

# 14 Church Street HEREFORD

*Archaeological Evaluation*



**February 2009**  
*Hereford Archaeology Series 793*  
*SMR 48665*

**This report is produced by**

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## **Cover picture**

*Post-excavation trench (looking southwest)*

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**14 Church Street  
Hereford  
(NGR SO 5102 3993)**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

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**Report and Site work**  
L. Craddock-Bennett BSc.  
David Doyle BSc.

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**February 2009**

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# 14 Church Street Hereford (NGR SO 5102 3993)

## *Archaeological Evaluation*

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### **1. Summary**

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Archaeological Investigations Ltd. was commissioned by Andrew R Thomas to undertake an evaluation of the surviving archaeology in the rear yard of No. 14 Church Street, Hereford (NGR SO 5102 3993) in advance of a proposed extension to the property.

The main aim of the project was to investigate the nature of and potential impact on, any archaeological remains present on the proposed development and to provide a satisfactory record of such.

One trench measuring 3m by 3m was hand excavated on the Site in July 2008.

A layer containing 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery and evidence for metal working was revealed at a depth of 55.37mOD. Cutting this layer was a 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century refuse pit containing crop processing waste and pottery indicating a prosperous household.



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## 2. Introduction

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Archaeological Investigations Ltd. was commissioned by Andrew R Thomas to undertake an evaluation of the surviving archaeology in the rear yard of No. 14 Church Street, Hereford (NGR SO 5102 3993).

An area of approximately 60m<sup>2</sup> was available for evaluation in the overgrown rear garden/yard of the property. The ground surface was at 56.80mOD and the area was bounded by the rear of No. 14 to the west and boundary walls to the north, east and south (Fig. 1)

The site lies in the centre of the city, inside the Saxon defences and within the Hereford Area of Archaeological Importance (Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979).

Fieldwork was conducted between 10<sup>th</sup> July and 16<sup>th</sup> July 2008.

The underlying geology of the site consists of older fluvio-glacial gravels above Raglan mudstone.

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## 3. Archaeological and historical background (after HAS 140 & 197)

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- **SMR map (Fig. 8)**

Church Street formerly known as Capuchin Lane, is one of the oldest streets in Hereford and many of the buildings are grade II listed. It lies within the enclosed Saxon city and at its northern end is connected to the Norman market place of High Town by a narrow passage way which reflects the crossing of the Saxon defences. It extends southward towards Cathedral Close.

Church Street has different characteristics along its length that add to its charm and give an indication of how it has developed throughout the history of Hereford. The northern end of Church Street consists almost entirely of shops with two or three stories of residential accommodation above. It may also be the case that a number of the buildings on Church Street contained cellars as it is noted in 'The Buildings of England. Herefordshire', "Here, on the w side, near the s end, a house with c15 cellars. One of them is tunnel-vaulted...". An archaeological evaluation was carried out in 1996 in the cellar of 29 Church Street situated about half way up Church Street on the west side. The ceiling beams in the rear section of the cellar are of sixteenth century date but they may post-date the stone walls of the cellar (HAS 274).

The area adjoining Cathedral Close at the southern end of Church Street was historically reserved for the halls of the cathedral canons. These were large and palatial buildings set in extensive grounds. One of these buildings still survives today as 20 Church Street. Archaeological Investigations Ltd carried out an evaluation in the gardens of this property in 1990 and revealed the presence of a 13<sup>th</sup> century burnt layer and possible burnt building (HAS 84).

Number 14 is situated on the eastern side of Church Street approximately a third of the way towards Cathedral Close from East Street. It was used as a cobblers shop from the turn of the twentieth century until the mid 1990's, the business recorded as Cash & Co., Boot Repairers owned by Frederick Claytor in 1937. Prior to this, in 1891, the building was owned by Edwin Powell and operated as a tailor's shop.

Based on architectural evidence Shoesmith suggests that the building is possibly of an early 16<sup>th</sup> century date, with later additions to the front and rear (HAS 140). Speede's map of 1610 (Fig. 2) refers to this area as 'Cabbage Lane' and shows a row of houses here in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century. Taylor's 1757 map (Fig. 3) shows the entire plot for 14 Church Street is built upon, with a pathway on the northern side running through to Mill Lane (now St Johns Street). This access to St Johns Street was cut off by 1858 as shown on Curley's 1858 map (Fig. 4). His map also indicates that the range of buildings still extended back the length of the entire plot but had been altered at the rear to accommodate an outside lavatory and a lean-to structure. This design remained until at least 1886, as is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of that date (Fig. 5).

Alterations between 1886 and 1904 saw the demolition of the rear range and its replacement with a shorter block whilst retaining one of the outbuildings which appears to be the lavatory (Fig. 6) which was still in that position in July 2008. These alterations created a small enclosed area of ground at the rear of the plot with access from the street via a covered alleyway on the north side of the building. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century this area served as a courtyard with a lean-to structure providing stabling for a horse (Mr Skinner. Pers. comm. HAS 197). The 1970s OS map (Fig. 7) also shows a similar plan to the 1904 map, however the single remaining outbuilding is now set against the eastern boundary wall.

An archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeological Investigations Ltd at the rear of 14 Church Street in 1994 (Fig. 5) revealed deposits confirming the use of this area as a yard in the post-medieval period. However, it also indicated that earlier and potentially more sensitive archaeology was likely to survive relatively undisturbed in the lower layers.

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#### **4. Aims and objectives**

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The main aim of the project was to investigate the nature of and potential impact on any archaeological remains present on the proposed development and provide a satisfactory record of such.

The main objectives were to;

- Excavate an area of 9m<sup>2</sup> by means of one trench measuring 3m by 3m,
- Identify the date and nature of features being investigated,
- Assess survival, quality, condition and relative significance of any archaeological features, deposits and structures within the study area,
- Produce a record of the features,

- Produce a sufficiently detailed report of the findings,
- Deposit the archive in a suitable repository.

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## 5. Method

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- Undergrowth was removed from the area using a spade and mattock.
- A 3m by 3m trench was excavated using hand tools to a depth of 1m (below ground surface).
- A 1m by 1m trench was excavated in the base of the larger trench. It was necessary to create this 'step' within the excavation for safety reasons. This trench was excavated to the base of the archaeology.
- Archaeological contexts were recorded using a continuous numbered context system using *pro-forma* recording sheets.
- All finds pre-dating AD1700 were retained for further study. The presence of finds post-dating 1700 was recorded.
- Section drawings and plans were produced at a scale of 1:20.
- Photographs were taken throughout the course of the excavation using 35mm black and white film. Digital photographs were taken at a resolution of 7.1mp.
- Samples were taken of potentially significant archaeological deposits for general biological analysis.
- All site levels relate to a TBM established on site at the foot of the gatepost at the top of the cellar stairs (57.16mOD). This TBM was established using a bench mark on the north wall of the Cathedral (56.42mOD).
- The trench was not backfilled upon the completion of work at the request of the architect, Mr. A. Thomas.

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## 6. Results

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- **Context database – Appendix 2**
  - **Post excavation plan of trench – Figure 9**
  - **Section drawings – Figure 10**
  - **Pottery discussion – Appendix 3a**
  - **A note on the iron slag – Appendix 4**
  - **Palaeobotanical report – Appendix 5**
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### Phase 0

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Natural deposits were present at a depth of 54.81mOD.

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### Phase 1

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Deposited above the natural was a buried topsoil layer (116) with some charcoal flecking but no datable material.

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### Phase 2

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A deep deposit (113) containing 13<sup>th</sup> century cooking pot lay above the buried topsoil horizon. The charred plant remains from context (113) were few in quantity and were thought to have entered the deposit as general background detritus. Smithing slag, furnace lining and hammerscale were also present.

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### Phase 3

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A large refuse pit [112] covered the whole of the evaluated area. The cut for this feature was only visible within the 1m by 1m sondage excavated in the base of the 3m by 3m trench (Plate 1). A charcoal lining (114) and a heat affected clay deposit (115) lying on the cut were the primary fills of the feature. Deposit (114) was thought to have been composed of crop processing waste, which may have been used as fuel. A bulk deposit (111) containing mainly 15<sup>th</sup> / 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery was the secondary and final fill of the feature. A relatively large amount of CuAl fragments were found dispersed throughout this deposit along with fragments of a clay mould (Plate 2).

