

The Archaeology of Nottingham's NET 2 Tram

Monograph 2 – Final Client Report



Excavations in the Outer Precinct of Lenton Priory at Abbey Street, Lenton, Nottingham.

P. Flintoft and G. Davies

Trent & Peak Archaeology ©
Unit 1, Holly Lane
Chilwell
Nottingham
NG9 4AB
0115 8967400 (Tel.)
0115 925 9464 (Fax.)



Trent & Peak Archaeology is a trading name
of York Archaeological Trust
A Registered Charity in England & Wales
(No 509060) and Scotland (No SCO42846)

Registered Office
47 Aldwark, York YO1 7BX

A Company Limited by Guarantee
Without Share Capital
Registered in England No 1430801

List of Figures, Plates and Tables

Figure 1. Site location

Figure 2: The site before ground reduction

Figure 4: The second stage of over burden stripping looking north

Figure 3: The first stage of over burden stripping looking north-east

Figure 5: South Facing photograph of the additional Gregory Street excavation in advance of the excavation.

Figure 6: Section through Phase 1 ditches

Figure 7: Pit [0658]/[0733] being excavated

Figure 8: Profile of pit 0304

Figure 9: Section through [0357]

Figure 10: Section showing [0711] highlighted in black

Figure 11: Section through [0351]

Figure 12: Wear marks on the edge of the well

Figure 13: Section through well

Figure 14: Partially excavated 0264

Figure 15: Section through [0271]

Figure 16: Feature 0275

Figure 17: Group 3B oval pits

Figure 18: Section through [0129]

Figure 19: South-east facing photograph of surface (0812)/(0813) and (0814) as well as wall (0819)

Figure 20: South-east facing photograph of (0812), (0813) and wall (0819)

Figure 21: Stone structure [0806]

Figure 22: Group 2 features

Figure 23: Section through 0272

Figure 24: Section through 0602

Figure 25: Mid excavation photograph of stone lined drain

Figure 26: Ungrouped post holes in Phase 4

Figure 27: Location of palaeochannel

Figure 28: Phase 1: Northern half of main excavation

Figure 29: Phase 1: Southern half of main excavation

Figure 30: Phase 2: Northern half of main excavation

Figure 31: Phase 2: Southern half of main excavation

Figure 32: Phase 3: Northern half of main excavation

Figure 33: Phase 3: Southern half of main excavation

Figure 34: Phase 3: Gregory Street Extension

Figure 35: Phase 4: Northern half

Figure 36: Phase 4: Southern half

Figure 37: Phase 5: Northern half

Figure 38: Phase 5: Southern half

Figure 39: South-east facing section through [0436], [0458], [0440], [0452] and [0351]

Figure 40: North-west facing section through [0440], [0436] and [0351]

Figure 41: North-east facing section through [0341] and [0307]

Figure 42: South-west facing section through [0304]

Figure 43: South-west facing section through [0382] and [0341]

Figure 44: South-west facing section through [0351]

Figure 45: North facing section through [0357] and [0351]

Figure 46: South facing section through [0357] and [0359]

Figure 47: North-west facing section through [0074]

Figure 48: South-east facing section through [0129]

Figure 49: South-west facing section through [0232]

Figure 50: South-west facing section through [0074], [0076], [0078], [0080], [0082] and [0084]

Figure 51: North-east facing section [0129]

Figure 52: South facing section through [0495], [0497] and [0501]

Figure 53: South facing section through [0507] and [0505]

Figure 54: South east facing section through [0543] and [0442]

Figure 55: South facing section through [0503]

Figure 56: South-east facing section through [0264] and [0265]

Figure 57: North-east facing section through [0264]

Figure 58: South-east section through [0265]

Figure 59: South-east section through [0345], [0279] and [0353]

Figure 60: South-east facing section through [0279]

Figure 61: East facing section through [0272] and [0290]

Figure 62: South-east facing section through [0805] and [0019]

Figure 63: North-east facing section through [0631]

Figure 64: East facing section through [G0052] and [0053]

Figure 65: South facing section through [0092] and [0096]

Figure 66: South-east facing section through [0180]

Figure 67: North facing section through [0176]

Figure 68: North-east facing section through [0806]

Figure 69: North-east facing section through [0158] and [0199]

Figure 70: South-west facing section through [0209]

Figure 71: South-west facing section through [0224]

Figure 72: Intervention 1, north-east facing section through palaeochannel and Phase 2 ditches

Figure 73: Intervention 1, south-west facing section through palaeochannel and Phase 2 ditches

Plate 1: Cistercian ware sherd ABK

Plate 2: Cistercian ware sherd AJK

Plate 3: Cistercian Ware from Abbey Street

Plate 4: Nottingham Light Bodied green glazed Ware and early ceramics from Abbey Street

Plate 5: Sandy Wares and Light-Bodied gritty wares from Abbey Street

Plate 6: Coarse wares and Midland Purple from Abbey Street

Plate 7: Metal small finds from Abbey Street

Plate 8: Rumbler Bell ATH

Plate 9: Copper Alloy Sheet (ADE)

Plates 10-24: Coin catalogue

Plate 25: Probable double nibbed tile AFS

Plate 26: Peghole tiles BNZ and AGS

Plate 27-161: Worked Stone catalogue

Plate 162: Leather Shoe ADZ

Plate 163:Leather shoe AEA

Table 4.1.1: Table of pottery wares sherd and vessel count.

Table 4.5.1: A summary of the individually recorded clay pipe bowls

Table 4.5.2: A summary of clay pipe stems by context.

Table 4.7.1 : Ceramic roof tile by context

Table 4.7.2: Ceramic roof tile by context (From site LPP)

Table 4.8.1 Worked Flint from Abbey Street

Table 4.10.1 Slag finds

Prepared by	Paul Flintoft and Gareth Davies
Date	22nd August 2015
Checked by	Gareth Davies, Project Manager
Signed	
Date	10 th September 2015
Approved by	Lee Elliott, Head of Projects
Signed	
Date	10 th September 2015
Report Number	091/2013
Status	Final Report

DISCLAIMER

This Report has been prepared solely for the person/party which commissioned it and for the specifically titled project or named part thereof referred to in the Report. The Report should not be relied upon or used for any other project by the commissioning person/party without first obtaining independent verification as to its suitability for such other project, and obtaining the prior written approval of York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited ("YAT") (trading as Trent & Peak Archaeology) YAT accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this Report being relied upon or used for any purpose other than the purpose for which it was specifically commissioned. Nobody is entitled to rely upon this Report other than the person/party which commissioned it. YAT accepts no responsibility or liability for any use of or reliance upon this Report by anybody other than the commissioning person/party.

Contents

List of Figures, Plates and Tables	2
DISCLAIMER	6
1. INTRODUCTION	9
1.1 Circumstances of the project	9
1.2 Background	10
2. PROJECT DESIGN AND METHOD	11
2.1 Written Scheme of Investigation	11
2.2 Soil and Overburden Removal and Excavation Methodology	11
2.3 Archive	15
3. EXCAVATION RESULTS	16
3.1 Natural Geology	16
3.2 Archaeological Features	16
3.3 Phase 1- 11 th -12 th centuries	17
3.4 Phase 2- 13 th -14 th centuries	19
3.5 Phase 3- 15 th -16 th centuries	26
3.6 Phase 4- 17 th -18 th Century	44
3.7 Phase 5- 19 th -20 th Century	54
4. SPECIALIST REPORTS	56
4.1 The Pottery	56
4.2 Palaeo-environmental data	70
4.3 Small Finds	83
4.4 Coins	89
4.5 Clay Tobacco Pipes	96
4.6 Animal Bone	98
4.7 Roof Tiles	103
4.8 Worked Flint	108
4.9 Worked Stone	108
4.10 Slag	132
4.11 Leather	133
5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS	135
5.2 Discussion	135
6. BIBLIOGRAPHY	141
7. APPENDICES	144
Appendix 1: Context Register	144
Appendix 2: Environmental Results	168
Waterlogged ID results	168
Non-Waterlogged ID results	172
Animal Bone from Environmental Samples	173
Appendix 3: Animal Bones	174

Acknowledgements

Trent & Peak Archaeology would like to extend their thanks to the client, Vinci construction UK and Taylor Woodrow-Alstom, for their continued support throughout the project. Special thanks are made to John Mitchell, Brian Brady, James Brown and John Flynn. The historic environment team from Nottingham City Council and especially Gordon Young offered invaluable advice during the excavations.

The NET2 Trent & Peak Archaeology site project manager was Gareth Davies, the TPA NET2 Archaeology Manager was David Strange-Walker. The project officer was Paul Flintoft and thanks go to the excavation team; Rob Barnett, James Berry, Laura Binns, Joe Groake, Matt Hobson, Tom Hooley, Matt Hurford, Rob Lenfert, Thomas Linnington, Amy Farrington McCabe, Glen McCormack, Richard Parker, Jamie Patrick, Paul Renner, Paris Stubbings, Rachel Townsend, Pete Watkin, Peter Webb and Anne-Marie Wheat. Their diligent hard work and contribution was greatly appreciated.

Artefact processing, archiving, quantification and databasing were conducted by Alison Wilson and David Taylor. Illustration digitisation and production was undertaken by Paul Flintoft, Rachel Townsend, Glen McCormack and Paul Renner.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of the project

The new extension of the tram network (NET2) from central Nottingham to Beeston (B6) required the developer, Taylor Woodrow, to assess the easement of the route for potential intrusive damage to any archaeological remains or deposits. The particularly archaeological sensitive borough of Lenton, central Nottingham, required a cautious and aware strategy of archaeological evaluation and mitigation to prevent the archaeology from being compromised.

Evaluation trenches in a 500m² area on the corner of Abbey Street and Gregory Street (SK5520 38832) revealed a well preserved sequence of archaeological deposits which were considered to be significant enough to require a formal excavation (Kinsley 2009). Subsequently, a strategy of archaeological excavation was approved by the City Archaeologist and the removal of standing buildings and soils began on the 22nd of October 2012. The subsequent hand excavation commenced after the site had been completely stripped of obscuring soils and continued until the 22nd of March 2013.

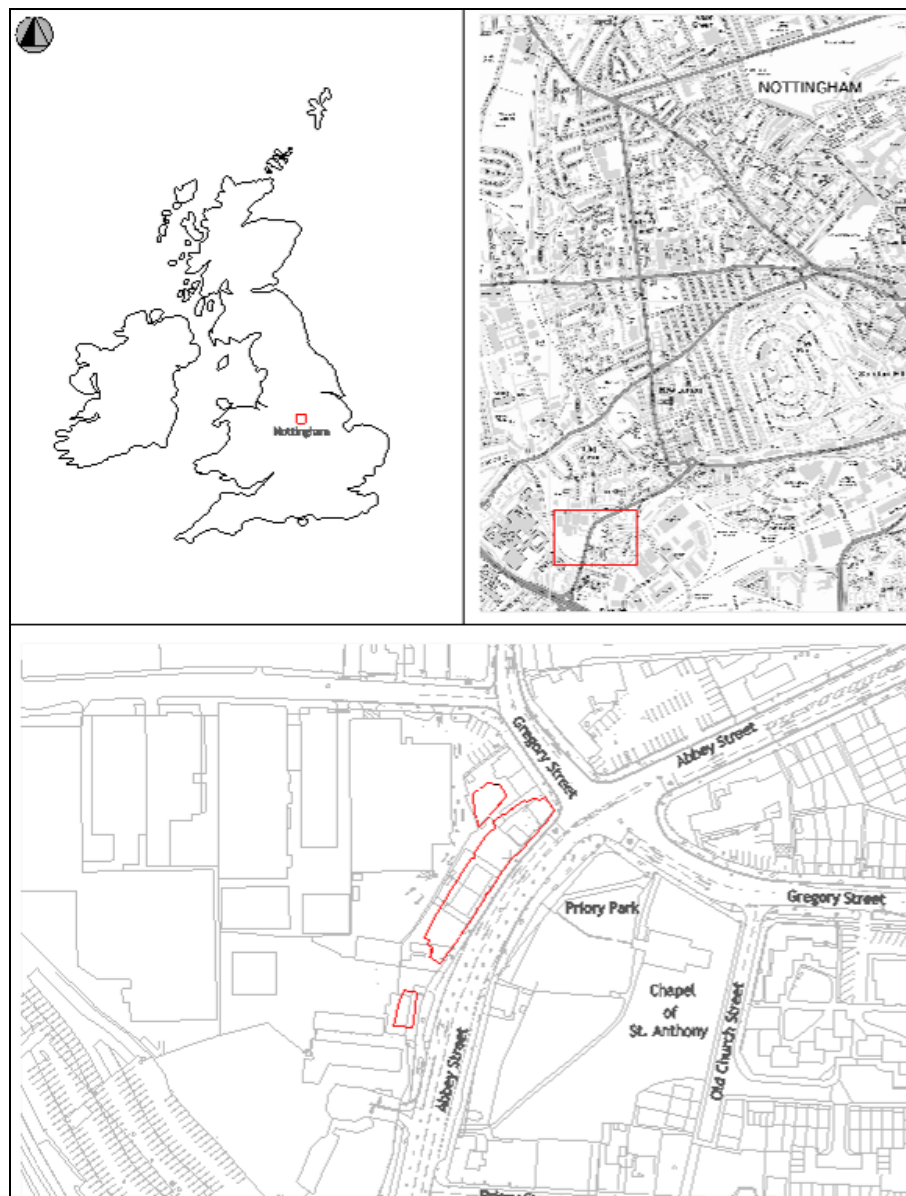


Figure 1. Site location (Ordnance Survey map reproduced with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright Licence No. AL 100020618).

1.2 Background

The Lenton division of the tram network (B6) was highlighted as an area of archaeological importance due to the known presence of the medieval priory and associated fairground. Lenton Priory is widely believed to have been founded in 1106-7 and abandoned by the monks two years after the dissolution of the monasteries in 1538 (Barnes 1987). Despite the fact that there is very little physical above ground evidence for the priory, it was one of the wealthiest monastic houses in the country, noted for the size and magnificence of its church. Documentary evidence and excavations surrounding the only upstanding parts of the priory complex, namely the Chapel of St Anthony, a small portion of the wall of the nave and a pier from the apse of the conventual church, have informed us of where the outer and inner precinct may have been located (Beilby 1966). Medieval and post-medieval texts suggest that an annual eight-day fair was held within the outer precinct of the priory (Grieg 1992). The fair is reported as containing booths with penthouses used by the merchants and their families to both sell goods from and to lodge in. A 17th century rental survey mentions the conversion of some of the booths into cottages (Barnes 1987). Beyond these fragmentary reports, very little is known about the precinct and the fair site and few insights from archaeological investigations have been made to corroborate the evidence. In lieu of information collected from formal excavations, the most informative guide to the priory site is that produced by Barnes (1987) and one of the most reliable speculative models was formulated by Elliott and Burbank (1952).

In advance of track bed construction, an archaeological evaluation along the planned routes of the tram development was undertaken. The two archaeological evaluation trenches (AT3 and AT4) which were positioned along Abbey Street revealed a preserved 'sequence of medieval and post-medieval features and deposits' (Nottingham Express Transit Chilwell Line Report on Archaeological Site Investigations, Lenton *For Review* Client Report Number 241592/150/REP/007). These results prompted the design of a scheme of archaeological mitigation which could respond to the expected quantity of preserved remains by the means of a programme of excavation. The details of the excavation strategy were formulated in conjunction between the City Council Archaeologist and Trent & Peak Archaeology and were formally agreed in the Written Statement of Investigation (WSI) (Davies 2012).

2. PROJECT DESIGN AND METHOD

2.1 Written Scheme of Investigation

A Written Statement of Investigation (WSI) which stipulated the main objectives of the excavations was agreed by the City Archaeologist Gordon Young, the main aims are highlighted below (Davies, 2012).

- To achieve an appropriate level of excavation, recording and sampling, consistent with the strategy of 'preservation by record'.
- A 500m³ area will be initially machined to the first sensitive archaeological horizon (the top of archaeological remains). These deposits will be rapidly cleaned and planned archaeologically.
- Following this, the need for hand-excavation of the exposed deposits will be assessed and, in conjunction with the client and City Archaeologist, the level of investigation required will be agreed.
- All recording will result in 'the preparation of a report and ordered archive', in line with the guidelines of the IfA Institute for Field Archaeologists, (*Standard and Guidance: for archaeological excavation*, published 1995, revised 2001 and 2008).

The monitoring of the mechanical removal of soils and overburden commenced the week beginning the 22nd of October 2013. This revealed the first sensitive archaeological horizon at 1m below the post-demolition ground surface which exposed a multitude of features and deposits of interest. Hand excavation of the features in accordance with the WSI began in earnest on the week beginning the 5th of November.

2.2 Soil and Overburden Removal and Excavation Methodology

Soil and Overburden Removal

An assortment of houses and business premises which lined the routes of Abbey Street and Gregory Street were demolished in order to clear the way for the tram track. Subsequent to the demolition of the structures the ruined building materials were, for the most part, cleared from the site which left an un-even surface of churned-up modern soils, previously imported levelling deposits and residual building materials measuring up to 1 metre in depth (figures 2 and 3). These deposits were reduced in measured spits with the use of a 360 tracked machine with toothless ditching bucket under constant supervision by a qualified archaeologist. The archaeological supervision guided the machine excavator closely, following the contours of the preserved ground levels with the intension of conserving as much of the sub surface archaeology as possible. This approach resulted in the identification of a thin medieval buried soil layer which was left undisturbed prior to detailed investigation.

It became apparent early in the ground reduction process that the modern buildings had not impacted on the medieval and post-medieval archaeology, with the exception of in the area of a supplementary excavation to the south of the main excavation area (see Figure 1). In this broadly square area, the features had been badly truncated and the modern layers directly sealed the natural drift geology with no medieval occupation layers apparent. This obvious contrast in the stratigraphy of both areas alludes to the fact that much of the archaeology in the supplementary excavation only had been heavily disturbed.

Any finds which were identified during the ground reduction were recorded with a dGPS unit. This insured that artefacts were three dimensionally located and could later be attributed to specific features. Metal detecting was routinely undertaken throughout the stripping stage. The positions of the metallic finds were also digitally recorded.



Figure 2: The site before ground reduction

Excavation Method

Following the demolition of the structures and the reduction of the ground level to a significant archaeological horizon, the ground was cleaned with hand tools in order to reveal features of archaeological importance. Some of the features were diffuse in nature and were only visible for a short period of time after the initial clean. In order to overcome this poor visibility, a survey, with the use of a Lieca Viva GNSS dGPS, was undertaken immediately after hand cleaning.

The excavation was undertaken in three distinct stages. The first of these, which was conducted between October 2013 and December 2013, comprised an area which extended northwards from the access road off Abbey Street to Deborah Services Ltd up to the gardens and yards to the rear of the then extant Gregory Street properties. The roughly square excavation to the south of the access road was also undertaken during this period. This is referred to in the text as the supplementary excavation. The second stage of excavations, which was underneath the properties lining Gregory Street, extended from the northern extent of the first stage of the excavation and up to the edge of Gregory Street, commenced in January and continued to the end of March 2013 (figure 4). All areas are considered as being bounded by Gregory Street, Abbey Street and the access road are referred to as the main excavation. The third and final part stage of excavation was located immediately to the north of the main excavation. This area was excavated later in the programme on account of remaining buildings on Gregory Street which were still awaiting demolition. The site was intended to serve as a car park and is referred to as the Gregory Street extension throughout the report.



Figure 3: The first stage of over burden stripping looking north-east

With the completion of the cleaning and digital pre-excavation plan, the hand excavation of the site commenced. Archaeological features, layers and deposits were targeted, in particular those features which provided observable evidence of stratigraphic relationships with one another, contributing to an understanding of relative dates for the features and phases of activity. As part of this programme, all discrete features and pits were half sectioned, and linear ditches had a minimum of 10% of the total length excavated. Environmental sampling of the feature fills and deposits was accomplished by collecting targeted bulk samples and through the targeted use of kubiena tins. Further details are contained within the approved WSI.



Figure 4: South facing photograph of the second stage of over burden stripping on the main excavation area.



Figure 5: South facing photograph of the additional Gregory Street excavation in advance of the excavation.

2.3 Archive

The archive collated during the fieldwork comprises the paper, photographic and digital archive as well as finds and environmental data. These are detailed below:

Archive Component	Number
Excavated and recorded archaeological features	304
Digital photographs	1094
Illustrations	350 plans and sections
Black and white archive photographs	665
Electronically surveyed master plan	1
Archaeo-environmental bulk samples	167 (10l-40l and kubiena tins)
Metalwork	187 pieces
Ceramic Building Material (CBM)	280 pieces
Pottery artefacts	699 pieces
Shell remains	118 pieces
Worked stone	51 pieces
Leather	5 pieces
Animal bone	1761 pieces
Clay pipe	85 pieces
Glass	97 pieces
Slag	16 pieces

The primary on-site archive, created during the course of the fieldwork, combined with the processed material finds, has been fully compiled for this project in accordance with the approved WSI, and in accordance with current UKIC and English Heritage guidelines. The paper and digital archive has been deposited at Brewhouse.

3. EXCAVATION RESULTS

NB: All century dates, e.g. '11th century' are for years Anno Domini (AD).

3.1 Natural Geology

There are two distinctive geological units which underlie Lenton. The solid bedrock, known as the Lenton Sandstone Formation, is a sandstone material which formed in the Triassic and Permian periods between 246 and 271 million years ago. The later superficial deposits comprise alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravel river terrace deposits (British Geological Survey). These materials were deposited in the Pleistocene. Evidence of dynamic depositional agency during this epoch was observed in the Gregory Street excavation where interleaving layers of compact sand and silty gravels with clear and abrupt boundaries were observed.

A broad and shallow channel was discovered in large exploratory slots which were placed across the main excavation and is referred to in the text as palaeochannel [0687], [0782] and [0809] (Figure 24). The formation, flow and subsequent demise of this natural feature left a trace of complex stratigraphic units. Context [0809] seems to represent an earlier channel with fills 0688, 0689 and 0690 representing the accumulation of materials on the peripheries of the channel. These were later disturbed by the heightened velocity of discharge [0687]. To leave such dynamic strata the river channel must therefore have demonstrated differential levels of energy (Waters 1996) (Figure 37).

Attempting to understand when the palaeochannel formed is a particularly difficult task, but there are hints as to when the channel was perhaps in flow and then ceased. A fragment of Roman pottery was collected from the primary fill of one of the earliest medieval features encountered on the excavation which cut through the palaeochannel. It is therefore proposed that the palaeochannel was at least in partial flow during the Roman period but had for the most part dried up by the Phase 1 activities in the 11th century (see below). Although flow appears to have desisted by this period, it is assumed that the surrounding landscape would have been rather wet and potentially quite boggy. Environmental samples recovered from Phase 1 features seem to corroborate this.

What is believed to have been a buried soil, 0118/0012, was observed, extending across approximately half of the main excavation. The fact that the buried soil was preserved is particularly interesting as it suggests that the site had not been too heavily disturbed by later activities such as modern building schemes. The buried soil layer was not visible towards the northern end of the site where the medieval features were much closer to the surface and demonstrated a higher level of truncation. This strongly indicates that there was a natural slope from the north to the south.

3.2 Archaeological Features

A machine excavator was used to remove 1 metre of overburden to expose the archaeologically sensitive horizon. This material was a mix of modern material which appears to have been deliberately deposited from the 19th century onwards.

Upon the removal of the overburden, the site was thoroughly cleaned with the use of hoe and trowel. The cleaning revealed a high density of features which ranged from been very clear to extremely diffuse, especially in areas where the features cut the palaeochannel and Phase 1 ditches.

A total of five phases of activity, the earliest of which relates to the 11th/12th centuries, were identified, which provides information relating to the occupation of the medieval fair and the wider landscape through to modern structural remains. Some features within the attributed phases have been subdivided into interpreted stratigraphic groups which enable a more subtle discussion of site development and specific human activities.

3.3 Phase 1- 11th -12th centuries

Phase 1 comprised two large ditches, (one of which was noticeably re-cut) towards the northern limit of the main excavation, and two layers located towards the southernmost corner (Figures 25, 26, 38 and 39). The ditches formed a substantial boundary and appear to have drained the soils from the surrounding landscape. Pottery retrieved from the earlier of the ditches suggests that the features could be commensurate with the earliest building phase of Lenton Priory. Domesday Book does, however, note Lenton and it is not unreasonable to suggest that a late Anglo-Saxon settlement existed and these features are in fact associated with that.

The Phase 1 large ditches, [0440]/[0799] (re-cut by [0458]/[0799]) and [0463], were located towards the northern end of the site. These features were not immediately recognisable, largely as a result of their broad size, covering much of the northern part of the first stage of excavation (Figure 25). This issue with detection was principally due to the 'natural river terrace like' upper fills 0455 and 0360. Context 0137 was issued during the cleaning of the upper fills and was used to attribute finds from the surface around these features. This prevented the mis-ascribing of finds. The finds from this context include two English jetons (ADI/ADJ) dating to the reigns of Edward I (1272-1307) and Edward II (1307-1327) respectively and a lead token which may have been used anytime between 1279 and 1547 AD. Fragments of tile, pottery and iron nails were also ascribed to this context. This could indicate this feature carrying into the 13th and 14th centuries.

The location of the large ditches features was also evaded by the team conducting the evaluation. This is understandable as Trench AT4 was placed across both ditches and there would have been an absence of natural geology within the trench. Given the natural-like quality of the upper ditch fills and the deficiency of actual river terrace to use as a comparison, there was nothing to demonstrate that base of the trench was in fact entirely ditch fill.

A positive identification of ditches [0440] and [0436] was first made by the deliberate overcutting of various large later features and the discovery of splinters of animal bone and unusually high clay content within what was believed to be the natural geology (Figure 44). A programme of extensive cleaning along the southern limit of [0436] then revealed a very diffuse edge of feature. Despite rigorous repeated attempts, the northern extent of the feature could not be identified, and a machine excavator was used to excavate an 8m x 12m slot in an attempt to reveal the true extent of the features. The upper 0.7m of machine excavation then revealed discrete stratigraphic units, and it became apparent that there was more than one large feature present within the excavated slot. Following the excavation of the upper 0.7m, more thinly laminated fills with organic content, 0434 and 0439, were encountered. As a result of this, the machine excavation ceased and hand excavation was employed to excavate the basal fills of the features.

The hand excavation of the slot proved to be very informative. The earliest feature, [0440]/[0799], was aligned north to south and was identified in the Gregory Street excavation as well as the main excavation. The depth of the feature in the Gregory Street excavation was not reached due to health and safety constraints. The maximum observed width was 2.25m, but the true width was obscured by [0436], a later ditch which cut [0440] on the same orientation. Where visible, the edges of the feature appeared to be slightly concave with a sharp break of slope at base. The base of the ditch was relatively flat. The earliest fill within the ditch, 0439, was a dark greyish black soft peat, with inclusions of soft fibrous wood. This material presumably formed whilst the ditch contained stagnant water. During the excavation of 0439, three fragments of late 11th century to early 12th century Lincolnshire shelly ware were recovered, suggesting an 11th/12th century use of ditch [0440]/[0799]. An environmental sample from context 0439 revealed un-carbonised wood, seeds, and insect/invertebrate remains. The seed assemblage includes daisy types (*Asteraceae*), nettle and sedges which are indicative of wet field margins or perhaps a waterlogged ditch.



Figure 6: Section through Phase 1 ditches

Next in the sequence of fills was 0465, a coarse gravel similar to the natural geology which contained a single undiagnostic but medieval pot sherd, with soot residues adhering and an animal scapula. This context was overlain by 0464, a dark grey compact clayey silty gravel and 0463 a light grey loose clayey silty gravel which contained unidentified fragments of animal bone. All three of these fills may be the result of the erosion of the gravel edges of the ditch. This repeated erosion could conceivably explain the presence of [0458], which truncates these fills, perhaps as an attempt to breach the ditch and re-establish it as a functioning water bearing channel. Although heavily truncated by later features (e.g. Phase 2 ditch [0436] and pit [0452]), the remaining parts of ditch [0458] indicated that this ditch might have been much smaller than its predecessor, measuring only 0.6m deep and 1.4m in width. This expression of the ditch may have been used for a relatively short time, as fills, 0457, 0456 and 0455, were all rapidly formed coarse gravels. It is therefore suggested that the ditch was deliberately backfilled in favour of an entirely new larger ditch, [0436], which cuts [0440] and [0458].

Ditch [0436] was oriented broadly north to south with a slight but noticeable south-easterly curve. It measured 3.7m in width and had a maximum depth of 1.05m. The ditch was also identified in the Gregory Street excavation but only in section and not in plan as the formation depth was reached. The edges of the feature were irregular, being both concave and convex at varying intervals along the ditch. The base of the ditch was found to be somewhat variable. The primary fill of the ditch, 0488, was a light grey silt with occasional inclusions of gravel. Primary fill 0488 was overlain by an accumulation of peat, (0435) indicative of a depositional environment of slowly moving water. Fill 0435 contained a single piece of Roman samian ware and a leather pouch believed to be medieval in date. The overlying fills, 0434, 0462/0856, 0461/0857 and 0453/0858 can all be characterised as soft organic clayey silts with occasional inclusions of well sorted gravel. Interestingly, context 0434 contained multiple finds. These include a Nottingham splashed ware pottery (12th-13th century), four leather shoes and a piece of pig jaw bone. Each of the fills were sampled for the purpose of environmental analysis. For the purpose of the assessment, context 0434 was submitted for flotation. No faunal remains were identified, but over 500 black nightshade (*Solanum cf nigrum*) seeds and in excess of 300 nettle seeds were recovered. Other seeds recovered include species generally associated with hedgerow/scrub areas and rough grassland.

The final two fills of this ditch, 0360 and 0460/0872, were only present towards the west of the exploratory slot. Context 0360 was a dull pink soft sandy clay material with occasional inclusions of rounded and angular stones and sand. This was a distinctly fill, and it may have been a deliberately introduced deposit intended to level the resulting hollow which remained after the ditch had gone out of use. It contained a multitude of finds including green glaze pottery (13th-16th century), caprovine and unidentified animal bone fragments, a piece of worked flint, glazed tile, white glaze pottery, a metallic seal (ADM) and a Roman coin (ADP) dating to the rule of antoninianus of Caius Pius Vesuvius Tetricus I (270-273). Many finds from this large upper ditch fill are either intrusive or residual.

Evidence for 11th/12th century activity was also identified towards the south of the main excavation (Figure 26). Layers 0426 and 0516 were recorded as friable orange brown clayey sandy silts, which varied in depth from 0.14m to 0.25m. These layers have been attributed to Phase 1 as there are several Phase 2 and 3 features which clearly cut them. Interestingly, two features which cut these layers, [0540] and [0442], certainly belong to Phase 3 and contained 11th and 12th century pottery. As this pottery is unlikely to be indicative of their period of use, it is speculated that they were originally contained in the layer 0426/0516 and were re-deposited within the Phase 3 features during their creation. Sherds of green glaze pottery, as well as caprovine and bird bones were recovered from layer 0516. A similar assemblage of materials was also discovered in 0444. A thin layer of friable sandy silty loam with frequent inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles, (0866) sealed both of the Gregory Street ditches. This was the horizon at which the machining stopped as every other feature which was identified in this excavation was found to be cutting this context.

3.4 Phase 2- 13th-14th centuries

Phase 2 can broadly be characterised as a collection of typically north to south aligned ditches concentrated towards the northern limit of the main excavation (Figures 27 and 28). All of these features are cut into the palaeochannels and, at in places also truncate the Phase 1 large ditches. The specific function of the Phase 2 ditches is presently unclear, but the spatial relationships with the Phase 1 ditches perhaps suggest a focus on land drainage.

The Phase 2 linear features appear to continue beyond the northern limit of the excavation area. It is therefore unlikely that the outer precinct wall of Lenton Priory, as projected by Elliott and Burbank (1952), would have existed here throughout through the 13th century and the majority 14th century as the suspected route of the wall the ditches would conflict.

Group 1-Drainage/boundary ditches and cess pits

The features in Group 1 appear to have developed on a broadly north to south orientation suggesting that there was an interest in maintaining a boundary on this alignment. An interesting observation of this group is that it spatially respects feature [0436] from Group 1. The purpose of the Group 1 ditches was perhaps therefore to drain the surrounding wider landscape into the larger earlier ditch. As well as the ditches, five pits were recorded in this group. Evidence from two of the four pits within Group 1 appears to suggest that they were used to deposit cess and food waste. The five pits appear to be the earliest features in the group.

Pits

A large, roughly circular pit, [0658]/[0733], was located towards the north-east corner of the main excavation. In plan, this feature was entirely masked by Phase 3 features. Upon excavation, it was recorded as been 2.9m wide and over half a metre deep with a gradual break of base. The pit contained two fills, 0643 and 0642. The earliest of these fills, 0643, was a greyish black soft silty peat. This peat presumably formed as a result of organic material decomposing in the pit and then been left undisturbed for some time. A single sherd of sooted sagging base pottery dating to the 12th/13th century and a piece of green glaze pottery was discovered within the fill along with fragments of animal bone. An environmental sample from 0643 was forwarded for assessment and provided very interesting results. A small but very well preserved faunal assemblage was contained within the sample. This included charred pig, herring and eel. An abundance of uncarbonised seeds were also recovered from the sample which included over 1000 wild strawberry, raspberry/blackberry seeds and 15 plum/cherry seeds. The matrix of the context appears to have derived from cess and some solid clusters survived that could be further analysed. The subsequent fill, 0642, was a soft grey silt with occasional gravel inclusions, fragments of animal bone and a single fragment of medieval pottery. It is not an implausible suggestion that this final fill was deliberately deposited to seal the potentially malodorous material within the lower parts of the pit.



Figure 7: Pit [0658]/[0733] mid-excavation

An interesting pit, [0304], containing what appeared to be a very degraded wattle lining, was identified close to the eastern limit of the excavation. This feature was not visible in plan as it was cut by [0343] and was therefore completely obscured in plan (Figure 41). Measuring 1.2m wide and 0.78m deep, the pit exhibited a gradual break of slope at the top and base. The fill, 0305, was a black mixed clayey peat suggesting the accumulation or decomposition of organic material. The wattle lining of the pit may indicate that the feature was used over an extended period of time for the deposition of organic material. A total of 166g of animal bone, which was largely caprovine, was recovered from the pit. An environmental sample from context 0305 was forwarded for assessment. It was found to contain twigs which may be part of the wattle lining and crop weed seeds including docks and (*Rumex* sp), buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp), sow thistles (*Sonchus* sp), fools parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*), nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and rose thorns. This botanical assemblage indicates that there was a grassland environment with enriched soils and cultivated land within close proximity to the feature.



Figure 8: Profile of pit 0304

An irregular pit [0660], barely visible in plan, was cut by pits [0664], [0662] and ditch [0648]. Only the flat base measuring 1.2m in diameter was observable. The fill, 0661, was a mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent inclusions of sub-rounded stone up to 60mm and occasional charcoal flecks. The fragmented nature of the feature does not lend itself to any conclusive interpretation.

A small pit [0662] just to the north-east of [0733], has been attributed to Group 1 as it was cut by [0648]/[0787] and was located close to this larger pit, perhaps suggesting some kind of contemporary

association. The pit measured 0.7m in length, 0.23m depth and displayed a gradual break of slope top and a gradual break of base. The single fill, 0663, was recorded as a mid brown sandy clayey gravel.

A pit, [0705] which (only detected in section) has been allocated to Group 1 based on the stratigraphy which hints at an early date for its inception. It is located 3.9m to the east of the Group 1 ditches and measured 1.42m in width and 0.47m in depth. Beyond the dimensions and the fill, 0704, which was recorded as a greyish brown friable sandy silty gravel, little else was observed. The function of this feature is unknown.

The Gregory Street extension revealed a single pit, 0855, which appears to be within Phase 2. This feature was not visible in plan as it was cut by later pits [0850] and [0831]. No finds were recovered from the fill of the pit, (0869), to provide a date but a Phase 2 designation is preferred based on the stratigraphic association with features from other phases. The remnant elements of the pit measured 0.44m in width and 0.44m in depth and the fill was recorded as a mid brown compact gravelly clayey silt.

Drainage/boundary ditches

Ditch [0357] was oriented north-north-east to south-south-west alignment and partially cut into the edge of Phase 1 ditch [0440], suggesting that [0440] had gone out of use and was backfilled by the time [0357] was established (Figures 44 and 45). It is quite plausible that the now truncated upper fills of ditches [0357] and [0436] may have had a physical relationship and perhaps [0357] respected an extant earthwork remnant of [0436], such as a bank. The true length of [0357] was obscured as its northern terminus has been disturbed by [0290], a Phase 4 ditch. The remaining portion of [0357] was 9.5m in length and 1.8m wide. Broadly speaking, the ditch had a gradual break of slope and base with a broad, flat base. A single fill (0355 and 0362), physically separated into two discrete lenses by cut [0359], was recorded within the ditch (Figure 45). The fill was a dark brown firm sandy silt material with inclusions of gravel, believed to be is re-deposited natural gravel possibly from a demolished bank. Reduced green glaze pottery dating to the 13th/14th centuries was recorded within these fills, along with two fragments of animal bone, a complete mussel shell, a fragment of tile and a fragment of iron.



Figure 9: Section through [0357]

A short length of ditch, [0691]/[0644], barely visible in plan due to the presence of later features, may represent the terminus of [0357], creating a proposed 'tear drop' shaped feature (Figure 36). Feature [0691]/[0644] contained very similar fills to 0355/0362, but displayed different morphological characteristics. Other examples of 'tear drop' shaped short ditch with narrow termini were identified elsewhere on the site (e.g. [0343]).

A layer, 0774, to the east of [0711] was discovered during the cleaning of Stage 2. The layer was 0.12m thick and was clayey with organic inclusions. The layer may have been formed as the result of the up-cast of material from earlier features such as the afore mentioned ditches or pit [0658]/[0733].

The north-north-east to south-south-west aligned boundary axis continued to develop in the form of

[0711] which was located 0.15m to the north of [0691]/[0644]. The observed length of the ditch within the main excavation was 27m, and it was 1.2m wide and 0.58m deep, with a gradual break of slope (top and base) which sloped to the west. The single fill of [0711], 0712, was a friable orangey brown sandy gravel. Fragments of hard gritty green glaze and green glaze pottery were recovered from this fill, suggesting a 13th/14th century date. The high gravel content suggests that a bank associated with the ditch may have been used to back fill the feature; certainly slowly formed silts were absent.



Figure 10: Section showing [0711] highlighted in black

What appeared to be an elongated pit, [0709], aligned north-west to south-east, was observed truncating ditch [0711]. Measuring 0.57m wide and 0.17m deep, the pit had a gradual break of slope and a flat base. A single fragment of medieval pottery was recovered from its single fill, 0710.

Once the ditches had largely gone out of use, ditch [0359]/[0694] was established, re-emphasising the north-north-east to south-south-west aligned boundary axis. This feature truncated cuts [0709], [0357], and [0711]. The southern terminus of this ditch was in a similar location as its predecessor [0357] suggesting that a Phase 1 ditch, may have still been in partial use, with ditch [0359]/[0694] draining into it. The southern limit of [0359]/[0694] was reasonably broad, measuring 1.3m in width. In contrast, the northern end of the feature was particularly narrow (0.5m wide). The maximum depth was recorded as been 0.42m and although variable the ditch had a gradual break of slope with a relatively flat base. The fill of the ditch, 0358/0695, was a mid brown firm clayey silt with inclusions of gravel. An environmental sample recovered from 0695 contained in excess of 100 carbonised whole grains including oat/rye, barley and indeterminate fragments. The non carbonised assemblage included elder, wild strawberry and roots. Very few faunal remains were collected.

Ditch [0696] was a narrow feature which cut across [0359]/[0694] on a north-east to south-west alignment. This feature may have been a final attempt to clear out the ditches and use the Group 1 alignment as a drain or boundary.

Summary of Group 1 drainage/boundary ditches and pits

The five ditches and other associated features within Group 1 form a north-north-east to south-south-west aligned boundary or drain. The southern terminus of the southernmost of these features appears terminate on the edge of [0436], the later of the large Phase 1 ditches. This suggests that during the 13th century there the Phase 2/Group1 ditches and ditch [0436] from Phase 1 were in contemporary use, with the later features draining into the earlier ditch.

Group 2- Re-alignment of drainage/boundary ditches and pits

The Group 1 ditches appear to have gone out of use by the middle of the 13th century, and the dual use of the Group 1 and Phase 1 features had ended. A replacement system of ditches was then established with a noticeable change in alignment, implying a shift in the spatial organisation of the site. The orientation and arrangement of the Group 2 features continues to argue against the presence of an extant outer precinct wall at this time.

Ditches

A segment of ditch, [0698], 1m in wide and 0.59m deep had been truncated by a Phase 3 ditch ([0290]) its southern extent, leaving only a 2.2m of observed length intact (Figure 36 and 37). The ditch had a gradual break of slope top and base and a rounded base. It was aligned north to south and was broadly parallel with the Group 1 ditches. The single fill of [0698] was 0699, a friable pale brown sandy silt containing frequent small pebbles. The high silt content within the matrix of the fill suggests that this fill was formed by an accumulation of waterborne material and probably represents the natural silting-up of the feature.

Once ditch, [0698] had become redundant, a larger ditch [0700] was created in replacement. This ditch was on the same north to south alignment as the other Phase 2 ditches and had a sharp break of slope top and bottom, and a rounded base which truncated [0698] at its northern terminus. The northern part of the ditch was a reasonably wide (1.6m), whilst the southern part of the ditch was particularly narrow, measuring only 0.5m in width. The visible length of the ditch was 7.2m in length and the depth 0.43m. The ditch was later truncated by [0706], a Phase 3 boundary ditch.

Both [0698] and [0700] were superseded by a more substantial feature, [0351]/[0702] (Figure 43). The upper fill of this ditch was similar to the upper fills of the Phase 1 ditches making identification problematic (Figure 38). Upon investigation, the ditch could be seen to progress northerly across the majority of the site and then turned to the south-west. The north to south aligned section of the ditch truncated the northern extent of Phase 1 ditch [0440], and had the same orientation as the earlier feature. The noticeable turn to the south-westerly hints at a possible land-use re-organisation in the later 13th century (Figure 43). Measuring 25m long and 1.5m wide, the ditch varied in depth but was an average 0.5m. For the most part, the break of slope was sharp at the top and gradual at the base, with concave edges and a slightly undulating base. Towards the south-western terminus, the ditch broadened-out to a width of 1.21m and a depth of 0.31m. In the majority of the ditch two fills were observed, 0363/0703/0377 and 0361. The earliest fill, 0363/0703/0377, was a mid brown firm clayey silt with moderate inclusions of gravel. Fill 0363 may have been deposited from the east in places, perhaps indicating the partial collapse of a bank. A total of three sherds of medieval green glaze pottery were recovered from the primary fill suggesting a 13th/14th century use of the feature. An environmental sample from context 0363 revealed very poorly preserved carbonised cereal grains. The secondary fill, 0361, was a naturally accumulated mid brown firm clayey silt material with moderate inclusions of gravel.



Figure 11: Section through [0351]

Feature [0343] was a 'tear shaped' (in plan) ditch running on a north-east to south-west alignment with a terminus towards the south-west. This short segment of ditch may continue the alignment of ditch [0351], forming a boundary parallel to the modern-day route of Abbey Street. The ditch was 2.8m long, 0.3m deep and contained two fills, 0338 and 0342, both mid-dark grey compact clays. Fill 0342 contained frequent charcoal flecks, fragments of sandstone, tile and four oyster shell valves.

Another 'tear shaped' ditch, [0341] was located further to the south-west, effectively mirroring its counterpart, and continuing underneath the eastern extent of the excavation. The feature was 3.16m in observed length, 0.68m wide and 0.11m deep (Figure 42). A single fill, 0364, a dark brownish black sandy loam with inclusions of large rounded pebbles and charcoal, was contained within the feature. Badly degraded shell and a chronologically diverse assemblage of pottery was recovered from 0364, including fragments of reduced green glaze pottery (13th/14th century) hard gritty wares (15th century) and 19th century yellow wares. This mixed pottery is believed to be derived from later intrusions, such as feature [0307], which cuts ditch [0341] and may have introduced later pottery types. However, the presence of the earlier ceramics and the morphological similarities to other Phase 2 features such as [0343] places [0341] in Phase 2.

Pits

Part of an apparently circular feature, [0382] encroached onto the site from beneath the eastern limit of excavation and was truncated by [0341] (Figure 42). The observed part of this featured measured 5.25m x 0.43m in plan, with a depth of 2.30m. Excavation of this probable pit revealed two fills, 0555 and 0383, which comprised a light brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of gravel and a light brown sandy silt respectively.

Pit [0717] was apparently spatially respected by the Group 2 ditches, especially ditch [0700]. The function of the pit, and how it might have related to the Group 2 ditches is, however, uncertain. The pit was circular in shape with a steep break of slope at the top and a gradual break of slope at the base. The pit was 0.6m in width, 0.13m deep and contained a single fill, 0718, a mid orangey brown loose sandy silt.

Summary of Phase 2 ditches

The Phase 2 ditches were evidently created once Phase 1 ditches had gone out of use, as demonstrated by ditch [0351] which clearly truncates these ditches. An interesting attribute of ditch [0351] is the turn to the south-west that respects the modern route of Abbey Street. It is suggested that the Phase 1 ditches were backfilled towards the middle/end of the 13th century and a route way

was established along the modern course of Abbey Street, presumably servicing the priory. Ditch [0351] and the 'tear shaped' features respect this earlier version of Abbey Street.

Group 3- Re-organisation of ditches

The Group 3 ditches were aligned north-east to south-west, and comprise two ditches, [0768] and [0713], both of which cut through the fills of the Phase 2, Groups 1 and 2 features. This change of boundary alignment onto the same orientation as many later features (see Phase 3 below) and Abbey Street, is interesting and may represent a change in the focus of concentrated activity to the north-west part of the excavated site.

Only a small portion of feature [0768] remained, due to truncation by Phase 4 ditch [0290]. This ditch was 0.68m in length, 0.72m in width and 0.14m in depth and truncated [0702] and [0698]. It was filled with 0769, a dark brownish grey silty loam with inclusions of charcoal flecks and rounded pebbles.

Ditch [0713] was an irregular shaped ditch. It clearly truncated ditch [0711] and bears a completely different alignment to the Group 1 and 2 features. This ditch was 6.5m long, 1.1m wide and 0.44m deep, with having a sharp top break of slope and gradual break of base. Ditch [0713] was filled by 0714, a friable orangey brown silty sand with frequent inclusions of large pebbles.

Ungrouped features in Phase 2

There are two ditches within Phase 2 which cannot reliably be attributed to a group. These are [0648]/[0787] and [0796].

Ditch [0648]/[0787] was aligned north-west to south-east and had no direct stratigraphic relationship with any of the features from Group 1-3. This feature had a sharp break of slope top, a gradual break of slope base and a rounded base and was observed over a length of 25.6m. Ditch [0648]/[0787] was 1.4m wide and the 0.63m deep and contained three fills. The primary fill, 0649, was a dark brown greyish silty clayey gravelly loam indicative of silting and the collapse of a bank from the western side. Fill 0649 was sealed by 0651, a mid brown sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions. The final fill in the sequence was 0653/0786, a friable greenish brown silt which contained 33 fragments of animal bone.

Feature [0796] was particularly diffuse in plan, due to the presence of later layers deposited here during the erection modern buildings (now demolished), but it is believed to have been broadly linear and aligned east to west. A single fragment of medieval pottery was recovered from the primary fill 0795, which was a brownish orange sandy silt material.

Located towards the south-west extent of main area excavation, layer 0162 is also attributed to Phase 2. The soil matrix comprised a dark orangey brown sandy silt material and the deposit had a maximum depth of 0.12m. An English jeton (AAV) dating to the reigns of Edward III to Richard II (1327-1399) was recovered from this context which suggests a 14th century date. A series of Phase 3-Group 3 pits which produced 14th century finds, including a gold coin (AAY) which was minted during the reign of Edward III, cut through this layer. It is suggested that these finds originate within layer 0162 and re-deposited when the Phase 3 pits were originally created.

An additional discrete layer, 0220, was identified at the western limit of the main excavation to the north of layer 0162. It comprised a dark brown mottled clayey silt and was up to 0.61m deep. This material may represent the levelling-up of an uneven ground surface, perhaps with material dredged from ditch [0436] which on the basis of the high silt content of the fill.

The remnant of a small feature, [0705], invisible in plan as it was cut by [0357] was also identified. It is difficult to ascertain whether this feature represents a pit, post hole or ditch. The only visible part of the feature measured 0.34m in width and 0.15 in depth and contained a single friable dark brown sandy silt fill, 0704.

A final layer, 0149, extended from beneath the western extent of the main excavation eastwards (4.5m in length (n-s) and 6.4m in width (e-w)). Material contained within the layer included ceramic building material and 17th to 19th century pottery which are thought to be intrusive due to the erection

of later buildings on the site. Features from the earlier part of Phase 3 clearly cut this layer in places.

A layer of friable greyish brown dark sandy loam with moderate inclusions of masonry was identified in the Gregory Street extension. This layer, which Phase 1 ditches [0440] and [0436], did not extend southerly or easterly to the main excavation. Although no finds were recovered from the layer, a broad relative date as provided by association with other features. This suggests that this material was deposited during Phase 2.

3.5 Phase 3- 15th-16th centuries

Phase 3 exhibited the most concentrated land use (Figures 29, 30, 31). Once the Phase 2 features were infilled and the associated activities abandoned, a re-organisation of land use in the 15th century may reflect the formation of a formalised priory outer precinct and a possible origin or expansion of the fair into the excavation area.

Two enclosures orientated parallel to Abbey Street and, potentially, the outer precinct wall, were constructed during Phase 3. The northernmost of these, Enclosure 1, measured 38m x 9.5m and may have temporarily hosted the fair as well as being intermittently used to deposit waste. The second enclosure appears to have been more intensively utilised and could have been a focus of market activity.

A ditched 'cell'-like plot to the north of the main excavation is an interesting feature. The cell appears to have been maintained and adapted over a couple of centuries, suggesting a reasonably intensive focus of activity, although its actual function remains ambiguous.

Phase 3 has been divided into 5 groups, with a 2 further sub groups. They are described below;

Group 1- Short lengths of ditch and pitting

A group of pits and short intercutting lengths of ditches at the northern end of the site are the earliest features in Phase 3. The function of these features is not particularly clear but they focus around pit [0733], suggesting that there was perhaps an attempt to consolidate the marshy ground surface at this point. Pits and layers towards the north-west of the site will be discussed first followed by the complex of intercutting features to the east.

Pits and layers

A particularly stony, cobble-rich surface, 0785, appears to have been laid towards the north-eastern corner of the main excavation area. This layer, which may either represent the re-use of bank material from the Phase 1 features or material deliberately quarried from pits, appears to have been applied to create a more stable ground surface after the abandonment of the earlier ditches. It had been significantly truncated by later features.

The earliest cut features in Phase 3 appeared to be pits [0752] and [0775]. Elongated pit [0752] cut the Phase 2/Group1 alignment of ditches and was in turn cut by a later Phase 3 ditch. As a result of the disturbance by the later feature, only 0.21m x 1.7m remained intact for observation in plan. The single fill, 0811, was a brownish grey silty clay material. The function of this feature is unclear.

Located to the west of [0752], pit [0775] was sub-circular and measured 2m in width and 0.8m in depth. The single fill, 0776, was a clayey silt with occasional inclusions of gravel. This pit may have been an extraction pit perhaps acting as a source of gravel for surface 0785.

A layer, 0816, measuring 0.6m in width and 1.1m in length was recorded in the north western corner of the Gregory Street extension. This context succeeded the earlier layer 0866 and was only identified in plan as formation depth was reached and therefore not considered to be at risk from the development. Layer 0816 was recorded as a compacted red clay.

Short lengths of ditch and elongated pits

A series of short intercutting lengths of ditch, largely oriented north-east to south-west were identified truncating pit [0733]. Although there was a dearth of datable material retrieved from the ditches, they do cut Phase 2 features (e.g. [0648]/[0787]) and are cut by a later Phase 3 ditch, [0616] placing them within the earlier Phase 3 group. The intercutting features are as follows [0734], [0737], [0739]/[0654], [0741], [0743] and [0745]. These are individually discussed below.

