assets. It states *that 'Non-designated heritage assets are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by plan-making bodies as*

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*having a degree of heritage significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, but which do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets.’* It goes on to refer to local/neighbourhood plans, conservation area appraisals/reviews, and importantly, the local Historic Environment Record (HER) as examples of where these assets may be identified, but specifically notes that such identification should be *made ‘based on sound evidence’*, with this information *‘accessible to the public to provide greater clarity and certainly for developers and decision makers’*.

This defines *non-designated heritage assets* as those which have been specially defined as such through the local HER or other source made accessible to the public by the plan-making body. Where HERs or equivalent lists do not specifically refer to an asset as a *non-designated heritage asset*, it is assumed that it has not met criteria for the plan-making body to define it as such, and will be referred to as a *heritage asset* for the purpose of this report.

The assessment of *non-designated heritage assets* and *heritage assets* will be equivalent in this report, in line with industry standards and guidance on assessing significance and impact. They may not, however, carry equivalent weight in planning as set out within the provisions of the NPPF, should there be any effect to significance.

### **The setting of heritage assets**

The ‘setting’ of a heritage asset comprises ‘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’ (NPPF (2019), Annex 2). Thus it is important to note that ‘setting’ is not a heritage asset: it may contribute to the value of a heritage asset.

Guidance on assessing the effects of change upon the setting and significance of heritage assets is provided in ‘Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets’, which has been utilised for the present assessment (see below).

### **Levels of information to support planning applications**

Paragraph 189 of the NPPF (2019) identifies that ‘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’.

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### Designated heritage assets

Paragraph 184 of the NPPF (2019) explains that heritage assets 'are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance'. Paragraph 193 notes that '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'. Paragraph 194 goes on to note that 'substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building...should be exceptional and substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage 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'.

Paragraph 196 clarifies that 'Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use'.

### Development Plan

Until the adoption of the emerging Herefordshire Local Plan, planning policy relevant to the Site is likely to be provided by the adopted Core Strategy Section 5. Policy relevant to the historic environment reads as follows:

#### Policy LD4 – Historic environment and heritage assets

Development proposals affecting heritage assets and the wider historic environment should:

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;
2. where opportunities exist, contribute to the character and local distinctiveness of the townscape or wider environment, especially within conservation areas;
3. use the retention, repair and sustainable use of heritage assets to provide a focus for wider regeneration schemes;
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



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5. where appropriate, improve the understanding of and public access to the heritage asset.

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.

5.3.23 The historic environment is defined as 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. Those elements of significance with statutory protection are referred to as designated heritage assets. Policy LD4 is applicable to heritage assets throughout Herefordshire whether formally designated e.g. listed buildings and conservation areas, or not, ranging from individual structures and their settings, archaeological remains, to larger neighbourhoods of historic value, parks, gardens and other green spaces of local interest.

5.3.24 The historic environment and heritage assets are significant contributors to sustainable development. Important local buildings have a social value and can act as focal points for local communities. The historic environment is of cultural value as it illustrates historical development of Herefordshire. Heritage assets also bring economic benefits as Herefordshire's well preserved historic environment is a major factor in its tourism industry and the county's quality of life can also serve to attract and retain investment. The sustainable re-use of existing buildings can also help mitigate climate change through reducing development pressures on greenfield sites, reducing demand for construction energy and materials and by minimising construction waste.

### **Good Practice Advice 1-3**

Historic England has issued three Good Practice Advice notes ('GPA1-3') which support the NPPF. The GPAs note that they do not constitute a statement of Government policy, nor do they seek to prescribe a single methodology: their purpose is to assist local authorities, planners, heritage consultants, and other stakeholders in the implementation of policy set out in the NPPF. This report has been produced in the context of this advice, particularly 'GPA2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment' and 'GPA3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets'.

### **GPA2 - Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment**

GPA2 sets out the requirement for assessing 'heritage significance' as part of the application process. Paragraph 8 notes 'understanding the nature of the significance is important to

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understanding the need for and best means of conservation.’ This includes assessing the extent and level of significance, including the contribution made by its ‘setting’ (see GPA3 below). GPA2 notes that ‘a desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment, or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so’ (Page 3).

### **GPA3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets**

The NPPF (Annex 2: Glossary) defines the setting of a heritage asset as ‘the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced...’. Step 1 of the settings assessment requires heritage assets which may be affected by development to be identified. Historic England notes that for the purposes of Step 1 this process will comprise heritage assets ‘where that experience is capable of being affected by a proposed development (in any way)...’.

Step 2 of the settings process ‘assess[es] 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’, with regard to its physical surrounds; relationship with its surroundings and patterns of use; experiential effects such as noises or smells; and the way views allow the significance of the asset to be appreciated. Step 3 requires ‘assessing the effect of the proposed development on the significance of the asset(s)’ – specifically to ‘assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the ability to appreciate it’, with regard to the location and siting of the development, its form and appearance, its permanence, and wider effects.

Step 4 of GPA3 provides commentary on ‘ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm’. It notes (Paragraph 37) that ‘Maximum advantage can be secured if any effects on the significance of a heritage asset arising from development liable to affect its setting are considered from the project’s inception.’ It goes on to note (Paragraph 39) that ‘good design may reduce or remove the harm, or provide enhancement’.

### **Heritage significance**

Discussion of heritage significance within this assessment report makes reference to several key documents. With regard to Listed buildings and Conservation Areas it primarily discusses ‘architectural and historic interest’, which comprises the special interest for which they are designated.

The NPPF provides a definition of ‘significance’ for heritage policy (Annex 2). This states that heritage significance comprises ‘The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations

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because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. This also clarifies that for World Heritage Sites ‘the cultural value described within each site’s Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance’.

Regarding ‘levels’ of significance the NPPF (2019) provides a distinction between: designated heritage assets of the highest significance; designated heritage assets not of the highest significance; and non-designated heritage assets.

Historic England’s ‘Conservation Principles’ expresses ‘heritage significance’ as comprising a combination of one or more of: evidential value; historical value; aesthetic value; and communal value:

- Evidential value – the elements of a historic asset that can provide evidence about past human activity, including physical remains, historic fabric, documentary/pictorial records. This evidence can provide information on the origin of the asset, what it was used for, and how it changed over time.
- Historical value (illustrative) – how a historic asset may illustrate its past life, including changing uses of the asset over time.
- Historical value (associative) – how a historic asset may be associated with a notable family, person, event, or moment, including changing uses of the asset over time.
- Aesthetic value – the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a historic asset. This may include its form, external appearance, and its setting, and may change over time.
- Communal value – the meaning of a historic asset to the people who relate to it. This may be a collective experience, or a memory, and can be commemorative or symbolic to individuals or groups, such as memorable events, attitudes, and periods of history. This includes social values, which relates to the role of the historic asset as a place of social interactive, distinctiveness, coherence, economic, or spiritual / religious value.

### ***Effects upon heritage assets***

#### ***Heritage benefit***

The NPPF clarifies that change in the setting of heritage assets may lead to heritage benefit. Paragraph 200 of the NPPF (2019) notes that ‘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’.

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GPA3 notes that ‘good design may reduce or remove the harm, or provide enhancement’ (Paragraph 28). Historic England’s ‘Conservation Principles’ states that ‘Change to a significant place is inevitable, if only as a result of the passage of time, but can be neutral or beneficial in its effects on heritage values. It is only harmful if (and to the extent that) significance is reduced’ (Paragraph 84).

Specific heritage benefits may be presented through activities such as repair or restoration, as set out in Conservation Principles.

#### Heritage harm to designated heritage assets

The NPPF (2019) does not define what constitutes ‘substantial harm’. The High Court of Justice does provide a definition of this level of harm, as set out by Mr Justice Jay in *Bedford Borough Council v SoS for CLG and Nuon UK Ltd*. Paragraph 25 clarifies that, with regard to ‘substantial harm’: ‘Plainly in the context of physical harm, this would apply in the case of demolition or destruction, being a case of total loss. It would also apply to a case of serious damage to the structure of the building. In the context of non-physical or indirect harm, the yardstick was effectively the same. One was looking for an impact which would have such a serious impact on the significance of the asset that its significance was either vitiated altogether or very much reduced’.

#### Effects upon non-designated heritage assets

The NPPF (2019) paragraph 197 guides that ‘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 affect directly or indirectly non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgment will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset’.

#### Extract from the Hedgerow Regulations 1997

Extracted from Statutory Instruments 1997 No. 1160 The Hedgerows Regulations 1997, Schedule 1: Additional criteria for determining ‘Important’ hedgerows;

#### PART II: Archaeology and history

1. The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township; and for this purpose “historic” means existing before 1845.
2. The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is-
  - a. included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Scheduled Areas Act 1979(g); or



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- b. recorded at the relevant date in a sites and Monuments Record.
3. The hedgerow-
    - a) is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and
    - b) is associated with any monument or feature on that site.
  4. The hedgerow-
    - a) marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a sites and Monuments Record or on a document held at that date at a Record Office; or
    - b) is visibly related to any building or feature of such an estate or manor.
  5. The hedgerow-
    - a) is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure acts **(a)**; or
    - b) is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system-
      - i. is substantially complete; or
      - is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act(b), for the purposes of development control within the authority's area, as a key landscape characteristic.

## APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF SELECTED RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS

### Previous Investigations

| Ref | Description  | Period         | NGR            | HER ref. |
|-----|--|----------------|----------------|----------|
| 1   | Assessment of the Impact of Potato Growing in Herefordshire, 2001                  | Romano-British | 356432 243367  | EHE30397 |
| 2   | Archaeological Evaluation. Land Northeast of Monkton, Ocle Pychard, Herefordshire. | Medieval(?)    | 358012 245791  | EHE80378 |
| 3   | Westhide Court, Westhide: Field Evaluation   | Medieval       | 358704, 244267 | -        |
| 4   | Watching Brief, Ledbury Trunk Main Phase 1, 2007                                   | Multi-period   | 356510, 243490 | EHE80018 |

### Recorded Archaeological Remains

| Ref | Description  | Period         | NGR           | HER ref. |
|-----|--|----------------|---------------|----------|
| 5   | <b>Standing stone, The Bank, Withington</b> - The stone was 1.6m high and leaning badly to the north. Stone is roughly square with sides c. 0.4m wide, of local limestone. Uncertain if in original position   | Prehistoric    | 356510 243230 | 1270     |
| 6   | <b>Site of Roman-British building, NW of Westhide</b> - Discovery of building while cutting a trench for a sewer; Roman pottery, including Samian, was exposed in dark coloured deposit. Clear proof of Roman building containing heated rooms. Roman foundation in situ, Frags of box flue tile, roof tiles, nails, Roman mortar and frags of pottery | Romano-British | 357800 244300 | 1034     |
| 7   | <b>Chester Hill, Westhide</b> – Roman fort marked on tithe map as Chester Hill. On the highest point in an otherwise flat area   | Romano-British | 357900 244500 | 30824    |
| 8   | <b>Roman Road</b> (Route of); Ariconium to Marshbrook  | Romano-British | 357365 245727 | 58243    |
| 9   | <b>RB Trapezoidal Enclosure, Westhide Wood, Shucknall</b> - A trapezoidal enclosure, with a single ditch and possible double bank surrounding it. Spotted on LiDAR data with modern tracks and an older field boundary cutting through it. Seems to be in relatively good condition  | Romano-British | 358402 243002 | 56134    |
| 10  | <b>Westhide medieval manor, Westhide</b> – mentioned in Domesday Book  | Medieval       | 359000 243998 | 25890    |
| 11  | <b>House platforms, Westhide</b> – a series of shrunken village earthworks near to the church  | Medieval       | 358790 244280 | 31794    |

