

**ABBEY FARM, MATTERSEY,
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**

Report on an archaeological watching brief

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SUMMARY

- Trent and Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Paul Crockett to undertake a watching brief during the excavation of drainage services at Abbey Farm, Mattersey Priory, Nottinghamshire.
- Abbey Farm is located approximately 1km east of Mattersey, Nottinghamshire, centred at SK 470276,389600 at a height of 10m OD.
- The site is situated predominantly on Nottingham Castle sandstone with recorded superficial geology of river terrace deposits.
- A series of trenches were excavated by hand and machine under archaeological supervision within both the interior and exterior of the current barn structure.
- The watching brief revealed that the current barn structure was constructed during a single building phase, possible during the 19th century, with modifications and alterations made over the intervening years.
- No in-situ structural remains relating to the Gilbertine Priory were identified. The stonework that was recovered either lies on an alternative alignment or were re-deposited blocks of masonry within later features. As suggested in the building survey, it appears as though the bulk of the remains of the Priory were removed during the terracing of the surrounding landscape.

Abbey Farm, Mattersey, Nottinghamshire: Report on an archaeological watching brief

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Trent and Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Paul Crockett to undertake a watching brief during the excavation of drainage services at Abbey Farm, Mattersey Priory, Nottinghamshire.

2. PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1. Abbey Farm is located approximately 1km east of Mattersey, Nottinghamshire, centred at SK 470276,389600 at a height of 10m OD (Figure 1).

The site is situated predominantly on Nottingham Castle sandstone with recorded superficial geology of river terrace deposits (British Geological Survey of Great Britain, East Retford, Sheet 101).

3. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1. Abbey Farm lies adjacent to the site of the Medieval priory of St. Helen, founded by the Gilbertine order and containing the ruins of a church, cloister and cloistral buildings (Scheduled Ancient Monument: National no. 13272, County no. 2).

3.2. Mattersey Priory was founded in 1185 by Roger FitzRalph for the Gilbertine order, which was the only order of purely English origin. Never prosperous, the priory suffered badly when the church was destroyed by fire in 1279 and was never rebuilt. In 1538 the priory was dissolved by King Henry VIII and its estate was granted to the Neville family. The visible remains include part of the 12th century church, three partly blocked arches of the refectory, the south wall, the foundations of the 14th century kitchen, and, to the north of the church, a 15th century tower. Partial excavation of the site in 1914 revealed the buried foundations of the east and south ranges of the cloister. The east range consisted of a single ground floor room with the sleeping quarters above, and the south range, the undercroft below the refectory. The foundations of the west range also survive beneath the present ground surface, and the remains of ancillary buildings such as barns, a bakehouse and an infirmary, will lie along with the remains of stock pens and enclosures, within the area of the outer precinct and under the present farm buildings and yards of Abbey Farm. (<http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1012495>).

3.3. A magnetometer survey carried out in 1997 suggested a number of possible features in the area surrounding the farm buildings, including a rubble spread to the north of the farmhouse; two bisecting linear features (possibly boundary features) to the north-west of the farmhouse. To the west and south-west of the barn there are only slight traces of possible linear features (Johnson 1997).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. A series of trenches (Areas 01-16) were excavated by hand and machine. Areas 01-03, located on the exterior of the building, were excavated by the contractors for the laying of services. These were excavated using a Ferrec digger fitted with a toothed bucket, and hand finished by spade under archaeological supervision.

4.2. Areas 04-07 consisted of a series of seventeen trenches hand excavated under archaeological supervision within the interior of the building for the construction of new walls.

4.3. Areas 08, 09, 10, 11 and 13 were excavated by machine with a flat bladed ditching bucket. They were initially stripped of topsoil under archaeological supervision. Any variations in the subsoil were subsequently hand-cleaned and investigated. Within Area 08 further trenches were excavated into the subsoil/top of bedrock for the septic tank and associated drain. These were dug by the machine with a narrower, toothed, bucket.

4.4. Areas 12, 14, 15, and 16, on the exterior of the barn, were excavated by machine using a narrow, toothed bucket under archaeological supervision.

5. RESULTS

Area 01 Figures 2, 3, 4

5.1. Area 01, located at the south-western corner of the site, was orientated south-west – north-east and measuring 50m before turning to run 15m west-east. It was 0.5m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.85m.

5.2. The stratigraphic sequence of Area 01 consisted of brown natural sand overlain by sandy loams and topsoil:

Context	Thickness	Descriptions
0001	320mm	Weak brown sandy silt loam with sub-rounded to angular stone 30-60mm. Topsoil
0002	140mm	Weak mid yellowish brown sandy loam <1% stones, very mixed layers with mottles of orange/brown sand
0005	140mm	Weak mid-dark brown sandy silt loam. 30% sub angular magnesium limestone
0006	250mm+	Loose orange brown sand

5.3. Within the trench a single linear feature (0007) was identified. It was located approximately 10m west of the existing barn and consisted of a single course of angular stone blocks measuring 1.2m north-east – south-west x 0.25m wide. It appeared to have been laid on a former land surface (0004 / 0005).

5.4. Finds recovered from Area 01 consisted of 19th and 20th century pottery, which was not retained, and large fragments of stonework similar in fabric to that in the nearby priory.

Area 02 Figures 2, 5, 6, 7

5.5. Area 02 was located adjacent to the track forming the southern boundary of the site. It was curvilinear in plan and measured 120m x 0.5m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. The stratigraphic sequence consisted of yellow sand overlain by sandy clay loam, rubble and topsoil or the modern track surface:

Context	Thickness	Descriptions
0001	100mm	Weak very dark brown sandy silt loam with 2% sub rounded stone <20mm. Topsoil
0008	100mm	Rounded and sub rounded stone <80mm within 20% very dark brown sandy silt loam
0009	200mm	Weak mid-yellowish brown sandy loam with 1% rounded and sub rounded stones
00010	300mm+	Loose light yellowish-red brown sand

5.6. No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were identified within this area.

Area 03 Figures 2, 8, 9, 10

5.7. Area 03 was located along the north-western side of the extant farm building, measuring 56m x 0.5m wide, with two north-west – south-east kinks measuring a total of 16m x 0.5m. The trench was excavated to a depth of 1m. The stratigraphic sequence consisted of pinkish red sand overlain by sands and sandy topsoil:

Context	Thickness	Descriptions
0001	200mm	Weak brown sandy silt loam with sub-rounded to angular stone 30-60mm. Topsoil
0012	120mm	Very fine and loose light grey sand with occasional stone
0013	200mm	Light pinkish brown compacted sand
0014	400mm	Dark red-brown fine sand with frequent lenses of limestone, brick, charcoal and cokey slag filled pink-brown sand
0015	300mm+	Pink-red compacted sand

5.8. No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were recovered from Area 03, although there was a significant amount of disturbance related to the construction of the barn and a modern drain identified.

Area 04 Figures 11, 12

5.9. Area 04 included the excavation of a number of trenches for the construction of internal walls within the western side of the existing building. A total of six trenches aligned north-west – south-east and measuring 5.5m x 0.3m wide, and two trenches aligned north-east – south-west measuring 6 and 3.5m x 0.3m wide, were excavated to a depth of 0.7m.

5.10. The stratigraphic sequence within the interior of the building consisted of sandstone overlain by sand with brick and sandstone inclusions:

Context	Thickness	Descriptions
0016	200mm	Grey-brown fine sand with inclusions of crushed limestone
0017	500mm+	Red-brown fine Sherwood sandstone

5.11. At the southern end of Area 04, within Trench 'b' a brick surface (0018) was identified. It measured 3.8m wide x 0.08m deep. This surface was set upon two linear brickwork features (0019 and 0020) orientated north-east – south-west.

5.12. To the south-west of 0018, a further brick feature (0021) orientated north-west – south-east was identified. It measured 2.5m x 0.2m wide.

5.13. Two surfaces similar to 0018, and along the same alignment, in Trenches 'e' and 'f' were also identified. The similarity in the construction of the three surfaces suggests that they were contemporary and part of the same flooring surface.

5.14. Within Trench 'f' a second feature (0022) was identified beneath the brick paving. It measured 0.56m wide x 0.5m+ deep (extending beyond the depth of excavation). Several pan-tiles were identified within its fill.

5.15. The construction of the external wall of the building consisted of 3" thick bricks above ground level sitting on bricks 2-2 ¼" bricks within the foundations.

Area 05 Figure 11

5.16. Area 05 was located along the southern internal edge of the existing building and included the excavation of two trenches orientated north-east – south-west measuring 5m x 0.3m wide, and one trench orientated north-west – south-east measuring 3.5m x 0.4m wide. The trenches were all excavated to a depth of 0.6m. The stratigraphic sequence consisted of sandstone overlain by sand with brick and sandstone inclusions:

Context	Thickness	Descriptions
0046	200mm	Grey-brown fine sand with inclusions of crushed limestone
0047	400mm+	Red-brown fine Sherwood sandstone

5.17. Within Area 05a a single post-hole (0023) was identified. It measured 0.23m wide and extended below the depth of excavation. Contained within the feature was a partially rotted wooden post with a diameter of 0.15m.

