



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
(CULTURAL HERITAGE)**

OF

**THE PROPOSED RESERVOIR AND CONSERVATION
AREA, COUGHTON MARSH, ROSS-ON-WYE,
HEREFORDSHIRE**

PART 1 - REPORT

SO 587 215

On behalf of

E.C. Drummond

OCTOBER 2007

REPORT FOR

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Non Technical Summary

Herefordshire Council has requested an Environmental Impact Assessment of the Cultural Heritage prior to granting planning permission for a series of small winter storage reservoirs are proposed to be built at Coughton Marsh, Ross-on-Wye.

188 known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the site were assessed for any possible potential impact from this development. None of these will be directly affected by the proposed reservoir.

There were 33 sites that may be affected indirectly. The majority of these could be affected by possible vibration damage from heavy site traffic. This would be kept to a minimum if the proposed route and speed restrictions were enforced.

The potential impact from on-site constructional procedures is considered to be low if the recommended mitigation steps are enforced.

The impact of operational procedures is considered to be on par with or even less than current procedures of land management.

Preserved peat layers were pointed out as a major concern in the area. Trial pits showed these layers to be very thin, and the thickest deposits that were initially thought to be peat were in fact recent buried soils rich in organics.

Although the Trial Pits indicated that the peat layer in neither wide spread or thick, these only covered a small percentage area of the entire site area. It would seem prudent to implement an archaeological watching brief during construction to monitor work in the event that archaeological remains are present.

There is a positive impact due to changing from agriculture to reservoirs and a conservation area. Site traffic for operations and maintenance are likely to be minimal. Land outside the reservoir basins would not be subjected to ploughing or other soil disturbances. This would protect any remaining peat and other archaeological deposits.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Description of the Project

A series of small winter storage reservoirs are proposed to be built at Coughton Marsh, Ross-on-Wye (figure 1). Part of the area would then be set aside for nature conservation. Herefordshire Council has requested an Environmental Impact Assessment prior to granting planning permission.

1.1.1 Physical Footprint and Attributes

Four winter storage reservoirs are planned with one main reservoir. Three are considerable smaller and of a similar size to each other. Also to be constructed is a small sedimentation pond (figure 21).

As part of the conservation area a series of five small shallow ponds will be created for wildlife on the eastern edge of the site.

These would be constructed by mechanical excavators brought onto site by heavy transporters.

Access to the site is via a dirt track opposite Old Hill Court (figure 27, p7&8) from the tarmac lane that runs north to south from Arbour Hill to Warryfield Farm. This is the access that any plant would be expected to take, although the route may go through Ayles Marsh and Hom Green (figure 28, p11). Alternative access to the site is via a lane opposite Walford House from the B4234 (figure 27, p5&6).

Access from a wider area would be expected to come via the A40. Two access routes are available from this road. The first route from the north is via the B4260 through Ross-on-Wye and then on to the B4234. The other from the south is via Goodrich Cross and the B4229 joining the B4342 at Kerne Bridge. Site traffic is expected to take either of these routes.

The construction of these reservoirs would also require the temporary construction of a workers' compound.

1.1.2 Operational Attributes

The operational impact of the development is considered to be low. It is envisaged that overall the site traffic would be the same or less than the present agricultural traffic.

1.2 The Study Area

1.2.1 Area of Direct Effect

The site of the development is situated in an area of rough pasture known as Coughton Marsh (NGR SO 587 215 centred). It lies at approximately 35m OD. The geology of the area is Old Red Sandstone of the Dittonian St. Maughans Formation (figure 1).

The site lies within the parish of Walford, which is based on the village of Walford about 2 miles south of Ross-on-Wye in the Wye Valley River plain. Predominantly rural most of the parish is classified as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (WPSC 2006).

1.2.2 Areas of Indirect Effect

The study area has been set at a radius of 1km from the centre of the development site. Sites of archaeological importance within 2km of the site have also been taken into consideration as have monuments on the main access route or with overlooking views of the area that are outside both radii.

1.2.3 Cumulative Effects

These effects on the environment through previous developments will be considered through the desk based assessment of the study area (see 1.6.1)

1.3 The Scope of Cultural Heritage

The scope of cultural heritage is defined by established international conventions to which the UK is a signatory. These include the Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage that was adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1972. The UK established its own definitions in 1990 with the publications of policy guidelines (see 1.4).

Public appreciation and understanding of cultural heritage and cultural resources have been safeguarded by the 1998 Aarhus convention allowing public participation in matters concerning the environment to which the UK is a signatory.

1.4 Legislative and Planning Policy Framework

1.4.1 Relevant International Agreements and National Legislation

European Community Directive 85/33/EEC (Amended by Directive 97/11/EC) provides the legislative framework for Environmental Impact Assessments.

Article 1 states:

“This Directive shall apply to the assessment of the environmental effects of those public and private projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.”

Projects are here defined as the execution of construction works, other installations of schemes and other interventions in the natural surroundings and landscape including extraction of mineral resources.

Article 3 states:

“The environmental impact assessment shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in light of each individual case and in accordance with Articles 4 to 11, the direct and indirect effects of a project on the following factors:

- Human beings, fauna and flora;
- Soil, water, air, climate and the landscape;
- material assets and the cultural heritage;
- the interaction between the factors mentioned in the first, second and third indents.”

The baseline study for such impact would be assessed by the provision of a desk based assessment of the known constituents of the cultural heritage in the region (see 1.6.1).

1.4.2 National Planning Policy

Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16 1990) provides guidance related to archaeology within the planning process. It points out that where a desk-based assessment has shown that there is a strong possibility of significant archaeological deposits in a development area it is reasonable to provide more detailed information from a field evaluation so that an appropriate strategy to mitigate the effects of development on archaeology can be devised:

Paragraph 21 states:

‘Where early discussions with local planning authorities or the developers own research indicate that important archaeological remains may exist, it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out...’

Should the presence of archaeological deposits be confirmed, further guidance is

provided. Archaeology and planning stresses preservation in situ of archaeological deposits as a first consideration as in paragraphs 8 and 18.

Paragraph 8 states:

‘Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation...’

Paragraph 18 states:

‘The desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled...’

However, for archaeological deposits that are not of such significance it is appropriate for them to be ‘preserved by record’ (i.e., fully excavated and recorded by a competent archaeological contractor) prior to their destruction or damage.

Paragraph 25 states:

‘Where planning authorities decide that the physical preservation in situ of archaeological remains is not justified in the circumstances of the development and that development resulting in the destruction of the archaeological remains should proceed, it would be entirely reasonable for the planning authority to satisfy itself... that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of remains.’

Government Planning Policy Guidance, PPG 16, emphasises that early consultation regarding the results of an archaeological assessment, and a consideration of the implications of a development proposal, are the key to informed and reasonable planning decisions. An aim of this report is therefore to facilitate that process, and enable informed discussion to take place in order, if appropriate, to develop a strategy by which the impact of the development on the archaeological resource of the site can be mitigated.

1.4.3 Local Policy

The Walford Parish Plan (Draft F, 2006) provides local guidance in planning matters. The conclusions to its survey of the parish highlight certain points of local concern.

It states:

‘Large Scale Development is unwanted.’

The existence of unspoilt countryside in the parish is of paramount importance. Most people regard the retention of a green space between Ross-on-Wye and Walford to be highly important.’

1.4.4 Other Guidance

The Institute for Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard* definition of a desk based assessment (IFA, 1994) states that desk based assessments may arise as part of an Environmental Assessment.

Paragraph 3.1.7 states:

“Environmental Assessment (EA) applies to projects potentially having significant environmental effects (as defined in EC Directive 85/337) and requires a systematic analysis of such effects before a decision to permit the project is taken. Appraisal and desk based assessment of the archaeological element must form part of EA.”

In accordance with the Institute for Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard* definition of a Desk-based Assessment (IFA, 1994), the baseline report seeks to identify and assess the known and potential archaeological source within a specified area (‘the site’), collating existing written and graphic information and taking full account of the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a regional and national context as appropriate.

A further objective is to define and comment on the likely impact of works (e.g. site clearance/reduction, construction, infrastructure etc.) resulting from the proposed redevelopment scheme on the surviving archaeological resource.

The IFA *Standard* states that the purpose of a desk-based assessment is so that appropriate responses can be made, which may consist of one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.
- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource
- The formulation of a project design for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research

In accordance with PPG 16, the desk-based assessment forms the first stage in the planning process as regards archaeology as a material consideration and, if the archaeological potential warrants, may lead to evaluation by fieldwork within the defined development area.

1.5 Cultural Heritage Assets

1.5.1 Policy Standards

PPG 15 (Planning and the Historic Environment) and PPG 16 (Archaeology and Planning) set out the Secretary of State's policy for the UK. They set the standards for the criteria used for assessing the importance of cultural heritage assets.

PPG15 paragraph 1 states:

“The physical survivals of our past are to be valued and protected for their own sake, as a central part of our cultural heritage and our sense of national identity. They are an irreplaceable record, which contributes, through formal education and in many other ways, to our understanding of both the present and the past. Their presence adds to the quality of our lives, by enhancing the familiar and cherished local scene and sustaining the sense of local distinctiveness which is so important an aspect of the character and appearance of our towns, villages and countryside.”

Cultural heritage goes beyond simple objects and buildings.

PPG15 paragraph 6 states:

“In its broadest sense, the historic environment embraces all those aspects of the country that reflect the shaping hand of human history.”

1.5.2 Assessing Cultural Heritage

The principal sources consulted in assessing this site were the Sites and Monuments Records for Herefordshire and the Herefordshire Record Office. The first holds details of known archaeological sites. The Record Office contains copies of relevant early editions of Ordnance Survey maps, other cartographic sources and documentary sources. Archaeological sites within 1 km and 2km radii of the proposal site have been noted. Also standing monuments on the main access ways to the site and those outside the initial scoping radius but situated within the landscape so that they overlook the development area were considered. Both of these offices were visited on the 18th June 2007.

Also consulted was the National Monuments Record in Swindon, which holds numerous aerial photographs of the region. This was visited on the 22nd June 2007.

1.6 Methodology of the Cultural Heritage Baseline

1.6.1 Desk Based Appraisal

The format of the baseline report is adapted from an Institute of Field Archaeologist *Standard Guidance* paper for archaeological desk based assessment (IFA, 1994).

In summary, the work has involved:

- Identifying the client's objectives
- Identifying the cartographic and documentary sources available for consultation
- Assembling, consulting and examining those sources

The extent to which archaeological remains are likely to survive on the site will depend on the previous land use. The destructive effect of the previous and existing buildings/infrastructure/activity on the site has therefore been assessed from a study of available map information.

1.6.2 Walkover Examination

To supplement the desk based assessment a site visit and walkover examination of the area was carried out. The site was visited on the 18th June and 6th September 2007.

1.6.3 Non-Intrusive Survey

The walkover examination was supplemented with a photographic survey of the area. This was carried out on 18th June and 6th September 2007.

1.6.4 Intrusive Evaluation

Prior to the commissioning of the Environmental Impact Assessment preliminary trial holes to check the geology of the area were excavated (this is discussed further in section 3).

In order that the appropriate archaeological response/s can be identified, consideration was given to the need for further assessment and evaluation by fieldwork, in order to identify and locate surviving archaeological deposits on the site. Further trial pits were excavated and archaeologically monitored on 6th September 2007.

2 CULTURAL HERITAGE BASE LINE

2.1 Historical and Documentary Evidence

The site lies within the Parish of Walford, this name is thought to derive from “Wales-Ford” noting the point where the old turnpike road crossed the River Wye in to Wales.

Walford, in the Bromsash Hundred is recorded in the Domesday Book (Thorn & Thorn 1983) as having:

“ 7 hides which pay tax. In lordship 1 plough; a further 2 could be possible. 6 villagers and 4 small holders with 5 ploughs. Meadow, 14 acres; 3 hedged enclosures.”

The Descriptions of the parish and villages from *The National Gazetteer* (1868) are as follows:

"WALFORD, a parish in the hundred of Greytree, county Hereford, 3 miles S.W. of Ross, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Monmouth. The village is situated on the river Wye. The soil is clayey, sandy, and loamy, with a subsoil of clay, rock, and red brick earth. The living is a vicarage* in the diocese of Hereford, value £218, in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. There is also the district church of All Saints at Bishopswood, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, value £35. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. There are also some almshouses. There is a free school for both sexes situated at Bishop's Wood. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a chapel. Bishop's Wood House, Hill Court, Old Hill, and White Hall are the principal residences. Captain K. M. Power is lord of the manor."

"COUGHTON, a hamlet in the parish of Walford, in the county of Hereford, 2 miles S. of Ross: It is situated near the river Wye. The church is in ruins."

2.2 Cartographic Evidence

John Speed's map of 1610 is the first for the region and it records Coughton as what appears to be “Coughton Chas” or possibly “Coughton Chap” (figure 2). On the following maps of Herefordshire Coughton is similarly recorded; C. Saxton 1627, J. Blaeu 1648, J. Jansson 1651, J. Blaeu 1664, R. Blome 1681, R. Morden 1695 and R. Morden 1722 (figures 3 & 4).

Maps by J. Cary 1787 and S. J. Neele 1806 record it simply as “Coughton” (figure 5).

Maps of Herefordshire by P. van den Keere 1617, E. Bowen & J. Owen 1720, J. Badeslade 1742, S. Simpson 1746, E. Bowen 1750, J. Seller 1780 and J. Archer 1835 do not record Coughton, but only Walford (figure 3).

All of these are all county maps and their scale really shows very little detail. A more detailed map by J. Cary in 1793 of the Ross area records (figure 5) it as “Coughton Chap.” A. Fullarton’s map of the Ross-Ledbury area in 1850 does not record Coughton. Unfortunately although more detailed they do not show much more information.

The OS 1st edition survey drawings of 1813 depict noticeably different field boundaries from those present today (figure 6). The area contains a number of narrow strip-fields. The Ross & Monmouth Railway has not yet been constructed. Coughton as a village in not marked, while the marsh in recorded as such.

The Tithes map of 1830 records similar field boundaries to those of 1813. The field name survey of the area (WNC 1986) highlight the marginal quality of the land in the area. Field 136 is recorded as “Coughton Marsh”, Fields 110, 133 and 134 are called “The Moors”, while Fields 152 and 153 are marked as “Rough Ground” and Field 146 as “Wood Rough” (figure 7).

The first edition 1:10560 OS map of 1866 shows the site and its surrounding area very much as it appears at present (figure 8). The Ross & Monmouth Railway to the immediate west of the site is indicated as in use. The field boundaries are almost identical to modern ones. The area of Coughton shows very little signs of urbanisation. The second edition OS map of 1904 shows that very little had changed in the interim (figure 9).

2.3 Known Cultural Heritage Sites in the Area

A gazetteer of all known archaeological sites within a 1 km and 2km radius was compiled. Also at this stage a basic assessment was conducted to evaluate any potential impact from the development. Those sites considered to have an impact potential were then further assessed (see section 3).

2.3.1 Prehistoric Sites (figure 11)

Palaeolithic (450,000 – 12,000 BC)

No sites or finds of this date have been recorded in the area.

Mesolithic (12,000 – 4,000 BC)

1. A find-spot of Mesolithic flint (SMR 7327) in Chase Wood Camp, Ross. These

artefacts came from a ploughed field within the hillfort (Hereford City Museum Acc no 9089). Numerous objects were recovered including a microlith battered back blade of Mesolithic type (NGR 3603 2225)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

Neolithic (4,000 – 2,200 BC)

2. Neolithic flints, Chase Wood Camp, Ross (SMR 7328). Tree clearance and ploughing brought archaeological material to light. From fields within hillfort has come a considerable flint industry. Neolithic in character, includes scrapers blades, burins and lozenge shaped arrowhead (NGR 3603 2225)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

3. Neolithic stone axe found in Coughton Marsh, Walford (SMR 30157), it was handed to Hereford Museum 10/11/1987 (NGR 3590 2200)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: Yes

4. Mace head and flints (SMR 38473). Half an oval stone, water worn 10cm at widest point and 6.5cm long (so about 13cm long if complete), 1.5cm deep, with worked hole in the centre. It has been interpreted as a mace head. Stone is grey, very fine sand stone, with occasional mica flecks. (NGR 3576 2203)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

5. Neolithic flint scraper (SMR 8454) found at Homme Green, Walford (NGR 3580 2222)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

Bronze Age (2,200 – 700 BC)

6. Possible round barrow (SMR 8488) near Walford, of Bronze Age date (NGR 3588 2208)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: Yes

7. Bronze spearhead (SMR 7500) found during draining of Coughton Marsh, Walford, exhibited at meeting of BAA in January 1871. LBA type, now in Gloucester Museum (NGR 3588 2214)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: Yes

8. Discoidal Bronze Age flint knife (SMR 8487), found at Walford. (NGR 3584 2227)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

Iron Age (700 BC – 43 AD)

9. Ditch sections, near Walford House, (SMR 35400) with animal bone and late Iron Age pottery. Also associated with a series of small discrete features with Roman pottery indicate a settlement site. Substantial stone drains may date to the same period (NGR 35956 22125)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

10. Camp in Chase Wood, (SMR 904) it is a promontory type fort, steep fall on all sides except in the Southern Area of c.27 acres, of an irregular oval form. At the south end it is defended by a rampart, now approximately 1.6m above the outside ground. The defences on other sides are formed by scarping natural slope. It is a SAM. (NGR 3603 2225)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

11. Iron Age pottery find-spot near Chasewood Camp, Ross (SMR 7143). It is located in cleared woodland, immediately to the west of hillfort ramparts. A fair quantity of coarse pottery sherds were recovered from an area over an acre or more outside the hillfort. A blue glass bead (Hereford City Acc No 9089) was also found (NGR 36005 22248)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

12. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37269). At SO 60411 22502, it is aligned NE-SW, 5m wide, <10m deep. Cut 3m deep through exposed bedrock. It continues SE to the hillfort entrance (HSMR 904). Good preservation. At SO 60392 22430, it continues SE and enters the hillfort. (NGR 36041 22250)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

Unspecified Prehistoric

13. Evaluation in former farmhouse garden, Flanesford Priory (SMR 25257), recorded small quantities of prehistoric flint flakes (NGR 35795 21983)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

14. Flints (SMR 4057) recovered from Mr Baynton's Farm at Walford, Ross in 1952. The finds were not returned, and their whereabouts is unknown. (NGR 3593 2226)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

15. Flint artefacts found north of Lower Cleeve, Ross (SMR 4058). A quantity of flint objects were found by Mr A P Garrod in 1957 on & near the site of the new sewage farm, some pottery of uncertain date was also found. (NGR 3587 2235)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

16. A polished grey stone axe/adze (SMR 41916) was discovered on Bull's Hill, Walford near to a flint knife in December 1991. (NGR 35940 22036)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

2.3.2 Roman Sites (43 – 410 AD) (figure 12)

17. A fragment of 3rd century Romano-British pottery (SMR 4057) had been found on Mr Baynton's Farm at Ross. (NGR 3593 2226)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

18. A 4th century Roman coin (SMR 7504) was found in Walford Parish (NGR 3596 2204)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

19. A worn bronze Romano-British coin of 3rd – 4th century date (SMR 7144: Hereford Museum Acc no 9089) was found in cleared woodland immediately to the west of the hillfort ramparts in Chase Wood. (NGR 36005 22248)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

20. An evaluation in former farmhouse garden at Flanesford Priory (SMR 25257) recorded small quantities of Roman pottery. (NGR 35795 21983)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

2.3.3 Medieval Sites (410 – 1485 AD) (figure 13)

21. Cleeve, medieval settlement, Ross on Wye (SMR 24385) Recorded in the

Domesday Book as "Land of the King in Bromsash Hundred. Earl Harold held it. Fourteen and a half hides, with an outlier named Wilton. In lordship 4 ploughs; 20 villagers, a reeve, and 11 smallholders with 16 ploughs. 9 male and 5 female slaves and 1 plough" (NGR 3587 2233)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

22. Goodrich Castle (SMR 349), the earliest surviving work is the square keep in the south side of the enclosure c1160-70. It is a Grade I listed building (LB_413/3/46, LB_413/6/46) Castle mentioned in pipe roll of 1186. A square enclosing wall with towers at angles was built around keep early 13th century and of this work the east curtain, sedilie in chapel & foundations of to the south at notable. (NGR35770 21990)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes

Potential Indirect Impact: None

23. Walford medieval settlement (SMR 25876) Recorded in the Domesday Book as "In Walford 7 hides which pay tax. In lordship 1 plough; a further 2 would be possible. 6 villagers and 4 smallholders with 5 ploughs. Meadow, 14 acres; 3 hedged enclosures. The villagers pay 10s for the waste land." (NGR 3580 2200)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

24. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37275) Aligned E-W, 2m wide, 1m deep. It continues east and west following contours on north side of linear bedrock exposure. Cut by footpath, good preservation. (NGR 36030 22185)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

25. Penyard Chase and Landscape Park (SMR 31688) The Bishop of Hereford's woods at Ross were part of the royal forest of Dean until the early 13th century. The bishop's chase was at 'Lax Penyard' wood, which correlates to Chase Wood, south west of the main part of Penyard. The chase was unenclosed. (NGR 36020 22240)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

26. Find-spot at Walford Church (SMR 30294) Ring found by metal detectorist. Several medieval finds have been found in the same location. (NGR 35865 22040)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

27. Medieval road, south west of Goodrich Castle (SMR 7311) The County SMR records that "I was excavating a buried road system running down a (probably)

celtic holloway which was approx 15' deep. There were 2 roads, 1 above the other, a pre turnpike road 4 inches below ground level and traces of earlier road underneath.” (NGR 35740 21944)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

28. Lynchets, Castle Brook Farm, Walford (SMR 6617) Lynchets on the north bank of the stream at Castle Brook Farm. 5 terraces extending for c220yds. (NGR 36080 22160)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

29. Evaluation in former farmhouse garden, Flanesford Priory (SMR 25257), recorded medieval deposits consisted of a large dump of material forming level platform. These contained limited quantities of medieval pottery. (NGR 35795 21983)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

30. St Michael, Church (SMR 6768) Essentially 13th century in date it is a Grade I listed building (LB_1429/4/69). The north arcade of 4 bays with round piers, the west lancet window, the Chancel arch, and north chapel of 3 bays are of this date. (NGR 35863 22043).

