

Bey More Excavation, County Meath
Preliminary report
2020 – The second season
19E0405



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Introduction

Historical Background

The Cistercian foundation of de Bello Becco, also known as Beaubec, is a daughter house of the Cistercian Abbey of de Bello Becco in Normandy, France. Beaubec is located in the townland of Bey More, Co. Meath, less than 2km south of the medieval walled town of Drogheda and is clearly and consistently referred to as ‘Beaubec by Drogheda’ in late medieval records (McCullen 1989, 22–6; Stout 2018, 194–203). There is no known foundation date for this monastic site, but Beaubec Abbey’s Irish ‘demesne’ at ‘*Gillekeran*’ was established prior to 1201. *Gillekeran* is the pre-Norman name for Beaubec (Lawlor 2014, 59). King John confirmed the possessions and liberties to Beaubec Abbey at that time, showing that the grant had been established soon after the Anglo-Normans arrived in Ireland. In 1235, Henry III confirmed the grant of c.1215 made by Walter De Lacy to the church of SS Mary and Laurence, of Beaubec and the monks there on the demesne and lands in the *vill of Gillkeran*, of a burgage in the *vill of Marenariorum* (Mornington) to use their boats there without paying a toll and freedom to buy and sell merchandise without toll (Sweetman 1875, 341 (2293); Dryburgh and Smith, 2006, 23 (DL/532)). The placenames *Killekeran/Gillekeran* suggests that this Cistercian foundation was on an earlier ecclesiastical site possibly associated with St Ciaran (*Monasticon Hibernicum* Project 2009 4163).

Beaubec in county Meath is exceptional because its monastic community were under the direct authority of the Cistercian Abbey of De Bello Becco in Normandy. At the time of its foundation, Normandy was still part of the possessions of the Angevin Kings of England and the De Lacy family still retained substantial property in Normandy. This would account for the De Lacy’s decision to favour a French abbey (Hillaby 1992–3; Veach 2010, 181). Hugh De Lacy had also granted lands at Fore, Co. Westmeath to a Benedictine abbey, St Taurin’s at Evreux in Normandy between 1180 and 1186 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 106; Masterson 1999, 73–9). The De Lacy family’s support of Beaubec continued throughout the thirteenth century. In 1259, Geoffrey de Geneville, husband of Matilda de Lacy who was the granddaughter of the original grantor, made a further grant to the abbot and monks of Beaubec of forty shillings rent from land in Kells (Public Records Office, 1900, 52). The lands referred to in this grant may be part of Kilmainham and Gardenrath in the parish of Kells which was partly owned by Barnewall of Beymore in 1654 (Simington 1940, 280).

Alien properties like Beaubec were set up to administer the Irish estates and to send the surplus revenue derived from those estates to the mother house in France. For instance, In 1271, Roger, the proctor of the abbot of de Bello Beco, took fourteen sacks of wool and two sacks of sheep skins to be used in the clothing of the monastic community in the mother house in Normandy (Public Records Office 1913, 595). The community would probably have been small. In England, three or four Norman monks staffed most alien priories. Most were too small to receive novices and so continued to rely on staff from the mother house (Masterson 1999, 73). But at Beaubec, there were enough monks present to allow two of their number to be appointed to head Cistercian establishment elsewhere. Stephen of Lexington, in 1228, refers to the Prior of Beaubec

who was made abbot of Mellifont (O'Dwyer 1982, 66; Fr Colmcille 1958, 67) and another monk of Beaubec who was in control of Bective (O'Dwyer 1982, 118). These facts and the large buildings uncovered at Beaubec, are suggestive of a larger community.

In the early fourteenth century, between 1303 and 1328, the abbot of Beaubec became an absentee landowner. There are numerous references in the *Calendar of Patent Rolls* to the abbot residing abroad, presumably in the mother abbey in France. During this period, Beaubec was run by representatives of the successive abbots. These representatives included monks and attorneys. By the fourteenth century all monastic establishments in Ireland whose mother-houses were in Normandy, like Beaubec, were viewed as alien properties. The first real change came in 1337 when Edward III forbade the export of money to France, and all alien properties, religious included, were seized into royal hands (Masterson 1999, 73–9). On 14 December 1332 a licence was granted to the abbot and convent of de Bello Becco in Normandy to assign the 'manor of Beaubec by Drogheda' and other possessions to Furness Abbey, Lancashire (Public Record Office 1893, 383; Gwynn and Hadcock, 1988, 128). Furness held onto it up until the dissolution (Stout 2018, 194–203).

In 1348, brother John de Cokerham died and the lands of Beaubec were temporarily transferred into the hands of King Edward III (Public Records Office 1905, 459). De Cokerham must have been the last of his order to survive at Beaubec in the aftermath of the arrival of the Black Death in Drogheda in the same year (Kelly 2001). In the decades that followed, a legal battle ensued over the grange between Furness and 'Richard de Preston de Beaubek' (Dryburgh and Smith 2006, 29, 30–1). It seems that the Prestons took advantage of the weakening of Beaubec due the ravages of the plague. They established such a firm grip on these Cistercian lands that legal proceedings took three decades to be resolved, ultimately in the favour of Furness Abbey.

Location

Beaubec lies just south of the medieval walled town and port of Drogheda and borders on the medieval Liberty of Meath. A stream to the north of Beaubec (the border with the Liberties) runs on a south-west/north-east axis to join the river Boyne at Mornington. This area was at the centre of major land grants of Anglo-Norman sub-infeudation and was near Duleek, the caput of one of De Lacy's seigniorial manors (Graham 1975, 226). It lay near the mouth of the River Boyne which was an important means of transport between the interior of Meath and the town of Drogheda at the river's lowest bridging point. Drogheda became one of the principal ports of medieval Ireland through which the agricultural and manufactured produce of Ireland was exported (O'Neill 1987, 44).

Introduction to the 2020 season

The research excavations at Bey More Townland, County Meath, (ITM 709544 772877 – SMR ME020-031----) were undertaken with four chief research aims in mind: 1) to confirm the medieval date of the upstanding remains; 2) to develop a better understanding of the layout of the thirteenth century Cistercian foundation of de Bello Becco (Beaubec); 3) retrieve material evidence for external contacts in the form of imported ceramic; 4) identify the variety of agricultural goods produced on this monastic grange, which were then exported to Normandy. The second season of excavations took place between 6 July 2020 and 31 July 2020. Six cuttings comprising 70m² were hand excavated from the removal of the top sod to undisturbed boulder clay (Cuttings E–H, J, Q). A further ten trial cuttings comprising 28m² were also hand excavated from the removal of the top sod to undisturbed boulder clay. The trial cuttings

were laid out to trace the extent of the walls of the main building and the extent of the range of farm buildings first identified in July 2019 (Cuttings **K–P**, **R–U**. (Figs 1–2).

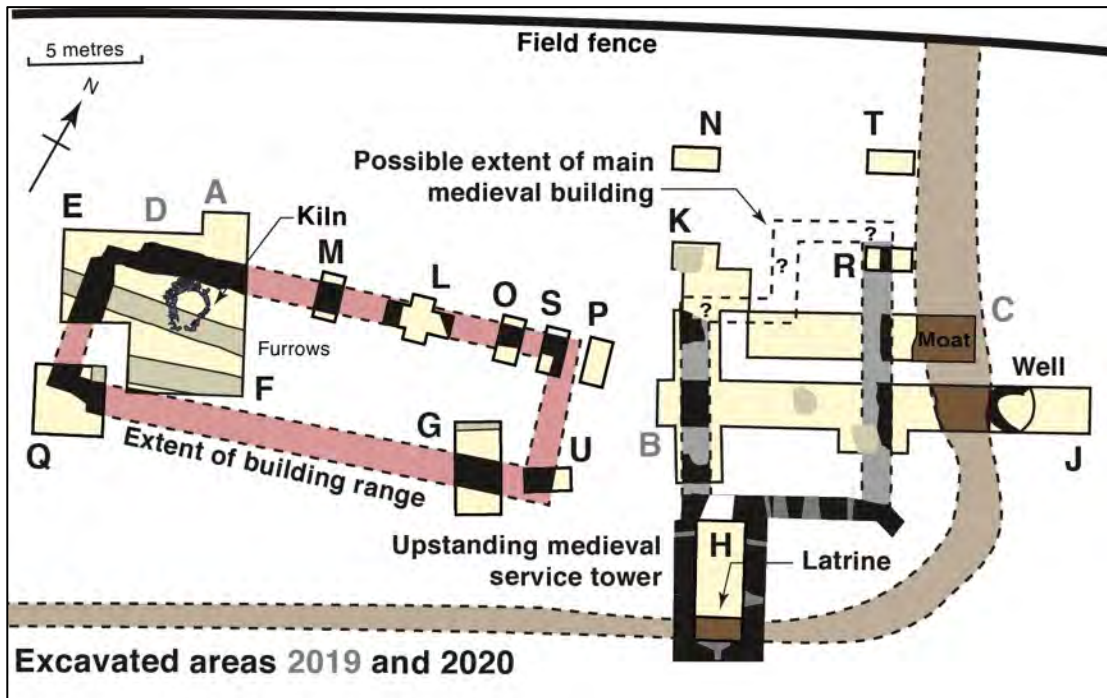


Figure 1: Areas excavated in 2019 (Cuttings A–D) and 2020.



Figure 2: Drone photograph showing the cuttings excavated in 2019 and 2020 (Photo: Anthony Murphy)

The western building range

Three cuttings expanded on the area of excavation west of the service tower and revealed the western end of a range of buildings (Cuttings **E–F** and **Q**) (Figs 3–4).



Figure 3: Drone photograph of the western end of the building range.



Figure 4: Plan of cuttings A, D-F and Q.

Cutting E

This 2m x 4m cutting was excavated in order to uncover further upstanding remains of a medieval building to the west of the tower (Figs 3–7). The earliest feature in Cutting E is a spade dug furrow (EF10) that runs on an east/west axis through the middle of the cutting (W 1.30m, D 0.25m) and is one of a pair uncovered in the 2019/2020 seasons. Small stones formed its basal fill. It was sampled (S43) and contained small quantities of charred cereal grain. Built on top of this furrow is the foundation of an external wall (EF8) that runs on a north/south axis. It is well-built, stone faced with a rubble core, and uses angular-shaped stones; the external west face is more damaged than the inside. It stands to a maximum of four courses (W 1.25m, H 0.45m). A sandy soil fills the gaps between the stones. Its north-west corner was robbed but there is a socket (EF11) that probably held a corner stone (0.30m by 0.30m and 0.05m deep). There is also an intriguing greywacke slab (frequently associated with prehistoric tombs in the Boyne Valley) in this corner of the wall. There was considerable wall collapse either side of the wall.

Overlying, this wall was a series of post-medieval deposits that created a bedding for an eighteenth-century avenue (EF3) that led to the Pearson mansion. This comprised a mortar-rich layer (EF7) and a sandy clay layer (EF6) containing slates glass, china, clay pipes and flint. A level, cobbled surface (EF3) made up of two layers of mostly tightly packed, rounded stones, ranging from small to medium size (W 0.03m to 0.30m) lay on top of these bedding deposits for at least two-thirds of the cutting area. This a wider cobbled area than that uncovered in front of the tower in 2019 where it probably narrowed as it approached the Pearson mansion. The edge of this avenue, formed of squared stones on edge, was uncovered in Cutting Q. Covering this was a gravel rich deposit (EF2) below the topsoil (EF1).



Figure 5: Cutting E from the south showing the medieval wall overlying the earlier furrow. The greywacke stone is visible top right (photo: Laura Järvelä).

Figure 6: Plan of cobbled laneway in Cutting E.

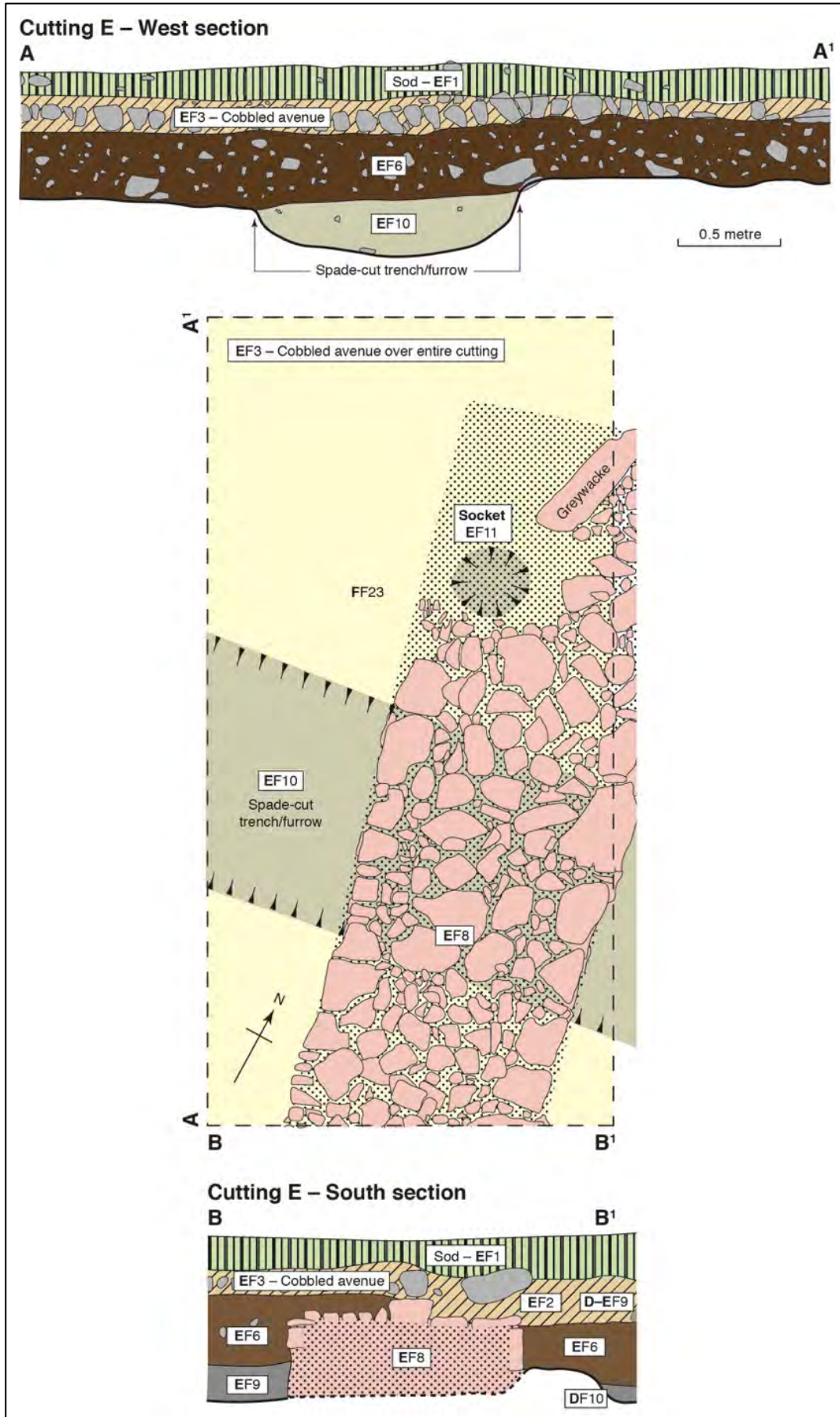


Figure 7: Plan and sections of Cutting E.

