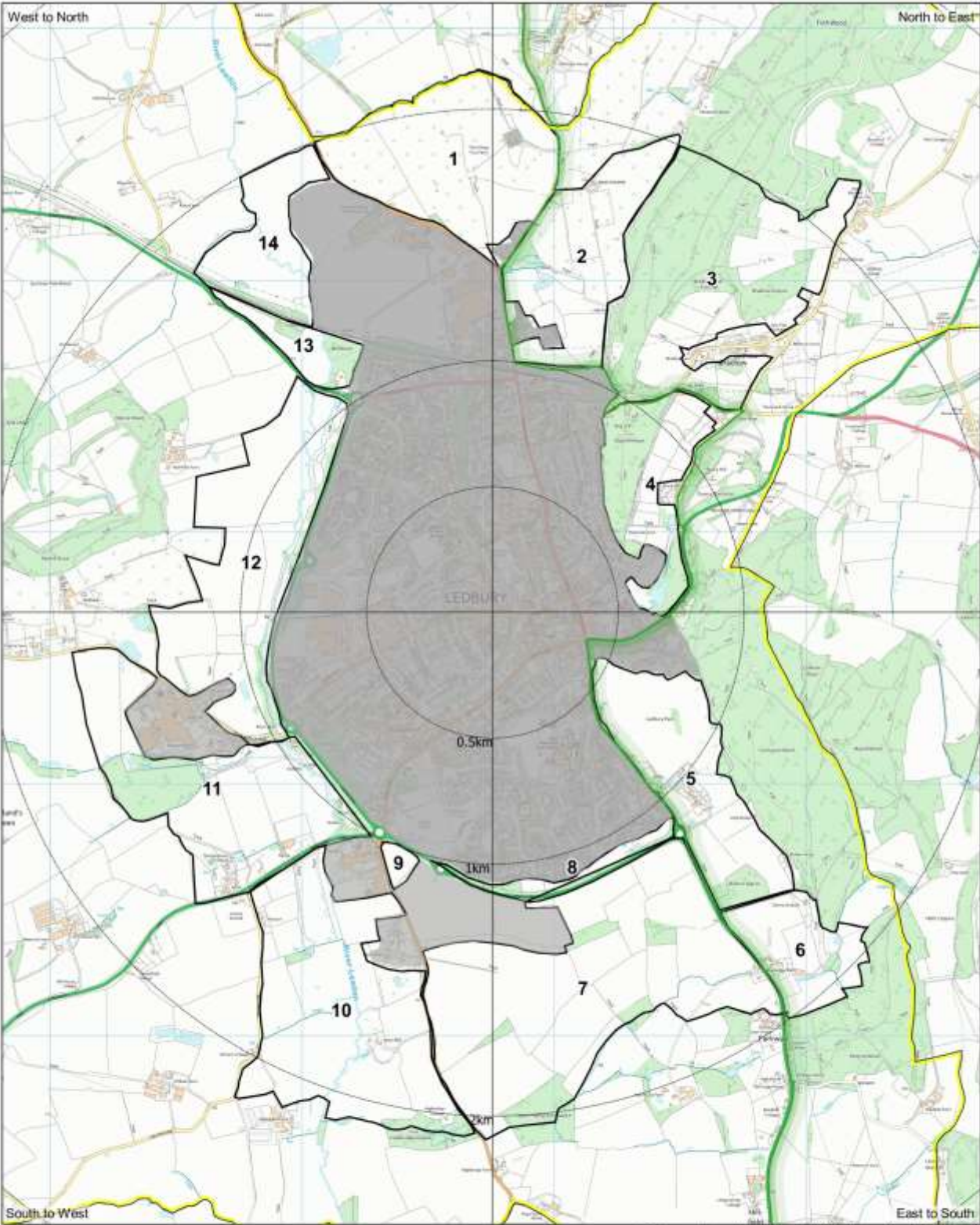


Appendix D

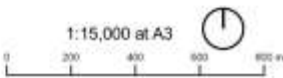
LSCA Area Schedules for Heritage Topic

Map of LSCA Areas for reference



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- KEY**
- Parish boundary
 - Malvern Hills AONB
 - LSCA Areas