The Lychgate of the Churchyard is Grade II listed (LB_1429/4/71), and a sundial approximately 22 metres east of the tower of the Church is also Grade II listed (LB_1429/4/70)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes Potential Indirect Impact: None

31. Medieval pottery find-spot (SMR 7355), north west of Castle, Goodrich. Pottery recovered from fieldwalking. Stored with the HWCC (NGR 3575 2201)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

32. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37258) At SO 60534 22022, aligned N-S, 4m wide, 3m deep. At SO 60604 2199, it makes an S bend and continues S. At SO 60615 21985, it is cut by hollow way SMR 37259. (NGR 36053 22202)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

33. Deserted Medieval Village, north of Ham Plantation (SMR 7493) The SMR records it as "Earthworks immediately north of plantation consist of remains of ditches and scarping, perhaps indicating site of earlier settlement than existing hamlet. Some features of plan are visible on 1946 APs together with disturbed area to the west which may have formed part" (NGR 35780 22220)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

34. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37254) At SO 60412 22282, aligned N-S along steep E-facing slope. 10m wide, 1m deep. Good preservation. At SO 60416 22174, it continues, following contours. At SO 60524 22022, it continues south west, cut by trackway SMR 37257. At SO 60589 21874, it continues south west. (NGR 36041 22228)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

35. Cross, Hom Green, Ross (SMR 7498) “Church yard cross said to mark site of destroyed chapel.” C14-15 shaft is octagonal to square on plan, with moulding capping. It is listed as a Grade II structure (LB_1429/4/86). Base and cross head are modern (NGR 35793 22206)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes

Potential Indirect Impact: None

36. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37260) Aligned N-S it is 1m wide and 1m deep. It joins with hollow way SMR 37254. It continues to the north. N. (NGR 36059 22187)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

37. Howle Hill medieval settlement (SMR 25753) Recorded in the Domesday Book as "Godric Mapson holds Howle. In lordship 2 ploughs; 4 ploughmen; 1 female slave. 12 villagers and 12 smallholders with 11 ploughs; they pay 18 sesters of honey. A smith. A fishery. Value 40s. (NGR 360 220)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

38. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37255). At SO 60432 22282 it is aligned N-S along a steep east facing slope. 5m wide, cut into slope, east of and parallel with hollow way SMR 37254. At SO 60424 22207, it continues south. (NGR 36043 22228)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

39. Coughton Chapel, Walford (SMR 7492) Recorded simply as a ruined medieval chapel (NGR 35940 22120)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes

Potential Indirect Impact: None

40. Old Hill Court (SMR 7499) "Part timber frame, part stone, said to have been built c1530, but may incorporate work of earlier date. Modern additions are on the north and north east. On the east wall of the main block some 16th century painted

decoration. It is a Grade II listed building (LB_1429/4/63). The Hill or Old Hill residence of Will Crulle is recorded as early as 1318. (NGR 35825 22157)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

2.3.4 Post Medieval Sites (1486 AD – Present)

Secular Buildings (figure 14)

41. Lower Wythall, Walford (SMR 12670). A timber frame residence dating from c1566, been in possession of only three families since that time. It is a Grade II listed building (LB_1429/4/62). It is an almost unique example of untouched timber house built in Tudor times, said to have been built by Will Stratford. (NGR 35960 22082)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes Potential Indirect Impact: None

42. Upper Wythall, Walford (SMR 7507) A Grade II* listed building (LB_1429/4/64) the west part was built in the early 16th century. It has a H plan, with crosswings at the east and west. A late 16th century large east wing was added. Lesser additions and alterations took place in the early 17th and early 18th centuries. Timber frame exposed in nearly all of the north front and part of the west. Unoccupied and in poor condition (NGR 35968 22074)

Associated structures have also been granted listed status. A stable approximately 20 metres east is Grade II (LB_1429/4/65). The cider house, approximately 5 metres north-east, is Grade II (LB_1429/4/66).

Potential Direct Impact: Yes Potential Indirect Impact: None

43. Cobrey Park, Walford (SMR 2672). It is recorded as a 17th century dwelling. Cokebury, Coughbury Park acquired c1670. (NGR 36073 22131)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

44. Callow Farm, Walford (SMR 18417). A 17th century house with some modern additions on the north and east. The southern doorway has an original frame & a door of moulded battens. (NGR 35731 22118)

The associated barn, stable and cider house of the farm have been Grade II listed (LB_1429/4/51).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

45. Warryfield Farm, Walford (SMR 18418). West part was built c1600 &

extended to the east c1700. It is a Grade II listed building (LB_1429/4/113). It has some framing exposed on the north side, with original window. (NGR 35823 22096)

An attached cottage is Grade II listed (LB_1429/4/114).

Potential Direct Impact: Yes Potential Indirect Impact: None

46. Cottage, opposite Spring Herne, Walford (SMR 18438). A 17th century, partly timber framed building. (NGR 35962 22047)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes Potential Indirect Impact: None

47. Dovecote, Hill Court, Walford (SMR 7511) Dovecote, south of house c1700 built in brick. It has an octagonal plan with pyramidal roof terminating in small cupola or lantern. (NGR 35752 22161)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

48. Hill Court, Walford (SMR 7494). An early 18th century red brick mansions, central block built 1698-1700 of 3 storeys, while 2 storey north and south wings were added c1740. Hill Court, then called “The Hill”, was built for Richard Clarke (d.1702), then of Old Hill Court, from 1698 onwards. It is a Grade I listed building (LB_1429/4/53). (NGR 35750 22165)

Other parts of the estate have also been granted listed building status. Two pairs of piers with gates and railings, at east end of drive are Grade II (LB_1429/4/54). A pair of gate-piers, approximately 75 metres to the east, are Grade II listed (LB_1429/4/55). A wall, with pair of gate piers between Hill Court and buildings around stable court are Grade II (LB_1429/4/56). Another pair of gate-piers and a gate, approximately 150 metres to the south are Grade II listed (LB_1429/4/59). A final pair of gate-piers and gates, approximately 250 metres to the south are Grade II listed (LB_1429/4/61).

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

49. Dovecote, Hill Court (SMR 23916). An early 18th century dovecote with circular interior and clay tiled roof. It is a Grade II listed building (LB_1429/4/60). (NGR 35750 22150)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

50. Goodrich Court (SMR 23397) Goodrich Court was designed by Edward Blore for Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick in 1828. Sir Samuel, an antiquarian and collector of armour, wished to house his collections in a suitable setting, so the house was inspired by continental castles. It is a turreted a 19th century building. (NGR

35720 22020)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

51. Walford Court, Coughton Manor (SMR 7497) Occupied if not erected by Thomas Kyrle in the 16th century. It is a Grade II listed building (LB_1429/4/73). It was the headquarters of Col Birch during the siege of Goodrich Castle. In 1840 Court had Jacobean facade, fortified by Kyrles in Civil War. Mansion partly demolished 1839 (NGR 35875 22058)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes

Potential Indirect Impact: None

52. Homestead (site of), East of Hom Farm, Ross (SMR 18940) A post medieval dwelling (NGR 35785 22235)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

53. Cottage (site of), Lower Cleeve, Ross (SMR 18934). Post medieval cottage and garden. (NGR 35870 22330)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

54. Homestead (site of), South of Arbour Hill, Ross (SMR 18939). Post medieval homestead. (NGR 35878 22262)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

55. House (site of), East of church, Hom Green, Ross (SMR 18941). Post medieval house. (NGR 35818 22212)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

56. Barn, West of priory building, Flanesford Priory, Goodrich (SMR 24983). A post-medieval barn lies to the west of and adjoining the medieval structure (HWCM 24973) and forms part of the post-medieval farm complex (HWCM 24972). The building incorporates medieval work in its north and south walls. Within area of Goodrich Castle SAM. (NGR 35789 21983)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

57. Brook farmhouse, Walford (SMR 30048). Brook Farm house is built of sandstone rubble and ashlar and dates from the mid to late 18th century. The building has good local interest and period features and is a Grade II listed building (LB_1429/4/78). Building recording has been recommended for this site. (NGR 35888 22050)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes

Potential Indirect Impact: None

58. Coughton Cottage, West of Walford House (SMR 42673). The house is undergoing restoration. It was probably built c.1600 as a two bay timber-framed house. A stone wing was added c. 50/60 years later. This was later extended c.1800. (NGR 35950 22130)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes

Potential Indirect Impact: None

59. Toll House, Walford (SMR 37801). Post medieval toll house and garden. (NGR 35870 22050)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes

Potential Indirect Impact: None

60. Toll House, Coughton (SMR 37799). Post medieval toll house. (NGR 35960 22140)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes

Potential Indirect Impact: None

61. Toll House, Ross (SMR 37785). Post medieval toll house and garden. (NGR 35970 22320)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes

Potential Indirect Impact: None

62. Walford House Hotel, Coughton (SMR 41870). It is a two storey building with cellar and attics. It is a Grade II listed building (LB_1429/4/75). The central block probably dates to c.1700 with further additions made later. It is shown on OS map as Priory Lea House. (NGR 359400 22130)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes

Potential Indirect Impact: None

63. Barn House, Coughton Lane, Walford. (LB_1429/4/80) A Grade II listed building (NGR 35850 22050).

Also associated with this is an outbuilding, Grade II listed (LB_1429/4/81), approximately one metre west of Barn House, and a barn , Grade II listed (LB_1429/4/82), approximately 15 metres to the west. Also a Tan house that is Grade II listed (LB_1429/5/83).

Potential Direct Impact: Yes

Potential Indirect Impact: None

64. Bollin Farmhouse Walford (LB_1429/4/76). A Grade II listed building. (NGR 35940 22180)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes

Potential Indirect Impact: None

65. Flaxley House, off east side of B4229, Walford (LB_1429/4/77). A Grade II listed building. (NGR 35860 22000)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

66. The White House, Lincoln Hill, Ross-on-Wye (LB_650/2/85). A Grade II listed building. (NGR 35890 22310)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes Potential Indirect Impact: None

Ecclesiastical Buildings (*figure 15*)

67. Mission Room, Farm Bank (SMR 34539). A 19th century mission room first shown on First Edition OS map and also on 1964 map. (NGR 35975 22308)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

68. The Chapel, Withall, Walford (SMR 23284) A former chapel, dated to the late 17th century. It is a Grade II listed building (LB_1429/4/67). It has a squared sandstone with tile roof, is single storey with windows revated and chamfered with mullions. The west wall, of two bays, has windows of two and three lights. Between them is a blocked doorway. (NGR 35969 22077)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

69. Hom Green Chapel, Hom Green, Walford (SMR 27028). A 1905-6 chapel by Bodley. It is a Grade II listed building (LB_1429/4/85). Also noted as Church of the Paraclete and Paraclete Chapel, it is shown on the OS maps as Hom Church. (NGR 35801 22204)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes Potential Indirect Impact: None

70. Plymouth Brethren Meeting Room (SMR 36636). South of Howle Hill, Walford. It is a post medieval Chapel (NGR 36040 22058)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

71. The Old Vicarage, Walford (SMR 35511). Thomas Nicholson designed a new vicarage house for Walford in 1854. It is of stone with a tiled roof and has cross windows with margin panes. It has a vernacular feel, emphasised by the gable sweeping low over the entrance doorway with an attractive design. (NGR 35917 22081)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes Potential Indirect Impact: None

72. Mission Room, Tudorville, Ross-on Wye (SMR 36635). A post medieval Chapel. (NGR 35976 22305)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

Parks and Grounds (*figure 15*)

73. Hill Court Park, Walford (SMR 21247). Parkland around Hill Court (built 1698-1700). The gardens, including a walled garden dating from the late 17th century, with features from the early 20th century, set in parkland of 40ha. Also present are a lodge, pool, avenue, and farm buildings. It is a Grade II listed park. (NGR 35750 22180)

Within the park are two associated listed buildings. A building on three sides of the stable court is Grade II listed (LB_1429/4/57) and a barn approximately 75 metres to the south is also Grade II (LB_1429/4/58)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

74. Old Hill Court Landscape Park (SMR 31257). Old Hill Court was the family home first of the Kyrles and then of the Clarkes, the changeover occurring in the early 16th century. 'New' Hill Court was built nearby in 1698, and by the 19th century Old Hill Court was tenanted. It sits on a raised platform. (NGR 35830 22140)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes

Potential Indirect Impact: None

75. Cobrey Park Landscape Park, Cobrey (SMR 31246) has been an estate since the Middle Ages. It was bought by Henry Barnett in 1813; he built the present mansion. The estate covered 324 acres in 1849; no park was laid out, but there were many trees. Coughton Brook runs through the estate. (NGR 36080 22140)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

76. Park, Lincoln Hill, Ross on Wye (SMR 24528). Park identified by HWGT Survey. Lincoln Hill House is a villa built c.1834. The OS 1st edition 1" map shows its grounds as parkland. An 1834 sale catalogue mentions walled gardens and lawns with shrubs and conifers. (NGR 35900 22310)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes

Potential Indirect Impact: None

77. Purland Chase Landscape Park (SMR 31259). Purland House was built, probably in the late 19th century, by a Mr Harvey. It was situated above Chasewood Villa, which the 1840 tithe map shows as having a 'Kitchen Garden'. Purland House does not appear on the tithe map. (NGR 35960 22210)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

78. Walford House Landscape Park (SMR 31256). Walford House is early 17th century, although the 1840 tithe map refers to it as 'Walford New House'. It is shown, with a tiny park, on the 1831 OS 1" map. The park is completely enclosed by a wall, probably contemporary with the house. (NGR 35950 22130)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes Potential Indirect Impact: None

79. Black Poplar, Bull's Hill (SMR 38636). It is an ancient and rare Black Poplar tree and associated growing space. (NGR 35961 22044)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

80. Walford Court, garden (SMR 34052). Walford belonged to Wormsley Priory, and was acquired by the Kyrles in 1549, after the Dissolution. The house was probably built by Thomas Kyrle in the mid 16th century. It sat on a terrace reached through a courtyard to the south. (NGR 35870 22050)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes Potential Indirect Impact: None

81. Upper Wythall Landscape Park (SMR 31255). The timber-framed and multi-gabled house at Upper Wythall dates to the 16th and 17th centuries. Sale particulars of 1813 list a well-stocked walled garden, two dovecotes, and a fishpond with trout. The property included 105 acres, and orchards. (NGR 35980 22070)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

Industrial: Buildings and Structures (*figure 16*)

82. Walford Mill: on the Castle Brook (SMR 10979) north west of Leys Hill (off leat, off east side of Wye). A two storey stone building probably early 18th century, with a modern slate roof. The contemporary miller's house is adjacent. The cornmill ceased operating c 1860 and was converted into a saw-mill. (NGR 35854 21979)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes Potential Indirect Impact: None

83. Pumping Station, Goodrich Court (SMR 36579) Built on the banks of the Wye to supply water to Goodrich Court when the water tanks at the house proved inadequate. The buildings have deteriorated rapidly in the past six years. Only one small section remains standing today. (NGR 35720 22045)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

84. Brick Kiln Cottage, Forest Green (SMR 35557) A brickworks is marked on the first edition OS map on the north side of the triangle of roads. On the 1964 map a house is shown with earthworks adjacent, presumably the quarry pit. (NGR 35960 21975)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

85. Brickyard Cottages, Hom Green (SMR 35556) Brickyard Cottages are marked on the north side of the Hill Court Road, Hom Green to Ross. A site visit revealed a row of 3 (probably 4 originally) small pebble dashed cottages and no earthworks or evidence of brickworks. (NGR 35830 22250)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes Potential Indirect Impact: None

86. Wind Pump, River Wye (SMR 34536) Shown on 1964 map. On the 100ft contour line is adjacent to the river Wye, 600m south west of Hill Court. (NGR 35684 22135)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

87. Wind Pump, Cubberley (SMR 34538) Shown on 1964 map 200m south west of Cubberley. Not shown on First Edition. (NGR 35795 22285)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

88. Factory, Ross-on-Wye (SMR 37110) Post Medieval Tool works (NGR 36003 22294)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

89. Brickyard Cottages (SMR 18944) lie south west of Aylesmarsh Cottage. Consisting of yards, smiths shop and three cottages. (NGR 35820 22270)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes Potential Indirect Impact: None

90. Brickyard, south east of Arbour Hill, Walford (SMR 2432) Has two small enclosures 'The Brickyard Claypit House etc' (to the south) with buildings on SE and NE side. Enclosure to the north called 'the brickyard'. This is probably the brickworks listed in the mineral statistics of the Geological Association of 1858. (NGR 35890 22250)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes Potential Indirect Impact: None

91. Corn Mill, east of Coughton Farm (SMR 10996) Coughton Mill: On the

Castle Brook. It is a three storey stone building, with mill house on the opposite side of the road (now a private dwelling). It closed c1900. (NGR 36020 22119)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

92. Coughton Mill (SMR 10997) On the Castle Brook the mill building is still in good order but is without machinery which was taken out in 1914. It is Grade II listed LB_1429/5/84). It is thought to have had four pairs of stones with two waterwheels, probably both overshot, one internal and one external. (NGR 36018 22112)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

93. Limekiln (SMR 12540) south west of Brickpool Cottage, Walford (NGR 36008 22014)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

94. Limekiln (SMR 12541) north of Brickpool Cottage, Walford (NGR 36024 22038)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

95. Limekiln site (SMR 21204), Walford. Marked as “Limekiln” on the 1st edition OS map. No longer visible (NGR 36015 22024)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

96. Limekiln (SMR 12542), Howle Hill, Walford. These two west facing kilns are situated at the north-west end of a pasture field; the southern part of the field falls away into a very large quarry with steep and dangerous cliffs at the far end. (NGR 36033 22047)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

97. Chase Wood, charcoal burning platform (SMR 37245) Circular, 8m in diameter. The entrance is on the south side. (NGR 35997 22169)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

98. Chase Wood, charcoal burning platform (SMR 37251) Circular, 6m in diameter. (NGR 36004 22219)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

99. Chase Wood, charcoal burning platform (SMR 37249). Circular, 10m in

diameter. Spoil heap with charcoal on the north-west side of the site. Good preservation. (NGR 35998 22216)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

100. Chase Wood, charcoal burning platform (SMR 37242) Oval, 8m by 5m. Spoil heap with charcoal on the north-west side. (NGR 35989 22170)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

101. Chase Wood, charcoal burning platform (SMR 37272). It is oval, 10m by 8m. Located on the south side of track-way SMR 37238. Dispersed charcoal on the south side of the site. Good preservation. (NGR 36000 22165)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

102. Limekiln, Forest Green, Walford (SMR 12539) Limekiln (NGR 35988 21975)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

103. Lower Cleeve Mill (SMR 43089) A mill is shown on the Price map of 1817 on a small tributary of the river Wye. There are no remains apart from two partly stone-lined ponds. Site must be regarded as probable rather than certain. Nothing is shown on the first edition map. (NGR 35870 22323)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

104. Chase Wood, storage platforms (SMR 37273). Semi-circular, less than 8m in diameter. A series of 14 platforms spaced <14m apart. Cut into slope on NW side of trackway SMR 37238. Good preservation. The tithe map of 1840 records a narrow strip of woodland known as Dowlet Coppice at this location. (NGR 36020 22170)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

105. Chase Wood, charcoal burning platform (SMR 37264) At SO 60396 22057. Circular, 8m in diameter. Dispersed charcoal on north side. (NGR 36040 22206)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

106. Chase Wood, charcoal burning platform (SMR 37241). Circular, 10m diameter. Spoil heap with charcoal on NW side. Good preservation. (NGR 35989 22166)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

107. Chase Wood, charcoal burning platform (SMR 37278). Sub-circular, 10m in diameter. Charcoal on south side. Good preservation. (NGR 36010 22167)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

108. Chase Wood, charcoal burning platform (SMR 37277). Sub-circular, 8m in diameter. Charcoal on the south side. Good preservation. (NGR 36018 22169)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

109. Chase Wood, charcoal burning platform (SMR 37276). Circular, 8m in diameter. Charcoal on the south side. (NGR 36016 22172)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

110. Limekiln site, Walford (SMR 21205). Marked on the OS 1st edition map. No longer visible (NGR 36056 22064)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

111. Chase Wood, storage platform (SMR 37235). Oval, 5m by 2m. Adjacent to quarry SMR 37234. (NGR 35979 22181)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

112. Chase Wood, storage platform (SMR 37218). Circular, 3m in diameter, on the west side of hollow way SMR 37217. (NGR 36004 22244)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

113. Chase Wood, storage platform (SMR 37227) Oval, 3m by 1.5m. Cut on the west side by a footpath. (NGR 35985 22220)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

Industrial: Quarries and Pits (*figure 17*)

114. Clay Pit on first edition OS map (SMR 41293) at Bampton Abbots (NGR 35895 22260)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

115. Quarry (SMR 40190) at Walford (NGR 35875 22297)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

116. Quarry (SMR 40189) at Walford (NGR 35804 22278)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

117. Quarry (SMR 40191) at Walford (NGR 35974 22209)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

118. Gravel Pit on first edition OS map (SMR 41294) at Walford (NGR 35701 22160)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

119. Quarry (SMR 40195) at Walford (NGR 35970 22020)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

120. Quarry (SMR 40261) at Walford (NGR 36016 22283)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

121. Quarry (SMR 40262) in Ross Rural (NGR 36016 22283)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

122. Quarry (SMR 40269) at Walford (NGR 36018 22024)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

123. Quarry (SMR 40270) at Walford (NGR 36010 22014)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

124. Quarry (SMR 40274) at Walford (NGR 36039 22065)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

125. Quarry (SMR 40330) at Walford (NGR 35845 21997)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

126. Chase Wood, quarry (SMR 37256) Three contiguous sub-circular pits, <15m in diameter, <10m deep, cut into the east-facing slope. The entrance is on the east side, accessed by hollow way SMR 37254. (NGR 36051 22201)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

127. Chase Wood, quarry (SMR 37237) Linear, aligned N-S along west-facing exposed bedrock for 50m. Shows signs of tool marks. It is accessed by hollow way SMR 37230. (NGR 35983 22173)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

128. Chase Wood, quarry (SMR 37246) Semi-circular, 12m diameter, 3m deep. Cut into exposed bedrock, entrance on the north side. (NGR 35989 22176)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

129. Chase Wood, quarry (SMR 37261) Linear, aligned N-S along an east facing exposed bedrock for 50m. Tool marks. It is accessed by hollow way SMR 37254. Good preservation. (NGR 36062 22184)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

130. Chase Wood, quarry (SMR 37239) Rectangular, aligned N-S, 10m by 1.5m, 2m deep. Cut into exposed bedrock, tool marks, entrance on the north side accessed by hollow way SMR 37240. Good preservation. (NGR 35988 22166)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

131. Chase Wood, quarry (SMR 37247) Linear, aligned N-S. Cut into west-facing exposed bedrock for 30m. It is accessed from hollow way SMR 37248. (NGR 35990 22197)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

132. Chase Wood, quarry (SMR 37236) Semi-circular, 1.5m diameter, 0.5m deep. Exposed bedrock is scored with tool marks. (NGR 35983 22171)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