| Ref | Description  | Period   | NGR           | HER ref.    |
|-----|--|----------|---------------|-------------|
| 12  | <p><b>Church of St Bartholomew</b> - Short, unbuttressed late 12th century west tower. Chancel and nave on north side rebuilt in 1866-7. South aisle is early 14th century, chancel arch of similar date. Wall painting: red scrollwork in soffit of south aisle east window. The font is probably 17th century. It stands in the north-west corner of the south aisle, before a blocked doorway. It previously stood in the centre of this aisle. The upper three-quarters of the bowl have been added to the lower section, possibly following Civil War damage. The oak cover is probably 18th century.</p> <p><b>Cross, churchyard</b> - South-west of the church, four round steps and part of an octagonal shaft, 14th-15th century, now terminating in a 12th century scalloped capital bearing a sundial of 1739</p> | Medieval | 358623 244192 | 6854, 6520  |
| 13  | <p><b>Church of St Peter, Withington</b> - Tall slender recessed spire with roll mouldings up edge. Stands on late 13th century tower with diagonal buttresses. Two simple Norman nave doorways, that on north is blocked. The windows are Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular in style. The chancel is all renewed. The font is of an unusual design. It may have been added when the church was restored in 1858. St Peter. Nave, chancel, tower, six bells, lofty spire. Remains of rood loft.</p> <p><b>Churchyard cross</b> - Steps and base of 14th century churchyard cross, with modern shaft and head. The octagonal calvary and socket stone are 2.5m wide by 1m high. In the west side of the socket stone a pointed niche has been hewn. The whole is surmounted by a modern shaft and head</p>           | Medieval | 356577 243484 | 6855, 6516  |
| 14  | <b>Findspot, Withington</b> – Annular brooch, copper alloy. Found by metal detectorist (12th Century to 14th Century)  | Medieval | 357390 245780 | 58388       |
| 15  | <p><b>Moat, Thing-hill Court, Withington</b> - Part of a moated site can be seen in front of the Court</p> <p><b>DMV, Thing-hill Court, Withington</b> - W of the road terraces &amp; a slight holloway are visible. Field boundaries and ridge and furrow seen in aerial photographs</p>  | Medieval | 356477 244696 | 7006, 6529  |
| 16  | <b>Earthworks of Ocle Pychard DMV and hollow way, NE of Monkton Farm, Ocle Pychard</b> - DMV listed in St Joseph APs visible as holloways and crofts. Boundaries enclosing 9 crofts with house sties can be distinguished on either side of a holloway running through a meadow called Little Monkton on map of 1842. Small monastic cell in township of Monkton Very shrunken settlement. Present in Domesday Book (1065-86) and Lay Subsidy Rolls (1334/36).   | Medieval | 358026 245765 | 1049, 56019 |
| 17  | <b>Monkton, Ocle Pychard</b> –Small monastic cell in township of Monkton and grange  | Medieval | 357872 245396 | 9007        |

| Ref | Description  | Period        | NGR           | HER ref.     |
|-----|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 18  | <b>SMV, Castleton, Ocle Pychard</b> – Earthworks. Shrunken site with 3 houses still occupied. Boundaries enclosing 7 crofts are visible N and S of Upper Castleton Farm and W of Lower Castleton, adjacent to moated site. Identified from aerial photographs  | Medieval      | 359196 245722 | 1044         |
| 19  | <b>Moat, Westhide Court</b> - All that remains of the moat is a mutilated ditch in the W, some 40m long & 0.6m deep. The fishpond is constructed on a much lower level than the moat & is probably more recent   | Medieval      | 358748 244191 | 6519         |
| 20  | <b>Tannery, E of Lock Cottage, Withington</b> - Tanpits Field & Strip seen on tithe map  | Post-medieval | 356800 244200 | 18899        |
| 21  | <b>Brick Lamp</b> – Brickworks between Howberry & Kymin seen on tithe map  | Post-medieval | 358450 245150 | 32372        |
| 22  | <b>Quarries</b> – visible on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition   | Post-medieval | 359120 243900 | 40025, 39997 |
| 23  | <b>Quarries</b> - visible on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition   | Post-medieval | 358980 244200 | 40023, 39995 |
| 24  | <b>Westhide Court and Porch House Landscape Park</b> - The Baskervilles of Pontrilas held Westhide as a manor until the late 17th century, after which it had a series of owners in the 18th and early 19th centuries. There may have been a park in the time of the Baskervilles, or earlier; some of the surrounding land has 'Park' names. A moat lies N of the house. An 1841/2 sale plan shows a large rectangular pond with island E of the house, curving around the N side and ending in a square pond S of the church. Three further ponds lie to the SE, while to the S is another pond, beside a series of garden enclosures. | Post-medieval | 358814 243926 | 31687        |
| 25  | <b>Cottage (site), Dodmarsh, Westhide</b> – Cottage and garden seen on tithe map   | Post-medieval | 357980 244550 | 18606        |
| 26  | <b>Clay Pit</b> – site of clay pit recorded on 1885 OS map   | Post-medieval | 358020 243900 | 41375        |
| 27  | <b>Cropmark</b> - former field boundaries, immediately north-west of The Lower House, Preston Wynne  | Post-medieval | 356414 244816 | 53567        |
| 28  | <b>The Hereford and Gloucester Canal</b>   | Modern        | 361510 241024 | 18240        |
| 29  | <b>Windpump</b> - Windpump shown on 1964 map. 500m north east of Howberry Barn   | Modern        | 358730 245500 | 34606        |
| 30  | <b>Wharf House, Ocle Pychard, Hereford-Gloucester Canal</b> - Wharf House, Kymin: Surviving feature of the Hereford-Gloucester Canal. Presumably was once the canal bridge and was later converted to rail   | Modern        | 358800 245000 | 30744        |
| 31  | <b>Lock (traces), Ocle Pychard</b> , - Surviving feature of the Hereford-Gloucester Canal  | Modern        | 358091 244805 | 30745        |
| 32  | <b>Windpump</b> - Windpump with rank alongside. Situated in a very unpopulated area, shown on the 1964 map   | Modern        | 356650 245220 | 34607        |



| Ref | Description   | Period | NGR           | HER ref.        |
|-----|---|--------|---------------|-----------------|
| 33  | Lock Keepers Cottage and Warehouse, Hereford-Gloucester Canal | Modern | 356702 244116 | 30746,<br>30748 |

### Designated Heritage Assets

| Ref | Description  | Grade  | NGR           | HE ref.                         |
|-----|--|--|---------------|---------------------------------|
| A   | Church of St Batholomew and Churchyard Cross   | Grade II Listed Building, Scheduled Monument | 358623 244192 | 1301742,<br>1016121             |
| B   | The Post Office  | Grade II Listed Building                     | 358590 244290 | 1348996                         |
| C   | The Dairy  | Grade II Listed Building                     | 358437 244051 | 1179899                         |
| D   | The Glebe Cottage  | Grade II Listed Building                     | 358471 244028 | 1348977                         |
| E   | Porch House  | Grade II Listed Building                     | 358635 244080 | 1099297                         |
| F   | Thatch Cottage   | Grade II Listed Building                     | 357494 243568 | 1348976                         |
| G   | Phoenix Cottage  | Grade II Listed Building                     | 357372 243448 | 1179885                         |
| H   | Lock Cottage and Former Lock, Bridge about 25yds SSW of Lock Cottage, Bridge about 20yds SW of Lock Cottage          | Grade II Listed Buildings                    | 356668 244125 | 1099299,<br>1099300,<br>1348997 |
| I   | Church of St Peter and Churchyard Cross  | Grade I Listed Building, Scheduled Monument  | 356580 243466 | 1349003,<br>1016122             |
| J   | Withington Court   | Grade II Listed Building                     | 356751 243437 | 1099313                         |
| K   | Poole Head Cottage   | Grade II Listed Building                     | 358735 244274 | 1099339                         |
| L   | Threshing Barn at Old Monkton Farm   | Grade II Listed Building                     | 357858 245402 | 1463675                         |
| -   | Barn and Gateway at North End of Westhide Court  | Grade II Listed Building                     | 358685 244174 | 1099298                         |
| -   | Farm Buildings Complex and Adjoining Three Hop Kilns and Animal Shelter Attached to North-west Corner of Stone House | Grade II Listed Building                     | 356549 243718 | 1099312                         |
| -   | Stone House  | Grade II Listed Building                     | 356571 243699 | 1301630                         |
| -   | Withington Court   | Grade II Listed Building                     | 356751 243437 | 1099313                         |

| Ref | Description  | Grade                    | NGR           | HE ref. |
|-----|--|--------------------------|---------------|---------|
| -   | The Green Cottage  | Grade II Listed Building | 356487 243489 | 1099310 |
| -   | The Green  | Grade II Listed Building | 356512 243440 | 1157312 |
| -   | Style House, Enclosing Walls and Front Gateway   | Grade II Listed Building | 356446 243408 | 1157396 |
| -   | Lych Gate about 20yds West oof the Church of St Peter                                    | Grade II Listed Building | 356548 243484 | 1301651 |
| -   | The Old Rectory  | Grade II Listed Building | 356522 243503 | 1301655 |
| -   | Withington War Memorial  | Grade II Listed Building | 356476 243454 | 1462264 |
| -   | Inglenook Cottage  | Grade II Listed Building | 356337 243580 | 1099309 |
| -   | Cider House to the read of cottage and attached outbuilding (premises of Mrs I M Hinton) | Grade II Listed Building | 357179 243180 | 1180069 |
| -   | Cottage and attached outbuilding (premises of Mrs I M Hinton)                            | Grade II Listed Building | 357168 243178 | 1099306 |

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## APPENDIX 3: HISTORIC ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPPING

# Historical Mapping Legends

## Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

|  |   |  |                             |  |               |
|--|---|--|-----------------------------|--|---------------|
|  | Gravel Pit                                    |  | Sand Pit                    |  | Other Pits    |
|  | Quarry  |  | Shingle                     |  | Orchard       |
|  | Osiers  |  | Reeds                       |  | Marsh         |
|  | Mixed Wood                                    |  | Deciduous                   |  | Brushwood     |
|  | Fir   |  | Furze                       |  | Rough Pasture |
|  | Arrow denotes flow of water                   |  | Trigonometrical Station     |  |               |
|  | Site of Antiquities                           |  | Bench Mark                  |  |               |
|  | Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post                 |  | Well, Spring, Boundary Post |  |               |
|  | <b>-285</b> Surface Level                     |  |                             |  |               |
|  | Sketched Contour                              |  | Instrumental Contour        |  |               |
|  | Main Roads                                    |  | Minor Roads                 |  |               |
|  | Sunken Road                                   |  | Raised Road                 |  |               |
|  | Road over Railway                             |  | Railway over River          |  |               |
|  | Railway over Road                             |  | Level Crossing              |  |               |
|  | Road over River or Canal                      |  | Road over Stream            |  |               |
|  | Road over Stream                              |  |                             |  |               |
|  | County Boundary (Geographical)                |  |                             |  |               |
|  | County & Civil Parish Boundary                |  |                             |  |               |
|  | Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary |  |                             |  |               |
|  | County Borough Boundary (England)             |  |                             |  |               |
|  | County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)              |  |                             |  |               |
|  | Rural District Boundary                       |  |                             |  |               |
|  | Civil Parish Boundary                         |  |                             |  |               |

## Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

|  |   |  |                         |
|--|---|--|-------------------------|
|  | Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry   |  | Gravel Pit              |
|  | Sand Pit  |  | Disused Pit or Quarry   |
|  | Refuse or Slag Heap   |  | Lake, Loch or Pond      |
|  | Dunes   |  | Boulders                |
|  | Coniferous Trees  |  | Non-Coniferous Trees    |
|  | Orchard   |  | Scrub                   |
|  | Coppice   |  |                         |
|  | Bracken   |  | Heath                   |
|  | Rough Grassland   |  |                         |
|  | Marsh   |  | Reeds                   |
|  | Saltings  |  |                         |
|  | Building  |  | Glasshouse              |
|  | Sloping Masonry   |  | Pylon                   |
|  | Electricity Transmission Line   |  | Pole                    |
|  | Cutting   |  | Embankment              |
|  | Standard Gauge Multiple Track   |  |                         |
|  | Standard Gauge Single Track   |  |                         |
|  | Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line   |  |                         |
|  | Narrow Gauge  |  |                         |
|  | Geographical County   |  |                         |
|  | Administrative County, County Borough or County of City                                       |  |                         |
|  | Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council                         |  |                         |
|  | Borough, Burgh or County Constituency<br>Shown only when not coincident with other boundaries |  |                         |
|  | Civil Parish<br>Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs                       |  |                         |
|  | BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone   |  | Pol Sta Police Station  |
|  | Ch Church   |  | PO Post Office          |
|  | CH Club House   |  | PC Public Convenience   |
|  | F E Sta Fire Engine Station   |  | PH Public House         |
|  | FB Foot Bridge  |  | SB Signal Box           |
|  | Fn Fountain   |  | Spr Spring              |
|  | GP Guide Post   |  | TCB Telephone Call Box  |
|  | MP Mile Post  |  | TCP Telephone Call Post |
|  | MS Mile Stone   |  | W Well                  |

