

**Former Bus Depot
Friars Street
Hereford**
Archaeological Evaluation



for
McCarthy & Stone Ltd

CA Project: 6426
CA Report: 17703
HER reference: EHE80322

December 2017



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SUMMARY

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|-----------------------------|---|
| Project Name: | Former Bus Depot |
| Location: | Friars Street, Hereford |
| NGR: | 350637 239831 |
| Type: | Evaluation |
| Date: | 13-24 November 2017 |
| Planning Reference: | P173773/F |
| Location of Archive: | To be deposited with Hereford Museum Resource & Learning Centre |
| Site Code: | FBUS17 |

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2017 at the Former Bus Station, Friar Street, Hereford. A total of eight trenches was excavated.

Evidence of medieval activity was limited to the north-eastern part of the site where two pits, probably representing rubbish pits for the disposal of domestic waste, were found to contain artefactual material of 11th to 15th-century date. Five similar pits and a ditch/gully were also identified in the north-eastern part of the site, and although undated, may be broadly contemporary.

Four sub-rectangular graves, all of which contained articulated human bone, were identified in the south-eastern part of the site. Two further, similarly-shaped, features were also identified in the south-eastern part of the site but were found to be devoid of human remains. The location of these graves, within a seemingly enclosed area depicted by 18th-century cartographic sources, appears to confirm the presence of a burial ground associated with a known 18th-century Quaker's meetinghouse. The function of the latter features remains unclear. Part of an undated limestone structure of indeterminate function, also identified in the south-eastern part of the site, correlates with the western edge of the postulated burial ground and suggests that it may, at least in part, have been demarcated by a wall.

An undated limestone cellar was identified in the north-eastern part of the site. This cellar correlates with part of a row of buildings first depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map for the Parish of St. Nicholas, probably representing workers accommodation associated with the Hereford Iron Foundry Works.

A number of red brick walls, a cobbled and red brick surface and a vaulted red brick structure, all identified in the north-eastern part of the site, appear to relate to a former Drill Hall, first depicted on the 1902 Ordnance Survey map.

A pit, identified cutting the subsoil within the north-western part of the site, contained pottery of 18th-century date. An undated pit, similarly cutting the subsoil within the south-eastern part of the site, is considered to be at least broadly contemporary. The function of these pits remains unclear.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 2017 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for McCarthy & Stone Ltd, on land at the Former Bus Depot, Friars Street, Hereford (centred at NGR: 350637 239831; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application submitted to Herefordshire Council (HC) for the demolition of existing buildings and the erection of 54 units of retirement accommodation, with communal facilities, car parking and landscaping (HC planning ref: P173773/F).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for An Archaeological Assessment and Field Evaluation Project* (HC 2017) prepared by Julian Cotton, Archaeological Advisor, HC, and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2017a) that was approved by Mr Cotton. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). It was monitored by Mr Cotton, including site visits on 16, 17 and 21 November 2017.

The site

1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 0.5ha in extent, and comprises a former bus depot and areas of associated hardstanding. The site is bounded to the north by a public car park and residential properties fronting Old Mill Close, to the south by the Hereford Museum Resource and Learning Centre, to the east by Friars Street and to the west by a non-conformist burial ground and industrial units fronting Grimmer Road. The site lies at approximately 57.7m AOD and is broadly level.

1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Raglan Mudstone Formation – Siltstone and Mudstone of the Silurian Period with superficial deposits of Devensian Till of the Quaternary Period (BGS 2017). The natural substrate, comprising compact silt clay with abundant patches of sand and gravel, was identified in all of the excavated trenches.



2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site has previously been subject to heritage assessment (CA 2017b). A Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey (Archaeological Surveys 2017) has also been undertaken in the eastern part of the site in association with the proposed development (see Fig. 1). The following is a summary taken from these assessments, along with any publically available information pertinent to the site.

Prehistoric

2.2 No evidence of prehistoric activity has been identified within the site itself. Evidence of prehistoric activity in the wider area is limited to unstratified finds of pottery and flint from archaeological excavations undertaken on Berrington Street, c. 80m to the east of the site (Shoesmith 1982).

Roman

2.3 There is no evidence of any Roman road passing through what is now Hereford despite the A49, the line of which passes c. 35m to the east of the site, being known locally as 'Roman Road' (CA 2017b). However, it remains possible that Hereford has Roman origins as a number of artefacts, including a bronze figure of Hermes, have been recovered from crossing points across the River Wye. No evidence of Roman activity has been identified within the site itself and archaeological evidence from its immediate environs is limited to a small quantity of residual Roman pottery recovered during the archaeological excavations undertaken on Berrington Street (*ibid.*).

Medieval

2.4 Hereford is thought to have been founded in AD 676, with the Cathedral built by AD 803 (*ibid.*). Early medieval settlement is thought to have been focussed near to the Cathedral, c. 400m to the east of the current site. By the late 10th century AD Hereford had become a shire town with a mint and market. A castle was built in c. 1050 AD but was destroyed by the Welsh in 1055 AD. In the centuries following the Norman Conquest the castle was refortified, the cities earthen defences were replaced by stone walls and gates and the town was refocused around a new market, established to the north of the early medieval core (*ibid.*).

2.5 The western extent of Hereford's medieval defences are located c. 95m to the east of the current site and settlement is thought to have been predominately contained

within the city walls during the medieval period; however the presence of extra-mural medieval suburbs remains a possibility (*ibid.*). A number of archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the current site have revealed evidence of medieval activity. Traces of pre-Conquest timber buildings and later medieval pits, building foundations and drains were identified during the archaeological excavations undertaken on Berrington Street (Shoemith 1982). A number of rubbish pits and gullies, indicative of settlement, have been identified during archaeological works c.60m to the north, c.40m to the north-west and c.30m to the south of the current site respectively (CA 2017b).

Post-medieval and modern

- 2.6 A Quaker's meetinghouse is known to have been built on the eastern edge of the site by c.1676 (*ibid.*). The meetinghouse is first accurately depicted on Taylor's map of Hereford, produced in 1757 (see Fig. 4). This map shows the meetinghouse fronting Friars Street, with a seemingly enclosed area immediately to its rear. A further enclosed area is located within the south-eastern corner of the site. The function of the enclosed areas remains unclear; however it is possible that one or both represent a burial ground associated with the meetinghouse. The remaining parts of the site are occupied by part of an orchard.
- 2.7 The 1842 Tithe Map for the Parish of St. Nicholas shows the site divided into three plots, with the Quaker's meetinghouse seemingly demolished and the postulated burial grounds no longer depicted. The accompanying apportionment indicates that the two most southerly plots occupying the site contain a garden and a house and the Tithe Map itself shows two small buildings occupying the south-eastern corner of the current site. The third plot, occupying the northern half of the current site, is recorded as being part of the Hereford Iron Foundry Works. A row of buildings, possibly representing accommodation for the foundry workers, is depicted in the north-eastern corner of the current site, fronting Friars Street. The foundry was replaced by a steam operated flour mill, using the former foundry buildings, in c.1859 (*ibid.*).
- 2.8 The 1885 First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map shows the flour mill and a building, labelled as a saw mill, immediately to the north of the current site. Part of the saw mill appears to extend into the north-eastern part of the current site. The saw mill is no longer depicted on the 1902 edition of the OS map (see Fig. 4); however a Drill Hall is now shown within the north-eastern part of the site. The site

remains unchanged on all subsequent editions of OS mapping until 1928 when a bus depot, owned by the Birmingham and Midland Motor Omnibus Company (Midland Red), is depicted occupying the central-eastern part of the site. The bus depot appears to have been extended in 1930 and 1941 before being extended again to occupy its current footprint by 1966, following the demolition of the former Drill Hall.

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey

- 2.9 A recent Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey (Archaeological Surveys 2017) has been carried out in the eastern part of the site (see Fig. 2). The survey identified a rectangular anomaly of possible archaeological origin within the northern part of the survey area. The function of this feature is unclear; however it may represent a vaulted feature or a modern soakaway/inspection chamber. Further anomalies, possibly representing the remains of former buildings or associated structural/demolition debris, were also identified in the northern parts of the survey area.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable HC to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork initially comprised the excavation of seven trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trenches 1 and 2 measured 20m in length and 2m in width. Trenches 3-7 measured 10m in length and 2m in width. Trench 2 was moved slightly from its original position, as set out in the WSI, and Trench 1 was split due to the presence of modern services. Following on-site discussions between CA and Mr Cotton an additional trench, Trench 8, was excavated and Trench 7 was

extended by to 2.5m the south-west, to help define the extent of burials identified in the north-eastern half of the trench. The trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual*.

- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. No deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Hereford Museum Resource and Learning Centre, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix E, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-7)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, the finds and the biological evidence and are to be found in Appendices A to respectively. Details of the relative heights of the principal deposits and features expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD) appear in Appendix D.
- 5.2 In Trench 1 the natural substrate was identified at a typical depth of 1.17m below present ground level (bpgl). It was overlain by subsoil, averaging 0.32m in thickness. The subsoil was cut by construction cut 104 for modern red-brick and metal tank 105. Tank 105 was overlain by make-up/levelling layer 102, which measured 0.4m in

thickness and contained frequent metal, plastic and red brick fragments. This was in turn overlain by concrete and red brick bedding layer 101 for the existing tarmac surface 100, measuring 0.34m and 0.11m in thickness respectively. In Trench 3 the natural substrate was identified at a typical depth of 1.1m bpgl. It was overlain by subsoil, averaging 0.65m in thickness, which was in turn overlain by concrete and red brick bedding layer 301 for the existing tarmac surface 300, measuring 0.3m and 0.15m in thickness respectively. No archaeological features or deposits were identified in these trenches. Archaeological features/deposits were identified in the remaining six trenches.

Trench 2 (Fig. 2)

- 5.3 The natural substrate, 203, was identified at 1.08m bpgl within the trench. It was overlain by subsoil 202, typically measuring 0.32m in thickness. Small, irregular pit 204 was identified cutting the subsoil in the north-eastern half of the trench. It contained a single fill, 205, from which three sherds of 18th-century pottery, a fragment of post-medieval glass and a fragment of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered. The fill of pit 205 was sealed by concrete and red brick bedding layer 201 for the existing tarmac surface 200.

