



Rear of No 13 South Street
Leominster
Herefordshire
(NGR SO 485 580)

Archaeological building recording and watching brief.



November 2007

Hereford Archaeology Series 769

S.M.R. 43702

Rear of No 13 South Street
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Site Work

D. Rouse

Illustration

D. Rouse

Text

D. Rouse

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This report is produced by

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Archaeological Investigations Ltd is a trading company wholly owned by the Hereford City and County Archaeological Trust Ltd, a registered charity founded in 1997 to further the work of the City of Hereford Archaeological Committee (founded in 1974) throughout Herefordshire. The Company maintains a core staff with a broad range of expertise, whilst also making extensive use of specialist contract personnel. Besides working on the buried archaeology of Hereford and the country in general, the Company specialises in geophysical survey, historical illustration and the archaeological recording and analysis of standing buildings. Work is usually on a commission basis on behalf of organisations such as English Heritage, the National Trust, and the Landmark Trust. The Company also accepts commissions from local authorities and private developers and provides specialist consultancy advice in relation to archaeology in the planning process and general environmental issues.

Cover picture

Excavation for services underway on the site to the back of No 13 South Street, Leominster.

Hereford City & County Archaeological Trust : Company Number 3283805
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Rear of No 13 South Street Leominster Herefordshire (NGR SO 485 580)

Archaeological building recording and watching brief.

1. Summary

Archaeological Investigations Ltd was commissioned by George Hanscomb (G. S. H Builders, Ledbury Ltd) to carry out archaeological works in association with building renovation works.

The site (Fig 1.) comprised buildings and yards to the rear (east) of the frontage of South Street Leominster. The proposed works were considered likely to affect a site of archaeological significance. In line with Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, section 30 the Planning Authority was advised that a programme of archaeological work was required, taking the form of building recording at level 2 (RCHME), and archaeological monitoring and recording of groundworks.

The main aim of the project was to enable archaeological features to be adequately recorded in areas affected by excavation as part of the proposal, and to carry out a measured survey of the building plan including a photographic record.

The findings were that no archaeological features were present within the excavated areas of the site. Finds recovered from the topsoil and underlying deposits were mostly modern ceramic dating from the 18th–20th centuries. Demolition rubble was present throughout the excavated areas, probably of a similar date to the finds.

The building work was carried out by G. S. H Builders.

2. Introduction

Archaeological Investigations Ltd was commissioned by George Hanscomb (G. S. H Builders, Ledbury Ltd) to carry out archaeological works in association with building renovation works on buildings and yards to the rear (east) of 13 South Street, Leominster. This was a requirement of the County of Herefordshire District Council Planning Department, acting on the advice of their archaeological advisor, Julian Cotton of Herefordshire Archaeology.

A planning application (DCNC 2004/311/8F) and listed buildings consent application (DCNC 2004/311/71) were submitted to Herefordshire County Council to alter dwellings on the site to the rear of No 13, South Street, Leominster.

The site lies within the historic medieval core of Leominster, located on level ground to the rear of No 13 South Street. The site lies between the A44 (Etnam Street) to the south and West Street to the north-west.

The site is centred at NGR SO 485 580, close to 77m O.D. The underlying geology consists of shale, siltstone and sandstone of the Devonian Lower Old Red Sandstone with soils of the Bromyard association.

The building survey was carried out on 10/8/06 and the fieldwork was carried out on the 1/8/07.

3. Historical background

Early history of Leominster.

The earliest reference for the origin of Leominster is of the foundation of a Saxon Abbey in c. 660 AD, a religious house by Merewalh, King of the Magonsetan (Finberg, 1972, 220). In 1046 AD, a nunnery here, which had been endowed by Earl Leofric of Mercia, was involved in a scandal (Garmonsway 1972, 164).

The entry in Domesday Book suggests that the nunnery had been dissolved prior to 1066 and the lands transferred to Queen Edith (Thorn and Thorn 1983). The Domesday Survey records the presence of a large and wealthy manor with villagers in 1086 (Thorn and Thorn 1983), but there is no documentary or archaeological evidence to suggest the presence of a town before the 12th century (Buteux 1994a). The earliest recorded form of the place name, Leominster, is *Leomynsterer* in 1046.

In 1123 AD the manor of Leominster was transferred to the Benedictine Abbey of Reading and a monastery was founded, probably on the site of the Saxon Abbey (Hillaby 1987). The Priors of Leominster seem to have actively promoted Leominster as a commercial centre and in 1170 Henry II granted the first fair (Wills 1981, 11).

By 1221 Leominster had acquired the legal status of a borough (Beresford and Finberg 1973, 123) and was a successful market centre. It was during this period that the cities of Hereford

and Worcester both demanded that the day of the weekly market be changed in Leominster to lessen competition, indicating that by then Leominster was a successful and thriving urban centre. In both the medieval and post medieval period the prosperity of the town was based on the marketing of agricultural produce encouraging the growth of trades such as tanning, weaving and dyeing which processed such produce.

The town expanded during the 13th century and subsequently suffered a decline in the 14th century with the plague and worsening climatic conditions. It flourished again towards the end of the 15th century and was well known by the 18th century for its trade in wool, leather, fine wheat and flax. The priory was dissolved in 1539.

The site.

The site lies to the east of the eastern frontage of South Street, the southern end of which (the street) is described by Pevsner as essentially Georgian in character.

The 1904 Ordnance Survey map of Leominster (Fig 2.) shows the site and its main building fronting South Street laid out much as it still appears today. Behind the main building and butting it, are what appear to be two small buildings of apparently equal size with yard space to the northern and eastern sides of the buildings. The purpose and function of the two small buildings is not clear from the map but their small size may imply that they are out buildings.

The 1928 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 3.) shows changes that occurred since 1904. The easternmost of the two, previously equal sized “outbuildings” appears to have been either enlarged or replaced by a slightly larger building (The cottage), behind which, a new large building (the “granary” and lean-to) now occupies part of the former yard area, leaving only the yard along the northern side of the buildings. No other changes are shown. The 1984 Ordnance Survey map shows the site as being unchanged from its 1928 layout.

No previous archaeological work had been carried out on the site itself but work had been carried out to the south-west on nearby sites at 27-31 South Street (SMR 38867) and Fox’s Court (SMR 35352) located to the west of South Street. No archaeological features were encountered at 27-31 South Street, pottery finds from the topsoil and subsoil on the site were post medieval to modern in date except for two pieces of glazed pottery dating to the 14th -16th centuries. Medieval tenement plots are known at Fox’s Court and medieval pottery and ridge tile has been recovered from the topsoil on the site.