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### Phase 4+

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A number of post-medieval deposits were present above deposit (111). Deposits (106), (108) and (110) contained pottery dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A brick lined well [102] cuts through these deposits. The fill of the well (104) contains material dating to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The topsoil (100) contains large amounts of cinder and modern rubbish suggesting that the yard has been used as an area to dump rubbish throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A sewer pipe dating to the 20<sup>th</sup> century bisects the evaluation trench on an east-west alignment.

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## **7. Discussion**

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### **13<sup>th</sup> century AD**

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The earliest deposit on site (113) for which dating evidence was available contained 13<sup>th</sup> century cooking pot. The presence of smithing slag, furnace lining and hammerscale within the deposit suggests that metal processing was occurring in the vicinity of the Site during the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Excavations at number 20 Church Street in 1990 (HAS 84) revealed a charcoal layer containing 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery at approximately the same level as deposit 113. The charcoal deposit may have been the result of industrial activity, or alternatively may have been the result of a fire, possibly caused by the presence of high temperature industries working in this area of the town.

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### **15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century AD**

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Pit 112 would appear to be a large domestic refuse pit open for a period in the 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. The plant remains from the earliest fill of this pit (as observed during evaluation) were indicative of crop processing waste which may have been burnt with other domestic refuse and then cast into the pit.

The clay mould and copper alloy fragments found within the upper fill of pit 112 seem likely to be the by-products from brass or bronze working, with the form of some of the fragments of clay mould suggesting the manufacture of cauldrons or cooking pots. From the 14<sup>th</sup> century, brass became a viable alternative to pottery as a means of producing cooking vessels. The clay mould suggests that they were being produced in the vicinity of 14 Church Street, but there is not enough evidence to be certain that they were being produced on the Site itself.

The range of pottery forms including a colander and cistern could suggest a prosperous, though not necessarily high status, household in the later 15<sup>th</sup> or early 16<sup>th</sup> century. The range of fabrics (including Tudor Green ware) also suggested prosperity, though no imported wares were present.

The presence of prosperous households in the vicinity is also suggested by the presence of glazed and crested ridge tile; such material would be expected from a site in the heart of the medieval and early post medieval city.

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### **19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century**

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The upper deposits relate to the sites use as a back plot to No. 14 Church Street. A brick lined well backfilled during the 20<sup>th</sup> century is the most significant feature. The large amounts of cinder within the topsoil suggest that waste from domestic fires had been deposited here during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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## 8. Conclusion

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Deposits relating to early industry within the town and a later high status household were revealed during the course of the evaluation.

The aims and objectives of the evaluation have been satisfied. The methods used were appropriate in determining the archaeological preservation on the site.

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## Appendix 1 – Site archive

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The archive is to be deposited at Hereford Museum under the accession number

**HFD – MG – 2008 – 42**

And will consist of;

- 1 Context register
  - 17 Context sheets
  - 1 Environmental sampling register
  - 1 Drawing register
  - 2 Sheets of drawing film (7 site drawings)
  - 2 Photo registers
  - 1 Set of black and white photos and negatives
  - 1 Disc containing digital images
  - 1 Copy of this report
- 101 Sherds of pottery

26	Pieces of roof tile
101	Fragments of animal bone
1	Halfpenny coin (1960's)
3	Fragments of slag
3	Fe nails
22	CuAl fragments
1	CuAl pin
1	CuAl shoe buckle
1	Piece of worked bone
1	CBM ball

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## Appendix 2 – Context database

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Context	Description	Dimensions L/W/D (m)	Provisional Date
100	Dark brown silty clay topsoil with modern and post-medieval disturbance.	3x3x0.3	C20th
101	Dark red/copper pea grit gravel lens	1.6xNAx0.06	
102	Cut for brick lined well	1.4x1.4x0.5+	
103	Red brick lining to well. Three courses excavated. Brick dimensions = 240mm x 106 x 65.	1.4x0.72x0.17	
104	Black cinder deposit containing post-med china, brick and sewerage pipe. Backfill of well	1.4x1.4x0.5+	C20th
105	Mid brown silty clay containing rubble, clay sewer pipe and general post-med rubbish. Feature cuts 104. Trench has just caught the edge of this feature.	1.1x0.05+x0.5	C20th
106	Light brown/pink clay with dark brown patches. Charcoal flecking and post-med pottery present.	0.6xNAx0.2	
107	Cut and fill containing clay sewer pipe. Filled by brick, rubble and redeposited material.	3x1.65x1+	C20th
108	Mid brown sandy clay containing large amounts of stone rubble and oyster shell. Post-med layer or dump.	0.85xNAx0.54	
109	Post-med dump similar in nature to 108.	1.4x0.8x0.8	
110	Dark brown/black sandy clay containing large amounts of cinder, charcoal, rubble and post-med pottery.	3x3x0.5	
111	Mid-dark brown clay containing multiple charcoal inclusions, animal bone and pottery. 10-15 separate pieces of CuAl found within deposit. Large pit fill. Fill of 112.	3+x3+x1.8	C15th/16th
112	Cut for large medieval rubbish pit. Only lower part of cut is within confines of evaluation trench.	3+x3+x1.8	C15th/16th
113	Dark brown silty clay layer containing black cooking pot.	1+x0.5+x0.5+	C13th
114	Charcoal lining to pit 112. Present in bottom 0.3m of cut forming a lining over the curvature of the pit.	1+x0.5+x0.05	



115	Pink/orange heat affected clay lining to pit 112. Present in bottom c1m of feature.	NAxNAx0.04	
116	Mid brown clayey silt. Loose compaction. Infrequent charcoal flecks. Buried topsoil horizon.	1+x0.6+x0.2	

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## Appendix 3a – Pottery discussion

by K. H. Crooks

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### Introduction

A total of 101 sherds of pottery were recovered from the site at No. 14 Church Street, the majority (90) from the fill of a large pit (context 111).

### Method

The pottery was sorted using a hand lens (x10) according to Vince's classification (Vince 1984, 2002) and recorded on an Access database (Appendix 3b). The presence of later material from the site was noted but it was retained for spot-dating purposes only and then discarded.

### The pottery

Pottery from the site suggested a medieval and late medieval/early post-medieval date, with pottery of 19<sup>th</sup> century date from the upper deposits.

### The medieval pottery

Layer 113 suggested a date in the early to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century and material was mainly locally sourced – from Herefordshire and the Malvern area. A single sherd of Brill/Boarstall ware was also recovered from this layer. The local wares included a sherd of a tripod pitcher of Herefordshire fabric A2 (of 13<sup>th</sup> century date) with combed decoration and a reduced green (olive) glaze while a sherd of a pitcher of Herefordshire sandy ware fabric A3 had incised decoration beneath a patchy olive/clear glaze. A single sherd from this context was from a jar of Malvernian Fabric B4. This material is first found in Hereford in the middle of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, but in small quantities (approximately 3% of the material – [Vince 2002 Table 7.6]). Of interest is the fact that no Herefordshire fabric A7B was found in this layer, which would imply a date before the middle of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, when this fabric begins to predominate in the city.

Further medieval pottery was recovered from fill of pit 112 and probably derived from layer 113. It remains possible that some of the fairly substantial amount (twelve sherds) of fabric A7B from the fill of the pit may have derived from layer 113, which would therefore imply a later (mid 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century) date for the layer.

### Pit fill 111 (layer/lining 114)

Pit 112 occupied the majority of the excavation trench. It contained 'Tudor Green' ware suggesting a date in the 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century, and Malvernian oxidised glazed wares (fabric B4) in large quantities (49 sherds almost 50% of the total material from the site all but one of which were from the pit). This material peaks in late 15<sup>th</sup> to mid 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. A number of sherds of Black Glazed cups (fabrics A7C and G8) also suggest a 16<sup>th</sup> century date. The charcoal lining of the same feature contained a large sherd of a bunghole cistern in fabric B4. – burnt/clinker layer 18<sup>th</sup> or so confirmed by burnt fragment of Staffordshire slipware. The



range of forms in this feature included a fragment of a colander and from the lining (114) a large fragment of a cistern (Vince 2002 fig 7.7.38.) in Fabric B4.

