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Archaeological Observation

For

Mr. & Mrs. F. Aldhouse

Concerning

**Harley Lodge
St John Street
Hereford
HR1 2NB**

November 2018



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Contents:

1	Executive Summary	1
2	Introduction.....	1
2.1	Site Description.....	1
3	Brief Historical and Archaeological Background	2
4	Methodology	3
4.1	Palaeoenvironmental/Palaeoeconomic sampling.....	3
5	Results	5
5.1	Trial Pits	5
5.1.1	TP 1	5
5.1.2	TP 2	6
5.1.3	TP 3	7
5.2	Archaeological Observation.....	7
6	Discussion	11
7	Copyright	14
8	Bibliography.....	14
9	Appendix 1: Pottery Assessment.....	17
9.1	Introduction.....	17
9.2	Method	17
9.3	The Romano-British pottery	17
9.4	The post-medieval pottery	17
9.4.1	Context (1101)	17
9.4.2	Context (1102)	18
9.4.3	Context (1105)	18
9.4.4	Context (1110)	18
9.4.5	Context (1113)	19
9.4.6	Context (1116)	19
9.5	Conclusions and Recommendations.....	20
9.6	References	20

1 Executive Summary

Border Archaeology Ltd (BA) was instructed by Roger Peachey Esq Architect on behalf of Mr & Mrs Francis Aldhouse to carry out Archaeological Observation (AO) during foundation excavations for a single-storey extension at Harley Lodge St John Street Hereford HR1 2NB. Work also included observation of two Trial Pits prior to commencement of work and a third during the main part of the groundworks. Also subject to AO was the excavation of the foundations for garden walls and steps.

The site is considered to be particularly archaeologically sensitive, with high potential for encountering remains of Saxo-Norman date. Use of raft foundations avoided deep excavation, thereby preventing foundations impacting on potential archaeological remains.

The relatively shallow foundation depth may account for the absence of features or deposits of medieval or Saxo-Norman date, the only deposits seen being of post-medieval date, including layers of garden soil and a mixed post-medieval subsoil, together with former paths associated with the gardens of Harley House. A number of rubbish pits with pottery of late 18th to 19th Century date were also present. Trenches and fills for extant and previous services were recorded.

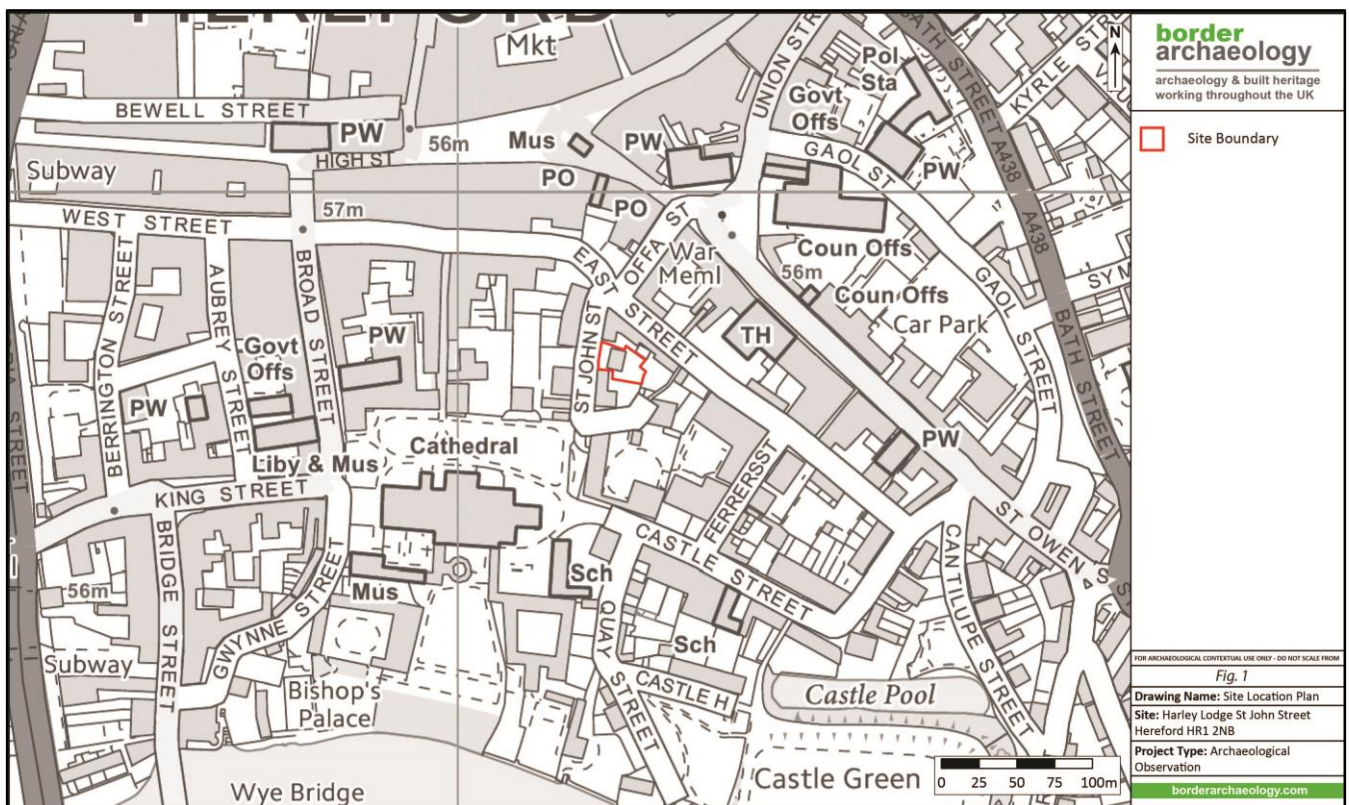
Although St John Street is thought to lie outside the former Cathedral burial ground, a small number of disarticulated human remains were recovered from the fill (1116) of an existing drain trench under MoJ licence and subsequently reinterred. Subsequent observation in the area revealed no further human bones and it thus seems likely that the small amount recovered may have been accidentally imported, possibly in topsoil. The Cathedral Close was landscaped in the 19th Century, at which time about 1m of the upper surface of the burial ground was removed.

