



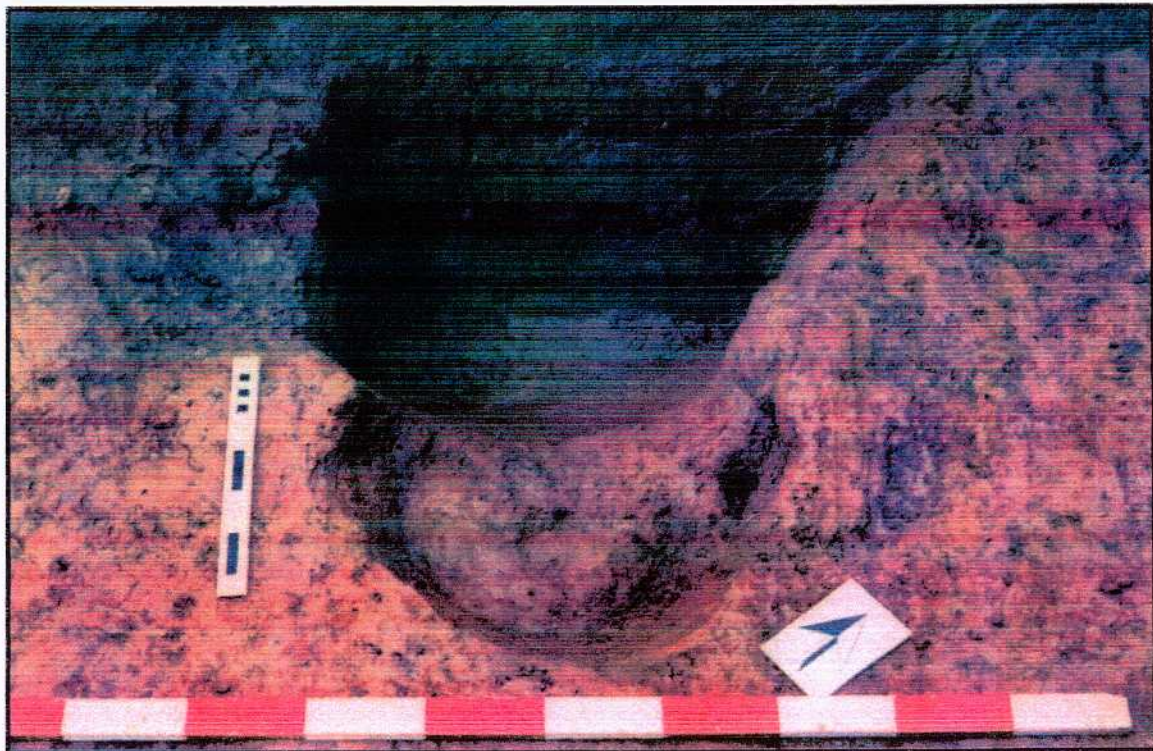
St Martin's Bowling Green

Hereford

Herefordshire

(NGR SO 5072 3927)

Archaeological evaluation.



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January 2007

St Martin's Bowling Green
Hereford
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Archaeological evaluation.

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Archaeological evaluation.

1. Summary.

Herefordshire Council granted planning permission for an ASDA store to be built off Belmont Roundabout on land that was formerly part of Causeway Farm. Apart from the superstore the planning application included community and residential developments.

The site of the former bowling green near the roundabout frontage was proposed for flats and this work forms the first stage of an archaeological scheme of investigation and aimed to establish the likely impact of development on any surviving archaeological remains.

The scope of the archaeological work affecting the site of the former St Martin's Bowling Green encompassed the excavation of two evaluation trenches, archaeological recording/survey, and the assessment and analysis of the results from these. The site lay outside the Area of Archaeological Importance for Hereford and did not contain or include any scheduled monuments.

The findings from the evaluation of the bowling green area included evidence of domestic and industrial medieval activity from the late 12th to 15th centuries. Related evidence adjacent to the bowling green area indicated metal working and pottery production nearby.

Finds from the site included a silver coin minted between 1180-1189A.D., as well as a range of pottery, indicating predominantly late 13th and 14th century activity. Five pieces of human skull were also found in one of the features.

2. Introduction.

Archaeological Investigations Ltd was commissioned by ASDA stores Ltd to undertake a scheme of archaeological work associated with development south of the Wye

Herefordshire Council granted planning permission (Planning ref :CW2000/2908/f etc) for an ASDA store to be built off Belmont Roundabout on land that was formerly part of Causeway Farm. Apart from the superstore the planning application included community and residential developments.

The Asda site development area, was bounded to the east by the A49/A465, to the north by a 19th century tramway. To the south lay the Greyhound Dog public house and the site of the former Causeway Farm. Modern roads and houses bound the site on its western side.

The site work specific to the bowling green was carried out between 17/10/05 and 20/10/05.

The proposed works were considered likely to affect a site of archaeological significance. In line with Planning Policy Guidelines Note 16, section 30 the Planning Authority was advised that a program of archaeological work was required.

The scope of the archaeological work affecting the site of the former St Martin's Bowling Green encompassed excavation of two evaluation trenches, then recording/survey, and the assessment and analysis of the results from these. The site lay outside the Area of Archaeological Importance for Hereford and did not contain or include any scheduled monuments.

The area of the bowling green measured 38m x 33m and was located at NGR SO5072 3927. The surface of the bowling green lay at 51.43m O.D. The underlying geology consists of fluvio-glacial gravel above Devensian mudstone bedrock.

The site was a disused bowling green and was later used for the Nuttalls compound during works being carried out relating to the Asda site and new road layout.

3. Historical/Archaeological background.

“This discussion will rapidly summarise the conclusions of the earlier documentary study undertaken in 2000 (Boucher et al)” and results of the evaluation (Rouse 2001, Hereford Archaeology Series 500).

“No Prehistoric sites are known from the immediate environs of the site, although some flints have been found on sites close by. Potential for prehistoric occupation cannot be ruled out where you have an ancient river valley.

Little evidence of Roman occupation has been found in Hereford. However enough finds have been recovered from around the city area to suggest that some occupation of this date is

likely. One interpretation of the name "Causeway Farm" could be taken to imply the presence of a Roman road, but the link is thin.

Potential for Saxon remains in the area is quite high. But as the site lies just beyond the walls of the Saxon town, agricultural use was considered most likely. A pre-medieval vill is known to have existed nearby but possibly not encroaching onto the site.

Causeway Farm (SMR 27007) may date from medieval times, and at least from the 12th century when the area was owned predominantly by the Cathedral, as it was until the mid 20th century. There is the possibility for other medieval buildings to survive along the lines of earlier road frontages in the area. John Speedes' map of 1610 shows no buildings or other features in this area and suggests the area of the site was open fields (not included as a figure).

Some post-medieval features (including Causeway Farm which stood till the 1940s) may have survived, at least in part, such as the large linear garden features originally interpreted as "canal gardens" which appear on Taylor's map of 1757 (Fig 2) and on Brayley's map of 1806 (Fig 3).

The tram road is the most significant surviving feature of the 19th century on the site (Fig 4). The earthwork bank is the most obvious feature within the study area and a stretch outside of Hereford is considered of national importance. This length of the bank is largely overgrown now and rather neglected.

The 20th century activity on the site included the "Wyelands" caravan site from the 1950s until 1968" (Fig 5).

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the site in 2001, which concluded: "The soil survey and geophysical results identified levels and forms of earlier terrain, including a slightly raised gravel ridge aligned NE/SW through the middle and at the west end of the site. There was a truncated soil horizon at around 0.90m below the present surface that showed signs of probable ice cracking. Later alluvial deposits above this horizon predated the medieval period.

Archaeological features were identified in four out of the seventeen trenches excavated. Medieval remains from the 12th century onwards were found around the road frontage. At least some of these might suggest an earlier origin to Causeway Farm.

Remains of the farm itself survived beneath rubble from its demolition. These included a wall and surface of probable Post-medieval date. It appeared that ecclesiastical masonry was reused in the wall. The surface sealed organic clay deposits, however, pollen survival was not good in these deposits (assessed as having the highest potential from all the deposits on the site for preserving this type of material).

Two re-deposited sherds of Roman pottery were found near the river above the level of the earlier soil horizon providing a *Terminus Post Quem* for the truncation of this ancient ground surface.

The most significant find from the site was an early Neolithic pit, which was located (0.60m below the present surface) at the west end of the site in an area where the gravel is elevated. The pit contained a quantity of pot, flint and a good amount of carbonised material including

emmer, hazelnut and apple. The carbon date from the charcoal is between 3800BC-3510BC at the outside. The find could be considered to be rare even in a national context, particularly given the presence of pottery and cereal" (Rouse 2001)".

New information from recent excavations on the Asda site updates the previous research and is included in the forthcoming report; "The new Asda site, Hereford, *Archaeological watching brief, evaluation and excavations*".

4. Aims and Objectives.

The project was considered likely to produce results that would be of regional/national archaeological importance. The aim of the work was to establish the presence of any archaeological features/deposits and assist in identifying the likely impact of future development on these.

The main objectives of the work were to:

- a. Produce a record of any features identified
- b. Identify the date and nature of archaeological features being investigated
- c. Assess survival, quality condition and relative significance of any archaeological features, deposits and structures within the study area
- d. Deposit an ordered archive in an appropriate repository

5. Methodology.

The brief identified the following stages of work.