Trench 4 (Figs 2, 3 & 4)

- 5.4 Natural substrate 403 was identified at 0.95m bpgl within the trench. It was overlain by subsoil typically measuring 0.4m in thickness. The subsoil was cut along the northern edge of the trench by broadly east/west aligned construction cut 405 for wall 404. Wall 404 was of red brick construction, bonded by dark grey cement mortar and measured 0.22m in width and 0.4m in depth. It is similarly aligned to the Drill Hall first depicted on the 1902 edition of the OS map and as such it is likely to represent an internal division within this building. Wall 404 was sealed by concrete and red brick bedding layer 401 for the existing tarmac surface 400.

Trench 5 (Figs 2-5 & 7)

- 5.5 The natural substrate, 513, was identified at 1.22m bpgl within the trench. It was cut towards the centre of the trench by partially exposed pits 507 (Fig. 5, section AA) and 511 (Fig. 5, section BB), both of which contained similar dark silt clay fills. Sub-oval pit 511 had a steeply sloping northern edge and contained a single undated fill, 512, from which 14 fragments of animal bone were recovered. Pit 507 measured at least 1.7m in width, 0.7m in depth, had a steeply sloping northern side and contained a single exposed fill, 508, from which three sherds of 11th to 13th-century

pottery and seven fragments of animal bone were recovered. The full depth of these pits could not be ascertained due to the depth of the trench. The fill of pit 507 was cut in plan by undated pit 509, which remained unexcavated.

- 5.6 The fill of pit 509 was sealed by subsoil 502, averaging 0.52m in thickness. The subsoil was cut by construction cuts 514, 515 and 516 for walls 503, 505 and 506 respectively. East/west aligned wall 503 was of red brick construction, bonded by dark grey cement mortar. It measured 0.22m in width and up to 0.38m in depth and correlates closely to part of the Drill Hall first depicted on the 1902 edition of the OS map (see Fig. 4). North/south aligned red brick walls 505 and 506 were bonded by dark grey cement mortar, butted wall 503 to the north, and measured 0.22m and 0.24m in width and up to 0.25m and 0.26m in depth respectively. Wall 506 correlates closely to a linear anomaly, possibly representing structural remains, identified during the preceding GPR survey (Archaeological Surveys 2017, see Fig. 2). Walls 505 and 506 are not depicted by any available historic mapping but are likely to represent internal divisions within the Drill Hall. All three walls were butted by surface 504 which was constructed from rounded cobbles and red brick fragments and is likely to form an internal surface within the Drill Hall. The aforementioned structural features were sealed by concrete and red brick bedding layer 501 for the existing tarmac surface 500.

Trench 6 (Figs. 2-4 & 7)

- 5.7 The natural substrate, 624, was identified at 1.48m bpgl across the central and northern parts of the trench. It was cut towards the centre of the trench by partially exposed pits 612 and 615. Both pits were irregular in plan and contained similar dark silt clay fills. Both pits remained unexcavated due to the depth of the trench; however five fragments of post-medieval CBM were recovered from the surface of pit 612. The fills of pits 612 and 615 were sealed by subsoil 623, averaging 0.65m in thickness.
- 5.8 The subsoil was cut towards the southern end of the trench by construction cut 611 for structure 607. Sub-square structure 607 was built as a single phase and was of rough limestone block construction, bonded by a friable yellowish white lime mortar. The southern wall of structure 607 broadly correlates closely to part of a row of buildings first depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map for the Parish of St. Nicholas.

- 5.9 Structure 607 was butted by red brick steps 606, which survived up to 0.8m in depth and were bonded by dark grey cement mortar. Structure 607 and steps 606 were butted internally by flagstone surface 609 that was in turn overlain by a series of four backfill deposits, 604, 605, 608 and 622, all of which contained quantities of 19th-century pottery and modern glass.
- 5.10 In the northern half of the trench the subsoil was cut by construction cuts 618 and 621 for wall 617 and vaulted structure 602 respectively. Wall 617 was of red brick construction, bonded by dark grey cement mortar. It measured more than 0.3m in width, up to 0.4m in depth and correlates closely to part of the Drill Hall first depicted on the 1902 edition of the OS map (see Fig. 3). Structure 602 butted wall 617 to the south-west and was similarly constructed from red brick, bonded by dark grey cement mortar. It correlates closely to a square-shaped anomaly, possibly representing a vaulted feature or a soakaway/inspection chamber identified during the preceding GPR survey (Archaeological Surveys 2017, see Fig. 2). Structure 602 and backfill 604 were sealed by concrete and red brick bedding layer 601 for the existing tarmac surface 600.

Trench 7 (Figs 2-4 & 7)

- 5.11 The natural substrate, 703, was identified at a typical depth of 1m bpgl within the trench. Four sub-rectangular, broadly east/west aligned graves, 704, 706, 708 and 710, were identified cutting the natural substrate in the eastern half of the trench. All were investigated by hand and were found to contain well preserved, articulated, human bone. Two further sub-rectangular features, 714 and 716, were partially exposed cutting the natural substrate at the south-western end of the trench, albeit on a slightly different north-west/south-east alignment. Feature 714, measured at least 1.2m in length, 0.8m in width and 0.29m in depth and contained a single undated sandy silt fill, 715. Feature 716 measured at least 0.9m in length, 0.5m in width and 0.14m in depth and contained a single undated sandy silt fill, 717. The fills of both features were fully excavated within the trench and were found to be devoid of human bone.
- 5.12 Construction cut 720 for rectangular structure 718 was identified cutting the natural substrate in the central-western half of the trench. Structure 718 comprised three walls, built as a single phase, and was of rough limestone block construction, bonded by a friable yellowish white lime mortar. It measured 1.8m in width, more than 1.8m in length and survived to a depth of 1.5m. The north-eastern wall of this

structure correlates closely with part of an enclosed area depicted on Taylor's 1757 map of Hereford. Structure 718 was butted internally by flagstone surface 721, which was in turn overlain by backfill 719. The latter contained 14 sherds of post-medieval/modern pottery, five fragments of modern glass, a leather boot or shoe and an antler knife handle. Structure 718 was externally butted by dark silt clay deposit 702, which may represent a re-worked graveyard soil or subsoil. This deposit also sealed the fills of Graves 704, 706, 708 and 710 and features 714 and 716.

- 5.12 Shallow irregular pit 712 was identified cutting deposit 702 at the eastern limit of the trench. It measured more than 2.4m in length, 1.75m in width, 0.15m in depth and contained a single undated fill, 713. Deposit 719 and the fill of pit 712 were sealed by concrete and red brick bedding layer 701 for the existing tarmac surface 700.

Trench 8 (Figs. 2-5)

- 5.13 The natural substrate, 803, was identified at 1.2m bpgl within the trench. It was cut by partially exposed pits 804 and 806 and by broadly north/south aligned ditch/gully 809. Sub-oval pit 804 (Fig. 6, section CC) was identified at the southern end of the trench. It had an open 'U'-shaped profile, measured more than 1m in length, 0.6m in width, 0.31m in depth and contained a single undated fill, 805. Sub-circular pit 806 (Fig. 6, section DD) was identified towards the centre of the trench. It had a near-vertical western side and contained a single exposed fill, 807, from which two sherds of 11th to 13th-century pottery, a fragment of 13th to 15th-century roof tile, a Cu alloy strip or buckle and 11 fragments of animal bone were recovered. Ditch/gully 809 (Fig. 6, section EE) was identified in the northern half of the trench. It measured more than 5m in length, 0.4m in width and 0.08m in depth, had a shallow profile, a concave base, and contained single undated fill 810. The fills of the aforementioned features were all sealed by subsoil 802, typically measuring 0.68m in thickness, which was in turn sealed by concrete and red brick bedding layer 801, typically measuring 0.35m in thickness. Deposit 801 was cut by modern service trench 811, the fill of which was sealed by the existing tarmac surface 800.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material was recovered from ten deposits (mostly pit fills and the backfills of structures). The recovered material dates to the medieval and post-

medieval/modern periods. Quantities of the artefact types are given in Appendix B and further described below. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Pottery fabric codes used for the recording of the medieval pottery, in parenthesis below, are defined in Appendix B.

Pottery: Medieval

- 6.2 A total of eight sherds (138g) of medieval pottery were recovered from subsoil 202, identified in Trench 2, and the fills of pits 507 and 806, identified in Trenches 5 and 8 respectively. The condition of this material is good with little apparent abrasion. A single rim sherd recovered from fill 508 of pit 507 is from a jar with a 'clubbed' rim. This is thickly sooted, suggestive of its use as a cooking vessel. It occurs in a limestone-tempered fabric (MED LI), a type probably originating from the Gloucester area and dating to the 11th to 13th centuries. Unglazed coarseware types present as body sherds from fill 508 of pit 507 and fill 807 of pit 806 are probably of local origin, equivalent to Vince's Group A wares (Vince 1985, 35-37). This material is broadly dateable to the 12th to the 15th centuries. Also of local origin is a sherd, probably from a jug, from subsoil 202 in a glazed fabric MED QZg. This type is equivalent to Vince's local A7b fabric (*ibid.*, 43-44) and most likely dates to the 13th to 15th centuries. The remaining part of the medieval group comprises sherds in Malvern Chase fabrics (Vince's Group B: *ibid.* 45-52). Included is a single unglazed 'cooking pot' sherd (MED MALU) from fill 508 of pit 507, a type produced throughout the 12th to 15th centuries; and two finer oxidised sherds from subsoil 202 and fill 807 of pit 806 with an external speckled lead glaze (fabric MED MALO). This type is also long-lived, and is known to have been produced from the early 13th-century to the start of the 17th-century. However, the coarser fabrics present within the recovered assemblage suggest a date in the 13th to 14th/15th centuries is most likely.

Pottery: Post-medieval and modern

- 6.3 Pottery dating to the post-medieval and modern periods amounts to 50 sherds (4005g). A few sherds in Midlands type slipwares, glazed earthenwares and English salt-glazed stoneware date as early as the very late 17th (or more likely 18th centuries). This material is re-deposited mainly in later 19th century-dated deposits. Pottery of 19th-century date was recovered from Trenches 6 and 7, mainly as well-preserved substantially intact vessels, including examples with makers marks (Appendix B). Refined whitewares, yellow wares, porcelain and white stonewares are most common, most or all of English (Staffordshire/Midlands) manufacture.

