

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT
of
LAND NORTH OF ROMAN ROAD,
HOLMER, HEREFORDSHIRE



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Project reference: P4115
Report reference: 2047

Contents

Summary

1

Report

1 Background	2
1.1 Reasons for the project	2
1.2 Planning background	2
2 Aims	2
3 Methods	3
3.1 Personnel	3
3.2 Documentary research	3
3.3 List of sources consulted	3
3.4 Hedgerows	4
3.5 Other methods	4
3.6 Impact assessment criteria	4
4 The application site	6
4.1 Location and size	6
4.2 Topography, geology and soils	6
4.3 Current land-use	6
5 Heritage assets	6
5.1 Designated heritage assets	6
5.2 Undesignated heritage assets	7
5.2.1 Palaeolithic (c500,000 BC – 10,000 BC) and Mesolithic (c10,000 BC – 4000 BC)	7
5.2.2 Neolithic (c4000 BC – 2400 BC) and Bronze Age (c2400 BC – 700 BC)	7
5.2.3 Iron Age (c700 BC – AD 43) and Roman (AD 43 – 410)	7
5.2.4 Early medieval (AD 410 – 1066) and medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)	8
5.2.5 Post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1800) and modern (AD 1801 – present)	8
6 Assessment of the significance of heritage assets	9
6.1 Designated assets	9
6.1.1 Scheduled ancient monument	9
6.1.2 Listed buildings	9
6.2 Undesignated assets	10
6.2.1 Nature of the archaeological interest in the site	10
6.2.2 Physical extent and relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site	10
6.3 Hedgerows (Figure 6)	10
7 The impact of the development	14
7.1 Impacts during construction	14
7.2 Residual impacts	14
8 Recommendations	14
9 Publication summary	14
10 Acknowledgements	15

Archaeological desk-based assessment at land north of Roman Road, Holmer, Herefordshire

Andrew Walsh

Summary

A desk-based assessment for was undertaken at land north of Roman Road, Holmer, Herefordshire (NGR SO 5015 5255). It was undertaken on behalf of Guy Wakefield of Hunter Page Planning for their client, Bloor Homes, in advance of a proposed residential development of the site for which a planning application is in preparation.

This report describes and assesses the significance of the heritage assets (and potential heritage assets) that are potentially affected by the application. The setting of heritage assets is considered. The potential impact of the application, and the need for further on-site evaluation, is assessed.

The assessment identified very limited potential for early prehistoric remains to be present within the proposed development site. The presence of a series of cropmarks which have been recorded as a 'very complex area of crop marked ditches, pits and possible enclosures which indicate dense buried features at this site' may be indicative of Iron Age or Romano-British activity but the nature, extent and date of these features has not been clearly established. The site is also located adjacent to a Roman Road and there is potential for road side ditches, settlement and/or other activity to be located within the proposed development area, adjacent to the road.

During the medieval and later periods the site appears to have been part of a wider agricultural landscape and any below ground remains are likely to be of limited heritage interest. However two short sections of historically important hedgerow were identified during the assessment.

It is the conclusion of this assessment that further expert investigation, in the form of a geophysical survey, followed by a targeted evaluation, should be undertaken to clarify the extent, nature and date of the cropmark features, and any other below ground remains.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

A desk-based assessment was undertaken at land north of Roman Road, Holmer, Herefordshire (centred on NGR SO 5015 5255). It was undertaken on behalf of Bloor Homes Ltd, in advance of a proposed residential development for which a planning application will be submitted to Herefordshire Council. The proposed development site is considered to include heritage assets and potential heritage assets, the significance of which may be affected by the application.

The project conforms to a project proposal (including detailed specification) produced by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2013). The project also conforms to the *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (IfA 2012), and *Standards for archaeological projects in Herefordshire: issue 1* (Herefordshire Archaeology 2004).

1.2 Planning background

Present government planning policy is contained within the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012). This is supplemented by detailed guidance which had related to earlier government policy but which is at least partially still relevant to the present policy (DCLG/DCMS/EH 2010).

The Herefordshire Local Plan, Core Strategy is currently in draft (Herefordshire Council 2013). The most relevant policy is reproduced below. Reference in the text has been made to specific policies where appropriate.

Policy LD5 – Historic environment and heritage assets

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

- 1. the conservation of heritage assets and their settings that positively contribute to the character of a site, townscape and/or wider environment, including conservation areas;*
- 2. the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and their settings through appropriate uses and sympathetic design; and*
- 3. the retention of heritage assets as a focus for wider regeneration schemes.*

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 public access to them.

Furthermore the document also states that '*Large scale developments should embrace the historic environment rather than regarding it as a constraint. Utilising existing locally distinctive heritage assets within wider regeneration proposals can help create new developments that integrate positively with their surroundings, and reinforce existing cultural and social characteristics.*'

2 Aims

The general aims of this assessment are to:

- establish the nature and extent of the heritage assets;
- assess the significance of the heritage assets within the application site and those affected by the proposed development;
- assess the impact of the application on the heritage assets.

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The project was undertaken by Andy Walsh (BSc MSc AlfA) who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2013 and has been practicing archaeology since 2004. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Rogers (BA MSc), who also edited the report.

3.2 Documentary research

All relevant information on the history of the site and past land-use was collected and assessed. Records of known archaeological sites and monuments were obtained from Herefordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and copies of historic maps from Hereford Archives were studied.

The results are mapped on Figure 2 and the details of individual features of the historic environment are given in Appendix 1. Event records have been omitted where this would repeat information in other record types, and would not materially affect the assessment.

3.3 List of sources consulted

Cartographic sources

- 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1886, scale 1:10560
- 1904, Ordnance Survey, scale 1:2500
- 1928, Ordnance Survey, scale 1:2500
- 1938, Ordnance Survey, scale 1:2500
- 1971, Ordnance Survey, scale 1:2500
- 1986-87, Ordnance Survey, scale 1:10000
- 2013, Ordnance Survey, scale 1:10000
- BGS 2013 Geology of Britain viewer, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, accessed 7 August 2013

Documentary sources

- DCLG 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*, Department for Communities and Local Government
- DCLG/DCMS/EH 2010 *PPS5 Planning for the historic environment: historic environment planning practice guide*, Department for Communities and Local Government/Department for Culture, Media and Sport/English Heritage
- Dorling, P 2007 *The Lugg Valley, Herefordshire: Archaeology, Landscape Change and Conservation*, Herefordshire Studies in Archaeology 4, Herefordshire Archaeology
- English Heritage 2011 *The setting of heritage assets*, English Heritage
- Garwood, P 2011 'The earlier prehistory of the west midlands' in Watt, S (ed) *The Archaeology of the West Midlands: A Framework for Research*, Oxbow Books
- Herefordshire Archaeology 2004 *Standards for archaeological projects in Herefordshire: issue 1*, Herefordshire Council Planning Services, document dated 27 August 2004
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- Lewis, S 1848 'Holme, East - Holt', *A Topographical Dictionary of England*, pp. 533-537 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=51039&strquery=holmer>, accessed 15 August 2013
- RCHME, 1931 *An inventory of the historical monuments in Herefordshire: I, south-west*, Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England
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- Vaughan, T 2010 Archaeological Investigation along Roman Road, Hereford, 2002-2005, Field Section, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, report 1730
- WA 2013 *Proposal for an archaeological desk based assessment geophysical survey and evaluation at land north of Roman Road, Hereford, Herefordshire*, Worcestershire Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished document dated 19 April 2013, P4115
- Williams, A and Martin, GH 2003 *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation*, Penguin Books
- Wilson, JM 1870-72 *Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales*, <http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/place/5288>, accessed 15 August 2013

3.4 Hedgerows

The consideration of the application of the *Hedgerows Regulations 1997* is intended to be indicative rather than definitive. Searches relating to the information necessary for the regulations are restricted to those that are readily available. For instance, Worcestershire Archaeology will not usually have undertaken exhaustive searches of documents (particularly textual documents) held by a Records Office. Wildlife and landscape criteria are also beyond the scope of this report and have not been considered.