5.18. The construction of the external walls of Area 05 was similar to that of Area 04 with 3" bricks forming the above ground wall, and 2 ¼" bricks forming the foundations along with limestone rubble and a tooled limestone block.

Area 06 Figure 11

5.19. Area 06, within the eastern internal rooms of the existing building, included the excavation of a single trench orientated north-west – south-east and measuring 3m x 0.4m wide. It was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. The stratigraphic sequence within this trench consisted solely of sand:

Context	Thickness	Descriptions
0024	200mm	Grey-brown fine sand with inclusions of crushed limestone

5.20. No features or artefacts of an archaeological nature were identified within this area.

Area 07 Figure 11

5.21. Area 07 within the room forming the northern limits of the existing building and included the excavation of four trenches. Three were orientated north-east – south-west and measured 3m x 0.4m wide, and one was orientated north-west – south east and measured 3m x 0.4m wide. All of the trenches were excavated to a depth of 0.6m.

5.22. The stratigraphic sequence of Area 07 consisted of layers of sandy loam:

Context	Thickness	Descriptions
0025	600mm	Red-brown sandy loam with coal, ash and post-medieval pottery
0026	100mm+	Red brown sandy loam with brick and limestone fragments

5.23. Within Area 07 a brick wall (0027) orientated north-west – south-east and measuring 0.3m wide x 0.6m deep was identified. This was situated on top of a limestone floor surface (0028) extending to the east. The stones of this surface consisted of predominantly large flagstones, but included a mill or quern stone (AAD).

5.24. Abutting 0027, and overlying 0028, a deposit of humic soil (0029) containing coal, ash and post medieval sherds of pottery was identified.

5.25. Five metres to the west of 0027, a similar brick wall (0030) 0.3m wide x 0.6m deep was identified, and is likely to form a continuation of the same wall. There was no evidence of the limestone floor or the midden deposit extending this far west.

5.26. The construction of the external walls of the existing building in Area 07 matched the other areas with 3" wide bricks forming the above ground wall, and 2 ½" wide bricks forming the foundations.

Area 08 Figures 2, 13

5.27. Area 08 was located to the north-west of the existing building and measured 12.5m x 6.3m and was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. It contained a stratigraphic sequence of bedrock overlain by sand and topsoil:

Context	Thickness	Descriptions
0001	300mm	Weak brown sandy silt loam with sub-rounded to angular stone 30-60mm. Topsoil
0031	500mm	Red brown sandy loam
0032	100mm+	Bedrock

5.28. Within Area 08 four features were identified. The first of these was an oval pit (0033) measuring 1.4m x 1m x 0.4m deep. Its fill comprised brown sandy loam. Within the pit the articulated remains of a sheep lying on its back with its legs in the air were identified. Its head had been bent backwards to fit it within the pit. No artefacts were recovered from the feature.

5.29. A second oval pit (0034) measuring 1.1m x 0.6m x 0.5m deep and filled by sandy silt loam was also identified. It was asymmetric in profile with a deeper southern end forming a possible post setting. Within the shallower northern end, the articulated remains of goose sized bird were identified lying on its back and without a head. The upper fill of the feature also contained post-medieval pottery including brown glazed stoneware, black glazed earthenware and transfer printed blue and white pottery.

5.30. Pit 0034 was partially cut into a linear ditch (0035) orientated east-west and measuring 10m x 0.8m wide. Its fill comprised dark brown sandy loam with patches of mid red brown sandy loam.

5.31. A second linear ditch (0036), partially beneath 0033, orientated north-south and measuring 4.6m x 1.8m wide was also identified. It formed a butt-end and its northern end. The fill comprised dark brown silty sand with charcoal and coal inclusions. A sherd of black-glazed post-medieval pancheon was recovered from this feature.

Area 09 Figures 2, 13

5.32. Area 09 was located on the north-west corner of Area 03, 1.8m south-west of Area 08. It measured 2.5m x 1.7m and was excavated to a depth of approximately 1m. The stratigraphic sequence consisted of pinkish red sand overlain by sands and sandy topsoil:

Context	Thickness	Descriptions
0001	200mm	Weak brown sandy silt loam with sub-rounded to angular stone 30-60mm. Topsoil
0048	100mm	Very fine and loose light grey sand with occasional stone
0049	200mm	Light pinkish brown compacted sand
0050	400mm	Dark red-brown fine sand with frequent lenses of limestone, brick, charcoal and cokey slag filled pink-brown sand
0051	100mm+	Pink-red compacted sand

5.33. No features or artefacts of an archaeological nature were identified within this area.

Area 10 Figures 2, 14

5.34. Area 10 was located within the courtyard of the barn, 16m north-west of Area 02. It measured 2.5m x 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of 1m. The stratigraphic sequence consisted of:

Context	Thickness	Descriptions
0001	200mm	Weak brown sandy silt loam with sub-rounded to angular stone 30-60mm. Topsoil
0037	500mm	Brown sandy loam with clay lenses
0038	300mm+	Bedrock

5.35. Within Area 10 two pits (0039-0040) were identified. In the south-eastern corner of the trench, 0039 measured 1.1m north-south x 1m east-west, although extended beyond the eastern limit of excavation. Its fill comprised brown sandy loam with clay lenses and building rubble with 2 ½" brick.

5.36. The second pit (0040) was located immediately to the north of 0039, measuring 0.6m north-south x 0.3m east-west, although it extended beyond both the eastern and northern limits of excavation. It was filled by the same brown sandy loam with building rubble as 0039.

Area 11 Figure 2

5.37. Area 11 was located at the south-western corner of the barn, orientated north-east – south-west and measured 3.6m x 1.6m wide. It was excavated to a depth of approximately 1m. Its stratigraphic sequence consisted of natural sand overlain by topsoil:

Context	Thickness	Descriptions
0001	250mm	Weak brown sandy silt loam with sub-rounded to angular stone 30-60mm. Topsoil
0041	650mm+	Natural sand

5.38. No features or artefacts of an archaeological nature were identified within the area.

Area 12 Figure 2

5.39. Area 12 was located along the southern edge of the barn, orientated north-west – south-east, and measured 14.5m x 0.7m x 0.9m deep. Its stratigraphic sequence consisted of natural sand overlain by topsoil:

Context	Thickness	Descriptions
0001	250mm	Weak brown sandy silt loam with sub-rounded to angular stone 30-60mm. Topsoil
0041	650mm+	Natural sand

5.40. No features or artefacts of an archaeological nature were identified within Area 12.

Area 13 Figure 2

5.41. Area 13 was located at the north-eastern corner of the barn, orientated north-west – south-east, measuring 2.6m x 1.7m wide and excavated to a depth of c.2m. Its stratigraphic sequence consisted of subsoil overlain by a buried soil, made ground, a cobble surface and topsoil:

Context	Thickness	Descriptions
0001	250mm	Weak brown sandy silt loam with sub-rounded to angular stone 30-60mm. Topsoil
0042	100mm	Pebble / cobble surface
0043	70mm	Made ground
0044	680mm	Dark and humic with abundant charcoal. Bone and brick
0045	900mm	Subsoil

5.42. Cobble layer 0042 extended beyond the limits of excavation and was suggestive of a yard surface similar to that seen in use in the open cart-shed immediately to the north-west.

5.43. The roof of the cart-shed was observed to be supported by a series of wooden pillars situated on octagonal stone bases.

Area 14 Figure 2, 15, 16

5.44. Area 14 was located along the northern half of the eastern limits of the current barn. It was orientated north-east – south-west and measured 21.5m x 0.4m wide and was excavated to a depth of c.0.7m. Its stratigraphic sequence consisted of yellow sand overlain by sandy clay loam, rubble and topsoil:

Context	Thickness	Descriptions
0001	100mm	Weak very dark brown sandy silt loam with 2% sub rounded stone <20mm. Topsoil
0052	100mm	Rounded and sub sounded stone <80mm within 20% very dark brown sandy silt loam
0053	200mm	Weak mid-yellowish brown sandy loam with 1% rounded and sub rounded stones
0054	300mm+	Loose light yellowish-red brown sand

5.45. No features or artefacts of an archaeological nature were identified within this area.

Area 15 Figure 2

5.46. Area 15 was located along the northern limits of the current barn. It was orientated north-west – south-east and measured 18.7m x 0.7m wide and excavated to a depth of c.0.7m. Its stratigraphic sequence consisted of yellow sand overlain by sandy clay loam, rubble and topsoil:

Context	Thickness	Descriptions
0001	100mm	Weak very dark brown sandy silt loam with 2% sub rounded stone <20mm. Topsoil
0055	100mm	Rounded and sub sounded stone <80mm within 20% very dark brown sandy silt loam
0056	200mm	Weak mid-yellowish brown sandy loam with 1% rounded and sub rounded stones
0057	300mm+	Loose light yellowish-red brown sand

5.47. No features or artefacts of an archaeological nature were identified within this area.

Area 16 Figure 2

5.48. Area 16 was located to the north of the main barn, within the cart-shed. It was orientated north-west – south-east and measured 4.8m x 0.4m and was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Its stratigraphic sequence consisted of yellow sand overlain by sandy clay loam, rubble and topsoil:

Context	Thickness	Descriptions
0001	100mm	Weak very dark brown sandy silt loam with 2% sub rounded stone <20mm. Topsoil
0058	100mm	Rounded and sub rounded stone <80mm within 20% very dark brown sandy silt loam
0059	200mm	Weak mid-yellowish brown sandy loam with 1% rounded and sub rounded stones
0060	300mm+	Loose light yellowish-red brown sand

5.49. No features or artefacts of an archaeological nature were identified within this area.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1. The stratigraphy across the site comprised a consistent sequence of natural sands and bedrock overlain by sandy silt loams and the modern topsoil surface. Where the trenches were located in close proximity to the current barn structure, additional layers of demolition rubble and made ground were identified beneath the topsoil.