Cutting Q

This 4m x 4m cutting was excavated to uncover the stone wall of a medieval building to the west of the service tower (Figs 3–4, 8–10). The earliest features is a (foundation?) trench (QF12) in the south east corner of the cutting (L 1.10m, W 0.50m, D 0.20m) with a charcoal rich fill that produced medieval pottery and oyster shells. It overlay a clay deposit (QF13) that produced charcoal and medieval pottery. A similar trench was revealed in the northeast corner of the Cutting (QF15) and charred plant material was present in a sample taken from it (S64).

The west wall from Cutting E runs into the north end of the cutting (QF8). The south west corner of the wall of the medieval building was uncovered. Its external face has been damaged. The south wall (QF14) appears better built than the west wall; the stones were laid better and the face of the wall is much clearer. The south wall survives to a three-course height (1.20m wide). This is the widest wall uncovered in this area of the site. Medieval pottery with animal bones and shells was found on the surface of the surviving wall.

The damaged south west corner of the medieval building was later buttressed (QF11), probably in the post medieval period when a flax mill was built nearby. The fill (QF6), surrounding the structure to a depth of almost 2m, produced seventeenth-century pottery. A layer of re-deposited boulder clay (QF13) lay between the south wall of the medieval building and the trench (QF12). The stone-faced edge of the cobbled eighteenth century avenue was uncovered in the north-west corner of the cutting underneath a mixed deposit of charcoal, stones (QF4), sand (QF5), mortar (QF3) and topsoil (QF2).



Figure 6: Cutting Q from the south.

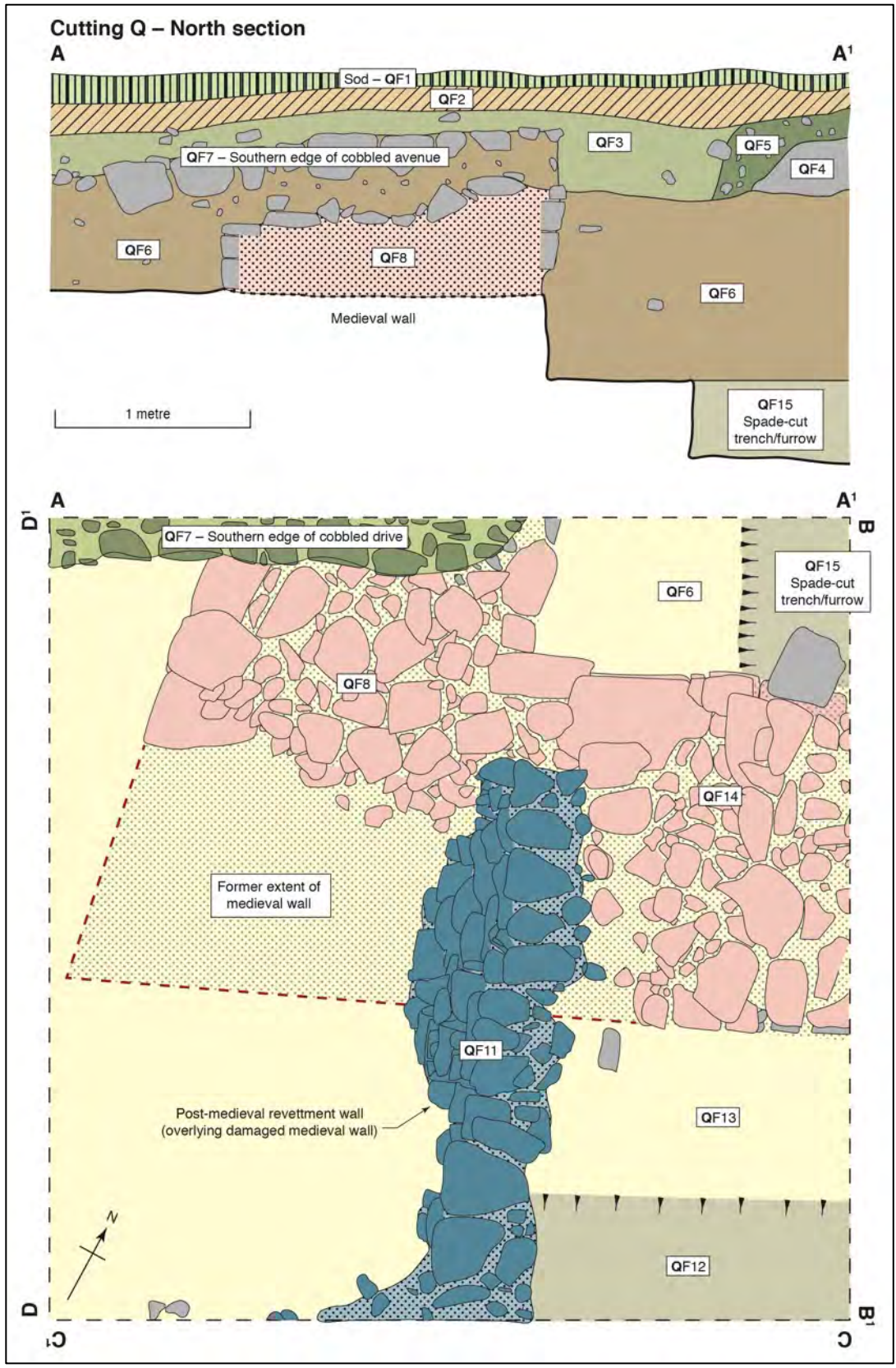


Figure 7: Plan and north section of Cutting Q.

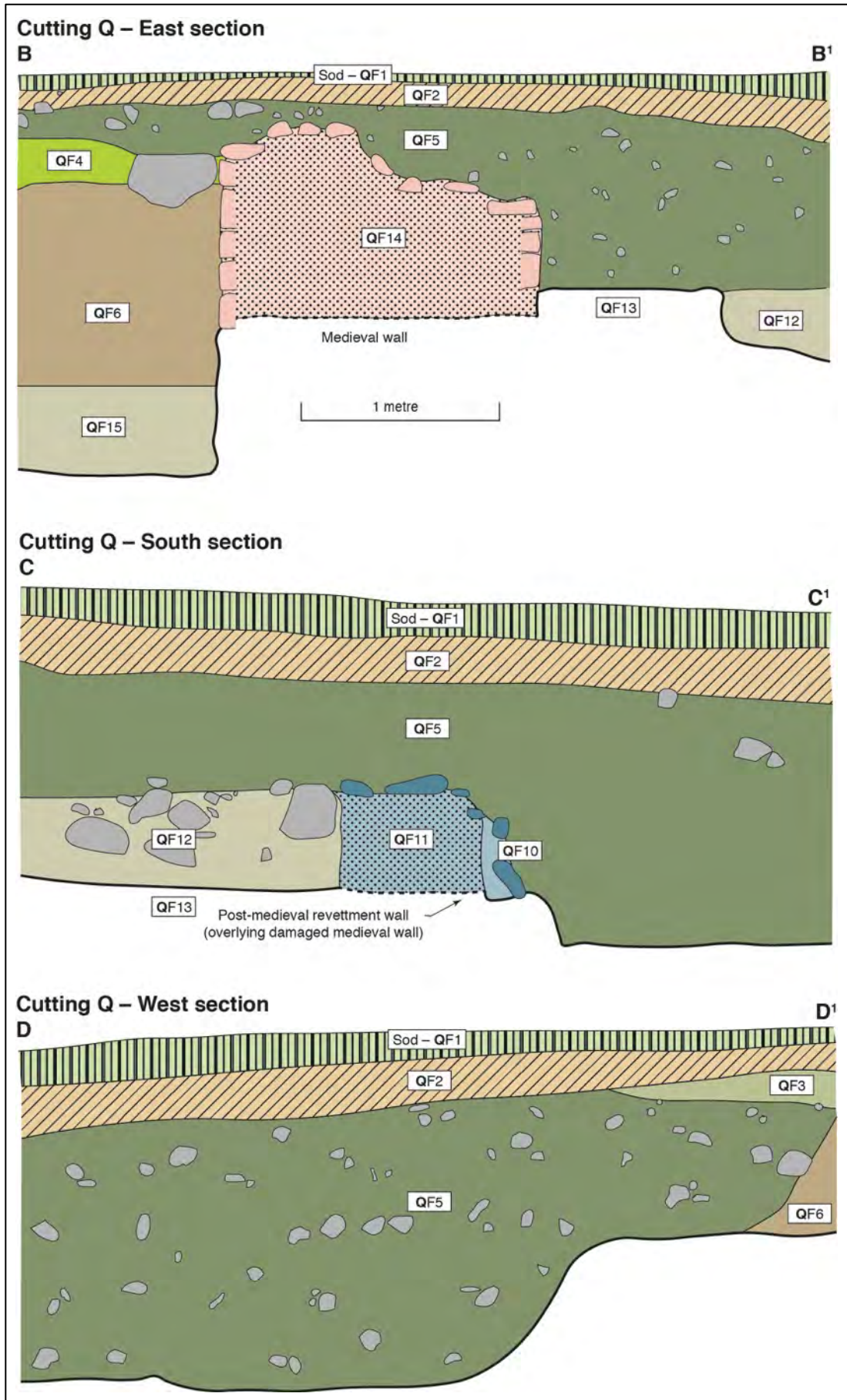


Figure 8: East, south and west sections of Cutting Q.

Cutting F

This 4m x 4m cutting was excavated to uncover the remains of a corn drying kiln discovered in 2019 (Figs 3–4, 11–13). The earliest feature revealed was a furrow (FF22) running from northwest to south east across the full width of the cutting (W 1.10m, D 0.28m). It was filled with a grey/orange silty clay with charcoal flecks (FF17). This was cut by a trench (probably another furrow) running at right angles to it (FF23) which was also filled with re-deposited boulder clay (W 0.90m, D 0.65m) (FF13). It produced large quantities of animal bones, Saintonge pottery and worked flints. This trench runs under a wall (FF19) visible in the south section face. This wall is a continuation of the south wall of a medieval building uncovered in Cuttings Q and E.

Further remains of the kiln uncovered in 2019 was revealed in the northern half of the cutting. The southern wall of the kiln (FF19) sits above deposits (FF13) and (FF23). A short flue (FF11) lay south-east of the kiln bowl with no stone lining (L 1.40m; W. 0.55m D. 0.25m). This was filled with a dark charcoal rich deposit. This was sampled and contained weeds, bread wheat, legumes (peas), and tuber fragments. A further sample closer to the bowl (S48) contained large quantities of charred seeds including bread wheat, oat, rye and barley. There was also a large quantity of charcoal, including charred twigs and bud tips (likely from twigs collected for fuel/tinder).

Above the flue was a yellow/brown clay deposit (0.10m deep) (FF13). This was sampled (S57) and small quantities of charred seeds were found in the deposit. These are vesicular and encrusted and were mostly naked wheat (where identifiable). To the east of the kiln a rake out-like deposit (FF9) when sampled (S42) contained large quantities of charred seeds and charcoal. Seeds include cereal grains and legumes (at least one bean). A yellow layer of compact soil up against the west side of the kiln (FF6) was sampled and produced the remains of naked wheat (bread wheat type), small quantities of oat and rye grains, charred tubers, peas, weeds, chaff (*rachis* fragments) and some charcoal fragments. There were some small fragments of baked clay, possibly from kiln superstructure, in this sample.

A level, single course of slabs lay on top of this forming a lintel (FF12). No superstructure was identified with the flue so it is difficult to determine how the airflow could have been controlled in an enclosed building with an open heat source. It produced large quantities of charred bread-wheat. It is possible that it may have been re-used as a bread oven. A large quantity of oyster and muscle shells were also found in the fill of the flue, suggesting that those working it were also eating on site near the heat source. To the northwest and south east of the kiln are spreads of charcoal rich deposit with oyster and mussel shells that may have been dumped out of the kiln (FF8 and FF9). Remnants of a previous harvest remained in the bowl which became charred when the kiln was reused. The possible evidence for a clay superstructure may also support the hypothesis that the kiln was reused as a bread oven.