3.5 Other methods

Consultation has been undertaken with the Julian Cotton to establish the key issues of importance in decision-making in response to the planning application. A site visit was undertaken on 9 August 2013 to identify any potential heritage assets not recorded by the baseline sources.

3.6 Impact assessment criteria

The criteria cited in Table 1 have been used.

<p>Major Beneficial: Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset of the highest order (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. Designated assets will include scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks or World Heritage Sites. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation (for instance enhancing its research value). It may also be in better revealing a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area's significance.</p>

<p>Beneficial: Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of improvement will demonstrably have a minor affect on the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation (for instance enhancing its research value).</p>
<p>Not Significant: Impacts that have no long-term effect on any heritage asset.</p>
<p>Minor Adverse: Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of harm will demonstrably have a minor affect on the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.</p> <p>Partial removal of a historically important hedgerow (after the Hedgerows Regulations).</p>
<p>Moderate Adverse: Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks or World Heritage Sites.</p> <p>Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of harm will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.</p> <p>Removal of a historically important hedgerow (after the Hedgerows Regulations).</p>
<p>Major Adverse: Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks, World Heritage Sites or harm to a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole.</p> <p>Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of harm or loss will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.</p>
<p>Severe Adverse: Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks, World Heritage Sites or the loss of a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole.</p>
<p>Unknown: Where there is insufficient information to determine either significance or impact for any heritage asset, or where a heritage asset is likely to exist but this has not been established, or where there is insufficient evidence for the absence of a heritage asset. For instance where further information will enable the planning authority to make an informed decision.</p>

Table 1: Impact assessment criteria for heritage asset

4 The application site

4.1 Location and size

The proposed development site is located on the western edge of the village of Holmer (centred on NGR SO 5015 5255), which lies approximately 2.5 km north of Hereford. The proposed site covers an area of approximately 35ha. The study area included the application site and an area of 1km around the site (Figure 1) in order to provide a broader understanding of the local context.

4.2 Topography, geology and soils

The proposed development site lies on agricultural land sloping from a height of approximately 80m above Ordnance Date to the north, down to approximately 65m AOD along the Ayles Brook to the south-east. The underlying geology is mapped as Raglan Mudstone Formation overlain by superficial deposits of alluvium along the Ayles Brook and hummocky glacial deposits along the west edge of the site (BGS 2013). The soils are mapped as well drained fine silty soils of the Bromyard association on the east of the site, and well drained coarse loamy soils of the Escrick 1 association to the west (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4.3 Current land-use

The site is currently in use as a mixture of pasture and arable farmland.

5 Heritage assets

This section provides an overview of the archaeological and historical background of the study area in order to understand the context and significance of the cultural heritage resource that may be affected by the proposed development. The heritage assets identified by the assessment are discussed below with reference to their Herefordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) number given in **bold**. If the asset is not recorded on the HER their English Heritage National Heritage List (NHL) number is given (*italicised*). All identified assets are catalogued in Appendix 1 and illustrated in on Figure 2.

5.1 Designated heritage assets

There are no designated heritages assets within the proposed development site. Within the wider sturdy are there are seven listed buildings, one of which is also a scheduled monument.

The Church of St Bartholomew (**9452**), which is located 50m east of the proposed development site, dates to the late 12th or early 13th century. It is a grade I listed building and has a detached bell tower which is grade II listed (*1168081*). Within the grave yard is a medieval cross (**6507**), which is designated as both a scheduled monument and a grade II listed building, and a grade II listed pedestal tomb (*1296573*). The western edge of the graveyard is located immediately adjacent to Ayles Brook which forms the south eastern boundary of the proposed site.

Holmer House (**9435**) is located approximately 100m north of the church, between the proposed development site and the A49. It is a grade II listed building dated to 1739, which originally had a 17th century wing.

Copelands (**9434**) is a two storey timber framed building. It is located to 300m east of the proposed development site in the centre of Holmer. It was remodelled during the 19th century but has a 17th century core. It is grade II listed.

The Summer House at Holmer Park (*1385469*), approximately 350m east of the site, was built as an aviary in 1862 from timber taken from Hereford Town Hall. It was later converted into a summer house and is listed as a grade II building.

5.2 Undesignated heritage assets

5.2.1 Palaeolithic (c500,000 BC – 10,000 BC) and Mesolithic (c10,000 BC – 4000 BC)

The earliest human activity in the region began in the Palaeolithic, although very little is known about occupation in region at this time. Two sites in Herefordshire at King Arthur's Cave and Arrow Court, Kington have yielded definite Late Palaeolithic finds (Garwood 2011), and the Lugg Valley was probably occupied at least seasonally (Dorling 2007, 10) during warmer climatic periods.

During the Loch Lomond interstadial (11,000 BC – 10,000 BC) Britain was abandoned due to the extremely cold conditions. The post-glacial landscape comprised largely of a treeless tundra, but by around 8000 BC this began to give way to woodland as the climate improved (Garwood 2011). This environmental change increased the potential for human activity as the spread of woodland increased plant and animal resources. However, the nomadic nature of Mesolithic groups mean they have left few occupation remains, and archaeological evidence is often limited to flint implements. No sites or finds of a Mesolithic date have previously been recorded within the study area, although one flint findspot (**9087**), recorded as prehistoric in the HER, may date to the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods.

5.2.2 Neolithic (c4000 BC – 2400 BC) and Bronze Age (c2400 BC – 700 BC)

The Neolithic period is characterised by the domestication of plants and animals and the introduction of farming. This appears to have had increasing dramatic effect on the environment as woodland was cleared and areas of grassland and cereal production increased. The period also saw the introduction of large ritual and funerary monuments such as henges, stone circles and long barrows. However Neolithic activity in this part of Herefordshire is typically represented by a small number of artefact findspots and flint scatters, and none have been identified within the study area.

The Bronze Age saw the limited introduction of metal working and a change in burial practices from the collective sites, to single burials often placed beneath barrows. A number of ring ditches have been identified in the area (Garwood 2011, fig 2.12), although direct evidence of settlement and occupation is limited in the region. No Bronze Age sites have been recorded in the area.

5.2.3 Iron Age (c700 BC – AD 43) and Roman (AD 43 – 410)

During the Iron Age evidence of settlement and occupation becomes more visible as hillforts are established and areas are enclosed with ditches, although funerary practice becomes even less evident. There are a number of major hillfort sites in the Lugg Valley and surrounding area (Dorling 2007, 12) including Credenhill which may have been an administrative centre. By the late Iron Age the study area was located on the border of the tribal territories of the *Dobunni* to the east, and the *Silures* and *Ordovices* to the west. The Dobunni were quickly subsumed into the Roman empire, but the Silures and Ordovices resisted and fought a guerrilla war during the 1st century AD. The Roman town of Kenchester, some 6km to the west of the site, may have been founded as early as AD 75 and the defences surrounding the settlement certainly indicate some level of threat remained (Jones and Mattingly 1990, 138).