6.2. Within the interior of the barn the stratigraphic sequence consisted of natural sand and sandstone overlain by a mix of sandy loam and fine sand.

6.3. The foundations of the external walls of the existing structure are all consistent, and suggest that the barn was constructed in a single phase, probably as late as the 19th century (Brown et al 1997). A series of minor alterations appear to have been carried out during the lifetime of the building, including a new concrete floor surface replacing the original brick floor (Area 04), and walls being removed (Area 07).

6.4. Wall 0007 within Area 01 matches the alignment of one of the structures identified on a map dating to 1770 (Brown et al 1997) and may form part of an internal wall of this structure, although the nature of the stonework and the lack of artefacts from the construction of the wall make it difficult to date. Whilst it is constructed from stone similar to that of the priory, the alignment from north-east – south-west suggests that whilst it may have been constructed from stones taken from the ecclesiastical site, it was not associated with it. The stone pillar bases identified to the north-west of Area 13 similarly have the appearance of having been re-used from the abbey structure rather than being in-situ.

6.5. The midden layers identified within Areas 07 and 13 contained several sherds of post-medieval pottery, including fragments from a black glazed earthenware pancheon and transfer printed china. A limestone roof tile and part of a rib from a vault were also recovered from this feature, and are likely to have originally come from the priory. It is likely that these layers were the result of agricultural practices during the post-medieval period.

6.6. The pits within Area 08 both contained the remains of farm animals. The condition of the bones within the acidic sands and discussion with the land owner suggest that they were both buried within the last 20 years. The pottery recovered from 0034, including white transfer printed china, glazed earthenware and brown glazed stoneware all date to the 17th-19th centuries.

6.7. Both pits overlay earlier ditch features, one of which contained similar post-medieval black glazed earthenware pancheon sherds, potentially implying that the sherds identified within the pits formed part of the spoil excavated during the digging of the pits and were re-deposited during the backfilling process.

6.8. The material of the pillar bases being used as part of the cart-shed suggests that they had been re-used from the Priory.

7. CONCLUSIONS

7.1. The watching brief revealed that the current barn structure was constructed during a single building phase, possible during the 19th century, with modifications and alterations made over the intervening years.

7.2. No in-situ structural remains relating to the Gilbertine Priory were identified. The stonework that was recovered either lies on an alternative alignment or were re-deposited blocks of masonry within later features. As suggested in the building survey, it appears as though the bulk of the remains of the Priory were removed during the terracing of the surrounding landscape (Brown et al 1997).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Trent & Peak Archaeology is grateful to Mr Perry, the owner of the barn, for his co-operation during the works. The watching briefs were undertaken by Alison Arnold. The worked stone was drawn by Cilla Wild with advice from Richard Sheppard. Jenny Alexander kindly commented on the text and made helpful additions.

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Appendix 1 Comment on worked stone from Mattersey Priory

Worked stone from, and probably from, the monastic buildings at Mattersey Priory, Mattersey, Nottinghamshire

Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit has conducted two watching briefs which have produced worked stone which is almost certainly from the monastic buildings at Mattersey Priory (Scheduled Ancient Monument 13272). One of the watching briefs was on the insertion of services for converting a barn to dwellings some 25m to the north-west of the upstanding structures of the priory (coded AFM). The other watching brief was on topsoil stripping for gravel extraction just over 1km to the south, where the stone was within made ground for a track-way (TBH BLB, SK7040 3890) or as part of stone revetting to form a track over the East Carr Drain (TBH BLD-F, SK7060 8840). The proximity of the Priory, that they are worked from similar stone (Cadeby Limestone: identified by Ron Firman) to those used to construct the priory, and that some of the forms are present on the extant structures, all strongly suggest that these were taken from the Priory buildings though none can be proven.

AFM AAB: remnants of the tooling pattern survive on the left-hand worked surface as drawn, with the rest weathered. The central longitudinal surface has a very slight curve. Fragment of chamfered rib from vault.

TBH BLF: no original surfaces survive, with the extant ones very soft and weathered. Fragment of chamfered rib from vault.

Morphologically similar ribs to both those illustrated are present in the vault of the refectory of the extant Priory.

TBH BLB: surface hard with distinct vertical claw tooling on the curved surfaces and adjacent flattish surface. Jenny Alexander commented that the left hand side of this flattish surface (as illustrated) is only roughly finished and therefore would appear not to have been intended to be visible. The shaft is distinctly keeled in cross-section, which JA suggested was characteristic of the last ¼ of the 12th century AD, during the change from Romanesque to Gothic styles (Knowles and Hadcock 1971). Probably a section of an attached shaft from a compound pier.

TBH BLD: remaining surface hard with distinct diagonal claw tooling on the flat surface, but not on the angle-roll moulding. Jenny Alexander commented that the tooling looked as if it might have been dressed twice, or with two different tools. JA also suggested that it might have been a jamb-stone from the side of an arch.

Jenny Alexander commented that such claw tooling (TBH BLB and BLE), together with the form of the keeled shaft (TBH BLB), would fit better with the foundation of the Priory (c. 1185-1192) than with most of the standing buildings which seem to be built after a serious fire in 1279 (Knowles and Hadcock 1971).

TBH BLE: no obvious tooling on this weathered, but hard surface. The angles on the chamfered moulding are distinct. There are patches of mortar close to the internal angle and on part of the raised surface, probably indicating reuse. Its thickness suggests a fragment from a base with a raised, moulded, edge.

AFM AAC: two edges roughly dressed by flaking on both surfaces. Fragment of roof-tile, possibly originally from the Priory.

Acknowledgments

T&PAU is grateful to Mr Perry, the owner of the barn, and Neil Beards of Tarmac Central Ltd for commissioning these pieces of work. The watching briefs were undertaken by Alison Arnold, Paul Caldwell and Tony Morris. The worked stone was drawn by Cilla Wild with advice from Richard Sheppard. Jenny Alexander kindly commented on the text and made