- I Excavation of the store footprint and adjacent flood wall
- II Archaeological trenches-near to Belmont roundabout
- III Monitoring of ground disturbing activities-and embankment
- IV Analysis, processing and deposition
- V Full archaeological report

This report deals in part with "*II Archaeological trenches-near to Belmont roundabout*", but more specifically with the trenches located within the area of the former bowling green.

All archaeological features were recorded by drawing in plan at a scale of 1:20 scale and section at 1:10 scale. Following cleaning of the trenches, trench plans were produced at 1:50 scale. The EDM (Leica total station) was used to tie in trenches.

Features were photographed using 35mm black and white negative and colour film. Notes and sketches were made in a site notebook during the excavation carried out on site.

A system of context records was kept and numbered independently by trench. Recording was in accordance with Archaeological Investigations Ltd's site manual. Registers were kept for context records, photographs, drawings, small finds and samples on site.

General biological samples were retained from archaeological deposits. Each sample was floated to recover carbonised remains, environmental plant macro fossils, insects and pollen. The flot was collected in a 0.3 mm mesh with the residue being sieved in a 0.5mm mesh.

5.1. Variations to the original method.

It had been proposed that following demolition of the buildings associated with the pub and bowling green, that four 20m x 1.80m trenches would be excavated in the location proposed for new flats to establish the presence or absence of medieval deposits here.

Trenches excavated in the area of the bowling green measured (Trench 1) 16.30m long x 3.85m wide x 1.12m deep, and (Trench 2) 17.60m wide x 3.83m wide x 0.92m deep.

The proposals identify the potential need for further investigation following this stage, which will need to be assessed by Herefordshire Councils Archaeological Advisor.

6. Results, (Figs 6-14).

Two archaeological trenches were opened on the bowling green by mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision (Fig 6).

6.1 Trench 1.

Trench 1 was positioned in the south-east corner the former bowling green, on a roughly north-east south-west alignment.

The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.12m, revealing the make up layers of the green. In all there were 5 layers making up the bowling green each around 0.10m deep, consisting of (from top to bottom) loosely compacted yellow brown sandy silt, loosely compacted red brown sandy silt, loose silvery black klinker and ash (presumably for drainage), firmly compacted brown silty clay and another layer of loose silvery black klinker.

Under the bowling green make up was a firm layer of rich brown clay loam averaging 0.50m deep. Finds from the clay consisted mostly of pottery, animal bone and clay pipe and all finds were post medieval or modern.

Below the brown clay layer features cut into a layer of pale yellow-orange clay. The pale yellow-orange clay lay at around 50.25m O.D. The surface of the layer was cleaned back and eight features were identified. These are described from north to south, dateable features first, undated features last. The fills of all the features were very much alike, all being subtle variations of orange-brown silty clay (Fig 7).

6.1.1 Dateable features.

Pit 202

A roughly circular feature approximately 0.50m in diameter x 0.20m deep (202-cut/209-fill) which was probably a small pit was located towards the north end of the trench. The fill of the feature contained two tiny pieces of pottery. The pottery in the fill was of a locally produced type known to have been in production in the 13th and 14th centuries.

Pit 203

The feature cut an earlier, larger pit (203-cut/217-fill [soil sample 2004]) that lay largely under the north-west edge of the trench. The exposed portion of the feature measured 1.37m along the trench section x 0.44m wide. The exposed part of the feature was half sectioned and appeared to have a steep sided bowl shaped profile that was 0.35m deep in the exposed area (Fig 8).

The finds from the fill (217) included 7 pieces of locally made pottery, which dated from between the 12th-15th centuries. Charcoal and a small amount of slag were also present in the fill, possibly suggestive of nearby industrial activity. Also from the fill, but probably intrusive were a piece of clay pipe and a piece of wood.

Pit 204

Near to feature 203, and also partly under the west section was a large, apparently oval shaped feature (204-cut/216-fill [sample 2001]), measuring 2.50m along the trench section by 1.15m wide. The feature was sectioned revealing a shallow, irregular, double bowl shaped profile. The fill contained rare charcoal flecks. Finds in the fill included 14 pieces of pottery ranging in date from the late 12th-14th centuries, 1 piece of slag and two tiny pieces of animal bone.

Most interestingly, 5 pieces of human skull were also found in the fill of this feature. There is no obvious explanation for this unusual find. Three of the skull pieces were fitted together and formed part of the back portion (Occipital bone) of a male skull, with part of the base hole (Foramen Magnum) intact. The two other fragments, which included either, one of the Temporal bones or the Mastoid Process, and an unidentified skull fragment did not appear to fit to the other parts found. The skull could possibly be that of a juvenile as the sutures do not appear to have fully fused together, which normally happens in the mid teenage years. This criteria for age determination has its flaws though and cannot be relied on as conclusive evidence, other features on the skull (muscle attachment/thickness of skull) imply the skull had belonged to an adult (Fig 9).

Pit 206

Approximately 3m from 203 was a roughly square feature measuring 1.30m x 1.28m (206-cut/208-fill [sample 2003]). The fill contained clumps of charcoal inclusions, as well as charcoal flecks/lumps present throughout the context. Finds from the deposit included animal bone and a silver short cross penny (small find 71) dated to 1180-1189 A.D, which may have been deposited in the fill before 1200 although it could have been lost after 1247 when these coins were recalled. The feature was half sectioned showing that it had a fairly shallow, vertical sided profile with a flat, slightly sloped base (Fig 10).

Pit 207

Adjacent to the square feature and lying under both the south and east sections was an apparently circular feature (207-cut/215-fill [sample 2005]). The fill contained rare, large flecks of charcoal, 6 pieces of slag, a pheasant (leg) bone and 9 pieces of medieval pottery

including black cooking pot, the pottery assemblage dated from the late 12th to 14th centuries. The profile of the feature had steep, almost vertical sides at the top becoming shallower with a rounded bowl shape lower edge down to a rounded bottom (Fig 11).

6.1.2 Undated features.

Three very small features had no dating evidence (205-cut/210-fill, 211-cut/212-fill, 213-cut/214-fill). The features were clustered together and located south of feature 204/216, roughly central to the trench (Fig 12).

Feature 205.

The largest of these features 205/210 was circular, measuring 0.27m in diameter x 0.08m deep. The fill was light grey-brown clay silt with a small amount of charcoal flecking. The profile of the cut was a semi circular bowl shape.

Feature 211.

Feature 211 lay slightly to the west of 205. The fill was the same as 210, including the charcoal content. The feature measured 0.20m long x 0.15m wide x 0.05m deep.

Feature 213.

Feature 213 was located slightly to the north of 205 and 211. The feature was circular, measuring 0.16m in diameter x 0.07m deep, the fill was the same as 210 and 214 including the charcoal content. The profile of the feature was slightly v shaped.

6.2 Trench 2.

Trench 2 was positioned along the west side of the bowling green, on a north-west to south-east alignment. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.92m, revealing the same sequence of bowling green make up layers seen in Trench 1. Under the bowling green make up layers was the same firm brown clay loam.

The brown clay overlay the same layer of pale yellow-orange clay, which lay at around 50.40m O.D. The surface of the layer was cleaned and two features were identified. The features were both located at the north-west end of the trench, adjacent to each other (Figs 13 and 14).

Pit 302.

Feature 302-cut, 303-fill was a fairly modern, rectangular post hole measuring 0.25m x 0.19m in plan. The feature had been observed during excavation of the upper layers as a void that was present from not far below the surface of the bowling green. At the level of the yellow-orange clay the feature had a fill which consisted of orange brown clay containing rare charcoal inclusions confined to the west part of the fill. The post had evidently only penetrated the yellow-orange clay by 0.10m.

Pit 305.

Feature 305-cut, 304-fill (sample 2002) appeared to be a ditch, one possibility is that it was the boundary of a burgage plot. The ditch was 0.85m wide and lay on a north-east south-west alignment. The feature was half sectioned revealing a gently sloped profile. The slope differed slightly on both sides with a longer slope on the south-east side, running to a gradual, rounded base. The fill of the ditch was grey-orange clay with rare charcoal flecks. Contained within the

fill were a few pieces of animal bone and 2 pieces of medieval pottery dating from the 13th or 14th century. Also within the fill were traces of burned organic material.

6.2.1 Adjacent areas of related archaeological interest (See Fig 6).

Excavations carried out to the south of the bowling green, as well as on the A465/A49 exposed further evidence of medieval occupation and activity, all or most of which fell into the same date range as the evidence from trenches 1 and 2. The evidence from these excavations will be discussed in detail in the forthcoming report "The new Asda site, Hereford, *Archaeological watching brief, evaluation and excavations*". The evidence from these areas included; cobbled surfaces and or roads, pottery kiln waste, leather off cut pieces, iron working areas with associated slag and hammer scale, buildings, walls, pits and wells.

The levels at which archaeological remains were present around the southern edge of the site and the A465 averaged between 49.50m O.D. and 50m O.D. On the other side of the road on the A49 the levels averaged around 50m O.D.

7. Discussion.

The features located on the bowling green that could be dated (based on the pottery assemblages), from the later 13th century to 14th century A.D.

One of the features on the bowling green had no dating evidence but could be seen to be modern. The other three un-dateable features on the green were more than likely medieval, based on the level that they were cut from in comparison to the other features.