Within the proposed development site an area of ditches, pits, and possible enclosures have been recorded as cropmarks (**48838**; Figure 3) by the Lower Lugg ALSF project. They are recorded as undated by the HER, but appear typical of Iron Age or Romano-British features. The southern boundary of the site lies immediately adjacent to the Roman Road between Kenchester and Gloucester (**5559**), which was constructed before AD 75 during Roman offences against the Silures. Approximately 1.2km west of the proposed site, archaeological works along a section of this Roman road identified the presence of the Roman road surface and roadside ditches adjacent to the modern road alignment (Vaughan 2010).

Elsewhere in the study area a possible trackway, identified as a cropmark (**48839**), may also be Iron Age or Roman. A prehistoric stone spindlewhorl was found near Munstone in 1960s (**6510**), and Roman pottery was found east of Oldfield during field walking (**9149**).

5.2.4 Early medieval (AD 410 – 1066) and medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

Following the end of Roman rule in AD 410 the former province fragmented into a number of smaller kingdoms. The study area fell within the territory of *Magonsæte* which was subsumed into the Kingdom of Mercia by the 8th century. Limited contact and trade with Europe appears to have continued, illustrated by an early 6th century Byzantine coin found in Holmer in 1957 (**6511**).

The medieval village of Holmer (**25365 & 25750**) is located immediately east of the proposed development area. It derives its name from the Old English *hol mere*, meaning hollow pool (Institute for Name-Studies 2013). The manor was listed in the Domesday Survey of 1086, under the ownership of the Canons of Hereford, who had held it before the Norman Conquest (Williams and Martin 2003). The survey records that there were four households, with four ploughs, and the manor was worth 10 shillings.

The parish church at Holmer (see section 5.1) is located west of the A49, but most of the settlement appears to have been dispersed along a number of sinuous lanes to the east of the main road, suggesting that the main area of settlement drifted, developed or was moved after the church was founded. A distinct area of eroded house platforms and plot boundaries, abutting an area of ridge and furrow has been identified in this area (**7016**).

Elsewhere in the study area a deserted medieval village has also been identified between Arundel Farm and Upper Lyde (**6305**), and undated ridge and furrow (**23180 & 23188**) and an undated cropmark (**34274**) may be associated with this settlement. Medieval finds have been reported north of Holmer (**9086**) and east of Oldfield (**9150**). A medieval cross base (**6509**) was also recorded at Highway Farm in 1932, but appears to have been lost by the early 1960s.

5.2.5 Post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1800) and modern (AD 1801 – present)

Little information about the post-medieval development of the study area is readily available. Hereford Racecourse, which is located south of the site, opened in the 1770s and its grandstand is thought to date to 1842 (**52074**).

The Holmer and Shelwick Tithe Map of 1844 (Figure 4) records that almost all of the open land with common rights had been formally enclosed by this date. Within the study area the HER records eight farms and nine house sites on tithe maps (listed in Appendix 1). No farms, buildings or other structures are recorded in the proposed development site on the map.

The field names given on the tithe map retain elements of the former open field system and Hill Field, which is recorded across a number of fields to the north east of the site, is evidence of one of Holmer's medieval open fields. Field names within the proposed development area such as Big Pasture, Ox Pasture, and The Meadow, which were under grass in 1844, suggest this may have been an area of meadow or common pasture prior to enclosure.

The tithe maps also record evidence of post-medieval industrial activity. To the north of the site lay fields called Coal Pit Field and Coal Pit Gorst (**25480**) and to the northeast a small unnamed field is recorded as a quarry on latter OS mapping (**40006, 40019 & 40034**). Two post-medieval quarries are also recorded 900m west of the proposed site (**19148 & 39978**). A brickworks was established in Holmer around 1840 and by 1858, two sites in the parish were recorded making 950 000 bricks (**32329**).

In 1848 513 inhabitants were recorded in the parish, with 162 in the 'township of Holmer and Shelwick'. The parish comprised of 2384 acres of which 86 were common or waste land (Lewis 1848). In 1851 the population of the township had risen to 618 and it stood at 1083 by 1861. Holmer Lodge, Westfield House (**46231**), and Copelands were described as the 'chief residences' (Wilson 1870-72). Holmer Park (**31171**) was created as a ten acre estate around 1860 on the south side of the village. As well as the grade II listed Summer House, a dovecote (**23923**) was built in the grounds, also (reputedly) from part of Hereford Town Hall.

The vicarage at Holmer (**35433**) lay to the south of the church, and was recorded on the 1844 tithe map although it was extended in the 1851, and then rebuilt around 1870. The graveyard also

appears to have been extended to the east between 1844 and 1886. A vicarage (**35483**) was also built to serve Pipe and Lyde in the mid of the 19th century, and a chapel at Munstone (**36920**) was built by 1886 (OS 1886).

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5) shows the proposed development site as farmland much as it is now (OS 1886). Later OS maps record very little change on the site other than the removal of a small number of field boundaries to enlarge two of the fields (OS 1904, OS 1928, OS 1938, OS 1971, OS 1986-87, and OS 2013). A 'stone' is illustrated on the 1st edition (and later) OS mapping to the north of Holmer House, on the northern boundary of proposed development site. A pond with a sluice was also recorded on the 1st edition OS map but had been in filled by 1971.

During the 20th century the northern expansion of Hereford reached the A4103. An area of factories and works was developed to the southeast of the site (**37078, 37080, 37081 & 37082**), the Race Course expanded, and there was residential development south of the A4103 Roman Road. A covered reservoir (**34552**) and four wind pumps (**34551, 34553, 34555 & 35656**) were built across the north and east of the study area.

Westfield House, which lay close to the south eastern boundary of the site, was demolished around the middle of the century and replaced with a residential development that filled the area bounded by Ayles Brook, the A4103 Roman Road and A49 (OS 1971). Further housing was built in Holmer between the A4103, Church Way, and Attwood towards the end of the century. During the 1980s plans were developed to build a bypass across part of the study area. Archaeological investigation of the route identified undated cropmarks east of Highfield House (**9088**) and field walking (**9086, 9087, 9149, 9150 & 9228**) yielded prehistoric, Roman and medieval finds (described above). A series of auger samples (**9733-9738** inclusive) were also taken.

6 Assessment of the significance of heritage assets

6.1 Designated assets

6.1.1 Scheduled ancient monument

One scheduled monument lies with the study area, located in the grave yard of St Bartholomew's church, approximately 75m from the eastern boundary of the proposed site (SAM 29884). Although the monument is described as a medieval cross, the shaft and cross are recorded as 19th century in date, and its primary significance is the 14th century base, which is in good condition and believed to sit in or near its original position. Its setting also plays a role in its significance although it is mostly shielded from the proposed site by the church, bell tower and yew trees.

6.1.2 Listed buildings

The Church of St Bartholomew's is a grade I listed building. Located within the graveyard are a detached grade II listed bell tower, a grade II pedestal tomb, and the scheduled cross which is also grade II listed. The significance of these structures is primarily derived from their fabric, although setting also plays a role in their importance. There is intervisibility between the proposed development site and the church. The bell tower is partially visible from almost the entire site, while the church building, although partially shielded by hedges and trees around the graveyard, is visible from the fields to the west.