Identifiable vessel forms include plates, bowls, jugs, cups, candlesticks, vases and branded containers for produce, including marmalade. Transfer-printed marks refer mainly to Staffordshire manufacturers and sometimes include pattern names. From backfill 719, identified in Trench 7, is a jug with a transfer-printed design identified on its base as 'Swiss Cottage'; and the mark 'B&C'. This mark is possibly that of the manufacturer Bridgwood and Clarke, active in Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent from 1857-64 (A-Z Stoke on Trent potters: www.thepotteries.org/mark/b/index.htm). Base marks on pottery recovered from backfill 604 of structure 607, identified in Trench 6, name the makers Bates, Walker and Co. also located in Burslem, Stoke and active 1875-78 (*ibid.* www.thepotteries.org/allpotters/73a.htm); and Jabez Blackhurst – a manufacturer working from Tunstall, Stoke in the period 1872-83 (*ibid.* www.thepotteries.org/allpotters/111.htm). A whiteware vessel from backfill 622 of structure 607 with a transfer printed 'Barley' design is marked on its base with the registered design number 164995, which indicates a 1891 date (*ibid.* www.thepotteries.org/mark/reg.htm#numbers).

- 6.4 Two decorative 'china dogs' from backfill 719 of structure 702, identified in Trench 7, are of similar form (though differently-sized) and in the same plain white-fired fabric. They are likely of the same later 19th-century date range as the pottery and other finds from this deposit. The most curious ceramic object recovered also comes from this deposit. It is made in a salt-glazed stoneware fabric which suggests an 18th or 19th century date and consists of an enclosed plano-convex form vessel measuring c. 210mm in diameter. Its flat lower surface features multiple small (c. 2mm diameter) perforations and its domed upper portion two large circular (25mm) holes. No close parallels for this object are forthcoming, although use in some manner related to filtration or delivery of water filter would seem most plausible.

Glass

- 6.5 A total of 27 fragments of glass (2713g) was recorded from five deposits. The earliest material recovered, comprising green wine/spirits bottle fragments typical of the later 17th and 18th centuries, is redeposited and comes from backfill 605 associated with structure 607 identified in Trench 6. Included is a large fragment from a short-necked bottle with string rim, which is earlier than c. 1740 (Noël Hume 1969, 63-65). The remainder comprises bottles/containers and tableware or decorative vessels (Appendix B) all considered later than 1800 and probably after c. 1850. From backfill 719 of structure 702, identified in Trench 7, are a number of small phials/bottles for perfume or medicines, including a blue glass poison bottle.

Bottles recovered from backfill 608 of structure 607, identified in Trench 6, are with embossed (moulded) legends, one identifying the Essex-based Ind Coope brewery (established 1886), and the second the local Chemist (and soft drinks manufacturer) 'Kemp and Brook'. Kemp and Brook are known to have been in business since 1886, until as late as 2005 (Hereford Times archive: <http://www.herefordtimes.com/news/5715869>). Clear glass table or decorative forms include a ribbed salt cellar (or small vase) from backfill 719 and a jug or decanter with 'cut glass' ornament from backfill 608.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 6.6 A single small fragment (20g) of glazed roof tile from fill 807 of pit 806, identified in Trench 8, may date to the later medieval period (c. 13th to 15th centuries). Brick fragments from fill 205 of pit 204 and fill 613 of pit 612, identified in Trenches 2 and 6 respectively, are insufficiently complete for closer dating but are probably post-medieval in date.

Other finds

- 6.7 A copper alloy halfpenny, dated 1864, was recovered from backfill 719 of structure 702, identified in Trench 7. Other metal objects comprised a fragmentary strip or buckle frame of copper alloy from fill 807 of pit 806, identified in Trench 8 and a large oval pan from backfill 608 of structure 607, identified in Trench 6. A complete handle, probably of red deer antler, for a knife or other implement was recovered from backfill 719 of structure 702, identified in Trench 7. The date of this object remains unclear.
- 6.8 Fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from backfills 604 and 608 of structure 607, identified in Trench 6. Both feature ribbed bowls commonly characteristic of 19th-century pipes. A fragmentary leather boot or shoe was recovered from backfill 719 of structure 702, identified in Trench 7. It is finely stitched with a layered heel and multiple lace holes. These features are consistent with the mid or later 19th century dating suggested for this deposit.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 A total of 56 fragments (564g) of animal bone were recovered from six deposits dating from the medieval and post-medieval/modern periods. The material displayed

a varying degree of preservation and was highly fragmented with frequent historical and modern damage. However, it has been possible to identify the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), pig (*Sus scrofa sp.*).

- 7.2 A total of 36 fragments of animal bone (330g) were recovered from subsoil 202 and deposits 508 and 807, the fills of pits 507 and 806 respectively. The remains of cattle, sheep/goat and pig were recovered with each species being identified from meat-poor skeletal elements such as the lower limbs and feet. No cut or chop marks that would indicate an origin in butchery waste were observed and each species was recovered in numbers too low to provide any useful information beyond species identification.
- 7.3 Six fragments of animal bone (93g) were recovered from backfill deposits 608 and 622. The only fragment that could be positively identified was a partial first cervical vertebra from deposit 608. This deposit also produced two lagomorph bones, a tibia and a first phalange which were too fragmentary to confirm whether they were hare or rabbit. Once again the species identified were recovered in numbers too low to provide any information beyond species identification.
- 7.4 A further 14 fragments of animal bone (141g) were recovered from deposit 512, the fill of pit 511. Cow, sheep/goat and pig were all identified from fragments of meat-poor skeletal elements.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The evaluation has identified a number of archaeological features, comprising pits, ditches, graves and structures within the proposed development area. The majority of these features were located in the eastern part of the site.

Medieval

- 8.2 Evidence of medieval activity was limited to the north-eastern part of the site where pits 507 and 806, identified cutting the natural substrate in Trenches 5 and 8 respectively, contained artefactual material of 11th to 15th-century date. The original function of these pits remains unclear due to their limited exposure within the excavated trenches. However, the small quantity of animal bone recovered from the respective fills of these features suggests that they most likely represent rubbish pits for the disposal domestic waste. Pits 509 and 511, identified in Trench 5, and pit 804, identified in Trench 8, remained artefactually undated but may be broadly

contemporary with pits 507 and 806 due to the similarity in their form and fill characteristics. Whilst a small quantity of post-medieval CBM was recovered from the surface of pit 612, identified in Trench 6, the possibility that this material is intrusive and derives from later disturbance cannot be entirely discounted. Therefore, a medieval date for this feature, and similar undated pit 615, would appear more probable due to the fact that the fills of these features were sealed by subsoil within the trench. Ditch/gully 809, identified in Trench 8, also remained artefactually undated; however it equally appears likely that it is of medieval date as it was also shown to cut the natural substrate within the trench.

- 8.3 Further pits and gullies of medieval (11th to 16th century) date have been recorded during previous archaeological investigations in close proximity to the current site (see *archaeological background* above). These features have been interpreted as being indicative of low-level settlement activity, possibly associated with medieval dwellings formerly fronting Friars Street or temporary settlements arising from the immediacy of the city defences (see for example Marches Archaeology 2005, 2006). The results of the current evaluation do little to challenge this interpretation.
- 8.4 Two sherds of pottery of 14th to 16th-century date were recovered from the subsoil horizon in Trench 2. The limited quantity of this pottery suggests that it is most likely to derive from past ploughing and/or manuring of cultivated fields. The results of the evaluation support the available cartographic evidence and the findings of the preceding archaeological desk based assessment (CA 2017b) that suggested that the eastern part of the proposed development area remained in agricultural usage throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Post-medieval and Modern

- 8.5 A total of four broadly east/west aligned graves, 704, 706, 708 and 710 were identified cutting the natural substrate in Trench 7. Sample excavation confirmed that these graves all contained well preserved, articulated, human bone. Despite the limited excavation undertaken during the evaluation, the apparent absence of grave furniture and markers in association with the identified graves, appears to be consistent with the generally accepted view of Quaker burial practices during the 18th-century (see for example Stock 1997, O'Donnell 2015). The location of the graves, within a seemingly enclosed area depicted on Taylor's 1757 map of Hereford (see Fig. 4), appears to confirm the presence of a burial ground associated with the known Quaker's meetinghouse located to the north-east (see

archaeological background above). No further graves were identified during the current works within an area to the north which is similarly depicted on this map.

- 8.6 The north-eastern wall of structure 718, identified in Trench 7, appears to correlate with the western edge of the postulated burial ground depicted on Taylor's 1757 map of Hereford and suggests that at least part of the burial ground was demarcated by a wall. The function of this structure remains unclear; however its form raises the possibility that it represents a burial chamber or vault. Whilst there is some, albeit limited, evidence for the existence of brick or stone built burial vaults in Quaker burial grounds of late 18th and 19th-century date (Stock 1997), no human remains were identified within this structure during the evaluation, despite the complete removal of the exposed backfill contained within it. However, it is possible that any human remains, should they have been present, were removed from this structure following the disuse of the burial ground.
- 8.7 The southern wall of limestone structure 607, identified in Trench 6, correlates closely to part of a row of buildings first depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map (see Fig. 4) and it is likely, due to the depth at which it was identified, that it represents a cellar associated with one of these buildings. The buildings are thought to represent workers accommodation associated with the Hereford Iron Foundry Works, formerly located immediately to the north of the current site (CA 2017b). These buildings are shown on all later editions of OS mapping until 1967 after which they are no longer depicted.
- 8.8 Red brick walls 503 and 617, identified in Trenches 5 and 6 respectively, broadly correlate with the external walls of a Drill Hall, first depicted on the 1902 OS map (see Fig. 4). The Drill Hall is shown on all later editions of OS mapping until 1966, after which it is no longer depicted. Red brick walls 404, 505 and 506, identified in Trenches 4 and 5 respectively, are of similar construction to walls 503 and 617 and are therefore likely to represent internal divisions within this building. Structure 602 is not depicted by any available historic mapping; however it appears to be associated with the Drill Hall due to its stratigraphic relationship with wall 617. The function of this structure remains unclear; however its form suggests that it represents a brick-built manhole or inspection chamber.
- 8.9 Pit 204, identified cutting the subsoil in Trench 2, contained pottery of 18th-century date and it is likely that pit 712, identified in Trench 7, is at least broadly

contemporary as it was also shown to cut the subsoil within that trench. The original function of these pits remains unclear due to their isolated nature.