133. Chase Wood, quarry (SMR 37243) Linear, aligned N-S along west-facing slope for 30m. Entrance is on the western side. (NGR 35989 22170)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

134. Chase Wood, quarry (SMR 37282) Linear, aligned N-S along west-facing exposed bedrock below hillfort rampart SMR 904 for 100m. Several spoil heaps and sandstone blocks. Accessed by hollow way SMR 37217. (36003 22239)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

135. Chase Wood, quarry (SMR 37279) Linear, aligned NE-SW along SE-facing exposed bedrock for >50m. Tool marks. (NGR 36020 22175)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

136. Chase Wood, quarry (SMR 37234) Semi-circular, 1.5m wide, 0.5m deep. Exposed bedrock with tool marks. (NGR 35979 22181)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

137. Chase Wood, saw pit (SMR 37270) Circular, 5m in diameter, 1m deep. (NGR 36039 22243)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

138. Chase Wood, saw pit (SMR 37229) Circular, 2m diameter, 0.5m deep. (NGR 35975 22211)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

Roads and Track-ways (*figure 18*)

139. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37253). Aligned NW-SE, it is 2m wide and 0.5m deep. Continues SE towards edge of wood, then continues NW to enter hillfort (SMR 904). Goes over and cutting into hillfort rampart as a farm track. (NGR 36040 22231)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

140. Chase Wood, track-way (SMR 37250). Aligned N-S, it is 0.5m wide. (NGR 36005 22214)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

141. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37248). Aligned NW-SE, it is 2m wide and 1m deep. Continues NW from quarry (SMR 37247). It is in a state of good preservation. (NGR 35990 22197)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

142. Chase Wood, track-way (SMR 37244). Aligned E-W it is 1m wide. Cut by track-way (SMR 37230) and it continues east. (NGR 35990 22170)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

143. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37240). Aligned NW-SE it is 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep. It continues NW from the entrance to quarry (SMR 37239). In good preservation. (NGR 35988 22166)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

144. Chase Wood, track-way (SMR 37238). At SO 59850 21676, aligned NW-SE it is 3m wide, cut roughly 2m into slope on the north-east side. It continues south-east for 50m, turning east following the contours on the north side of a linear bedrock exposure. Gives access to platforms (SMR 37273). Good preservation. At SO 59940 21660, it continues to the north-east. (NGR 35985 22168)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

145. Chase Wood, track-way (SMR 37257). Aligned E-W it is 2m wide. Cuts hollow way (SMR 37254). It continues east for 5m, cutting hollow way (SMR 37255). (NGR 36052 22202)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

146. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37259). Aligned NE-SW it is 3m wide and 0.5m deep. Cuts hollow way (SMR 37258). It continues north-east down slope, then turns north-west up slope. (NGR 36062 22199)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

147. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37263). Aligned N-S it is 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep. It continues north, joining hollow way (SMR 37262). (NGR 36058 22170)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

148. Chase Wood, track-way (SMR 37274). Aligned NE-SW it is 2m wide. (NGR 36020 22180)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

149. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37214). Aligned NW-SE it is 2m wide and 0.5m deep. Cut by track-way (SMR 37211). (NGR 36018 22264)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

150. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37213). Aligned NE-SW it is 1m wide and 1m deep. Cut by track-way (SMR 37212), it continues south west parallel with

track-way (SMR 37211). (NGR 36026 22271)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

151. Chase Wood, track-way (SMR 37212). At SO 60260 22713 it is aligned E-W, is 1m wide and cut 0.5m into slope on the south side. Cut by track-way (SMR 37211), and cuts hollow way (SMR 37213). At SO 60265 22692, it continues east. (NGR 36026 22271)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

152. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37216). Aligned N-S it is 2m wide and 1m deep. Joins with track-way (SMR 37211) and continues south. It is in good preservation. (NGR 36008 22256)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

153. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37215). At SO 60177 22640, it is aligned NE-SW, 2m wide and 0.5m deep. Cut by track-way (SMR 37211), it has good preservation. At SO 60271 22654, it continues north-east. At SO 60299 22642, it cuts the berm (SMR 37271) and continues east. (36018 22264)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

154. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37280). At SO 60035 21436 it is aligned NE-SW, 2m wide and less than 1m deep. It follows the contours of the hill. At SO 59946 21410, it continues south-west and cuts the wood bank (SMR 37281). (NGR 36004 22144)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

155. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37226). Aligned NE-SW it is 2m wide and 1m deep. It continues north east and has good preservation. (NGR 35990 22225)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

156. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37233). Aligned NE-SW it is 3m wide and less than 1m deep. Joins with hollow way (SMR 37230), and continues north-east. (NGR 35977 22187)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

157. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37232). Aligned NE-SW it is 2m wide and 0.5m deep. Cut by hollow way (SMR 37230). Continues north-east, it has good preservation. (NGR 35973 22192)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

158. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37231). Aligned E-W it is 1m wide and 0.5m deep. Cut by hollow way (SMR 37230). It continues to the east. (NGR 35973 22192)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

159. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37230). At SO 59740 21969 it is aligned NW-SE, 2m wide and 1m deep increasing to 4m deep. It is cut by a footpath. It continues north-west towards the edge of the wood, and then continues south-east to the quarry (SMR 37237) and hilltop. Currently used as a recreational footpath, it is in good preservation. At SO 59729 21924 it continues to the south-east. (NGR 35974 22197)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

160. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37217). At SO 60027 22465 it is aligned N-S, 2m wide and 0.5m deep. It joins with track-way (SMR 37211), and gives access to quarry (SMR 37282). It follows the parish boundary, and is in good preservation. At SO 60039 22440, it continues to the south-east, with platform (SMR 37218) on its west side. (NGR 36003 22247)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

161. Chase Wood, track-way (SMR 37225). Aligned N-S it is 1m wide. (NGR 35995 22230)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

162. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37223). At SO 60024 22377 it is aligned NW-SE, 1m wide and 1m deep. It has a bank 0.5m high on its western side and follows the parish boundary. It joins with track-way (SMR 37211), and continues north-west towards the edge of the wood. (NGR 36002 22238)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

163. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37222). At SO 60042 22435 it is aligned SE-NW, 1m wide and 1m deep. It joins with hollow way (SMR 37217) and continues to the south-east. (NGR 36004 22244)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

164. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37221). At SO 60041 22435 it is aligned NE-SW, 2m wide and 0.5m deep. It joins with hollow way (SMR 37217) and continues to the north-east. (NGR 36004 22244)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

165. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37220). At SO 60041 22435 it is aligned NE-SW, 2m wide and 0.5m deep. It joins with hollow way (SMR 37217) and continues north-east. It is in good preservation. (NGR 36004 22244)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

166. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37219). At SO 60039 22438 it is aligned SW-NE, 1.5m wide and 1m deep. It joins with hollow way (SMR 37217) and continues south-west. (NGR 36004 22244)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

167. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37224). Aligned NW-SE it is 1m wide and 0.5m deep. (NGR 36000 22235)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

168. Chase Wood, hollow way (SMR 37228). Aligned NE-SW it is 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep. (NGR 35980 22215)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

Other Sites and Find-Spots (*figure 19*)

169. Earthworks, North of Walford Court (SMR 7496). Fortified by Kyrles in the Civil War & retained by a wall 15-20' high commanding several approaches, with salient angles for protection. On the north-west part of the enclosed area vestiges of works was discernible there was also mound on which artillery was positioned. (NGR 35875 22058)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

170. Estate Boundary Stone, Chase Wood (SMR 34736). A boundary stone on the edge of Chase Wood with “E” on the Coughton side and “H” on the Ross side, at the entrance to Chase Wood on what is now the Wye Valley Walk. The landowners on the 1843 tithe map are Chandos Wren Hoskins and Evans (NGR 36020 22170)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

171. Tunnel, Doughton Cottage, Coughton, Walford (SMR 4110). A c. 40' x 18' tunnel of stone with inserted brick relieving arches, and a badly cracked vault.

The northern (far) end is collapsed and filled in to accommodate driveway to house (dated 1823 with elements of an earlier structure), the driveway is shown on map of 1845. (NGR 35953 22205)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes Potential Indirect Impact: None

172. Milestone, Hom Green, Walford (SMR 5295). It is standing by the turnpike road from Ross, exactly 1 mile from an inscribed milestone on the riverbank at the bottom of Boat Lane. It is a Grade II listed structure (LB_1429/4/74). Damaged and repaired in the past by County Council verge cutting operations. (NGR 35799 22187)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes Potential Indirect Impact: None

173. Pool, north-west of Cubberley, Ross Pool Head (SMR 18932). Post medieval pond. (NGR 35790 22320)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

174. Walford Halt (SMR 30913). It is shown on the OS 6" map of 1964. It was opened on 23-2-31 to compete with local bus companies. (NGR 35862 22054)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes Potential Indirect Impact: None

175. Warren, The Queach, Walford (SMR 6401). Five mounds in 30-50yr old forest at the Queach. Four of these, long low mounds of earth with uniform width and height were considered to be pillow mounds. Later a local inhabitant said they had been thrown up c70yrs ago as rabbit warrens. (NGR 35900 21930)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

176. Chase Wood, stone steps (SMR 37267). Rock-cut steps where hollow way (SMR 37217) crosses exposed bedrock. They are in good preservation. (NGR 36004 22230)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

177. Pond, Chase Wood (SMR 37266). A circular pond, it is 15m in diameter with in a depression. It is embanked on its south-western side. The pond is recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1888. (NGR 36006 22204)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

178. Chase Wood, worked stone (SMR 37265). It is sub-circular, five-sided, 1m in diameter and 0.5m thick. Its corners are squared off, edges ground in places, good preservation. It is probably an unfinished millstone. (NGR 36023 22202)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

179. Chase Wood, wood bank (SMR 37268). Aligned NE-SW it is 1m high and has a ditch 1m wide, parallel with rampart of the hillfort (SMR 904). It is cut by a farm access road. (NGR 36042 22244)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

180. Chase Wood, wood bank (37281). At SO 59946 21410, aligned E-W, bank 0.5m high, ditch on N side 0.5m wide. It continues east and west along the south side of the wood and is cut by the hollow way (SMR 37280). (NGR 35995 22141)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

181. Chase Wood, bank (SMR 37252). Aligned NE-SW it is 20m long and .50m high. It is parallel with the hillfort rampart to the south west. It has been cut by a forestry/farm track running parallel to south-east and follows the course of the parish boundary. (NGR 36031 22224)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

182. War Memorial, Walford. It is on the west side of the B4228, and a Grade II listed structure (LB_1429/4/72). (NGR 35870 22040)

Potential Direct Impact: Yes Potential Indirect Impact: None

183. Find-spot, Walford Court (SMR 30536) Metal detecting find. Location stated merely as “near Walford Court”. The finds included a Love token dating to the reign of Henry VIII and a Charles II era seal tag. (NGR 35875 22058)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

184. Post medieval pottery scatter (SMR 7355) from north west of Goodrich Castle, The pottery recovered from field-walking is stored with the HWCC (NGR 35750 22010)

Potential Direct Impact: None Potential Indirect Impact: None

2.3.5 Undated Sites (*figure 20*)

185. Cemetery, immediately east of Goodrich Castle (SMR 5715). Excavation exposed a series of grave cuts and burials in an area 35m long. Graves had approx E-W orientation, and appear to have been well arranged in rows. Altogether some 25 cuts identified, but in only 2 or 3 cases bones. There were no traces of coffins.

(NGR 35780 21990)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

186. House (site of), south west of Tree Inn, Bridstow (SMR 2433). An undated dwelling (NGR 35940 22240)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

187. Lynchets, Castle Brook, Walford (SMR 8489). Undated Lynchets (NGR 36000 22100)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

188. Ditches, south east of Castle, Goodrich (SMR 10475). Aerial photographs seem to show double/triple ditches in area outside the castle and to the south-east. This may be the possible siege camp previously reported. (NGR 35780 21980)

Potential Direct Impact: None

Potential Indirect Impact: None

3 ASSESSMENT, PREDICTION AND MITIGATION

3.1 Assessment of the Documentary Record

Aerial photographs (OS/66007-394, 395 &396) show distinct linear features aligned east to west (figure 10). These correspond to field boundaries recorded on the Tithe map of 1830.

These photographs also show a considerable amount of modern drainage work in a “herring-bone” pattern with associated rutting due to plant and machinery movement across the site.

Also present are diffuse sub-circular marks in the area. They do not appear to be classic soil-mark depictions of archaeological features, although it may be unwise to rule them out completely due to the presence of a round barrow in the vicinity (see section 3.2).

One aerial photograph (OS/72257-333) appeared to show an old road or similar linear feature entering the site area however this was not seen on an earlier photograph (OS/66007-294).

There is a low potential for archaeological remains in the area as represented on the aerial photographs.

Potential Impact: Low – Little indication of the possibility of buried archaeology with the development area

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for an archaeological watching brief of the development area during work.

Prediction: Any archaeological remains could be recorded as work progressed.

Revised Impact: Low

3.2 Assessment of Known Sites

The preliminary assessment of the known sites carried out during the initial baseline study highlighted a number of sites in the area that had the potential to be affected by the proposed development.

3. Neolithic stone axe found in Coughton Marsh,

Potential Impact: Medium – Indicates the possibility of buried archaeology with the development area

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for an archaeological evaluation of the development area prior to work starting on site.

Prediction: The potential for archaeological remains would be established allowing conclusions to be drawn if further work needed to be considered such as a watching brief during ground reduction.

Revised Impact: Low

6. Possible Bronze Age round barrow near Walford.

Potential Impact: Medium – Indicates the possibility of buried archaeology with the development area

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for an archaeological evaluation of the development area prior to work starting on site.

Prediction: The potential for archaeological remains would be established allowing conclusions to be drawn if further work needed to be considered such as a watching brief during ground reduction.

Revised Impact: Low

7. Bronze spearhead found during draining of Coughton Marsh, Walford.

Potential Impact: Medium – Indicates the possibility of buried archaeology with the development area

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for an archaeological evaluation of the development area prior to work starting on site.

Prediction: The potential for archaeological remains would be established allowing conclusions to be drawn if further work needed to be considered such as a watching brief during ground reduction.

Revised Impact: Low

:

22. Goodrich Castle

Potential Impact: Low – Visual impact of the development on the views from this Scheduled Ancient Monument (figure 29, p13).

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for screening the site with trees to blend it in with the surrounding countryside.

Prediction: The development would not be noticeable in the landscape at this distance. Even unscreened the development would be less intrusive on the views than the agricultural poly-tunnels in adjacent fields.

Revised Impact: None

30. St Michael, Church

Potential Impact: Low – Vibration from site traffic affecting the structure a Grade I listed Building.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for using an alternative route (figure 22).

Prediction: The use of this route would negate any potential for impact on the site.

Revised Impact: None

35. Cross, Hom Green, Ross

Potential Impact: Low – Vibration from site traffic affecting the structure.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for using an alternative route (figure 22).

Prediction: The use of this route would negate any potential for impact on the site.

Revised Impact: None

39. Coughton Chapel, Walford.

Potential Impact: Low – Vibration from site traffic affecting the structure a Grade I listed Building.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for using an alternative route (figure 22).

Prediction: The use of this route would negate any potential for impact on the site.

Revised Impact: None

41. Lower Wythall House, Walford.

Potential Impact: Low – Visual impact of the development on the views from this historic building.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for screening the site with trees to blend it in with the surrounding countryside.

Prediction: The development would not be noticeable in the landscape at this distance. Even unscreened the development would be less intrusive on the views than the agricultural poly-tunnels in adjacent fields.

Revised Impact: None

42. Upper Wythall House, Walford.

Potential Impact: Low – Visual impact of the development on the views from this historic building.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for screening the site with trees to

blend it in with the surrounding countryside.

Prediction: The development would not be noticeable in the landscape at this distance. Even unscreened the development would be less intrusive on the views than the agricultural poly-tunnels in adjacent fields.

Revised Impact: None

45. Warryfield Farm, Walford

Potential Impact: Medium – Vibration from site traffic affecting the structure.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for using an alternative route (figure 22).

Prediction: The use of this route would negate any potential for impact on the site.

Revised Impact: None

46. Cottage, opposite Spring Herne, Walford

Potential Impact: Low – Visual impact of the development on the views from this historic building.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for screening the site with trees to blend it in with the surrounding countryside.

Prediction: The development would not be noticeable in the landscape at this distance. Even unscreened the development would be less intrusive on the views than the agricultural poly-tunnels in adjacent fields.

Revised Impact: None

51. Walford Court, Coughton Manor

Potential Impact: Medium – Vibration from site traffic affecting the structure.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for using an alternative route (figure 22).

Prediction: The use of this route would negate any potential for impact on the site.

Revised Impact: None

57. Brook farmhouse, Walford

Potential Impact: Medium – Vibration from site traffic affecting the structure.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for using an alternative route (figure 22).

Prediction: The use of this route would negate any potential for impact on the site.

Revised Impact: None

58. Coughton Cottage, West of Walford House

Potential Impact: Low – Vibration from site traffic affecting the structure.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for using an alternative route (figure 22).

Prediction: The use of this route would negate any potential for impact on the site.

Revised Impact: None

59. Toll House, Walford

Potential Impact: Medium – Vibration from site traffic affecting the structure.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for using an alternative route (figure 22).

Prediction: The use of this route would negate any potential for impact on the site.

Revised Impact: None

60. Toll House, Coughton

Potential Impact: Low – Vibration from site traffic affecting the structure.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for using an alternative route (figure 22).

Prediction: The use of this route would negate any potential for impact on the site.

Revised Impact: None

61. Toll House, Ross

Potential Impact: Low – Vibration from site traffic affecting the structure.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for using an alternative route (figure 22).

Prediction: The use of this route would negate any potential for impact on the site.

Revised Impact: None

62. Walford House Hotel, Coughton

Potential Impact: Medium – Vibration from site traffic affecting the structure.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for using an alternative route (figure 22).

Prediction: The use of this route would negate any potential for impact on the site.

Revised Impact: None

63. Barn House, Coughton Lane, Walford..

Potential Impact: Medium – Vibration from site traffic affecting the structure.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for using an alternative route (figure 22).

Prediction: The use of this route would negate any potential for impact on the site.

Revised Impact: None

64. Bollin Farmhouse Walford

Potential Impact: Medium – Vibration from site traffic affecting the structure.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for using an alternative route (figure 22).

Prediction: The use of this route would negate any potential for impact on the site.

Revised Impact: None

66. The White House, Lincoln Hill, Ross-on-Wye

Potential Impact: Medium – Vibration from site traffic affecting the structure.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for site traffic to not exceed 45kph in the area of the house.

Prediction: A slow speed in the area should help to negate vibration from site traffic.

Revised Impact: Low

69. Hom Green Chapel, Hom Green, Walford

Potential Impact: Medium – Vibration from site traffic affecting the structure.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for using an alternative route (figure 22).

Prediction: The use of this route would negate any potential for impact on the site.

Revised Impact: None

71. The Old Vicarage, Walford

Potential Impact: Medium – Vibration from site traffic affecting the structure.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for using an alternative route (figure 22).

Prediction: The use of this route would negate any potential for impact on the site.

Revised Impact: None

74. Old Hill Court Landscape Park

Potential Impact: Medium – Vibration from site traffic affecting the structures

with the area.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for site traffic to not exceed 45kph in the area.

Prediction: A slow speed in the area should help to negate vibration from site traffic.

Revised Impact: Low

76. Park, Lincoln Hill, Ross on Wye

Potential Impact: Medium – Vibration from site traffic affecting the structures with the area.

Consideration should be given for site traffic to not exceed 45kph in the area of the house.

Prediction: A slow speed in the area should help to negate vibration from site traffic.

Revised Impact: Low

78. Walford House Landscape Park

Potential Impact: High – Vibration from site traffic affecting the structure and the potential of collision with the boundary wall by site traffic in the narrow confines.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for using an alternative route (figure 22).

Prediction: The use of this route would negate any potential for impact on the site.

Revised Impact: None

80. Walford Court, garden

Potential Impact: Low – Vibration from site traffic affecting the structures associated with the garden.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for using an alternative route (figure 22).

Prediction: The use of this route would negate any potential for impact on the site.

Revised Impact: None

82. Walford Mill: on the Castle Brook north west of Leys Hill

Potential Impact: Medium – Vibration from site traffic affecting the structure.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for using an alternative route (figure 22).

Prediction: The use of this route would negate any potential for impact on the site.

Revised Impact: None

85. Brickyard Cottages, Hom Green

Potential Impact: Medium – Vibration from site traffic affecting the structure.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for using an alternative route (figure 22).

Prediction: The use of this route would negate any potential for impact on the site.

Revised Impact: None

89. Brickyard Cottages, south west of Aylesmarsh Cottage.

Potential Impact: Low – Vibration from site traffic affecting the structure.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for using an alternative route (figure 22).

Prediction: The use of this route would negate any potential for impact on the site.

Revised Impact: None

90. Brickyard, south east of Arbour Hill, Walford

Potential Impact: Low – Vibration from site traffic affecting the structure.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for site traffic to not exceed 45kph in

the area.

Prediction: A slow speed in the area should help to negate vibration from site traffic.

Revised Impact: None

171. Tunnel, Doughton Cottage, Coughton, Walford

Potential Impact: High – Vibration from site traffic affecting the already badly damaged structure.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for using an alternative route (figure 22).

Prediction: The use of this route would negate any potential for impact on the site.

Revised Impact: None

172. Milestone, Hom Green, Walford

Potential Impact: High – Vibration and impact from site traffic affecting the already badly damaged structure.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for using an alternative route (figure 22).

Prediction: The use of this route would negate any potential for impact on the site.

Revised Impact: None

174. Walford Halt

Potential Impact: Medium – Vibration and impact from site traffic affecting the structure.

Mitigation: Consideration should be given for using an alternative route (figure 22).

Prediction: The use of this route would negate any potential for impact on the site.

Revised Impact: None

3.3 Assessment of the Wider Region

Access from a wider area would be expected to come via the A40. The advised route from the north is via the B4260 through Ross-on-Wye and then on to the B4234 before taking the road towards Lower Cleeve.

The route of the A40 and B4260 passes the ruins of Wilton Castle (SMR 918), the remaining walls are of local red sandstone and a few portions of tufa. According to Leland and Giraldus Cambrensis, there was a castle at Wilton in the reign of Stephen, when Longchamps family were lords of Wilton. The existing remains date from the late 13th or early 14th century, although the northwest tower is perhaps a little later. In 16th century a large house was built incorporating parts of the castle while other parts were destroyed at this time.

