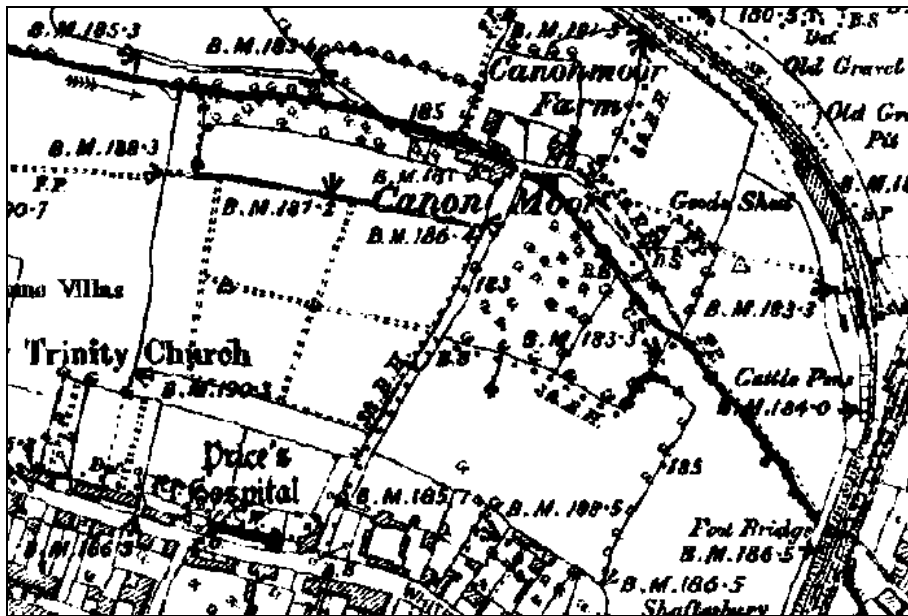


DESK BASED ASSESSMENT & ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION

Herefordshire Council Offices & Proposed Car Park Area
Plough Lane
Hereford
HR4 0LE

NGR SO 5020 4045 (Area A); SO 5015 4065 (Area B)
SMR No: EHE1853
Job No: BA1109PLH



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1. Non-Technical Summary

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment and subsequent programme of archaeological observation carried out by Border Archaeology on the site of the Herefordshire Council Offices and a proposed car parking area at Plough Lane, Hereford.

The results of the archaeological desk-based assessment indicated potential for encountering medieval and post-medieval cultivation and occupation deposits and features (possibly including agricultural buildings, boundary ditches or watercourses) associated with nearby Canonmoor Farm (which may have been the nucleus of a medieval estate belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford).

The assessment also identified potential for previously unrecorded archaeological features to have survived, in particular palaeochannels which might contain waterlogged deposits of high palaeoenvironmental value (particularly within the area of the proposed car park site, located on the floodplain of the Yazor Brook).

The aim of the programme of archaeological observation was to ensure the preservation by record of any surviving archaeological finds, features or deposits revealed during the course of the geotechnical test-pitting phase of the development, and to confirm that no impact on the archaeological resource occurred without the implementation of this programme of archaeological work.

The programme of archaeological observation revealed evidence of post-medieval and modern garden soil deposits overlying natural terrace gravels. Evidence of particularly intensive modern landscaping activity was noted within the vicinity of the Council Offices to the E of Plough Lane, which had heavily truncated deposits in this area down to the natural gravels. Natural was observed in this area at c. 54m OD. No significant archaeological deposits or features were observed.

2. Introduction

Border Archaeology was instructed by HLMAD Ltd on behalf of Amey PLC, to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment of two specific sites at Plough Lane, Hereford, followed by a limited programme of archaeological observation of a series of geotechnical test pits excavated within these areas undertaken on the 31st March and 1st April 2011.

The area of investigation consisted of two specific sites (**Fig 1**). Area A (NGR SO 5020 4045), comprising an existing block of Council Offices with an adjacent car-parking area is located on the E side of Plough Lane, bounded to the N by the Bulmers factory buildings, to the E and SE by residential housing, and to the S by a garage. Area B (NGR SO 5015 4065), (intended as a new Council car-park) is currently wasteland lying to the E of the Bulmers Cider Factory and bounded to the N by Widemarsh Brook, to the S by Yazor Brook, and the W by a property boundary fence.

The ground level to the N, S and E of the site is 56m AOD, sloping up to 58m AOD to the W of the site. The site code is PLH11.

Copies of this report will be remitted to HLMAD Ltd, Julian Cotton, Archaeological Advisor Herefordshire Council and the Herefordshire Archaeology Sites and Monuments Record.