Undated

- 8.10 The function of undated features 714 and 716, identified cutting the natural substrate in Trench 7, remains unclear. The size and shape of these features raises the possibility that they represent grave cuts associated with the postulated Quaker's burial ground located to the east (see *Paragraph 8.5* above). However, this suggestion would appear highly unlikely as they lay outside the apparent boundaries of this burial ground, are on a different alignment to the known graves and no human remains were recovered from these features during the evaluation, despite the complete removal of their respective fills.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Paolo Guarino, assisted by Jess Stevens and Jack Harrison. The report was written by Paolo Guarino. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Ed McSloy and Andy Clarke respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Aleksandra Osinska. The archive has been compiled by Paolo Guarino, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Steven Sheldon.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

| Trench No. | Context No. | Type | Fill of | Context interpretation | Description | L (m) | W (m) | D (m) | Spot-date |
|------------|-------------|-----------|---------|--|--|-------|-------|-------|-----------|
| 1 | 100 | Layer | | Modern tarmac surface | Tarmac | >10 | >1.8 | 0.11 | |
| 1 | 101 | Layer | | Modern bedding layer for surface 100 | Compact concrete and red brick fragments | >10 | >1.8 | 0.34 | |
| 1 | 102 | Layer | | Modern make-up/levelling deposit | Dark grey brown silt clay with frequent red brick and concrete fragments | >10 | >1.8 | 0.4 | |
| 1 | 103 | Layer | | Subsoil | Mid grey brown silt clay with occasional charcoal and CBM flecks | >10 | >1.8 | 0.32 | |
| 1 | 104 | Cut | | Construction cut for red brick and metal tank 105. | Sub-square, vertical sides. | >1.8 | 1.2 | 0.25 | |
| 1 | 105 | Structure | | Red brick and metal tank | Red brick and metal tank | >1.8 | 1.1 | 0.25 | |
| 1 | 106 | Fill | 104 | Fill of construction cut 104 | Mid grey brown sand silt | >1.8 | 1.2 | 0.25 | |
| 1 | 107 | Layer | | Natural substrate | Compact mid red brown silt clay with abundant patches of sand and gravel | >10 | >1.8 | >0.1 | |
| 2 | 200 | Layer | | Modern tarmac surface | Tarmac | >10 | >1.8 | 0.26 | |
| 2 | 201 | Layer | | Modern bedding layer for surface 200 | Compact concrete and red brick fragments | >10 | >1.8 | 0.5 | |
| 2 | 202 | Layer | | Subsoil | Mid grey brown silt clay with occasional charcoal and CBM flecks | >10 | >1.8 | 0.32 | |
| 2 | 203 | Layer | | Natural substrate | Compact mid red brown silt clay with abundant patches of sand and gravel | >10 | >1.8 | >0.5 | |
| 2 | 204 | Cut | | Pit | Small irregular pit, shallow irregular profile and irregular sides | 0.55 | 0.5 | 0.23 | |
| 2 | 205 | Fill | | Fill | Single fill of pit 204. Light grey brown silt clay with occasional charcoal flecks | 0.55 | 0.5 | 0.23 | C18 |
| 3 | 300 | Layer | | Modern tarmac surface | Tarmac | >10 | >1.8 | 0.15 | |
| 3 | 301 | Layer | | Modern bedding layer for surface 300 | Compact concrete and red brick fragments | >10 | >1.8 | 0.3 | |
| 3 | 302 | Layer | | Subsoil | Mid grey brown silt clay with occasional charcoal and CBM flecks | >10 | >1.8 | 0.65 | |
| 3 | 303 | Layer | | Natural substrate | Compact mid red brown silt clay with abundant patches of sand and gravel | >10 | >1.8 | >0.15 | |
| 4 | 400 | Layer | | Modern tarmac surface | Tarmac | >10 | >1.8 | 0.15 | |
| 4 | 401 | Layer | | Modern bedding layer for surface 400 | Compact concrete and red brick fragments | >10 | >1.8 | 0.4 | |
| 4 | 402 | Layer | | Subsoil | Mid grey brown silt clay with occasional charcoal and CBM flecks | >10 | >1.8 | 0.4 | |
| 4 | 403 | Layer | | Natural substrate | Compact mid red brown silt clay with abundant patches of sand and gravel | >10 | >1.8 | >0.05 | |
| 4 | 404 | Wall | 404 | Wall | NE/SW aligned red brick wall | >8 | 0.22 | 0.4 | |
| 4 | 405 | Cut | | Construction cut for wall 404 | NE/SW aligned, vertical sides, flat base | >8 | 0.26 | 0.42 | |
| 4 | 406 | Fill | 404 | Fill of construction cut 405 | Mid grey brown sand silt | >8 | 0.26 | 0.42 | |
| 5 | 500 | Layer | | Modern tarmac surface | Tarmac | >10 | >1.8 | 0.19 | |
| 5 | 501 | Layer | | Modern bedding layer for surface 500 | Compact concrete and red brick fragments | >10 | >1.8 | 0.46 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----------|-----|--------------------------------------|---|------|------|-------|---------|
| 5 | 502 | Layer | | Subsoil | Mid grey brown silt clay with occasional charcoal and CBM flecks | >10 | >1.8 | 0.57 | |
| 5 | 503 | Wall | 514 | Wall | NE/SW aligned red brick wall | >10 | 0.22 | 0.38 | |
| 5 | 504 | Deposit | | Surface | Compact rounded cobbles and red brick fragments | >1.3 | 2 | 0.4 | |
| 5 | 505 | Wall | 515 | Wall | NW/SE aligned red brick wall | 0.9 | 0.22 | 0.25 | |
| 5 | 506 | Wall | 516 | Wall | NW/SE aligned red brick wall | >1 | 0.24 | 0.26 | |
| 5 | 507 | Cut | | Pit | Sub-oval pit, steeply sloping northern side | 1.7 | >0.8 | >0.7 | |
| 5 | 508 | Fill | 507 | Fill | Dark grey brown silt clay with occasional charcoal fragments | 1.7 | >0.8 | >0.7 | C11-C13 |
| 5 | 509 | Cut | | Pit | Small sub-circular pit. unexcavated | 0.65 | >0.5 | N/A | |
| 5 | 510 | Fill | 509 | Fill | Mid-dark grey brown silt clay with occasional charcoal fragments | 0.65 | >0.5 | N/A | |
| 5 | 511 | Cut | | Pit | Sub-oval pit, near vertical north-western side | 0.9 | >0.5 | >0.7 | |
| 5 | 512 | Fill | 511 | Fill | Dark grey brown silt clay with occasional charcoal fragments | 0.9 | >0.5 | >0.7 | |
| 5 | 513 | Layer | | Natural substrate | Compact mid red brown silt clay with abundant patches of sand and gravel | >10 | >1.8 | >0.05 | |
| 5 | 514 | Cut | | Construction cut for wall 503 | NE/SW aligned, vertical sides, flat base | >10 | 0.22 | 0.38 | |
| 5 | 515 | Cut | | Construction cut for wall 505 | NW/SE aligned, vertical sides, flat base | 0.9 | 0.22 | 0.25 | |
| 5 | 516 | Cut | | Construction cut for wall 506 | NW/SE aligned, vertical sides, flat base | >1 | 0.24 | 0.26 | |
| 5 | 517 | Fill | 514 | Fill of construction cut 514 | Mid grey brown sand silt | >10 | 0.22 | 0.38 | |
| 5 | 518 | Fill | 515 | Fill of construction cut 515 | Mid grey brown sand silt | 0.9 | 0.22 | 0.25 | |
| 5 | 519 | Fill | 516 | Fill of construction cut 516 | Mid grey brown sand silt | >1 | 0.24 | 0.26 | |
| 6 | 600 | Layer | | Modern tarmac surface | Tarmac | >10 | >1.8 | 0.26 | |
| 6 | 601 | Layer | | Modern bedding layer for surface 600 | Compact concrete and red brick fragments | >10 | >1.8 | 0.57 | |
| 6 | 602 | Structure | 621 | Structure | Vaulted red brick structure, bonded by dark grey cement mortar | 2 | 1 | 0.9 | |
| 6 | 603 | Void | | Void | Void | - | - | - | |
| 6 | 604 | Fill | 607 | Fill | 3 rd backfill internal to structure 607, dark grey brown sand silt with frequent red brick fragments | >2.7 | >1.7 | 0.2 | MLC19 |
| 6 | 605 | Fill | 607 | Fill | 4 th backfill, internal to structure 607, mid grey brown sand silt with frequent red brick fragments | >2.7 | >1.7 | 0.2 | C19 |
| 6 | 606 | Structure | | Steps | Red brick steps, bonded by dark grey cement mortar | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.8 | |
| 6 | 607 | Structure | | Structure | Rough limestone block structure, bonded by friable yellowish white lime mortar | >3 | >1.8 | 0.8 | |
| 6 | 608 | Fill | 607 | Fill | 2 nd backfill, internal to structure 607, mid yellow brown sand silt with frequent red brick fragments | >2.7 | >1.7 | 0.2 | LC19 |
| 6 | 609 | Deposit | | Surface | Flagstone surface, internal to structure 607 | >2.7 | >1.7 | N/A | |
| 6 | 610 | Void | | Void | Void | - | - | - | |
| 6 | 611 | Cut | | Construction cut for structure 607 | Sub-square construction cut, vertical sides | >3 | >1.8 | 0.8 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-------|-----|--|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 6 | 612 | Cut | | Pit | Large irregular pit. Unexcavated | >1.1 | >0.8 | N/A | |
| 6 | 613 | Fill | 612 | Fill | Dark grey brown silt clay with occasional charcoal fragments | >1.1 | >0.8 | N/A | P-Med |
| 6 | 614 | Void | | Void | Void | - | - | - | |
| 6 | 615 | Cut | | Pit | Large irregular pit. Unexcavated | >1 | >0.85 | N/A | |
| 6 | 616 | Fill | 615 | Fill | Dark grey brown silt clay with occasional charcoal fragments | >1.1 | >0.8 | N/A | |
| 6 | 617 | Wall | 618 | Wall | NW/SE aligned red brick wall, bonded by dark grey cement mortar | >6.5 | >0.3 | 0.4 | |
| 6 | 618 | Cut | | Construction cut for wall 617 | NW/SE construction cut, vertical sides, flat base | >6.5 | >0.35 | 0.4 | |
| 6 | 619 | Void | | Void | Void | - | - | - | |
| 6 | 620 | Void | | Void | Void | - | - | - | |
| 6 | 621 | Cut | | Construction cut for vaulted structure 602 | Sub-square construction cut, vertical sides | 2 | 1 | 0.9 | |
| 6 | 622 | Fill | 607 | Fill | 1 st backfill, internal to structure 607, light yellow grey sand silt with frequent red brick fragments | >2.7 | >1.7 | 0.2 | MLC19 |
| 6 | 623 | Layer | | Subsoil | Mid grey brown silt clay with occasional charcoal and CBM flecks | >10 | >1.8 | 0.65 | |
| 6 | 624 | Layer | | Natural substrate | Compact mid red brown silt clay with abundant patches of sand and gravel | >10 | >1.8 | >0.2 | |
| 7 | 700 | Layer | | Modern tarmac surface | Tarmac | >12.5 | >1.8 | 0.2 | |
| 7 | 701 | Layer | | Modern bedding layer for surface 700 | Compact concrete and red brick fragments | >12.5 | >1.8 | 0.41 | |
| 7 | 702 | Layer | | ?Re-worked graveyard soil/?subsoil | Dark grey brown silt clay with occasional charcoal fragments | >12.5 | >1.8 | 0.4 | |
| 7 | 703 | Layer | | Natural substrate | Compact mid red brown silt clay with abundant patches of sand and gravel | >12.5 | >1.8 | >0.2 | |
| 7 | 704 | Cut | | Grave | NE/SW aligned sub-oval grave cut | 1.9 | >0.2 | >0.2 | |
| 7 | 705 | Fill | 704 | Fill | Backfill of grave cut 704, mid-dark grey brown silt clay | 1.9 | >0.2 | >0.2 | |
| 7 | 706 | Cut | | Grave | NE/SW aligned sub-oval grave cut | 1.75 | 0.45 | >0.15 | |
| 7 | 707 | Fill | 706 | Fill | Backfill of grave cut 706, mid-dark grey brown silt clay | 1.75 | 0.45 | >0.15 | |
| 7 | 708 | Cut | | Grave | NE/SW aligned sub-oval grave cut | 1.6 | >0.45 | >0.22 | |
| 7 | 709 | Fill | 708 | Fill | Backfill of grave cut 708, mid-dark grey brown silt clay | 1.6 | >0.45 | >0.22 | |
| 7 | 710 | Cut | | Grave | NE/SW aligned sub-oval grave cut | >1.4 | >0.3 | >0.11 | |
| 7 | 711 | Fill | 710 | Fill | Backfill of grave cut 710, mid-dark grey brown silt clay | >1.4 | >0.3 | >0.11 | |
| 7 | 712 | Cut | | Pit | Shallow, irregular pit | >2.4 | 1.75 | 0.15 | |
| 7 | 713 | Fill | 712 | Fill | Single fill of shallow irregular pit 712, mid grey brown silt clay with occasional charcoal and red brick/tile fragments | >2.4 | 1.75 | 0.15 | |
| 7 | 714 | Cut | | ??Pit | NE/SW aligned, sub-square, rounded corners | >1.2 | 0.8 | 0.29 | |
| 7 | 715 | Fill | 714 | Fill | Single fill of possible pit 714, dark grey brown sand silt | >1.2 | 0.8 | 0.29 | |
| 7 | 716 | Cut | | ??Pit | NE/SW aligned, sub-square, rounded corners | >0.9 | 0.5 | 0.14 | |
| 7 | 717 | Fill | 716 | Fill | Single fill of possible pit 716, dark grey brown sand silt | >0.9 | 0.5 | 0.14 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----------|-----|--|--|------|-------|-------|---------|
| 7 | 718 | Structure | | Structure | Sub-square structure. Rough limestone block construction, bonded by friable yellowish white lime mortar | >1.8 | 1.8 | 1.5 | |
| 7 | 719 | Fill | 718 | Fill | Backfill, internal to structure 718, mid grey brown sand silt with frequent red brick fragments, charcoal flecks and limestone fragments | >1.4 | >1.4 | 1.5 | MLC19 |
| 7 | 720 | Cut | | Construction cut for limestone structure 718 | Sub-square construction cut, vertical sides | >1.8 | 1.8 | 1.5 | |
| 7 | 721 | Deposit | | Surface | Flagstone surface, internal to structure 718 | >1.4 | >1.4 | N/A | |
| 8 | 800 | Layer | | Modern tarmac surface | Tarmac | >7.7 | >1.8 | 0.17 | |
| 8 | 801 | Layer | | Modern bedding layer for surface 800 | Compact concrete and red brick fragments | >7.7 | >1.8 | 0.35 | |
| 8 | 802 | Layer | | Subsoil | Mid grey brown silt clay with occasional charcoal and CBM flecks | >7.7 | >1.8 | 0.68 | |
| 8 | 803 | Layer | | Natural substrate | Compact mid red brown silt clay with abundant patches of sand and gravel | >7.7 | >1.8 | >0.4 | |
| 8 | 804 | Cut | | Pit | Sub-oval pit, open 'U'-shaped profile | >1 | 0.6 | 0.31 | |
| 8 | 805 | Fill | 804 | Fill | Single fill of pit 804. Dark grey brown silt clay with occasional charcoal fragments | >1 | 0.6 | 0.31 | |
| 8 | 806 | Cut | | Pit | Sub-circular pit, near vertical SW side | >0.8 | >0.75 | >0.58 | |
| 8 | 807 | Fill | 806 | Fill | Single exposed fill of pit 807. Dark grey brown silt clay with occasional charcoal fragments | >0.8 | >0.75 | >0.58 | C13-C15 |
| 8 | 808 | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 809 | Cut | | Ditch/gully | NW/SE aligned, shallow concave profile | >5 | 0.4 | 0.08 | |
| 8 | 810 | Fill | 809 | Fill | Single fill of ditch/gully 809. Dark grey brown silt clay with occasional charcoal fragments | >5 | 0.4 | 0.08 | |
| 8 | 811 | Cut | | Modern service trench | NE/SW aligned. Not excavated. | >1.8 | 0.5 | >0.1 | |
| 8 | 812 | Fill | 811 | Fill | Backfill of modern service trench 811. Dark grey brown silt clay with frequent concrete fragments. | >1.8 | 0.5 | >0.1 | |