The B4260 crosses Wilton Bridge (SMR 903). It was authorised in 1597, and completed in two years. It is said to have replaced a wooden bridge but pontage for loss of ferry right was granted so this is doubtful. During the Civil War one of arches on the Hereford side was destroyed. In 1914 it was reinforced, and the parapets rebuilt, one of which was destroyed by traffic during World War 2.

It then passes St. Mary's Church (SMR 4033) dedicated 1316. In the second half of century chancel it was extended and Markye Chapel added c.1510. It was fully restored in 1878. The precinct of the church dates from the 11th century (SMR 19931) and the church yard (SMR 17443) contains a plague pit (SMR 19905) and a medieval cross (SMR 4083).

Church Street is also fronted by Rudhall's Almshouses (SMR 7495) and another 17th century house (SMR 17370).

Potential Impact: None – Although site traffic would be expected to use this route the vibration impact is considered to be minimal at worst. This is due to the fact that the road is already in constant use by other traffic, and the site traffic would not noticeably increase its use.

Mitigation: None

Prediction: The use of this route would not impact on the cultural heritage of the area.

3.4 Intrusive Evaluation

Prior to the commissioning of the Environmental Impact Assessment preliminary trial holes to check the geology of the area were excavated (P. Dunham *Pers. Comm.*). These holes revealed a layer of peat across the site. This was reported to

be relatively thin. These Flandrian peat layers are presumably also associated with alluvial deposits.

The geology of the area is nationally noted, emphasised by the number of RIGS in the region. The site is not located within one of these. It lies just to the north of the Wye Gorge. It is an area known for its Quaternary features including the entrenched meanders of the river. Here the course of the Wye and its tributaries shows virtually no adjustment to the underlying geology or relief present today (Miller, 1935). A recent theory suggested that spillways from proglacial lakes could have been responsible for the dramatic down-cutting of the river (Harris, 2000). Peat deposits would have formed later during the Holocene.

As peat deposits are comprised of a mass of partially decomposed vegetation they have the potential to contain material that can give a very detailed account of historic environments.

Depending on how these deposits built up they could provide environmental data covering the past 10,000 years. If a series of peat deposits could be identified they could provide evidence for how the environment has changed over time. Peat deposits are in a state of arrested decay in a sterile environment, any disturbance of these layers can allow decomposition to start again and the peat may ultimately be destroyed (Selley, 1976).

It was considered prudent to excavate a further series of trial pits and have these archaeologically monitored (figure 23). Eleven trial pits were excavated on average to a depth of 3.0m. These were placed in areas that peat was thought to be located from the initial excavations. See Appendix A for a break down of the stratigraphy of each pit (figure 24).

Only three trial pits (2, 3 and 7) revealed any traces of peat formations. A very thin and intermittent band of peat would appear to be in the north-east area of the main proposed reservoir in the area of trial pits 2 and 3. The deposits in trial pits 2 and 3 were too insubstantial to sample (figure 29, p15).

The south eastern edge of the main proposed reservoir lies near another, but more substantial, peat deposit. This was revealed in trial pit 7. Although thicker than the formation to the north it is not as developed and is more soil-like than peat-like. Preserved organics appear to be rare within it (figure 29, p16).

Prof. M. Robinson of Oxford University examined samples from trial pit 7. He stated that the deposit was not peat but an organic rich silty loam, probably a buried soil of recent origin. If not of a recent date it had certainly been heavily disturbed in the modern period. He concluded that the deposit was of no archaeological significance. His assessment of the deposits within pits 2 and 3 was that although they have the potential to contain preserved pollen any analysis of such would be pointless without a programme to date the deposit. He

concluded that if the deposit was consistently thin it would unlikely to contain a large enough single sample for dating (M. Robinson *pers. comm.*)

There would appear to be little cumulative effect on these deposits by development, however this development would remove a substantial amount.

Potential Impact: Medium – Excavation of the reservoirs would remove large quantities of these deposits, however these deposits are not present across the majority of the site and some that were initially thought to be important are insignificant.

Mitigation: A watching brief programme may be considered in case archaeological features or artefacts are associated with the peat deposits. Consideration should be given for an environmental sampling strategy including a radio-carbon dating programme to be implemented during this watching brief in the event of thick deposits being encountered. If this was the case then further Specialist Environmental Archaeological advice would need to be sought.

Prediction: A detailed study of the peat deposits in the area could give a greater understanding of the historic environment for the entire region. It is considered that these deposits do not have this potential

Revised Impact: Low – although the deposits will have been scientifically studied they will also have been irreversibly reduced.

3.5 Assessment of On-Site Construction Procedures

Certain activities have been highlighted that may have an impact on any buried archaeology of the site.

1. Excavation and ground reduction

Potential Impact: Medium – Excavation of the reservoir would have a negative effect on any buried archaeology in the area.

Mitigation: Archaeological monitoring should take place. An archaeological watching brief should be in place before the commencement of any on-site ground reduction works. A contingency for excavation should be considered in the event of significant remains being located.

Prediction: The watching brief would preserve by record any archaeological deposits removed during the course of construction.

Revised Impact: Low

2. Working in wet conditions

Potential Impact: Medium – Working in wet conditions with heavy plant and machinery causing deep rutting of the surface and impacting on buried deposits.

Mitigation: Ideally work would not be carried out in wet or soft ground conditions. Work to be carried out in the summer months when the potential for rainfall is diminished. If work must take place in wet conditions the use of “bog-mats” should be considered.

Prediction: Bog-mats would prevent rutting in soft ground.

Revised Impact: Low

3. Placement of site welfare unit and contractors compound

Potential Impact: Medium – Soil strip prior to laying hardcore for a site compound could affect archaeological deposits located close to the surface.

Mitigation: Although the choice of location needs to be close to the site it should be away from known archaeological sites. It is proposed to place the compound on an area of hard standing on the line of the old Ross & Monmouth Railway. This railway had been embanked along this section, but this has been removed in the proposed area. If soil stripping does need to take place then this should be monitored by an archaeological watching brief.

Prediction: A site visit on 18th June could not locate an area of hard standing however the area had obviously been previously disturbed. This disturbance may have destroyed any archaeological remains that may have been in the area.

Revised Impact: Low

4. Soil contamination

Potential Impact: Low – Spillage of fuel and oils from plant during operation could potentially contaminate waterlogged archaeological deposits.

Mitigation: All refuelling of machine to be conducted in a safe designated area away from the construction site. Equipment to deal rapidly with any spillage should be available to contractors.

Prediction: If all refuelling is carried out in the site compound on a hard surface and all spills dealt with quickly and efficiently the risk should be removed.

Revised Impact: None

5. On-site dumping of excavated material

Potential Impact: Medium – dumping of excavated spoil could have an impact on surface archaeological features and the view of the landscape from historic sites. If the area is to undergo a topsoil strip this could also affect archaeological deposits buried close to the surface.

Mitigation: Area chosen should be away from known archaeological sites. A topsoil strip should be to a minimum depth and dumping should be regimented so that site traffic only drives on already dumped material. A record of the area used should be made and included with any archaeological archive produced. The area chosen should be selected so that it does not impact on any view of the landscape. If the area is not secluded then consideration should be given for sympathetic landscape modelling of the spoil mound.

Prediction: Carefully handled the dumping of excavated material should not cause any impact on the cultural heritage of the area.

Revised Impact: None

3.6 Assessment of Operational Procedures

Certain activities have been highlighted that may have an impact on the cultural heritage of the area.

1. Site traffic

Potential Impact: None – Site traffic for operational use would probably be less than the current use as agricultural land.

Mitigation: None

Prediction: N/A

Revised Impact: N/A

2. Maintenance

Potential Impact: Low – Routine maintenance of the reservoirs should not cause an impact. However, work in wet conditions and soil contamination could prove

the same problems as they did during construction (see section 3.5).

Mitigation: If work must take place in wet conditions the use of “bog-mats” should be considered. Any refuelling of machines is to be conducted in a safe designated area away from the site.

Prediction: Careful management of any maintenance will negate any potential impact.

Revised Impact: None

3. Conservation area

Potential Impact: Positive

Mitigation: None

Prediction: The construction of a conservation area could help to protect the remaining peat deposits in the area, both by ensuring the area remains at wetland and preventing further development. This is also in line with the Walford Parish Plan Draft F (2006) helping the retention of a green space between Ross-on-Wye and Walford.

Revised Impact: N/A

4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The major potential impact to known archaeological sites in the area and wider region comes from vibration damage caused by the movement of site traffic on adjacent roads. To minimise the impact to the smallest number of sites a “minimal impact route” has been devised (figure 22).

This route has the fewest number of known archaeological sites along its way. Only four sites would have the potential to be impacted upon. Those that are on this route would benefit from a reduced speed limit of 45 kph. This would reduce the amount of vibrations cause during the passing. Part of the route lies with in a restricted speed limit zone of 30 mph. Two sites lie with in this zone, so this would cause no disruption to site traffic.

Of the other two sites, one is at Arbour Hill (figure 18, p9) and the other at Old Hill Court. The first is a small settlement and the other is close to the development site entrance. One would expect site traffic to have consideration for their speed in both area and again this imposed speed restriction should have minimal disruption for site traffic.

Another important aspect taken in to consideration is the impact on the view from historic sites, especially listed parks and scheduled ancient monuments. The setting with in the landscape is of great importance to sites such as these and unsympathetic developments can significantly impair their settings (figure 29, p14). The photographic survey highlighted any potential impact. The majority of such sites are at a considerable distance and the impact would be minimal, if the area was screened with trees it would blend in almost unnoticeably.

The initial baseline study also highlighted the possibility of buried archaeology with in the development area. Find-spots indicate the possibility of pre-historic deposits with in the area dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age.

Aerial photographs proved inconclusive in identifying any potential archaeological remains in the area. It was noted that the photographs show the area to have a considerable number of land drain in a herring-bone pattern. The fact that they show up on the photographs indicates that they were probably put in place by trenching rather than boring.

Trial pits monitored in the area also failed to reveal any archaeological features, although this was a tiny percentage of the entire site. The pits also revealed that the previously mentioned land drains were at a lower depth than the peat layers located. These would have disturbed all peat and archaeological layers that they crossed.

These pits did record peat layers in the area, however, these peat deposits appear to not a substantial as first thought. In two pits the deposits were too thin and

intermittent to warrant or allow sampling. The thickest deposits that were initially thought to be peat were in fact recent buried soils rich in organics.

Construction impact is considered to be low if the mitigation steps proposed are followed. Although the Trial Pits indicated that the peat layer in neither wide spread or thick, these only covered a small percentage area of the entire site area. It would seem prudent to implement an archaeological watching brief during construction to monitor work in the event that archaeological remains are present.

The impact of operational procedures is considered to be on par with or even less than current procedures of land management. Site traffic for operations and maintenance are likely to be minimal. Land outside the reservoir basins would not be subjected to ploughing or other soil disturbances. This would protect any remaining peat and archaeological deposits. This positive impact should be noted and is due to changing from agriculture to reservoirs and a conservation area.

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Appendix A – Logs of the Geological Trial Pits

Trial Pit 1

1/01	0.3m	Compact mid brown silty clay loam
1/02	0.3m	Mottled grey brown silty clay
1/03	0.8m	Mottled grey clay sand
1/04	0.3m	Red brown clay
1/05	0.4m	Grey sand & sand stone pieces 20%-80%
1/06	N/A	Brown red clay sand 20%-80% with c.75% small stone

Trial Pit 2

2/01	0.4m	Black humic loam
2/02	0.15m	Light grey clay sand
2/05	0.02m	Black peat
2/03	2.05m	Red brown clay odd small stone
2/04	N/A	Grey sand and stone pieces

Trial Pit 3

3/01	0.3m	Black humic loam
3/02	0.15m	Light grey clay sand
3/03	0.02m	Black peat
3/04	0.4m	Red brown sandy clay with some stone c.25%
3/05	0.3m	Grey sand and compact stone
3/06	N/A	Brown red sand clay with c.80% + stone

Trial Pit 4

4/01	0.4m	Mid- Light brown silty clay loam
4/02	0.3m	Mottled grey brown silty clay
4/03	0.3m	Mottled light grey sand
4/04	0.6m	Red brown clay
4/05	N/A	Red purple brown clay with c.70% stone

Trial Pit 5

5/01	0.3m	Dark grey brown loam
5/02	0.3m	Pale grey clay sand
5/03	0.8m	Red brown sandy clay
5/04	N/A	brown red clay sand with c.70% stone

Trial Pit 6

6/01	0.2m	Brown silty clay loam
6/02	0.4m	Grey brown silty clay
6/03	1.0m	Mottles orange brown 25% gravel
6/04	0.6m	Red brown clay
6/05	N/A	Brown red clay sand with c.85% stone

Trial Pit 7

7/01	0.2m	Black brown loam
7/02	0.4m	Brown clay loam
7/03	0.4m	Dark grey peaty loam
7/04	0.5m	Red brown sandy clay
7/05	N/A	Brown red clay sand with c.70% stone

Trial Pit 8

8/01	0.4m	Mid brown clay loam
8/02	0.2m	Mottled grey brown silting clay
8/03	0.3m	Mottled grey clay sand
8/04	N/A	Red brown clay

Trial Pit 9

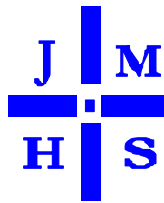
9/01	0.3m	Brown clay loam
9/02	0.5m	Silty clay grey brown
9/03	0.3m	Grey clay sand
9/04	0.9m	Red brown clay
9/05	1.1m	Brown red clay sand with c.85% stone
9/06	N/A	Green sand stone

Trial Pit 10

10/01	0.2m	Black humic loam
10/02	0.1m	Light grey clay sand
10/03	0.3m	Red brown sandy clay 5-10% stone
10/04	1.7m	Brown red sand with c.80% stone. Mottled in places with green sand
10/05	N/A	Green sand stone

Trial Pit 11

11/01	0.4m	Black brown humic soil
11/02	0.4m	Light grey clay sand
11/03	0.3m	Red brown sandy clay c.10% gravel
11/04	2.0m	Brown red clay sand with 75-85% stone



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
(CULTURAL HERITAGE)**

OF

**THE PROPOSED RESERVOIR AND CONSERVATION
AREA, COUGHTON MARSH, ROSS-ON-WYE,
HEREFORDSHIRE**

PART 2 – APPENDIX: THE FIGURES

SO 587 215

On behalf of

E.C. Drummond

OCTOBER 2007

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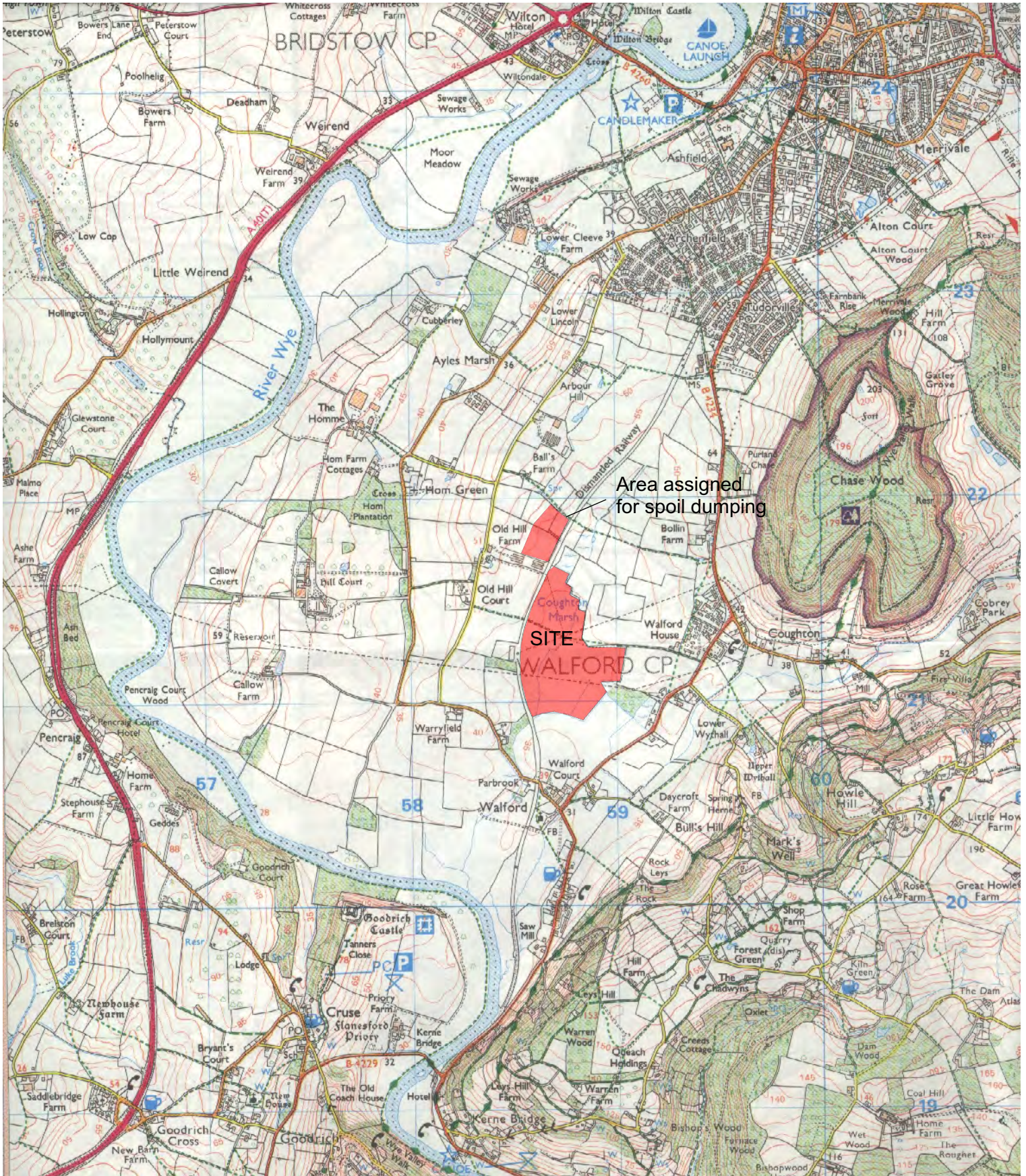
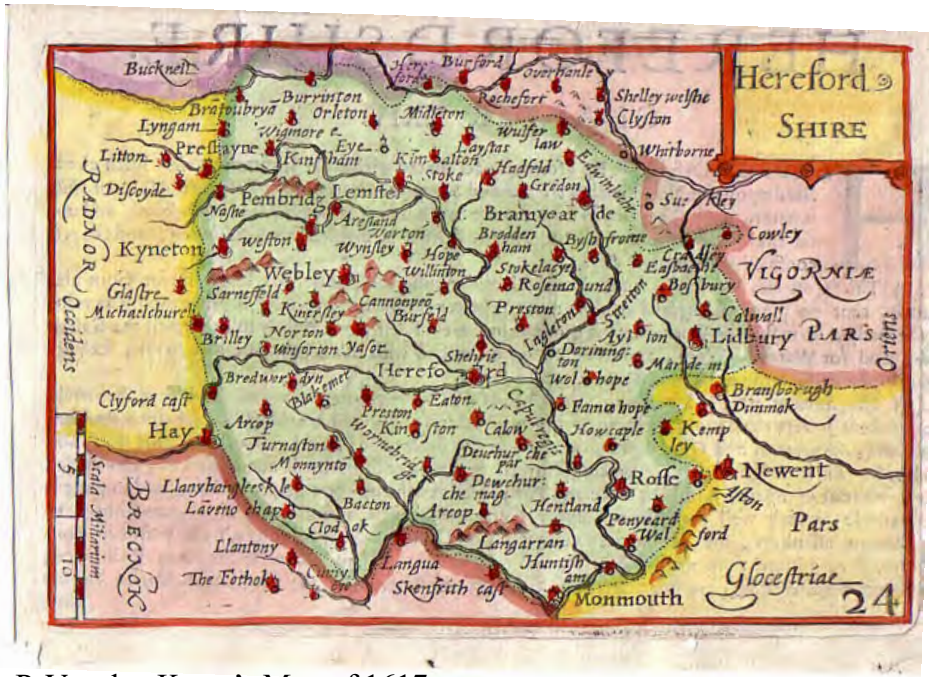