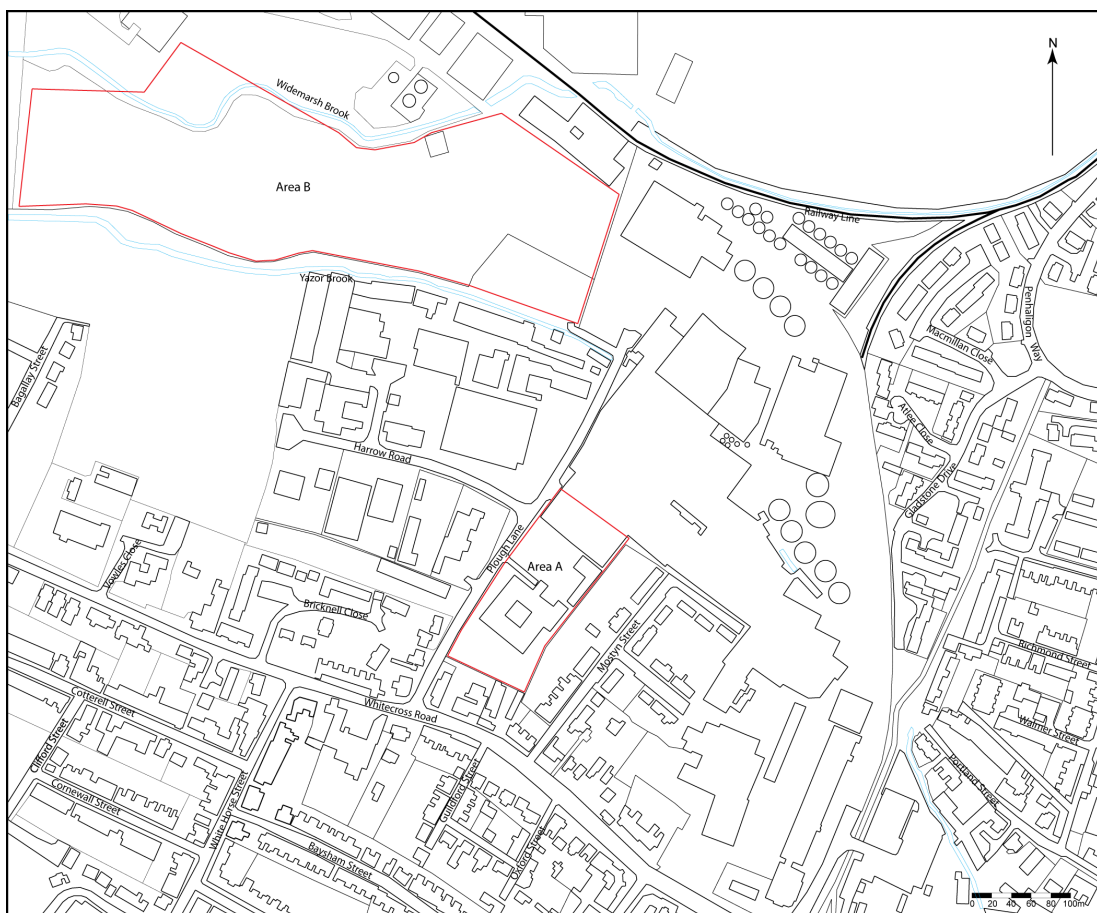


Fig 1: Site location plan showing Area A (to the E of Plough Lane) and Area B (to the NW of Plough Lane, between the Widemarsh and Yazor Brooks).



3. Desk Based Assessment

3.1 Methodology

3.1.1 Research Aims

This desk-based assessment seeks to identify any known or potential archaeological resource within the specific study areas and establish its character, extent, quality and importance, within a local, regional and national context.

3.1.2 Research Methods

The research carried out for this detailed archaeological assessment consisted of the following elements:

3.1.3 Evaluation and study of archaeological databases

A search was made of the National Monuments Record (English Heritage) and the Herefordshire Archaeology Sites and Monuments Record, for any sites of archaeological or historic interest within 100m radius of the specific sites.

3.1.4 Evaluation and study of primary sources

Relevant documentary sources relating to the study area, including tithe apportionments, estate surveys and property deeds were consulted at the Herefordshire Record Office.

3.1.5 Evaluation and study of secondary sources

Relevant secondary sources were consulted using the collections held at the Herefordshire Record Office, Hereford City Library and the Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record. These included relevant articles in the *Transactions of the Woolhope Naturalists Field Club* and published and unpublished reports relating to archaeological work in the vicinity of the study area.

3.1.6 Evaluation and study of cartographic and other pictorial evidence

Historic maps of the City of Hereford (dating back to 1754), estate plans (dating back to the early 19th century) and Ordnance Survey 1st-4th edition maps (at scales of 1:500, 1:2500 and 1:10000) relating to the study area were consulted using the collections held at the Herefordshire Record Office. Collections of photographs and engravings relating



to the study area were consulted at Herefordshire Record Office, Hereford City Library and the National Monuments Record Centre.

3.2 Site Specific Analysis

3.2.1 Consultation of Archaeological Records

This section will analyse the available information from archaeological records relating to the study area, and discuss its implications for the nature of the archaeological resource and the likely depth and survival of significant archaeological deposits and features within the study area.

A search of the Herefordshire Archaeology Sites and Monuments Record for sites of archaeological interest within a 100m radius of the study area identified only a very small number of archaeological records and those listed relate exclusively to built heritage features, mostly of post-medieval and modern date.

No records of previous archaeological interventions have been found within the immediate vicinity of the study area, although the results of a geophysical survey and trial trenching on the site of the former Victoria Eye Hospital in Eign Street (SMR Ref. 32127), located approximately 250m SE of the Council Offices in Plough Lane, revealed a series of pits, ditches, stakeholes and possible wall footings interpreted as relating to extra-mural settlement of medieval and post-medieval date, with buried features surviving to a depth of 0.70m below existing ground level (Crooks, 2002).

Located immediately to the E of the proposed car park area, at NGR SO 50302 40595, is the former site of Canonmoor Farm (SMR Ref. 47766), which is shown on Isaac Taylor's map of Hereford (1754) and the 1843 tithe map of Holmer parish. The farm complex remained intact until the mid 1970s, when it was finally demolished to make way for a substantial complex of buildings associated with the Bulmers Cider Factory. The name 'Canonmoor' appears to have been applied to a substantial tract of water meadow extending to the W of the City walls, to the N of present day Whitecross Road, which was recorded as belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford in the Domesday survey of 1086 (Bannister, 1924, 124).

In 1147, Robert de Bethune Bishop of Hereford granted a substantial portion of the Canon Moor to the Augustinian house of Llanthony Secunda Priory (in Gloucester), at the expense of four prebends or estates belonging to the canons of Hereford Cathedral (Langston, 1942, 14). This grant was bitterly opposed by the Dean and Chapter; however, Llanthony Priory appears to have retained part of its endowment in Canonmoor until the Dissolution, which later formed the post-medieval estate of Moor House (SMR Ref. 21742). Later medieval manorial records indicate that the Dean and Chapter of Hereford had established an intensive arable farming regime across much of the Canonmoor, which produced more than 400 loads of wheat, 75 loads of oats and 36 loads of barley in 1275 (Hallam, 1988, 434).

It is possible that Canonmoor Farm may have originated as a grange belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford during the medieval period (although the farm buildings occupying the site prior to demolition appear to have been of post-medieval date) and

the possibility should be considered that evidence of outlying buildings or cultivation features of medieval date might be encountered, particularly within the proposed car park area.

To the S of the study area, the Sites and Monuments Record contains entries relating to several ‘hospitals’ or almshouses, two of which were founded in the early 17th century while another appears to have been an earlier foundation, dating back at least to the late 16th century, with possible medieval origins.

Located approximately 80m SW of the Council Offices is Price’s Hospital on Whitecross Road, a range of almshouses built for William Price, a citizen and merchant of London in 1665 (SMR Ref. 12302). The extant buildings, which were extensively restored in the 19th century, are of stone and brick construction and consist of a two-storey range with projecting wings, containing 12 separate dwellings and a chapel.



Fig. 2 OS surveyor’s drawing of Hereford by T. Budgen (1815) showing Area A to the E of Plough Lane (marked in green) and Area B to the W of Canonmoor Farm (marked in red)
 (Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

Immediately to the W of Price’s Almshouses were two other sets of almshouses, Lingen’s Hospital (SMR Ref. 12304) founded in 1609 and the Lazarus Hospital (SMR Ref. 39327), first recorded as almshouses in the late 16th century, although it may originally have been founded as a leper hospital during the medieval period. Lingen’s Hospital was demolished shortly after the Second World War while the Lazarus Hospital was rebuilt in 1849 and extensively refurbished in the 20th century. No documentary or cartographic evidence has been found to indicate that any buildings or enclosures associated with these institutions extended into the study area.