A large percentage of the materials recovered from the frontage (probably more so than on the bowling green itself) related to industrial activity, mostly iron working and probably including smelting and smithying. There was some indication relating to this activity within fills of features in the bowling green area itself.

It also appears likely that a pottery kiln must have been located somewhere close to the front of the site as a large part of the pottery assemblage collected from nearby investigations consists of kiln waste, including badly fired, fused or badly fluxed/glazed examples. Normally this kind of material would not be expected to be found very far away from the source of production. Unfortunately, the kiln site was not located by any of the excavations during the project.

A small number of leather off cuts were found within the waste dump associated with the suspected workshop building located under the present A49. Though not much evidence was found, the off cuts may imply leather working was also going on in the area.

This evidence ties in with the knowledge that Hereford was expanding into new suburbs beyond the city walls from the beginning of the 13th century. Evidence for industrial activity in Hereford appears to increase in the areas outside the city walls from this time.

Bulk environmental samples were taken from the fills of medieval features. The samples were washed through a floatation tank to recover carbonised material and sieved for heavier residues. So far the recovered material has not been analysed by an environmental specialist.

8. Conclusion.

From the results of the evaluation of the bowling green, combined with evidence from the adjacent excavations it appears that a medieval industrial district was located in the area stretching between the former St Martins Bowling Green, across the present A465/A49 and into the area of the Treacle mine Inn and probably into the area occupied by the flats fronting the A49.

On the basis of the evaluation it would appear that the southern part of the site contains a well dated and moderately dense cluster of features. Open area investigation of these would help to establish the spatial organization of properties outside of the cities suburbs. It is notable that the features do not suffer destruction caused by post medieval pit digging seen elsewhere in the city.

In conclusion the aims of this part of the project have been satisfied and the methods used were appropriate in this case.

9. Bibliography.

- Mays, S. 1998, "The Archaeology of Human Bones". *Routledge, English Heritage Publication.*
- Morris, A. 2006, "Report on a short-cross silver penny for Archaeological Investigations Ltd". (*unpublished.*)
- Crooks, K H. 2006, "The medieval and post medieval pottery from the Bowling Green site". (*unpublished*)

10. Site Archive (Accession number HFD MG 2005-46).

The site archive will be held by Hereford City Museum.

Medieval pottery-34 sherds

Post medieval pottery-18 sherds

Soil samples-5

Small finds-1 Silver coin (medieval)

Medieval animal bone- 16 pieces, plus 5 human skull pieces, (Total 21)

Context sheets-25

Site drawings-17

Appendix 1. Report on a short-cross silver penny, by Alan Morris.

The coin was heavily corroded, particularly the obverse, but the reverse seemed more promising as the moneyer's name clearly contained the letter 'B' and the mint city began with the letter 'W'. It was subjected to gentle electrolytic cleaning, which evolved substantial quantities of hydrogen sulphide, meaning that the corrosion was largely silver sulphide. One might infer from this that the coin had lain for many years in a rich organic deposit (cesspit or sewage?). Coins from fields are usually covered with the less corrosive deposit of silver oxide, those from river estuaries with silver chloride. The cleaning has resulted in a positive identification and dating of the coin.

Henry II
Class 1b

Obv. Portrait too heavily corroded 1180-1189

(heNRI)CVS.R(eX) the legend starting at 10'oclock after the sceptre cross. A blunt stop after 'S' suggests Class 1b rather than 1c.

Rev. short voided cross i.m. cross pattée

OSBeR.ON.WIRRIC ie Osber(n) on Worcester



Weight 1.215g Refs. Wren C.R. "The Short-Cross Coinage 1180-1247" 1992.

Spink "Coins of England" 2006.

Mass J.P.Collection S.C.B.I. and DNW Aucn 15/3/2006.

Osbern struck only in Classes 1b and 2. In class 1b he appears as Osber, in class 2 as Osbern. An Osber(n) also struck at Wilton (near Salisbury) and at Winchester in these classes but the mint letters 'R' and 'C' are clearly now discernible and the mint city is undoubtedly Worcester.

An interesting coin, without a doubt, as Worcester is a rare mint at this period. Sticking my neck out, once again, I suggest a likely deposition date of about 1190-1200, possibly a little earlier. The lettering on the coin is quite sharp where corrosion has not taken effect. Furthermore, Worcester is the nearest mint city to Hereford in this period and it is quite possible that the coin was initially distributed in Hereford and was lost shortly afterwards before being more widely dispersed. It could have been lost after 1247 when the long-cross coins were introduced and the short-cross ones called in.

Appendix 2: The medieval and post medieval pottery from the Bowling Green site K H Crooks.

Introduction

Pottery found on the Bowling Green site during work on the ASDA site is summarised below. Full analysis will be found in the main archaeological site report.

A total of 1006g of pottery (52 sherds) was recovered from the bowling green site, ranging in date from the 13th century to the later 19th or 20th centuries. By sherd count (34) the majority of the pottery was of medieval date, though a greater weight (703g) of later material was present, the later date probably meaning better preservation.

After cleaning, the pottery was examined macroscopically and microscopically and sorted according to Vince's classification (Vince 1985, 2002). The medieval pottery is summarised below (Table 1).

Table 1: Medieval pottery from the Bowling Green site

Cont	Fabric	Wt g	Date	Form	Decoration/Comment
209	A4	2	13/14	jug/trip	Green glaze. Slightly abraded
209	A4	0.5	13/14	cookpot	
215	B1	1	12/14	cookpot	
215	B1	7.5	12/14	cookpot	Abraded
215	A7B	4	L13/15	?	Turned groove, no glaze
215	B1	6	12/14	cookpot	Rim L12-M13C
215	B1	1	12/14	cookpot	
215	A7B	4	L13-15	?jug	Reduced, turned groove, purplish glaze. Waster?
215	B1	3	12/14	cookpot	
215	B1	2	12/14	cookpot	
215	A7B	2	L13/15		
216	A4	5	13/14	cookpot	Burnt
216	A4	46	13/14	cookpot	Incised groove
216	A4	29	13/14	cookpot	micaceous
216	B1	21	12/13	cookpot	Rim diameter c30cm. Rim L12-13
216	A3	11.5	13	trip/jug	Green glaze
216	B1	2	12/14	cookpot	
216	A3	26	12	Trip/jug	Combed lattice design, green gl
216	A4	8	13/14	cookpot	
216	A3	5	13	trip/jug	Combed lines, green glaze. A3 type decoration
216	B1	4	12/14	cookpot	
216	A4	20	13/14	cookpot	Sooted
216	B3	9	13	trip	Ext clear glaze
216	B1	1	12/14	cookpot	
216	A4	4	13/14	cookpot	Sooted
217	B1	6	12/14	cookpot	

217	A7B	1	M13/15	jug	Clear green speckled glaze
217	B1	33	12/14	cookpot	
217	A2	7	13	trip/jug	Incised lines, ext clear green glaze
217	A7B	5	L13/15	jug	External clear green speckled glaze
217	A7B	5	L13/15	jug	External clear green speckled glaze
217	A7B	8	L13/15	jug	External clear green speckled glaze
304	A3/B3	7	13	jug	Patchy tan/green glaze
304	A4	6.5	13/14	jug/trip	Patchy tan/olive glaze

*Trip=tripod pitcher

The medieval pottery from the site

Medieval pottery was found in five of the six contexts containing pottery on this part of the site, with the remaining context (218) containing only later post-medieval material. All medieval fabrics represented were local or regional in origin and implied a date for archaeological deposits in this part of the development area in the late 13th to 14th centuries.

The lack of fabric A7B in context 216 could mean a slightly earlier date, in the early to mid 13th century rather than the later 13th and 14th, when A7B became the dominant fabric in Hereford. The predominance of cooking pot in this context could also suggest an early date, as later contexts frequently contain mainly glazed wares. This context also contained four sherds of Herefordshire or Malvernian sandy ware (fabrics A3 or B3). This material mainly dates to the 13th century in Hereford.

Contexts 215 and 217 both contained fabric A7B, though this was not present in large quantities in either context. Its presence with fabric B1, Malvernian cooking pot in both contexts, implies a date in the later 13th and into the 14th centuries for 215. A single sherd of Herefordshire fabric A2 was present in context 215. This material dates from the later 12th to the later 13th century.

The most frequent medieval material from the site was B1, Malvernian cooking pot, which accounted for a total of eleven sherds (32% of the medieval pottery). This becomes the main cooking pot fabric in Hereford from the 12th century on, at the expense of local wares.

Of some interest is the fact that seven sherds of fabric A4 were of cooking pot. Sherds of cooking pot in this fabric were found in some quantity on the Left Bank Village site, however, in other parts of Hereford it seems to be mainly associated with jugs and pitchers.

Sooting on the exterior of two sherds of cooking pot from context 216 suggested domestic use; as these sherds were found in the fill of a pit they would probably have been deposited with domestic refuse. However, a sherd of A7B from context 215, the fill of a pit, showed clear evidence of having been over fired. It may have been a waster; a large number of wasters of this fabric were found on the south-western part of the site. However, over fired material was certainly distributed and used on occasion, and this may have been the case here, particularly as, with a kiln somewhere in the proximity, a ready supply of 'seconds' would have been available. The presence of a possible waster in a sealed context, together with cooking pot of fabric B1, may imply that kilns producing this material were in operation close to the site by the later 13th to 14th century.