LSCA Area 1

The boundary of this area is the Bromyard Road B4212, from its north-westernmost to southernmost point. From its north-western point on the B4212 to the point where it crosses Beggars Ash Lane, the boundary follows the Ledbury parish boundary on its northern boundary. The eastern boundary is Beggars Ash Lane (also the Malvern Hills AONB boundary). The land bordering the Bromyard Road is arable farmland but most of this area is coniferous woodland; there is some recent degradation through boundary loss but limited sinuous boundaries survive. There are several footpaths and a bridleway through the steep woodland, one leading directly to Hilltop Farm and beyond to nearby cottages above, the other leading north.

Hilltop Farm is a short distance below where the Ledbury parish boundary crosses Beggars Ash Lane. This historic Georgian farmhouse has brick farm buildings. The Hooper family were in residence in the 16th century, Richard (d. 1637) had been given licence to build a dovecot in 1598 but later the farm was completely rebuilt without the dovecot. Thomas Hooper was its yeoman occupant in 1630; he died in 1673 leaving everything to his wife Joanne and four daughters, Jane, Patience, Frances and Elizabeth. The property was also mentioned by George Skippe in 1677 in his diary, in which he kept details of his fruit trees at Upper Hall, Ledbury.

In the 1920s, Captain Andrew, nephew of author Sir Henry Rider Haggard, began fruit farming at Hilltop Farm, using his engineering skills to improve the fruit farm equipment. Over the years he developed a new high-yielding blackcurrant, which played a part in providing Vitamin C for children during WWII, continuing the farm whilst living in the Southend, Ledbury until his death in 1977. Today this farm is a thriving fruit and vegetable business selling direct to the public. Frith Cottages on Beggar's Ash Lane date from the 17th century and lie within the town boundary.

LSCA Area 2

This area is within the Malvern Hills AONB; the west is bounded by the Bromyard Road B4212 from the north side of the railway bridge to Beggars Ash Lane, then up just past Frith Cottages before heading north east to meet the Herefordshire Trail, about 200m later reaching Frith Farm.

A turnpike milestone is sited at the junction of the Bromyard Road and Beggar's Ash Lane - such markers came into use in the 1740s and were made compulsory in the 1760s. The Trail marks the eastern boundary of the area. The south and south west parts are bounded by the bridge embankment and the Old Kennels Farm, now holiday cottages, formerly the farm where the Ledbury Hunt's hounds were kennelled from 1884 until 1938, and which lie within Ledbury town.

Little Frith lies part way (~250m) up the Herefordshire Trail from the railway embankment; this is a 17th century two-storey cottage with tiled roof, of post-and-truss construction with square framing. There are footpaths leading west and north plus a bridleway through the woodland leading north.

Lynchets and ridge-and-furrow of Medieval origin (HER number 3767), now shown as earthwork and levelled earthwork respectively, have been found south west of Little Frith on aerial photographs, between the Old Kennels and Frith Wood, some three quarters of a mile north of the church (the feature may possibly extend into LSCA Area 3). Two irregularly-shaped terraces of on average 15.5m width and 128m in length, run east to west across this field, with a second series of terraces in the wood.

LSCA Area 3

The Herefordshire Trail forms the western boundary of this area, with a footpath within the wood leading to Frith Farm. Its northern boundary crosses Frith Wood and a number of footpaths, curving round and up the eastern lower edge of this deciduous woodland to just above Upper Mitchell Farm then turning south past Bradlow Coppice, omitting the Bradlow cottages, continuing down the Coddington to Ledbury road before turning west along Knapp Lane to the town. This area shows signs of ditches, enclosure and settlement, from Medieval to the 19th century, visible as earthworks, including ridge-and-furrow and lynchets on aerial photographs. This area lies within the Malvern hills AONB.