Overlying these features was a bedding layer for an eighteenth-century avenue (FF3–4) and above that a rubble fill of post-medieval date (FF2) and topsoil (FF1). In the north-east corner of the cutting at the bottom of this late fill was a stone pile that contained sandstone blocks (FF5).



Figure 9: The truncated kiln flue after excavation (photo: Billy Sines).

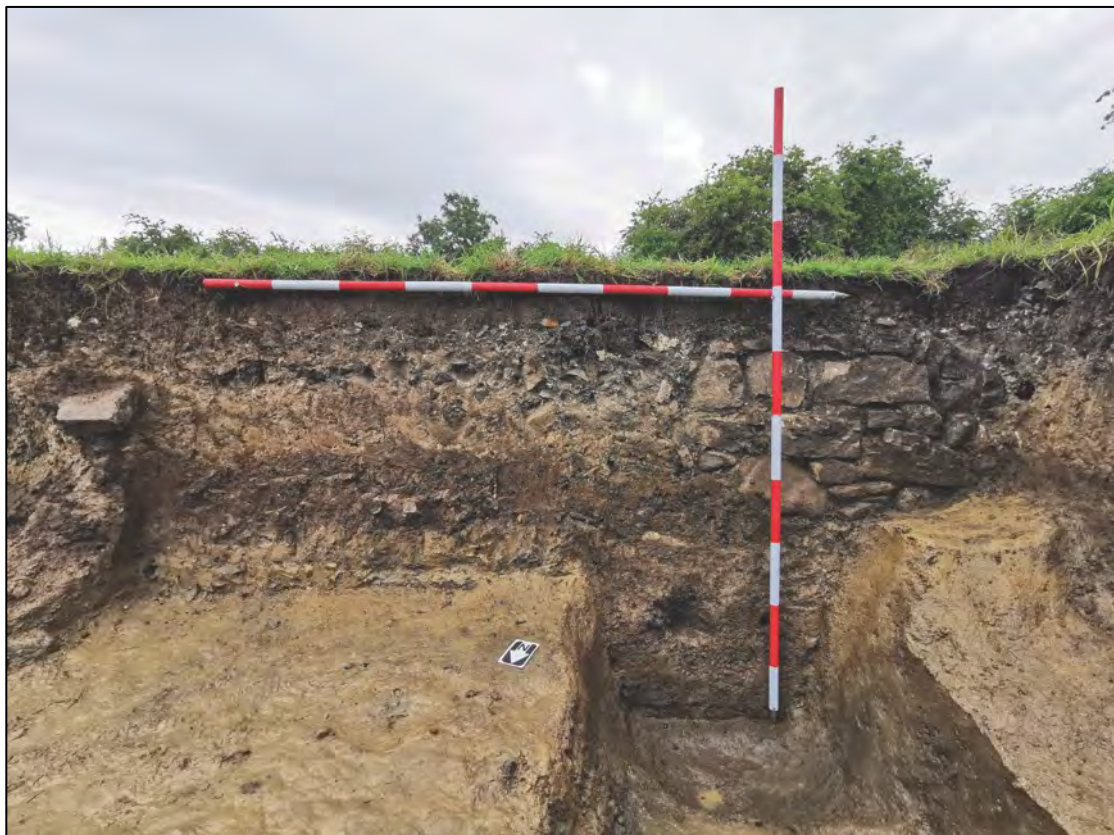


Figure 10: The south section face of Cutting F showing the pre-kiln ditch and the south wall of the farm building range (partially exposed to the right of the vertical ranging road) (photo Billy Sines).

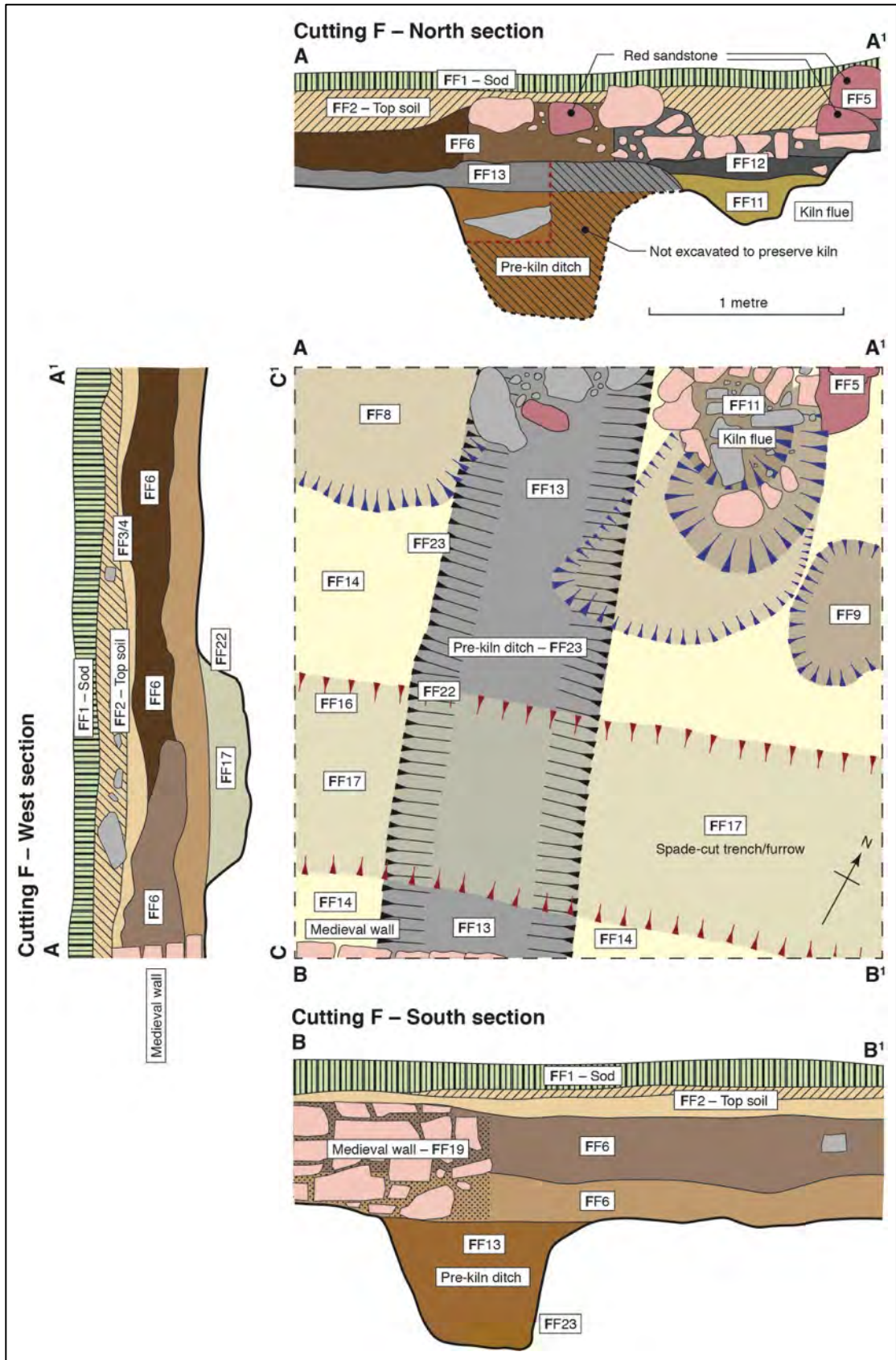


Figure 11: Cutting F, plan and sections.

Cutting G

This 2m x 4m cutting was excavated to uncover further remains of the south wall of the south range of medieval buildings. There is a gradual fall in the field from north to south and a distinct artificial rise in ground level which indicated the possible existence of buried remains prior to excavation. The earliest feature uncovered was part of a furrow (GF6) running on an east-west axis in the northern end of the cutting at a depth of 0.70m below sod. (W 0.16m-0.35m).

This is a continuation of the furrows found in Cuttings E–F. It was filled with a dark silty clay which when sampled for environmental evidence (S60) contained a small quantity of cereal grains of naked wheat and oat. A drain (GF4) was built over the fill of this feature at a depth of 0.27m below the sod. This drain runs from the north (GF4) and across the surviving remains of a wall (GF5) indicating that they were built at the same time. To the north of the wall, the drain walls (L 1.80m,) are two courses high made up of stones blocks set on their narrow axis (H.0.43m) with no evidence of mortar (W 0.65m). They incorporate a large red sandstone block. There is one surviving capstone. Either side of this drain was a build -up of medieval habitation waste (GF2). Environmental samples taken from waste inside (S51) produced a small quantity of encrusted and vesicular indeterminate cereal grains found probably re-deposited from activity elsewhere. A sample from outside (S55) contained small quantities of plant remains and cereal grains.

The south wall runs through this cutting (GF5). It is 1.40m wide and two courses high on the north face and three courses high in the south. It is stone-faced with a rubble core of angles stones. There are two further drains running from the southern, external face of the wall uncovered at a depth of 0.40m below sod, one side wall of a drain that runs in line with the northern drain (GF9) and the other runs to the west and parallel to it (GF8). The latter (L 0.90m, W 0.52m, H. 0.30m) is one course high and has one lintel stone surviving. A layer of topsoil and sod covered the remains to a depth of 0.30m.



Figure 12: Cutting G from the north.

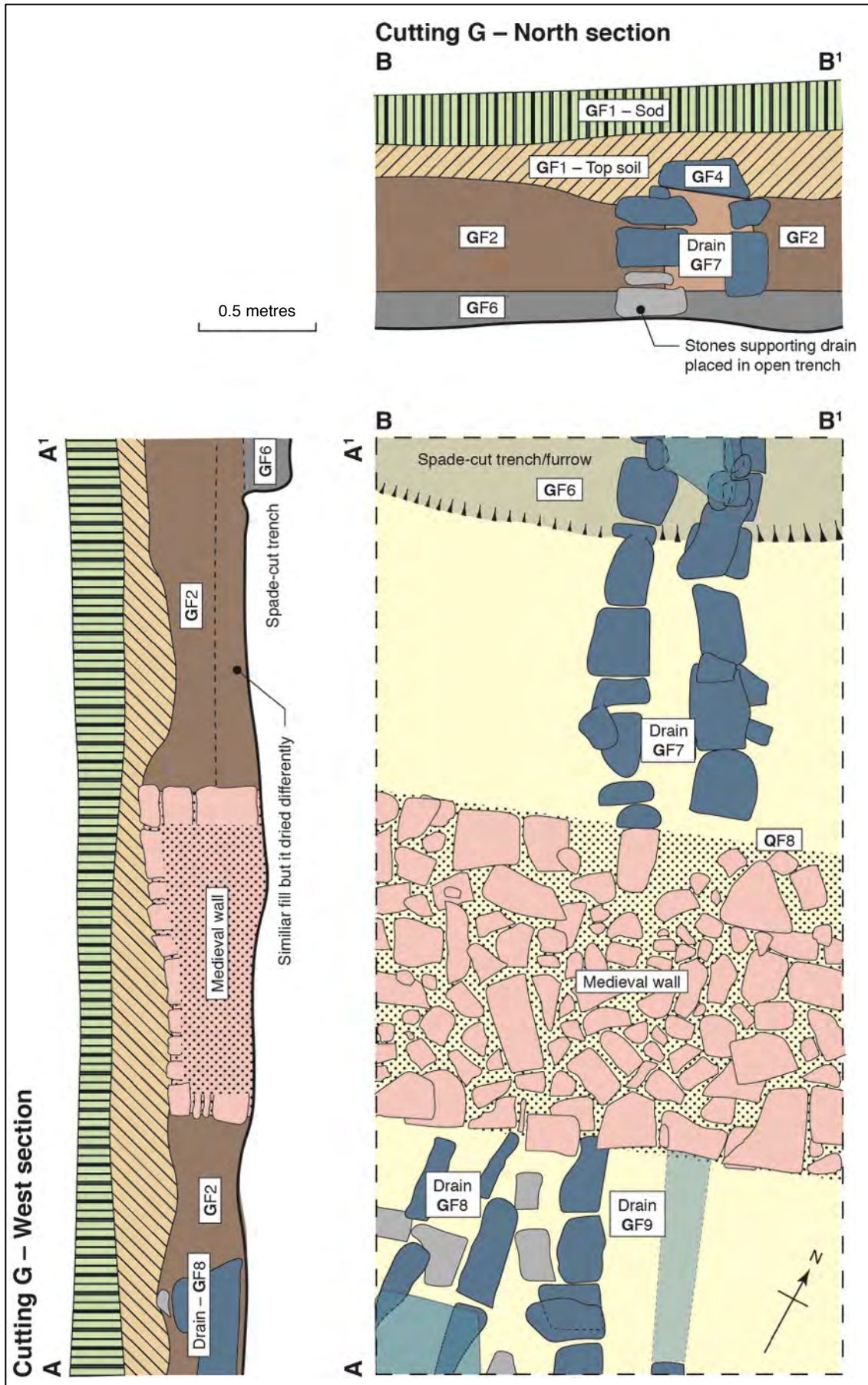


Figure 13: Cutting G, plan and sections.

The western building range – Test cuttings

A number of small test cuttings were excavated to follow the north wall of the medieval building range to the west of the tower block (Fig. 16). From west to east, these were Cuttings M, L, O, S and P. Another test cutting, Cutting U was excavated to determine the south-eastern extent of the building range.