The primary significance of grade II listed Holmer House is derived from its fabric, however setting also makes a contribution. There is intervisibility between it and the church, although this has been partially impacted by the construction of a detached house called White Gates between the two buildings. Holmer House is also visible from the northern and western parts of the proposed site, although it is partially shielded by some of its out buildings. The main elevation of the house faces to the southwest away from the site.

The primary significance of Copelands and the Summer House at Holmer Park (both grade II listed) also stems from their fabric, although setting also makes a contribution to their significance. These buildings are not visible from the site.

6.2 Undesignated assets

6.2.1 Nature of the archaeological interest in the site

There is only limited evidence of early prehistoric remains in the study area and there is considered to be very low potential for remains of this date to be recorded. A series of irregular and linear cropmarks appear to have the potential to be Iron Age or Romano-British in date. It is also possible that features associated with the Roman road, or roadside settlement or other activity along this route, may fall within the proposed development area. Therefore it is considered that the site has high potential for Iron Age and/or Romano-British activity.

The site appears to have been in agricultural use since the medieval period, and is likely to have formed part of the agricultural landscape of Holmer, with the main settlement located to the east. There is potential that the early medieval settlement may have been focused around the church and therefore it is considered that there is moderate potential for early medieval and medieval remains to survive, especially in the eastern half of the proposed development site. Any potential below ground remains relating the later post-medieval and modern periods are likely to be of very limited heritage interest.

6.2.2 Physical extent and relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site

The irregular cropmarks, illustrative of possible ditched enclosures and pits, appear to be concentrated in the south western part of the site with a small number of larger, linear, features in the central part of the site. No cropmarks are recorded in the northern half of the site, although this may be because the fields to north were subject to a different agricultural regime when the aerial photograph was taken, which was less susceptible to the presence of cropmarks.

The character and date of the cropmark features have not been established, and it is not possible to establish the relative importance of the site in a local, regional or national context.

6.3 Hedgerows (Figure 6)

The *Hedgerow Regulations* 1997 sets out the archaeological and historical criteria for determining 'Important' hedgerows (wildlife and landscape criteria are beyond the scope of this report). The hedge must fulfil the first criterion in Table 2 and at least one of the succeeding criteria.

Hedge/criteria	Hedge 1	Hedge 2	Hedge 3	Hedge 4	Hedge 5	Hedge 5a	Hedge 6	Hedge 7	Hedge 8	Hedge 9	Hedge 10
Hedge has existed for 30 years or more	Yes – shown on 1886 OS map	Yes – shown on 1886 OS map	Yes – shown on 1886 OS map	Yes – shown on 1886 OS map	Yes – shown on 1886 OS map	Yes – shown on 1886 OS map	Yes – shown on 1886 OS map	Yes – shown on 1886 OS map	Yes – shown on 1886 OS map	Yes – shown on 1886 OS map	Yes – shown on 1886 OS map
On parish boundary (pre-1850)	No	No	No	No	No	Yes – illustrated on 1844 tithe map	No	No	No	No	No
Incorporates a feature which is part of a scheduled ancient monument*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Incorporates a feature which is part of a site registered with the HER/SMR (pre-24 March 1997)*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor registered with the HER/SMR (pre-24 March 1997), or is visibly related to a building or other feature of such an estate or manor	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor in a document held by a Record Office (pre-24 March 1997), or is visibly related to a building or other feature of such an estate or manor	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known

Hedge/criteria	Hedge 1	Hedge 2	Hedge 3	Hedge 4	Hedge 5	Hedge 5a	Hedge 6	Hedge 7	Hedge 8	Hedge 9	Hedge 10
Recorded in a document held by a Record Office (pre-24 March 1997) as an integral part of a field system predating the Inclosure Acts, or is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system (the system must be substantially complete) or part of a historic landscape characterisation adopted for development control purposes pre-24 March 1997)	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known

Hedge/criteria	Hedge 11	Hedge 12	Hedge 13	Hedge 14	Hedge 15	Hedge 16	Hedge 17	Hedge 17a	Hedge 18	Hedge 19	Hedge 20
Hedge has existed for 30 years or more	Yes – shown on 1886 OS map	Yes – shown on 1886 OS map	Yes – shown on 1886 OS map	Yes – shown on 1886 OS map	Yes – shown on 1886 OS map	Yes – shown on 1886 OS map	Yes – shown on 1886 OS map	Yes – shown on 1886 OS map	Yes – shown on 1886 OS map	Yes – shown on 1886 OS map	Yes – shown on 1886 OS map
On parish boundary (pre-1850)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes – illustrated on 1844 tithe map	No	No	No
Incorporates a feature which is part of a scheduled ancient monument*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Incorporates a feature which is part of a site registered with the HER/SMR (pre-24 March 1997)*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Hedge/criteria	Hedge 11	Hedge 12	Hedge 13	Hedge 14	Hedge 15	Hedge 16	Hedge 17	Hedge 17a	Hedge 18	Hedge 19	Hedge 20
Marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor registered with the HER/SMR (pre-24 March 1997), or is visibly related to a building or other feature of such an estate or manor	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor in a document held by a Record Office (pre-24 March 1997), or is visibly related to a building or other feature of such an estate or manor	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known
Recorded in a document held by a Record Office (pre-24 March 1997) as an integral part of a field system predating the Inclosure Acts, or is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system (the system must be substantially complete) or part of a historic landscape characterisation adopted for development control purposes pre-24 March 1997)	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known

* can be wholly or partly within, or adjacent to, such sites, and must be associated with such sites.

Table 2. Criterion for determining historically important hedgerows

7 The impact of the development

7.1 Impacts during construction

The assessment has identified the presence of a series of cropmarks which have been recorded as a 'very complex area of crop marked ditches, pits and possible enclosures which indicate dense buried features at this site'. As the nature, extent and date of these features has not been established it difficult to predict the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

However, construction operations to build new housing within a greenfield site typically require piecemeal but extensive below ground disturbance. Often this will involve the excavation of trenches for building foundations, service runs, soakaways and larger areas of topsoil stripping for new road construction. These operations can damage or remove any surviving buried archaeological remains and therefore have the potential to have a **minor to moderate adverse** effect on potential heritage assets.

Partial removal of hedgerows 5a and/or 17a will have a **minor adverse** impact on these historically important hedgerows (after the Hedgerows Regulations).

7.2 Residual impacts

The proposed development will also have an impact on setting of heritage assets outside of the development area. These include the grade I listed St Bartholomew's church, the scheduled cross in the graveyard and the church's grade II listed bell tower. There will also be an impact on the setting of Holmer House, which is grade II listed.

There will be no impact on the setting of the other designated sites in the study area. The intervisibility of the designated heritage assets in the study area will not be affected by the proposed development.

8 Recommendations

In order to establish the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource further expert investigation, in the form of a geophysical survey, followed by a targeted archaeological evaluation, should be undertaken. These will enable the full extent, character and date of the cropmark features within the site to be defined and placed in a local, regional and national context.