The post-medieval pottery

A total of eighteen sherds of post-medieval material were recovered from this area, all from context 218, the levelling deposits for the bowling green, which overlay the archaeological deposits. Apart from a single sherd of Staffordshire slipware with a pale, trailed slip, the remaining material was of 19th century or later date. It included transfer printed ware, stoneware and also fragments of either a toy or an ornament. No medieval pottery was recovered from this context, but a single fragment of medieval roof-tile was present. This may have been residual in the context in which it was found, but it should also be remembered that salvage and reuse of roof tile means that it was frequently residual before it entered an archaeological context.

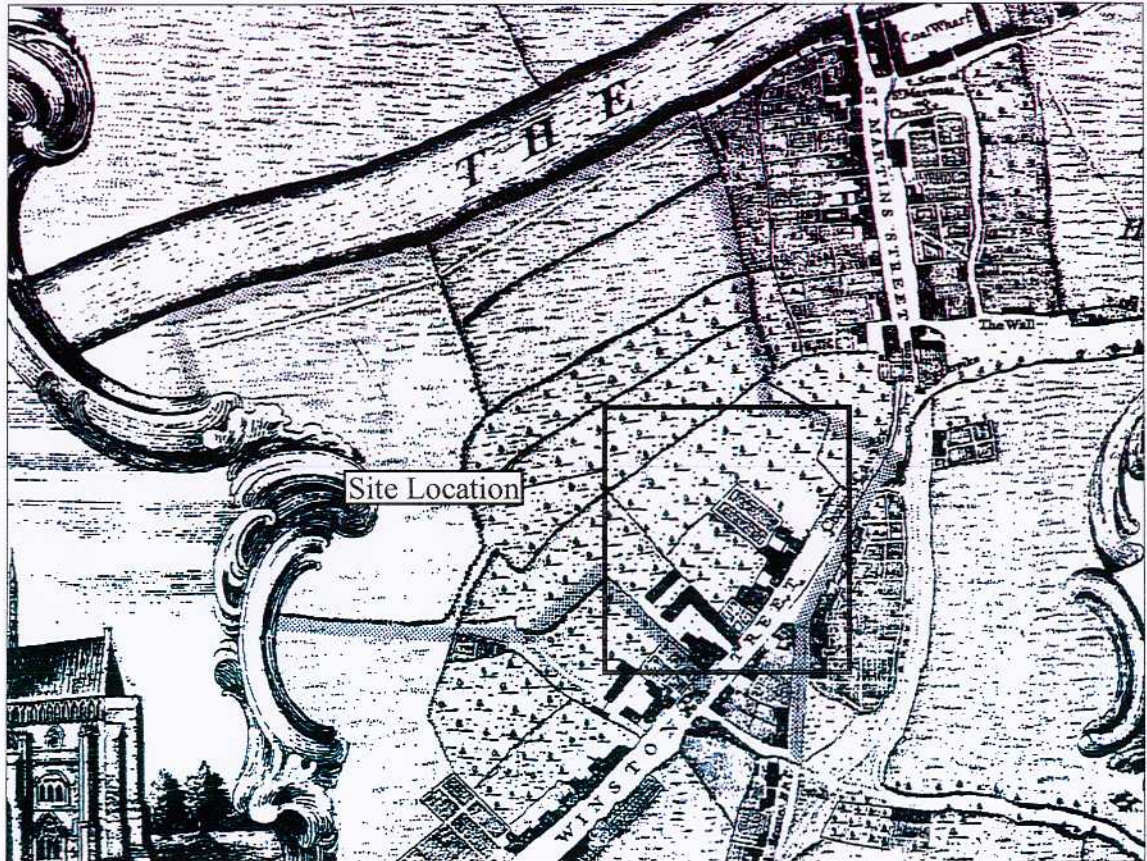
Conclusions

The medieval pottery from the bowling green dates deposits in the area to the 13th or 14th centuries. The presence of a kiln waster in a sealed context (pit fill 215) with cooking pot of fabric B1 could suggest that a ceramic industry had commenced in the locality by this date. Though the kilns have not, so far, been discovered the waster dumps lie to the south-west of the bowling green. Certainly wasters were not found in quantity on this part of the site.

The mainly local and regional sources for the pottery from the site are usual for medieval Hereford. However, the greater quantity of fabric A4, particularly cooking pot, may be characteristic of the southern part of the city and its suburbs.

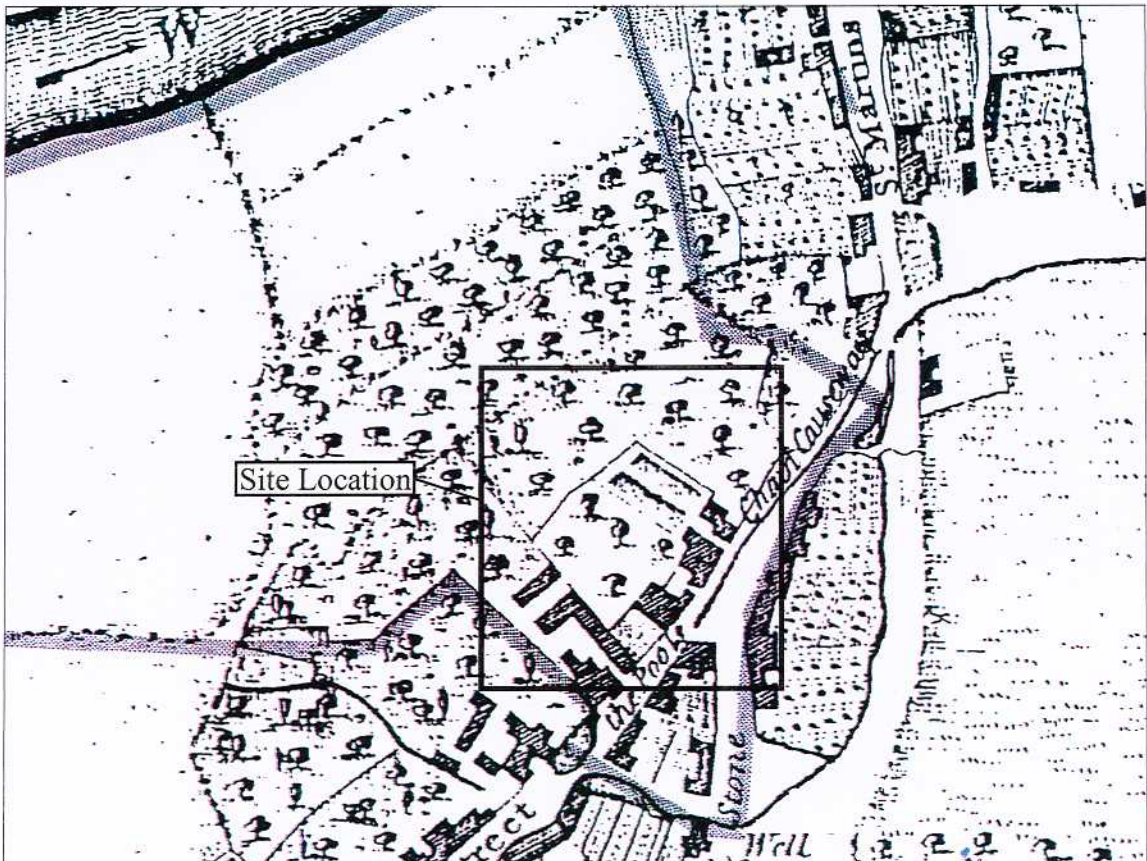


Site Location and area shown in figures 2 through 6.



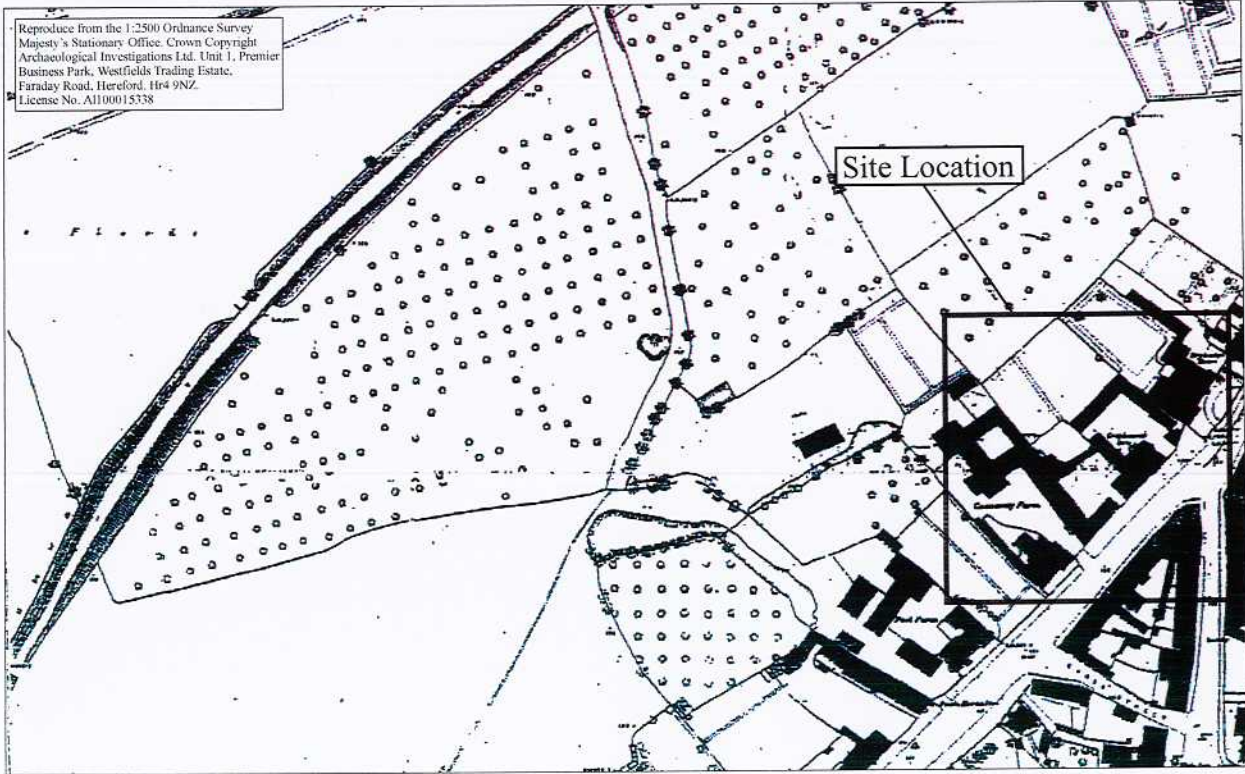
Taylor's map of 1757 (extract)

