

Archaeological Evaluation

No 41 Monkmoor Street
Hereford
Herefordshire

NGR: SO 51330 40309
SMR No. 48124

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1. Non Technical Summary

- *The excavation of two evaluation trenches at No. 41 Monkmoor Street revealed deposits, features and finds relating to post-medieval (18th-19th century) occupation of the site.*
- *The remains of a sandstone wall and associated brick floor surface together with a stone lined drain were identified, probably connected with a rectangular outbuilding occupying the N edge of the site as shown on the OS 2nd edition 25 inch map of 1904.*
- *This building appears to have been erected between 1885 and 1904, as part of a substantial reconstruction that took place between those dates, superseding an earlier L-shaped structure shown on Isaac Taylor's map of 1757, which appears to have survived until the late 1880s.*
- *Underlying these features were a series of post-medieval occupation/garden soils that were heavily disturbed by the insertion of two late 19th- early 20th century ceramic drains.*
- *No evidence of intact burials or disarticulated human remains associated with the adjoining Old St Peter's Burial Ground (established in 1791) was identified during the course of this archaeological evaluation.*

2. Introduction

Border Archaeology has been instructed by Colin Quinsey Esq. of Causeway Investments Limited to undertake an archaeological field evaluation of the site at No 41 Monkmoor Street, Hereford (**Fig. 1**) prior to redevelopment (NGR SO 51330 40309), the criteria for which were outlined by Julian Cotton, Archaeological Advisor, Herefordshire Council.

Copies of this report will be sent to Mr Quinsey, Herefordshire Archaeology and the County Sites & Monuments Record.

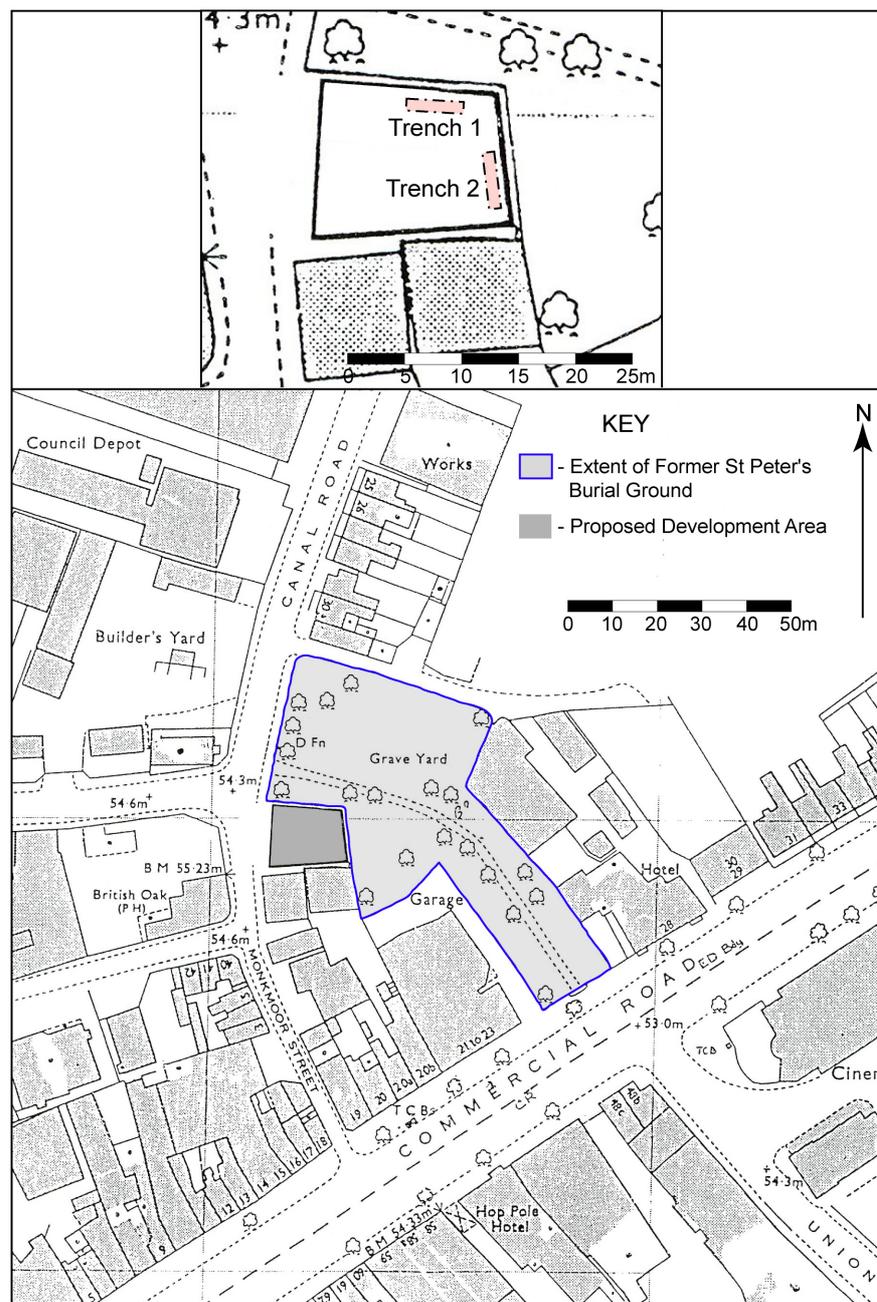


Fig. 1: Map showing location of site

2.1 Soils & Geology

The site lies within the urban area of Hereford and is thus unsurveyed by the 1983 Soil Survey of England and Wales. Five soil associations are identified around Hereford, three of which predominate to the NE of the city. These include an area of typical brown earths of the NEWNHAM series (541w), consisting of well-drained reddish coarse and fine loamy soils over gravel, locally deep; typical argillic brown earths of the BROMYARD series (571b), consisting of well-drained reddish silty soils over Devonian reddish silty shale, siltstone and sandstone; and typical alluvial gley soils (HOLLINGTON 811c) composed of deep stoneless reddish fine silty and clayey soils over reddish river alluvium.