The partial remains of pit [0734] was identified in the north-east corner of the site. The feature only survived to a maximum depth of 0.06m as it was almost entirely truncated by ditch [0737]. The fill, 0736, was recorded as a yellowish orange sand material with occasional inclusions of gravel. A large oak wedge was discovered within the fill. The function of this feature is unknown.

A disturbed and truncated short ditch/elongated pit, [0737], was very diffuse and difficult to see in plan but was clear in section. The depth of the feature was 0.46m and the maximum width was 0.94m. The single fill within the feature was 0738, a moderately firm dark brown clayey silt.

Ditch [0739] was cut by [0741] to the east and [0743] to the west, leaving only a very fragmentary soil feature, 4.4m in length, 1.2m in width and 0.42m deep. The fill, 0740, was firm greenish brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions.

Feature [0741], was a portion of ditch, 4m in length, 1m in width and 0.55m in depth. The ditch had a gradual break of slope at the top and base, with a rounded base. A brown clayey silt fill 0742, with occasional gravel inclusions was contained within the ditch.

Ditch [0743] was 5m long, 1m wide and 0.23m deep. The single fill contained within the ditch, 0744, was described as a firm dark brown clayey silt and very angular sandstone blocks.

A further ditch, [0680], which was slightly removed from the main ditch cluster has been attributed to this group. Stratigraphically it appears to be consistent with Phase 3 Group 1 and shares the same alignment as [0743] which further hints that they are broadly contemporaneous. The ditch extends outwards from the eastern baulk in a northerly direction. The fills, 0681 and 0682, were a soft green silty clay and a greyish brown silty sand respectively.

The purpose of these ditches may have been to stabilise the ground surface around pit [0733]. The inclusion of gravels and sandstone blocks in the fills of the later features may have been a deliberately attempt to consolidate the soft and uneven ground left by the pit. Alternatively, these features may have been a failed attempt to dig a reception pit for the Group 2 well (with the well diggers not placing it here in favour of the drier area slightly to the north-west).

Group 2- Well and cell

By the 15th-16th centuries, it appears that the ground had been sufficiently drained and prepared for a major redevelopment of the site. The presence of a well and a rectangular cell-like plot boundary suggest that there is not only a change in the nature of the activities but also a significant increase in activity in this part of the priory precinct.

Well

Towards the northern extent of the main excavation, a circular stone lined well, [0779]/[0666], was exposed, which truncated paleoachannel [0687]/[0809] and the natural gravel terrace. The stone used to construct the well, 0778, appeared to be very similar to the material used to build Lenton priory (12th century) and appear to originate from a demolished building. Five fragments of worked stonework were retained for further analysis. A noticeable amount of wear was visible on the north-western side of the well (Figure 11). It is thought that this was caused by the repeated action of a rope and bucket. The construction cut of for well was sub-circular, 1.9m in depth and 1.6m in width. The structural stones were tightly packed into the cut and a large flat stone had been utilised as the base plate. The addition of a well on the site demonstrates a significant change in the way in which the site was utilised. Earlier activities appear to be reserved for drainage or land division whilst the well suggests that there was a more direct domestic or habitation focus within this part of the site.



Figure 12. Wear marks on the edge of the well

The fills within the well, 0788, 0794, 0793, 0778 and 0785 were silty shale mud with petrochemical contaminate. A total of six sherds of pottery were collected from 0794. These include tortoise shell wares and brown salt glaze wares dating to the 18th/19th centuries. Despite the later ceramic dating, the well is confidently been placed in Phase 3 based on reliable stratigraphic relationships and it is therefore suggested that the well was not sealed off until, at earliest, the 18th/19th centuries.



Figure 13. West facing section through well

Cellular plot boundary

A ditched plot was revealed which extended across the northern third of the main excavation (Figure 29). It was aligned north-east to south-west, on the same orientation as the modern route of Abbey Street and the suspected alignment of the outer precinct wall. This provides further supporting evidence for the formalisation of the Priory environs at this time.

Numerous pits and post holes were identified within the limits of the cellular plot boundary. A more detailed analysis of these features at a later date will allow for more subtle groupings to be identified which may allow for structural footprints to be interpreted more coherently.

Detailed descriptions of the individual features which contribute to the formation of cellular plot boundary are provided below.

Ditch [0264] was aligned north-west to south-east, perpendicular to the presumed course of the precinct wall (Figure 59). This shallow ditch with a gradual break of slope top and base was 6m in length and 0.8m wide, and 0.1m deep. Ditch [0264] contained a single fill, 0266/0267/0268/0269, a loose dark brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of gravel. The ditch was later re-cut, [0265],

perhaps to clean out the ditch after a period of silting-up. The fill of the re-cut [0265], 0334/0335/0336/0337, contained hard gritty ware ceramics dating to the 15th century, suggesting use of the plot into the 15th century. The suggestion of a renovation of the cell in the 15th century is further supported by the addition of a supplementary ditch, [0272], which is added in the 15th century and divided the cell into 2 separate segments.



Figure 14: Partially excavated 0264

An anomalous ditch, [0381], located to the west of [0264] was difficult to accurately group due to truncation caused by pit [0092]. Ditch [0381] is placed within Phase 3 as fragments of medieval pottery and oyster shell were recovered from its fill, 0380. Although it could be argued that [0381] is the continuation of [0264]/[0265], the morphology of [0381] is quite different, displaying very shallow edges (Figure 46). Based on this evidence, it is suggested that [0381] is a separate feature, perhaps draining an encompassing ditch associated with the precinct wall.

The north-western extent of the cell was ditch [0807]. This was north-east to south-west aligned and 20m in observed length. Defining whether this ditch was a continuous linear was difficult due to modern disturbance half way along the ditch, just to the west of [0290]. Ditch [0807] was 0.9m wide and 0.38m deep. Two fills were recorded. The primary fill 0029/0730/0647/0708 was a friable dark brownish grey sandy silt material with occasional inclusions of gravel and moderate inclusions of charcoal. A nail, degraded oyster shell and a body sherd of pottery dating to the 15th-16th century was discovered within 0029. The secondary fill, 0707, was a soft greyish black friable clay silt.



Figure 15. Section through [0271]

A short length of ditch, [0271], parallel to [0807] on a north-east to south-west alignment is believed to be the south-easterly boundary of the cell. A gap of 2.5m between the south-eastern terminus of [0264] and the south-western terminus of [0271] is thought to mark an entrance into the cell. The north-eastern terminus of the ditch was not observed clearly as it was masked by later layers such as 0626. It is assumed that the ditch terminated somewhere underneath layer 0626. The observed length of the ditch was 8.2m; it had a maximum width of 1m and the depth was 0.27m. Ditch [0271] contained two fills. The primary fill was 0009/0373, a firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent inclusions of charcoal. An environmental sample retrieved from 0009 produced large amounts of cinder, shell, coal and wood charcoal, which was identified as hazel, as well as carbonised and un-carbonised cereal grains. A limited amount of faunal material was also recovered from the sample, including a small amount of digested animal bone indicative of faecal material. A Long Cross penny (ADO) was also discovered within 0009. The coin is believed to be a forgery and although an accurate date cannot be attributed to it, it is certain that it post dates 1279. The hand collected mollusc shell recovered from the fill was a single friable and eroded right valve. The secondary fill, 0375, was a soft mid-dark greyish brown clayey silt with moderate inclusions of gravel. The profile of this shallow feature was a gradually sloped concave with a rounded base.

Parallel to [0264], ditch [0633] acted as the north-eastern boundary to the cell. The ditch was truncated at its north-west extent by 0807, the north-western cell boundary. This ditch cut the well construction cut [0779], placing the well on the outside of the cell. Measuring 5.6m in length and 0.84m in width the depth was recorded as been 0.41m. The break of slope top and the break of base were both recorded as been gradual and the base was flat and narrow.

The final feature in the cellular configuration was [0616]. This ditch was on the same north-east to south-west alignment as [0271] and would have acted as the south-eastern boundary of the cell. The north-eastern terminus truncated the cluster of short ditches and pits within Phase 3 Group 1. This 6.8m long ditch terminated an estimated 2.9m from the north-east terminus of [0271], which may have been an entrance into the cell. Ditch [0616] was filled with 0621 and 0615. These fills were later re-cut by [0620], a smaller version of its predecessor. The single fill within this feature was 0619, a friable light orangey brown sandy silt with charcoal and gravel inclusions. Very small fragments of oyster shell were collected by hand from this fill.

A heavily truncated short length of ditch, [0640], was truncated by [0616] and [0624]/[0808]. Only a small portion of the feature remained. This ditch may have been an earlier cell ditch.

Ditch [0635] may have been an attempt to shorten or indeed entirely close off the entrance to the cell. The north-eastern terminus of this narrow north-east to south-west aligned feature close to the terminus of [0616]. The position of the southern terminus could not be determined, suggesting that it had been located under 0626. A single fill, 0636, was contained within the ditch.

Post holes

A series of post holes were identified within the confines of the cell. Attributing these features to specific groups (or indeed phase) is difficult as artefacts within the fills may be derived from the earlier features and deposits into which the post holes are cut. In advance of detailed analysis, these features have been placed in the same phase as the cellular plot boundary as this seems spatially coherent. The post holes are described in the table below.

Table 1. Post holes within cell

Context No.	Description	Dimensions L x (W x) D	Fill No.	Description
[0293]	Sub-circular in plan. Sharp break of slope. Concaved sides. Flat base.	0.70m x 0.60m x 0.36m	0291 and 0292	0291: Mid to dark grey brown silt. Inclusions of charcoal and rounded to sub-angular stones, ≤ 40 mm. 0292: Large stone inclusion, 200mm x 120mm x 100mm.
[0295]	Circular in plan. Gradual break of slope top and break of base. Convex sides and rounded base.	0.44m x 0.57m x 0.19m	0294	Mid to dark greyish brown soft brown silt with inclusions of charcoal and gravel.
[0297]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top and gradual break of base. Concave base.	0.55m x 0.67m x 0.14m	0296	Light grey silty clay with inclusions of charcoal and gravel.
[0299]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top and gradual break of base. Flat base.	0.35m x 0.70m x 0.1m	0298	Mid grey soft sandy silt with inclusions of charcoal.
[0301]	Square in plan. Sharp break of slope top and base with vertical sides and rounded base.	0.2m x 0.17m	0300	Mid grey soft sandy silt with inclusions of charcoal.
[0303]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top and base with steep edges. Flat base	0.76m x 0.76m	0302	Soft grey orange silty clay with inclusions of charcoal
[0313]	Circular in plan. Gradual break of slope top and gradual break of base. Concave base.	0.29m x 0.07m	0312	Dark grey soft silty clay with inclusions of gravel and charcoal flecks.
[0317]	Circular in plan. Gradual break of slope top and gradual break of base. Concave base.	0.45m x 0.11m	0316	Dark grey soft silty clay with inclusions of charcoal.
[0319]	Circular in plan. Gradual break of slope top and base. Flat base.	0.61m x 0.19m	0318	Light greyish brown soft clayey silt.
[0321]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top and base. Flat base	0.46m x 0.14m	0320	Mid grey soft sandy silt with inclusions of charcoal and gravel.
[0323]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top gradual break of base. Flat base.	0.23m x 0.08m	0322	Light grey soft sandy silt with inclusions of charcoal and gravel.
[0325]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top and gradual break of base. Concave base.	0.57m x 0.23m	0324	Brownish grey friable clayey silt. Inclusions of limestone fragments, gravel and charcoal.
[0327]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top and gradual break of base. Undulating base.	0.42m x 0.16m	0326	Dark grey friable sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal, gravel and limestone.

[0347]	Oval in plan. Sharp break of slope top and base. Concave base.	0.3m x 0.2m x 0.2m	0346	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal.
[0349]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top and base. Concave edges. Tapered base.	0.39m x 0.19m	0348	Very dark grey soft sandy clayey silt.
[0593]	Oval in plan. Sharp break of slope top and gradual break of slope of base. Concave base.	0.52m x 0.42m x 0.38m	0594	Brown friable sand and gravel.
[0669]	Circular in plan. Gradual break of slope top and base. Concave sides and base.	0.42m x 0.28m x 0.24m	0670	Dark yellowish brown friable sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal and sandstone fragments.
[0672]	Circular in plan. Gradual break of slope top and base. Concave base.	0.15m x 0.05m	0673	Light yellowish brown loose sandy silt.
[0715]	Sub-circular in plan. Gradual break of slope top and base. Very shallow. Flat base.	0.3m x 0.23m x 0.07m	0716	Mid brown sandy silt. Inclusions of gravel.
[0720]	Sub-circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top and gradual break of base. Concave base.	0.34m x 0.17m	0722	Very dark grey silt. Inclusions of charcoal and gravel.
[0727]	Sub-circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top and base. Flay base.	0.75m x 0.24m	0728	Dark greyish brown soft sandy silt. Inclusions of gravel.

Group 3A- Enclosure 1 ditches

Group 3A comprises a series of ditches, [0374], [0275], [0307], [0345], [0376] and [0381], which continue on the same trajectory as the longer axis of the Group 2 cell. These ditches flank the eastern and western extent of the main excavation on the same alignment as the modern course of Abbey Street and the presumed route of the outer precinct wall. This once again provides evidence for the antiquity of the course of Abbey Street.

One of the flanking ditches located towards the southern limit of the main excavation, [0381], curved and progressed towards the presumed location of the precinct wall. This, in conjunction with the other flanking ditches, apparently forms an enclosure which accommodates almost half of the site. A curving ditch towards the south, is thought to represent the northern portion of a southern enclosure. The northern enclosure is referred to as Enclosure 1 and the southernmost enclosure (assigned to Group 4) is Enclosure 2. Features within Enclosure 1, which include a series of elongated pits and various other features, have been ascribed to sub groups 3B and 3C respectively.

The enclosures are believed to have accommodated the Martinmas fairground. At this stage, the assumption that the enclosures relate to market activities is largely based on documentary evidence rather than an archaeological signature indicative of a fairground. Analysis of the finds and environmental evidence along with comparative studies (searching for parallels) will hopefully provide more defined evidence for the use of the apparent enclosures.

Enclosure 1

Along the eastern flank, ditches [0374]/[0351] and [0275] appear to demarcate the area between Abbey Street and the internal space of the enclosure. Feature [0374]/[0351] was a narrow sinuous ditch which measured 8.9m in length, displayed a maximum width of 0.41m and a depth of 0.19m. A single mid brownish grey clayey silt fill, 0373/0350, was contained within [0374]/[0351]. Fragments of bone, tile and a sherd of later 12th century/early 13th century green glaze pottery were discovered along with a sherd of 13th century green glaze pottery within 0350.

A short length of ditch, [0376], located between [0374] and [0275], appears to have acted as a short boundary intended to complement [0374] and [0275] by creating a cell entrance from an open corner allowing 90° access, from the south-west to the south-east.

Progressing on the same alignment as [0375], ditch [0275] continued this apparent boundary. The

ditch appears to respect the Phase 2 tear shaped feature, [0343] suggesting that this may have been at least partially extant. This narrow and shallow ditch was 9.9m long with a maximum width of 0.5m, and a maximum depth of 0.12m. A single fill was contained within the feature, 0276, a friable mid grey sandy clayey loam with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks and gravel, fragments of bone and slag. An environmental sample which was forwarded for assessment revealed an abundance of charcoal but very few amounts botanical or faunal remains.



Figure 16. Feature 0275

A further ditch, [0307], on the same alignment but to the south of [0275], appears to have served a similar function. The ditch was wider to the north and gradually became narrower towards the south (Figure 40), perhaps due to truncation by modern construction. As a consequence of this the southern terminus could not be reliably identified. The ditch measured 2.4m in length, 0.57m in width, and 0.18m in depth. A single fill, 0306, contained within the ditch was a brown mid grey clayey silt with occasional inclusions of rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks.

Feature [0381] shared the same alignment as the other Group 3 ditches; however this ditch is different in that it also had a distinct turn to the west. This curve created a southern boundary for a proposed trapezoidal shaped enclosure. If the ditch continued to join the precinct wall, this might indicate that the outer wall also changed direction at this point. The ditch, which cut through several features from Phase 2 including [0428], [0408] and [0409], measured 13m in length, 0.5m in width and 0.15m in depth. The ditch was shallow and had a gradual break of slope with a rounded base and a single fill, 0380, which was a light grey brown clayey silt material. A total of 5 fragments of pottery (including a single sherd of medieval pottery) were recovered from 0380. The space between the apparent termini of [0381] and [0371] may be artificial and result of truncation and disturbance although an entrance into the enclosure may indeed have been located here.

Aligned parallel to features [0374], [0275] and [0307], ditch [0345] was located 9.8m to the north-west (Figure 62). Only 8m of the ditch could be observed within the main excavation, as it extended southwards beneath the north-western baulk. The narrow and shallow ditch exhibited a width of 0.48m and a depth of 0.19m. Two fills were recorded within [0345], the primary fill, 0354 was a firm greyish green clayey silt and the final fill was 0344, a soft light grey clayey silt. Fragments of brick, tile and pottery were recovered from 0344.

Group 3B- Oval pits within Enclosure 1

A series of seven oval pits aligned north-east to south-west were truncated layer 0162 close to the north-eastern baulk of the main excavation (Figure 16, Figure 72). These pits all appear to share a common function and were distributed with a clear line of symmetry running along the centre line of the feature group. Five of the pits, [0084], [0082], [0078], [0076] and [0074] all appeared to have existed contemporaneously, with [0080] and [0143] been later additions. Finds recovered from the fills suggest a 16th century date for the infilling of the pits. The features are described individually in more detail below;

The largest of the pits was [0074] (Figure 70). The true length of the feature cannot be fully gleaned as it was truncated by [0186]. The the edges of the feature and the base were concave with dimensions measuring 1.9m in length, 0.72m width, and 0.31m in depth. The single fill of the pit was 0073, a moderately firm orangey brown sandy clay with frequent coal inclusions and finds which included fragments of sheep tooth, tile fragments, an iron nail and small fragments of mussel shell.

Pit [0076] was located 0.1m to the south-east of [0074]. It had a sharp break of slope and a gradual break of base with a curved base and measured 1.85m in length by 0.74m in width and 0.39m in depth. The single fill contained within the pit, 0075, was a firm orangey brown sandy clay with frequent inclusions of coal and shell. A gold coin (AAY) dating to AD1351 was discovered in 0075 but is thought to have been re-deposited from a the layer stratigraphically below the pits. The assessment of an environmental sample collected from 0075 included hearth and household kitchen waste such as shell. The plant macro fossil remains from the sample include wild strawberry, oak charcoal and un-carbonised medicinal and edible plant types. The hearth and kitchen waste suggest that food production activities must have been undertaken in close proximity to the features as the filled-up.

Located 0.64m to the south-east of [0076], pit [0078] was 1.85m in length and 0.74m wide, and 0.39m deep, with a sharp break of slope and a gradual, rounded, break of base. The single fill, 0077, was a firm orangey brown sandy clay with frequent inclusions of coal, shell and a finds assemblage which included sheep bone, fragments of tile, a nail and fragmented mussel shell.

Pit [0082] was located 0.7m to the south-east of [0078]. It was 1.3m long, 0.5m wide and 0.27m deep and exhibited a sharp break of slope, becoming more gradual towards the rounded base. The single fill within the feature was 0081, a firm orangey brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of coal and shell and an assemblage of finds which included nails, fragments of tile and pottery which included hard gritty/midland purple ware, Cistercian ware and oyster shell. These finds indicate a 15th/16th century date for this pit.

The south-easternmost pit within the cluster was [0084]. It was an oval feature, 0.75m long, 0.72m wide and 0.24m deep. The feature had a gradual slope. Fill 0083 was an orangey brown silty clay material with frequent inclusions of coal, shell and two sherds of hard fired midland purple ware. An environmental sample from context 0083 was submitted for flotation. The sample displayed evidence of hearth waste and domestic kitchen waste such as eggshell, oyster shell fragments and bone. In 3 eel vertebrae were recovered. Further analysis of the fills from these elongated pits may identify further faunal remains which could provide the basis of a more robust interpretation.

A later addition to the feature group was [0080], an oval pit which cut through [0078] and [0082]. This near identical feature fits into the descending sequence of pits, intimating that the other pits were still extant. Pit [0080] was 1.8m long and 0.6m wide, the depth was 0.26m and the base slightly undulated. The feature had a moderate slope. The single fill contained within the pit, 0079, was a firm orangey brown silty clay material with frequent coal and shell inclusions. A total of 3 tile fragments, 3 unidentified bone fragments, oyster shell and a single sherd of 16th/17th century midland purple ware

pottery were recovered from this fill.

A small pit, [0143], was cut into the south-western limit of [0078]. The feature measured 0.44m at the widest point. It was recorded as having a gradual break of slope and base and exhibited a shallow concave base. This may have been a later extension to [0078].



Figure 17. Group 3B oval pits

Group 3C- Other features within Enclosure 1

A series of features within Enclosure 1 have been attributed to Phase 3 based on stratigraphic relationships, the dating from finds within features and morphological similarities. These features include a cow burial, a series of ditches and pitting.

Feature [0122] was a cow burial. It was a lozenge shaped pit oriented south-east to north-west, which measured 2m in length, 0.7m in width and 0.3m in depth. The feature had steep edges and a gradual break of slope to a flat gravel base. Including the skeleton of the horse, two fills were recorded within the feature. The first of these fills was the horse, 0123, which was sealed by 0124, a friable mid grey brown silty loam. Finds from within 0124 include fragments of tile, and pottery including hard fired gritty wares and midland purple wares dating between the 15th and 16th centuries.

A ditch aligned north-north-west to south-south-east [0238]/[0240] was encountered towards the centre of the main excavation. The northern terminus was visible but the southern terminus was completely truncated by [0209], leaving only 2.6m length of the ditch available for observation. The width of the ditch was 0.34m and the depth was 0.06m. The single fill of the feature, 0239, was recorded as a friable dark grey sandy silt.

Ditch [0238] was cut by [0232], a sub-rectangular pit oriented north-east to south-west which was 4.6m long, 1.5m wide and 0.51m deep (Figure 73). The break of slope was sharp and the edges of the feature were irregular. Four fills were identified within the pit. The primary fill was 0231, a firm sticky black silty clay with inclusions of charcoal. It was sealed by 0230, 0229 and 0141, a firm orangey brown sandy silty gravel, a firm mid brown silty loam with moderate inclusions of charcoal and gravel and a firm mid brown silty loam which containing a oyster shell respectively. Fill 0229

produced tile fragments, fragments of metal and pottery wares which include midland purple and hard gritty wares dating to the 15th/16th centuries.

A large shallow oval pit, [0146], was located towards the centre of the site. Despite been in very close proximity to ditch [0345], there was no physical relationship and the features respect one another, perhaps suggesting a shared function. The length of the feature was 2.95m and the width was recorded as 1.89. The single fill contained within the pit, 0147, was a soft mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal. Fill 0147 contained 12 tile fragments, 2 brick fragments and pottery types which include Cistercian ware, midland purple and reduced green glaze fabrics. These mostly date to the 16th century which firmly places this feature in Phase 3.

The partial remains of an elongated pit, [0199], were discovered towards the centre of the main excavation. Aligned north-west to south-east, the pit was cut longitudinally by [0158] a ditch which extended from beneath the north-western baulk. The visible remnants of the feature measured 1.8m in length, 0.34m in width and 0.22m in depth (Figure 72). As a result of the partial truncation, the base could not be observed, the break of slope top gradual and the edges as been concave. The primary fill, 0198, was recorded as a mid grey silty clay whilst the secondary fill was a dark greyish blue silty clay material.

A large sub-circular pit, [0129], was located towards the south-west corner of the cell. Measuring 4m in length, the pit was 0.64m in depth (Figure 71 and 74). Several well preserved fills were encountered within the pit. The earliest of these, 0217, was a dark brown peat, 0.13m in depth, which contained a large piece of wood, animal bone fragments, 73g of degraded oyster shell and pottery wares including Cistercian wares, hard gritty wares and tile dating to the 15th and 16th centuries. The overlying fill, 0225, was a dark grey silty clay with inclusions of charcoal flecks and gravel. The final fill in the sequence, 0138, was a soft dark grey clayey silt with inclusions of charcoal flecks and gravel. Finds from within 0138 include metal artefacts, fragments of tile, oyster and mussel shell and pottery. Pottery wares recovered from fill 0138 include Cistercian ware, Stoneware, reduced green glaze, 13th century splashed ware and 14th century reduced green-glaze ware. Despite the earlier dates for some of the pottery, the date of the use and subsequent abandonment is likely to relate to the later 15th-16th century dates. An environmental sample from the final fill within the pit was forwarded for assessment. The sample provided evidence for the presence of hearth waste in the form of cinder, coal and charcoal. Faunal remains from the sample include low levels of indeterminate fish and amphibian bone.



Figure 18. Section through [0129]

Many of the pits within Group 3C appear to have been for the deposition of refuse and deceased animals.

Group 4- Enclosure 2

Towards the southern extent of the main excavation area, a dense area of archaeological features was exposed, apparently contained within a boundary ditch believed to delineate a second enclosure. Although there was only a small portion of the enclosure available for examination, it appeared to be aligned north to south, this alignment may reflect the suspected route of the precinct wall.

Ditch [0536] appeared to be an enclosure ditch, and shared similar morphological characteristics with [0381]. These ditches may demarcate two distinct areas of activity. The presumed trajectory of [0381] and [0536] to the west may indicate a change in direction of the presumed (but unlocated) outer precinct wall. Only 6.25m of the length of the ditch was available for investigation, with both the eastern and western limits of the feature running beyond the excavation baulks. The ditch measured 0.57m in width and 0.13m in depth. The single fill of the feature, 0510, was recorded as a friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal. A fragment of bone was recovered from within 0510. An environmental sample recovered from context 0510 suggests poor preservation of organic remains within the feature.

A further ditch, [0542], located at the southern extent of the main excavation appeared to be aligned north-west to south-east, but was heavily disturbed by ditches [0545] and [0540]. As a result of the disturbance from the later features, only 2.5m length and 0.55m width was observable within the confines of the main excavation. The ditch was recorded as having a sharp break of slope top and gradual break of base. The single fill of the feature was a soft mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional inclusions of gravel (Figure 68).

Although it is only partially represented within the main excavation, what appears to be a ditch terminus, [0545], truncated ditch [0542] on a north-west to south-east orientation. Due to the disturbance by later features, only 1.5m length, 1.36m width and 1.09m depth could be identified. The single fill contained within the ditch was 0517, a friable mid grey sandy silt.

An irregular shaped feature, [0541], which cut feature [0536] towards the south-east of the main excavation, extended southwards and also cut layer 0516, although the feature was only visible in

section and was very diffuse. The suspected length of the feature contained within the site is 4m and 0.83m in width, the depth was observed as been 0.17m. A single fill, 0515, was contained within the ditch and was recorded as a friable mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

A large east to west aligned ditch, [0540], truncated the aforementioned features within Group 4. The ditch measured 2m in width, 0.66m in depth and a 5.8m length was visible within the limits of the main excavation. The break of slope top and the break of base was sharp and the base was even and flat. The single fill of the feature, 0514, was a friable mid grey brown clay with cobble inclusions. The high frequency of cobbles within the fill of the feature suggests that this may have been utilised as a surface in its final infilling stage. Pottery recovered from the fill dates to the 12th century which may be present as the ditch cuts through layer 0426/0516 which is believed to date to the 11th/12th century.

Ditches [0442] and [0540] were cut by an oval shaped pit [0544]. This pit was very diffuse in plan. The full extent of the feature was obscured by later features including pit [0543] to the south and [0554] to the north. The longest axis of the pit measured 1.7m and the shorter measured 1.5m. The depth of the pit was 0.08m with a sharp sloping side/base and a concave base.

A series of 20 pits and post holes identified within Enclosure 2 are described in table 3. Further analysis of the fills, morphological similarities and spatial relationships.

Table 3. Pits/post holes within Enclosure 2

Context No.	Description	Dimensions L x (W x) D	Fill No.	Description
[0293]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top. Tapering sides. Flat base.	0.7m x 0.6m x 0.25m	0291	Mid to dark grey brown soft silt. Occasional inclusions of charcoal.
-	Secondary fill of [0293]	0.7m x 0.6m x 0.25m	0292	Fragments of stone used as packing.
[0303]	Circular in plan	0.76m x 0.4m	0302	Greyish orange soft silty clay
[0450]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top. Vertical sides. Flat base.	0.56m x 0.2m	0449	Wooden post
-	Secondary fill of [0450]	0.56m x 0.2m	0448	Greenish grey loose gravel.
[0469]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top and base. Vertical sides. Flat base.	0.42m x 0.42m	0468	Dark brown silty clay.
[0474]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top. Vertical sides. Tapered base.	0.1m x 0.15m	0522	Greenish grey friable silty sand.
[0475]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top. Vertical sides. Tapered base.	0.06m x 0.15m	0523	Greenish grey soft silty sand.
[0476]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top. Vertical sides. Tapered base.	0.05m x 0.1m	0524	Greenish grey soft silty sand.
[0477]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top. Vertical sides. Tapered base.	0.05m x 0.1m	0525	Mid greenish grey soft silty sand.
[0478]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top. Vertical sides. Tapered base.	0.1m x 0.15m	0526	Mid greenish grey soft silty sand.
[0479]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top. Vertical sides. Tapered base.	0.05m x 0.1m	0527	Mid greenish grey soft silty sand.
[0480]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top. Vertical sides. Tapered base.	0.1m x 0.15m	0528	Mid greenish grey soft silty sand.
[0481]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of	0.06m x 0.1	0529	Mid greenish grey soft silty

	slope top. Vertical sides. Tapered base.			sand.
[0482]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top. Vertical sides. Tapered base.	0.07m x 0.1m	0530	Mid greenish grey soft silty sand.
[0483]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top. Vertical sides. Tapered base.	0.1m x 0.15m	0531	Mid greenish grey soft silty sand.
[0484]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top. Vertical sides. Tapered base.	0.1m x 0.15m	0523	Mid greenish grey soft silty sand.
[0486]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top. Vertical sides. Tapered base.	0.1m x 0.15m	0534	Mid greenish grey soft silty sand.
[0487]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top. Vertical sides. Tapered base.	0.01m x 0.15m	0535	Mid greenish grey soft silty sand.
[0490]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top and base. Concave base.	0.58m x 0.23m	0491	Mid brownish grey soft sandy silt with inclusions of stone fragments.
[0492]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top and base. Flat base.	0.63m x 0.39m	0493	Mid greenish grey soft silty sand with inclusions of occasional stone.
[0537]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top and base. Flat base.	0.28m x 0.27m	0511	Mid greyish green soft silty sand.
[0538]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top and base. Concave base.	0.43m x 0.28m	0512	Mid greyish brown soft silty sand.
[0543]	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top and base. Flat base.	0.61m x 0.50m	0520	Mid grey soft silty sand. Inclusion of stone fragments.
[0553]	Circular in plan. Sharp break in slope top and base. Vertical sides. Flat base.	0.3m x 0.56m	0552	Mid brownish grey soft silty sand with inclusions of stone fragments.

Group 5

Group 5 comprised eight post holes in the small rectangular supplementary excavation. These include 0495, 0497, 0499 0501, 0503, 0505, 0507 and 0509 (Figure 75). The features were organised in a broadly square formation approximately 3.75m across. The alignment of the square formation is perpendicular to Abbey Street and the precinct wall. They have been included in this phase as they may relate to the high frequency of pits and post holes observed in Enclosure 2 in the main excavation. The features are individually described below.

Post hole [0495] was a circular feature located towards the north-western corner of the secondary excavation in a row of features forming an east to west row. It measured 0.22m along the longest axis and was 0.09m deep. The shallowness of the features suggests that there may have been some form of severe truncation. This suggestion is further supported by the large sections around the edge of the supplementary excavation. The sections clearly demonstrate an abrupt change in context between 0047, the natural river terrace into which the post holes are cut, and 0804, and the material stratigraphically above. 0047 is the first layer encountered that demonstrates any archaeological features, in contrast to the main excavation, which exhibited numerous layers. This adds further support for the idea of the scouring of this area. The fill of [0495] was 0494, a friable greyish brown silty clay with inclusions of gravel and charcoal.

Located 2.17m to the east of [0495] was post hole [0497], which formed part of an east to west boundary along with [0501], [0499] and [0495]. The feature measured 0.31m in diameter and was 0.08m deep. Post hole [0497] displayed a sharp break of slope to and a gradual break of base with a concave base. The single fill 0496 was a greyish brown friable silty clay with inclusions of charcoal and gravel.

Post hole [0501] was circular in plan and was located only 0.54m south-east-easterly of [0497]. The feature exhibited sharp break of slope top and base and a flat base. It measured 0.29m in diameter and 0.08m in depth. The single fill within this post hole was 0500, a greyish brown silty clay with inclusions of charcoal flecks and gravel.

Acting as a corner of the above mentioned east to west row and the north to south row, [0499] was sub-circular and measured 0.52m by 0.55m in plan by 0.06m in depth (Figure 69). The heavily truncated post hole exhibited gradual break of slope top and break of base as well as a flat base. It measured 0.54m in diameter and 0.6m deep. Fill 0498 was contained within the post hole and was recorded as a greyish brown friable sandy clay with charcoal and gravel inclusions. An environmental sample from 0498 was forwarded for assessment by way of appraising the potential for further analysis of the feature fills within group 5. No plant macrofossils were identified and the faunal remains, which included fish vertebra (possibly herring) and mammal bone, were in poor condition. Although these remains are limited it is acknowledged that as much as possible needs to be gleaned from this series of features to understand what they represent. It is therefore suggested that further samples from this group are forwarded for flotation.

Located 1.42m to the south of [0499], post hole [0503] was part of a north to south row of post holes. Measuring 0.37m wide and 0.14m deep, the feature was recorded as being circular in plan and having sharp break of slope top and break of slope base. The single fill contained within [0503] was 0502, a greyish brown friable silty clay with inclusions of charcoal, gravel and a large brick (Figure 58).

On the south-west corner of the square formation, post hole [0505] was sub-oval in plan. It measured 0.78m in length, 0.49m in width and 0.12m in depth. The feature was recorded as having a sharp break of slope top and break of base and a single fill, 0504, which was described as a greyish brown friable sandy silt with inclusions of charcoal and gravel.

Post hole [0507] was located 1.36m to the west of [0505]. Sub-circular in plan, [0507] measured 0.67m along the longest axis and was 0.13m deep. The post hole exhibited a sharp break of slope top and break of base and a flat base. The single fill with in the post hole was 0506, a greyish brown silty clay with inclusions of charcoal and gravel (Figure 56).

Located to the east of [0631], cut [0667] was recorded as a severely truncated base of a post hole. It was oval in plan, particularly shallow and displayed a gradual break of slope top and base. It measured 0.6m in length, 0.44m in width and 0.05m in depth. A very dark brown silt fill, 0671, with moderate inclusions of charcoal and decayed mortar, was contained within [0667].

The south-westernmost feature in the supplementary excavation was a sub-circular post hole, [0509]. The feature measured 0.62m at the longest point and was 0.2m deep. Both the break of slope top and break of slope base was recorded as sharp, with a flat base (Figure 67). Fill 0508 was recorded as a greyish brown friable sandy silt with inclusions of charcoal and gravel. Context 0508 was forwarded for flotation for assessment purposes. Remains collected from the sample include birch bract and leaf, charcoal which was identified as hazel and plum/cherry type along with carbonised cereal grains such as wheat and oat/rye. The faunal assemblage recovered from the sample was largely abraded, suggesting that the remains had been exposed or re-worked through the deposit.

The limited artefact assemblage associated with these features does not offer much insight into what they once represented. A further factor which hinders interpretation is that the post holes appear to have suffered from serious truncation. The evidence gleaned from the baulk sections suggests that they were once much deeper and so any more ephemeral associated features may have been completely eradicated. Despite this truncation and absence of finds, the square configuration of posts may represent a demolished fair booth.

Gregory Street structure

A substantial stone built structure identified towards the north-western limit of the Gregory Street extension. The earliest manifestation of this structure was layer (0818), a mid to light brown loam with occasional inclusions of flecks of charcoal and green organic material, very similar to layer 0118. This

appears to have been deposited deliberately as a levelling deposit prior to the construction of the super structure. Layers (0860) and (0844) were deposited subsequently and were observed towards the north-east corner of the extension area. These were recorded as mid brown sandy clayey silt and a dark brown clayey silt measuring 0.12m and 0.18m in thickness respectively. These three layers were all cut by a north-westerly oriented construction cut [0842] which contained wall (0815) and backfill (0843). The wall measured 0.41m in width and a 6.5m length was exposed. Two layers, (0824) and (0823) were identified abutting wall 0815 to the north. These layers were recorded as a light brown clayey silt and a very firm compacted clay with angular and sub angular stones respectively.



Figure 19. South-east facing photograph of surfaces (0812)/(0813) and (0814) as well as wall (0815)

Two distinctly different surfaces were identified sealing (0823) and (0824). The easternmost of these surfaces, (0814), comprised angular and sub angular sandstone and limestone fragments as well as rounded and sub-rounded river rolled cobbles. Fragments of hard gritty ware/midland purple, likely to have been a dripping tray, which is likely to date to the 14th-15th centuries and light body green glaze believed to date to the 13th-14th centuries were discovered within (0814). The spot-dates provided by the pottery indicate that the structure is likely to be an earlier edifice within Phase 3.

Located towards the north-west of (0814), surface (0812) and (0813) extended from under the northern and eastern baulk. Context (0812) was recorded as a compact mixed dark to light silty loam with large to small angular and sub angular and sub rounded stones. This is thought to have represented a packed earth intended to have acted as a levelling layer for the installation of a laid surface. Fragments of gritty ware wide mouth bowl dating to the 14th and 15th centuries was recovered from (0812) suggesting a use which was contemporary with (0814). A very thin discontinuous and delicate layer of mortar measuring 24mm in thickness was uncovered across (0812). The fragility of (0813) does not readily suggest an external surface similar to (0814) to the south.



Figure 20. South-east facing photograph of (0812), (0813) and wall (0815)

The nature of the two surfaces are somewhat contradictory, (0814) perhaps representing an external surface and (0812)/(0813) perhaps suiting an internal function. This apparent difference can partially be further explored by examining later activity which partially disturbed the surfaces. Cut [0841] appears to have been a Victorian disturbance which removed the physical relationship between the two surfaces. It is proposed that the Victorian intervention intended to remove a dividing wall which may have been pronounced and encumbered some form of development. This wall may have separated an internal space and an external courtyard which was still bounded by an external wall, as represented by (0815). Although only 1.77m x 5.8m of the structure was identified within the confines of the excavation, it is apparent that the building does not extend southerly as far as the main excavation and is likely to terminate under the baulk separating the main excavation and the Gregory Street extension. The element of the structure which was uncovered may be the rear of a building which lined Gregory Street.

A partial length of wall which shared a great deal of characteristics with (0815) was identified towards the centre of the Gregory Street extension proceeding from under the south-eastern baulk. The wall, (0819) was aligned north-westerly and was constructed out of roughly hewn sandstone blocks and was contained within cut [0870]. A medium to dark brown sandy loam, (0871) which acted as a backfill also was identified within the cut.

Un-grouped

An irregular pit, [0667], located to the north-west of [0807] does not fit into an obvious phase and has temporarily been placed into Phase 3. It measured 0.56m by 0.34m in plan by 0.05m in depth, and was filled by 0671, a very dark grey brown silt with inclusions of charcoal mortar and gravel.

3.6 Phase 4- 17th-18th Century

Phase 4 includes a series of ditches, a well preserved stone-lined drain and an enigmatic stone structure. The ditches are on the alignment common in Phase 3, which was perpendicular to Abbey Street, but they appear to continue under the course of what would have been the precinct wall. This suggests that the precinct wall was at least partially demolished by the 17th century. There is also a noticeable abatement in the development of features within Enclosure 1, further emphasising the apparent re-organisation of the precinct in this phase. This shift in the focus of the site may relate to the dissolution of the monasteries.

Alongside the on-going activities within Enclosure 1, developments in and around Enclosure 2 appear to have continued with the installation of a substantial stone-lined drain following outside of the enclosure ditch. Other features were also added within the confines of the enclosure.

Although the evidence points towards the partial deconstruction of the precinct, renovations to the cell appear to have occurred in Phase 4. These included the re-cutting of ditches, the division of the cell into two separate areas, modifications of the entrances and the digging of refuse pits on the peripheries of the cells.

Group 1- Ditches and stone structure within Enclosure 1

Group 1 comprises the features which are enclosed within Enclosure 1. Technically, it could be argued that the stone lined drain, [0805], is within Enclosure 1 but has been attributed to Group 4 as it represents the extension of Enclosure 2.

Ditches

Extending from under the western baulk, ditch G0052 was aligned north-west to south-east. The ditch measured 10m in length, 1.7m in width and 0.74m in depth (Figure 67). The break of slope and break and base were sharp, the edges were near vertical and the base was flat. A single fill, 0026/0035, was contained within the ditch and recorded as a mixed friable dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate inclusions of charcoal flecks. The ditch was oriented on the north-west to south-easterly alignment common with many linear features in earlier phases. It is possible that this feature's inception was in an earlier phase, but that it was later re-used. An abundance of 17th/early 18th century pottery was recovered from fill 0026/0035. Pottery types included yellow ware, slip ware, mottled ware and coarse earthen ware as well as tin glazes, white salt glazes and brown salt glazes. A single oyster shell was hand collected from the fill. It was recorded as a badly degraded left valve with an outer surface depression caused by the attachment of another shell.

Ditch G0052 was re-cut by [0053], which exhibited a sharp break of slope and break of base, and a flat base. The ditch measured 10m in length, 1.7m in width and 0.2m in depth. The single fill within this feature was 0025/0034, a loose white mortar which appeared to be building demolition material.

A north-north-west to south-south-east aligned ditch, [0279], was located towards the centre of the site and extended from under the western baulk (Figure 63). The feature was unusual in that it was not aligned on the more typical north-west to south-east alignment perpendicular to the conjectural course of the precinct wall and Abbey Street. The ditch terminated close to the cluster of features within Phase 3 Group 3 believed to have demarcated the fair, suggesting that the feature was associated with this prominent earlier aspect of the precinct. However, ditch [0279] does cut the western boundary ditch [0345], suggesting the prior abandonment of this part of the fair ground or precinct. Further analysis of the relationships between these features and more resolute dates from feature fills may assist with a better understanding of the development of this part of the site. Ditch [0279] displayed a particularly sharp break of slope and break of base with vertical edges and a flat base. It measured 15.26m in length, 1m in width and 0.62m in depth. The primary fill within the ditch was 0311, a mid orange brown silty sandy gravel which is believed to represent the erosion of the natural gravel edges of the ditch. This was covered by 0310, a soft dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions which may be the primary silting of the ditch. Context 0309 accumulated on top of 0310 and was recorded as a soft black organic silty clay. This fill was covered by 0278, a

thin band of soft mid greenish brown clayey sand with occasional gravel inclusions. The final fill contained within the ditch was 0277, a soft dark grey silty clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal and gravel, which may have been a material used to deliberately backfill the ditch. It contained tile fragments and pieces as well as lead and iron remains.

Ditch [0279] was cut by ditch [0353], which was aligned on the same north-north-west to south-south-east orientation. The terminus of [0353] was disturbed by modern features [0150] and [0116], associated with the later buildings. As a result of this, only 1.42m in length, 1.24m in width and 0.21m in depth survived. The single fill within the feature was 0352, a friable orange brown clayey silt. A single body sherd from a Cistercian ware vessel was discovered within the fill. This is believed to be residual.

Ditch [0213] was a short and narrow feature which measured 1.18m in length, 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep. The edges were recorded as been vertical and the base was rounded. The fill, 0214 was a friable mid grey brown silty loam with orange mottles and frequent inclusions of charcoal and sub rounded stones.

Stone structure

The remains of an enigmatic feature [0806] was discovered towards the centre of the main excavation and is believed to be a cellar or a cess pit. The quality of the stone and construction suggest that it was more likely to have been a cellar structure, but the analysis of comparative examples will assist with a more robust interpretation (Figure 51). The broadly square-shaped structure measured 2.4m along the longest axis and 1.8m along the shortest axis. The stone work, 0203, was 8 courses deep and comprised largely rectangular cut blocks bonded with a small amount of white mortar with sandy inclusions. A preliminary assessment of the stone suggests that it was re-used masonry robbed from the priory. Fills 0206 and 0212 were the first fills within the structure. They were recorded as a very dark greyish brown material and a loose dark greyish black clay respectively. The finds assemblage recovered from fill 0206 included glass, mixed animal bone and pottery including midland purple type and 17th century blackware or Cistercian ware. The silt and clay within the fill suggest that water must have inundated the structure at least occasionally. A mixed stone, brick, mortar and tile layer, 0207, appears to have been deposited from the south-east corner after the first fills had accumulated. Finds from this context included animal bone and 17th century pottery wares. It was succeeded by 0205, which comprised greyish brown silty clay with inclusions of charcoal and coal and a collection of finds including tile and mortar fragments, mixed animal bones and pottery including earthen wares, black or Cistercian ware and midland yellow ware, all dating to the 17th century. Data retrieved from an environmental sample displayed charcoal deriving from a hazel tree. An abundance of raspberry or blackberry seeds were present within the sample. Trigonous sedge seeds were also discovered, suggesting a wet or damp area would have surrounded the structure during use. Elder and fat hen seeds were also discovered, which indicate that cultivated enriched soils must have been in the vicinity of the feature. The final fill in the sequence was 0204, a loose dark greyish brown silty clay with small inclusions of charcoal and finds of glass, animal bone and pottery types including midland purple and Cistercian or black ware.



Figure 21. Stone structure [0806]

Group 2-Elongated pits

Group 2 comprised two north to south oriented pits and two sub-circular pits. These pits have been placed in the same group as they appear to be spatially confined within a coherent space. They have been attributed to phase 4 based on the discovery of pottery dating to the 16th or 17th centuries in the primary fill of one of the elongated pits.

Feature [0180] was an elongated pit aligned north-north-east to south-south-west. It measured 2.2m in length, 0.58m in width and 0.43m in depth (Figure 69). Two fills were contained within the pit, the earliest of which was 0179, a light brown sandy silt with moderate inclusions of gravel. The secondary fill was 0178, a mid brownish grey gritty firm sandy silt with occasional inclusions of large rounded cobbles and finds of slag, brick and tile fragments, animal bones and pottery including hard gritty earthen ware and Cistercian or blackware.

Located 0.33m to the east of [0180] was a second elongated pit [0176]. This north to south oriented pit measured 1.58m in length, 0.45m in width and 0.18m in depth (Figure 70). The pit was recorded as having a gradual break of slope top and break of base with concave edges and a concave base. The fill, 0177, was a firm gritty brownish grey sandy silt with occasional inclusions of sub rounded cobbles. The finds recovered from the fill included black/brown ware, animal bone, a single oyster shell valve and CBM. Medieval green glaze pottery was also discovered in this feature and is considered to be residual.

A sub circular pit, [0183] was located to the east of the elongated pits. The pit measured 0.34m in width and 0.15m in depth. The edges and the base of the feature were recorded as concave.

A second sub circular pit, [0181], sited 0.37m to the north of [0183], shared morphological similarities with its southern counterpart. The pit measuring 0.3m along the longest axis, and was 0.1m deep. The single fill contained within the pit was 0182, a firm mid brownish grey silt with occasional inclusions of gravel.



Figure 22. Group 2 features

Group 3- Redevelopment of cell

A layer of material, 0626, appears to have been deposited across the entrance to Cell 2. The soft friable dark brown sandy silty clay was 0.23m thick and evidence from an environmental sample suggests that the preservation of organic material within the layer is very poor. This is further corroborated by the condition of a degraded oyster shell which was hand collected from the fill. The material filled [0275], the south-eastern boundary ditch and entrance of Cell 2. This was then re-cut by [0808]/[0624], a ditch on the same alignment as the earlier boundary ditches but without the deliberate space intended for the entrance. This ditch may have been created as a boundary between Abbey Street and the abandoned cells.

A large ditch, [0272]/[0604], aligned north-west to south-east acted as a dividing partition, effectively bisecting the Phase 3 cell (Figure 64). The ditch was 7.2m long, had a maximum width of 1.6m and was 0.4m deep. The edges were convex, the base was rounded and displayed a sharp break of base, and the break of slope top was disturbed by the re-cut [0290]. Three fills were contained within [0272]/[0604]. These were, 0289, a coarse gravel which may represent the primary erosion of the edge of the feature, 0285/0288/0613, a dark grey organic material which may have formed through the disintegration of organic material and 0284, a sandy clay silt. The last fill encountered may have been the result of a gradual accumulation as it appears to have been cleaned out or re-cut, suggesting some degree of maintenance. The primary fill, 0289, contained light bodied green glaze dating to the 13th-14th century and a black/Cistercian ware vessel handle dating to the 16th-17th century. More accurate dating of this feature is required in order to understand the development of the cell, its apparent change in use and its longevity. A further tool for understanding this feature could be the analysis of environmental samples. The assessment of a sample from context 0288 revealed a large amount of coal, cinder, slag and sedge seeds, which suggest a damp environment. The analysis of the sedges may reveal whether the surrounding land was prone to flooding and may also indicate if the debris relates to the use of domestic rushes and may contribute to a more satisfactory interpretation of the cell's usage.



Figure 23. Section through 0272

The re-cut of [0272]/[0604] was [0290] and was recorded as sharing the same alignment as its predecessor (Figure 64). It contained a single fill, 0283, a dark grey organic clayey silt which may be the remnants of the medieval topsoil which has weathered into the feature. A low level of animal bone and slag was recovered from 0283.

The southern limit of the cell also appears to have gone through a phase of re-development. Ditch [0808]/[0264] was oriented north-east to south-west and effectively seems to have replaced [0271] and [0616], except with the noticeable absence of the suspected entrance into the cell (Figure 59). The feature had a maximum width of 1.4m and a depth of 0.42m. The soft orange brown silt sand fill, 0601 contained a moderate amount of charcoal and gravel inclusions and four degraded oyster shell valves.

Pits

Three pits were located on the peripheries of the cell. Two of these pits, [0092] and [0631] appear to have been deliberate installations relating to the use of the cell and may have acted as refuse pits (Figure 68).

Located in the south-western corner of the cell, pit [0092] cut through ditches [0265], [0381] and [0030]. The positioning of the pit in the corner of the cell and the apparent counterpart in the north-western corner strongly suggests that these features were deliberately installed in association with the cell. The longest axis of pit [0092] measured 2.23m, the shortest measured 2m and the depth was 0.59m. The break of slope and break of base were sharp, the edges were concave and at points near-vertical. Four fills, 0091, 0090, 0089, 0088, were recorded within the pit.

The location of pit [0092] was mirrored by pit [0631] in the north-west corner. It cut ditches [0646] and [0633] and was slightly smaller than its counterpart, measuring only 1.4m along the longest axis and 0.6m in depth (Figure 66). The pit had a flat base and sharp break of slope and break of base. The single fill within the feature, 0632, was recorded as a dark greyish brown sandy silt containing animal bone, a copper alloy object and midland purple pottery fragments.

Cutting the cell-dividing ditch [0290], elongated pit [0602] was oriented north-east to south-west and appears to have been created once ditch [0290] had gone out of use. The pit measured 2.5m in length, a maximum of 1.2m in width and 0.59m in depth. A total of six fills were recorded in the

feature, the earliest of which was 0612. Fill 0612 was a very firm grey clay with frequent small sub-rounded stones. The secondary fill was 0609, a mid brown grey soft compact silt with frequent inclusions of gravel. This was post-dated by 0611, a black peat with few inclusions. The next fill in the sequence was 0610, a thin brownish orange soft silt material which contained occasional sub-rounded gravel inclusions. Fill 0608 was a mid brown soft grey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and gravel. The final fill in the sequence was 0603, a mid brown soft silt with frequent inclusions of gravel and peat and occasional inclusions of charcoal.



Figure 24. Photograph of section through 0602

Pit [0175] was rounded in plan. It measured 1m in diameter and 0.3m in depth. It contained three fills, 0194, 0195 and 0200. These were a dark grey silt clay loam with inclusions of charcoal and gravel, a mid brownish grey silt loam and a mid light greyish brown silt loam respectively. This pit cuts [0215] and is cut by [0213]. The function of this feature is not apparent.