Figure 1. Site Location Map

0 1Km



Figure 2. J. Speed's Map of 1610



P. Van den Keere's Map of 1617

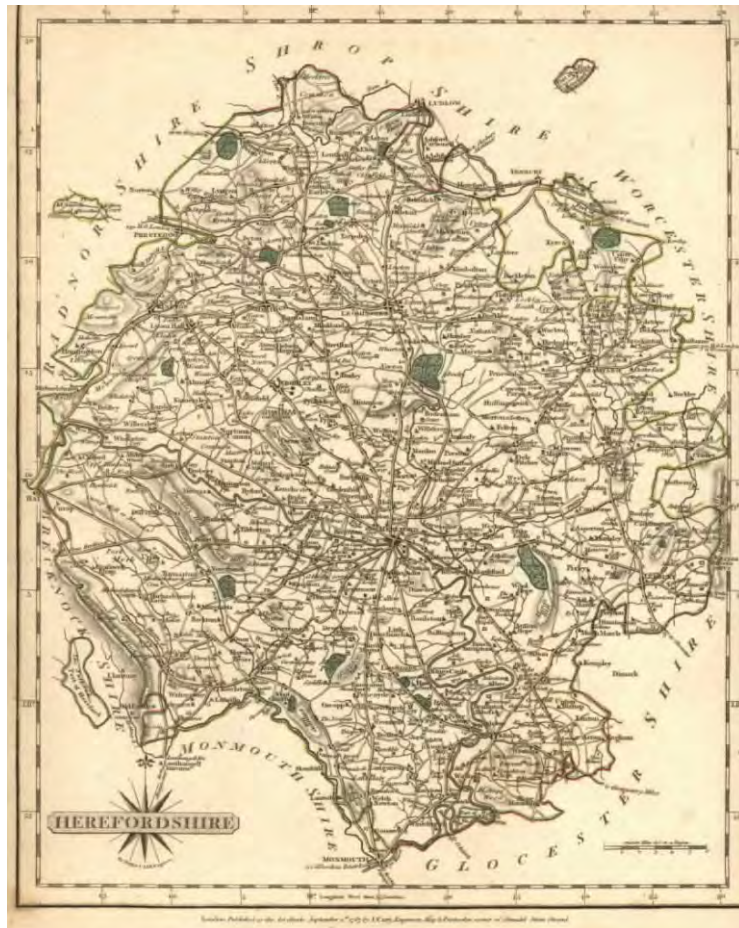


C. Saxton's Map of 1627

Figure 3. Van den Keers's and Saxton's Maps



Figure 4. Enlargement of a section of Blaeu's Map of 1648



J.Cary's Map of 1787



J. Cary's Map of 1793

Figure 5. Cary's Maps of 1787 & 1793

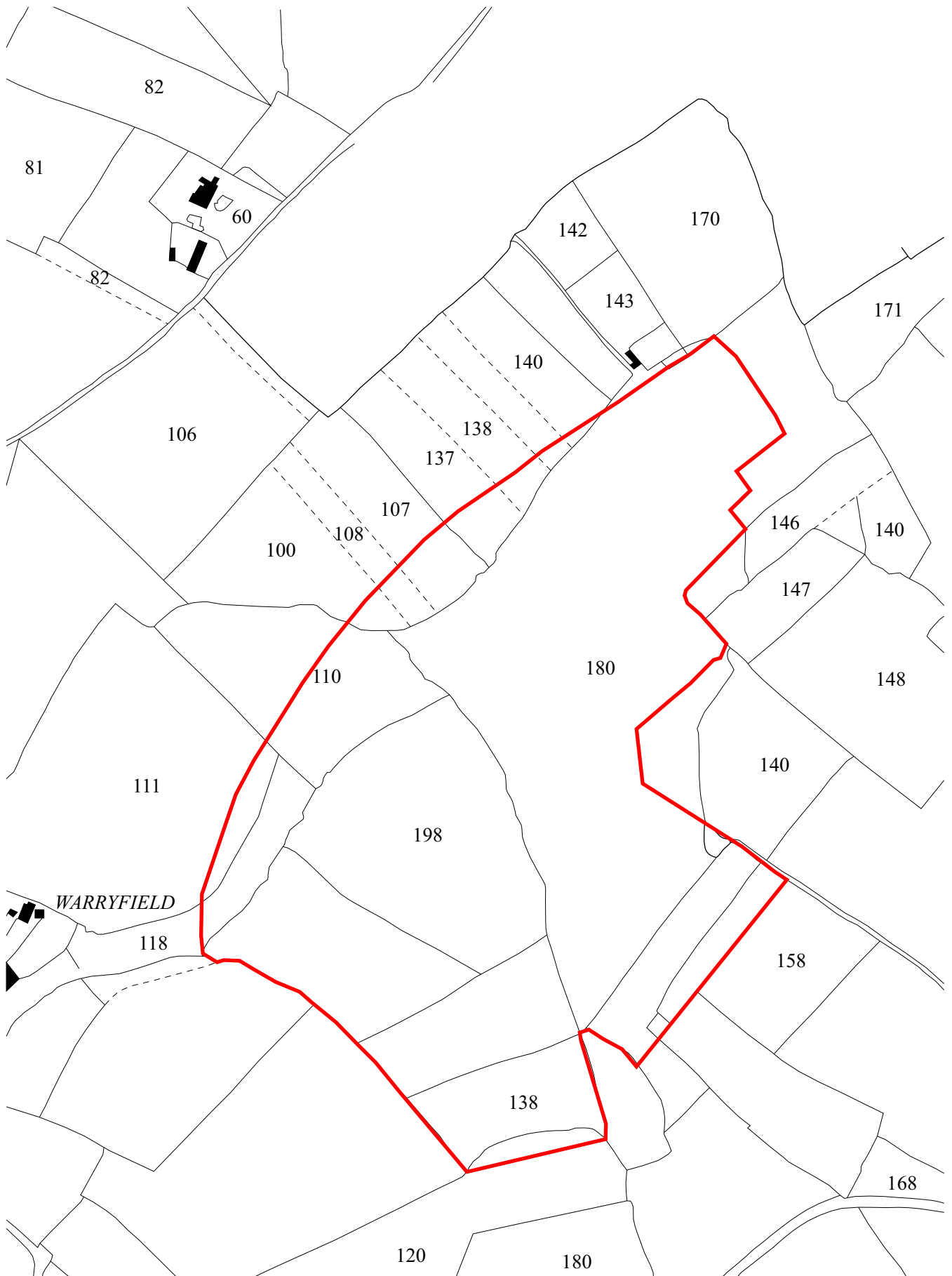


Figure 6. Reproduction of the OS 1813 Map (not to scale)



Figure 7. Tithe Map of 1830

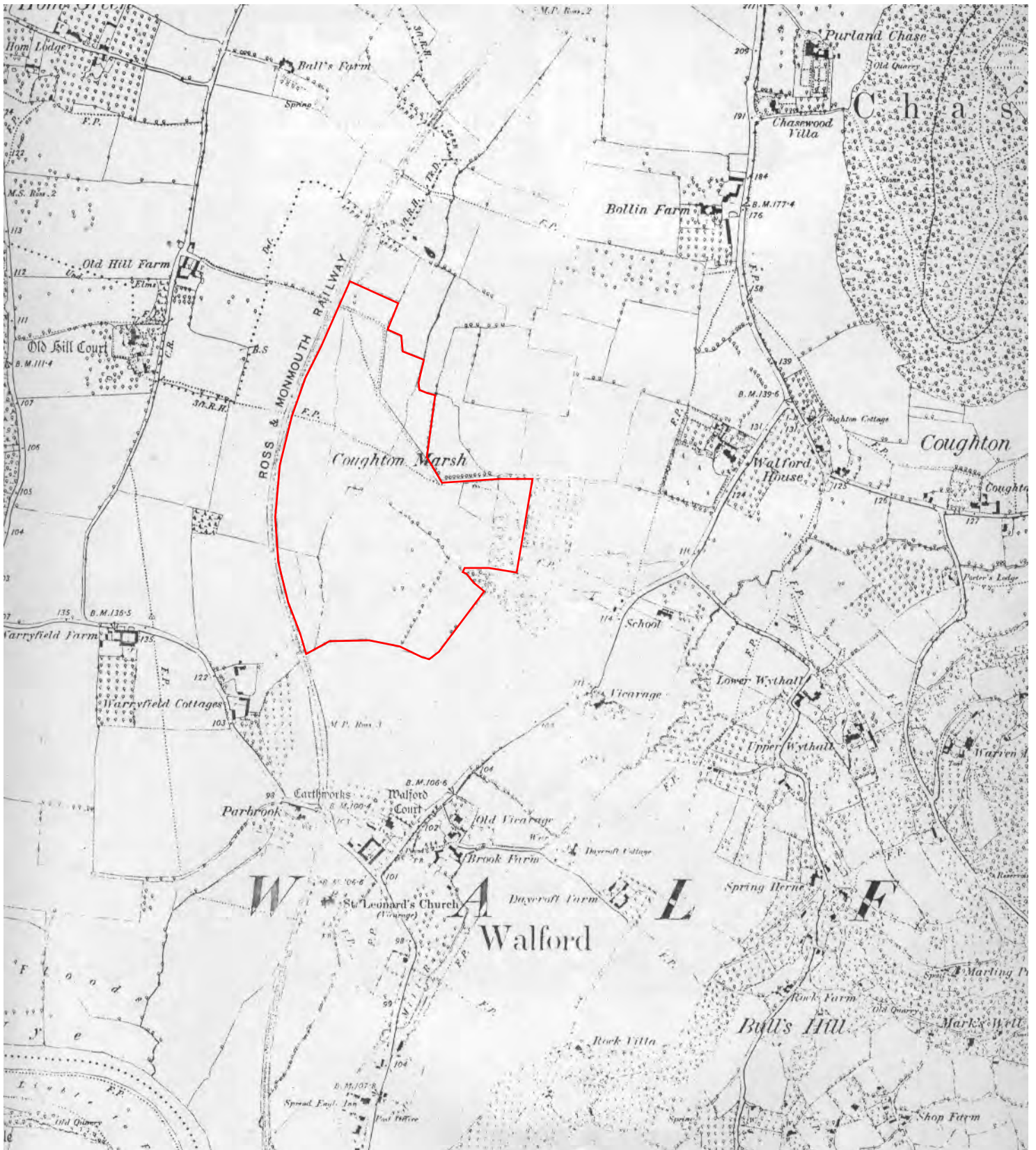


Figure 8. Ordnance Survey map of 1866



Figure 9. Ordnance Survey map of 1904



Figure 10. Aerial Photograph - OS 66007-394

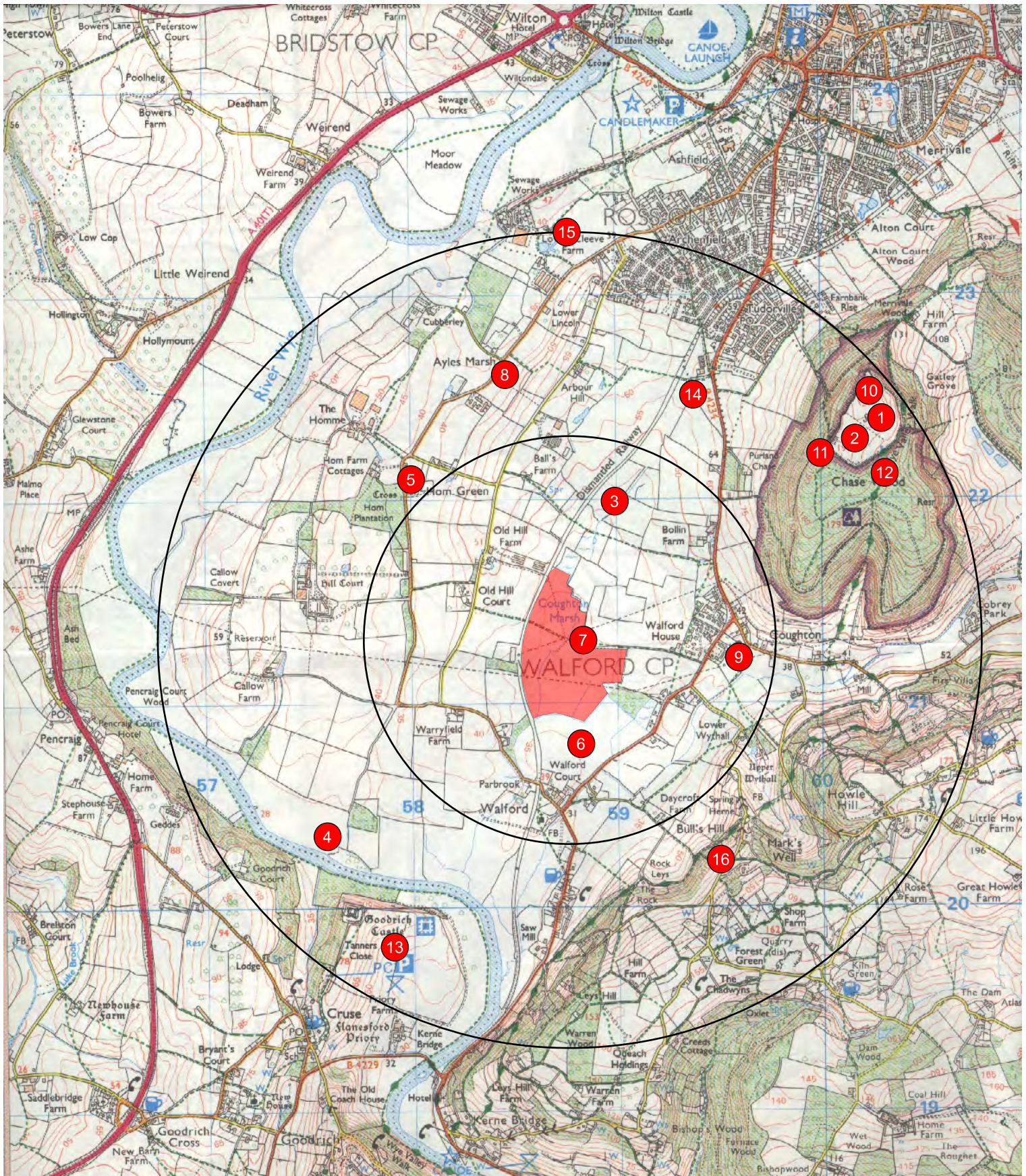


Figure 11. Map of known Prehistoric Sites

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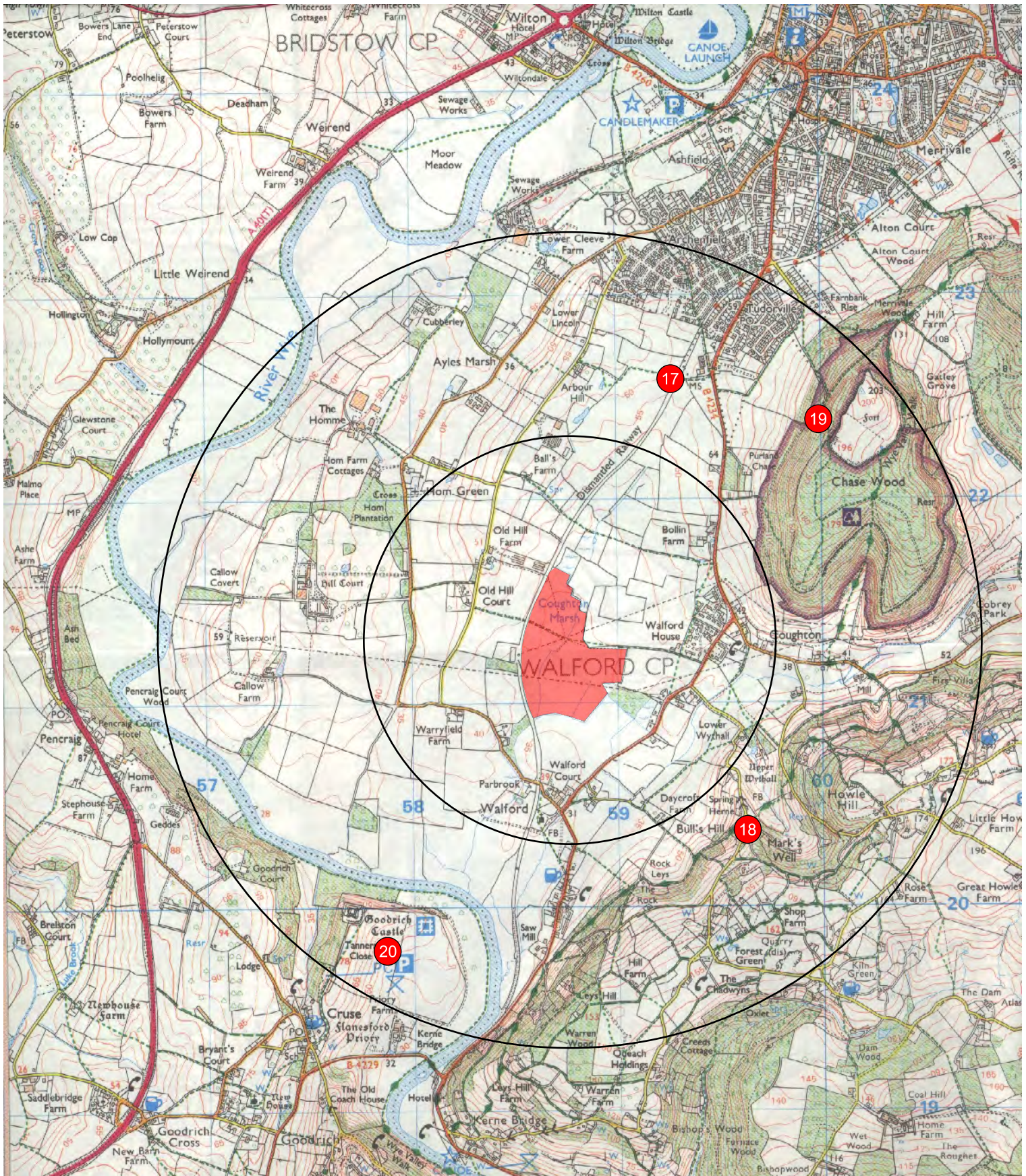