The results of a desk-based assessment undertaken in 2010 on the site of the proposed car park (Doyle, 2010) have highlighted the potential for unrecorded archaeological



features to survive within this particular area, particularly as it appears to have remained undisturbed by building activity throughout the post-medieval period. Its location within the floodplain of the Yazor Brook certainly increases the potential for the survival of prehistoric burnt mounds or palaeochannels, the latter having the potential to contain significant waterlogged deposits of high palaeoenvironmental value. However, it should be noted that an examination of oblique and vertical aerial photographs of the study area (dating back to the late 1940s) identified no features of archaeological interest within either Area A or Area B.

3.2.2 Documental Study and Map Regression

Documentary and cartographic evidence relating to both areas covered in this assessment is extremely limited before the early 19th century. An OS surveyor's map of Hereford by Thomas Budgen (**Fig. 2**) drawn up in 1815 shows Area A (the Council Offices E of Plough Lane) then consisted of a large rectangular field enclosure adjoining Plough Lane to the E with a farmstead situated immediately to the S. Area B (the proposed car parking area NW of Plough Lane) is shown as water meadow bounded to the N and S by the Widemarsh and Yazor Brooks, divided into two parts by a rectilinear boundary (possibly a watercourse).

Fig. 3 Tithe map for the parish of St John the Baptist, Hereford (1840) showing Area A to the E of Plough Lane (marked in red) occupied by a meadow enclosure (Plot No. 90)

(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

Certain changes had occurred within both Areas A and B by the middle of the 19th century, as shown respectively on the tithe maps for the parishes of St John the Baptist, Hereford (1840) and Holmer (1844). Within Area A, the large field enclosure shown on Budgen's map had been broken up into two parts, the W half adjoining Plough Lane consisting of a narrow oblong enclosure marked as No. 90 on the tithe map (which



roughly corresponds to the site occupied by the existing Council Offices) (**Fig.3**). Both Plot No.90 and its counterpart to the E, marked as No. 89 are listed in the tithe apportionment for St John the Baptist parish as meadow enclosures then owned by Thomas Webb, who also owned the farmstead immediately to the S adjoining Whitecross Road (which appears to have been demolished at some time between 1929 and 1938).

The 1844 tithe map for Holmer parish (**Fig. 4**) covering Area B shows that the water meadows lying to the W of Canonmoor Farm had undergone certain changes since Budgen surveyed them in 1815. The tithe map depicts the area as having been divided into four separate meadow enclosures in the possession of four different landowners. Plot No. 214, a large trapezoidal shaped meadow located to NW of Canonmoor Farm, belonged to the farm estate, which was glebe land in the possession of Edward Poole Esq. Rector of Holmer.

Immediately to the W of Canon Moor Farm, the tithe map depicts a sub-circular field enclosure (listed as Plot No. 213 Canon Moor Meadow, which was then in the possession of Charles Bulmer) with a small rectangular building, possibly a barn, located in the NE corner of the field. To the E of Plots 213 and 214, the tithe map depicts a large roughly L-shaped meadow enclosure (Plot No. 202, then in the possession of Richard Hereford Esq.), with a narrow strip of meadow adjoining the Yazor Brook to the S (listed as Plot No. 203 Sling Meadow). The E, W and S boundaries of Plot No. 202 appear to have been defined by drainage ditches extending roughly SE from the Widemarsh Brook, which then converged to feed into the Yazor Brook just to the W of Canonmoor Farm.



Fig. 4 Extract from the tithe map for Holmer parish (1844) showing Area B consisting of water meadows located to the W of Canonmoor Farm
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)



Comparison between the tithe maps and the OS 1st edition map (1891) shows that both Areas A and B had experienced only minor change during the intervening years (Fig. 5). In Area A, the oblong field enclosure marked as Plot No. 90 on the tithe map had been amalgamated with the larger field enclosure to the E although traces of the eastern boundary of the earlier enclosure are still visible on the 1891 map. In Area B, the pattern of field boundaries as shown on the Holmer tithe map appears to have remained largely intact, although the small building shown in the NE corner of Plot No. 213 on the tithe map appears to have been removed prior to 1891. Within the narrow strip of land immediately N of the Yazor Brook (Plot No. 203 on the tithe map) a small rectangular building appears to have been erected at the E end of the enclosure, immediately S of the watercourse feeding into the Yazor Brook, which appears to have been widened at some point between 1844 and 1891.

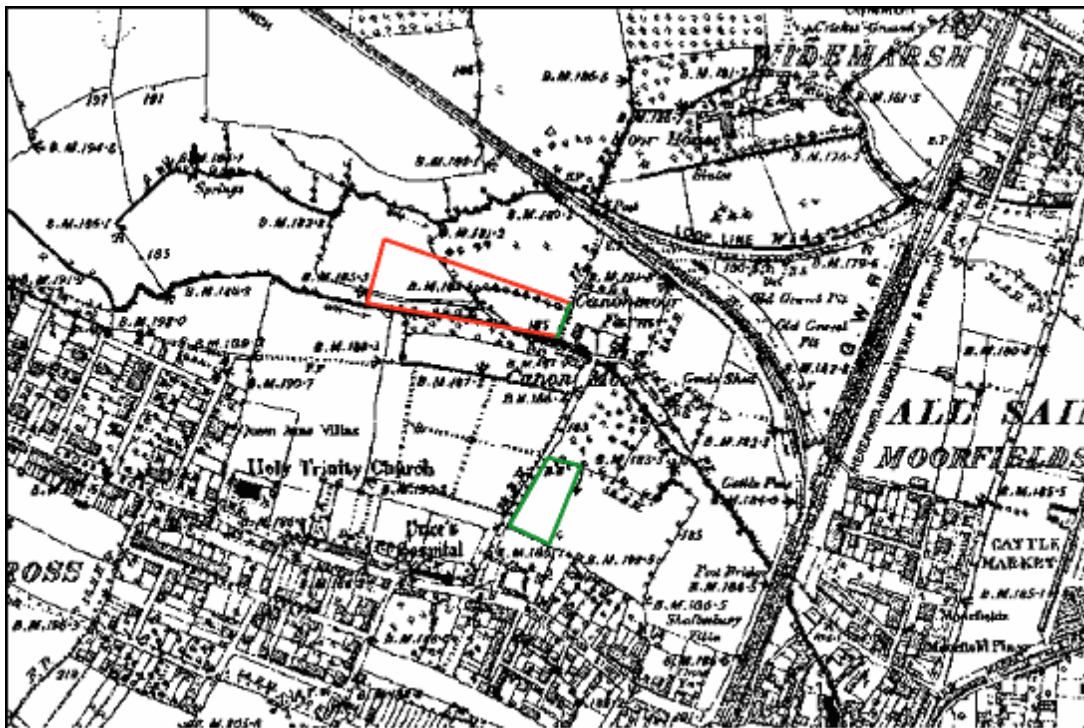


Fig. 5 Extract from the OS 1st edition 6 inch map (1891) showing Area A to the E of Plough Lane (marked in green) and Area B to the W of Canonmoor Farm (marked in red)
(Reproduced by courtesy of the Herefordshire Record Office)

The OS 2nd edition map of 1905 shows little change to the pattern of field boundaries or land use within Areas A and B. By 1930, the OS 3rd edition map shows that suburban housing development (associated with the construction of Mostyn Street) had encroached upon the E boundary of Area A although a narrow rectangular strip of land adjoining the E side of Plough Lane remained as open meadow.