## 1:10,000 Raster Mapping

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  | Gravel Pit   |  | Refuse tip or slag heap                    |
|  | Rock   |  | Rock (scattered)                           |
|  | Boulders   |  | Boulders (scattered)                       |
|  | Shingle  |  | Mud  |
|  | Sand   |  | Sand Pit                                   |
|  | Slopes   |  | Top of cliff                               |
|  | General detail   |  | Underground detail                         |
|  | Overhead detail  |  | Narrow gauge railway                       |
|  | Multi-track railway                                      |  | Single track railway                       |
|  | County boundary (England only)                           |  | Civil, parish or community boundary        |
|  | District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary |  | Constituency boundary                      |
|  | Area of wooded vegetation                                |  | Non-coniferous trees                       |
|  | Non-coniferous trees (scattered)                         |  | Coniferous trees                           |
|  | Coniferous trees (scattered)                             |  | Positioned tree                            |
|  | Orchard  |  | Coppice or Osiers                          |
|  | Rough Grassland  |  | Heath                                      |
|  | Scrub  |  | Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds                 |
|  | Water feature  |  | Flow arrows                                |
|  | MHW(S) Mean high water (springs)                         |  | MLW(S) Mean low water (springs)            |
|  | Telephone line (where shown)                             |  | Electricity transmission line (with poles) |
|  | Bench mark (where shown)                                 |  | Triangulation station                      |
|  | Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)            |  | Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower       |
|  | Site of (antiquity)                                      |  | Glasshouse                                 |
|  | General Building   |  | Important Building                         |

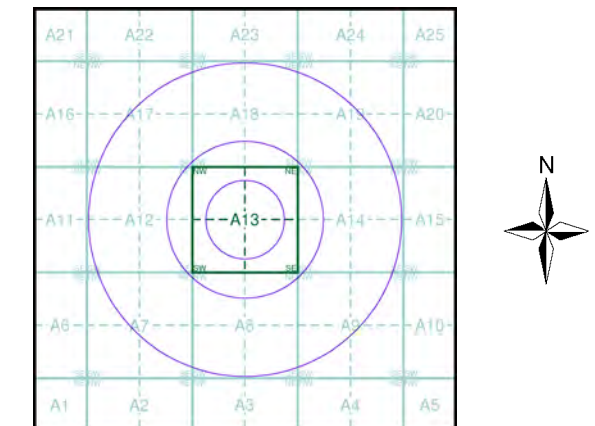
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## Historical Mapping & Photography included:

| Mapping Type         | Scale    | Date        | Pg |
|----------------------|----------|-------------|----|
| Herefordshire        | 1:10,560 | 1886        | 2  |
| Herefordshire        | 1:10,560 | 1905        | 3  |
| Herefordshire        | 1:10,560 | 1930        | 4  |
| Herefordshire        | 1:10,560 | 1952 - 1953 | 5  |
| Ordnance Survey Plan | 1:10,000 | 1964        | 6  |
| Ordnance Survey Plan | 1:10,000 | 1973 - 1974 | 7  |
| Ordnance Survey Plan | 1:10,000 | 1995        | 8  |

## Historical Map - Slice A



## Order Details

Order Number: 278859146\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: CR0594 Westhildie  
 National Grid Reference: 357680, 244490  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

## Site Details

Site at 357720, 244470

**Landmark**  
 INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952  
 Fax: 0844 844 9951  
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



# Historical Mapping Legends

## Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

**Quarry**   **Gravel Pit**   **Sand Pit**  
**Clay Pit**   **Shingle**   **Refuse Heap**  
**Sloping Masonry**   **Flat Rock**  
**Marsh**   **Reeds**   **Osiers**  
**Rough Pasture**   **Furze**   **Wood**  
**Mixed Wood**   **Brushwood**   **Orchard**  
**Fir**   **Ford**   **Stepping Stones**  
**Ferry**   **Waterfall**   **Lock**  
**Trig. Station**   **Altitude at Trig. Station**  
**B.M. 325.9**   **Bench Mark**   **Surface Level**  
**Arrow denotes flow of water**   **Antiquities (site of)**  
**Cutting**   **Embankment**  
**Railway crossing Road**   **Level Crossing**   **Road crossing Railway**  
**Railway crossing River or Canal**   **Road over single stream**   **Road over River or Canal**  
**County Boundary (Geographical)**  
**County & Civil Parish Boundary**  
**Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary**  
**County Borough Boundary (England)**  
**County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)**  
**Co. Boro. Bdy.**  
**Co. Burgh Bdy.**  
**BP BS** Boundary Post or Stone   **P.C.B** Police Call Box  
**B.R.** Bridle Road   **P** Pump  
**E.P** Electricity Pylon   **S.P** Signal Post  
**F.B.** Foot Bridge   **SL** Sluice  
**F.P.** Foot Path   **Sp.** Spring  
**G.P** Guide Post or Board   **T.C.B** Telephone Call Box  
**M.S** Mile Stone   **Tr.** Trough  
**M.P M.R** Mooring Post or Ring   **W** Well

## Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

**Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit**   **Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit**  
**Rock**   **Boulders**  
**Cliff**   **Slopes**   **Top**  
**Roofed Building**   **Glazed Roof Building**  
**Sloping Masonry**   **Archway**  
**Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed)**   **Coniferous Tree (surveyed)**  
**Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)**   **Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)**  
**Orchard Tree**   **Scrub**   **Bracken**  
**Coppice, Osier**   **Reeds**   **Marsh, Saltings**  
**Rough Grassland**   **Heath**   **Culvert**  
**Direction of water flow**   **Bench Mark**   **Antiquity (site of)**  
**Cave Entrance**   **Triangulation Station**   **Electricity Pylon**  
**Electricity Transmission Line**  
**County Boundary (Geographical)**  
**County & Civil Parish Boundary**  
**Civil Parish Boundary**  
**Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary**  
**London Borough Boundary**  
**Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes**  
**BH** Beer House   **P** Pillar, Pole or Post  
**BP, BS** Boundary Post or Stone   **PO** Post Office  
**Cn, C** Capstan, Crane   **PC** Public Convenience  
**Chy** Chimney   **PH** Public House  
**D Fn** Drinking Fountain   **Pp** Pump  
**EI P** Electricity Pillar or Post   **SB, S Br** Signal Box or Bridge  
**FAP** Fire Alarm Pillar   **SP, SL** Signal Post or Light  
**FB** Foot Bridge   **Spr** Spring  
**GP** Guide Post   **Tk** Tank or Track  
**H** Hydrant or Hydraulic   **TCB** Telephone Call Box  
**LC** Level Crossing   **TCP** Telephone Call Post  
**MH** Manhole   **Tr** Trough  
**MP** Mile Post or Mooring Post   **Wr Pt, Wr T** Water Point, Water Tap  
**MS** Mile Stone   **W** Well  
**NTL** Normal Tidal Limit   **Wd Pp** Wind Pump

## Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

**Cliff**   **Slopes**   **Top**  
**Rock**   **Rock (scattered)**  
**Boulders**   **Boulders (scattered)**  
**Positioned Boulder**   **Scree**  
**Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed)**   **Coniferous Tree (surveyed)**  
**Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)**   **Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)**  
**Orchard Tree**   **Scrub**   **Bracken**  
**Coppice, Osier**   **Reeds**   **Marsh, Saltings**  
**Rough Grassland**   **Heath**   **Culvert**  
**Direction of water flow**   **Triangulation Station**   **Antiquity (site of)**  
**Electricity Transmission Line**   **Electricity Pylon**  
**B.M. 231.60m** Bench Mark   **Buildings with Building Seed**  
**Roofed Building**   **Glazed Roof Building**  
**Civil parish/community boundary**  
**District boundary**  
**County boundary**  
**Boundary post/stone**  
**Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)**  
**Bks** Barracks   **P** Pillar, Pole or Post  
**Bty** Battery   **PO** Post Office  
**Cemy** Cemetery   **PC** Public Convenience  
**Chy** Chimney   **Pp** Pump  
**Cis** Cistern   **Ppg Sta** Pumping Station  
**Dismtd Rly** Dismantled Railway   **PW** Place of Worship  
**EI Gen Sta** Electricity Generating Station   **Sewage Ppg Sta** Sewage Pumping Station  
**EI P** Electricity Pole, Pillar   **SB, S Br** Signal Box or Bridge  
**EI Sub Sta** Electricity Sub Station   **SP, SL** Signal Post or Light  
**FB** Filter Bed   **Spr** Spring  
**Fn / D Fn** Fountain / Drinking Ftn.   **Tk** Tank or Track  
**Gas Gov** Gas Valve Compound   **Tr** Trough  
**GVC** Gas Governor   **Wd Pp** Wind Pump  
**GP** Guide Post   **Wr Pt, Wr T** Water Point, Water Tap  
**MH** Manhole   **Wks** Works (building or area)  
**MP, MS** Mile Post or Mile Stone   **W** Well

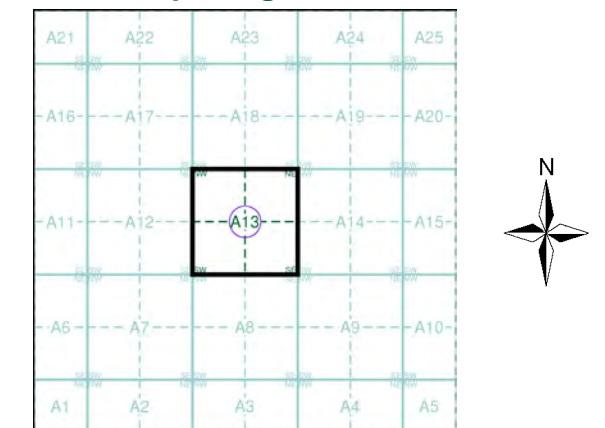
# Envirocheck®

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## Historical Mapping & Photography included:

| Mapping Type                   | Scale   | Date        | Pg |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------------|----|
| Herefordshire                  | 1:2,500 | 1887        | 2  |
| Herefordshire                  | 1:2,500 | 1904        | 3  |
| Herefordshire                  | 1:2,500 | 1928 - 1929 | 4  |
| Ordnance Survey Plan           | 1:2,500 | 1971        | 5  |
| Large-Scale National Grid Data | 1:2,500 | 1995        | 6  |

## Historical Map - Segment A13



## Order Details

Order Number: 278859146\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: CR0594 Westhildie  
 National Grid Reference: 357680, 244490  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

## Site Details

Site at 357720, 244470

**Landmark**  
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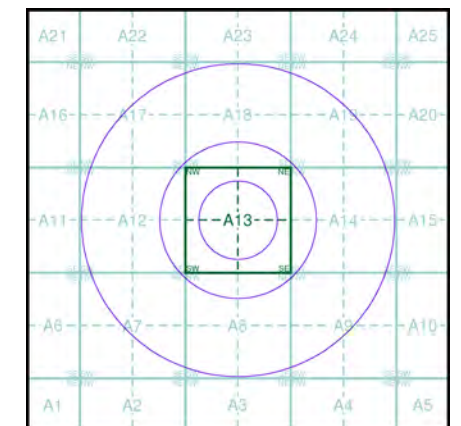


The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)

|                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 027SW<br>1886<br>1:10,560 | 027SE<br>1886<br>1:10,560 |
| 034NW<br>1886<br>1:10,560 | 034NE<br>1886<br>1:10,560 |