Figure 12. Map of known Roman sites

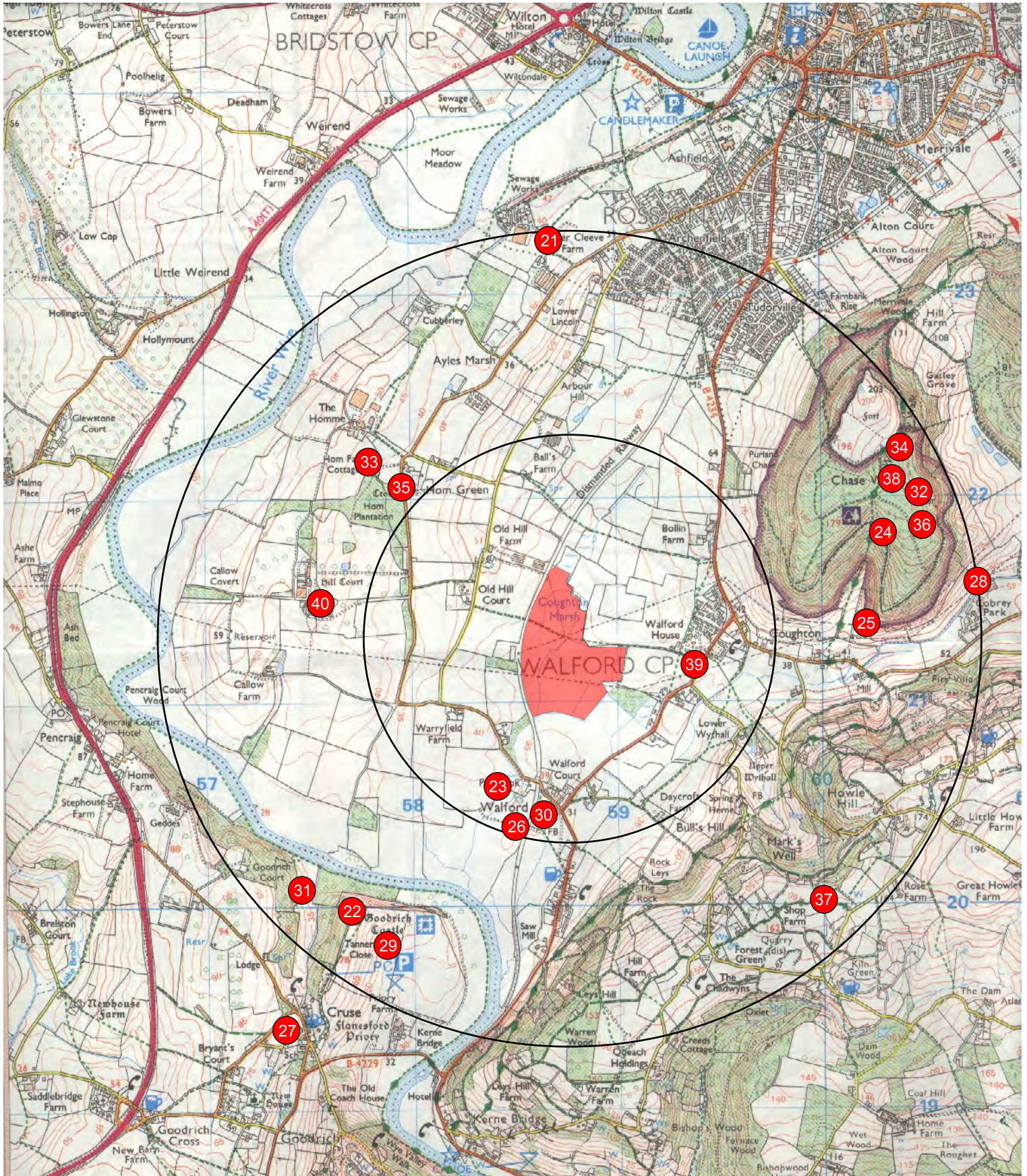


Figure 13. Map of known Medieval sites

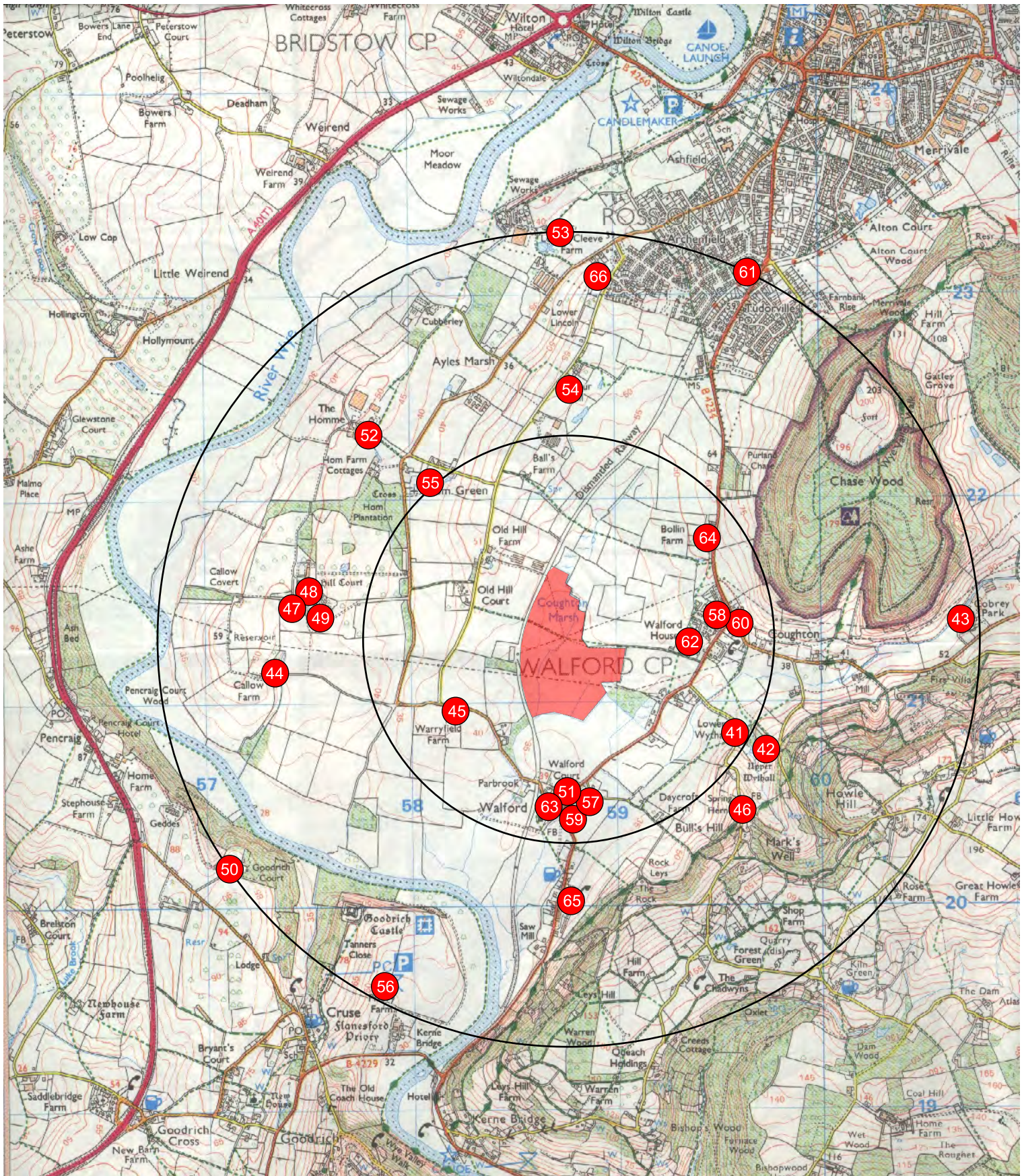


Figure 14. Map of Post Medieval secular buildings

0 1Km

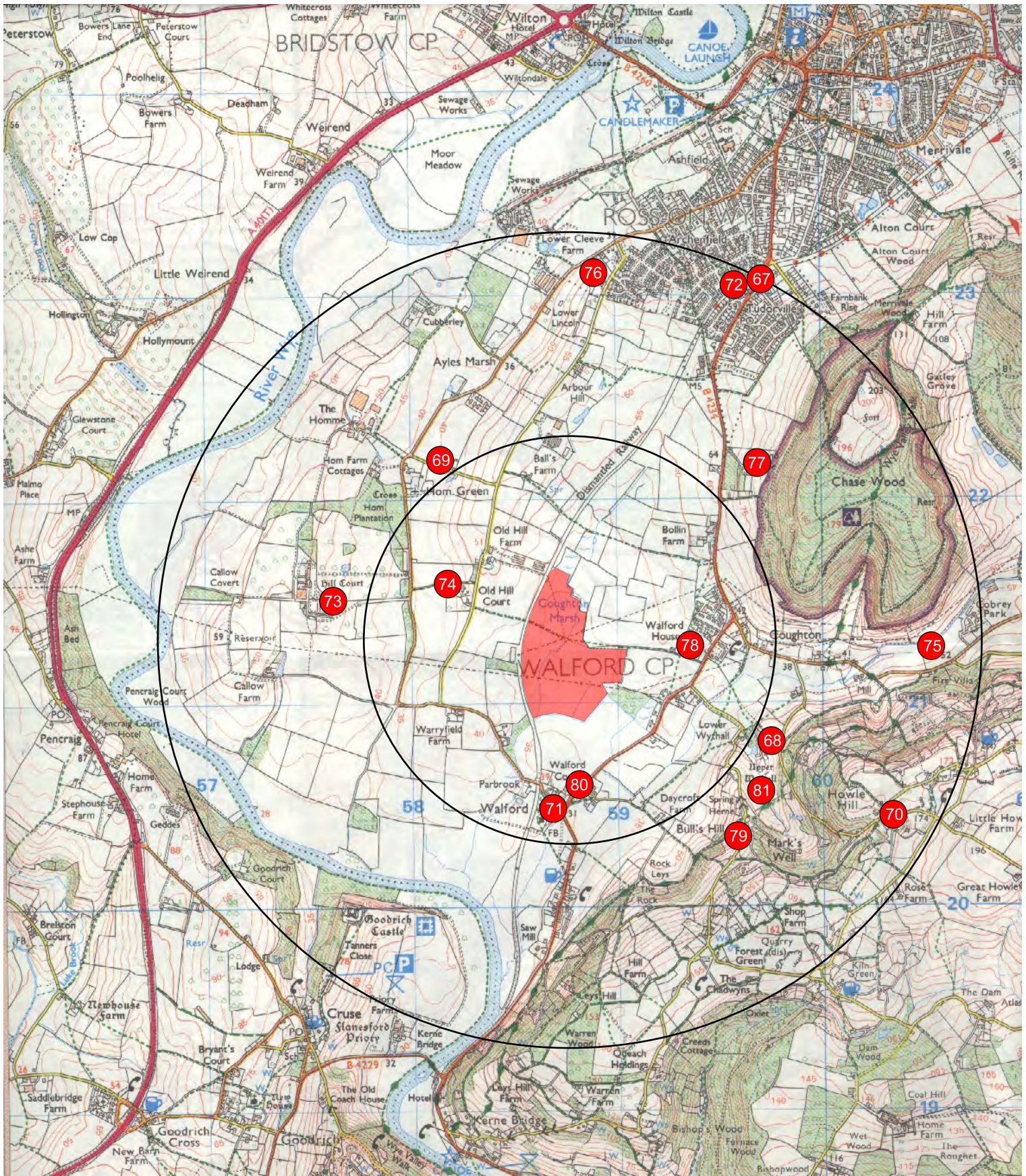


Figure 15. Map of Post Medieval ecclesiastical sites & parks

0 1Km

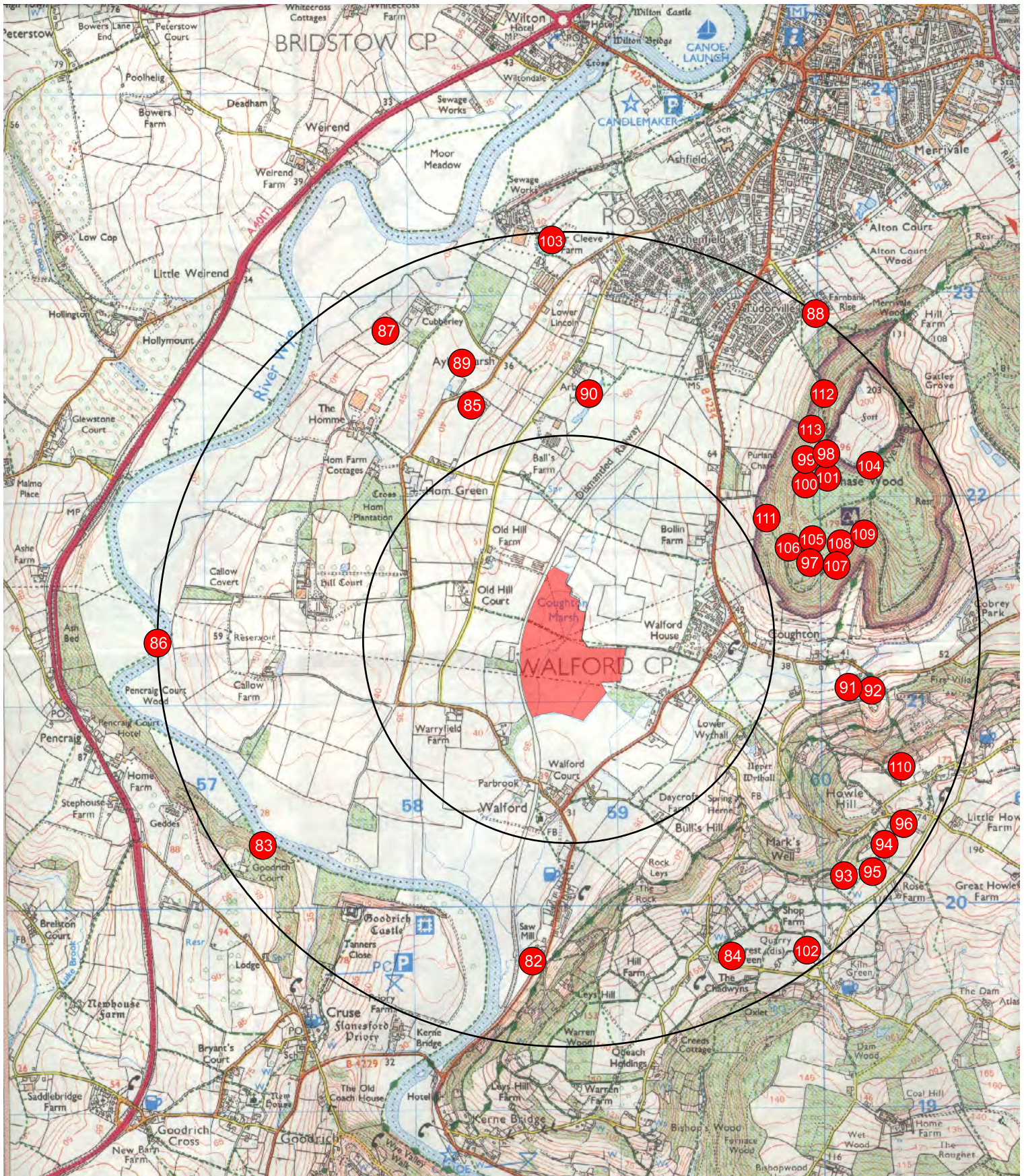


Figure 16. Map of Post Medieval industrial structures

0 1Km

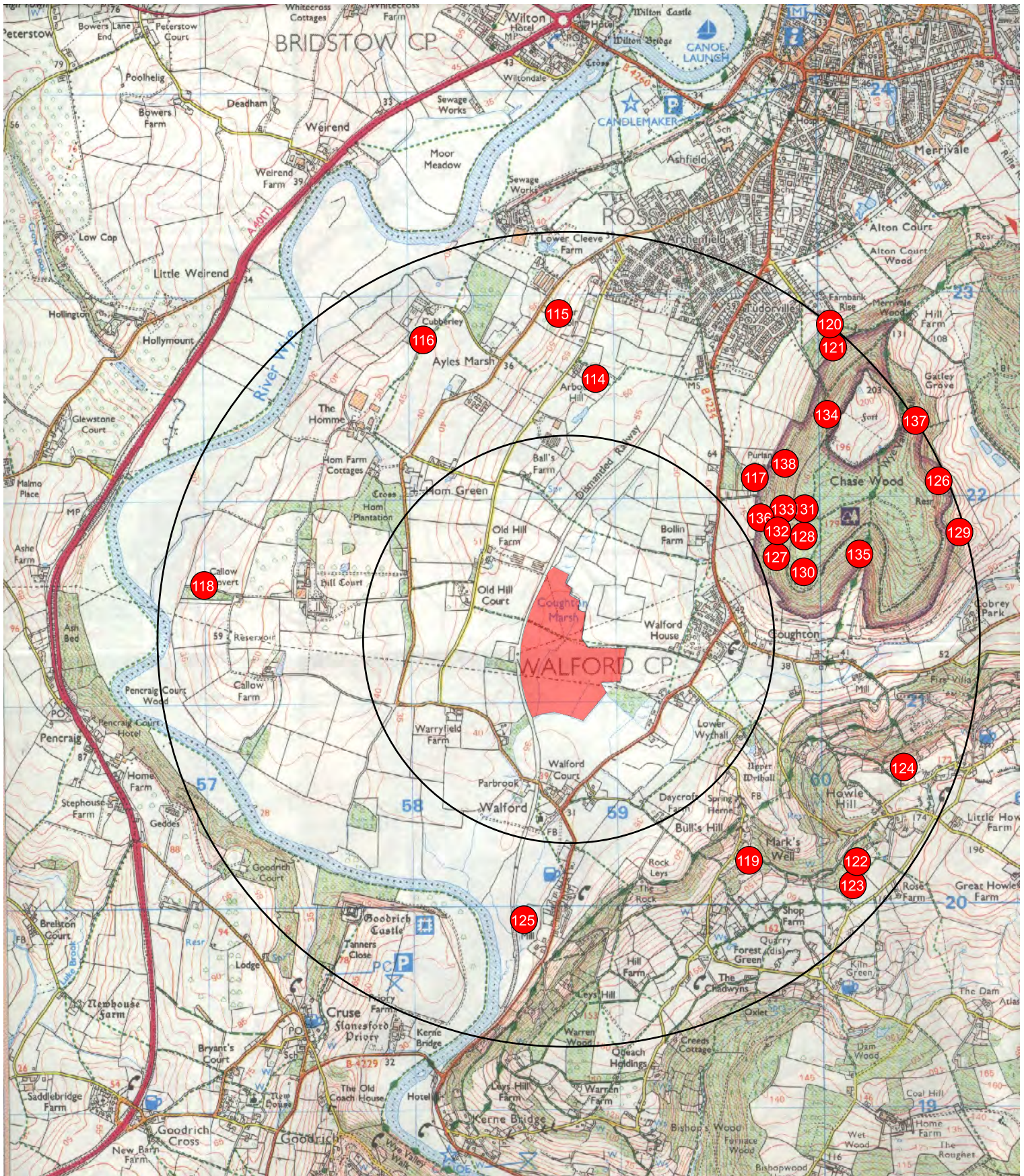


Figure 17. Map of Post Medieval quarries & pits

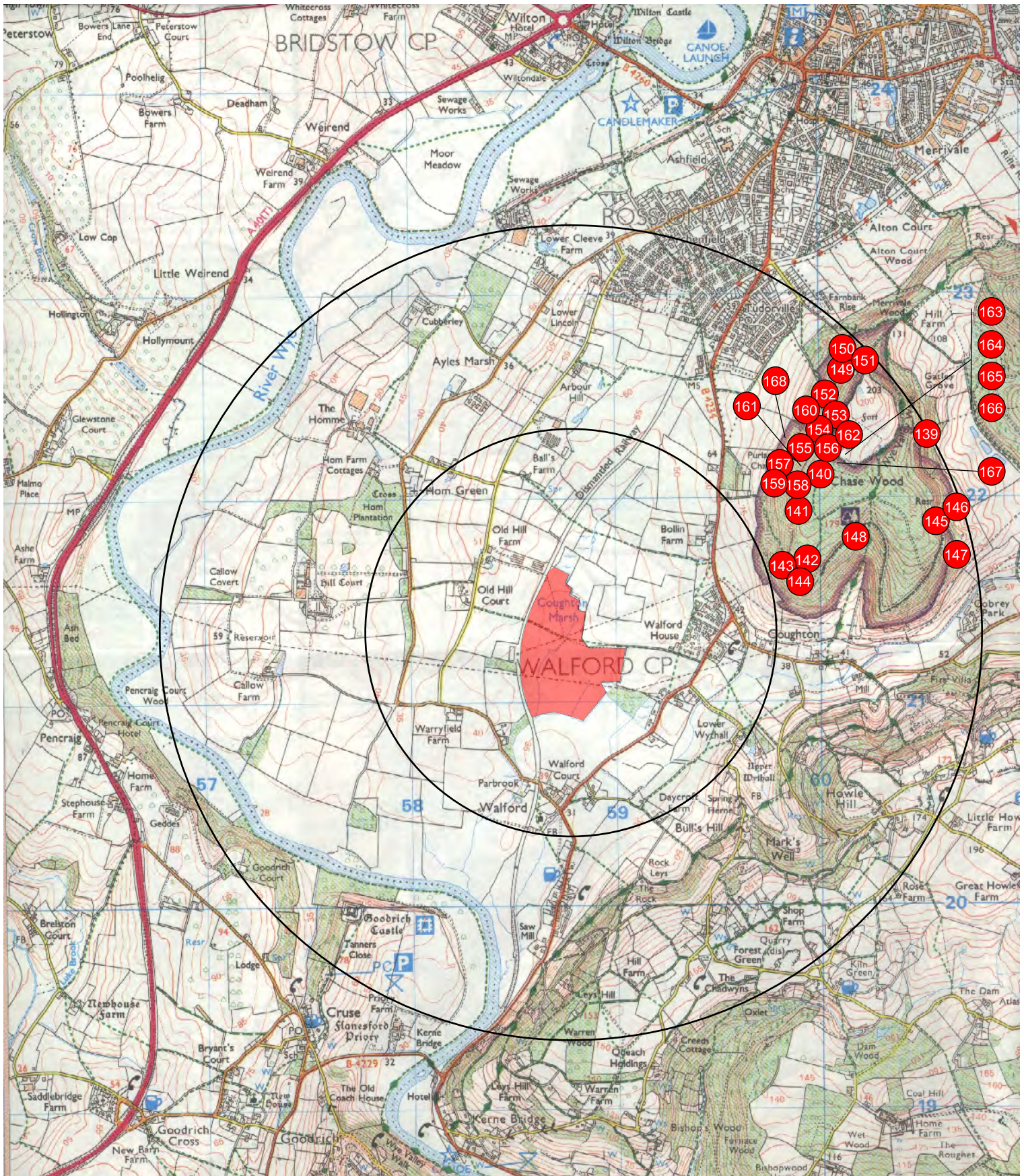


Figure 18. Map of Post Medieval roads and track-ways

0 1Km

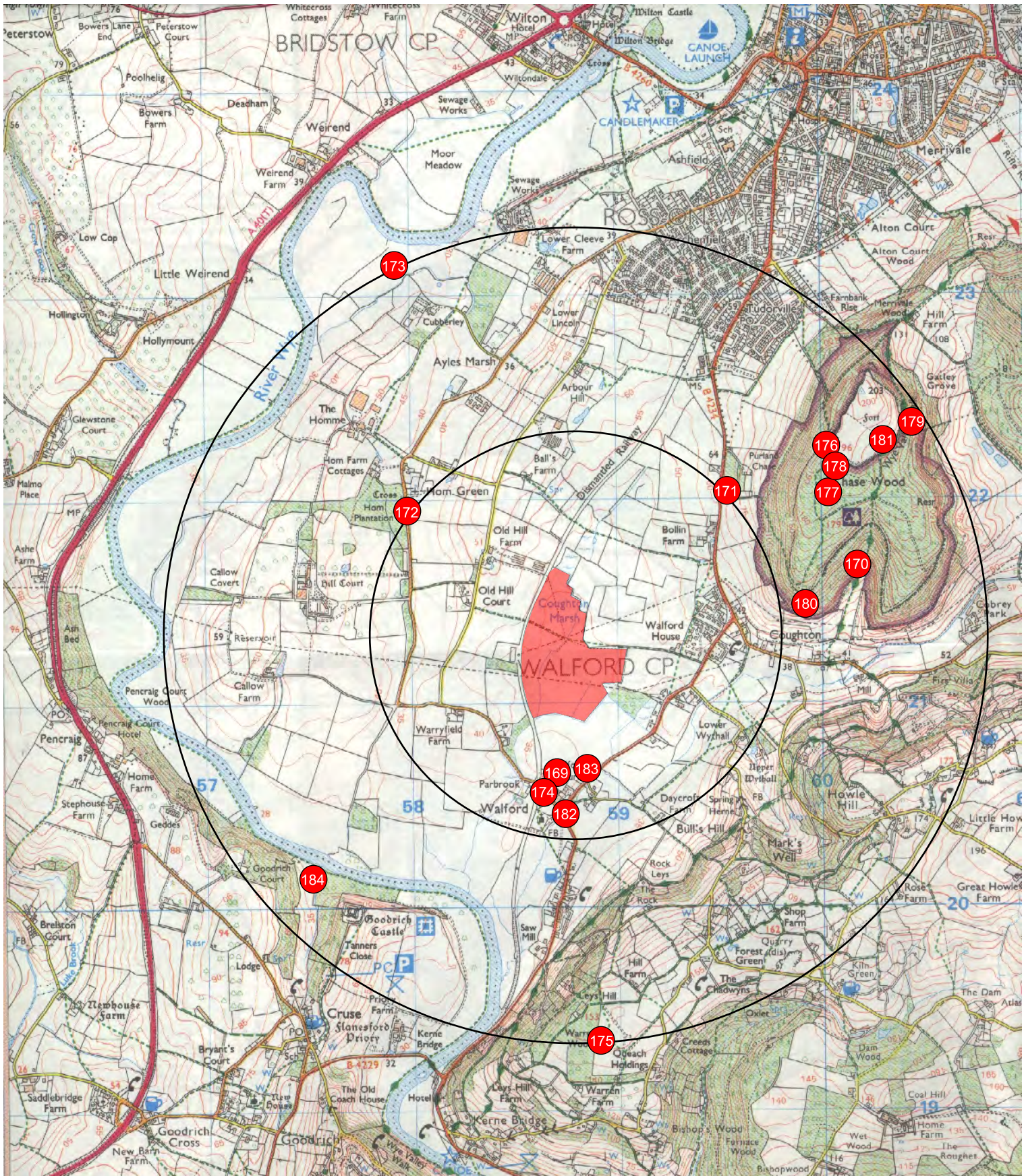


Figure 19. Map of other Post Medieval sites

0 1Km

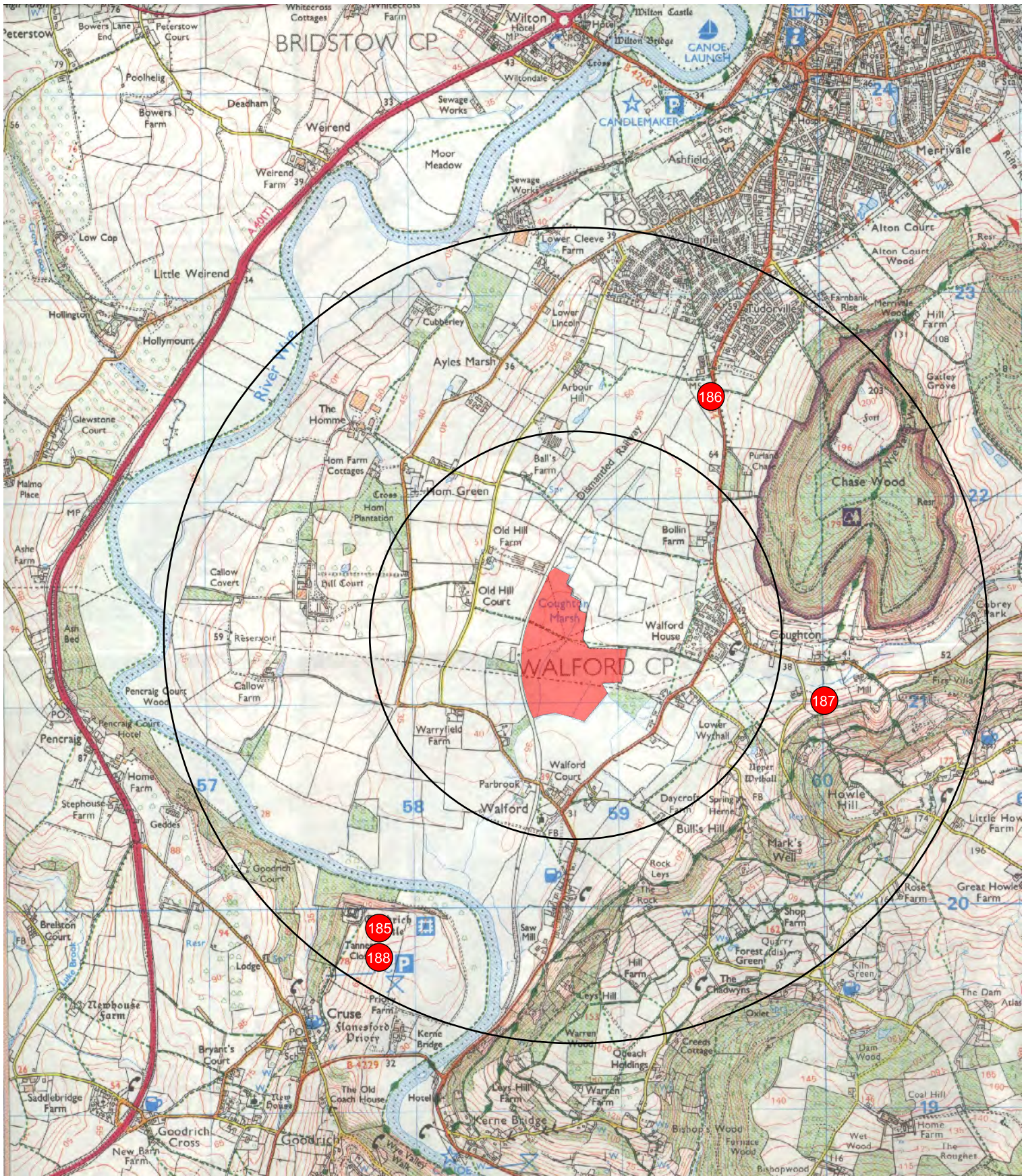


Figure 20. Map of Undated sites

0 1Km

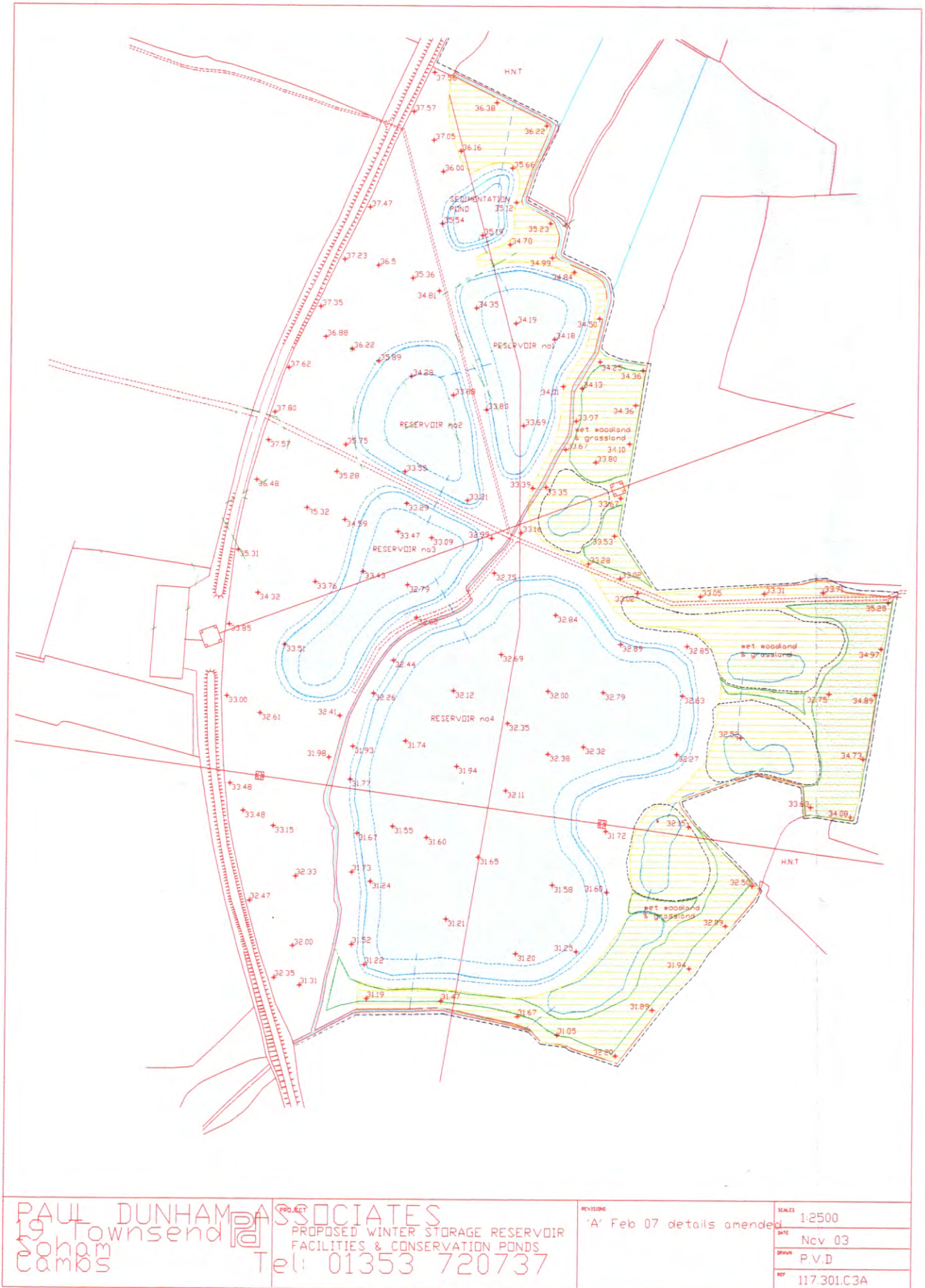


Figure 21. Map of Proposed Development

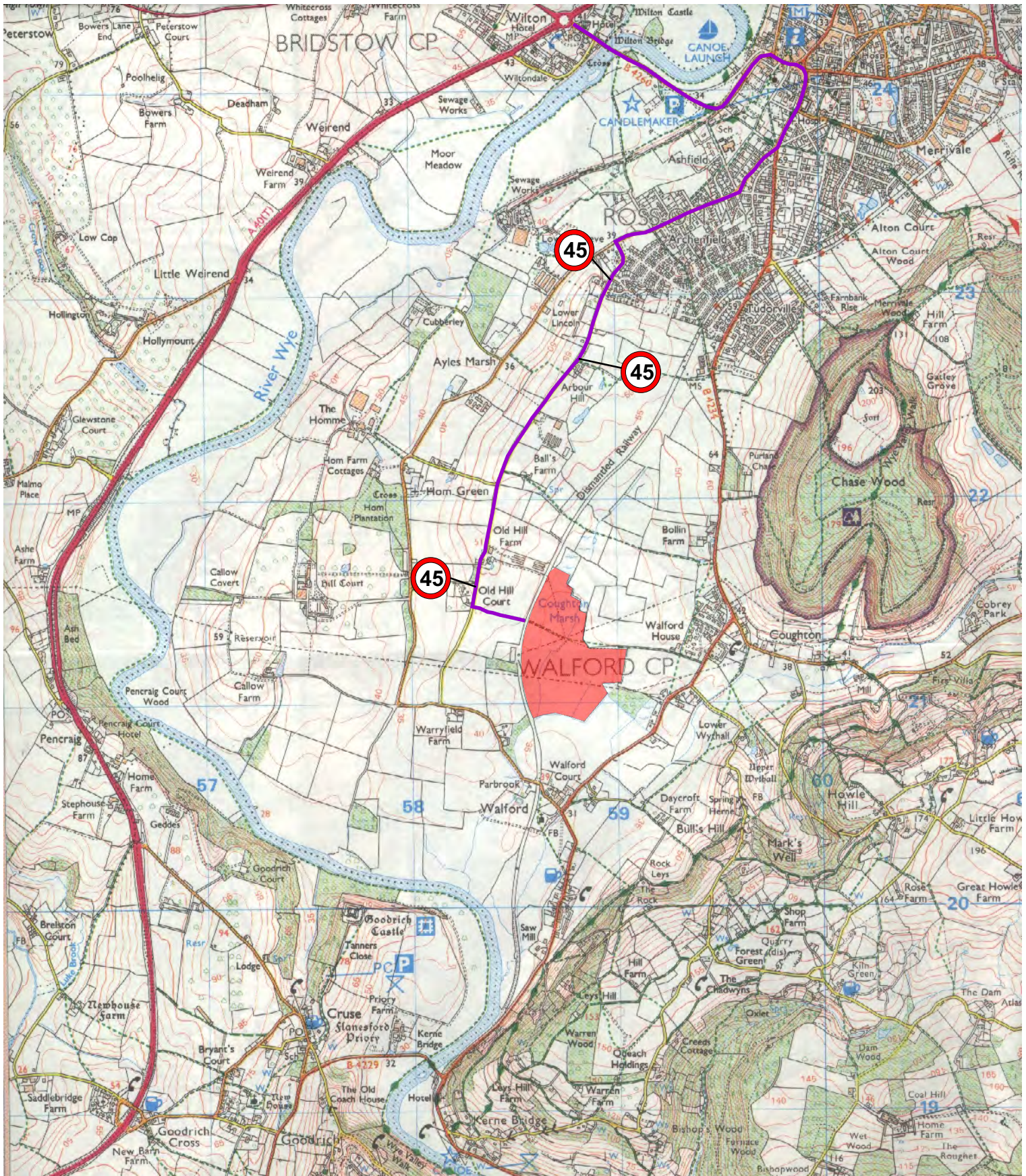


Figure 22. Map of Proposed route for site traffic

0 1Km

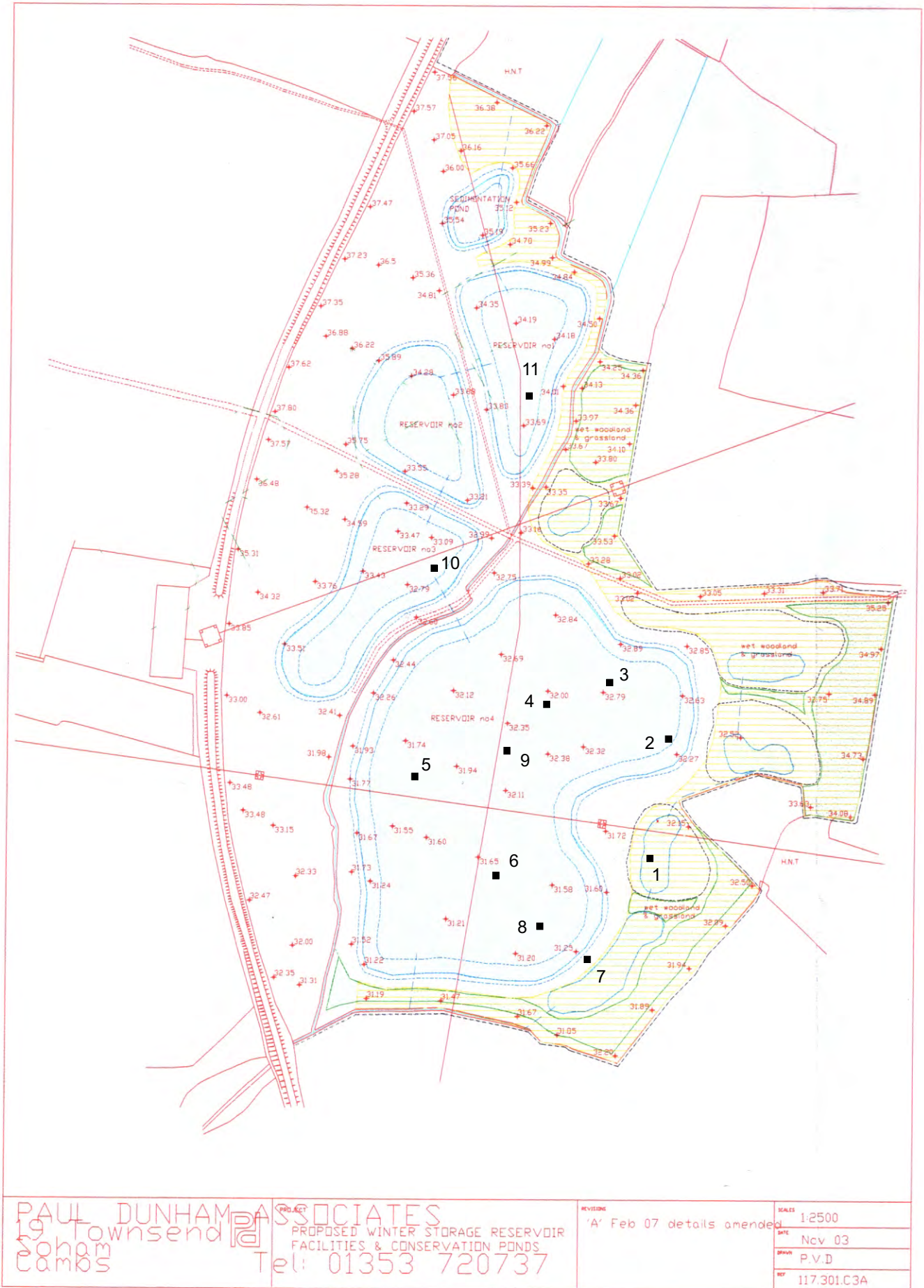


Figure 23. Location map of Trial Pits related to development area

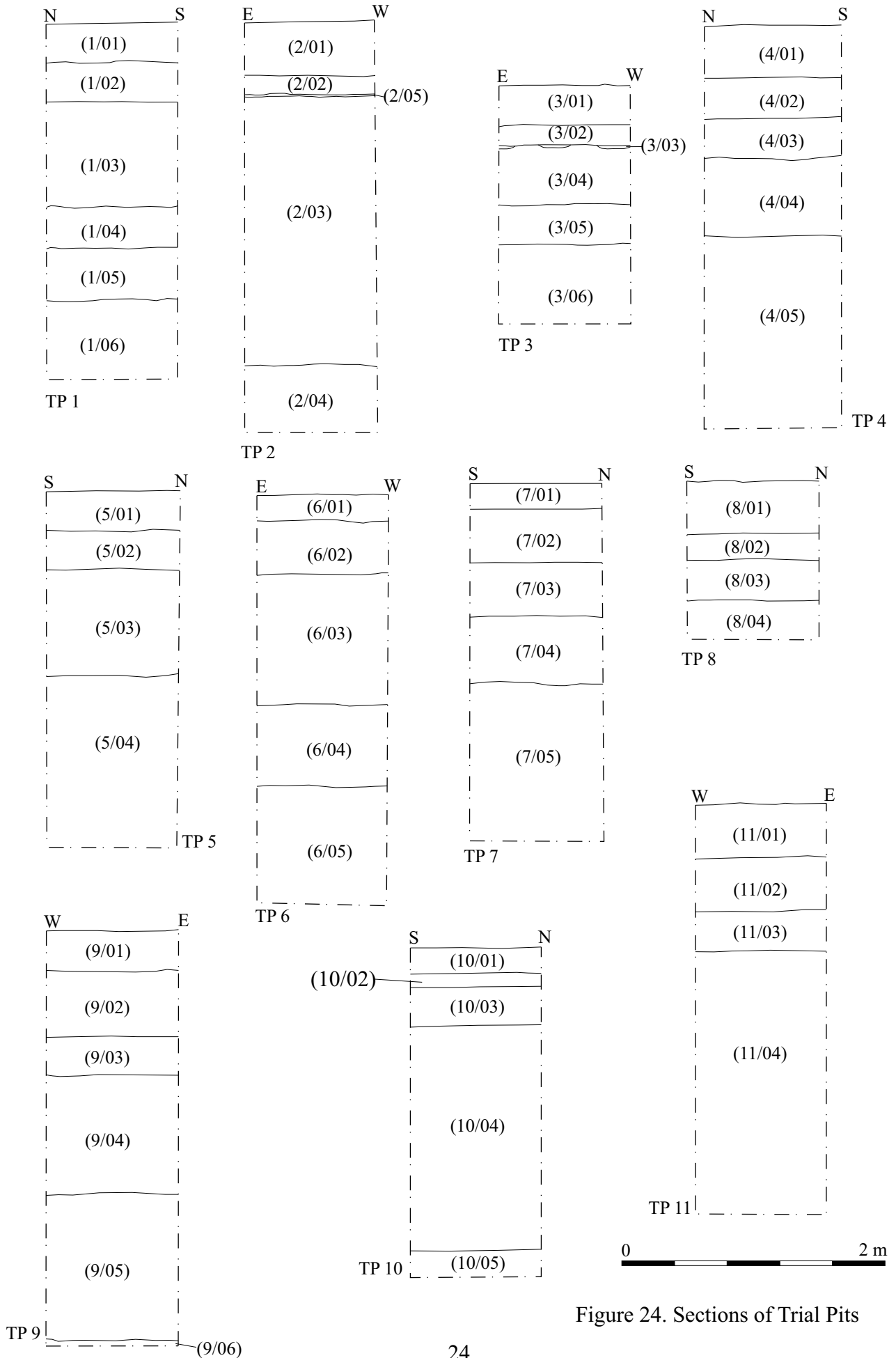


Figure 24. Sections of Trial Pits

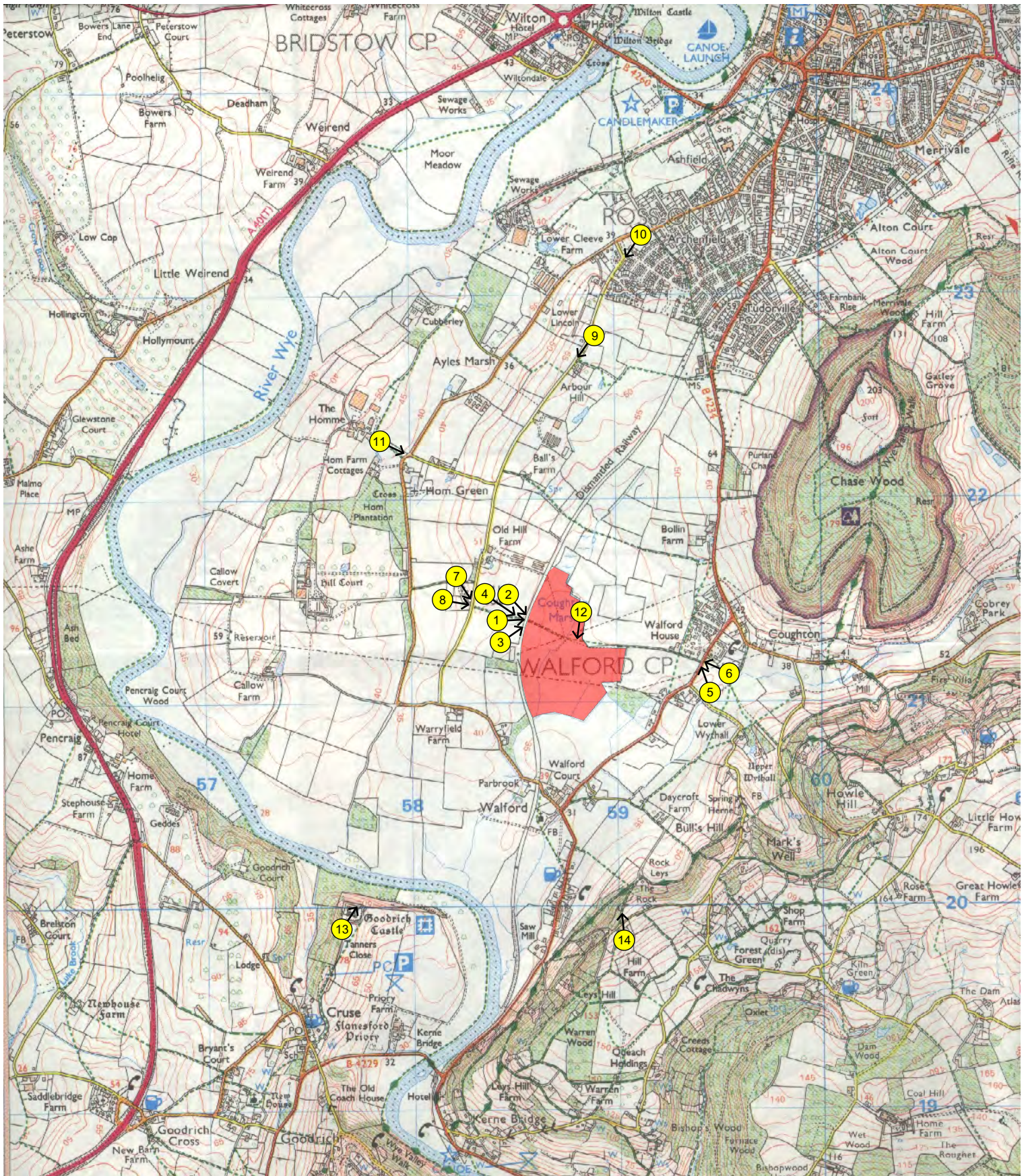


Figure 25. Map of photographic locations



1. View across the site looking east



2. View of the southern half of the site



3. View of the northern half of site, with the Chase Wood SAM in the background



4. Western access to the site from the adjacent field

Figure 26. Photographs 1 - 4



5. Access from B4234



6. Narrow lane adjacent to Walford House



