

Archaeological Observation

**38 South Street
Leominster
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1. Non Technical Summary

The programme of archaeological observation at No 38 South Street Leominster revealed a series of walls, drains and other features of probable 19th century date. A small quantity of residual medieval pottery was found in addition to a large amount of animal bone, wood fragments and post-medieval brick, glass and pottery.

The topsoil strip undertaken within the courtyard to the rear of the property revealed evidence of a red brick boundary wall of 19th century date running east to west along the northern boundary of the site. This boundary wall marked the northerly limit of the property but may preserve the line of an earlier, possibly medieval burgage plot, as shown on William Gallier's Map of 1832.

The most significant result of the archaeological observation was the discovery of a wall representing the remains of a narrow rectangular structure attached to the west end of the main house. Adjacent to this wall was an arched doorway that gave access to what appeared to be a cellar. Safety considerations prevented entry to and full investigation of the cellar itself but it appeared to extend to the north of the existing building and there was no evident link between it and the cellarage beneath the main house.

The building represented by the wall and cellar appears to postdate construction of the main house (built c.1835-40) but to predate the erection of the existing two-storey west extension, which is known from documentary records to have been built in or shortly before 1876.

2. Introduction

Border Archaeology was instructed by Mr Kevin Blake on behalf of Marches Housing Association Ltd to provide a programme of archaeological observation at No 38 South Street as required by Condition 3 of Planning Permission (application number DCNC2003/3449/F) granted by Herefordshire District Council on the 17th February 2004 wherein the buildings were judged to be of *archaeological/historic and architectural significance* likely to be *affected by the development*.

Copies of this Report will be submitted to Marches Housing Association Ltd, Herefordshire Archaeology and the County Sites & Monument Record (SMR) with an additional copy being offered to Leominster Museum.

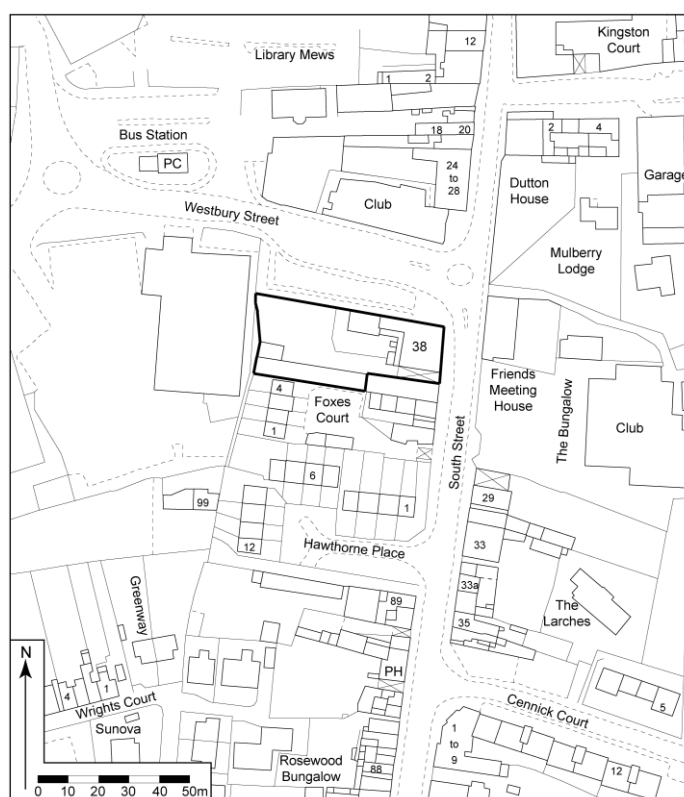


Fig. 1: Site Location Plan

2.1 Soils & Geology

The predominant soil type in the vicinity of the site consists of typical argillic brown earths of the ESCRICK 1 series (571p) generally composed of deep well drained reddish coarse loamy soils overlying reddish till (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983).

3. Historical & Archaeological Background

The site at No 38 South Street lies to the S of the core of the historic town of Leominster, a settlement of medieval origin. Cartographic evidence, specifically William Gallier's 1832 map of Leominster (**Fig. 2**), suggests that the site originally comprised three narrow tenement plots aligned roughly E-W and extending along the W side of South Street, to the S of the junction with Westbury Street. These tenement plots are presumed to be of medieval date and associated with the expansion of the town during the 13th and early 14th century (SMR Record No. 19583; Buteux, 1994, 11). It is noticeable that the back boundaries of these tenement plots extend much further than the area occupied which may reflect the use of pre-existing field boundaries or that more land was laid out for development than was actually required.

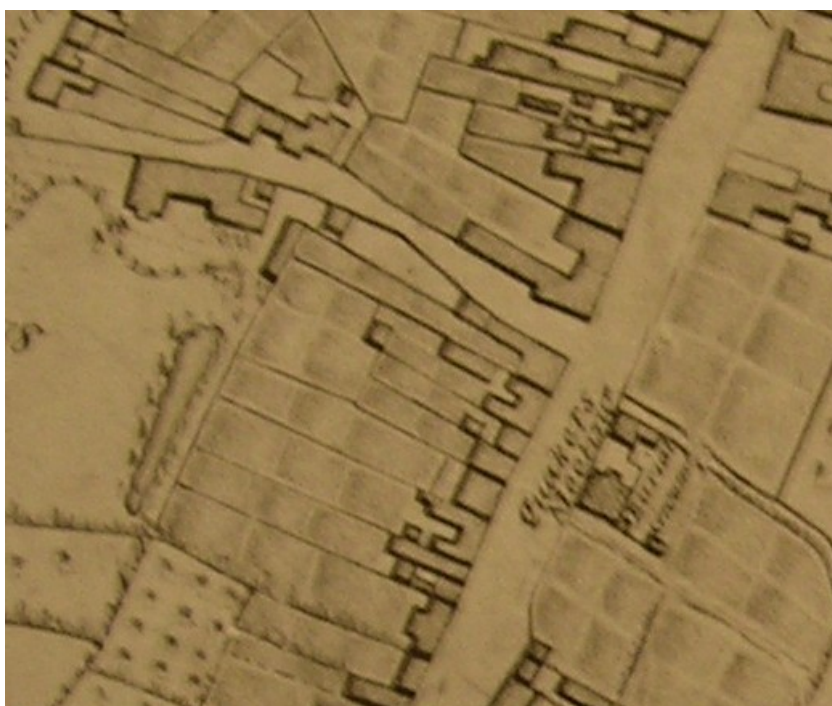


Fig. 2: Extract from William Gallier's Plan of Leominster (1832) showing the tenement plots formerly occupying the site at No 38 South Street with the Quaker Meeting House and burial ground to the E
(Reproduced courtesy of the Herefordshire Record Office)