No further changes to the topography and land usage of Areas A and B appear to have occurred until the mid 1970s. An OS 1:10000 map dated 1973 shows that Canonmoor Farm had been demolished and an extensive factory constructed (associated with the Bulmers Cider Works), which encroached upon the eastern edge of Area B. Another, slightly later OS map dated 1985 shows Area A, located to the E of Plough Lane, occupied by buildings also associated with the Bulmers Cider Works (now the existing Herefordshire Council Offices).

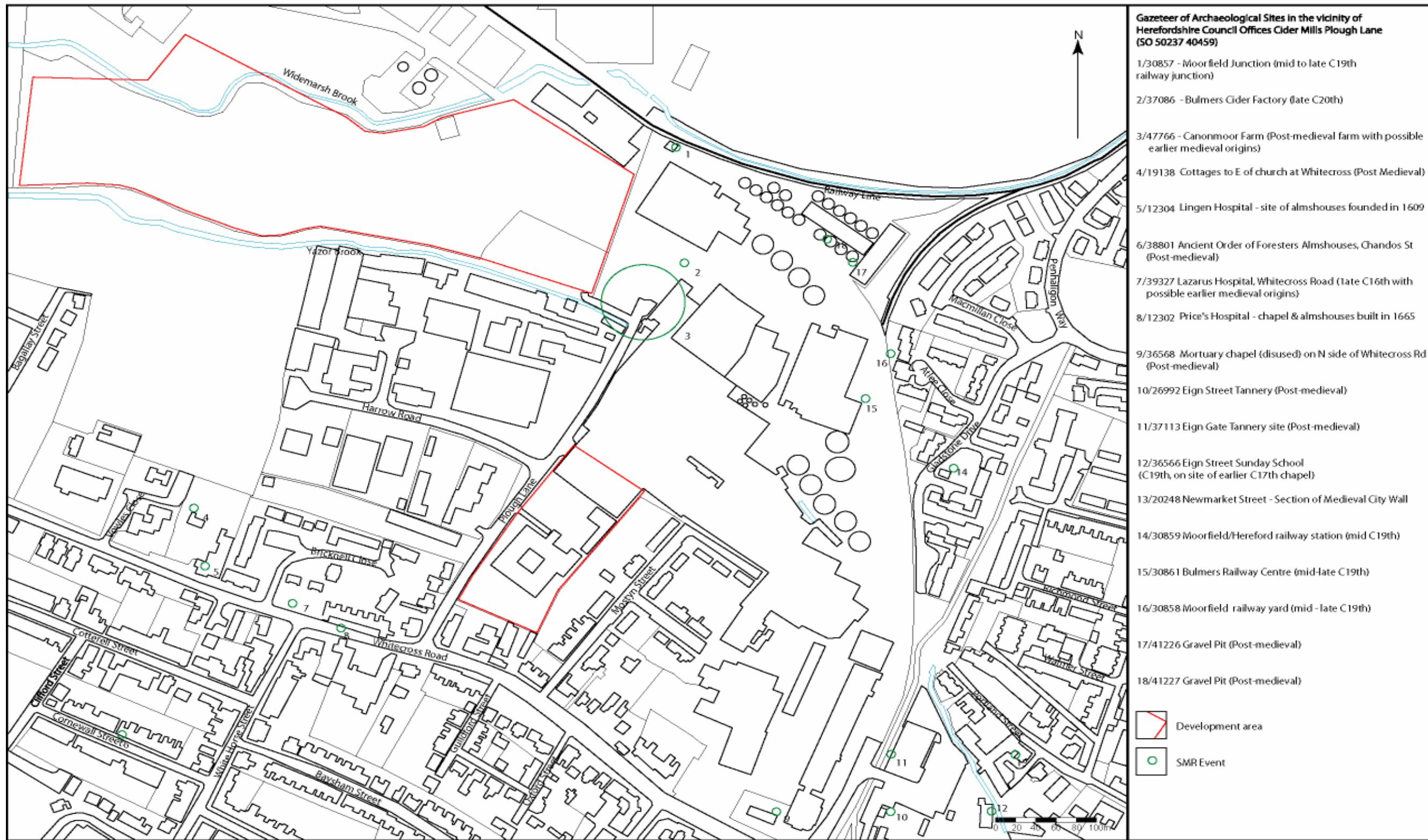


Fig.6: Gazetteer showing sites listed in the Herefordshire Archaeology SMR in the vicinity of the specific study areas