Archaeological work was also recently carried out at No 16 South Street where a stone wall, (aligned east-west) which may have been a tenement boundary was located by excavation.

4. Aims and Objectives

The project was considered likely to produce results that would be of local archaeological importance.

The main aim of the project was to enable archaeological features to be adequately recorded in the areas affected by the proposal.

The main objectives of the work were to:

- a. Record elements of the standing structures
- b. Identify the date and nature of features exposed by groundworks.
- c. Assess survival, quality, condition and relative significance of any archaeological features, deposits and structures within the study area.
- d. Produce a record of the features selected.

5. Method

The location of ground disturbances was tied into features shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 mapping. A temporary site bench mark was not used in this case as no archaeology was present in the excavated areas.

Context records were kept to record the stratigraphic sequence exposed by the excavation of new service trenches. Recording was in accordance with Archaeological Investigations Ltd's site manual. Registers were kept for context records and photographs.

Site notes and sketches were made in a site notebook.

The code of conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists was adhered to.

Watching Brief.

It had been proposed that a number of trial trenches c. 1-3m long would be excavated in areas where ground works were taking place. Where these demonstrated that archaeological deposits survived then all further groundbreaking activities would be observed by an employee of Archaeological Investigations Ltd. The trial trenches were not excavated as monitoring of all the excavations was carried out.

Building Recording.

A measured survey had been proposed, using a Leica survey instrument to record a plan at each floor level identifying features pertinent to the development and phasing of the structures using Architect's drawings. The Leica survey instrument was not used, due to the availability of the Architect's 1:50 scale plans, which were checked for accuracy on site. Measurements were taken using a Disto laser measuring device and where measurements differed to the plans and elevations they were annotated by hand onto the Architect's drawings. Details such as construction breaks and other features not shown on the Architect's drawings were also measured and annotated on the drawings.

A photographic survey was made on 35mm colour and black and white format film to show

- General extent and internal views with scales placed against the building in each photograph
- Detail of architectural or functional details

Photographs were keyed to the plans. A brief written account of the building was made including phasing where appropriate.

6. Results

The results are presented in two parts, first the building recording and then the watching brief.

6.1 Building Recording (Figs 4 and 5).

The building recording was conducted on a row of three buildings on an east-west alignment behind the shop on the frontage at 13 South Street, Leominster (Plate 1). The site buildings (from west to east) consisted of two rectangular, two story brick buildings, and a single story brick lean to. The roofs of both main buildings were slated pitched roofs, with a single truss in each upstairs room. The roof of the lean to was of corrugated asbestos. The brick bond consisted of three rows of stretchers and a row of headers and stretchers throughout most of the surveyed buildings. The north face of the cottage had a fresh coat of beige/yellow paint, the granary was rendered and had mock timber framing while the entire south face of all three buildings was unpainted. There were no openings in the south elevation.

The registers for the photographic record, carried out as part of the building survey are included as Appendix 2. Plans showing the locations photographs were taken from are included as Figs 7-10.

6.1.1 The cottage.

The cottage (building 4 on Architects elevations) had been a later extension to the building at No 13 and was formerly the kitchen and a bedroom of the main building (which was not part of the survey).

The north elevation of the surveyed part of the cottage had three sash windows on the first floor, all with arched heads, all original. The central of the three windows was slightly off centre and smaller than the windows to either side. On the ground floor the elevation had a blocked original door at the extreme west end (Plate 2), replaced by a central stable-type door flanked on either side by large, original, sash, arch headed windows.

The openings in the west wall that formerly connected the cottage to the frontage buildings had been blocked using concrete block and included a doorway and a small window at each floor level. The internal dimensions of the surveyed part of the “cottage” were 6.90m long x 5.10m wide. A staggered construction break was evident on both the north and south faces where the cottage joined the earlier, frontage building (Plates 3 and 4).

Above the first floor ceiling, and only visible from the yard of No 11 (next door), there was a blocked door (offset to the south) with a flat head and timber lintel (Plate 5). The doorway had presumably led to the second floor of a building that no longer exists, in the same location as the present "cottage". Above the exposed doorway there were no signs of ceiling or roof lines, the corner of south wall adjacent to the blocked doorway looked altered, probably through tidying up after the original wall was reduced from two storeys to one storey.

In the north-west corner of the former kitchen area was a raised concrete step approximately 1m square and the scar of a former partition located to the east of the blocked external door. The blocked doorway into the main building was also located in this corner. The floor in the kitchen area was tiled with red quarry tiles.

On the east wall was a chimney breast centrally located with a square opening on the north side (Plate 6). The east wall appeared to butt the south wall without being tied into it and plaster obscured the join with the north wall.

The stair to the bedroom was located in the south west corner and in the same corner under the stair was an arched opening into a small half round recess containing a blocked window (mentioned above). The walls were partly plastered and the room was painted in a combination of creamy yellow and dark red paint.

At the top of the stair and directly in front was the blocked door (mentioned above). The bedroom was also painted in cream and red and the east wall was papered with embossed patterned paper.

Set into the floor boards against the east wall was a tiled area where a fireplace almost certainly had originally been. The tiles were Art Nouveau style, possibly Mackintosh designs (Plate 7), consisting of tulips and foliage in red and green on a creamy white background, combined with plain dark orange-brown tiles forming a cheque pattern consisting of 32 tiles, measuring 0.32m x 0.62m. The tiles probably date to the first quarter of the 20th century. No other signs of the fireplace were evident. The tiles may have come from the side panels of an original fireplace in the east wall that was later removed, the floral tiles paired into 8 with flowers on the left and 8 with flowers on the right, there were also 16 of the plain orange-brown tiles.

In the north-west corner were scars of a removed partition that appeared to have been a former shower closet, the walls in this corner were painted white. Concrete block was visible at the bottom of the wall in this area and a small opening above had also been blocked (mentioned above) with concrete blocks.

The east half of the south wall was plastered almost as far as the centrally located truss. A storage heater was set against the plastered wall. The roof truss (Plate 8) consisted of a King post with attached raking struts coming from above the base of the post. The King post and tie beam were bolted together from the bottom.

