

## Hereford History TimeLine

### c650 – 12<sup>th</sup> Century

c650	The Saxons establish a settlement in Hereford
676	Hereford is given a bishop
c700	Original St Guthlac Church and Palace founded on Castle Green. Bartonsham was probably the home farm serving the monastery and palace (David Whitehead)
881	The Saxon City Wall. The towns defences were extended and enhanced between AD881 and AD 914 either by Alfred the Great or his son Edward the Elder and improved by Alfred's daughter Aethelflaed Lady of the Mercians as she continued her father's strategy of fortifying the towns resistance to Viking and Welsh attacks
1050	Castle built on Castle Green
1055	The Welsh burn down Hereford
1060	New stone defences built
1086	Domesday Book
c1100	First record of St Owen Church and church yard. A stone bridge is built over the Wye
1121	A Jewish community established in Hereford. The Town has an annual fair as well as weekly markets
1140	St Guthlac monastery moved from Castle Green
c1150	Row Ditch mentioned in City records describing as one of the sites of general inquisitions "Saxon Moot Point "located at Scout Corner
1189	Richard 1 grants Hereford Citizens Charter the right to hold the town in perpetuity.
c1190	St Owens Gate one of five city gates, located to the east of the city St Owens Gate was the main and busiest trade route in and out of the city, being the main road to Gloucester.

## 13<sup>th</sup> Century – 18<sup>th</sup> century

1256	First Quay recorded in Hereford
c1277	Jewish Community given land around the junction of St Owen Street and Ledbury Road, allowing them to establish a cemetery, prior to this anyone of the Jewish faith would have had to be buried in London.
1290	Expulsion of Jews the land passed to the Greyfriars then to the Knights Templers who built a church on the site, built in the same style as the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem with a rounded chapel.
1399	Richard II grants Hereford corporation charge of its own lawcourts
1490	Wye Bridge Built
1527	Henry VIII orders the destruction of corn and cloth mills along the river Wye
1536	Dissolution of the religious houses by Henry VIII
1540	Eign Wharf landing point for coal and other goods and passengers from Chepstow and Bristol
1555	Queen Mary introduced The Hereford Mill Act
1601	Williams Hospital built rebuilt in 1678 and 1893
1610	John Speede's map of Hereford City
1645	19th August 1645 destruction of St Owen Church during the Siege of Hereford
1660	Hereford Castle Demolished
1682	St Giles Chapel rebuilt on the site of the Templar Church; chapel moved to present location in 1927 during the widening of the Ledbury Road junction
1720	Daniel Defoe visits Hereford and reports "its meanly built and very dirty"
1752	Castle Green leased to the Society of Templers as a public amenity
1757	Isaac Taylor's map of Hereford
c1760	Row of cottages including the site of the Ship Inn built on the corner of Mill Street St Owen Street backing onto the City Ditch
1770	St Giles Hospital Almshouses rebuilt
1782	Wye Bridge Gate and Friars Gate Demolished
1783	Hereford General Infirmary opened
1786	St Owens Gate demolished. The west tower of the cathedral collapses
1790	St Owens Churchyard being used by the parish for burials
1799	Hereford Lunatic Asylum opened Green Street in the grounds of the infirmary

## 19<sup>th</sup> Century

1801	First official census Hereford Population 6,820
1809	Nelson's Column on Castle Green completed
1835	Municipal Reform Act came into force
1836	Hereford gains gas street lighting
1837	Record of Public House on the site of the Volunteer in Harold Street
1838	Ranter's Chapel (Primitive Methodist) opened in St Owen Gate, later renamed the Pavilion and after a number of changes of use; as Cinema and Launderette, it is now converted into flats and a dentist.
1840	St Owen infant school built on the site of the destroyed St Owen Church, built to include St Owen Chapel Of Ease. The Rev John Venn was vicar in charge.
1845	Hereford Ledbury Gloucester Canal opened
1847	Freehold Land Society formed. Their objective was to enable working men to obtain land worth 40s pa to build a home, therefore enabling them to vote
1848	The mills were demolished (around the same time as the passing of the 1848 Public Health Act) and the moat filled in.
1851	St Owen burial ground extended
1854	Hereford Improvement Act, Ditch and Castle Moat filled in and sewage pipes laid. Slum housing removed from Green Lane.
1854	Railway reaches Hereford and the Eign/Bartomsham Railway bridge built over the Wye by the Eign Wharf in Hampton Park Road
1855	Renaming of many of the city streets Britons Street became Mill Street Green Lane to Green Street
1856	Militia Depository Harold Street Barracks built. The waterworks is built
1859	Freehold Land Society purchased plots of land in Bartonsham including Clive, Mill, Park and Portfield Streets, the start of the development of Bartonsham and the Portfields.
1863	Castle Mill demolished
1869	St James Church built
c1870	Abolishment of the Hereford Turnpike Trust St Owen Street Turnpike removed
1872	St James Vicarage built in Vicarage Road
1877	Bath Street Working Boys Home opened and was certified to operate as an industrial school nine months later