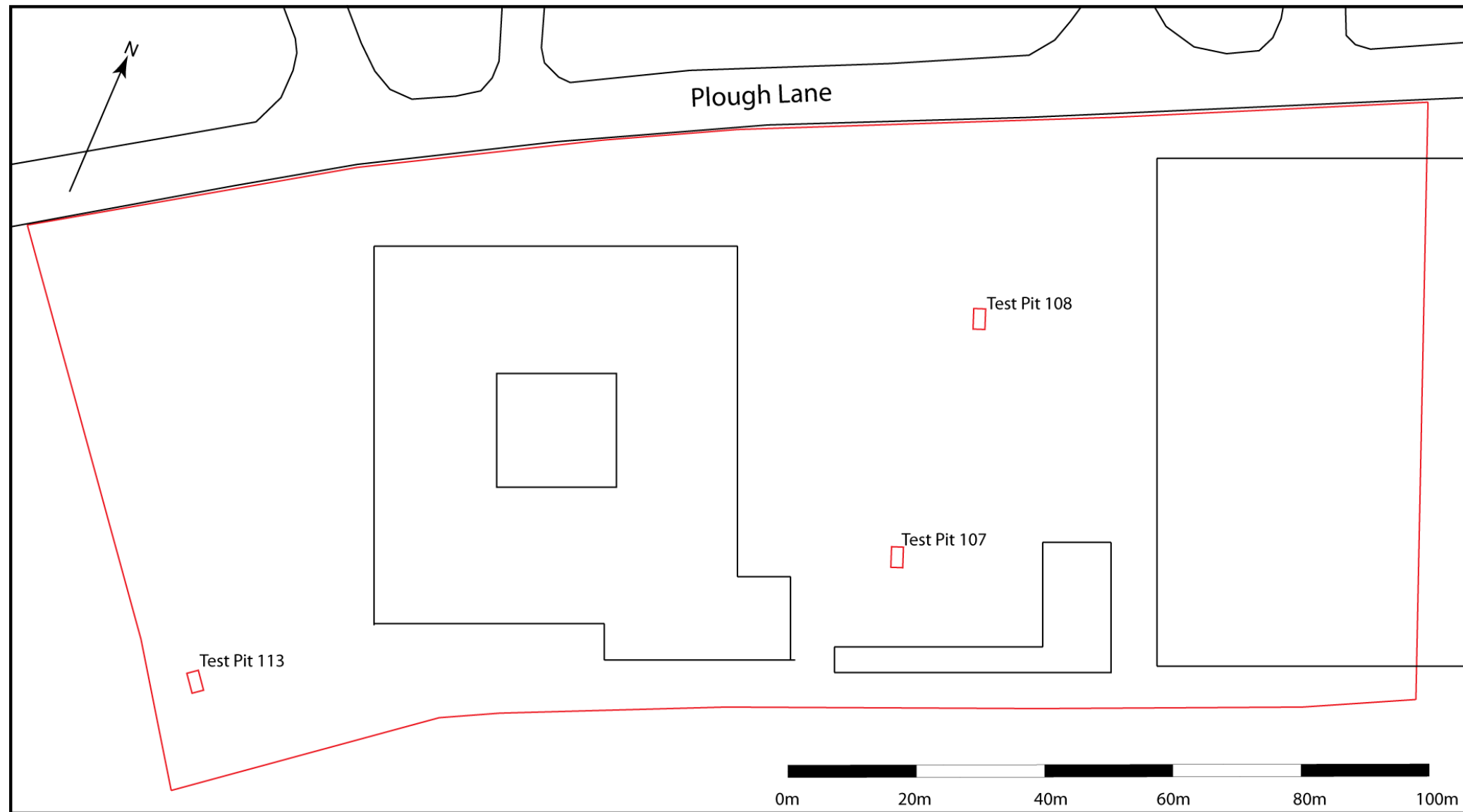


Fig 7: Archaeologically observed trial pits in Area A

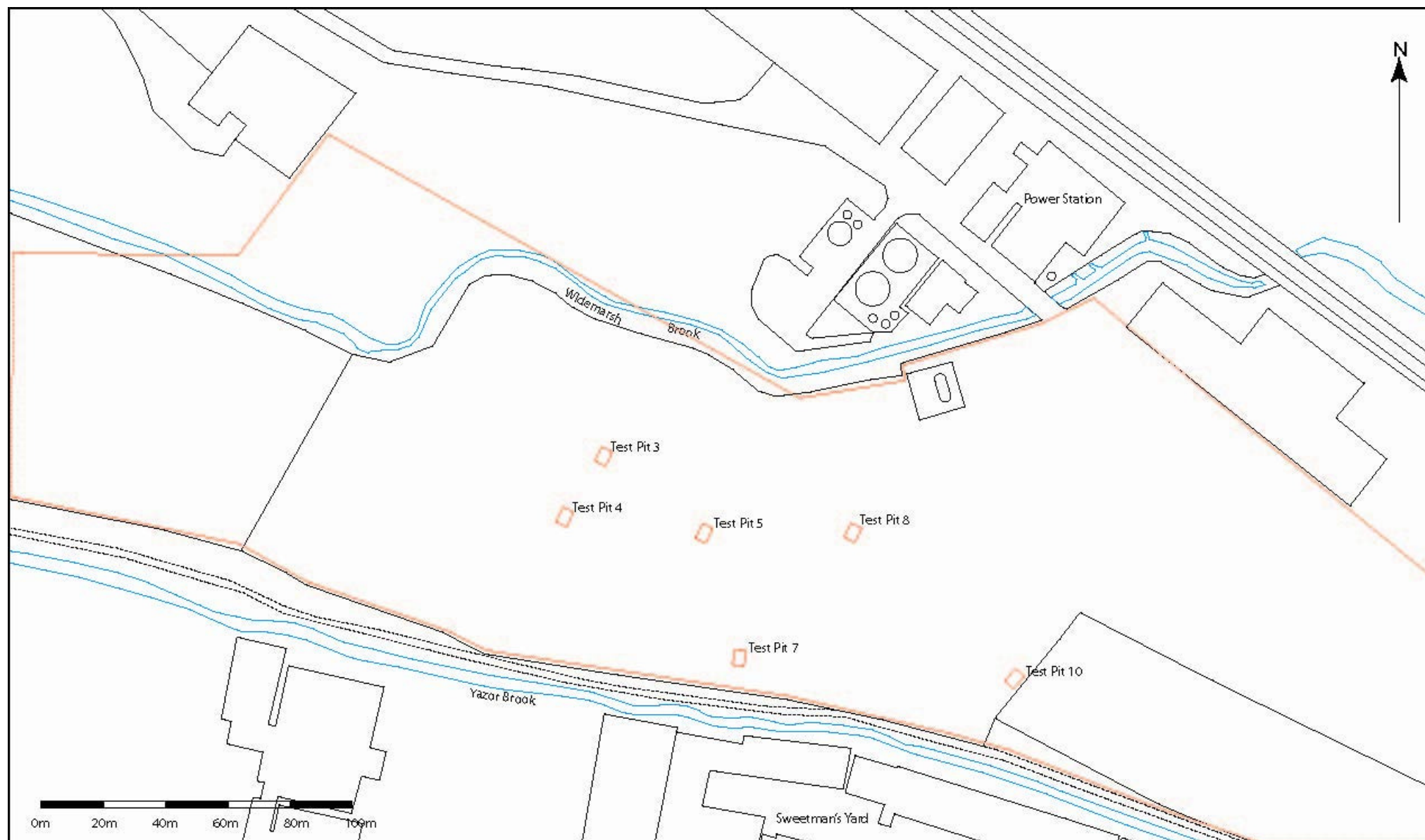


Fig 8: Archaeologically observed trial pits in Area B



4. Archaeological Observation - Methodology

4.1 Summary Description of Works

This programme of archaeological observation was carried out in accordance with practices set out by the Institute for Archaeologists in *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2008) and Herefordshire Archaeology's *Standards for Archaeological Projects in Herefordshire (Issue 1)* (2004). Border Archaeology adheres to the IfA *Code of conduct* (2010) and *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology* (2008).