The boundaries are rectilinear, forming incomplete enclosures, which may represent settlement remains, within the steep wooded hillside of Bradlow Knoll and Frith Wood; however boundary loss due to recent degradation has resulted in limited sinuous boundaries surviving. Neolithic and Mesolithic flints have been found in the top-most part of this area on the edge of the deciduous woodland which covers the majority of the area, and a Prehistoric boundary bank was found just north of the study area.

Bradlow Knoll, the highest point, may be the site of a Bronze Age round barrow or burial mound, approximately 15m in diameter and almost 2m high: three footpaths meet to its east, but none pass over it. Medieval to 19th century lynchets, ridge-and-furrow evidence and a charcoal-burning platform were also found within the wood, plus lynchets west of it. An archaeological survey in 2008 found some 73 features across the site, including Flint, Roman Pottery and Post-Medieval Pottery.

A boundary bank about 0.5m high, with a ditch on the west side, runs just below the crest of the ridge on the east, through Frith woodland for about 1km, descending steeply to Ledbury, marking the edge of Bradlow Common. There is a large coppice of maple about 3m in diameter - even if an individual tree, it could pre-date AD 1500. A considerable quantity of Neolithic flint implements, flakes, chips and cores have been found over an area about 4 miles in diameter around Frith Farm (the farm buildings fall a short distance north of LSCA Area 3).

A survey of 1726 found two houses, one cottage and two barns at Upper Mitchell Farm, which is a Grade II listed 16-17th century L-shaped block with 18th century additions and much brick infill of the timber-framing, now named Punchings Farm; its Grade II listed Barn is now named Tomlins. A field system extends west of Upper Mitchell Farm, and within the study area, consisting of extant ridge-and-furrow and lynchets forming rectangular enclosures, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. John Green (d. 1664) farming at Muchall (Mitchell) had a 'cheese house'. A number of probate records at this time mention dairy houses and cheese-making, including Thomas Tomlins (d. 1700) who lived at Mitchell with several generations of his family and whose inventory included a cheese press. There is documentary evidence of a shrunken village in the 1726 survey.

A house stands atop the hill at Kilbury Camp, a possible earthwork dating from the Iron Age (800 BC to 42 AD). Recent work has indicated that the earthwork is cultivation remains and not the remains of a hill-fort, (there being no sign of Iron Age Earthworks) with two sets of linear banks, perpendicular to each other, lying south of a curvilinear bank and ditch, visible on aerial photos. This earthwork lies 200m east of the field below Bradlow Coppice, which appears on the 1841 Tithe Award, and is probably the site of the windmill which once stood there, shown on a survey of 1726 (1540 AD to 1900 AD). Such a mill would have provided the communities living in the areas of Mitchell, Bradlow and Frith with a conveniently close facility for grinding their corn. The windmill was shown on Isaac Taylor's map of Herefordshire (1754), but no trace of it appears to remain today.

There is documentary evidence of a shrunken village of houses which once stood on Bradlow Common (Post-Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD). The Enclosure resulted in the loss of former common arable fields at Bradlow. The 1813 Enclosure Map of Bradlow Common shows nine cottages scattered there, a tenth was shown on the 1841 Tithe Award; of some no trace remains, including Turnpike Cottage, others are now overgrown rubble, and only three still exist.

A number of ladies at Bradlow were laundresses in the 19th century, perhaps using the Bradlow Common as their drying ground; several of them spent their later years living in St Katherine's Almshouses; their menfolk had all been agricultural labourers, with William Matthews also acting as turnpike gate-keeper for almost three decades in the mid-19th century, then taken over by Maria Bowkett and her son Henry. Bradlow Farm, just outside this area, is two storey with a tiled roof, being of post-and-truss construction with square framing. It stands just south of the crossroads, close to an air shaft for the railway.

LSCA Area 4

This small area east of the town covers Dog Hill, contiguous to the eastern boundary of the town on its west, wooded side and a footpath through its centre leading north / south, with small fields on the east side with an extensive quarrying area outside the eastern boundary and encompassing the Upper Hall Estate at its southern end.