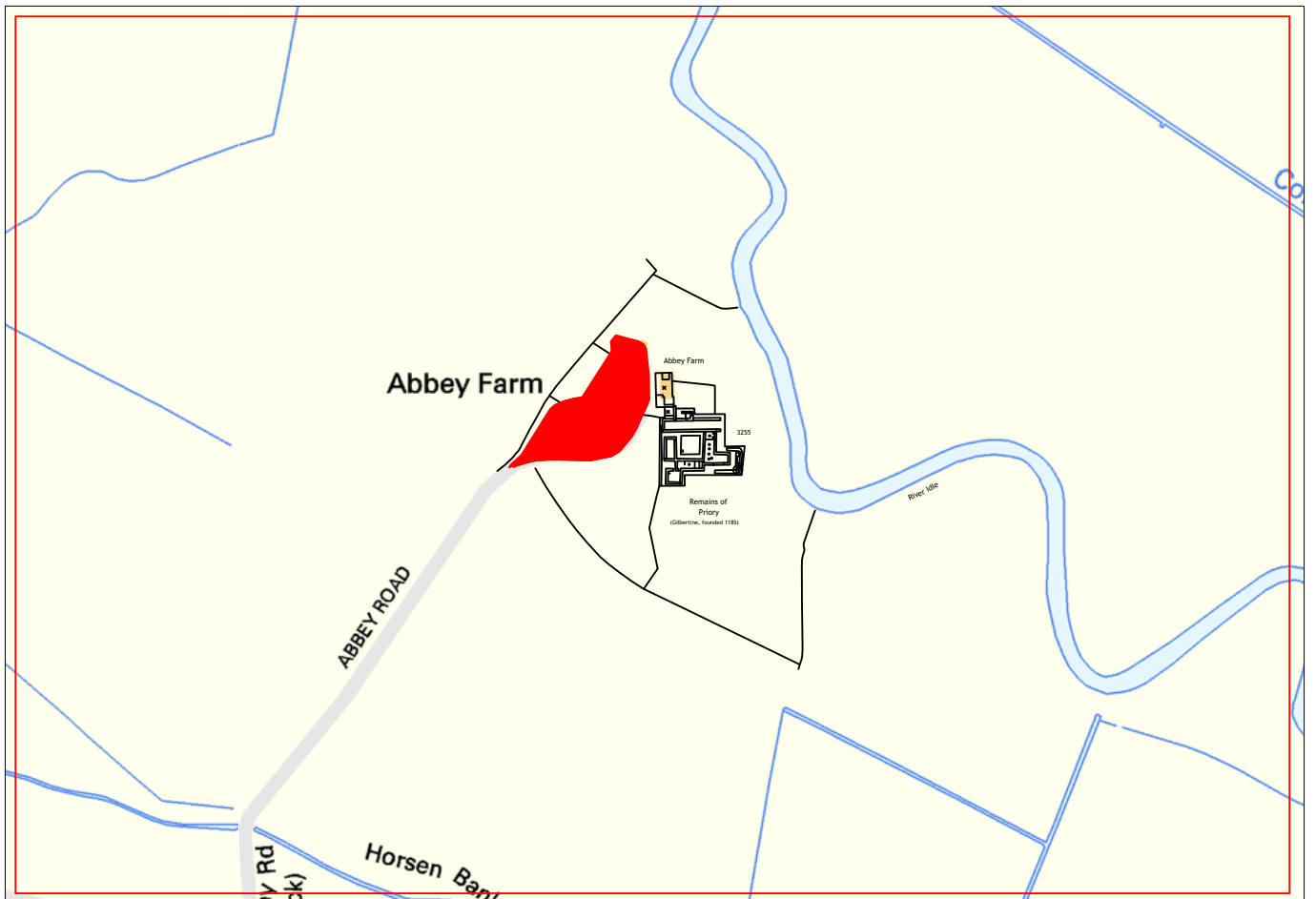
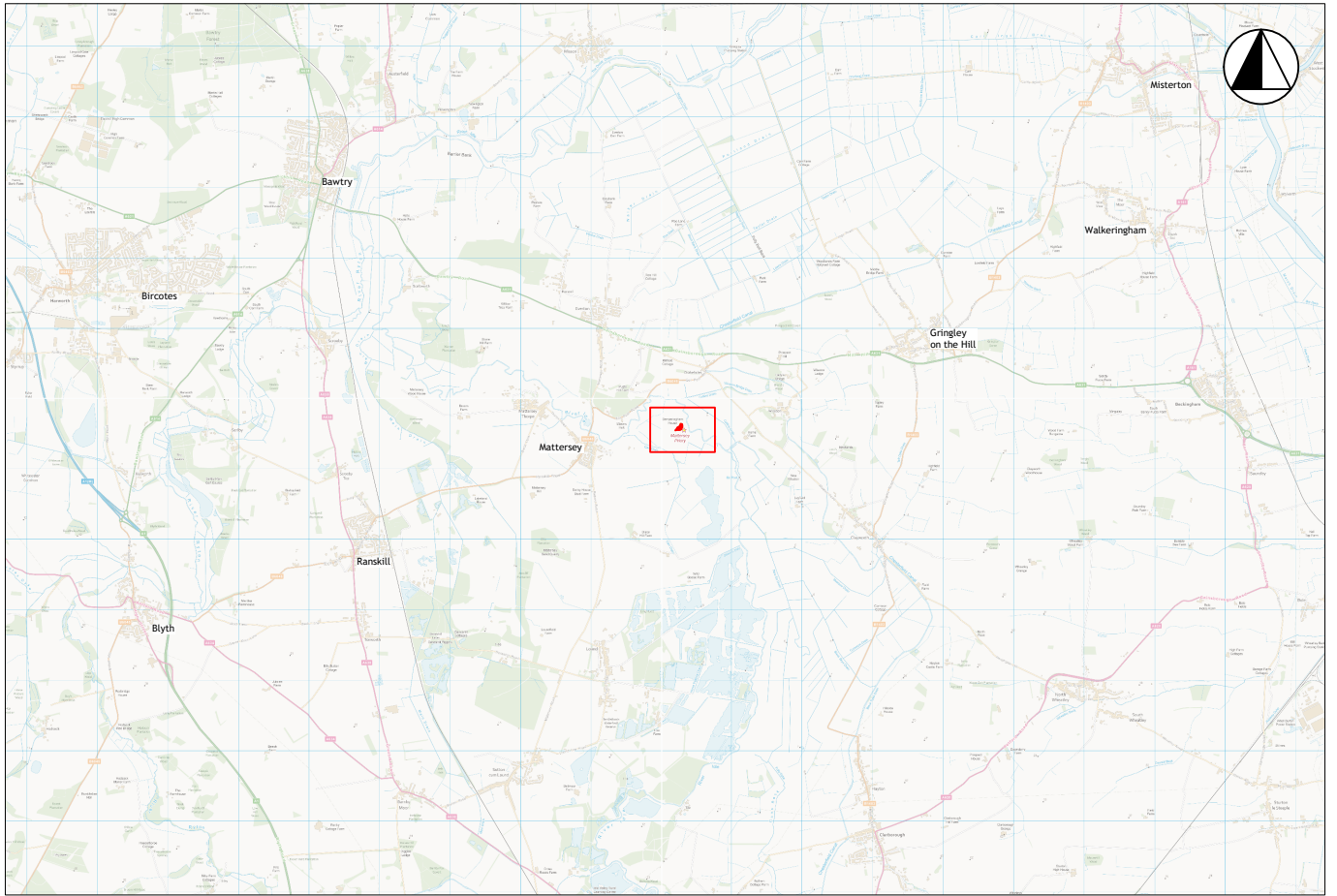
helpful additions. The help and co-operation of the Tarmac staff, barn-owner and contractors is gratefully acknowledged.