Of these, the NEWNHAM (541w) association resembled most closely the natural soils revealed during the evaluation.

3. Historical & Archaeological Background

The site at Monkmoor Street lies to the SE of the former precinct of the Priory of Dominican Friars or Blackfriars, (founded in 1322) and within the extra-mural suburb of Bye Street (present-day Commercial Road), extending to the NE of Byster's Gate, which marked the NE edge of the medieval defences of the City of Hereford.

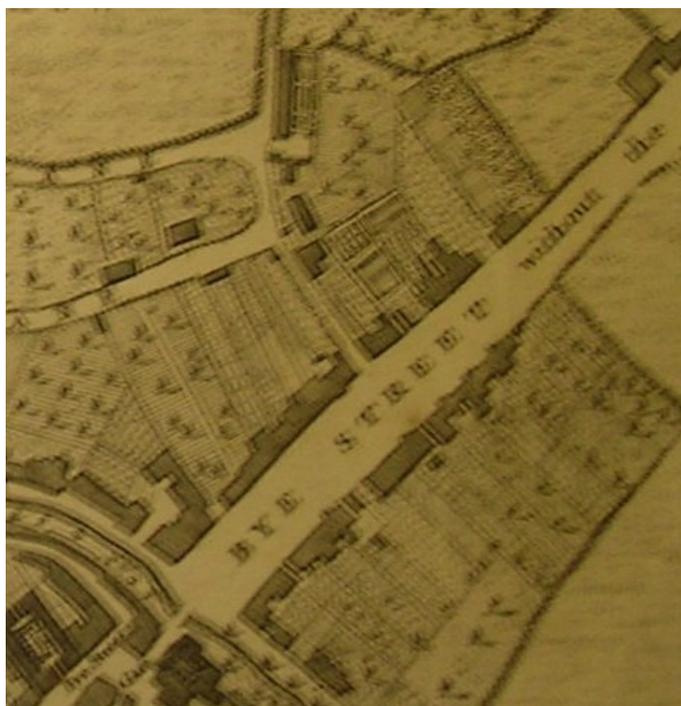


Fig. 2: Extract from Isaac Taylor's Map of Hereford (1757)
(Reproduced by courtesy of Herefordshire Record Office)

The earliest detailed map to show the site is Isaac Taylor's map of Hereford dated 1757 (**Fig. 2**). This indicates an L-shaped structure occupying the present site, which was then situated at the extreme NW end of an elongated rectangular plot aligned NW-SE, extending back from the (Bye Street) frontage and forming one of a series of similar

plots arranged along the NW side of the street. These possibly represent the remains of a layout of medieval tenement plots, which were later subdivided to form gardens during the post-medieval period.

Taylor's map of 1757 shows orcharding and garden plots lying to the N and E of the site; part of this land was subsequently sold in May 1791 to the Overseers of the Parish of St Peter's Hereford 'for the purpose of a church yard or burial place for the inhabitants of the parish'. The Burial Ground was further extended in 1816 and again in 1852; however it was closed in 1863, following the opening of Hereford City Cemetery in Breinton Road. Based on the result of a detailed documentary assessment carried out by Border Archaeology in 2006, it would appear that the site at 41 Monkmoor Street always remained outside the boundary of the Burial Ground (Border Archaeology, 2006).

The OS 1st edition 25 inch map of 1885 shows the L-shaped building on the 1757 map to have been sub-divided into two separate properties fronting onto Monkmoor St. The immediate surrounding area had also changed considerably since 1757, for the orchards and gardens shown on Taylor's map immediately N and E of the site were occupied by St Peter's Burial Ground (established in 1791) while the garden plot extending to the SE shown on Taylor's map was occupied by a long range of buildings (presumably terraced houses).

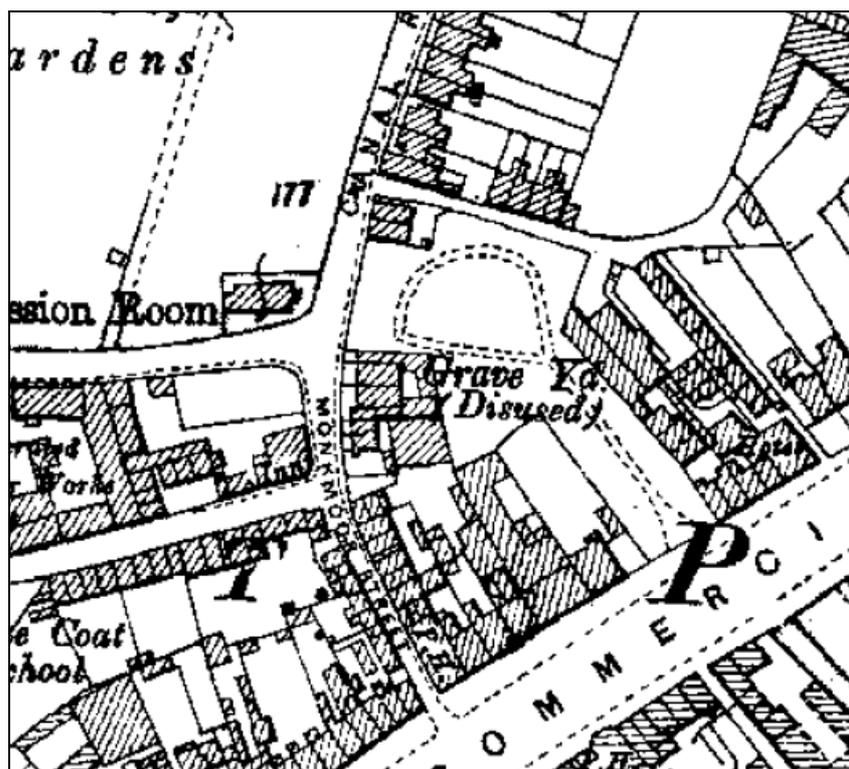


Fig. 3: OS 2nd edition 25-inch map of 1904 showing the site adjoining the W side of St Peter's Burial Ground
(Reproduced by courtesy of Herefordshire Record Office)

At some time between 1885 and 1904, it appears that significant additions were made to the buildings occupying the site. The OS 2nd edition map of 1904 (**Fig. 3**) shows a range of outbuildings erected on three sides of the yard lying to the E of the properties fronting onto Monkmoor St, while another large square building is shown immediately SE of these outbuildings. Local trade directories for the late 19th-early 20th century indicate

that the site was then occupied by a skinner with an adjacent 'fur yard'. Later OS mapping shows that this layout remained largely intact at least until the early 1950s.