### Historical Map - Slice A

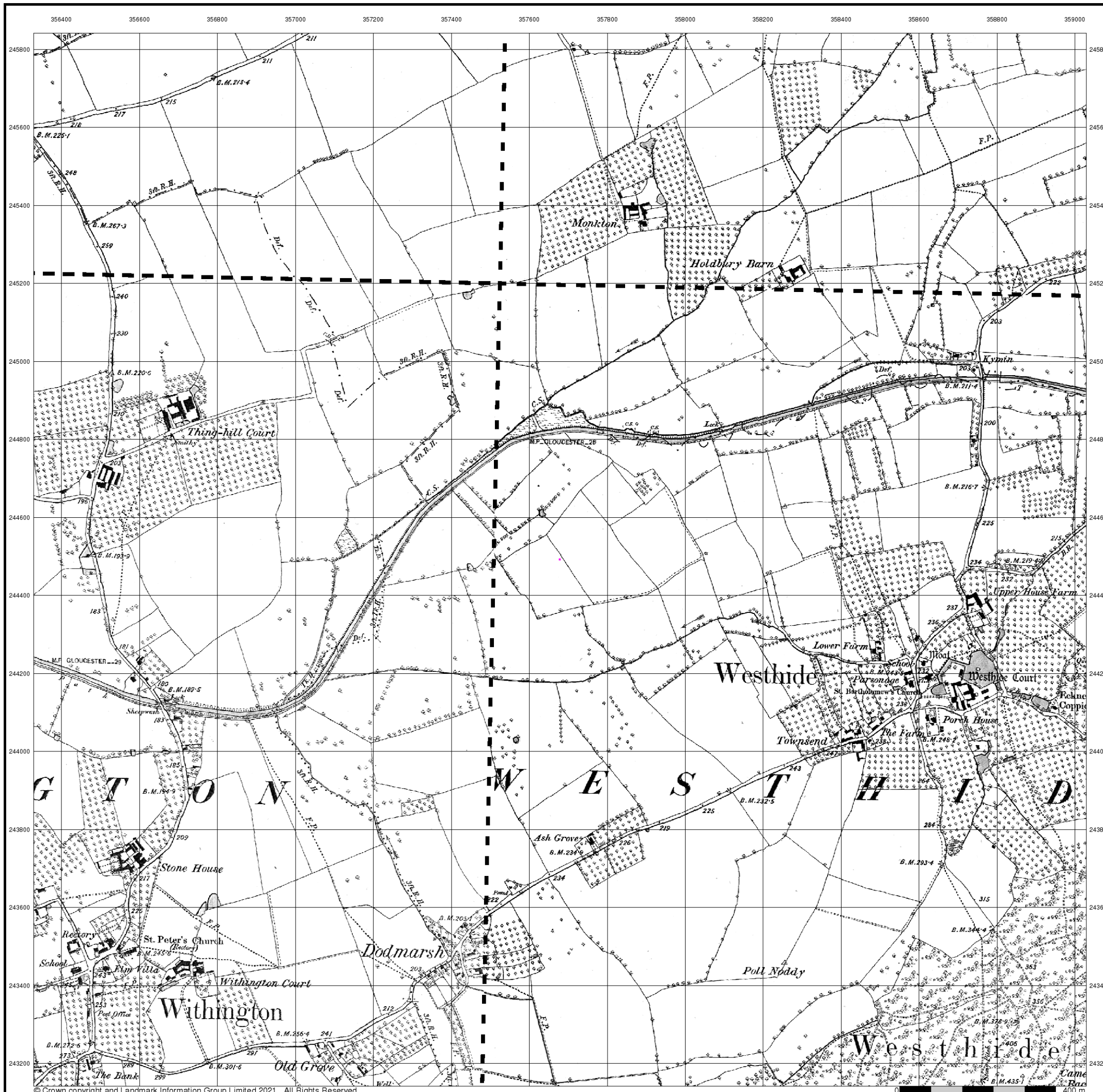


### Order Details

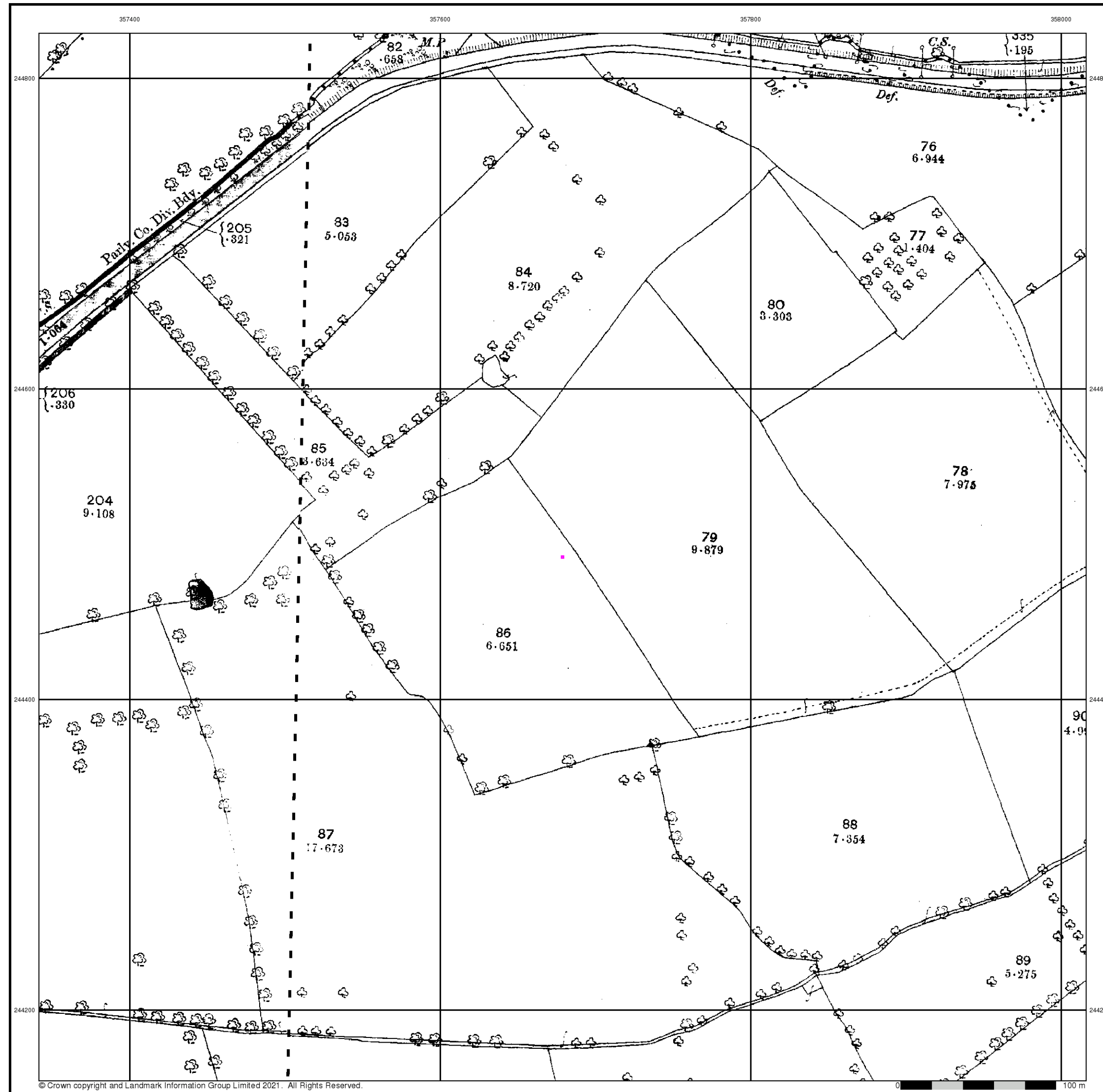
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 Search Buffer (m): 1000

### Site Details

Site at 357720, 244470





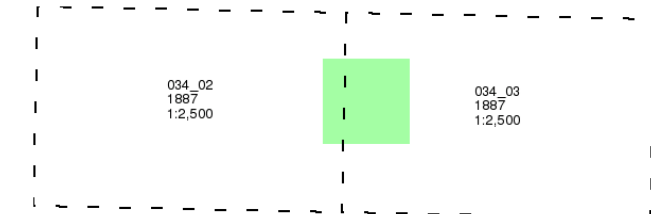


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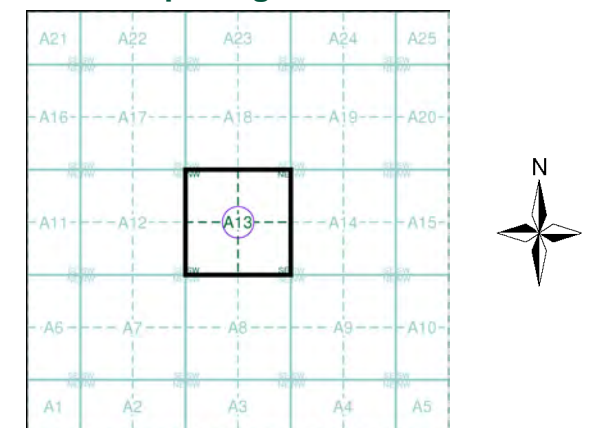
**Herefordshire**  
**Published 1887**  
**Source map scale - 1:2,500**

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Segment A13



**Order Details**  
 Order Number: 278859146\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: CR0594 Westhild  
 National Grid Reference: 357680, 244490  
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 Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

**Site Details**  
 Site at 357720, 244470

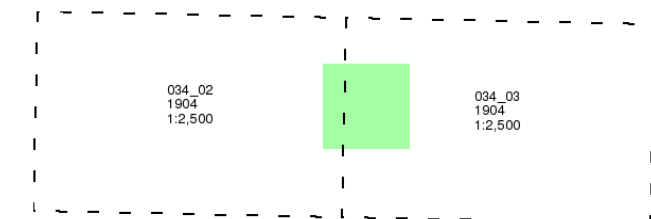
Herefordshire

Published 1904

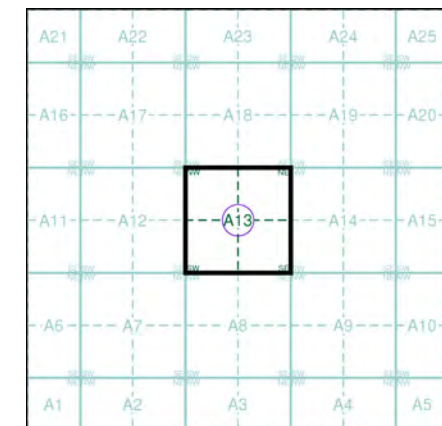
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The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Segment A13