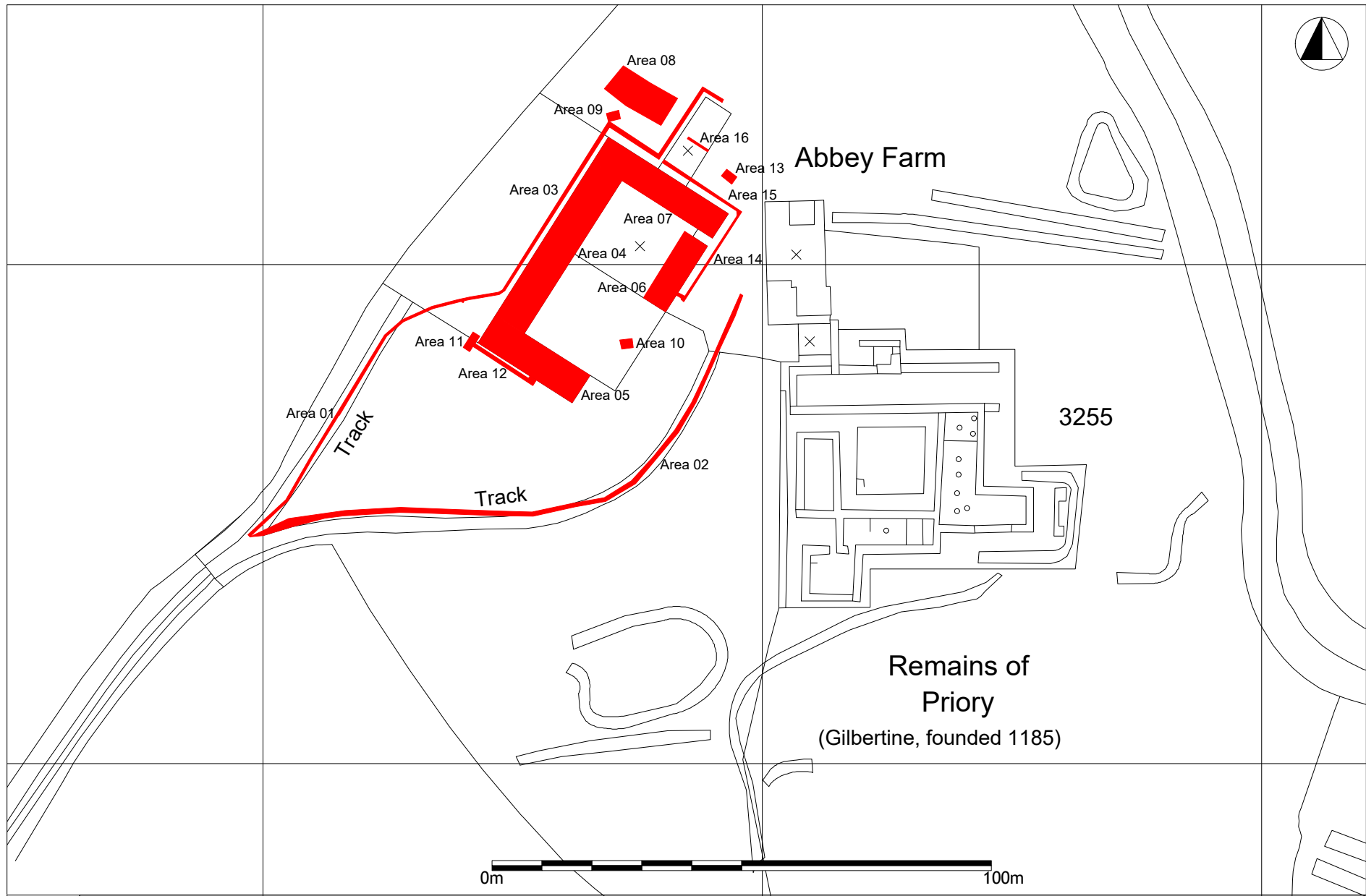
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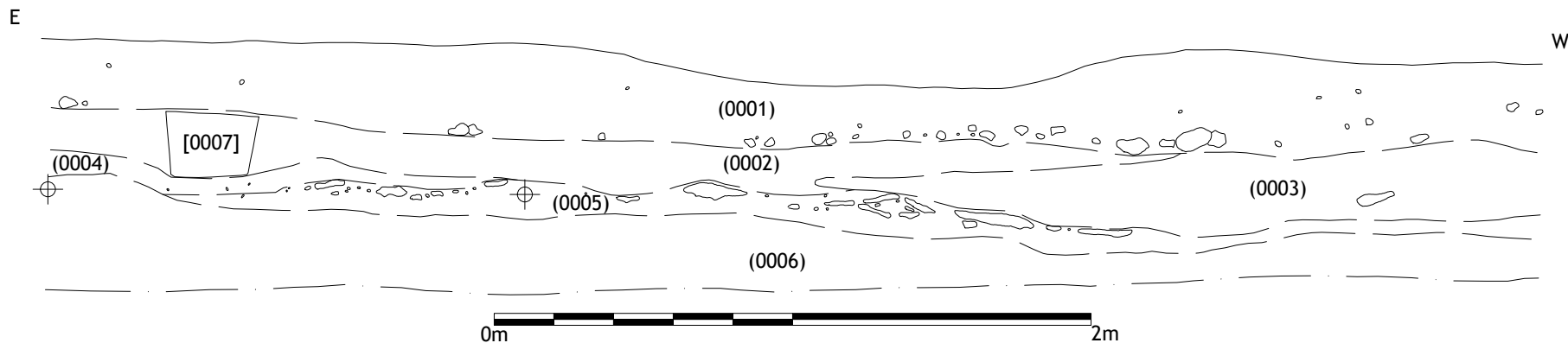
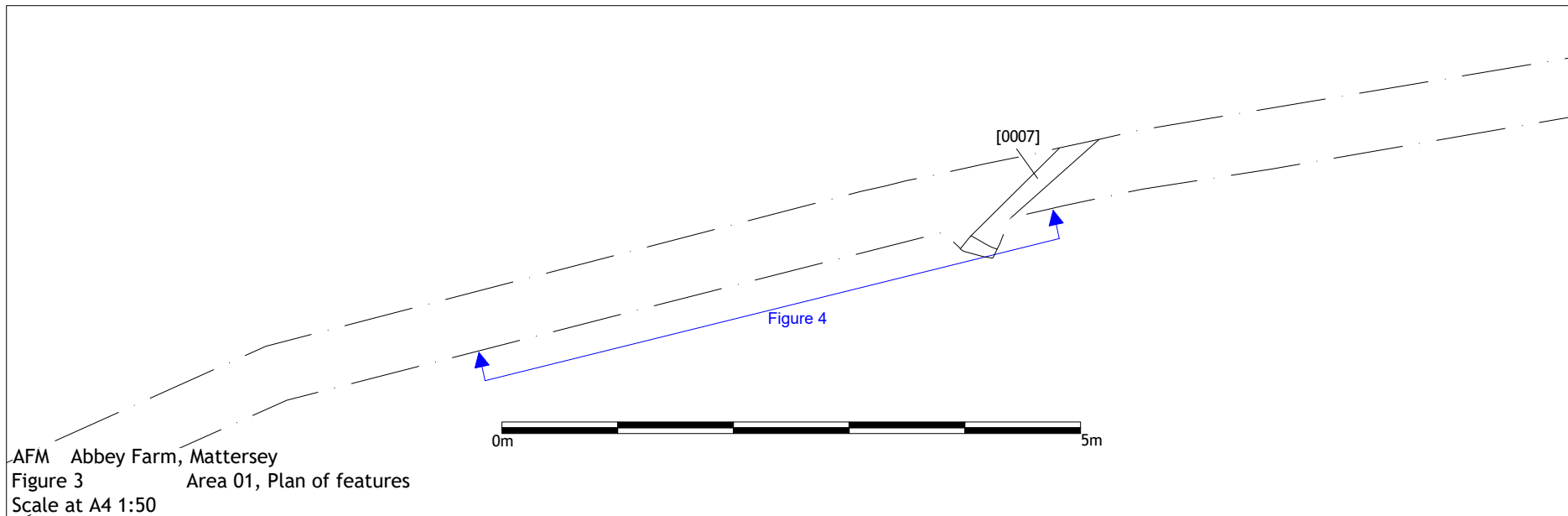
Knowles, D., Hadcock, R. Neville, 1971 *Medieval Religious Houses, England and Wales*, Longman

Appendix 2 Comment on the quern stone from Mattersey Priory

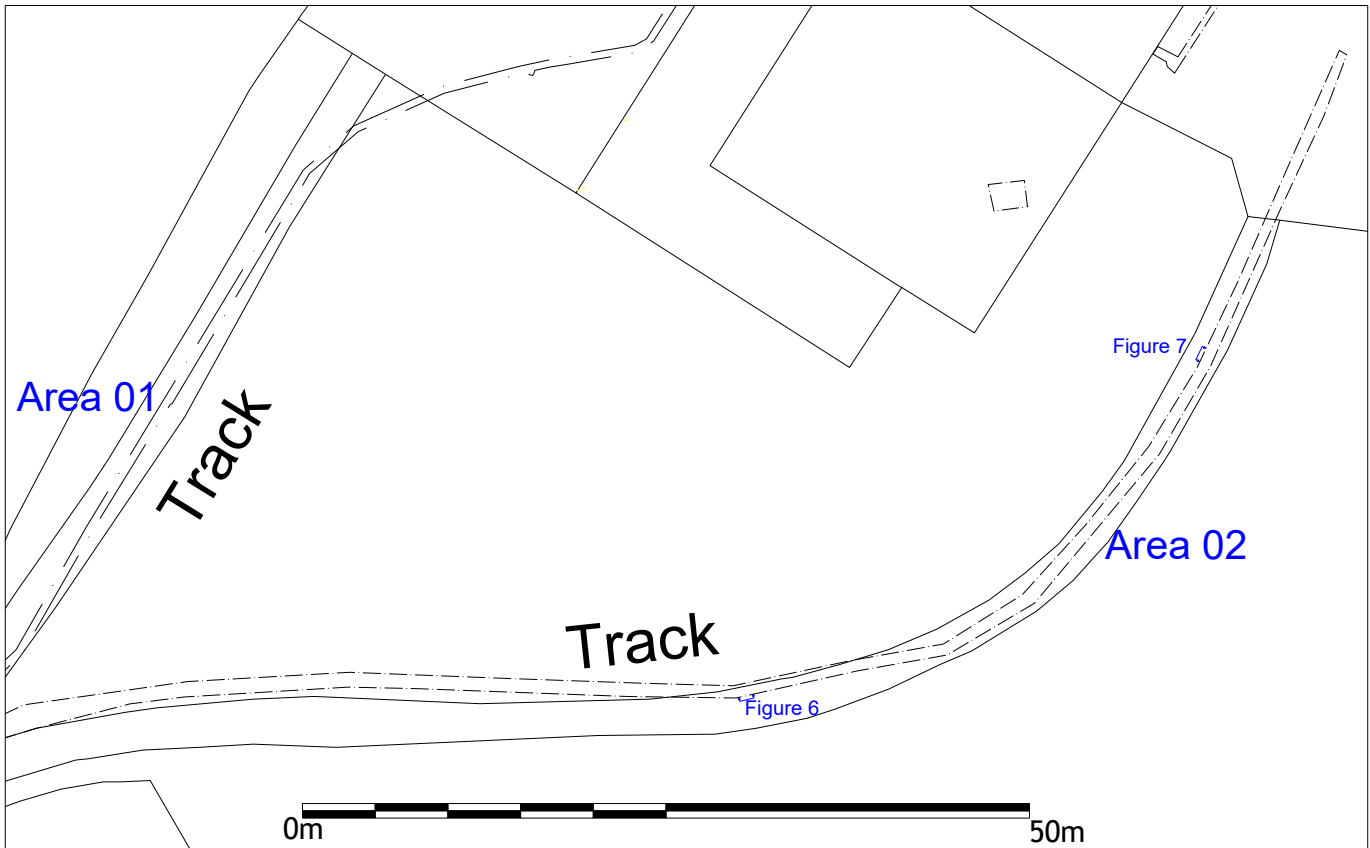
Quern stone AAD recovered from the make-up of a floor surface during the watching brief at Mattersey Priory is formed from gritstone with a coarsely pecked upper surface and finely pecked lower surface. The fragment forms approximately 10% of a complete quern with a diameter of c.330mm. Part of the original surface has been blackened suggesting that it has been burnt.