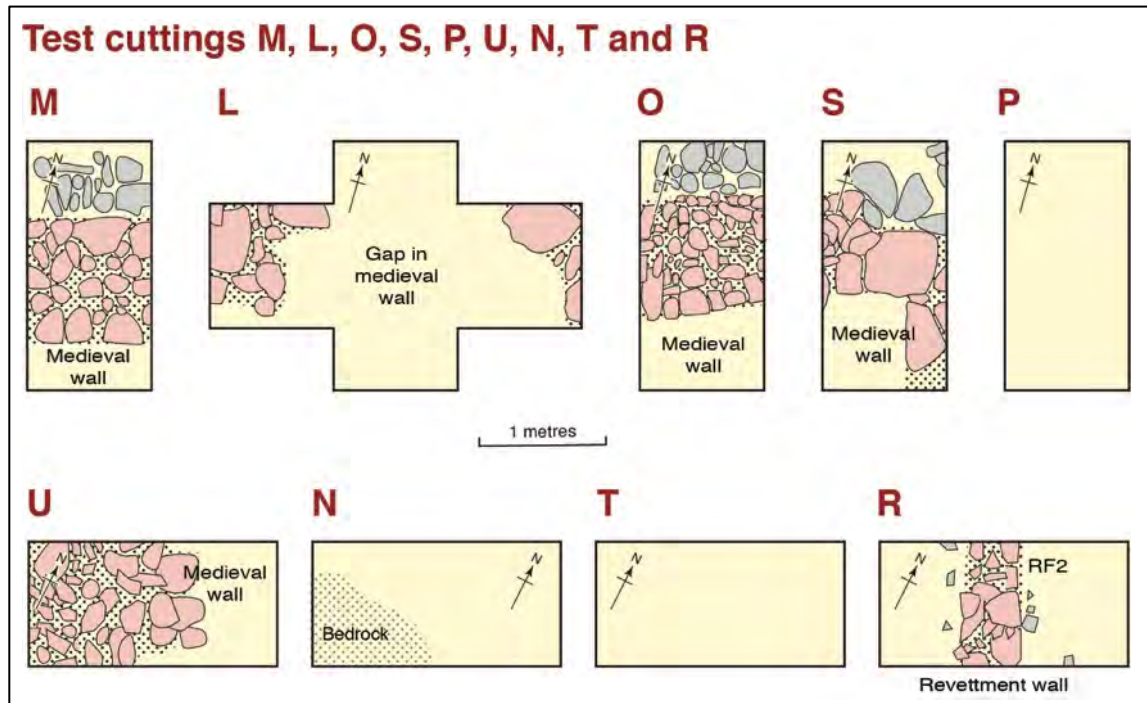


Figure 14: Plans of the test trenches.

Cutting M

This cutting measured 1m x 2m (Figs 16–17). The upper surface of a stone wall MF2 (W 1.30m) was exposed at a depth of 0.20m below sod and topsoil (MF1). Both faces were exposed but the inside face (to the south in this cutting) was better defined.



Figure 15: Cutting M from the south.



Figure 16: Cutting L from the east.

Cutting L

This cutting measured 4m². Its unusual shape is due to the efforts to determine the nature of a break in the north wall of the building range (Figs 16, 18). The break (W 2m) was irregular and was attributed to post-Medieval destruction rather than indicating an original entrance. The full width of the wall (LF5) was not exposed. It lay under eighteenth-century cobbling formed of loosely packed, rounded stones (LF2) and topsoil (LF1) at a depth below sod of 0.30m. On the ground surface, between the breaks in the wall, there was a semi-circular spread of charcoal (diam 0.40m, D 0.05m). This was sampled (S39) and thought to be possibly washed in maybe during an episode of localised flooding. Charred twigs were found in the flot.

Cutting O

This cutting measured 1m x 2m (Figs 16, 19). The north wall (W 1.30m) was uncovered underneath a layer of cobbling (OF2) and topsoil (OF1).



Figure 17: Cutting O from the south.



Figure 18: Cutting S from the south showing the north-eastern corner of the building range.

Cutting S

This cutting measured 1m x 2m (Figs 17, 20). The north wall (W 1.30m) was uncovered in this cutting and it appears to turn south to form the north-east corner of the building range.

Cutting P

This cutting measured 1m x 2m (Figs 17, 21). It was excavated to undisturbed boulder clay at a depth of 0.70m below ground level. Below the sod (PF1) and rubble layer (PF2) a grey sandy silt, thought to be a buried garden soil (PF3) produced unstratified finds of medieval pottery, iron fragments and animal bones.



Figure 19 (left): Cutting **P** from the south. This cutting lies to the east of the building range but still contained stratified medieval deposits. Figure 20 (right): Cutting **U** from the east. Although not completely excavated, this cutting shows the eastern extent of the south wall of the building range.

Cutting U

This cutting measured 1m x 2m (Figs 17, 22). The wall terminates in this cutting and probably represents the south-eastern limits of the building range. The wall's broken appearance suggests that here, as in the western end of this building range, the corner stones were robbed out.

The main building

Cuttings **K**, **N**, **R** and **T**, were excavated in an effort to trace the floor plan of the main building, or tower block, at Beaubec (Figs 1–2, 23, . The tower block's only upstanding remains are its southern wall (with its French buttress), and its intact service tower.



Figure 21: Drone photograph of the cuttings north of the upstanding remains (photo Anthony Murphy).

Cutting **K** and extension

Cutting **K**, comprising 8m², was excavated in order to uncover further structural remains of the tower block (Figs 24–5). The earliest feature in Cutting **K** was a pit (**KF3**) revealed at a depth of 0.50m below sod which may have formed part a pit circle. This pit (L 1.42m, W 1.10m, D 0.57m) was partially excavated running into the north section face. It had a stepped interior with a basal fill of *in situ* charcoal and fire-reddened stones (0.35m). Samples S36/S44 from this contained some large charcoal chunks and one grain of cereal (*Ceralia*). Some of the charcoal looked as if was from large pieces of wood but these were very thin and were present mostly as impressions in the clay. The retent from this sample contained charcoal that is available for radiocarbon dating.

The edge of another pit was identified in the south-eastern corner of the Cutting (**BF10**). It had been cut by a later, linear spade dug trench/furrow (**KF4**) partially exposed at a depth of 0.50m below the sod in the east side of the cutting (W 0.90m, D 0.28m). It was filled with a dark brown sandy clay loam with stones and produced medieval pottery and shells. These features were overlaid by a light sandy clay loam which produced post medieval glass and china, bricks and stones (**KF2**) and topsoil (**KF1**).

The excavation has pushed back the dating of human settlement at Bey More with the discovery of flint tools and a possible prehistoric ceremonial pit circle which lay beneath the medieval monastic site (Fig. 26). The pits were cut into the natural, yellow, boulder clay and sealed by a buried sod layer on which the walls of a medieval building was subsequently placed. Confirmation of the date of these pits is pending, but it is estimated that they may have formed a pit circle 45m in diameter.



Figure 22: Cutting K from the south showing the possible Late Neolithic pit (left) and the spade cut trench/furrow (right).

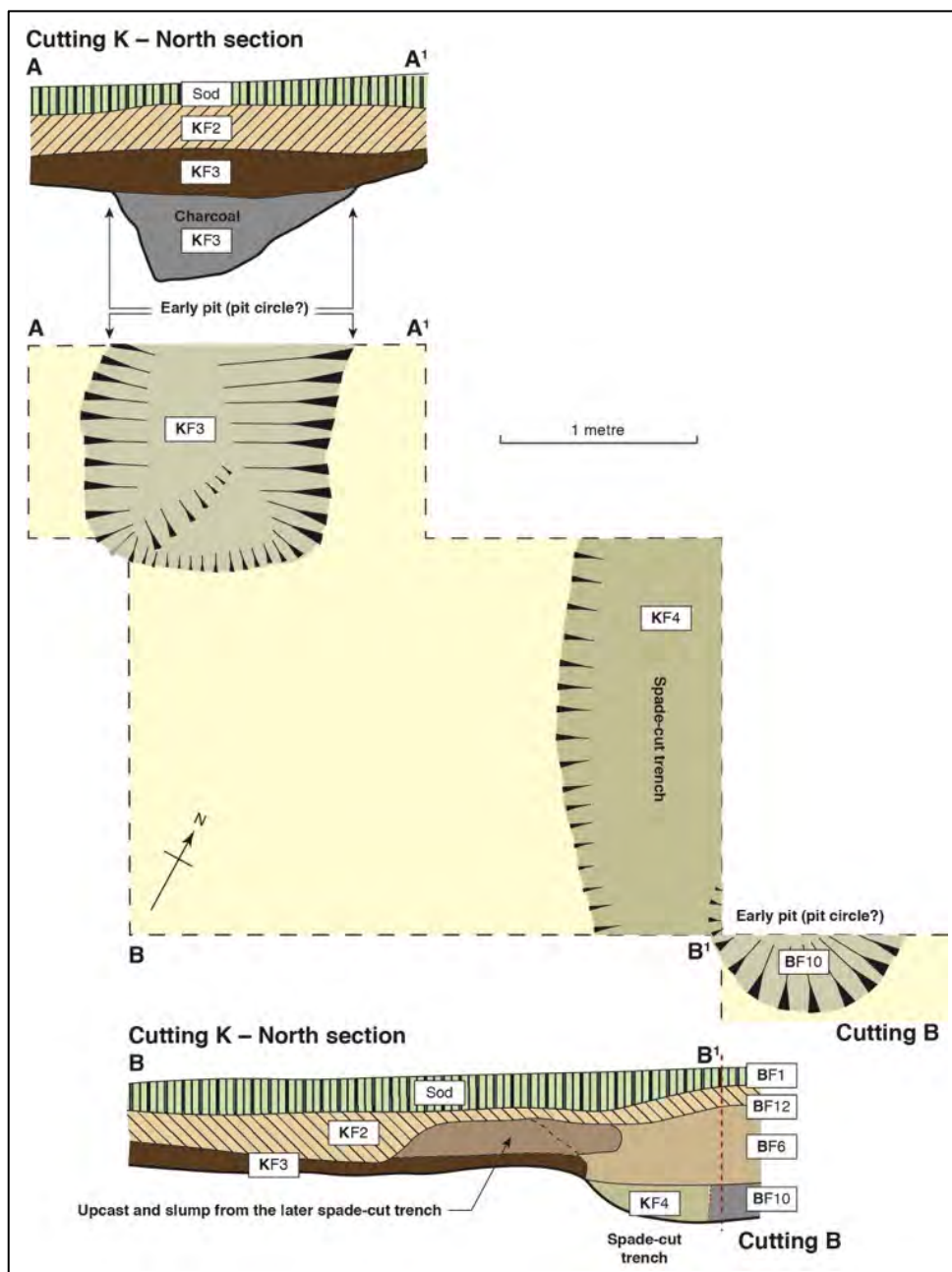


Figure 23: Plan and sections of Cutting K.

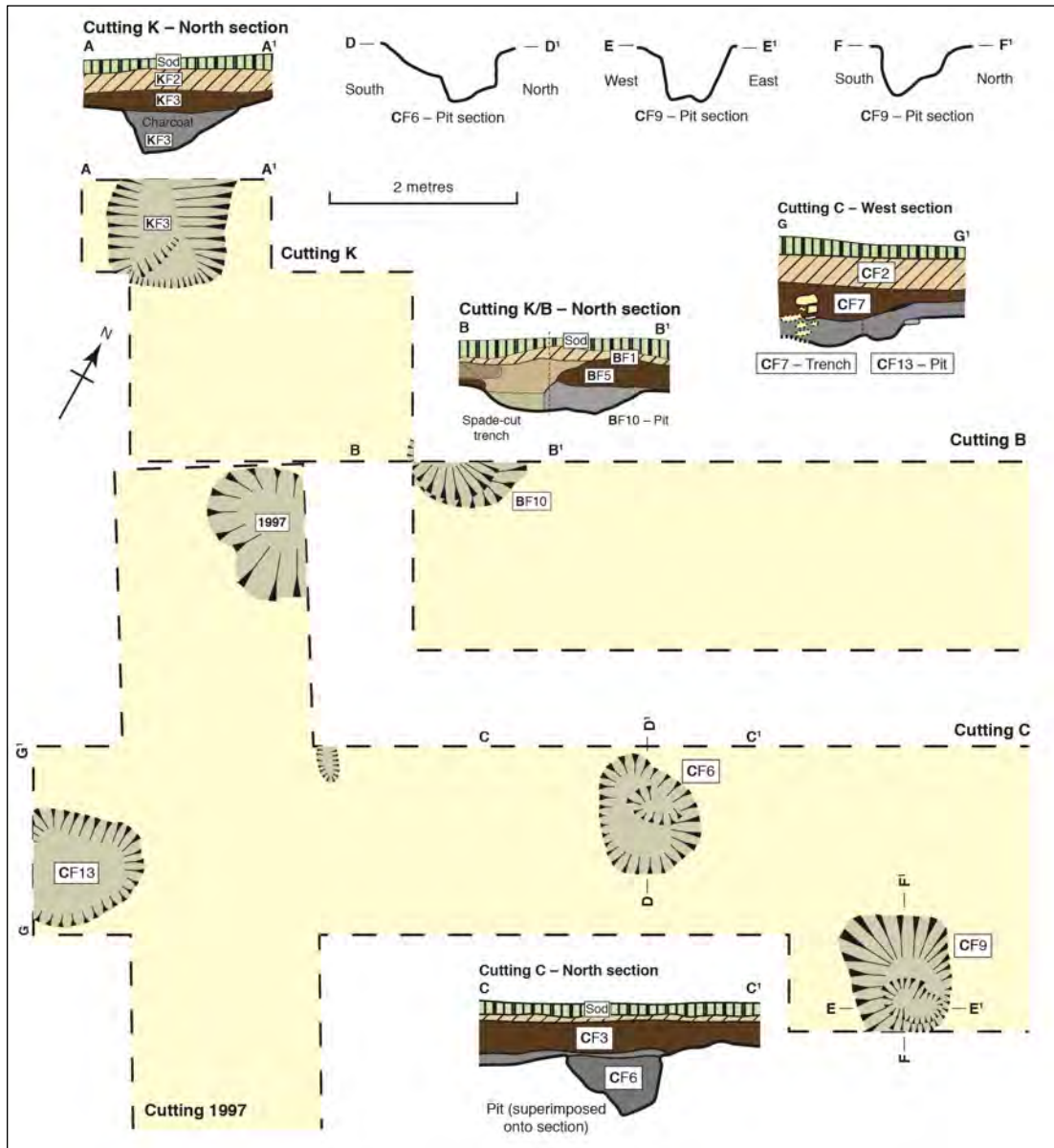


Figure 24: Plan and sections of the pits found during the 2019 and 2020 seasons at Beaubec. These may have formed a Late Neolithic pit circle approximately 45m in diameter.