Attic spaces had been created either side of the truss by introducing partial false ceilings, to the east side of the truss the attic space measured 3m long and on the west side it was 1.35m long.

6.1.2 *The granary.*

The former granary (Building 5) was clad on the north face with false timber frame and render which was starting to fall off, revealing the brickwork below (see Plate 1). Towards the west end of the elevation on the ground floor was a large, badly constructed window that had no opening lights, but did have an extractor fan. A similar, but slightly smaller and original window was positioned towards the east end of the elevation. Between the windows was a wide, planked double door. On the first floor were two small windows flanking a double loading door with an iron balcony and a pulley wheel above the loading door (Plate 9).

The balcony consisted of an angle iron base bolted together and set into lugs in the wall. The rest of the structure consisted of square section upright rods in the corner angles, with decorative top ends, bolted to round section rods that passed through and bolted to the uprights on the structure, screwed to the door frame.

Internally the granary was whitewashed and measured 9.20m x 5.20m. It had a concrete floor throughout, except in the south-east corner where there was a raised slab and brick floor covering an area measuring 2.30m x 4.10m (Plate 10). Tying in scars were present on the south wall (at the west end of the floor) and on the chimney breast on the east wall corresponding with the outer edges of the raised floor, indicating the removal of walls of a former small room associated with the raised floor. Traces of an opening connecting into the chimney breast could be seen close to the first floor level, possibly where an inserted flue pipe had formerly been connected from the small room into the chimney. The room appears not to have been part of the original build but a later addition, possibly a drying room, store or similar.

Towards the east end of the south wall, at 2.25m from the south-east corner there was a vertical straight joint or construction break that ran from the floor to about half way up the wall. Within this area the construction was completely different, the brickwork was all header bond and the build quality was poor. The change in build did not show on the external elevation and was probably a repair.

The west wall had no features except for the window opening seen in the cottage, this window appeared to be a reduced and partly blocked doorway that extended from the chimney breast to the north wall. The only plastered area in this room was around this opening (Plate 11).

During alterations to the west wall it became evident that a single skin brick wall had been built over the original chimney breast obscuring a much altered and partly demolished, centrally located fireplace. Also revealed by the alterations were previously hidden, full height openings flanking the chimney breast. Both openings were original and had brick arched heads at ceiling height, the head of the northern doorway appeared somewhat squashed (Plates 12 -14). The blocking of the openings had not been tied into the north and south walls.

From the inside it could be seen that the window on the north face, in the north-west corner was a conversion, the window occupied a space that had originally housed a large door, the blocking under the window included brick, concrete block and thermal insulation block.

The double doorway in the middle of the north wall looked decidedly home-made and the doorframe appeared to have been altered. A lintel had been cut in over the door below a double brick arch. The second window on the north elevation was positioned just below the stair to the first floor, this window did not open and had been converted from a sash window.

In the east wall behind the stair there was a door in the north-east corner. Central to the elevation stood a chimney breast. On the south half of the chimney breast there were some wall scars relating to the raised floor mentioned above. No scars for a return wall were visible in the south wall at the junction with the lean to, but there appeared to have been alterations to the south wall that could have hidden this detail (Plate 15).

The first floor of the granary was accessed from the stairs near the north-east corner and the single compartment was also whitewashed throughout. The west wall had a central chimney breast and on the south side of it was a small original arch headed window, now blocked and painted over (Fig 16).

The windows on the north elevation of the first floor were sealed shut as was the central double door. The east elevation had the central chimney breast, and to the south was a small original window (mirroring the one blocked in the west elevation) in a poor state of repair.

The south wall was without any features. The central truss was similar to, but not the same as the one in the cottage, the main difference being that the struts raked out from the tie beam and not from the King post (Plate 17). The floor was boarded, but from the top of the stairs to the east wall, a large amount of floor was missing or in a dangerous condition.

6.1.3 The lean-to.

There was a step in the south wall of the granary where the lean to joined, but no obvious break in construction (although the wall appears to become Flemish bond from the point where the lean to joins). Part of the south wall within the lean to was in a state of collapse, but there was no sign of this on the outer face of the wall. Behind the chimney breast in the lean-to, was an inserted east-west aligned brick wall dividing the lean to into two roughly equally sized compartments, the south one being 3.50m x 2.20m and the north being 3.50m x 2.70m. The east wall of the south compartment was fixed to the inserted central wall by galvanised steel straps.

The east wall of the lean-to (in both compartments) was lined with concrete block on the inside, on the outside the east wall was brick and the coursing all header bond. The outside corners of the lean to were obscured by vegetation.

The floor of the southern compartment stepped down 0.20m onto a loose earth floor. The roof of the lean-to was made of corrugated asbestos sheet. There were no openings in the south lean to compartment other than the open wall at its west end.

The northern compartment was whitewashed and had a door on the north elevation, almost butting the granary east wall. The floor of this compartment was concrete, with a big hole along the east wall side. A raised concrete pad measuring 1m x 1m was located in the north-east corner, pipes coming through the wall nearby indicated that a sink and washing facilities used to be located in this position.

Projecting from the west wall at head height was a gas tap that must have run through into the chimney breast on the east elevation of the granary. The south wall of the north compartment butted but was not tied into the east and west walls.

6.2 The Watching Brief (Fig 6).

The watching brief monitored the excavation of trenches dug for services along the side of the buildings from the west end of the yard to the street frontage, as well as branches off into the building. A concrete surface covered the entire yard and floors of the buildings, this required cutting with a disc saw, breaking out and removing before excavation could commence. The trenches measured 0.70m wide by between 0.40m and 0.90m deep (at the street end).

Underlying the concrete (context 100) was a layer of silty black topsoil (102) up to 0.30m deep and containing modern finds including pottery, glass and brick fragments. In the area around the doorway into the cottage the topsoil had been replaced with a red brick surface (101) that covered an area of around 5m, stretching from the doorway to the western end of the former granary building.

Underlying the topsoil layer and brick surface were a series of stratified layers of various compositions that appeared to be levelling layers and spreads of demolition material (103, 104, 105, 107, 108 and 109), all the layers contained fairly modern finds. None of the layers exceeded 0.20m in depth (see table of contexts below for details).

Underlying the levelling and demolition layers, and in approximately the same location as the brick surface (101) was a possible surface constructed of flat sandstone pieces (110). Only a small portion of the potential surface was revealed by the excavation as it was located just below the lowest levels of the service trench, the stones in the exposed area measured around 0.20m square.