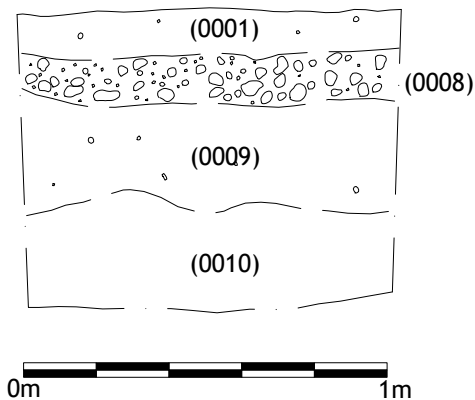




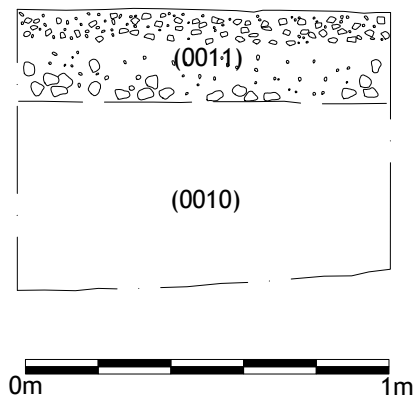
- (0001) Weak brown sandy silt loam, with sub-rounded to angular stone 30-60mm
- (0002) Weak mid yellowish brown sandy loam <1% stones, very mixed layers with mottles of orange/brown sand merging
- (0003) Weak orange brown sand
- (0004) Light-mid brown sandy loam
- (0005) Weak mid-dark brown sandy silt loam. 30% sub angular magnesium limestone
- (0006) Loose orange brown sand
- [0007] Stone wall



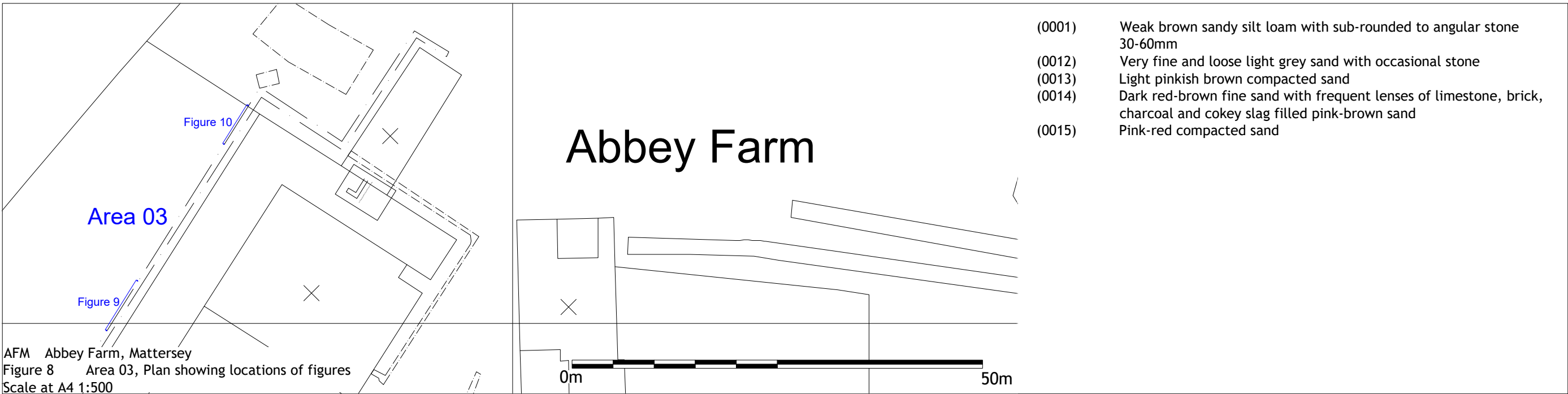
AFM Abbey Farm, Mattersey
 Figure 5 Area 02, Plan showing locations of figures
 Scale at A4 1:500



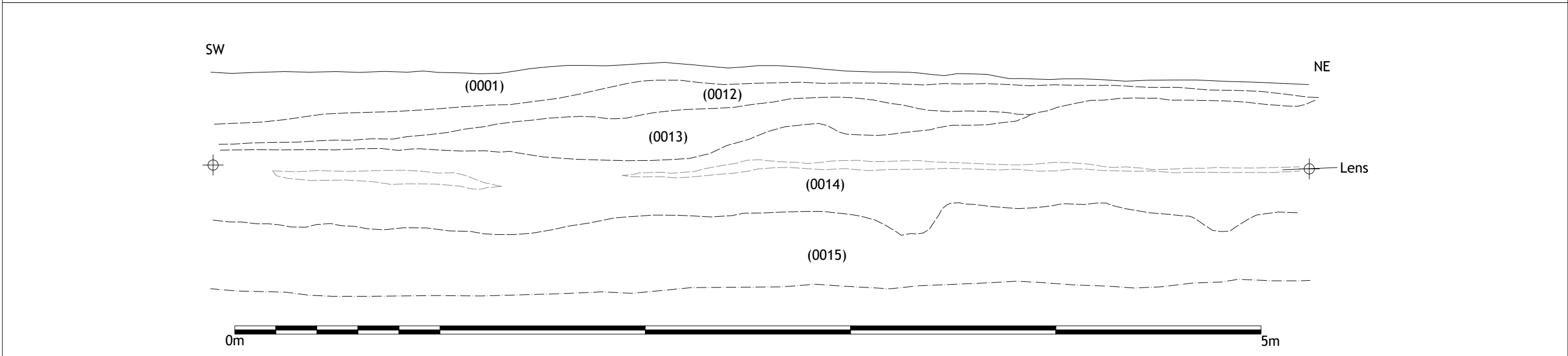
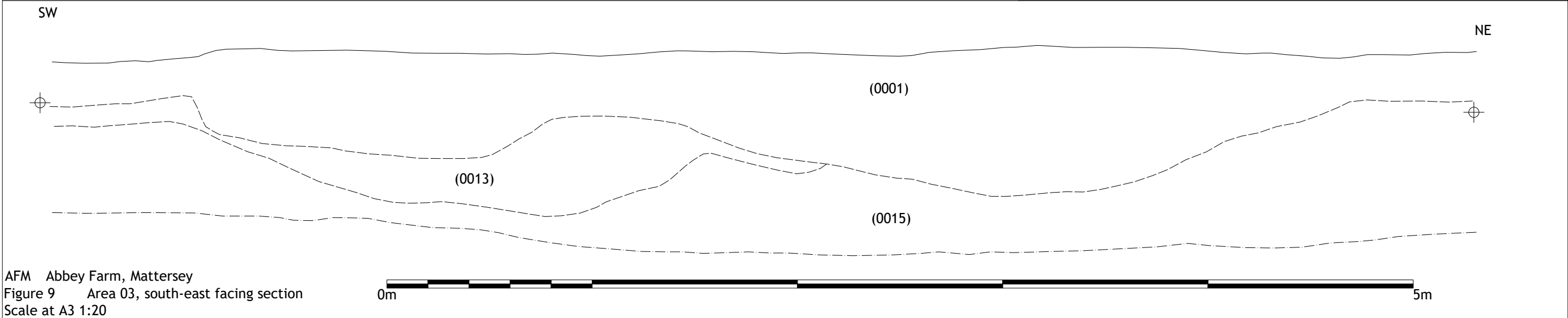
- (0001) Weak brown sandy silt loam, with sub-rounded to angular stone 30-60mm
- (0008) Rounded and sub rounded stone <80mm within 20% very dark brown sandy silt loam
- (0009) Weak mid yellowish brown sandy loam with 1% rounded and sub rounded stones
- (0010) Loose light yellowish-red brown sand



- (0010) Loose light yellowish-red brown sand
- (0011) Black angular stone over sub-angular stone within 40% mid-dark brown silty sand loam