Cutting N

This 1m x 2m cutting was excavated to follow the west wall of the tower block (Figs 16, 27). It was excavated to a depth of 0.80m and no evidence of the wall was identified except for what appeared to be bedrock in the west. This was overlaid by a sterile light brown silty clay that contained large quantities of post medieval glass (NF2) with topsoil and sod above it (NF1).

Cutting R

This 1m x 2m cutting was excavated to uncover remains of the revetment wall that ran alongside the moat, discovered in 2019 (Figs 16, 28). At a depth of 0.28m below ground level a revetment wall (RF2) (W 0.38m) ran north-south through the cutting and was built up against the boulder clay surface. It survives to a two-course height of 0.38m.



Figure 25: Cutting **N** from the east.



Figure 26: Cutting **R** from the east.



Figure 27: Cutting **T** from the east.

Cutting T

This 1m x 2m cutting was excavated to uncover further remains of the revetment wall that ran alongside the moat, first discovered in 2019 (Figs 16, 29). It was excavated to a depth of 0.45m which uncovered a layer of bricks and stone on the boulder clay surface. The revetment wall was not detected.

The Service Tower

Cutting H

The interior of the service tower was excavated this season to provide further evidence for the date and purpose of this structure (Figs 30–4). The interior was excavated to a depth of c.1m except where the base of a newly discovered latrine reached a maximum depth of 2.40m. This latrine was uncovered in the southern end of the tower (W 1.10m, L 2.10m, D 1.80m). It has plank-centred (*in situ*) semi-circular arched, intra-mural culverts (L 1m, H 0.98m). At a height of 0.65m the wall of the culvert stops and the arch begins. Each plank in the centring is 0.16m wide and there are an estimated ten planks forming the arch of the culvert.

A dividing wall separates the latrine from the rest of tower interior. This was built with randomly coursed, mortared masonry. Slates were used as a damp course (which also occurs in the south range of medieval building/s). This is 0.52 m wide and two courses high (H ext. 0.45m; H 1.80m). There is a lowering in the middle of the wall which may have been where a timber superstructure for the latrine was carried. Opposite and in line with the level of the dividing wall are three regular small holes arranged horizontally in the south gable wall. These are 1.25m above base of culvert and probably held the timber superstructure for the toilet seats. Mortared bedding for a floor it and two remaining stones are tied into the exterior of the dividing wall. In the interior of the tower at the same level was a charcoal spread (HF6, Fig. 33) also level with the dividing wall that may have been the remains of an original timber floor. It was sampled (S63) and proved rich in charred plant remains very well-preserved indicating burning *in situ*. The plant remains include bread wheat grains and chaff, oat, rye, legumes, barley and weed seeds. In the lower fill of the latrine was a series of medieval waste deposits. The basal fill (HF8) of the latrine, which had a slightly rounded profile, was a light gravely silt deposit (D 0.10m). This was sampled (S50) and was very stony and with almost no organic material present. Above this was a darker, charcoal rich deposit which also contained worked timber (HF5). Included in the medieval waste in the base of the latrine was worked timbers of oak and ash including the top of a butter churn with staves and wooden handles. This was sampled (S53/S54/S58 and waterlogged plant remains were recovered include grape pips, cherry and plum stones, epidermis fragments from *Agrostemma githago*, strawberry, raspberry, elderberry, *Polygonaceae*, thistle seeds, naked wheat and chaff, straw, figs and moss fragments. At a depth of 0.60m below the level of the dividing wall there was a dark pungent, charcoal rich silty clay (HF4). This contained large pieces of worked timber, blackened animal bones, oyster shells, the skull of a sheep /goat and a large piece of a medieval jug.

In the rest of the chamber there is one stone projecting from the north wall 0.60m below the threshold for the north doorway into the main chamber, which probably indicates the original floor level. A single course of stones (0.80m by 0.30m) forms a wall footing for this north wall. In contrast, there is no evidence for wall footings in the south, east and west walls.

The foundations of the side walls are uneven probably as a result of settling on natural silts. This has also resulted in air pockets (D 0.17m) under the base of the walls. The remnants of mortared bedding for the floor is at a lower level on the east side than the west. In the north-west corner (L 1.65m, W 0.90m, D 0.35m) there is a cut where medieval pottery was found and a deposit of mortar lying on top of it.

The upper fill was building rubble (HF1) to a depth of 0.75m which contained bricks, stone blocks and slates. Below this was a dark brown gravely clay with smaller brick fragments and red sandstone blocks (HF2). This produced an iron key, slates

blackware and a clay pipe stem. It was sampled S41 and small quantities of oat and wheat grains retrieved. Below this was a lighter brown deposit without inclusions (HF3) in the upper fill of the latrine that produced Blackwares. This was sampled S45/S46/S49 and charred grain, identified as wheat and oat, blackberry, elderberry, cherry/plum stones, *Polygonaceae*, strawberry and nettle seeds. Insect remains found include fly puparia.



Figure 28: Latrine structure in the interior of the service tower (photo: John Sunderland).



Figure 29: Latrine culvert through the west wall of the service tower (photo: John Sunderland).



Figure 30: Detail of plank centering in the western culvert (photo: Mick Mongey).



Figure 31: Charcoal spread (HF6) at floor level in the service tower.

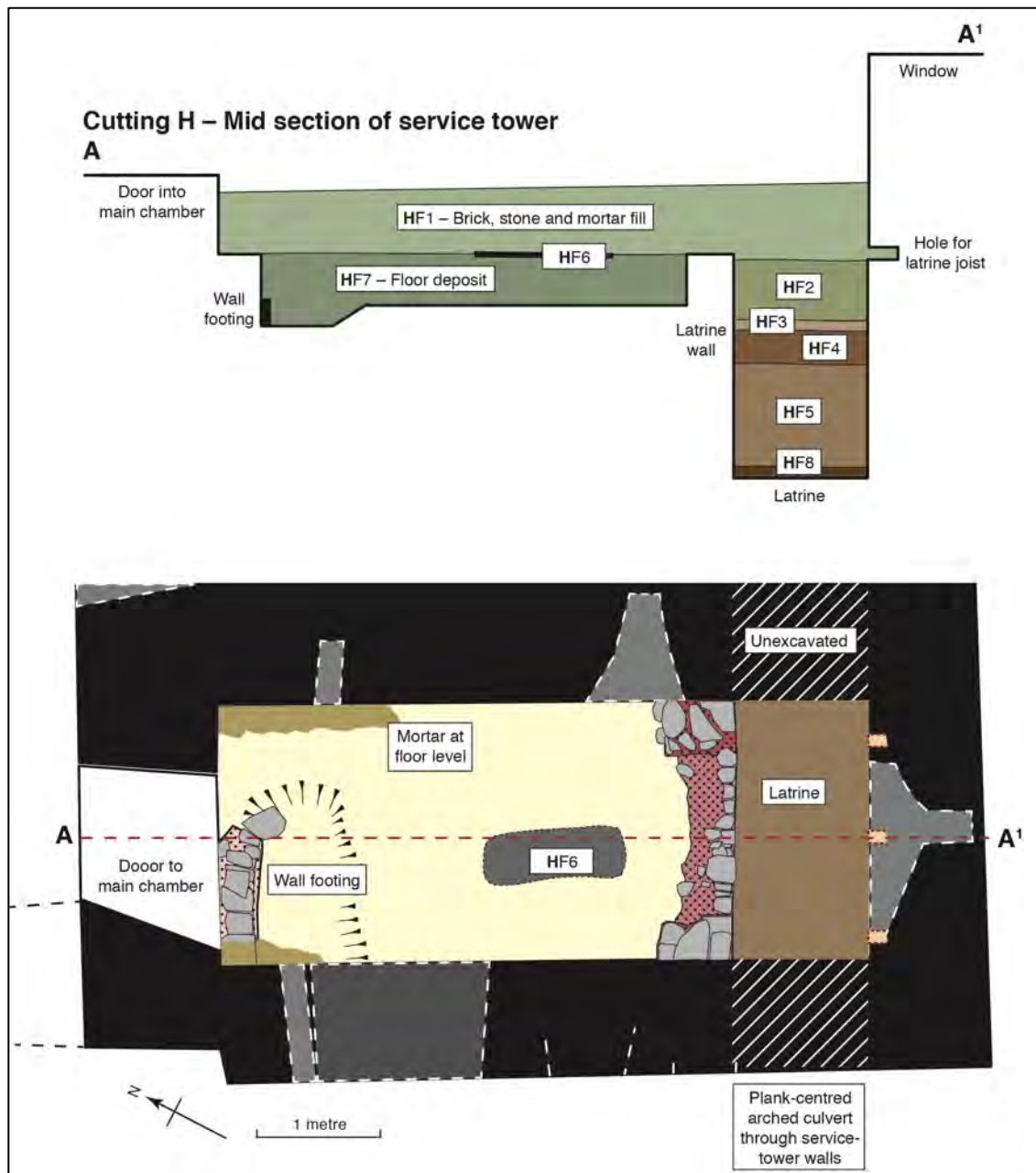


Figure 32: Plan and section of Cutting H, the interior of the service tower.

The Moat

Cutting J

This 2m x 8m cutting was excavated to further explore the moat first discovered in 2010 (Figs 35–7).

Pit Circle: The earliest feature was identified by the presence of worked flint and the trace of a possible cut into natural at the base of the well feature (JF22). This feature was ephemeral and may relate to a pit circle identified elsewhere on the site (Fig. 26).

Medieval moat: Excavation at the base of Cutting J revealed the medieval ditch (W 5m, D 0.80m) which runs on a north/south axis through the cutting. It had a very gently curving base and had been cut into natural (JF31). The outer face of the ditch was disturbed by the insertion of a possible well (JF22). The primary fill (JF26) of this ditch was an organically rich dark grey waterlogged clay with wood fragments and a

concentration of sherds from a fourteenth century fuming pot. This was sampled #65 for paleoenvironmental analysis. There is a berm between the inner revetment wall and the ditch where there was a layer of disturbed natural had built up (JF18). Above this were deposits producing medieval material (JF24–5). This comprised a reddish-brown silty clay (JF25) with angular and sub-angular stone inclusions contained ceramic fragments and a possible floor tile fragment and a deposit rich in mortar which contained a fragment of window glass of possible medieval origin. The top portion of a mid-fourteenth century Drogheda Ware fuming pot was discovered at the base of the moat (Fig. 38).

Post medieval drain: Overlying the demolition layers are a series of post medieval silting layers (JF8/JF11/JF14) the lowest (JF14) a loose mid yellowish-brown clayey silt deposit that was friable when dry with an average dept of 0.13m laying across the slumping ditch fill. These were cut by a small drain (JF17) (D 0.54m, W 0.61m). This was filled with rounded stones (JF16) This ran across the cutting north/south curving slightly to the east. It was overlaid by the eighteenth-century cobbled avenue surface (JF7) which was under a layer of topsoil containing artefacts were probably the result of domestic waste being imported to the site as fertiliser in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The well: At the external, eastern edge of the ditch and a sub-circular feature (JF23) (W 2m) defined by a four-course stone wall (JF22,) largely extant in the west (H 0.80m) was uncovered. Its construction had cut into the basal fill (JF26) that forms a support for the lower courses which were well built. The stone setting is packed with an orange-brown silty clay with slate and at least one ceramic fragment. There were two fills inside this feature; a primary fill which comprised a yellowish-brown silty clay of 0.15m depth (JF27) and a grey clay (JF15) with large sub-angular stones, a (D 0.52m) including a decorated floor tile. It is thought to be a post-dissolution feature. Built up against its external face in the west are gravelly clay deposits (JF21) which extended over the top of the well (JF22). This produced a mixture of medieval and post medieval artifacts and may be redeposited medieval deposits relating to the construction of the well. Lying directly over this deposit was a layer rich in finds including slate, medieval ceramics, plough pebbles, bone and a copper alloy band (JF20/JF10). These were probably demolition layers dumped into the ditch that contained material from a medieval occupation layer.

Metalled surface: A metalled surface overlay the fill of this feature (JF30). Built up against the exterior western side of the well. This metalled surface was made up of rounded and sub-angular stones (D 0.11m) and was confined to the 2.55m of the eastern extremity of the cutting. The full extent was not established, extending to the north, south and east beyond the cutting. This surface was probably a road or path. A ceramic fragment retrieved from this context may help with dating this surface.