In addition to the human remains, a single sherd of Romano-British greyware (reduced Severn Valley ware) was recovered from the post-medieval subsoil. Although unstratified and visually insignificant, it adds further to the evidence for Romano-British activity in Hereford, particularly in the area around the Cathedral.

2 Introduction

Border Archaeology Ltd was instructed by Roger Peachey Esq Architect on behalf of Mr & Mrs Francis Aldhouse to carry out Archaeological Observation (or 'watching brief') during excavation of footings for a single-storey extension to Harley Lodge St John Street Hereford HR1 2NB (NGR SO 51106 39887) (*fig. 1*).

Excavation of initial Trial Pits (TPs) took place on 17th October 2017 with the foundations for the extension excavated between 27th June and 20th July 2018 and additional work on 2nd August 2018.



2.1 Site Description

Harley Lodge lies at roughly 57.0m AOD on the E side of St John's Street, forming part of a broad plateau, with the Anglo-Saxon defences to the N and E. Whilst it is acknowledged that data in this area is somewhat limited at present, it has been established that around 2m of stratified deposits lie across this core area, increasing to around 3m to the rear of the defences (Baker 2010).

The site is within the designated Area of Archaeological Importance (Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979).

3 Brief Historical and Archaeological Background

The site lies outside and immediately N of Hereford Cathedral Close precinct, where detailed excavations carried out between 2009 and 2011 revealed some 2500 medieval and post-medieval burials within the former graveyard. However, there was no indication that burial activity would encroach on the proposed development site.

Evidence for Romano-British activity was discovered in the early 19th Century comprising a Romano-British altar (Hereford HER No. 458/EHE 44596) (NGR: SO51 39), its presumed location being noted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25-inch map (1885) as 'Roman altar found (A.D. 1823)'. The inscription is largely illegible, the sides being plain and the back left rough, as if for attachment to a structure. Whilst it was assumed to have been brought from Kenchester, the discovery of multiple altars in and around this part of Hereford suggests the possible existence of a temple site somewhere within the vicinity, of which deposits comprising building debris with abundant *opus signinum* previously located at depth in Broad Street may represent the foundation (Baker 2013, 21-2).