9 Publication summary

Worcestershire Archaeology has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archaeology intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

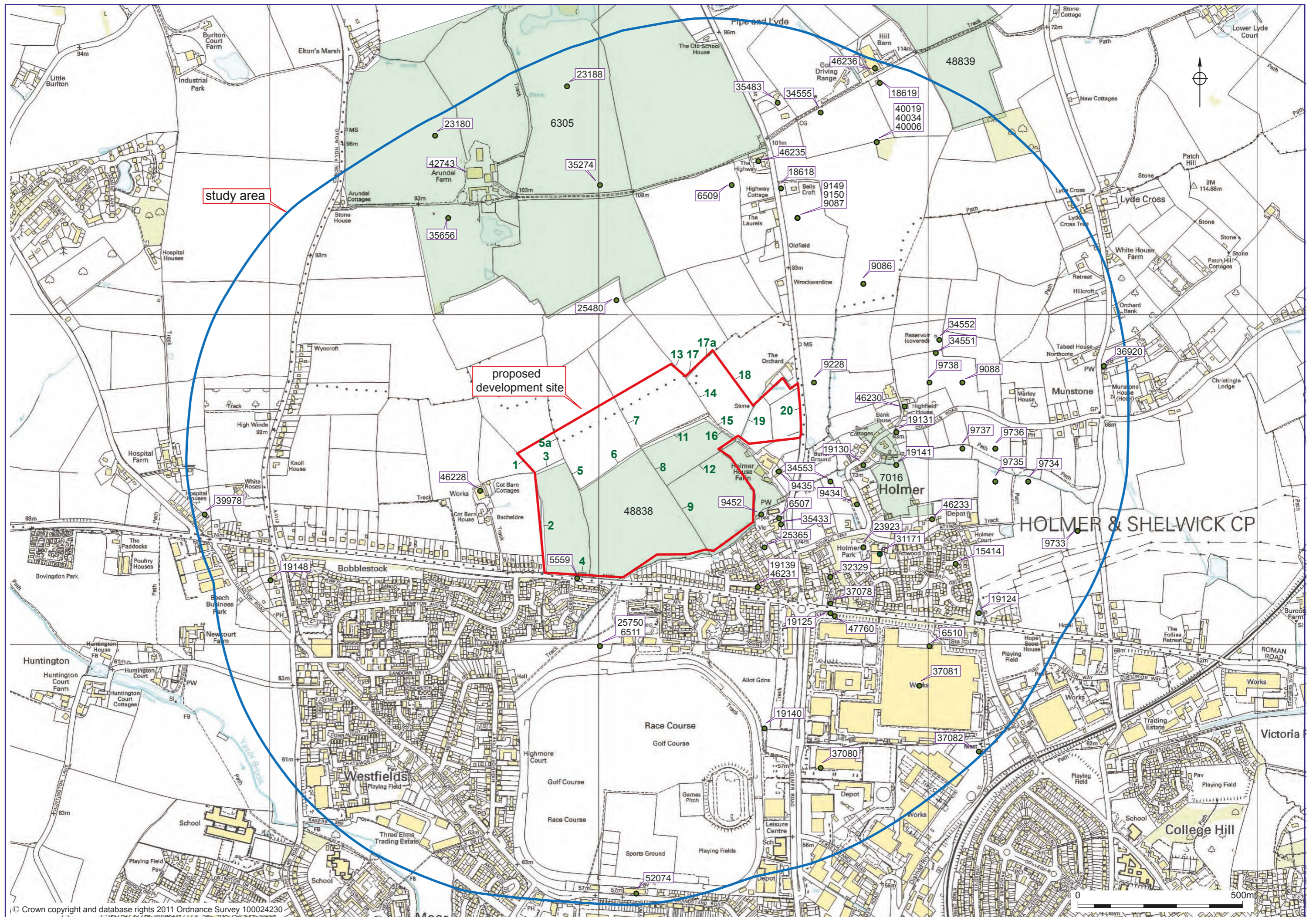
A desk-based assessment for the historic environment was undertaken on behalf of Guy Wakefield of Hunter Page Planning for their client, Bloor Homes, at land north of Roman Road, Holmer, Herefordshire (NGR SO 5015 5255) in advance of a proposed residential development.

The assessment identified very limited potential for early prehistoric remains to be present within the proposed development site. The presence of a series of cropmarks which have been described as a 'very complex area of crop marked ditches, pits and possible enclosures which indicate dense buried features at this site' may be indicative of Iron Age or Romano-British activity but the nature, extent and date of these features has not been clearly established. The site is also located adjacent to a Roman Road and there is potential for road side ditches, settlement and/or other activity to be located within the proposed development area, adjacent to the road.

During the medieval and later periods the site appears to have been part of a wider agricultural landscape and any below ground remains are likely to be of very limited heritage interest. However two short sections of historically important hedgerow were identified during the assessment.

10 Acknowledgements

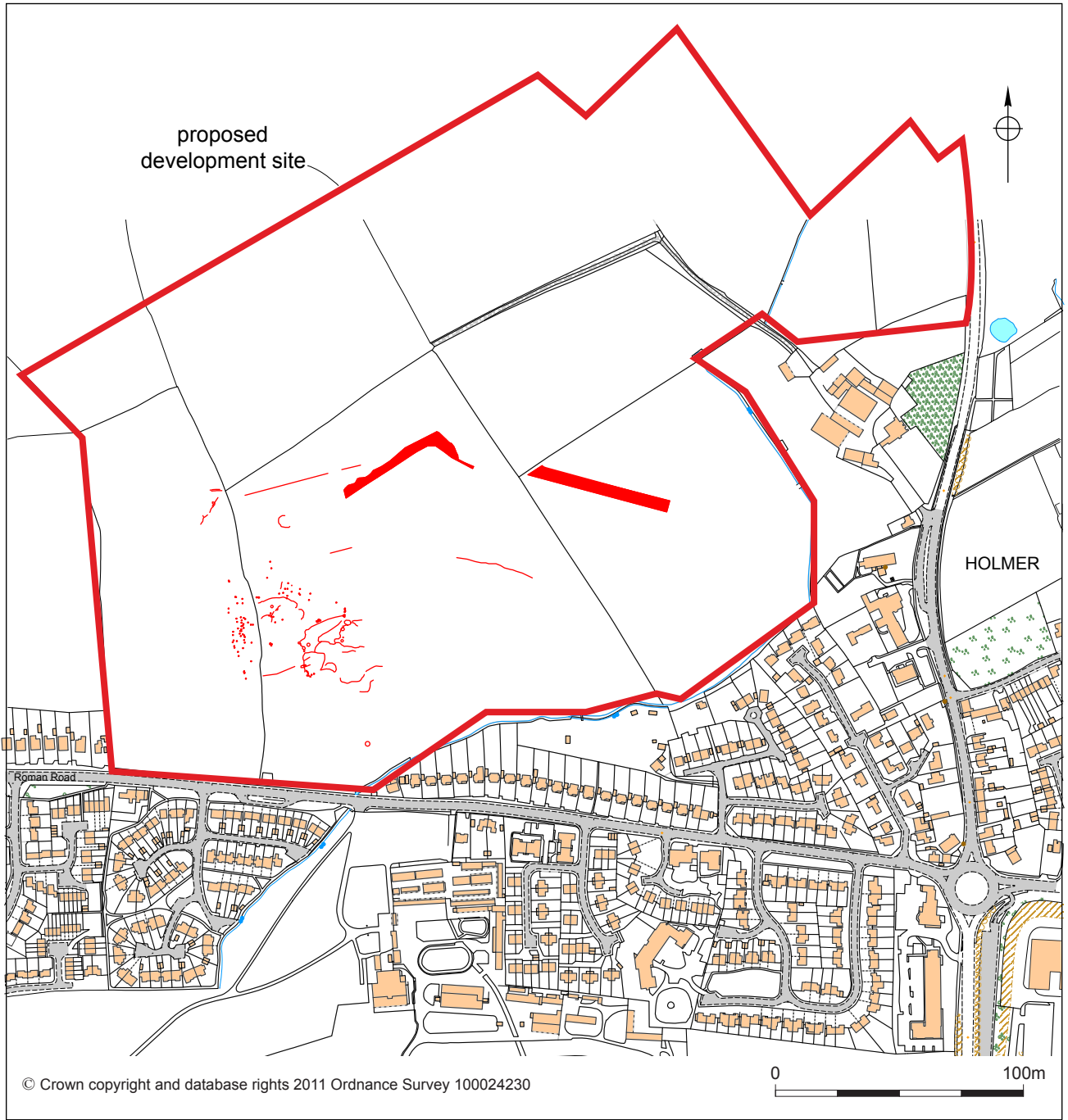
Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Guy Wakefield of Hunter Page Planning, Julian Cotton, Herefordshire Council Planning Archaeologist, Lucie Dingwall and Melissa Seddon, HER Officers Herefordshire Council and Brian Price the landowner for providing access.