The lowest lying deposit observed within the trenches (106) was a layer of mottled clay, the colours ranging between brown, grey and pale yellow. The layer was only exposed in a few places at the bottom of the trench. Finds included brick fragments, charcoal and mortar flecks.

No finds or features of archaeological significance were exposed within any of the excavated areas.

7. Discussion

Building survey.

Phase 1.

The structural evidence observed during the building survey strongly implies that the cottage, attached granary and lean to were not the first buildings in this position on the site. A construction break runs the full height of the building (and probably above) where the west end of the cottage joins the east end of the frontage building. It would appear that the building previous to the cottage was of two storeys, as demonstrated by the now redundant blocked doorway above the cottage, and in the east wall of the frontage building. When the two storey building was demolished, the openings to the ground and first floor were kept in use as access to the new buildings.

Phase 2.

The cottage, granary and lean-to were built as one phase, between 1904 and 1928. Later, the doorways into/between the cottage and granary were blocked and new ones were inserted. The fireplaces were also blocked and covered, and the window on the first floor, between the cottage and granary was blocked. The room with the raised stone/brick floor was added into the granary, probably with a connecting flue into the chimney in the east wall. Since that time repairs, additions and alterations have been made to internal walls, including the insertion of a wall bisecting the lean to, and the removal of the small room in the granary. No evidence is available to say when any of these alterations were carried out.

Phase 3.

The remaining windows and doors to the cottage from the front building were blocked so that the buildings could be split up and sold, and the east end wall of the lean to was re-built on the inside face using concrete block.

Excavation

No archaeological features were present within the excavated areas of the site. Layers of demolition rubble and levelling layers located by excavation most likely derived at least in part from the demolition of an earlier building or buildings on the site.

8. Conclusions

In conclusion the main aims of the project were to enable archaeological features to be adequately recorded in the areas affected by the proposal. No archaeological features were encountered.

The building survey recorded the condition and features of interest prior to and during some of the alterations.

The methods used for the site were the standard current techniques used and were appropriate in this case.

9. Bibliography

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Appendix 1. Site Archive (Accession No HFD-MG2006-54).

The archive will be held by Hereford City Museum.

- 11 Context sheets.
- 1 Context register.
- 1 Scale plan of the site and trenches at 1: 100 scale.
- 1 Section drawing at 1:50 Scale.
- 1 Drawing register.
- 4 Pages of site note book notes and drawings.
- 1 copy of annotated architects plans and elevation drawings.
- 7 Photographic registers.
- 4 Set of colour prints from 35mm, 36 exp film.
- 3 Set of black and white prints from 35mm, 36 exp film.
- 1 Copy of the project design.
- 1 Copy of this report.

Appendix 2. Table of Contexts

Table of contexts

Context	Description	Dimensions	interpretation
100	Concrete surface.	0.10m deep	Modern yard surface and floors within the buildings.
101	Red brick surface of bricks laid on edge, bedded on mortar/concrete mix. Located between the cottage door and the west end of the granary.	0.11m deep	Former yard surface or path.
102	Loosely compacted black silty topsoil.	0.25-0.30m deep	Former garden topsoil.
103	Mid-dark brown clay layer mixed with topsoil, brick, pottery and coal waste.	0.10-0.15m deep	Modern deposit, possible levelling layer.
104	Mixed deposit of loosely compacted gritty silt containing brick, pottery, charcoal, mortar and coal waste.	0.10-0.15m deep	Demolition waste? high concentration of brick rubble within the deposit.
105	Grey-brown mortar, contains sand, grit and pebbles.	0.10m deep	Demolition waste?
106	Mottled clay, colours from brown/grey to pale yellow. Contains brick frags, grit, stones, charcoal and mortar flecks.	unexcavated	Layer.
107	Loosely compacted black soot and silt.	0.02m deep	Patch of burning.
108	Red grit and gravel.	0.10m deep	Levelling deposit.
109	Mixed deposit of loosely compacted gritty silt containing brick, mortar, pottery, bone, soot and charcoal.	0.20m deep	Demolition waste, very similar deposit to 104.
110	Flat sandstone pieces, irregularly shaped stones, possibly compacted together in a clay matrix. Only a small piece visible.	0.07m thick	Possible flat stone surface?