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

| Context | Category | Description | Ct. | Wt.(g) | Spot-date |
|---------|---|--|---|---|-------------|
| 202 | medieval pottery medieval pottery | Fabric MED QZg Fabric MED MALO | 1 1 | 14 8 | C14- C16 |
| 205 | post-med pottery post-med pottery post-med glass cbm | yellow slipware glazed red earthenware vessel glass, green brick or tile | 2 1 1 1 | 11 9 1 23 | C18 |
| 508 | medieval pottery medieval pottery medieval pottery | Fabric MED LI (jar - clubbed rim) Fabric MED MALU Fabric MED QZ | 1 1 2 | 52 34 14 | C11- C13 |
| 604 | modern pottery modern pottery modern pottery modern pottery modern pottery modern pottery modern pottery modern glass clay tobacco pipe | yellow ware (bowl with brown/white banding) refined whiteware (Mocha type) Transfer-printed refined whiteware cup - green transfer-print foliage pattern refined whiteware bowl English porcelain (marked 'BW&C; English porcelain; 1790') Transfer-printed refined whiteware plate (marked 'Jabez Blackhurst') white stoneware container (Transfer-printed) green cylindrical bottle stem and part of ridged bowl | 1 1 2 1 1 4 3 1 1 | 191 2 72 124 27 191 18 365 8 | MLC19 |
| 605 | modern pottery post-med pottery post-med pottery post-med pottery post-med glass | Transfer-printed refined whiteware yellow slipware - combed Nottingham/Derby stoneware mottled-brown glazed earthenware wine/spirits glass (string rim) | 2 1 1 1 4 | 18 31 18 18 432 | C19 |
| 608 | modern pottery modern pottery modern pottery modern glass modern glass modern glass modern glass modern glass modern glass modern glass modern glass iron clay tobacco pipe iron copper alloy | Transfer-printed refined whiteware English porcelain polychrome painted flowerpot Opaque white ('milk') glass clear glass jug/decanter green bottle blue pale green Codd bottle': moulded leg. 'Kemp and Brook Chemists Hereford' green bottle glass - moulded leg: 'IND COOPE & Co Ltd' pale green bottle nail ribbed bowl sheet fragments and oval pan nail | 6 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 3 4 1 3 1 5 1 | 53 2 10 25 55 10 19 7 573 108 51 16 9 - 3 | LC19 |
| 613 | cbm | Brick | 5 | 404 | Pmed |
| 622 | modern glass modern pottery modern pottery modern pottery modern pottery worked bone | green cylindrical bottle (base marked AE) Transfer-printed refined whiteware plate - coloured glz Transfer-printed refined whiteware bowl; brown Transfer print design white stoneware container (TP 'Barley' design; marked Rd No 164995) Transfer-printed refined whiteware washer/button backing | 1 1 1 1 2 1 | 247 37 26 207 11 1 | MLC19 |
| 719 | post-med pottery modern pottery modern pottery modern pottery modern pottery modern pottery modern pottery modern pottery | yellow slipware - press-moulded rectangular vessel Refined whiteware (blue transfer-printed) lid Refined whiteware vase (floral print) refined whiteware jug - blue transfer print (base marked 'Swiss Cottage; B&C') English stoneware milk jug - sprigged decoration Refined whiteware bowl banded/wavy black and brown dec cream stoneware candle holder - shell-like Refined whiteware 'china dog' x 2 | 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 2 | 183 46 46 453 207 10 158 150 | MLC19 |

| | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|--|---|------|---------|
| | modern pottery | Refined whiteware chamber pot (floral print) | 1 | 204 | |
| | modern pottery | Refined whiteware cup (pochrome painted) | 1 | 33 | |
| | modern pottery | yellow ware | 1 | 19 | |
| | modern pottery | Refined whiteware container (Keiller marmalade) | 1 | 308 | |
| | modern pottery | salt-glazed stoneware object | 1 | 1112 | |
| | modern glass | small clear glass perfume/medicine bottles/phials | 2 | 37 | |
| | modern glass | clear glass ribbed/gadrooned salt cellar? | 1 | 89 | |
| | modern glass | stemmed drinking vessel | 1 | 53 | |
| | modern glass | small blue glass polygonal poison bottle | 1 | 31 | |
| | leather | shoe/boot. Sole with heel and portion of upper with x 6 lace holes | 1 | 110 | |
| | cu al coin | Victoria halfpenny dated 1864 | 1 | 1 | |
| | worked bone | antler handle | 1 | 64 | |
| 807 | medieval pottery | Fabric MED QZ | 1 | 7 | C13-C15 |
| | medieval pottery | Fabric MED MALO | 1 | 9 | |
| | CBM | Tile (glaze spots) | 1 | 20 | |
| | Cu alloy | Object strip or buckle frame | 1 | 1 | |