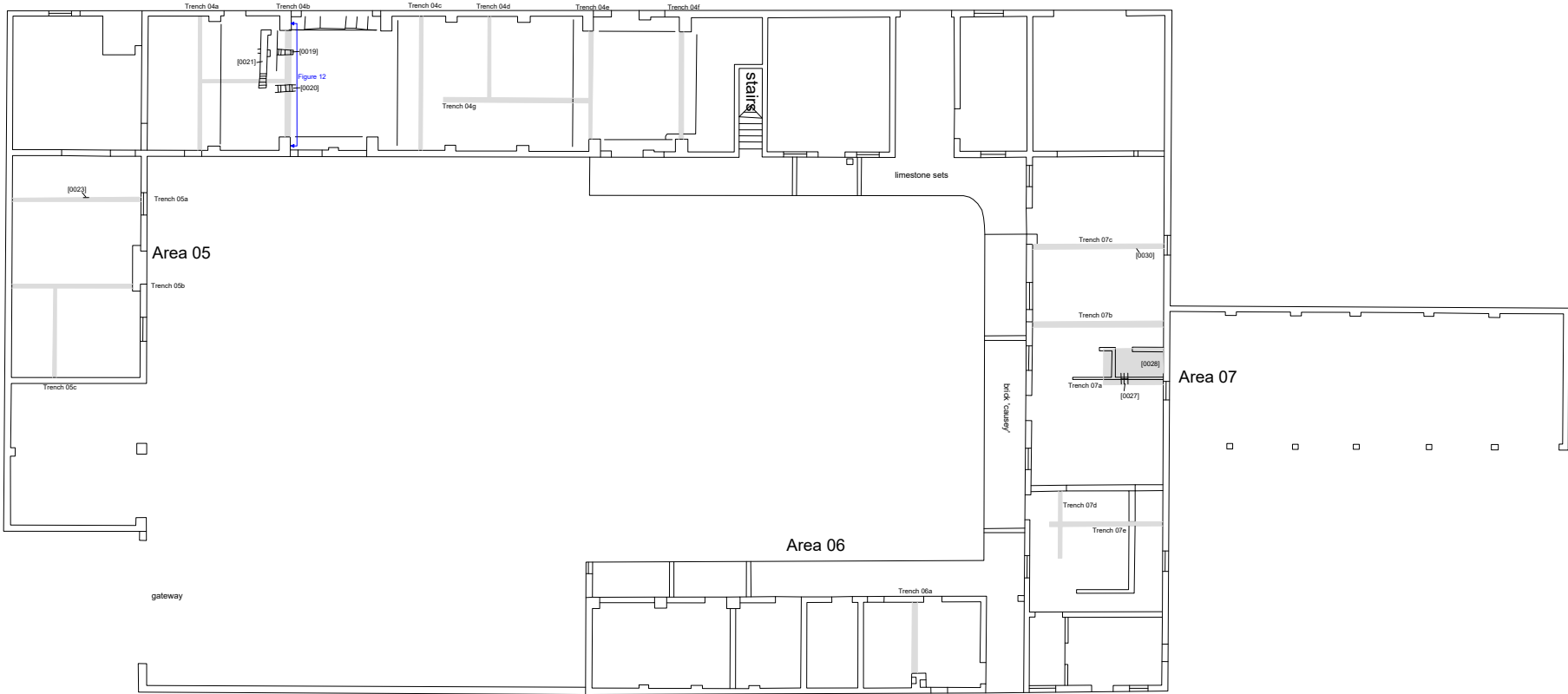


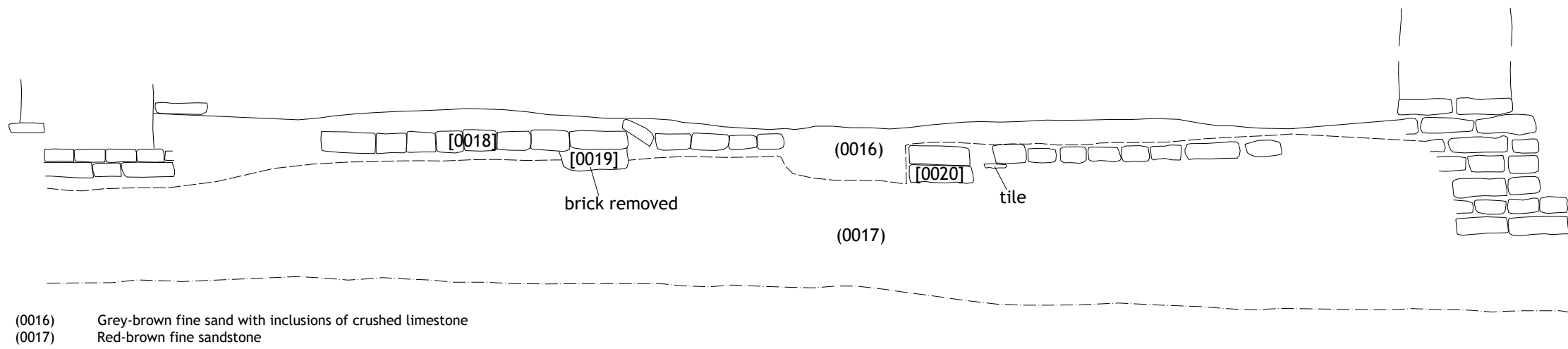
- (0001) Weak brown sandy silt loam with sub-rounded to angular stone 30-60mm
- (0012) Very fine and loose light grey sand with occasional stone
- (0013) Light pinkish brown compacted sand
- (0014) Dark red-brown fine sand with frequent lenses of limestone, brick, charcoal and cokey slag filled pink-brown sand
- (0015) Pink-red compacted sand

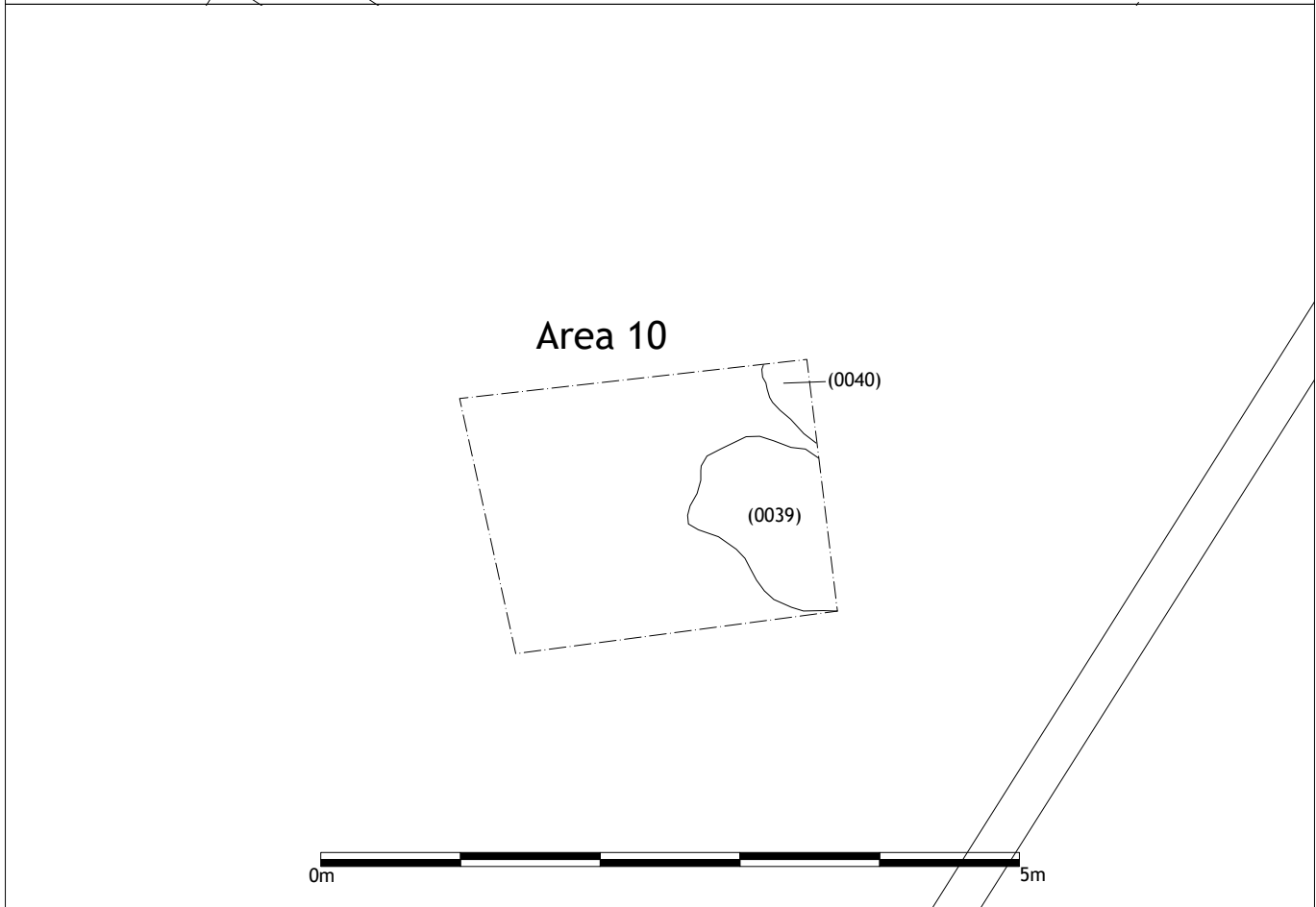
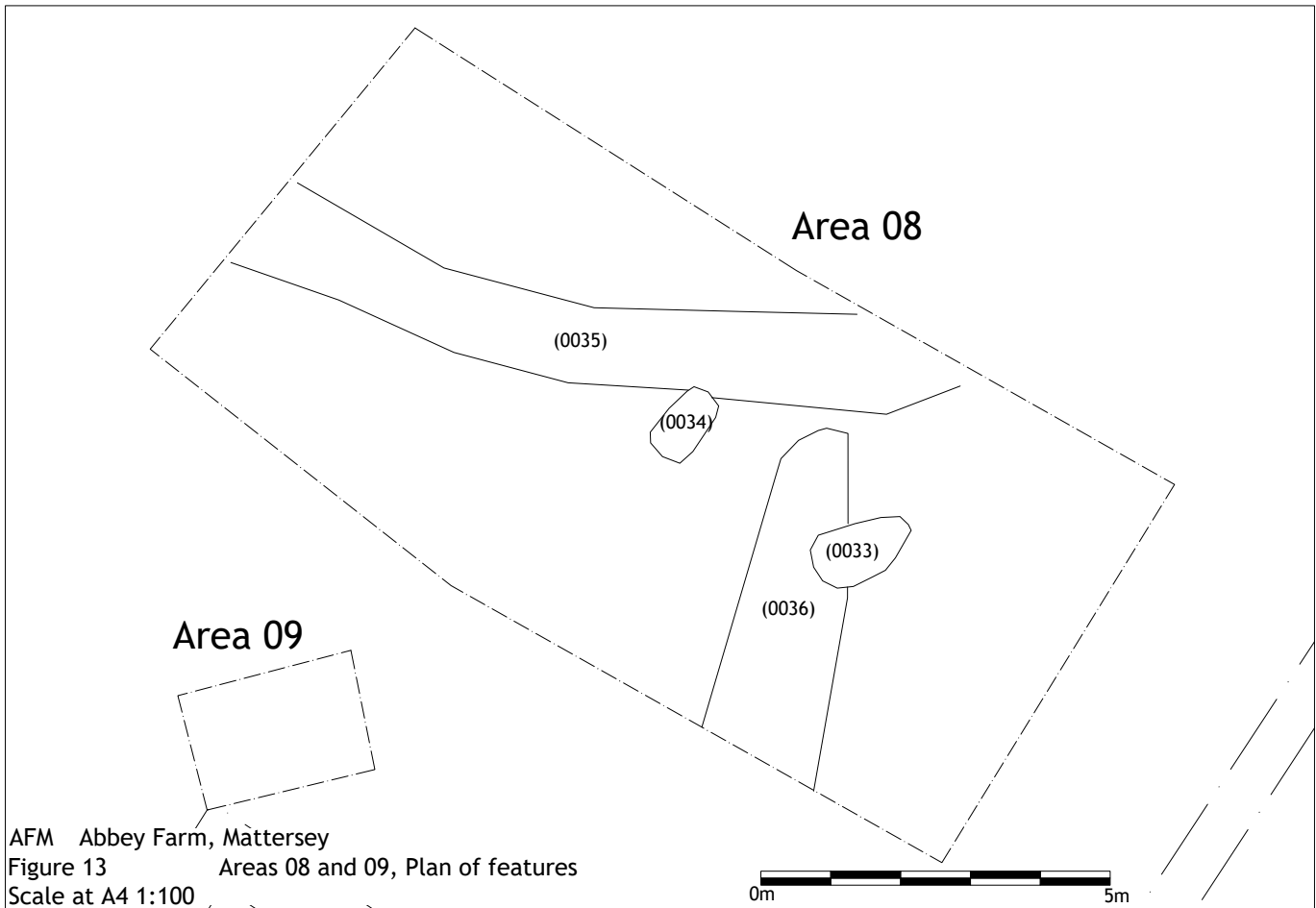