The site is located either directly on or immediately N of the line of the medieval town ditch of Leominster, which is presumed to have run E-W along the back of the tenement plots to the S of Etnam Street and then crossed South Street close to Kingdom Hall (immediately opposite No 38) erected on the site of the Quaker Meeting House which had stood there from 1660 to 1904. An evaluation to the rear of Kingdom Hall, within the former burial ground of the Quaker Meeting House, identified the line of the town ditch, which had been truncated by post-medieval burials, suggesting that this part of the ditch had probably been in-filled by the second half of the 17th century (SMR Record No. 21836). The section of the ditch on the W side of South Street may have been filled in at an earlier date as the tenement plots shown on Gallier's plan appear to be long established.

It has not been possible to establish the precise construction date of the original building at No 38 South Street, based on the existing documentary evidence. Evidence of architectural detailing would suggest that the earliest fabric dates from the 1830s and this is indirectly supported by documentary evidence, which reveals that other townhouses and cottages along the W end of South Street were being newly constructed or substantially rebuilt in brick during the period 1810-40 (HRO Ref. N41 Beaumont Deeds).

Gallier's plan of 1832 (**Fig. 2**) shows the site to have originally comprised three narrow tenement plots fronting onto South Street, with building activity both on and to the rear of the street frontage. From N-S, the buildings on the street frontage comprised (1) a large irregular shaped building with two small projecting wings to the rear enclosing three sides of an open courtyard with a long rectangular freestanding structure, presumably a barn or stables situated further to the W. To the S of this is (2), a small roughly quadrangular building fronting onto the street with a small rectangular freestanding structure situated immediately to the rear and a long garden plot extending to the extreme western boundary of the site. Immediately abutting this building to the S is (3), a slightly larger rectangular structure aligned E-W, again with a long, narrow strip of land presumably under cultivation as gardens extending to the rear of the building.

The Leominster poll book for 1837-42 records that the property at No. 38 South Street was then occupied by William Manwaring, a 'currier' (leather dealer) and his family (HRO Ref. A63/IV/12/3). He may be identified with the William Manwaring maltster and hop merchant who is listed as occupying premises at South Street in *Pigot's Directory of Herefordshire* 1830. Five years later he appears as a 'cornfactor, maltster and currier' in *Pigot's Directory of Herefordshire* for 1835-37. Manwaring and his family are listed as occupying the property in the census of 1841 and he appears to have remained there until his death on 23 February 1850.

According to the terms of his will, dated 15 August 1848, William Manwaring bequeathed 'my freehold messuage or dwelling house, warehouses, counting house, stables, buildings, garden and premises situate in the South Street in Leominster aforesaid' to his son Edward Manwaring, on condition that neither Edward nor his heirs 'shall be at liberty to build a wall or erect any fence for the purpose of dividing the garden belonging to the premises devised to him from the garden belonging to the leasehold premises adjoining thereto the property of my said daughter Ann without the previous consent of my said daughter' (HRO Ref. C94/115). Ann Manwaring is recorded as having resided at the neighbouring property at No.32 South Street (demolished in the 1960s), until the late 1860s (HRO Ref. C94/112).

The evidence of William Manwaring's will is significant as it shows that there must have already been a substantial complex of buildings on the site by 1848, including offices, stables and warehouses, which clearly must have occupied a larger area than the buildings shown on the site in 1832. Unfortunately, the Leominster tithe map of 1850 does not show the northernmost part of South Street in sufficient detail and no other detailed plan appears to have survived showing the layout of the buildings on the site between 1832 and 1887.

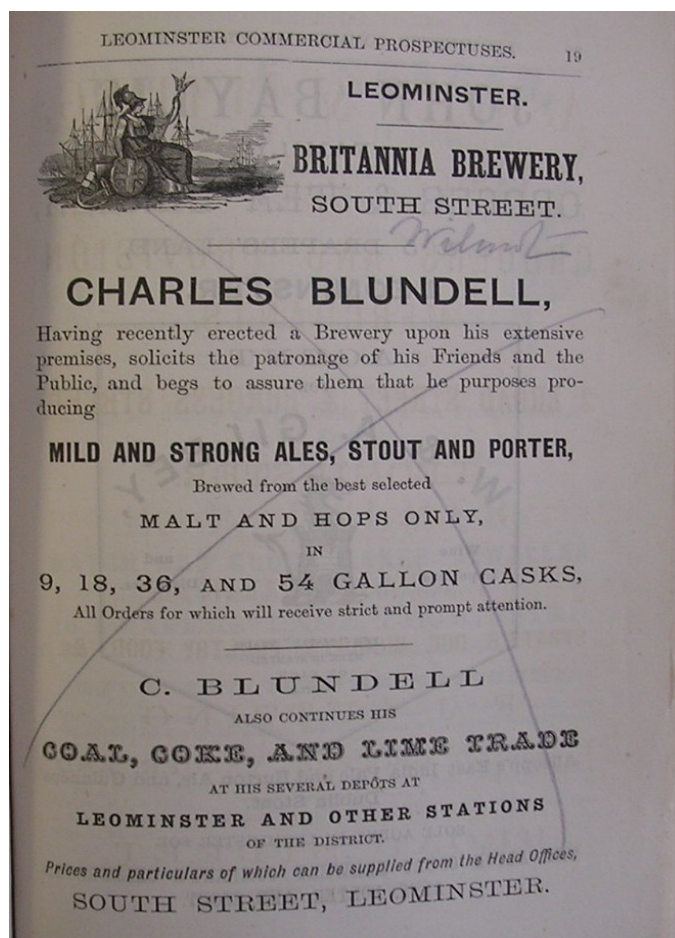


Plate 1: Extract from Littlebury's Directory of Herefordshire 1876-77 containing an advertisement for the Britannia Brewery 'recently erected' by Charles Blundell at No 38 South Street Leominster
(Reproduced courtesy of Herefordshire Record Office)

It is difficult, therefore, to establish to what extent the buildings as shown on Gallier's plan of 1832 had been significantly altered or extended or whether they had been completely demolished and replaced by a new complex of buildings by about 1850. The latter explanation seems much more plausible, as the layout of the site shown on Gallier's map does not correspond in any recognizable way with the buildings shown on the OS 1st edition map of 1887 and the boundaries of the three narrow tenement plots shown on the 1832 map appear to have vanished by 1887. The Manwarings, who appear to have resided at No 38 South Street from the 1830s onwards, were probably responsible for building the existing house and outbuildings.