Figure 33: Cutting J from the south-east.

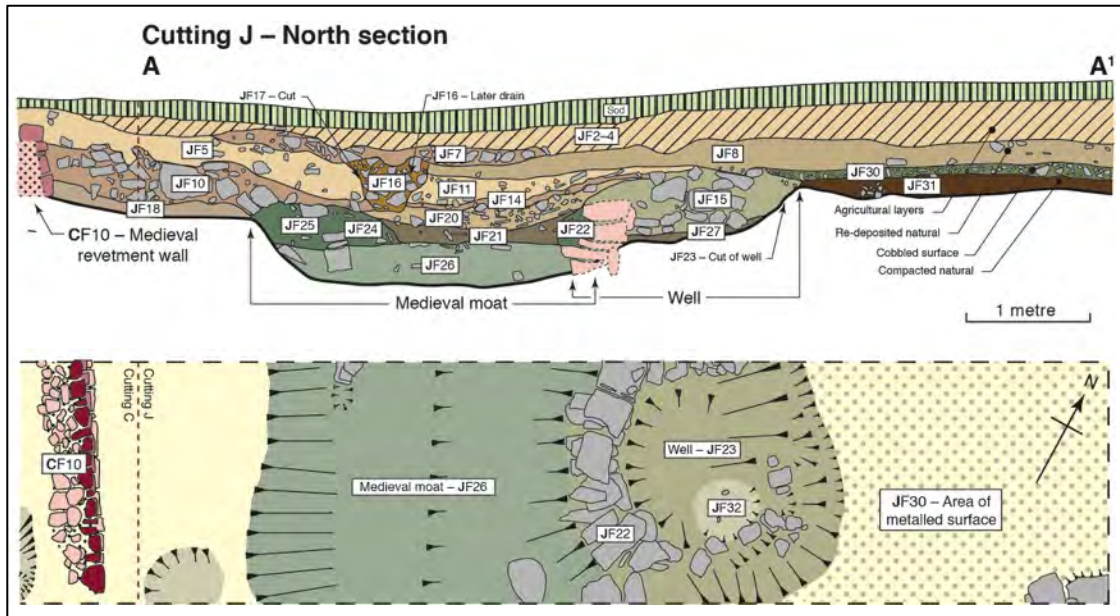


Figure 34: Plan and section of Cutting J.

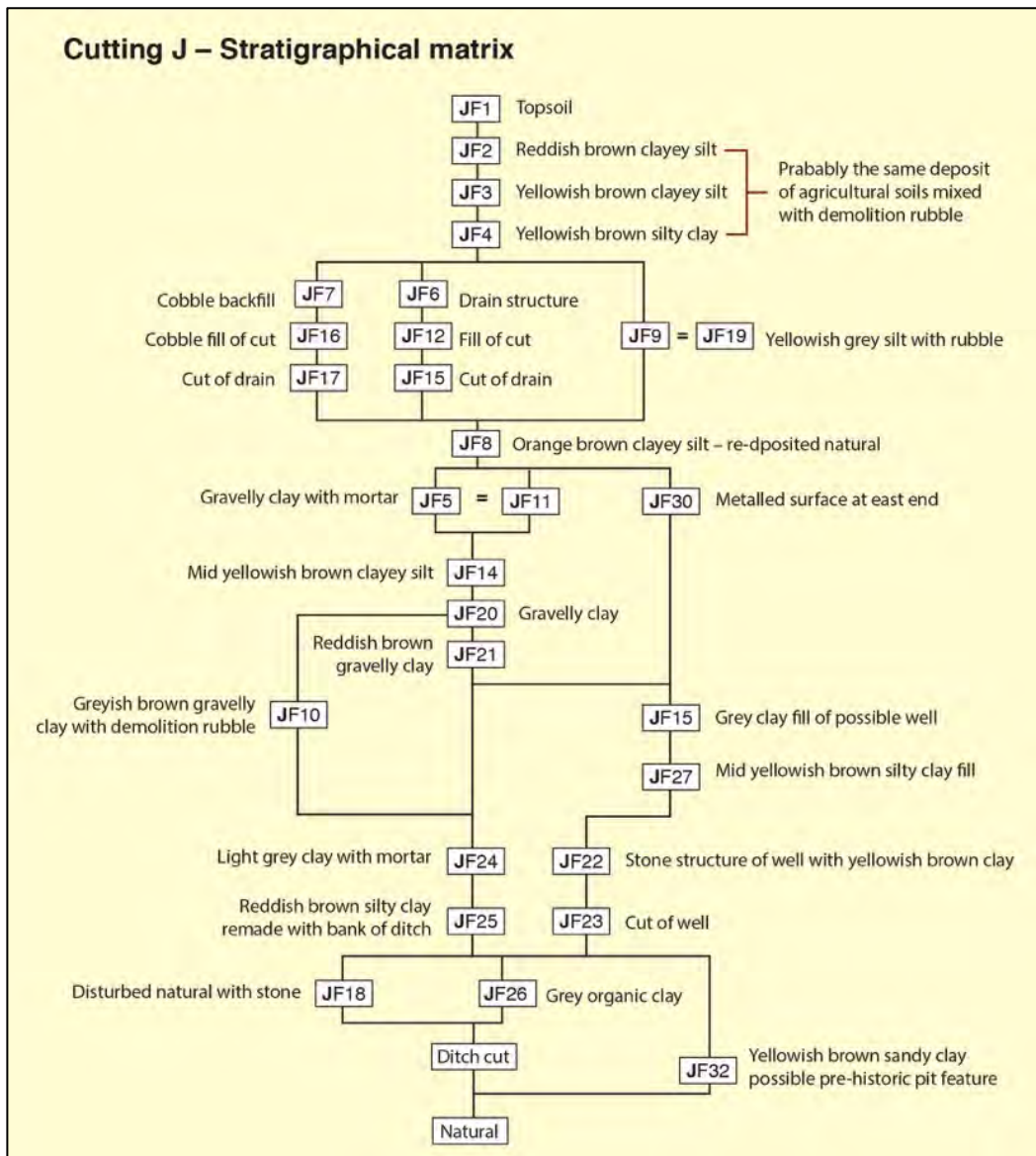


Figure 35: Stratigraphical matrix for Cutting J.



Figure 36: Mid-fourteenth century Drogheda Ware fuming pot.

Conclusions

To date the excavations at Bey More have provided evidence for four main phases of activity on the site ranging from prehistory to the eighteenth century. To a large extent, the main aims of the research excavations at Bey More have been achieved with the confirmation of a significant medieval presence on the site and the near certainty that this is the Cistercian grange of Beaubec. Following one further season of excavation (in July 2021, it is hoped) the process of post-excavation analysis will begin. With the assistance of specialists reports and documentary research it should be possible to provide a clear and convincing narrative of life in this field in eastern Co. Meath. This research will culminate in the publication of a final monograph on the Bey More excavations which will place the site in its regional, national and international context.

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Appendix 1 – Preliminary Environmental Report Bey More, Co. Meath (19E0405)

Penny Johnston

Soil samples from the 2020 excavation season

S#34 CH F1. Within the Gate House Building. 1.5 litres bulk soil.

Reason for taking sample: Some charcoal flecks visible during excavation. However, no charred plant material was retrieved from this sample. "Charcoal" seen before processing likely a rotting stone.



S#35 CL F3. Possible buried sod. 5 litres.

Reason for taking sample: to examine possible buried sod layer.

This was a very sterile layer with no charred material and therefore no real flint. There were some roots present and some microscopic molluscs (1 shell). There is no need to analyse this layer further for plant remains but a 1 litre sub-sample has been retained for future different types of analyses (if necessary).



From east. Trowel in photo is pointing roughly north

S#36 CK F3 (5L)

Reason for sampling: evidence for *in situ* burning. Deposit contains broken and burnt/fire-cracked stones.

Some large charcoal chunks and one grain/likely grain of cereal (Ceralia) from this sample.



From (roughly) south-east.

S#37 CF F6. Layer of burning in kiln. 10 litres.

Reason for sampling: to examine burnt material in upper part of the kiln flue.

The charred contents of this sample include the remains of naked wheat (bread wheat type), small quantities of oat and rye grains, charred tubers, peas, weeds, chaff (rachis fragments) and some charcoal fragments. There were some small fragments of baked clay, possibly from kiln superstructure, in this sample.



Rough sample location. Image taken from south

S#38 CK F3. 10 litres.

Reason for sampling: charcoal-rich *in situ* burning deposit. Same as S#36.



S#39 CL F4. 5 litres.

Reason for sampling: charcoal spread in clay.

Charcoal in shallow depression, possibly washed in as sitting in clay that looks like it was laid down by water – maybe during an episode of localised flooding? Charred twigs were found in the flot. No charred cereals present.



Image taken from (roughly) south



After excavation. Image taken (roughly) from south.

S#40 CF F8. 10 litres.

Reason for sampling: dump of waste from outside the kiln, likely kiln rake-out.

Located to west of kiln flue. This sample was rich; full of charred seeds. **Not yet sorted.**



Sample location. Photo taken from (roughly) southwest.

S#41 CH F2. From layer approximately 1.8m below the ground level at the start of the excavation. 10 litres.

Reason for sampling: taken from within building where some domestic debris may remain (although layer still quite mixed). Small quantities of oat and wheat grains retrieved.



S#42 CF F9. 10 litres.

Reason for taking sample: burnt later to east of kiln flue, possibly kiln rake-out. Rich sample that contains large quantities of charred seeds and charcoal. Seeds include cereal grains and legumes (at least one bean). **Not sorted yet.**



Sample location. Photo taken from west/southwest.

S#43 CE. Furrow fill. 10 litres.

Reason for sampling: furrow fill that runs below kiln. To examine whether charred cereals were present in the area before the kiln was built. Also, this feature was also sampled last year (Cutting A) and this can be compared to results from that sample. This sample contains small quantities of charred cereal grain.



Image taken from north.

S#44 CK F3. 5 litres.

Reason for sampling: Charcoal present. Same as S#36 and S#38 but deeper and purer charcoal. Some of the charcoal looked as if was from large pieces of wood but these were very thin and were present mostly as impressions in the clay; these flaked away, broke apart when disaggregated in water. The retent from this sample contained charcoal that did not float; this has been hand-picked from the retent and is available for radiocarbon dating. There were no charred seeds in this sample.

S#45 CH F3. 10 litres.

Upper fill, near west. The flot from this sample contained a small quantity of charred grain, identified as wheat and oat.

S#46 CH F3. 10 litres.

Taken from the centre of the "room," 0.65m from eastern wall and 0.65m from western wall. This sample was processed by flotation but most of the material preserved here was waterlogged (in clay). The seeds have since been stored in water. They include blackberry, elderberry, cherry/plum stones, Polygonaceae and charred grain.



S#47 CF F11. 10 litres taken in total but only a 5 litre sub-sample has been sieved.
Taken from southern part of flue (possibly rake-out). Included weeds (such as *Agrostemma githago*), bread wheat, legumes (peas), and tuber fragments.

S#48 CF F11. 10 litres taken in total but only a 5 litre sub-sample has been sieved.
Taken from northern part of flue (nearest kiln bowl). This sample contained large quantities of charred seeds including bread wheat, oat, rye and barley. There was also a large quantity of charcoal, including charred twigs and bud tips (likely from twigs collected for fuel/tinder).



S#49 CH F3. 1 lire. WATERLOGGED.

Reason for sampling: Retrieval of organic plant remains preserved in waterlogged conditions in the latrine. For evidence about past food/diet. The plant remains present included plum stones, fruit seeds, strawberry and nettle seeds. Fly puparia and insect remains found.

S#50 CH F8 1 lire. WATERLOGGED.

Reason for sampling: retrieval of organic plant remains from the base of the latrine. Processed as a waterlogged sample but this deposit was very stony and there was almost no organic material present.

S#51 CG F2. Taken from inside building in Cutting G. 10 litres.

Reason for sampling: for comparison with results from outside building.

Small quantity of encrusted and vesicular indeterminate cereal grains found (<10 items). Probably re-deposited from activity elsewhere.



Photo taken from north.

S#52 CG F3. Taken from outside building in Cutting G. 10 litres.

Reason for sampling: for comparative purposes (compare to S#51). Includes oat and wheat cereal grains, very vesicular and possibly re-deposited.



Photo taken from south.

S#53 CH F5. 2x 1 litre (each). WATERLOGGED.

Reason for sampling: very dark black waterlogged deposit with good potential for retrieval of organic remains. **Not sieved yet.**

S#54 CH F5. 1 litre. WATERLOGGED.

Reason for sampling: taken for organic remains because straw was visible in matrix as it was excavated. **Not sieved yet.**



S#55 CG F3. From outside building in Cutting G. 20 litres.

Reason for sampling: this is the second sample taken from outside the building in Cutting G. Small quantities of plant remains were retrieved from the first sample and this sample was taken to increase the volume of the sample and augment the quantity of plant remains retrieved. Contained encrusted and vesicular cereal grains (>10). Probably re-deposited from activity elsewhere.



Photo taken from south.

S#56 CG F2. 12 litres.

Reason for sampling: this is the second sample taken from inside the building in cutting G. Taken to augment the record from inside the building (S#51), however, no seeds were retrieved.



Photo taken from north.

S#57 CF F13. 10 litres.

Reason for sampling: Small area with some evidence for burning and some iron pan and/or metal residues. Small quantities of charred seeds were found in the deposit. These are vesicular and encrusted and were mostly naked wheat (where identifiable).



Photo from south.