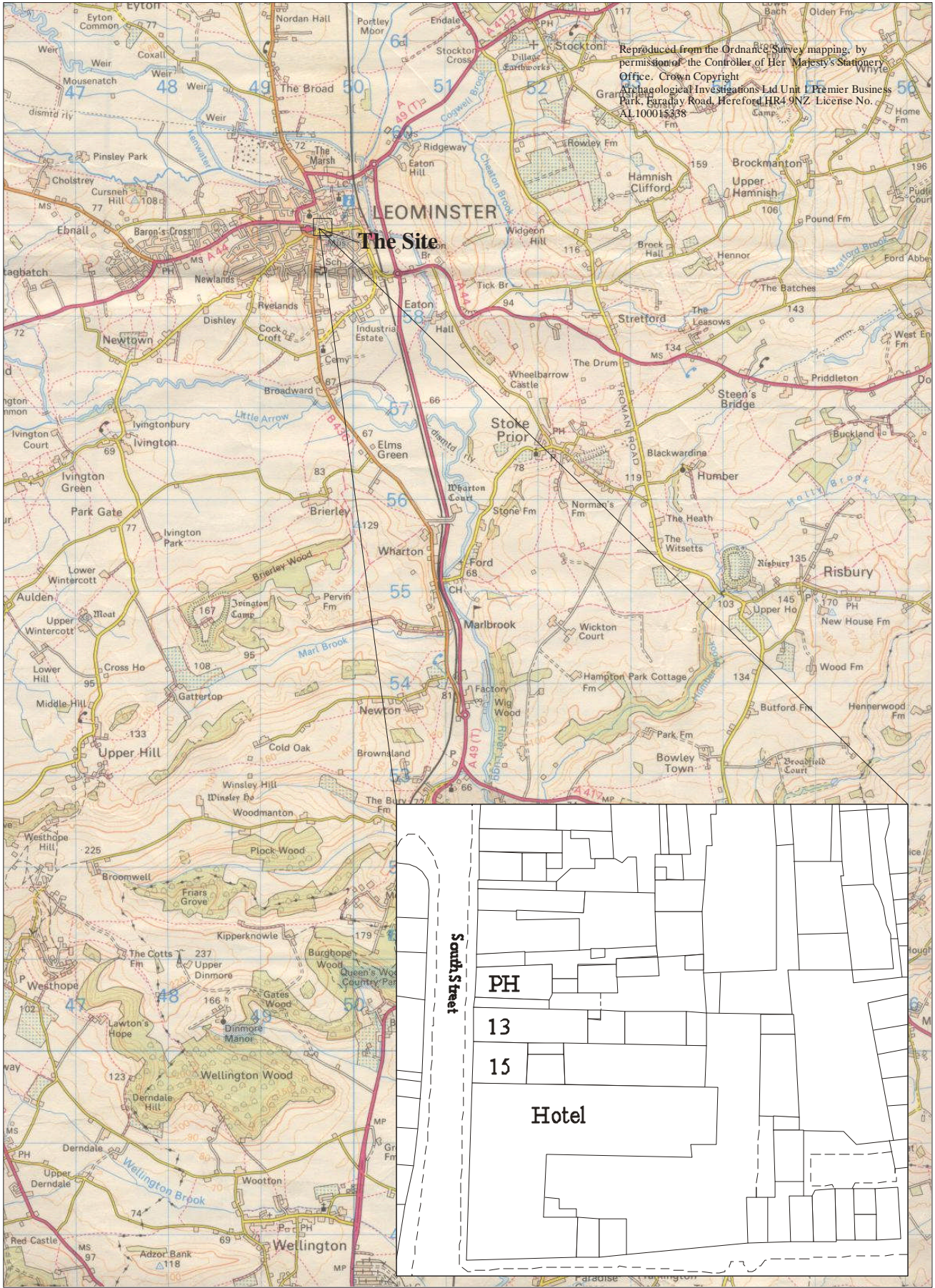
Appendix 3. Photographic Survey Records

Archaeological Investigations Ltd.

Photographic Register (Colour)

Site name		13 South Street, Leominster, Herefordshire.		
Site Code ---- N/A.		Film No --- 215		
<i>EXP</i>	<i>Direction Facing</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Context/ Subject /Description</i>	<i>Date</i>
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17	N/A	-	Photo register I/D shot	01/8/2007
18	W	2x 1m	Altered chimney –west wall of Granary, exposed after alterations	01/8/2007
19	W	2x 1m	South doorway- west wall of Granary, exposed after alterations	01/8/2007
20	W	2x 1m	North doorway-falling head- west wall of Granary, exposed after alterations	01/8/2007
21	N	-	Cut into flue of east chimney from raised area, room in granary	01/8/2007
22	E	-	Chimney, from raised area, room in granary	01/8/2007
23	SW	-	Re-built section of south wall, possible tie in for small raised room in granary	01/8/2007
24	SW	-	Re-built section of south wall, possible tie in for small raised room in granary	01/8/2007
25	W	1m/0.25m	Trenches during excavation	01/8/2007
26	W	1m/0.25m	Trenches during excavation	01/8/2007
27	W	1m	George on the digger during excavation	01/8/2007
28	W	1m	George on the digger during excavation	01/8/2007
29				
30				
31				
32				
33				
34				
35				
36				

Figures and Plates



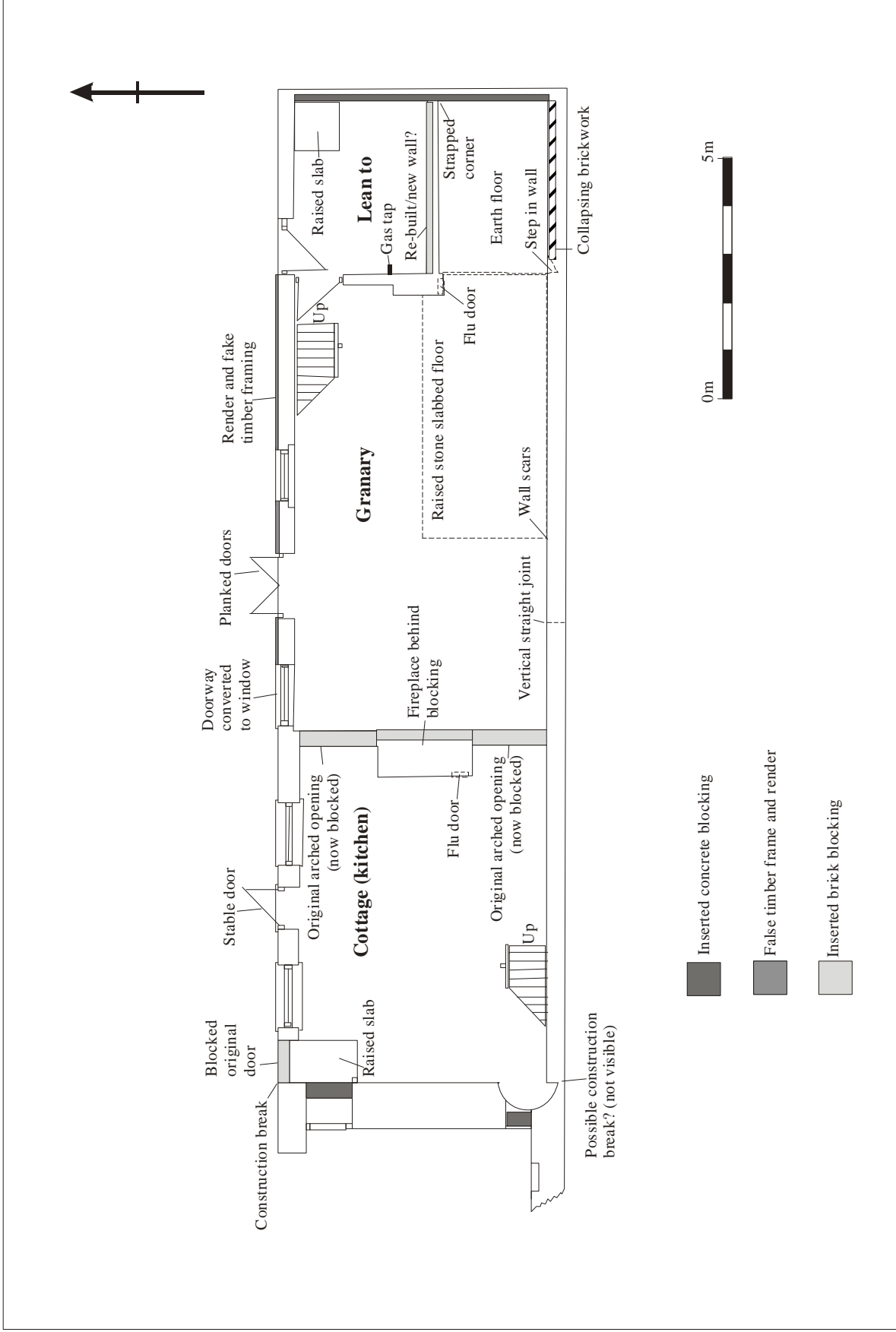
Location of the site, 13 South Street, Leominster, Fig 1.