4. Methodology

Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with archaeological practices set out in *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 revised 2001) and Border Archaeology adhered to the IFA *Code of conduct* and *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology*.

Two evaluation trenches were opened in specified locations within the site and following the removal of concrete flooring these were excavated manually. Trench 1 situated along the N edge of the site was orientated approximately E-W and measured 5.0m x 1.0m. Trench 2, measuring 5.0m x 1.0m and adjoining the E edge of the site, was orientated approximately N-S and was excavated to a depth of 1.2m below present ground level.

Full written, drawn and photographic records were made. These included a detailed stratigraphic record comprising *pro forma* context recording sheets and a Harris matrix. Archaeological deposits, features and structures were drawn in plan and section at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20) and all features and structures were photographed using a 10.3 MPX digital camera.

All spoil and removed material were visually scanned for artefacts, which were recorded and, where appropriate, retained. A temporary benchmark was established on the site with a value of 54.59 AOD.

5. Evaluation results

5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 (**Plates 1-4; Figs 4 & 5**) was oriented E-W and measured 5.0m x 1.0m. The trench produced 28 contexts, the uppermost of which comprised the existing concrete floor surface (101) extending to a depth of 0.12m. Underlying this was a well compacted light reddish-brown silty loam with frequent small to medium rounded pebbles and occasional CBM and glass fragments (102) which extended trench wide and measured 0.10m in thickness.

Following the removal of (102), a post-medieval floor surface of unfrogged brick (103) was revealed with a stone capped drain in the centre, the visible extent of the flooring being 4.80 (E-W) x 1.0m (N-S) x 0.80m (**Plate 1**). A defined edge was noted, approximately 0.20m in from the E end of the trench.

There was a noticeable difference between the irregularly laid floor surface in the central and eastern parts of the trench and the regular stable brick flooring revealed in the western part. The floor showed evidence of considerable wear and the presence of a

drain further suggested that it could have functioned as the internal surface of a stable or barn (with a drain to carry away waste material).

Extending along the S side of the trench and abutted by (103) were the heavily truncated foundations of a masonry wall (104) aligned E-W with evidence of a possible N return at its eastern terminus (**Plate 1**). The wall consisted of a single course of rectangular sandstone slabs of varying size (average 0.48m x 0.30m x 0.15m) bonded with cement, its visible extent measuring 3.0m (E-W) x 0.35m (N-S) x 0.22m.

Visible in section was [111], the foundation cut for (104), its extent measuring 4.80 (E-W) x 1.0m (N-S) x 0.15m with a clearly defined edge approximately 0.20m in from the E end of the trench. Underlying both (103) and (104), was a thin layer of greyish cementitious mortar (112), its extent measuring 4.80 (E-W) x 1.0m (N-S) x 0.02m. (112) appears to have functioned as a sub-base for the brick flooring and adjacent stone wall, which evidently formed part of a single phase of construction.



Plate 1: View looking E showing brick floor surface (103) abutting sandstone wall (104) revealed in Trench 1

[111] cut into (105)=(106), a moderate to well compacted light to mid greyish-brown silty loam with moderate to frequent rounded and subangular stones and frequent charcoal flecking, containing frequent clay pipe fragments and moderate amounts of post-medieval (18th-19th century) ceramics, CBM and animal bone. (105)=(106) was

interpreted as a post-medieval occupation deposit which had been heavily disturbed by the construction of the later brick flooring (103) and wall (104).

Underlying (105)=(106) in the western and eastern parts of the trench, respectively, were (114)=(113), comprising a well compacted dark greyish-brown sandy silt with frequent small subangular and angular stones, extending to a depth of between 0.30-0.38m. (114)=(113) in turn overlaid (115)=(110), a well compacted dark reddish-brown sandy silt with frequent angular and subangular stones, varying between 0.20-0.40m in thickness, which extended to the base of the trench. Both (114)=(113) and (115)=(110) were notably lacking in finds, suggesting that they related to the use of the site as a garden or orchard, possibly predating the construction of the building shown on Taylor's map of 1757.



Plate 2: Post-excavation view looking E showing drain in centre of Trench 1 following removal of flooring

The sequence of post-medieval occupation deposits and garden soils represented by (105)=(106), (114)=(113) and (115)=(110) visible in the western and eastern parts of the trench, respectively, were bisected by the insertion of the cut [107] for a stone-lined, ceramic drain in the centre of Trench 1 (**Plate 2**). This cut measured 1.45 (E-W) x 0.65 (N-S) x 0.82m and was filled by (108), a moderately compacted dark greyish-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and frequent gravel inclusions.

At the E end of the trench, cutting into (105), (114) and (115), was [109], the deep linear cut for a ceramic drain pipe aligned NW-SE, its visible extent measuring 1.80m (NW-SE) x 0.85m (NE-SW) x 1.35m deep (**Plate 3**). (116), the primary fill of [109], consisted of loose dark reddish-brown silty sand with frequent rounded stones, measuring 0.26m in

thickness and presumably functioning as a packing deposit for the extant ceramic pipe, which measured 0.20m in diameter.