The geotechnical test pits opened on the 31st March and 1st April 2011 within the study area (**Figs. 7 & 8**) were subject to archaeological observation, the aim being to identify, record, and, where appropriate, further investigate any surviving deposits, features or structures of archaeological significance.

The groundworks monitored by archaeological observation entailed the excavation of nine test pits 0.80m × 2.00m × 4.50m deep. The site was excavated in a controlled manner with a machine using a toothless bucket and monitored by a member of staff from Border Archaeology. All spoil and removed material was examined for artefacts.

Full written, graphic and photographic records were made in accordance with Border Archaeology's Field Recording Manual. Levels were calculated by measuring down from ground level, which had pre-recorded Ordnance Datum levels. Plans and sections were produced on gridded, archivally stable polyester film at scales of 1:50, 1:20 or 1:10, as appropriate. All site drawings were numbered and listed in a drawing register, these numbers being cross-referenced to written site records.

A photographic record was compiled using a high-resolution 12MPX digital camera. Each photograph, other than general shots of work in progress, contains an appropriate scale and records were indexed and cross-referenced to the written record. Details concerning subject and direction of view were maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number. The site produced nine Archaeological Observation Recording Sheets, nine section drawings, two geotechnical trial pit location plans at 1:1000 and 1:500 (at A3) and 46 photographs. The site records can be found under the site code PLH11, and will be deposited with Hereford City Museum.

4.2 Recovery, processing and curation of artefactual data

No archaeologically significant artefacts or finds were made during the observation of excavations on this site. Small quantities of 20th century pottery and CBM were noted during the excavation of the test pits but not retained.

4.3 Environmental Strategy

No deposits considered suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the course of the fieldwork.

5. Results of Archaeological Observation

TP3	
Location	Area B
Dimensions	0.80m × 2.00m × 4.50m
Modern ground level	56.50m OD
Base of hardstanding	56.15m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	1.27m
Level of base of trench	52m OD
Natural observed	54.44m OD

TP3 was located in Area B, the ground level in this area measured 56.50 m OD. The trial pit consisted of 0.35m of light grey crushed concrete hardcore (100), overlying 0.44m of reddish-brown clay/silt with occasional fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) (101). Beneath this, at 55.71m OD lay 1.27m of a heavily organic black sandy-silt with occasional CBM fragments and wood, interpreted as a post-medieval garden soil deposit (102). This overlay the natural terrace sands and gravels (103). The water table was recorded at 2.40m, and excavation ceased at 4.50m (**Plate 1**). No significant archaeological deposits or features were observed.



Plate 1: N-facing section of TP3



TP4	
Location	Area B
Dimensions	0.80m × 2.00m × 4.50m
Modern ground level	56.50m OD
Base of hardstanding	55.90m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	1.70m
Level of base of trench	52m OD
Natural observed	54.20m OD

TP4 was located in Area B, and consisted of 0.60m of light grey crushed concrete hardcore (200) overlying 0.60m of black sandy-silt with frequent CBM and occasional glass (201) interpreted as the same post-medieval garden soils seen in TP3. Beneath (201) was deposit (202), a mid brown sandy-silt with occasional pebbles, and very occasional CBM towards the top of the deposit. It is possible that (202) represents an earlier soil horizon. Beneath (202) lay natural sands and gravels (203). The water table was recorded at 3.20m and the excavation ceased at 4.50m. No significant archaeological deposits or features were observed (**Plate 2**).



Plate 2: W-facing section of TP4

TP5	
Location	Area B
Dimensions	0.80m × 2.00m × 4.50m
Modern ground level	56.50m OD
Base of hard-standing	55m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	1.60m
Level of base of trench	52m OD
Natural observed	53.40m OD

TP5 was located in Area B, and consisted of 1.50m of light grey crushed concrete hardcore mixed with a fine brown sand and CBM fragments (300) overlying a 0.30m deep layer of orange bricks (301). The bricks were all 220mm × 100mm × 80mm deep with a pronounced frog, indicating they have a late 20th – 21st century date. Given the depth and narrowness of the trench, it was not possible to establish whether the bricks were part of a building or just dumped there, although the lack of mortar visible suggests bricks (301) are more likely to be a dump deposit than a structure. Beneath (301) was an organic black sandy-silt with frequent CMB and wood (302), interpreted as the same post-medieval garden soils seen in TP3 and 4. Beneath (302) lay natural terrace sands and gravels (303). The water table was recorded at 3.20m and the excavation ceased at 4.50m. No significant archaeological deposits or features were observed (**Plate 3**).



Plate 3: S-facing section of TP5



TP7	
Location	Area B
Dimensions	0.80m × 2.00m × 4.50m
Modern ground level	56.50m OD
Base of hardstanding	56.10m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	1.45m
Level of base of trench	52m OD
Natural observed	54.65m OD

TP7 was located in Area B, and consisted of 0.40m of light grey crushed concrete hardcore (400) overlying 0.60m of organic black sandy silt with occasional metal and 20th century pot (401), interpreted as the same post medieval garden soils seen in the previous trial pits. Beneath (401) lay a reddish-brown silty sand with occasional 20th century pottery inclusions measuring 0.85m in depth (402). This overlay the natural terrace sands and gravels (403). The water table was recorded at 3.50m and the excavation ceased at 4.50m. No significant archaeological deposits or features were observed (**Plate 4**).



Plate 4: W-facing section of TP7



TP8	
Location	Area B
Dimensions	0.80m × 2.00m × 4.50m
Modern ground level	56.50m OD
Base of hardstanding	56.25m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	2.65m
Level of base of trench	52m OD
Natural observed	53.60m OD

TP8 was located in Area B, and consisted of 0.25m of light grey crushed concrete hardcore (500) overlying 1.75m of black sandy-silt with occasional concrete, and frequent metal and CBM inclusions (501), interpreted as the same post-medieval garden soils seen in the previous trial pits. Beneath (501) lay a light greyish-brown silty sand with occasional metal and pebble inclusions measuring 0.90m in depth (502). This overlay the natural terrace sands and gravels (503). The water table was recorded at 3.20m and the excavation ceased at 4.50m. No significant archaeological deposits or features were observed (**Plate 5**).



Plate 5: N-facing section of TP8

TP10	
Location	Area B
Dimensions	0.80m × 2.00m × 2.00m
Modern ground level	56.50m OD
Base of hard-standing	56.05m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	0.70m
Level of base of trench	54.50m OD
Natural observed	55.15m OD

TP10 was located in Area B, and consisted of 0.45m of light grey crushed concrete hardcore (600) overlying 0.70m of black sandy-silt with frequent pebble and CBM inclusions (601), interpreted as the same post-medieval garden soils seen in the previous trial pits. Beneath (601) lay a deposit of red inert sand 0.20m thick (602). Beneath this was a light grey silt with sand and gravel inclusions, measuring 0.65m in depth (603). The water table was not encountered, and the excavation ceased at 2.00m for saturation testing. No significant archaeological deposits or features were observed (**Plate 6**).