Edward Manwaring is recorded as the occupant of No 38 South Street in the census return for 1851, in which he is described as a 'miller'. Manwaring leased the Pinsley Mill from John Arkwright Esq. of Hampton Court in the late 1840s and also attempted unsuccessfully to purchase another mill to the N of the town, called Marsh Mill, in 1849 (HRO Ref. A63 Arkwright Papers). By 1867, Edward Manwaring had been succeeded in occupation at No 38 South Street by Charles Blundell, described in *Littlebury's Directory and Gazetteer of Herefordshire* as a 'maltster, seed and corn merchant, and a wholesale agent for Ind. Coope & Co's Burton Ales'.

According to *Littlebury's Directory and Gazetteer* of 1867, Blundell's office and stores were located at No 38 South Street while his private residence was situated at 'The Limes' in Hereford Road. However the census return for 1871 records that Blundell, then described as a 'seed corn merchant', was in occupation at No. 38, together with his wife and children and four servants. Blundell seems to have carried out significant alterations to the house and premises during the early to mid 1870s, for an advert in *Littlebury's Directory and Gazetteer* for 1876-77 mentions that Charles Blundell had 'recently erected a brewery on his extensive premises' which was called the Britannia Brewery (**Plate 2**).



Fig. 3: Extract from OS 1st edition 25-inch map of 1887 (Herefordshire XII.15)
 (Reproduced courtesy of Herefordshire Record Office)

The OS 1st edition 25-inch map of 1887 (Herefordshire XII. 15) shows the overall layout of the site in more or less its present form (**Fig. 3**) and indicates that significant changes to the buildings on the site had evidently occurred between 1832 and 1887. The boundaries of the three narrow tenement plots delineated on Gallier's plan of 1832 had disappeared by 1887.

The present house, with its extension to the W, is clearly visible; documentary evidence indicates that this extension was probably built in the mid 1870s as part of Blundell's extensive alterations to the site. The records of Chubb & Sons, the company responsible for the manufacture of the purpose-built strongroom in the SW corner of the building, indicate that the strongroom was built in 1876 (Chubb Archives; P. Gunn, pers. comm). The 1887 map also shows a small square structure, presumably an outhouse, immediately adjacent to the W extension. It appears to have survived until the 1970s when a two-storey house was erected on the site.

Immediately to the S of the main house, the 1887 map shows the carriageway leading to the rear courtyard, with the long range of outbuildings extending to the W end of the site

with a rectangular structure abutting these outbuildings to the S (marked as a brewery). The OS map of 1887 also shows a garden or orchard to the rear of the house with a rectangular structure in the SE corner and a path extending E-W down to the westernmost boundary of the property, separated by a wall from the range of outbuildings to the S. This garden appears to have largely vanished by 1904.



Fig. 4: Extract from OS 2nd edition 25-inch map of 1904 (Herefordshire XII.15)
(Reproduced courtesy of Herefordshire Record Office)

The dwelling house and brewery at No 38 South Street appear to have passed through various hands between 1877 and 1905. By 1881, Blundell had been succeeded in occupation by Edward Scarlet, a brewer and local magistrate, who in turn was followed by another brewer named Henry Wilmot, who is recorded as owner in the census for 1891. By 1901, the owner and occupier of the site is named as one Alexander McNish, brewer, who was succeeded shortly afterwards by Edwin J. Paxton, who renamed the premises as Paxton's Brewery as listed in *Kelly's Post Office Directory for Herefordshire* 1905 and 1913.

By the mid 1920s, the property had been acquired by the Hereford and Tredegar Brewery Co., who, by a conveyance dated 18 May 1926, sold the property to Richard Ernest Scudamore Esq. a local tailor and livery maker. Scudamore held the property until 30 January 1960, at which time he sold it to Russell Baldwin & Bright Ltd. Auctioneers and Valuers (subsequently known as Brightwells) in whose hands it remained until May 2004.

Comparison between the OS 1st edition 25-inch map of 1887 and the 2nd edition 25-inch map of 1904 reveals that further building work had taken place between those dates, with the construction of a rectangular structure projecting to the N of the stable range into the middle of the courtyard area (Fig. 4). A series of rectangular buildings also appears to have been erected immediately to the S of the stable range. Immediately to the W of the site, a large 'cider works' is shown as having been built on part of the landscaped gardens belonging to Westbury House.



Fig. 5: Extract from the OS 3rd edition map of 1928 (Herefordshire XII. 15)
 (Reproduced courtesy of Herefordshire Record Office)

The OS 3rd edition 25-inch map of 1928 (Fig. 5) shows little change to have occurred to the layout of the buildings since 1904, although it is noteworthy that the site is no longer marked as a brewery. Relatively little change to the overall layout of the buildings at No 38 South Street appears to have occurred between 1928 and 1968, although it is worth noting that the buildings immediately to the N of the site had been demolished by the latter date (being shown only in outline) and the 'cider works' building to the W of the site had been converted into a light engineering works.

4. Methodology

The programme of archaeological observation took place in two phases between 18 July and 6 October 2006, beginning with a limited topsoil strip carried out within the courtyard to the rear of No. 38 South Street, followed by the removal of the concrete flooring within the W extension to the main house. All stripping through layers of archaeological potential was undertaken by machine under strict archaeological control and the subsoil was inspected for archaeological features.

Full written, graphic and photographic records were made in accordance with archaeological practices set out by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994; revised 2001). A detailed stratigraphic record was made using *pro forma* record sheets and a context numbering system.