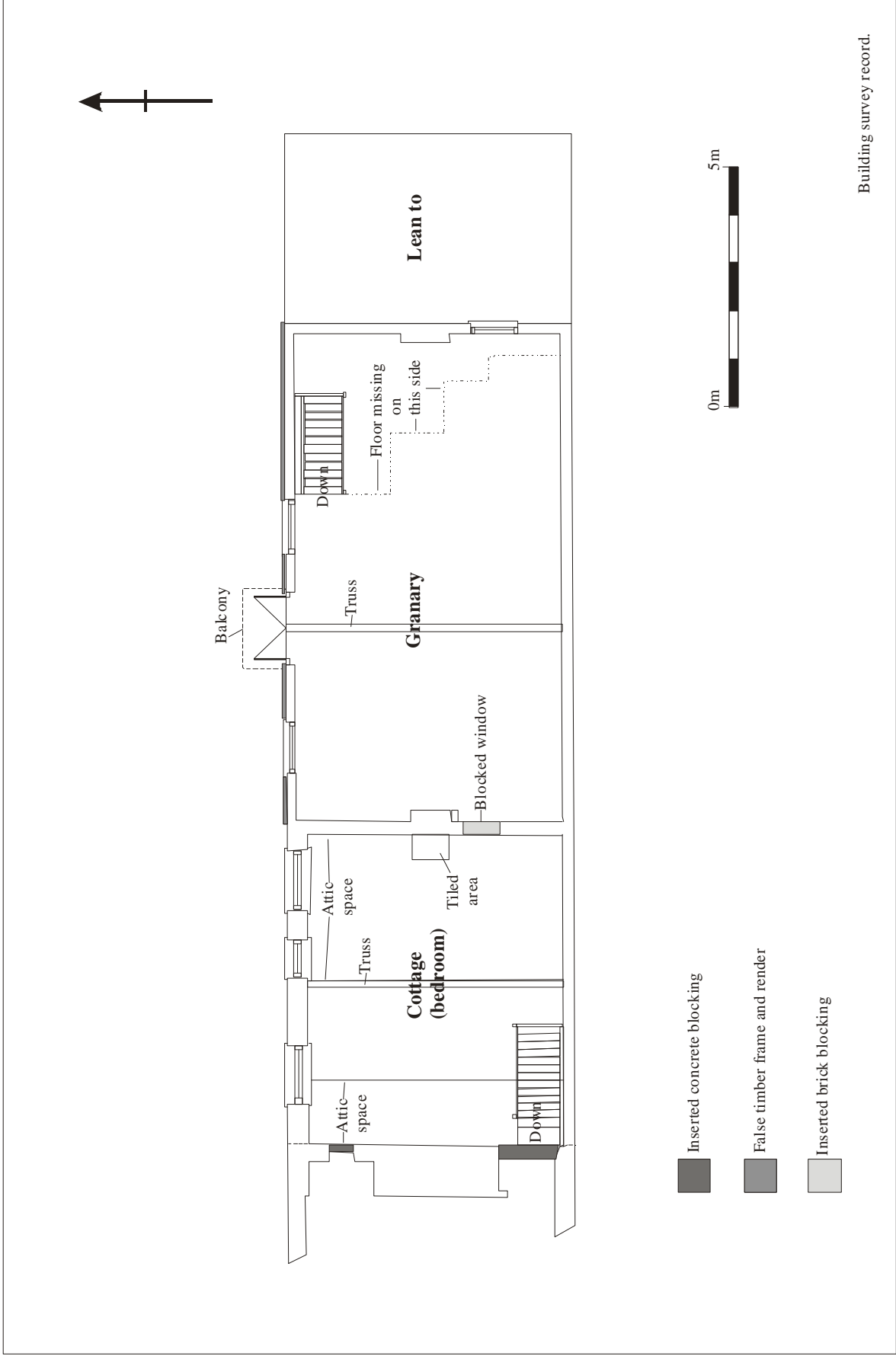
1904 Ordnance Survey map of Leominster, locating the site at 13 South Street, Fig 2.