Heritage assets in the study area (cropmark areas shown in green and hedgerows numbered)

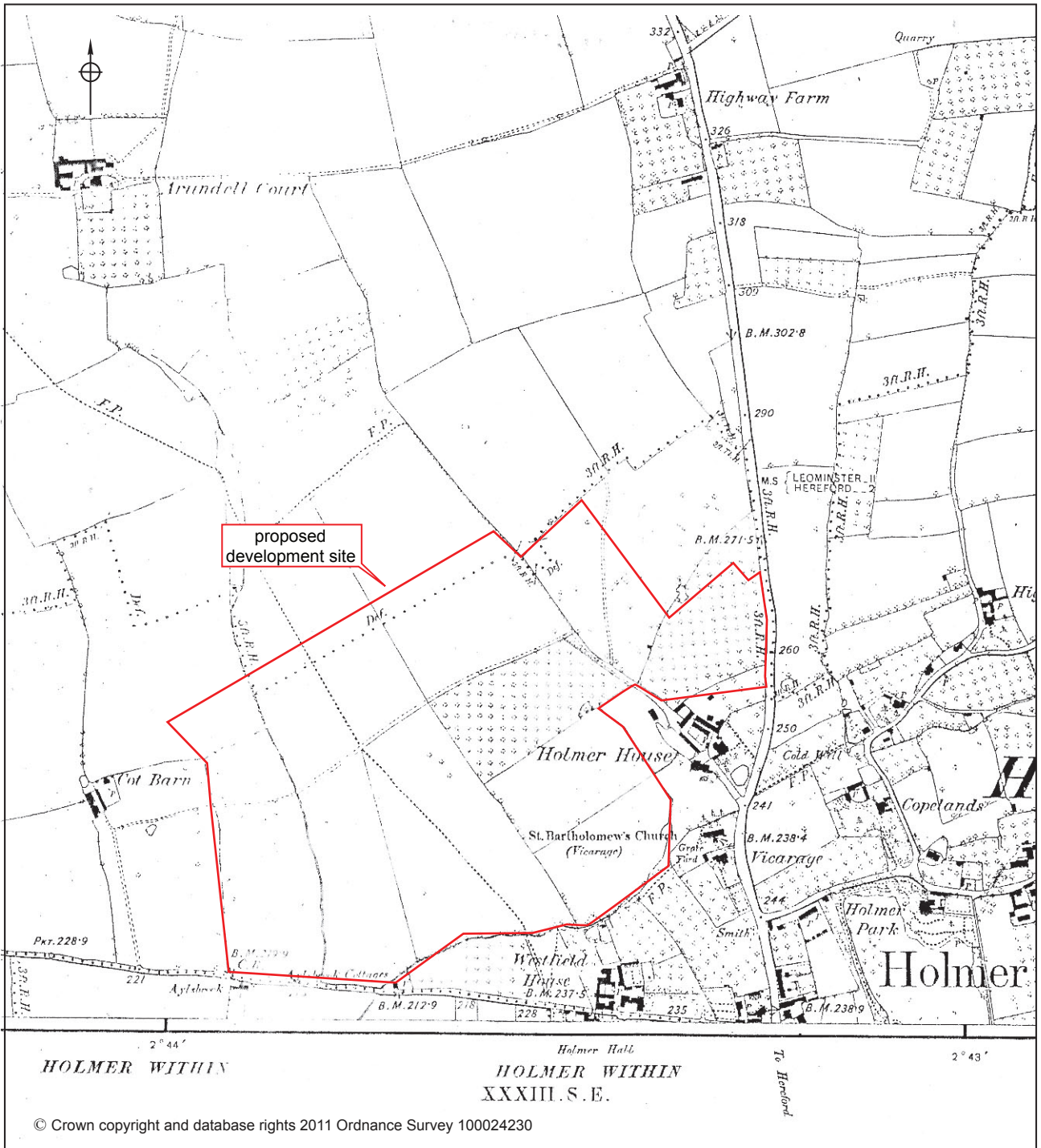
Figure 2

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Cropmarks recorded on the HER (HER48838, Lower Lugg ALSF AP site 10). Transcribed by Chris Cox.

Figure 3



Extract from 1st edition OS

Figure 5

Plates



Plate 1 The southern part of the site looking east towards the church. The bell tower is visible



Plate 2 The central part of the site looking east. The red bricked building is Holmer House (centre right) and bell tower is also partially visible, shielded by vegetation



Plate 3 The central part of the site looking south towards Hereford



Plate 4 The eastern part of the site looking northeast

Appendix 1 Heritage assets registered with the Historic Environment Record

Sites within the proposed development site are indicated with an Asterisk*

Scheduled Monuments are in **Bold**

Listed Buildings are *Italicised*

HER number and/or EH National Heritage List (NHL) number	Site name	Grid reference	Record type	Date	Description
5559	Roman Road, Stretton Grandison to Kenchester	SO 53 41	Road	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	Roman road marked on OS as continuation of road from Holmer as A4103. A very well marked line of Roman road runs almost due E - W just to N of Hereford, keeping on high ground and passing through Roman town of Kenchester... except where a main road follows it over Lugg Bridge it is generally a narrow and unimportant road, but the line is remarkably well preserved. Road widening in 2004 has led to a series of excavations to examine the road surface prior to its destruction or burial. A good Roman surface was found at the west end near the Traveller's Rest public house in Jan 2004.
6305	DMV, Between Upper Lyde and Lyde Arundel, Pipe and Lyde	SO 49870 43618	Earthwork	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	Lower Lugg ALSF AP Site 9. Eroded remains of a Deserted Medieval Settlement comprising a hollow way at the north of the site, banks, cut features (probably house platforms and access ways) and outlying ditches and boundaries. The interface with open fields is not apparent from APs.
6507 NHL 1016345 (SM) & 1099291 (LB)	<i>Churchyard Cross, Holmer</i>	<i>SO 50544 42388</i>	<i>Cross</i>	<i>Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD</i>	<i>Churchyard cross, square to octagonal 14th century base, with ball flowers at the angles & trefoil headed niche in E face, 4 stone steps, shaft and cross 19th century. Scheduled Monument and Grade II Listed Building</i>