APPENDIX C: THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

| Cut | Fill | BOS | O/C | SUS | LAG | LM | MM | Total | Weight (g) |
|----------------------|------|------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Medieval | | | | | | | | | |
| | 202 | 2 | 3 | | | 11 | 2 | 18 | 88 |
| 507 | 508 | 3 | 1 | | | | 3 | 7 | 146 |
| 806 | 807 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 3 | 11 | 96 |
| Subtotal | | 6 | 5 | 1 | | 16 | 8 | 36 | 330 |
| Post-medieval | | | | | | | | | |
| | 608 | | 1 | | 2 | | 2 | 5 | 18 |
| | 622 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 75 |
| Subtotal | | | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 93 |
| Undated | | | | | | | | | |
| 511 | 512 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | 6 | 1 | 14 | 141 |
| Total | | 9 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 23 | 11 | 56 | |
| Weight | | 221 | 109 | 46 | 2 | 168 | 18 | 564 | |

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat, SUS = pig; LAG = hare/rabbit; LM= large sized mammal; MM = medium sized mammal

APPENDIX D: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

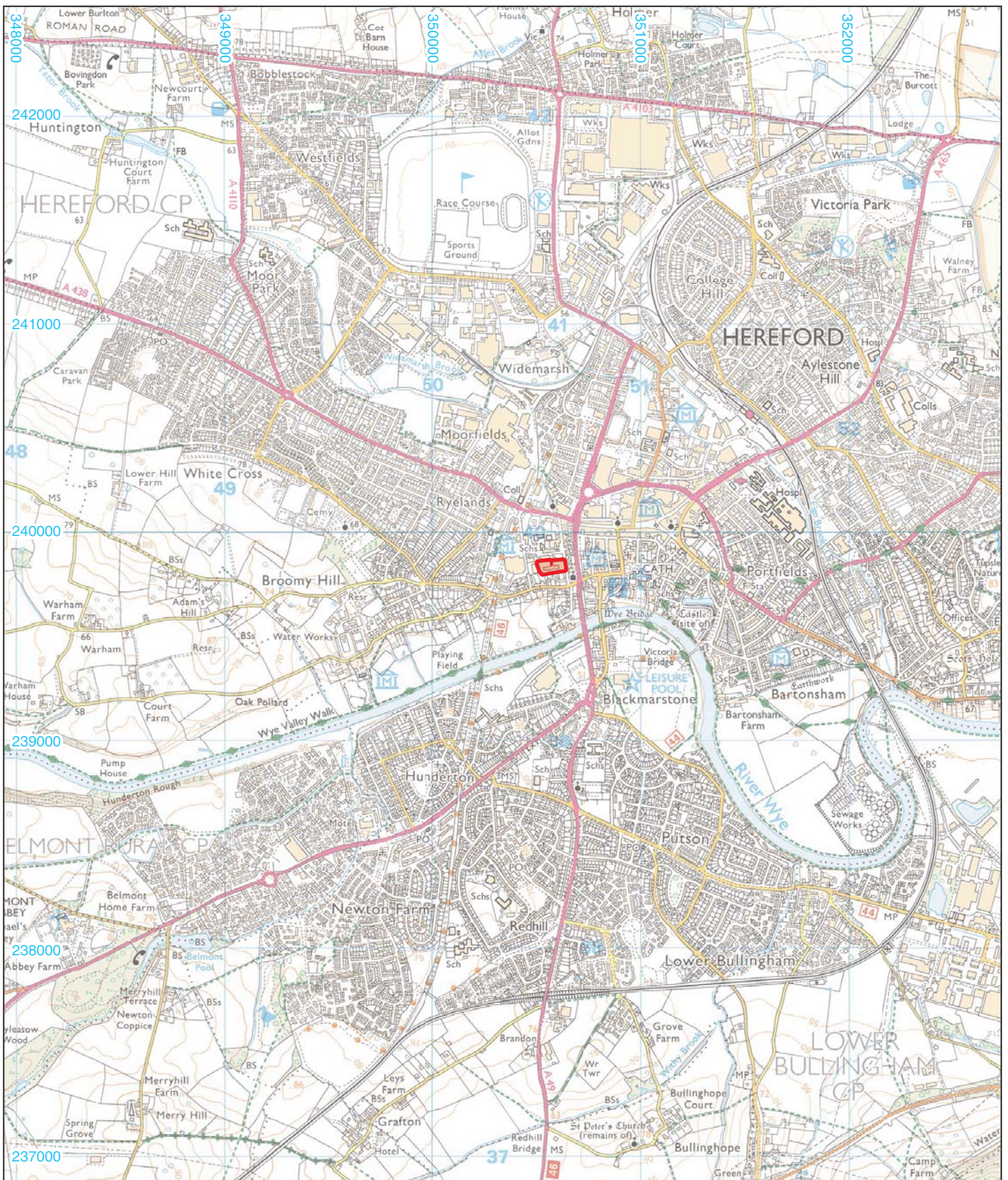
| | Trench 4 | Trench 5 | Trench 6 | Trench 7 | Trench 8 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Current ground level | 0.00m (56.74m) | 0.00m (56.73m) | 0.00m (56.8m) | 0.00m (56.71m) | 0.00m (56.81m) |
| Top of archaeological deposits | Wall 404 0.42m (56.32m) | Pit 507 1.23m (55.5m) Pit 509 1.23m (55.5m) Pit 511 1.25m (55.48m) Wall 503 0.34m (56.39m) | Pit 612 1.48m (55.32m) Pit 615 1.49m (55.31m) Structure 607 0.25m (56.55m) | Grave 704 1.03m (55.68m) Grave 706 1.03m (55.68m) Grave 708 1.01m (55.7m) Grave 710 1.03m (55.68m) Structure 718 0.82m (27.88m) | Ditch/gully 809 1.2m (55.61m) Pit 804 1.21m (55.6) Pit 806 1.21m (55.6) |
| Top of natural substrate | 0.95m (55.79m) | 1.23m (55.5m) | 1.48m (55.32m) | 1.03m (55.68m) | 1.2m (55.61m) |

Upper figures are depth below modern ground level; lower figures in parentheses are metres AOD.

APPENDIX E: OASIS REPORT FORM

| PROJECT DETAILS | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Project Name | Former Bus Depot, Friars Street, Hereford |
| Short description | <p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2017 at the Former Bus Station, Friars Street, Hereford. A total of eight trenches was excavated.</p> <p>Evidence of medieval activity was limited to the north-eastern part of the site where two pits, probably representing rubbish pits for the disposal of domestic waste, were found to contain artefactual material of 11th to 15th-century date. Five similar pits and a ditch/gully were also identified in the north-eastern part of the site, and although undated, may be broadly contemporary.</p> <p>Four sub-rectangular graves, all of which contained articulated human bone, were identified in the south-eastern part of the site. Two further, similarly-shaped, features were also identified in the south-eastern part of the site but were found to be devoid of human remains. The location of these graves, within a seemingly enclosed area depicted by 18th-century cartographic sources, appears to confirm the presence of a burial ground associated with a known 18th-century Quaker's meetinghouse. The function of the latter features remains unclear. Part of an undated limestone structure of indeterminate function, also identified in the south-eastern part of the site, correlates with the western edge of the postulated burial ground and suggests that it may, at least in part, have been demarcated by a wall.</p> <p>An undated limestone cellar was identified in the north-eastern part of the site. This cellar correlates with part of a row of buildings first depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map for the Parish of St. Nicholas, probably representing workers accommodation associated with the Hereford Iron Foundry Works.</p> <p>A number of red brick walls, a cobbled and red brick surface and a vaulted red brick structure, all identified in the north-eastern part of the site, appear to relate to a former Drill Hall, first depicted on the 1902 Ordnance Survey map.</p> <p>A pit, identified cutting the subsoil within the north-western part of the site, contained pottery of 18th-century date. An undated pit, similarly cutting the subsoil within the south-eastern part of the site, is considered to be at least broadly contemporary. The function of these pits remains unclear.</p> |
| Project dates | 13-24 November 2017 |
| Project type | Field Evaluation |
| Previous work | Ground Penetrating Radar Survey (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2017) DBA (CA 2017) |
| Future work | Unknown |
| PROJECT LOCATION | |
| Site Location | Former Bus Depot, Friars Street, Hereford |
| Study area (M ² /ha) | 0.5ha |
| Site co-ordinates | 350637 239831 |
| PROJECT CREATORS | |
| Name of organisation | Cotswold Archaeology |
| Project Brief originator | Herefordshire Council |
| Project Design (WSI) originator | Cotswold Archaeology |
| Project Manager | Steven Sheldon |
| Project Supervisor | Paolo Guarino |
| MONUMENT TYPE | Inhumation burials |
| SIGNIFICANT FINDS | Human remains |
| PROJECT ARCHIVES | Intended final location of archive: Content: |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Physical | Hereford Museum Resource and Learning Centre | Pottery, CBM, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone, fe objects, glass |
| Paper | Hereford Museum Resource and Learning Centre | Trench recording forms, context sheets, photographic registers, permatrace drawings |
| Digital | Hereford Museum Resource and Learning Centre | Digital photographs |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY | | |
| CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017 <i>Former Bus Depot, Friars Street, Hereford: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 17703 | | |



N

0 1km

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Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Former Bus Depot, Friars Street, Hereford

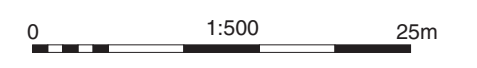
FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

| | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| DRAWN BY | AO | PROJECT NO. | 6426 | FIGURE NO. |
| CHECKED BY | DJB | DATE | 29/11/2017 | |
| APPROVED BY | SS | SCALE@A4 | 1:25,000 | 1 |



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Cut feature
- Structure
- Surface
- Grave
- Layer/deposit
- Modern

- Geophysics Key**
(Archaeological Surveys Ltd)
- GPR reflectors of archaeological potential
 - Complex and planar reflectors possibly associated with former structures
 - Variable reflectors associated with subsurface make-up
 - Planar GPR reflectors - path/track
 - Planar GPR reflectors - previous car park and access routes
 - Complex GPR reflectors - disturbed ground associated with possible service
 - Possible structural remains
 - GPR linear anomaly - kerb
 - Strong GPR anomaly - inspection chamber