At least eight sherds from the pit were residual, probably derived from layer 113 through which the feature was cut. These included three sherds of jugs in Brill/Boarstall ware and three sherds of cooking pots in Fabric B1. As stated above, it is also possible that some of the sherds of Herefordshire fabric A7B may have originally derived from layer 113.

### **The rooftile**

Of the rooftile from the site 24 pieces out of 26 were from the same feature (pit fill 111) that yielded the majority of pottery from the site. All rooftile from the site was of two fabrics (B4 fourteen pieces and A7B, twelve pieces). The majority of fragments were very small and were therefore non-diagnostic. However, of the five identified ridge tiles two were of fabric A7B and three of fabric B4. Seven sherds of fabric B4 had no surface treatment; all remaining tiles had either green or clear green speckled glaze.

One fragment of the ridge tile, in fabric B4, had a hand formed crest; glazed ridge tiles in fabric B4 first appeared in the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries but became common in Hereford in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Conclusion**

The range of forms including a colander and cistern could suggest a prosperous, though not necessarily high status, household in the later 15<sup>th</sup> or earlier 16<sup>th</sup> century. The range of fabrics including Tudor Green ware also suggests prosperity, though no imported wares were present. Tudor Green ware cups are fairly ubiquitous in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries in the Midlands. Residual wares in the pit will derive from the layer (113) through which they were cut.

The presence of prosperous households in the vicinity is also suggested by the presence of glazed and crested ridge tile; such material would be expected from a site in the heart of the medieval and early post-medieval city.

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[www.worcestershireceramics](http://www.worcestershireceramics)

### Appendix 3b – Pottery database

<i>ID context</i>	<i>fabric</i>	<i>form</i>	<i>wt(g) diam</i>	<i>rim%</i>	<i>date</i>	<i>decoration/comments</i>
91 106	A7B	?	4.6		13/15	one surf broken away. Might even be tile
75 111	B4	conical bowl	99.8 30	8	14/17	int clr gl. occ spots ext gl
63 111	B4	?	5.9		14/17	incised groove no gl
64 111	B4	?	7		14/17	ext clr grm speckled gl
65 111	B4	?	14.6		14/17	ext clr grm speckled gl
66 111	B4	?	20.8		14/17	int thin tan gl
67 111	B4	?	10.8		14/17	none
68 111	B4	?	13.9		14/17	int ext heavily grm speckled gl
69 111	B4	?	7.9		14/17	int/ext thin clr gl
70 111	B4	dish/skillet?	9.3 15	4	14/17	thin ext/int clr grm speckled gl
71 111	B4	?	5.2		14/17	ext clr grm speckled gl. Highly fired - quite fine
72 111	A7B	?	8.2		13/15	ext glossy olive gl
36 111	A7c	cup	19.8		17	internal brown gl. Is a base
74 111	B1	cp	25.1 20	6	13	rim Bryant 2004 fig 184.4
60 111	B4	skillet?	6.6 12	4	14/17	ext soot, int clr grm speckled gl
76 111	B4	?	18.4		14/17	none
77 111	B4	cup etc	11.5		14/17	handle broken away. Int ext grm speckled gl
78 111	B4	?	11.5		14/17	quite thick. Spots ext clr gl

<i>ID context</i>	<i>fabric</i>	<i>form</i>	<i>wt(g) diam</i>	<i>rim%</i>	<i>date</i>	<i>decoration/comments</i>
79 111	B4	?	5.2		14/17	ext clr gl
80 111	B4	prob jar/bowl	13.5		14/17	spots int gl
81 111	B4	?	8.9		14/17	none
82 111	B4	?	8.7		14/17	int grn gl, ext patchy grn gl
83 111	B4	?	7.5		14/17	int clr grn speckled gl
84 111	B5	jar	27.8 20	5	16	cordon/ridge at neck. Int clr/tan gl
73 111	A7B?	jug	6.9		13/15	ext oxid clr gl. Sherd very abraded/degraded
49 111	B4	?	6		14/17	int clr grn speckled gl. Prob cookware as ext soot
37 111	B4	jar/bowl	5.2 20	6	14/17	ext surf gone so form uncertain
38 111	TUDG	cup	2.9		15/16	int/ext grn speckled gl - handle
39 111	TUDG	cup	0.5		15/16	int/ext grn speckled gl
40 111	TUDG	cup	2.2		15/16	ext grn speckled gl
41 111	B4	jug	107.7		14/17	very large plain strap handle; speckles clr/grn gl ext
42 111	B4	pipkin	62.8		14/17	int clr gl; ext soot
43 111	B4	?	9.4		14/17	int tan gl; fairly fine
44 111	B4	?	13.3		14/17	this is a bit of a base. some ext ?grn gl beneath. Burnt
45 111	B4	?	8.1		14/17	incised ext grooves; ext clr grn speckled gl
46 111	B4	lg jar etc	17		14/17	int grn speckles ext clr gl.
62 111	A7B	jug?	11.9		13/15	ext clr grn speckled gl. Oxidised
48 111	B4	jug	88.4 20	8	14/17	clr grn speckled gl at neck. Big vessel
61 111	B4	?	5.5		14/17	traces int clr gl

<i>ID</i>	<i>context</i>	<i>fabric</i>	<i>form</i>	<i>wt(g)</i>	<i>diam</i>	<i>rim%</i>	<i>date</i>	<i>decoration/comments</i>
50	111	B4	?	4.9			14/17	int/ext clr grm speckled gl
51	111	B4	?	3.4			14/17	int clr grm speckled gl - remains ext soot
52	111	B4	?	2.5			14/17	none
53	111	B4	?	1.9			14/17	ext clr grm speckled gl
54	111	B4	?	1.8			14/17	int clr grm speckled gl
55	111	A7B	?	11.1			13/15	traces ext clr gl. V abraded
56	111	A7B	?	1.1			13/15	ext clr grm speckled gl
57	111	Brill	jug	2			13/14	ext clr grm gl
58	111	A7B	?	25.4			13/15	none; base. coarse and nasty
59	111	B1	cp	57.7			12/14	ext soot. Matrix worn on int with inclis standing proud. V thick and sandy
87	111	A7B	jug	13.5	10	12.5	13/15	blob of gl at rim. Rim vince 1984 36.6
47	111	G8?	cup	18.2			14/17	in/ext black gl
24	111	A7b	op?	16.3			13/15	int grm gl; sooted ext. is very thick and chunky base - might be drip dsh etc
85	111	A7c	cup	12.9			16/17	int brm gl
13	111	A7c	cup	1.6	8		17	int ext brown gl
14	111	A7c	?	3.7			17	int ext brown gl
15	111	B4	?	3.7			14/17	int ext grm gl
16	111	B4	?	4.5			14/17	int ext grm gl
17	111	B4	?	4.3			14/17	none apparent
18	111	B1	cp	22.4	24	4	L12	abraded. resid in this context
19	111	B4	?	4.7			14/17	none apparent

<i>ID</i>	<i>context</i>	<i>fabric</i>	<i>form</i>	<i>wt(g)</i>	<i>diam</i>	<i>rim%</i>	<i>date</i>	<i>decoration/comments</i>
20	111	B4	?	6.2			14/17	thin int clr gl
21	111	B4	?	3.7			14/17	thin ext clr gl
11	111	G8	cup	3.3			16/17	int/ext black gl
23	111	B4	?	6.9			14/17	int clr gl
10	111	A7c	?	11.2			17	int clr tan gl
25	111	A7b	jug/trip	9.1			13/15	ring and dot; ext olive gl
26	111	B4	?	10.2			14/17	ext clr heavily gm speckled gl
27	111	B4	?	14.5			14/17	spots int clr gl; sooted ext. thick and chunky might be a cookpot/jar
28	111	B4	?	12			14/17	thin ext gl
29	111	BRILL	jug	16.4			13/14	ext gm gl
30	111	STSL	dish	35.3	38	4	18	trailed pale slip. Sherd has been burnt
31	111	A7c	jar	12.2			17	ext brown gl
32	111	A7c	?	11.6			17	ext brown/int thin brown gl
33	111	BRILL	jug	7.4			13/14	ext olive/grn gl
34	111	B4	jar	31.9	21	6	14/17	thin clr gl at neck
22	111	B4	?	6.1			14/17	thin int clr gl
3	111	Tudg	cup?	2.7	15	4	15/16	clr gm speckled int/ext gl
90	111	A3?	cp??	15.3			13	none suggests cpj. Sandy fab - not Malv
89	111	E3?	jug?	21.8			13/14	int ext mottled gm gl. Looks too iron free to be local
12	111	G8	cup	1.8			16/17	int/ext black gl
88	111	C2	jug	8.5			13	much abraded frilled base; remains of gm gl