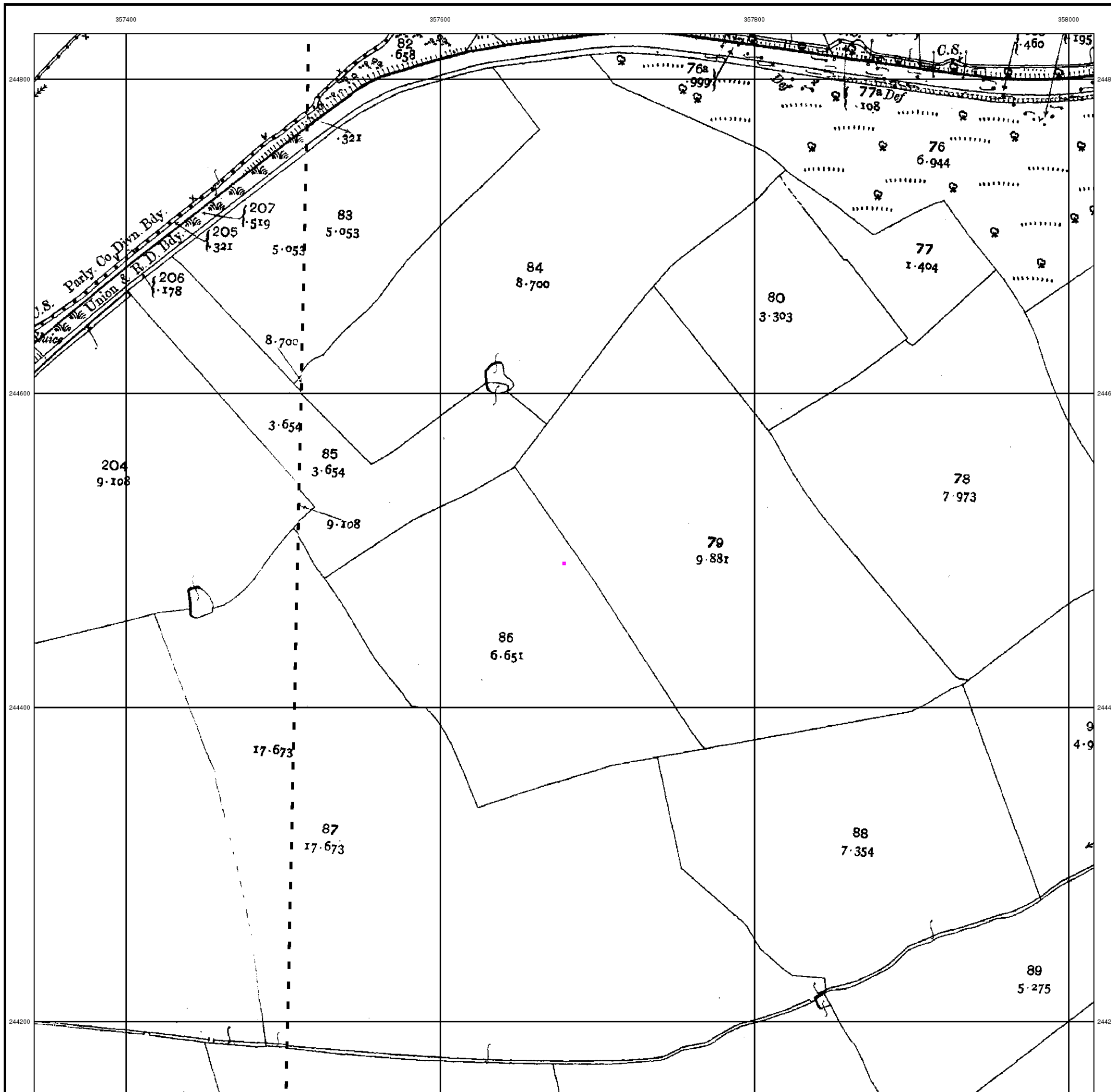


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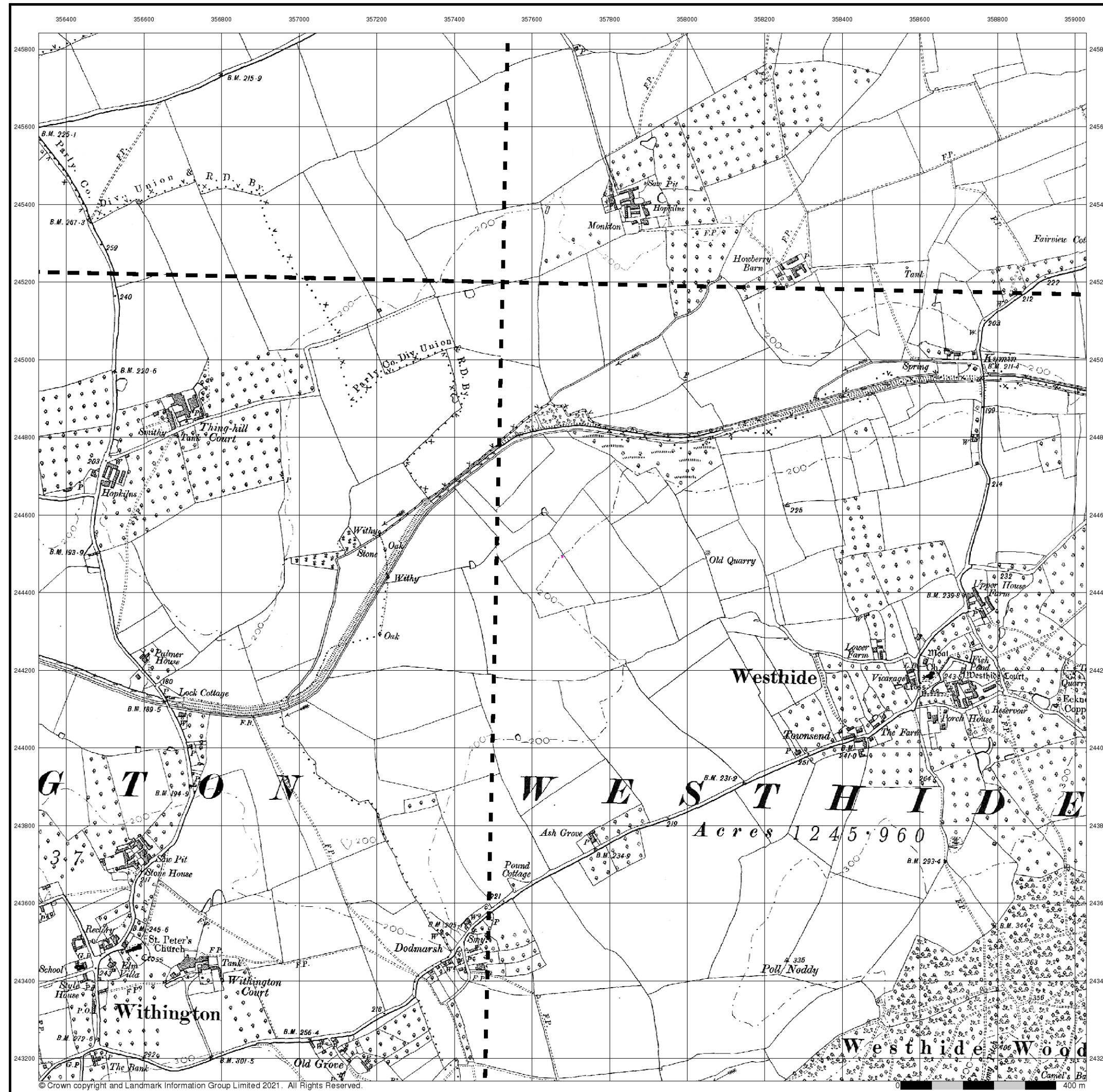
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Slice: A  
Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
Search Buffer (m): 100

### Site Details

Site at 357720, 244470







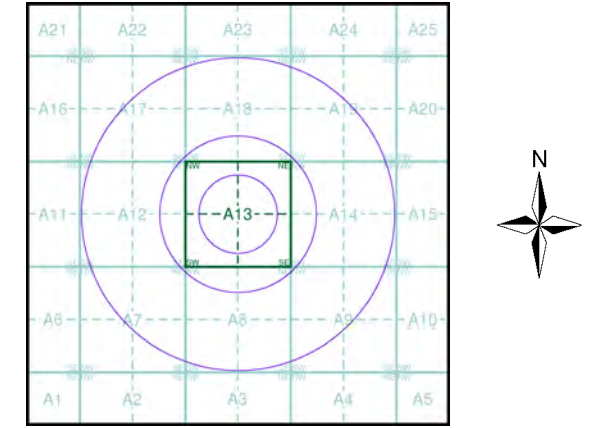
**Herefordshire**  
**Published 1905**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,560**

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**

|                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 027SW<br>1905<br>1:10,560 | 027SE<br>1905<br>1:10,560 |
| 034NW<br>1905<br>1:10,560 | 034NE<br>1905<br>1:10,560 |

**Historical Map - Slice A**

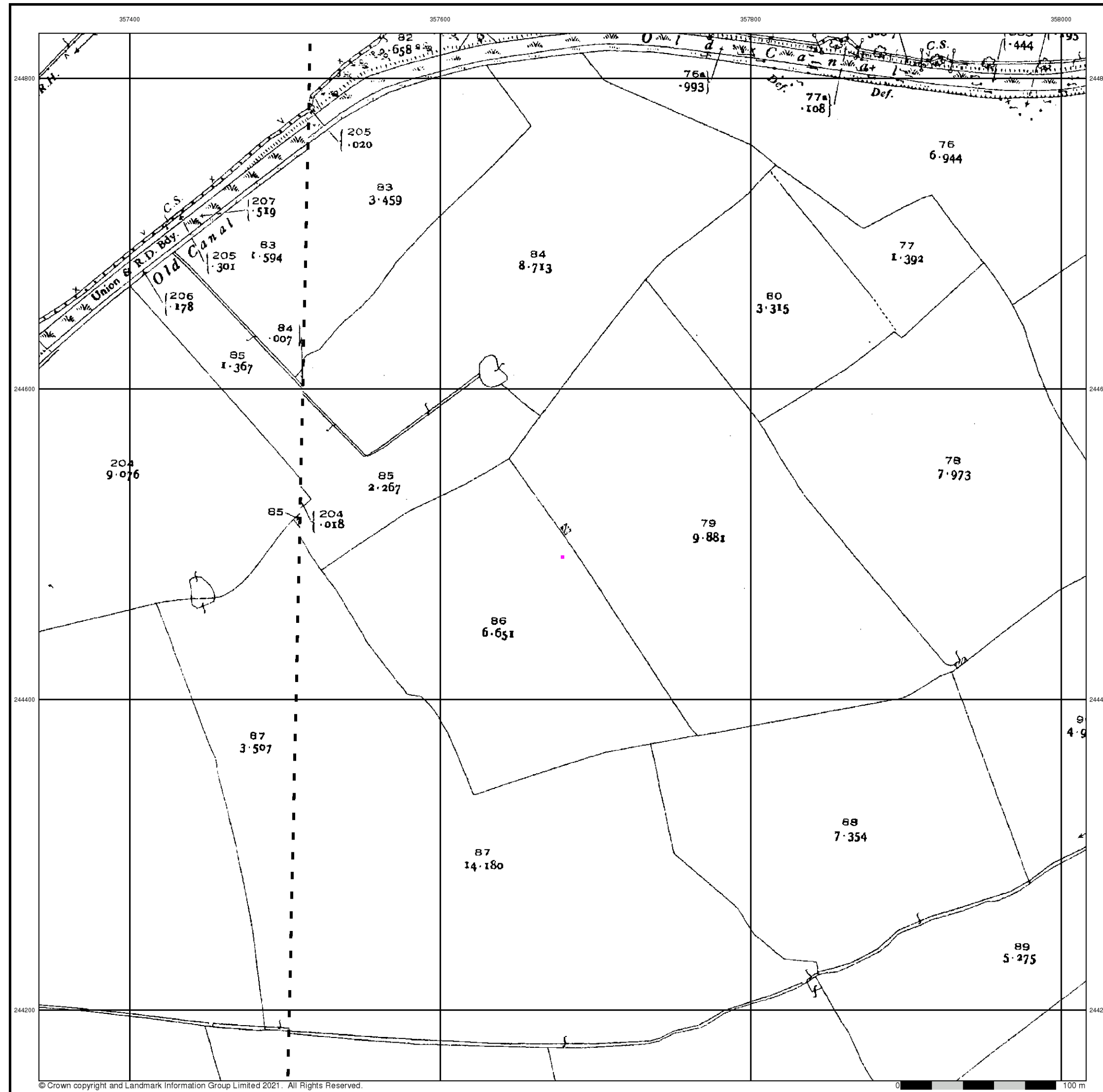


**Order Details**

Order Number: 278859146\_1\_1  
Customer Ref: CR0594 Westhide  
National Grid Reference: 357680, 244490  
Slice: A  
Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
Search Buffer (m): 1000

**Site Details**

Site at 357720, 244470



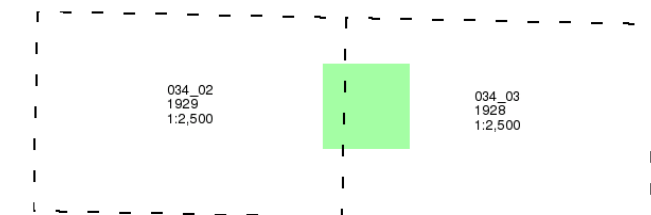
## Herefordshire

Published 1928 - 1929

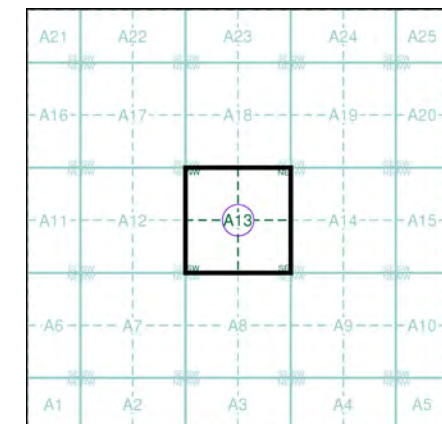
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Segment A13