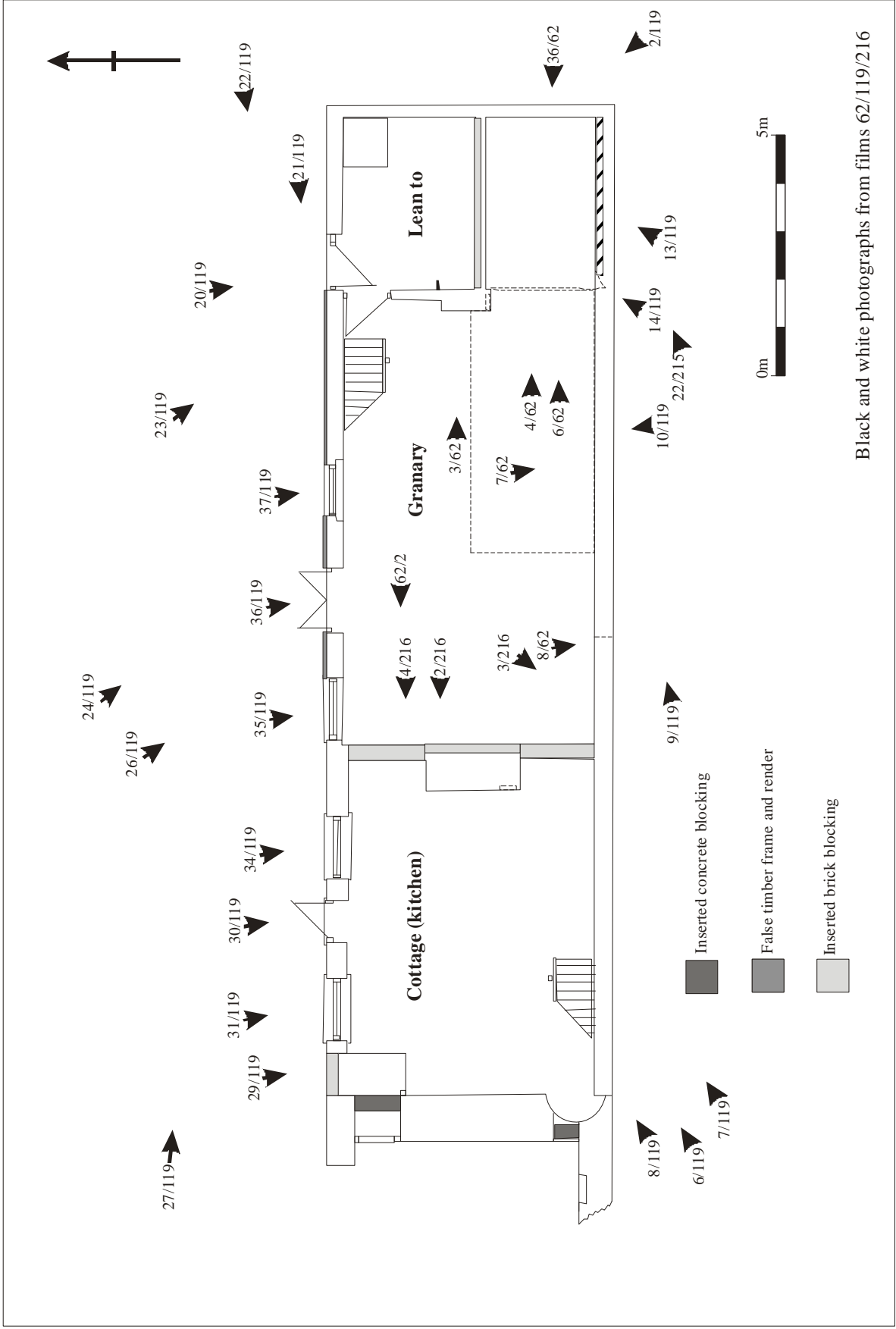
1928 Ordnance Survey map of Leominster, locating the site at 13 South Street, Fig 3.



Ground Floor of the buildings to the rear of 13 South Street (1:100 scale), Fig 4.

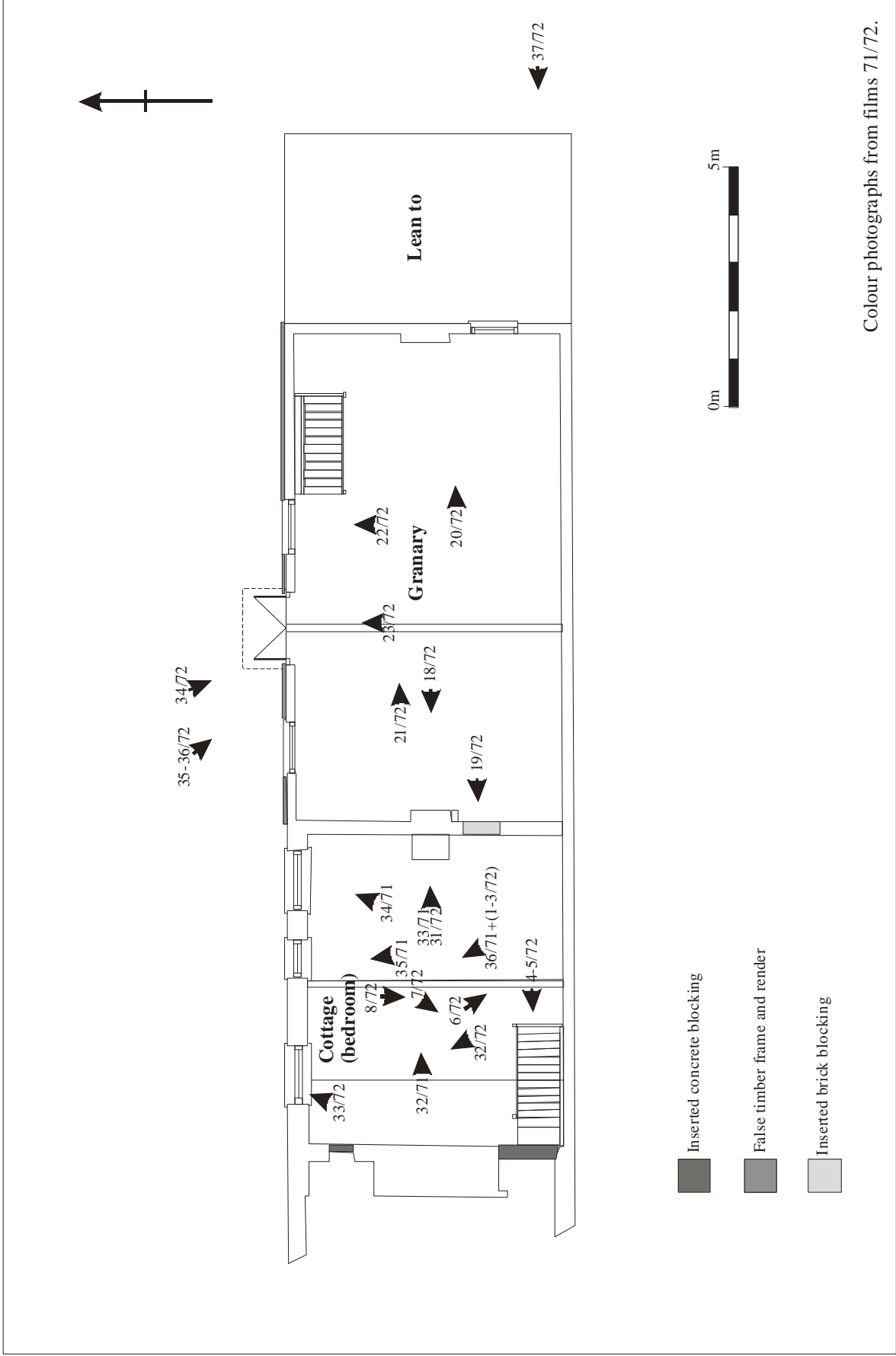


First floor of the buildings to the rear of 13 South Street (1:100 scale), Fig 5.