<i>ID</i>	<i>context</i>	<i>fabric</i>	<i>form</i>	<i>wt(g)</i>	<i>diam</i>	<i>rim%</i>	<i>date</i>	<i>decoration/comments</i>
86	111	A7c	cup	4.4			16/17	int ext brn gl. Might be G8
35	111	B4/B5	colander	19.4	18	8	14/17	this is late - 16/17. prob too sandy for A7B
2	111	Tudg	cup	2.8			15/16	clr grm speckled int/ext gl
4	111	A7B	?	3.8			13/15	ext olive gl
5	111	A7B	?	2.7			13/15	ext olive gl
6	111	A7B	?	4.1			13/15	ext clr grm speckled gl - might be tile
7	111	B4		4.2			14/17	ext clr grm speckled gl
8	111	B4	?	2.2			14/17	int traces clr gl
9	111	A7b	?	1.7			13/15	ext olive gl/patch fe rich gl
1	111	Tudg	cup	5			15/16	clear green speckled glaze
100	113	A4	cp	5.5			13/14	
94	113	B4	jar?	15.6			14/17	incised lines proba at shoulder. Spots ext clr gl
95	113	B1	cp	9.8			12/14	
96	113	B1	cp	8.4			12/14	ext soot
97	113	A2	trip	8.6			e13	combed dec. olive ext gl
99	113	B1	cp	6.6			12/14	
101	113	E3	jug	1.1			13/14	ext groove and clr grm gl
98	113	B3	trip	3.8			13	combed dec ext olive gl
93	114	TUDG	cup	1.6			15/16	int grm gl
92	114	B4	cistern	120.8			14/17	bunghole cistern. Int tintan gl, wiped/traces ext clr gl. The bunghole 22mm diam

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**Appendix 4 - A note on the iron slag and hammerscale****by K. H. Crooks**

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Only one fragment of slag – a smithing slag lump - was recovered from the site, together with a fragment of furnace lining. Both were found in layer 113, dated to the middle of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The same context also yielded a moderate to frequent amount of hammerscale, both spheroidal and flat. Both glossy and dull material was present, with the glossy suggesting a high temperature process such as edging tools. Beneath it the medieval soil horizon (116) also contained some flake and spheroidal hammerscale.

Hammerscale was also found in the fills of pit 112 (contexts 114 and 111). Context 111 contained flake and spheroidal hammerscale including examples of the glossy type. Some flake hammerscale – the dull variety – came from pit lining context 114. It is possible that the hammerscale from the fills of pit 112 (114 and 111) was residual, redeposited when the pits were backfilled and incorporating material from layer 113.

Although only a small quantity of hammerscale was recovered it seems possible that ironworking took place on at least one of the plots fronting onto Church Street during the medieval period. The fact that very little slag was present is unusual, but only a small part of these layers was examined.

In addition to the iron working residues, a number of fragments of clay mould were also recovered from the fill of pit 112. These seem likely to be by-products from brass or bronze working, the form of some of the fragments suggesting the manufacture of cauldrons or cooking pots. Unlike the ironworking residues, which were probably residual in contexts 111 and 114, this process seems likely to date to around the time that the pit was filled. No further evidence for this process was recovered from the site, but it seems likely that it took place nearby.

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**Appendix 5 – Palaeobotanical report****by C.J. Griffiths**

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Two samples of charred remains were examined from a medieval rubbish pit situated at Church Street, Hereford, which had been excavated by Archaeological Investigations Ltd. Both samples were processed by Archaeological Investigations and the resulting floated material and residues were sorted and identified at the University of Wales, Lampeter palaeobotanical laboratory.

The samples were sorted and the resulting plant remains were identified using a Wild M5 stereomicroscope. The cereal remains were identified by referring to modern reference material and Jacomet (2006). All other plant remains were identified using reference material and standard texts. Nomenclature for the cereals follows Jacomet (2006) and Stace (1991) for the non-cereals.

The results of the two samples are summarised in Table 1.

Context 113, was a bulk sample described as a bulk deposit containing medieval pottery. The flot from the sample contained a small quantity of charred cereal grains comprising of oats (*Avena* sp.) and bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*). Also present were fragments probably of the pea/bean family (Fabaceae). Weed species were limited to grass seeds (Poaceae). Other remains noted in the sample included small mammal bones and a fish vertebra. The residue from the sample contained no identifiable plant macro fossils.

Context 114 was described as a charcoal rich deposit lining pit 112. The flot from the sample contained a small quantity of wood charcoal, the residue produced a large quantity of cereal chaff comprising of rachis fragments, straw nodes and stem fragments. The majority of the rachis fragments consisted of free threshing wheat types (*Triticum* sp.) and were not sufficiently preserved to ascribe species, however some did present characteristics which placed them as either the hexaploid type, bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) or the tetraploid type, durum wheat (*Triticum durum*). Other rachis fragments present in the sample included barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*). Cereal grains were sparse and were limited to bread wheat type grains, including some that appeared to not have matured. Non cereal remains were also sparse and included hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nut shell fragments, creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and a gorse spine (*Ulex europaeus*).

Other remains from the sample included fish bones and a small quantity of metal working waste.

The charred remains from context 113 were few in quantity. This may indicate that they entered the deposit as general background detritus and were not placed there deliberately.

The remains from context 114, feature 112, however, appear to have been placed in the feature deliberately. The large quantity of cereal rachis fragments and associated straw nodes, plus the lack of cereal grain and associated weed seeds indicates the sample was probably primarily made from crop processing waste, which may have been used as fuel. The remains in the sample correspond with the material identified by Hillman (1981) as being most likely to survive as charred material in a domestic fire, for example shorter rachis fragments and straw nodes and culm bases all of which were present in the sample. The weed seeds from the sample comprised of a ribwort plantain often associated with disturbed ground and a creeping buttercup type which has a preference for damp conditions (Stace 1991). A mineralised moss fragment was also noted. Other non botanical remains from the sample included fish and other bone fragments, plus what appeared to be charred cess or dung, with straw fragments visible. The remains from feature 112 suggest that the pit was probably used for the disposal of material from a fire containing crop processing waste with a mix of domestic rubbish. The species identified indicate that fresh threshing wheat were the most dominant with smaller quantities of barley and rye present.

The plant remains from the two samples were indicative of domestic waste; the material from context 113 suggested residual material that would have entered the archaeological record by accident, the remains from context 114 were indicative of crop processing waste which may have been burnt with other domestic refuse and then placed in feature 112.

## References

Hillman, G. 1981 Reconstructing crop husbandry practices from charred remains of crops, in R. Mercer (ed.) *Farming practice in British Prehistory*. 123-162. **Edinburgh**



Jacomet, S. 2006 *Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites 2nd edition*.  
Archaeobotany Lab. IPAS, Basel University. (English translation partly by James Greig)

Stace, C. (1991) *New flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge University Press.