7. Access opposite Old Hill Court



8. Western access across field

Figure 27. Photographs 5 - 8



9. Access past Arbour Hill



10. Access via Lincoln Hill



11. Access from Hom Green



12. View south across the site

Figure 28. Photographs 9 - 12



13. View from Goodrich Castle (SAM)



14. View from Bulls Hill



15. Trial Pit 3 - Section



16. Trial Pit 7 - Section

Figure 29. Photographs 13 - 16

1782

SITE NAME: <u>COUGHTON MARSH</u>		SITE CODE:		Trench No. <u>1</u>	
DATE: <u>6/9/07</u>				Trench Size <u>0.7m x 3m.</u>	
End: Level at Top:		Level at Bottom:		Co-ordinates at SW corner	
End: Level at Top:		Level at Bottom: <u>2.7m deep.</u>			
Type of machine: <u>GT 360°</u>		Bucket size/type <u>TESTED 0.6m.</u>		Conditions <u>OVERCAST D.M.</u>	

Layer	Layer thickness	Extent	Soil Description	Interpretation
1/01	0.3m	TR	COMPACT SILTY CLAY LOAM MID BROWN.	Top Soil
1/02	0.3m	TR	SILTY CLAY. MOTTLED GRAY-BROWN	SUB SOIL.
1/03	0.8m	TR	SEAM SAND MOTTLED GRAY.	NATURAL
1/04	0.3m	TR	RED BROWN CLAY.	NATURAL
1/05	0.4m	TR	GRAY SAND & SAND STUFF CLAYS 20% - 80%	NATURAL.
1/06	1/2	TR.	BROWN-ROD SEAM -SAND with 75% 20 80 SMALL STONE.	NATURAL

Initials & Date <u>Dlh</u>	Checked & Date
----------------------------	----------------

SITE NAME: <i>Coxington MARSH.</i>	SITE CODE:	Trench No. <i>2</i>
DATE: <i>6/9/07</i>	Trench Size <i>0.7m x 3m.</i>	
End: Level at Top:	Level at Bottom:	
End: Level at Top:	Level at Bottom: <i>3.10m DEEP.</i>	
Type of machine: <i>67 360°</i>	Bucket size/type <i>TOWARD 0.6m BUCKET.</i>	Conditions <i>OVERCAST DAY.</i>