St John Street lies within the primary grid pattern of streets that appears to have been laid out at some time in the middle of the 9th Century when the city was enclosed within the ditch-and-gravel bank representing the first stage defences (Hereford HER No. 30174). This defensive work, which probably enclosed an area of c.13ha, with Broad Street running N-S providing a market area, whilst Berrington Street and Aubrey Street to the W of Broad Street and Church Street and St John Street to the E would have provided access to the residential areas (Shoesmith 1982, 91-3). Within this framework of streets, there appears to be a predominance of metalworking evidence, encountered previously in Berrington Street, the S side of East Street to the rear of the rampart and on the N margin of the Cathedral Close (Boucher, Craddock-Bennett & Daly 2015; Baker 2013, 31); it is thus possible that similar activity may be encountered in St John Street, although none was found on the present site. Evidence relating to street frontages within this early settlement layout is also lacking (Baker 2013, 321).

The site lies within the area to the N of the Cathedral which is dominated by a series of substantial rectilinear plots associated with canonical residences, the origin of which remains unclear, although they may be pre-Conquest (Baker 2013, 30).

A number of significant historic buildings occupy the street frontage which include Harley House (Herefordshire HER No. 20226), a brick-and-stone three-storey building with cellars and attics. The SW part of the building and the cellars are medieval, the remainder being 16th and 17th Century, with a few 18th Century renovations. Much medieval worked masonry is present within the garden.

Earlier buildings include the Cathedral Barn (Precentor's Barn) (Herefordshire HER No. 3397), a multi-period timber-framed barn, part of which dates to the 13th Century, with 16th and 17th Century rebuilds. A small-scale excavation on the adjacent Cathedral Barn site carried out as part of the same scheme of works recently completed in the Cathedral Close located a substantial stone wall interpreted as the medieval precinct wall enclosing the Close, hitherto apparent solely as a sketched feature on Speed's manuscript and published maps of Hereford (Baker 2013, 34).

4 Methodology

The programme of archaeological work was carried out according to the *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014). BA adheres to project management advice set out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The Project Managers' Guide* (Lee 2015) and *Requirements for Archaeological Projects in Herefordshire* (Herefordshire Council 2005, amended 2017). BA is also cognizant of *Archaeology and Development Supplementary Planning* (Herefordshire Council 2010).

Two TPs were opened on 17th October 2017 to investigate the existing foundation arrangement and thus to establish a possible raft foundation for the extension, with a third opened on 17th July 2018 (*fig. 2*).

TP 1: Carport area - Concrete - 0.9m × 0.5m × 0.8m.

TP 2: Garden - Lawn – 0.55m × 0.5m × 0.8m.

TP3: NW corner of house – 2.0m × 0.50m.

All TPs were subject to archaeological inspection prior to backfilling.

Subsequent ground-breaking works, including excavations for foundations and renewal of services, were carried out under archaeological supervision, with topsoil and subsoil routinely checked for significant finds.

4.1 Palaeoenvironmental/Palaeoeconomic sampling

No archaeological features or deposits were identified during the course of the work. No samples for palaeoenvironmental/palaeoeconomic purposes were collected.



5 Results

5.1 Trial Pits

5.1.1 TP 1

Item	Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
					Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	101	Deposit.	Modern surface.	Indurated concrete; 0.1m thickness. Overlying (102).	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	102	Deposit.	Sub-base for modern concrete surface.	Loose light greyish-brown gravel; 0.5m thickness. Underlying (101). Overlying (103).	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	103	Deposit.	Subsoil.	Friable dark brown silty clay; occasional rounded stones; 0.22m thickness. Underlying (102). Overlying (104).	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	104	Deposit.	Natural.	Friable mid-pinkish-brown sandy clay; moderate small rounded stones; >0.2m thickness. Underlying (103).	-	-	-	-	-	-

5.1.2 TP 2

Item	Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
					Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	201	Deposit.	Lawn.	Firm mid-greyish-brown silty clay; occasional medium angular & small rounded stones, occasional brick & mortar flecking, occasional pottery & clay pipe; 0.3m thickness. Overlying (202).	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	202	Deposit.	Subsoil.	Firm dark brown silty clay; frequent charcoal, occasional small rounded stones & post-medieval brick; 0.25m thickness. Underlying (201). Overlying (203).	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	203	Deposit.	Subsoil.	Firm mid-pinkish-brown sandy clay; moderate very small rounded stones; 0.2m thickness. Underlying (202). Overlying (204).	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	204	Deposit.	Fill.	Mid-light pinkish-brown silty clay; moderate small angular stones & charcoal flecking; >0.55m × 0.4m × depth unknown. Underlying (203), filling [205].	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	205	Cut.	Unknown.	Linear in plan; aligned ESE/WNW; break of slope top diffuse, sides unknown, break of slope base unknown; base unknown; >0.55m × 0.4m × depth unknown. Cutting (206), filled by (204).	-	-	-	-	-	Unexcavated, as seen only in base of TP.
6	206	Deposit.	Natural.	Friable dark brown silty gravel; >0.05m thickness. Cut by [205].	-	-	-	-	-	In base of TP.