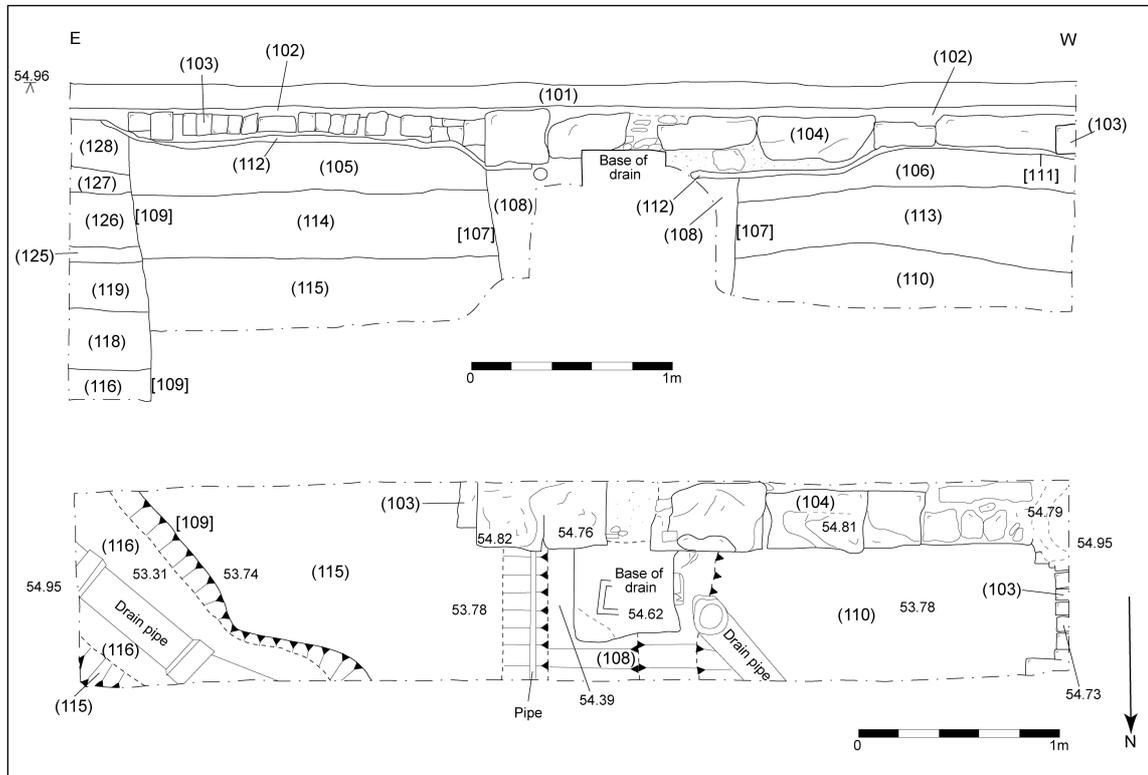


Fig. 4: Post-excavation plan and N-facing section of Trench 1



Plate 3: View looking N showing ceramic drain at base of cut [109] identified at E end of Trench 1

Overlying (116) were a series of tipped backfill deposits, represented by (117), (118), (119), (120), (121), (122), (123), (124), (125), (126), (127) and (128) consisting of redeposited natural, building debris and domestic waste (including clay pipe fragments). It is possible that some of the building materials might have been derived from the previous building occupying the site before the reconstruction that occurred at some point between 1885 and 1904.

The uppermost deposits in the S-facing section, (122), (124) and (126), and (128) in the N-facing section appeared to have been cut by [111], clearly indicating that the drain must have been excavated prior to (although probably not long before) the construction of the wall and floor surface. In particular, (124), a greyish-brown ashy deposit with frequent charcoal flecking and mortar fragments, measuring 0.40m x 0.42m x 0.28m, appeared to represent a demolition debris deposit. Within backfill deposit (128), comprising a well compacted mid brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones and post-medieval (18th-19th century) clay pipe fragments, a single residual piece of flint, possibly a worked flake, was recovered.