Table 1, The plant remains from context 113

Context	113	114
Sample size - litres	7-10	2
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - rachis	-	33
<i>Avena</i> spp. - grain	4	-
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. - rachis	-	37
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L. - grain (Bread wheat)	5	5
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> type- rachis	-	78
<i>T. durum</i> type - rachis	-	86
<i>T. aestivo-compactum</i> type - rachis	-	7
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - grain	-	1
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - rachis	-	224
cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp. - grain	-	5
Cerealia indet. - grain	8	5
Straw frags.	-	46
<i>Ranunculus repens</i> type (Creeping buttercup)	-	1
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L. (Hazelnut) - frags.	-	4

<b>Fabaceae frags</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>
<i>Ulex europaeus</i> - spines (Gorse)	-	1
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L. (Ribwort plantain)	-	1
<b>Poaceae (grasses)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>cf. Moss frag - mineralised</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>
Other remains		
<b>Small mammal bone</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Fish bone</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Fish scale</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Cess fragments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>

# Figures

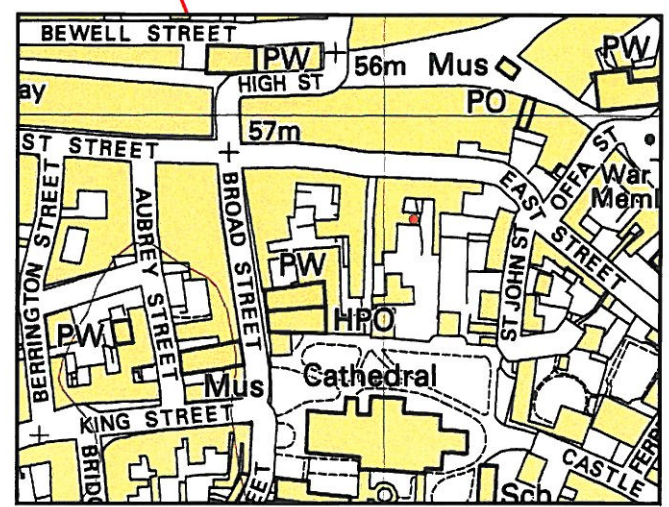
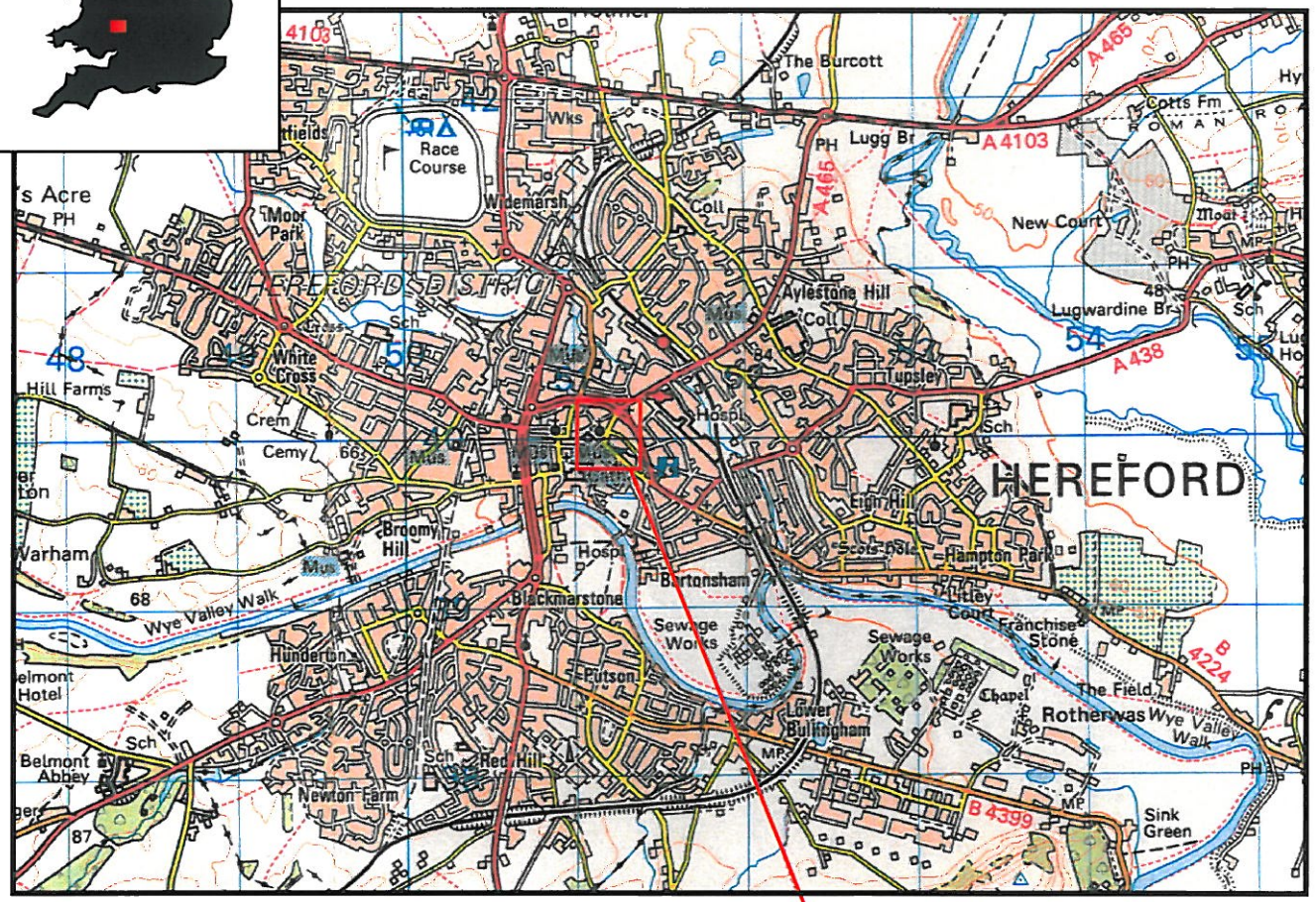
- 1 Location of 14 Church Street
- 2 Speede's 1610 map of Hereford
- 3 Taylor's 1757 map of Hereford
- 4 Curley's 1858 plan of Hereford
- 5 1886 Ordnance Survey map
- 6 1904 Ordnance Survey map
- 7 1970 Ordnance Survey map
- 8 SMR location map
- 9 Post excavation plan of trench
- 10 Section drawings

# Plates

- 1 East facing section of sondage  
Showing cut for pit 112
- 2 Clay mould fragments and copper  
Alloy fragments found within deposit  
111



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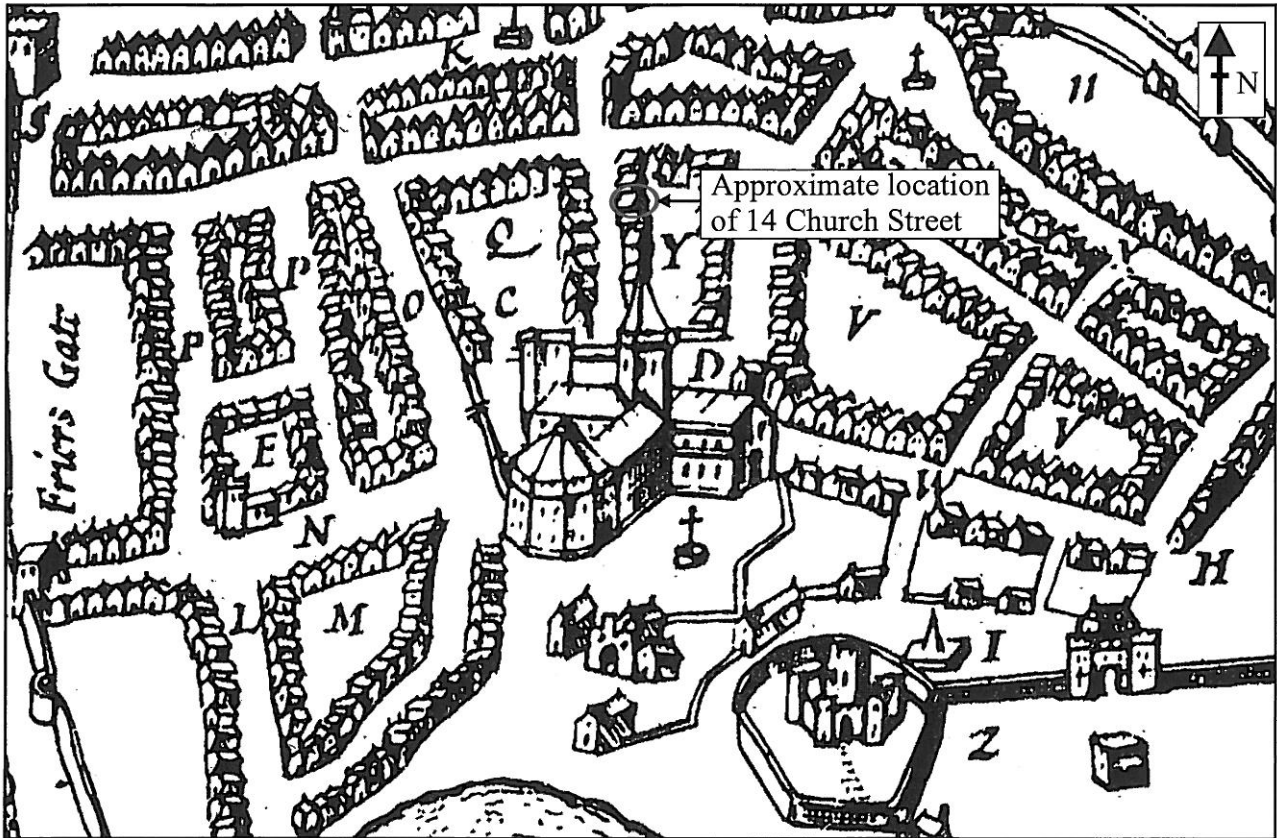