### Order Details

Order Number: 278859146\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: CR0594 Westhide  
 National Grid Reference: 357680, 244490  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

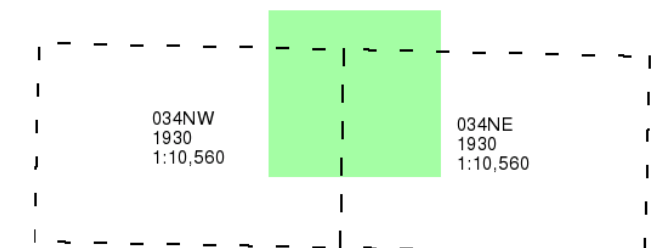
### Site Details

Site at 357720, 244470

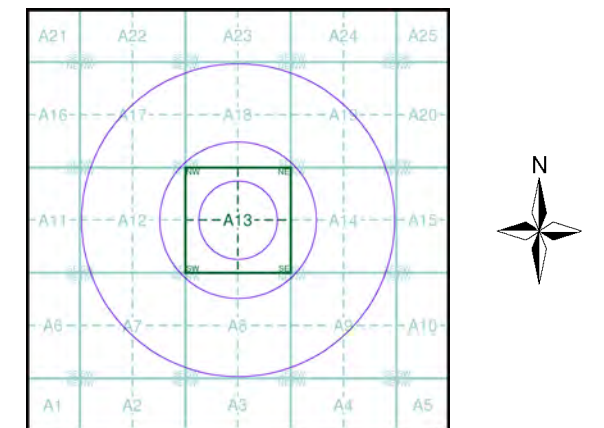


The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Slice A

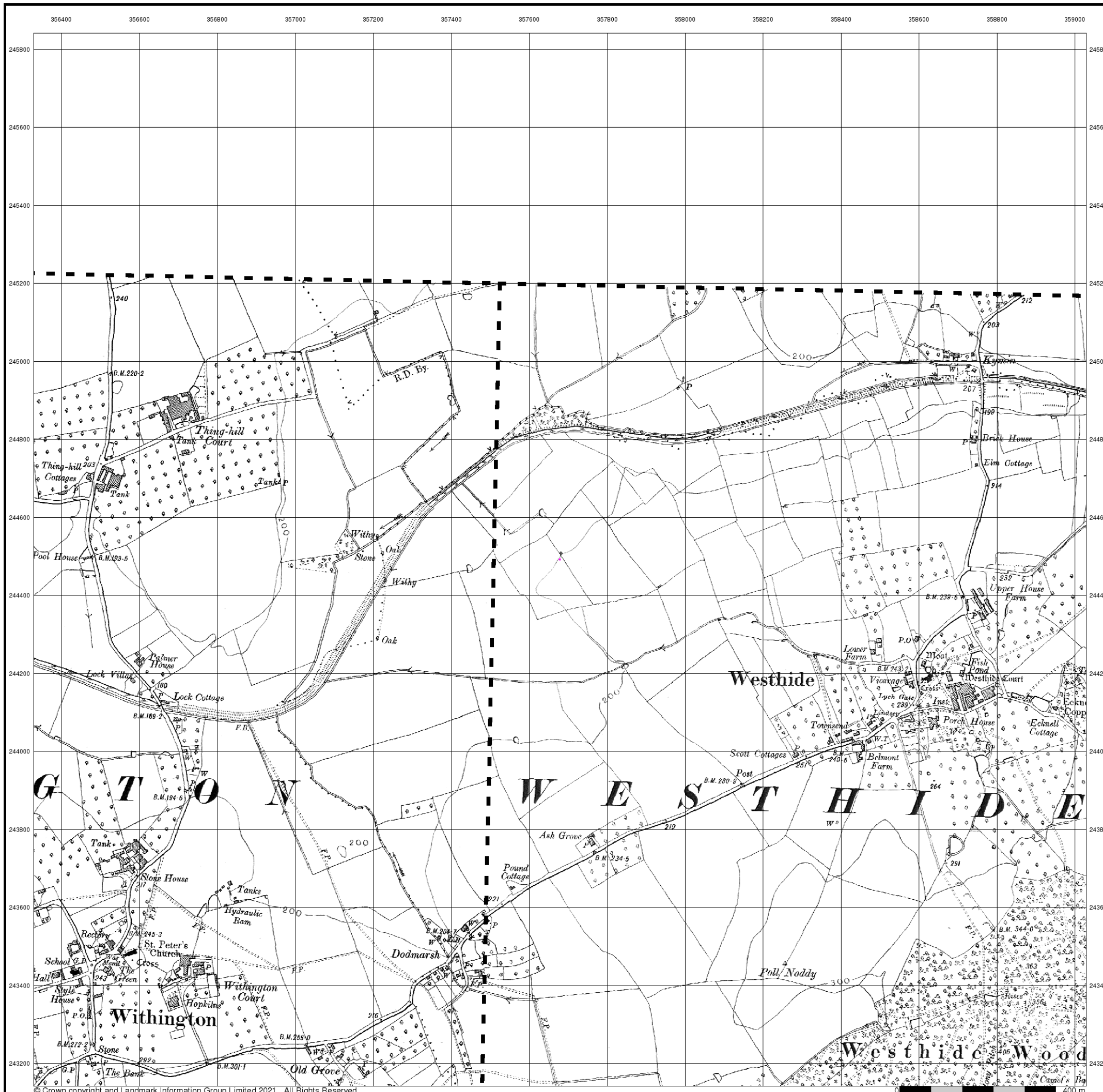


### Order Details

Order Number: 278859146\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: CR0594 Westhide  
 National Grid Reference: 357680, 244490  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

### Site Details

Site at 357720, 244470



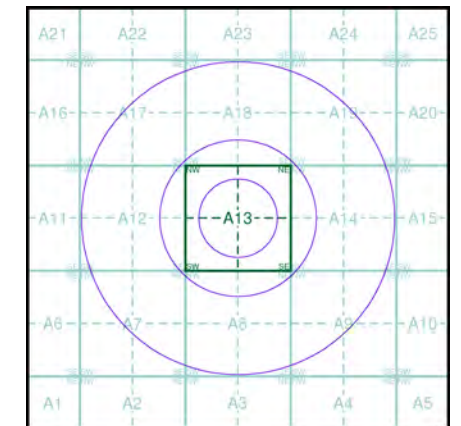


The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

#### Map Name(s) and Date(s)

|                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 027SW<br>1952<br>1:10,560 | 027SE<br>1953<br>1:10,560 |
| 034NW<br>1953<br>1:10,560 | 034NE<br>1952<br>1:10,560 |