Figure 2.



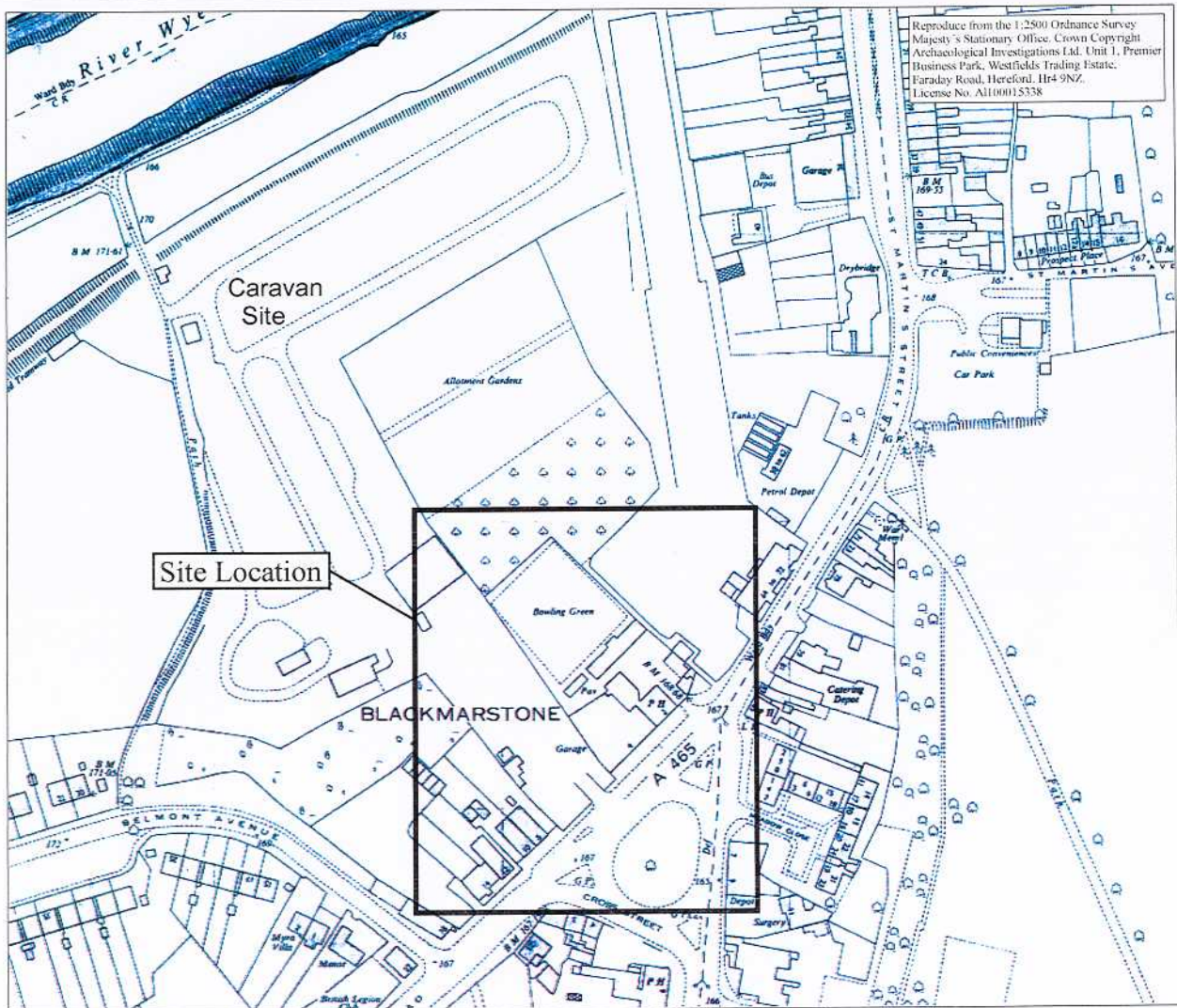
Brayley's map of 1806 (extract)

Figure 3.



Ordnance Survey map of 1886 (extract)

Figure 4.



Ordnance Survey map of 1966 (extract)

Figure 5.

Trench location Plan

Scale 1:800

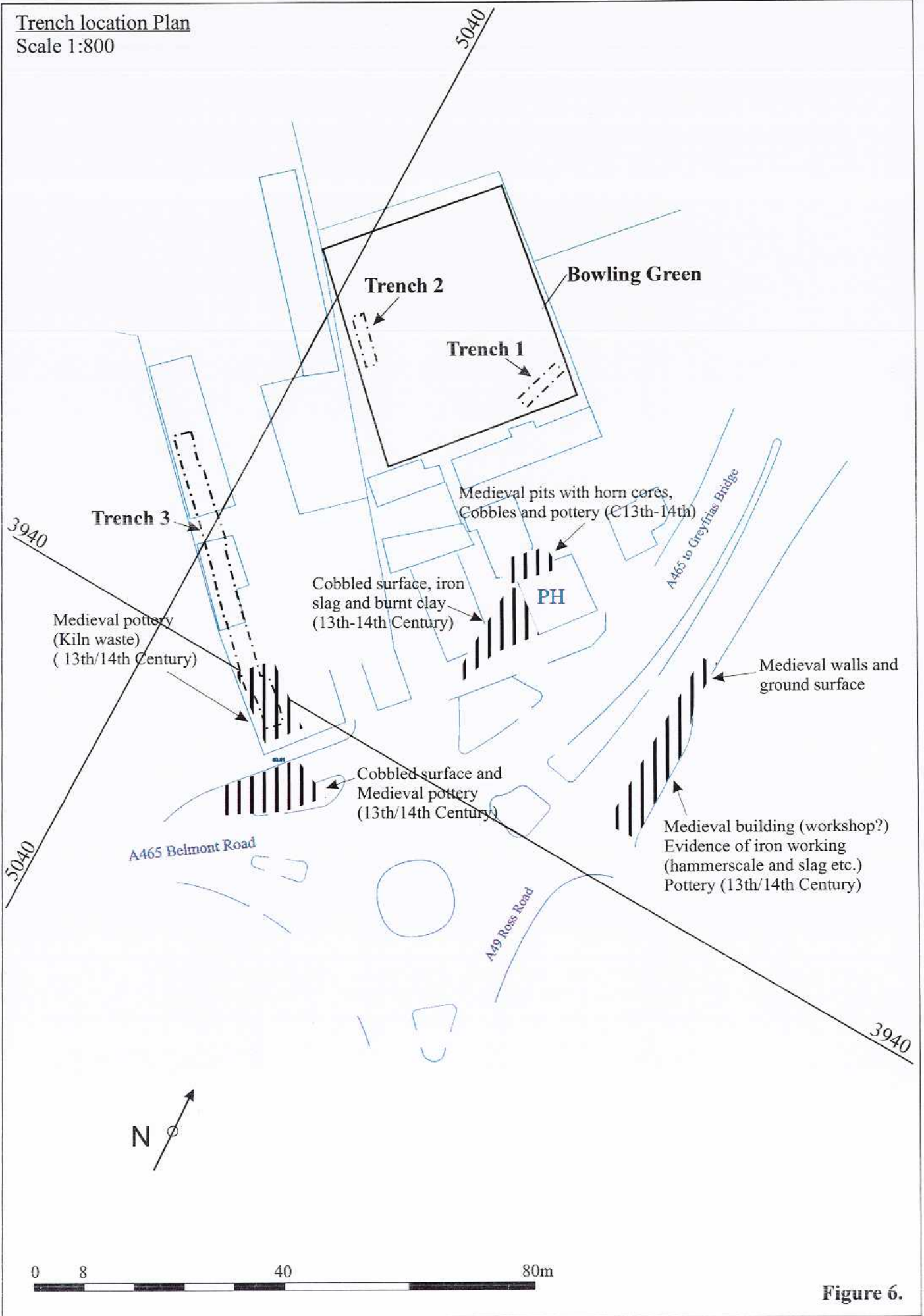


Figure 6.