The red dot marks the site position

Location of 14 Church Street

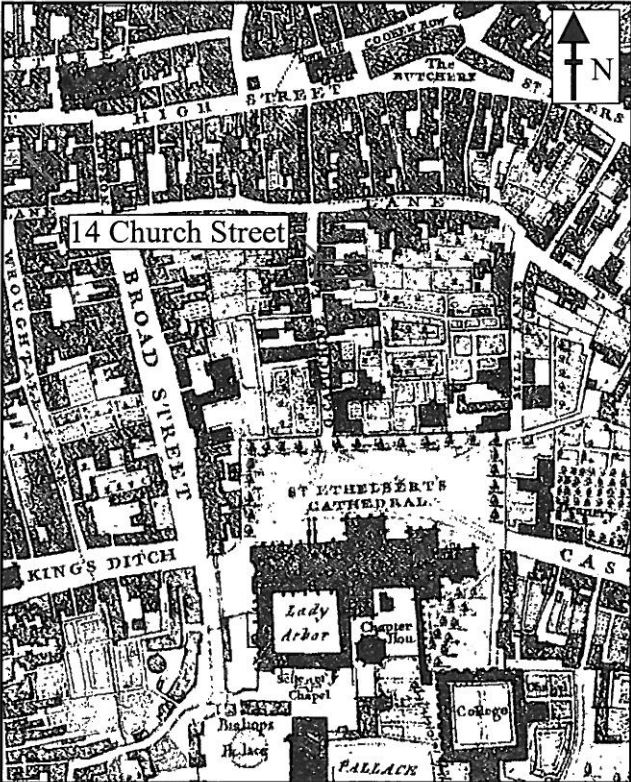
Figure 1





Extract from Speede's 1610 map of Hereford showing approximate position of no. 14 Church street. The section marked with the letter 'Y' is referred to as Cabbage Lane on Speede's map.

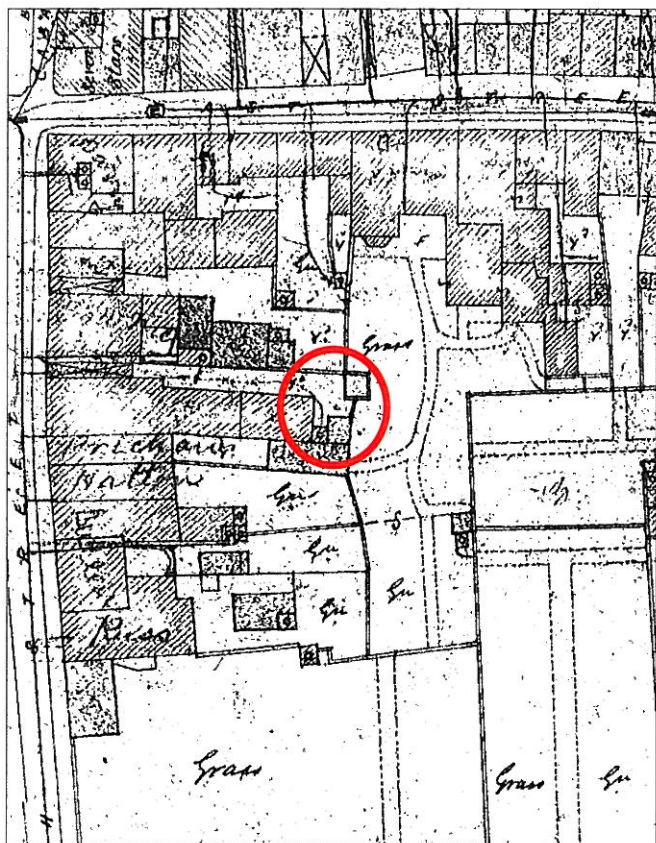
Figure 2



Extract from Taylor's 1757 map of Hereford showing the position of 14 Church street.