5.1.3 TP 3

Item	Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
					Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	301	Deposit.	Lawn.	Firm mid-greyish-brown silty clay; occasional medium angular & small rounded stones, brick & mortar flecking; 0.2m thickness. Overlying (302).	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	302	Deposit.	Fill of service trench.	Moderately compacted-to-loose reddish-brown builders' sand; CBM, mortar & charcoal flecks; >0.40m thick above ceramic pipe.	-	-	-	-	-	Cut not seen in TP, which was excavated to locate pipe.

5.2 Archaeological Observation

Item	Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
					Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	1101	Deposit.	Topsoil.	Firm mid-greyish-brown silty clay; occasional medium angular & small rounded stones, brick & mortar flecking, pottery & clay pipe; 0.3m thickness. Overlying (1102).	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1102	Deposit.	Subsoil.	Firm dark brown silty clay; frequent charcoal, occasional small rounded stones, brick and glass; >0.15m thickness. Underlying (1101).	-	-	-	-	-	Continuing beneath excavation depth.
3	1103	Structure	Garden path.	Concrete + stone base; >3.0m × 1.25m × 0.25m. Overlying/Cutting (1101).	-	-	-	-	-	-

Item	Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
					Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
4	1104	Deposit.	Previous garden path.	Loose mid grey gravel chippings; <100mm thick. Overlying (1109). Underlying (1102).	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	1105	Deposit	Fill of construction cut [1106].	Soft dark grey silty loam; frequent small stones & rubble; >3m × 0.60m × 0.45m. Underlying (1103). Abutting (1111).	-	✓	-	-	-	-
6	1106	Cut.	Construction cut for house (1111).	Linear in plan; aligned NW-SE; break of slope top steep, sides vertical, base not seen; >3m × 0.60m × >0.46m. Cut (1107). Filled by (1105) & (1111).	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	1107	Fill	Consolidation - previous & existing path.	Fairly loose mid greyish-brown sandy grit, gravel & red brick; frequent stone; 0.57m (width) × 0.35m (depth). Fill of [1108]. Cut by [1105].	-	-	-	-	-	Seen in section
8	1108	Cut	Cut for insertion of (1107).	Linear in plan (assumed as not seen in plan); sides vertical, sharp break to slope to flat base; 0.57m (width) × 0.20m (depth). Truncated by [1105]. Cut (1102).	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	1109	Deposit	Previous path.	Hard limestone gravel; c.1.0m (width) × 40mm (thickness). Overlying (1102). Underlying (1104)	-	-	-	-	-	Seen in section
10	1110	Deposit	Variant of topsoil adjacent to [1108].	Slightly paler topsoil. Overlying (1104). Underlying (1101).	-	✓	-	-	-	Seen in section
11	1111	Structure	Existing house.	Concrete. Fills [1106]. Abutted by (1105).	-	-	-	-	-	-

Item	Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
					Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
12	1112	Cut & fill	Modern services.	Plastic & ceramic drains, inspection chambers & associated cuts. Cut (1102). Filled by (1116).	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	1113	Deposit	Fill of [1114].	Loose pottery and tile; 0.35m (width) × 0.14m (thickness). Underlying (1101).	-	✓	-	-	-	Dump of pottery & tile in fill (1115).
14	1114	Cut	Cut for soakaway.	Linear in plan; aligned N-S; 2.50m × 0.70m × >0.10m. Aligned N/S. Cut (1102). Filled by (1113), (1115).	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1115	Deposit	Fill of [1114].	Loosely mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent CBM flecks, white & black flecking.	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	1116	Deposit	Fill of service trench [1112].	Firm mid-greyish-brown silty clay; stone, CBM & lime/mortar flecking. Fills [1112].	-	✓	-	-	-	Contained human bone & C18 pottery.
17	1117	Deposit	Modern levelling beneath concrete (1111) for existing house/carport.	Moderately compacted mid-brown silt clay; frequent gravel; c.4m × c. 4m × <0.60m.	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	1118	Deposit	Fill of pit [1119].	Moderately compacted mid-brown silty clay; gravel, stone, CBM lime/plaster, charcoal. Underlying (1101). Filled [1119].	-	✓	-	-	-	-