1880	St John's Methodist church opened in St Owen Street (formerly Primitive Methodist) later to be renamed the Pavilion
1887	Countess of Huntington tin chapel erected in Crozen Lane
1890	Herefordshire Militia established their HQ and Armoury in Harold Street. Sewage works Outfall Road completed
1896	St James Infant School built in Vicarage Road and the children transferred from the school in St Owens Place
1898	Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee, Victoria bridge open, ferry crossing move to Hunderton

## 20<sup>th</sup> Century

1901	St James Church destroyed by fire
1903	St James Church rebuilt
1904	Burial Ground deconsecrated and landscaped in accordance with the 1887 open space act, to improve the life and well-being of the city poor.
1905	St Owen school established for boys aged 7 to 15 years in Symonds Street
1911	Population of Hereford 22,968
1912	Demolition of Turks Alley as part of Herefords slum clearance programme. Houses built in Daws Road
1913	Benny (Bentfield) Hucks landed his 80 horsepower Gnome Bleriot monoplane on Bartonsham Meadows, offering flights to the public for £5.00 a ticket.
1914	4th August outbreak of First World War School buildings demolished, and St Owens Place housing development built designed by City Surveyor John Parker
1915	The Bassom the municipal bathing station built in Bartonsham meadows.
1916	Rotherwas Munition Factory built employed up to 6000 people
1917	June 19th the bill for the Representation of People Act gave vote to all men over the age of 21 and women over the age of 30

1918	Armistice 11th November end of First World War
1919	The Kinema opened in the Pavilion, Herefords first cinema
1922	War Memorial unveiled in St Peters Square
1927	St Giles Chapel dismantled and moved to its present location in St Owen Street. Revealing the foundations of the earlier church built for the Knights Templers
1928	21st November Representation of People Act allowing all women over the age of 21 the right to vote on the same terms as men
1929	The Jane Hayes Almshouses built in Vicarage Road to provide ten houses for <i>"poor aged or infirm persons whether married or single who are resident in the city or county of Hereford at the time of appointment"</i>
1931	St Owens Almshouses built funded by Hereford Municipal Charities
1934	Bath Street Working Boys Home Closed
1937	Queen Mary laid the foundation stone for the new County Hospital built alongside the Union Walk workhouse
1939	Outbreak Second World War
1940	County Hospital opened including 10 hutted wards temporary accommodation for the duration of the war
1944	Single Engine Percival Proctor Aircraft stationed in Madley crashed in Eign Road, all crew perished. Prefabs built in Egin Mill Road
1945	8th May VE Day 15th August VJ day end of 2nd World War
1953	Coronation Elizabeth II
1963	WRVS bought the vicarage in Vicarage Road and used as a base for their Meals on Wheels Service
1966	The Greyfriars Bridge opened
1967	Building of the City Ring Road. Part of St Owen burial ground was cleared to extend Bath Street into St Owen Street leaving the small park in front of Daws Road that you see today
1969	Official opening of The City Ring road
1977	Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee
1996	St James School celebrated its Centenary

## 21<sup>st</sup> Century

2000	Population of Herefordshire 172,804
2001	Hereford population 54,842. Foot and Mouth outbreak the Meadows were closed off.
2002	Hereford General Hospital closed for housing development Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee
2012	Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee, London 2012 Summer Olympics torch came through Hereford
2013	Hereford Greenway Bridge opened connecting Bartonsham to Rotherwas
2014	Hereford Records Office Harold Street closed and moved to purpose-built building on Rotherwas
2019	Greenway Bridge renamed The Canary Bridge to honour the many Rotherwas munition workers.
2020	Population of Herefordshire 192,214, COVID Virus Pandemic 23rd March country went into Lockdown
2021	Bartonsham Dairy sold to Cotteswold Dairies and Bartonsham Farm sold after being in the Mathews family for over three generations. The WRVS sells the Old Vicarage to the Venture Group