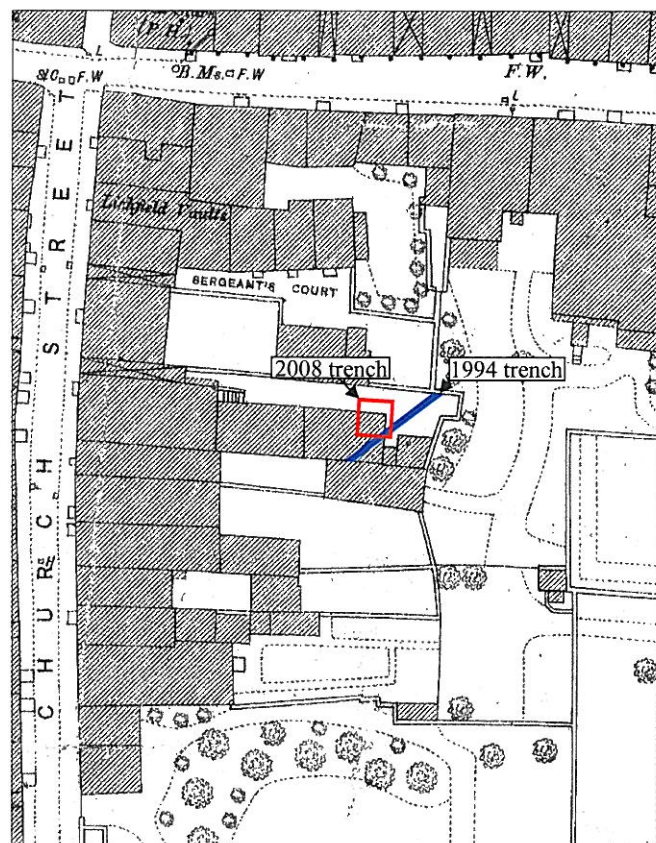
Figure 3





1858 - Curley's plan of Hereford

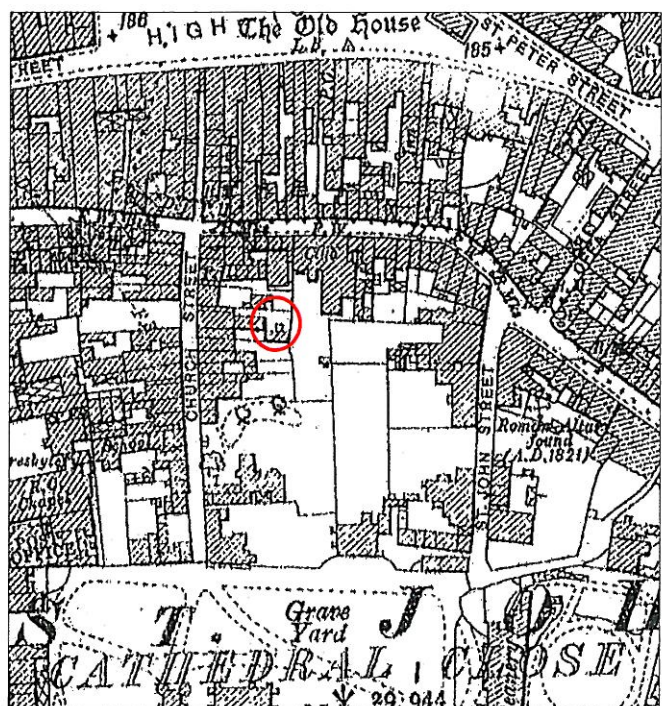
Figure 4



1886 - Ordnance Survey first edition showing position of 1994 and 2008 trenches

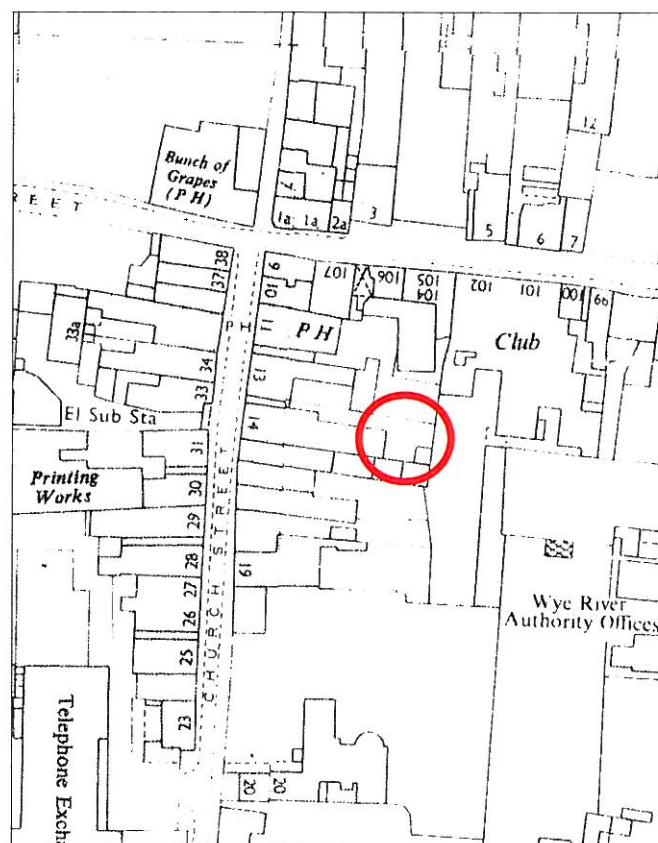
Figure 5

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1904 - Ordnance Survey map

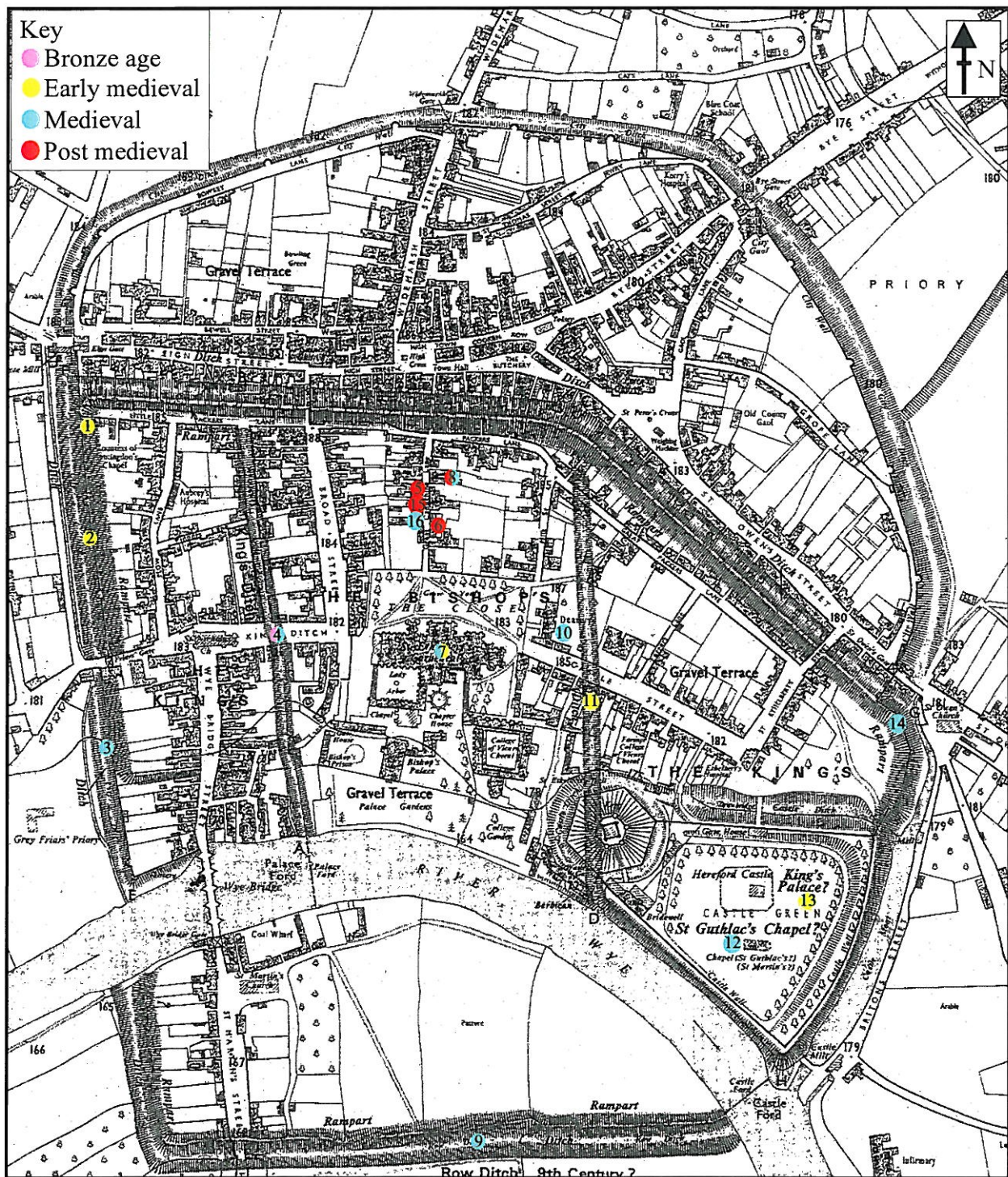
Figure 6



c.1970 - Ordnance Survey map

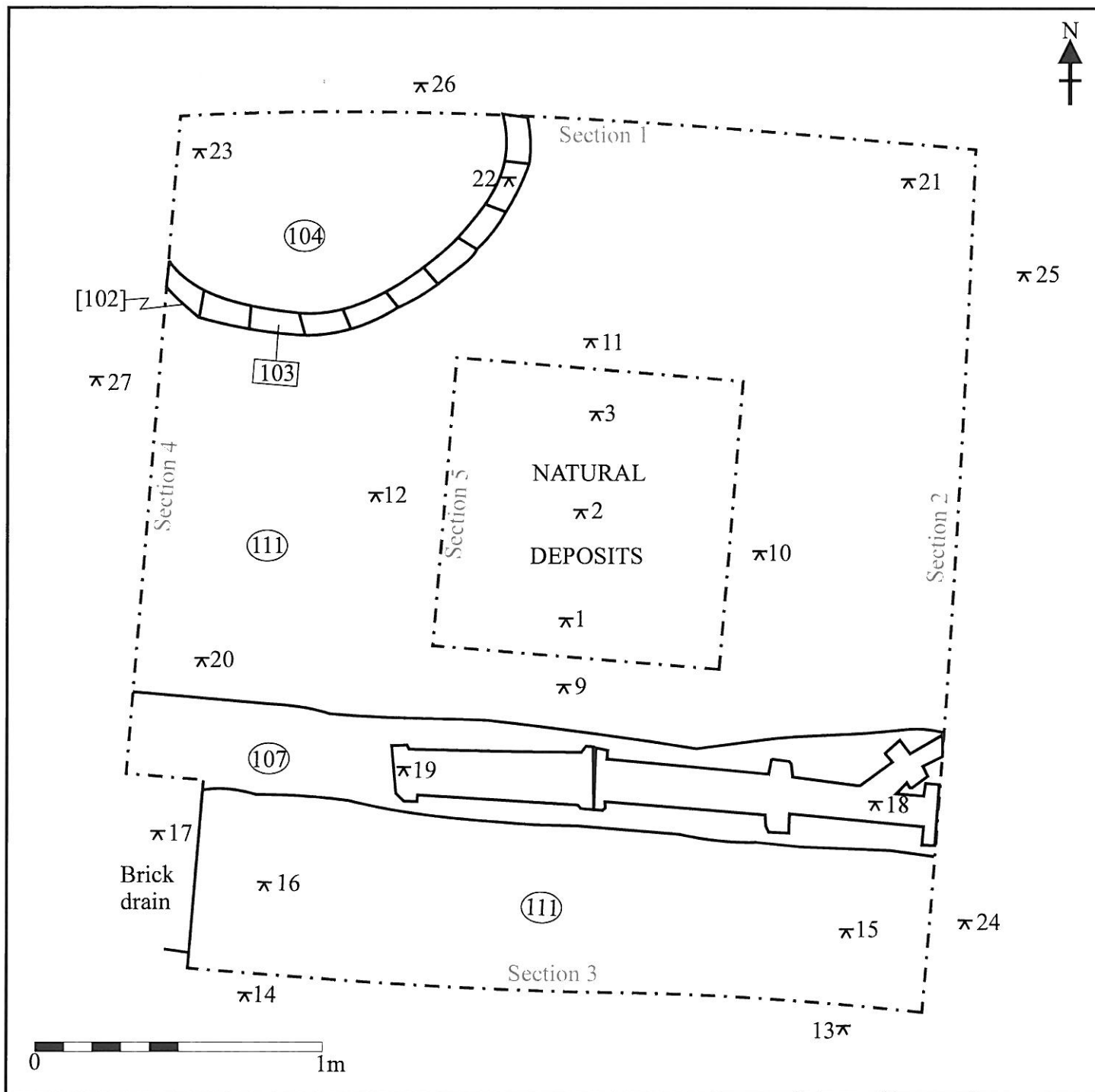
Figure 7





Extract from map of Hereford circa 1800 showing the Saxon and Medieval defences and important archaeological features within Hereford and on Church Street.

1. SMR: 7112. Early medieval corn drying kiln
2. SMR: 420. Early medieval defences
3. SMR: 43811. City Walls (Medieval)
4. SMR: 44603. Kings Ditch (Bronze age/Medieval)
5. SMR: 20203. 31 Church Street (Post medieval)
6. SMR: 20230. 24 Church Street (Post medieval)
7. SMR: 386. Cathedral Church of St Mary and ST Ethelbert (Early medieval/Medieval)