Trench 1 Plan
(Scale 1:50)

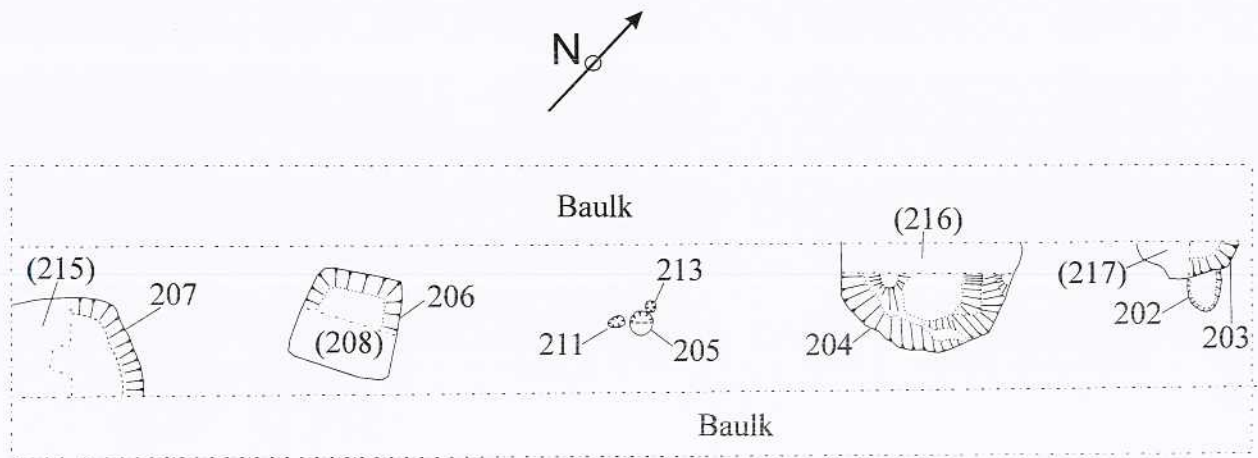


Figure 7.

South East facing section through 203
and plan of features 202 and 203
Scale 1:10

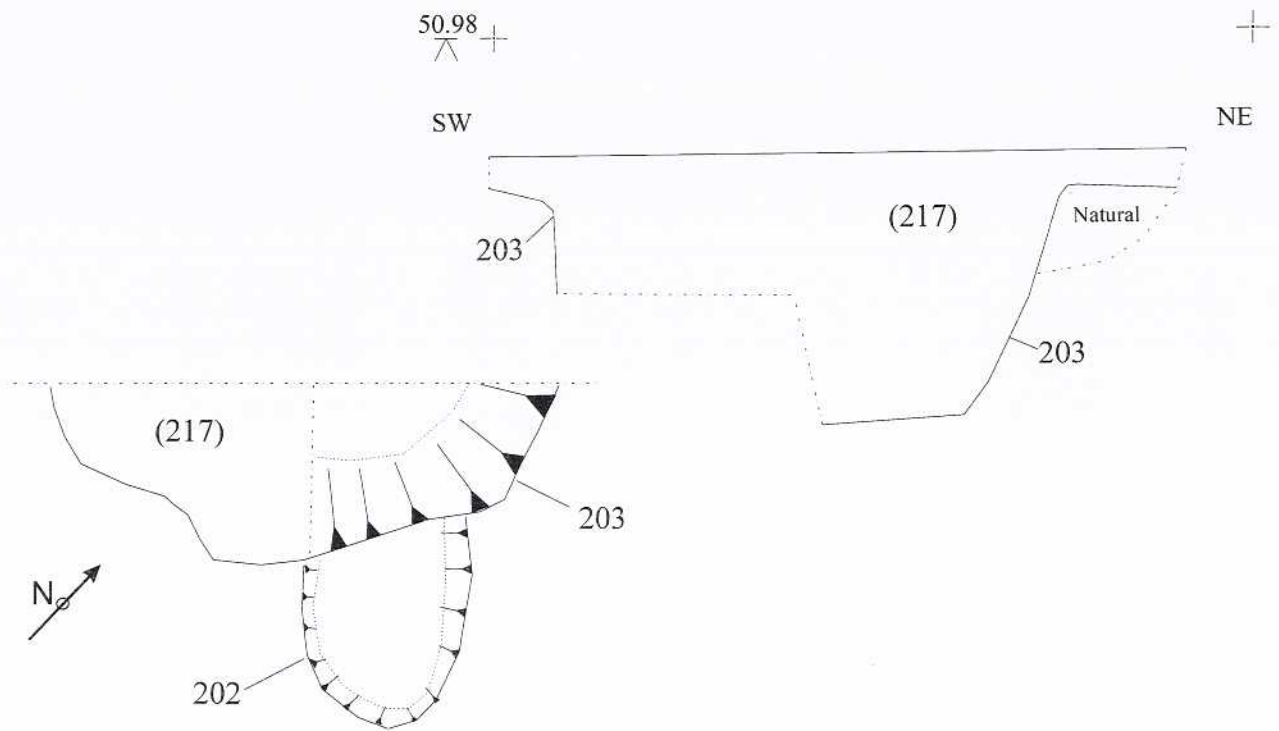


Figure 8.

South East facing section and
plan of feature 204
Scale 1:10

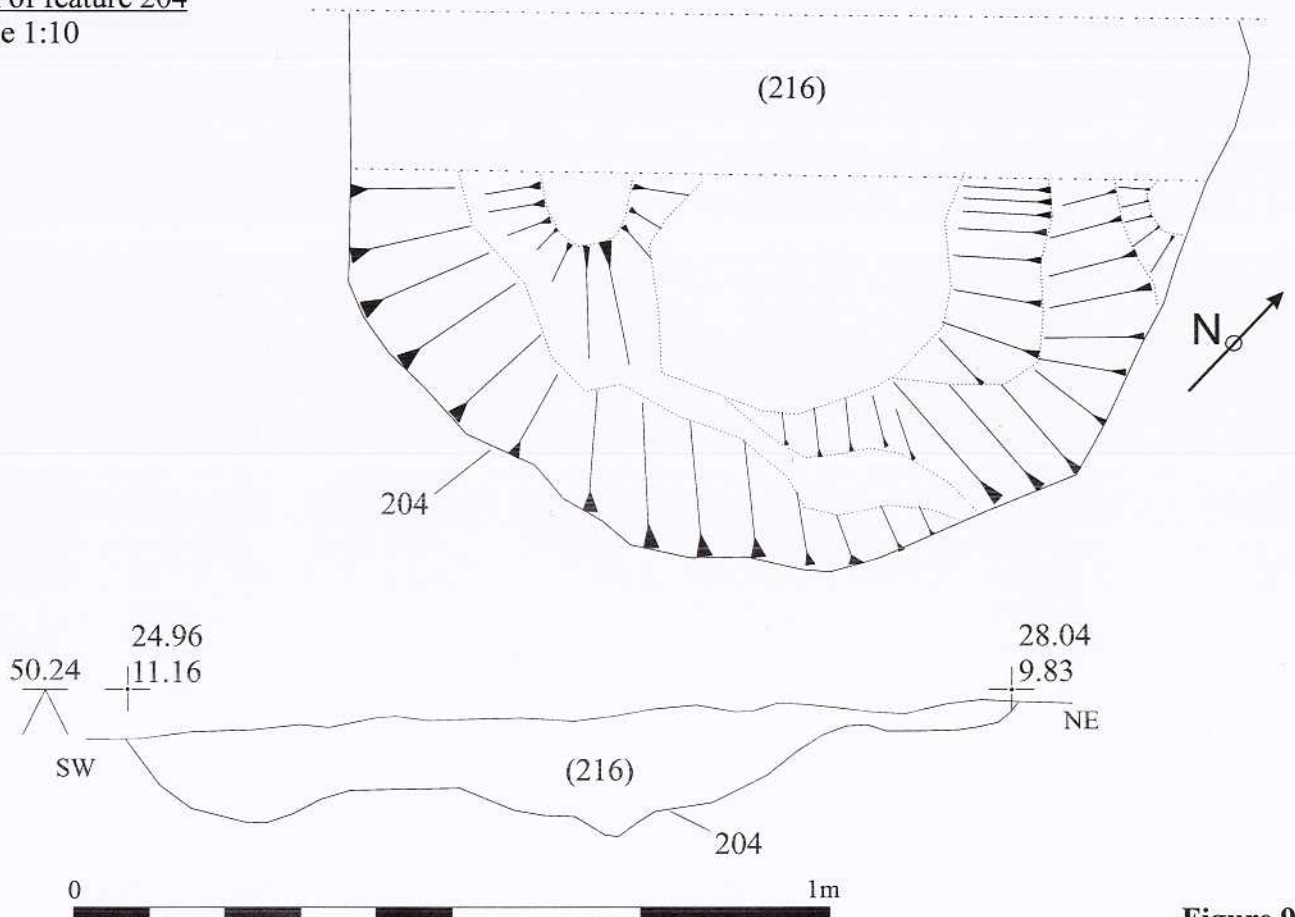


Figure 9.