S#58 CH F5 (12 litres taken for insect remains – 3 bags; 3.5 litres sampled for plant remains)

Reason for sampling: black debris in the latrine with potential for the retrieval of charred and organic remains. Waterlogged plant remains recovered include grape pips, cherry and plum stones, epidermis fragments from *Agrostemma githago*, strawberry, raspberry, elderberry, Polygonaceae, thistle seeds, naked wheat and chaff, straw, figs and moss fragments. It is likely that this sample contains some waste from the destruction layer (F6) in Cutting H, disposed of in the latrine.



S#59 CJ F20. 8 litres.

Reason for sampling: Ditch fill; sample taken to test for the presence of organic remains. Most seeds found were from elderberries, a common fruit with seeds that survive for a long time in the soil and can tolerate repeated episodes of drying out and becoming wet again. Their hard exterior means that even in these conditions they are very resistant to decay. There was very little other environmental material in the sample this high up.



S#60 CG F7. 10 litres.

Reason for sampling: fill of early feature on site, a furrow that may predate the buildings. The sample included a small quantity (c.10) of poorly preserved cereal grains. Naked wheat and oat grains.



Photo taken when standing on northern baulk of cutting.

S#61 CG F7. 6 litres.

Reason for sampling: fill of drain within building, taken to compare with other samples from within the building and with other samples from Cutting G (Samples 51, 52, 55, 56, 60 and 61). No charred seeds or charcoal retrieved from drain.



Photo taken from north.

S#62 CQ F4. 6 litres.

Reason for sampling: burnt corner in cutting. Probably kiln waste and therefore associated with the material from Cutting F. High charcoal content, with charred twigs evident. Also large quantities of charred seeds such as peas, oat, naked wheat etc.



Photo taken when standing at northern baulk, facing east. Sample taken from northeastern corner of cutting.

S#63 CH F6. 10 litres.

Reason for sampling: burnt spread/destruction layer in tower with good potential for retrieval of charred remains. This sample was rich in charred plant remains and very well-preserved indicating burning in situ. The plant remains include bread wheat grains and chaff, oat, rye, legumes, barley and weed seeds.



Photo taken from north.

S#64 CQ F15. 10 litres.

Reason for sampling: Charred plant material present in the deposit. **Not sieved yet.**



Photo taken from south

S#65 CJ F26. Basal ditch fill. 2 litres. WATRELOGGED.
Reason for sampling: retrieval of organic material in the ditch fill. **Not sieved yet.**



Photo taken from north.

Appendix 2 – Finds Register

Bey More, Co. Meath (19E0405)

Caitriona Devane

Context No.	Material	Description	Date
C:- unstratified:001	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	15.07.2020
C:- unstratified:002-03	Ceramic	2 sherds pottery	29.07.2020
C:- unstratified:004	Stone	Flint	29.07.2020
C:013:001	Ceramic	Medieval	06.07.2020
C:013:002	Ceramic	Medieval	06.07.2020
E:001:001	Fe	Horse shoe - large	06.07.2020
E:001:002-04	Ceramic	3 sherds pottery	06.07.2020
E:001:005	Fe	Barbed wire	07.07.2020
E:001:006	Fe	Iron	07.07.2020
E:001:007-10	Ceramic	4 sherds pottery	07.07.2020
E:001:011-21	Ceramic	11 sherds pottery	08.07.2020
E:001:022-23	Ceramic	2 sherds clay pipe stem	08.07.2020
E:001:024-39	Fe	Iron x 16	08.07.2020
E:001:040-43	Stone	flint x 4	08.07.2020
E:004:001-018	Fe	Iron x 18	09.07.2020
E:004:019	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	13.07.2020
E:004:020	Fe	Iron x 1	13.07.2020
E:004:021-22	Fe	Iron x 2	14.07.2020
E:006:001-04	Ceramic	4 sherds pottery	09.07.2020
E:006:005	Ceramic	1 sherd clay pipe stem	09.07.2020
E:006:006-07	Glass	2 sherds glass	09.07.2020
E:006:008-10	Ceramic	3 sherds pottery	10.07.2020
E:006:011-13	Fe	Iron x 3	10.07.2020
E:006:014	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	13.07.2020
E:006:015	Stone	1 flint	13.07.2020
E:006:016-19	Ceramic	4 sherds pottery	14.07.2020
E:006:020	Ceramic	1 sherd clay pipe stem	14.07.2020
E:006:021-22	Ceramic	2 sherds pottery	15.07.2020
E:006:023	Stone	Flint	15.07.2020
E:009:001	Stone	Flint	29.07.2020
E:009:002	Stone	Flint	30.07.2020
E:010:001-04	Ceramic	4 sherds pottery	15.07.2020
E:010:005-06	Ceramic	2 sherds pottery	16.07.2020
E:010:007-09	Fe	Iron x 3	16.07.2020
F:- unstratified: 001-06	Ceramic	6 sherds pottery	14.07.2020
F:- unstratified: 007	Ceramic	1 sherd clay pipe stem	14.07.2020
F:001:001-08	Ceramic	8 sherds pottery	07.07.2020
F:001:009-25	Ceramic	17 sherds pottery	08.07.2020
F:001:026-28	Fe	Iron x 4	08.07.2020
F:002:001-03	Ceramic	3 sherds pottery	08.07.2020
F:002:004	Ceramic	1 sherd clay pipe stem	08.07.2020
F:002:005-06	Fe	2 iron nails	08.07.2020
F:002:007-09	Ceramic	3 sherds pottery	09.07.2020
F:002:010	Glass	1 sherd glass	09.07.2020
F:005:001:006	Ceramic	6 sherds pottery	10.07.2020

F:005:007	Glass	1 sherd glass	10.07.2020
F:005:008-09	Fe	2 iron nails	10.07.2020
F:006:001-02	Ceramic	2 sherds pottery	13.07.2020
F:006:003-06	Fe	Iron x 4	13.07.2020
F:006:007	Stone	Flint x 1	13.07.2020
F:006:008-16	Ceramic	9 sherds pottery	14.07.2020
F:006:017	Stone	1 flint	14.07.2020
F:006:018	Fe	Iron x 1	14.07.2020
F:006:019-20	Fe	2 sherds pottery	14.07.2020
F:006:021	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	16.07.2020
F:006:022-45	Ceramic	24 sherds pottery	20.07.2020
F:006:046-058	Ceramic	13 sherds pottery	21.07.2020
F:006:059-60	Ceramic	2 sherds pottery - Saintonge	21.07.2020
F:006:061	Fe	1 iron nail	21.07.2020
F:006:062	Stone	Flint x 1	21.07.2020
F:006:063-64	Lead & fe	Lead wih iron, broken in two	21.07.2020
F:007:001	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	14.07.2020
F:010:001-03	Ceramic	3 sherds pottery	27.07.2020
F:012:001-03	Ceramic	3 sherds pottery	29.07.2020
F:013:001-11	Ceramic	11 sherds pottery	21.07.2020
F:013:012	Ceramic	1 sherd clay pipe stem	27.07.2020
F:013:012-13	Fe	Iron 2	21.07.2020
F:013:014-15	Stone	Flint flake & scraper	21.07.2020
F:013:016-27	Ceramic	12 sherds pottery	22.07.2020
F:013:028-34	Ceramic	7 sherds pottery	24.07.2020
F:013:035	Stone	Flint	24.07.2020
F:013:036-11	Ceramic	6 sherds pottery	27.07.2020
F:014:001-17	Ceramic	17 sherds pottery	22.07.2020
F:016:001	Ceramic	1 sherd Saintonge pottery	28.07.2020
F:016:002-04	Ceramic	3 sherds pottery	28.07.2020
F:016:005-08	Ceramic	4 sherds pottery	29.07.2020
F:016:009	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	30.07.2020
F:016:010	Stone	Flint	30.07.2020
F:016:011	Stone	Architectural stone	30.07.2020
G:001:001-30	Ceramic	30 sherds pottery	14.07.2020
G:001:031	Stone	1 flint	14.07.2020
G:001:032-34	Ceramic	3 sherds clay pipe stem	14.07.2020
G:001:035	Fe	Iron square - perforated	14.07.2020
G:001:036-37	Fe	Iron wire & nail	14.07.2020
G:001:038-58	Ceramic	22 sherds pottery	15.07.2020
G:001:059-60	Glass	2 sherds glass	15.07.2020
G:001:061-62	VOID NUMBER		
G:001:063-64	Stone	Flint x 2	15.07.2020
G:001:063-64	Stone	Flint x 2	15.07.2020
G:001:065-70	Ceramic	6 sherds pottery	16.07.2020
G:001:065-70	VOID NUMBER		
G:001:071	Fe?	Ferrous object	16.07.2020
G:001:071	Fe?	Ferrous object	16.07.2020
G:001:072-77	Ceramic	6 sherds pottery	17.07.2020
G:001:072-77	Ceramic	6 sherds pottery	17.07.2020
G:001:078-79	Ceramic	2 tile fragments	15.07.2020
G:001:078-85	Ceramic	8 sherds pottery	30.07.2020

G:001:086	Ceramic	1 sherd clay pipe stem	30.07.2020
G:001:087-88	Glass	2 sherds glass	30.07.2020
G:001:089	Fe	Part of door hinge?	30.07.2020
G:001:090-91	Fe	Iron x 2	30.07.2020
G:001:092	Stone	Flint	30.07.2020
G:002:001-02	Ceramic	2 sherds pottery	16.07.2020
G:002:001-02	Ceramic	2 sherds pottery	16.07.2020
G:002:003-13	Ceramic	11 sherds pottery	20.07.2020
G:002:003-13	Ceramic	11 sherds pottery	20.07.2020
G:002:014-24	Ceramic	11 sherds pottery	21.07.2020
G:002:014-24	VOID NUMBER		
G:002:025-28	Glass	4 sherds glass	21.07.2020
G:002:025-28	Glass	4 sherds glass	21.07.2020
G:002:029-34	Fe	6 iron nails	21.07.2020
G:002:029-34	Fe	6 iron nails	21.07.2020
G:002:035	Stone	Flint	21.07.2020
G:002:035	Stone	Flint	21.07.2020
G:002:036	Stone	Architectural stone?	21.07.2020
G:002:036	Stone	Architectural stone?	21.07.2020
G:002:037-41	Ceramic	5 sherds pottery	22.07.2020
G:002:037-41	Ceramic	5 sherds pottery	22.07.2020
G:002:042-43	Glass	2 sherds glass	22.07.2020
G:002:042-43	VOID NUMBER		
G:002:044	Fe	Iron x 1	22.07.2020
G:002:045	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	23.07.2020
G:002:046-48	Ceramic	3 sherds pottery	27.07.2020
G:002:049	Fe	1 iron nail	27.07.2020
G:002:050-52	Ceramic	3 sherds pottery	28.07.2020
G:002:053	Fe	Iron x 1	28.07.2020
G:003:001	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	20.07.2020
G:003:002	Meallic	1 metallic piece	20.07.2020
G:003:003-21	Ceramic	19 sherds pottery	20.07.2020
G:003:022-36	Ceramic	15 tile fragments	20.07.2020
G:003:037-92	VOID NUMBER		
G:003:093-95	Fe	Iron x 3	20.07.2020
G:003:096	Lead	Lead x 1	20.07.2020
G:003:097	Stone	1 plough pebble?	20.07.2020
G:003:098-108	Ceramic	11 sherds pottery	20.07.2020
G:003:109-30	Glass	22 sherds glass	20.07.2020
G:003:131-32	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem & bowl	20.07.2020
G:003:133-40	Fe	Iron x 8	20.07.2020
G:003:141	Pewter?	1 pewter fragment	20.07.2020
G:006:001	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	22.07.2020
G:006:002-09	Glass	8 sherds glass	22.07.2020
G:006:010	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	23.07.2020
H:001:001	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	09.07.2020
H:001:002	Glass	1 sherd glass	09.07.2020
H:001:003	Fe	Iron object	09.07.2020
H:001:004	Fe	Iron object	09.07.2020
H:001:005	Stone	Carved sandstone	09.07.2020
H:001:006	Stone	Slate - double perforation	09.07.2020
H:001:007-08	Ceramic	2 sherds pottery	10.07.2020