Item	Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
					Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
19	1119	Cut	Post-medieval rubbish pit.	Sub-rectangular in plan; sides vertical, base not encountered. c.1.50m N/S × 1.5m E/W × >0.60m. Filled by (1118). Cut (1102).	-	-	-	-	-	

6 Discussion

Archaeological deposits are considered likely to survive beneath the relatively shallow depth of excavation, as attested by the presence of an undated feature, apparently cutting natural deposits in the base of TP2.

TP1 (*Plate 1; fig. 2*) against the SE elevation of a carport adjacent to the property revealed no archaeological features or deposits, the concrete surface being underlain by gravel above subsoil. TP1 extended to 0.8m below existing ground level into natural deposits (104), these consisting of friable mid-pinkish-brown sandy clay.

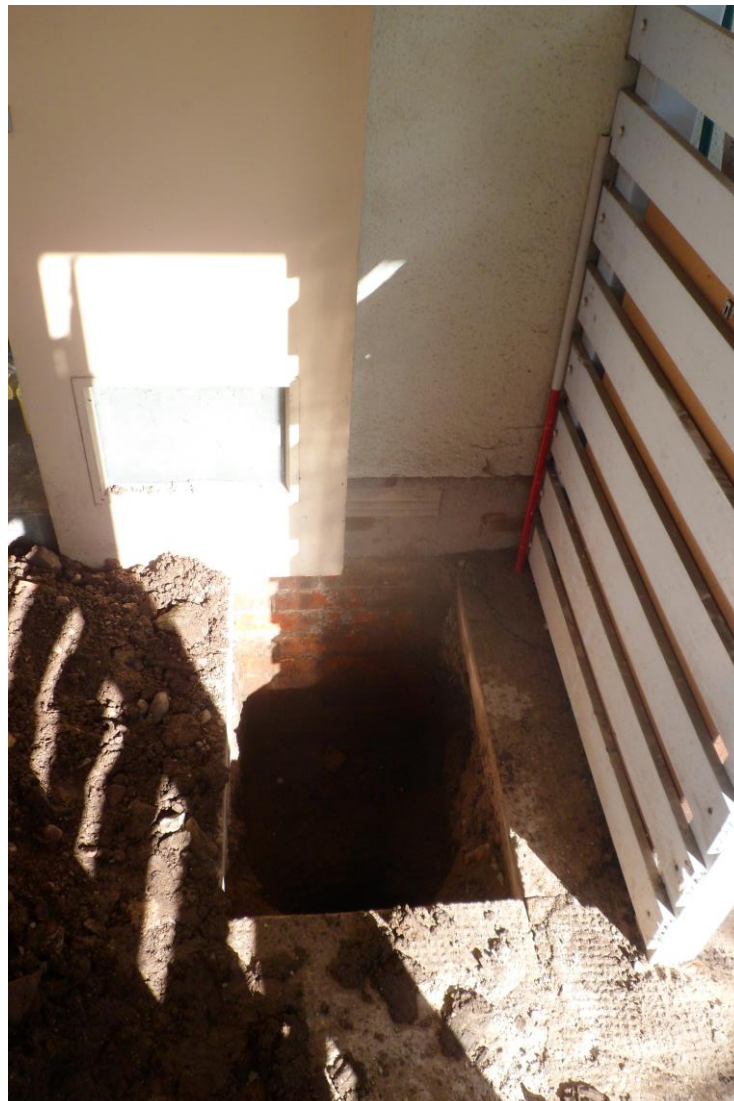


Plate 1: TP1 against SW elevation in carport

TP 2 (*Plate 2; fig. 2*) was opened in the lawn area to the rear of the property, again to a depth of 0.8m, down to a friable dark brown silty gravel (206). At its base was what appeared to be the top of a cut, only very limited investigation of which was possible due to the small size of the pit. No dating evidence was recovered.