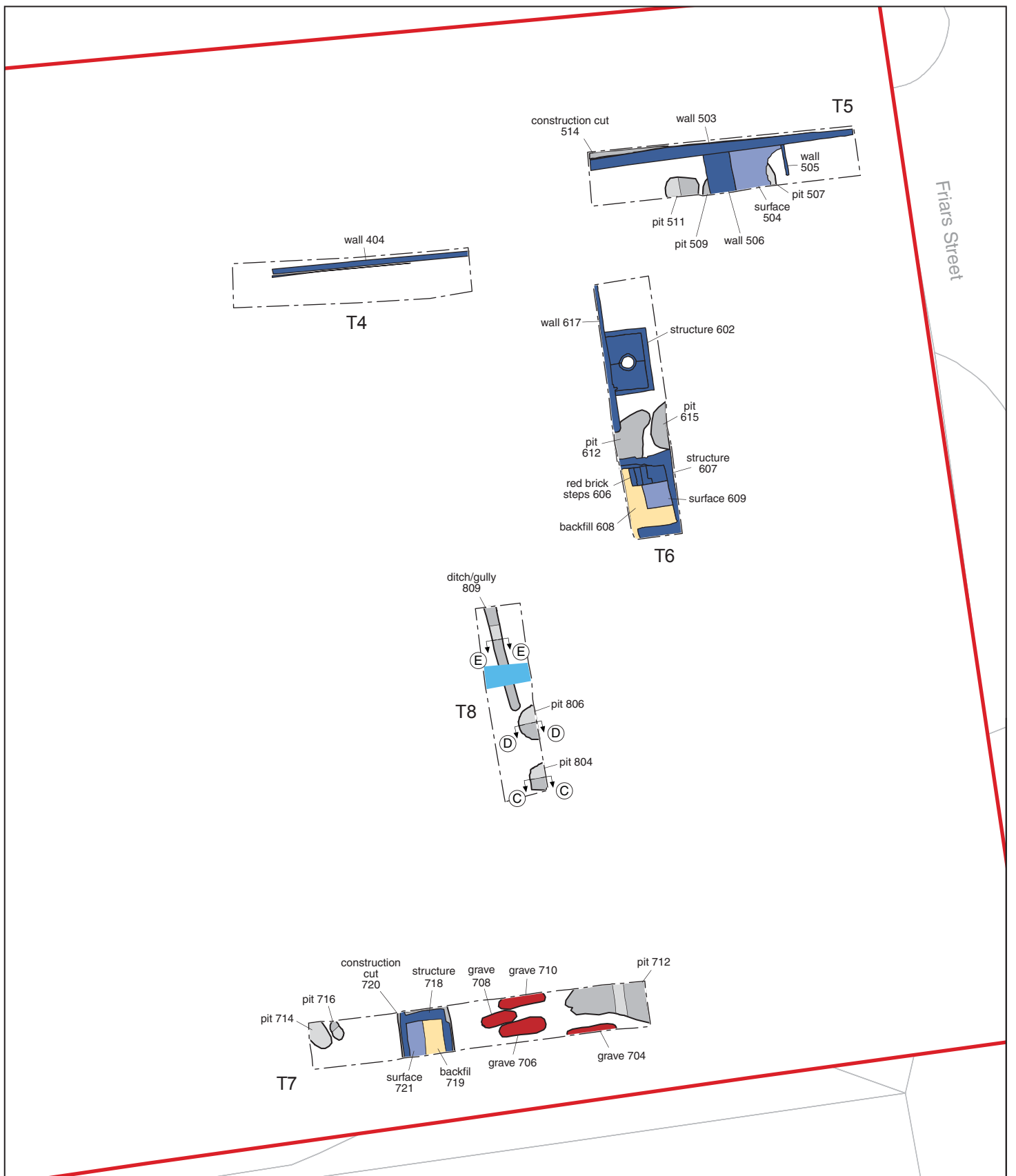
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Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Former Bus Depot, Friars Street, Hereford

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing identified archaeological features and results of Ground Penetrating Radar survey

| | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------|
| DRAWN BY AO | PROJECT NO. 6426 | FIGURE NO. |
| CHECKED BY DJB | DATE 29/11/2017 | 2 |
| APPROVED BY SS | SCALE@A3 1:500 | |



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Cut feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Structure
- Surface
- Grave
- Layer/deposit
- Modern



0 1:200 10m



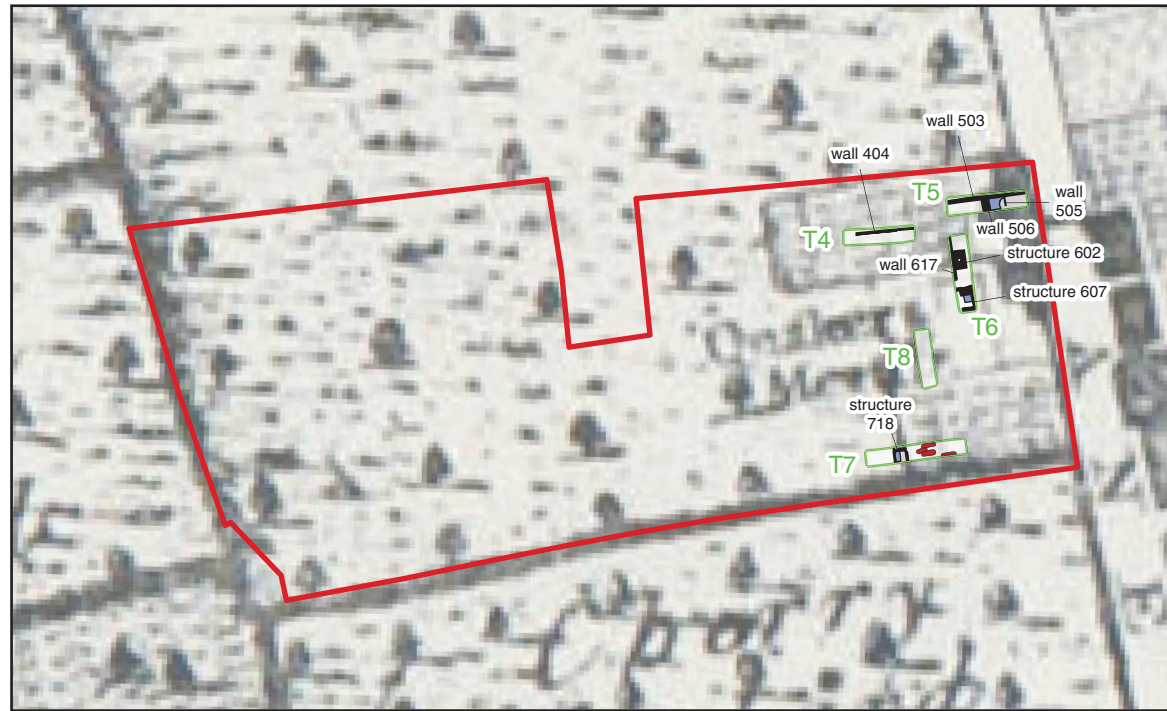
Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
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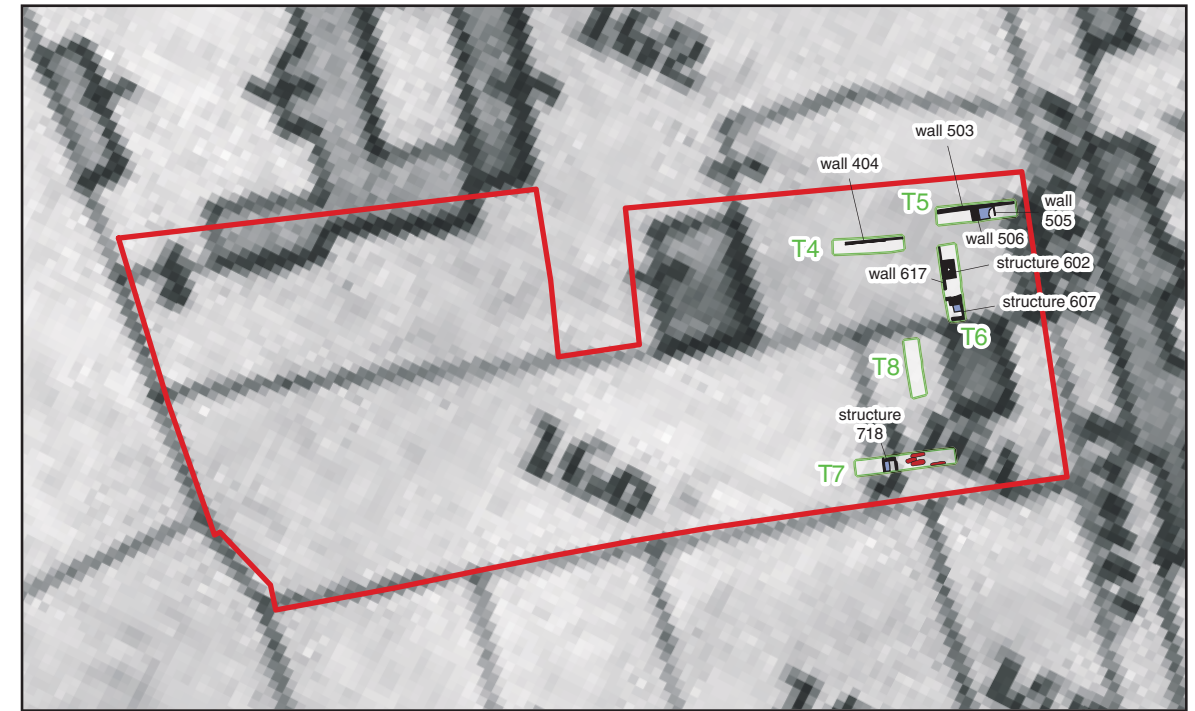
FIGURE TITLE
 Eastern part of site, showing trenches 4-8

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 6426
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 30/11/2017
 APPROVED BY SS SCALE@A4 1:200