Pit [0584] cut the western extent of [0808] and was oval in plan with irregular edges and base. The fill, 0585, was a dark grey friable soft silt with charcoal and gravel inclusions. This pit may spatially relate to the other post holes within the cell, possibly forming the outline of a building. Until further analysis has been completed, it will remain in Phase 4 as it has direct stratigraphic relationship with a Phase 4 feature.

Pit [0600] clearly cut ditch [0808]. Roughly circular in plan, it measured 0.7m in diameter and 0.3m in depth. The two fills recorded in the feature were 0607 and 0599, a brownish grey sandy loam and a mid brown sandy silt respectively.

What appeared to be a heavily truncated pit was identified in the Gregory Street extension. The cut of the pit, [0831], was irregular in both plan and in section but can be broadly characterised as been shallow with a gradual break of slope at the base. A single fill, (0832) was contained within the pit and was recorded as a Brownish red sandy silt with occasional sandstone inclusions.

A second pit, [0850], was identified towards the centre of the Gregory Street extension. The oval shaped pit measured 2.28m in length and 1m depth was excavated, the base was not however reached on account of health and safety concerns. Four fills, (0851), (0852), (0853) and (0854) were revealed within [0850]. These were recorded as a black and dark grey silty gravel, a medium brownish grey gravelly silt, a light to medium brown silty clay and a light brown compact silt respectively.

Group 4- Enclosure 2 features

Stone-lined drain

A large ditch [0805] has been attributed to Group 4 as it is believed to have acted as a drain which serviced Enclosure 2. It was located towards the southern limit of the main excavation and constructed from large cut blocks of stone which could clearly be seen in plan to form a structural element within the feature (Figure 65). Excavation of the feature proved it to be a substantial stone-lined drain. The drain followed the same course as [0536], the ditch surrounding Enclosure 2. The primary fill in the ditch was 0406 and comprised the stones used to line the drain. The secondary fill of the feature, 0405, was a loose mid brown silty gravel. The final fill in the sequence, 0404, was recorded as a friable mid brown silt loam with frequent inclusions of gravel.

The drain was re-cut by [0019], which cut through the final fill of the drain. This 1m wide and 0.23m deep re-cut appears to have been intended to clean out the drain after it had become filled with solid material and detritus. The primary fill of the re-cut was 0018, a friable dark grey black silt loam with frequent inclusions of charcoal and gravel. Various animal bones were recovered from the fill of the re-cut including deer antler.



Figure 25. Mid excavation photograph of stone lined drain

Features within Enclosure 2

A short length of ditch, [0539], was recorded on a north-west to south-east alignment. Very little of the ditch remained after a larger feature, [0442] cut [0539] towards the south. Only a remnant measuring 1m by 0.21m in plan remained. The depth of the feature was 0.21m and was filled with 0513, a friable mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional inclusions of charcoal and gravel (Figure 57).

The terminus of a substantial ditch, [0442], extended from the western baulk and cut ditches [0539] and [0540]. Aligned south-east to north-west, the ditch measured 2.57m in length, 1.74m in width and 0.42m in depth, and clearly terminated within the centre of the extended area. The feature was recorded as having sharp breaks of slope top and of base, with steep sides and a concave base. Two fills were contained within the ditch. The earliest of these was 0447, a loose mid brown clay and gravel. The final fill was a friable mid grey sandy silt with moderate inclusions of cobbles and charcoal flecks (Figure 68).

Ditch [0554] was on the same north-west to south-east alignment as [0442] and bisected the earlier ditch down the centre. The terminus of the feature was not identified until an exploratory slot was excavated. As a result of the terminal end being removed by the exploratory slot, only a 2m length by 0.67m width portion of the ditch remained. The single fill of the ditch was 0043, a soft dark grey sandy silt. Finds including clay pipe, fragments of bone and pottery including Cistercian or black ware and brown salt glaze were recovered from the fill.

Ungrouped

A soft dark yellowish orange brown mottled sandy silt layer, 0044, measuring 0.06m in depth was discovered extending onto the site from under the western baulk. This layer may have been deliberately deposited to fill an apparent undulation in the landscape deriving from the natural geology.

Pit [0328] was cut into backfilled features within Phase 2. The 0.97m wide circular pit was filled with five fills, 0329, 0330 0332, 0333 and 0331. The primary fill, 0329 was a loose dark greyish brown silty clay with inclusions of charcoal and coal. A sample collected from this context was forwarded for assessment. Very few botanical and faunal remains were recovered from the sample and the small number of fragmented remnants which were examined were considered to be in particularly poor condition. 0330 was a patchy and diffuse secondary fill, recorded as a loose yellowish grey silty clay. This was succeeded by 0332, a loose light greyish brown silty clay which did not contain any finds. A deposit of crushed slate and sandstone, 0333, appears to have been introduced into the feature after 0332. The roughly rectangular pieces of slate measured approximately 0.4m by 0.3m by 0.05m, and were largely located in the western half of the pit. Context 0331 is the final fill in the sequence and was recorded as a dark grey silty clay with inclusions of charcoal and coal. It is presently unclear what function this feature had. Further analysis of the surrounding pits may assist with a better understanding of this feature.

A pit or ditch terminus, [0051] extended from under the western baulk. The feature had an irregular profile and measured 0.51m in width and 1.04 in depth (Figure 75). The fills include 0050, 0071, 0069, 0070 and 0068. Fill 0050 was a firm dark brownish grey sandy silt loam with occasional inclusions of root. A large degraded left oyster valve was recovered from this fill.

Feature [0051] was cut by [0186], an oval pit with a gradual break of slope top and break of slope base, and rounded base. It was filled with 0185, a compacted black sandy soil and modern CBM fragments.

Located in the southernmost cell, elongated pit [0452] was extremely diffuse in plan and was first noticed in section. The breaks of slope top and base were sharp and the edges were concave. The base undulated, the depth was 0.38m and the width 1.22m. The single fill contained within the feature was 0451, a light brown loose sandy silt with moderate inclusions of sub rounded small stones (Figure 23).

A group of post holes and pits to the south-west of the enclosure were identified. Further analysis of their spatial distribution and morphological similarities will assist with a more resolute interpretation of these features. They are detailed in the table below.

Context No.	Description	Dimensions L x (W x) D	Fill No.	Description
0060	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top. Steep sides. Sharp break of slope	0.30m x 0.03m	0085	Friable, dark grey-brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal.

	base. Flat base.			
0061	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top. Steep sides. Sharp break of slope base. Flat base.	3.20m x 1.60mm	0086	Friable Dark grey-brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal and rounded pebbles.
0144	Sub-circular in plan. Shallow sides. Slight concaved base on SW side to flat base on NE side.	0.82m x 0.70m x 0.10m	0140	Dark-mid brown sandy silt. One large sub-angular stone inclusion.
0152	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top forming concaved sides. Rounded base.	3.00m x 1.20m	0153	Mid to dark grey soft clay silt. Inclusions of charcoal.
0154	Sharp break of slope forming slightly concaved sides. Pointed base.	3.90m x 3.00m x 1.20m	0155	Mid to dark grey brown clay silt. Inclusions of charcoal. Moderate small stones $\leq 40\text{mm}$
0156	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top forming concaved sides. Rounded base.	4.20m x 3.20m	0157	Mid to light grey brown clay silt. Inclusions of charcoal and small stones $\leq 150\text{mm}$
0197	Sharp break of slope top forming concaved sides. Irregular/flat base.	1.40m x 0.40m x 1.20m	0196	Mid to light grey clay silt. Inclusions of charcoal and small rounded stones $\leq 90\text{mm}$
0201	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top and base. Rounded base.	0.35m x 0.07m	0202	Very dark brown fine silty sand with inclusions of charcoal and gravel.
0210	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope forming concaved sides. Rounded base.	3.20m x 1.60m	0211	Mid to light grey brown clay silt. Inclusions of charcoal.
0215	Circular in plan	0.40m x 0.15m	0216	Friable mid brown silt loam. Inclusions of sub rounded stones.
0219	Sharp break of slope top forming concaved sides. Flat base.	4.00m x 3.50m x 1.50m	0218	Mid to dark grey brown clay silt. Inclusions of charcoal and rounded stones, $\leq 50\text{mm}$.
0222	Sharp break of slope top forming concaved sides. Rounded base.	3.40m x 3.20m x 1.70m	0221	Mid to dark grey soft silt. Inclusions of charcoal and rounded stones $\leq 300\text{mm}$.
0234	Sub circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top and base.	0.6m x 0.22m	0233	Dark grey friable silt loam with charcoal inclusions.
0235	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope top. Steep sides. Flat base.	0.65m x 0.25m	0236	Dark brown silt clay. Inclusions of gravel and angular stones, $\leq 100\text{mm}$.
0242	Gradual break of slope top. Concaved sides Irregular/flat base.	0.90m x 0.70m x 0.09m	0241	Mid to light grey/brown sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal and rounded to sub-angular stones, $\leq 80\text{mm}$
0245	Sub rectangular in plan. Sharp break of slope top and base. Flat base.	0.45m x 0.31m x 0.8m	0244	Black friable clayey silt.

0247	Oval in plan. Sharp break of slope top and base.	0.8m x 0.46m x 0.7m	0246	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with inclusions of charcoal.
0248	Sub-rounded in plan. Steep concaved sides. Irregular base.	0.50m x 0.18m	0249	Mid grey silt loam. Inclusions of charcoal and angular stones, ≤100mm
0250	Sub-rounded in plan. Gentle slopes. Flat base.	0.36m x 0.05m	0251	Mid grey brown silt loam. Inclusions of charcoal flecks and sub-rounded stones.
0254	Sub-rounded in plan. Steep slopes. Flat base.	0.36m x 0.09m	0255	Mid grey silt loam. Inclusions of charcoal and angular to rounded stones.
0257	Sharp break of slope of top. Gradual slopes. Gradual break of slope into concaved base.	0.32m x 0.08m	0256	Soft light grey silty clay. Inclusions of charcoal and small rounded pebbles.
0263	Small oval pit in plan. Gentle break of slope top. Gently sloping sides to a concave base.	0.32m x 0.22m	0262	Soft light grey brown silty clay. Inclusions of charcoal.
0315	Circular in plan. Gentle break of slope top. Gentle sides. Gradual break at bottom. Flat base.	0.40m x 0.09m	0314	Soft light grey sandy silt. Inclusions of charcoal and small rounded pebbles.
0388	Circular in plan.	0.20m x 0.15m	0389	Black/grey silty clay. Inclusions of charcoal and oyster shell.



Figure 26. Ungrouped post holes in Phase 4

3.7 Phase 5- 19th-20th Century

The features in Phase 5 are very regular. Their distinctive morphology suggests that they were probably excavated with modern tools or mechanical excavators. A number of features share alignment with the earlier phases, which is to be expected as the surrounding landscape has for the most part developed around these features and continues to do so to this day. It is therefore suggested that the orientation of these features is not direct evidence for the development of the cell and the enclosure, but relates to more modern activities.

Ditch [0158] extended south-east to north-west towards the centre of the main excavation from under the western baulk. The feature cut elongated pit [0199] and layer 0220. It was recorded as having a sharp break of slope and break of base with slightly concave edges and a flat base. It measured 1.25m in width and 0.77m in depth, and the length visible on site was 3.5m (Figure 72). Three fills were contained within the ditch. The earliest was 0191, a loose mid to dark greyish brown coarse silt material. Finds included animal bone, clay pipe stem fragments, fragments of slag and pottery types including midland purple ware and joggled slipware. The secondary fill within the feature was 0190, a compacted mid to light pinkish brown fine gravel. Contained within 0190 were clay pipe stem fragments, brick and tile fragments and a single sherd of modern white ware pottery. The final fill within this sequence was 0159, a loose light greyish brown coarse silt. A great deal of artefactual material was found within this context, including iron objects, clay pipe, tile fragments, mixed animal bone, a single oyster shell, fragments of plaster, mortar and pottery types including coarse earthen wares.

Rectangular pit [0209] was located towards the east of the main excavation on a north-east to south-west alignment, perpendicular to [0158]. This feature displayed similar characteristics to [0158], with a sharp break of slope and break of base. The edges were vertical and the base was flat. The pit measured 2.95m in length, 0.86m in width and 0.24m in depth (Figure 73). The single fill within the feature was 0013, a mid to dark brown compacted clay silt. Finds within the fill included nails, lead fragments and tile and pottery fragments.

A rectangular pit, [0224]/[0188] was discovered close to the western baulk and aligned north-east to south-west. In keeping with the other features within this group, the pit displayed a sharp break of slope top and break of slope base, with vertical sides. The feature measured 0.83m in length, 0.78m in width and 0.83m in depth. A single fill 0223 was contained within the feature. It was described as a dark grey fine sandy silt containing fragments of tile and sandstone (Figure 74).

A 'kidney shaped' pit, [0117], was located 2.28m to the north-east of [0224] and clearly cut the southern boundary ditch of Cell 1 and pit [0092]. The pit measured 1.25m along the longest axis and 0.75m along the shortest axis. It had a sharp break of slope top and break of slope base and near vertical edges. Contained within the feature was a single mixed fill comprising angular stone and dark greyish brown sandy silt with inclusions of clay and flecks of charcoal (Figure X).

Two features, [0120] and [0066], were located towards the eastern baulk and were largely divorced from any other features within this phase. The southernmost of the two pits was [0120] and measured 0.92m in length, 0.64m in width and 0.09m in depth. Pit [0066] has been attributed to this phase as it shares morphological similarities with the surrounding features and appears to be spatially coherent with [0120].

Two irregular oval patches of dark grey silty clay 0014 and 0259 are believed to be the basal remnant of a largely disturbed layer. Very little of this material remains and the mixed finds recovered from the layer suggest a Phase 5 association. The finds include small degraded fragments of left and right oyster shell valves.

Layer 0014 was cut by pit [0252], a shallow sub-rounded feature with convex edges and a flat base. The single fill was 0253, a friable mid grey brown silt loam with charcoal and gravel inclusions.

Evidence of the modern buildings which were demolished as part of the tram development was observed towards the northern end of the main excavation. Feature [0622] was extremely irregular

and appears to be the remnant of a drainage trench. It was filled by 0623, fragments of concreted oyster shell which were probably re-deposited from material which [0622] cut through.

The cut of a modern drain [0570] towards the north-east corner of the excavation was filled with 0571 and 0572, a ceramic pipe and a mixed firm dark grey silty clay respectively. This drain is part of a larger cluster of modern disturbance which slightly impacted onto the post-medieval archaeology.

A shallow, circular pit, [0017], and an oval pit, [0024], located towards the southern limit of the main excavation appear to pertain to Phase 5. They measured 0.6m by 0.08m and 0.75m by 0.06m in plan respectively. Pit [0017] contained three fills, 0015, 0016 and 0020, one of which, 0016, contained the base of a modern iron barrel.

A very regular square pit with vertical edges [0064] was discovered very close to a larger area of modern disturbance. It contained a single fill, 0063, which was a soft dark grey silty clay with inclusions of modern CBM. This is believed to be a result of modern building activities.

Numerous levelling layers such as (0007) (recorded on the Gregory Street extension as (0840) and 0055 were observed in the large baulk sections. These were mixed layers containing large amounts of CBM and waste materials. Finds such as oyster shell and metal were no doubt re-deposited. Numerous features cutting these layers relating to modern building developments were identified, such as [0099] and [0046].

The final structural remains which were uncovered on the Gregory Street extension included walls (0820) and (0821) which were contained within cuts [0862] and [0873] respectively. A primary fill, (0861) was deposited into cut [0862] prior to the insertion of the wall and (0865) was added as a backfill. A modern cut, [0863], which disturbed wall (0820) was observed in the south-eastern section. This was filled with (0864), a mid yellowish brown sandy loam with occasional inclusions of natural rounded pebbles and (0868), a loose dark grey brown sandy loam.

A further modern cut in the Gregory Street extension, [0841], was discovered in the north-eastern section. This cut may well be a robber trench intended to remove a wall which separated internal surface (0812)/(0813) and external courtyard (0814) which have been designated to Phase 3. Cut [0841] was filled with (0838), (0836), (0837), (0835) and (0839).

The Gregory Street extension was sealed by layer (0834), a 0.4m thick friable mid grey sandy silt with thin, uneven discontinuous lenses of rubble.

Unstratified finds

Context number 0004 was issued to the unstratified finds, which included fragments of tile, clay tobacco pipe fragments, iron nails, shells, ceramic vessels and utensils. Context number 0167 was allocated to the backfill of the evaluation trenches. This was undertaken as finds were discovered in the backfill material and required a number for archiving.

4. SPECIALIST REPORTS

4.1 The Pottery

By Vicky Nailor

Introduction

A total of 619 sherds of pottery weighing 24.5 kilograms representing about 449 vessels ranging in date from the 11th to the 20th century were recovered from the site. The pottery was examined both visually and using a x10 hand lens, then recorded using the fabric codenames of the Nottingham Pottery Type Series and other nationally agreed codenames. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, vessel count and weight and the resulting archive entered onto an Access database using the Nottingham pottery type series located at Brewhouse Yard Museum Nottingham (see individual pottery catalogue). The pottery is stored in 3 archive boxes and at present are located in Trent and Peak Archaeology Unit stores, Chillwell, Nottingham.

Condition

The medieval pottery recovered is mainly falling into the small to medium range (below 50g) with few joins or probable same vessels identified. The later Post medieval pottery was of large sherd size including a few which were partly complete.

The pottery

In total about 449 vessels in 32 identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types and 6 miscellaneous fragments were recovered from the sites (see Table).

Site Phases containing pottery

Phase 1 (11th/12thc) -2 large ditches and layers

Ditch (0440/0799) Fills (0439,0434,0465,0458,0464,0463,0440,0458,0436)

0439 – Fine Shelly ware cooking pot with thumbled rim. Probable origin Lincolnshire. Rim not comparable with known Nottingham examples, some similarities to Lincoln examples (Flaxengate). Possible 11th/12thc

0434- 2 sherds of Nottingham Splashed ware, probable 2nd ½ 12thc date

0465- 1 Base sherd of Nottingham Splashed ware cooking pot, probable date 2nd ½ 12thc.

Upper fills (0455 ,0360,0137) of ditch

0137 includes 2 English jetons (1272-1307) and (1307-1327) and lead token (1279-1547)-cleaning of upper fills. 2 sherds of Nottingham Green glazed Ware jugs dated to later 13thc/early 14thc by comparison with previously excavated material.

Ditch 0463/0436- (cuts earlier ditch 0440/0458). Fills 0488,0435,0434,0461,0453,0360,0460)

0434 – 2 sherds of Nottingham Splashed ware, probable date 2nd ½ 12thc

0360-(levelling of ditch after use) Date range of pottery 16th c Midlands Purple to 13thc Nottingham wares. Most of the pottery dates within mid 13thc to mid 14thc.

Layers 0426,0516,0515,0516,0444

0444- 2 sherds of Stamford cooking pots may relate to Phase 1, with 2 Nottingham Green Glazed jug handles of the 13th/14thc (Phase2).

Summary of Phase 1 Pottery

The small amount of pottery from the earliest contexts in Phase 1 probably dates to the 12th century. The wares reflect material found elsewhere from Nottingham excavations of this period and include Fine Shelly ware (probably from Lincoln), Stamford/type ware and earlier Nottingham Splashed ware probably dating to the second half of the 12thc.

The upper ditch levels include finds of 2 English jetons dated 1272-1307, 1279-1547 and a lead token dated 1279 -1547. Material from these upper fills include Nottingham jug and cooking vessels in Nottingham Green Glazed ware and Nottingham Coarse Orange Sandy Ware which belong in Phase 2 (13th/14thc)

Phase 2 (13th/14thc) -drainage/boundary ditches, cess pits

Group 1 -drainage/boundary ditches and cess pit

Pit 0658/0733 Fill (earliest) 0643, 0642

0643- Two sherds of Nottingham Early Splashed ware being a cook pot base and a probable jug body sherd. Possible date 2nd ½ 12thc

0642 – Nottingham Splashed ware cook pot base. Date 2nd /12 12th or early 13thc

Drainage/boundary ditches

Ditch 0357 Fill 0355,0362,0357,0436

0355-Nottingham Green Glazed jug, 2nd ½ 13th to early 14thc

0362- Nottingham Green Glazed jugs, 2nd ½ 13th to early 14thc

Layer - 0744 (? Cast-up of earliest material from ditches)

0744- Date range from Torksey jar (11thc?, Flaxengate, P90), Nottingham Coarse Orange Sandy ware (2nd ½ 13th/early14th) and Nottingham Green Glazed ware (later 13th to mid 14thc)

Boundary ditch 0711 Fill – 0712

0721- Material appears to be relatively cohesive. Wares are Nottingham Light Bodied Green Glaze, and Nottingham Coarse Orange Sandy ware. Forms include jugs with combed decoration and splayed jugs. 2nd ½ 13thc

“Tear –shaped” ditch 0341 F ill 0364

0364 –Nottingham Reduced Green Glazed jug and Light Bodied Gritty ware probably 2nd ½ 14th-early 15thc. Intrusive sherd of 19thc material.

Ditch 0351/0702) Fill (earliest) 0363, 0703, 0377, (secondary fill) 0361

0363 – Probable Nottingham Splashed ware jar, unlikely residual, date range mid -2nd ½ 12thc

Ungrouped Features: 0796 Fill 0795

0795 - Early Nottingham Light-bodied green glazed –poss mid 13th c1240-80

Summary of Phase 2 Pottery

Ditch 0351/0702 has a single Nottingham splashed ware vessel probably dating to the 2nd ½ 12thc, while

Pit 0658/0733 is probably earlier in date than the other features containing pottery in Phase 2. Ditch 0341 maybe of a slightly later date. The features all have limited amounts of pottery within them. The earliest pottery is a Torksey ware jar (0744) probably dating to the 11thc with the most common ware being Nottingham Light-bodied Green Glazed jugs, second ½ 13th to early 14thc.

Phase 3 (15th-16thc) -formalised priory outer precinct and fair related enclosures

Group 1

Ditch 0743 Fill 0744

0744 - Residual Torksey jar (poss 11thc), Nottingham Green Glazed ware and Nottingham Coarse Orange Sandy ware. 2nd ½ 13th/14thc –see Phase 2

Group 2 –Cellular plot boundary

Ditch re-cut 0265 Fill 0335

0335 – Light-bodied gritty ware and Nottingham Light Bodied Green Glazed jug. Latest 2nd 1/2th 14th/15thc.

Gully/ ditch 0381 Fill 0380

0380 -Thumbed everted probable Nottingham Coarse Orange Sandy ware jar/cook pot. General date 13th/14thc.

Abraded, probably residual

Ditch 0807– primary fill 0029

0029 - Single sherd of Light-bodied gritty ware, 2nd ½ 14th/15thc date

Post hole 0391 Fill- 0318

0318 – Cistercian vessel. Late 15th/16thc

Group 3A: Enclosure/ditches/features within enclosure

Enclosure 1 ditch 0350 -Fill 0350

0350 -Two sherds of Nottingham sandy splashed ware bowls. Rim type similar to those from the Goosegate kiln, Later 12th/early 13thc date. Base maybe 13thc.

? Pit 0372 Fill 0371

0371 - Medieval Sandy fabric, possible bowl rim, maybe Nottingham, date possibly 13thc.?

Ditch 0345 upper fill 0344

0344 – Tudor Green Late 15th/16thc

Group 3B

Pit 0082 Fill 0081

0081 –Cistercian ware and Midlands Purple. Late 15th/16thc

Pit 0084 Fill 0083

0083 - Midlands Purple -late 15th/16thc

Pit 0080 Fill 0079

0079 - Midlands Purple -late 15th/16thc

Pit 0075 Fill -0076

0076- Nottingham Light Bodied Green Glazed jugs. 2nd ½ 13th/early 14thc . Small sherd size

Phase 3

Group 3C

Feature 0122 Fill 0124

0124 - Midlands Purple – late 15th/16thc

Ditch 0238 Fill 0229

0229 – Midlands Purple and Light bodied Gritty ware. 15th/16thc

Large Pit 0129 Fill 0217

0217 – Midlands Purple and Cistercian ware (including wheel stamp) late 15th/16thc

Group 4- Enclosure 2

Irregular shaped feature 0541 Fill 0515

0515 - Nottingham Green glazed jugs fragments. Later 13th – earlier 14thc

East –West ditch 0548 Fill 0514

0514 - Mixed – Torksey jar rim (?11thc), Tudor Green lobed cup and Medieval Sandy handle copper glazed

combed, thumbled, circle /dot stamp. Latest date 15th/16thc

Summary of Phase 3 Pottery

Within the features residual pottery occurs. The latest material is Midlands Purple, Cistercian ware and Tudor Green (Surrey White wares). These could all date to after the dissolution of Lenton Priory in 1538 however the dating of these wares have been previously assigned a broader date range:

Tudor Green 1380 -1600, Cistercian Ware: 1475- 1700 and Midlands Purple: suggested late 15th- 17thc. As such it maybe these wares could be either earlier than the dissolution or allocated to post – dissolution dating. It is probable that the Cistercian Ware and Purple may have been produced at Ticknall, Derbyshire where documentary evidence has 7 potters producing wares by 1538 (Spavold). However as Lenton is a monastic institution other sources of these wares cannot be excluded.

Phase 4 (17th/18thc)

Group 1 - Ditches

Ditch 0052 -0026/0035 Recut by 0053

0026- Range –Tin glaze, mottled ware, and white salt glazed stoneware, and press moulded slipware, Nottingham stoneware,

Midlands Yellow, coarse earthen ware, - early- 1st ½ 18thc

0035- Midlands Yellow -17thc

0053- Poss Nottingham stoneware – (1690-1790)

Ditch 0279 – Fill 0311, 310, 309, 278, 0277

Ditch 0279 cut by ditch 0353- Fill 0352

Ditch 0353 – Fill 0352

0352 – Part profile Cistercian ware mug (late 15th/16thc)

Stone Structure 0806

Fill (earliest) 0206, 0212, 0206, 0207, 0205, and 0204 (latest)

0206 –Cistercian ware rim and Midlands Purple jug or cistern – possible 16thc date

0207 – Storage vessels possibly 17th c

0205 – Includes Midlands Black and storage vessel fragments dating to the 17th or possible early 18thc

0204 – Includes residual Midlands Purple and fragments of Cistercian ware and possible Midlands Black ware dating to the 16th and 17thc

Overall date range maybe 17thc with the earliest deposit containing pottery of the 16thc. One sherd from 0205 may date to the 18th century although it belongs to a storage vessel and is therefore more generic than more specifically dated pottery.

Group 2 (elongated pits)

Pit 0180 -Fill 0179(earliest), 0178

0178 – Cistercian ware and a Light-bodied gritty Flanged bowl, probable date range late 15th -16thc

Elongated pit 0176 - Fill 0177

0177 – Includes residual Stamford ware, Brown glazed pottery of 16th/17th date and a handle stub with a rich green glaze of uncertain origin (?Surrey Boarder Ware).

Group 3 –re-development of cell

Layer - 0626

0626 – Mixture of Nottingham green glazed sherds and Light-bodied gritty wares. Possible date range later 14th/15thc

Large ditch 0272/0604 –related to cell re-cut by 0290 – Fill 0283

Fill –(primary)0289, 0285/0288/0613,0284

0289 – Residual Nottingham green Glazed Jug and small handle Black glazed handle – 16th/17thc

0284 – Residual Nottingham Splashed ware bowl and Midlands Purple sherd of late 15th/16thc

Cell redevelopment phase –ditch 0808/0264 replaced by 0271 and 616 Fill- 0601

0601- Residual 2 medieval sherds

Pits near cell

Pit 0092 –Fill 0091,0090,0089,0088

0090 – MP and LBG - ?could be earlier

Pit 0631 –Fill 0632

0632- MP jug

Pit 0175 –Fill 0194, 0195, and 0200

0195 – Midlands Purple jug rim and Red bodied earthen ware –poss 17th
0200 – Midlands Purple/earthen ware -17thc
Group 4- Enclosure 2 features
Ditch 0554 Fill -0043
0043 – Coarse earthen ware, Midlands black -17th-19thc

Ungrouped
Silt layer - 0044
0044 - Mixed including transfer print

Pit or ditch terminus 0051 Fill- 0050, 0071,0069,0070,0068
0050 – MP lid

Feature 0051 Fill- 0185
0185 - Later includes transfer print

Summary of Phase 4 Pottery

With the exception of Feature 0051(Fill-0185) which belongs in Phase 5, much of the pottery may date to the 17th century with less dateable wares including Black glazed closed forms and Coarse Red –bodied brown and black glazed earthen wares. There is a small amount of dateable 18th century pottery from contexts such as ditch 0052 which includes typical earlier 18th century wares including Slipware, Nottingham stoneware and White Slat glazed stoneware. Sherd size is generally small and the Tin Glazed sherds are much abraded.

Phase 5 (19th/20thc)

Pit 0017 Fill 0015, 0016, 0020
0015- 2 plant pot fragments and white ware cup -date probable 19th or 20thc

Drainage trench 0622 Fill 0623
0623 - Single Light Bodied Gritty sherd -residual

Ditch 0158 cuts 0199 and layer 220
Fills 0191 – 0190 - 0159 latest
0191 –residual Midlands Purple Jug and probable ½ half 18thc press moulded slipware plate
0190 – White Salt glazed press moulded plate – 18thc (1740-80)
0159 - Latest material could be Nottingham stoneware -18thc. Coarseware storage vessels can have a broad date range (18th-20thc) One vessel may date to later (ALQ). ALV maybe White salt glazed stoneware(18thc). In summary most pottery with the exception of one or two vessels date to the 18th century. The Brown Stoneware may be 19thc or later.

Rectangular pit 0209 Fill 0013
0013 -4 vessels including residual medieval, possible 15th/16th a slip-trailed bowl and fragments of Midlands Yellow ware. Both of these post medieval wares could date to the second half 17th (early 18thc)

Oval patches clayey silt 0014 0259 – disturbed layer
0014- 3 vessels including Light-bodied gritty ware bowls and a Cistercian ware handle. These sherds are probably residual from Phase 3

Layer 0014 cut by pit 0252 fill 0253
0253 – (recorded as 0252) –single sherd of probable 17th storage vessel

Summary of Phase 5 Pottery

Most of the pottery from Phase 5 features contains residual material. Elsewhere from the site quantities of 19th century and later pottery was recovered including Transfer Printed ware, Modern whiteware and Late Earthen wares including large storage pancheons.

Summary

With the exception of a sherd of Roman Samian (AEP 0435) the earliest medieval pottery probably dates to the 11th century, with small amount of 12th century from the earlier of the ditches and residual in later deposits. Virtually all pottery from the site is typical of that previously found on other excavations in Nottingham (Brewhouse Yard Museum Archive). The most common medieval pottery is Nottingham Light-bodied Green Glazed ware dating from the early/mid 13th to the early/mid 14th centuries. There is a significant amount of pottery from the 15th and 16th centuries including Light-Bodied Gritty ware, Midlands Purple ware, Cistercian type ware and a little Tudor Green (Surrey White wares). All these wares have been attributed as occurring from the late medieval period but it remains impossible to definitively suggest that these wares are pre or post the dissolution of Lenton Priory in 1538. It is probable that both the Midlands Purple ware and Cistercian ware may have come from Ticknall, Derbyshire (Spavod). The range of forms found are typical of other assemblages from Nottingham and do not appear to reflect any specialised use. A small number of cooking vessels are heavily sooted.

The pottery from the later Post-Medieval Period includes wares typical of previously excavated assemblages in Nottingham. With the exception of Red bodied earthenware coarseware and probable Black glazed 17th century forms most pottery can be identified as either 18th century such as Mottled ware, Slipware, Nottinghamshire Stoneware, White Salt-glazed stoneware or later 19th century with Transfer Printed ware and Late Whitewares.

Saxo-Norman 11th-12th century

There was little pottery which could date to 11th century only 2 Torksey rims (date range 850-1100) and 2 Stamford ware jars (date range 970- 1200). Sherds from a Lincoln Fine Shelly ware cooking pot (date range 970-1200) may date to the 12th century rather than the 11th century. There are Five Early Nottingham Splashed ware vessels. These include examples from primary ditch silt such as Phase 1 2nd Large ditch (0440/0799).

Medieval 13th-14th century

During this phase Nottingham products dominate with 12 vessels in Nottingham Sandy Splashed ware and 48 jugs in Nottingham Light Bodied Green Glazed ware, being the most common ware. The Nottingham Sandy Splashed ware (date range 1180-1230) included cook pots, jugs and bowls of which, 2 compare with the Goosegate kiln (see Archive). Jugs were the only form identified in Nottingham Light-bodied Green Glazed ware and include an example of a baluster jug. Some examples of decoration occurred including combed wavy lines, body rilling, applied decoration as part of a possible shield and a face jug (0695). Other wares which date to this period include 12 cooking pots or jar in Nottingham Coarse Orange/Pink Sandy ware and 22 Nottingham Reduced Green Glazed jugs. The Nottingham Reduced Green Glazed jugs probably date to the 14th century, while Nottingham Light-bodied Green Glazed ware is thought to date from the mid 13th to the early 14th centuries. From context (0137) 2 Nottingham Light-bodied Green Glazed jugs occurred with 2 English jetons (1272-1307, and 1307-1327). Nottingham coarse Orange/Pink Sandy ware usually occurs as cooking pots and bowls and rarely jugs or bottles. Examples of jar/cook pot rims were found from 0360, 0380, and 0744 and a bowl rim from 0579. A few unidentified medieval sandy fabrics probably also relate to this site including a strap handle with end combed, thumbled and stamped circle and dot decoration, 0514.

Late Medieval/Early Post-Medieval late 14th-16th century

Significant quantities of pottery occur with 43 Light-bodied Gritty ware vessels, 80 Midlands Purple ware vessels 32 Cistercian ware and 9 Tudor Green vessels belonging within this date range. 3 German stoneware vessels may also belong to this period. Forms in Light-bodied Gritty ware include jars, pancheons and one jug with Midlands Purple forms including jugs (rim 0195, APC), storage vessels and probable cisterns. The Cistercian ware included cups or mugs with applied white clay pads stamped with wheels, (AOO 0138, AJK, 0147) applied and incised larger clay pads (AKB 0118). The Cistercian ware may have originated from Ticknall. One cup base (AKA, 0153) had part of

another pot still attached internally. Light-bodied Gritty ware kilns were found from the Keighton, Nottingham DMV.

Midlands Purple ware Cistercian ware and Tudor Green could all date to after the dissolution of Lenton Priory in 1538 however the dating of these wares have been previously assigned a broader date range: Tudor Green 1380 -1600, Cistercian Ware: 1475- 1700 and Midlands Purple: suggested late 15th- 17th c. These wares could be either earlier than the dissolution post dissolution.

Later Post-Medieval

There are 281 vessels from this period. They fall into three groups 17th and 18th c wares, later 19th and modern wares and Red-bodied Black Glazed Earthenwares used for kitchen use and storage. Pottery dating to the earlier period include 4 Tin glazed vessels, 9 Midlands Yellow pots, 14 Black Glazed forms, as well as 6 Mottled ware vessels, 4 Slipware, 6 White-salt glazed stoneware plates and a small dish and 3 Nottingham brown glazed stoneware vessels. The rest of the post medieval wares are earthen ware storage vessels or later wares including Transfer Printed, Stoneware and Modern Whiteware.

Dating evidence and Pottery

The site has a specific date range from the establishment of the priory in 1106-7 until its dissolution in 1538.

In addition the following contexts contained English Jetons 0162(layer –no pottery) English Jeton(1327-99). 2 Nottingham Light-bodied Green Glazed jugs occurred with 2 English jetons (1272-1307, and 1307-1327) and a lead token (1491-1547) within 0137(natural river terrace like fill in the upper ditch levels). In 0271(ditch cut –no pottery) an imitation Long Cross Penny dates to the late 13th c while 0075(elongated pit- no pottery) dates to 1345-51.

Discussion

The pottery from Abbey Street Lenton reflects assemblages found elsewhere within the city. There is a paucity of material dating to the 12th and earlier 13th centuries from the site. Evidence indicates that Nottingham Light-bodied Green Glazed was traded within the region such as Boston and villages and towns in Nottinghamshire and South Lincolnshire such as Bingham, Torksey and Newark during the mid 13th and earlier 14th centuries. The Lenton Priory Fair may have been a vehicle for distribution of this ware. The occurrence of two jetons (1272-1307, and 1307-1327) in association with 2 Nottingham Light-bodied Green glazed ware vessels supports the established date range.

There is little pottery that can be definitely assigned to the second half of the 14th c. It may be that most of the Midlands Purple and Cistercian wares from the site are post the dissolution of 1538 but it is impossible to be certain.

Wares	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
Buff bodied Red Slipped Brown glazed (Ware 48)	165	1800	10	8
Black-glazed ware	1550	1750	14	11
Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	35	32
Creamware	1770	1830	2	1
Unspecified English Stoneware	1750	1900	52	45
English Porcelain	1760	1900	2	2
Light-Bodied Gritty ware	1350	1500	49	43
Lincolnshire Fine Shelled	970	1200	3	1
Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	3	2
Medieval Sandy/Misc	1100	1550	5	4
Midlands Purple ware	1380	1600	93	80
Midlands Yellow ware	1550	1650	9	6
Nottingham Coarse Orange/Pink Sandy ware	1200	1500	14	12
Nottingham Early Green Glazed ware	1200	1230	2	1
Nottingham Light-bodied Green Glazed ware	1220	1320	56	48
Nottingham Reduced Green Glazed ware	1300	1420	24	22
Nottingham Early Splashed ware	1120	1180	5	5
Nottingham Sandy Splashed ware	1170	1250	13	12
Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	3	3
Pearlware	1770	1900	4	2
Red Earthenware Black Glazed(Ware 46)	1600	1900	55	41
Red bodied white slipped ware (W42)	1600	1800	1	1
Samian - Roman	Mid 1st	Mid 3rd	1	1
Stamford Ware	970	1200	5	3
Staffordshire/Bristol mottled ware	1680	1800	6	5
Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1640	1800	6	4
German Stoneware	1350	1900	4	3
Staffordshire White Salt –glazed stoneware	1700	1770	7	6
Tin-glazed ware	1640	1770	4	4
Torksey ware	850	1100	2	2
Tudor Green/Surrey Whiteware	1380	1600	9	8
Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	85	25
Whieldon Ware	1740	1775	1	1
Whiteware -Modern	1850	1900	35	17

Table 4.1.1: Table of pottery wares sherd and vessel count.

- Not recorded on table: plant pots, tiles, drainpipes
- Date ranges (Torksey Test Pits 2011 University of Sheffield Gareth Perry with Jane Young)



Plate 1: Cistercian ware sherd ABK



Plate 2: Cistercian ware sherd AJK

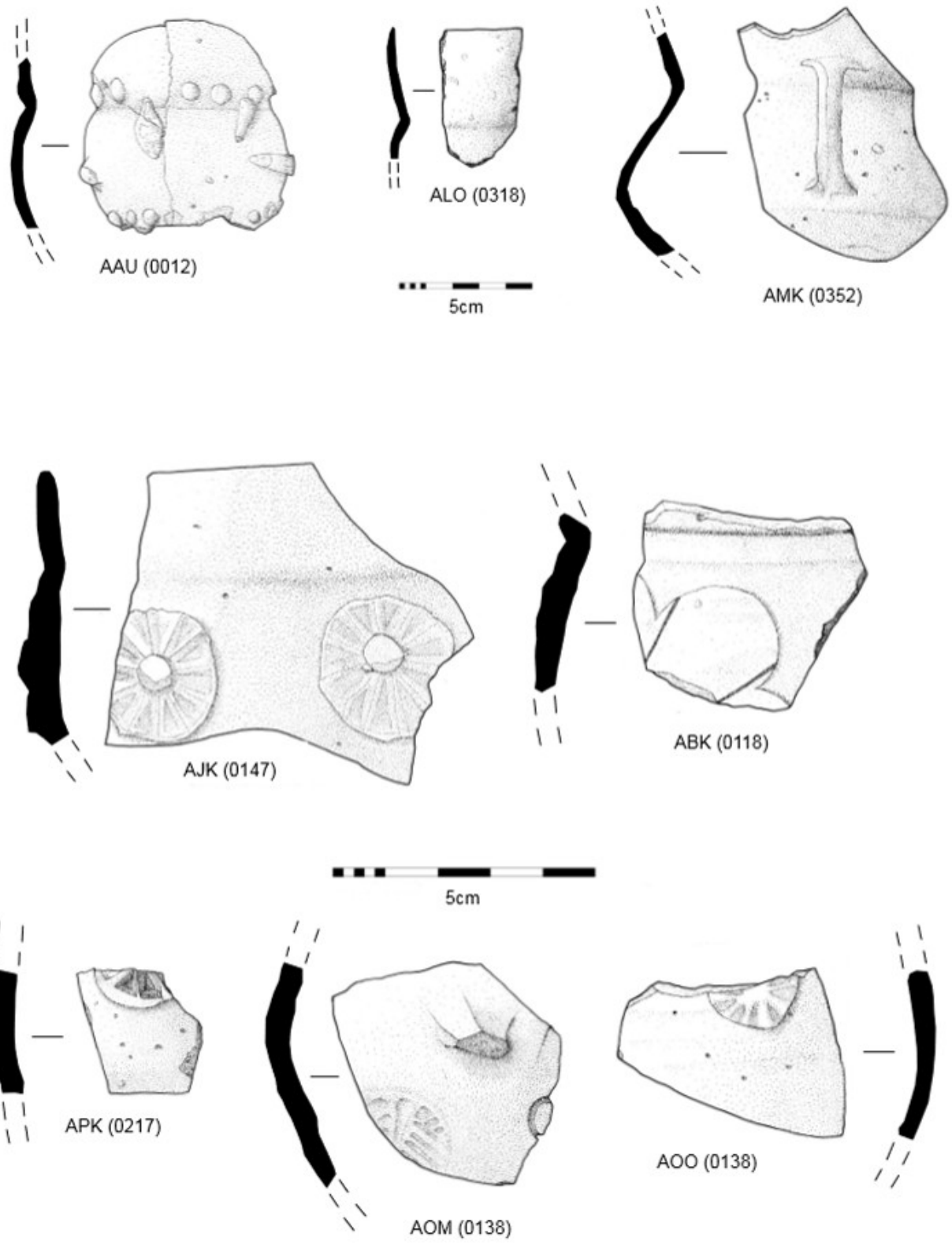


Plate 3: Cistercian Ware from Abbey Street

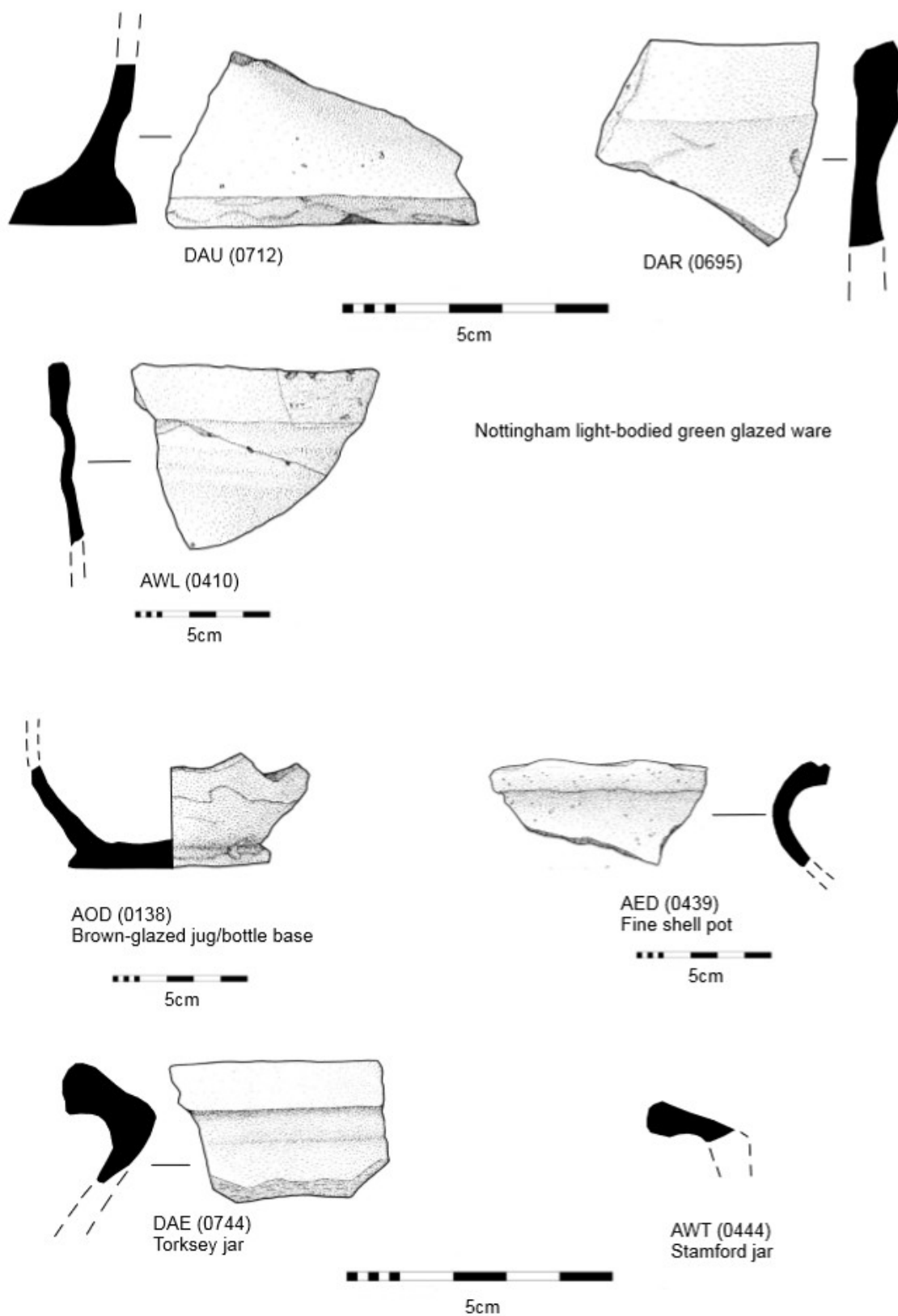


Plate 4: Nottingham Light Bodied green glazed Ware and early ceramics from Abbey Street

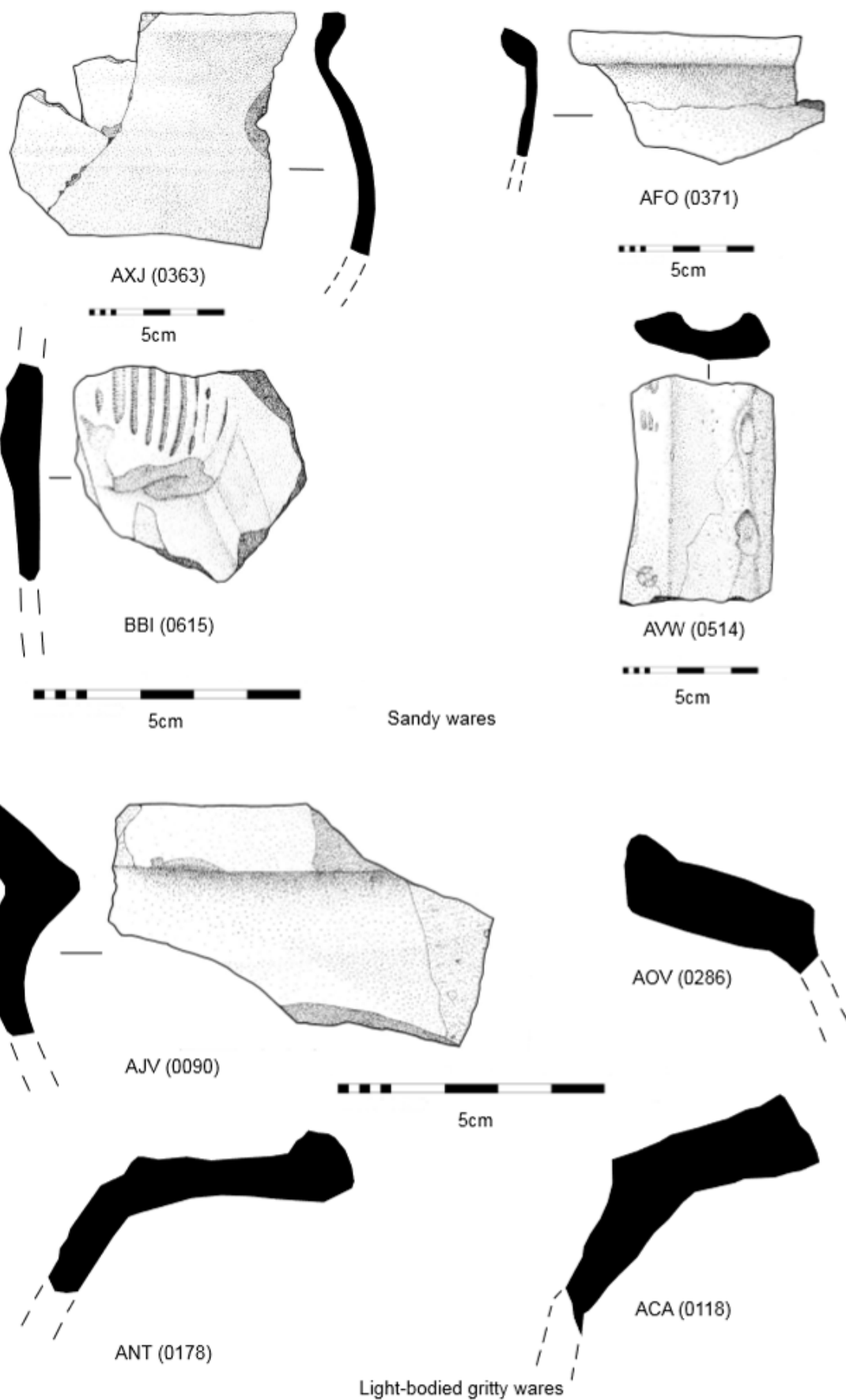


Plate 5: Sandy Wares and Light-Bodied gritty wares from Abbey Street

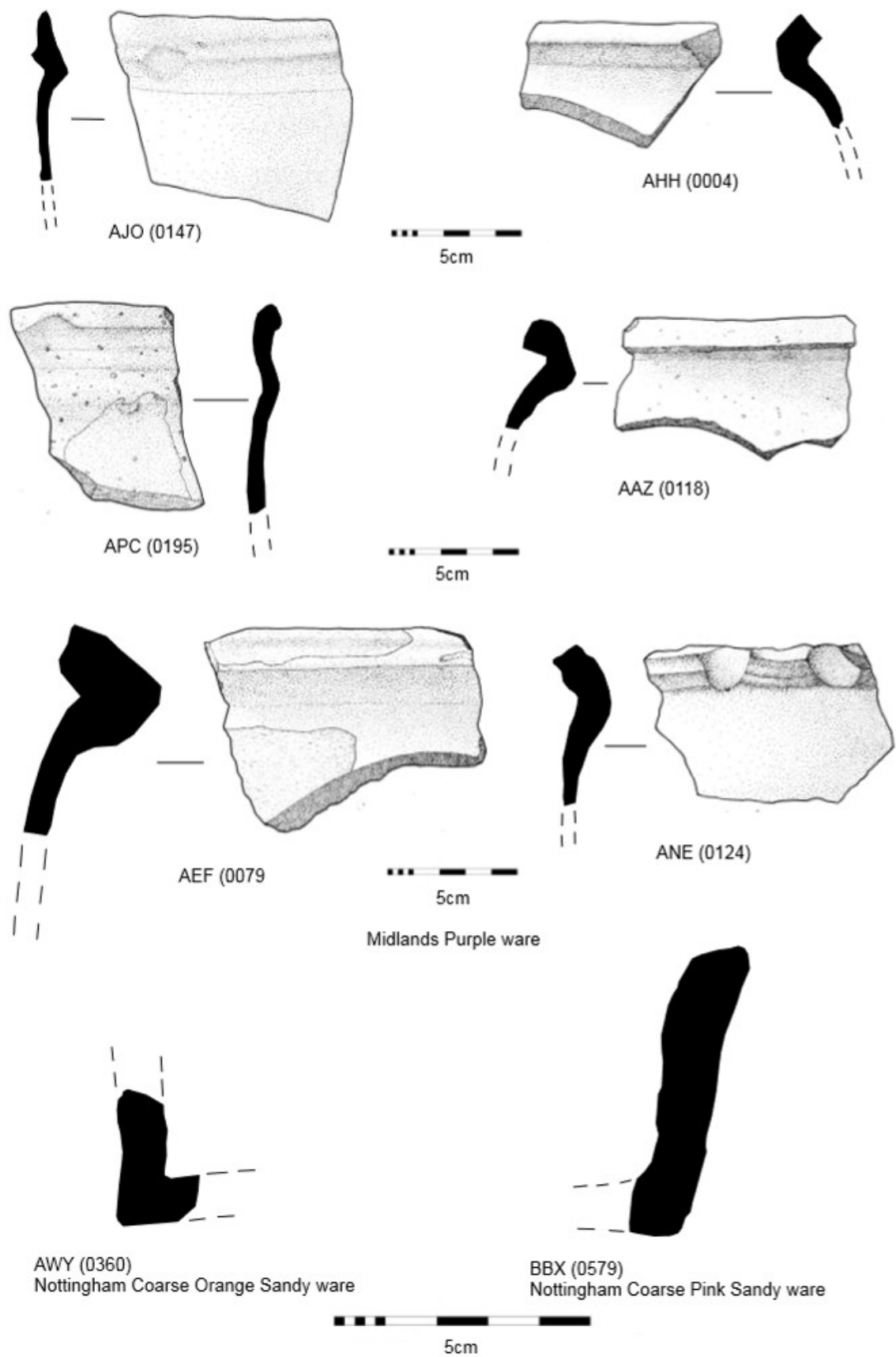


Plate 6: Sandy Wares and Light-Bodied gritty wares from Abbey Street

4.2 Palaeo-environmental data

By Jennifer Miller, Sharon Carson & Ruth Whyte

Summary

Excavations at Lenton Priory, Nottingham began in 2012. The priory is considered to have been a the largest religious house in Nottinghamshire, founded in the 12th century and abandoned following the Dissolution of the Monasteries Act of 1536. Evidence of the priory complex was found in the form of stone structures, pits, postholes and ditches. Many of these ditches are thought to have been used for the purposes of drainage, land division and delineation of areas for different purposes.