8. SMR: 20109. 14 Church Street (Medieval/Post medieval)
9. SMR: 6002. Rowe ditch (Medieval)
10. SMR: 20106. Medieval occupation site.
11. SMR: 30174. Saxon defences (Early medieval)
12. SMR: 6498. St Guthlacs priory and cemetery (Medieval)
13. SMR: 26874. Pre-Conquest castle (Early Medieval)
14. SMR: 361. Saxon and medieval defences
15. SMR: 20231. 29 Church Street (Post medieval)
16. SMR: 42938. 30 Church Street (Medieval)

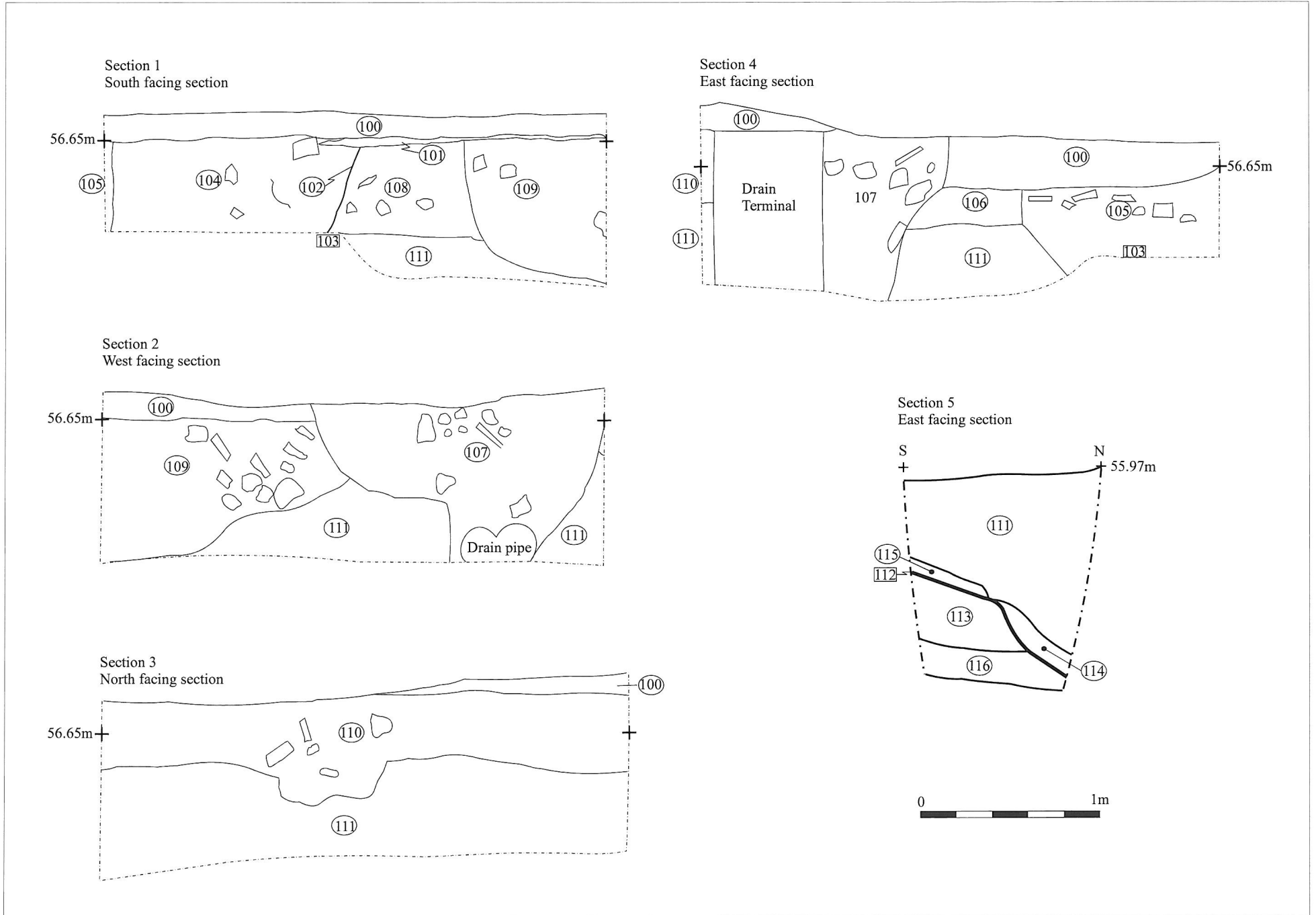


Levels (mOSL)

1. 54.81	17. 56.83
2. 54.77	18. 56.07
3. 54.74	19. 55.89
4-8. not used	20. 55.91
9. 55.86	21. 55.89
10. 55.82	22. 56.19
11. 55.92	23. 56.16
12. 55.93	24. 56.75
13. 56.75	25. 56.76
14. 56.92	26. 56.81
15. 55.82	27. 56.82
16. 55.90	

Post excavation plan of trench





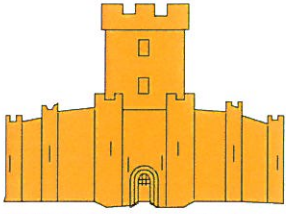
Section drawings



Plate 1 - East facing section of sondage showing cut for pit 112



Plate 2 - Clay mould fragments and copper alloy fragments found within deposit 111.



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