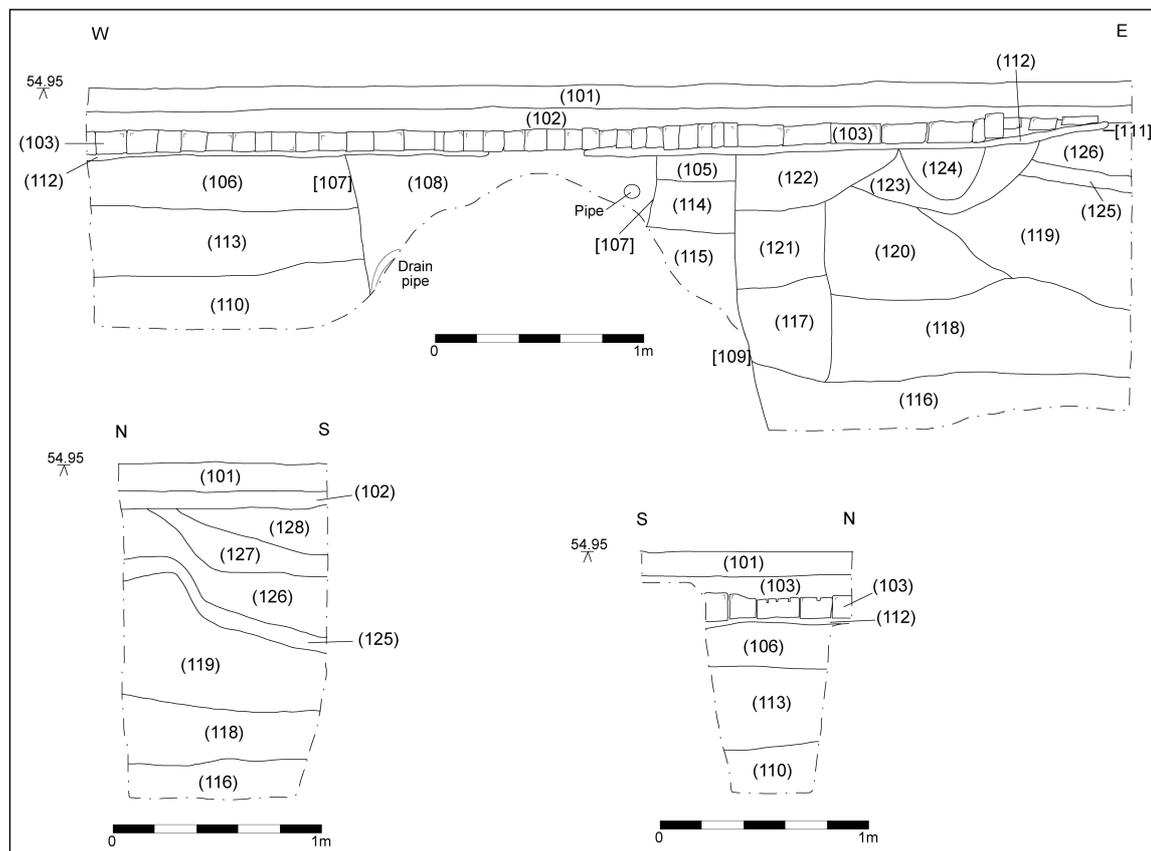


Fig. 5: S-, W- and E-facing sections of Trench 1

5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 (**Plate 4; Fig. 6**) was orientated roughly N-S and measured 5.0m (N-S) x 1.0m (E-W). The trench revealed nine contexts, the uppermost of which (201) comprised the existing concrete floor surface, extending to a depth of 0.12m. Beneath this was (202), a friable blackish-brown silty loam subsoil with frequent charcoal flecking, containing moderate quantities of animal bone, 18th-19th century CBM and ceramic sherds (including Staffordshire and blue and white transfer ware) and occasional fragments of clay pipe and glass sherds, which similarly extended trench wide and measured 0.30m in thickness.



Plate 4: Post-excavation view looking N showing Trench 2

(202), interpreted as a post-medieval occupation deposit, overlaid a well compacted light greyish-brown silty loam with occasional charcoal flecking (203), extending trench wide to a maximum thickness of 0.70m and containing frequent post-medieval pottery CBM fragments, clay pipe fragments (including two locally produced bowls of late 17th century

date, probably originating from the Pipe Aston kilns), and animal bone, together with occasional glass sherds and pieces of oyster shell. Both (202) and (203) appeared to be associated with occupation of the site during the post-medieval period (17th-19th centuries).

Underlying (203) was (209), a well compacted reddish-brown loamy gravel with frequent small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones, its visible extent measuring 5m x 1m x 0.20m and extending down to the maximum designated depth of the trench (1.2m), which was interpreted as being of natural deposition.