Samples from these features revealed variable levels of preservation with intermittent waterlogging at the site. Evidence for land management and agricultural practices was widespread in the form of animal husbandry practices, arable/ruderal plant remains and carbonised cereals, with commonly associated crop weeds. Cess deposits provided evidence of consumption of gathered fruits and cultivated foods, revealing tangible evidence of the diet of the occupants and the wealth of their economy. A range of roughly contemporaneous pit features dating to the 15-16th centuries suggest input from demolition/dilapidation and subsequent regeneration within the area.

Introduction

A range of samples were submitted for specialist processing and analysis to contribute towards the interpretation of the site and provide evidence for the nature and land use of the occupied area over time. The features from the Lenton Priory site were divided into five chronological phases, as follows. Phase 1 relates to 11th-12th century occupation. It comprised two large ditches which formed a substantial boundary that appear to have drained the soils from the surrounding landscape. Phase 2 describes 13th-14th century ditches, mainly cut through palaeochannels and used as a means of boundary demarcation or drainage. Phase 3 is a series of 15th-16th century ditches, pits and postholes suggestive of reorganisation and re alignment, while Phase 4 is associated with 17th-18th century occupation. This includes evidence of continued development in the form of ditches, pit and postholes and construction of a stone drain. Phase 5 records 19th-20th century changes, reflecting the development of the modern layout of the area.

Methodology

Standard (Non-Waterlogged) Bulk Sample Processing

Bulk samples were received within 10 litre plastic tubs, sealed to exclude light and air. They were floted for the recovery of environmental evidence and artefacts using standard methods and a bespoke adapted Siraf flotation system including a pumped recycled water system with four settling tanks. Samples were disaggregated by agitating in water over a 500µm diameter mesh supported over a flotation drum. Light, primarily organic materials that floated as wash-over (flots) were retained on 500µm and 1mm calibrated mesh diameter Endicot sieves whilst other materials larger than 500µm that did not float remained on the mesh as the retent.

Wet retents were spread out on plastic trays and examined visually before being tagged and dried. The flot material was wrapped in blue acid-free paper, tagged and recorded before being air dried on trays in a warm drying room. Once dried, the retents were sieved using 4mm and 2mm Endicot sieves and sorted using magnified illuminated lamps for all categories of artefacts and ecofacts. A magnet was employed to locate magnetized stone and metals.

Sorting of flots was undertaken using a Nikon 93756 binocular microscope with associated Schott KL-1500 LCD cold light source. Sorted materials were bagged and labelled for submission to specialists and weighed (where relevant) using an Ohaus CS200 digital scale calibrated to 0.01g. Sorted residues were also weighed on a digital scale, bagged and stored pending decision for disposal.

Waterlogged Sample Processing

Samples from contexts deemed to be waterlogged were processed by hand. Each sample comprised several 10litre containers and so following discussion with the site director, one tub from each waterlogged context was examined to understand the species composition and accumulation processes occurring within each sample in a cost effective manner. Each was processed and analysed to completion before the next was begun.

In each case the total volume to be processed was noted and then 100ml subsample was retained, in accordance with standard laboratory practice. Subsequently, the sample was filled with lukewarm tap water and gently disaggregated by hand. Larger stones within the matrix were removed into a separate beaker. Each sample was then decanted through a stack of Endicot sieves of 1mm and 500µm mesh diameter and flushed gently with cold tap water to remove fine silts and clay. The rinsed 500µm sieve retent was retained separately within cold water pending analysis whilst the 1mm sieve material was returned to a large beaker and flushed with cold water. Floating, primarily organic materials were retained by tipping the rinsing water through the 500µm sieve. This process was repeated until all visible floating (organic) material was removed. The waterlogged organic 'flot' components were then placed in a separate beaker of cold water pending analysis, whilst the highly inorganic 'retent' was drained and spread on a tray to dry. Large stones were returned to the empty sample tub to facilitate the drying process of the retent.

The dried retent and the wet organic flot materials were sorted separately, using a Zeiss Stemi-2000C binocular microscope with independent Schott KL-1500 LCD cold light source. Charcoal, carbonised seeds and bone were dried whilst waterlogged fragile organic material was sorted within water and retained wet pending full analysis. The matrix composition was described according to Hubbard & Clapham's abundance scale (1992). Inorganic artefacts including pot, CBM and mortar-like sediment concretions were bagged and labelled for submission to specialists. Where relevant, materials were weighed using an Ohaus CS200 digital scale calibrated to 0.01g.

Scan Sorted

A range of samples were specifically selected for visual assessment only. Once floted and dried, the retent and flot of each sample were visually examined for various artefacts and ecofacts and relative abundances of such were recorded. Abundances were tabulated following Hubbard & Clapham's abundance scale (1992).

Botanical Material Identification

For non-waterlogged samples processed by standard flotation, carbonised botanical material from each sorted retent was added to the corresponding flot before being sorted through a 500µm, 1mm and 4mm mesh diameter sieve. Charcoal identification was undertaken using the reflected light of a Zenith metallurgical microscope at X63 magnification. Depending upon volume present, 100% of the charcoal >4mm fragment size, or a representative sample thereof, was identified as completely as preservation would allow. Charcoal >2mm fragment size was scanned, and if necessary and feasible a selection was identified to ensure the identified material provided an accurate representation of the species composition for each sample analysed. The total volume of charcoal present was recorded. Carbonised cereals, seeds and other macroplant remains within non-waterlogged samples were 100% identified as specifically as preservation would allow using a Nikon 93756 binocular microscope at variable magnifications of between X8 - X40 with associated Schott cold light source.

For waterlogged samples, macroscopic identification of non-carbonised and carbonised plant materials, small bones and invertebrates was achieved using a Zeiss Stemi-2000C microscope with independent Scott light source at variable magnifications of between X4 – X45. Charcoal and wood internal anatomy was confirmed at X63 magnification using reflected light and a Zenith Metam P-1 metallurgical microscope. Following identification, waterlogged fragile organic materials were stored in water with a preservative mixture of 200ml glycerine, 400ml ethanol and 6ml formalin in accordance with standard methodology.

Photographic record of finds was undertaken using a Canon 600D digital camera with microscope adaptors.

Charcoal identification was undertaken with reference to Schweingruber (1990). Confirmation of cereal morphology was achieved with reference to Jacomet (1987), whilst seed identification was

confirmed by comparison with images within Beijerinck (1947) and Cappers (2006) and the Dickson botanical reference collection. Bud identification was achieved with reference to Tomlinson (1985). Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997) except cereals, which conform to Zohary & Hopf (2000).

Faunal Remains Identification

The faunal remains were examined in laboratory conditions and recorded with guidance from Dobney et al. (1999) and O'Connor (2008). For each context, observations were made on bone preservation, colour, angularity of breaks and fragment size. Evidence of butchery marks, gnawing, burning or post depositional damage were recorded where present. Identification of species was completed using published identification guides (Pales & Lambert 1971), as well as comparative material from the zoo-archaeological reference collection at the Dickson Laboratory. Wherever specific identification could not be achieved, bone fragments were classified using the following categories; unidentified mammal, unidentified bird or unidentified fish. Mammalian fragments that retained characteristics that enabled estimation of the size of the animal were assigned to one or more of the following categories: large mammal (the size of horse/cow/large cervid [i.e. deer]), medium mammal 1 (the size of sheep/goat/pig/small cervid), medium mammal 2 (the size of dog/cat/hare), small mammal (the size of rodents, mustelidae etc). Very small bone scraps (usually smaller than 10mm) were recorded as unidentifiable and only counted approximately.

Marine Shell Identification

Marine bivalves were generally fragmented, although occasional larger fragments were observed and identification was achieved using McMillan (1968).

Results

Results are discussed by phase. Tables 1-5 show the results obtained from the various samples and methods of processing; consequently they should be viewed collectively as well as individually. Table 1 gives results of the scan sorting; Table 2 provides data from full sorting; Table 3 gives full results of sorting and analysis of waterlogged samples; Table 4 shows results of environmental analysis of non-waterlogged deposits sorted in Table 2 and Table 5 gives results of identification of bone within those sorted samples (Table 2). Hand-collected bone was recovered from many contexts not selected for analysis for environmental materials and so results are presented in a separate report.

Phase 1: 11th-12th Century

Fully analysed samples

Context (0439) Sample <89> tub 3/5 Primary fill of Ditch [0440]. Waterlogged fill.

Context (0439) was interpreted during excavation as the primary fill of drainage ditch [0440], having formed when the ditch was water-filled and stagnant. Three fragments of late 11th century Lincolnshire Shelly ware recovered provided a date for this accumulation event (Flintoft & Davies 2013). That the ditch had been cut lower than the natural water table was confirmed by the large volume of fragile waterlogged plant remains preserved, comprising 52 separate plant taxa (including more than 470 seeds). A more modest, yet still varied invertebrate assemblage was also noted. Conversely, a mere 7 carbonised seeds and a few tiny fragments of indeterminate charcoal were recovered.

The botanical assemblage indicates that sediment accumulated gradually, with the ditch possibly remaining open and water-filled for at least some years, as implied by seeds of probable bogbean (*cf Menyanthes trifoliata*), a relative of water lilies that grows in shallow water of fens and ditches. However, it is perhaps more feasible that the drainage ditches were also used as overflow sluices for the Priory fish ponds, where the deeper standing water would certainly support bogbean growth. Seeds of a total of 6 species of sedge (*Carex* spp), common club-rush (*Schoenoplectus lacustris*), gypsywort (*Lycopus europaeus*) and probable marsh violet (*cf Viola palustris*) further support the archaeological interpretation of this feature as a functioning drainage channel, within which gradual sediment accumulation resulted in fen/mire status over time. Numerous buds and some seeds of willow, probably goat willow (*Salix cf caprea*) and young twigs of poplar/willow type (*Populus/Salix*)

were also recorded. Willows are strongly indicative of wet ground and the large numbers of buds and woody remains and especially of the fragile seeds supports the interpretation of willows fringing the water-filled ditch.

Other woodland indicators including rare buds of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), seeds and young twigs of elder or red-berried elder (*Sambucus nigra/racemosa*) and rose (*Rosa*) thorns imply scrub woodland at the margins of enriched (perhaps arable) soil in close proximity to the ditch.

The greatest numbers of waterlogged plant macrofossil remains recorded were of species that are arable or ruderal indicators. Ruderal plants are pioneers of disturbed or waste ground; this includes many crop weeds. Collectively, corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), corn marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*) and corn spurrey (*Spergula arvensis*) are infamous weeds of medieval cereal cultivation (Greig 1988). Others, including stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*), creeping and creeping/field buttercups (*Ranunculus repens* & *R. repens/acris*), black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*), henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), thistles (*Cirsium/Carduus*), knapweed (*Centaurea*) and other related species found may be more indicative of field margins and disturbed ruderal land. Black nightshade and henbane have notable medicinal implications; originally they may have had provenance as physic garden escapes, although both are also vigorous weeds of enriched waste ground. Still other species, such as knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), redshank (*Persicaria maculosa*), annual nettle (*Urtica urens*) and docks (*Rumex* species) are equally encountered as marginal weeds or within the actual crops.

Collectively, this combination of weedy taxa is strongly indicative of the drainage ditch having been in very close proximity to arable cultivation, possibly forming part of the field boundary. Many of the plants recorded will have grown directly on the ditch margins and slopes. The suggestion is further upheld by the very scarce carbonised assemblage, including a single grain of cultivated/black oat (*Avena sativa/strigosa*), three poorly preserved probable wheats (*cf Triticum* sp) and weeds including two probable wild type oats (*Avena cf fatua*) and an indeterminate grass seed (Poaceae). These finds may reflect stubble burning, or accidental incorporation of cultivation soil enrichment material including hearth waste. Collectively, this assemblage further supports the site interpretation of a field drainage ditch for arable agriculture around the late 11th or early 12th century.

Occasional resting stages of water flea (*Daphnia pulex*) were recovered. These 'ephippia' are produced in response to drying out and suggest that as sediment accumulated, the standing water levels fluctuated, becoming seasonal and eventually drying sufficiently to provide new exposed ground for the ruderal assemblage to colonise. Concretions of sand, small gravels and pebbles within the matrix of the sample imply fluctuating water with associated periods of desiccation to further support this interpretation.

Context (0434) Sample <86> tub 1/5 Tertiary fill of Ditch [0436]. Waterlogged fill.

Context (0434) was the third fill of ditch cut [0436], interpreted on site as re-cutting the earlier ditch [0440] and another [0458], presumably when the levels of sediment accumulation within [0440] meant that it no longer fulfilled the purpose for which it was constructed. Fragments of 12th-13th century Nottingham splashed ware pottery within (0434) date the third fill of this ditch re-cut [0436], meaning that the earlier ditches fell out of use before this time. Four leather shoes and a pig jawbone were also recorded from (0434) during excavation.

In many ways, the botanical assemblage recovered from (0434) was comparable to that of the earlier context (0439), the primary fill of ditch [0440]. With two notable exceptions, numbers of seeds of individual taxa recorded were also broadly at equivalent levels. Similar wetland taxa were identified from both fills, including various sedges, club-rush and gypsywort to imply fen/mire vegetation. However, bogbean not recorded in (0434), which could suggest that water levels here were ephemeral or fluctuated regularly. Water flea resting stages in the fill would support this interpretation. It is likely that by the time (0434) had accumulated the active base of the ditch was higher than the natural water table in the summer months. Comparable arable/ruderal indicator taxa were recorded in (0434) as were in (0439) too; both crop contaminants and ruderal field margin indicators were similarly well represented. However, strikingly high numbers of black nightshade and stinging nettle were of note in this later ditch fill, with over 4000 and 2000 seeds respectively being recorded. This may imply an intensification of soil enrichment within the area, although other taxa with similar preferences and abilities have not increased accordingly. Consequently, it is perhaps more likely that the populations of those two virulent ruderal weeds have now become firmly established within the seed bank of the ruderal ditch margins by the period to which this fill relates and are growing strongly there, outcompeting many rival taxa. They may even have been harvested

as a 'wild crop' by the Priory community, since both are well recorded in this respect within the archaeological record.

In general terms, the recurrence of comparable taxon indicators of arable/ruderal, woodland and fen/mire conditions suggests strongly that the local environment around the ditches has not changed significantly over the time encompassed by these two ditch fills, a period that could quite feasibly span around 100 or more years.

Although otherwise broadly similar, context (0434) has a more significant domestic food waste component than the basal fill (0439) of earlier ditch cut [0440], albeit still not with a particularly large volume. The carbonised assemblage includes a variety of common medieval cereal types, including common/black oat, rye (*Secale cereale*) and bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), although here also with carbonised weeds of cultivation recorded include meadow vetchling (*Lathyrus pratensis*) and corn spurrey. This suggests discard of crop processing waste, or possibly stubble burning. Other food plants recorded include uncarbonised hazel nutshell (*Corylus avellana*); manually fragmented (as opposed to natural germination or mammalian/avian breakage), and seeds and twigs of elder/red berried elder. The hazel nutshell could be the remains of a medieval snack eaten in the field or evidence of domestic refuse dumping. Elder is a well accepted ruderal weedy shrub, the branches of which may well have overhung the ditch. Nevertheless, the presence of twigs and seeds demonstrates availability of berries for use.

A small volume of charcoal was also recorded, the assemblage suggestive of domestic hearth fuel including gathered local resources and possibly woodworking waste. Hazel, beech (*Fagus*), poplar/willow, oak (*Quercus*) and elder were all recorded in tiny quantities, from a total volume of <5ml that weighed a mere 0.28g. Four tiny indeterminate bone chips were also recovered, collectively weighing <0.05g. Together, the carbonised assemblage, bone and food remains concur well with the four leather shoes and pig jawbone to imply a degree of domestic dumping within the ditch fill. The superabundance of black nightshade and nettle seeds within this sample suggest could either close proximity to substantial stands of these taxa or deposition of processing waste resultant from a domestic use for the plants. Nettle stems can be 'retted' (rotted) in ditches like flax to recover their delicate fibres for textile, whilst the leaves form a nutritious, iron-rich constituent of potage (Dickson & Dickson 2000). Black nightshade has significant medicinal application (Stuart 1989). However, both taxa can rapidly out-compete other weeds in enriched soils so domestic application is merely speculative, taking these caveats into consideration.

Scanned sample

A sample from context (0435) derived from ditch [0436] was submitted for scan assessment. Context (0435) was described as an accumulation of peat overlying the primary fill and so was stratigraphically below (0434), reported above. Although scanned samples are not subjected to such rigorous examination as those that are fully analysed, the assemblage within (0435) appeared very similar to that of (0434, in that it contained a limited number of charcoal and bone fragments and an abundance of uncarbonised seeds from arable/ruderal taxa. Species observed included black nightshade, creeping/field buttercup, chickweed and numerous nettle seeds. The level of organic preservation implies that this sample has also been anoxic and at least intermittently waterlogged since deposition. Other seeds identified included species generally associated with hedgerow/scrub including hazel nutshell fragments and seeds of elder berries. Additional species, such as knotgrass, redshank and docks are equally encountered as ruderal weeds or within cereal assemblages. Sedges were also noted, indicating that wet conditions with fluctuating water levels had been in evidence throughout the early ditch siltation processes. Wood fragments were recorded but could not be identified due to poor preservation of the cellular structure, possibly as a result of intermittent waterlogging and drying before sediment levels provided suitable anoxia for their better survival. The results from the 2nd fill of ditch [0436] concur with those of the 3rd fill to imply gradual siltation and fluctuating water levels within the ditch.

Phase 2: 13th-14th Century

Scanned samples

Scanned samples were primarily from ditch fills (0338, 0342, 0364, 0697, 0712 & 0769) thought to relate either to drainage or boundary delineation. One pit fill (0710) was also scanned. No botanical remains were preserved other than occasional small fragments of charcoal, although these were slightly more abundant within contexts (0364) and (0769). All of the features contained occasional to frequent small fragments of bone with occasional CBM and flint fragments. Presence of CBM at least but probably also and flint within the ditches implies a degree of input from structural debitage,

suggesting possible re generation or construction within the local area. Charcoal and small animal bone fragments were relatively frequent in most of the ditch fills with one instance of pottery from context (0712). Collectively, the presence of scant charcoal and bone with inorganic debitage is likely to imply residual domestic and general occupation waste in which only carbonised materials and robust other forms of evidence have preserved in soil that was neither anoxic nor sufficiently wet for fragile organics to survive.

Fully analysed samples

Context (0643) Sample <147> Primary fill of Pit [0658/0733] Waterlogged fill.

Context (0643) was the primary fill of a large, roughly circular pit to the NE corner of the main excavation. The feature was dated by pottery typology to the 12th – 13th century. The basal fill was highly organic and initial assessment revealed a variety of food plants, together with processed bone including pig, eel and herring family. The pit was interpreted as a domestic refuse or cess pit. Closer and more detailed examination of this fill has confirmed this initial assessment, with a strongly organic fill and scarcity of any stones larger than small pebbles suggesting strongly that material has accumulated fairly rapidly. The pit was used to dump hearth waste and other domestic refuse, but there is also strong, compelling evidence for the presence of faecal material, although having been cut below the level of the natural water table, the high moisture content was not conducive to the preservation of clearly discernible coprolites *per se*.

The diet of the community that used this midden/cess pit was rich in fruits, with wild strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*), raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*), blackberry (*R. fruticosus* ss), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*) and elder/red berried elder all well represented. Collectively, these fruits suggest that the cess pit was in use over the months of May until late September, since soft fruits are difficult to store and in this period of history are likely to be eaten fresh. Four (bitten) half seeds of flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) are similarly suggestive of faecal material, whilst small pieces of weft-forming mosses and significant numbers of blow fly larvae may also be of note in this respect. Whilst the numerous thin woody stems/twigs within the sample were too young to identify via wood anatomy, the morphology of some was similar to fruit stalks (cherry and elder). If so, they may relate to preparation of fruit for consumption.

Sixteen small bone fragments were recovered, all under 10mm size and potentially having been consumed. Three tiny fragments of mammalian cancellous bone and a splinter of avian long bone (less than 4mm long) were indeterminate, although one phalange and a carpal of Chicken/Guinea fowl/Pheasant (Galliformes) were also recorded. The remainder of bones were of fish, including 8 indeterminate small fragments under 3mm long, a butchered fragment of Perch (*Perca*) dentary (Percidae) and a rib that may also be Perch (*cf* Percidae). This supports the bone evidence recovered during assessment to support the interpretation of a diet containing fish, fowl and mammalian meat.

Fragments of poorly preserved cereal bran suggest strongly that bread was also consumed, whilst entire seeds of corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*) and numerous fragments further support the suggestion of consumption within the early to midsummer months. Corncockle was once a pernicious weed of medieval arable agriculture. The small, rounded seeds made the bread taste bitter and so in times of plenty or within a wealthy community, they would be removed during daily processing (Greig 1988). The size and shape of corncockle seeds is such that they would tend to accumulate at the bottom of the store bin, meaning that they would become more abundant as the year progresses towards the next harvest, when the store bins are running low. Conversely, in these leaner months, the seeds might be less likely to be removed from grain prior to grinding. As a marketable commodity, such a crop would fetch a far lower price as a result. The large numbers of fragments of corn cockle found are strongly suggestive of grinding of the weed seeds with the cereal grains. Whether purchased or grown by the consumer, either way such bread would not taste particularly pleasant and implies the community was not particularly wealthy.

Other probable crop contaminants within bread include the numerous seeds of chickweed (*Stellaria media*) and fat hen, neither of which would impact negatively upon the taste of any bread or potage consumed. Indeed, fat hen is rich in proteins and fat and is one of several weeds considered to have boosted the nutritive value of cereal yields (Behre 2008); this would be especially relevant before the summer harvest. Many seeds of the most common arable agriculture weeds recorded were broken or damaged, which further supports the interpretation of at least some processing waste within the cereal crop having been consumed. However, the proximity of this pit to the field drainage ditch would imply that at least some, if not most of the other ruderal indicator weed seeds were from taxa

growing in the vicinity to the pit.

The scant carbonised assemblage within the pit included small fragments of alder (*Alnus*), hazel, apple/rowan type (Maloideae), cherry type (Prunoideae) and especially oak. This mixed assemblage is suggestive of hearth waste utilising local scrub woodland resources. Of the ten carbonised cereal grains recorded, three cultivated oats, an oat/rye and three bread wheats were confidently identifiable. The presence of one rachis internode (chaff) fragment of bread wheat would suggest a parching accident, since such fragile chaff does not withstand prolonged burning at the edges of a domestic hearth.

Although the pit was very probably used to dump cess material, domestic refuse was also recovered. One large sherd of red-orange glazed, (possibly corded) pot 40mm x50mm x10mm in size was of note. The sherd was 4mm thick with a fine fabric. In addition a small piece of red tile and two chips of tile or brick were recovered, together with 5 small crumbs of mortar. Collectively, these materials indicate that household waste was also deposited within the pit, confirming provenance as a midden/cess pit.

Phase 3: 15th-16th Century

Scanned samples

Phase 3 scanned samples were derived from a range of features including ditches related to drainage and boundary demarcation (0266, 0306, 0514, 0515, 0615), pits (0217, 0225, 0246, 0520, 0521) and post holes (0157, 0300, 0320, 0322, 0346, 0494, 0511). Despite the variation in provenance between the three feature types, the assemblages recovered were essentially very similar to imply a general spread of waste materials across the site. All contained fragments of charcoal, bone and CBM, with worked stone in the form of flint and masonry in many. Some also contained metal fragments that were suggestive of partial nails; again this was independent of feature type. Since these were not observed within any other phases it is strongly suggestive of a significant phase of structural remodelling at this time, which may concur with the dissolution of the religious buildings.

A wide range of arable/ruderal weeds generally related to cultivation was noted during scanning of context (0217) the primary fill of pit [0129]. The fill was very organic with peaty laminations and wood inclusions. Together, the ruderal weed seeds suggest crops grown on moderately fertile, well drained land with a characteristically medieval weed flora including fat hen, black mustard, greater celandine and the noxious weed corncockle. Whether these are weeds of direct crop processing or domestic escapes on the midden is uncertain, since no cereals were noted within the sample and no other species typically associated with consumption practices were recorded. However, this may be a preservation artefact. Many small fragments of oyster shell were identified and may represent part of the local diet. Collectively the deposit strongly implies domestic midden.

One notable find from context (0266) was a round amber coloured glass bead, interpreted as a possible rosary bead. The single deposit made up the fill of ditch [0264] and is only one of a range of features within the ditched/cellular plot boundary. The glass bead more than likely represents accidental loss and further specialist analysis could provide more information associated with the ditch and chronology of deposition.

Phase 3 Refuse Pits Enclosure 1

Fully analysed samples

Samples analysed derived from a series of seven oval pits from Enclosure 1, aligned north-east to south-west. These pits were deemed to share a common function and were distributed with a clear line of symmetry running along the centre line of the feature group. Five of the pit cuts ([0084], [0082], [0078], [0076], [0074]) appeared to have existed contemporaneously, with [0080] and [0143] having been later additions. Finds recovered from the fills suggest a 16th century date for the infilling of the pits (Flintoft & Davies 2013).

Context (0073) sample <009> Single Fill Pit [0074]

Pit [0074] was the largest of these features and a wide range of items were recovered from the sample of fill (0073), including two large pieces of masonry and a partial tile. A small patch of glaze was evident on the tile, the size and shape of which suggested that it may be a floor tile. These finds were accompanied by frequent small pieces of CBM. Occasional small fragments of flint were also found and showed signs of possible re working. A single piece of black pottery with a particularly

coarse fabric and a small single clear fragment of glass were recovered from the sample. One nail was found, along with occasional unidentified small fragments of magnetic material. Collectively, these finds are strongly suggestive of structural debitage, potentially demolition waste.

Few botanical remains were recovered from the sample; those present were uncarbonised seeds of the robust and durable ruderal weeds thorn apple (*Datura stramonium*) and petty spurge (*Euphorbia peplus*). Charcoal fragments were identified as predominantly oak (*Quercus*) and ash (*Fraxinus*) with hazel (*Corylus*) and beech (*Fagus*). Occasional fragments of possible mussel shell (*cf Mytilus edulis*) and oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shell were also recovered. A small amount of bone was recovered from sample. Unfortunately, none of the bone was identifiable, with all fragments being less than 10mm in size. Of these unidentified fragments, around half were calcined, demonstrating that they had been burnt at temperatures in excess of 600^o C for a sufficiently long period for the organic component of the bone to be entirely removed. Generally the fragments displayed poor preservation, demonstrated through small fragment size and rounded well worn edges. This would imply reworking or recurrent disturbance post deposition.

The evidence from the botanical and faunal assemblages allows the pit fill to be tentatively interpreted as a rubbish pit containing components of domestic and structural waste.

Context (0075) sample <10> Single Fill of Pit [0076]

Context (0075) contained an array of artefacts. Two large pieces of tile were evident, whilst three large pieces of CBM were also recovered, along with numerous smaller fragments. Frequent small fragments of white mortar with sandy inclusions were also found and eleven fragments of flint were present, with possible indications of working or damage. Two fragments of pottery were recovered; the first of these displayed a yellow fabric with dark green glaze; the second a light grey coarse fabric. Two nails and a further nail head were found, along with frequent small unidentified fragments of magnetic material. Two small fragments of clear glass were contained within the sample. As with fill (0073) of pit [0074], this artefact collection suggests demolition or structural remodelling.

A diverse charcoal assemblage including oak, poplar/willow (*Populus/Salix*), hazel, ash and one fragment of holly (*Ilex*) was identified. The seed assemblage was poor, comprising only three seeds of the poisonous ruderal weed thorn apple (*Datura stramonium*) (one carbonised), and one uncarbonised blackberry pip. Occasional small fragments of oyster and mussel were identified, and almost one entire mussel valve. One carbonised emmer/bread wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/aestivum*) grain and one indeterminate grain was also recovered.

Frequent small fragments of bone were noted throughout the sample, although many of these were not identifiable. However, one partial ovicaprid vertebra (sheep/goat) was able to be identified as such. A fragment of bone c.15mm in size was recorded as medium to large mammal by size and shape. This piece of bone was completely calcined, demonstrating that it had been burnt at temperatures higher than 600^o C. The remaining fragments were smaller than 10mm and were recorded as unidentified. Twelve of these were also calcined. The preservation of the bone was fair, with many edges retaining a 'spiky' quality, demonstrating that they had been subject to low levels of post depositional wear.

The range of finds within this pit implies that it functioned as a rubbish pit for general dumping of materials including domestic waste and structural debitage.

Context (0077) sample <011> Single Fill Pit [0078]

Context (0077) was rich in a wide variety of inorganic materials, including an abundance of CBM. The majority of this was small chunks, but one larger tile fragment was also recorded. Worked stone was also prominent within the sample, with eight large pieces of masonry noted. In addition to this, frequent pieces of white mortar with sandy inclusions and small fragments of flint were also recovered. Seven fragments of pottery were contained within the sample. Five of these were brown glazed, one of which showed clear signs of red fabric. The further two fragments were rough in texture, and grey-white in colour. Two small clear fragments of glass and seven partial nails were found, in addition to two unidentified fragments of metal. A single hammerscale sphere was also recovered. Three small and thin fragments of copper were retrieved, closely resembling a brooch pin, although requiring expert opinion to confirm. A pointed end on one of the fragments supported this. Unidentified small fragments of magnetic material were abundant but could not be interpreted further.

As with pit fill (0073), the charcoal assemblage was diverse and likely to have derived from mixed deciduous local woodland including hazel, holly, poplar/willow, cherry type and birch (*Betula*). These

remains may be residual domestic hearth waste. This would concur with the small number of carbonised cereals found, identified as oat (*Avena sp*), oat/rye (*Avena/Secale*), hulled 6-row barley (*Hordeum vulgare var vulgare*), indeterminate wheat (*Triticum sp*) and emmer/bread wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/aestivum*). Also within the charcoal assemblage was oak, which was predominant, concurring with the CBM, worked stone and metal to imply a component of demolition debitage to the assemblage. Numerous uncarbonised seeds were identified including frequent greater celandine (*Chelidonium majus*) and petty spurge. Others identified were fat hen thorn apple, docks, silver birch (*Betula pendula*), dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) and violets (*Viola sp*). The uncarbonised botanical remains were very well preserved and at least the birch, dandelion and violet seeds are likely to be modern in origin. Others may be related or subsequent to the deposition.

A significant amount of bone was recovered from sample <011>. This included the proximal head of an ulna, identified as fallow deer (*Dama dama*). An intact mouse/rat (Muridae) vertebra was also recovered. Two fragments of amphibian tibiofibula were found, and identified to frog/ toad (*Anura*). A fragment of femoral head was also recovered; the size and shape indicated that it originated from a medium mammal 1, and it was recorded as such. Approximately thirty fragments of bone between 10-25mm were recovered from the sample. These were not diagnostic of species; however their size and shape indicated that they were from a medium to large mammal. Five fish vertebrae were all partially preserved and only retained the centrum of the vertebra. These were all between 2-4mm in size, and were not diagnostic of species. A fragment of fish dentary was also recovered. These were accompanied by twenty-two small fragments of undiagnostic fish bone.

Approximately 140 small fragments of bone less than 10mm in size were recovered from the sample. Of these, three were black burnt bone, and thirty-five were white calcined bone. These indicate that burning has occurred at a range of temperatures and for varying lengths of time. Generally preservation of the bone was good, demonstrated by the number of identifiable pieces of bone. Edges also remained sharp, suggesting that the fragments have not been subjected to much post-depositional wear. Several small fragments of marine shell were also recovered, of which many were identified definitively as mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) and oyster (*Ostrea edulis*).

Context (0079) sample <007> Single Fill of Pit [0080]

As with previous samples, a wide array of artefacts was evident in the sample. Eight large chunks of pink sandstone masonry were recovered. In addition to this, frequent fragments of white mortar with sandy inclusions were also found. Frequent small fragments of flint were observed, some with possible signs of working noted on them. Small pieces of CBM were also frequent throughout the sample. Two fragments of pottery were recovered; one of these was green glazed, the other brown glazed. A nail was recovered, in addition to a nail fragment and two fragments of a pin. A single hammerscale sphere was also found. This was accompanied by frequent small fragments of unidentified magnetic material.

The carbonised botanical assemblage was limited to charcoal fragments of mixed deciduous woodland types with a greater abundance of oak. Few uncarbonised seeds were recovered but those present are of arable/ruderal types and scrub woodland. Very little botanical material remains to support any detailed interpretation of the pit other than for waste disposal.

A single phalanx was identified as mouse/rat. In addition to this, a fragment of a femur was identified as frog/toad. A fragment of rib shaft was recorded as large mammal, however was not identifiable to species. Two fish vertebrae were recovered, both of which were incomplete and were represented by the centrum of the vertebra only. The first of these was 2mm in diameter, the second approximately 6mm in diameter. Due to their incomplete nature, these were not identified. A further five undiagnostic fragments of fish bone were also recovered. Seven slightly larger fragments of bone between 10-30mm in size were contained within the sample. Although undiagnostic of species, their shape and size indicate that they originated from a medium to large mammal and they were recorded as such. One of these fragments was white calcined bone. This demonstrates that burning has occurred at temperatures in excess of 600⁰ C for extended periods. The majority of the bone recovered was small unidentified fragments smaller than 10mm. Of these, seventeen were noted as white calcined bone. The number of small identified bones demonstrates that preservation was good. This is supported by the number of 'spiky' edges that have been retained. Fragments of marine shell were frequent throughout the sample. These were identified as oyster and possible mussel.

The unabraded nature of the bone in this fill supports the interpretation that this pit was used for general dumping including domestic waste. Other finds imply structural debitage was also added.

Context (0083) sample <013> Single Fill Pit [0084]

Context (0083) contained a variety of artefacts, of which two large pieces of masonry were particularly evident. These were accompanied by fragments of white mortar with sandy inclusions. Frequent small fragments of flint were also present, with signs of possible working. Small fragments of CBM were frequent throughout. Two fragments of pottery recovered included one brown glazed sherd and another that was white glazed. Two nails were also found, along with frequent small fragments of unidentified magnetic material and a single small fragment of clear glass.

The charcoal assemblage differed slightly from previous pit fills in that less oak charcoal was recorded, although the rest of the assemblage again derived from mixed scrub woodland. This concurs with evidence for cereal processing to imply domestic hearth waste, with various carbonised cereal grains and limited numbers of associated crop weeds recovered. Oat, oat/rye, hulled 6-row barley and wheat including bread/emmer wheat were identified although not in any great abundance. One pea family (Fabaceae) and one dock seed recorded can commonly occur within cereal assemblages as a result of inefficient cereal processing practices leaving these weeds within the cleaned crop. The seeds are then lost subsequently during parching ahead of grinding for bread production.

The faunal remains represented a range of species. A single tooth was identified as domestic pig (*Sus scrofa domesticus*). A further four fragments of teeth were identified as sheep/goat (ovicaprid). Two small vertebrae were identified to the level of mouse/rat. A shaft fragment of medium mammal 2 was recovered but was not identifiable to species. Three fish vertebrae were also recovered but all three were partial, with only the centrum of the vertebra intact. Two of these were c.2mm in diameter; the third was larger at c.8mm. These were not diagnostic of species. A further eight small unidentified fragments of fish were also recovered.

The remaining bone was all unidentified fragments smaller than 10mm in size. Of these, fifteen were white calcined bone, demonstrating exposure to very high temperatures. The number of identified bones demonstrates that preservation conditions for this context were good and it is unlikely that these remains have been exposed to very much post depositional wear.

A number of small marine shell fragments were also recovered and identified as oyster and possible mussel. Avian eggshell was also recovered in small quantities. Collectively, this assemblage is strongly indicative of a refuse pit including a mixture of domestic and structural debitage.

Phase 4: 17th-18th Century

Scanned samples

Samples from a range of features dating to the period after the priory had fallen out of use were scanned to give an indication of the types of materials present. They included fills of a ditch (0513), pits (0140), 0603, 0612), possible cess pit (0212), pit/posthole (0262) and posthole (0389). Samples relating to 17th-18th century features revealed a moderate number of charcoal and bone fragments, with occasional instances of pottery, possibly reflecting background occupation scatter within the vicinity. Ditch fill (0513) and pit/posthole (0262) contained many fragments of CBM.

Scanning of cess pit fill (0212) revealed fragments of animal bone and many seeds from edible taxa including fruits such as grape (*Vitis vinifera*), fig (*Ficus carica*), blackberry and wild strawberry. Mineralised coprolite material was also identified, corroborating the interpretation mooted on site that this feature had been a cess pit. The grape and fig are likely to have been imported dried fruits, implying sufficient wealth within the community to purchase such luxury items and reflecting the well established trade links of the 17th and 18th centuries. Conversely, the wild strawberries must have been eaten fresh, implying use of the pit in early summer. Whilst blackberries are a rampant weed of enriched soils including middens, they would also have been eaten fresh in the early autumn as they could not be stored easily at that period in history. Two of the samples also contained small fragments of oyster shell. Together with the faunal remains, this provides further evidence of a varied diet within the local community in the 17-18th centuries and contributes to interpretations of status and economy.

Unprovenanced Samples

Scanned contexts (0181), (0618) and (0708) are listed as cuts/features rather than deposits. Each contained a small quantity of charcoal and bone, and (0181) and (0618) also contained possible oyster shell and pottery fragments. These components usually signify input from domestic and

household waste. Evidence of worked stone and CBM from these features may be indicative of re deposition of building material through regeneration of the area, including debitage from the abandonment of the monastic structures.

Discussion

The artefact assemblage recovered from many of the samples was relatively limited and restricted primarily to fragments of worked stone, CBM, metal and mortar. Pottery was occasional throughout all phases of occupation, helping to assign a chronology to the site. Although recorded in very small quantities in earlier phases, CBM fragments especially appeared to be more prolific within the Phase 3 (15th to 16th century) and Phase 4 (17th-18th century) scanned samples. Together with the large masonry, tile and glass sherds recorded after Phase 3 in both scanned and especially fully sorted samples, these artefacts may reflect changes caused as a result of the dissolution of the priory structures in the 16th century and subsequent regeneration and remodelling of the landscape. Metal was recorded only within the Phase 3 (15th to 16th century) samples including many partial nails, also suggesting structural demolition.

The worked stone was in the form of masonry and flint and together with the mortar may have derived from demolished relatively high status wall structures.

Charcoal fragments were recovered from many of the samples, with much of the identified assemblage indicating a strong reliance on mixed deciduous woodland taxa. Such finds occurred most frequently alongside cereal grains and burnt bone to imply domestic hearth waste. Within the assemblages of Phase 3 especially, the predominance of oak implies burnt structural timbers and may be synonymous with the demolition debris material recorded in the demolition pits possibly related to destruction of the Priory structures.

As with any archaeological context, the carbonised and uncarbonised plant macrofossil assemblages showed different aspects to the site, with waterlogged remains indicating discard of uncooked food plants, domestic use of harvested, gathered or traded materials and casual weeds. The type of uncarbonised seeds preserved can also be used to help determine the nutrient status of the sediment at deposition and the degree of waterlogging from that time until the present day, suggesting that some ditch or pit fills were wetter than others.

The considerable numbers of waterlogged seeds and other plant macrofossil remains recorded from the waterlogged fills (0439, 0435, 0434) of two separate Phase 1 ditches [0440; 0436] and a Phase 2 domestic refuse pit (0643) are in stark contrast to the very small volumes of carbonised materials from those same contexts. This highlights the role that preservation conditions play in the environmental interpretation of features on a site. Whilst carbonised organic materials relate to incidents involving fire and are frequently relatable directly to human activities, fragile waterlogged materials often reveal additional evidence of indirect association with people, such as weeds of anthropogenic soils or post abandonment events. Their presence may also be entirely unrelated to human activity. Consequently, waterlogged plant remains can reveal a significant amount of information regarding the environmental setting, form and function of a feature but also of the site itself.

The large numbers of ruderal weed seeds recorded indicate an agricultural landscape that did not change in any significant manner between the late 11th and 13th centuries, although perhaps becoming more intensively cultivated, with associated requirements for soil enrichment. This is reflected in the increase in taxa that out-compete others on richer soils, including nettles and black nightshade. However, the ruderal weed flora recorded was rich and diverse, indicating open, fertile soils and regular ploughing.

The primary fill (0439) of the Phase 1 early ditch [0440] was cut below the natural water table, quite feasibly remaining wet for some years. Fragments of probable bog bean seeds imply the water was not always stagnant, to suggest that the ditch might have received water from relatively clean standing or slowly flowing water, for example Priory fish ponds, in the late 11th or early 12th century. If so associated, it may have acted as a sluice or feeder in this respect. Taxa recorded within the ditch fill indicate that natural silt accumulation progressed over time, until perhaps it could no longer accommodate water overflow or the field alignment was changed, necessitating ditch relocation. Dumping of domestic waste within the ditch was not particularly notable at this period in time. The variety of mire species, primarily sedges but also common rush and gypsywort support the interpretation of a marshy environment, with intermittent water levels as siltation progressed. Conversely, finds within the second (0435) and tertiary (0434) fills of later ditch re-cut [0436] suggest

that these ditch fills were probably higher than the natural water table and only intermittently water-filled. Large remains including buds and twigs of ash, elder and especially willow in the later fill (0434) suggest there was fringing vegetation around the ditch margins at this time, dated by pottery typology to the 12th–13th century. The absence of true aquatic plant taxa within fills (0435) and (0434) suggest that by the time these fills were the active surface, ditch [0436] may have functioned purely as a boundary drainage ditch rather than also facilitating water overflow for other functions, such as Priory fishponds, although this cannot be confirmed.

By the 13th–14th century (Phase 2) it appears that at least small quantities of domestic waste were becoming incorporated into ditch fills, with scanned samples recurrently containing moderate quantities of both charcoal and bone. This may reflect the larger community size, or could relate in part to changes in agricultural practice including middening for soil enrichment purposes.

The primary fill (0643) of a large, roughly circular pit [0658/0733] in the north east of the main excavation respected the alignment of possible boundary ditch [0436] and is dated to Phase 2 by 13th to 14th century pottery typology. The notably organic nature of this fill, presence of domestic refuse and abundance of food plants and bone are highly supportive of the interpretation of this feature as a cess pit and midden. Summer red fruits were well represented, together with cereal bran and numerous common medieval cornfield weeds. Of note, corn cockle fragments integrally linked with bran imply consumption of bread within which ruderal weed seeds were frequent. Such seeds make bread bitter and are usually removed at the gleaning stage (Hillman 1984; Behre 2008), implying that they may have been prolific. This could suggest either that this was a modest community, buying poorer quality stores, or alternatively that the people were using their own reserves from low down in the storage barrel, before the new harvest had been gathered. Collectively, the red soft fruits and abundance of arable weed seeds within bread imply that the cess pit was used during the summer months. Other foodstuffs recorded indicate a varied diet including fowl, fish including perch and eel, and larger mammals including pig.

Phase 3

Scanned samples regularly contained quantities of charcoal, bone, oyster shell and pottery, indicating incorporation of domestic waste into pits and ditches. Similar results were recorded from fully analysed samples, particularly context (0077) and (0833), within which the varied carbonised and uncarbonised seed assemblages reflects diet and types of agriculture practiced. Pit fill (0083) also contained eggshell to imply waterlogged deposits, although in these the presence of both eggshell and marine bivalves suggests that there has not been exposure to the background acidity that generally accompanies cess material. As such, this implies that the pit was a domestic midden rather than a cess pit.

Scanned Refuse pit fill (0217) from Phase 3 15th–16th century contained seeds of sedges and other wetland taxa, indicating at least intermittent water retention and poor drainage. The deposit was described as an organic peat and may be the result of constant low energy waterlogging and gradual accumulation of organic material. If the deposit has accumulated *in situ*, this suggests that the pit must have been open, gradually becoming overgrown with plants that prefer wet or stagnant environments over time. Alternatively, the fill may reflect de-deposited material from the clearance of a wet ditch.

The carbonised plant assemblages from the pit fills of enclosure 1 revealed evidence of cereal crop processing, including carbonised cereal grains and occasional associated crop weeds including docks and pea family seeds. Such weeds are often recorded from archaeological contexts representing cereal processing waste, as the seeds are difficult to remove by winnowing or sieving (Kenward & Hall 1995). However, the cereals and seeds may be residual or re deposited within the pits. A number of uncarbonised seeds of arable/ruderal taxa were recovered from deposit (0077). They appeared to be well preserved although the context was not considered to be particularly waterlogged. Generally described as robust types, the presence of them may reflect residuality from a larger and more varied assemblage as a result of preferential preservation of those taxa.

Uncarbonised seeds of greater celandine were recovered from three of the 15th–16th century (Phase 3) enclosure 1 pit fills. Instances of such are commonly encountered on waste ground close to habitation. Now classed as ruderal weeds, they may once have been cultivated on a small scale for medicinal purposes and can be used to treat a number of ailments including the treatment of gall stones (Stuart 1989).

The enclosure 1 pit fills all contained only a single fill, the components of which were indicative of

general waste material and household rubbish. It is possible that the pits were in use for the purpose of deposition of clearance material as a result of localised regeneration. The recognition of one single fill strongly suggests a distinct dump of material rather than repeated re use and corroborates the interpretation that they are mainly contemporaneous features. The clean angularity of breaks on bone fragments within each fill also supports the interpretation of little post-depositional disturbance. The components may have derived from multiple locations within the area and any interpretation of local environment from these remains can only be tentative. Redeposited artefacts from various periods were recovered from these features during excavation.

The faunal remains recovered from the samples display an interesting range of species, with both pig and fallow deer identified. Both are commonly exploited for subsistence purposes, and the presence of them is likely to indicate food preparation. However it should be noted that only one specimen of each species was found, and neither displayed butchery marks. Five specimens of sheep/goat were also identified, although again without definitive evidence of butchery. However, the large numbers of highly fragmented indeterminate bones from animals of similar sizes is a strong indication of domestic food preparation and the consumption of these animal types. The numerous fragments of fishes add further credence to this concept. Collectively, the presence of fragments of a variety of animals suggests that the diet of the individuals at the site was a diverse one. This is further supported by the presence of both burnt and calcined bone, which can indicate cooking and the burning of waste.

The identifications of mouse/rat and frog/toad bones in pit fills are likely to indicate the infiltration of the deposits by such species. Rodent bones are frequently recovered from deposits of domestic waste and imply that these features they have been exposed and open for some time. Similarly, frogs and toads are regularly identified from fills including ditch deposits or pit fills where there is a larger component of structural debris (causing voids and dark spaces) and little putrid organic waste. Overall, the faunal remains from the contexts appear to represent domestic waste and help explain deposition events and agricultural practices. It is likely that pigs and sheep (or goats) were farmed locally, deer caught and fresh water fish either cultivated in ponds or purchased at markets, with marine resources including fish and bivalves brought in from the coast. The presence of rodents and amphibians in the samples could imply either that pit fills originated from the clearance of silted up ditches or that the features were left open for long periods of time.

Phase 4

All features from Phase 4 were scanned rather than being subjected to full analysis, in keeping with the project brief. Finds within those samples included charcoal, bone and occasional shell, with, with recurrent low levels of structural debitage to imply re-working of the landscape following the demolition implied in Phase 3. However, of particular note was context (0212), interpreted as a cess pit. Although this fill was not subject to full analysis, fragments of animal bone were recorded and seeds from imported dried fruits including grape and fig were of note. Wild fruits including blackberry and wild strawberry imply summer consumption and highlight variety within the diet of the community. Mineralised coprolite material was also identified, corroborating the interpretation mooted on site that this feature had been a cess pit. This might be one reason why shell was not present when oyster shell was recorded in two other features. Having been found recurrently in previous phases, it is very likely to have still been a regular part of the diet at this time, but shell of any type does not survive well in acidic conditions containing urine. The grape and fig are likely to have been imported dried fruits, implying sufficient wealth to purchase such luxury items and reflecting the well established trade links of the 17th and 18th centuries between England and Eastern Europe. Together with the faunal remains, these results provide further evidence of the varied diet within the local community over time, revealing evidence of imported luxury foods in the diet during the 17-18th centuries and contributing to interpretations of status and economy.

4.3 Small Finds

By Nicola Rogers

Introduction and Methodology

Forty-six metal finds from the area designated LPM were studied for this report, which concentrates upon the medieval material, being datable objects of the medieval period and/or objects from medieval deposits. All the iron and copper alloy objects were X-rayed. This report has been written making use of the Xrays but without the benefit of any investigative conservation.

What the finds are:

Tools, knives and working waste

ATZ contains fragments of a probable tanged iron object, possibly a tool but it is too fragmentary to identify further. It was found in a Phase 4 ?levelling layer.

Three iron knives (ACF, ATE, ATF) were all recovered from the same Phase 3 pit fill (0138) (which also produced buckle ATB). ACF and ATF are both largely complete whittle tang knives; ATF is the smaller of the two knives, whilst ACF retains possible traces of a bone handle. The more fragmentary ATE appears to be a scale tang knife, with a non-ferrous shoulder plate. The scale tang form was introduced in the 13th century (Goodall 2011, 108), becoming more common in the 14th century (Ottaway and Rogers 2002, 2762) and these knives were employed alongside the centuries-old socketed whittle tang style of knife. Whilst any or all of the knives could have been used as tools in craft working, all could equally have had more domestic uses, and all could date from the 14th – 16th centuries. A fourth knife (ATT) is also of scale tang form, and appears to have a recessed channel along its blade; it was recovered from a 19th – 20th century deposit and is of uncertain date, but could be contemporary with the other knives. ALK (Context 0812) may be an iron tanged knife fragment or a curved tapering strip, and was recovered from a Phase 3 deposit.

A single lead alloy spillage (ADF) resulting from lead alloy casting or recycling was found in association with upper fills of two large 11th-12th century ditches; the material found in this deposit appears to be mainly 13th – 15th century however (see below), and in any case must pre-date any post-dissolution retrieval and recycling of materials.