Medieval earthwork evidence of ridge-and-furrow has been found 350m north of St. Michael and All Angels Church on aerial photographs. An archaeological woodland survey in 2003 found an earthwork interpreted as a Post-Medieval bank, two banks topped by hedges 5m apart running north-south, indicating an earlier enclosing system on what were former common arable fields.

LSCA Area 5

This area's northern boundary is the edge of the town's built up area between the Southend and Conigree Wood. The boundary runs south along the edge of the wood to the bridleway just past Bullen House, then west to the A417 and thence north along the A417 and Southend A449 as the western boundary, encompassing Ledbury Park parkland, Bowling Green Cottage, Underdown and Bullen House. About twenty years ago, an archaeological survey of Conigree Wood found some 41 features across the site, including Medieval lynchets and Post-Medieval charcoal burning platforms, quarries, building platforms, holloways, compartment boundaries, woodland boundary banks and saw pits.

The New House, now called Ledbury Park, built c.1595, falls outside this study area, however its parkland, laid out in the 17th century, is within. A site visit of the parkland in 1994 and later aerial photographs in 2001 found indications of Medieval ridge-and-furrow, faint terraces / lynchets, quarries, trackways and a spring. A ha-ha encloses the rear of Park Lodge and much of the north and south side of the parkland. A delicate stone wall lines the eastern boundary (to Conigree Wood) and an earthwork, bank, ditch, modern walls and 19th century parkland fences line the western boundary, about 20 yards east of the road.

The Post-Medieval parkland, purchased by John Biddulph in 1816, has lost nearly all its trees, some marked by hollows in the ground; some fallen trees are also present. Its earliest reference is from 1262 onwards. More recently, the parkland has been used for arable farming and as pasture. In 1830 The Princess Victoria visited Ledbury Park, taking tea with John Biddulph and planting an Elm tree in the parkland, which sadly was fatally struck by lightning about a decade ago. In the late 20th century, the steeply-sloping parkland behind the veterinary practice on the Southend was used for the town's bonfire parties with the permission of Lord Biddulph (the events area has since moved to Hazel Meadow, in LSCA Area 10).

Bowling Green Cottage, Grade II listed, is brick-built of three storeys including attics, of 17th or 18th century origin with later and modern additions. It has a large sundial, painted on plaster, dated 1783. In the north wall is a door with moulded battens and strap hinges and in the south east is a modern summerhouse fitted with early 18th century panelling. The entrance from the Southend is via the veterinary practice next door (recently, an application for planning permission to create a new access was refused as it would breach the Grade II listed wall along the Southend / west side of Ledbury Park and its parkland).

Underdown, also Grade II listed, was bought by the Skynner family in the 17th century and rebuilt by architect Anthony Keck in c. 1780. The 1831 OS 1" map shows a small park running down to Bullen Farm, and the 1841 Tithe Map gives the field SW of the house the name 'Orchard Lawn', suggesting parkland. Emparking N of the house was not possible as the Ledbury Park pale ran immediately behind the Underdown service buildings.

A later map of 1885 and sale plan of 1887 show a drive running from a lodge next to the SW corner of Ledbury Park. South of the house and towards the road are two walled garden enclosures; an orchard lies NW of the house. The 1887 sale details mention specimen shrubs and trees and a walled garden with fruit trees, two vineries, conservatory, peach house, melon and cucumber pits and potting sheds. The Underdown estate totalled 235 acres, which included some land on the opposite side of the Southend, then referred to as the Gloucester Road.

Bullen House, (The Bullen, Bullen Farm), is a Grade II listed detached, timber-framed house with close-studded panels, having brick and render infill, probably early 17th century, altered in the 19th and 20th centuries. The upper storey projects on the north front on a moulded bressummer and shaped brackets with a central two-storey porch with moulded jetty. There is an ovolo and ogee-moulded outer doorway and inner studded plank door with strap hinges and inner moulded surround. The house has an arcaded over-mantel bearing the date 1640 and a carved frieze to the panelling.

