

APPENDIX 3: EXPLANATION OF CATEGORIES OF CONSERVATION AREAS

Urban Centres – The town and city centres in Herefordshire. This covers the Medieval, Georgian and Victorian core of these major settlements. In a number of instances they form the central core of a larger conservation area where the boundaries include a range of different character areas which have not been separately defined.

Suburban villas/planting – Planned suburbs which usual date from the Victorian and Edwardian eras. These are important due to their plot size, relatively standard design type, boundaries and planting which may include important tree specimens.

Linear Village with Ancient Monument – The Village is an early settlement site and has grown up along a road next to a Castle or Bishops Palace. However, after their loss of status they have not expanded much until the late 20th century if at all.

Large Village with Castle – These are Medieval villages that have continued to expand from the medieval period throughout the 16th-19th centuries as well as the 20th century. As such they are much larger than Linear Village with Ancient Monument group, although they share the feature of having been initially established around a castle or other important building.

Linear Village – The Village has grown up along a road. As such it is lengthy but not usually more than a 2 plots wide. The original orientation was probably church-manor/farm. However in some villages that has altered and the village has realigned itself along the main through road creating concentrations of plots.

Cross Roads Village – The village has grown up around a cross roads and so is relatively compact and tend to be spherical in geographical area. They are therefore the opposite of the linear village model.

Rural Hamlet – Small number of buildings either grouped or spread out at time of designation. These are found in the countryside surrounded by fields.