Layer	Layer thickness	Extent	Soil Description	Interpretation
<i>2/01</i>	<i>0.4m.</i>	<i>TR</i>	<i>BLACK HUMIC LOAM.</i>	<i>TOP SOIL.</i>
<i>2/02</i>	<i>0.15m</i>	<i>TR.</i>	<i>LIGHT GRAY CLAY-SAND</i>	<i>SUBSOIL (?)</i>
<i>2/03</i>	<i>2.05m</i>	<i>TR.</i>	<i>RED-BROWN CLAY. W/ SMALL STONES.</i>	<i>NATURAL</i>
<i>2/04</i>		<i>TR.</i>	<i>GRAN. SAND & STONE CORALS 20-80%</i>	<i>NATURAL</i>
<i>2/05</i>	<i>0.02m</i>	<i>SANDWICH TR</i>	<i>DARK PEAT</i>	<i>PEAT</i>

2/02
|
2/05
|
2/03

Initials & Date <i>DJM</i>	Checked & Date
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SITE NAME: <u>COUCHMAN MARSH</u>		SITE CODE:		Trench No. <u>3</u>
DATE: <u>6/9/07</u>				Trench Size <u>0.7m x 3m.</u>
End:	Level at Top:	Level at Bottom:		Co-ordinates at SW corner
End:	Level at Top:	Level at Bottom: <u>1.8m DEEP.</u>		
Type of machine: <u>GT. 760</u>		Bucket size/type <u>0.6m TUBES</u>		Conditions <u>OVERCAST</u> <u>DM</u>

Layer	Layer thickness	Extent	Soil Description	Interpretation
<u>3/01</u>	<u>0.3m</u>	<u>TR</u>	<u>Black Humic LOAM</u>	<u>TOP SOIL</u>
<u>3/02</u>	<u>0.15m</u>	<u>TR</u>	<u>LIGHT GRAY CLAY SAND</u>	<u>SUBSOIL (?)</u>
<u>3/03</u>	<u>0.02m MAX</u>	<u>VERY SPONGY TR.</u>	<u>BLACK POFT</u>	<u>POFT</u>
<u>3/04</u>	<u>0.4m</u>	<u>TR</u>	<u>RED-BROWN SANDY CLAY WITH SOME (5%) STUM.</u>	<u>NATURAL</u>
<u>3/05</u>	<u>0.3m</u>		<u>GRAY SAND AND SILT</u>	<u>NATURAL</u>
<u>3/06</u>	<u>1/4</u>		<u>MOIST-RED SAND CLAY WITH c. 80%+ STUM.</u>	<u>NATURAL</u>

Initials & Date <u>DLG</u>	Checked & Date
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SITE NAME: <i>COUCHTON MARCH</i>	SITE CODE:	Trench No. <i>4</i>
DATE: <i>6/9/07</i>		Trench Size <i>0.7m x 3m</i>
End: Level at Top:	Level at Bottom:	
End: Level at Top:	Level at Bottom: <i>3.05m</i> ^{Depth}	
Type of machine: <i>GT 360°</i>	Bucket size/type <i>0.6m TOUTRAD</i>	Conditions <i>OVERCAST</i> <i>DRY</i>

Layer	Layer thickness	Extent	Soil Description	Interpretation
<i>4/01</i>	<i>0.4m</i>	<i>TR</i>	<i>MID TO LIGHT BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM</i>	<i>TOP SOIL</i>
<i>4/02</i>	<i>0.3m</i>	<i>TR</i>	<i>MOTTLED GRAY - BROWN SILTY CLAY</i>	<i>SILT</i>
<i>4/03</i>	<i>0.3m</i>	<i>TR</i>	<i>MOTTLED ^{light} GRAY CLAY SAND</i>	<i>NATURAL</i>
<i>4/04</i>	<i>0.6m</i>	<i>TR</i>	<i>RED - BROWN CLAY</i>	<i>NATURAL</i>
<i>4/05</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>TR</i>	<i>RED PURPLE - BROWN ^{light} CLAY SAND WITH c 70% STONE</i>	<i>NATURAL</i>

Initials & Date <i>DRG</i>	Checked & Date
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TRENCH RECORD

SITE NAME: <u>COUCHTOWN MASH</u>	SITE CODE:	Trench No. <u>5</u>
DATE: <u>6/9/07</u>	Trench Size <u>0.7m x 3m</u>	
End: Level at Top:	Level at Bottom:	
End: Level at Top:	Level at Bottom: <u>2.7m DEEP.</u>	
Type of machine: <u>BT 360°</u>	Bucket size/type <u>Trouser 0.6m</u>	Conditions <u>OUTCAST DM</u>

Layer	Layer thickness	Extent	Soil Description	Interpretation
<u>S/01</u>	<u>0-3m</u>	<u>TR</u>	<u>DARK GRAY BROWN CLAY</u>	<u>TOPSOIL</u>
<u>S/02</u>	<u>0-3m</u>	<u>TR</u>	<u>PALER GRAY CLAY SAND</u>	<u>SUBSOIL?</u>
<u>S/03</u>	<u>0-8m</u>	<u>TR</u>	<u>RED-BROWN SANDY CLAY</u>	<u>NATURAL</u>
<u>S/04</u>		<u>TR</u>	<u>BROWN - RED CLAY SAND WITH c. 70% SILT.</u>	<u>NATURAL</u>

Initials & Date <u>DRC</u>	Checked & Date
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1782

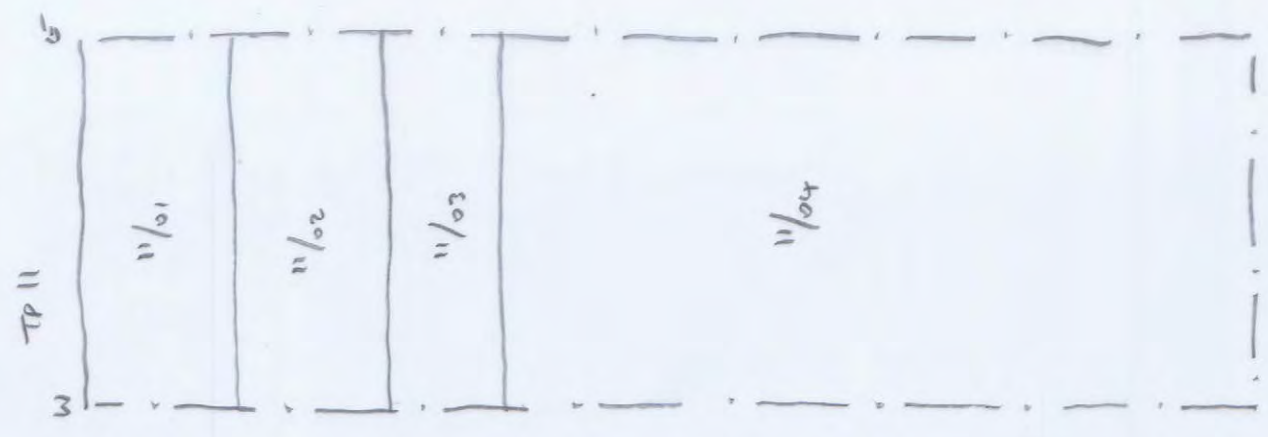
John Moore HERITAGE SERVICES

TRENCH RECORD

SITE NAME: COCKINGTON MARSU	SITE CODE:	Trench No. 6
DATE: 6/9/07		Trench Size
End: Level at Top:	Level at Bottom:	Co-ordinates at SW corner
End: Level at Top:	Level at Bottom: 3.1m	
Type of machine: GT. 360°	Bucket size/type 0.6m forward	Conditions OVERCAST MY

Layer	Layer thickness	Extent	Soil Description	Interpretation
6/01	0.2	TL	BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM	TOPSOIL
6/02	0.4	TL	GRAY-BROWN SILTY CLAY	SUBSOIL
6/03	1M	TL	MOTTLED ORANGE-BROWN. 25% GRAVEL	NATURAL
6/04	0.6m	TL	RED-BROWN CLAY	NATURAL
6/05	~1/4	TL	BROWN-RED CLAY WITH SILT ~ 85% SAND.	NATURAL

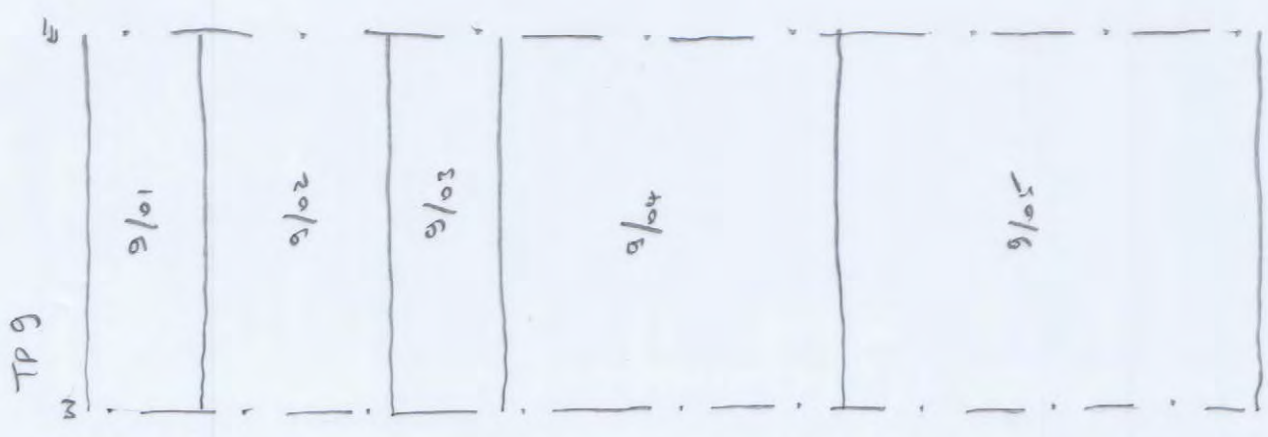
Initials & Date DLW	Checked & Date
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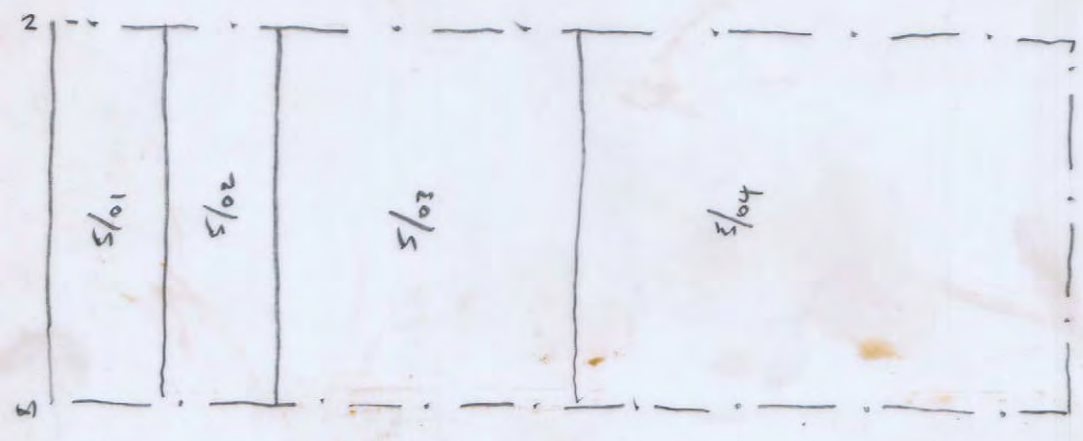
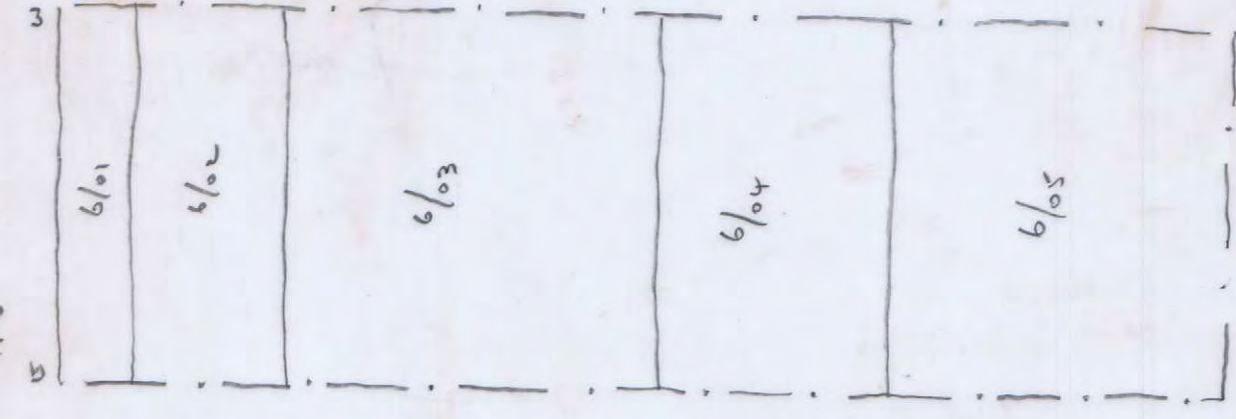
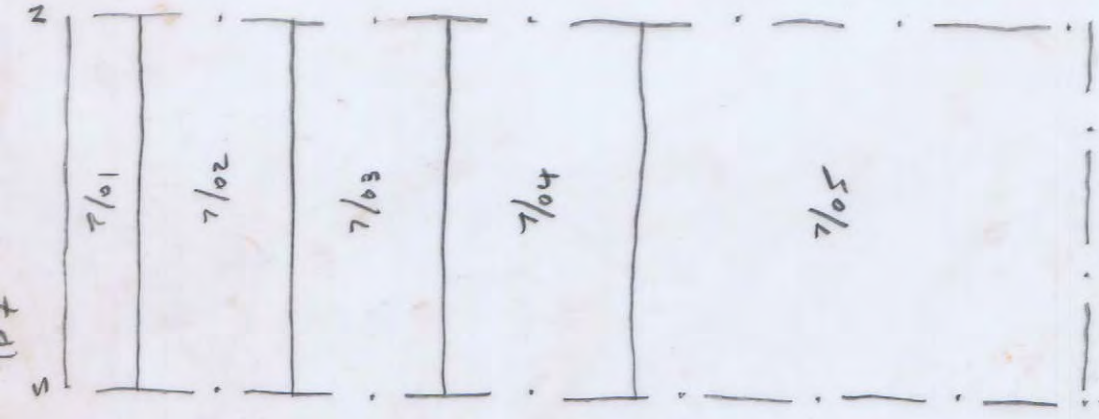
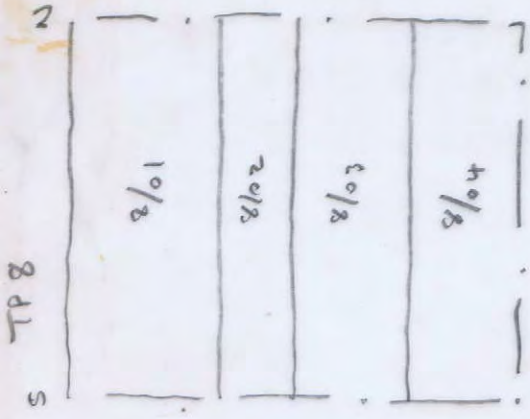
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COVARTON MARSH

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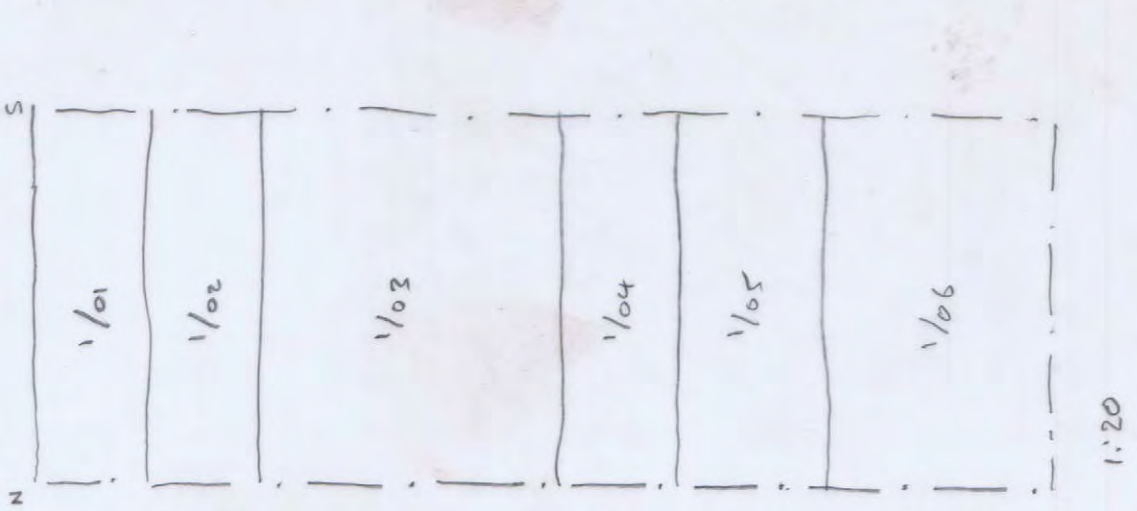
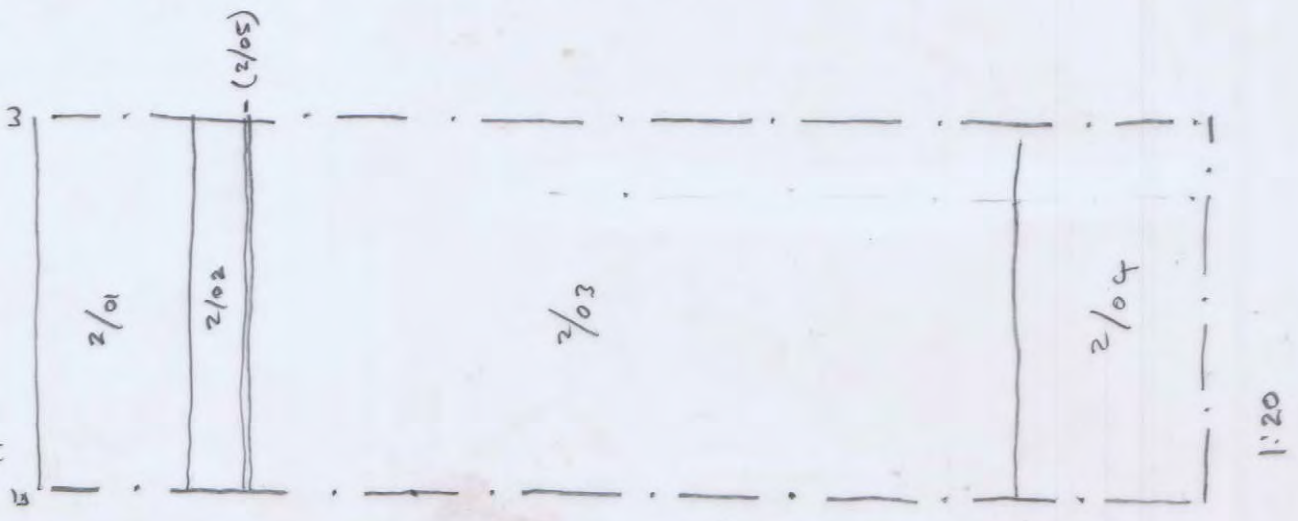
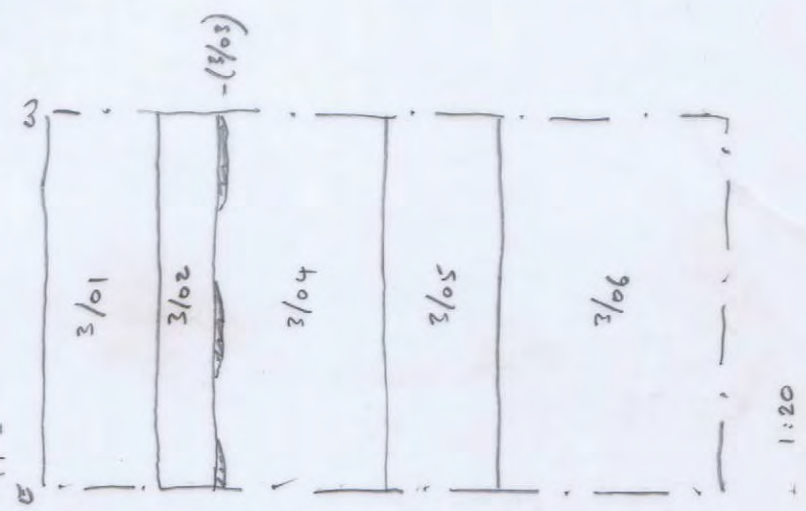
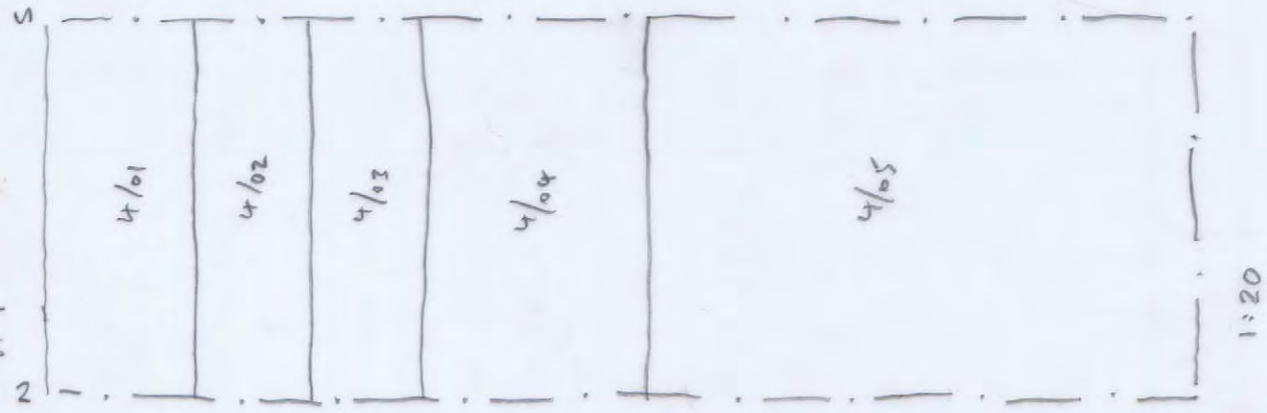
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COUGHTON MARSH

6/9/07

D. GILBERT



COUGHTON MARSH

6/9/07

D. P. GILBERT