H:001:009	Ceramic	1 sherd clay pipe bowl	10.07.2020
H:001:010-11	Glass	2 sherds sherds glass	10.07.2020
H:001:012	Ceramic	1 tile sherd (ridge tile)	10.07.2020
H:001:013-14	Fe	2 iron nails	10.07.2020
H:001:015	Fe	Iron key	10.07.2020
H:001:016	Glass	1 sherd glass	13.07.2020
H:001:017	Fe	Iron object	13.07.2020
H:001:018-19	Stone	2 perforated slates	14.07.2020
H:001:020	Ceramic	1 sherd of clay pipe (bowl & stem)	15.07.2020
H:001:021-26	Glass	6 sherds glass	15.07.2020
H:001:027-28	Fe	Iron x 2	15.07.2020
H:001:029	Stone	1 flint	15.07.2020
H:001:030	Stone	Perforated slate	15.07.2020
H:001:031	Stone	Sandstone	14.07.2020
H:001:032	Fe	Iron x 1	16.07.2020
H:001:033	Brick	Brick? Tile?	16.07.2020
H:001:034	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	23.07.2020
H:001:034	Fe	Iron object	23.07.2020
H:002:001	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	16.07.2020
H:002:002	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	17.07.2020
H:003:001-02	Ceramic	2 sherds pottery	20.07.2020
H:003:003	Metallic	1 button	20.07.2020
H:003:004	Fe	Iron object (blade?)	21.07.2020
H:004:001-02	Ceramic	2 sherds pottery	20.07.2020
H:004:003	Ceramic	1 iron nail	20.07.2020
H:004:004-15	Ceramic	11 sherds pottery	20.07.2020
H:004:017-20	Ceramic	4 sherds pottery	20.07.2020
H:004:021-24	Ceramic	4 sherds pottery	21.07.2020
H:004:025	Ceramic	1 sherd tile	21.07.2020
H:004:026	Leather	1 piece leather (torn)	17.07.2020
H:004:027	Eggshell	Eggshell	20.07.2020
H:004/005:016	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	20.07.2020
H:005:001	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	24.07.2020
H:007:001	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	24.07.2020
H:007:002	Fe	Iron x 1	27.07.2020
H:008:001-04	Ceramic	4 sherds pottery	28.07.2020
H:008:005	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	29.07.2020
H:008:006-08	Stone	Flint x 3	29.07.2020
H:029:001-10	Ceramic	10 sherds pottery	29.07.2020
J:001:001-49	Ceramic	49 sherds pottery	06.07.2020
J:001:012	Stone	Architectural Sandstone	23.07.2020
J:001:050	Fe	Donkey shoe?	06.07.2020
J:001:051	Fe	Iron (pointy)	06.07.2020
J:001:052-56	Glass	5 sherds glass	06.07.2020
J:001:057-66	Ceramic	10 sherds pottery	07.07.2020
J:001:067-99	Ceramic	33 sherds pottery	08.07.2020
J:001:090	Ceramic	Pipe stem	08.07.2020
J:001:091	Fe	Iron hook	08.07.2020
J:002:001-15	Ceramic	13 sherds pottery	08.07.2020
J:002:016	Ceramic	1 sherd clay pipe stem	08.07.2020
J:002:017-19	Glass	3 sherds glass	08.07.2020
J:003:001	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	10.07.2020

J:003:001-17	Ceramic	17 sherds pottery	09.07.2020
J:003:002-03	Fe	2 iron nails	10.07.2020
J:003:018	Ceramic	1 piece of tile	09.07.2020
J:003:019	Ceramic	1 piece of tile	09.07.2020
J:003:020-21	Ceramic	2 sherds clay pipe stem	09.07.2020
J:003:022	Glass	1 sherd glass	09.07.2020
J:003:023-28	Fe	Iron x 6	09.07.2020
J:004:001-03	Ceramic	3 sherds pottery	10.07.2020
J:004:004	Ceramic	1 piece of tile	10.07.2020
J:005:001	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	10.07.2020
J:005:002	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	13.07.2020
J:005:003-04	Ceramic	2 pieces of tile	13.07.2020
J:005:005-06	Ceramic	2 sherds pottery	14.07.2020
J:005:007	Ceramic	Tile fragment	14.07.2020
J:005:008	Fe	Iron nail	14.07.2020
J:005:009-11	Fe	Iron x 3	14.07.2020
J:008:001-03	Brick	3 pieces brick	13.07.2020
J:008:004	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	13.07.2020
J:008:005-06	Ceramic	2 pieces of tile	13.07.2020
J:008:007	Fe	1 iron nail	13.07.2020
J:008:008	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	15.07.2020
J:009:001-02	Fe	Iron x 2	13.07.2020
J:010:002	Fe	1 iron nail	15.07.2020
J:010:001	Ceramic?	Possible tile	15.07.2020
J:010:003-07	Ceramic	4 sherds pottery	17.07.2020
J:010:008-09	Fe	Iron x 2	17.07.2020
J:010:010		Brick	17.07.2020
J:010:011-13	Ceramic	3 sherds pottery	21.07.2020
J:010:014-15	Fe	Iron x 2	21.07.2020
J:010:016	Stone	Flint	21.07.2020
J:011:001-04	Ceramic	4 sherds pottery	15.07.2020
J:014:001-04	Ceramic	4 sherds pottery	17.07.2020
J:014:005-06	Ceramic	Brick? Tile? X 2	17.07.2020
J:014:007-11	Ceramic	5 sherds pottery	20.07.2020
J:014:012-13	Ceramic	2 fragments tile	20.07.2020
J:014:014-15	Fe	Iron x 2	20.07.2020
J:014:016	Stone	Plough pebble	20.07.2020
J:014:017-19	Stone	Rough flint x 3	20.07.2020
J:014:020-23	Stone	Slate x 4	20.07.2020
J:014:024-27	Ceramic	4 sherds pottery	21.07.2020
J:014:028	Ceramic	1 fragment tile	21.07.2020
J:014:029-31	Fe	Iron x 3	21.07.2020
J:014:032	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	28.07.2020
J:015:001-02	Ceramic	2 sherds pottery	17.07.2020
J:015:003-04	Ceramic	2 sherds pottery	22.07.2020
J:015:005	Ceramic	Medieval floor tile	22.07.2020
J:015:006	Ceramic	Iron x 1	22.07.2020
J:015:007	Stone	Architectural Sandstone	22.07.2020
J:015:008	Stone	Perforated slate	22.07.2020
J:015:008	Stone	Perforated slate	22.07.2020
J:018:001	Stone	Flint	20.07.2020
J:019:001-15	Ceramic	15 tile fragments	28.07.2020

J:019:016-17	Stone	Flint x 2	28.07.2020
J:020:001	Copper	Copper Band	21.07.2020
J:020:002-03	Ceramic	2 sherds pottery	21.07.2020
J:020:004	Stone	Architectural Stone?	21.07.2020
J:020:005	Stone	Architectural Sandstone	21.07.2020
J:020:006	Stone	Perforated slate	21.07.2020
J:020:007-10	Ceramic	4 sherds pottery	23.07.2020
J:020:011	Stone	1 plough pebble	23.07.2020
J:020:013-17	Stone	Perforated slate x 5	23.07.2020
J:020:018-34	Ceramic	17 sherds pottery	23.07.2020
J:020:035	Ceramic	1 sherd tile	23.07.2020
J:020:036	Stone	Flint	23.07.2020
J:020:037-38	Ceramic	3 sherds pottery	28.07.2020
J:020:039	Fe	Iron nail	28.07.2020
J:020:040	Stone	Flint	28.07.2020
J:021:001	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	23.07.2020
J:021:002	Stone	Perforated slate	23.07.2020
J:021:003	Ceramic	1 tile fragment	29.07.2020
J:021:004	Stone	Perforated slate	29.07.2020
J:021:005	Stone	Vitrious stone - glazed?	30.07.2020
J:021:006-07	Stone	Slate x 2	30.07.2020
J:022:001	Stone	Slate	30.07.2020
J:024:001	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	29.07.2020
J:024:002-07	Stone	Perforated slate x 6	28.07.2020
J:024:008-10	Stone	Perforated slate x 3	29.07.2020
J:025:011-13	Ceramic	3 sherds pottery	29.07.2020
J:025:014	Stone	Flint	29.07.2020
J:026 :001-02	Ceramic	2 sherds pottery	23.07.2020
J:026:003	Metal?	Possible fragile metal	24.07.2020
J:026:004-023	Ceramic	20 sherds pottery	24.07.2020
J:026:024-27	Ceramic	4 sherds pottery	24.07.2020
J:026:028-30	Ceramic	3 sherds pottery	30.07.2020
J:026:031	Fe	Iron x 1	30.07.2020
J:028:001-02	Ceramic	2 sherds pottery	28.07.2020
J:028:003	Stone	Flint	28.07.2020
J:030:001-02	Ceramic	2 sherds pottery	28.07.2020
J:030:003	Stone	Flint	28.07.2020
J:032:001-02	Stone	Flint x 2	30.07.2020
K:001:001-43	Glass	43 sherds glass	06.07.2020
K:001:044-120	Glass	77 sherds glass	08.07.2020
K:001:052	Stone	1 plough pebble	17.07.2020
K:001:053-55	Ceramic	3 sherds pottery	20.07.2020
K:001:056-178	Glass	123 sherds glass	20.07.2020
K:001:121	Fe	Iron nail	08.07.2020
K:001:122-23	Ceramic	2 sherds pottery	17.07.2020
K:001:124-25	Ceramic	2 sherds clay pipe stem	17.07.2020
K:001:126-51	Glass	26 sherds glass	17.07.2020
K:001:179	Ceramic	1 sherd clay pipe stem	20.07.2020
K:001:180	Fe	Iron handle	20.07.2020
K:001:181	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	22.07.2020
K:001:182-283	Glass	102 sherds glass	22.07.2020
K:001:284	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	27.07.2020

K:001:285-306	Glass	22 sherds glass	27.07.2020
K:002:001-02	Glass	2 sherds glass	09.07.2020
K:002:003	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	27.07.2020
K:002:004	Ceramic	1 tile fragment	27.07.2020
K:003:001-02	Ceramic	1 tile - broken in two	27.07.2020
K:004:001	Stone	Flint	27.07.2020
K:004:002	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	28.07.2020
L:001:001-07	Ceramic	7 sherds pottery	08.07.2020
L:001:008-13	Ceramic	6 sherds pottery	13.07.2020
L:001:014-18	Ceramic	5 sherds pottery	14.07.2020
L:001:019	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	23.07.2020
L:001:020-21	Fe	Iron? x 2	23.07.2020
L:002:001	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	16.07.2020
L:002:002	Glass	1 sherd glass	16.07.2020
L:002:003	Fe	Iron x 1	16.07.2020
M:001:001-08	Ceramic	8 sherds porrery	08.07.2020
M:001:009	Ceramic	1 sherd clay pipe stem	08.07.2020
N:001:001-04	Ceramic	4 sherds pottery	08.07.2020
O:001:001-40	Glass	40 sherds pottery	13.07.2020
O:002:001	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	09.07.2020
O:002:002-04	Fe	3 iron nails	09.07.2020
P:001:001-10	Ceramic	10 sherds pottery	10.07.2020
P:001:011-12	Fe	Iron x 2	10.07.2020
P:001:013	Stone	Flint	10.07.2020
P:002:001	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	13.07.2020
P:002:002-04	Ceramic	2 sherds pottery	14.07.2020
P:002:005	Fe	1 iron nail	14.07.2020
P:002:006	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	16.07.2020
P002:007-08	Stone	Flint x 2	16.07.2020
Q:001:001-06	Ceramic	6 sherds pottery	16.07.2020
Q:001:007	Ceramic	1 sherd clay pipe stem	16.07.2020
Q:001:008		Iron knife with ?ivory handle	16.07.2020
Q:001:009-14	Glass	6 sherds glass	16.07.2020
Q:001:015-27	Fe	Iron x 13	16.07.2020
Q:001:028	Stone	Flint	16.07.2020
Q:001:029-30	Fe	2 iron nails	15.07.2020
Q:001:031-36	Ceramic	7 sherds pottery	16.07.2020
Q:001:037-38	Ceramic	2 tile fragments	15.07.2020
Q:001:061-62	Fe	2 iron nails	15.07.2020
Q:002:001-29	Ceramic	29 sherds pottery	17.07.2020
Q:002:030	Ceramic	Brick? Tile? X 1	17.07.2020
Q:002:031-32	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem x 2	17.07.2020
Q:002:033-62	Glass	30 sherds Glass	17.07.2020
Q:002:063-97	Fe	Iron x 35	17.07.2020
Q:002:098	Stone	Perforated slate x 1	17.07.2020
Q:002:099-109	Ceramic	11 sherds pottery	21.07.2020
Q:002:110-11	Glass	2 sherds glass	22.07.2020
Q:003:111-66	Glass	56 sherds glass	20.07.2020
Q:005:001-06	Ceramic	6 sherds pottery	27.07.2020
Q:005:007-08	Fe	Iron x 2	27.07.2020
Q:005:009-10	Stone	Flint x 2	27.07.2020
Q:006:001-03	Ceramic	3 sherds pottery	23.07.2020

Q:006:004-09	Ceramic	6 sherds pottery	23.07.2020
Q:006:010	Stone	Flint	23.07.2020
Q:006:011-17	Ceramic	7 sherds pottery	24.07.2020
Q:006:018-20	Glass	3 sherds glass	24.07.2020
Q:006:021-22	Stone	Flint x 2	24.07.2020
Q:008:001	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	23.07.2020
Q:012:001-08	Ceramic	8 sherds pottery	24.07.2020
Q:012:009	Fe	1 iron nail	24.07.2020
Q:012:010	Metal?	1 piece metal?	24.07.2020
Q:012:011-18	Ceramic	8 sherds pottery	27.07.2020
Q:012:019	Stone	Flint	27.07.2020
Q:012:020	Fe	Iron? X 1	28.07.2020
Q:012:021	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	28.07.2020
Q:013:001-13	Ceramic	13 sherds pottery	24.07.2020
Q:016:001-02	Ceramic	2 sherds pottery	29.07.2020
R:001:001-10	Ceramic	10 sherds pottery	27.07.2020
R:001:011-15	Glass	5 sherds glass	27.07.2020
R:001:016	Fe	Part of door hinge	27.07.2020
S::001:011-13	Ceramic	3 sherds pottery	29.07.2020
S:001:001-09	Ceramic	9 sherds pottery	27.07.2020
S:001:010	Stone	Flint	27.07.2020
S:001:014	Glass	1 sherd glass	29.07.2020
S:001:015-16	Stone	Flint x 2	29.07.2020
S:013:001	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	30.07.2020
S:031:001	Ceramic	1 sherd pottery	31.07.2020
T:001:001-04	Ceramic	4 sherds pottery	29.07.2020
T:001:005-07	Ceramic	3 tile fragments	29.07.2020
T:001:008-12	Glass	5 sherds glass	29.07.2020
T:001:013	Leather & fe	Comb? Knife handle?	29.07.2020
U:002:001-02	Ceramic	2 sherds pottery	30.07.2020