Bullen Coppice on the north side of the junction of the bridleway and the A417 shows cropmarks of parallel linear banks, of uncertain function or date, which do not appear to be lynchets, mapped from aerial photographs. Other crop marks of ploughed-out Medieval ridge-and-furrow were also mapped from aerial photographs. In the same area, a seal matrix of copper alloy dated from C13 - C14 was found by metal detector in the field north of the house.

LSCA Area 6

The bridleway from the A417 to the track leading to Bullen House in Area 5 forms the northern boundary of this area and the A417 is the western boundary as far as Hospital Wood; the southern and part of the eastern boundary is also this wood until it comes to the footpath to Dunbridge Farm, then curving back to the bridleway / Bullen trackway junction at the eastern end of the northern boundary.

Dunbridge Farmhouse, Grade II listed, has timber-framing exposed on all four sides and is of post-and-truss construction with square framing and some painted infill, dating from the 17th century, now having modern extensions. The SW end is on a stone plinth and at NE is a large external stepped chimney stack, now rendered but probably built of stone. The farm buildings are Post-Medieval. Emanuel Podmer, one of the workmen employed by Edward Cowper, Master of St. Katherine's Hospital during the renovations there (1584 - 95) lived at Dunbridge with his family, from which the neighbouring Hospital Wood takes its name. Some of the wood to build the St Katherine's Hospital Master's House and / or the original almshouses may have come from Hospital Wood. Today Dunbridge is a flower farm.

In 1551 a lease refers to a Mill east of Dunbridge Farm, described as 'watermill with close adjacent near the Conigree Hill'. The 1813 enclosure map shows a chain of four small ponds on the only stream near Conigree Wood, but by 1993 only the second and third had survived with a platform but no remaining evidence of the mill, although the owner at that time spoke of finding long pieces of wood when draining the bottom pool of the chain.

LSCA Area 7

This area is bounded on the west by the Dymock Road and on the east by the Gloucester Road A417. The southern boundary crosses through the middle of Highbridge Coppice from just past Highbridge Cottage by the Dymock Road, passing along the northern boundary of the Hall House Estate, 400m north of Hall House Farm to the Dunbridge / Hospital Wood boundary. The northern boundary follows Leadon Way from the Underdown roundabout / junction of Gloucester Road A417 west for 700m before following the new housing boundary back to the Dymock Road. In August 2020, Bovis Homes received planning permission to build an estate of 140 houses east of the Barrett site, occupying the field adjacent to Leadon Way plus the field east of the stand of trees, with much of the latter area apparently to be left as public open space.

In 2001, a complex of Medieval cropmarks and earthworks situated on the eastern side of the Dymock Road and south of the new housing boundary were mapped from aerial photographs. Features included banks, levelled ridge-and-furrow, and a series of parallel ditches - possible drainage features. Medieval ridge-and-furrow earthworks mapped from aerial photographs have been found in the south-western corner of this area, suggesting small compass enclosure of the landscape and reconfiguration of former wood pasture.

The southern boundary passes through Highbridge Coppice, which has deciduous woodland south of the boundary and coniferous woodland north of it. Medieval ridge-and-furrow was found 100m north of Highbridge Farm on aerial photographs. Another area of ridge-and-furrow shown on aerial photographs was found 300m from Hall House Farm, bounded by two footpaths which merge leading to the farm from the Dymock Road and Dunbridge Farm.

At the SW corner of this area, near Highbridge Farm was a silted-up pool, since planted with young trees situated to the west of a dam across a small stream, now up to 9 feet above the present level of the stream, which may have been a header pool used to feed the River Leadon above the now destroyed Medieval

Malmspool Mill; the 1816 Inclosure Award mentions 'Pool Meadow' and the Ledbury Tithe Award mentioned 'Pool', but the 1887 OS 25" map showed nothing remaining. See also LSCA Area 10.