South East facing section and
plan of feature 206
Scale 1:10

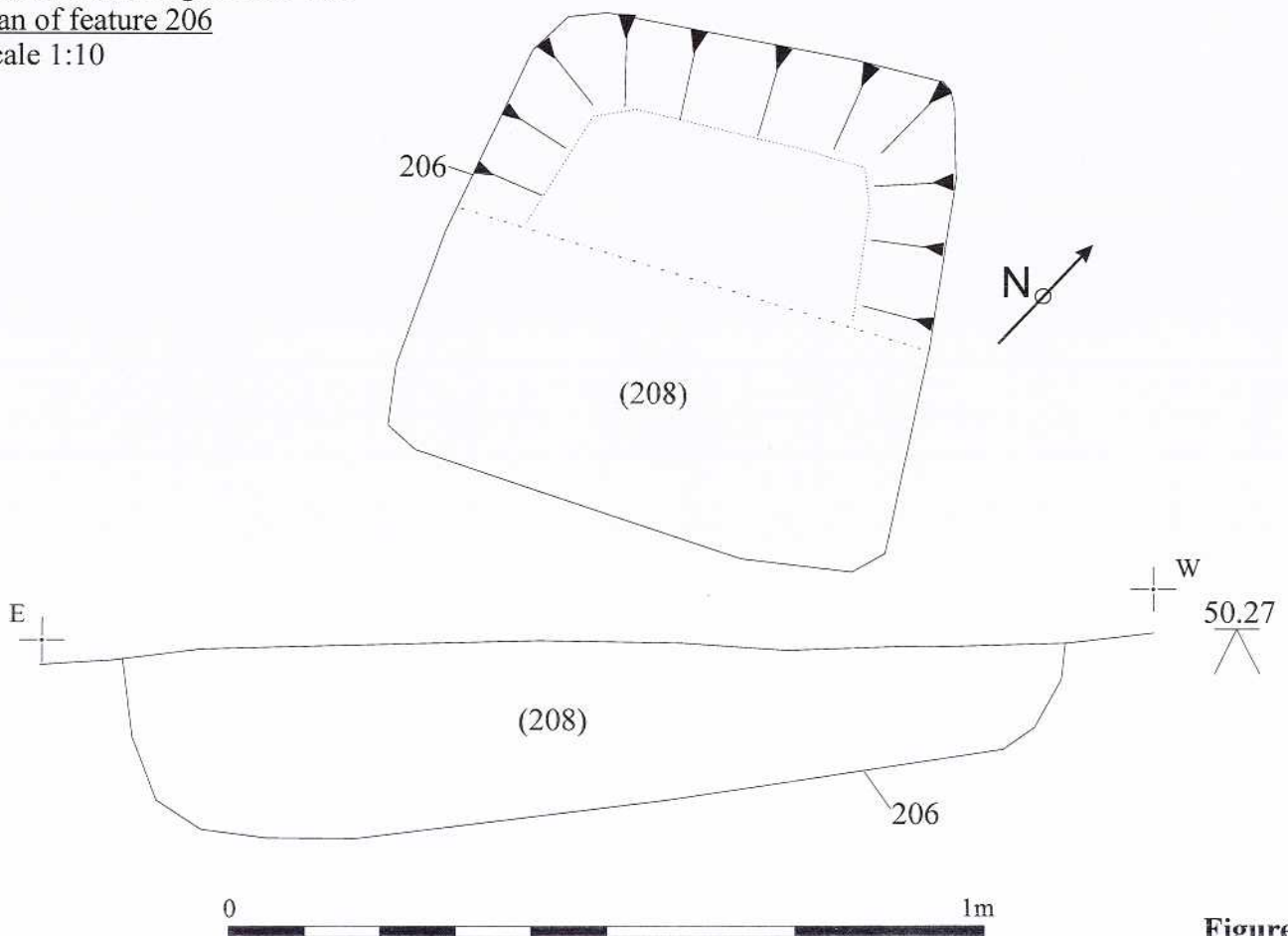


Figure 10.

North East facing section and
plan of feature 207
Scale 1:10

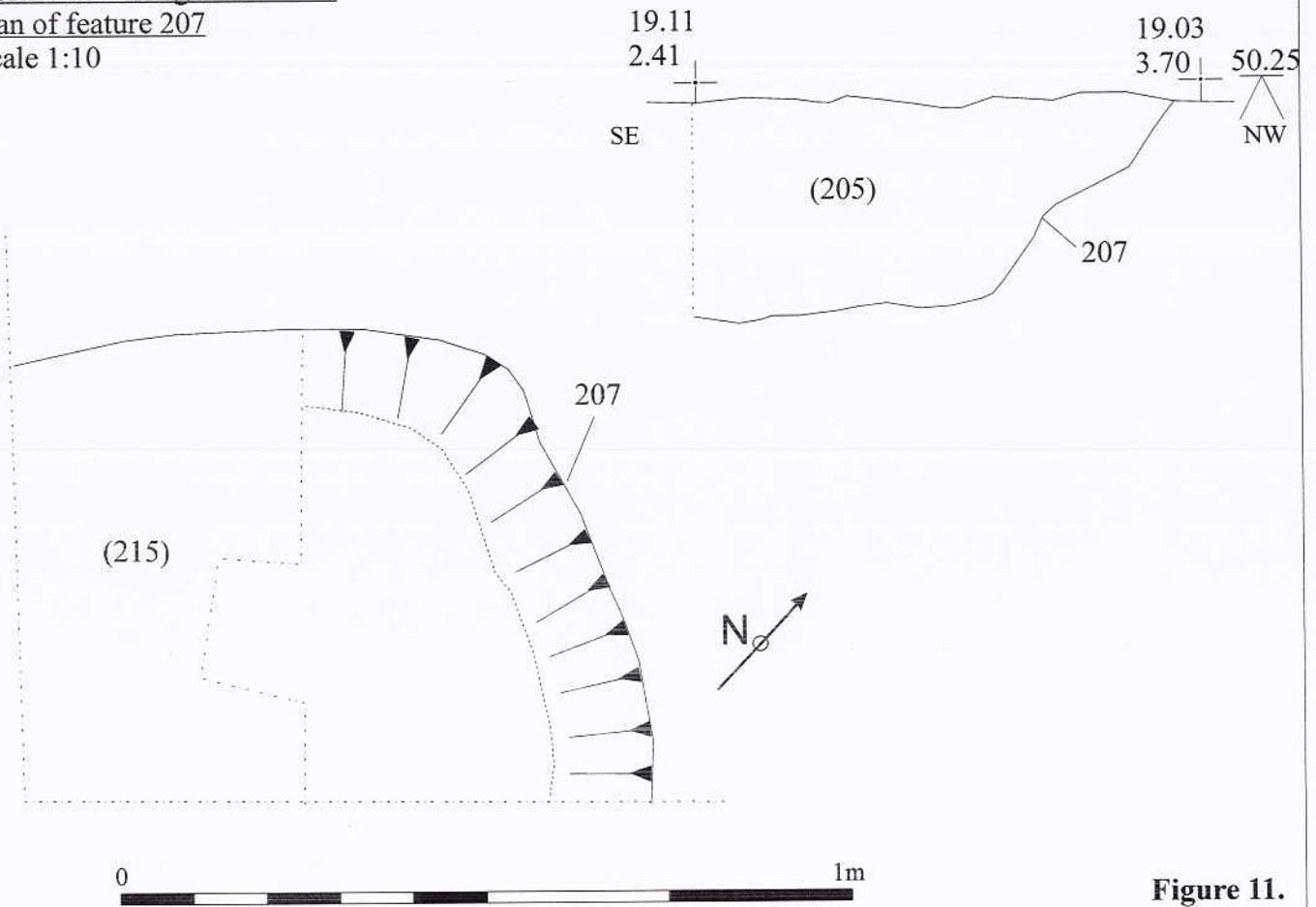


Figure 11.