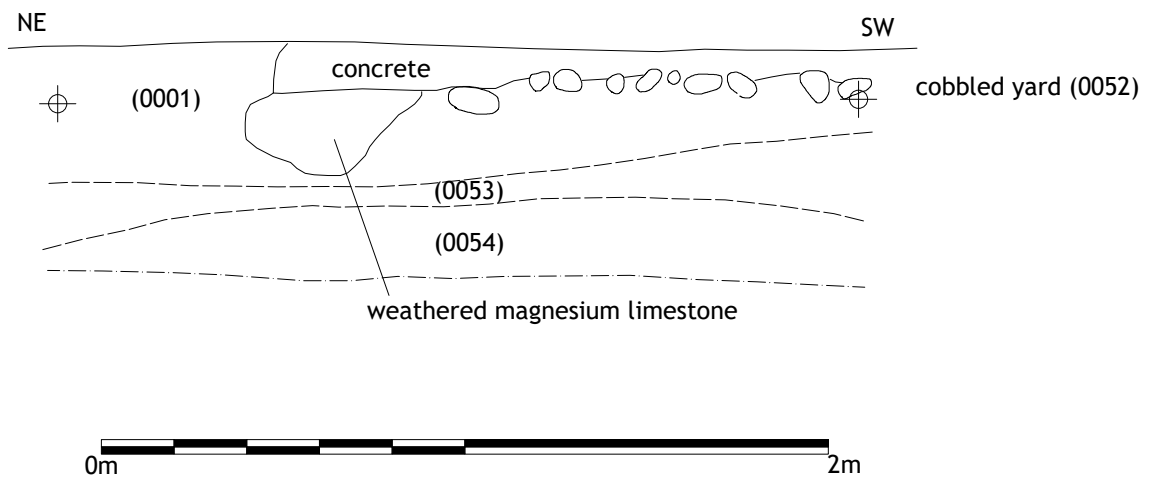
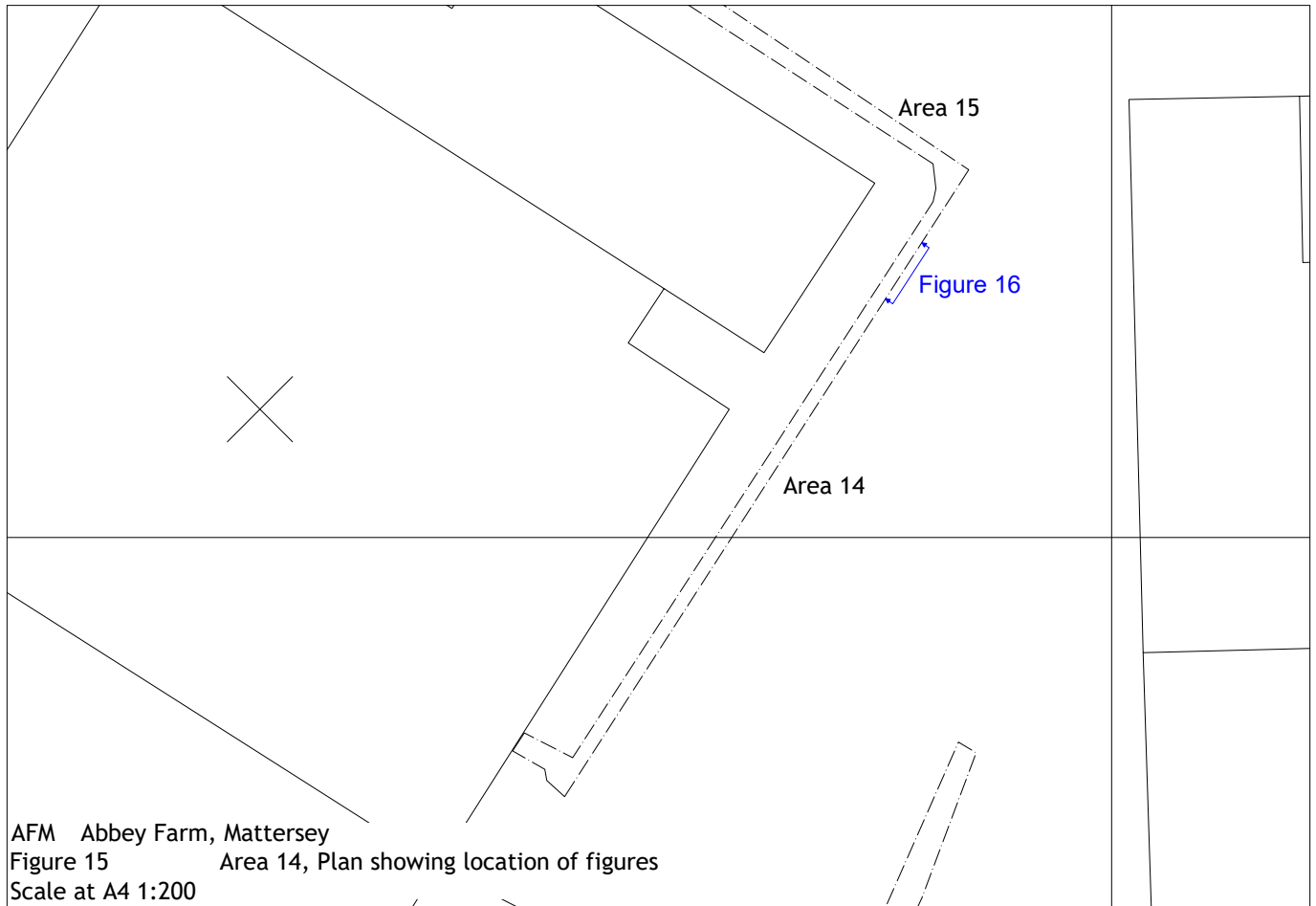


Area 04









- 0001 Weak very dark brown sandy silt loam with 2% sub rounded stone <20mm. Topsoil
- 0052 Rounded and sub rounded stone <80mm within 20% very dark brown sandy silt loam
- 0053 Weak mid-yellowish brown sandy loam with 1% rounded and sub rounded stones
- 0054 Loose light yellowish-red brown sand