Plate 6: E-facing section of TP10

TP107	
Location	Area A
Dimensions	0.80m × 2.00m × 1.70m
Modern ground level	56.52m OD
Base of tarmac	56.34m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	N/A
Level of base of trench	54.82m OD
Natural observed	55.69m OD

TP107 was located in Area A, and consisted of 0.18m of tarmac (700) overlying 0.25m of light grey silty-sand with frequent angular gravel (701), interpreted as a levelling deposit. Beneath (701) lay a mid-brown silt measuring 0.40m deep sloping to 0.68m to the S (702). No inclusions were present, and it is probable this deposit represents an earlier soil horizon. (702) overlay a red sandy-silt with small rounded pebble inclusions, interpreted as the natural terrace sands and gravels (703). The water table was not observed, and the excavation ceased at 1.70m for saturation testing. TP107 was to be extended to a depth of 4.50m; however, this subsequent excavation was not archaeologically observed. No significant archaeological deposits or features were observed (**Plate 7**).



Plate 7: N-facing section of TP107

TP108	
Location	Area A
Dimensions	0.80m × 2.00m × 1.45m
Modern ground level	56.47m OD
Base of tarmac	56.35m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	N/A
Level of base of trench	55.02m OD
Natural observed	54.85m OD

TP108 was located in Area A, and consisted of 0.12m of tarmac (800) overlying 0.20m of light grey silty-sand with frequent angular gravel (801), interpreted as a levelling deposit. Beneath (801) lay 0.10m of dark grey gravel (802), which may be part of the same levelling activity as (801). This overlay 0.20m of red sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions (803). (803) overlay mid brown silty sand with frequent pebble inclusions 0.80m deep interpreted as natural terrace sands and gravels.

The water table was not observed, and the excavation ceased at 1.45m for saturation testing. TP108 was to be extended to a depth of 4.50m; however, this subsequent excavation was abandoned due to the discovery of a ceramic pipe within the W facing section. No significant archaeological deposits or features were observed (**Plate 8**).



Plate 8: N-facing section of TP108



TP113	
Location	Area A
Dimensions	0.80m × 2.00m × 0.60m
Modern ground level	56.38m OD
Base of tarmac	56.26m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	N/A
Level of base of trench	55.78m OD
Natural observed	N/A

TP113 was located in Area A, and consisted of 0.12m of tarmac (900) overlying 0.48m of dark brown sandy silt, interpreted as a possible garden soil (901). Beneath (901) lay a concrete slab, and the trench was abandoned. No significant archaeological deposits or features were observed.



6. Conclusions

The archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken by Border Archaeology on the specific sites to the E and NW of Plough Lane (Area A and Area B respectively) identified little archaeological or historical evidence for intensive occupation within these two areas. Area A, located to the E of Plough Lane, appears to have been an enclosed meadow at least since the late 18th-early 19th century until the construction of the present modern offices in the late 1970s. Area B, comprising an extensive area of undeveloped wasteground between the Widemarsh and Yazor Brooks, to the W of the site of Canonmoor Farm appears to have remained as water meadows from the late 18th-early 19th century until recent years.

However, potential was indicated for the presence of medieval and post-medieval cultivation and occupation deposits and features (possibly including agricultural buildings, boundary ditches or watercourses) possibly associated with nearby Canonmoor Farm (which may have been the nucleus of a medieval estate belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford) The assessment also identified potential for previously unrecorded archaeological features to have survived, in particular palaeochannels which might contain waterlogged deposits of high palaeoenvironmental value.

The programme of archaeological observation of geo-technical test pits within both areas revealed no evidence of significant archaeological deposits, features or finds. Within Area A, the test pits revealed the presence of extensive modern levelling and make-up deposits (presumably associated with the construction of the existing offices) which had largely truncated the earlier garden soils down to natural gravels. TP 107 and 108 revealed modern levelling and makeup layers overlying natural gravel, with TP113 being abandoned after 0.60m.

Within Area B, the test pits yielded evidence of a thick garden soil deposit of probable post-medieval date across the entirety of Area B, which appears to be consistent with this documentary and cartographic sources showing that this area was occupied as water meadows for a considerable period of time This garden soil overlay the natural terrace gravels in TP3 and TP5, in test-pits 4, 7 and 8 the garden soil deposit overlay other post-medieval deposits that are likely to represent earlier soil horizons. All the pottery and CBM observed was of a 20th century date.

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9. Cartography

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St John's Hereford parish tithe map - 1840

OS 1st edition 25-inch map Herefordshire 33.11; 33.15 - 1888

OS 1st edition 6-inch map Herefordshire 33 SE- 1891

OS 2nd edition 25-inch map Herefordshire 33.11; 33.15 - 1905

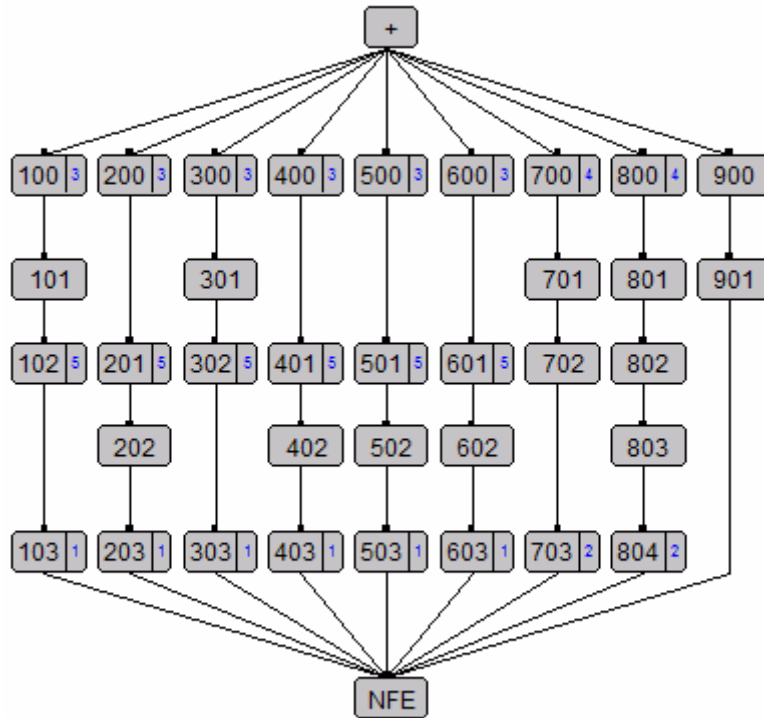
OS 3rd edition 6-inch map Herefordshire 33 SE- 1930