Any identified archaeological deposits, features and structures were drawn in plan and section / elevation at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50. Any significant features or structures were recorded at 1:10 in plan and section. All features and structures were photographed using a 4.2MPX digital camera and 35mm SLR camera using colour and monochrome film. A temporary benchmark was established with a value of 77.63m AOD.

5. Archaeological Observation

5.1 Topsoil Strip

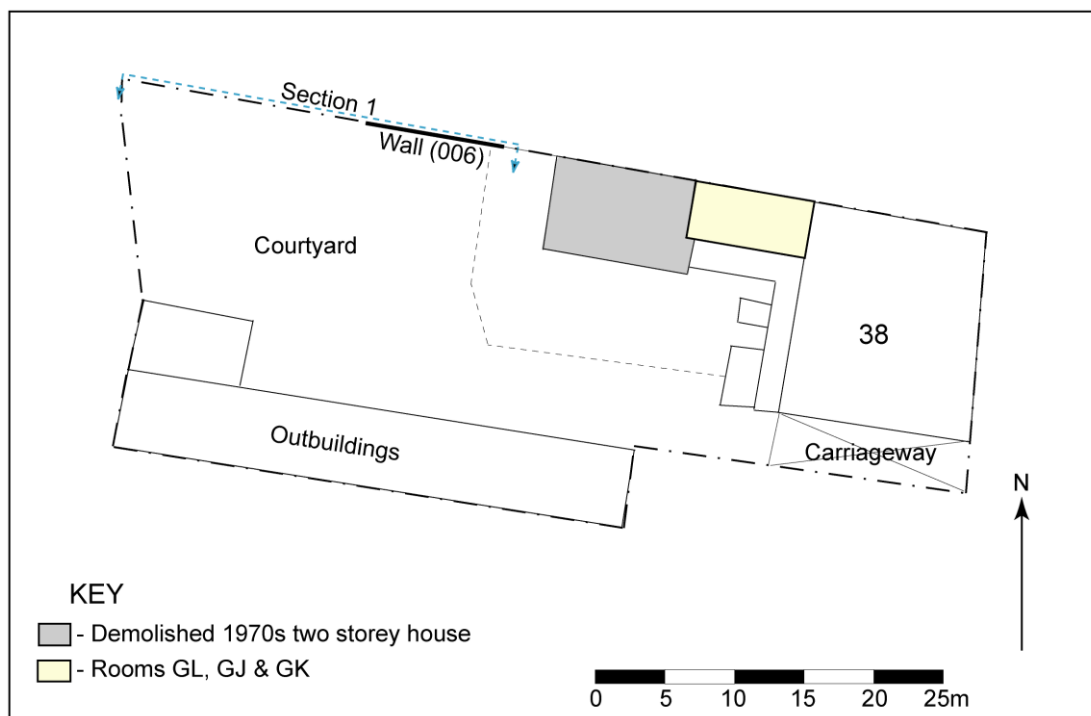


Fig. 3: Plan showing area of limited topsoil strip along N edge of courtyard

This phase comprised the reduction of ground levels along the N and W edges of the courtyard to the rear of the main house, to the W of the site of a modern detached two-storey house built in the mid 1970s, which was demolished immediately prior to the commencement of the topsoil strip (**Fig. 3**).

A total of 10 contexts were identified during this phase (**Fig. 4**), the uppermost of which was a friable mid to dark brown silty sand topsoil (101) with occasional charcoal flecking, post-medieval pottery sherds and CBM, which measured 0.5m thick and extended across the S- and E-facing sections.

Underlying (101) was subsoil deposit (102), comprising a firm reddish-brown sandy clay with occasional small subangular stones and charcoal flecking, measuring up to 0.65m in thickness and extending across the S- and E-facing sections of the trench. Beneath (102) was (103), a firm slightly friable mid reddish-brown silty sand with occasional small rounded stones, which was interpreted as a natural deposit extending down to a maximum depth of 1m.

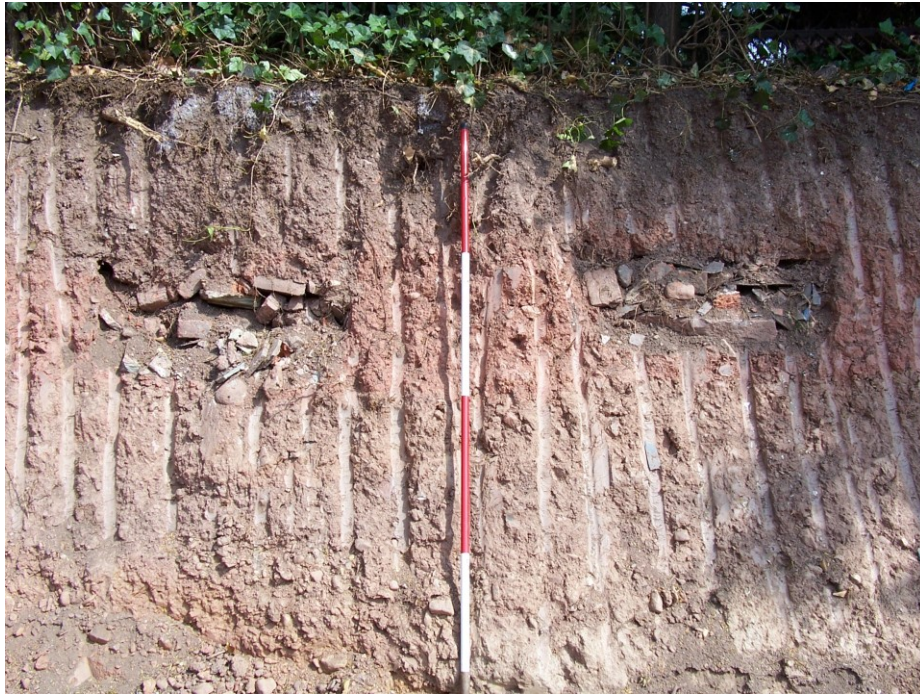


Plate 3: View N showing cuts for drainage [104] and [105] containing demolition backfill in S-facing section

A number of features were identified cutting into subsoil deposit (102). Approximately 2m E from the W end of the S-facing section, the profile of a rectilinear, U-shaped cut [104] was revealed, measuring 1m × 0.5m. [104] appeared to be the cut for a drainage channel which had subsequently been largely removed and filled with demolition backfill deposit (109), containing frequent late post-medieval ceramics (including sherds of china and white transfer ware), CBM and slate and occasional glass and wood fragments. Approximately 0.9m E of [104], a similar cut feature [105] was identified, the shape and dimensions of which were identical to [104] and which was also backfilled with demolition rubble material (110) (**Plate 3**).