Catalogue

NB the following abbreviations are used throughout the catalogue entries in this report: L. = length, W. = width, Th. = thickness, Ht. = height, Wt. = weight, Diam. = diameter
Iron fragments x 3, possibly from a tanged object, tool? Largest fragment L.30.5mm, W.11mm. (part of ATZ, Context 0044)

(ATF, Context 0138) Iron whittle tang knife, end of blade broken off, blade back approximately horizontal, angled shoulder. Possible traces of bone (handle) on tang. Total L.143mm, Blade W.16mm. (ACF, Context 0138)

Iron whittle tang knife, end of blade broken off, almost vertical shoulder, back slopes down slightly. Total L.94mm Blade W.8.5mm.

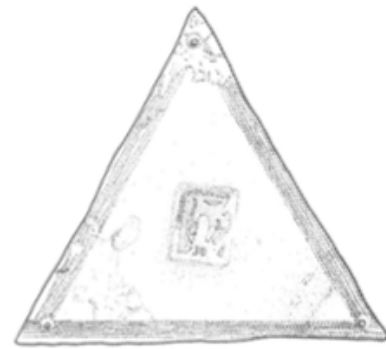
(ATE, Context 0138) Iron scale tang knife, incomplete, in 2 adjoining fragments, both with rivet holes. The larger fragment appears to have a non-ferrous shoulder plate attached. Total L.96mm, W.13mm.

(ATT, Context 0055) Iron scale tang knife, incomplete, blade with straight back, possible recessed channel on blade. L.83.5mm W.15mm.

(ADF, Context 1037) Lead alloy spillage



Iron buckle
ADB (0138)



Copper alloy plate
ADE (0149)



Iron whittle tang knife
ACF (0138)



Iron whittle tang knife
ATF (0138)



Pin with wire-wound
head
ATO (0014)



Copper alloy
sexfoil mount
ADD (0137)



Copper alloy jetton
(detail taken from radiograph)
BEM (0623)



2.5cm

Metal finds from Abbey Street, Lenton (LPM)
Scale = 1:1

Structural metalwork

Nails

Within the medieval phases, a total of 28 nails and nail fragments were recovered, with all but two coming from Phases 3 and 4.

Table 1 Nails by phase

Phase	Nails/nail fragments
Phase 2	1
Phase 3	15
Phase 4	11
Phase 5	1

Staple

A complete U-shaped staple recovered from Phase 3 ditch fill (BDP) was the only other element of structural ironwork that was identified.

Dress Accessories

A copper alloy sexfoil mount (ADD) is a common medieval form of belt, strap or girdle mount; although it was recovered from a deposit associated with the two large 11th-12th century ditches, the mount is likely to date from 14th – 15th century (Ottaway and Rogers 2002, 2906-07). It is noteworthy that. Two fragments of 13th-14th century green glaze pottery were also recovered from this context. Although found in a Phase 5 layer, the 24 wire wound headed pins and five pin shanks which comprise ATO date to the early 18th century at the latest, and could be from as early as the 13th century (Ottaway and Rogers 2002, 2915-16); the latter part of this date range seems most likely, however. Such pins are generally thought to have been used as light dress fastenings (Ottaway and Rogers 2002, 2918; Egan 2005, 219, 1204). The pins are all remarkably complete and standard in size, suggesting they may never have been used.

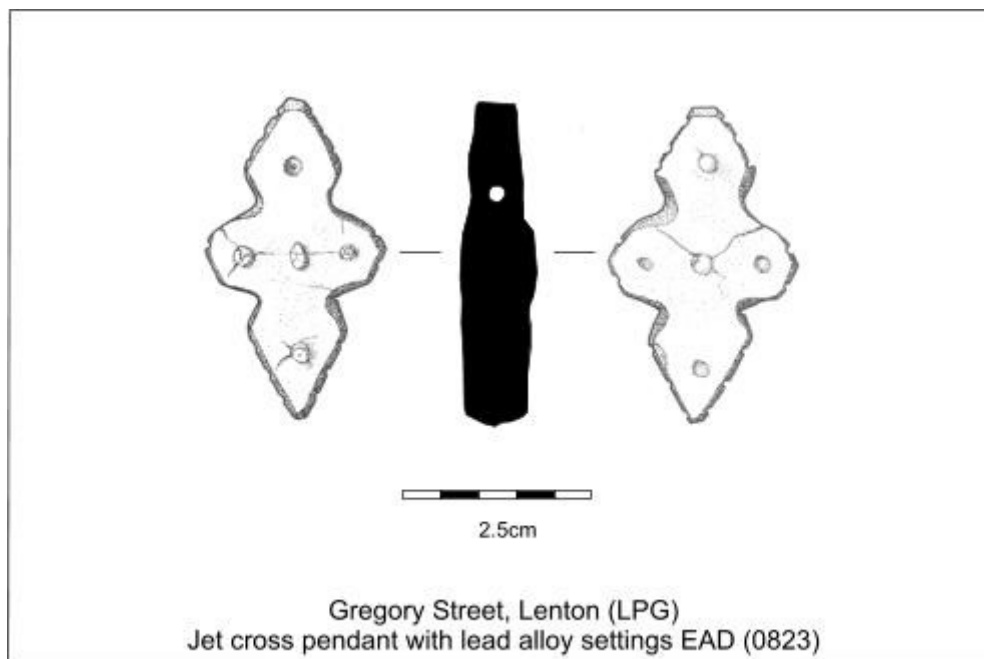
Made of copper alloy, a rumbler bell (ATH) was recovered from a Phase 4 pit fill; it has a loop at the top, and the lower half, which is incomplete, has some decoration. Possible functions for bells such as this include on dog collars (Ottaway and Rogers 2002, 2911, fig.1485), as dress accessories or on rattles (Egan 2005, 57).



Plate 8: Rumbler Bell ATH

An interesting object within the assemblage is the jet cross (EAD Context 0823). The shorter west/east arms of the cross have rounded ends, and the north/south arms have longer triangular terminals with vertical incised lines decorating the sides. A lateral perforation goes through the sides of one of the triangular terminals, indicating that this object is a pendant, and it has six circular lead alloy insets, with one in each terminal and a pair in the centre. These seem to be decorative, although they completely perforate the cross, rather than simply being inset into the surface.

EAD was recovered from Phase 3 levelling material, indicating a date of 15th – 16th century at the latest. The unusual form and decoration make the cross difficult to date, however; although other simple medieval jet pendant crosses are known, including a series of 12th century equal-armed crosses decorated with ring-and-dot motifs (Pierce 2013, 198-211) EAD is somewhat dissimilar. At best, it can be suggested that a date from 13th – 16th century seems most likely for it. It was presumably a pendant which was worn around the neck, or perhaps as part of a rosary.



Catalogue

Copper alloy sexfoil mount with central perforation for attachment. Diam. 13mm. (ADD, Context 1037)

Copper alloy pins with wire wound heads x 24, also 5 x wire pin shanks. L.48mm, Shank section Diam.1mm, Head diam. 3mm. (ATO, Context 0014).

Copper alloy rumbler bell, with rectangular loop, lower half decorated but incomplete, no pea survives. Ht. 34mm, Diam. 26mm. (ATH, Context 0090)

Jet cross pendant, two arms with rounded ends, and two with triangular terminals. A lateral perforation goes through the sides of one of the triangular terminals, vertical incised lines decorate the sides, and six circular lead alloy insets are placed centrally and on each arm. Length. 45mm, Width.25mm (EAD, Context 0823).

Miscellaneous

The triangular copper alloy scale sheet (ADE) was found in a Phase 2 layer which extended from beneath the western extent of the main excavation and was said to include intrusive material. This object is in fact well stratified in Phase 2, and could date to the 14th century, with similarly dated examples found in London in mid-14th – mid 15th century deposits (Egan 1998, 322-324). This item is discussed in more detail below.

Copper-alloy stamped sheet (ADE).

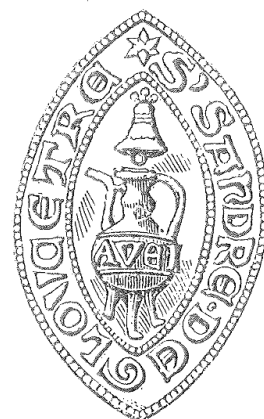
This comprises a triangular sheet of copper alloy 1mm thick. From the centre of the base edge to the apex the object is 50mm long, while the sides of the triangle measure 58mm and base edge 56mm. The weight is 6g. Lying centrally within the object is a sunken (hammered) rectangular stamped motif (11mm x 9mm) containing a baluster shaped tripod kettle/ewer with curved tubular spout and handle set within a border formed by a single line of irregular shaped cable decoration. Present at each corner are single holes 1mm in diameter (these were punched through from the reverse where they can be seen to be 2mm in size). Small stump like remnants of rivets or metallic concretions fill the holes initially giving the impression that the object had been previously attached to another object. Also present on the apparent outer face of the object were a series of faint striations within a 2mm wide border along each edge. Similar slightly smaller triangular sheets (31mm-46mm sides) are known to have been used as scale pans for balances, suspended by string fed through the corner holes (Egan 2012, 322-325). Numismatic related stamps suggest the weighing of coins was a function of such balances.

The presence of the tripod kettle/ewer would appear to indicate a date from the 14th to 16th century for the sheet (Blair & Blair 2001, 199; Lewis *et al* 1987, 87). The stamp has similarities with the seal of the brasier Andrew of Gloucester which contains a bell and tripod kettle/ewer typical of the range of products brasiers made (see Plate). It is likely that the stamp is also representative of a brasier either individual craftsman, or from a workshop or gild similarly producing copper-alloy items including pots typically made by brasiers e.g. measures, bowls, pans, chafing-dishes, candlesticks, cauldrons, kettles, ewers (Blair and Blair 2001, 97-98) and apparently scale pans. The individual marking of goods developed from the 13th to 14th century in order to keep a check on quality by giving reassurance that it was the product of a reputable craftsman (Geddes 2001, 185; Ramsay 2001, xxv).

As the stamp was recovered from the site of the medieval Lenton fair, one of the foremost English fairs with products brought from afar, whether the stamp indicates a craftsman from Nottingham or further afield such as London is uncertain. Only one gild is known for Nottingham that of the weavers (Foulds 1997, 77). There are potential problems in possibly distinguishing brasiers in documentary sources, which were often referred to as potters, particularly prior to the 15th century, while at times also being mistaken with the similarly termed brewers (Blair & Blair 2001, 93-94). However bell founders are known to have been active from the 15th century, interestingly in the north-east quarter of the town near the potters (Barley & Straw 1969, 5). Typically these would have supplemented themselves by also supplying metal pots (Foulds 1997, 81). Metal vessels were known to be sold at the Lenton Fair such as the chalice later bequeathed to Hucknall Church in 1462 (Green 1936, 72). Although brasiers as a group were not individually distinguished within the known layout of fair stalls at Lenton (Barnes 1987; Grieg 1992), the stamp may indicate at the least the presence of some of their products.



Stamp on plaque showing tripod kettle within square border



Seal of the brasier Andrew of Gloucester displaying typical products (a tripod kettle or ewer and bell).

Plate 9: Copper Alloy Sheet (ADE)

Found in the same Phase 3 pit fill as the three knives (see above), an iron trapezoidal buckle (ADB) is

almost complete, it retains part of the cylinder on which the pin (now missing) would have rested, and appears to have been plated with non-ferrous metal. The shape of the buckle and the feature of the cylinder suggests that this is a harness buckle of a form dated by Goodall to the 14th – 16th centuries (Goodall 2011, 339-340).

BDW is a cast copper alloy cooking vessel or dish rim fragment, which was found in a Phase 3 ditch fill; unfortunately the precise form of the vessel is unidentifiable from this fragment.

A jetton (BEM) appears to be of an English type of the 14th century (see coin report below), but was found in redeposited material in a 19th – 20th century drainage trench.

BOZ (unstratified) is a copper alloy roll/cylinder of uncertain function.

Three conical lead alloy weights were found in a deposit described as 'Cottage soil strip' (ARN, ARO, ARP); there are no indications on any that they were originally suspended or hanging weights, so they seem most likely to have been used on balances.

Catalogue

Iron buckle, sub-trapezoidal, with remains of cylinder, pin missing, possible plating. Probably a harness buckle. L.53mm, W.52mm, Th.7mm (ADB, Context 0138)

Copper alloy cast vessel rim fragment. L.45.5mm, W.26mm (BDW, Context 0636)

Copper alloy jetton, ?English, 14th century (BEM, Context 0623)

The Significance of the assemblage

The earliest material identified in this small group of metalwork dates to the 14th – 15th centuries, comprising both the scale pan/mount (ADE), and the jetton BEM. Other objects could also fit into this date range, including the knives (ACF, ATE, ATF), harness buckle (ADB), copper alloy belt mount (ADD) and copper alloy vessel fragment (BDW). Probable late medieval or early post medieval finds include the dress pins (ATO), and the bell (ATH). The range of material is varied and includes tools, structural ironwork and dress accessories as well as some individual objects of interest. None of the material can be said to be identifiably ecclesiastical in nature and to derive directly from the abbey, but some evidence of trading is provided by the scale pan and jetton, which could relate to markets and fairs held in the area.

4.4 Coins

By Grenville Chamberlain

Summary

Eight coins, tokens and jetons and a lead seal were collected from ditch fills, pit fills and layers across the excavation. The earliest of these was a Roman coin dating to the 3rd century and the latest dated to the 16th century. The coins provide excellent dating evidence and future analysis of these artefacts may provide us with an understanding of the commercial use of the site.

Catalogue

1. ADP A coin dating to the rule of Antoninianus of Caius Pius Vesuvius Tetricus I was recovered from context 0360. Tetricus I was the final Gallo-Roman emperor, and ruled from 270 to 273AD. The obverse side of the coin reads IMP C TETR (ICUS). The reverse reads PAX (AVG ?) and has an image of Pax holding a transverse sceptre (Mattingly, H et al. 1927).



Obverse of ADP



Reverse of ADP

2. AAV An English Jeton with a “King under canopy” design was discovered in context 0162. These particular coins were in circulation during the reigns of Edward III to Richard II (1327-99). The legend on the obverse says AVE MARIA and in the spandrels on the reverse appears A V E M, short for Ave Maria. Below the Lenton example is a Jeton of the same design in better condition, included to illustrate the composition more effectively (F. P. Barnard 1917).



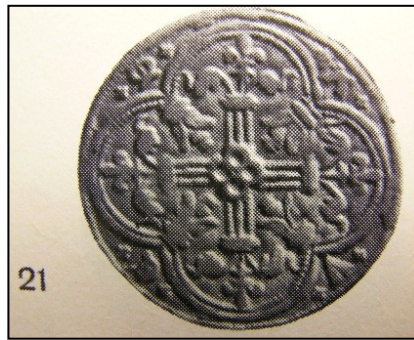
Obverse of AAV



Reverse of AAV



Obverse of F. P. Barnard example



Reverse of F. P. Barnard example

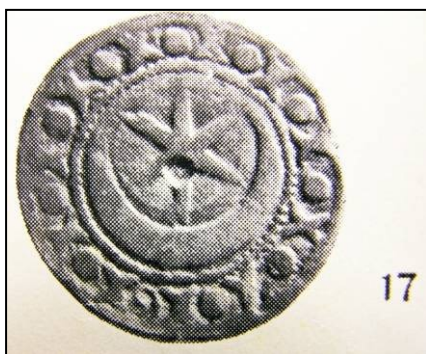
3. ADI An interesting example of an eroded English jeton with a Star & Crescent design was ascribed to context 0137. The coins were in circulation during the reign of Edward II (1307-1327). An interesting feature of this particular jeton is punch in the centre, which was added to avoid confusing it with coinage. Some jetons have been discovered which have complete holes through the centre. Images of very similar examples have been included which detail the sharpened features of the design (Berry, G 1974 & Barnard, F 1917).



Obverse of ADI



Reverse of ADI



Obverse of G. Berry example



Reverse of F. P. Barnard example

4. ADJ An English jeton dating to the reign of Edward I (1272-1307) was ascribed to context 0137. The jeton is of a "Sterling Head Type." Below is an example of an English jeton which is very like the one found at Lenton except that it has six cinquefoils around the King's head.



Obverse of ADJ



Reverse of ADJ

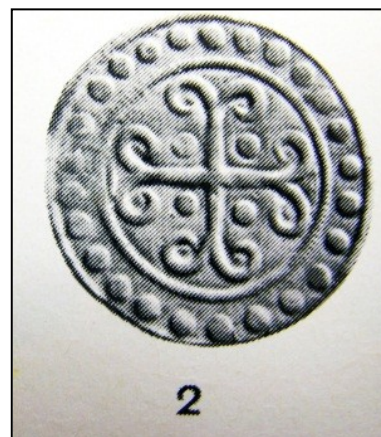


Obverse of George Barry example

Reverse of George Barry example



Obverse of F. P. Barnard example



Reverse of F. P. Barnard example

5. ADK A small lead token was ascribed to context 0137 during one of the metal detecting surveys of the excavation. It was probably locally produced and intended to be used in local transactions. The date of the token is uncertain but hammered penny designs like this without the inscription were in use from 1279 until the reign of Henry VII (1491-1547).



Obverse of ADK



Reverse of ADK

6. ADM The artefact recovered from context 0360 is certainly unlike any English coin of the period. The obverse is a view of a castle gateway with a crenulated tower with the legend appearing to begin at 3 o'clock. The reverse side is partially broken away giving the impression that this may be the remains of a seal.



Obverse of ADM



Reverse of ADM

7. ADO A continental imitation Long Cross Penny was discovered in fill 0009 within ditch [0271]. The coin is an imitation, probably minted on the continent (Hammond, B 2012). These were in circulation in the late 13th century.



Obverse of ADO



Reverse of ADO

8. AAY A gold coin from context 0075, the fill of an elongated pit. It is actually believed to bear provenance from the layer below, context 0162, having been re-deposited during the original construction of the pit. The King Edward gold noble coin went through four distinctly different versions between 1344 and 1377. This particular example is of the Third Coinage design and was minted between 1345 and 1351.



Obverse of AAY



Reverse of AAY

Two further coins were also discovered. One of these coins, BEC (unstratified) was in a particularly poor condition and could not be identified, although its proportions suggest a later medieval date.

A final coin, BEM was recovered from 0623, the fill of a modern drainage trench and upon conservation and x-ray was found to be a jeton (see 4.3 above). Although the x-ray cannot reveal entirely coherent detail, the jeton is certainly French and dated to the 15th century. It contains a cross fleure on one side and would have featured one of three designs (a shield of France, a pascal lamb or a King under a canopy) on its other side.

Discussion

The lead seal (ADM) is potentially very interesting. Although by no means certain, it is possible that the image on the seal could be that of the conventional church tower which was re-built around 1228.

The assemblage is important for the wider interpretation of coin usage and distribution on monastic sites, especially during fairs. Very few monastic fairs have been excavated nationally and future foreign comparisons, beyond the scope of this report, are required to achieve a meaningful study. The results of this could be compared with secular examples in order to better understand the

workings of the fair.

Because of the lack of excavated direct comperanda , it is hard to state whether the amount of coins lost was particularly high, low or average. Economic activity as represented by coin loss reaches a peak in the 14th century, but the relative increase in coin production and use in the 14th century needs to be taken into account when suggesting that the coins truly reflect the commercial use of the site.

4.5 Clay Tobacco Pipes

By Alison Wilson

Ten complete and incomplete pipe bowls were recovered. These largely dated from the mid 17th century to the late 18th century with a just few earlier and later examples. The pipes were recovered from seven contexts.

The pipe bowls were studied and recorded following guidelines set within Higgins and Davey 1994. Dating of bowl forms followed examples within Oswald 1975, as well as in relation to significant local assemblages (Alvey 1972, Oswald 1980, Hammond 2012, Elliott 2015). Metric data within the archive comprised the minimum internal bowl diameter (mm) and the stem bore (mm).

The clay pipe assemblage was small with little in the way of diagnostic pieces. Three stem and spur fragments were recovered from the unstratified context 0004, and two complete bowls from 0010, a post-medieval soil layer containing 18th-19th century finds. The rest of the clay pipe bowls were equally distributed across the remaining contexts. The bulk of the assemblage dates to the 18th and 19th centuries, with the exception of two partial bowl and spur pieces from contexts 0012 (a buried soil layer containing pottery dating from the medieval period to the 19th century) and 0026 (a ditch containing 18th/19th pottery) which had a slightly earlier late 17th century date.

Table 4.5.1: A summary of the individually recorded clay pipe bowls

Context Number	Finds Code	Pipe Stem Bore Diameter	Description/Status Decoration	Date
0004 (U/S)	AFZ 1/1	2mm(5/64)	Spur and stem. (Oswald 1975, fig.4,G:22)	1730-80
0004 (U/S)	AFY 1/1	2mm(5/64)	Spur and stem. (Oswald 1975, fig.4,G:22)	1730-80
0010	AGI (1/1)	2mm(5/64)	Complete bowl with spur. Decorated with oak leaves along seams. (Oswald 1975, Fig. 3,G:15)	1830-1900
0010	AGJ 1/1	2mm(5/64)	Complete bowl with spur. Burnished, evidence of burning. (Oswald 1975, Fig. 4,G:17)	1810-40
0012	BJZ 1/1	3mm(8/64)	Partial bowl with spur. (Oswald 1975, Fig. 4,G:20)	1690-1730
0026	BJS 1/1	2.8mm(7/64)	Partial bowl with spur, burnished. Rim milled where present (Oswald 1975, Fig. 4,G:19)	1690-1710
0033	BJK 1/11	N/A	Bowl fragment. Burnished, bottered rim	19th century?
0043	BJY (1/1)	N/A	Incomplete lower part of bowl with partial stem, spur missing. Fluted decoration with oak leaves along seams. Evidence of burning (Oswald 1975, fig.3,G:15)	1860-90
0794	BEJ (1/1)	2mm(5/64)	Complete bowl, spur missing. Burnished. (Oswald 1975, Fig. 4,G:28)	1850-1900

In addition to the pipe bowls a total of 86 pipe stem fragments (totalling 243.5 g) were also recovered. These were individually weighed and each stem bore measured. The largest quantity of pipe stems (20) were recovered from 0159, the final fill of ditch 0158, and dated to the 17th - 19th century. Two stems, from contexts 0038 and 0159 were decorated with a border motif similar to those of John Wyer, a Nottingham clay pipe maker producing pipes between 1730 and 1770. However, the design was very worn and too indistinct to make a definite identification. The remaining pipe stems were fairly evenly scattered in relatively low numbers across the site and could be dated to the 17th-19th centuries.

Table 4.5.2: A summary of clay pipe stems by context.

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Stem bore range	Date Range
0004	9	24	1.8-3mm(5/64-8/64)	17th-19th C.
0006	1	1	2mm(5/64)	18th-19th C.
0010	1	17	3mm(8/64)	17th C.
0012	1	6	3mm(8/64)	17th C.
0026	4	9	2-4mm(5/64-10/64)	17th-19th C.
0033	9	9	0.8-4mm(57/64-10/64)	17th-19th C.
0035	2	3	1-3mm(1-8/64)	17th-19th C.
0038	8	8.5	1-3mm(1-8/64)	17th-19th C.
0043	2	4	1-2.8mm(1-7/64)	18th-18th C.
0044	2	5	2-4mm(5/64-10/64)	17th-19th C.
0049	1	6	4mm(10/64)	17th-19th C.
0050	7	22.5	1-3mm(1-8/64)	17th-19th C.
0052	2	4	1-2.8mm(1-7/64)	18th-18th C.
0065	2	6	1-3mm(1-8/64)	17th-19th C.
0118	2	1.5	2-2.8mm(5/64-7/64)	18th-19th C.
0138	1	3	4mm(10/64)	18th-19th C.
0159	20	63.5	1-3mm(1-10/64)	17th-19th C.
0166	3	9	1-3mm(1-8/64)	17th-19th C.
0185	2	11	2-2.8mm(5/64-7/64)	18th-19th C.
0190	1	2	2-2.8mm(5/64-7/64)	18th-19th C.
0191	1	3	2-2.8mm(5/64-7/64)	18th-19th C.
0201	1	7	4mm(10/64)	18th-19th C.
0205	1	3	4mm(10/64)	18th-19th C.
0218	1	0.5	2-2.8mm(5/64-7/64)	18th-19th C.
0794	1	12	3mm(8/64)	17th C.
U/S	1	3	3mm(8/64)	17th C.

4.6 Animal Bone

By Ruth Whyte & Jennifer Miller

Summary

Hand collected bone assemblages from 106 contexts relating to five phases of occupation identified during excavations at Lenton Priory were analysed, revealing information relating to animal husbandry practices and domestic activities between the late 11th century and modern times. The majority of bones could be attributed to Phases 3 and 4, dating collectively to between the 15th and 18th centuries. Frequently identified species included horse, cow, sheep and pig. The bones are thought to reflect domestic activities including animal husbandry and consumption within the priory complex, supported by evidence of butchery. The range of species indicates a rich and varied diet.

Introduction

Hand collected animal bone excavated at Lenton Priory was analysed to determine the range of species present and if possible provide information regarding age and sex of animals concerned. It was anticipated that this would enable conclusions to be drawn regarding husbandry and pastoral agriculture, diet and the role of different species on the site across different phases of occupation.

Methodology

The faunal remains were examined in laboratory conditions and recorded with guidance from Dobney et al. (1999) and O'Connor (2008). For each context, observations were made on bone preservation, colour, angularity of breaks and fragment size. Evidence of butchery, gnawing, burning or post depositional damage were recorded where present. Identification of species was completed using published identification guides (Pales & Lambert 1971), as well as comparative material from the zoo-archaeological reference collection at the Dickson Laboratory. Wherever identification to species could not be achieved, bone fragments were classified using the following categories; unidentified mammal, unidentified bird, or unidentified fish. Within this unidentified classification, mammalian fragments that retained characteristics that enabled the size of the animal to be estimation were further assigned to one or more of the following categories: large mammal (the size of horse/cow/large cervid [i.e. deer]), medium mammal 1 (the size of sheep/goat/pig/small cervid), medium mammal 2 (the size of dog/cat/hare), small mammal (the size of rodents, Mustelidae etc). Very small bone scraps (usually smaller than 10mm) were recorded as unidentifiable and only counted approximately.

Results

Results are presented in Appendix 3.

Phase 1: 11th – 12th Century

A total of 94 specimens of bone across seven contexts were recovered from Phase 1. Contexts (0435), (0444), and (0463), all ditch fills, did not contain any fragments that were identifiable to species although a range of medium mammal 1, medium mammal, large mammal and unidentified fragments were recorded. This range of generalised fragments was also displayed in the other contexts, along with identified elements. Context (0137), an upper river terrace layer, and ditch fills (0360), (0434) and (0465) contained occasional identified specimens of cow, horse, sheep and pig. Whenever present in these contexts, the MNI for each species was 1, and all identified elements were from adult individuals.

Phase 2: 13th – 14th Century

Nine contexts from Phase 2 contained animal bone, of which ditch fills (0149), (0362), (0364), (0712) and (0786), and pit fill (0643) contained fragments that were not diagnostic of species. In these cases bone recorded included fragments of medium and large mammals. However, ditch fill (0008) and pit fills (0305) and (0642) contained identifiable elements. Ditch fill (0008) contained six bones of adult sheep, although none were diagnostic of gender. The bone from pit fill (0305) contained one specimen of cow, whilst two cow bones were recovered from pit (0642). Both pit fills had an MNI of one adult cow.

A number of contexts containing bone were not assigned to a specific phase, but were instead described as medieval. Context (0012), a 'buried soil', contained a single specimen of horse, as well as seven sheep bones and one of pig. The MNI of each species was 1. Fragments of medium mammal 1, indeterminate bird and medium to large mammal were also recovered. Context (0093) was also listed as a medieval soil, and contained one fragmented element of adult sheep, as did collapsed bank, (0287), alongside occasional fragments of medium mammal. Context (0145), described as a wall, contained a single fragment of large mammal, whilst refuse pit fill (0119) revealed two bones of adult sheep and two generalised fragments of medium mammal 1. Ditch fill (0443) also contained one element of adult sheep, in addition to fragments of medium mammal 1 and large mammal. Results such as these are commonplace within any populated area of the period and reflect background levels of domestic scatter.

Phase 3: 15th – 16th Century

Phase 3 was the second most prominent in regards to animal bone, including a relatively wide diversity of species. Of twenty-one contexts, only six did not retain bones that could be identified directly to species. These included two pits (0076 & 0079), three gullies (0276, 0344 & 0510) and a ditch fill (0619). Within these fills fragments of large mammal and medium mammal 1 and 2 were recorded, but more generalised fragments of medium to large mammal were predominant. The remaining contexts contained identifiable elements of bone, discussed below by feature types.

Pits

Of the sixteen Phase 3 contexts with identifiable animal bone, eight were pit fills. Four of these, (0073, 0077, 0141 & 0516) contained sporadic elements of sheep. These were all small partial elements, and could not be assigned to age or sex. Both fill (0147) and (0217) contained elements of both sheep and cow. Again the elements were few in number, but all were found to originate from adult individuals. The MNI for both was 1 sheep and 1 cow. Similarly pit fill (0081) contained a single element each of cow, sheep and chicken. The specimen of chicken was fragmented and gave no further information. The elements of sheep and cow were from adult individuals. Context (0138) was the pit fill with the highest volume of animal bone, and the most variation in species present. Small numbers of adult cow, sheep, pig and fallow deer were identified, as well as an unidentified fragment of bird. This concurs well with the bone assemblage identified during the environmental sample analysis (Miller, Carson & Whyte 2015).

Ditches

The ditches that produced faunal remains contained a similar volume and range of species to those found in the pits. Ditch fills (0514), (0009), (0335) and (0380) contained occasional bones of adult sheep. Additionally, an unidentified fragment of bird and an indeterminate element of calcined bone were recorded from fill (0335). Ditch fill (0615) also contained a single element of sheep but also one of horse; both from adult individuals. Ditch fill (0350) contained three elements of adult cow, potentially all from the same animal, giving an MNI of 1. Of all the ditch fills, (0029) displayed the most variety of species, with identified single elements of adult cow, horse, sheep and chicken. Collectively, the Phase 3 ditches reflect discard of bones from a variety of animals, reflecting a productive pastoral economy and the potential for a varied diet.

Cow Burial

Context (0123) contained sixty-three identified elements of cow. The MNI of the species was only 1, but the individual was almost complete. Preservation was good, suggesting little post-depositional disturbance. This all correlates with the theory that (0123) is the burial of a cow, although in this case gender could not be ascertained due to the condition of the pelvic bones. However, degenerative joint disease was noted in the fragments of pelvis, to suggest an older individual. The burial of an un-butchered cow carcass at this period in history is interesting; this would have been a valuable source of meat. It may be that this animal had disease or could imply that the economy was wealthy enough

to do without the strong-tasting, tough meat of an elderly bull or milk cow. In addition to the bovine remains, two elements of adult sheep were also recovered.

Phase 4: 17th – 18th Century

Phase 4 contained the most amount of animal bone, and this was reflected in the range of species and features from which they were recovered. The contexts have been described by feature type.

Ditches

Seven Phase 4 ditch fills contained animal bone. Of these, six fills (0026, 0035, 0277, 0283, 0284 & 0285) contained generalised fragments of medium and large mammals, as well as unidentified fragments. The final context, (0043), contained two fragmented elements of adult sheep. These were not suitable for the determination of gender.

Post holes

Three post-hole fills (0157, 0211 & 0218) did not contain any elements identifiable to species, but a small number of fragments of medium mammal 1 and medium to large mammal were recorded.

Pit or ditch terminus

Context (0050), a feature interpreted on site as either a pit or ditch terminus, contained two elements of sheep and further unidentified fragments.

Drains

Context (0018) was described as the fill of a drain and contained a large amount of animal bone. The majority of this assemblage was small unidentified fragments, although recognisable bones of cow, horse, pig and fallow deer were also recovered. The MNI of each species was 1. The elements indicated that all four were adult.

Beam Slot

Fill (0196) of a beam slot contained twenty-five small unidentified fragments of bone, very probably reflecting redeposition of background detritus during landscape remodelling.

Collapsed bank

Context (0033) was described as a collapsed bank. This contained a single element of sheep and an additional bone fragment from a medium to large mammal.

Miscellaneous fill deposits

Context (0044) was thought to be a spread of soil that had accumulated within a natural crevice. This contained a single fragment of adult sheep, although generalised fragments of medium mammal 1, medium mammal, medium to large mammal and unidentified bird were also noted. Similarly, (0626) was described as post-medieval build up and contained undiagnostic elements of medium mammal 1, large mammal, and medium to large mammal. These spreads probably reflect redeposited midden material containing domestic kitchen waste.

Stone Structure

Animal bone was analysed from three contexts associated with a stone structure. Fills (0205), (0206) and (0207) contained occasional specimens of adult horse, cow and sheep, in addition to unidentified fragments of medium and large mammal. Context (0204) was listed as containing animal bone, although no bags of bone from this context were included in the material received for analysis. Context (0206) contained one of the widest variety of species, with elements of horse, sheep, pig, fallow deer and a dog, as well as a single fragment of unidentified bird and frequent pieces of unidentified medium and large mammals. The MNI of pig was 2; one adult and one juvenile individual. The deer specimens also came from a juvenile individual. The MNI for horse and sheep was 1, and both were adult individuals. The bone assemblage from this structure may reflect a variety of provenances, most especially animal husbandry and kitchen waste, but potentially also hunted wild resources and working horses. The dog may be from a buried domestic pet or watch dog.

Pit fills were the most common type of Phase 4 feature to contain animal bone. Fills (0090), (0177), (0185), (0200), (0241) and (0632) all contained small amounts of unidentified bone fragments from medium and large mammals. Contexts (0178), (0183), (0194), (0195), (0248), (0329), (0601) and

(0603) all contained very occasional partial elements of cow, chicken, and sheep. Whenever present in these contexts, the MNI for each species was 1.

Post medieval

Two contexts were phased in the Harris matrix as post-medieval. The first of these, (0118), was listed as a post-medieval layer, within which five fragments of undiagnostic large mammal were recorded. The second post-medieval context, (0187), a pit fill, also contained occasional fragments of large mammal.

Phase 5: 19th – 20th Century

The faunal bone assemblage from Phase 5 displayed a mixture of species from across a range of different feature types. Two pits, (0013 & 0015), contained unidentified fragments of medium mammal 1 and large mammal. Two levelling layers, (0007 & 0055), also contained a similar mix of fragments, in addition to two fragments of adult sheep in (0055). Disturbed layer (0014) contained small numbers of adult cow, sheep and fallow deer. The MNI of each species was 1 and gender determination was not possible. Four modern ditch fills (0052, 0159, 0191 & 0623) contained unidentified fragments of medium and large mammal, as well as a range of identified species. Ditch fill (0159) contained numerous elements of cow, sheep, pig and chicken, within which adult specimens of cow were present. These were predominantly partial long bones and could not be sexed, although they did display clear cut-marks. The long bones were also very cleanly butchered, and marks suggested they may have been cut with a saw. This would certainly correlate with 19th-20th century phasing. The pig remains from the context were from a juvenile individual and the MNI for each species was 1. Contexts (0052), (0191) and (0623) also contained elements of pig, adult sheep and cow, but these did not display any markings to suggest butchery waste.

Analysis of bones from fill (0063) of a modern posthole revealed only occasional unidentified fragments of medium mammal 1 and large mammal, whilst context (0570), interpreted during excavation as 'modern intrusion' only retained occasional pieces of unidentified bone and a single fragment of medium mammal 2.

Three contexts were listed as 'modern'. Occupation horizon (0067) contained eight unidentified fragments of medium to large mammal. (0065) and (0587) were both pits. (0065) contained three unidentified fragments of large mammal, and one of medium to large mammal. Similarly, (0587) contained two fragments of medium to large mammal. These results reflect re-deposition of domestic occupation scatter.

Unstratified and un-phased

A number of contexts were unstratified or un-phased. The most prominent of these was (0004), an unstratified context which contained small numbers of bones identifiable as horse, cow and sheep, as well as more generalised fragments of medium and large mammal. Notably, this was the only context to contain fish bone, although this was not identified to species. All identified specimens of horse, cow and sheep were adult individuals. The elements present indicated an MNI of 1 for each mammal, as well as an MNI of 1 fish. No elements were appropriate for determination of gender.

Several contexts containing animal bone were listed as 'void' in the context register. Although they cannot be referred confidently to the Priory, analysis of them is still justified in that it adds to the wider picture regarding the type and extent of pastoral agriculture over time. Of these, the bone recovered from contexts (0130) and (0174) consisted of fragments of medium and large mammal. The other contexts contained more identifiable pieces, with adult sheep and pig recovered from (0189); a single specimen of adult cow identified from (0280); and elements of adult horse and sheep noted within (0286).

A small range of fragments were group as having no context numbers. These were few in number, and consisted of two elements of sheep, and three fragments of large mammal. A single context containing animal bone, (0094), was recorded as a 'geological layer'. From this one adult sheep bone and a fragment of medium to large mammal were discovered.

No phasing information could be ascertained for contexts (0208), (0258), (0597) and (0634). Each of these contained a range of fragments undiagnostic of species, consisting of medium and large mammal, as well as small unidentified fragments.

Discussion

The animal bone recovered from the different phases of occupation at Lenton priory demonstrates patterns in the usage of local fauna. Common native domesticate species found across the phases are horse, cow, sheep, pig, chicken and dog. The most frequently identified of these were cow, sheep and pig, with horse, fallow deer and chicken appearing less frequently. Only two specimens of dog were found in context (0206); phase 4. It is likely that the difference in numbers of bones identified from different species reflects the varying roles of each animal type over time. It is clear from the large numbers of cow, pig and especially sheep bones that pastoral agriculture including animal husbandry was practised throughout the periods of study, reflecting a varied diet and healthy economy. Horses are valuable working animals and many would only be killed if injured or at the end of their useful life, which might explain lower numbers of horse bones found. Similarly, fallow deer are a wild resource, upon which restrictions may have been put or numbers may simply have been low. It is likely that chicken would have formed regular part of the diet, in which case the low numbers of bones found most probably reflect preferential preservation of more robust mammalian bones. Alternatively, they may simply have been overlooked for hand collection during the excavation process.

The remains recovered from Phase 1 were predominantly from ditch fills. Most of the bones from these were not diagnostic of species, potentially reflecting an artefact of preservation within the stagnant wet conditions of deep ditch fills or variation in butchery and disposal practices to those observed in more recent phases. Nevertheless, identified elements from the ditches indicated that cow, horse, sheep and pig were all part of the pastoral economy even at this early stage of monastic occupation. This pattern continued into Phase 2, with the same range of identified species continuing to be recorded from ditch fills but also now in pits. The volume of animal bone found in pit fills from Phase 2 correlates with the theory that these features were used for rubbish and implies a growing population with greater waste disposal needs.

The animal bone assemblage from Phase 3 was recovered from a much wider range of features. The quantity of bone also increased, as did the range of species, with fallow deer appearing. This reflects the continued but changing usage of the site and the accumulation of domestic and other waste as the monastic settlement was dissolved and the landscape restructured (Miller, Carson & Whyte 2015). Animal bone recovered increased in Phase 3 and especially in Phase 4, which may reflect a burgeoning population size or change in disposal methods. However, it could also be due at least in part to better preservation within this later period, or to a change in deposition sites, avoiding wet or acidic environments. Phase 3 contained the burial of a whole adult cow, an atypical event for this period that suggests either disease, sufficient wealth within the economy to avoid the need to eat tough, strong flavoured meat from an elderly animal, or that this particular individual was in some way important and respected.

The nature of occupation in the post dissolution period of Phases 4 and 5 remains unclear, although the deposition of animal bone continued as before, reflecting persistence of the same types of pastoral agriculture and animal husbandry as were practiced in the past. Phase 4 demonstrated some of the only clear evidence for butchery seen at the site, and also the only specimens of dog. The dog is likely to have been a domestic pet or working farm dog, which concurs with the interpretation of post-monastic occupation of a persistently pastoral landscape.

Overall the animal bone from the site indicates continued occupation and exploitation of local fauna across the periods of occupation within this study, the busiest being Phases 3 and 4. The results concur well with environmental data obtained from analysis of bulk samples (Miller, Carson & Whyte 2015) to reveal evidence of a varied diet including meat, fowl, fish, fruits, cereals and marine shellfish. This implies a community with at least moderate wealth and status. Intensification of both arable and pastoral agriculture is implied within Phase 2, with clear signs for structural reorganisation in Phase 3, most probably relating to post-dissolution events. Phase 4 into Phase 5 shows that land use did not change significantly in the decades and even centuries immediately following the abandonment of monastic control.

4.7 Roof Tiles

By Lee Elliott and Marius Illie

A total of 668 roof tile fragments 73.893kg were recovered from the combined sites of LPM/LPG (363 fragments/41.889kg) and LPP (305 fragments/32.004kg). These were recorded by context, fabric (colour/characteristics), quantity, weight (g) and dimensions (length, width and thickness, with the latter often being the only surviving measurement). Full details are in the archive.

The largest individual groups of tile recovered from contexts at sites LPM/LPG included 0004, 0125, 0138, 0159, and 0826. From site LPP this included 7040 and 7046 (the two most abundant tile groups) as well as 7048 and 7051 (see tables below).

All the recovered tile was fragmentary in nature with no complete examples recovered. Although no tile lengths were recorded surviving width dimensions included 130mm, 140mm and 172mm. Tile thickness ranged from 8mm to 20mm, although most fell within the 10mm to 15mm range.

A small number of tiles possessed surviving nibs to indicate how the tiles were hung on the roof from laths. These were typically located centrally at one end of the tile. Both pulled and applied nibs were present. These varied in size and shape. Applied examples were often rectangular in shape, while pulled examples (pulled up from the body of the tile) were more crudely made often being more rounded to sub-rectangular in appearance. Nibs ranged in size from 10mm-45mm in length, 5mm-20 mm wide and 5mm-20mm in height. Most were poorly formed with examples of both applied and pulled nibs being present. The majority were sanded on one surface and smoothed on the other.

The dating of nibbed roof tile can be problematic. Within Nottingham ceramic roof tile is in use by at least the early 13th century (MacCormack 2008, 127). However its use extends from the medieval to post medieval period. Much of the roof tile which is not from secure medieval contexts can not be dated beyond this wide chronological range. A notable exception to the apparent single nibbed tiles found was AFS (0826-phase 1) from site LPG which possessed a crudely pulled nib (25mm x 20mm x 20mm) located close to the corner of the tile (25mm and 15mm from the tile edges) suggesting this was a former double nibbed tile. Evidence for the use of similar double nibbed tiles in medieval Nottingham includes the early 13th to late 14th century cesspit group from Drury Hill (MacCormack 2008, 127).

The exceptions to the nibbed tile were two tile fragments each possessing one peghole. Nails or wooden pegs could be used to hold the tile to the roof. Peg tile BNZ (0004) was 12mm thick with a rectangular peghole 11mm x 12mm in size. AGS (0105) was up to 20mm thick with a rectangular peghole 10mm x 8mm in size. This peghole had not fully penetrated the tile during its production, with the profile of the hole indicating the use of a sharp ended tool in its creation. The location of these pegholes close to the corner of each tile fragment (c.18mm-20mm from the sides), rather than centrally suggests they may represent tiles that formerly possessed two pegholes. Peg tiles (both single and double pegholes) are known from medieval Nottinghamshire sites including Drury Hill (MacCormack 2008, 127) and Cotgrave Church (Elliott 1999, 53) from phases possibly ranging from the late 11th to 14th century in date. The two Lenton examples are also likely to be of similar medieval date.



Plate 25: Probable double nibbed tile AFS (with profile). Nib pulled out of the body of the tile leaving indentation



Plate 26: Peghole tiles BNZ and AGS. On the latter the body of the tile has not been fully penetrated by

the peghole.

The roof tile fabrics can be summarised as:

Fabric A: Hard fired, sometimes vitrified, abundant sand and quartz. Grey brown reduced exterior with dark red brown core. Various inclusions with sub-angular stones, up to 3mm in size. Varied from 10mm to 15mm in thickness (resembles Midland Purple like fabric). Small pulled nibs where surviving and some warping and cracking indicating overfiring.

Fabric A1: Hard fired, abundant sand and quartz. Reduced surfaces and oxidised core. Various inclusions with sub-angular stones, up to 3mm in size. Varied from 12mm to 15mm in thickness (resembles Midland Purple like fabric).

Fabric B: Homogenous, fine well sorted, abundant sand and quartz tempered. Dark-orange/red to orange sometimes with reduced grey core. Occasional inclusions with sub-angular stones up to 3mm in size. Varied from 10mm to 20mm in thickness.

Fabric B1: Homogenous, fine well sorted, abundant sand and quartz tempered. Pale yellow-brown/orange in colour. Occasional inclusions with sub-angular stones up to 3mm in size. Tiles 15mm in thickness.

Fabric B3: Homogenous, fine well sorted, sand and quartz tempered. Dark red to orange in colour. Few inclusions. Tiles varied from 14mm to 15mm in thickness.

Fabric C: Poorly sorted. Bright orange. Frequent large inclusions of rounded to sub-angular stones up to 10mm in size. Tiles varied from 10mm to 20mm in thickness.

Fabric D: Hard, sometimes vitrified, poorly sorted. Dark red to brown with swirls of cream clay. Frequent sand, with metallic like/iron rich inclusions and sub-angular and angular stones (sandstone) up to 7mm in size. Tiles varied from 10mm to 20mm in thickness. Crude applied nib where present.

Fabric D1: Hard poorly sorted. Dark red to orange with swirls of cream clay. Frequent sand, with metallic like/iron rich inclusions and sub-angular and angular stones (sandstone) up to 12mm in size. Tiles varied from 10mm to 20mm in thickness.

Fabric D2: Hard, poorly sorted. Dark red to orange with swirls of cream clay. Frequent sand. Less common metallic like/iron rich inclusions and sub-rounded to angular stones (sandstone) up to 6mm in size. Tiles varied from 10mm to 20mm in thickness.

Fabric E. Hard with vitrified surface. Dark reddish brown. 25mm thick (possibly floor tile). One example (75g) within context 0035.

Fabric F: Hard poorly sorted. Dark red-orange with reduced grey core. Abundant sand, quartz and dark red to orange (rounded to angular) metallic like/iron rich inclusions up to 4mm in size. Dark green glaze run on many during firing within the kiln.

Fabric F1: Hard poorly sorted. Orange with reduced grey core. Abundant sand and quartz. Smaller quantities of dark red to orange (rounded to angular) metallic like/iron rich inclusions than F. Dark green glaze run on many during firing within the kiln.

Fabric F2: Hard poorly sorted. Dark red to grey-brown with swirls of cream clay. Abundant sand and quartz. Smaller quantities of dark red to orange (rounded to angular) metallic like/iron rich inclusions than F. Dark green glaze run on many during firing within the kiln. Tiles varied from 15mm to 20mm in thickness.

Fabric G: Soft to hard. Orange to pale yellow-brown with some swirls of cream clay. Sand with occasional metallic like/iron rich inclusions. Tiles varied from 10mm to 20mm in thickness.

Fabric G1: Soft to hard. Orange to dark red with grey core. Sand with occasional metallic like/iron rich inclusions. Tiles varied from 12mm to 15mm in thickness.

Fabric H: Soft to hard poorly sorted. Pale yellow brown to pale orange with swirls of cream clay. Fine sand with occasional (red/dark) metallic like/iron rich inclusions. Tiles varied from 10mm to 20mm in thickness.

Fabric H1: Soft to hard well sorted. Pale yellow brown to pale orange. Fine sand with rare stone and (red/dark) metallic like/iron rich inclusions. Tiles varied from 10mm to 18mm in thickness.

Table 4.7.1 : Ceramic roof tile by context

Context	Quantity (fragments)	Weight (g)	Comments
0004	20	2058	nibbed and a single peghole tile present
0008	1	22	
0010	1	171	nibbed tile present
0012	13	1688	
0012	4	88	
0014	4	520	
0015	1	15	
0026	1	80	
0035	1	75	
0052	1	81	
0055	6	588	
0073	1	47	
0076	1	72	
0079	3	596	
0081	2	125	
0087	3	197	
0088	4	642	
0090	8	908	
0091	5	1631	
0093	2	234	
0094	3	290	
0105	1	166	a single peghole tile present
0118	1	41	
0124	2	110	nibbed tile present
0125	12	2075	
0127	3	498	
0130	1	55	
0137	3	554	nibbed tile present
0138	20	2468	
0140	1	265	
0141	7	655	
0147	12	1080	
0151	2	179	
0153	1	6	
0157	1	2	
0159	23	2781	
0166	1	244	
0167	2	71	
0177	2	311	
0178	2	108	
0183	7	1115	
0188	5	1113	
0190	3	1280	
0200	1	96	nibbed tile present
0205	4	636	
0207	1	403	
0208	1	84	
0217	2	211	
0223	2	304	
0229	2	269	

0277	2	104	
0286	1	87	
0314	2	53	
0342	1	45	
0344	1	118	
0350	1	35	
0360	3	617	
0362	1	55	
0364	1	5	
0443	3	331	
0444	6	330	
0446	2	16	
0570	2	18	
0585	1	41	
0587	11	258	
0601	2	622	
0603	1	162	nibbed tile present
0615	1	28	
0619	1	40	
0670	5	1109	
0794	2	74	
0812	6	116	
0817	4	415	
0826	39	3460	nibbed tile present
0852	1	309	
3034	1	262	
3081	1	359	
6004	15	1453	nibbed tile present
6008	7	511	
6017	1	195	
6023	3	271	nibbed tile present
6026	1	20	nibbed tile present
6038	2	158	
6039	4	229	

Table 4.7.2: Ceramic roof tile by context

Context	Quantity (fragments)	Weight (g)	Comments
0585	1	41	
2002	1	393	
3010	6	229	
3011	1	125	
3014	1	381	
3016	1	138	
3020	1	66	
4000	3	79	
4001	1	205	
4002	3	327	
4003	4	128	
5001	9	719	
5003	18	2302	nibbed tile present
6003	12	1005	
7005	18	1359	
7010	5	574	
7016	4	698	nibbed tile present
7017	11	1587	
7029	1	52	
7035	2	47	
7037	1	244	
7039	1	151	
7040	48	5568	nibbed tile present

7046	61	6342	nibbed tile present
7048	21	2113	nibbed tile present
7051	25	2091	nibbed tile present
7053	6	1418	
9000	18	1719	nibbed tile present
9001	1	101	
9002	7	740	
9003	5	1029	
9008	2	108	
9010	1	62	
9014	1	18	
9015	3	68	
9016	1	67	
9020	2	114	
9025	1	58	

4.8 Worked Flint

In total, 12 pieces of worked flint were recovered from stratified deposits excavated during the LPM excavations. The raw material was generally dark grey/orange grey in colour and was probably derived from local gravel terraces and head deposits. The majority of the assemblage was recovered from a single context (0355) filling a 13th/14th century ditch, and the remaining pieces were also found within residual contexts dated between the 13th and 15th centuries. However, despite the residual nature of the assemblage, the pieces are generally well preserved with little edge damage or patination. A rapid visual assessment of the assemblage has been made and is summarised in the table below.

Table 4.8.1 Worked Flint from Abbey Street

Find Code	Material	Comments	Context	Weight(g)
AWE	Flint	Flake. c.20% cortex. Dorsal scars show bipolar core reduction. Damage to lateral margin more likely to be post-depositional rather than use.	0360	7.00
BKE	Flint	Retouched blade. Direct invasive retouch along entire lateral margin, possibly used as a scraper. Backed with c.15% cortex on opposing edge.	0355	8.05
BKF	Flint	Retouched flake. Abrupt retouch at distal end.	0044	5.00
BOM	Flint	Tertiary debitage flake	0032	2.00
DAY	Flint	Tertiary debitage flake	0355	1.83
DAZ	Flint	Secondary debitage flake	0355	3.92
DBA	Flint	Blade fragment – 50% cortex. Damage to margin either from use or post-depositional.	0355	2.06
DBB	Flint	Core rejuvenation flake. Small flake to remove exhausted platform edge.	0355	1.56
DBC	Flint	Primary cortex removal flake	0355	2.62
DBD	Flint	Tertiary debitage flake	0355	3.16
DBE	Flint	Tertiary debitage flake, missing platform.	0355	1.63
DBF	Flint	Secondary debitage flake	0355	1.62

Discussion

The assemblage was largely comprised of debitage flakes, with just two possible tools (BKE, BKF), one platform rejuvenation flake (DBB), and no cores. Due to the limited size of the assemblage there

is little to be gained from any statistical analysis of the tool types, especially given the residual nature of the entire assemblage. The lack of patination or significant is a strong indication that these pieces were not far removed from their primary contexts. This point is particularly well supported by the presence of 9 pieces within a single deposit (0355). However, there is a lack of diagnostic tool types meaning that it is not possible to determine the date at which this activity took place.