LSCA Area 8

This area is a narrow strip of land bounded by Leadon Way from the Underdown Roundabout down to Martins Way and enclosed by the Deer Park housing built in the 1970s and later. Providing a wildlife corridor, it has a sound-reducing 'bund' or earth bank running beside Leadon Way, shown on the OS map.

In 1983, a field survey within this area found an undated lynchet running from east to west across the southern section of a field of uncut hay. In 2001, a series of ditches NE of Hazle Farm were interpreted and mapped from aerial photographs, possibly relating to Medieval settlement.

The Enclosure awards of 1816 suggested possible sites of a windmill in earlier times, which were named in the 1840 Tithe Award as Tithe numbers 1446 'Windmill Croft' and 1450 'Windmill Croft Orchard'. The 1288 bishop's rental known as the 'Red Book of Hereford' mentioned a windmill in Ledbury in Medieval times although this one may have been a later windmill.

LSCA Area 9

This small triangular area bounded by the Dymock Road and Leadon Way (200 m along each) is approximately where the Old Wharf of the Herefordshire and Gloucestershire Canal was sited. The canal reached this point by 1798. Construction did not continue until 1830 - the canal was completed to Hereford by 1845.

The railway opened in 1861, taking most of the trade and resulting in the canal's closure in 1881, and conversion of the Ledbury to Gloucester section into a branch railway line, which eventually closed (pre-Beeching) in 1959.

LSCA Area 10

This area is bounded on the west by Orham Lane to just north of Siddington Farm, on south from this point across to the Dymock Road to meet the southern border of Area 7. The eastern boundary is the Dymock Road (B4216), excluding Hazle Farm and the Old Wharf Industrial Estate; there is a milestone on the narrow grass verge beside the road. The northern boundary is the Ross Road A449, from the Full Pitcher roundabout, west to Orham Lane.

The Hazle is a highly distinctive and attractive feature in this part of Ledbury. It was a Medieval settlement and sub-manor of Ledbury, mentioned in the Domesday Book: *'of this manor Earl Harold wrongfully called Hazel. King William restored it to Bishop Walter. In lordship 3 ploughs; 4 villagers with 3 ploughs. A mill; stream, 7 acres. Value before 1066, later and now, 25 shillings'*.

Hazle House is Grade II listed, an L-shaped plan with wings to S and E and a small wing to the W. This last with most of the south wing is old, but the rest of the house was reconstructed in the 18th century, perhaps by Jacob Tonson, who owned it from 1721 until his death in 1736, or by a later occupant.

Some of the timber-framing is exposed. Letters written in 1792 state: *'there is another farm about 10 yards from it which is bigger than this and is in pretty good repair, but now uninhabited'*. An undated plan of the Hazel shows a disused dwelling to the north of the present farmhouse, showing planned alterations to the farm buildings at the Hazle and the sites of intended new buildings. 'The Hazle' has appeared on the OS First Edition and later maps up to 1982, after which its spelling was changed to 'Hazel'. The mill-house still stands and it is understood that the vaults through which the water was led are still in existence.

This area is farmland, mostly fields, with a large section of field beside the Ross Road recently developed as 'Hazel Meadows' and used for auctions of agricultural machinery and other engineering in addition to car boot sales, with offices and warehousing - part is now used for the annual Bonfire and fireworks display. There are

three properties on the Orham Lane and a small coppice surrounded by fields to the west of Hazle Farm. South of the farmhouse is an area with several ponds. About 300m south of Hazle is a track off the Dymock Road. High Bridge Cottage and a short length of footpath lie within a small deciduous coppice in the SE corner of this area.

Further south on the River Leadon, outside this area, lay Malmspool Mill, later called Lower Mill or Leather Mill, first mentioned in 1261 when it was leased by Peter of Donnington to St Katherine's Hospital, Ledbury and sold to them in 1274. This mill is on the Ledbury - Donnington border, and probably served Donnington. In 1304, Peter's son held half a hide by knight service to the Bishop, and it remained the property of the Hospital until the late 18th century. In 1816 it belonged to the Ledbury Overseers and was described in the Enclosure Award as 'Mill and croft', when it was acquired by John Biddulph, who already owned the Hazle Estate and its mill. It is possible that the Dean and Chapter as trustees of the Hospital leased Malmspool Mill to the estate or its miller at Hazel at some time, as Deeds of 1668 conveying the Hazle Estate refer to both mills.