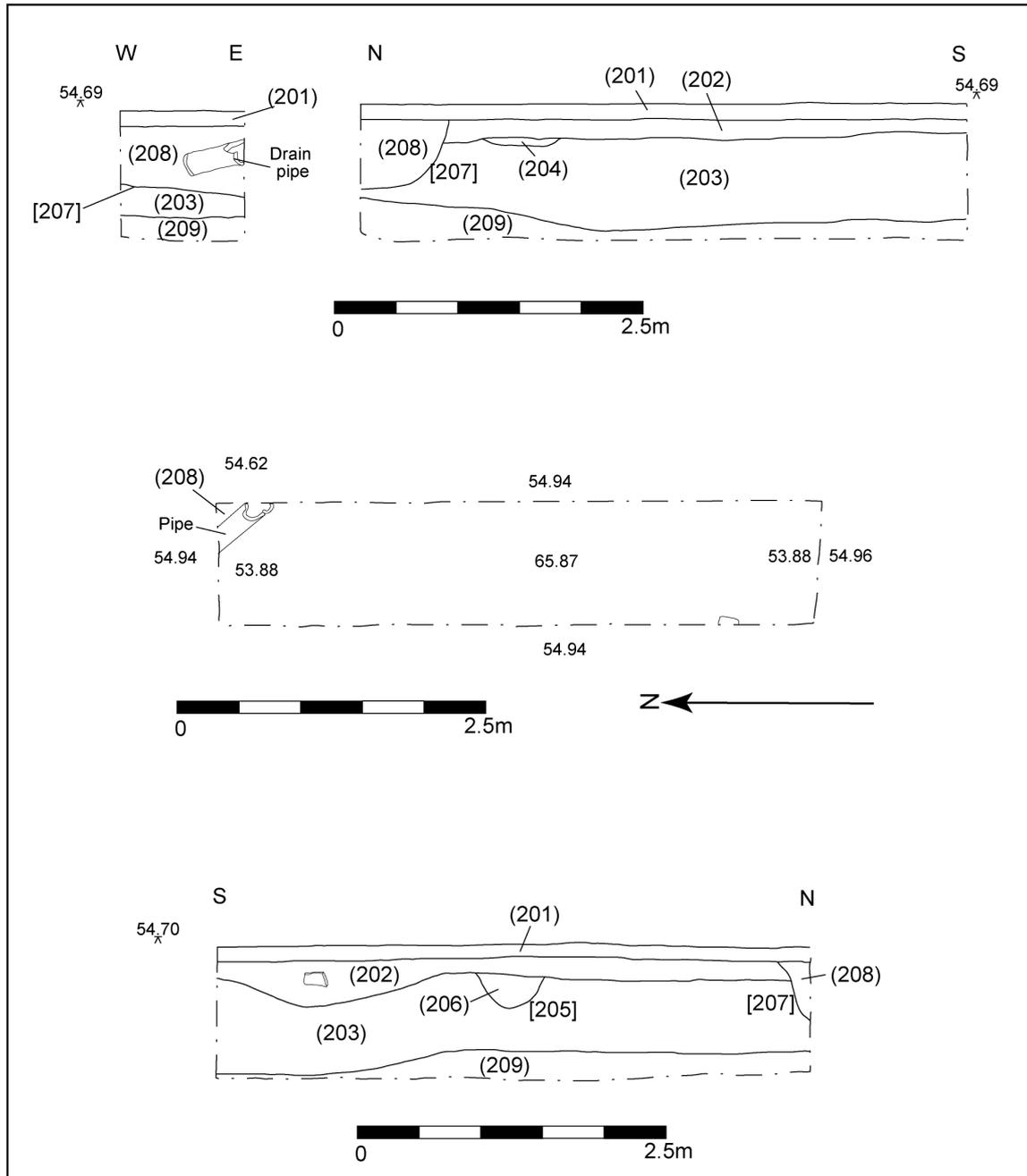


Fig. 6: Plan and sections of Trench 2

The cut for a small sub-circular pit [205] was identified in the middle of the E-facing section of Trench 2 (**Plate 5**), cutting (203) and sealed by (202). The pit measured 0.54 x 0.47m x 0.28m and revealed gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. It was interpreted as a domestic debris pit, as evidenced by its fill (206), consisting of a well compacted dark brown sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecking, containing moderate ceramics and CBM of post-medieval date (including body and rim sherds in a coarse black glazed ware), glass sherds and fragments of animal bone.



Plate 5: View looking W showing cut for post-medieval pit [205] in E-facing section of Trench 2

Within the extreme NE corner of Trench 2, a large linear cut [207] for a disused ceramic drain of late 19th-early 20th century date was identified (**Plate 6**), extending into the E-, S- and W-facing sections of the trench, sealed by concrete floor surface (201) and cutting into post-medieval occupation deposits (202) and (203). The visible extent of [207] measured 1.0m (NW-SE) x 0.70m (NE-SW) x 0.58m (maximum depth) and it was filled

by a moderately compacted mid greyish-brown sandy silt with frequent CBM fragments and small rounded stones, with very occasional charcoal flecking (208). This material presumably represented packing for the ceramic drain, which measured 0.18m in diameter and appeared to be on the same alignment as the drain [109] encountered in Trench 1.



Plate 6: View looking N showing cut for ceramic pipe [207] aligned NW-SE in Trench 2

6. Conclusion

The excavation of two evaluation trenches on the site produced evidence of post-medieval (18th-19th century) occupation, but no evidence of earlier activity.

Within Trench 1, evidence of a sandstone wall (104) and associated brick floor surface (103) of probable late 19th century date were identified, probably connected with a

rectangular outbuilding range aligned E-W and occupying the N edge of the site, which can be shown from cartographic evidence to have been constructed between 1885 and 1904, superseding an earlier L-shaped structure shown on Taylor's map of 1757.

Underlying these features were a series of post-medieval occupation/garden soils disturbed by the insertion of late 19th-early 20th century ceramic drains, represented by cuts [107] and [109], which appear to have been backfilled with a mixture of redeposited natural and building debris that was presumably derived from the previous building occupying the site.

In Trench 2, a similar sequence of post-medieval occupation/garden soil deposits were identified, which were again disturbed by the insertion of a ceramic drain in the late 19th-early 20th century. Natural deposits were observed at a depth of 1.0m, consisting of reddish-brown loamy gravels and extending to the base of the trench.

No evidence of intact burials or disarticulated human remains associated with the adjoining Old St Peter's Burial Ground (established in 1791) was identified during the course of the evaluation, which corroborates the conclusions of an earlier documentary assessment which established that the site at No. 41 Monkmoor Street had always been situated outside the boundaries of the Burial Ground.

7. Copyright

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8. Bibliography

Primary Sources

(All original documents were consulted at the Herefordshire Record Office unless otherwise stated)

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AR77/14/1-12: Deeds and other documents relating to St Peter's Old Burial Ground 1658-1871 including deed of consecration (1817)

BJ 71/129: Bundle of Documents relating to St Peter's Old Burial Ground (1871)

Tithe Map and Apportionment of St Peter's Parish, Hereford (1842)

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9. Cartography

(All maps were obtained from the Herefordshire Record Office unless otherwise stated)

John Speed's Map of Hereford (1610)

Isaac Taylor's Map of Hereford (1757)

G. Cole & C. Roper, Plan of the City of Hereford (1806)

Tithe Map of St Peter's Parish Hereford (1842)

Jones & Co. Plan of the City of Hereford (1867)

OS 1st edition 25-inch map Herefordshire 33.16 (1885)

OS 1st edition 6-inch map Herefordshire 33 SE (1888)

OS 2nd edition 25-inch map Herefordshire 33.16 (1904)

OS 3rd edition 6-inch map Herefordshire 33 SE (1930)