#### Historical Map - Slice A

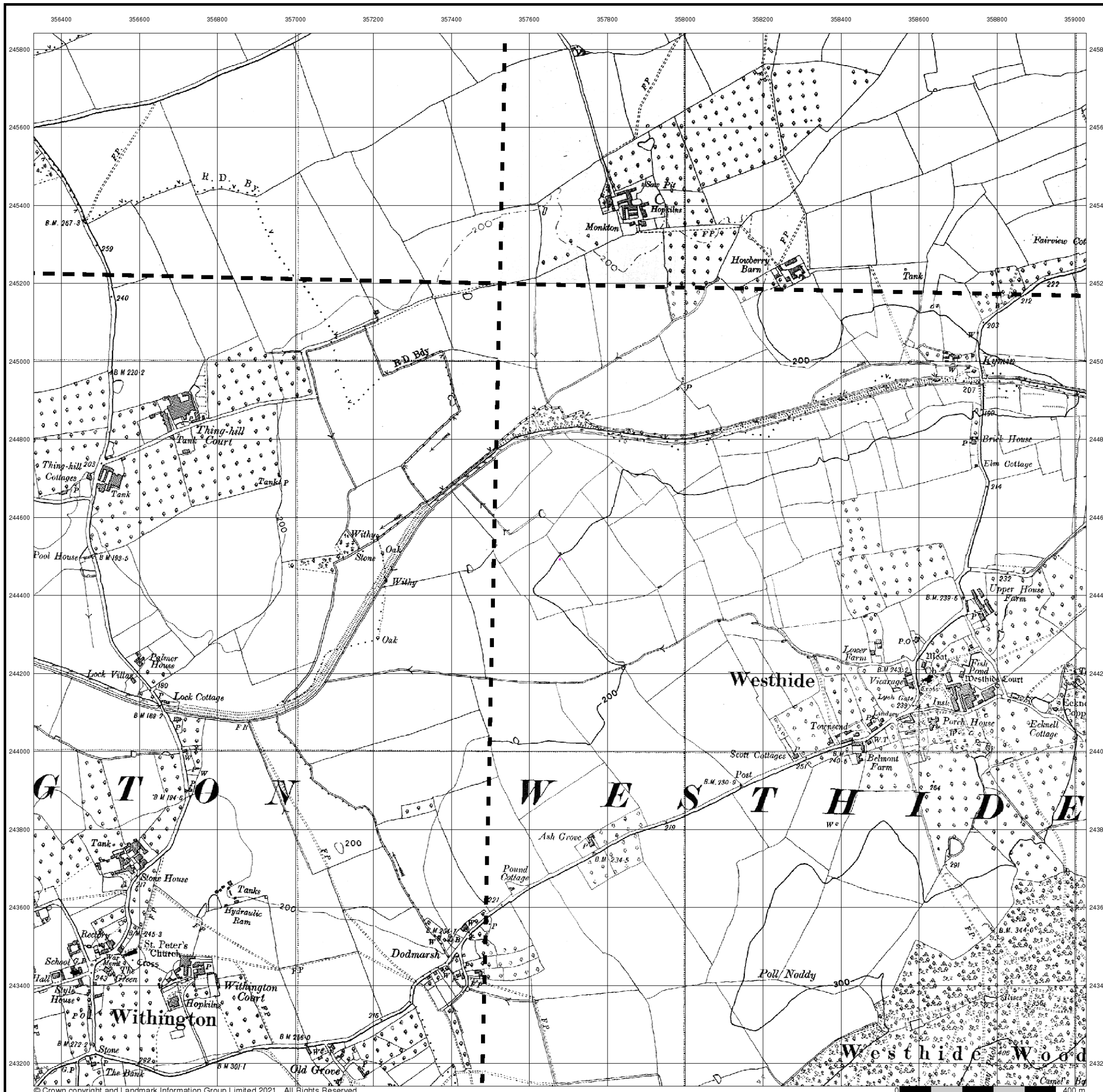


#### Order Details

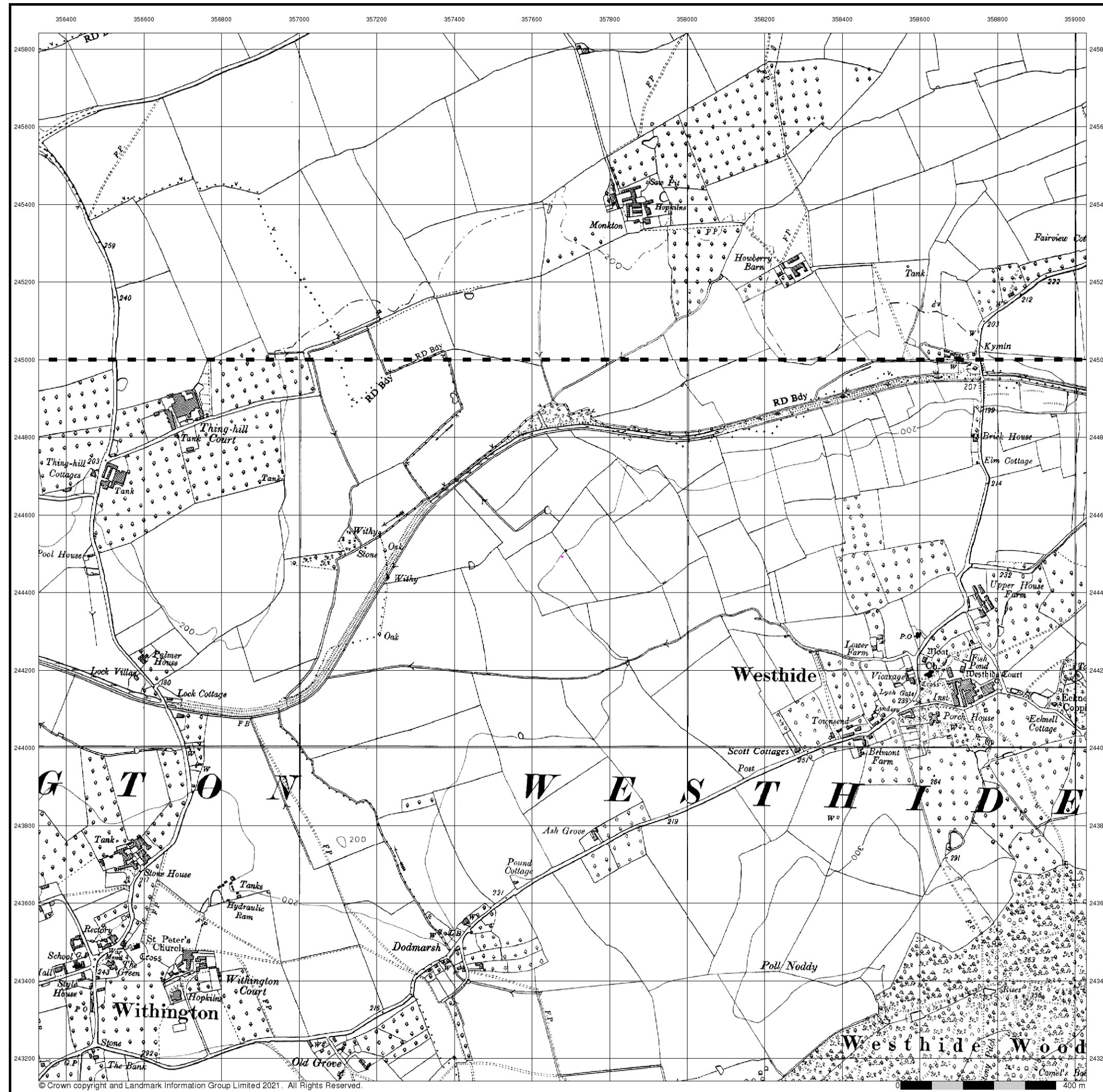
Order Number: 278859146\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: CR0594 Westhide  
 National Grid Reference: 357680, 244490  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

#### Site Details

Site at 357720, 244470







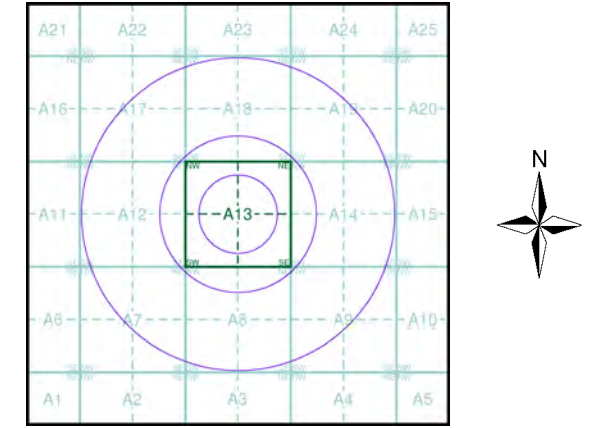
## Ordnance Survey Plan Published 1964 Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)

- SO54NE | 1964 | 1:10,560
- SO54SE | 1964 | 1:10,560

### Historical Map - Slice A



### Order Details

Order Number: 278859146\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: CR0594 Westhide  
 National Grid Reference: 357680, 244490  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

### Site Details

Site at 357720, 244470

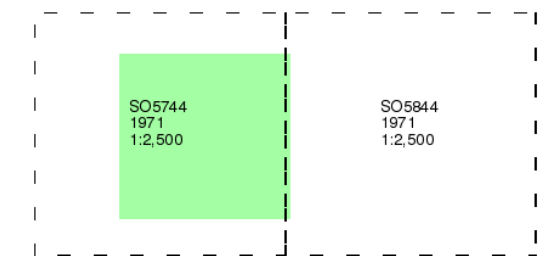
## Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1971

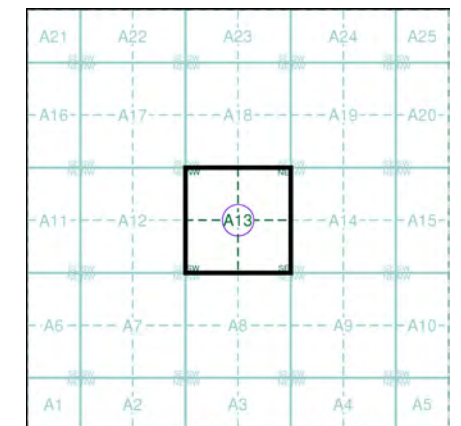
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Segment A13

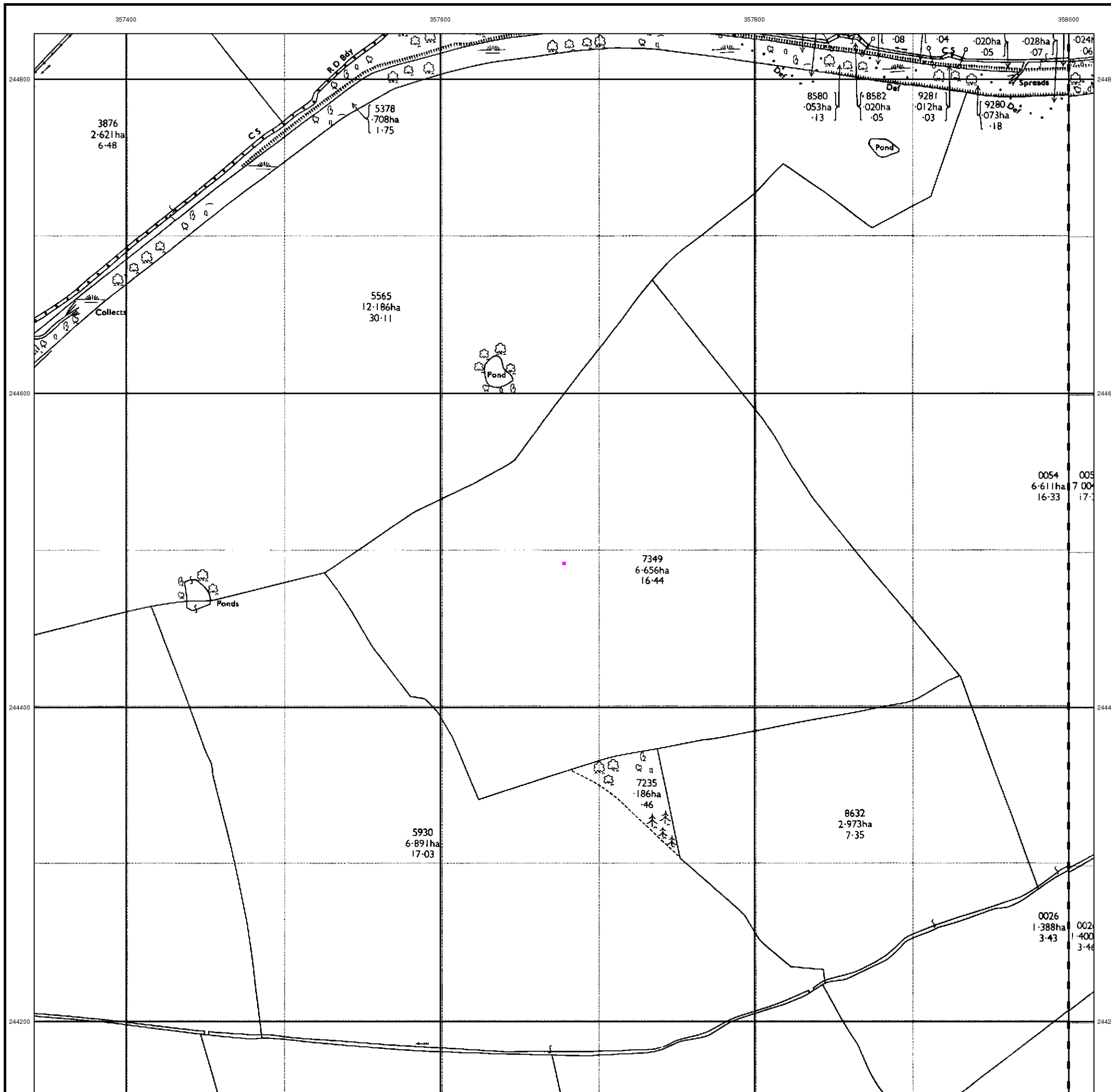


### Order Details

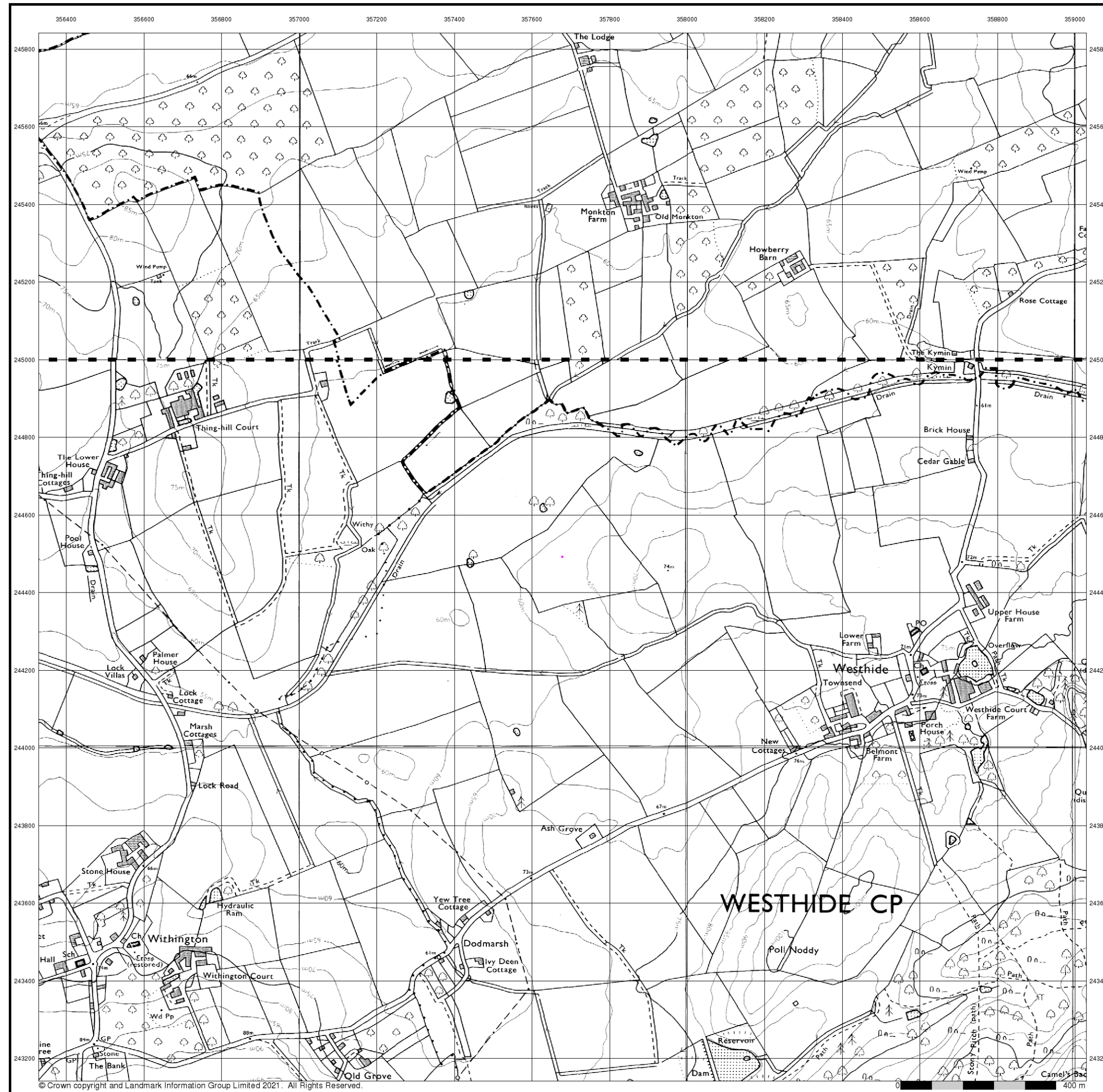
Order Number: 278859146\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: CR0594 Westhide  
 National Grid Reference: 357680, 244490  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