LSCA Area 11

This area's southern boundary is the Ross Road A449 from and including the property Box Borders eastwards, passing a post-Medieval milestone on the narrow grass verge near the Rugby Club, down to the Full Pitcher roundabout, then north-east along Leadon Way to Little Marcle Road. The western boundary runs from Box Borders north, joining the footpath and continuing north to join the Little Marcle Road to the east of Flights Farm. The boundary follows the Little Marcle Road towards Ledbury and then around the United Beverages Ltd (UBL) site to rejoin the Little Marcle Road and continue to the roundabout and its junction with Leadon Way.

Medieval earthwork remains of east - west aligned ridge-and-furrow situated west of the Full Pitcher Inn within this area has been interpreted, mapped from aerial photographs taken in 2001. Also identified by aerial photography in 2007, north-east of Box Borders, was a Post-Medieval earthwork of a holloway. To the south of this area is now the Ledbury Rugby Club training and pitch area with associated buildings and car park, which covers a large area, with to the east the River Leadon and Riverside Park, which run north - east between the pitches and Leadon Way.

LSCA Area 12

The northern boundary is the Hereford Road A438, from the Hereford Road roundabout west to where the bridleway meets the road. The western boundary follows the eastern ends of field borders of those fields which lie immediately east of Wall Hills hillfort; the south-easterly boundary is Little Marcle Road, excluding the Fairtree Farm buildings, now trading as Sixteen Ridges Vineyard. The south-eastern corner contains some ponds, with the eastern boundary running alongside the River Leadon and the footpath running along the Leadon Way side of the river, back to the Hereford Road roundabout.

Due to the proximity of the Wall Hills Camp it is hardly surprising that finds of flints dating from the Bronze Age (2400BC? - 801BC?) have come to light in this area and on the land adjacent. Metal detectors have also found a spear (1400BC - 800BC), a sleeve clasp (550AD - 800AD), a mount (1029AD - 1036AD), two buckles (11th to 14th and 12th - 16th centuries) and a number of coins (13th and 14th century) in addition to pottery shards of similar ages.

This land was part of the Upper Hall Estate, belonging to the bishop in Medieval times and to the owner of Upper Hall after the Reformation. South of the footbridge which now crosses the River Leadon is a small field, the possible site of Walkers Mill, which was either a corn or a fulling mill, first mentioned as leased in 1550 to Richard Willason (d. 1574) of Upper Hall, nephew of Bishop Skyppe and son-in-law to the Elton's (of the Hazle in Area 10). Walker's Mill had closed down by 1722, when the Hazle and Malmspool mills were developed. The Enclosure Award of 1816 and Tithe Award of 1841 name this field as Walker's Mill Meadow. There was much enclosure in the Ledbury area long before 1600, let alone 200 years later when the early 19th century enclosure came about. The miller who held the lease from Richard Willason was Thomas Walker, (d.1565) his son Edmund

took over and married Katherine, daughter of Davy Jenkins. Edmund died in 1588 and his widow 'Katherine of the Mill' died in 1591. By 1593 John Ellis was the miller at Walker's Mill.

Fairtree, its farm, farmhouse, oast house, barns, stables and other buildings are Grade II listed, dating from 1540AD to 1900AD. The stables and barn at right angles to it are 17th century, of post-and-truss construction, the stables having a collar beam roof with curved braces. William Jenkins (d.1621) was farming Fairtree in 1592 when he exchanged one acre with William Nurthen, presumably to consolidate their holdings prior to enclosing them. Landscape features including ornamental gardens / grounds with ha-ha and lake suggest this may have been designed as a minor historic parkland.