4.9 Worked Stone

By Peter Ryder, photographic catalogue by Laura Binns

A total of 45 fragments of worked stone were recovered from the excavation (9 from the northern cottage extension). These were largely collected from the topsoil strip (the unstratified number, (0004), was assigned to these fragments) with the exception of 5 fragments which were collected from the C15th-C16th well, [0779]/[0666], and 6 pieces from stone structure [0806]. All 36 fragments are detailed below. Much of the worked stone comprised yellow-brown fine grained sandstone with sparse sub-rounded clay like inclusions of up to 10mm in size, or Magnesian Limestone and Millstone grit (Green 1936, 83). Some fragments appear to be 13th to 14th century in date.

DBD



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0004

Condition: Good

Completeness: Almost complete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: None

Mason/Construction Marks: No

Type: Arcade/ Door/ Window Jamb or Arch

Date: Romanesque

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 40 x 30 x 18 cm

DBD A block from a right-angled jamb with a big semicircular roll 12th century.

DBE



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0004

Condition: Good

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Mortar on front face is creamy white

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Door Jamb or Arch

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 40 x 27 x 13 cm

DBE A block from a right-angled jamb, in good ashlar, with a neat roll and a concave moulding on one side.

DBF



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0004

Condition: Poor

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Slight tool marks down the side of the stone, shown in the oblique image

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Arcade/ Door Voussoir

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 21 x 20 x 10 cm

DBF A voussoir, plain square section, 12th century tooling.

DBG



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0004

Condition: Broken/ Worn

Completeness: Fragment

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: None

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Unknown

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 23 x 13 x 13 cm

DBG A block from the splay of a window?, with 12th century tooling.

DBH



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0004

Condition: Good

Completeness: Almost Complete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: None

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Door/ Window Jamb

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 26 x 25 x 13 cm

DBH A block perhaps from a window splay, the steep-sided capital of an attached shaft, the abacus

missing but a hint of a ring at the neck, with fine diagonal tooling. Similar to 0778 DCF

DBI



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01
Context Number: 0004
Condition: Broken
Completeness: Incomplete
Material: Limestone
Description/ Comments: None

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes
Type: Arcade Capital/ Base
Date: Romanesque/ Early English
Provenance: Lenton Priory
Dimensions: 34 x 20 x 12 cm

DBI An interesting piece, probably the base of a semicircular respond, concave section, with light diagonal tooling on top. Stylistically this looks early in the 12th century.

DBJ



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01
Context Number: 0004
Condition: Poor
Completeness: Incomplete
Material: Limestone
Description/ Comments: None

Mason/Construction Marks: No
Type: Unknown Base
Date: Romanesque/ Early English
Provenance: Lenton Priory
Dimensions: 25 x 22 x 7cm

DBJ A rough lump.

DBK



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0004

Condition: Good

Completeness: Almost complete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Slight tool marks

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Arcade pilaster

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 21 x 20 x 9.5 cm

DBK segmental section, pilaster, 12th century

DBL



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0004

Condition: Worn

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Slight tool marks very worn

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Door/ Window Jamb/Arch

Date: Romanesque

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 29x 25x 13 cm

DBL A section of a roll-moulded jamb, quite eroded. 12th century.

DBM



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0004

Condition: Fair

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Thinner at decorated end

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Door/ Window Jamb/Arch

Date: Romanesque

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 26x 26 x 9.5-11cm

DBM. A roll moulding flanked by a step and the beginnings of a hollow chamfer. 12th century, and probably part of a door or window surround.

DBN



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0004

Condition: Good

Completeness: Almost Complete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: None

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Arcade Pilaster

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 19x 17 x 8cm

DBN A section of a semicircular half shaft c15cm diameter, with neat parallel tooling. 12th century.

DBO



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01
Context Number: 0004
Condition: Fair
Completeness: Almost complete
Material: Limestone
Description/ Comments: None

Mason/Construction Marks: No
Type: Arcade Column/ Pilaster
Date: Romanesque/ Early English
Provenance: Lenton Priory
Dimensions: 36x 15 x 10cm

DBO A section of a semicircular respond c30 cm diameter, with a later concavity worn on the reverse, reused.

DBP



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01
Context Number: 0004
Condition: Poor
Completeness: Incomplete
Material: Limestone
Description/ Comments: Moulding on top severely worn

Mason/Construction Marks: No
Type: Exterior?
Date: Romanesque/ Early English
Provenance: Lenton Priory
Dimensions: 30x 22 x 12cm

DBP. A very eroded stone with no visible tooling, possibly part of a capital? There appears to be a major convexity on one side, perhaps flanked by attached shafts, but all very worn.

DBQ



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0004

Condition: Good

Completeness: Most Complete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Slight chisel marks

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Arcade Pilaster

Date: Romanesque

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 30x 20 x 13cm

DBQ a section of semicircular half shaft 30 cm in diameter.

DBR



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0004

Condition: Poor

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Slight chisel marks

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Door/ Window Jamb

Date: Romanesque

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 27x 22 x 17cm

DBR. A block with a with roll moulding, slightly curved, probably a voussoir.

DBS



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01
Context Number: 0004
Condition: Good
Completeness: Incomplete
Material: Limestone
Description/ Comments: None

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes
Type: Door/ Window Jamb/ Arch
Date: Romanesque/ Early English
Provenance: Lenton Priory
Dimensions: 30x 28 x 15cm

DBS A similar block with roll moulding , a voussoir. 12th century.

DBT



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01
Context Number: 0004
Condition: Worn
Completeness: Almost complete
Material: Limestone
Description/ Comments: Badly worn

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes
Type: Door Jamb/ Arch
Date: Romanesque/ Early English
Provenance: Lenton Priory
Dimensions: 28x 22 x 18cm

DBT Block with an attached roll moulding that is more than semicircular in section, worn. 12th century.

DBU



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0004

Condition: Good/ Fair

Completeness: Almost complete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Badly worn

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Arcade Pilaster

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 18x 17 x 9cm

DBU not seen, semicircular half shaft 18 cm diameter.

DBV



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0004

Condition: Fair

Completeness: Almost complete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: None

Mason/Construction Marks: No

Type: Arcade Pilaster

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 18x 9x 5cm

DBV not seen, semicircular half shaft 18 cm diameter.

DBW



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0004

Condition: Fair

Completeness: Almost complete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Tool marks on the top and the base

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Arcade Pilaster

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 18x 17x8cm

DBW not seen, semicircular half shaft 18 cm diameter.

DBX



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0004

Condition: Good

Completeness: Almost complete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Slight chisel marks

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Arcade Pilaster

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 18x 17x8cm

DBX A semicircular-section ashlar shaft, 18 cm diameter.

DBY



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0004

Condition: Fair

Completeness: Almost complete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: None

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Window Jamb

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 14x 13x12cm

DBY A section of a worn shaft more than a semicircle in section, with rough parallel tooling.

DBZ



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0004

Condition: Poor

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Badly worn grooves on the front of stonework

Mason/Construction Marks: No

Type: Exterior?

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 39x 29x17cm

DBZ A worn voussoir from a large arch, with probable nutmeg moulding on both lower angles, eroded. Rough diagonal 12th century tooling.

DCA



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0004

Condition: Worn

Completeness: Almost complete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Similar to DCC and DCD. Has a smooth soffit.

Mason/Construction Marks: No

Type: Door arch

Date: Romanesque

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 40x 32x12cm

DCA A large curved block of plain square section, roughly tooled, its only smooth face the curving soffit, of slightly rounded section, the other faces damaged. Very like DCB and DCD.

DCB



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0004

Condition: Broken

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: None

Mason/Construction Marks: No

Type: Door/ Window Jamb

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 15x 12x10cm

DCB is an eroded steep-sided base.

DCC



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0778

Condition: Worn

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Similar to DCA and DCD. Has a smooth soffit

Mason/Construction Marks: No

Type: Arcade Voussoir / Arch

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 26x 22x20cm

DCC Another piece of smoothed arch soffit, cf DCA

DCD



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0203

Condition: Fair

Completeness: Almost complete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Similar to DCA and DCC. Has a smooth soffit

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Door Arch

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 36x 26x14cm

DCD. Another piece very Like DCA.

DCE



Top



Front



Oblique

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0778

Condition: Fair

Completeness: Almost complete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Thins out towards the moulding on the top

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Door Arch/Jamb

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 25x 17x13-17cm

DCE?) LPM 0778. A section with paired semicircular shafts, perhaps part of quatrefoil section column c 25 cm diameter.

DCF



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0778

Condition: Broken

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Tool marks running in different directions. More visible along the base

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Door/ Window Arch/Jamb

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 20x 18x18cm

DCF. A simple steep-sided capital (or possibly a base?), neatly finished with the remains of a mason's mark on one face. Parallel tooling.

DCG



Front



Oblique



Side

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0778

Condition: Good

Completeness: Almost complete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Striated tool marks and mortar on both sides

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Door Arch

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 30x 20x10-18cm

DCG A neat ashlar piece with an attached half shaft and concave rear face, 12th century.

DCH



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0203

Condition: Broken/ Worn

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Potential stone infill for wall or part of lower course of wall

Mason/Construction Marks: No

Type: Unknown

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 40x 34x6cm

DCH A large rectangular lump with adhering mortar.

DCI



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0203

Condition: Broken/ Worn

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Mortar on face, potential stone infill for wall or part of lower course of wall

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Unknown

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 43x 26x10cm

DCI A rectangular lump.

DCJ



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0203

Condition: Broken/ Worn

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Slightly shaped edges with mortar on faces

Mason/Construction Marks: No

Type: Block

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 70x 34x10cm

DCJ A large shaped block with light diagonal tooling and a rough cutout, perhaps secondary, at one corner.

DCK



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0203

Condition: Broken/ Worn

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: White mortar on face, potential stone infill for wall or part of lower course of wall

Mason/Construction Marks: No

Type: Unknown

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 37x 32x8cm

DCK A rectangular block, damaged.

DCL



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0203

Condition: Broken/ Worn

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: White mortar on face, potential stone infill for wall or part of lower course of wall

Mason/Construction Marks: No

Type: Unknown

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 44x 33x9cm

DCL A roughly rectangular broken lump.

DCM



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: 01

Context Number: 0203

Condition: Broken/ Worn

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: White mortar on face, potential stone infill for wall or part of lower course

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Unknown

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 55x 31x11cm

DCM A large rectangular block with light diagonal tooling.

AUG



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: N/A

Context Number: N/A

Condition: Broken

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: None

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Block

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 25 x 20 x 10cm

AUG. (Cottage demolition). A rectangular block with deep rough parallel tooling on one face.

AUH



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: N/A
Context Number: N/A
Condition: Fair/ Broken
Completeness: Incomplete
Material: Limestone
Description/ Comments: None

Mason/Construction Marks: No
Type: Capital
Date: Romanesque/ Early English
Provenance: Lenton Priory
Dimensions: 30 x 30 x 20cm

AUH (Cottage demolition). A small scalloped capital from a free-standing shaft c. 20cm in diameter, its top damaged. 12th century.

AUI



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: N/A
Context Number: N/A
Condition: Very Good
Completeness: Almost complete
Material: Limestone
Description/ Comments: Tool Marks and white mortar present on stone

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes
Type: Exterior - Coping
Date: Romanesque/ Early English?
Provenance: Lenton Priory
Dimensions: 32 x 24 x 15cm

AUI (from C 20 deposits) A neatly-cut gabled block with a slightly-lower cross-gable to one side, the ridges forming a T-plan, perhaps part of the coping of a wall?. Rough parallel tooling.

AUJ



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: N/A

Context Number: 3080

Condition: Very Good

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Tool Marks and white mortar present on stone

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Unknown – Block?

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 28 x 20 x 10cm

AUJ A rough block with irregular tooling on one face, and two rounded corners.

AUK



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: N/A

Context Number: 3080

Condition: Fair/ Broken

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: None

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Arcade shaft

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 15 x 14 x 13cm

AUK. (from C20 deposits). A piece of roll moulding c 12 cm diameter

AUL



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: N/A

Context Number: 3080

Condition: Broken

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: Blackened on base - Burning?

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Vault shaft/ Wall rib

Date: Romanesque/ Early English

Provenance: Lenton Priory

Dimensions: 25 x 21 x 20cm

AUL (Cottage demolition). This looks like a fragment of a big scalloped capital, parallel tooling, perhaps with parallels to Southwell. 12th century.

Additional items, not photographed in catalogue

LPG 3081. From reused masonry. The bowl of a piscina or stoup. A three-quarter circle in plan, with an ashlar face, the bowl with an unfinished drain. Deep parallel tooling on face, ragged back. 12th century?

LPG Compound. A section of a large D-section shaft with a groove on one side, part of sizeable respond.

LPG Compound. Fragment, probably a voussoir, with three or four shallow concave mouldings.

Discussion

Of the 45 stones in this collection, all the datable pieces – 26 – were of 12th century date, and mostly abraded or eroded. 10 were roll mouldings, most probably from window jambs or arches; two were capitals and one a base of similar small attached shafts or rolls. 8 were semicircular-section pieces of shafts. Re-used in the 15th/16th century well were four pieces of an arch, all much worn and damaged, of curved cross-section, but without any features to assist in stylistic dating. 8 blocks may have been no more than walling stones, lacking any diagnostic features other than remnants of the usual diagonal tooling, typical of a 12th century date.

The LPM material has a higher proportion of small and abraded fragments than was found in other recent archaeological investigations closer to the core of the Lenton Priory site (Davies and Flitoft 2015, Flitoft 2015), implying one or more generations of re-use. As with the other groups, the original source has been a building or buildings of early- to mid-12th century date, suggesting that the monastic buildings never underwent any major rebuilding or reconstruction in the later medieval period. The only period of significant rebuilding may have followed the collapse of the tower in 1228, as indicated by donations of timber and quarrying rights (Jones & Chambers 1998, 24). This included stone from a quarry in the royal forest of Sherwood for rebuilding the tower in 1229 and 1242, with

further quarry rights issued in 1256 for the construction of Prior's chamber. Further building involved timber grants for roofing the dormitory (1229), the refectory (1231) and the infirmary (1238), and for building the chapter house (1244).

Previous excavations, with recovered material were confined to 12th century examples (Green 1936, Elliott 1952). Some of the architectural fragments found here may represent modern excavated evidence for later phases of building.

Whetstone

A single fragment of a granitic limestone whetstone with circular profile (5cm x 7cm x 2cm) was recovered from unstratified deposit (0004). The item is not diagnostic to a particular period, but would not be unusual in a medieval assemblage.

4.10 Slag

By Rachel Cubitt

12 items from Lenton Priory which had been identified as slag or probable slag fragments were submitted for visual assessment. An additional fragment, AGB, was missing and therefore not seen by this specialist.

The table below gives the results of this work. The group contains four objects which are actually iron items. Fragments AWG and AWS from context 0446 are possibly part of the same object.

Table 4.10.1 Slag finds

Find Code	Context	Identification	Weight (g)	Quantity
ACS	0012	Non-diagnostic ironworking slag	64	1
AFP	0276	Charcoal	1	2
AFQ	0364	Cinder	14	1
ASX	0283	Iron nails	46	2
ASZ	0329	Concretion	8	1
AUR	0004	Clinker slag	92	92
AWG	0446	Iron sheet fragment	286	1
AWH	0446	Iron nail with mineral preserved wood	24	1
BKJ	0191	Coal/Concretion	78	3
BPB	0178	Shale/Coal	2	1
AWS	0446	Iron sheet fragment	16	2

The assemblage from Lenton Priory.

The assemblage includes a fragment of non-diagnostic ironworking slag, which cannot be definitely assigned to a specific process based on morphology alone. It appears dense in section and has a smooth upper surface suggesting the slag was once molten and therefore is perhaps most likely to derive from smelting. Fragment AUR is clinker slag, its appearance suggests it derives from a coal fuelled smelting operation. The use of coal as a fuel for smelting did not take place until the post-Medieval period.

Other items in the assemblage could derive from any high temperature process whether industrial or domestic. AFQ is a fragment of cinder – partly vitrified clay from a hearth or furnace lining. The three fuel related items also fall into the category – AFP, BKJ and BPB.

This is very small and varied assemblage from which it is difficult to draw any conclusions.

4.11 Leather

By Ian Panter

This small assemblage comprises fragments of soles and shoe uppers, all of the turn-shoe type and all in a poor and fragmentary condition. The soles have been repaired using clumps to extend their working life and cut edges on several pieces suggest re-use. Stylistically the broad and slight waists and rounded/pointed toes to the soles suggest a late 11th to 13th Century date.

Description

LPM01 0434 ADZ

Shoe sole, turn-shoe construction, pointed oval toe and slight waist, similar to the Coppergate Type c soles (Mould et al, 2003) dated to late 11th to 13th Century onwards. Has typical edge/flesh seam and tunnel stitching on outer surface where clump soles have been sewn on to extend use of shoe. Worn through at heel and toe. maximum length 270mm, maximum width at tread 103mm, waist 79mm and seat 82mm.

Two clump sole fragments, for heel and toe with worn tunnel stitching.

Two shoe upper fragments, one with flesh/grain seam, one with three slits for a tie/lace, possibly from a boot.

Several un-diagnostic scraps.

Both shoe upper pieces are cattle, however the grain surface does not survive on the other items.



Plate 162: Leather shoe ADZ and (above) additional clump sole fragments

LPM01 0434 AEA

Fragment of shoe sole, toe area, short pointed toe, similar to sole ADZ. Edge/flesh seam and eroded tunnel stitching on outer surface for a clump sole. Worn away at tread, and torn across waist. No grain surface surviving.



Plate 163: Leather shoe AEA and (above) additional clump sole fragments

LPM01 0434 AEB

Four fragments of shoe sole, turn-shoe construction, largest section being a wide waist, with traces of the edge/flesh seam surviving. Leather in a very poor condition, delaminating. No grain surface survives.

LPM01 0435 AEC

Fragments of shoe upper, all sheep/goat. Largest piece has traces of a whip stitch along one edge, for either a top band or strengthening cord. This piece has been re-cut for re-use.

5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.2 Discussion

Introduction

A wealth of information has been revealed by these archaeological investigations. The earliest ditched boundary features (Phase 1) could relate to either pre- or post-Conquest settlement activities and suggest a different articulation of landscape boundaries in comparison to the later phases of the site. The environmental data from these early ditches provides insight into both the use of these features and the character of the wider contemporary landscape.

By the 13th and 14th centuries (Phase 2) at least part of the site is likely to have formed part of the outer precinct of Lenton Priory, although the layout and organisation of the market/fair is less well understood at this time and the layout of boundary features appear to also bear some relationship to earlier land divisions. The evidence of material culture and environmental remains provides interesting insight into the social practices and status of the local inhabitants, with material culture signatures perhaps indicating market or fair activities (e.g. trade and consuming) occurring just off-site.

During the 15th and 16th centuries (Phase 3) we see a number of boundary re-organisations on the site, and the analysis of finds and environmental residues also reveals increasing changes in waste disposal patterns, with artefacts and ecofacts indicative of rubbish/waste disposal now found in a variety of features, such as surface middens. The Phase 3 enclosure boundaries, including a cell reminiscent of burgrave-style back plots, have a distinctive north-west to south-east alignment and it seems likely that they take their alignment from a routeway; perhaps a central thoroughfare through the market/fair broadly on the same alignment as the modern route of Abbey Street. Because of this, the modern day road network, as well as the distribution and alignment of modern buildings surrounding the wider priory complex, owes much to the layout and organisation of medieval Lenton first observed in this land use phase.

Phase 4 (16th-17th centuries) represents post-dissolution activities. This activity phase sees a marked contraction of activity on the site, although some drainage and latrine facilities remained. The effect of the dissolution had on the monasteries, including the abandonment of the monastery itself, seems to therefore have ultimately also resulted in a contraction of concentrated activity on the Abbey Street site.

Truncation and preservation

The main excavation generally had an excellent level of preservation. The southernmost part of the main site contained a buried soil layer, which suggests that there had been hardly any truncation, with the exception of some of the intrusive Phase 5 features. In contrast, the northernmost part of the site (including the small northwest extension area) had been partially truncated by the 19th century buildings which had been recently demolished as part of the tram development. There was noticeably less overlying material sealing the features in the northern extent of the site, which would have otherwise protected medieval deposits from truncation by the modern period buildings. This may be because the northern part of the site was naturally elevated in comparison to the southern end of the site in antiquity. Following the abandonment of the priory as an enclosed area of land, the southern part of the site may have been built up and levelled using numerous layers and deposits which resulted in the large scale preservation of the medieval and post-medieval landscape (Barnes 1987).

The small supplementary excavation area to the south did not contain well preserved archaeological deposits and appears to have been uniformly truncated to a consistent level. Why this area should have been subjected to a high level of aggressive truncation whilst the main excavation had soils imported and deposited directly onto it is unclear.

Phase 1 11th-12th centuries

The earliest features identified during the excavations were two intercutting large northeast to southwest aligned ditches within the northern part of the site. Ceramic finds from the primary fill of the earliest ditch include Lincolnshire shelly ware pottery with a 11th-12th century date. This implies that the earliest ditch was being infilled by the late 11th or early 12th century. The precision of the ceramic dating meant that carbon dating of the non-carbonised remains retrieved from the environmental samples was not warranted.

The earliest feature fills in Phase 1 are of particular interest in that their date hints that they may have been either created as part of the original Lenton priory complex, or potentially pre-date its foundation. If this is the case, we might imagine that the features belonged land boundaries surrounding a pre-Conquest manor, such as that identified at Goltho in Lincolnshire, an early medieval moated settlement (Beresford 1987) or a village.

All of the Phase 1 ditches appear to have experienced infilling sequences characterised by periods of dryness followed by periods of more rapid flowing water and then stagnating water. The ditches are most likely to represent a significant sequence of boundaries – perhaps a defended route running towards the River Leen. However, the presence of bog bean in the earliest ditch means that flowing water was present and the suggestion that this feature may have drained water from nearby fishponds cannot be ruled out. Large monastic complexes would have had fish ponds, ditches would sometimes sluice water to the ponds from natural watercourses (Carver 2011).

Preserved organic material (weeds and carbonised grain perhaps reflecting stubble burning) from within the earliest ditches also suggests that the ditch may have been located in very close proximity to arable cultivation. Perhaps this demonstrates that the boundary features were on the periphery of an area of concentrated activity at this time.

As the ditches filled-up, apparently in the 13th century (with the re-cut maybe also occurring in the 13th century), although environmental conditions remained similar, the implication is that a more varied settlement/occupation presence is now present. For example, the upper fills of the ditches contained 13th century English jetons (accounting counters) and a lead token; traditionally associated with secular use. These finds appear to indicate the introduction of a lifestyle focussed upon trade and exchange activities. Other notable finds included a number of fragments of preserved leather shoes which date to the 11th to 13th centuries, indicating the nearby presence of community possessing refined items of clothing. However, at this time little can be said about the pattern of land-use or the location of an outer precinct containing a market or fair at this time.

Phase 2 13th-14th centuries

By the 13th and 14th centuries (Phase 2), activity increased on the site. This is largely characterised by the introduction of a series of boundary ditches (Group 1) which were aligned northwest to southeast at the northern end of the site, and then curved to run on a north to south alignment (effectively flanking the later line of Abbey Street) further to the south. The Phase 2 ditches in some places truncated the Phase 1 ditches, suggesting at earliest 13th century date; something further confirmed by the ceramic dating evidence. That the northern reaches of the Phase 2 boundaries appear to share an alignment with the Phase 1 boundaries perhaps, however, implies some continuity in land use function. Later in the 13th century (perhaps the 14th), the earlier Phase 1 ditches appear to have been completely backfilled and the Phase 2 boundary features were then re-cut on a slightly different suggesting that there was a re-organisation of boundary features.

The actual function and form of the Phase 2 ditches appears to indicate a persistent focus on either drainage or the demarcation of space with boundaries, or both, in the 13th-14th centuries. Nevertheless within this continuity of land use function there does, at some point, appear to be a reorganisation in the use of space, possibly associated with the further development of the priory complex, including the inception of a road or trackway (described as the 'causeway' in the 16th century (Grieg 1992, 130)) which acted as a pre-cursor to Abbey Street. The emergence of these boundaries and a potential routeway provides further evidence for the formalisation of this area for the precinct in

the 13th or 14th century.

A key question during Phase 2 centres on whether the excavated site did indeed form part of the outer precinct of Lenton Priory at this time. Commentators such as Elliott and Burbank (1952) and Barnes (1987) both placed the Outer Precinct wall roughly on the northeast to southwest aligned eastern boundary of the present excavation area. However, Grieg (1992) using measurements from a rental of 1516 AD, placed the Outer Precinct boundary much further to the north. As the Phase 2 linear boundaries evidently continue beyond the northern limit of the excavation area we might suggest, if the outer precinct was always walled, that Grieg's interpretation is more likely. On this basis we might also hypothesise that the observed Phase 2 boundary features may have, at one time, in fact formed *the boundary* of a ditched (as opposed to walled) Outer Precinct, with the northern curve of the features 'opening out' towards a feature such as a gatehouse or entrance? This intriguing notion is perhaps supported by the character of other Phase 2 finds including pits, shallow layers and portable material culture.

The presence of pits and layers indicate much more concentrated activity in the vicinity of the site in contrast to Phase 1. The introduction of the layers, interpreted as levelling layers, indicates that the ground to the west of the boundary features may have been deliberately levelled as part of the formalisation of the precinct. Coin finds thought to derive from the levelling layers at the western extent of the site included an Edward III gold noble (1369-1377), indicating trade and exchange activities occurring in the vicinity during the 14th century. Another find from a Phase 2 levelling layer is a scale pan with a probable seal of a brasier, again signalling the exchange of specialist metal products and coinage by tradesmen at the site. Regionally imported ceramics (e.g. those from Lincolnshire) provide further evidence of trade and exchange activities at this time.

Certain Phase 2 pits appear to have been used for the deposition of cess (particularly pit [0658]), whilst possible wattle-lined pit [0304] may have acted as a latrine. From a land-use point of view it is interesting, in contrast to the levelling layers, that the probable cess/latrine pits occur to the east of the boundary ditches. Perhaps we are here looking at land use characteristic of the periphery of the interior of the Outer Precinct? Environmental samples retrieved from the cess pit at the northeast extent of the site were particularly interesting, containing summer red fruits, cereal bran and corn cockle weed (usually linked to bread made with end of year (i.e. the pre-harvest summer months) grain) strongly suggesting that this cess pit was used in the summer months. Perhaps this activity coincided with a seasonal market or fair? Other remains from this cess pit included very small fragments of animal bones (fowl, perch, eel and pig) providing further indication of a varied diet, which may equate to the presence of individuals of above average status.

Another indicator of the increase in concentrated activity during Phase 2 are the small amounts of domestic waste (charcoal/bone) now present in environmental samples from ditch fills. This suggests a larger community size and/or changes in agricultural practices, such as middening for soil enrichment purposes.

Phase 3 15th-16th centuries

The 15th and 16th century activity (Phase 3) provides the most coherent impression of land use of all the phases of activity observed during the Abbey Street excavation.

By the commencement of this activity phase, the Phase 2 ditches had been largely backfilled. The earliest Phase 3 features are a cluster of pits and short lengths of ditching, with an associated surface, dating to the early 15th century (Phase 3, Group 1). It is of note that these features are clustered around the northeast corner of the excavation area, close to the Phase 2 pits interpreted as features on the periphery of the Outer Precinct. Perhaps market/fair related activities continued to be restricted to this area until a re-organisation of the precinct later in the 15th century?

The earlier Phase 3 pits and ditches were later replaced by a much more formalised Outer Precinct, containing features directly relating to identifiable parts of the market/fair site. Although the precinct wall was not physically identified, the organisation of the features appears to reflect the conjectural position of the wall to the north. A pre-cursor to Abbey Street now also appears to be established as a

thoroughfare to the south. Again, no physical evidence was discovered of this routeway, but it is clearly suggested by the spatial arrangement of the features.

A notable commonality between feature fills of this phase is the increasing occurrence of domestic household waste, including hearth waste and kitchen waste, within environmental samples. This suggests a large thriving community, and probably the tertiary redeposition of communal surface middens either as a result of agricultural practices or activities associated with the upkeep of the outer precinct.

Moving from northeast to southwest, the use of space in the Outer Precinct market/fair can be interpreted as follows.

At the northeast extent of the site was a rectangular, 'cell-like' plot boundary defined by linear ditches (Group 2) running on a northeast to southwest aligned long axis. The ditch circuit was continuous, with the exception of entranceways at the southwest corner, northeast corner and centre-east of the plot. The plot measured c. 20m in length and c.9m in width. The function of this enclosure is uncertain, but it may have had a dual role. In length, it is comparable to the dimensions of a *house* noted at the northwest corner of the market/fair by a 1516 rental, and it may at some point have functioned as a 'back plot' of a house. In width, however, it is comparable to the distance between the two rows of stalls described within this part of the fairground, again recorded in the rental of 1516 (Grieg 1992, 130), and it may well have also accommodated part of the market/fair.

Features located in and around the Group 2 enclosure provide further evidence for its function. Beyond its northern limits, a small part of the southwest extent of a stone structure, incorporating both external and internal surfaces, was excavated (the Gregory street structure). These walls and surfaces were perhaps the remains of a house, perhaps even *the house* described in the 1516 rental, although this is conjectural. A similar late medieval building, interpreted as forming part of Lenton village was excavated further west along the Gregory Street frontage in 2004 (Kinsley and Hurford 2007). Immediately to the north of the enclosure, a well was also identified. Built into the well was 12th century masonry re-used from collapsed or demolished priory buildings (the collapse of the conventual church tower in 1228 being one scenario for reuse following collapse (Page, 1910)). This evidence adds further weight to the notion that the enclosure may have at some point acted as a 'backplot' to this building, although this does not explain the entranceways observed on the southern side of the enclosure fronting Abbey Street. However, within the interior of the enclosure, three clusters of substantial post-holes clearly represent small structures, perhaps interpretable as the sub-surface remains of fairground stalls. This evidence seems to also suggest that at times this enclosure functioned as part of the market/fair site.

Moving southwest, two distinct ditched enclosures (Group 3A, Enclosure 1 and Group 4, Enclosure 2) were observed, running on the same alignment as the plot (Group 2), and bounded by the early incarnation of Abbey Street and, presumably further north, the outer precinct wall. Extending southwest from the Group 2 plot, Enclosure 1 (Group 3) was a similar width (9m) to the plot to the east, but measured 38m in length and had much larger entrances to both the northeast and south. In addition to bearing comparison to the distance between the two rows of stalls described within this part of the fairground, in the rental of 1516 (Grieg 1992, 130), the length of 38m is also the same as the length of the unnamed rows of stalls described in the document as being located to the south of *fishers* and *skinners* row.

A curving boundary defined the western extent of Enclosure 1 and this was then mirrored further to the southwest by the northwest boundary of Enclosure 2, forming a small east to west aligned routeway in between the stalls (an arrangement also suggested by Grieg (1992, 131) for this part of the Outer Precinct fairground). Unfortunately, only a small 5m x 5m area containing the southernmost enclosure (Enclosure 2) was exposed, and this does not present enough evidence from which to conclusively compare the activities within each enclosure. However, the enclosures were probably created to demarcate two separate areas intended to host the market/fair. The separation is likely to have been for different activities, perhaps defined by the consumables on sale.

As with the Group 2 plot boundary, features located within the Group 3 and Group 4 enclosures certainly provide some insight into their function (at least during certain moments in time). The organisation of Enclosure 1 appears to have gone through changing land use regimes. An example of

the apparently conflicting uses of this area is the contrasting pits. Towards the western extent of Enclosure 1, seven morphologically similar and symmetrically aligned pits were identified (Group 3B). These have tentatively been interpreted as pits dug to receive a wicker structure perhaps for the purpose of containing or displaying market produce. The pits were backfilled with a mixture of hearth and household waste in the 16th century. These pits can be contrasted to other Phase 3 features within Enclosure 1 (Group 3C), including a cow burial and some large rubbish pits in the northeast extent of the enclosure. The cow burial was that of an elderly individual and no butchery or disease was evident. It is possible that this represents the reverential burial of a dairy cow by the ecclesiastical community and implies that this part of the outer precinct may have gone out of use as a market site at some point during the 16th century. The rubbish pits again contained mainly domestic refuse, including tile perhaps originally derived from the priory buildings. However, one pit [0129] contained an interesting assemblage of finds including mussel shell, fish bones and three discarded iron knives. It is tempting to speculate that, at some point, this pit was used to discard rubbish from *fishers row* (perhaps located further to the north).

Although only a small amount of Enclosure 2 (Group 4) was available for examination, the density of features indicates that this was a busy part of the precinct. The cluster of pits/postholes and a surface at the northern extent of this enclosure are a good candidate for a structure interpretable as the sub-surface remains of a fairground stall.

Extrapolating more widely, if the length of Enclosure 2 was comparable to Enclosure 1, then it would have extended southwards near to the priory conventual church. Perhaps this indicates that much of the outer precinct was organised into these similar-sized narrow enclosures? Within this line of enquiry, the supplementary excavation to the south of the main Abbey Street site is particularly interesting. Despite heavy truncation, the configuration of eight post holes observed (Group 5) was the only example which entirely coherently resembles the layout of a fair booth. If Enclosure 2 did indeed resemble Enclosure 1 and extended further to the south, this would place the Group 5 structure firmly inside it. As the Group 5 fair booth is the only clear example of such a structure, it may imply that most of the typical fair booth structures were situated closer to the core of the monastic complex. Only further excavation closer to the priory church could resolve this.

Other stray finds that may be broadly attributed from to this activity phase notably include three lead weights and a jet cross pendant, further reinforcing the presence of both trade/exchange and religious lifestyles at the Abbey Street site in the 15th and 16th centuries.

The activities represented by the 15th and 16th century features at Abbey Street provide an impression of a thriving Outer Precinct and, tentatively, some functioning elements of the later medieval market/fair site. Many of the spatial observations in this part of the discussion have taken the rental of 1516 commented upon by Grieg (1992) as a start point, however, it is worth reiterating Naylor's point (4.1 above) that, although the pottery broadly reflects assemblages found elsewhere in the city of Nottingham, the wares dating from the late Fourteenth to late Sixteenth century remain problematic as to whether they are largely post dissolution or span the period before and after. It is clear from documents at the time of the dissolution (1538), for example, that the market/fair thrived for at least a period of time after the dissolution (Barnes 1987). Future opportunities to clarify clearer date ranges for the use of late medieval/early post medieval wares such as Midland Purple, Cistercian ware and the end range of the Light Bodied Gritty ware in Nottingham could certainly be used to shed further light on the chronology of this activity phase at Abbey Street.

Phase 4 17th-18th centuries

Phase 4 represents post-dissolution activities and, as one might expect, the general impression is of a reduction in activity at the site, with a change of character exclusively to house 'backplot' activities. However, where features were identified, the earlier market/fair boundaries still seem to have been retained, even if the function of the site had now changed.

During the 17th/18th centuries, the cell-like plot boundary to the north was split into two square cells with a further boundary ditch (Phase 4 Group 3). Further renovations to the cell, including the re-cutting of ditches and the installation of refuse pits to the immediate southwest occurred. It is possible that some of the post holes which have been attributed to Phase 3 may actually be associated with

the renovation of the cell.

Moving southwest, a large rectangular stone structure interpreted as a cellared cess pit (Group 1) was identified. The fills of this feature suggested the dumping of domestic waste well dated to the 17th century, but the structure itself reused a number of 12th century masonry items from the priory. It is uncertain if Enclosure 1 was in use at this time, although a cluster of sub-circular pits (Group 2) infilled at this time may, suggest some repeated use of space. However, in the 17th century, Enclosure 2 certainly appears to have continued to develop. A large stone lined drain (Group 4) circulated around the outside of the enclosure ditch, suggesting there was an investment of effort to keep the boundary/enclosure active.

Phase 5 19th-20th centuries

A number of the Phase 5 features represent the base of much larger features, now truncated originally cut from above modern levelling layers. It is unclear exactly when the cell and the enclosure arrangement established in the medieval period were finally abandoned as boundaries, but a number of the Phase 5 features containing 19th century pottery which do not share any physical association with the earlier features also seem to share an alignment with the earlier features.

Features relating to waste disposal, drainage and land boundary were largely regular and aligned on the same axis as the recently demolished cottage, and other extant surrounding buildings. The regularity of the features and modern pottery suggested that these features related to modern activities.

The development of the modern layout of the corner of Abbey Street and Gregory Street owes much to the organisation of medieval and post-medieval Lenton.

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Barnard, F. P. 1917. *The Casting Counter & the Counting Board*. Oxford University Press.
- Barnes, F. A 1987 'Lenton Priory After the Dissolution: Its Buildings and Fair Grounds' *Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire* 91, 79-95.
- Beijerinck, W. 1947 *Zadenatlas der Nederlandsche Flora*. Wageningen: Veenman & Zonen.
- Beilby, B. W. 1966. Excavations at the Cluniac Priory of the Holy Trinity, Lenton 1962-1964. *Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire* LXX
- Beresford, G. 1987 Goltho: the Development of an Early Medieval Manor, c850-1150. London: Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England.
- British Geological Survey. <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker, R.M. & Jans, G.E.A. 2006. *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands*. Groningen: Barkhuis Publishing.
- Carver, M. 2011. *Religious Buildings in the Archaeology of Medieval Europe Vol.2; Twelve to Sixteenth Centuries*. Aarhus University Press.
- Claassen, C. 1998. *Shells*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Davis, G. 2012. NET2 - LENTON B6 Area 3, Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation, Report no: 044/2012
- Dobney, K. Jacques, D.S, Johnstone, C.J. 1999. Protocol for recording vertebrate assemblages, *Reports from the Environmental archaeology Unit, York*, 99
- Elliot, R. H. And Berbank, A. E. 1952. Lenton Priory: Excavations 1943-1951' *Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire* LVI, 41-53.
- Fieller, N.J.R., Gilbertson, D.D. and Ralph, N.G.A. Palaeobiological investigations BAR international series 266 Oxford: BAR
- Godfrey, J.T.1884. *The History of the Parish and Priory of Lenton*.
- Greig, P 1992. The Layout of Lenton Fairground, 1516. *Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire* XCVI
- Green, H.1936. Lenton Priory. *Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire*, **40**, 29-90.
- Halstead, P 1985 A study of mandibular teeth from Romano-British contexts at Maxey in Pryor et al.
- Hammond, B. 2012. *Pollards and Crockards: A Brief Introduction to Sterling Imitations of Edwardian Type*. Coin News Volume 49 Issue 6. Token Publishing
- Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) 2008 *Standard and Guidance: for archaeological field evaluation*, (published October 1994, revised September 2001 and October 2008).
- Jacomet, S. 1987. *Prähistorische Getreidefunde, Eine Anleitung zur Bestimmung Prähistorischer Gersten und Weizen Funde*. Basel: Herausgegeben im Eigenverlag.
- Jones, J. & Chambers, S. 1998. Lenton Priory in, *Sanctity and Scandal. The Medieval Religious Houses of Nottinghamshire* (ed. Marcombe, D. & Hamilton, J.)
- Kenward, H.K. & Hall, A.R. 1995. *Biological Evidence from Anglo-Scandinavian Deposits at 16-22 Coppergate*. Dorset: The Dorset Press.

Kinsley G. 2009. NET Phase Two Design Services Contract Scheme to Deal with Any Archaeological Remains at Lenton Client Report Number 241592/150/REP/008, SLR consulting.

Mattingly, H et al. 1927. *Roman Imperial Coinage, Volume five, part 2*. Spinks and son. London

McMillan, N.F. 1968. *British Shells*. London: Warne & Co.

Mould, Q., Carlisle, I. and Cameron, E. 2003. Craft, Industry and Everyday Life: Leather and Leatherworking in Anglo-Scandinavian and Medieval York. The Archaeology of York, Volume 17: The Small Finds. CBA/York.

Ottaway, P.J., and Rogers, N.S.H., 2002. *Craft, Industry and Everyday Life: Finds from Medieval York*, The Archaeology of York The Small Finds **17/15** (York)

Page, W (ed). 1910 'Friaries: Carmelite friars of Nottingham', A History of the County of Nottingham: Volume 2. Victoria County History. 145 147

Payne, S. 1973 Kill-off patterns in sheep and goats: the mandibles from Asvan Kale Anatolian Studies 23 281-303

Pierce, E., 2013. 'Jet Cross Pendants from the British Isles and Beyond: Forms, Distribution and Use', *Medieval Archaeology* **57**, 198-211

Prummel, W. 1987 Atlas for the identification of foetal elements of Cattle, Horse, Sheep and pig Part 2 Archaeozoologia vol1 (2) pp11-41

Pryor, F. et al (eds) Archaeology and Environment in the lower Welland Valley. East Anglian archaeology 27

Schmid, E 1972 Atlas of animal bones London: Elsevier press

Schweingruber, F. H. 1990. *Anatomy of European Woods*. Haupt, Berne & Stuttgart.

Silver, I. 1969 The ageing of domestic animals in D. Brothwell and E. Higgs (eds)

Stace, C. 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Stuart, M. 1989. Reference Section. Pages 141-283 in Stuart, M. (ed.) *The Encyclopaedia of Herbs and Herbalism*. Novara: MacDonald & Co. Ltd.

Von den Driesch, A. 1976 A Guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites Harvard: University press

Waters, M. R. 1996. *Principles of Geoarchaeology: A North American Perspective*. University of Arizona Press.

Wilson, B., Grigson, C. and Payne, S. (eds) Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites B.A.R. Brit series 109 Oxford: B.A.R. 55-77

Winder, J.M. 2011. Oyster Shell from Archaeological Sites. Oysters etc. (Archaeomalacology): <http://oystersetcetera.wordpress.com>

Zohary, D. & Hopf, M. 2000. *Domestication of Plants in the Old World*. 3rd Ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Websites

Department of human evolution, The Max Planck institute-www.eva.mpg.de

7. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context Register

Context number	Category	Interpretation	Phase	Fill of	Filled by	Cut into	Cut by
0001	Layer	Soil layer Developed /built up in post-medieval period	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0002	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0003	Void	Void	-		Void	Void	Void
0004	Deposit	Unstratified finds	UNSTRAT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0005	Layer	20 th Century Gravel Surface	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0006	Layer	Post-medieval soil build-up	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0007	Layer	Medieval soil layer	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	0558
0008	Fill	Medieval Ditch Fill	2	0290	N/A	N/A	N/A
0009	Fill	Late Medieval to Post-medieval Ditch Fill	3	0271	N/A	N/A	N/A
0010	Layer	Post-Medieval soil layer	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0011	Layer	Medieval soil layer	-	N/A	N/A	NA	
0012	Layer	Medieval soil layer	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	
0013	Fill	Pit Fill of Unknown Use	5	0209	N/A	N/A	
0014	Layer	Leveling Deposit or build up	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	
0015	Fill	Post-medieval backfill Formed during post-medieval garden leveling	5	0017	N/A	N/A	N/A
0016	Fill	Shallow pit fill	5	0017	N/A	N/A	N/A
0017	Cut	Shallow post-medieval pit cut of unknown use	5	N/A	0015, 0016, 0020	0023	N/A
0018							
0019							
0020	Fill	Shallow pit fill	5	0017	N/A	N/A	N/A
0021	Cut	Pit Cut	-	N/A	0164	0022	N/A
0022	Deposit	Post-medieval soil deposit	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	0017,0021, 0024, 0052,0165
0023	Fill	Pit Fill of Unknown Use	5	0024	N/A	N/A	0017
0024	Cut	Pit Cut	5	N/A	0023	0022	N/A
0025	Fill	Ditch Fill	4	0053	N/A	N/A	N/A
0026	Fill	19 th century Ditch Fill	4	0027	N/A	N/A	0053
0027	Cut	19 th century ditch cut	4	N/A	0026	0047	N/A

0028	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0029	Fill	Fill of Medieval Ditch (possibly 13 th century)	3	0030	N/A	N/A	0032
0030	Cut	Cut of Medieval Ditch (possibly 13 th century) Could be a plot division of the Lenton fairground	3	N/A	0029	0137	N/A
0031	Fill	Fill of possible small gully	-	0032	N/A	N/A	N/A
0032	Cut	Cut of Medieval Gully	-	N/A	0031	0029	N/A
0033	Layer	Collapsed bank forming a layer	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0034	Fill	19 th century demolition deposit	4	0053	N/A	N/A	N/A
0035	Fill	Backfill of a 19 th century ditch	4	0036	N/A	N/A	0053
0036	Cut	Cut of 19 th century ditch	4	N/A	0035	0047	N/A
0037	Fill	19 th century Ditch Fill	4	0053	N/A	N/A	N/A
0038	Fill	19 th century ditch fill	4	0039	N/A	N/A	0053
0039	Cut	19 th Century ditch cut	4	N/A	0038	0041	N/A
0040	Fill	19 th Pit fill	5	0041	N/A	N/A	N/A
0041	Cut	19 th century pit cut	5	N/A	0040		N/A
0042	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0043	Layer	Modern garden soil	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0044	Layer	Leveling Deposit	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	0048,0051,0052
0045	Fill	Modern demolition deposit/backfill	5	0046	N/A	N/A	N/A
0046	Cut	Modern demolition Cut	5	N/A	0045	0055	N/A
0047	Deposit	Natural	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0048	Cut	Modern Hedge	5	N/A	0049	0044	N/A
0049	Fill	Modern hedgeline infill	5	0048	N/A	N/A	N/A
0050	Fill	Modern Waste	5	0051	N/A	N/A	N/A
0051	Cut	Modern Waste Pit	5	N/A	0051,0068,0069,0070,0071	0043	N/A
0052	Feature	19th-20 th century ditch	4	N/A	0026,0035,0038	0047	0053
0053	Cut	Ditch Re-cut	4	N/A	0025,0034,0037	0026,0035,0038	N/A
0054	Layer		-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0055	Layer	Build up of waste, forming a a layer	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	
0056	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0057	Layer	Modern Levelling Deposit	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0058	Layer	Demolition Waste	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	0062
0059	Layer	Modern Levelling Deposit	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	0062
0060	Cut	Cut of shallow pit	4	N/A	0085	0087	N/A

0061	Cut	Cut of small pit	4	N/A	0086	0087	N/A
0062	Cut	Cut of of modern pit	5	N/A	0058	0043,0059	N/A
0063	Fill	Backfill of modern Post hole	5	0064	N/A	N/A	0099
0064	Cut	Modern square post hole	5	N/A	0063		N/A
0065	Fill	Fill of modern refuse pit	4	0066	N/A	N/A	0099
0066	Cut	Cut of modern refuse pit	4	N/A	0065	0055	N/A
0067	Layer	Modern occupation horizon	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	0051
0068	Fill	Fill of modern waste pit	5	0051	N/A	N/A	N/A
0069	Fill	Fill of modern waste pit	5	0051	N/A	N/A	N/A
0070	Fill	Fill of modern waste pit	5	0051	N/A	N/A	N/A
0071	Fill	Fill of modern waste pit	5	0051	N/A	N/A	N/A
0072	Cut	Small pit cut	-	N/A	0087	0088	0060,0061
0073	Fill	Fill of refuse pit	2	0074	N/A	N/A	0051
0074	Cut	Cut of Refuse Pit	2	N/A	0073	0162	N/A
0075	Fill	Fill of refuse pit	3	0076	N/A	N/A	N/A
0076	Cut	Cut of Refuse Pit	3	N/A	0075	0162	N/A
0077	Fill	Fill of refuse pit	3	0078	N/A	N/A	0143
0078	Cut	Cut of Refuse Pit	3	N/A	0077	0162	N/A
0079	Fill	Fill of refuse pit	3	0080	N/A	N/A	N/A
0080	Cut	Cut of Refuse Pit	3	N/A	0079	0162	N/A
0081	Fill	Fill of refuse pit	3	0082	N/A	N/A	
0082	Cut	Cut of Refuse Pit	3	N/A	0081	0162	N/A
0083	Fill	Fill of refuse pit	3	0084	N/A	N/A	N/A
0084	Cut	Cut of Refuse Pit	3	N/A	0083	0162	N/A
0085	Fill	Fill of Small Pit	-	0060	N/A	N/A	N/A
0086	Fill	Fill of Small Pit	4	0061	N/A	N/A	N/A
0087	Fill	Fill of Shallow Pit	-	0072	N/A	N/A	N/A
0088	Fill	Fill of Large Pit	4	0092	N/A	N/A	0072
0089	Fill	Fill of Large Pit	4	0092	N/A	N/A	N/A
0090	Fill	Fill of Large Pit	4	0092	N/A	N/A	N/A
0091	Fill	Fill of Large Pit	4	0092	N/A	N/A	N/A
0092	Cut	Cut of Large Pit	4	N/A	0088,0089,0090,0091	0093	0126
0093	Layer	Medieval soil layer	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	0092,0031
0094	Layer	Geological Layer	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	0092
0095	Layer	Medieval soil layer	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	0092
0096	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0097	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0098	Fill	Fill of modern waste pit	-	0099	N/A	N/A	N/A
0099	Cut	Cut of modern refuse pit	-	N/A	0098	0118	N/A
0100	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0101	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void

0102	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0103	Structure	Post-Medieval Stone Wall	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0104	Structure	Post-Medieval Stone Wall	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0105	Structure	Post-Medieval Stone Wall	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0106	Structure	Victorian Brick Wall	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0107	Deposit	Victorian Demolition Deposit	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0108	Deposit	Victorian Demolition Deposit	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0109	Deposit	Victorian Demolition Deposit	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0110	Structure	Brick Surface	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0111	Fill	Fill of Small Modern Pit	-	0113	N/A	N/A	N/A
0112	Fill	Fill of Modern Pit	-	0114	N/A	N/A	N/A
0113	Cut	Cut of Small Modern Pit	-	N/A	0111	0118	N/A
0114	Cut	Cut of Modern Pit	-	N/A	0112	0118	N/A
0115	Fill	Fill of Modern Cut	-	0121	N/A	N/A	N/A
0116	Structure	Modern Brick Wall	5	N/A	N/A	0118	N/A
0117	Cut	Cut of Demolition Pit	5	N/A	0125	0087	N/A
0118	Layer	Post-Medieval Layer	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	0111,0112, 0115
0119	Fill	Fill of Refuse Pit	2	0120	N/A	N/A	N/A
0120	Cut	Cut of Refuse Pit	2	N/A	0119	0118	0099
0121	Cut	Modern Disturbance	-	N/A	0115	0118	N/A
0122	Cut	Burial Pit	3	N/A	0123,0 124	0163	0052
0123	Deposit	Animal Skeleton	3	0122	N/A	N/A	0052
0124	Fill	Burial Pit Fill	3	0122	N/A	N/A	0052
0125	Fill	Fill of Demolition Pit	5	0117	N/A	N/A	N/A
0126	Cut	Cut of Post-Medieval Pit	-	N/A	0127	0087	N/A
0127	Fill	Fill of Post-Medieval Pit	-	0126	N/A	N/A	N/A
0128	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0129	Cut	Cut of Large Refuse Pit	3	N/A	0217	0112, 0220	N/A
0130	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0131	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0132	Cut	Sondaugh	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0133	Layer	Leveling Deposit	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0134	Layer	Sub-Soil Layer	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0135	Layer	Natural	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0136	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0137	Layer	Upper River Terrace	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0138	Fill	Fill of Large Refuse Pit	3	0129	N/A	N/A	0201,0192, 0234
0139	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0140	Fill	Shallow pit fill	4	0144	N/A	N/A	N/A
0141	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0232	N/A	N/A	N/A
0142	Fill	Pit Fill of Unknown Use	3	0143	N/A	N/A	0178