10. Context Register

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION
Trench 1	
(101)	Indurated concrete surface extending >5.0m (E-W) x >1.0m (N-S) x 0.12m. Overlies (102).
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Existing floor surface of 20th century building</i>
(102)	Well-compacted light reddish-brown silty loam with frequent small medium rounded pebbles and occasional post-medieval pottery, CBM & glass fragments & a single Fe nail. Deposit measured >5.0m (E-W) x >1.0m (N-S) x 0.10m. Underlies (101). Overlies (103), (104)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Sub base layer underlying existing floor surface</i>
(103)	Floor surface consisting of irregularly laid unfrosted brick (average brick size 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.08m) and stable brick. Extent of flooring measured >4.80 (E-W) x >1.0m (N-S) x 0.12m. Underlies (102). Overlies (112). Abuts (104)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Possible internal stable or barn surface of late 19th-early 20th century date</i>
(104)	Roughly hewn sandstone masonry (size of materials 0.48m x 0.30m x 0.15m); single course visible oriented E-W & bonded with greyish cementitious mortar. Underlies (102). Overlies (112). Abutted by (103)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Sandstone wall foundation contemporary with floor surface (103)</i>
(105)	Moderate to well compacted light to mid greyish-brown silty loam, moderate post-medieval (18 th -19 th century) ceramics, CBM and animal bone; moderate to frequent small rounded & subangular stones; frequent charcoal flecking & clay pipe fragments. Extent >1.80m x >1.0m x 0.28m. Underlies (112). Overlies (114). Cut by [107], [109]. Same as (106)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Post-medieval occupation deposit, disturbed by construction of floor surface of (103) and wall (104)</i>
(106)	Moderate to well compacted light to mid greyish-brown silty loam, moderate post-medieval (18 th -19 th century) ceramics, CBM and animal bone; moderate to frequent small rounded & subangular stones; frequent charcoal flecking & clay pipe fragments. Extent >1.30m x >1.0m x 0.35m. Overlies (113). Cut by [107]. Same as (105).
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Post-medieval occupation deposit</i>
[107]	Rectilinear cut oriented N-S measuring 1.45m x 0.65m x 0.82m. Break of slope top sharp, sides steeply sloping, break of slope base sharp, base not excavated. Cuts (105), (106). Filled by (108).
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Cut for late 19th-20th century stone capped drain in centre of trench</i>
(108)	Moderately compacted dark greyish-brown sandy silt, occasional charcoal flecking, frequent gravel inclusions. Extent 1.45m x 0.65m x 0.82m. Underlies (112). Fills [107].
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Fill of cut [107]</i>
[109]	Rectilinear cut oriented NW-SE measuring >1.80m (NW-SE) x >0.85m (NE-SW) x 1.35m. Break of slope at top sharp, sides steeply sloping, almost vertical, tapering towards the top, break of slope base not determined, base not determined. Cuts (105).

	Filled by (116), (117), (118), (119), (120), (121), (122), (123), (124), (125), (126), (127), (128)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Substantial cut for late 19th-20th century ceramic drain at E end of trench</i>
(110)	Well compacted dark reddish-brown sandy silt, frequent angular and subangular stones. Visible extent 1.30m x 1.0m x 0.22m. Underlies (113). Same as (115)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Post-medieval garden soil</i>
[111]	Rectilinear cut measuring 4.80 (E-W) x 1.0m (N-S) x 0.80m. Break at slope top sharp, sides steeply sloping, break of slope base sharp, base flat. Cuts (128). Filled by (112)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Construction cut for of brick floor surface (103) and wall (104)</i>
(112)	Deposit of greyish cementitious mortar. Visible extent 4.80m (E-W) x 1.0m (N-S) x 0.02m. Underlies (103), (104). Fills [111].
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Mortar sub-base deposit for brick surface (103) and wall (104)</i>
(113)	Well compacted dark greyish-brown sandy silt, frequent small subangular and angular stones. Visible extent 1.30m x 1.0m x 0.30m. Underlies (106). Overlies (110). Same as (114).
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Post-medieval garden soil disturbed by excavation of drain [107]</i>
(114)	Well compacted dark greyish-brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular and angular stones. Visible extent 1.80m x 1.0m x 0.38m. Underlies (105). Overlies (115). Same as (113).
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Post-medieval garden soil disturbed by excavation of drain [107]</i>
(115)	Well compacted dark reddish-brown sandy silt, frequent angular and subangular stones. Visible extent 1.30m x 1.0m x 0.22m. Underlies (114). Same as (110).
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Post-medieval garden soil disturbed by excavation of drain [107]</i>
(116)	Loose dark reddish-brown silty sand, frequent rounded stones. Visible extent 1.80m x 1.0m x 0.26m. Underlies (117) & (118). Overlies [109]
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Primary fill of linear drain cut [109] forming packing deposit for ceramic drain</i>
(117)	Loose brownish-white mortar with frequent stony inclusions and occasional lenses of sand. Visible extent 0.46m x 0.12m 80m x 0.32m. Underlies (120), (121). Overlies (116). Fills [109]
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Secondary tipping backfill for drain cut [109]</i>
(118)	Moderately compacted mid greyish-brown sandy silt with frequent small rounded stones. Visible extent 1.43m x 0.92m x 0.48m. Underlies (119), (120). Overlies (116). Fills [109].
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Secondary tipping fill for drain cut [109]</i>
(119)	Well compacted dark reddish-brown sandy silt with frequent pebbles and mortar flecking. Visible extent 1.02m x 1.0m 80m x 0.60m. Underlies (123), (125). Overlies (118), (120). Fills [109]
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Very compact tipping backfill in drain cut [109], redeposited natural</i>
(120)	Well compacted reddish-brown silty sand with frequent very small subangular stones. Visible extent 0.88m x 0.82m x 0.54m. Underlies (119), (122) (123). Overlies (117), (118). Fills [109]
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Sandy tipping backfill deposit observed in S-facing section of Trench 1</i>
(121)	Moderately compacted mid brown sandy silt with moderate mortar and CBM flecking. Visible extent 0.42m x 0.12m x 0.40m. Underlies (122). Overlies (117). Fills [109].