OS 1:10000 map - 1973

OS 1:10000 map - 1985



10. Appendix 1: Matrix





Appendix 2: OASIS Data collection form

OASIS ID: borderar1-98462

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Observation - Herefordshire Council Offices, Cider Mills, Plough Lane, Hereford
Short description of the project	An archaeological Observation took place at the Herefordshire Council Offices, Cider Mills, Plough Lane, Hereford. The site consisted of two areas, area A was bounded to the N by Plough Lane, the E by the Bulmers factory buildings, the S by residential housing, and to the W by a Shell garage. Area B was bounded to the N by Widemarsh Brook, the E by the Bulmers factory, the S by Yazor Brook, and the W by a property boundary fence. The grid reference for the centre of the site is NGR SO 50237 40459. The ground level to the N, S and E of the site is 56m OD, sloping up to 58m OD W of the site. Nine geotechnical test pits were archaeologically observed, those in Area B revealed evidence of 20th century garden soil deposits overlying natural terrace gravels. Area A revealed no archaeological deposits; with TP 107 and 108 showing modern levelling and makeup layers overlying natural gravel, and TP113 being abandoned after 0.60m. Natural was observed in this area at c. 54m OD. No significant archaeological deposits were observed.
Project dates	Start: 31-03-2011 End: 01-04-2011
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	PLH11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None



Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

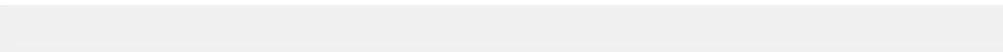
Country	England
Site location	HEREFORDSHIRE HEREFORD Herefordshire Council Offices, Cider Mills, Plough Lane, Hereford
Postcode	HR4 0LE
Study area	5.58 Hectares
Site coordinates	SO 350237 240459 51.9107153517 -2.944701956560 51 54 38 N 002 56 40 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 53.60m Max: 55.69m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Border Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Border Archaeology
Project director/manager	Border Archaeology
Project supervisor	Sarah Ritchie MA
Type of	County Council

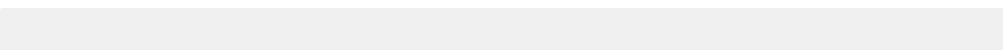


sponsor/funding
body



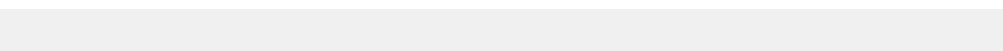
Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Hereford City Museum
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	Hereford City Museum
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Map', 'Matrices', 'Photograph', 'Report', 'Section'



**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Observation - Herefordshire Council Offices, Cider Mills, Plough Lane, Hereford, HR4 0LE
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Ritchie, S.
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Border Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Leominster



Entered by Sarah Ritchie (s.ritchie55@gmail.com)



Entered on 6 April 2011



Site Summary

<i>Report Title</i>	Desk Based Assessment and Archaeological Observation: Herefordshire Council Offices and Proposed Car Park Area, Plough Lane, Hereford
<i>Contractor's Name and Address</i>	Border Archaeology PO Box 36 Leominster Herefordshire HR6 8DE
<i>Site Name</i>	Herefordshire Council Offices and Proposed Car Park Area, Plough Lane, Hereford, HR4 0LE
<i>Grid Reference</i>	NGR SO 5020 4045 (Area A); SO 5015 4065 (Area B) Planning Application No: N/A
<i>SMR number</i>	EHE 1853
<i>Date of Field Work</i>	March-April 2011
<i>Date of Report</i>	April 2011
	NUMBER AND TYPE OF FINDS
<i>Pottery</i>	<i>Period:</i> Modern <i>Quantity:</i> None retained
<i>Other</i>	<i>Period:</i> Modern..... <i>Quantity:</i> None retained
	NUMBER AND TYPE OF SAMPLES COLLECTED
<i>Sieving for charred plant remains</i>	<i>No of features sampled:</i> N/A <i>No of buckets:</i> N/A
<i>C14/scientific dates</i>	<i>No and Type:</i> N/A <i>Result:</i> N/A
<i>Pollen</i>	<i>No of columns/spot samples:</i> N/A <i>Name of pollen specialist:</i> N/A
<i>Bone</i>	<i>Number of buckets sieved for bone:</i> N/A <i>Quantity Recovered:</i> N/A <i>Period:</i> N/A
<i>Summary of the report</i>	<p>The archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken by Border Archaeology on the specific sites to the E and NW of Plough Lane (Areas A and B respectively) identified little archaeological or historical evidence for intensive occupation within these two areas. Area A, located to the E of Plough Lane, appears to have been an enclosed meadow at least since the late 18th-early 19th century until the construction of the present modern offices in the late 1970s. Area B, comprising an extensive area of undeveloped wasteground between the Widemarsh and Yazor Brooks, to the W of the site of Canonmoor Farm appears to have remained as water meadows from the late 18th-early 19th century until recent years.</p> <p>However, potential was indicated for the presence of medieval and post-medieval cultivation and occupation deposits and features (possibly including agricultural buildings, boundary ditches or watercourses) possibly associated with nearby Canonmoor Farm (which may have been the nucleus of a medieval estate belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford) The assessment also identified potential for previously unrecorded archaeological features to have survived, in particular palaeochannels which might contain waterlogged deposits of high palaeoenvironmental value.</p> <p>The programme of archaeological observation of geo-technical test pits within both areas revealed no evidence of significant archaeological deposits, features or finds. Within Area A, the test pits revealed the presence of extensive modern levelling and make-up deposits (presumably associated with the construction of the existing offices) which had largely truncated the earlier garden soils down to natural gravels. TP 107 and 108 revealed modern levelling and makeup layers overlying natural gravel, with TP113 being abandoned after 0.60m.</p> <p>Within Area B, the test pits yielded evidence of a thick garden soil deposit of probable post-medieval date across the entirety of Area B, which appears to be consistent with this documentary and cartographic sources showing that this area was occupied as water meadows for a considerable period of time This garden soil overlay the natural terrace gravels in TP3 and TP5, in test-pits 4, 7 and 8 the garden soil deposit overlay other post-medieval deposits that are likely to represent earlier soil horizons. All the pottery and CBM observed was of a 20th century date.</p>



Document Control

Job title	Archaeological Observation: Herefordshire Council Offices, Plough Lane, Hereford, HR4 0LE	Job No	BA1109PLH
Report written by	<i>Sarah Ritchie MA AIfA & Stephen Priestley MA</i>		
Report edited by	<i>George Children MA MIfA</i>		
Issue No	Status	Date	Approved for issue
1	Final		
<i>Neil Shurety Dip M.GM Inst. M</i>			