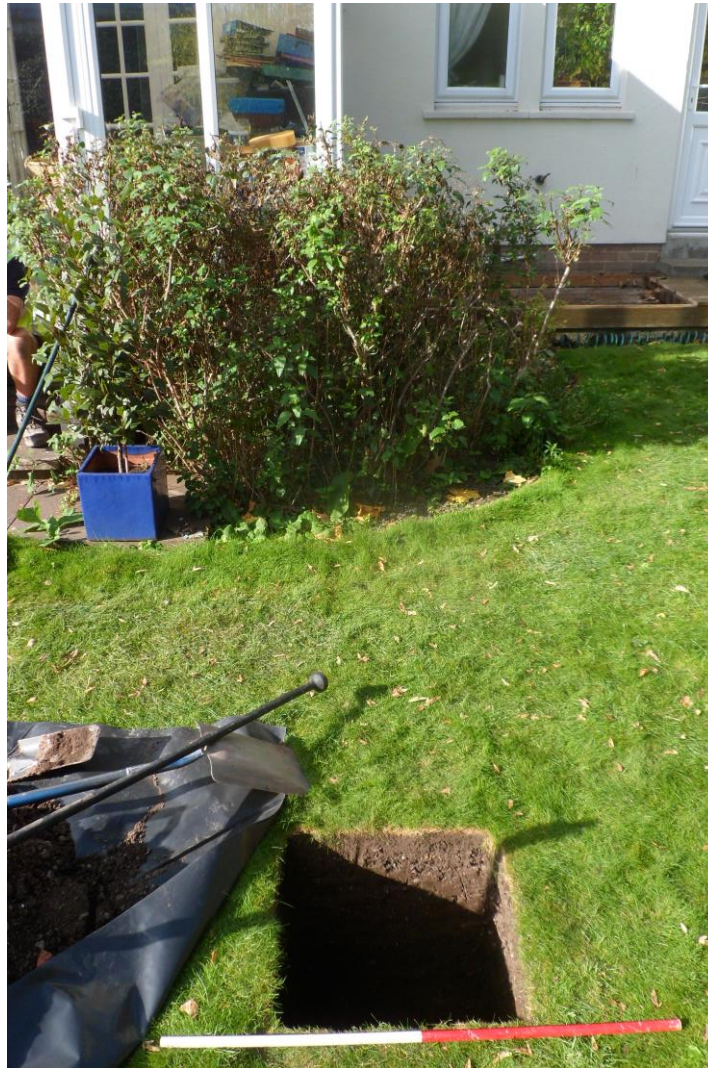


Plate 2: TP2 in the lawn at the rear of the property

TP3 at the NW corner of the house was opened to locate drainage and excavation did not extend beneath the previous service trench, ceasing once the salt-glazed drainpipe was located. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were present, with concrete or topsoil/turf lying above the red sand and rubble backfill of the original service trench.

The only features identified during excavation of the foundations (*Plate 3; fig. 2*) dated to the very end of the 18th or early 19th Century. A substantial dump of pottery recovered from the fill (1113) of a soakaway [1114] comprised a mixture of kitchen and table wares. A rubbish pit [1119] containing pottery of similar date, together with clay tobacco pipe, was identified close by. It is thought probable that the 18th and 19th Century pottery may have been

rubbish from Harley House, buried in pits dug in the garden (with Harley Lodge itself not having been built until the late 1960s).

No archaeological deposits or features were revealed during excavations for service-pipe replacement on the N side of Harley Lodge, the existing concrete path (1103) lying above the subsoil (1102). No finds were retained from this area.

Excavations for a retaining wall extended to a depth of some 0.25m. Topsoil (1101) and subsoil (1102) seen in this part of the site were identical to those observed during foundation excavations for the extension. As with finds from the foundations, those from the topsoil included animal bone and 19th Century pottery. A number of clay tobacco pipe stems were also recovered. No archaeological features or deposits were present.

Romano-British pottery, although only a single small sherd, does contribute additional evidence to the corpus of material of this date recovered from the area around the Cathedral, including pottery from successive phases of work at the Cathedral itself. The Romano-British altar found on St John Street and on Victoria Street some 500m away may have derived from building stone brought from Kenchester but it seems unlikely that the same process would apply to pottery. The altars from Victoria Street were found in the structure of a Saxon corn-dryer, built at a time (mid-7th to late 8th Century) (Shoesmith 1985, 1) when the majority of buildings in Hereford are likely to have been of wood and considerably prior to the facing of the city defences with stone in the 10th Century. Occupation of some kind in Hereford during the Romano-British period is beginning to seem increasingly likely.