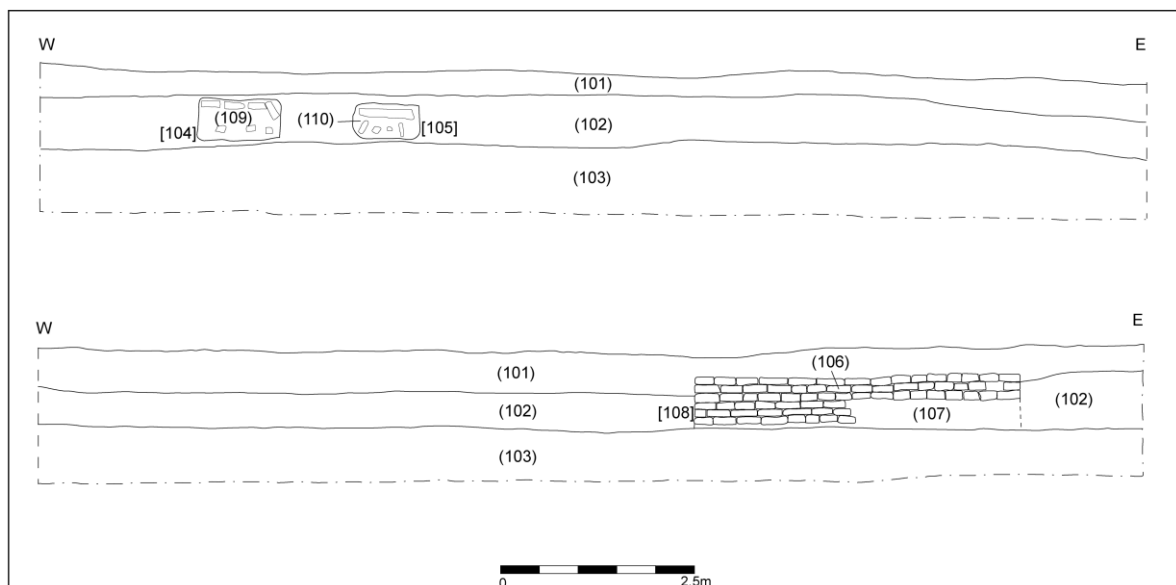


Fig. 4: S-facing section showing deposits and features revealed during limited topsoil strip along the N side of the courtyard to rear of No 38

Also cutting into (102), located at the E end of the S-facing section, was the cut [108] for a heavily truncated red brick wall (106), constructed in English Garden Wall Bond using unfrosted brick and bonded with a friable greyish-brown mortar (**Plate 4**). The wall, which was only visible in section, was oriented E-W and stood up to six courses high, extending W for a distance of 4.2m from the E end of the section.

5.1.1 Interpretation



Plate 4: View looking N showing remains of heavily truncated red brick boundary wall (106) in S-facing section

Brick wall (106) appears to represent the remains of a 19th century boundary wall delineating the N edge of the courtyard to the rear of No 38. The line of this boundary wall is shown on the OS 1st edition 25-inch map of 1887 (**Fig. 3**) and subsequent OS maps of the area. The evidence of the surviving brickwork indicates a 19th century date for the construction of this wall, probably contemporary with the building of the present townhouse in the early 19th century. However, it would appear to follow the alignment of an earlier burgage plot division shown on William Gallier's Map of Leominster dated 1832 (**Fig. 2**), which has been interpreted as forming part of a series of medieval tenement plots along the W side of South Street (Buteux, 1994).

Cut features [104] and [105], located to the W of brick wall (106), appear, on the basis of the stratigraphic evidence, to be roughly contemporary with the construction of this wall. If indeed they represent cuts for drainage, as seems the most likely explanation, it is possible that they may have been associated with landscaping activity within the area to the rear of No 38, which appears to have occurred during the mid to late 19th century. The evidence of the modern ceramic materials contained in backfill deposits [104] and [105] suggests that these features, together with brick wall (106), were demolished in the second half of the 20th century, possibly when the detached house to the E was built in the mid to late 1970s.

5.2 Excavation of Interior within W Extension of House

This phase of the groundworks following the topsoil strip comprised the removal of concrete flooring within the interior of the two-storey extension to the W of No 38 and the excavation of underlying deposits to an approximate maximum depth of 1.4m (measured from the level of pre-existing concrete flooring) at the E end of the extension. This followed the demolition of several modern brick partition walls and the removal of a toilet and washroom built in the late 1970s and contemporary with the laying of the concrete flooring.



Plate 5: Internal view looking W showing rectangular brick shaft [205] at base of hearth at W end of building

A total of 24 contexts were identified during this phase of works. The uppermost context comprised a 0.2m thick layer of concrete flooring (201), underlying which was a 0.15m thick hardcore sub-base (202). Both (201) and (202) abutted (203), a low red brick sill wall running around the N, S and W sides of the room, standing to two courses high and measuring 0.2m thick. Also abutting (203) was a firm mid greyish-brown silty clay (204) with frequent small angular and subangular stones and CBM and moderate charcoal flecking, which was interpreted as a backfill or levelling layer. Deposit (204) extended site wide to a maximum revealed depth of 0.2m.

Immediately in front of a broad segmental arched fireplace set into the thickness of the W wall of the room, underlying (202) and cutting into (204), was [205], the cut for a rectangular brick-lined pit (206) measuring 0.8m × 0.4m × 0.7m (**Plate 5**); eight courses of mortared red brick constructed in English Garden Wall Bond were visible. The pit appears to have been constructed to accommodate a kitchen range or stove within the fireplace hearth. At the base of the pit was a single large flagstone.

At the E end of the room, underlying (204), was a substantial brick wall (207) aligned N-S, measuring 4.6m × 0.34m and extending to a maximum visible depth of 1.26m (**Plate 7**). The wall consisted of at least 15 visible courses of regularly coursed unfrogged red

brick laid in English Garden Wall Bond and bonded with a friable whitish lime mortar. (207) was interpreted as the remains of a narrow rectangular structure which presumably abutted the external wall of the main house, represented by irregularly coursed Flemish Bond red brick wall (208), bonded with a greyish-white lime mortar, which extended N-S for 4.6m and to a maximum revealed depth of 1.4m.