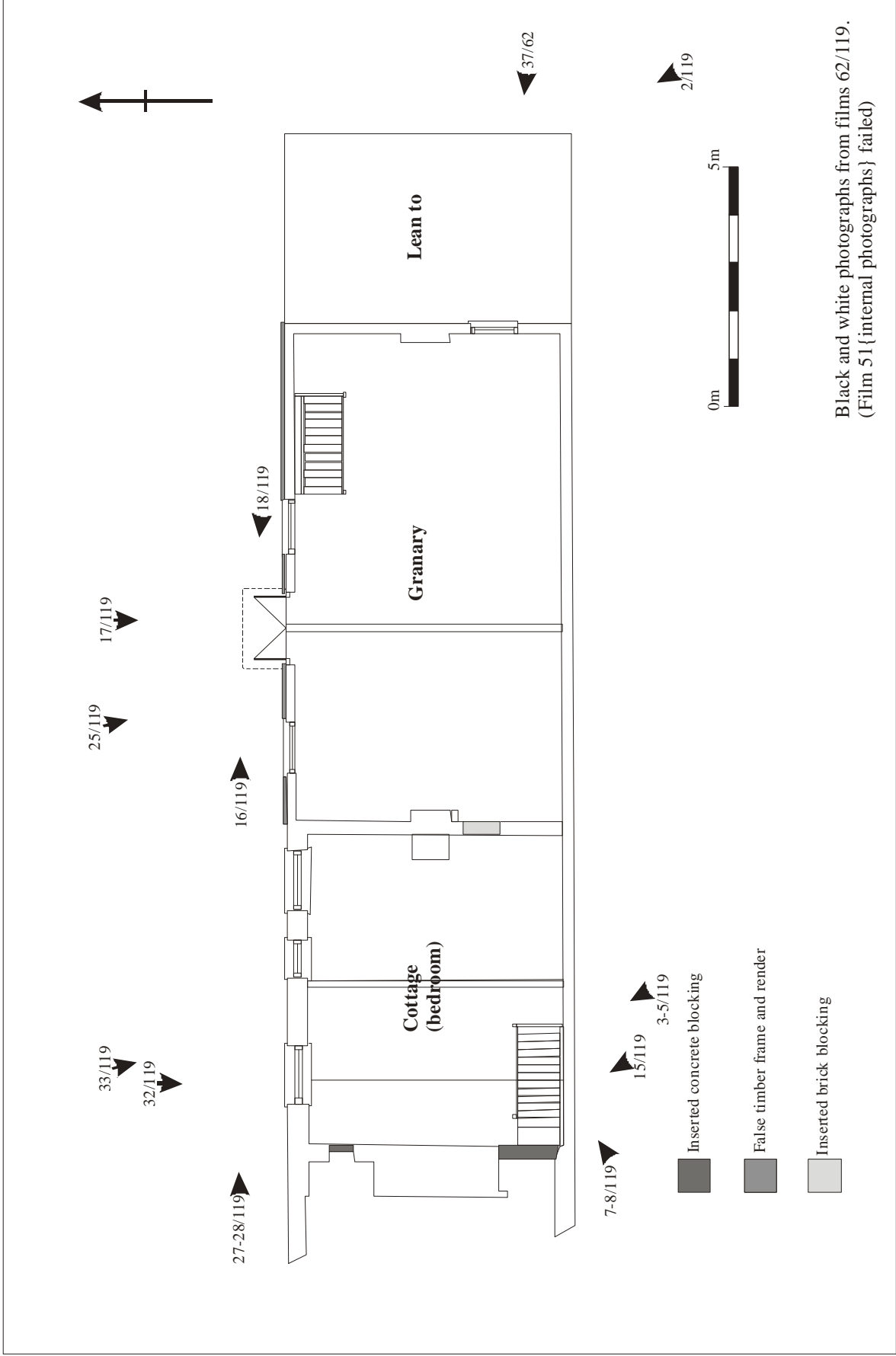
Black and white photographs from films 62/119/216

Ground plan (1:100 scale) with photograph locations, Fig 8.



Colour photographs from films 71/72.

First floor of the buildings to the rear of 13 South Street (1:100 scale), Fig 9.



Black and white photographs from films 62/119.
 (Film 51 {internal photographs} failed)

First floor of the buildings to the rear of 13 South Street (1:100 scale), Fig 10.



Plate 1. The granary and the cottage located to the rear (east) of number 13 South Street, as viewed from the east before work commenced on the site.



Plate 2. Blocked original doorway into the cottage (north face).



Plate 3. Construction break between the cottage and No 13 (North wall).



Plate 4. Construction break (to the left) at the west end of the cottage and the east end of number 13, South Street (South wall).



Plate 5. Redundant doorway above the west gable of the cottage, the brickwork in the corner angle (left side) of the doorway shows signs of attention or re-building.



Plate 6. East wall of the cottage, prior to unblocking of the original doorways flanking the chimney breast.

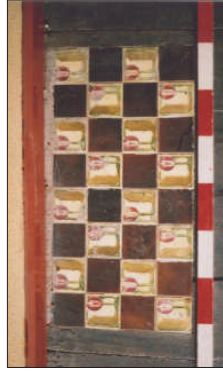


Plate 7. Art Nouveau tiles, re-set into the bedroom floor of the cottage.



Plate 8. Truss in the bedroom of the cottage, bolted from below, raking struts lean out from the King post.



Plate 9. The granary balcony, pulley and double doors, 1st floor of the granary (the timber framing is a false cladding).



Plate 10. Raised stone/brick floor of a room within the granary.



Plate 11. (Reverse of plate 6) the west wall of granary before the alterations were made, a straight joint was visible at the south (left) end of the elevation, the north end was obscured by plaster and paint.



Plate 12. An original arched doorway between the granary and the cottage (south opening).



Plate 13. Central (much altered) chimney, flanked by openings between the granary and cottage.



Plate 14. Original doorway between the granary and the cottage, north opening, the top of the arch has become flattened.



Plate 15. A step in the south wall between the granary and the lean to (east end), possibly tidied up after removal of a returning wall.



Plate 16. Original arch headed window to the south (left) of the chimney breast now blocked, in the west wall of the granary.



Plate 17. The truss in the granary, bolted from below, the raking struts lean out from the tie beam, not the king post as with the cottage truss.