The small amount of human bone from the site (a single scapula and three phalanges) was recovered from (1116), the fill of a modern service trench, where it was found together with a sherd of 18th Century pottery. No human bone was subsequently recovered from any other part of the site.

As no undisturbed burials were encountered during the work and the most likely explanation for the presence of these bones is accidental importation from elsewhere, possibly during the 18th Century, when landscaping of the Cathedral Close and the removal of large numbers of monuments was taking place or when the burial ground deposits were reduced in 1850-1 (Boucher, Craddock-Bennett & Daly 2015, 14).

Although the lack of articulated burials or any further human bone renders unlikely the possibility that the Cathedral burial ground spread so far to the N, it is noted that the boundary of the burial ground was not so clearly defined in the past.

Although it seems likely that archaeological features and deposits may be present at a greater depth, the employment of raft foundations ensured any such deposits remained undisturbed.



Plate 3: View SW showing foundation excavations

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9 Appendix 1: Pottery Assessment

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9.1 Introduction

A total of 169 sherds (4572g) of mainly later post-medieval pottery were recovered from the site and presented for Assessment. Further material from unstratified deposits was briefly scanned and disposed of. The majority of the material came from (1113), the fill of a soakaway, although pottery was also recovered from (1102) and (1116). With the exception of a single sherd of Romano-British Reduced Severn Valley ware from (1102), a deposit which also contained material dating to the 18th Century, all pottery was of later post-medieval date. It is likely that it derives from the disposal of rubbish from an adjacent property in a garden area. The single sherd of Romano-British pottery is of some significance in that it adds further to the evidence for Romano-British activity in this part of Hereford.

9.2 Method

The pottery was washed and briefly examined for any notable sherds. It was sorted into fabrics and, where applicable, catalogued according to work by Vince (2002) or Bryant & Evans (2004). It is discussed below by context. Analysis of this assemblage has not been attempted.

9.3 The Romano-British pottery

A single body sherd of Reduced Severn Valley ware (Worcester fabric 12.3) was found in spoil from (1102). It is most likely from a jar but its small size (11g) and the lack of decoration means that this is not certain. The fabric was produced throughout the Romano-British period but is most common in the 1st to 2nd Century AD (Bryant & Evans 2004, 254).

9.4 The post-medieval pottery

9.4.1 Context (1101)

Pottery from the topsoil included a stoneware inkpot (125.2g) dating to the later 19th to early 20th Century. Three sherds (16.9g) of plain creamware, mainly from plates and probably 18th Century, were recovered from the same context. Four fragments (16.7g) were of transfer printed ware, including a sherd with sheet pattern floral design (1820s to 1840s). Also present were two sherds of porcelain with overglaze decoration. These appeared to be of similar type to the material recovered from (1113).

9.4.2 Context (1102)

Together with the sherd of Severn Valley type ware discussed above, three sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from (1102). The first of these (7.1g) was the rim of a dish or charger in trailed slipware. The slip decoration at the rim is in a lattice pattern of darker and paler brown on a white slip. The body is reddish. Although possibly from Staffordshire or Bristol, the fabric is rather coarse and it may have been of more local manufacture. A small (2.2g) fragment of 18th Century tin-glazed ware may be from a drug jar and has the letters 'ET' on the exterior. This may have labelled either the contents or the supplier. A fragment (1.3g) of pearlware with a transfer printed design was also recovered.

9.4.3 Context (1105)

Two sherds of pottery were present; the first of these was a transfer printed dish or charger, possibly angular in form and with a continuous repeating geometric pattern on the exterior. The interior willow pattern design may suggest a date in the earlier part of the 19th Century. Spots of cobalt are present in the glaze. Sherds of a jar in English Brown stoneware was also present.

9.4.4 Context (1110)

A variety of post-medieval types was present in this context, including two very small sherds (total 1.4g) of salt-glazed stoneware dating from the early to mid-18th Century. The robust character of this fabric meant that it replaced tin-glazed wares in the middle of the 18th Century before, in turn, being replaced by creamware from the 1760s onwards. It was commonly used for table- and tea-ware.