Land north of Roman Road, Holmer, Herefordshire

HER number and/or EH National Heritage List (NHL) number	Site name	Grid reference	Record type	Date	Description
6509	Cross base, Highway Farm, Pipe & Lyde	SO 504 434	Cross	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	A square to octagonal stone base of a cross, of uncertain origin was located at Highway Farm in 1932, but lost by 1962.
6510	Spindlewhorl, Munstone, Pipe & Lyde	SO 51 42	Findspot	Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD	Prehistoric stone spindlewhorl found at Munstone. Given to Hereford Museum by Mr P Evans, the Cottage, Munstone. Acc no 6968
6511	Coin, Justinus I, Holmer	SO 50 42	Findspot	6th Century - 501 AD to 600 AD	Byzantine coin of emperor Justinus I (AD 518-527), found in Holmer in 1957.
7016	DMV, East of A49, Holmer	SO 50893 42531	Earthwork	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	Lower Lugg ALSF AP Site 11. Deserted medieval settlement. A distinct area of eroded house platforms and plot boundaries bounded by a deep ditched probable access way, abutting an area of eroded but upstanding broad ridge and furrow.
9086	Medieval Finds, N of Holmer	SO 508 431	Findspot	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	NO DESCRIPTION
9087	Flint find, E of Oldfield, Pipe & Lyde	SO 506 433	Findspot	Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD	Flint find
9088	Cropmarks, E of Highfield House, Holmer	SO 511 428	Cropmark	Undated	NO DESCRIPTION
9149	Roman finds, E of Oldfield, Pipe & Lyde	SO 506 433	Findspot	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	Two sherds of Roman pottery, found during fieldwalking of proposed route for Hereford bypass.

HER number and/or EH National Heritage List (NHL) number	Site name	Grid reference	Record type	Date	Description
9150	Med Finds, E of Oldfield, Pipe & Lyde	SO 506 433	Findspot	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	NO DESCRIPTION
9228	Field 6500, Pipe & Lyde	SO 5065 4280	Site	Undated	Field on line of Hereford bypass, no fieldwork carried out 1989-90.
9434 NHL 1099292	<i>Copelands, Holmer</i>	SO 5078 4243	<i>House</i>	<i>17th Century - 1601 AD to 1700 AD</i>	<i>17th century core, remodelled during the early 19th century. Timber framed & roofs slate covered. 2 storeys with cellars & attics. Grade II Listed Building</i>
9435 NHL 1296577	<i>Holmer House</i>	SO 50501 42548	<i>Farm House</i>	<i>Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD</i>	<i>Farmhouse dated 1739 with 19th and 20th century alterations (17th century wing demolished). Recorded as part of the Herefordshire Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project. Grade II Listed Building</i>
9452 NHL 1099290	<i>St Bartholomew, Church</i>	SO 5049 4240	<i>Church</i>	<i>Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD</i>	<i>Parish church. Late 12th and early 13th century with a mid to late 19th century restoration. Grade I Listed Building</i>
9733	Field 4636, Holmer	SO 5145 4235	Site	Undated	Hereford Bypass: no fieldwork carried out 1989-90.
9734	Auger Sample, Munstone, Holmer	SO 513 425	Site	Undated	Auger sample taken as part of the Hereford Bypass Archaeological Evaluation
9735	Auger Sample, Munstone, Holmer	SO 512 425	Site	Undated	Auger sample taken as part of the Hereford Bypass Archaeological Evaluation
9736	Auger Sample, Holmer	SO 512 426	Site	Undated	Auger sample taken as part of the Hereford Bypass Archaeological Evaluation
9737	Auger Sample, Holmer	SO 511 426	Site	Undated	Auger sample taken as part of the Hereford Bypass Archaeological Evaluation

Land north of Roman Road, Holmer, Herefordshire

HER number and/or EH National Heritage List (NHL) number	Site name	Grid reference	Record type	Date	Description
9738	Auger Sample, Holmer	SO 510 428	Site	Undated	Auger sample taken as part of the Hereford Bypass Archaeological Evaluation
15414	Land off Roman Road, Hereford	SO 5108 4225	Site	Undated	Conjectured site on land to the north of the Roman road (5559) from Kenchester.
18618	House (site), S of The Highway, Pipe & Lyde	SO 5055 4339	House	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	House and garden.
18619	House (site), S of Hill Barn, Pipe	SO 5085 4371	House	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	House and garden.
19124	Houses (site), Roman Rd, S of Holmer Court	SO 5115 4210	House	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	House and garden. Homestead.
19125	House (site), corner Holmer & Roman Rds, Hereford	SO 507 421	House	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	House buildings & yard
19130	Butts House (site), SW of Highfield Hse, Holmer	SO 5080 4255	House	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Butts House and garden

HER number and/or EH National Heritage List (NHL) number	Site name	Grid reference	Record type	Date	Description
19131	Houses (site), S of Highfield Hse, Holmer	SO 5090 4265	House	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	House and garden. Cottage and garden
19139	House (site), NE of Holmer Hall	SO 5048 4218	House	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Homestead
19140	Cottages (site), Holmer Rd, Hereford	SO 5050 4175	House	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Cottages and gardens
19141	Cottage (site), SW of Highfield House, Holmer	SO 5090 4255	House	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Cottage and garden
19148	Quarry, NE of Newcourt Farm, Hereford	SO 490 422	Quarry	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Described as The Quarry Meadow on 1845 Huntington Tithe Award
23180	Earthworks of ridge and furrow, Pipe and Lyde	SO 4950 4355	Ridge and Furrow	Undated	Trace of ridge and furrow on aerial photo [LP UK/1873]
23188	Ridge and furrow, Pipe and Lyde	SO 499 437	Ridge and Furrow	Undated	Field name on 1838 tithe is 'Mill Close'. Traces of ridge & furrow in west side of field (aerial photo ref: CP UK/1873)

Land north of Roman Road, Holmer, Herefordshire

HER number and/or EH National Heritage List (NHL) number	Site name	Grid reference	Record type	Date	Description
23923	Dovecote, Holmer Park	SO 508 423	Dovecote	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Glazed lantern loft in pyramidal roof. Reputed to have been built with columns from Hereford Town Hall
25365	Holmer Shrunken Medieval Village	SO 505 423	Village	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	Holmer is documented in Domesday
25480	Coal Pit Field at Pipe and Lyde	SO 5005 4305	Colliery	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Field names recorded as 'Coal Pit Field' and 'Coal Pit Gorst'
25750	Holmer medieval settlement	SO 50 42	Settlement	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	In Holmer 1 hide which pays tax. 4 villagers with 4 ploughs. The value is and was 10s
31171	Holmer Park Landscape Park	SO 5080 4230	Landscape Park	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Holmer Park was created as a ten acre estate c1860, on a new site. The house, in Italianate style, stands in the NE part of the grounds and is approached by a winding drive with a lodge at the road. Near the house is a summer-house incorporating parts of Hereford's Tudor market hall. E of the house is a walled kitchen garden, with fruit trees, conservatories and vineries. A 1921 sale catalogue shows the gardens in their mature state. Rose beds lie near the house, which now has an attached conservatory. Much of the park has now been used for houses, but the north end and the area adjacent to the house have retained their mid-Victorian character