The 1841 Tithe Map shows a field (1669) as brickyard, adjoining the Great Meadow (1212). John Charles Davies married in 1882 and became the Fairtree tenant - the 1885 map shows the brickyard had shifted south a little and became an operational brick and tile works, with John Charles Davies at its head, his men digging out the clay and firing it to make bricks, marked JCD, across the Little Marcle Road from the farmhouse.

John Charles and his family were the first to have electric light in Ledbury at the Fairtree. While living there he rebuilt Hill House (on the Ledbury to Ross Road), ensuring there was room for each of his 15 children. It had an early form of central heating and he was one of first in town on the telephone (its number was Ledbury 4). They moved into Hill House in 1899, the family walking over the fields from Fairtree carrying the tables and chairs with them. By 1964 there was nothing left of the brickworks except for a depression in the ground, covering a few hectares, where the clay was dug out; today there is a fisherman's lake filling this depression.

In 1916, the brickworks was replaced by the jam factory run by John's son Thomas (Tom) utilising the vast amounts of fruit grown in the area. Ledbury Preserves got into financial difficulties in the late 1920s but survived, and by the mid-1930s began supplying Marks and Spencer. In the 1970s, Robertson's jams and their paper Golliwogs began to be made in Ledbury, and later came fruit juice too. Taken over by Premier Foods in 2007, the factory was closed in 2008. However its sterile production line proved to be its saving and it is now an apple-crushing plant for the cider industry, with UBL employing many of the old jam factory employees.

LSCA Area 13

The area boundary is contiguous with the Hereford Road A438 to the south and south west, and also with the Ledbury railway viaduct, Grade II listed and built by Stephen Ballard 1859-60, to the north. This viaduct of 31 arches was estimated by Stephen Ballard to contain 1 million bricks, many made from the clay dug out from the viaducts foundations and fired on site by Stephen's brother Robert, whose brickyard was based in New Street and managed for a time by William Godwin, who left to set up a successful decorative encaustic tile manufactory at Lugwardine in the second half of the 19th century.

This area includes New Mills and its associated arable farmland. A large field survey of 1989 of this area was found to contain few finds: three Roman and four Medieval shards, plus some Roman tile. A lease was granted to Thomas Wiseman of Tedstone in 1532 by the bishop, for a site called *New Myll*, of which no trace remains on the river bank; this was later replaced by two mills (now called New Mills), with a mill leat running on the east side of the river to provide a stronger force of water and hence more power, on adjoining land by Richard Willason for a grant of 1556 by the Bishop, mentioned in LSCA Area 12.

A half-ploughed out mill leat for New Mills was shown on the 1841 Tithe Map as plots Nos. 928 & 929. Limited sinuous boundary changes survive, as does deciduous woodland in the eastern end of this area, where some New Mills buildings also survive.

LSCA Area 14

The area's southern boundary is contiguous with the Grade II listed Ledbury viaduct, and its eastern border is the western boundary of the housing estate that will be built north of the viaduct (the western boundary of the development site has been determined by the proposed line of the restored Herefordshire to Gloucestershire Canal).

A recent archaeological search found a small discrete area of Roman activity, including considerable assemblages of pottery and animal bone, burnt bone, and a copper alloy brooch, dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. These were recovered from the much later enclosure ditches indicative of domestic settlement nearby.

A 2016 geophysical survey of land north of the viaduct, covering 29 hectares, detected no significant archaeology.

The land formerly belonging to the Grade II listed Rhea Farm and attached oast house at rear (now known as Rhea Court) form the western and north-western boundaries of this area, and the north east borders the B4214 Bromyard Road. The River Leadon flows south-easterly, from the north-western corner across to the eastern boundary - the mill leat ran alongside a short distance to its east. A mill race was shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map. This latter area may have been the site of the original bishop's mill known as Wymondestre Mill in a field known as Milling Croft in the Enclosure Award (OS 700389, Tithe No 922) - at the time of the Domesday Book, Ledbury was in the Saxon hundred of Wymondestre.