0143	Cut	Cut of Small Pit	3	N/A	0142	0162	0178
0144	Cut	Cut of shallow pit	4	N/A	0140	0118	N/A
0145	Structure	Wall	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0146	Cut	Cut of Shallow Refuse Pit	3	N/A	0147	0227	N/A
0147	Fill	Fill of Shallow Refuse Pit	3	0146	N/A	N/A	N/A
0148	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0149	Layer	Modern Construction Layer	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	0279, 0114, 0121, 0116, 0150, 0345
0150	Cut	Construction Cut	5	N/A	0151	0149	N/A
0151	Fill	Fill of Construction Cut	5	0150	N/A	N/A	N/A
0152	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	4	N/A	0153	0118	N/A
0153	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	-	0152	N/A	N/A	N/A
0154	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	4	N/A	0155	0118	N/A
0155	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	-	0154	N/A	N/A	N/A
0156	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	4	N/A	0157	0118	N/A
0157	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	4	0156	N/A	N/A	N/A
0158	Cut	Cut of Modern Feature	5	N/A	0159, 0190,0 191	0118	N/A
0159	Fill	Fill of Modern Feature	5	0158	N/A	N/A	N/A
0160	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0161	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0162	Layer	Post Glacial Layer	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0163	Layer	Post Glacial Layer	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0164	Fill	Fill of Pit	-	0021	N/A	N/A	N/A
0165	Cut	Construction Cut for Stone Surface	4	N/A	0166	0022	0052
0166	Fill	Stone Surface	4	0165	N/A	N/A	0052
0167	Fill	Evaluation Trench Backfill	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0168	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0169	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0170	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0171	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0172	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0173	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0174	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0175	Cut	Pit Cut of Unknown Use	3	N/A	0194, 0195, 0200	0215	0213
0176	Cut	Cut of Refuse Pit	4	N/A	0177	0118	N/A
0177	Fill	Fill of Refuse Pit	4	0177	N/A	N/A	N/A
0178	Fill	Fill of Refuse Pit	4	0180	N/A	N/A	N/A
0179	Fill	Fill of Refuse Pit	4	0180	N/A	N/A	N/A
0180	Cut	Cut of Refuse Pit	4	N/A	0178, 0179	0163	N/A
0181	Cut	Cut of Rounded Pit	4	N/A	0182	0163	N/A

0182	Fill	Fill of Rounded Pit	4	0181	N/A	N/A	N/A
0183	Cut	Cut of Sub-Oval Pit	4	N/A	0184	0163	N/A
0184	Fill	Fill of Sub-Oval Pit	4	0183	N/A	N/A	N/A
0185	Fill	Modern Pit Fill	5	0186	N/A	N/A	0051
0186	Cut	Cut of Modern Pit	5	N/A	0185	0162	0051
0187	Fill	Fill of Post-Medieval Pit	4	0188	N/A	N/A	N/A
0188	Cut	Cut of Post-Medieval Pit	4	N/A	0187	0012	N/A
0189	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0190	Fill	Fill of Modern Feature	5	0158	N/A	N/A	N/A
0191	Fill	Fill of Modern Feature	5	0158	N/A	N/A	N/A
0192	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	-	N/A	0193	0138	N/A
0193	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	-	0192	N/A	N/A	N/A
0194	Fill	Fill of Pit	3	0175	N/A	N/A	0213
0195	Fill	Fill of Pit	3	0175	N/A	N/A	0213
0196	Fill	Fill of Beam Slot	4	0197	N/A	N/A	N/A
0197	Cut	Cut of Beam Slot	4	N/A	0196	0118	N/A
0198	Fill	Silting of Elongated Pit	3	0199	N/A	N/A	N/A
0199	Cut	Cut of elongated Pit	3	N/A	0198	0118	N/A
0200	Fill	Fill of Pit	3	0175	N/A	N/A	0213
0201	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	4	0202	N/A	N/A	N/A
0202	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	4	N/A	0201	0138	N/A
0203	Structure	Cellar Structure	4	N/A	0212, 0207, 0206, 0205, 0204	0351, 0118	N/A
0204	Fill	Demolition Waste	4	0203	N/A	N/A	N/A
0205	Fill	Rubble Fill	4	0203	N/A	N/A	N/A
0206	Fill	Rubbish Dump	4	0203	N/A	N/A	N/A
0207	Fill	Rubble Fill	4	0203	N/A	N/A	N/A
0208	Fill	Fill of Elongated Pit	3	0199	N/A	N/A	N/A
0209	Cut	Cut of elongated Pit	5	N/A	0013	0118	N/A
0210	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	4	N/A	0211	0118	N/A
0211	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	4	0210	N/A	N/A	N/A
0212	Fill	Organic Fill	4	0203	N/A	N/A	N/A
0213	Cut	Cut of Small Gully	4	N/A	0214	0175, 0194, 0195, 0200	N/A
0214	Fill	fill of Small Gully	4	0213	N/A	N/A	N/A
0215	Cut	Pit Cut	4	N/A	0216	0118	0175
0216	Fill	Pit Fill	4	0215	N/A	N/A	0175
0217	Fill	Organic Fill	3	0129	N/A	N/A	N/A
0218	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	4	0219	N/A	N/A	N/A
0219	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	4	N/A	0218	0220	N/A
0220	Layer	Leveling Deposit	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

0221	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	4	0222	N/A	N/A	N/A
0222	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	4	N/A	0221	0220	N/A
0223	Fill	Fill of Square Pit	5	0224	N/A	N/A	N/A
0224	Cut	Cut of Square Pit	5	N/A	0223	0220, 0187	N/A
0225	Fill	Fill of Large Refuse Pit	3	0129	N/A	N/A	N/A
0226	Layer	Leveling Deposit	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	0074,0076, 0078,0080, 0082,0084, 0143
0227	Fill	Fill of Large Pit	-	0228	N/A	N/A	0146
0228	Cut	Cut of Large Pit	-	N/A	0227	0118	0146
0229	Fill	Fill of Large Ditch	3	0232	N/A	N/A	N/A
0230	Fill	Fill of Large Ditch	3	0232	N/A	N/A	N/A
0231	Fill	Fill of Large Ditch	3	0232	N/A	N/A	N/A
0232	Cut	Cut of Large Ditch	3	N/A	0141,0 229,02 30,023 1	0012	N/A
0233	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	4	0234	N/A	N/A	N/A
0234	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	4	N/A	0234	0138	N/A
0235	Cut	Pit Cut	4	N/A	0236	0220	N/A
0236	Fill	Pit Fill	4	0235	N/A	N/A	N/A
0237	Fill	fill of Small Gully	3	0238	N/A	N/A	0232
0238	Cut	Cut of Gully	3	N/A	0237	0012	0232
0239	Fill	fill of Small Gully		0240	N/A	N/A	N/A
0240	Cut	Cut of Gully		N/A	0239	0012	0209,0232
0241	Fill	Fill of Shallow Pit	4	0242	N/A	N/A	N/A
0242	Cut	Cut of shallow pit	4	N/A	0241	N/A	N/A
0243	Void	Void		Void	Void	Void	Void
0244	Fill	Fill of Small Pit	4	0245	N/A	N/A	N/A
0245	Cut	Cut of Small Pit	4	N/A	0244	0012	N/A
0246	Fill	Pit Fill	4	0247	N/A	N/A	N/A
0247	Cut	Pit Cut	4	N/A	0246	0012	N/A
0248	Cut	Cut of Refuse Pit	4	N/A	0249	0118	N/A
0249	Fill	Fill of Refuse Pit	4	0248	N/A	N/A	N/A
0250	Cut	Cut of shallow pit	4	N/A	0251	0118	N/A
0251	Fill	Fill of Shallow Pit	4	0250	N/A	N/A	N/A
0252	Cut	Cut of Shallow Pit		N/A	0253		N/A
0253	Fill	Fill of Shallow Pit		0252	N/A	N/A	N/A
0254	Cut	Cut of Pit	4	N/A	0255	0118	N/A
0255	Fill	Fill of Pit	4	0254	N/A	N/A	N/A
0256	Fill	Fill of Small Pit	4	0257	N/A	N/A	N/A
0257	Cut	Cut of Small Pit	4	N/A	0256	0012	N/A
0258	Fill	Fill of Elongated Pit	5	0259	N/A	N/A	N/A
0259	Cut	Cut of elongated Pit	5	N/A	0258	0012	N/A

0260	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0261	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0262	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	4	0263	N/A	N/A	N/A
0263	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	4	N/A	0263	0012	N/A
0264	Cut	Ditch Cut	3	N/A	0266,0 267,02 68,026 9	0118	0117,0092
0265	Cut	Ditch Cut	3	N/A	0334,0 335,03 36,033 7	0118	0117,0092
0266	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0264	N/A	N/A	0117,0092
0267	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0264	N/A	N/A	0117,0092
0268	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0264	N/A	N/A	0117,0092
0269	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0264	N/A	N/A	0117,0092
0270	Deposit	Leveling Deposit	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	0252
0271	Cut	Ditch Cut	3	N/A	0009	0626	N/A
0272	Cut	Medieval Ditch Cut	4	N/A	0287,0 288,02 89,028 4,0285	0360	N/A
0273	Cut	Ditch Cut	-	N/A	0274	0275,027 6	N/A
0274	Fill	Ditch Fill	-	0273	N/A	N/A	N/A
0275	Cut	Cut of Gully	3	N/A	0276	0350,035 1	N/A
0276	Fill	Fill of Gully	3	0275	N/A	N/A	N/A
0277	Fill	Ditch Fill	4	0279	N/A	N/A	N/A
0278	Fill	Ditch Fill	4	0279	N/A	N/A	N/A
0279	Cut	Ditch Cut	4	N/A	0277,0 278	0137,027 6	0150,0353
0280	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0281	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0282	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0283	Fill	Ditch Fill	4	0290	N/A	N/A	N/A
0284	Fill	Ditch Fill	4	0272	N/A	N/A	0290
0285	Fill	Ditch Fill	4	0272	N/A	N/A	N/A
0286	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0287	Fill	Collapsed bank forming a Fill	4	0272	N/A	N/A	N/A
0288	Fill	Ditch Fill	4	0272	N/A	N/A	N/A
0289	Fill	Ditch Fill	4	0272	N/A	N/A	N/A
0290	Cut	Re-Cut of Ditch	4	N/A	0008	0287	N/A
0291	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0293	N/A	N/A	N/A
0292	Fill	Stone Fill of Post Hole	3	0293	N/A	N/A	N/A
0293	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0291,0 292	Natural	N/A

0294	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0295	N/A	N/A	N/A
0295	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0294	0357	N/A
0296	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0297	N/A	N/A	N/A
0297	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0296	0351	N/A
0298	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0299	N/A	N/A	N/A
0299	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0298	0137	N/A
0300	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0301	N/A	N/A	N/A
0301	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0300	0137	N/A
0302	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0303	N/A	N/A	N/A
0303	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0302	0137	N/A
0304	Cut	Cut of Large Pit	2	N/A	0305	0118	0343
0305	Fill	Fill of Large Pit	2	0304	N/A	N/A	0343
0306	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0307	N/A	N/A	N/A
0307	Cut	Ditch Cut	3	N/A	0306	0341	N/A
0308	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0309	Fill	Ditch Fill	4	0279	N/A	N/A	N/A
0310	Fill	Ditch Fill	4	0279	N/A	N/A	N/A
0311	Fill	Ditch Fill	4	0279	N/A	N/A	N/A
0312	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0313	N/A	N/A	N/A
0313	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0312	0137	N/A
0314	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	4	0315	N/A	N/A	N/A
0315	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	4	N/A	0314	0137	N/A
0316	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0317	N/A	N/A	N/A
0317	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0316	0137	N/A
0318	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0319	N/A	N/A	N/A
0319	Cut	Fill of Post Hole	3	N/A	0318	0137	N/A
0320	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0321	N/A	N/A	N/A
0321	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0320	0137	N/A
0322	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0323	N/A	N/A	N/A
0323	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0322	0137	N/A
0324	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0325	N/A	N/A	N/A
0325	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0324	0137	N/A
0326	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0326	N/A	N/A	N/A
0327	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0326	0137	N/A
0328	Cut	Cut of Refuse Pit	4	N/A	0329, 0330, 0331, 0332, 0333	0276	N/A
0329	Fill	Fill of Refuse Pit	4	0328	N/A	N/A	N/A
0330	Fill	Fill of Refuse Pit	4	0328	N/A	N/A	N/A
0331	Fill	Fill of Refuse Pit	4	0328	N/A	N/A	N/A
0332	Fill	Fill of Refuse Pit	4	0328	N/A	N/A	N/A
0333	Fill	Roof Slate	4	0328	N/A	N/A	N/A
0334	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0265	N/A	N/A	N/A

0335	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0265	N/A	N/A	N/A
0336	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0265	N/A	N/A	N/A
0337	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0265	N/A	N/A	N/A
0338	Deposit	Solution Deposit	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0339	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0340	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0341	Cut	Cut of elongated Pit	2	N/A	0364	0382, 0383	0307
0342	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0343	N/A	N/A	N/A
0343	Cut	Ditch Cut	2	N/A	0342	0305	N/A
0344	Fill	Fill of Gully	3	0345	N/A	N/A	0279
0345	Cut	Cut of Gully	3	N/A	0344, 0354	0118	0279
0346	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0347	N/A	N/A	N/A
0347	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0346	0137	N/A
0348	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0349	N/A	N/A	N/A
0349	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0348	0276	N/A
0350	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0351	N/A	N/A	N/A
0351	Cut	Ditch Cut	2	N/A	0350	0137	0275, 0276
0352	Fill	Ditch Fill	4	0353	N/A	N/A	0150
0353	Cut	Ditch Cut	4	N/A	0352	0277	N/A
0354	Fill	Fill of Gully	3	0345	N/A	N/A	0279
0355	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0357	N/A	N/A	N/A
0356	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0357	N/A	N/A	N/A
0357	Cut	Ditch Cut	2	N/A	0355, 0356	0047	N/A
0358	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0359	N/A	N/A	0275
0359	Cut	Ditch Cut	2	N/A	0358	0355	N/A
0360	Fill	Ditch Fill	1	0436	N/A	N/A	0452
0361	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0351	N/A	N/A	N/A
0362	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0357	N/A	N/A	0349
0363	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0351	N/A	N/A	N/A
0364	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0341	N/A	N/A	0307
0365	Cut	Ditch Cut	-	N/A	0366	0289	0367
0366	Fill	Ditch Fill	-	0365	N/A	N/A	N/A
0367	Cut	Ditch Cut	-	N/A	0368	0365	N/A
0368	Fill	Ditch Fill	-	0367	N/A	N/A	N/A
0369	Fill	Palaeochannel Fill	Natural	0782	N/A	N/A	N/A
0370	Fill	Palaeochannel Fill	Natural	0782	N/A	N/A	N/A
0371	Fill	Fill of Pit	3	0372	N/A	N/A	N/A
0372	Cut	Cut of Pit	3	N/A	0371	0350	N/A
0373	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0374	N/A	N/A	N/A
0374	Cut	Ditch Cut	3	N/A	0373	0371	N/A
0375	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0376	N/A	N/A	0328
0376	Cut	Ditch Cut	3	N/A	0375	0361	N/A

0377	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0351	N/A	N/A	N/A
0378	Deposit	Demolition Waste	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0379	Deposit	Demolition Waste	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0380	Fill	Fill of Gully	3	0381	N/A	N/A	0019
0381	Cut	Cut of Gully	3	N/A	0380		0019
0382	Cut	Cut of elongated Pit	2	N/A	0383	0338	0341
0383	Fill	Fill of Elongated Pit	2	0382	N/A	N/A	0341
0384	Fill	Ditch Fill	-	0385	N/A	N/A	0019
0385	Cut	Ditch Cut	-	N/A	0384	0426	0019
0386	Cut	Cut of Pit	-	N/A	0387, 0390	0344	0279
0387	Fill	Fill of Pit	-	0386	N/A	N/A	0279
0388	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	4	N/A	0389	0360	N/A
0389	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	4	0388	N/A	N/A	N/A
0390	Fill	Fill of Pit	-	0376	N/A	N/A	N/A
0391	Deposit	Post-medieval soil deposit	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0392	Deposit	Post-medieval soil deposit	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	0394
0393	Fill	Fill of Pit	-	0394	N/A	N/A	0422
0394	Cut	Cut of Pit	-	N/A	0393	0392	0422
0395	Fill	Fill of Small Pit	5	0397	N/A	N/A	N/A
0396	Fill	Fill of Modern Pit	5	0397	N/A	N/A	N/A
0397	Cut	Cut of Modern Pit	5	N/A	0395, 0396	0402, 0398	N/A
0398	Fill	Fill of Pit	5	0437	N/A	N/A	0397
0399	Fill	Fill of irregular feature	5	0438	N/A	N/A	0394
0400	Fill	Fill of Modern Pit	5	0437	N/A	N/A	0394
0401	Fill	Fill of Pit	5	0402	N/A	N/A	0397
0402	Cut	Cut of Modern Pit	5	N/A	0401	0007	0551, 0437
0403	Deposit	Post-medieval build up	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	0402, 0399
0404	Fill	Ditch Fill	4	0019	N/A	N/A	N/A
0405	Fill	Ditch Fill	4	0019	N/A	N/A	N/A
0406	Deposit	Box Drain	4	N/A	N/A	0404	N/A
0407	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0408	N/A	N/A	N/A
0408	Cut	Ditch Cut	2	N/A	0407	0426	N/A
0409	Cut	Cut of Large Pit	2	N/A	0410	0426	N/A
0410	Fill	Fill of Large Pit	2	0409	N/A	N/A	N/A
0411	Cut	Ditch Cut	-	N/A	0412	0414, 0415	N/A
0412	Fill	Fill of Pit	-	0411	N/A	N/A	N/A
0413	Fill	Fill of modern refuse pit	5	0415	N/A	N/A	0411
0414	Fill	Fill of modern refuse pit	5	0415	N/A	N/A	0411
0415	Cut	Cut of modern refuse pit	5	N/A	0413, 0414	0012	0411
0416	Cut	Cut of modern refuse pit	5	N/A	0417	0414	N/A
0417	Fill	Fill of modern refuse pit	5	0416	N/A	N/A	0418

0418	Cut	Cut of modern refuse pit	5	N/A	0419	0417	N/A
0419	Fill	Fill of modern refuse pit	5	0418	N/A	N/A	N/A
0420	Fill	Fill of modern refuse pit	5	0416	N/A	N/A	N/A
0421	Fill	Fill of Modern Pit	5	0422	N/A	N/A	0424
0422	Cut	Cut of Modern Pit	5	N/A	0422	0437	N/A
0423	Fill	Fill of Modern Pit	5	0424	N/A	N/A	0433
0424	Cut	Cut of Modern Pit	5	N/A	0423	0393, 0399, 0421, 0422	0433
0425	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0426	Deposit	Leveling Deposit	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0019, 0385, 0408, 0428
0427	Fill	Bedding Material	2	0428	N/A	N/A	0433
0428	Cut	Construction Cut	2	N/A	0427, 0429	0426	0433
0429	Fill	Limestone Blocks	2	0428	N/A	N/A	0381
0430	Fill	Fill of Pit	5	0433	N/A	N/A	N/A
0431	Fill	Fill of Modern Pit	5	0433	N/A	N/A	N/A
0432	Fill	Fill of Modern Pit	5	0433	N/A	N/A	N/A
0433	Cut	Cut of Modern Pit	5	N/A	0430, 0431, 0432	0423, 0424, 0426, 0427, 0428	N/A
0434	Fill	Ditch Fill	1	0436	N/A	N/A	N/A
0435	Fill	Ditch Fill	1	0436	N/A	N/A	N/A
0436	Cut	Ditch Cut		N/A	0360, 0434, 0435, 0453, 0460, 0461, 0462, 0488	0454, 0459	N/A
0437	Cut	Cut of Pit	5	N/A	0398, 0400	0403	0397, 0394
0438	Cut	Cut of Pit	5	N/A	0399	0403,042 6	0424
0439	Fill	Peat Ditch Fill	1	0440	N/A	N/A	N/A
0440	Cut	Ditch Cut	1	N/A	0440	0440, 0489	N/A
0441	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0442	Cut	Ditch Cut	3	N/A	0443, 0444, 0447	0576	0445, 0534
0443	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0442	N/A	N/A	0445
0444	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0442	N/A	N/A	0445, 0534

0445	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	-	N/A	0446	0443, 0444, 0447	N/A
0446	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	-	0445	N/A	N/A	N/A
0447	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0442	N/A	N/A	0445
0448	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0450	N/A	N/A	N/A
0449	Fill	Wooden Post	3	0450	N/A	N/A	N/A
0450	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0448, 0449	0514	N/A
0451	Fill	Ditch Fill	4	0452	N/A	N/A	N/A
0452	Cut	Ditch Cut	4	N/A	0451	0360	N/A
0453	Fill	Ditch Fill	1	0440	N/A	N/A	N/A
0454	Fill	Ditch Fill	1	0440	N/A	N/A	N/A
0455	Fill	Ditch Fill	1	0458	N/A	N/A	0436
0456	Fill	Ditch Fill	1	0458	N/A	N/A	N/A
0457	Fill	Ditch Fill	1	0458	N/A	N/A	N/A
0458	Cut	Ditch Cut	1	N/A	0455, 0456, 0457	0463	0436
0459	Deposit	Spread of earlier material	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	0031
0460	Fill	Ditch Fill	1	0436	N/A	N/A	N/A
0461	Fill	Ditch Fill	1	0436	N/A	N/A	N/A
0462	Fill	Ditch Fill	1	0436	N/A	N/A	N/A
0463	Fill	Ditch Fill	1	0440	N/A	N/A	N/A
0464	Fill	Ditch Fill	1	0440	N/A	N/A	N/A
0465	Fill	Ditch Fill	1	0440	N/A	N/A	N/A
0466	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	-	N/A	0467	0443, 0444	N/A
0467	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	-	0466	N/A	N/A	N/A
0468	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0469	N/A	N/A	N/A
0469	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0468	0514	N/A
0470	Deposit	Leveling Deposit	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0471	Structure	Roughly hewn blocks	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0472	Structure	Modern red brickwork	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0473	Deposit	Modern Construction Layer	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0474	Cut	Stakehole Cut	3	N/A	0522	0516	N/A
0475	Cut	Stakehole Cut	3	N/A	0523	0516	N/A
0476	Cut	Stakehole Cut	3	N/A	0524	0516	N/A
0477	Cut	Stakehole Cut	3	N/A	0525	0516	N/A
0478	Cut	Stakehole Cut	3	N/A	0526	0516	N/A
0479	Cut	Stakehole Cut	3	N/A	0527	0516	N/A
0480	Cut	Stakehole Cut	3	N/A	0528	0516	N/A
0481	Cut	Stakehole Cut	3	N/A	0529	0516	N/A
0482	Cut	Stakehole Cut	3	N/A	0530	0516	N/A
0483	Cut	Stakehole Cut	3	N/A	0531	0516	N/A
0484	Cut	Stakehole Cut	3	N/A	0532	0516	N/A

0485	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0533	0516	N/A
0486	Cut	Stakehole Cut	3	N/A	0534	0516	N/A
0487	Cut	Stakehole Cut	3	N/A	0535	0516	N/A
0488	Fill	Ditch Fill	1	0436	N/A	N/A	N/A
0489	Deposit	Natural	Natrural	N/A	N/A	N/A	0436, 0440
0490	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0491	0517	N/A
0491	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0490	N/A	N/A	N/A
0492	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0493	0514	N/A
0493	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0492	N/A	N/A	N/A
0494	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0495	N/A	N/A	N/A
0495	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0494	0047	N/A
0496	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0497	N/A	N/A	N/A
0497	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0496	0047	N/A
0498	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0499	N/A	N/A	N/A
0499	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0498	0047	N/A
0500	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0501	N/A	N/A	N/A
0501	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0500	0047	N/A
0502	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0503	N/A	N/A	N/A
0503	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0502	0047	N/A
0504	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0505	N/A	N/A	N/A
0505	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0504	0047	N/A
0506	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0507	N/A	N/A	N/A
0507	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0506	0047	N/A
0508	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0509	N/A	N/A	N/A
0509	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0508	0047	N/A
0510	Fill	Fill of Gully	3	0536	N/A	N/A	0541
0511	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0537	N/A	N/A	N/A
0512	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0538	N/A	N/A	N/A
0513	Fill	Ditch Fill	4	0539	N/A	N/A	0442
0514	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0540	N/A	N/A	0492
0515	Fill	Fill of amorphous feature	3	0541	N/A	N/A	0540
0516	Deposit	Leveling Deposit	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0517	Fill	Fill of Pit	3	0545	N/A	N/A	0490
0518	Fill	Fill of Elongated Pit	3	0542	N/A	N/A	0545
0519	Fill	Fill of Elongated Pit	3	0543	N/A	N/A	N/A
0520	Fill	Fill of Small Pit	3	0543	N/A	N/A	N/A
0521	Fill	Fill of Large Pit	3	0544	N/A	N/A	0442, 0543
0522	Fill	Stakehole Fill	3	0474	N/A	N/A	N/A
0523	Fill	Stakehole Fill	3	0475	N/A	N/A	N/A
0524	Fill	Stakehole Fill	3	0476	N/A	N/A	N/A
0525	Fill	Stakehole Fill	3	0477	N/A	N/A	N/A
0526	Fill	Stakehole Fill	3	0478	N/A	N/A	N/A
0527	Fill	Stakehole Fill	3	0479	N/A	N/A	N/A
0528	Fill	Stakehole Fill	3	0480	N/A	N/A	N/A

0529	Fill	Stakehole Fill	3	0481	N/A	N/A	N/A
0530	Fill	Stakehole Fill	3	0482	N/A	N/A	N/A
0531	Fill	Stakehole Fill	3	0483	N/A	N/A	N/A
0532	Fill	Stakehole Fill	3	0484	N/A	N/A	N/A
0533	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0485	N/A	N/A	N/A
0534	Fill	Stakehole Fill	3	0486	N/A	N/A	N/A
0535	Fill	Stakehole Fill	3	0487	N/A	N/A	N/A
0536	Cut	Cut of Gully	3	N/A	0510	0516	N/A
0537	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0511	0516	N/A
0538	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0512	0516	N/A
0539	Cut	Ditch Cut	4	N/A	0513	0516	0442
0540	Cut	Ditch Cut	3	N/A	0514	0515, 0517	N/A
0541	Cut	Cut of Pit	3	N/A	0515	0510	0540
0542	Cut	Cut of elongated Pit	3	N/A	0518	0426	N/A
0543	Cut	Cut of Pit	3	N/A	0520	0521	N/A
0544	Cut	Cut of Small Pit	3	N/A	0521	0514	N/A
0545	Cut	Cut of Pit	3	N/A	0517	0518	0544
0546	Deposit	Dump Layer	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0547	Deposit	Dump Layer	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0548	Cut	Cut of elongated Pit	3	N/A	0519	0514	N/A
0549	Deposit	Leveling Deposit	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	0415
0550	Fill	Fill of Modern Pit	5	0551	N/A	N/A	N/A
0551	Cut	Cut of Modern Pit	5	N/A	0550	0401	N/A
0552	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0553	N/A	N/A	N/A
0553	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0552	0514	N/A
0554	Cut	Ditch Cut	3	N/A	0443	0444	0445
0555	Fill	Fill of Pit	2	0382	N/A	N/A	N/A
0556	Deposit	Cobble surface	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0557	Fill	Fill of Modern Feature	5	0558	N/A	N/A	N/A
0558	Cut	Cut of Modern Feature	5	N/A	0557	0001	N/A
0559	Fill	Fill of Modern Feature	5	0560	N/A	N/A	N/A
0560	Cut	Cut of Modern Feature	5	N/A	0560	0001	N/A
0561	Deposit	Leveling Deposit	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	0566
0562	Deposit	Leveling Deposit	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	0566, 0568
0563	Deposit	Leveling Deposit	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	0432, 0568
0564	Deposit	Leveling Deposit	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	0432, 0568
0565	Deposit	Leveling Deposit	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	0432, 0568
0566	Cut	Ditch Cut	-	N/A	0567	0012, 0561, 0562	0412, 0568
0567	Fill	Ditch Fill	-	0566	N/A	N/A	0412. 0568
0568	Cut	Modern intrusion	5	N/A	0569	0566	0391
0569	Fill	Fill of Modern Intrusion	5	0568	N/A	N/A	0432, 0391
0570	Cut	Modern intrusion	5	N/A	0571	0626	N/A

0571	Fill	Fill of Modern Intrusion	5	0570	N/A	N/A	N/A
0572	Fill	Fill of Modern Intrusion	5	0570	N/A	N/A	N/A
0573	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0574	Fill	Ceramic drain	5	0576	N/A	N/A	N/A
0575	Fill	Fill of Modern Intrusion	5	0576	N/A	N/A	N/A
0576	Cut	Modern intrusion	5	N/A	0574, 0575, 0577	0626	N/A
0577	Fill	Concrete Fill of Modern intrusion	5	0576	N/A	N/A	N/A
0578	Cut	Modern intrusion	5	N/A	0579	0626	0570
0579	Fill	Fill of Modern Intrusion	5	0578	N/A	N/A	0570
0580	Fill	Fill of Modern Intrusion	5	0581	N/A	N/A	N/A
0581	Cut	Modern intrusion	5	N/A	0580	0626	N/A
0582	Fill	Modern intrusion	5	0583	N/A	N/A	N/A
0583	Cut	Modern intrusion	5	N/A	0582	0626	N/A
0584	Cut	Cut of Pit	4	N/A	0585	0601	N/A
0585	Fill	Fill of Pit	4	0584	N/A	N/A	N/A
0586	Cut	Cut of Modern Pit	5	N/A	0587	0626	N/A
0587	Fill	Fill of Modern Pit	5	0586	N/A	N/A	N/A
0588	Cut	Cut of Modern Pit	5	N/A	0589, 0592	0578	N/A
0589	Fill	Fill of Modern Pit	5	0588	N/A	N/A	N/A
0590	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0591	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0592	Fill	Fill of Modern Pit	5	0588	N/A	N/A	N/A
0593	Cut	Cut of Pit	3	N/A	0594	0695	N/A
0594	Fill	Fill of Pit	3	0593	N/A	N/A	N/A
0595	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	5	0596	N/A	0594	N/A
0596	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	5	N/A	0595	N/A	N/A
0597	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	5	0598	N/A	N/A	N/A
0598	Cut	Cut of Modern Pit	5	N/A	0597	0602, 0603, 0608	N/A
0599	Fill	Fill of Pit	4	0600	N/A	N/A	N/A
0600	Cut	Cut of Pit	4	N/A	0599	0601	N/A
0601	Fill	Ditch Fill	4	0624	N/A	N/A	N/A
0602	Cut	Cut of Pit	4	N/A	0603, 0608, 0609, 0610, 0611, 0612	0604	0598
0603	Fill	Fill of Pit	4	0602	N/A	N/A	N/A
0604	Cut	Ditch Cut	4	N/A	0605, 0613, 0614	0351	0602
0605	Fill	Ditch Fill	4	604	N/A	N/A	N/A

0606	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0607	Fill	Fill of Pit	4	0600	N/A	N/A	N/A
0608	Fill	Fill of Pit	4	0602	N/A	N/A	N/A
0609	Fill	Fill of Pit	4	0602	N/A	N/A	N/A
0610	Fill	Fill of Pit	4	0602	N/A	N/A	N/A
0611	Fill	Fill of Pit	4	0602	N/A	N/A	N/A
0612	Fill	Fill of Pit	4	0602	N/A	N/A	N/A
0613	Fill	Ditch Fill	4	0604	N/A	N/A	N/A
0614	Fill	Ditch Fill	4	0604	N/A	N/A	N/A
0615	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0616	N/A	N/A	0620
0616	Cut	Ditch Cut	3	N/A	0615, 0621	0626	0620
0617	Fill	Stakehole Fill	4	0618	N/A	N/A	N/A
0618	Cut	Stakehole Cut	4	N/A	0617, 0625	0619	N/A
0619	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0620	N/A	N/A	N/A
0620	Cut	Ditch Cut	3	N/A	0619	0615	0622
0621	Fill	Ditch Cut	3	0616	N/A	N/A	N/A
0622	Cut	Ditch Cut	5	N/A	0623	0619	N/A
0623	Fill	Ditch Fill	5	0622	N/A	N/A	N/A
0624	Cut	Ditch Cut	4	N/A	0601	0271	0600
0625	Deposit	Wood	4	0618	N/A	N/A	N/A
0626	Deposit	Post-medieval build up	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0627	Cut	Modern intrusion	5	N/A	0628	N/A	N/A
0628	Fill	Fill of Modern Intrusion	5	0627	N/A	N/A	N/A
0629	Structure	Structure of the Well	3	0666	0630	N/A	N/A
0630	Fill	Fill of well	3	0629	N/A	N/A	N/A
0631	Cut	Cut of Pit	4	N/A	0632	0634, 0647	N/A
0632	Fill	Fill of Pit	4	0631	N/A	N/A	N/A
0633	Cut	Ditch Cut	3	N/A	0634	0779	N/A
0634	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0633	N/A	N/A	0631
0635	Cut	Ditch Cut	3	N/A	0636	0362	N/A
0636	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0635	N/A	N/A	N/A
0637	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0638	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0639	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0640	N/A	N/A	N/A
0640	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	N/A	0639	0362	0616
0641	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0642	Fill	Fill of pit	2	0733	N/A	N/A	0637
0643	Fill	Fill of pit	2	0733	N/A	N/A	0637
0644	Cut	Ditch Cut	2	N/A	0645	0711, 0712, 0724, 0725, 0726	N/A

0645	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0644	N/A	N/A	N/A
0646	Cut	Ditch Cut	3	N/A	0647	0634	N/A
0647	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0646	N/A	N/A	N/A
0648	Cut	Ditch Cut	2	N/A	0649, 0651, 0653	0659, 0663	N/A
0649	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0648	N/A	N/A	0654
0650	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0651	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0648	N/A	N/A	0652, 0654
0652	Cut	Ditch Cut	2	N/A	0648, 0649	N/A	0654
0653	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0652	N/A	N/A	0654
0654	Cut	Ditch Cut	3	N/A	0655	0648	N/A
0655	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0654	N/A	N/A	N/A
0656	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0657	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0654	N/A	N/A	N/A
0658	Cut	Ditch Cut	2	N/A	0659	0163	0648,
0659	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0658	N/A	N/A	0648,
0660	Cut	Ditch Cut	2	N/A	0661	0163	0648, 0662, 0664
0661	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0660	N/A	N/A	N/A
0662	Cut	Ditch Cut	2	N/A	0663	0661	0648
0663	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0662	N/A	N/A	0648
0664	Cut	Ditch Cut	2	N/A	0665	0661	N/A
0665	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0664	N/A	N/A	N/A
0666	Cut	Cut for well	3	N/A	0629, 0754	N/A	N/A
0667	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0671	0746	N/A
0668	Void	Void		Void	Void	Void	Void
0669	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0670	0746	N/A
0670	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0669	N/A	N/A	N/A
0671	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0667	N/A	N/A	N/A
0672	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0673	0746	N/A
0673	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0672	N/A	N/A	N/A
0674	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	-	N/A	0675, 0676	0746	N/A
0675	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	-	0674	N/A	N/A	N/A
0676	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	-	0674	N/A	N/A	N/A
0677	Cut	Ditch Cut	-	N/A	0678	0749?	N/A
0678	Fill	Ditch Fill	-	0678	N/A	N/A	N/A
0679	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0375	N/A	N/A	0635, 0680
0680	Cut	Ditch Cut	3	N/A	0681, 0682	N/A	N/A
0681	Fill	Palaeochannel fill	Natural	0687	N/A	N/A	N/A
0682	Fill	Palaeochannel fill	Natural	0687	N/A	N/A	N/A
0683	Deposit	Wood	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

0684	Deposit	Worked stone	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0685	Cut	Cut of Pit	-	N/A	0686	N/A	0616
0686	Fill	Fill of Pit	-	0685	N/A	N/A	N/A
0687	Cut	Palaeochannel	Natural	N/A	0688, 0687, 0690, 0746	0163	N/A
0688	Fill	Palaeochannel Fill	Natural	0687	N/A	N/A	N/A
0689	Fill	Palaeochannel Fill	Natural	0687	N/A	N/A	N/A
0690	Fill	Palaeochannel Fill	Natural	0687	N/A	N/A	N/A
0691	Cut	Ditch Cut	2	N/A	0692, 0693	0626, 0690, 0689, 0688	0694
0692	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0691	N/A	N/A	0694
0693	Fill	Ditch Fill	22	0691	N/A	N/A	0694
0694	Cut	Ditch Cut		N/A	0695	0693, 0691, 0689, 0626	0696
0695	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0694	N/A	N/A	0696
0696	Cut	Ditch Cut	2	N/A	0697	0695, 0694, 0690, 0626	N/A
0697	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0696	N/A	N/A	N/A
0698	Cut	Ditch Cut	2	N/A	0699	0690, 0689, 0688	N/A
0699	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0698	N/A	N/A	N/A
0700	Cut	Ditch Cut	2	N/A	0701	0690, 0689, 0688, 0687, 0699	0698, 0702
0701	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0700	N/A	N/A	N/A
0702	Cut	Ditch Cut	2	N/A	0703	0690, 0689, 0688, 0700, 0701	0706
0703	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0702	N/A	N/A	0706
0704	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	2	0705	N/A	N/A	N/A
0705	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	2	N/A	0704	0163	N/A
0706	Cut	Ditch Cut	3	N/A	0707, 0708	0703	N/A
0707	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0706	N/A	N/A	N/A
0708	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0706	N/A	N/A	N/A

0709	Cut	Ditch Cut	2	N/A	0710	0712, 0690	0694
0710	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0709	N/A	N/A	0694
0711	Cut	Ditch Cut	2	N/A	0712	0724, 0690, 0689, 0688, 0723	0709, 0644
0712	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0711	N/A	N/A	0707, 0644
0713	Cut	Ditch Cut	2	N/A	0714	0690, 0689, 0688	N/A
0714	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0713	N/A	N/A	N/A
0715	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0716	0695	N/A
0716	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0715	N/A	N/A	N/A
0717	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	2	N/A	0718	0746	N/A
0718	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	2	0717	N/A	N/A	N/A
0719	Structure	Post pad	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0720	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0722	0714	N/A
0721	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	2	0719	N/A	N/A	N/A
0722	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0720	N/A	N/A	N/A
0723	Cut	Ditch Cut	-	N/A	0724	0690, 0689, 0688	0711, 0644, 0616, 0725
0724	Fill	Ditch Fill	-	0723	N/A	N/A	0711, 0616, 0644
0725	Cut	Cut of Pit	-	N/A	0726	0679, 0724	0644, 0616
0726	Fill	Fill of Pit	-	0725	N/A	N/A	0616, 0644
0727	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	3	N/A	0728	0714	N/A
0728	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	3	0727	N/A	N/A	N/A
0729	Cut	Ditch Cut	3	N/A	0730	0746	N/A
0730	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0729	N/A	N/A	N/A
0731	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	-	N/A	0732	0730	0729
0732	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	-	0731	N/A	N/A	N/A
0733	Cut	Cut of Pit	2	N/A	0642, 0643,	0739, 0734, 0741, 0737	N/A
0734	Cut	Construction Cut	3	N/A	0735, 0736	0642, 0740	N/A
0735	Deposit	Wood	3	0734	N/A	N/A	0743
0736	Fill	Fill of Construction Cut	3	0734	N/A	N/A	0737
0737	Cut	Cut of Pit	3	N/A	0738	0642	0743, 0739
0738	Fill	Fill of Pit	3	0737	N/A	N/A	0743, 0739
0739	Fill	Ditch Cut	3	N/A	0740	0642	0741, 0743
0740	Fill	Ditch Fill	3	0739	N/A	N/A	0741, 0743

0741	Cut	Cut of pit	3	N/A	0742	0642, 0740	0745
0742	Fill	Fill of Pit	3	0741	N/A	N/A	0745
0743	Cut	Cut of Pit	3	N/A	0744	0740, 0738	N/A
0744	Fill	Fill of Pit	3	0743	N/A	N/A	N/A
0745	Cut	Cut of Pit	3	N/A	0751	0742	N/A
0746	Fill	Palaeochannel Fill	Natural	0687	N/A	N/A	0616, 0691
0747	Deposit	Palaeochannel Fill	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0748	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0749	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	-	N/A	0750	N/A	N/A
0750	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	-	0749	N/A	N/A	N/A
0751	Fill	Fill of Pit	3	0745	N/A	N/A	N/A
0752	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0753	Structure	Sandstone blocks	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0754	Fill	Fill of Construction Cut (for well)	3	0666	N/A	N/A	N/A
0755	Deposit	Modern waste layer	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	0762, 0765, 0576
0756	Deposit	Modern waste layer	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	0758, 0762, 0765, 0576, 0570
0757	Deposit	Leveling Deposit	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	0758, 0762, 0765, 0576, 0570
0758	Cut	Cut of Modern Pit	5	N/A	0759	0756	0760
0759	Fill	Fill of Modern Pit	5	0758	N/A	N/A	0760
0760	Cut	Cut of Modern Feature	5	N/A	0761	0759, 0758, 0626	N/A
0761	Fill	Fill of Modern Feature	5	0760	N/A	N/A	N/A
0762	Cut	Cut of Modern Feature	5	N/A	0763	0755	N/A
0763	Fill	Fill of Modern Feature	5	0762	N/A	N/A	0765
0764	Deposit	Wall associated with Cottages	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0765	Cut	Cut of Modern Feature	5	N/A	0766	N/A	N/A
0766	Fill	Fill of Modern Feature	5	0765	N/A	N/A	0576
0767	Deposit	Modern waste layer	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	0765, 0576
0768	Cut	Cut of Small Pit	2	N/A	0769	0703	0290
0769	Fill	Fill of Small Pit	2	0768	N/A	N/A	0290
0770	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0771	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0772	Cut	Ditch Cut	-	N/A	0773	0634	N/A
0773	Fill	Ditch Fill	-	0773	N/A	N/A	N/A
0774	Deposit	Post-medieval build up	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0775	Cut	Cut of Refuse Pit	3	N/A	0776	0700	N/A
0776	Fill	Fill of Refuse Pit	3	0775	N/A	N/A	N/A
0777	Structure	Brick Structure	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

0778	Structure	Structure of the Well	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0779	Cut	Construction Cut	3	N/A	0793, 0788, 0794	0746	N/A
0780	Fill	Fill of Construction Cut (for well)	3	0779	N/A	N/A	N/A
0781	Fill	Fill of Structure	-	0777	N/A	N/A	N/A
0782	Cut	Palaeochannel	Natural	N/A	0783, 0784,	0163	N/A
0783	Fill	Palaeochannel Fill	Natural	0782	N/A	N/A	0700, 0775
0784	Fill	Palaeochannel Fill	Natural	0782	N/A	N/A	0700, 0775
0785	Deposit	Cobble surface	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0786	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0787	N/A	N/A	N/A
0787	Cut	Ditch Cut	2	N/A	0786	0789	N/A
0788	Void	Void	-	Void	Void	Void	Void
0789	Fill	Ditch Fill	-	0790	N/A	N/A	0787
0790	Cut	Ditch Cut	-	N/A	0789	0663	N/A
0791	Fill	Ditch Fill	-	0792	N/A	N/A	0790, 0787
0792	Cut	Ditch Fill	-	N/A	0791	0663	0790, 0787
0793	Fill	Fill of well	3	0666	N/A	N/A	N/A
0794	Fill	Fill of well	3	0666	N/A	N/A	N/A
0795	Fill	Ditch Fill	2	0796	N/A	N/A	0706
0796	Cut	Ditch Cut	2	N/A	0795	0798	N/A
0797	Deposit	Modern waste layer	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0798	Fill	Ditch Fill	1	0799	N/A	N/A	0796, 0702
0799	Cut	Ditch Cut	1	N/A	0798	0163	0702, 0796
0800	Cut	Cut of Post Hole	-	N/A	0801	0690	N/A
0801	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	-	0800	N/A	0746	N/A
0802	Cut	Cut of Modern Feature	5	N/A	0803	0774	N/A
0803	Fill	Fill of Modern Feature	5	0802	N/A	N/A	N/A
0804	Layer	Modern layer	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0805	Cut	Cut of drain	4	N/A	0406, 0405 and 0404	0516	N/A
0806	Cut	Cut of Stone cellar	4	N/A	0203, 0206 and 0212	0012	N/A
0807	Group	Group number for [0030] [0646] [0706] [0729]	3	N/A	0029, 0730, 0647 and 0708	[0700] and [0702]	[0092] [0631]
0808	Cut	Cut of ditch	4	N/A	0601	0626	Modern drains
0809	Cut	Palaeochannel	Natural	N/A	0688, 0689,	0047	Phase 1 and 2

					0690		
0810	Fill	Fill of palaeochannel	Natural	0782	N/A	N/A	[0635]
0811	Fill	Ditch fill	1	0752	N/A	N/A	[0633]
0812	Deposit	Floor layer	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0813	Structure	Internal floor level	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0814	Structure	External floor surface	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0815	Structure	South-east to north-west wall	3	[084 2]	N/A	N/A	N/A
0816	Layer	Compacted layer	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0817	VOID	VOID	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0818	Layer	Medieval accumulation	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0819	Structure	North-west aligned wall	3	0870	N/A	N/A	N/A
0820	Structure	South-west to north-east aligned wall	3	0862	N/A	N/A	N/A
0821	Structure	North-west to south-east aligned wall	3	0873	N/A	N/A	N/A
0822	Structure	VOID	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0823	Layer	Levelling material beneath (0814)	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0824	Layer	Packed clay levelling material	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0825	Cut	Same as [0440]	1	N/A	0439, 0465, 0465, 0464, 0464, 0463, 0454	0746	N/A
0826	Layer	Same as (0454)	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0827	VOID	VOID	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0828	Layer	Same as (0464)	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0829	Fill	Geological substrate	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	0782
0830	Fill	Geological substrate	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0831	Cut	Truncated pit	4	N/A	0832	0866	N/A
0832	Fill	Fill of [0831]	4	0831	N/A	N/A	0850
0833	Layer	Topsoil	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	0113
0834	Layer	Redeposited levelling layer	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0835	Fill	Fill of modern [0841]	5	0841	N/A	N/A	N/A
0836	Fill	Fill of modern [0841]	5	0841	N/A	N/A	N/A
0837	Fill	Fill of modern [0841]	5	0841	N/A	N/A	N/A
0838	Fill	Fill of modern [0841]	5	0841	N/A	N/A	N/A
0839	Fill	Fill of modern [0841]	5	0841	N/A	N/A	N/A
0840	Layer	Same as (0007)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0841	Cut	Cut of modern disturbance	5	N/A	0838, 0836, 0837, 0835, 0839	0813, 0814	N/A
0842	Cut	Cut for wall (0815)	3	N/A	0815, 0843	0844	N/A
0843	Fill	Fill of [0842]	3	0842	N/A	N/A	N/A

0844	Layer	Levelling layer	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	0842
0845	Layer	Geological substrate	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0846	Layer	Geological substrate	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0847	Layer	Geological substrate	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0848	Layer	Geological substrate	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0849	Layer	Geological substrate	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0850	Cut	Cut of pit		N/A	0851, 0852, 0853, 0854	0832	N/A
0851	Fill	Fill of pit [0850]	4	0850	N/A	N/A	N/A
0852	Fill	Fill of [0850]	4	0850	N/A	N/A	N/A
0853	Fill	Fill of [0850]	4	0850	N/A	N/A	N/A
0854	Fill	Fill of [0850]	4	0850	N/A	N/A	N/A
0855	Cut	Cut of pit	4	N/A	0869	0866	N/A
0856	Fill	Same as (0461)	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0857	Fill	Same as (0453)	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0858	Fill	Same as (0460)	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0859	VOID	VOID	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0860	Layer	Levelling layer	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0861	Fill	Backfill of wall cut [0862]	3	0862	N/A	N/A	N/A
0862	Cut	Cut for wall (0820)	3	N/A	0861, 0820, 0865	0871	N/A
0863	Cut	Modern cut	5	N/A	0864, 0868	N/A	N/A
0864	Fill	Fill of modern cut [0863]	5	0863	N/A	N/A	N/A
0865	Fill	Fill of [0862]	3	0862	N/A	N/A	0865
0866	Layer	Medieval accumulation	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0855
0867	Fill	Same as (0867)	1	0440	N/A	N/A	N/A
0868	Fill	Fill of [0863]	5	0863	N/A	N/A	N/A
0869	Fill	Fill of [0855]	4	0855	N/A	N/A	N/A
0870	Cut	Cut of wall (0819)	3	N/A	0819, 0871	0866	N/A
0871	Fill	Fill of [0870]	3	0870	N/A	N/A	0862
0872	Fill	Same as (0460)	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Appendix 2: Environmental Results

Waterlogged ID results

Lenton Priory 4269181	Propagule	Context	0434	0439	0643
Waterlogged samples analysis		Sample	086	089	147
Matrix Composition (1-5 abundance)		Volume examined	5000ml	7500ml	5000ml
Rounded pebbles 20-100mm			+++	++++	-
Rounded pebbles 5-20mm			+++++	+++++	+++
Sand & gravels <5mm			+++++	+++++	++++
Organic silt & detritus			+++++	+++++	+++++
Wood & bark			++++	+++++	++++
Dicot stems			+++	++	++
Monocot leaf/stem			+++	+++	+
Seeds (W/L)			+++++	+++	+++++
Seeds (carb)			+	+	-
Cereals (carb)			+	+	+
Charcoal			+	+	++
Bone			+	-	++
Invertebrates			++	++	++
compressed organic/sand concretions			-	-	+++
Charcoal <4mm			<5ml	-	2.5ml
Charcoal <4mm			<5ml	+	2.5ml
% Charcoal ID >4mm			100%	n/a	100%
Charcoal/Cereal AMS option Y / N			Y (cereal)	Y (cereal)	Y (Alnus)
Charcoal		Common Name			
<i>Alnus</i>			-	-	1 (0.05g)
<i>Corylus</i>		hazel	1 (0.03g)	-	2 (0.02g)
<i>Fagus</i>		beech	1 (0.01g)	-	-
<i>Maloideae</i>			-	-	2 (0.11g)
<i>Populus/Salix</i>		poplar/willow	1 (0.01g)	-	-
<i>Prunoideae</i>			-	-	2 (0.03g)
<i>Quercus</i>		oak	2 (0.06g)	-	7 (0.10g)
<i>Sambucus</i>		elder	1 (0.02g)	-	-
Indet charcoal >4mm			3 (0.06g)	-	2 (0.22g)
Indet charcoal <4mm			24 (0.09g)	21 (0.10g)	31 (0.11g)

Cereals (carb)		Common Name			
<i>Avena sativa/strigosa</i>	seed	common/black oat	1	1	3
<i>Avena/Secale</i>	seed	oat / rye	4	-	1
<i>Secale cereale</i>	seed	rye	2	-	-
<i>cf Secale cereale</i>	seed	cf rye	2	-	-
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	seed	bread wheat	1	-	3
<i>Triticum aestivum rachis internode</i>	internode	bread wheat	-	-	1
<i>Triticum sp</i>	seed	wheat	1	-	-
<i>cf Triticum sp</i>	seed	cf wheat	-	3	-
Cerealium indet	seed	cereal	-	-	3
Seeds (carb)		Common Name			
Arable/ruderal (waste ground)					
<i>Avena cf fatua</i>	seed	cf wild oat	-	2	-
<i>cf Fabaceae indet fgmt</i>	seed	cf pea family	1	-	-
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	seed	meadow vetchling	1	-	-
<i>cf Lathyrus pratensis</i>	seed	cf meadow vetchling	1	-	-
Poaceae (small) NFI	seed	small seeded grass	-	1	-
<i>Rumex sp</i>	seed	dock	-	-	-
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	seed	corn spurrey	1	-	-
Cereals (W/L)		Common Name			
Cerealium indet	testa	bran	-	-	++
Seeds (W/L)		Common Name			
Woodland/scrub					
<i>Betula pendula/pubescens NFI</i>	seed	silver/downy birch	-	2	-
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	nutshell	hazel nutshell	7	15	-
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	seed	wild strawberry	-	-	>500
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	bud	ash	-	2	-
<i>Prunus avium</i>	seed	wild cherry	-	-	11
<i>Prunus sp fgmt</i>	seed	cherry	-	-	31
<i>cf Prunus spinosa</i>	thorn	cf blackthorn	2	-	-
<i>Rosa sp thorn</i>	thorn	rose	-	3	-
<i>Rubus fruticosus ss</i>	seed	blackberry	-	-	21
<i>Rubus fruticosus sl (incl fgmt)</i>	seed	blackberry type (aggregate)	-	-	7
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	seed	raspberry	-	-	10
<i>Salix cf caprea</i>	seed	cf goat willow	-	7	-
<i>Salix cf caprea</i>	bud	cf goat willow		57	-
<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i>	seed	elder/red-berried elder	24	20	4
<i>Sambucus cf nigra/racemosa fgmt</i>	seed	cf elder/red-berried elder	5	-	1
<i>Sambucus sp</i>	bud	elder	3	-	-
Buds indet	bud		2	14	-
Arable/ ruderal (waste ground)					
<i>Aethusa cynapium (incl fgmt)</i>	seed	fool's parsley	-	-	2