Cutting through the top of wall (207) was a curvilinear drain cut [209] (**Plate 6**), 0.3m wide, partially lined with brick and running approximately NW-SE for a visible length of 4.2m. The drain was filled by (211), a dark greyish-brown silty clay with pieces of ceramic pipe, gravel and slate, and capped with a stone lining (212), 0.1m in thickness. [209] appeared to be truncated by [213], the cut for a modern ceramic drain pipe (215), measuring 0.3m in diameter, encased in concrete and extending N-S for a visible length of 3m, probably installed as part of the extensive alterations to the interior carried out in the 1970s.



Plate 6: Internal view looking SE showing brick-lined drain [209] with remains of stone capping (212)

In the NE corner of the room, within a narrow rectangular area defined by walls (207) to the W, (208) to the E and (203) to the N, and measuring 4.6m (N-S) × 1.2m (E-W), a stepped excavation was carried out to a designated depth of 1.4m. This revealed that underlying (204) in this area was (216), a moderate to loosely compacted dark brown silty clay deposit containing moderate amounts of CBM, pottery, glass liquor bottles and wood fragments, with frequent animal bone, including several mandible and metapodial fragments of cattle (*Bos*) and horse (*Equus*). (216) also contained moderate to frequent charcoal flecking, which was particularly evident towards the base of the excavated area.

(216) extended to a maximum revealed depth of 1.4m and appeared to be a demolition backfill deposit. Evidence of frequent root disturbance was noted towards the base of the excavated area. The pottery recovered from (216) uniformly consisted of mid to late 19th century china, stoneware and blue and white transfer ware, with the exception of a single fragment of locally manufactured green glazed ridge tile of late 13th- early 14th century date. A stoneware jug bearing the date 1860 and a fish saucepot dating from c.1816-1837 were found at a depth of 1.2m within (216).

Fig.5: Post-excitation plan: Interior within W extension of house

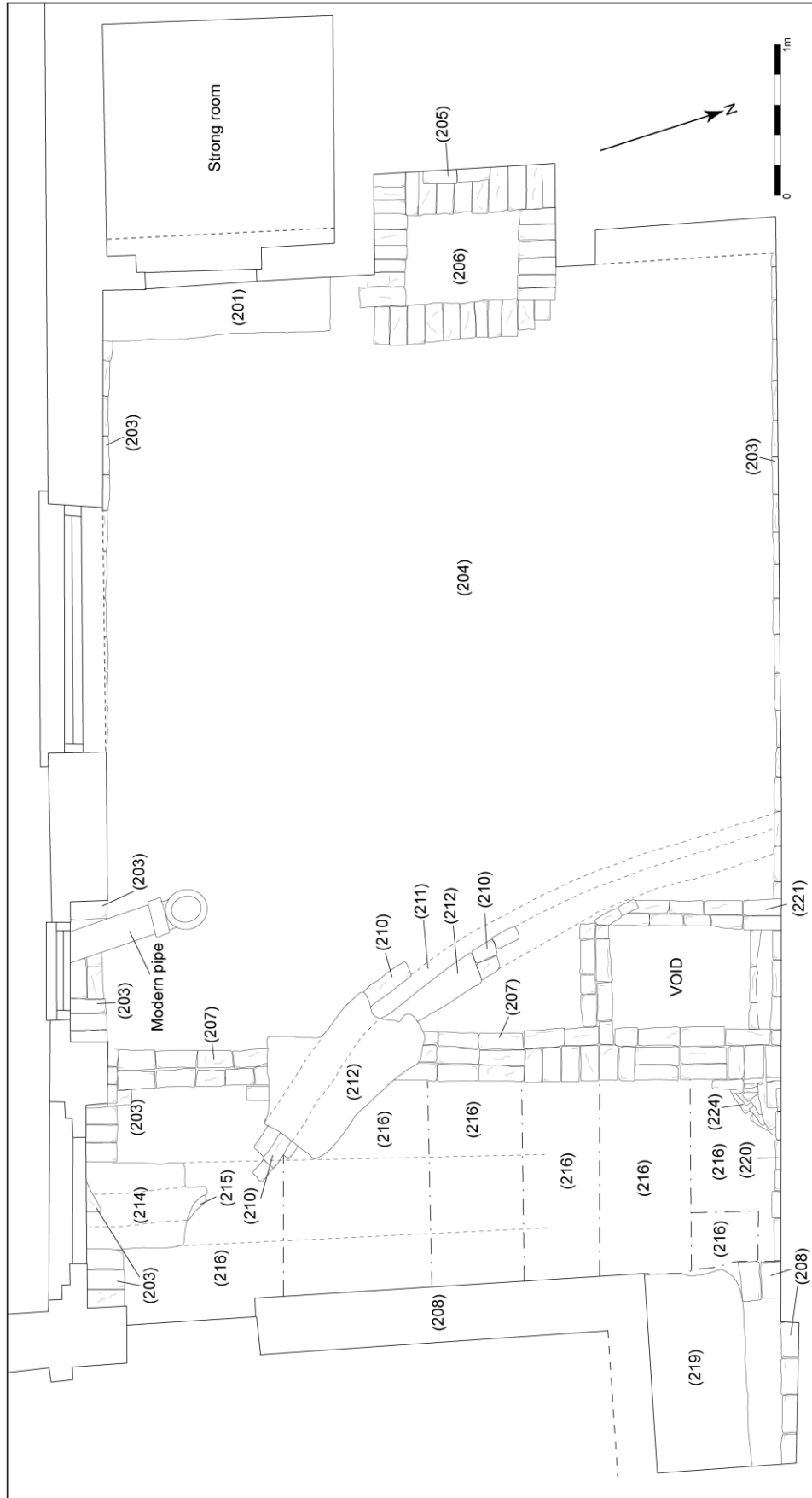




Plate 7: Internal view looking N showing area of stepped excavation in NE corner of room revealing evidence of brick walling (207) and segmental archway (220) leading to cellarage

Excavation within this area revealed, at a depth of 0.4m below the pre-existing ground level, a segmental red brick archway (220) set into the N wall, which measured 0.65m × 1m (**Plate 7**). It appeared that there originally had been a flight of steps leading down to this archway, which presumably gave access to cellarage, although no structural evidence of these steps appeared to have survived. Due to safety considerations, it was not possible to obtain access to the subterranean structure but it appears to have extended to the N of the building represented by wall (207) and no evidence was found of a link between it and the existing cellarage within the main house. The void framed by a rectilinear brick-lined shaft (221) immediately adjacent to (220) appeared to represent a chute leading to the subterranean structure entered via archway (220) and was filled by (223), a probable demolition backfill deposit similar to (216).