<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Backfill deposit for drain cut [109]</i>
(122)	Well compacted mid brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking and small rounded stones. Visible extent 0.78m (E-W) x 0.28m deep. Overlies (121), (120). Fills [109].
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Tipping fill observed in S-facing section of Trench 1</i>
(123)	Well compacted dark reddish-brown silty sand with frequent small rounded stones. Visible extent 0.80m x 0.22m x 0.34m. Underlies (124). Overlies (119), (120). Fills [109].
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Backfill deposit for drain cut [109], redeposited natural</i>
(124)	Moderately compacted mid greyish-brown ashy deposit with frequent charcoal flecking and mortar fragments. Visible extent 0.40m x 0.42m x 0.28m. Overlies (123). Fills [109]
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Material possibly relating to demolition activity, used as backfill for cut for late 19th-20th century ceramic drain [109]</i>
(125)	Well compacted light red silty sand with frequent medium sized rounded stones, containing occasional CBM. Visible extent 0.54m x 1.0m x 0.08m. Underlies (126). Overlies (119). Fills [109]
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Backfill deposit for drain cut [109]</i>
(126)	Well compacted mid brown silty sand with frequent subangular stones. Visible extent 0.47m x 1.0m x 0.25m. Underlies (127). Overlies (125). Fills [109]
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Backfill deposit for drain cut [109] visible in N-, W- and S-facing sections</i>
(127)	Well compacted mid reddish-brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones. Visible extent 0.32m x 0.87m x 0.18m. Underlies (128). Overlies (126). Fills [109]
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Backfill deposit for drain cut [109]</i>
(128)	Well compacted mid brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones, occasional clay pipe fragments and one piece of flint (possible worked flake). Visible extent 0.28m x 0.71m x 0.24m. Overlies (127). Fills [109]. Cut by [111].
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Backfill deposit for drain cut [109]</i>
Trench 2	
(201)	Indurated concrete measuring 5.0m (E-W) x 1.0m (N-S) x 0.12m. Overlies (208).
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Existing concrete floor surface</i>
(202)	Friable blackish-brown silty loam, frequent charcoal flecking, moderate animal bone, 18 th -19 th century CBM and ceramic sherds (including Staffordshire and blue and white transfer ware), occasional fragments of clay pipe and glass sherds. Visible extent 5.0m x 1.0m x 0.30m. Overlies (206). Cut by [207]
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Post-medieval occupation deposit.</i>
(203)	Well compacted light greyish-brown silty loam, occasional charcoal flecking, frequent post-medieval CBM fragments and animal bone, occasional glass sherds and pieces of oyster shell. Visible extent 5.0m x 1.0m x 0.70m. Overlies (209). Underlies (204)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Post-medieval occupation deposit</i>
(204)	Well compacted reddish-brown sandy gravel. Visible extent 0.61m x 0.90m x 0.08m. Underlies [205]. Overlies (203)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Thin gravel lense at interface of (202) and (203)</i>
[205]	Sub-circular cut oriented E-W measuring 0.54m x 0.47m x 0.28m Break of slope at top sharp at N end & shallow at S, sides

	gradually sloping, break of slope base gradual, base slightly concave. Overlies (204). Filled by (206).
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Cut for small domestic debris pit of post-medieval date.</i>
(206)	Well compacted dark brown sandy silt, moderate charcoal flecking, occasional post-medieval ceramics, CBM, glass sherds & fragments of animal bone. Visible extent: 0.54m x 0.47m x 0.28m. Underlies (202). Fills [205]
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Fill of post-medieval debris pit [205]</i>
[207]	Rectilinear cut oriented NW-SE measuring 1.0m (E-W) x 0.70m (N-S) x 0.58m (maximum depth). Break of slope top sharp, sides steeply sloping, break of slope base moderate, base flat. Cuts (202). Filled by (208)
<i>INTEPRETATION</i>	<i>Cut for post-medieval ceramic drain</i>
(208)	Moderately compacted mid greyish-brown sandy silt, frequent CBM fragments & small rounded stones, very occasional charcoal flecking. Underlies (201). Fills [207].
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Fill of cut for post-medieval drain [207]</i>
(209)	Well compacted reddish-brown loamy gravel with frequent small to medium rounded and subangular stones. Visible extent 5.0m x 1.0m x 0.20m. Underlies (203).
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Natural deposition</i>

11. Site Summary

Report Name & Title	Archaeological Evaluation: No 41 Monkmoor Street Hereford	
Contractor's Name and Address	Border Archaeology Chapel Walk Burgess Street Leominster Herefordshire HR6 8DE	
Site Name	No 41 Monkmoor Street, Hereford	
Grid Reference (8 fig)	SO 5133 4030	
Planning Application Number	N/A	
SMR Number/s of Site	48124	
Date of Fieldwork	Apr-08	
Date of Report	May-08	
NUMBER AND TYPE OF FINDS		
Type	Period:	Quantity
Pottery	Post-medieval	36
CBM	Post-medieval	19
Clay pipe	Post-medieval	56
Animal bone	Post-medieval	47
Metal finds	Post-medieval	3
Glass	Post-medieval	9
Flint	Prehistoric	1
Other	Post-medieval	4
NUMBER AND TYPE OF SAMPLES COLLECTED		
Sieving for charred plant remains	No of features sampled	N/A
	No of buckets	N/A
C ¹⁴ /scientific dates	No and Type	N/A
	Result	N/A
Pollen	No of columns/spot samples	N/A
	Name of pollen specialist	N/A
Bone	Number of buckets sieved for bone	N/A
	Quantity Recovered	N/A
	Period	N/A
Other (type and specialist)		
Summary of the report: The excavation of two evaluation trenches at No. 41 Monkmoor Street revealed deposits, features and finds relating to post-medieval (18th-19th century) occupation of the site. The remains of a sandstone wall and associated brick floor surface together with a stone lined drain were identified, probably connected with the building occupying the site as shown on the OS 2nd edition 25 inch map of 1904. Underlying these features were a series of post-medieval occupation/garden soils that were heavily disturbed by the insertion of late 19th- early 20th century ceramic drains. No evidence of intact burials or disarticulated human remains associated with the adjoining Old St Peter's Burial Ground (established in 1791) was identified during the course of this archaeological evaluation		



Document Control

Job title	Archaeological Evaluation: No 41 Monkmoor Street Hereford.	Job No	BA0809CQMSH
Report written by	<i>Stephen Priestley MA</i>		
Report edited by	<i>George Children MA</i>		
Issue No	Status	Date	Approved for issue
3	Final	May 2008	<i>Neil Shurety</i>