<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	seed	stinking chamomile	5	15	
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	seed	corncockle	-	-	9
<i>cf Agrostemma githago</i> fgmt	seed	cf corncockle	1	2	>50
<i>Arctium lappa</i>	seed	greater burdock	-	-	1
<i>Avena sativa</i>	seed	common oat	-	-	1
<i>Centaurea</i> sp fgmt	seed	knapweed	2	5	-
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	seed	fat hen	16	18	12
<i>Chenopodium / Atriplex</i> fgmt	seed	goosefoot / orache	5	2	-
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>	seed	corn marigold	3	3	-
<i>Cirsium/ Carduus</i> sp	seed	thistles	3	-	-
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	seed	hemlock	2	-	7
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> fgmt	seed	black bindweed	-	-	3
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> sl	seed	hemp-nettle	8	1	-
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	seed	henbane	5	6	-
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> fgmt	seed	flax	-	-	4
<i>Lamium cf</i> <i>album/purpureum</i>	seed	cf white/purple dead nettle	10	5	-
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	seed	nipplewort	-	4	6
<i>cf Lathyrus</i> pod fgmt	pod	cf pea (type) pod	1	-	-
<i>Leontodon</i> <i>autumnalis/hispidus</i>	seed	autumn/rough hawkbit	-	1	-
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	seed	redshank	34	9	7
<i>Persicaria cf maculosa</i> fgmt	seed	cf redshank	8	-	-
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	seed	selfheal	1	-	-
<i>Poa annua</i>	seed	annual meadow grass	-	-	1
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	seed	knotgrass	3	9	-
<i>Polygonum / Persicaria</i> sp fgmt	seed	knotgrass/knotweed	15		-
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	seed	creeping buttercup	-	14	-
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens</i>	seed	field/creeping buttercup	-	6	-
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	seed	sheep's sorrell	2	3	-
<i>Rumex</i> sp	seed	dock	2	3	4
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	seed	black nightshade	>4000	20	52
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	seed	prickly sow-thistle	-	1	-
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	seed	corn spurrey	-	1	1
<i>Stachys cf</i> <i>sylvatica/palustris</i>	seed	cf hedge /marsh woundwort	-	2	2
<i>Stellaria media</i> (incl fgmt)	seed	chickweed	2	6	>200
<i>Thaspi arvense</i>	seed	field penny-cress	-	-	1
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	seed	stinging nettle	>2000	44	4
<i>Urtica urens</i>	seed	annual nettle	3	1	3
Rough/open grassland					
<i>Carex pilulifera</i>	seed	pill sedge	-	1	-
<i>cf Genista tinctoria</i> NFI	seed	cf dyer's greenweed	1	-	-
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	seed	field forget-me-not	1	-	-
<i>Poa cf trivialis</i>	seed	cf heath grass	-	-	-
<i>Polygonum minor</i>	seed	small water-pepper	4		-
Wetland: marsh/fen/mire					
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	seed	gypsywort	2	2	-

<i>Carex acuta</i>	seed	slender tufted-sedge	-	-	1
<i>Carex disticha</i>	seed	brown sedge	1	2	-
<i>Carex hostiana</i>	seed	tawny sedge	7	2	-
<i>Carex cf hostiana fgmt</i>	seed	cf tawny sedge	1	-	-
<i>Carex nigra</i>	seed	common sedge	-	2	-
<i>Carex cf nigra</i>	seed	cf common sedge	-	1	-
<i>Carex pseudocyperus</i>	seed	cyperus sedge	1	1	-
<i>Carex rostrata</i>	seed	bottle sedge	2	-	3
<i>Carex cf rostrata</i>	seed	cf bottle sedge	1	-	1
<i>Carex viridula sl</i>	seed	yellow sedge	-	1	-
<i>cf Menyanthes trifoliata fgmt</i>	seed	cf bog-bean	-	2	-
<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i>	seed	common club-rush	5	4	-
<i>Viola cf palustris</i>	seed	cf marsh violet	-	1	-
Habitat not defined					
Apiaceae NFI (fgmt)	seed	carrot family	-	-	1
Fabaceae pod keel fgmt NFI	pod	pea family	2	-	-
<i>cf Polygonaceae</i> fgmts NFI	seed	knotweed	19	14	-
weft-forming moss fgmt	moss	moss	2	1	++
W/L Wood					
<i>Sambucus sp</i> roundwood >5yo	twig	elder	5	2	-
<i>Sambucus sp</i> roundwood 3-5yo	twig	elder	7	5	-
<i>Populus/Salix</i> roundwood >5yo	twig	poplar/willow	-	>20	-
Twigs 1-2yo NFI	twig		>20	>100	>50
Invertebrates					
<i>Daphnia pulex</i> ephippia	resting egg	water flea	1	3	
Beetle carapace fgmts	exoskeleton		6	6	3
Blowfly larvae	larva		4	-	>150
Blowfly pupae	pupa		-	-	5
Earthworm egg case	egg		1	3	4
Egg cases	egg		6	6	3
Bone					
Perca (Percidae)	bone	Perch	-	-	2 (<0.05g)
Indet fish fgmts	bone		-	-	8 (<0.05g)
Galliformes phalange/carpel	bone	Chicken/Guinea fowl/Pheasant	-	-	2 (<0.05g)
avian	bone		-	-	1 (0.05g)
cf mammalian cancellous chips NFI	bone		4 (<0.05g)	-	3 (<0.05g)

Other					
Mineralised root casts			6	-	-
Concretions of sand/gravels/stones				+++++ (5.95g)	-
pot			-	-	1 (11.66g)
tile/CBM			-	-	9 (0.42g)

Non-Waterlogged ID results

Lenton Priory LPM 4269181	Context	0073	0075	0077	0079	0083
	Sample	009	010	011	007	013
Flot Composition (1-5 abundance scale)	Flot volume	<5ml	5ml	10ml	20ml	40ml
Charcoal		++	++	+++	++	+++
Cinder		++	++	++	+	+++
Seeds		++	++	++	++	++
Cereals		-	+	++	-	++
Bone		-	-	+	+	++
CBM		-	-	-	+	-
Insect/Invertebrate eggs		-	++	++	++	++
Roots		++	++	++	++	+++
Charcoal						
Flot & Retent charcoal >4mm		10ml	10ml	20ml	10ml	10ml
Flot & Retent charcoal <4mm		<5ml	<5ml	<5ml	<5ml	<5ml
% ID >4mm		50	50	25	50	50
Charcoal/Cereal AMS option Y / N		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Charcoal	Common Name					
<i>Alnus</i>	alder	-	-	-	2 (0.16g)	-
<i>Betula</i>	birch	-	-	1 (0.15g)	1 (0.01g)	3 (0.27g)
<i>Corylus</i>	hazel	2 (0.16g)	6 (0.96g)	4 (0.50g)	4 (0.77g)	6 (0.51g)
<i>Fagus</i>	beech	1 (0.08g)	-	-	-	-
<i>Fraxinus</i>	ash	6 (0.92g)	2 (0.13g)	-	-	-
<i>Ilex</i>	holly	-	1 (0.29g)	1 (0.19g)	-	-
Maloideae	apple type	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Populus/Salix</i>	poplar/willow	-	3 (0.46g)	2 (0.158g)	2 (0.25g)	2 (0.35g)
Prunoideae	cherry type	-	-	1 (0.09g)	-	2 (0.41g)
<i>Quercus</i>	oak	11 (0.69g)	9 (0.85g)	11 (2.78g)	11 (1.14g)	4 (1.04g)
Cereals (carbonised)	Common Name					
<i>Avena sp</i>	oat	-	-	1	-	2
<i>Avena/Secale</i>	oat/rye	-	-	1	-	4

<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var <i>vulgare</i>	hulled 6-row barley	-	-	1	-	1
<i>cf Hordeum vulgare</i> var <i>vulgare</i>	<i>cf</i> hulled 6-row barley	-	-	2	-	1
Indet. cereal fgmt.	cereal grain fgmt.	-	1	10	-	6
<i>Triticum</i> sp	wheat	-	-	2	-	2
<i>Triticum dicoccum/aestivum</i>	emmer/bread wheat	-	1	1	-	1
Seeds (carbonised)	Common Name					
<i>Datura Stramonium</i>	thorn apple	-	1	-	-	-
Fabaceae fgmt	pea family	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Rumex</i> sp	docks	-	-	-	-	1
Seeds (uncarbonised)	Common Name					
<i>Betula</i> sp	birch	-	-	3	-	1
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	greater celandine	-	-	11	2	3
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	fat hen	-	-	2	-	-
<i>Datura Stramonium</i>	thorn apple	3	2	2	-	4
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	petty spurge	1	-	9	-	-
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> sl	bramble	-	1		-	-
<i>Rumex</i> sp	docks	-	-	2	1	1
<i>Sambucus nigra/racemosa</i>	elder/red-berried elder	-	-	3	2	-
<i>Stellaria media</i>	chickweed	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	dandelion	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Viola</i> sp	violets	-	-	1	-	-
Marine shell						
<i>Mytilus edulis</i> fgmt	mussel	-	1	-	-	-
<i>cf Mytilus edulis</i> fgmt	<i>cf</i> mussel	7	6	>20	>10	>20
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> fgmt	oyster	4	9	>10	>20	>20

Animal Bone from Environmental Samples

Context	0073	0075	0077	0079	0083	Total
Sample	009	010	011	007	013	
weight (g)	1.67	17.66	93.09	52.5	13.47	178.39
pig (<i>Sus scrofa domesticus</i>)					1	1
fallow deer (<i>Dama dama</i>)			1			1
Caprinae sp. (sheep/goat)		1			4	5
Muridae sp. (mouse/rat)			1	1	2	4
Anura sp. (frog/ toad)			2	1		3
fish sp.			27	7	11	45
medium mammal 1			1		1	2
large mammal			1	1		2
medium to large mammal		1	38	7		46
unidentified	34	29	138	67	75	343
Total NISP	34	31	209	84	94	452

Appendix 3: Animal Bones

Table 1 Hand collected animal bone	CONTEXT	PHASE	Horse (<i>Equus ferus</i>)	Cow (<i>Bos taurus</i>)	Sheep (<i>Ovis aries</i>)	Pig (<i>Sus scrofa domesticus</i>)	Fallow deer (<i>Dama dama</i>)	Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>)	Chicken (<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>)	medium mammal 1	medium mammal 2	medium mammal sp.	large mammal	medium to large mammal	fish sp.	bird sp.	unidentified	Total NISP
	0137	1		1						1			1					3
	0360	1		1	3							1	2				6	13
	0434	1				4							1	20				25
	0435	1								1			3					4
	0444	1										2	1					3
	0463	1											2	30			12	44
	0465	1	1		1													2
	0008	2			6					1		2	10	3				22
	0149	2										1	1					2
	0305	2		1						1			1					3
	0362	2								1		1						2
	0364	2								1				3				4
	0642	2		2									5					7
	0643	2								2			2					4
	0712	2								1								1
	0786	2	3										3				27	33
	0009	3			2													2
	0029	3	1	1	1				1			2						6
	0073	3			1							1						2
	0076	3												1				1

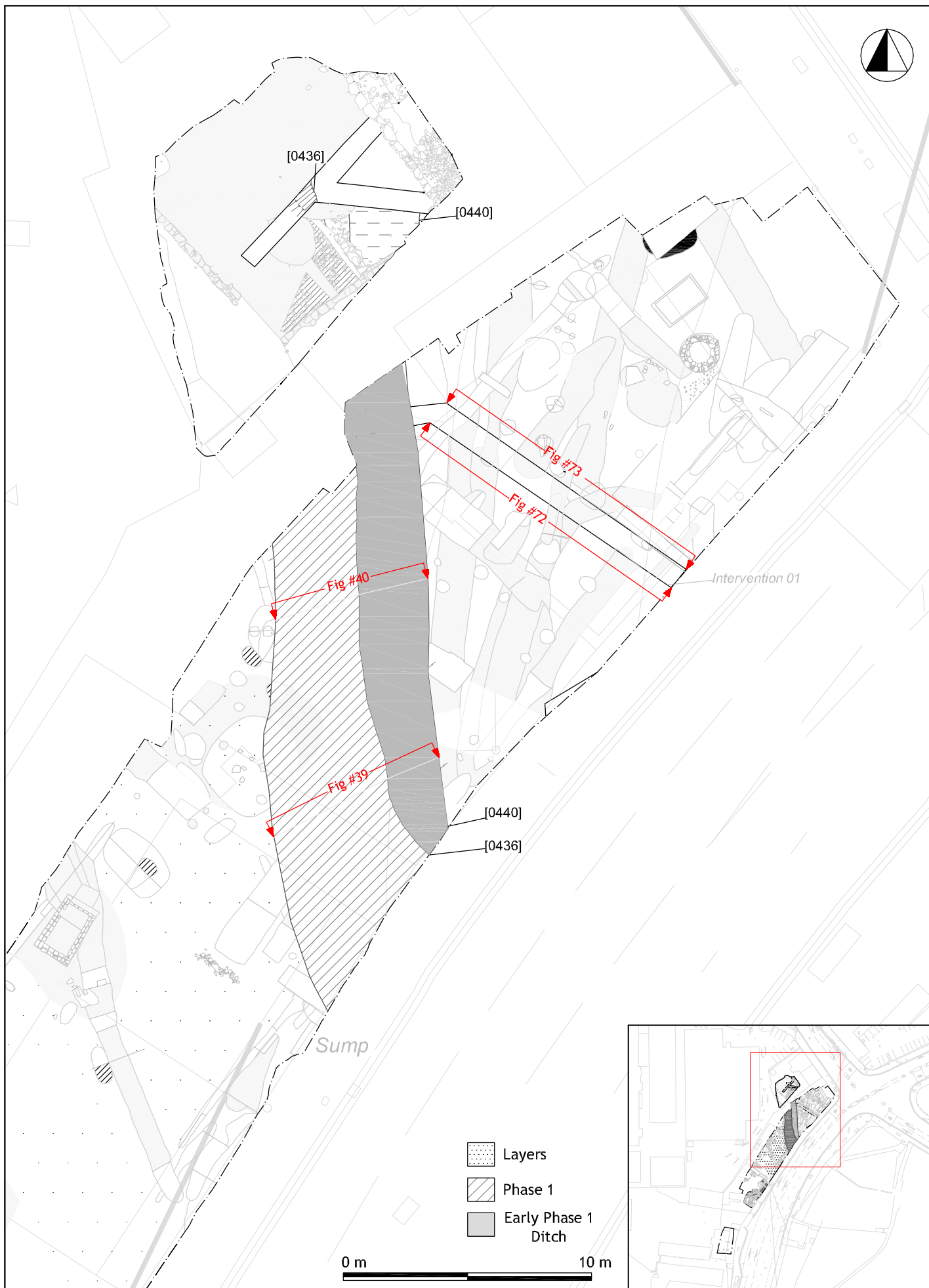
	0077	3			1							1	3				5	
	0079	3									5	2					7	
	0081	3		1	1				1	1		1	3				8	
	0123	3		63	2							129	296			201	691	
	0138	3		2	5	2	1			3		4	10	18		2	4	51
	0141	3			2					2		1	4	1				10
	0147	3		2	2					1			9					14
	0217	3		1	4					1	1	1	4					12
	0276	3												1				1
	0335	3			2									2		3		7
	0344	3									1							1
	0350	3		3										6				9
	0380	3			1					2							1	4
	0510	3												1				1
	0514	3			1					1								2
	0516	3			1													1
	0615	3	1		1							1	1	1			50	55
	0619	3										4	1					5
	0012	MED	1		7	1				4				24		5	2	44
	0119	MED			2					2								4
	0093	MED			1													1
	0145	MED											1					1
	0287	MED			1							4						5
	0443	MED			1					1			2					4
	0018	4	12	1		1	1						35	10			360	420
	0026	4									1		7					8
	0033	4			1									1				2

	0035	4							1				2				3
	0043	4		2													2
	0044	4			1				1		2		7		1		12
	0050	4			2				1							7	10
	0090	4							2		1	3			1		7
	0140	4									1	1	1				3
	0157	4										2	4				6
	0177	4							1			1					2
	0178	4						1	2			1					4
	0183	4			2			1			2	2					7
	0185	4							1		1						2
	0194	4		1				1				1					3
	0195	4			1												1
	0196	4														25	25
	0200	4									1		1				2
	0204	4															
	0205	4	1	2	1						1	1					6
	0206	4	1		18	59	3	2		118	10	2	4	7		1	275
	0207	4			2												2
	0211	4							1								1
	0218	4											8				8
	0241	4											6				6
	0248	4			1				2			1	2			3	9
	0277	4								1							1
	0283	4							1								1
	0284	4										3					3
	0285	4									3	2					5

	0329	4		1	1				1			1					4
	0601	4		3	1											8	12
	0603	4		2								5				5	12
	0626	4		1	5					2		10	6			5	29
	0632	4								2			5	2			9
	0118	PMED		1									5			1	7
	0187	PMED											2				2
	0007	5											1				1
	0013	5								5			2				7
	0014	5		1	6		1			2			9	3		14	36
	0015	5								1							1
	0052	5			2					1		1	1				5
	0055	5			2							7	2	19		1	31
	0063	5								2			1				3
	0159	5		10	10	18			3	6		14	26	59		22	168
	0191	5		3		1						1	7				12
	0570	5									1					5	6
	0623	5			1							4					5
	0065	MOD											3	1			4
	0067	MOD												8			8
	0587	MOD												2			2
	0004	UNST	3	2	3							2	6	5	1		22
	0094	UNST			1									1			2
	0208	UNST										1					1
	0258	UNST								1			1	3		3	8
	0597	UNST												13			13

	0634	UNST								4			2	5				11
	0130	VOID											1				3	4
	0174	VOID											3	2				5
	0189	VOID		1	13					29			1				18	62
	0280	VOID		1														1
	0286	VOID	1		2					2			4					9
	no context				2								3					5
	Total		4	4	21	0	0	0	0	36	0	3	21	29	1	0	24	143



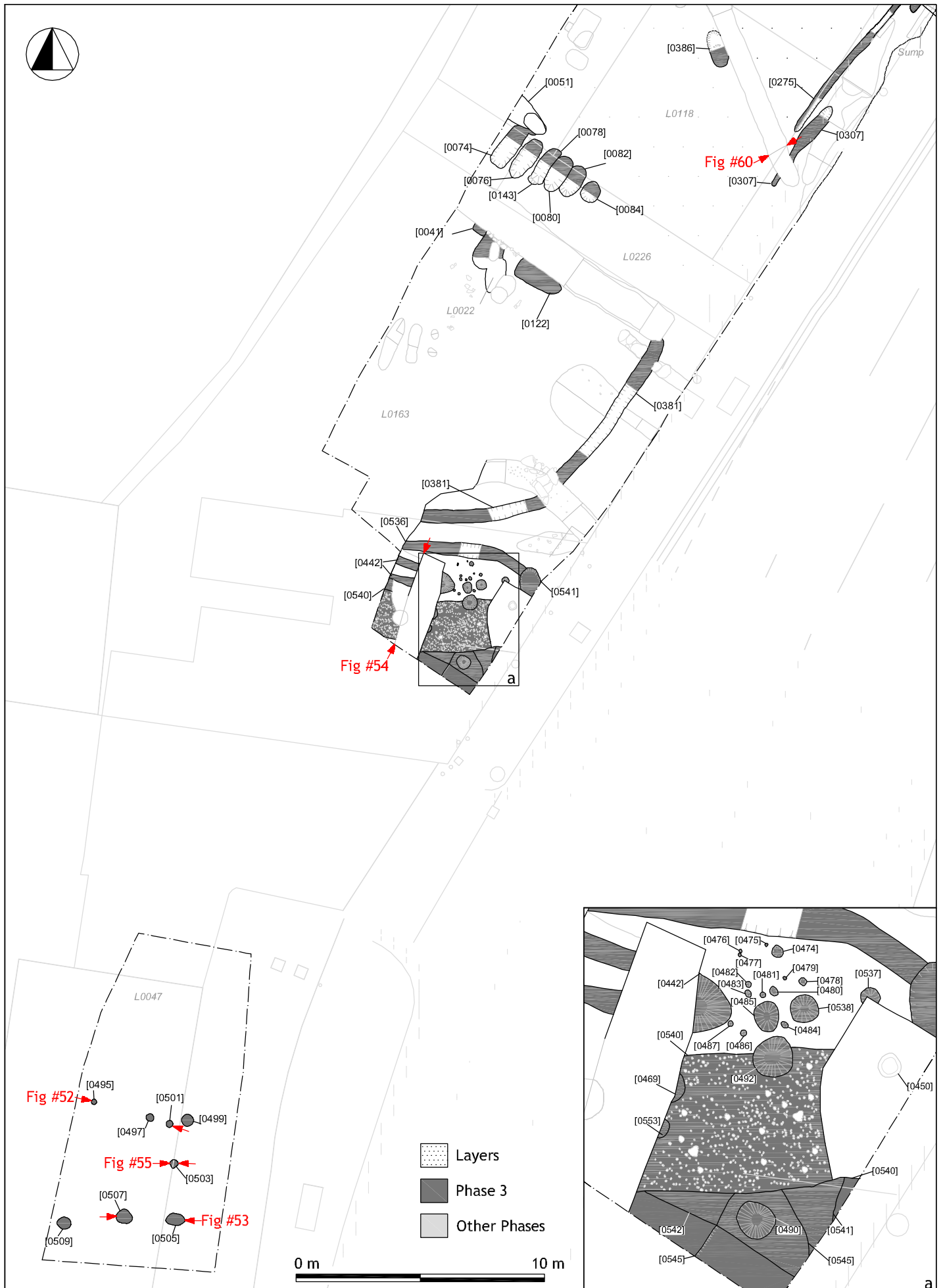


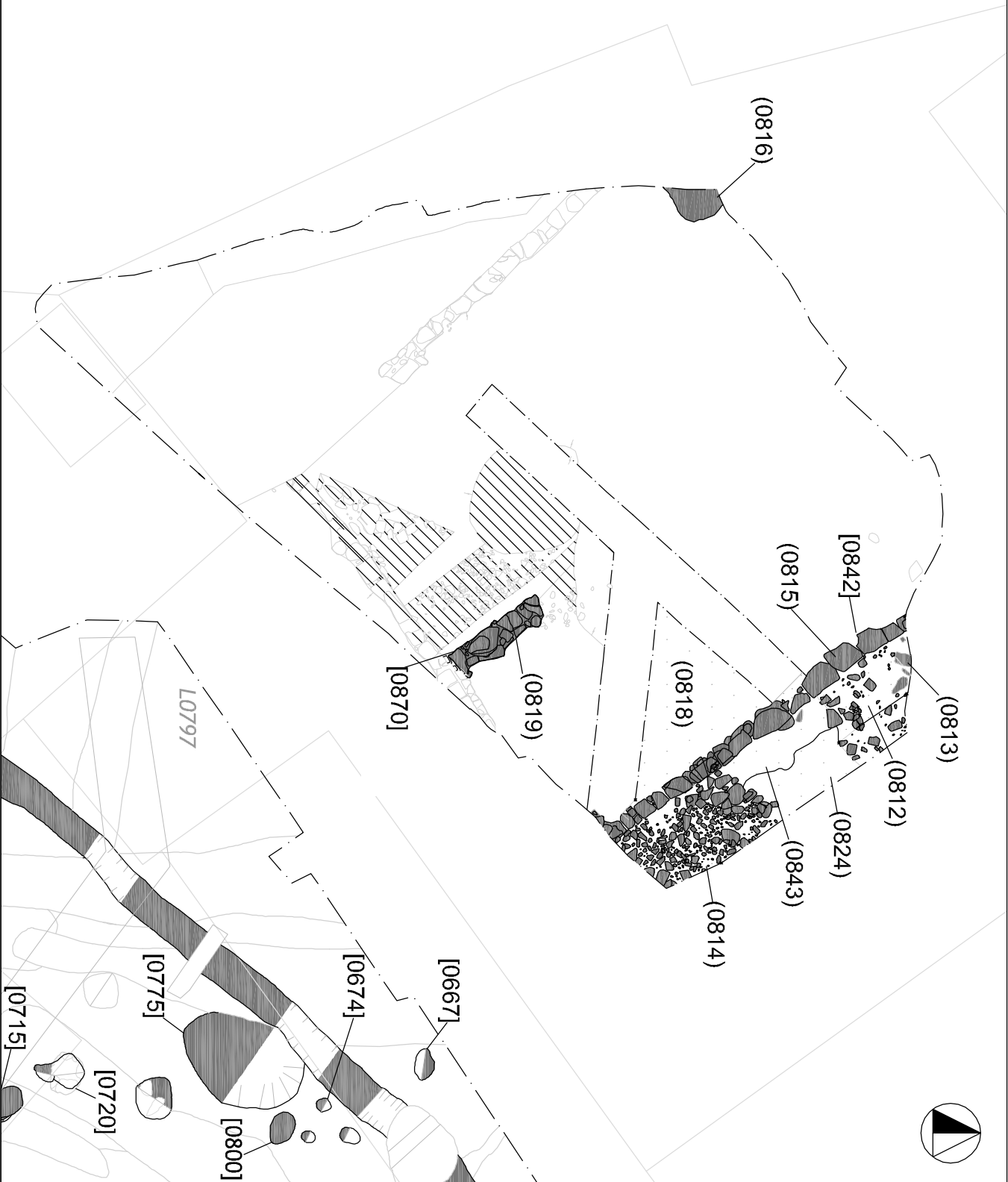









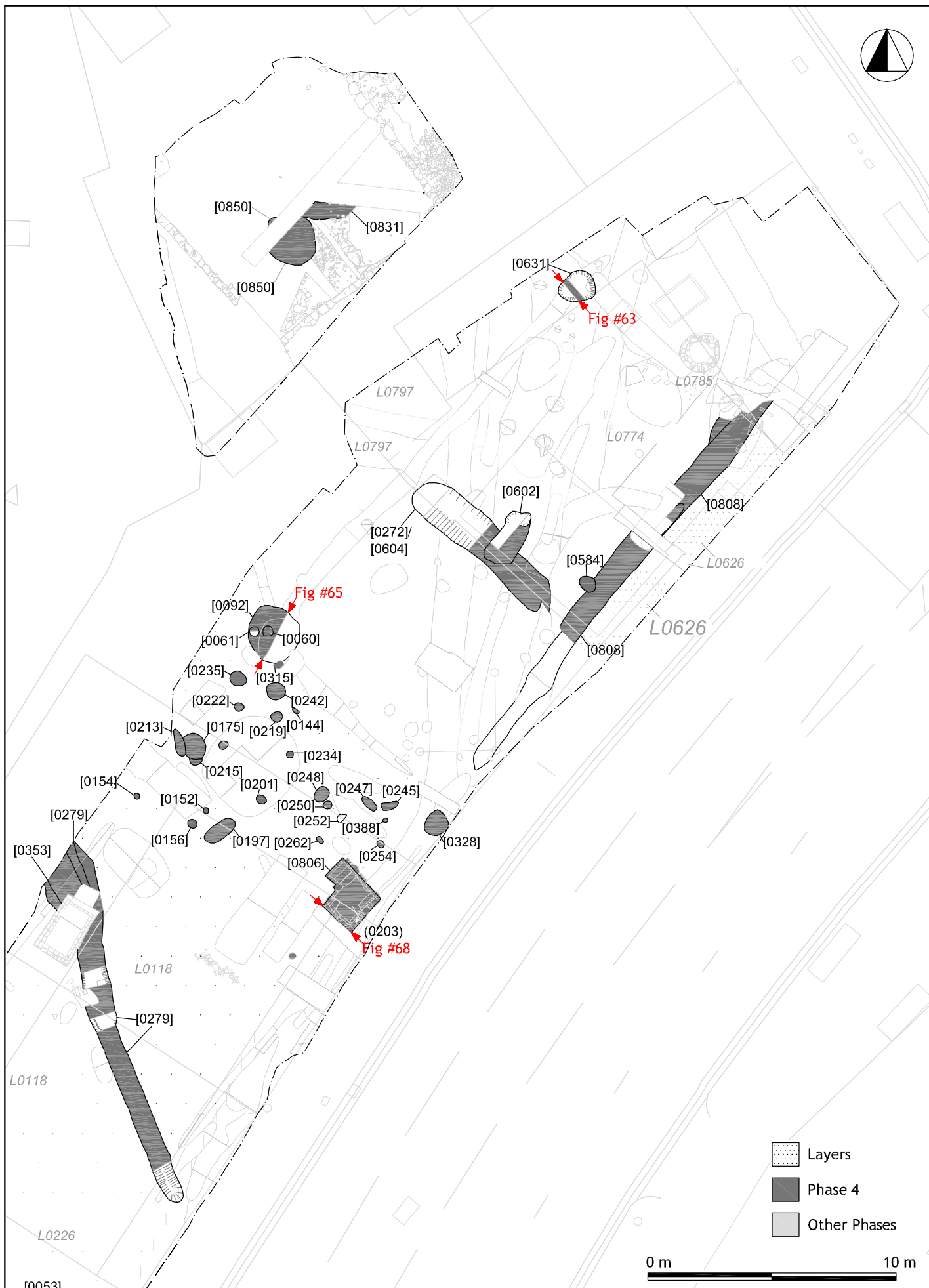




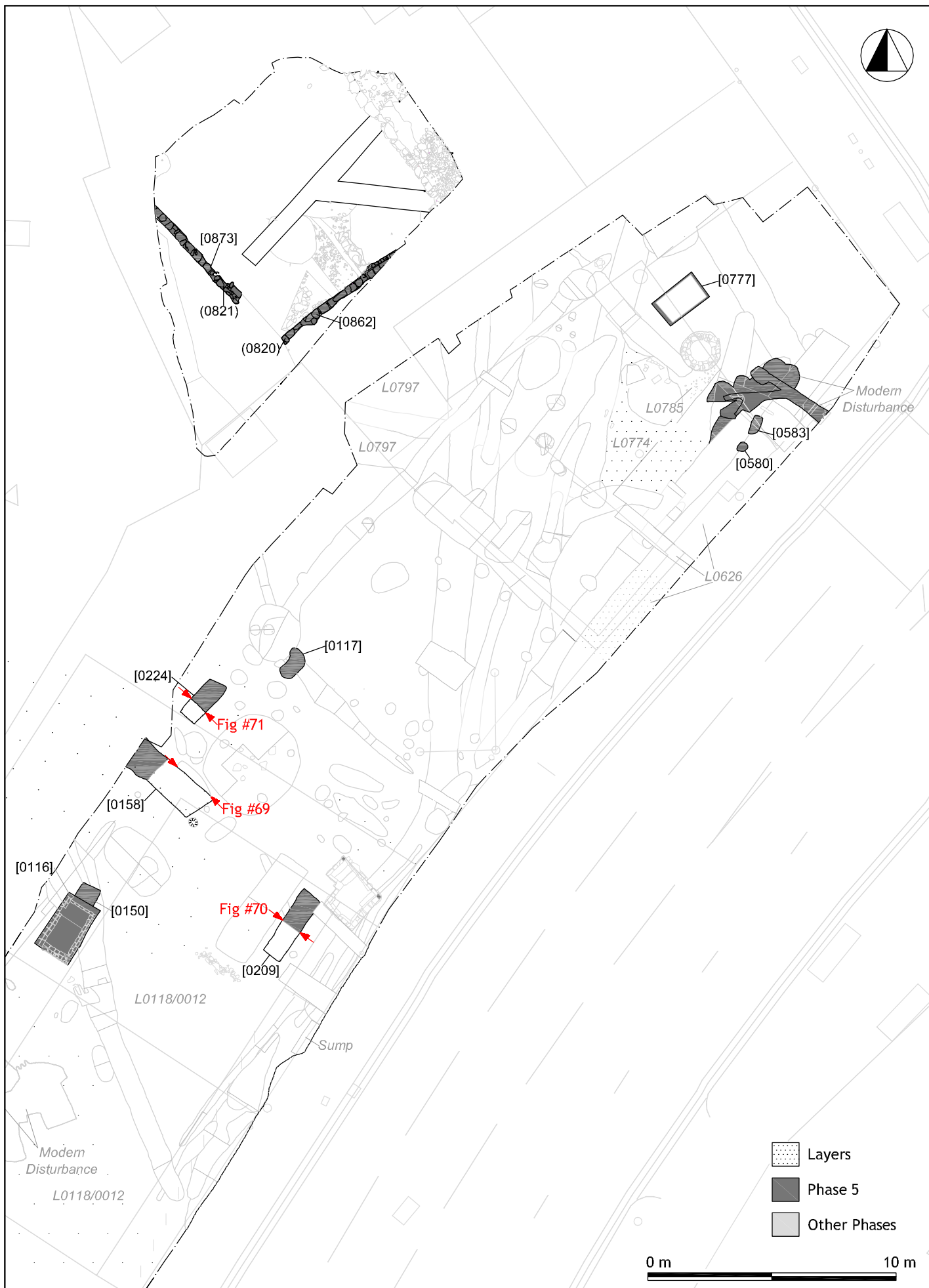


-  Layers
-  Phase 3
-  Other Phases

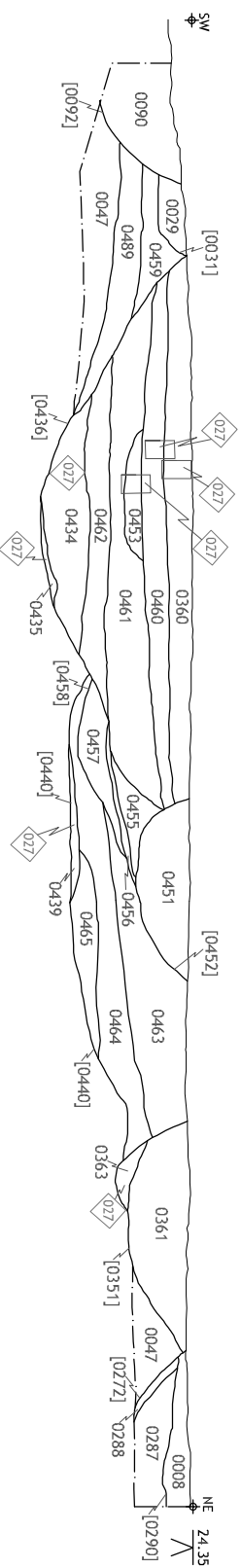
0 m
5 m



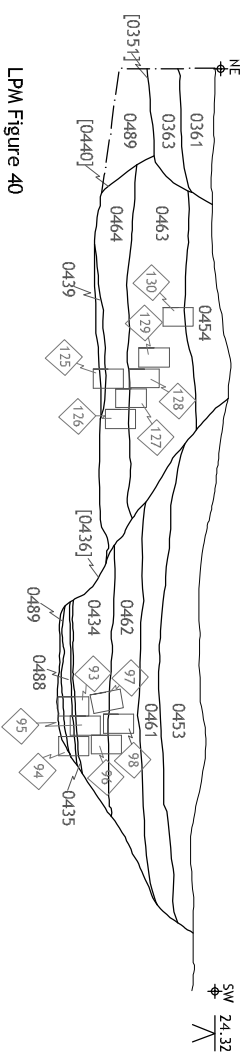








LPM Figure 39
South East Facing Section

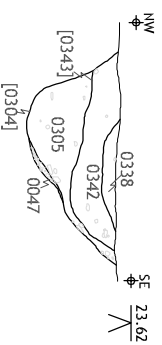


LPM Figure 40
North West Facing Section





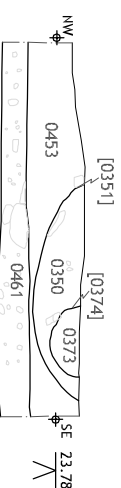
LPM Figure 41
North East Facing



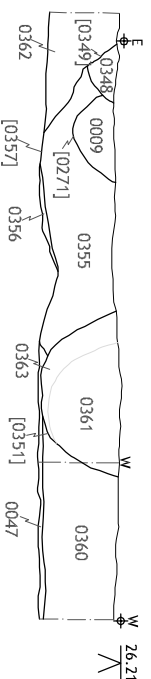
LPM Figure 42
South West Facing



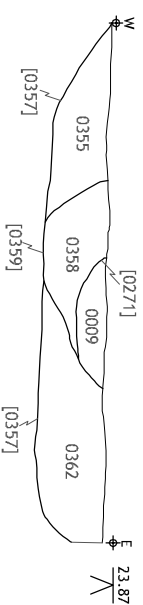
LPM Figure 43
South West Facing Section



LPM Figure 44
South West Facing Section



LPM Figure 45
North Facing Section

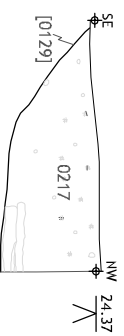


LPM Figure 46
South Facing Section

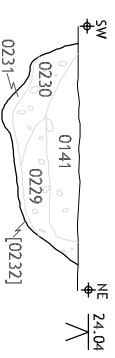




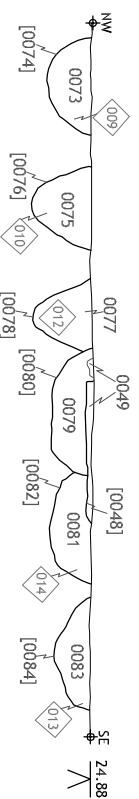
LPM Figure 47
North West Facing Section



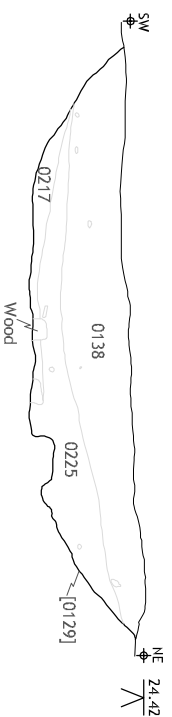
LPM Figure 48
North East Facing Section



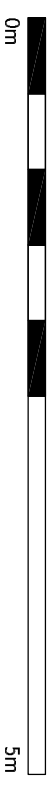
LPM Figure 49
South West Facing Section



LPM Figure 50
South West Facing Section

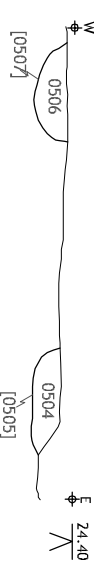


LPM Figure 51
South East Facing Section

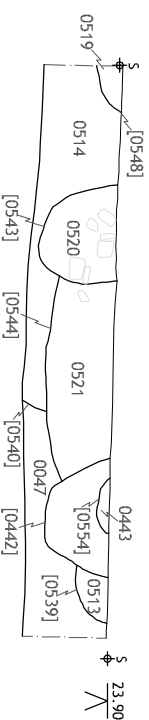




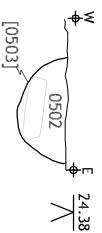
LPM Figure 52
South Facing Section



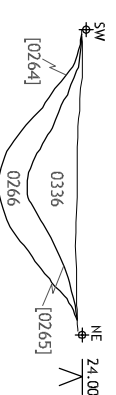
LPM Figure 53
South Facing Section



LPM Figure 54
South East Facing Section

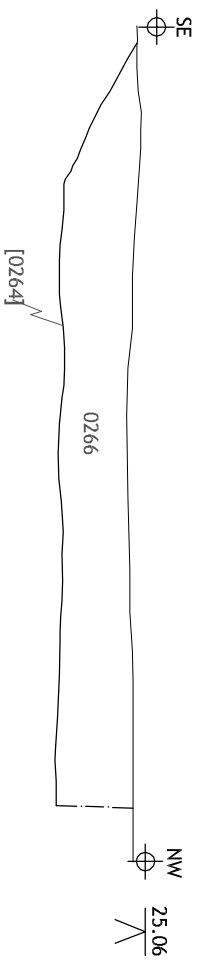


LPM Figure 55
South Facing Section

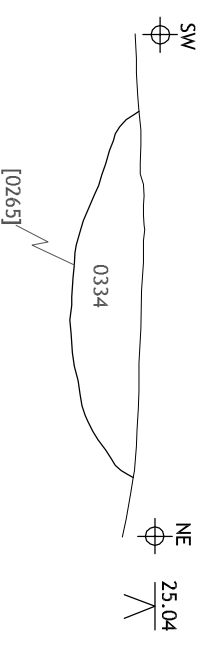


LPM Figure 56
South East Facing Section

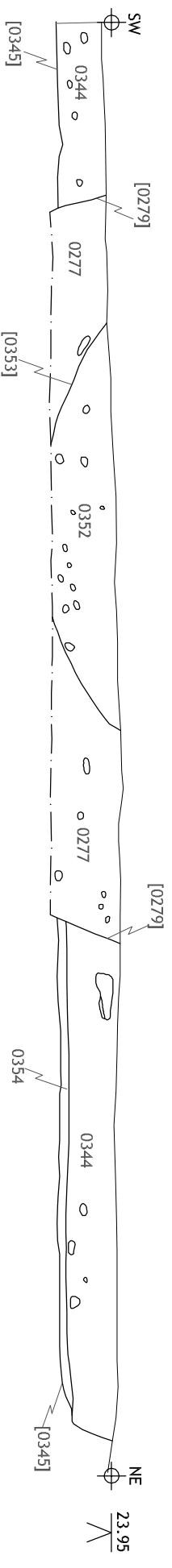




LPM Figure 57
North East Facing Section

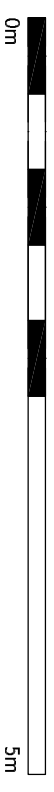
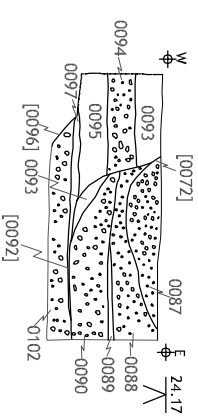
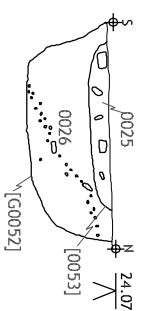
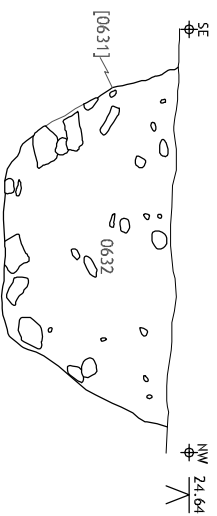
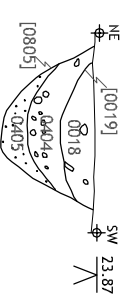
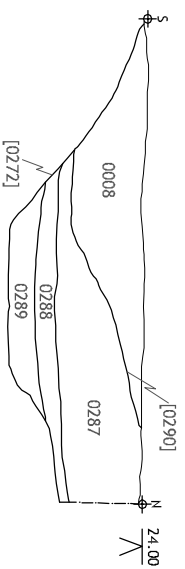
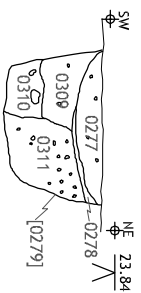


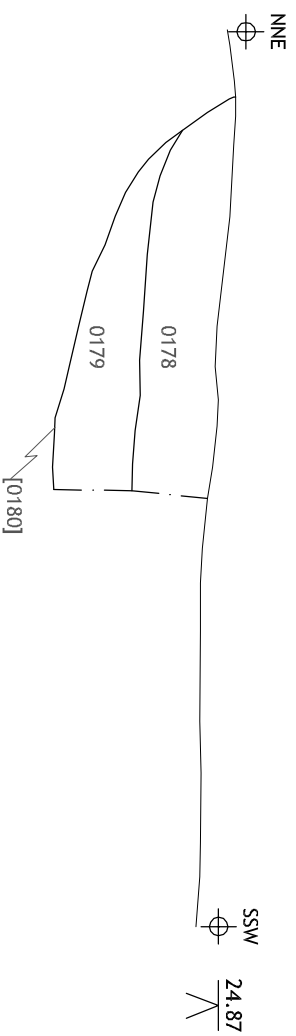
LPM Figure 58
South East Section



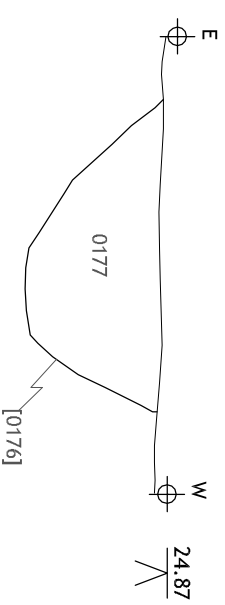
LPM Figure 59
South East Section



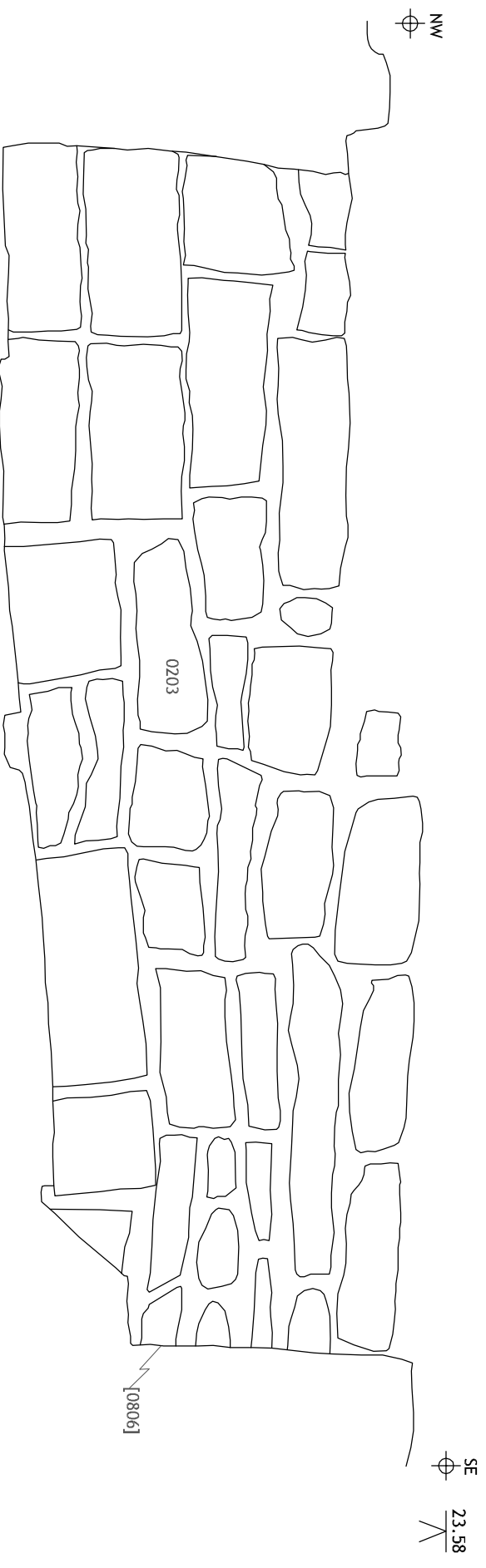




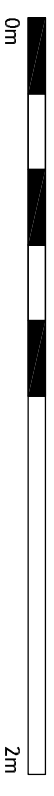
LPM Figure 66
South East Facing Section

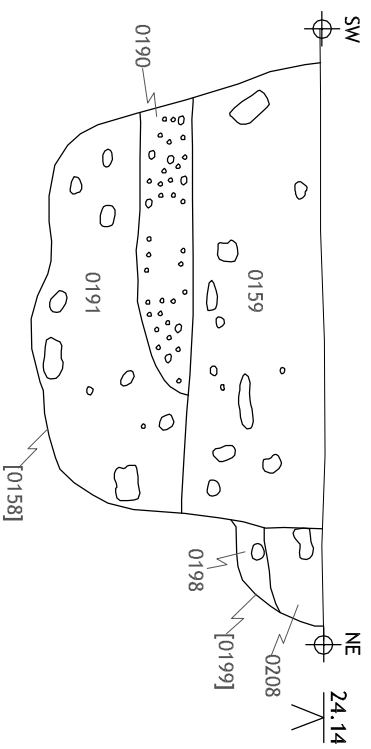


LPM Figure 67
North Facing Section

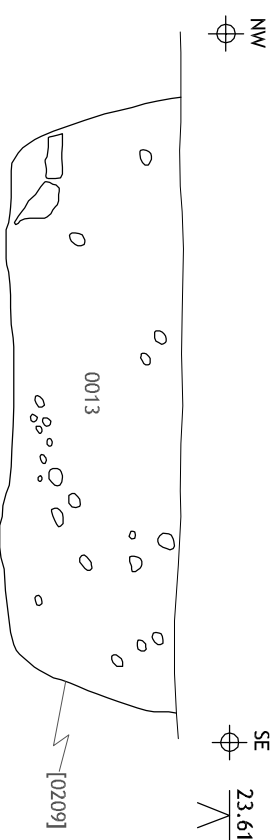


LPM Figure 68
North East Facing Section

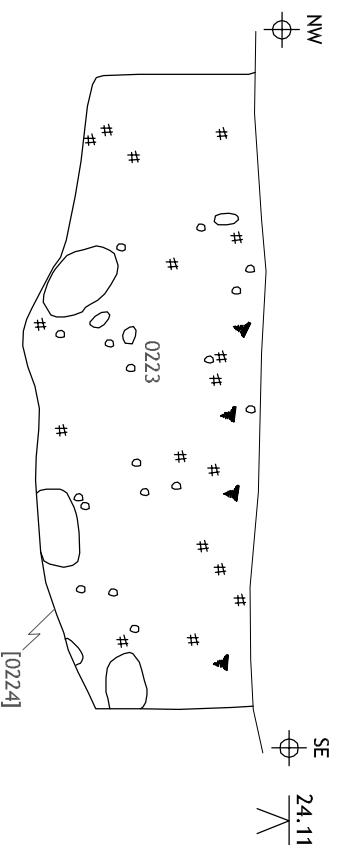




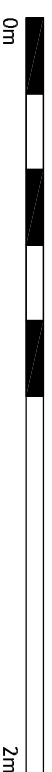
LPM Figure 69
North East Facing Section

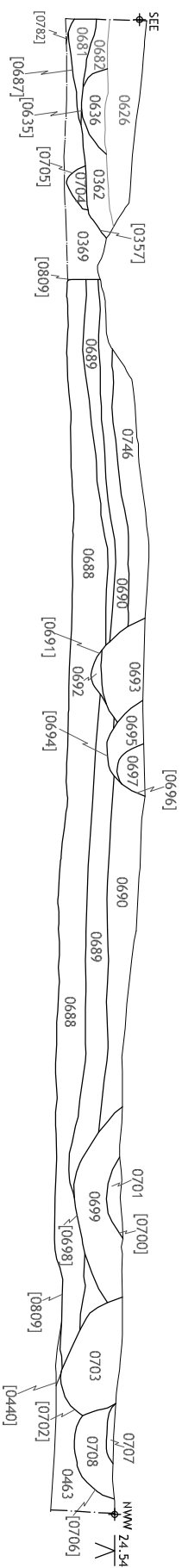


LPM Figure 70
South West Facing Section

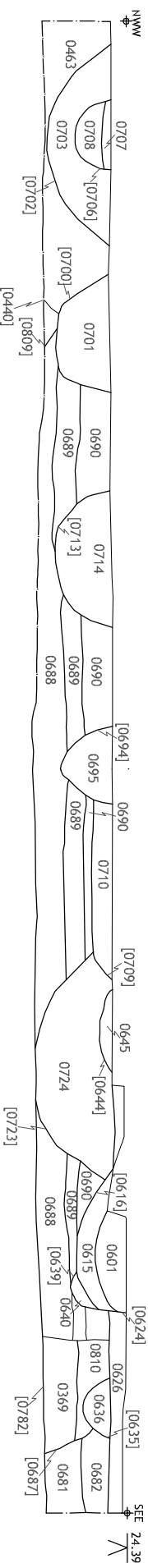


LPM Figure 71
South West Facing Section





LPM Figure 72
 North East Facing Section



LPM Figure 73
 South West Facing Section