5.1.2 Interpretation

The features identified during this phase of groundworks appeared to relate to three phases of building activity. The earliest phase was represented by wall (207), apparently relating to the footings of a narrow rectangular structure adjoining the main house. This structure presumably contained a stairway leading to (220) a segmental arched doorway that gave access to a subterranean structure, probably a cellar.

There was no structural evidence of any connection between this subterranean structure and the cellarage beneath the main house. The date of the building represented by wall (207) and the associated subterranean structure appears to fall between the building of the main house between c. 1835 and 1840 and the construction of the existing W extension (c.1870-76)



Plate 8: Internal view looking N showing segmental arched doorway (220) set into N wall of building

The rectangular structure represented by (207) subsequently appears to have been incorporated into the existing two-storey W extension, which is known from documentary evidence to have been built either in or shortly before 1876. It is likely that the subterranean structure associated with (220) and (221) was backfilled at about this time and that backfill deposit (216) represented this backfill event. The dating of the majority of the pottery recovered from this deposit would also appear to generally support a mid to late 19th century date for this event.

The curvilinear drain cut [209] through the top of wall (207) and the cuts for drains (214) and (219) also appeared to postdate the construction of the W extension in the 1870s, as did the rectangular brick-lined pit [205]. The laying of the concrete flooring (201) and sub-base (202) probably occurred in the late 20th century and may be contemporary with the construction of the former toilet and washroom (now demolished), representing a third, final phase of building activity.

6. Conclusion

The programme of archaeological observation revealed a series of walls, drains and other features of probable 19th century date. A small quantity of residual medieval pottery was identified, in addition to a large quantity of animal bone and wood fragments and post-medieval pottery, CBM and glass.

The topsoil strip undertaken within the courtyard to the rear of No 38 South Street revealed evidence of an unfrogged red brick boundary wall of 19th century date viewed in section running E-W along the N boundary of the site. This boundary wall marked the N limit of the property but may preserve the line of an earlier, possibly medieval burgage plot as shown on William Gallier's Map of 1832.

The most significant result of the archaeological observation was the discovery of a wall representing the remains of a narrow rectangular structure attached to the W end of the main house. Adjacent to this wall was a segmental arched doorway that gave access to a subterranean structure, probably a cellar. Safety considerations prevented entry to and full investigation of the subterranean structure itself but it appeared to extend to the N of the existing building and there was no evident link between it and the cellarge beneath the main house.

The building represented by wall (207) and the subterranean structure associated with it appear to postdate the construction of the house at No 38 South Street (built c.1835-40) but predate the erection of the existing two-storey W extension, which is known from documentary records to have been built in or shortly before 1876.

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8. Bibliography

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9. Cartography

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

1832 - William Gallier's Plan of Leominster

1850 – Tithe Map of Leominster Parish (HD L 493)

1887 - OS 1st edition 25-inch map (Herefordshire XII. 15)

1904 - OS 2nd edition 25-inch map (Herefordshire XII. 15)

1928 - OS 3rd edition 25-inch map (Herefordshire XII.15)

1948 – OS provisional edition 6-inch map (Herefordshire XII SE)

1968 OS 1: 2500 map of Leominster

1983 OS 1: 2500 map of Leominster

10. Appendix 1: Context Register

10.1 Topsoil Strip

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION
(101)	Friable mid to dark brown silty sand, occasional late post-medieval ceramics and CBM, very occasional charcoal flecking. Maximum thickness 0.5m extending across S- and E-facing sections. Overlies (002).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Topsoil</i>
(102)	Firm reddish-brown sandy clay, occasional small subangular stones, very occasional charcoal flecking. Maximum thickness 0.65m extending across S- and E-facing sections. Underlies (101). Overlies (103). Cut by [104] [105] and [108].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Subsoil</i>
(103)	Firm slightly friable mid reddish-brown silty sand, occasional small rounded stones. Maximum thickness 1m extending across S- and E-facing sections. Underlies (102).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Natural</i>
[104]	Rectilinear cut, U-shaped in profile, sharp break of slope at top, vertical regular sides, sharp break of slope at base. Dimensions 1m E-W × 0.5m in depth. Cuts (102). Filled by (109)
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut associated with post-medieval drainage feature.</i>
[105]	Rectilinear cut, U-shaped in profile, sharp break of slope at the top, vertical regular sides, sharp break of slope at base. Dimensions 0.75m (E-W) × 0.6m in depth. Cuts (102). Filled by (110).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut associated with post-medieval drainage feature.</i>
(106)	Section of heavily truncated mortared brick walling, English Garden Wall Bond, aligned E-W, 6 courses. Dimensions 4.2m (E-W) × 0.7m. Overlies (107)
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Truncated brick walling forming part of a boundary wall defining the N edge of the property at No. 38 South Street.</i>
(107)	Firm yellowish-brown silty sand, frequent small pebble inclusions. Maximum visible thickness 0.05m extending beneath (106). Underlies (106).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Sub-base for wall (106).</i>
[108]	Hypothetical cut for brick wall (106), not visible in section
(109)	Loose rubble deposit, frequent late post-medieval ceramics, CBM and slate, occasional glass and wood fragments. Fills [104].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Backfill deposit of drainage cut [104]</i>
(110)	Loose demolition rubble deposit, frequent slate, stone and CBM, occasional post-medieval ceramic sherds. Fills [106].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Backfill deposit of drainage cut [105]</i>