Plans and sections of features
205, 211 and 213
Scale 1:10

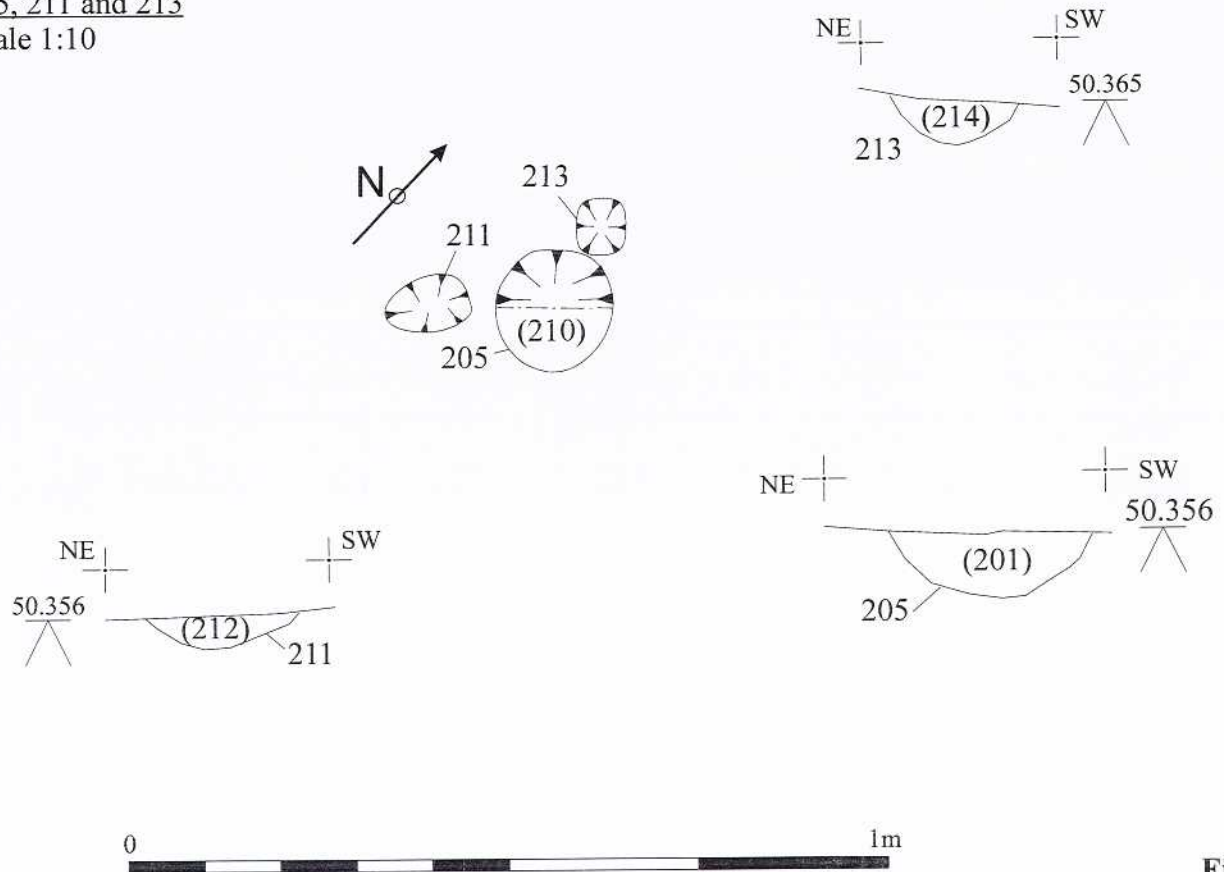


Figure 12.

Plan of Trench 2

Scale 1:100

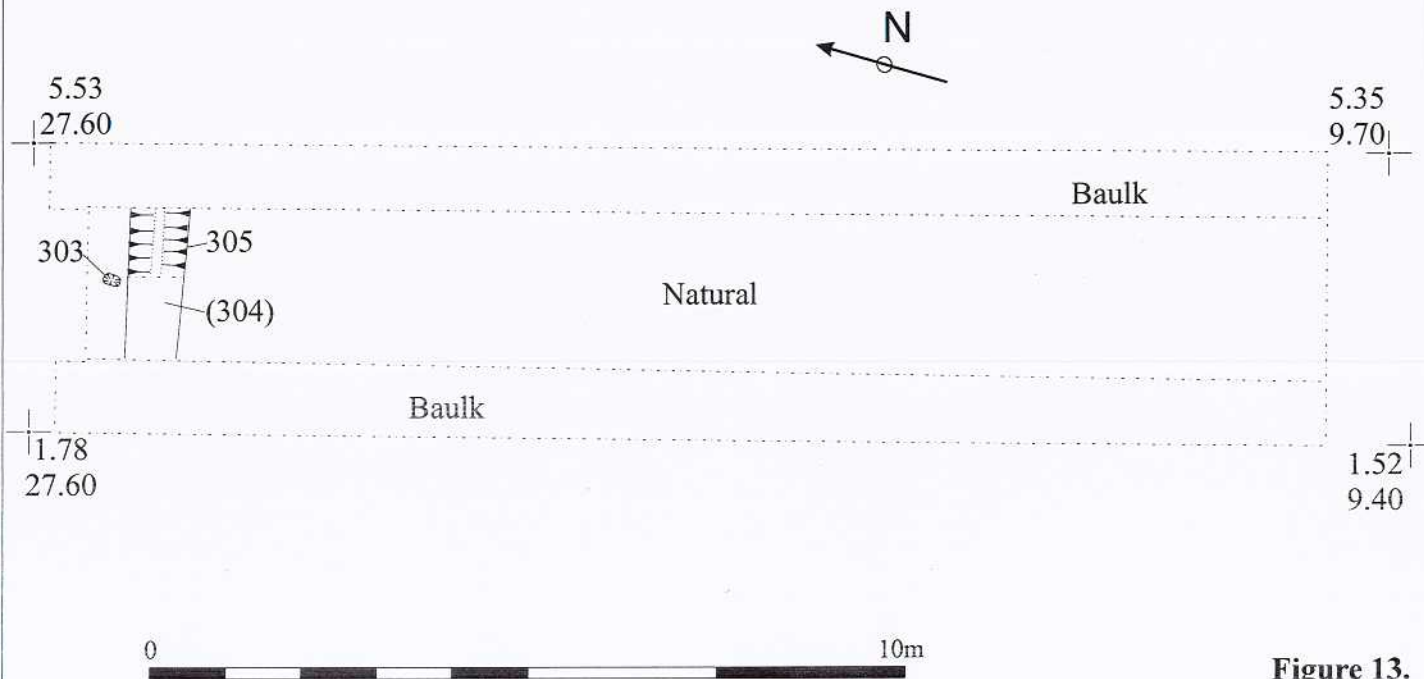


Figure 13.

Plan and sections of features 303 and 305

Scale 1:20

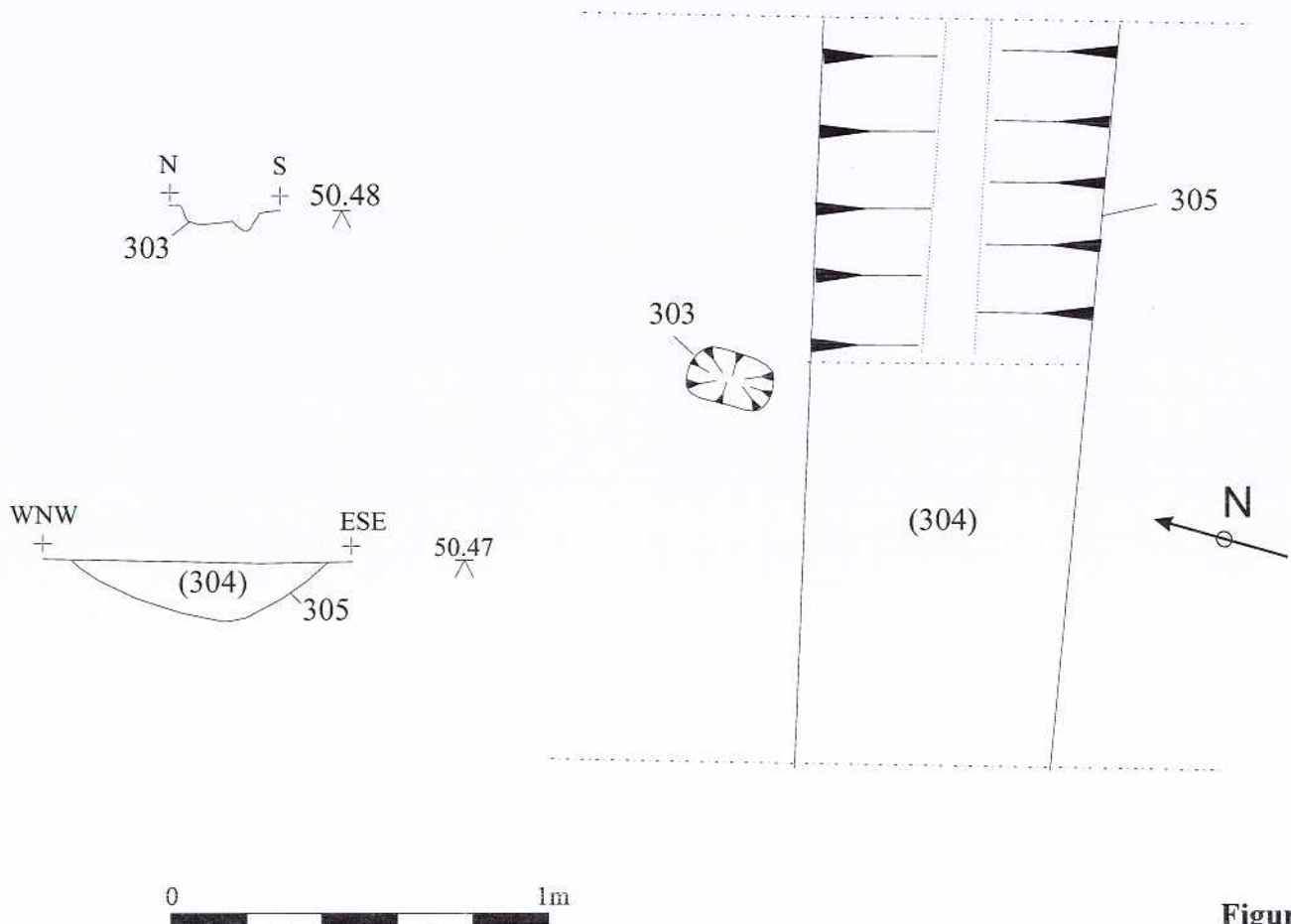


Figure 14.