Staffordshire mottled brown glazed ware occurs in Hereford in mid-18th Century and later deposits and was frequently used for vessels such as mugs and tankards, where the glaze was considered to resemble wood. The fabric was among the earlier of the types to be found in the context.

Later types from the same context include two sherds (68.6g) of plain bone china and transfer printed ware (four sherds; 63.2g). Three of these were of later 18th or 19th Century date.

A sherd of refined earthenware (81.1g) with overglaze painted decoration was probably from an ornamental bowl. The design and colour scheme were similar to material from (1113) and it seems very likely that it may have been part of the same vessel as sherds from that context. A glossy black sherd (14.5g) with a white glaze on the interior may be Jet Ware, a later form of Staffordshire Jackfield ware popular in the Victorian period. A small sherd with a polychrome transfer probably dates to the later 19th Century or even later.

A large (91.3g) sherd of plain white stoneware may have been from a bowl, while the remaining two sherds of unglazed terracotta were almost certainly from flowerpots.

9.4.5 Context (1113)

The majority of pottery came from context (1113), considered to be a discrete dump in the fill of a soakaway.

Transfer printed ware accounted for 26 fragments (255.2g) of the pottery from the site. The majority of the transfer printed ware from this context was from two vessels: a possible soup bowl and a large plate, both with willow pattern design. The soup bowl had a deckled edge and a very glossy though uneven glaze. A large blob of glaze at the rim of the bowl suggested that it may have been a 'second'. It may have been burnt. The use of willow pattern peaked in the early 19th Century with other designs subsequently becoming more fashionable. The plate has a 'classic' willow pattern design and would therefore probably also be of comparatively early date. The mid-blue of the transfer might suggest a slightly earlier date than the bowl, where the transfer is much paler.

From the same fill came a sherd of edged ware, also likely to date to the late 18th or early 19th Century, and a sherd of creamware with underglaze painting.

Six sherds of a large dish in Staffordshire Trailed Slipware (STSL) (714g) recovered from the same feature, together with sherds of a vertical-sided jar in black-glazed, red-bodied Staffordshire coarse ware (STCOAR), are of mid-18th Century and later date. Both would have been for kitchen use.

The four sherds of mocha ware included one with a dendritic pattern. As with the other post-medieval pottery from this context, it dates from the end of the 18th Century onwards and when introduced was the cheapest decorated ware available. It continued to be manufactured into the 20th Century. At least two vessels (84g) were represented, one of which may have been rather later in date. The single sherd of tin-glazed ware (6g) recovered from this context is residual, as the blueish glaze suggests a date at the very end of the 17th or the beginning of the 18th Century.

The fill of the feature also contained 21 fragments of porcelain with overglaze hand-painted decoration, some of which may be Chinese, produced for export and dating to the first quarter of the 19th Century, and a number of sherds of plain creamware.

Disposed of in the same dump were nine fragments of plain terracotta flowerpots with no sign of a glaze. They were hand-thrown and it is possible that some at least may have been from Staffordshire. The shallow items may have been seed pans or saucers and a possible bulb pot was also present.

9.4.6 Context (1116)

Together with a small quantity of human bone, a fragment (20g) of tin-glazed ware (G5) was recovered from (1116). It was decorated with painted cobalt decoration and may be from a teapot lid or similar, although the underside is unglazed. A small hole is present, however, which may suggest that the vessel was intended to hold hot liquids. The knob/handle has broken off. It probably dates to the early to middle part of the 18th Century.

9.5 Conclusions and Recommendations

The pottery appeared to consist of domestic waste, including plain utilitarian kitchen wares, as well as table- and tea-wares, and it is tempting to assume that it was used and discarded by a single household. Most of it was probably manufactured towards the end of the 18th or very beginning of the 19th Century. Allowing for a period of use before breakage and disposal, the date of deposition was probably somewhat later. However, the comparatively narrow date range for the majority of the material suggests that it was deposited around the middle of the 19th Century.

With the exception of the single sherd of unstratified Romano-British pottery, all finds dated to the end of the 18th Century or later. As a result of the late date of the pottery, the insecure nature of the contexts from which it was recovered and its ubiquitous nature, no further work on the material from this site is considered necessary.

9.6 References

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