10.2 Excavation of Interior within W extension of house

(201)	Indurated concrete flooring, 0.2m in thickness, extending site wide. Overlies (202). Abuts (203)
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>1970s concrete floor removed during current groundworks</i>
(202)	Aggregate sub-base, 0.13m thick, extending site wide. Underlies (201). Overlies (206). Abuts (203)
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Sub-base for 1970s concrete flooring</i>
(203)	Unfrogged red brick walling, English Garden Wall Bond, 2 courses, 0.2m thick. Abutted by (201), (202), (204)

<i>INTERPRETATION:</i> (204)	<i>Red brick sill wall running around the N, S and W sides of the room</i> Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay, frequent small angular and subangular stones and CBM, moderate charcoal flecking, extends site wide to a maximum revealed depth of 0.2m. Overlies (216). Cut by [205]. Abuts (203)
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i> [205]	<i>Backfill or levelling layer</i> Rectangular cut, measures 0.8m × 0.4m × 0.7m. Underlies (206). Cuts (204). Filled by (206)
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i> (206)	<i>Appears to have been constructed to accommodate a kitchen range or stove within the fireplace hearth</i> Brick lining, 8 courses of mortared red brick visible, English Garden Wall Bond, single large flagstone located at base of pit. Underlies (202). Fills [205]
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i> (207)	<i>Brick-lined pit, appears to have been constructed to accommodate a kitchen range or stove within the fireplace hearth</i> Brick wall aligned N-S, measuring 4.6m × 0.34m, maximum visible depth 1.26m, at least 15 courses of regularly coursed unfrogged red brick laid in English Garden Wall Bond, bonded with a friable whitish lime mortar. Underlies (204). Cut by [209]. Abuts (208)
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i> (208)	<i>Substantial brick wall representing remains of narrow rectangular structure abutting external wall of main house, represented by (208).</i> Irregularly coursed red brick wall, Flemish Bond, bonded with greyish-white lime mortar, 24 courses, extended N-S for 4.6m and to a maximum revealed depth of 1.4m. Abutted by (207). Cut by [217]
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i> [209]	<i>External wall of main house</i> Curvilinear cut, 0.3m wide, partially lined with brick, running approximately NW-SE for a visible length of 4.2m. Cuts (207). Filled by (210). Cut by [213]
<i>INTERPRETATION</i> (210)	<i>Cut for late C19 curvilinear drain, probably associated with construction of W extension to house in 1870s. Continuation of drain appears to be represented by [213]</i> 2 courses of unfrogged red brick, measures 4.2m (visible length) x 0.22m x 0.25m. Underlies (212). Fills [209]
<i>INTERPRETATION</i> (211)	<i>Brick lining of curvilinear drain [209]</i> Friable / soft dark greyish-brown silty clay, frequent CBM, gravel & blue slate; inclusions of large pieces of ceramic pipe towards NW end of drain feature. Fills [209]
<i>INTERPRETATION</i> (212)	<i>Fill of drain [209]</i> Stone capping, oriented NW-SE, curvilinear in plan, visible length 4.2m x 0.3m width, thickness of capping 0.08m. Underlies (204). Overlies (207), [209]
<i>INTERPRETATION</i> [213]	<i>Stone capping for brick-lined drain [209]</i> Linear cut running N-S from existing doorway, 0.5m wide, visible length 3m. Underlies (004). Cuts (216), [209]
<i>INTERPRETATION</i> (214)	<i>Cut for ceramic 1970s drainage pipe (215).</i> Indurated concrete casing extending N-S for 3m, measuring 0.05m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION</i> (215)	<i>Casing for ceramic drainage pipe (215)</i> Ceramic drainage pipe extending N-S for a visible length of 3m, measuring 0.1m in diameter. No fill visible
<i>INTERPRETATION</i> (216)	<i>Modern ceramic drainage pipe</i> Moderate to loosely compacted dark brown silty clay with frequent C19 CBM, pottery (including a single fragment of C13/C14 ridge tile), animal bone and occasional wood fragments and moderate to frequent charcoal flecking, extending down to a visible depth of 1.4m. Visible extent 4.6m N-S × 1.2m E-W. Underlies (204). Overlies (220), (207), (208)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i> [217]	<i>Homogenous backfill deposit containing post-medieval pottery</i> Linear cut running E-W, measuring 1.25m x 0.5m. Underlies (204).

	Overlies (218), (219). Cuts (208)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Cut for ceramic drainage pipe (218) and associated concrete casing</i>
(218)	Ceramic drainage pipe extending E-W, measuring 1.25m (E-W) x 0.25m in diameter. Underlies (204), (219). Overlies [217]
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Modern ceramic drainage pipe</i>
(219)	Indurated concrete casing, E-W, measuring 1.2m x 0.5m (N-S), thickness of casing 0.25m. Underlies (204)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Casing of ceramic drainage pipe (218)</i>
(220)	Segmental red brick archway set into N wall, bonded with gritty greyish-white mortar, width of archway 0.55m, thickness of arch 0.15m, visible depth of archway opening 1.2m, archway blocked with demolition deposit (216)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Brick archway leading to cellarage extending to N of building</i>
(221)	Cut, rectangular in plan, measuring 0.92m (E-W) x 0.62m (N-S) x 0.56m (visible depth), sharp break of slope at top, vertical sides, base of cut not visible. Filled by (222), (223)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Cut for brick shaft (222). Possible coal chute or passage leading to cellarage to N of building</i>
(222)	Regularly coursed standard gauge red brick, English Garden Wall Bond, bonded by gritty greyish-white mortar, measures 0.2m (2 courses) in thickness, extending to visible depth of 0.56m (9 courses visible). Underlies (223). Fills (221)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Brick lining of shaft (221)</i>
(223)	Friable dark brown gritty silty clay, frequent CBM and pottery (C19 china and transfer wares), visible depth 0.56m, deposit darker with moderate to frequent charcoal inclusions towards base. Fills (221)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Demolition backfill deposit associated with destruction of building attached to main house before c.1876. Filling brick-lined shaft (221)</i>
(224)	Section of masonry and brick walling running NE-SW, irregular bonding, bonded with a greyish-white gritty mortar, 9 courses visible, maximum visible height 1.2m, maximum visible length (NE-SW) 0.5m continuing beyond N wall of room, maximum visible thickness of wall 0.1m, construction cut for wall not identified
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Part of lining of chute or passage associated with brick-lined shaft (221) leading to cellarage</i>



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