HER number and/or EH National Heritage List (NHL) number	Site name	Grid reference	Record type	Date	Description
32329	The Albert Steam Pipe and Brickyard (Holmer), Messrs Ralph, Preece	SO 5070 4221	Brickworks	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Between A49, A4103 and Attwood lane, now built over. Recorded as having 'been established for 50 years' in 1892. In 1858 two brickworks are listed at Holmer making 450,000 and 400,000 bricks respectively. The freeholders were Rev J Balmer and T Tunks and the manufacturer was Mr Bristow.
34274	Hill top crop mark enclosure, Arundel Farm	SO 500 434	Cropmark	Undated	An oval shaped ditched enclosure can be seen as a cropmark underlying the present day field system. Fields were called Harbour field, Ox Leasow, Cow Pit Field and The Grove on the 1838 tithe map
34551	Highfield House, Wind pump	SO 5102 4289	Wind Pump	20th Century - 1901 AD to 2000 AD	Wind pump, on hill north east of Hightfield House 50m south of covered reservoir. Not shown on First Edition, is on 1964 map
34552	Highfield House, covered reservoir	SO 5103 4293	Reservoir	20th Century - 1901 AD to 2000 AD	Covered reservoir on hill top 200m north east of Highfield House shown on 1964 map, but not on First Edition
34553	Wind Pump, Holmer	SO 5070 4250	Wind Pump	20th Century - 1901 AD to 2000 AD	Wind pump shown on 1964 map, not on First Edition
34555	Windpump, Hill Barn	SO 5067 4362	Wind Pump	Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD	Disused wind pump 150m south west of Hill Barn and on opposite side of the road

Land north of Roman Road, Holmer, Herefordshire

HER number and/or EH National Heritage List (NHL) number	Site name	Grid reference	Record type	Date	Description
35433	Holmer Vicarage (now Holmer Nursing Home), Holmer	SO 5055 4237	Vicarage	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	The vicarage house was described as small but pleasant and in 1851 Thomas Nicholson designed an addition to provide a drawing-room and study on the ground floor with two bedrooms above. In 1869, Edward Arthur Evans was appointed to the living and decided to rebuild the original section though retaining the wing of 1851. His new house is in a severe High Victorian style, of bright red brick with a roof of plain and fishscale slates. Some of the polychrome decoration would appear to point to George Haddon as architect; he had previously restored Holmer church. The building was due to be demolished in the early 1990s, but was reprieved and, with the addition of a neo-Victorian extension, is a nursing home
35483	Lyde House, vicarage, Pipe and Lyde	SO 5054 4365	Vicarage	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	The Hereford Times reported in 1863 that there had been no parsonage house at Pipe and Lyde since the time of Charles I. Francis Tebbs Havergal was appointed to the living in 1861; and around 1867 William Chick produced plans for the new building which is perhaps his best building of this genre.
35656	Wind Pump, Pipe and Lyde	SO 4954 4330	Wind Pump	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Wind pump 100m west of Lyde Arundel shown on 1964 map
36920	Munstone Evangelial Free Church. North of Munstone crossroads	SO 5153 4285	Chapel	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	NO DESCRIPTION

HER number and/or EH National Heritage List (NHL) number	Site name	Grid reference	Record type	Date	Description
37078	Factory	SO 5070 4213	Works	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Wiggin Alloys
37080	Denco, Factory Site	SO 5067 4163	Works	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Consists of a two storey office block 1950s style facing the road and a series of large sheds behind covering about 1 ha. Demolition of buildings had begun in November 2005
37081	Factory, Wiggin Alloys	SO 5097 4188	Works	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Nickel alloy factory established in Hereford in the early 1950s.
37082	Factory	SO 5115 4168	Works	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Painter Bros. Ltd.
39978	Quarry	SO 4880 4240	Quarry	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	NO DESCRIPTION
40006	Quarry	SO 5084 4353	Quarry	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	NO DESCRIPTION
40019	Quarry	SO 5084 4353	Quarry	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	NO DESCRIPTION

Land north of Roman Road, Holmer, Herefordshire

HER number and/or EH National Heritage List (NHL) number	Site name	Grid reference	Record type	Date	Description
40034	Quarry	SO 5084 4353	Quarry	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	NO DESCRIPTION
42743	Arundel Farm, Pipe and Lyde	SO 49653 43361	Model Farm	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Model Farm, built about 1800, belonging to Guy's Hospital Estate. U-shaped with house on 4th side. Exterior restored and internal arrangement altered
46228	Cot Barn Cottages (Cot Barn)	SO 49652 42471	Farm	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Historic Farm recorded as part of the Herefordshire Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project.
46230	Highfield House	SO 50927 42717	Farm?	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Historic Farm recorded as part of the Herefordshire Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project.
46231	Westfield House	SO 50393 42179	Farm?	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Historic Farm recorded as part of the Herefordshire Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project.
46233	Attwood Court (Palmer's Court)	SO 51016 42377	Farm?	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Historic Farm recorded as part of the Herefordshire Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project.
46235	The Highway (Highway Farm), Pipe and Lyde	SO 50492 43474	Farm	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Historic Farm recorded as part of the Herefordshire Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project.

HER number and/or EH National Heritage List (NHL) number	Site name	Grid reference	Record type	Date	Description
46236	Hill Barn	SO 50840 43748	Farm	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Historic Farm recorded as part of the Herefordshire Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project.
47760	Crossway Farm	SO 50704 42092	Farm	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Historic Farm recorded as part of the Herefordshire Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project.
48838*	Occupation Site, Southwest of Holmer House, Holmer	SO 50180 42442	Cropmark	Undated	Lower Lugg ALSF AP Site 10. A very complex area of crop marked ditches, pits and possible enclosures which indicate dense buried features at this site, of unknown date. A wide cut feature may be a very substantial boundary or access way, to the northeast of the main 'enclosures'.
48839	Trackway and Quarry, East of Hill Barn, Pipe and Lyde	SO 51026 43836	Cropmark	Undated/Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD	Lower Lugg ALSF AP Site 13. A possible ditched track way, which has not been seen by archaeological aerial surveyors, and which showed as a very faint feature on vertical photos taken in the 1940s. A curvilinear depression to the north of this feature may be a former brick earth quarry.
52074	Grandstand, Hereford Racecourse, Grandstand Road, Hereford	SO 501 412	Grandstand	19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD	The present grandstand at Grandstand Road appears to date from 1842 when the Improvement Commissioners authorised its construction, which was completed in September 1842. A ground floor layout plan of 1842 exists which also shows the present car park area as a stabling yard. Although altered and extended the original form of the building can still be clearly discerned.

Land north of Roman Road, Holmer, Herefordshire

HER number and/or EH National Heritage List (NHL) number	Site name	Grid reference	Record type	Date	Description
NHL 1168081	<i>Detached Bell Tower South of Curch of St Bartholomew</i>	SO 50535 42395	<i>Bell Tower</i>	<i>Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD</i>	<i>Detached bell tower. C13 lower section, upper part C16. Grade II Listed Building</i>
NHL 1296573	<i>Triangular shaped pedestal tomb approximately 10 metres east of church</i>	SO 50556 42407	<i>Tomb</i>	<i>18th Century - 1701 AD to 1800 AD</i>	<i>Pedestal tomb. Late C18. Sandstone ashlar. Grade II Listed Building</i>
NHL 1385469	<i>Summer House at Holmer Park</i>	SO 50834 42314	<i>Summer House</i>	<i>19th Century - 1801 AD to 1900 AD</i>	<i>Aviary, converted into a summerhouse. Erected 1862 for Alfred Watkins from c1580 timbers from Hereford Town Hall which was demolished in 1862. Grade II Listed Building</i>