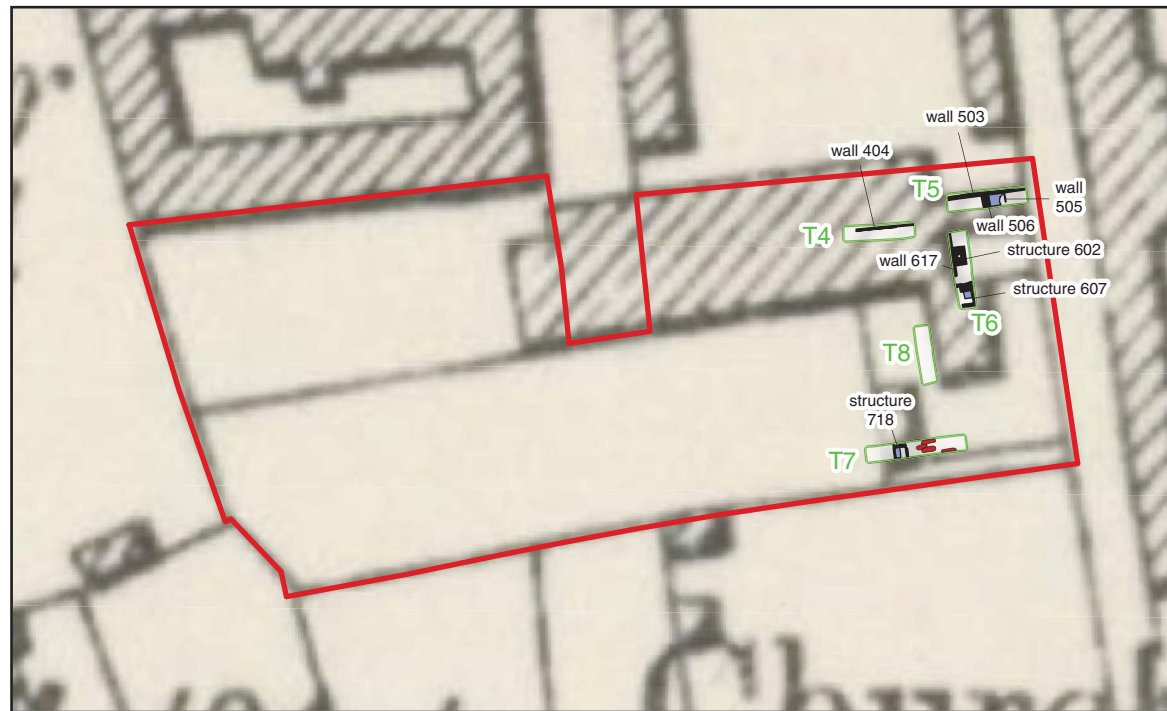
FIGURE NO.
3








1757 Taylor's Map of Hereford



1842 Tithe map for the Parish of St. Nicholas



1902 Ordnance Survey map

-  Site boundary
-  Evaluation trench
-  Structure
-  Surface
-  Grave

0 1:1000 50m

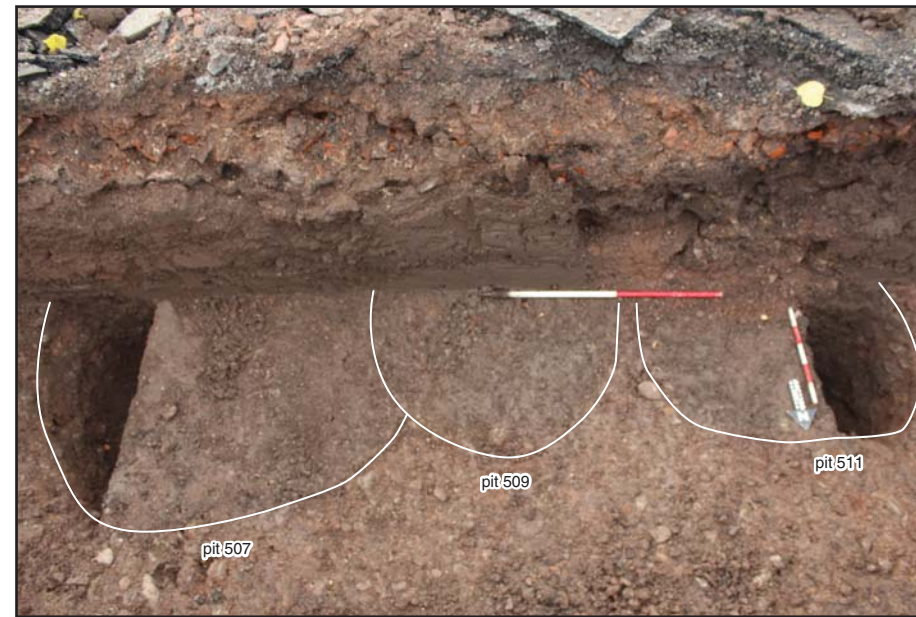
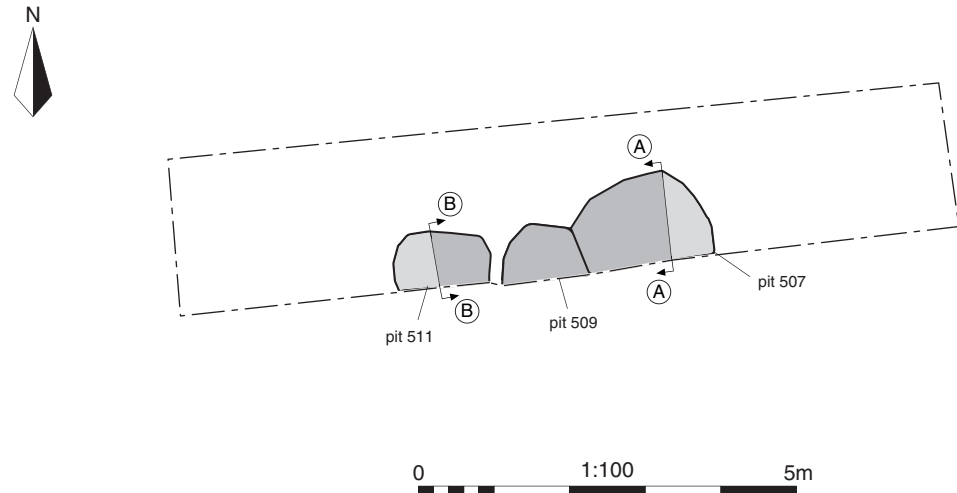
 Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Former Bus Depot, Friars Street, Hereford



FIGURE TITLE
Historic mapping, showing identified structural features and graves

| | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-------------|------------|------------|
| DRAWN BY | AO | PROJECT NO. | 6426 | FIGURE NO. |
| CHECKED BY | DJB | DATE | 30/11/2017 | 4 |
| APPROVED BY | SS | SCALE@A3 | 1:1000 | |

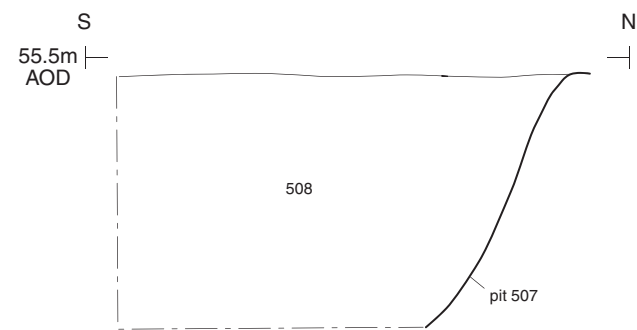
Trench 5 plan (after removal of post-medieval/modern structures)



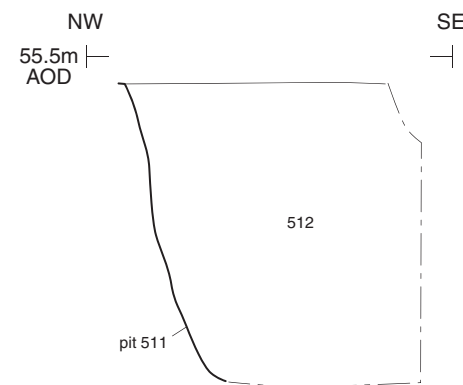
Pits 507, 509 and 511, looking south (1m and 0.5m scales)

-  Evaluation trench
-  Cut feature (excavated/unexcavated)

Section AA



Section BB



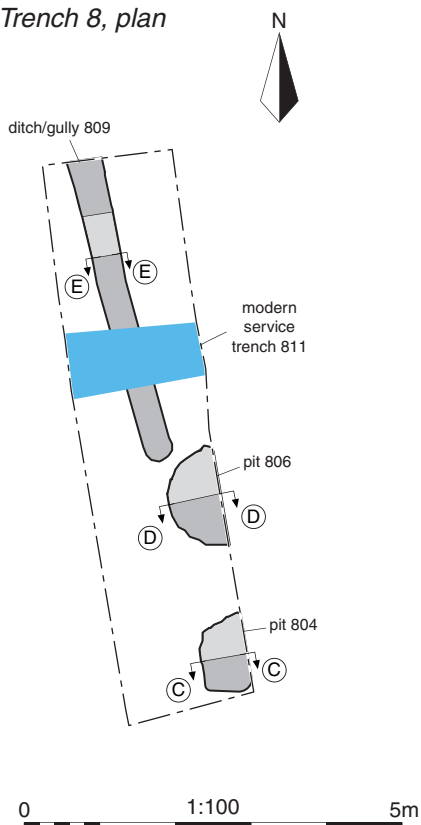

Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Former Bus Depot, Friars Street, Hereford

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 5: plan, sections and photograph

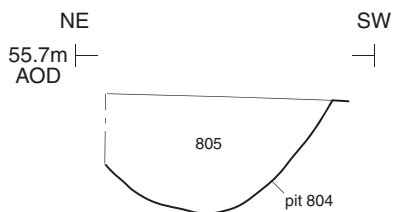
| | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-------------|--------------|------------|
| DRAWN BY | AO | PROJECT NO. | 6426 | FIGURE NO. |
| CHECKED BY | DJB | DATE | 30/11/2017 | 5 |
| APPROVED BY | SS | SCALE@A3 | 1:100 & 1:20 | |

Trench 8, plan

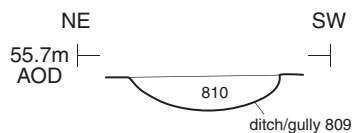


Pits 804 and 806, looking south-east (1m and 0.5m scales)

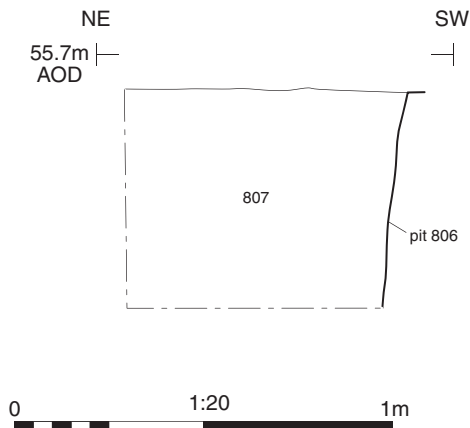
Section CC



Section EE



Section DD



- Evaluation trench
- Cut feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Modern



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Former Bus Depot, Friars Street, Hereford

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 8: plan, sections and photograph

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 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 30/11/2017
 APPROVED BY SS SCALE@A4 1:100 & 1:20

FIGURE NO.

6



Trench 4, looking north-east (1m scales)



Trench 5, looking north-west (1m scale)



Trench 6, looking north (1m scale)



Trench 7: working shot, showing structure 718 and graves 704, 706, 708 and 710, looking west

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 53
Basepoint Business Centre
Yeoford Way
Marsh Barton Trading Estate
Exeter
EX2 8LB

t: 01392 826185

Milton Keynes Office

41 Burners Lane South
Kiln Farm
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK11 3HA

t: 01908 564660