### Site Details

Site at 357720, 244470







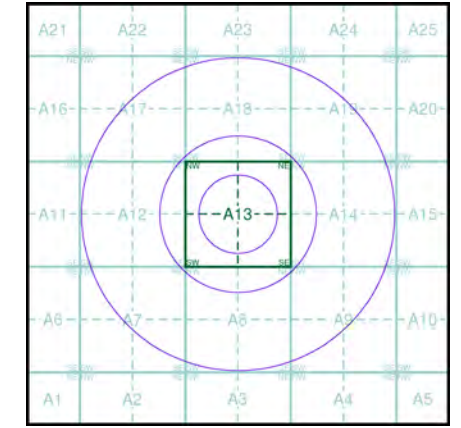
## Ordnance Survey Plan Published 1973 - 1974 Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)

- SO54NE | 1974 | 1:10,000
- SO54SE | 1973 | 1:10,000

### Historical Map - Slice A



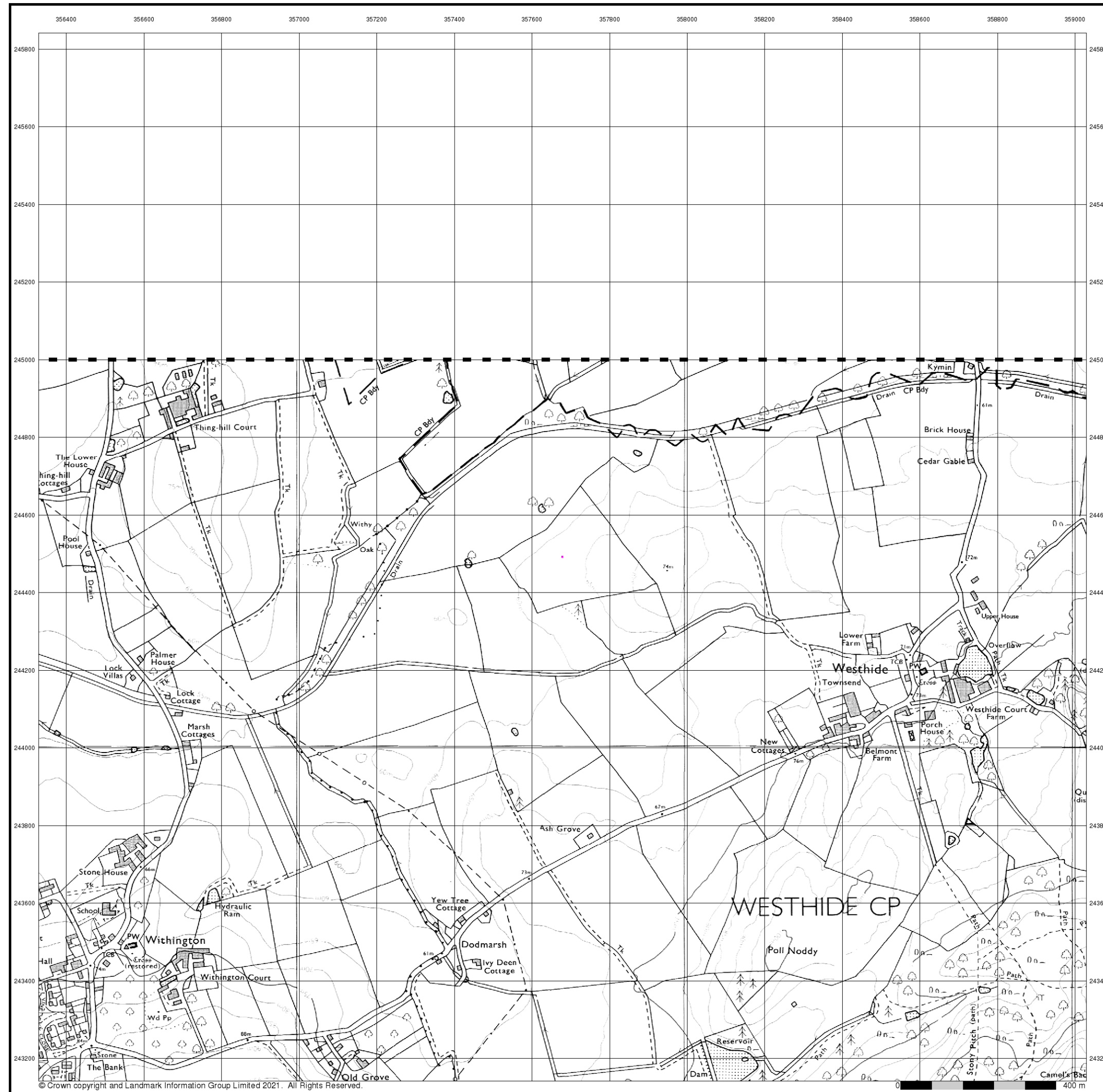
### Order Details

Order Number: 278859146\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: CR0594 Westhide  
 National Grid Reference: 357680, 244490  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

### Site Details

Site at 357720, 244470





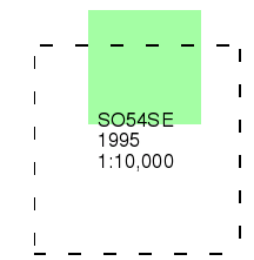
## Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1995

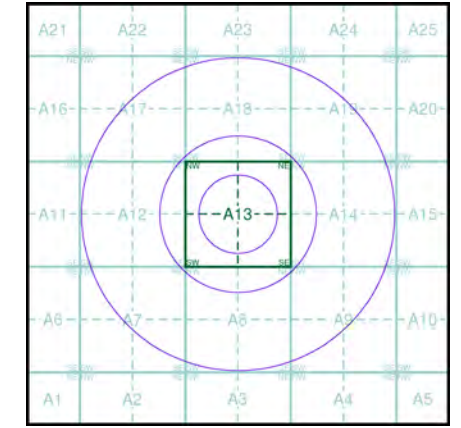
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Slice A



### Order Details

Order Number: 278859146\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: CR0594 Westhide  
 National Grid Reference: 357680, 244490  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

### Site Details

Site at 357720, 244470



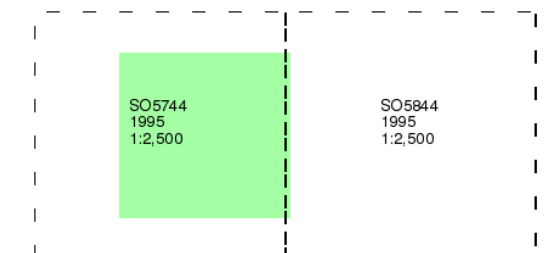
## Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1995

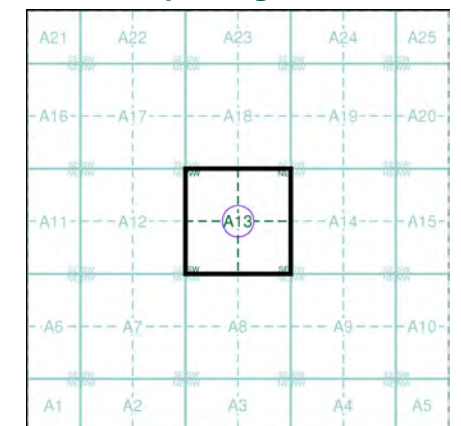
Source map scale - 1:2,500

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Segment A13

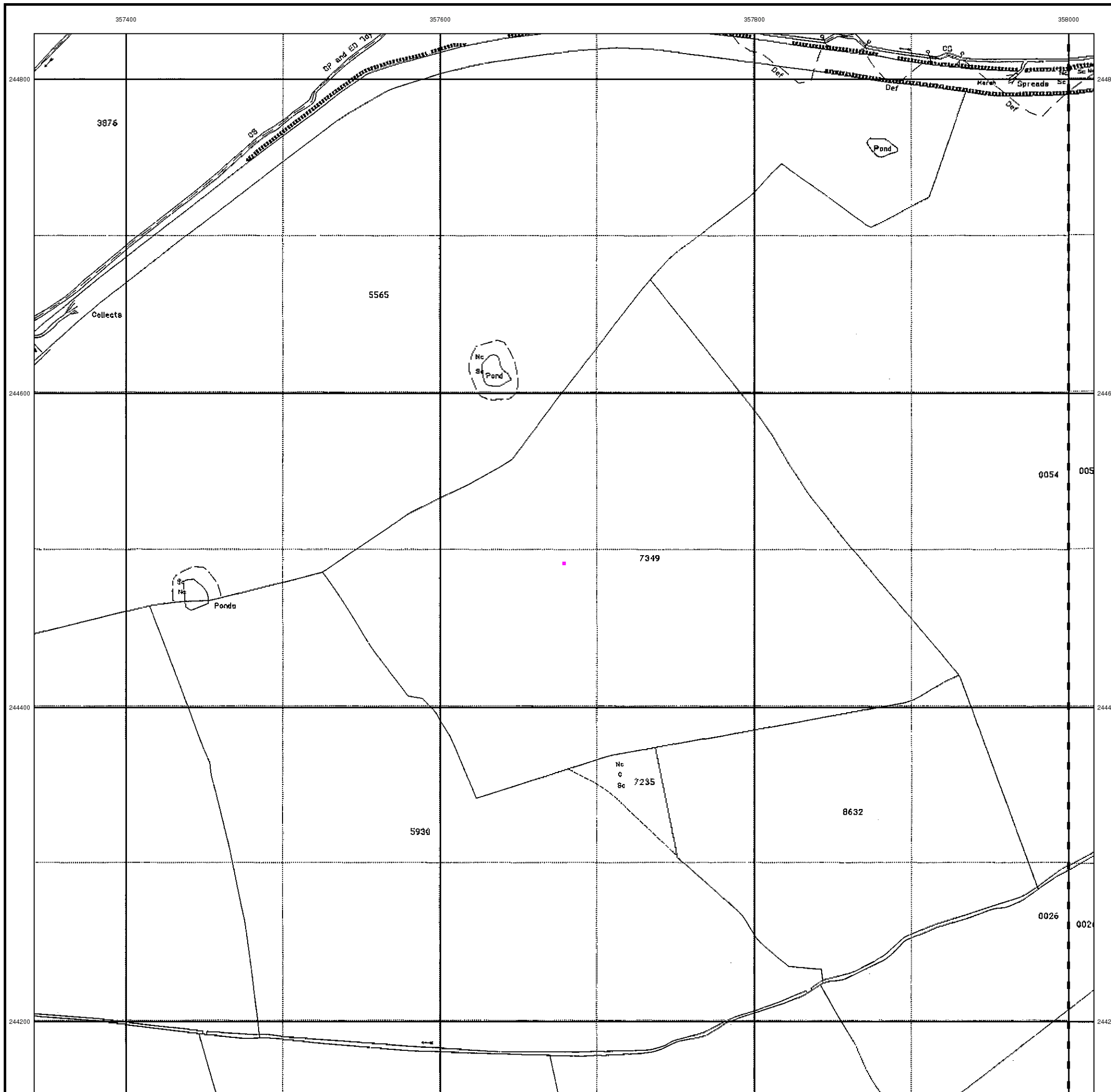


### Order Details

Order Number: 278859146\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: CR0594 Westhide  
 National Grid Reference: 357680, 244490  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

### Site Details

Site at 357720, 244470



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